

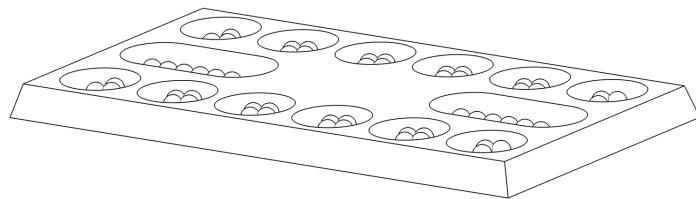
Piet Hein

KALAH

SPILLEREGLER / RULES OF THE GAME



Piet Hein



HISTORIE

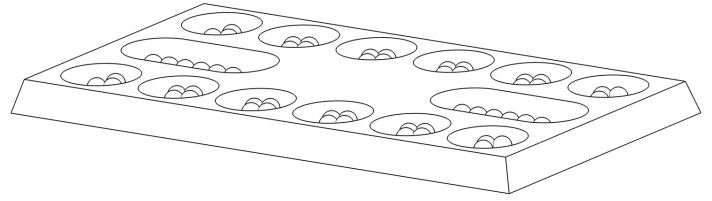
For 7.000 år siden spillede man Kalaha i Asien og Afrika. Navnet Kalaha er afledt af Sydafrikas Kalahariørken, hvor indfødte spillede i fordybninger i sandet. - Sådanne fordybninger finder man også i en uhyre klippeblok i den ældgamle, syriske by Aleppo, i søjlernes fod i det ægyptiske Amontempel i Karnak, i trappetrinene på Theseum i Athen og i klippeafsatserne langs karavanevejene i den gamle verden. Kalaha blev spillet med sten eller diamanter, ja endog med skønne slavinder som indsats.

Dette er historie: men i dag 7.000 år senere er Kalaha lige spændende - med eller uden indsats. Risikoen for at vinde en slavinde er svundet! Men risikoen, for at De bliver slave, er overhængende!

SPILLEREGLER

1. Kalaha spilles af to personer. Hver har ud for sig 6 små huller (Amboer) med 6 kugler i hver og til højre et større, tomt hul (Kalaha), hvori det gælder om at samle så mange kugler som muligt.
2. Man tager på skift alle kugler fra en frit valgt Ambo af ens egne og lægger dem, en i hver Ambo, rundt til højre inklusive ens egen Kalaha og videre i modpartens Amboer, men ikke i dennes Kalaha.
3. Ender sidste kugle i ens egen Kalaha, giver det et ekstra træk.
4. Ender sidste kugle i ens egen, tomme Ambo, tager man både denne og modspillerens kugler i Amboen overfor og lægger dem i ens egen Kalaha.
5. Når en banehalvdel er tom, er spillet endt.
6. Tiloversblevne kugler på modspillerens banehalvdel går til dennes Kalaha og tælles med i hans slutpulje.
7. Den spiller, der har flest kugler, har vundet spillet.
(Der kan spilles med bare 3 kugler i hver Ambo)

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HISTORY

Some 7,000 years ago Kalaha was played all over Asia and Africa. The name Kalaha derives from Kalahari, i.e. the Kalahari Desert in South Africa, where the natives played by scooping out pits in the sand. - The same pits and hollows are to be found carved on a vast black of rock in the ancient Syrian city of Aleppo; on the base of the columns of the Amon Temple at Karnak in Egypt ; in steps of the Theseum in Athens, and in rock ledges along caravan routes of the ancient world.

Kalaha was played with pebbles or diamonds or even for stakes of female slaves. Today this is history, but Kalaha is still exciting with or without stakes. You have no chance of winning a slave girl, but you have every chance of being enslaved yourself!

RULES OF THE GAME

1. The two players sit behind the two ranks of six pits on the board between them. Each pit contains six balls. The purpose of the game is to accumulate as many balls as possible in the larger bin (Kalaha) to each player's right.
2. Each player in turn picks up all the balls in anyone of his own six pits and sows them, one in each pit, around the board to the right, including, if there are enough, his own Kalaha, and on into his opponent's pits (but not his Kalaha).
3. If the player's last ball lands in his own Kalaha, he gets another turn.
4. If it lands in an empty pit on his own side, he captures all his opponent's balls in the opposite pit and puts them in his own Kalaha together with the capturing ball.
5. The game is over when all six pits on one side or another are empty.
6. All balls in the pits on the opposite side go into the opponent's Kalaha, and the score is determined by who has most balls.

(The game can also be played with only 3 balls in each Ambo)