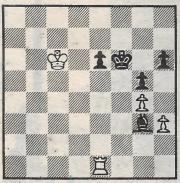
by Murray Chandler

VERY chessplayer knows what it feels like to make a terrible blunder. Throwing away several hours of hard work in a moment of temporary insanity is one of the most frustrating things imaginable. Yet nobody seems to have found a cure. The Eastern Europeans are great believers inwriting your move down before you play it, and then checking one last time for oversights. But that didn't help Soviet grandmaster Rafael Vaganian.

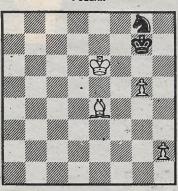




VAGANIAN

Play continued 49. Kd7?? B×e1 and White resigned.

One of the most memorable mistakes of my professional career happened in Switzerland last year. It got a lot of publicity too, as my opponent was the Hungarian Zsusa Polgar. Schachwoche, the Swiss/German weekly, proclaimed it the "Blunder of the Century"; which may have been overstating it a little.



CHANDLER

After 53.... Nh6 I played 54. g×h6 ch?? Kh8! and the endgame is now a draw, even with two h-pawns. The Black king can be stalemated, but never ejected from the corner. I had only calculated 54.

.. K×h6 55. Kf6 Kh5 56. Kg7 Kh4 57. Bf5 Kg5 58. Be6 Kh4 59. h3 Kg5 60. Bd7 Kh4 61. Kh6 and White wins. After a 20-minute think it didn't even occur to me the Black king needn't capture the

Apart from fatigue, it is impossible to provide a rational explanation for either blunder. This week's game, however, is a perfect illustration of how preceding events can contribute to the chances of a catastrophe. Curiously, it was played in the same Italian tournament as Vaganian's rook sacrifice.

Regio Emilia 1987/88 **BOGO-INDIAN DEFENCE**

A BELYAVSKY L CHRISTIANSEN

1. d4

2. c4		e6
3. g3		Bb4 ch
4. Bd2		Qe7
5. Bg2		B×d2 cl
6. Q×d2		d6
7. Nc3	2011	0-0
8. Nf3		e5
9. 0-0		Re8
10. e4		Bg4
11. d5	The state of	B×f3
12. B×f3		Nbd7
13. b4	1	a5
14. a3		Ra6
	,	, T

American grandmaster Larry Christiansen tempts 15. b5 Raa8 when Black's knight has access to the c5 square. Soviet No 3 Alexander Belyavsky is not provoked.

Nh6

	13.	MD3	uno
	16.	Rac1	a×b4
~	17.	a×b4	Qd7
	18.	Qd3	Ra4
	19.	Qb3	Rea8
		Rfd1	h5
	21.	h4	g6
	22.	Rb1	Ng4
	23.	Be2	Qe7
	24.	Rbc1	c6
	25.	d×c6	b×c6
	26.	c5!?	d×c5
	27.	b×c5	Nd7
	100	Nd6	Ndf6
		Bc4	N×f2
	A	desperate bid for	counter

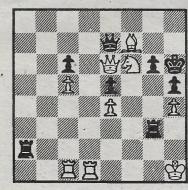
play. 30. $K\times f2$ Ra3 31. B×f7 ch! Kg7 32. Qe6 Ra2 ch 33. Kg1 R8a3!

A first shock for Belyavsky. Black is still dead lost, but 34. Q×e7 would allow 34... R×g3 ch 35. Kh1 Rh3 ch! (now the White queen no longer covers this square) 36. Kg1 Rg3 ch 37. Kf1 Rf3 ch 38. Ke1 Re3 ch with a draw by perpetual check.

34. Ne8 ch

As 34..., N×e8 35. Q×g6 ch Kh8 36. Qh6 is mate; both 34. Q×a2 and 34. Kh1 were also

34.		Kh6
35.	N×f6	R×g3 cl
36.	Kh1	



Qxf7!?

A second queen offer, with the same theme of perpetual check after 37. Q×f7 Rh3 ch. White can avoid this with the zwishenzug (in-between move) 37. Ng4 ch! $h\times g4$ 38. $Q\times f7$ Rh3 ch 39. Kg1 Rg3 ch 40. Kf1 Rf3 ch 41. Q×f3 and wins. However, Belyavsky's choice — a queen offer of his own — is just as good. The win is still there.

37. Rd7! Q×f6! 37. ... Q×e6 allows 38. Rh7. mate, but in fact Black would now have to resign after 38. Rh7 ch! K×h7 39. Q×f6. Belyavsky's following blunder, appalling as it may be, is comprehensible because (1) White was not suspicious of this third queen sacrifice because he believed Black was lost anyway; (2) capturing the queen did not allow perpetual check, hitherto the basis of Black's defence; (3) stalemates in the middlegame are extremely rare; (4) White was probably in time pressure after such complications.

38. Q×f6?? Draw agreed

After 39. K×h2 Rg2 ch! Black disposes of his last piece and is, remarkably, stalemated. A disastrous blunder and a classic

Rh2 ch!!