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Cold warriors

IT WAS bad news and good news for American chess professionals in search of their El Dorado this year. First there was the blow that the renowned Lone Pine tournament was not to be held, because of the failing health of Louis Statham, its Californian millionaire benefactor. Then the new Reykjavik Swiss-system International materialised to fill the void, and, although not quite offering the same financial delights that Lone Pine is famed for, it was nonetheless sufficient to attract a large US contingent.

Consequently it was no surprise that a New Yorker, Soviet-born Grandmaster Lev Alburt; flew home with Reykjavik's \$US6000 first prize. He was a deserving winner in the 54player field, and scored 8½ points from 11 games. Other leading totals were 2, Abramovic (Yugoslavia) 8; 3, Gurevic (USA) 7½; 4-11, Schneider and Wedberg (both Sweden), Byrne, Shamkovich and de Firmian (all USA), Adorjan (Hungary), Sahovic (Yugoslavia) and Sigurjonsson (Iceland) 7. It was a reasonable achievement for the organisers to attract 11 grandmasters, especially with so many competing internationals during this time of year.

The adoption of the fashionable Swiss-system format — which allows an unlimited number of players — is if anything overdue in Iceland, which must rank as one of the most chessintensive countries in the world. Of a population of 230,000 an estimated 40,000 play the game, and grandmasters are household names. The great Dane Bent Larsen likes to tell the story of his match with Fridrik Olafsson for the Nordic championship many years ago, when even the Icelandic Parliament was postponed as members had gone to watch!

The 1972 Fischer-Spassky "Match of the Century" held in Reykjavik gave a marvellous boost to this popularity of course, but the tradition goes back as far as the Vikings. One explanation for this little island's disproportionate strength was advanced by a Robert McFadden who in an article in the New York Times on January 1, 1979 wrote: "For centuries, chess has been virtually a national pastime in Iceland, a rocky North Atlantic island where long winter months of twilight darkness have produced a scholarly but insular fiercely people, independent, stubbornly individualistic, proud of their traditions — and tigers over the chessboard.'

So it's all down to long and cold winters, apparently. I wouldn't like to speculate as to whether this influenced the following final round game from Reykjavik, but Moscow (Alburt's original homeland) is certainly nippier than Sweden!

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENCE

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1. d4

NIB

2. Nf3 3. c4 4. g3 5. Bg2 Bb7 6. c×d5 N×d5

6. . . exd5 was played by Abramovic twice during Reykjavik with some suc-·cess — he earned a grandmaster norm. Be7

7. 0-0

8. Qa4 ch!

An awkward check to parry. If Black plays 8. . . Od7 (or 8. . . Bc6) White retreats with 9.Qb3 and 10.Ne5 comes next move.

9. e4 10. Nc3 Nf6 11. Bf4 Nbd7 12. Rad1

White has established a clear positional advantage: Wedberg seeks counterplay by advancing his queenside pawns.

12. ... 13. Qb3 14. Na4 Qa5

On 14. .. N×e4, 15. Ne5 is strong -15. . . Ndf6 16. Rfe1.

15. Ne5 16. Nc5! Nb6

A temporary pawn sacrifice that has the benefit of eliminating the Black bishop on e7.

16. ... 17. d×c5 QXc5 18. Nd3 Qb5 19. N×b4 **C5** 20. Nd5!

WEDBERG



ALBURT

This neat riposte, using the fact that the Black queen is undefended, eliminates Black's threats against the pawn on e4.

20. . . Q×b3 21. N×f6 ch g×f6 Rfd8 22. a×b3 23. Bd6 24. bxc4 N×c4 25. Be7 RXd1 26, RXd1 27. Rd7 28. e5l

Even in the end game broken kingside pawns can be weak. Wedberg's bishop is attacked twice and he must exchange.

28. ... 29. e×f6 ch 30. K×g2 31. Rd4 N×b2 32. Rg4 ch 33. Rg7 34. R×f7 Kf5 Nc4 35. g4 chl Ke5

If 35. . . K×g4 simply 36. Rg7 ch followed by 17 wins.

36. R×h7

Resigns

Black has lost the race to promotion. On 37. . . a2 there follows 38.f8=Q $R \times f8$ 39. $B \times f8$ al = Q 40. Bg7 ch skewering king and queen.

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