

Chess

The "Listener's" new chess contributor, Murray Chandler, says that a teacher at Waiarua Intermediate forced him to learn the moves in what he thought of as "this boring game" in 1972 during the excitement surrounding the Fischer-Spassky contests. He began winning in 18 months and in three years, at 15, became jointly with Orvin Sarapu and Lev Aptekar, New Zealand Chess Champion.



At present Murray considers that he lacks any definable style and reacts to his opponents' moves, but he admires the aggressive sacrificial play of, say, Mikhail Tal. He will be contributing this weekly column from Britain, where he hopes to win in tournaments and go on to international play in Europe.

A new notation

ALGEBRAIC NOTATION has now been approved by FIDE, the world controlling chess body, as the only accepted notation. Countries like New Zealand which are mainly used to the English descriptive notation, are making the switch.

The advantages of algebraic over descriptive notation are that it is simple, it cuts printing costs by up to one third, it is less likely to contain

errors and it transcends language barriers.

Each square has only one label and the notation of the moves is exactly the same for Black and White.

Pawn moves are generally abbreviated, eg, 1. P-K4 would be either: 1. e2-e4, or simply: 1. e4.

N-KB3 would be Nf3.

R = Rook, Q = Queen, B = Bishop, K = King, N = Knight.

The following game is from the 1975 New Zealand Championships at Upper Hutt over Christmas. The tournament finished in an unprecedented three way tie, with myself, Russian Master L. Aptekar and International Master O. Sarapu all gaining seven points.

I have given both notations (see end of column for descriptive notation) so that you can compare the two methods.

a8	b8	c8	d8	e8	f8	g8	h8
a7	b7	c7	d7	e7	f7	g7	h7
a6	b6	c6	d6	e6	f6	g6	h6
a5	b5	c5	d5	e5	f5	g5	h5
a4	b4	c4	d4	e4	f4	g4	h4
a3	b3	c3	d3	e3	f3	g3	h3
a2	b2	c2	d2	e2	f2	g2	h2
a1	b1	c1	d1	e1	f1	g1	h1

WHITE

FRENCH DEFENCE

M. Chandler P. Paris
 1. e4 e6
 2. d4 d5
 3. Nd2

The complex Tarrash variation.

3. Nc6
 4. Ngf3 Nf6
 5. e5 Nd7
 6. c4 dxc4
 7. Nxc4 Nb6
 8. Be2 Bb4 ch
 9. Bd2 Qe7?

Simply 9. . . . O-O gives Black a perfectly even position, as White's king-side attacking chances are counter-balanced by the strong outpost on d5 for Black's knight.

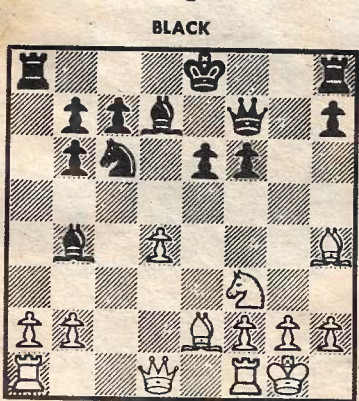
10. O-O Bd7?
 10. . . . Bxd2 still gives Black a playable game. By allowing White's bishop to live and furthermore by failing to castle, Black is now in big trouble.

11. Nxb6 axb6
 12. Bg5! f6?!

This allows a winning combination, but 11. . . . Qf8 was hardly appealing.

13. Bh4 Qf7
 White was threatening 14. a3 Ba5 15. b4 trapping the bishop.

14. exf6 gx f6



WHITE

15. Ne5!

For if 15. . . . fxe5 then of course Bh5 wins the queen.

15. . . . Nxe5

Black decides to give up the exchange (rook for minor piece) fearing a worse fate after 15. . . . Qg7. Perhaps he saw something like this: 15. . . . Qg7 16. Nxd7 Kxd7 17. d5 exd5 18. Qxd5 ch Bd6 19. Qf5 ch Ke7 20. Bc4 winning.

16. dxe5 Ba4
 17. b3 Rd8
 18. Bh5 Rxd1
 19. Bxf7 ch Kxf7
 20. Rfxd1 Bc6
 21. Bxf6 Rg8
 22. g3 b5
 23. Rac1 Ra8

Although White is the exchange and a pawn up the win is not so simple as the Black bishops are very powerful. One thing about being material up, however, is that you may give some of it back.

24. Rxc6! bxc6
 25. Rd7 ch Ke8
 26. Rxf7 Rxa2
 27. Rxc7 c5
 28. g4

Ouch! The pawn runs too fast.

28. . . . Resigns.

Descriptive notation.

1, P-K4 P-K3. 2, P-Q4 P-Q4. 3, N-Q2 N-QB3. 4, N(1)-B3 N-B3. 5, P-K5 N-Q2. 6, P-B4 PxP. 7, NxP N-N3. 8, B-K2 B-N4 ch. 9, B-Q2 Q-K2. 10, O-O B-Q2. 11, NxN RPxN. 12, B-KN5 P-B3. 13, B-R4 Q-B2. 14, Pxp Pxp. 15, N-K5 Nxn. 16, Pxn B-R5. 17, P-QN3 R-Q1. 18, B-R5 RxQ. 19, BxQ ch KxB. 20, R(B1)xQ B-B3. 21, BxP R-KN8. 22, P-N3 P-QN4. 23, R(R1)-B1 R-QR8. 24, RxB PxR. 25, R-Q7 ch K-K1. 26, RxRP RxP. 27, RXP P-B4. 28, P-KN4 Resigns.

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