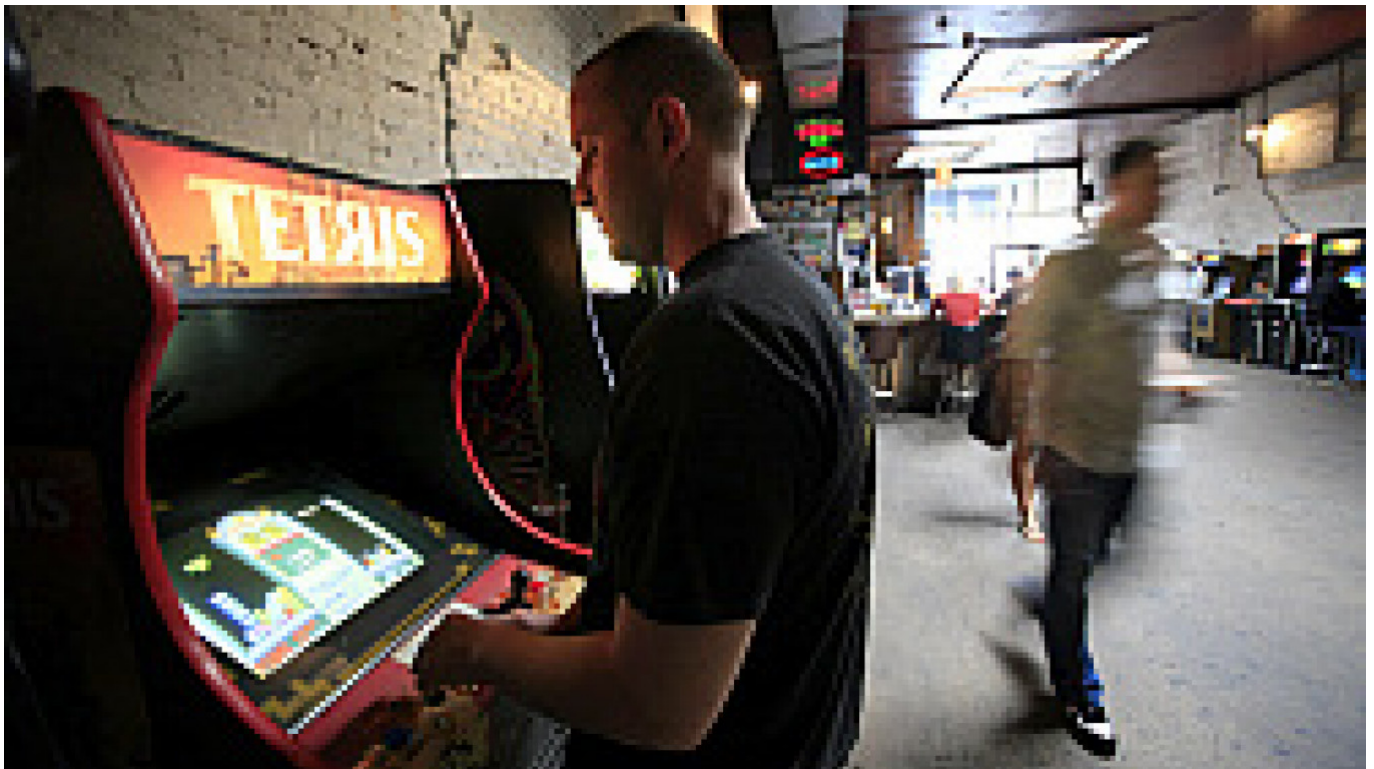


Tetris Still 'Cool' 25 Years On

By [Unknown](#)

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John Clemente playing Tetris last month in Brooklyn. The game is now available on Facebook and the iPhone. **Mark Lennihan**

The Soviet Union was not known for exporting "cool." But it did come up with one product that is still played by millions, not just on computers and gaming consoles but now on Facebook and the iPhone as well.

The product, "Tetris," turned 25 on Saturday.

Alexei Pazhitnov was 29 and working for the Moscow Academy of Sciences when he completed "Tetris" on June 6, 1984, for a Soviet computer system called the Elektronika.

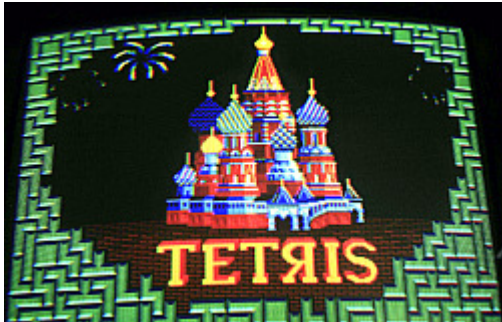
A computer programmer by day who researched artificial intelligence and automatic speech recognition, Pazhitnov worked on the game in his spare time.

"All my life I liked puzzles, mathematical riddles and diversion," Pazhitnov said in a recent

interview from Moscow.

"Tetris," he said, was just one of the games he made back then. The others are mostly long forgotten.

"Tetris" stands out as one of the rare cultural products to come west from the Soviet Union during the Cold War. And the addictive rhythm of its task-by-task race against time was an early sign of the inbox-clearing, Twitter-updating, BlackBerry-thumbing world to come. In "Tetris," players flip shapes made up of four connected squares and fit them into orderly patterns as they descend, faster and faster as the game goes on.



Mark Lennihan / AP

Tetris has drawn praise for its complexity and "mathematical elegance."

Pazhitnov's creation spread in Moscow through the small community of people who had access to computers. Word filtered through computer circles to the West, where the game drew the interest of entrepreneurs. A company called Spectrum HoloByte managed to obtain PC rights, but another, Mirrorsoft, also released a version.

Years of legal wrangling followed, with several companies claiming pieces of the "Tetris" pie -- for handheld systems, computers and arcades. Complicating matters, the Soviet Union did not allow privately held businesses. The Soviet state held the "Tetris" licensing rights, and Pazhitnov had no claim to the profits. He didn't fight it.

"Basically, at the moment I realized I wanted this game to be published, I understood that Soviet power will either help me or never let it happen," he said.

It wasn't until 1996 that Pazhitnov got licensing rights.

Asked whether he made enough money off the game to live comfortably, he said yes but offers no more details. Today, he is part owner of Tetris Co., which manages the game's licenses worldwide.

"Tetris" is easy to pick up. Rotate the falling shapes so that you form full lines at the bottom of the screen. Fit the shapes so there are as few open spaces left as possible. Aim for a Tetris: four lines completed in one swoop. Repeat. Watch your score zoom.

But Tetris is hard to master. Because the shapes -- technically known as tetrominoes -- come in a random order, it is hard to predict the best way to organize them so that they can form

neat rows.

In fact, in 2002, Massachusetts Institute of Technology researchers determined that the potential combinations are so numerous that it would be impossible even for a computer to calculate the best place to put each falling shape. Erik Demaine, an associate professor of computer science, praised the game's "mathematical elegance," which perhaps stems from the background of its developer.



For MT
Pazhitnov

Nintendo was an early and big beneficiary of the game, which stood out from its mid-1980s peers because it had no characters and no shooting. When Nintendo was preparing to release its Game Boy device in 1989, the company planned to include with it one of the games that are also classics today: "Super Mario," "Donkey Kong" and "Zelda." But Nintendo wanted something everyone would play -- a "perfect killer game" that would sell the Game Boy, said Minoru Arakawa, the president of Nintendo of America from 1980 to 2002.

The solution was "Tetris" -- though Nintendo needed help from Henk Rogers, a U.S. entrepreneur. Rogers had spotted "Tetris" at the International Consumer Electronics Show in Las Vegas and bought the rights to a PC version of the game in Japan from Spectrum HoloByte. In February 1989, he went to Moscow on a tourist visa to try to get the rights for Nintendo. He spent his first day in a taxi with a driver who didn't speak English, communicating by gestures and trying in vain to find the ministry of software and hardware export. The next morning, he hired an interpreter and things went more smoothly, and "Tetris" got bundled into the first Game Boy.

Since then, "Tetris" has expanded to all kinds of devices and inspired a generation of knockoffs. Tetris Co. says 125 million copies have been sold in various incarnations.

Pajitnov says "Tetris" could stick around another quarter-century.

"I hope so, why not?" he said. "Technology changes a lot, but I can't say people change a lot."

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