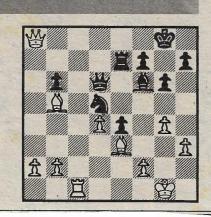
Chess "Does not compute"

AT THE IFIP World Computer Chess Championships in Toronto this year the top Soviet programme "Kaissa", as black, apparently committed public suicide when it gave a rook for nothing in the diagrammed position 34 . . . Re8.



The 500-strong audience groaned and "Kaissa's" sec-onds subjected their programme to an overnight trace, for every master in the hall, including the great Mikhail Botvinnik, had concluded the rook giveaway was caused by a bug in the programme.

They found, however, not a bug but a brilliant five move mate calculated by "Kaissa" (and no one else) if the computer had played it's alternative move 34 . . . Kg7.
In desperation "Kaissa"

had opted for the life prolonging rook sacrifice. Can you find what "Kaissa" saw and the masters missed if Black plays 34 . . . Kg7? Solution below.

In first place at Toronto was the American programme "Chess 4.6", trained by David Slate and Larry Atkin. "Chess 4.6" enjoys an "expert" rating of above 2000, making it considerably stronger than 99 per cent of the population. But it still can't win English weekend Swisses! At the recent large Harrow congress, won jointly by Czech GM Hort and the young British player Peter Large, it scored $3\frac{1}{2}/6$ points. Its first round loss to Len Perry, who is rated weaker than "Chess 4.6" was instructive. "Chess 4.6" instructive. snatched a pawn on move 13 by an ingenious combination but in doing so decentralised its knight into a corner, where it remained temporarily safe but trapped. The computer doesn't have the concept "temporarily safe but trapped" in its repertoire. Although "Chess 4.6" fin-

ished first and "Kaissa" second at the Computer v Computer Champs, "Chess 4.6" and "Kaissa" never actually met because of the Swiss System of pairing being used; so afterwards an exhibition game was arranged.

Chess 4.6 Nc6 1. e4

David Slate and Larry Atkin had adjusted programme parameters before the game to avoid a repetition of the Nimzovich Defence which "Chess 4.6" had played in an earlier round. "Chess 4.6" still played the defence however, but after two moves "Kaissa" was out of the book anyway.

2. Nf3	e6
3. d4	d5
4. Bd3	dXe4
5. BXe4	Bd7
6. 0-0	Nf6
7. Rel	NXe4
8. RXe	4 Be7
9. c4	f5?
An ugl	y move which

Chess didn't

4.6's" p	4.6's" programmers			
appreciate				
10. Re1	0-0			
11. Nc3	f4			
12. Qd3	Qe8			
13. g3?	fXg3			
14. h×g3	Qf7			
15. Bf4	g5			
16. d5	e×d5?			
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Botvinnik		thoug		ought
. 16	Nb4!	would	be	very
strong.				

NXd5	g×f4
Nxe7 ch	N×e7
QXd7	Ng6
Q×f7	R×f7
g4	Rd7
Rad1	Rad8
R×d7	R×d7
Kg2	Kg7
Ng5	Rd2
Rbl	Rc2
b3	Ne5
	N×e7 ch Q×d7 Q×f7 g4 Rad1 R×d7 Kg2 Ng5 Rb1

Here the Cyber 176 to which

"Chess 4.6" was connected broke down but control data engineers switched to another machine in only 7 minutes.

R×a2
Nd3
Rb2
Kg8
R×f2 ch
R×f4
N×f4

A challenge! Would "Chess 4.6" be able to convert its advantage into a win?

36. b4 Ke6 37. Ke4 a6 38. Kf4 39. Ke4 Kd6 40. b×c5 ch 41. Kd3 KXc5 a5 a4

42. Kc3

43. Kd3

44. Kc2

45. Resigns

Due to the great reduction in material "Chess 4.6" was searching to a depth of 12 ply in the pawn ending.

Kb4

KXc4

Solution:

After 34 . . . Kg7 white mates with 35. Qf8ch!! K×f8 36. Bh6ch! Kg8 37. Rc8 ch! etc. An example of a computer being more creative than humans — many masters might have simply disregarded 35. Qf8ch!!, despite it being a forcing move. The computer of course looks at all forcing lines.

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