

Using the U.G.T. to play correspondence chess by e-mail

I am a keen correspondence chess fan. Recently I started playing the game through e-mail. I am giving below the details regarding the times of four moves in the game I played against an opponent in Argentina. I am sure correspondence chess players could understand them as they are details from a score-sheet of a game of a correspondence chess tournament.

Details of a correspondence chess tournament played by e-mail *

received	sent	Andrew B.C.Pereira Singapore	moves	(Opponent) Argentina	received	sent
	23-4-'00, 10.35 hrs. 23-4-'00, 14.35 hrs. (U.G.T.)	6362	38	3234	22-4-'00, 23.35 hrs. 23-4-'00, 14.35 hrs. (U.G.T.)	23-4-'00, 21.11 hrs. 24-4-'00, 12.11 hrs. (U.G.T.)
24-4-'00, 8.11 hrs. 24-4-'00, 12.11 hrs. (U.G.T.)		6131 (if)	39	3431		(ditto)
(ditto)	25-4-'00, 10.57 hrs. 25-4-'00, 14.57 hrs. (U.G.T.)	7454	40	3135	24-4-'00, 23.57 hrs. 25-4-'00, 14.57 hrs. (U.G.T.)	26-4-'00, 22.58 hrs. 27-4-'00, 13.58 hrs. (U.G.T.)
27-4-'00, 9.58 hrs. 27-4-'00, 13.58 hrs. (U.G.T.)	29-4-'00, 18.25 hrs. 29-4-'00, 22.25 hrs. (U.G.T.)	6266	41		29-4-'00, 7.25 hrs. 29-4-'00, 22.25 hrs. (U.G.T.)	

*All the times including the U.G.T. are in G.M.T.
Times within identical boxes are instantaneous times.

The local times of Singapore and Argentina as stated in the e-mail printouts prove that the instantaneous times of both places are 11 hours apart. However the instantaneous Unitary Global Times (U.G.T.) of both places are exactly the same. Note that the moves I sent my opponent are received by him eleven hrs. earlier although I received his replies in due course. This is the case when time is judged by the legal stipulation of the International Date Line which co-relates the local times of places. However when the dates and times of the moves are judged by the U.G.T. all the moves from one player to the other are in a correct sequence with the earlier moves having the earlier times and the later moves having the later times. Thus it is better to use the U.G.T. than the respective local times when recording the game as the U.G.T. gives a more rational and logical sequence in time. Moreover the times of each move can be easily calculated in days, hours and even minutes. This is because the U.G.T. serves as a single world clock that unifies all times globally.

Note from the score-sheet referring to the moves :

- (1) The time differential between Singapore and Argentina is 11 hours.
- (2) The U.G.T. applies to all places world-wide for the given moment of time.
- (3) The U.G.T. is always 4 hours past the local standard time of Singapore.
- (4) The U.G.T. is always 15 hours past the local standard time of Argentina.

A brief history of the origin and evolution of International chess and the origin of Chinese chess

The game originated in India from a board game called "Chaturanga" probably during the reign of emperor Ashoka to commemorate the debacle of the equestrian forces of Alexander the Great by the elephant cavalry of the Indian king Porus. It is a board game of strategic warfare between opponents featuring kings, elephants, soldiers, knights, chariots, etc. Its name could be of Persian origin. It is possible that it was introduced into China through Buddhism during the Tang dynasty when gunpowder was invented. Thus the elephant of Indian warfare and the cannon (a logical offspring of gunpowder) are featured in Chinese chess* called "Xiang-qi". "Chaturanga" could have reached Europe later through the Arab/Muslim civilisation via Spain. The International Chess of today is the result of extensive European evolution, when the queen was introduced and the elephants replaced by bishops and the rules were formulated.

*I have worked with the Singapore Chinese Chess General Association in publishing a book "Chinese Chess for Beginners" in 1987, in which the algebraic notation system is initially introduced into the game which can be easily played by non-Chinese because symbolised pieces are used instead of the very confusing Chinese characters.

A personal statement

The objective of my book is to prove that no person or organisation has any exclusive monopoly on knowledge. Knowledge is multifaceted and it reveals itself to anyone daring enough to investigate it. Anyone who has discovered one facet of it cannot claim to have discovered everything about it. A strict enforcement of copyright within this context therefore inhibits the free and independent investigation of knowledge for its own sake. I prefer to "publish" my own book rather than go through a publisher because of the fear of instant intellectual theft or piracy that is possible today through the Internet, fax, radio, cable-telephone, e-mail, etc. that could span thousands of kilometers instantly. This is proved by the instantaneous times given in the score-sheet above of the correspondence chess tournament by e-mail. Thus there is a need for publishers and officials of patent offices to guarantee the absolute confidentiality of their clients' manuscripts. However the ideas and concepts in my book are safeguarded through carbon-dated announcements in "The Straits Times", which is explained in my introduction. It is impossible for anyone to travel back into the past in order to supersede my claims in a similar bona-fide manner through a carbon-dated announcement in a newspaper. My address is given in the introduction.