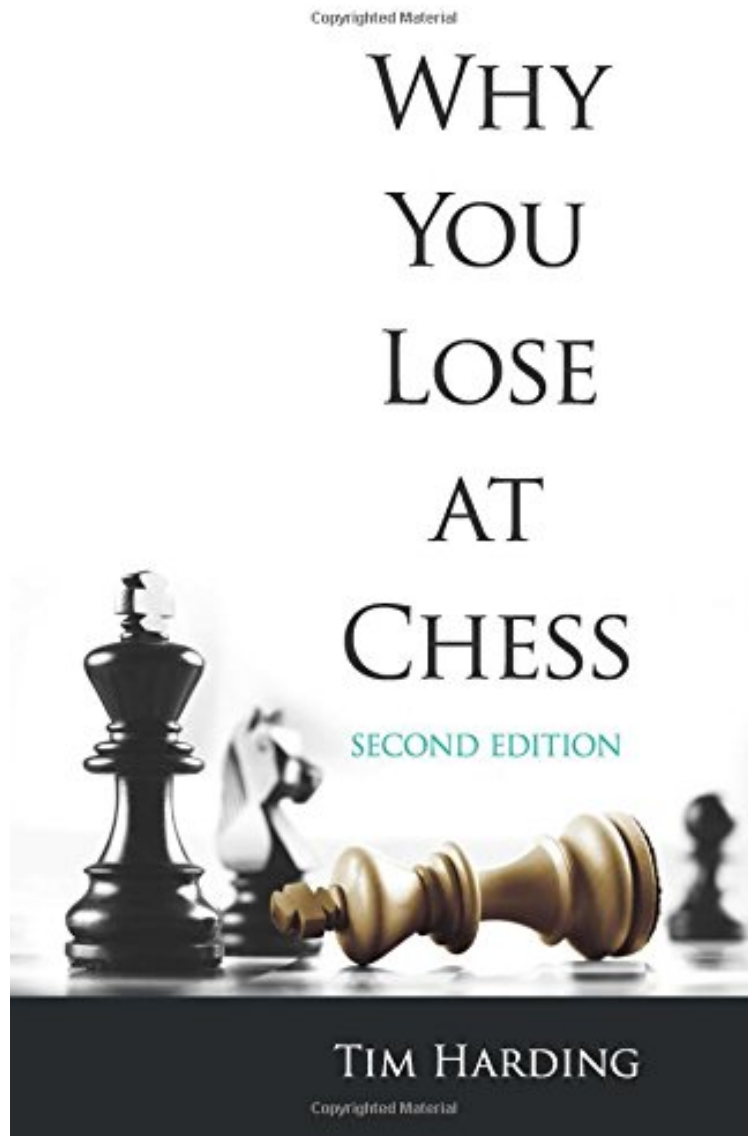


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Why You Lose at Chess: Second Edition (Dover Chess)

Tim Harding

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#2621582 in Books Dover Publications 2016-09-21 2016-09-21 Original language: English PDF # 1 8.48 x .34 x 5.421, .36 #File Name: 0486413721144 pages Why You Lose at Chess | File size: 33.Mb

Tim Harding : Why You Lose at Chess: Second Edition (Dover Chess) before purchasing it in order to gauge whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Why You Lose at Chess: Second Edition (Dover Chess):

12 of 14 people found the following review helpful. My book did not come with instructions....By Customer...by which I mean that there was very little instructional content in this book! The author would just show bad tactic or opening after another and never really explain why!! For a much better book in the same vein I recommend How Not to Play Chess by Eugene A. Znosko-Borovsky. Znosko-Borovsky's book was very instructional. He discussed why

things did not work. A good computer program can do what Harding's book did and probably do it better. For quality instruction for the beginner/intermediate check out Chernev, Keres, Euwe, McDonald etc. I apologize if I am coming off a little harsh but I have only come across two chess books that I really did NOT want to finish and Why You Lose at Chess was one of them. The beginner/intermediate chess player needs explanations and suggestions. Harding did not supply those in this book. 11 of 11 people found the following review helpful. Best chess book title ever? But wait, there's more! By Jason Kirkfield I will be reviewing "Why You Lose at Chess" and "Better Chess for Average Players," both by Irish chess writer (and correspondence master) Tim Harding. Both are Dover reprints; this one (WYLaC) was originally published by Batsford in 1982, the other (BCfAP) by Oxford University Press in 1978. I should mention that Dover often runs big sales either with heavy discounts on many chess books, or else good savings with incentives (i.e., save \$20 off your \$40 total). Anyway, back to this book. You can buy it for the great title, as I did, but you can keep it for the truly valuable advice inside. I will include a few snippets below, but rest assured the book is filled with insight that will improve your chess game, regardless of what openings you prefer or even how long you have been playing. "Before you can play well, you must stop playing badly." (From the Introduction, and that alone is the kind of counterintuitive nugget I am usually too dense to grasp.) "The successful ideas of one game contain the seeds of faults and failures in future games." "Nearly every player who has progressed beyond his [beginning/intermediate] chess must study opening literature because otherwise he will lose too many games to people who have." "Play what you know best (even if he knows it too) rather than something you do not really know in the hope that he knows less about it." "In grasping the transition to endgames: "analyze not moves so much as the pawn structures and which types of piece will be at their best in the ending because of the pawn structure." "There is no misfortune in chess so galling, and so undermining of the confidence, as losing a game in which one stood well." "Of course many points throughout are illustrated by game positions. Although Tim has updated the book to include changes in both computer and correspondence (email) chess, the bulk of the content remains as valid as when it was written in the early 80s. This is because the book focuses not on analyzing specific openings but rather the player's own approach to the game. It is therefore as much about the psychology of chess as it is about the playing. Again, for me, this book rang very true indeed. I am deducting a point from an otherwise excellent book because while the Dover Edition (2001) corrected some typos from the original, it didn't get nearly all of them! Typos in chess books are sadly the rule rather than the exception, yet Harding is a well-respected author and this being a lightly revised Second Edition was a chance to get it tied off cleanly. I therefore submit a partial to-fix list for the Third Edition: p.6, line 6: "scorebooks" should not be hyphenated (see previous page, line 24) p.29, line 32; Diagram 15 should be Diagram 20 p.30, line 7: Diagram 16 should be Diagram 21 p.33, line 11: missing important comma after "2 ed" p.33, line 26: Diagram 32 should be Diagram 33 p.37, line 27: "fe" should be "fg" p.39 header spacing error p.40, line 13: extra space before comma p.41, line 35: transpose "all" and "are" p.48, lines 18 31: more missing commas p.57, line 34: typo ("tqey" instead of "they") p.64, line 38: spacing problem (guaranteeevictory) p.67, line 30: missing period at end of first sentence

1 of 1 people found the following review helpful. Forgotten Chess Classic That Should Be Put In Stock By By PRaj I bought this book for the witty title. As I began reading it I was amazed by how instructive the chapters were. For me the best chapter is "Why You Lose Won Games". There is a wealth of practical advice in this slim book for the tournament player that cannot be found in other books. Tim Harding is an English correspondence chess IM who lives in Ireland. He has written many other books including "Better Chess For The Average Player" which is still in print. "Why You Lose At Chess" however is only available second hand on . It amazes me why it is not in stock because many other Dover Chess books are in stock at . I recommend this book for any aspiring tournament player who wants to improve their results. It is also useful for experienced tournament players who are losing games unnecessarily. It is a brilliant book, on par with "Simple Chess" by Michael Stean. Buy it !

This updated chess classic demonstrates how to learn from your losses by recognizing the warning signs as they develop and by analyzing games gone wrong. In addition to expert analysis of each stage of the game, this guide offers insights into why players lose from good positions as well as weak ones, and how the pressures of time can be a problem. The change from traditional correspondence chess to forms of play based on email and the Internet is examined, along with the intricacies of computer chess and the ways in which practice with computers can benefit players from novice to grandmaster. To demonstrate that blunders occur at all levels of play, author Tim Harding profiles his own most instructive loss as well as similar losses by three International Masters. He also presents a fascinating analysis of the famous face-off between Gary Kasparov and IBM's chess-playing supercomputer, Deep Blue.

About the Author Chess player and author Timothy David Harding possesses a particular expertise in correspondence chess. From 1996-2006 he published a correspondence chess magazine, Chess Mail, and from 1996-2015 wrote the ChessCafe.com column "The Kibitzer."