

Out of the ordinary

SEVERAL UNUSUAL occurrences made the strong Munich International tournament, with 11 Grandmasters, receive more publicity from off-the-board drama than from the chess itself.

After only four rounds the star of the event, world champion Anatoly Karpov, withdrew and rushed back to

Moscow. His father was reported to be ill, and in fact died later.

This turned what had promised to be a highly interesting contest — with Karpov involved in his first competition since playing Viktor Korchnoi in Baguio — into an "ordinary" GM tournament. There was a four-way

tie for first among Soviet representatives Boris Spassky and Yuri Balashov, Ulf Andersson of Sweden and Robert Hubner of West Germany.

They gained most of their points by the unexciting method of crushing the tailenders and drawing with one another. However Spassky did suffer an upset loss to Dankert of West Germany.

In an unusual experiment, physiological tests, including those for blood pressure, were carried out during the Munich tournament — presumably to see how the players reacted to the stress.

By a tragic coincidence, 29-year-old Grandmaster Andras Adorjan of Hungary suffered a heart attack at the board and became the second withdrawal from the tournament.

particular variation of the Nimzo can be judged from his game against Portisch in Moscow 1967, which had proceeded 8... d5 9.cxd5 Bxd3 10.Qxd3 exd5 11.e5 Ne4 12.a3! Bxc3 13.bxc3 f5 14.Nge2 Na5 15.h4 Nb3 16.Rab1 Nxc1 17.Rxc1 f4 18.Qf3 Qe7 19.c4! with a large plus to White.

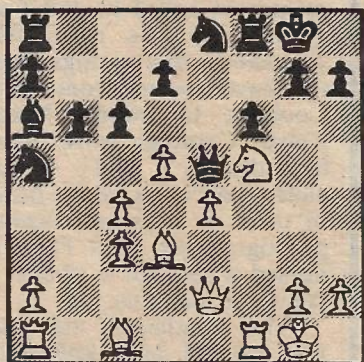
9. d5!

Hubner's 8... e5 had been thought to be dubious because of 9.0-0, but he had in mind a neat trick of Viktor Korchnoi's which changes this assessment radically. Against Lombard in Switzerland 1978 Korchnoi allowed the previously forbidden 9... Nxd4 10.Qa4 Bxc3 11.bxc3 because of 11... Ne6! 12.Ba3- (the point is that 12.Qxa6 meets 12... Nc5!) Bb7 13.Bxf8 Qxf8 14.Qc2 Nf4 15.f3 Qc5 ch 16.Kh1 Ba6 17.Rfel Nxd3 18.Qxd3 Bxc4 and Black has two pawns and a good position for the exchange.

Avoiding this, Spassky chooses a line thought to give "equal" chances — Black concentrating on attacking the weakened queenside pawns and White using his greater mobility and two bishops for a kingside assault. With a few energetic moves however, Spassky tilts the delicate balance of plans in his favour.

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| 9. . . . | Na5 |
| 10. Qe2 | Bxc3 ch |
| 11. bxc3 | c6 |
| 12. Nf5! | Ne8 |
| 13. f4 | Qc7 |
| 14. fxg5 | Qxe5 |
| 15. 0-0! | f6 |

White was threatening 16.Bf4 followed by 17.e5.



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| 16. Bf4! | Qxc3 |
| 17. Rac1 | Qa3 |
| 18. d6! | |

The object of the pawn sacrifice — splitting Black's camp down the middle and cutting off his pieces from the defence of the kingside.

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| 18. . . . | Nb7 |
| 19. Ne7 ch | Kh8 |
| 20. e5 | fxe5 |
| 21. Bxe5 | Nf6 |
| 22. Bxh7! | |



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| 22. . . . | Nxd6 |
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The bishop is taboo, for example: 22... Nxf7 23.Bxg7 ch Kxg7 24.Qg4 ch winning, while the zwischenzug 22... Qc5 ch 23.Khl Nxf7 allows 24.Qb2! with unbearable pressure on the long diagonal.

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| 23. Qf2 | Ng4 |
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Swapping queens with 23... Qc5 fails to 24.Qxc5 bxc5 25. Ng6 ch Kxh7 26. Nxf8 ch and 27.Bxd6.

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| 24. Qd4 | Qe3 ch |
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Or 24... Nxe5 25. Qxe5 Qc5 ch 26. Qxc5 Rxf1 ch 27.

Rxf1 bxc5 28. Bg6, and now 28... Rd8 29.Rf3! or 28... Nc8 29.Rf8 checkmate.

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| 25. Qxe3 | Rxf1 ch |
| 26. Rxf1 | Nxe3 |
| 27. Rf3 | Nc8 |

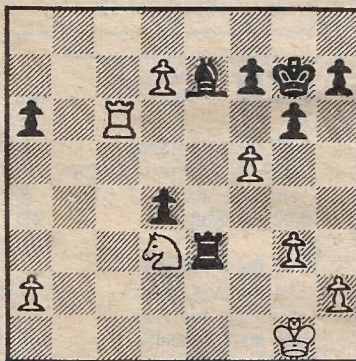
Because 27... Kxh7 28. Rh3 is mate — but Spassky will not be denied!

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| 28. Bg6! | Resigns. |
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On 28... Nxe7 the brilliant finale is 29.Bf7!! — Black cannot prevent 30.Rh3 and checkmate.

MURRAY CHANDLER

Andras Adorjan



Ludek Pachman

White has just played 35.f5!! with the brilliant idea of 35... gxf5 36.Nf4!! — threatening 37.Nh5 ch when Black's king has no reasonable square. Additionally 35... Rxd3 meets 36.f6 ch!! winning. It is not clear whether it was before or after he resigned, but then Adorjan had the heart attack and withdrew from the tournament.

In the two decisive games between the victors at Munich, Yuri Balashov beat Ulf Andersson and Boris Spassky won a superb attacking game against the home favourite, West German ace Robert Hubner, in the last round.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENCE

B. Spassky R. Hubner

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| 1. d4 | Nf6 |
| 2. c4 | e6 |
| 3. Nc3 | Bb4 |

This bishop pin constitutes the Nimzo-Indian defence, the great Aron Nimzowitsch's brainchild which he introduced into tournament practice at St Petersburg 1914. The idea is to exert pressure on White's e4 square. Frequently, as happens in this game, Black captures the knight on c3 to double White's pawns, and then aims to attack them with the manoeuvres... b6 and... Ba6, and... Nc6 to a5.

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| 4. e3 | b6 |
| 5. Ne2 | Ba6 |
| 6. Ng3 | 0-0 |

Possible is 6... Bxc3 ch 7.bxc3 d5 8.Qf3! 0-0 9.cxd5! exd5 10.Bxa6 Nxa6 11.Qe2 with a slight advantage to White as in Toth-Cosulich, Italy 1976.

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| 7. e4 | Nc6 |
| 8. Bd3 | e5 |

Not 8... Nxd4? 9.Qa4! Bxc3 ch 10.bxc3 winning a piece.

Spassky's expertise in this