

Kasparov stoops to conquer

AS EXPECTED the Soviet Union's most brilliant young prodigy, Gari Kasparov, comfortably won this year's world junior championship in Dortmund. Not that the whizz-kid from Baku has any use for the automatic International Master's title this feat entitles him to — at 17 he is already a grandmaster, one of the youngest of all time.

Kasparov took the lead early on with 5½ points from the first six rounds, shrugged off challenges from his closest rivals, Negulescu of Rumania and Akesson of Sweden, and then cruised home with a couple of draws.

Top scores were: Kasparov (USSR) 10½ out of 13; Short (England), 9; Morovic (Chile), Negulescu (Rumania) and Bischoff (West Germany) 8½.

New Zealand's representative, Giles Bates, scored seven points, a creditable performance in his international debut. As usual the West German organisation was top class, and Bates found the tournament quite an eye-opener in terms of the great public interest it attracted. In world juniors all rising talent is carefully scrutinised of course, as many contenders go on to become anything from top grandmasters to world champions.

As favourite at Dortmund Kasparov must have faced the problem of opponents only playing for a draw with the White pieces. The following game is a fine illustration of sheer class showing through, even in a notoriously dull opening.

that his "bad" bishop has more scope than White's "bad" bishop.

18. g3? 18.b3 was imperative.

18. . . . a4!
19. Kc2 Ba5
20. Re3 Rad8

To me the most striking feature of this endgame is the way Kasparov avoids a wholesale exchange of rooks down the d-file, contesting it only when he can take it by force. After the rook swap 22.Nxe5 would of course be bad on account of 22...Rd2 ch.

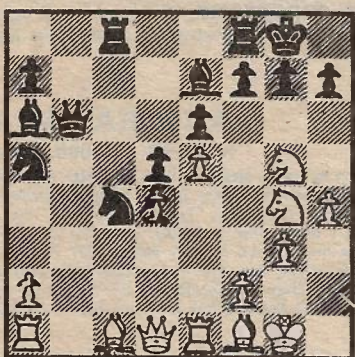
21. Rxd8 Rxd8
22. Bh3 f6
23. Re2 Ke7
24. Bg2 Nd3

Forcing a weakness through the threat of 25...Nb4 ch.

25. a3 Nc5
26. h4 h5
27. Re3 g5
28. hxg5 fxg5
29. Re2 Nb3
30. Kb1 Kf6
31. Resigns!



Black has a threat of 31...Rd1 ch 32.Kc2 Rcl ch 33.Kd3 Nc5ch winning a pawn, but it's not needed — White has quite run out of moves! 31.Kc2 allows 31...g4 followed by Nd4 ch, while any knight or bishop moves lose approximately a piece.



Bates v James, round eight. The knights clustered around the Black king's position signal the possibility of a combination. How did New Zealander Giles Bates (White, to move) proceed with the attack? (Solution upside down below.)

SOLUTION: Bates played 1.Nf6 ch! and won quickly after 1...gxf6? 2.exf6 Bxf6 3.Qh5 Resigns, as 3...Bxg5 4.Qxg5 ch Kh8 5.Qh6 ch Kg8 6.Bh6 1...Bxf6 2.exf6 g6, White should continue 3.h5 Qd8 4.Qf3! threatening hxg6 followed by Qh1, against which Black has no satisfactory counter.

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KING'S INDIAN DEFENCE

DANILOV (Bulgaria)	KASPAROV (USSR)
1. c4	g6
2. Nf3	Bg7
3. Nc3	d6
4. d4	Nf6
5. e4	0-0
6. Be2	e5
7. dxe5	

This exchange variation may offer White prospects of a very small endgame advantage, but is usually used as an invitation to draw.

7. . . . dxe5
8. Qxd8 Rxd8
9. Bg5 Nbd7?

A rare, though not clearly inferior, alternative to the usual 9...Re8 10.Nd5 Nx d5 11.cxd5.

10. Nd5?! Already thrown by Kasparov's lesser-known response, Danilov begins to drift astray. Best is 10.0-0-0.

10. . . . c6
11. Ne7 ch Kf8
12. Nxc8 Rdxc8!
13. 0-0-0?

After this White must exchange his dark-squared bishop. Instead 13.Nd2, gave equal chances in Flohr-Geller, USSR championship 1949.

13. . . . Nc5
14. Bxf6 Bxf6
15. Bd3 a5
16. Rhe1 Re8
17. Bf1 Bd8!

Black's advantage lies in the fact