NZ LISTENER, July 3, 1982

Minsk meet

AS A CHESS PLAYER, I felt that sitting on Aeroflot flight SU242 to Moscow had something of a Muslimgoing-to-Mecca air to it. More than any other country the Soviet Union has the right to be known as the home of modern chess. Their top grandmasters are revered worldwide, and the Soviet tournaments invariably produce a feast of outstanding games, savoured by all in the West who can obtain the notoriously

elusive bulletins.
Fortunately "shakhmaty" information exchanges between the USSR and the West are improving, though not, alas, to the extent that I knew who my fellow participants might be in Minsk, the Byelorussian capital, when I accepted my first Soviet tournament invitation. But it was no great surprise when the line-up proved to be extremely formidable, featuring such names as Psakhis (current joint national champion), Yusupov (1982 Zonal winner), Dolmatov, Tseshkovsky, Balashov and local star Viktor Kupreichik.

Even to the non-playing public here in Minsk these brilliant masters are familiar figures from the pages of the local sports paper. Chess players have the status of athletes or football heroes, and are treated accordingly. Certainly the hospitality so far has left little to be desired, though the pocket-money distribution is somewhat amusing. Participants from communist countries receive three roubles per day, capitalists (such as myself and the Spanish player Manuel Rivas) only two! Evidently we'll have to keep to the red caviar instead of that expensive black

Not that this seems to have affected Rivas unduly, for after four rounds - provided he wins one promising adjourned game - he is a surprise leader on 31/2 points, along with Kupreichik and Tseshkovsky. He demolished Lev Psakhis in the following incisive fashion.

OHEENIS INDIAN DEFENCE

QUELIN	3 INDIAN DE	LENC	L
M. RIVAS	L. PSAKHIS		
1. d4	Nf6	100	
2. Nf3	e6	BY STA	
3, c4	c5		
Offering	to transpose	into	th
double-edgea	l Benoni defer	ice, sh	ou

White now play 4.d5. Probably quite wisely, Rivas declines and a position soon arises akin to certain variations of the Queen's Indian.

4. e3 5. Nc3 Bb7

Preparing the cramping 8.d5, which, if played immediately, would be met by ..Bb4.

8. c×d5 N×d5 9. Bb5 ch Bc6

On 9... Nc6 10. Ne5 is strong and instead 9...Nd7? 10.N×d5. e×d5 (10...B×d5 11.Ne5 wins a piece) 11. Ne5 Bc8 12. Qf3 is crushing

10. Bd3 Nd7 Be7 11. 0-0

12. Ne4

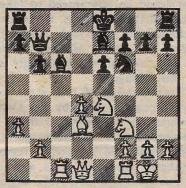
Grandmasters not infrequently flout the general opening principles drummed into beginners, but this is one instance where the rule about castling early should have been adhered to!

Qc7?

13. Bg5 N(5)16? 14. Rc1 Qb7

No time for 14...0-0 now - 15.Bb5 was threatened.

15. B×f6 N×f6



16. R×c6!

This powerful rook-for-bishop sacrifice strands Black's king in the centre at the mercy of White's minor pieces.

16. ... 17. Ne5 Q×c6 Qc8 18. Bb5 ch Kf8 19. Ng5 20. Ba4 a6 Rg8

Anticipating a knight capturing on f7, but Rivas finds an even stronger continuation.

21. Q131 Qb8 22. Bd7!

Not of course 22...N×d7 23.Q×f7 mate.

23. B×e6 Rg7 The Black position is caving in -23...f×e6 24.N×e6 ch Ke8 25.Qc6 ch Nd7 26.Q×d7 checkmate or 23...Re-

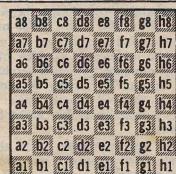
signs are valid alternatives. 24. B×17 With a pretty smothered mate threat (25.Ne6!). Black is compelled to return

the exchange - leaving him hopelessly placed two pawns behind. R×f7

24. ... 25. Ng×f7 Kg7 Qc8 26. Ng5 27. Re1 28. Ne6 ch Kh7 Not 28...QXe6 29.QXa8.

29. Nf4 Resigns

MURRAY CHANDLER



ALGEBRAIC NOTATION

The algebraic notation in this chess column is that used almost exclusively in Europe and in many countries elsewhere. Each square has one designation only. The vertical files are labelled a to h from White's left. In horizontal rank the squares are labelled 1 to 8 from White's end. Normal symbols are used, except that pawns as such are not mentioned; just the arrival square is given for a non-capturing pawn move.