





## CHESS

# **Garri Houdini**

### by Murray Chandler

F YOU COUNT the four-player European Options Exchange event in Amsterdam as a tournament, then it was certainly the strongest yet. Garri Kasparov, Anatoly Karpov, Jan Timman and John van der Wiel played each other four times in a sort of USSR v Holland contest, crushingly won by the Soviets 15½-8½. This was not too surprising, but Kasparov's winning margin of 2½ points was remarkable even by the World Champion's standards, though he did have one narrow escape against Karpov.

Immediately after the tournament, the 25-year-old champion rushed back to Moscow to attend a reception given for President Reagan. Nowadays Kasparov devotes considerable energy to seizing power off the chessboard as well as on it. He is the self-appointed founder-president of the Grandmasters Association, an organisation which is increasingly becoming a competitor to the world chess federation, FIDE.

But stardom can take its toll. Kasparov's autobiography, Child of Change, was scathingly received in the West for its extraordinary claims of a monstrous Soviet plot to prevent him challenging Karpov. One American magazine reviewed it under the headline "Child," while New in Chess Magazine called the book "self-defamation". Particularly disturbing was Kasparov's explanation of the Vladimirov incident from the 1986 World Championship. After losing three games in a row, Kasparov had publicly sacked his unfortunate Soviet aide for allegedly leaking opening secrets. Yet in the book the World Champion admits he had no firm evidence, just "intuition"

Here is the second K-K game from Amsterdam, a violent and dramatic clash of wildly fluctuating fortunes.

#### CARO KANN DEFENCE

KASPAROV	KARPOV
1. e4	c6
2. d4	d5
3. Nd2	d×e4
4. N×e4	Nd7
5. Nf3	Ngf6
6. Ng3	e6
7. Bd3	Be7
8. 0-0	c5
9. Qe2	0-0
10. Rd1	Qc7
11. c4	c×d4
12. N×d4	a6
13. b3	Re8
14. Bb2	b6
15. Nh5	Bb7
16. N×e6?	

Kasparov, normally the master of attack, embarks on a dubious double-piece sacrifice.

16	f×e6
17. Q×e6 ch	Kf8
18. B×h7	Nc5



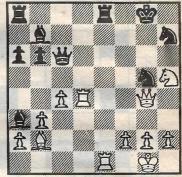
Kasparov: chess ambassador.

19.	Qh3	N×h7
20	R×g7 ch?	

The best chance was 20. b4! Qc8 21. Qg3.

20.		Kg8
21.	Bb2	Qc6
22.	Rd4	Ne4
23.	Re1	Neg5
24.	Qg4	Ba3!
E) 2	A STATE OF THE STA	

Karpov knew he was winning, and played this move with a tremendous thump. If 25. R×e8 ch R×e8 26. B×a3 Black mates on the backrank with 26... Re1.



5. Bc3 R×e1 ch

An astonishing oversight to rival Spassky-Chandler from the Plaza tournament; 25. ... Bb2! wins instantly. But with two extra pieces versus four pawns, Black is winning anyhow.

26.	B×e1	Re8
27.	Bd2	Bc1
28.	h4	B×d2
29.	R×d2	Re1 ch?
2.	9 Qe4	was simplest.

30. Kh2 Re4?
In time pressure Karpov had simply over-looked Kasparov's reply, after which matters

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31.	f4!	Qe6	
32.	Rd8 ch	Kf7	
33.	Rd7 ch	Kf8	
34.	Q×e6	R×e6	
35.	h×g5	Re7	
36.	R×e7	K×e7	
37.	g4	Be4	
38.	Kg1	Bb1	•
39	23	Rlack	lost

Both players bashed out their last few moves in seconds before Black's flag fell. When the moves were counted it was discovered that Karpov had failed to make the required 40, and had thus lost by time forfeit. After 39... Ba2 40. b4 B×c4 Black can probably contain the mass of white kingside pawns, and draw.

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1. Kasparov	(USSR)	2750	X	X	X	X	1/2	1	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	1	1/2	1	1	9
2. Karpov	(USSR)	2715	1/2	0	1/2	0	X	X	X	X	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1	1/2	1	61/2
3. Timman	(Holland)	2675	1/2	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	X	X	X	X	1	0	1/2	1/2	51/2
4. Van der Wiel	(Holland)	2555	0	1/2	0	0	0	0	1/2	0	0	1	1/2	1/2	X	X	X	X	3