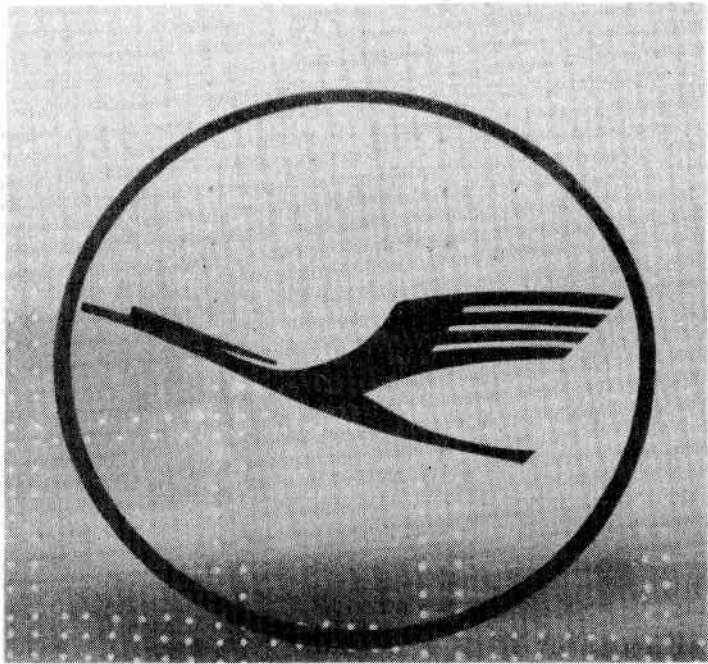


**Made in Germany.
Not a bad thing
to have stamped
on your next flight.**



Look for this sign when you shop for travel.

The more you fly

 **Lufthansa**
GERMAN AIRLINES
Royal Insurance Bldg.
109-113 Queen St.,
Auckland, N.Z.
Tel.: 31529 P.O. Box 1427

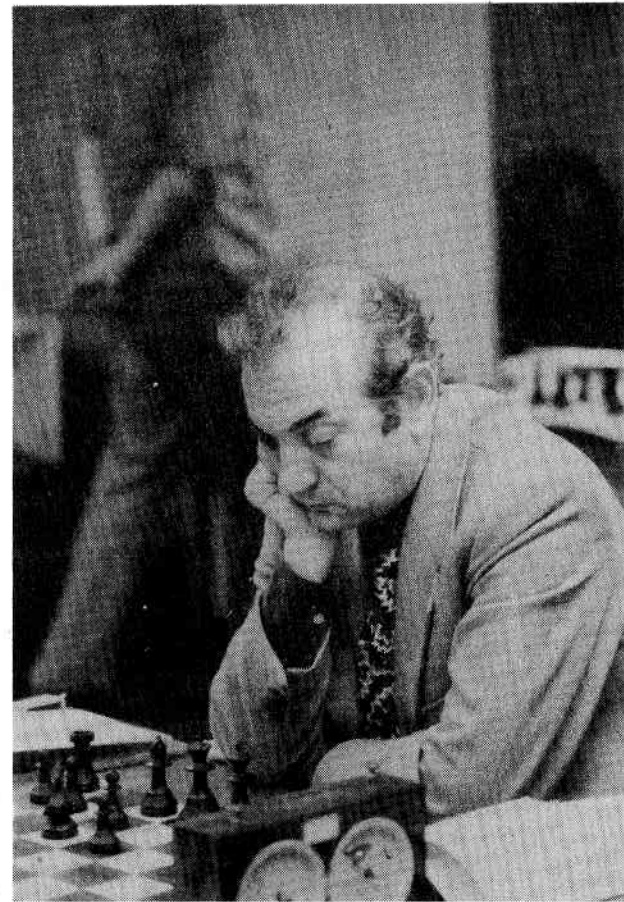
NEW ZEALAND CHESS

Registered at Post Office Headquarters, Wellington as a magazine.

Vol. 5 No. 2

April 1979

70 cents



Stateless VIKTOR KORCHNOI, winner of the
1978 World Chess Oscar - see page 44.

NEW ZEALAND CHESS

Vol. 5 No. 2

April 1979

NEW ZEALAND CHESS is published bi-monthly by the New Zealand Chess Association, P.O.Box 8802, Symonds Street, Auckland. Months of issue are February, April, June, August, October and December. Unless otherwise stated, the views expressed may not necessarily be those of the Association.

EDITOR: Peter Stuart, 24 Seacliffe Avenue, Takapuna, Auckland 9.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS: Tony Dowden (Otago), Ortvin Sarapu IM, Vernon Small (Canterbury) and Tim Spiller (Wellington).

All contributions should be sent to the Editor's address.

DEADLINES: The deadline for both copy and advertising is the 6th of the month preceding the month of issue.

ADVERTISING RATES: \$30 per full page, \$15 per column or half page, \$7.50 per half column.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: These are annual and are in New Zealand dollars.

New Zealand \$4.00. Overseas (surface mail) \$5.00.

Airmail: Australia & South Pacific \$6.00; Asia & North America \$7.50; South America, Europe & Africa \$8.50.

Note: All enquiries regarding advertising or subscriptions should be sent to the Administration Officer, New Zealand Chess Association, P.O.Box 8802, Symonds Street, Auckland.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT: Thanks are due to IBM for their donation of the IBM Selectric typewriter used to produce this magazine.

CLUB DIRECTORY

Following the interest shown at the New Zealand Chess Association's AGM in January, this feature will kick off in the June NEW ZEALAND CHESS. Each Club listing of 2 - 3 lines (double column) should include meeting time(s) and venue as well as a contact telephone number. The annual fee (six listings) is \$6.00. Note that all advertising enquiries should be sent to the NZCA's Administration Officer - not to the Editor. The deadline for the June issue is 6th May.

Sample listing:

SMITHVILLE C.C.: Mondays 7:30 pm, Smithville Community Centre, 123 John Street, Smithville. Contact: John Smith, phone 123 456 (bus), 654 321 (pvte).

This is a two-way service, bringing visitors and new members to your club, and providing information for chess players on the move.



COUNTRY ABBREVIATIONS

The following country code abbreviations will henceforth be used:

A	Austria	FIN	Finland	MTN	Mauretania	SUR	Surinam
ALB	Albania	FRA	France	MTS	Mauritius	SWE	Sweden
ALG	Algeria	GAM	Gambia	NIC	Nicaragua	SWI	Switzerland
AND	Andorra	GHA	Ghana	NIG	Nigeria		land
ARG	Argentina	GRE	Greece	NL	Netherlands	SYR	Syria
AUS	Australia	GUE	Guernsey	NOR	Norway	TAI	Thailand
BAH	Bahamas	HK	Hong Kong	NZ	New Zealand	TRK	Turkey
BEL	Belgium	HON	Honduras	PAK	Pakistan	TT	Trinidad & Tobago
BER	Bermuda	HUN	Hungary	PAN	Panama		
BOL	Bolivia	ICE	Iceland	PAR	Paraguay	TUN	Tunisia
BRD	West Germany	IND	India	PER	Peru	UAE	United Arab Emirates
BRZ	Brazil	IRE	Ireland	PHI	Philippines		
BUL	Bulgaria	IRN	Iran	PNG	Papua - New Guinea	UG	Uganda
CAN	Canada	IRQ	Iraq			URU	Uruguay
CHI	Chile	ISR	Israel	POL	Poland	VEN	Venezuela
COL	Colombia	IT	Italy	POR	Portugal	VGB	British Virgin Is.
CR	Costa Rica	JAM	Jamaica	PR	Puerto Rico		
CUB	Cuba	JAP	Japan	PRC	People's Republic of China	VUS	U.S. Virgin Is.
CYP	Cyprus	JOR	Jordan				
CZ	Czechoslovakia	LEB	Lebanon	RHO	Rhodesia		
DDR	East Germany	LIB	Libya	RI	Indonesia	WAL	Wales
DEN	Denmark	LUX	Luxembourg	RUM	Rumania	YEM	Yemen Arab Republic
DOM	Dominican Republic	MAL	Malaysia	SA	South Africa		
		MEX	Mexico	SCO	Scotland	YUG	Yugoslavia
ECU	Ecuador	MGC	Malta	SEY	Seychelles	ZAI	Zaire
ENG	England	MNC	Monaco	SIN	Singapore	ZAM	Zambia
ES	El Salvador	MON	Mongolia	SL	Sri Lanka		
FI	Faroe Islands	MOR	Morocco	SP	Spain		

Australian Junior Ch'p

Report by Giles Bates & Patrick Cordue

The 30th Australian Junior Championship was held in Sydney from the 15th to the 27th of January. New Zealand was represented by Patrick Cordue (Wellington) and Giles Bates (Christchurch). The tournament took place at the Wesley Centre, right in the heart of the city.

S.Kerr was the top seed after coming second last year. C.Depasquale was very experienced, having represented Australia in the World Cadet Championship, while other strong contenders were S.Byrne, R.Casse, S.Solomon, G.Menzies and P.Skiotis. There were 56 competitors including four girls and eight players under the age of 14.

Round one was full of surprises. Cordue was lucky to win when his opponent blundered a piece in time trouble. Byrne, the number 5 seed, lost to a 'bunny' and Bates, unsure of his form, agreed to a draw early on.

In round two Cordue's opponent again blundered a piece when Patrick was short of time. Bates had a good win but Depasquale was held to a draw.

Cordue won more convincingly in the third round, this time genuinely winning a piece! Bates won the first of his Sicilians. In the first big clash, Casse lost to Kerr.

In round four, although Cordue blundered a piece early in the game, Kerr took 108 moves and 10 hours to win. Bates drew his game.

Kerr suffered his first (and only, as it turned out) defeat of the tournament, losing to Depasquale, while Cordue drew with Solomon and Bates beat Saxon with an aggressive exchange sacrifice.

The scores at the end of the fifth round were: Depasquale 4½; Kerr, Bates, Menzies, Byrne & Skiotis 4; Cordue, Casse, Solomon, Borghi & Bell 3½.

Bates blundered horribly to Kerr in the sixth round while Depasquale was held to a draw by Skiotis. Cordue beat Casse in an intense struggle.

Round seven saw Kerr beat Byrne while Cordue defeated Depasquale with the black pieces. Skiotis won against Solomon and Bates outplayed Bell.

The Lightning Tournament was played on the rest day after round seven and was held in Sydney's massive shopping complex Bankstown Square. The field of 40 was divided into four sections and after

a round robin the top three players from each section qualified for the final.

Both New Zealanders won their sections with 8½/9, but disappointingly finished equal third and sixth in the final. Last year's champion R.Casse was once again the winner and thus 1979 Australian Junior Lightning Champion.

Scores of the leaders in the 12 player final: 1 R.Casse 10/11; 2 S.Solomon 9; 3-4 C.Depasquale & G.Bates 8.

Back to the main event and Byrne emerged in round eight as a contender for a major place when he convincingly beat Cordue. Kerr virtually wrapped up the tournament when he defended accurately against Skiotis to take the full point. Bates and Depasquale also both won.

In round nine, Kerr won again, this time against Solomon while Byrne shocked everyone when he beat Depasquale. Cordue and Bates drew an interesting game.

Round ten saw Byrne carry on his merry way by beating Skiotis. Depasquale proved too much for Bates with his Bird's Opening. Cordue had an easy win but Kerr had a scare against Borghi before recording the win.

In round eleven Kerr made sure of first place by beating Menzies. Byrne came in second when he just managed to draw against Casse. Cordue won on time versus Skiotis and so came in third on countback, ahead of Depasquale. Bates outplayed Solomon and built up a great position, only to 'blow' it near the end.

The final scores of the leaders were: 1 Kerr 10; 2 Byrne 8½; 3-4 Cordue & Depasquale 8; 5-6 Casse & Solomon 7½.

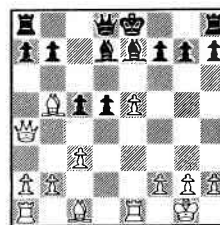
In retrospect Kerr was a deserving winner but his 1½ point margin over the rest of the field was a bit flattering. The tournament was well directed by Mr Needleman and had good prizes and trophies.

This and the fact that there is an Australian Junior Chess League reflects the interest shown in junior chess in Australia. Perhaps it would be an idea for New Zealand to adopt a similar idea.

If New Zealand had a junior chess federation which dealt specifically with affairs of juniors, funds could be raised to support overseas trips like the Australian Junior Championship.

G.BATES - R.SAXON (Round 5), Sicilian:
1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d4 cxd4 4 Nxd4 Nf6
5 Nc3 a6 6 f4 Nbd7 7 Be2 Qc7 8 0-0 b5
9 Bf3 Bb7 10 e5! dxe5 11 fxe5 Nxe5 12
Bxb7 Qxb7 13 Qe2 Ng6 14 Rxf6! (alternatively 14 Nf5 e6 15 Bg5 0-0-0 16
Nxx7 Bxx7 17 Bxf6 Bxf6 18 Rxf6 to be followed by 19 a4) 14...gxf6 15 Ne4 Qb6
(if 15...0-0-0, then Be3 and a4 with a strong attack) 16 Be3 Bh6 17 Bf2 Bg7??
(17...Bf4 18 Nf5 Qc6 19 Bc5! Be5 20 Rdl with great pressure, or here 19...
0-0 20 Nxe7+ Nxe7 21 Bxe7 Be5 22 Rf1 Kh8 23 Nxf6 winning) 18 Nf5 Qc6 19
Nxx7+ Kf8 20 Nh5 Rg8 21 Be3 Ne5 22 Bh6+ Ke8 23 Rdl Ng4 24 Ng7+ Kf8 25 Qxxg4, 1 : 0.

G.BATES - D.BELL (Round 7), Sicilian:
1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 Nf6 3 Nc3 e6 4 e5 Nd5
5 d4 Nc6 6 Nxd5 exd5 7 c3 (7 dxc5 Bxc5
8 Qxd5 Qb6 is the main line) 7...d6 8
Bb5 Bg4 9 0-0 dxe5? 10 Qa4! Bd7 11
Nxe5 Nxe5 12 Rel Bd6 13 dxe5 Be7



14 e6 fxe6 15 Rxe6 a6 (or 15... Bxb5 16 Qxb5+ Kf7 but not 16...Qd7? 17 Rxe7+ Kxe7 18 Bg5+ Kd6 19 Bf4+ Ke7 20 Rel+ Kd8 21 Bg5+ Kc8 22 Qxc5+ Qc7 23 Qxd5) 16 Bg5! axb5 (if 16...Bxb5 then 17

Qh4 0-0 18 Bxe7 Qd7 19 Rael) 17 Rxe7+ Qxe7 18 Qxa8+ Kf7 19 Qxh8 Qxxg5 20 Qxxh7 Bf5 21 Qh8 Be4 22 Qh3, 1 : 0.

C.DEPASQUALE - P.L.CORDUE, Bird's Opening:

1 g3 g6 2 Bg2 Bg7 3 f4

Hoping to transpose into a Dutch reversed.

3...d6 4 e4 Nc6 5 d3 e5 6 Nc3 Be6 7 Nf3 Qd7

Black's idea is now apparent; he has completed his queenside development and is ready to castle.

8 Be3 Nf6

The best square for the knight since White's bishop is on e3.

9 0-0

9 Qd2 is more flexible and probably better.

9 ... 0-0-0 10 fxe5 dxe5 11 b4

White's previous move enabled him to play this. Though it looks slightly sick, it does get the queenside attack under way.

11 ... Ng4 12 Bd2 Nd4

Taking the pawn is possible though probably not desirable.

13 Nd5

13 Ng5 has its points and is maybe better.

13 ... Nxf3+

If instead Black tries to win material with 13...Bxd5 then 14 exd5 e4! 15 dxe4! Nxf3+ 16 Bxf3 Bxa1 17 Qxa1! (17 Bxxg4 Bd4+) 17...Rde8 18 Qd4 Kb8 19 c4 and White has more than adequate compensation.

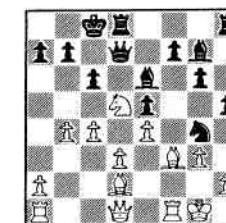
14 Bxf3 h5 15 c4! c6?

Apparently threatening the knight and winning a pawn, but the knight is not really threatened because, upon its capture, White can recapture with the c-pawn thus trapping Black's bishop.

15...h4! was the move, e.g. 16 h3 Nh2!! 17 Kxh2 hxg3+ 18 Kxg3 (or 18 Kgl Rxx3 19 Ne3 f5 and White is overwhelmed) 18...Rxxh3+ 19 Kf2 Rh2+ 20 Kel c6! 21 Nc3 Qxd3 and again Black wins.

16 Qa4!?

Safer is 16 h4 but Black would be better after 16... cxd5 17 cxd5 f5! 18 dxe6 Qd4+ 19 Kg2 Qxd3. Both players, however, were short of time and, although



White thought his sacrifice unsound, he thought it gave him better practical chances than other moves.

16 ... cxd5 17 Qxa7 dxc4!

If 17...d4 then 18 b5 and 19 Ba5 is a very strong threat.

18 Bxxg4

Forced, otherwise Black could force off the queens.

18 ... hxg4 19 Be3 Qc6 20 dxc4 Qa6 21 Qc5+ Kb8 22 b5 Qa4 23 Rab1 Rd3!

Not 23...Qxa2 24 Bf2!

24 Rb3 Qxa2

This gives back most of the material

but nevertheless goes into a winning endgame. With only five minutes left on my clock, I was glad to have the position simplified.

25 Qa7+ Qxa7 26 Bxa7+ Kxa7 27 Rxd3 Bxc4 28 Ra1+ Kb6 29 Rd7 Be6 30 Rd2 Kxb5 31 Rb1+ Kc6 32 Rc2+ Kd6 33 Rb6+

33 Rxb7 must be better but still White would be lost.

33 ... Ke7 34 Rxb7+ Kf6 35 Rf2+ Kg5 36 Rb5 Rg8 37 Kg2 Bc4 38 Rb4 Be6 39 Rb5 Rh8 40 Ra5 Rf8

With the time control up, Black can now try to win the endgame. It is of little interest but is given for completeness.

41 Ra6 Rd8 42 Ra7 Rd4 43 Re2 Rxe4 44 Rxe4 Bd5 45 Rxf7 Bxf7 46 Ra4 Be6 47 Kf2 Kf5 48 Ra6 Bf8 49 Rc6 Bd5 50 Rc8 Ba3 51 Ke3 Bb2 52 Rf8+ Ke6 53 Kd3 e4+ 54 Ke3 Ke5 55 Re8+ Be6 56 Kd2 Bd4 57 Ke2 Kd5 58 Rd8+ Kc5 59 Re8 Bc4+ 60 Kd1 e3 61 Rc8+ Kd5 62 Rf8 e2+ 63 Kd2 Bc3+, 0 : 1.

Notes by Patrick Cordue (last game) and Giles Bates.



Local News

A few outstanding results from 1978:

David Beach won his fourth successive annual CIVIC CHESS CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP in 1978. Unfortunately for Wellington he has decided to spend the next few years in Auckland, but his record in this event will undoubtedly stay with us for a long time yet. Over four years and 42 games his score has been 33 wins, 7 draws and only 2 losses, 87%.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

1 Beach D.H.	x	½	1	1	1	½	1	1	1	1	8
2 Sarfati J.	½	x	1	½	1	0	½	1	1	1	6½
3 Cordue P.L.	0	0	x	1	½	½	½	1	1	1	5½
4 Bloore R.	0	½	0	x	1	½	½	1	½	1	5
5 Spiller T.	0	0	½	0	x	1	1	½	1	1	5
6 Goodhall D.	½	1	½	½	0	x	1	1	0	0	4½
7 Evans M.	0	½	½	½	0	0	x	0	1	1	3½
8 Oliver D.	0	0	0	0	½	0	1	x	1	1	3½
9 Stracy D.	0	0	0	½	0	1	0	0	x	½	2
10 Frankel Z.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	½	x	1½

Two other players should be mentioned in regard to this year's competition.

The failure of Mark Evans, due probably to his working 15 hours a day, 6 days a week; and the success of 13-year old Jonathan Sarfati who was competing in his first ever championship grade.

Roy Shuker won the 36-player Premier Reserve with 7½ points in the nine round Swiss with Leonard McLaren second on 7. Four players shared third place with 6½ points: D.Keith, T.Worthington, D.Paul and K.Kubatzki. On 6 were P.Tungare and M.Watson while B.Emslie and A.Grkow scored 5½.

* * *

TAWA CLUB CHAMPIONSHIPS 1978: The A-grade saw Philip Clark and Max Wighout tie for first with 6½/7, followed by Peter Rawnsley on 4.

In the B-grade, junior Russell Dive took the honours with 6/7 ahead of Rupert Wood on 5½. Then came John Burt and Rodney Fortune on 5.

Shane Snopovs won the Junior Championship with 7/8, closely followed by John Burt 6½, Russell Dive and Paul Marjot 6.

* * *

The 1978 WAITEMATA CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP Final was won by Robert Smith with 5/5, followed by John Van Pelt on 3 and Jim Cater 2½. From all accounts Smith's victory was nowhere near as easy as the scores might indicate.

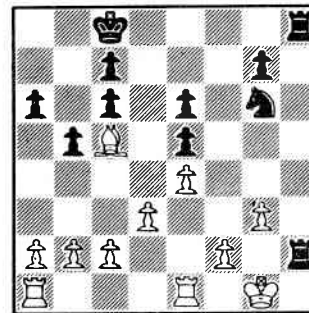
R.SMITH - J.CATER, Queen's Gambit:
 1 d4 d5 2 c4 e6 3 Nc3 Nf6 4 Bg5 Nbd7
 5 e3 c6 6 NE3 Qa5 7 Bf4 Ne4 8 Qb3 Bb4
 9 Rc1 Nb6 10 Bd3 dxc4 11 Bxc4 Na4 12
 0-0 Bxc3 13 bxc3 Naxc3 14 Bd3 0-0 15
 Rc2 f5 16 Ne5 Nd5 17 Bxe4 Nxf4 18
 Bxc6 bxc6 19 exf4 Ba6 20 Qxe6+ Kh8 21
 Rfc1 Qd5 22 Qxc6 Bb7 23 Qxd5 Bxd5 24
 f3 Rfd8 25 Kf2 g6 26 Ke3 Kg7 27 Rg7+
 Kg8 28 Re7 Bxa2 29 Rcc7 Re8 30 Rg7+
 Kh8 31 Rxb7+ Kg8 32 Kf2 Re6 33 Rcg7+
 Kf8, 1 : 0.

* * *

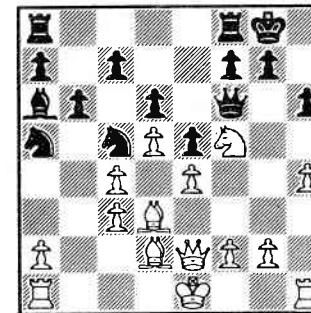
NEW PLYMOUTH defeated WAITEMATA 11:9 in their 1978 Correspondence match. Results (N.Plymouth names first): K.Austen ½, J.Van Pelt 1½; R.Bowler 0, J.E.Cater 2; S.Anchor 0, N.Bridges 2; J.Billing 1, M.Brimble 1; F.Van Kuyk 1½, G.Lander ½; C.Heremaia 2, D.Ewing 0; B.Peterson 0, A.Bent 2; K.Hull 2, P.Peterson 0; M.Galu 2, P.James 0; M.Walker 2, R.Carrucan 0.

CAN YOU SEE THE COMBINATIONS ?

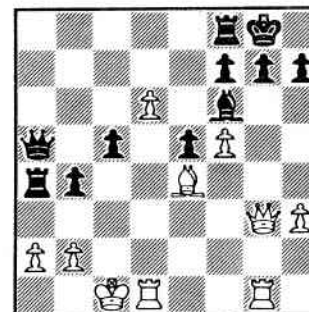
Solutions on page 52



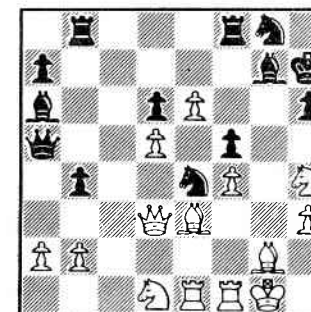
No.1 Black to move



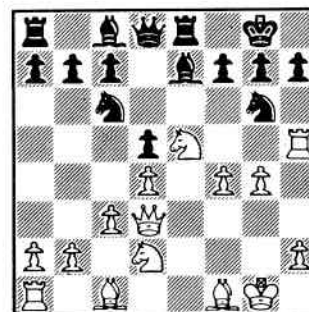
No.2 White to move



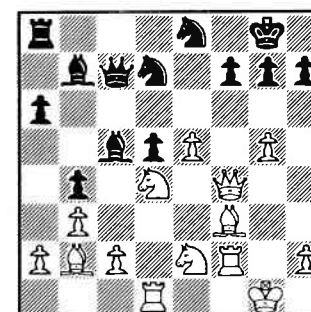
No.3 White to move



No.4 White to move



No.5 White to move



No.6 White to move

FIDE Ratings — the Top 100

In the FIDE Rating List as at 1 January 1979 there are exactly 100 players rated at 2500 or above. All players are GM's except those marked with * (IM) or ** (untitled).

It is interesting to note that Karpov's rating has dropped 20 points while Korchnoi's has gone up 30, thus narrowing the gap to only 10 points. Fischer's last published rating was 2780!

Karpov (USSR)	2705
Korchnoi (Switz)	2695
Portisch (Hungary)	2640
Spassky (USSR)	2640
Polugaevsky (USSR)	2625
Timman (Holland)	2625
Larsen (Denmark)	2620
Mecking (Brazil)	2615
Tal (USSR)	2615
Petrosian (USSR)	2610
Balashov (USSR)	2600
Hort (Czech)	2600
Beljasky (USSR)	2595
Dorfman (USSR)	2595
Dzhindzhikhashvili (Israel)	2595
Hübner (W.Germany)	2595
Ribli (Hungary)	2595
Kavalek (USA)	2590
Ljubojevic (Yugo)	2590
Sax (Hungary)	2590
Gulko (USSR)	2585
Tukmakov (USSR)	2575
Vaganian (USSR)	2570
Knaak (E.Germany)	2565
Kuzmin (USSR)	2565
Andersson (Sweden)	2560
Gligoric (Yugo.)	2560
Miles (England)	2560
Romanishin (USSR)	2560
Smyslov (USSR)	2560
Tseshkovsky (USSR)	2560
Vasiukov (USSR)	2560
Bronstein (USSR)	2555
Olafsson (Iceland)	2555
Geller (USSR)	2550
Kholmov (USSR)	2550
Krogius (USSR)	2550
Savon (USSR)	2550
Smejkal (Czech.)	2550
Bagirov (USSR)	2545
Kochiev (USSR)	2545
Panno (Argentina)	2545
Pfleger (W.Germany)	2545
Quinteros (Argen.)	2545
Sveshnikov (USSR)	2545
Browne (USA)	2540
Gheorghiu (Rumania)	2540
Kupreichik* (USSR)	2540
Stean (England)	2540
Byrne (USA)	2535
Georgadze (USSR)	2535
Lein (USA)	2535
Sosonko (Holland)	2535
Suetin (USSR)	2535
Gufeld (USSR)	2530
Malich (E.Germany)	2530
Parma (Yugoslavia)	2530
Timoshenko* (USSR)	2530
Uhlmann (E.Germany)	2530
Unzicker (W.Germany)	2530
Adorian (Hungary)	2525
Dvoretzky* (USSR)	2525
Gipslis (USSR)	2525
Ivkov (Yugoslavia)	2525
Tarjan (USA)	2525
Evans (USA)	2520
Lombardy (USA)	2520
Sahovic (Yugoslavia)	2520
Schmid (W.Germany)	2520
Torre (Philippines)	2520
Zhidkov** (USSR)	2520
Alburt (USSR)	2515
Averbakh (USSR)	2515
Kurajica (Yugo.)	2515
Liberzon (Israel)	2515
Lutikov (USSR)	2515
Najdorf (Argentina)	2515
Palatnik (USSR)	2515
Rogoff (USA)	2515
Szabo (Hungary)	2515
Velimirovic (Yugo.)	2515
Csom (Hungary)	2510
Farago (Hungary)	2510
Matulovic (Yugo.)	2510

Mednis* (USA)	2510
Pachman (W.Germany)	2510
Taimanov (USSR)	2510
Darga (W.Germany)	2505
Gurgenidze (USSR)	2505
Marjanovic (Yugo.)	2505
Tseitlin Ma.* (USSR)	2505
Tseitlin Mi.* (USSR)	2505
Hernandez R. (Cuba)	2500
Knezevic M. (Yugo.)	2500
Kovacevic V. (Yugo.)	2500
Makarichev (USSR)	2500
Nei* (USSR)	2500
Nunn (England)	2500
Rashkovsky* (USSR)	2500
Vogt (E.Germany)	2500

Some other ratings of interest are:

Ardiansyah (Indo.)	I	2380
Balinas (Phil.)	G	2365
Bordonada (Phil.)		2365
Chandler (N.Z.)	I	2380
Chang (PRC)		2350
Chi (PRC)		2415
Fuller (Australia)		2380
Garbett (N.Z.)		2320
Giam (Singapore)	I	2310
Green (N.Z.)		2320
Kan (Hong Kong)		2340
Jamieson (Aust.)	I	2425
Laird (N.Z.)		2245
Lim S.H. (Sing.)	I	2440
Mascarinas (Phil.)	I	2395
Parr D. (Aust.)		2375
Rodriguez R. (Phil.)	I	2370
Rogers (Australia)		2390
Rubinraut (Aust.)		2255
Sampouw (Indonesia)		2320
Sarapu (N.Z.)	I	2330
Sharif (Iran)	I	2445
Shaw (Australia)		2355
Shirazi (Iran)	I	2370
Small (N.Z.)		2365
Suradiradja (Indo)	G	2340
Sutton (N.Z.)		2290
Tan L.A. (Sing.)	I	2365
Thipsay (India)		2360
Woodhams (Aust.)		2375
Wotulo (Indonesia)	I	2245



Olympiad Brevities

by Peter Stuart

Editor's note: this article was meant for the February issue, but had to be held over for space reasons.

The Catalan Opening provided two short games won by White:

RIBLI (Hungary) - POMAR (Spain): 1 Nf3 Nf6 2 g3 d5 3 Bg2 e6 4 0-0 Nbd7 5 d4 b6 6 c4 Bb7 7 cxd5 Nxd5 8 Re1 Bb4 9 Bg5 Be7 10 e4 Bxg5 11 exd5 Bxd5 12 Nxd5 Bxd5 13 Nxe6 fxe6 14 Kxg2 Qf6 15 Qg4 0-0-0 16 Rxe6 Qf7 17 Nc3 Rhf8 18 Qe2 Kb8 19 Re1 h5 20 Nd5 Nf6 21 Nb4 Rde8 22 Nc6+ Kb7 23 Qf3 Kc8 24 Ne5!, 1 : 0.

SOSONKO (Holland) - SCHNEIDER (Sweden): 1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 g3 d5 4 Bg2 dxc4 5 Nf3 a6 6 0-0 b5 7 Ne5 Nd5 8 Nc3 Bb7 9 Nxd5 Bxd5?! (9...exd5) 10 e4 Bb7 11 Qh5 g6 12 Nxd5! fxd5 13 Qe5 Nbd7 14 Qxh8 Qe7 15 h4 (the threat of Bg5 leaves Black helpless) 15...0-0-0 16 Bg5 Qf7 17 d5 Re8 18 dxe6 Rxe6 19 Rad1 Bc6 20 Bh6 Kb7 21 Rxd7, 1 : 0.

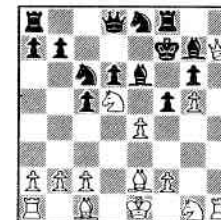
Naturally Pelikan Sicilians, a fruitful source of brevities, abounded. Here is one:

NUNN (England) - BHEND (Switzerland): 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 d4 cxd4 4 Nxd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 e5 6 Ndb5 d6 7 Bg5 a6 8 Na3 b5 9 Bxf6 gxf6 10 Nd5 f5 11 Bxb5 axb5 12 Nxb5 Rb8 (usual here is 12...Ra7) 13 Nbc7+ Kd7 14 Qh5 Nd4 15 0-0 Kc6 16 b4 fxe4 17 c3 Ne6 18 b5+ Kb7 19 b6 Kc6 20 Rab1 Qg5 21 Qe2 Nc5 22 b7! Nd3 23 Qxe4 Nc5 24 Qc4 Rxb7 25 Rxb7, 1 : 0.

GM Donner has become well known for losing in under 25 moves in recent years. Two examples (both Pirc Defences) from Buenos Aires follow, the second featuring a nice queen sacrifice by the Chinese player.

SAX (Hungary) - DONNER (Holland): 1 e4 d6 2 d4 Nf6 3 Nc3 g6 4 f4 Bg7 5 Nf3 0-0 6 Bd3 Nc6 7 0-0 e5 8 dxe5 dxe5 9 f5 Nb4 10 fxd6 hxg6 11 Bg5 c6 12 Kh1 Nxd3 13 cxd3 Qd6 14 d4 Nh7 15 d5 Nxd5 16 Nxd5 Qe7 17 Nf3 Bd7 18 Qb3 b6 19 Rad1 Rfd8 20 Rd2 c5 21 d6! Qe6 22 Nd5 Qxd6 23 Ng5 Be6 24 Qg3, 1 : 0 (Black is powerless against the threat of Nf6+, e.g. 24...Qb8 25 Nxe6 fxe6 26 Ne7+ and White mates in three).

LIU (P.R. China) - DONNER (Holland): 1 e4 d6 2 d4 Nf6 3 Nc3 g6 4 Be2 Bg7 5 g4 h6 6 h3 c5 7 d5 0-0 8 h4 e6 9 g5 hxg5 10 hxg5 Ne8 11 Qd3 exd5 12 Nxd5 Nc6 13 Qg3 Be6 14 Qh4 f5 15 Qh7+ Kf7 (diagram)



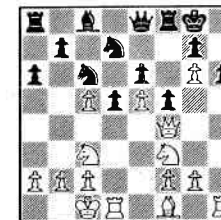
16 Qxg6+! Kxg6 17 Bh5+ Kh7 18 Bf7+ Bh6 19 g6+ Kg7 20 Bxh6+, 1 : 0.

Nor was the solid French Defence exempt from such indignities as the two following games show. The second

game features one of the finest combinations seen at the Olympiad.

LETZELTER (France) - HUSS (Switzerland): 1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 Nc3 Bb4 4 Ne2 dxe4 5 a3 Bxc3+ 6 Nxc3 e5 7 dxe5 Qxd1+ 8 Kxd1 Bf5 9 Nd5 Na6 10 Bg5 (or 10 Bxa6 Rd8 11 Bxb7 Ne7 12 c4 c6) 10...Be6 11 Bb5+ c6 12 Bxa6 Bxd5 13 Bxb7 Rb8 14 Ba6 Rb6 15 Be2 Rxb2 16 Kd2 Ne7 17 Kc3 Rb7 18 Rab1 (White's initiative will quickly prove decisive) 18...Rc7 19 Rb8+ Nc8 20 Be3 0-0 21 Bc5 Re8 22 Ba6, 1 : 0.

LETZELTER (France) - ASMUNDSSON (Iceland): 1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 Nc3 Nf6 4 Bg5 Be7 5 e5 Nfd7 6 h4 a6 7 Qg4 Bxg5 8 hxg5 c5 9 g6 f5 10 Qf4 h6 11 Nf3 0-0 12 dxc5 Nc6 13 0-0-0 Qe8 (diagram)



14 Rxb6!? gxh6 15 Qxh6 Qe7 16 g7! Re8 (better was 16...Qxg7! 17 Qxe6+ Qf7 18 Ng5 Qxe6 19 Nxe6 Nxe5 20 Nxf8 Kxf8 21 Nxd5 with an unclear position) 17 Qh8+ Kf7 18 Nxd5! exd5 19 e6+ Kxe6 20

Re1+ Nde5 21 Nxe5 Nxe5 22 Rxe5+! (the last straw for Black! On 22...Kxe5, 23 g8Q+ is decisive), 1 : 0.

Back to the Sicilian, but this time it is Black administering a hiding:

A.RODRIGUEZ (Cuba) - TRINGOV (Bulgaria): 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d4 cxd4 4 Nxd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 e6 6 g4 Nc6 7 g5 Nd7 8 Be3 a6

9 h4 Qc7 10 f4 b5 11 f5 Nde5 12 Bh3
Nxd4 13 Bxd4 b4 14 Ne2 Nf3+ 15 Kf2
Nxd4 16 Nxd4 e5 17 Ne2 Bb7 18 Ng3 d5!
(Now the white king is caught in the
open by the raking black bishops) 19
Kg2 dxe4 20 Kh2 e3 21 Bg2 Rd8, 0 : 1.

The France - Rumania clash in round
nine produced two brevities, the first
another Black win from a Sicilian and
the second a White win in an English.

CIOCALTEA (Rumania) - GIFFARD (France):
1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 e6 3 d4 cxd4 4 Nxd4 Nf6
5 Bd3 Nc6 6 Nxc6 dxc6 7 f4 e5 8 f5
Nxe4 9 Qf3 Nf6 10 Nc3 Qb6 11 Qg3 Be7
12 a3 0-0 13 Bh6 Nh5 14 Qg4 Qxb2 15
Kd2 Qb6 16 Rhf1 Rd8 17 Rb1 Qd4 18
Qxh5 gxh6 19 f6 Bf8 20 Rf3 Bg4, 0 : 1
(21 Rg3 Qf4+ 22 Ke1 Qxg3+ & 23...Bxb5).

SUBA (Rumania) - ROOS (France): 1 c4 Nf6
2 Nc3 d5 3 cxd5 Nxd5 4 g3 g6 5 Bg2
Nxc3 6 bxc3 Bg7 7 h4 Nd7 8 Qb3 c5 9
h5 Qc7 10 Ba3 Rb8 11 Nf3 b5 12 hxg6
hxg6 13 Rxh8+ Bxh8 14 Ng5 e6? (14...c4
was necessary) 15 Nxe6! Qe5 16 Nf4 b4
17 d4 Qd6 18 cxb4 Qxd4 19 Re1 cxb4 20
e3 Qg7 21 Qxb4! Qe5 22 Nd3 Qf6 23
Bh3!, 1 : 0.

It occurs that we have not yet had an
open game, so try this Ruy Lopez:

GUTIERREZ (Colombia) - BRONSTEIN (Argen-
tina): 1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 Bc5 4
c3 f5 5 Bxc6 dxc6 6 Nxe5 Bd6 7 d4
fxe4 8 Qh5+ g6 9 Nxc6 Nf6 10 Qh4 Rg8
11 Ne5 Bxe5 12 dxe5 Qd3 13 a3? (I can-
not see the relevance of this move) 13...
Be6 14 Nd2 0-0-0 15 Qh6 Nd5 16 Qxe6+
Kb8 17 Qf5 Ne3 18 fxe3 Qxe3+ 19 Kd1
Rxc2 20 Kc2 Rxd2+ 21 Bxd2 Qxd2+ 22
Kb3 Qxb2+ 23 Kc4 Qb5+ 24 Kd4 Qd5+,
0 : 1.

To finish off, we give two ultra-short
games from the concurrent Women's Olym-
piad.

TAGNON (France) - GAPPINDASHVILI (USSR):
1 e4 d6 2 d4 Nf6 3 Nc3 g6 4 Be2 Bg7
5 Be3 c6 6 h4 h5 7 Nh3 Bxh3 8 Rxh3
Nbd7 9 f3 Qc7 10 Bc4 d5 11 Bb3 dxe4
12 fxe4 Ng4 13 Qf3 0-0-0 14 0-0-0?
Nxe3, 0 : 1.

SOPPE (Argentina) - BAUMSTARK (Rumania):
1 e4 c5 2 b4 cxb4 3 Bb2 d5 4 exd5
Qxd5 5 c4 Qe4+ 6 Be2 Nc6 7 Nf3 e5 8
0-0 Bc5 9 Re1 Nge7 10 Nxe5 Nxe5 11 d4
0-0 12 Bd3?? Qxd3 13 Qh5 Bxd4, 0 : 1.

Overseas News

TRAMANDAI (BRZ), Zone 8, 15 Sept. - 6
Oct. 1978: 1 Trois (BRZ) 9/12; 2-3 L.
Bronstein (ARG) & Van Riemsdyk (BRZ) 8½;
4 Emma (ARG) 8; 5 Frias (CHI) 7; 6
Campora (ARG) 6 13 players.

The first three qualified for the
Interzonals and, together with Emma,
gained the IM title.

The ASIAN GM CIRCUIT sixth and final
leg in Teheran was won by GM Lein (USA)
with GM Torre (PHI) second.

The circuit Grand Prix was won by
Eugene Torre (US\$3000) with Merhad
Sharif (IRN) second (\$2000) and Rico
Mascarinas (PHI) third (\$1000).

Soviet GM Effim Geller returned to
better form in winning at NOVI SAD last
October with 11/15. He was closely pur-
sued by Sahovic (YUG) 10½ and Farago
(HUN) 10. Then came 4 Vukic (YUG) 9½; 5
Martinovic (YUG) 9; 6-7 Planinc (YUG) &
Barczay (HUN) 8½; 8-9 Nogueiras (CUB) &
Spiridonov (BUL) 8; 10 Jansa (CZ) 7½
.... 16 players.

At ODJACI (YUG), October 1978, Yugo-
slav GM Matulovic scored a convincing
victory with 10½/13. Then 2 Plachetka
(CZ) 9½; 3 Raicevic (YUG) 8½; 4-7 Die-
sen (USA), Kirov (BUL), Rakic (YUG) & F.
Portisch (HUN) 8; 8 Minev (BUL) 7½; 9
Lengyel (HUN) 7; 10 Govedarica (YUG) 6;
11 Cobo (CUB) 5; 12 Malovic (YUG) 3½;
13 Konc (YUG) 1½; 14 D.Markovic (YUG)
0. Plachetka made a GM norm, Rakic an
IM norm.

GM's Jan Timman (NL) and Tony Miles
(ENG) qualified for the Interzonals by
jointly winning the Zone 1 tournament at
AMSTERDAM, 25 Nov. - 16 Dec. 1978.

Scores: 1-2 Timman & Miles 11½/14; 3
Stean (ENG) 11; 4 Sosonko (NL) 10½; 5
Speelman (ENG) 9; 6 Langeweg (NL) 7½;
7 Sanz (SP) 7; 8-9 Bellon (SP) & Ligte-
rink (NL) 6½; 10 Rivas (SP) 5; 11-13
Roos (FRA), Morrison (SCO) & Meulders
(BEL) 4½; 14 Keogh (IRE) 4; 15 Feller
(LUX) 1½.

Continued on page 39

C. C. is NOT the Same

by Brian Anderson

This game is submitted in defence of
the thesis that CC and OTB* are diffe-
rent games. To me a main distinction to
be made is that in CC the Nimzowitsch
art of 'heroic defence' is vastly easier
to take up as a style than it is in OTB.

Greg Waite is a younger player with a
clever flair for attack. We had gone
through a game of mine as Black in this
same line, played against Lindsay Corn-
ford in Trophy Tournament 1B in the
1970/71 season and had virtually agreed
to take it up again. This is razor sharp
chess and, although a result is achieved,
it's one of those games where the real
winner is chess. A thin thread runs
through the defence which emerges out of
one game into what amounts to an almost
totally new and different one. Extreme
attacking violence turns to subtle
strategic manoeuvring and then into an
ending that doesn't look at all easy.
One error in any part would be
enough. Tread the thin red line with
Greg and me again. The game was played
in the 44th NZ Correspondence Champion-
ship, 1977/78.

G.S.WAITE B.W.ANDERSON

French Defence

1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 e5 c5 4 c3 Nc6
5 Nf3 Qb6 6 Bd3 Bd7

Of course, not 6...cxd4 7 cxd4 Nxd4?
8 Nxd4 Qxd4 9 Bb5+ and RIP Black's
queen.

7 0-0

White sacrifices a pawn for a potent
attack.

7 ... cxd4 8 cxd4 Nxd4 9 Nxd4 Qxd4
10 Nc3 a6

Tal's recommendation. Anything else
results in death and destruction.

11 Re1 Qb6

This had been tried successfully
against Cornford who had replied 12 Qg4
which must be reckoned a major alterna-
tive here when Black does not play 11...
Qh4. Waite knew 12 Qg4 had been tried
and had failed so he decided quite
logically on a direct queenside attack.

*CC and OTB are abbreviations for Cor-
respondence Chess and Over the Board-Ed.

12 Kf1

Breaking the pin on the f-pawn. If
12 Be3? then 12...d4 13 Na4 Qb4. With
the text, White intends f2-f4 bolster-
ing e5 and preparing a possible f4-f5.

12 ... Ne7 13 f4 Nc6 14 a3 0-0-0

Castling into the jaws of death!
Despite the apparent vulnerability of
the black king he is a harder nut to
crack than he looks. Try this in OTB
and your undertaker will wear a big
grin.

15 b4 f6! 16 Be3

White had a number of ways to pro-
ceed; apart from the text there are 16
exf6, 16 Rb1 and 16 Na4 but, since all
these moves are necessary at some time,
they tend to transpose.

Speculative analysis to show that
there is in fact time to play 15...f6
could go something like this: 16 Na4
Qc7 17 exf6 (taking first to avoid loss
of tempo) 17...gxf6 18 Be3 d4 19 Bd2
e5 (19...Bd6 20 Nc5 Rde8 etc) 20 b5
axb5 21 Bxb5 h5! (this move has some
nice angles to it but, alas, I wasn't
able to play it) 22 Qb3 (22 Rcl? Bxa3)
22...Na5! 23 Qb2 (23 Bxa5 Qxa5 24
Bxd7+ Kxd7 25 Qf7+ Kc8 26 Racl+ Kb8
27 Rbl Qc7 winning) 23...Nc4! Many and
varied are the traps and pitfalls but
it does seem Black has that one tempo
with which to build counter-threats.
After 23...Nc4, White's attack must not
waver or he will find himself in an end-
game a strong passed pawn down.

16 ... d4 17 Bf2

Or 17 Na4 Qc7 18 Bf2 etc.

17 ... fxe5 18 fxe5 Qc7

Here the potential for sacrifice by
...Nxb4 or ...Bxb4 had to be examined
but the simple reply Rb1 is too strong.

19 Ne4!

The knight will occupy c5 and could
hardly be better placed. The text is
better than 19 Na4 since it prevents 19
...Nxe5 (20 Bg3 Bd6 21 Nxd6+ winning a
piece). On 19 b5 comes 19...dxc3 20
bxc6 (20 bxa6 b6) Bxc6 threatening Rxd3
and Bb5.

19 ... Qxe5!?

The only way. Black would like to develop his Bf8 but is under too much pressure; the urgent need is *liebensraum*.

20 Rc1! Be7! 21 Bg3 Qd5 22 Nc5!

Reinforcing possible breakthroughs at b7 or a6 - with Qa4 in the wings.

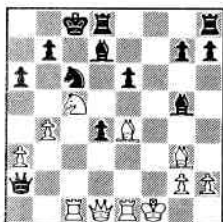
22 ... Bg5!

Not 22...Bxc5 23 Rxc5 Qa2 24 Qa4 winning.

23 Be4!

To White this must have looked like the winning move. How can Black resist?

23 ... Qa2



How does White proceed? Many sheets of analysis are filed but a notion of some of the complexities may be gleaned from the following:
24 Rc2 Rdf8+ (24... Qxa3? 25 Nxe6 Bxe6 26 Bxc6 Rdf8+ 27

Kg1 Be3+ 28 Kh1 Bb3? 29 Qg4+ and wins 25 Kgl Qxa3 26 Nxe6 (26 Nxb7 Qxb4!) Be3+ 27 Kh1 Rf6 28 Nc5 h5! but not 28 ...Bf5 29 Bxf5 Rxf5 30 Qg4.

Or 24 Qa4 Rdf8+ 25 Kgl Bxcl 26 Rxc1 Qd2 27 Rdl Qg5 preventing 28 b5. Also insufficient are 24 Nxa6 and 24 Nxb7.

Since defensive resources seem adequate in the likely lines, White decides to exchange the pieces defending the black king.

24 Nxd7!? Kxd7!

If 24...Rxd7? there follows 25 Bxc6 bxc6 26 Rxc6+ Kb7 27 Qa4 and it is all over.

25 Bxc6+ bxc6 26 Re2!?

A cunning *zwischenzug*. Now 26...Rhf8+ 27 Kgl Qxe2 28 Qxe2 Bxcl fails because the black king is exposed and his pawns loose - the queen would overpower the awkward rooks. Furthermore, the queen cannot retreat to d5 (as it could after 26 Qxd4+) because of 27 Rc5.

26 ... Rhf8+

Why this rook will be seen in a few moves.

27 Kgl Qxa3! 28 Qxd4+ Ke8

This had to be foreseen when analyzing 24 Nxd7; the way to kingside cover cannot be plugged. Of course, not 28... Ke7? 29 Qxg7+ winning immediately.

29 Rxe6+ Kf7 30 Rf1+ Kg8 31 Rxf8+ Rxf8

Black's king has reached safety and he has an extra pawn which White cannot regain immediately because of 32 Rxc6? Be3+.

This completes the first phase of the game. Black now plans to control his third rank and aim for an advantageous queen exchange.

32 Be1 Qc1 33 Qc3 Rf6!

An immediate queen exchange would mean Black having to defend his c-pawn passively from c8. After the text, White dare not exchange.

34 Re8+ Kf7 35 Qe5 Qc4 36 Re7+ Kg6 37 Bf2!?

Giving up the b-pawn to avoid an exchange of queens and thus keeping alive some drawing chances.

37 ... Qxb4 38 Qc7 Qb1+ 39 Re1

Not 39 Bel Qf5 40 Rxc7+ Kh6 winning.

39 ... Qd3 40 Qe5 Bf4 41 Qe8+ Kh6 42 g3 Bg5 43 h4 Bf4

With the idea 44 gxf4? Rg6+ 45 Kh2 Qf3 winning. Not, however, 43...Bxh4? 44 gxh4 and the white queen can now return to e3 with check.

44 Re4 Bcl 45 g4 Qd1+ 46 Bel Rg6 47 g5+ Kh5

The king becomes a powerful threat later and is not vulnerable to Qh8 etc - a fact that had to be established before envisaging the advance of the white pawns.

48 Kg2!

Sidestepping a possible sacrifice by Black on g5.

48 ... Qd5

Black still prevents Qh8.

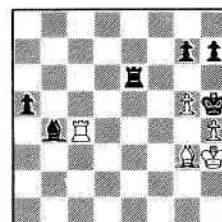
49 Bg3 c5 50 Kh3 Bd2 51 Qa4 Bb4

Meeting White's mate threat (52 Qd1) with a counter-attack on the rook.

52 Re2 a5 53 Qc2 c4 54 Re4 Qd3

Returning the pawn to exchange the queens.

55 Qxc4 Qxc4 56 Rxc4 Re6!



Now we see the start of phase three.

57 Kg2 Re3 58 Bf2 Bb3

A little trap.

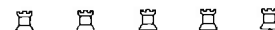
59 Rc7? Bc3 60 Ra7 Rb4! 61 Rc7

White cannot prevent the pawn reaching a3 - but how can the hurdle of the white square a2 be overcome?

61 ... Bb2, 0 : 1.

White resigns ... but why? Well, say 62 Ra7, then 62...a4 63 Kf1 a3 64 Bel (or 64 Ke2 Bd4 65 Bxd4 Rxd4 66 Rxa3 Rxd4 winning) 64...Rxd4! 65 Bxh4 Kxh4 66 Ra5 Bcl 67 Kg2 Bxg5 68 Rxa3 and Black wins with bishop and two connected passed pawns for the rook.

Actually, White easily draws in this final position - the pawns are much too far back, there is a RP present and the white pieces are ideally placed. After 64 Bel, Black wins by 64...Rf4+! 65 Kg2 (65 Ke2? Re4+ 66 Kdl Rxe1+ and Black wins both white pawns without giving up his a-pawn) 65...Kg4 66 Bf2 Rc4 followed by a king march to the queenside - Editor.



OVERSEAS NEWS contd from p.36

The 2nd ASIAN JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP in Teheran (3 - 18 October) featured a very small field and was played as a double round-robin. Scores: 1 V.Ravikumar (IM title) 8/12; 2 R.de Guzman (PHI) 7½; 3 D.Farde11 (AUS) 6½; 4-6 A.Khakupour (IRN), M.Nazir (PAK) & S.Mahmud (RI) 6; 7 H.Shoaee-Shargh (IRN) 2.

In a category 6 tournament at RUMA (YUG) Martinovic and Spiridonov made final GM norms and Orlov made his first IM norm. The tournament was played 24 October to 9 November 1978. Scores: 1 Martinovic (YUG) 11½/15; 2 Spiridonov (BUL) 11; 3 Matulovic (YUG) 10½; 4 Barczay (HUN) 9½; 5-8 Marjanovic (YUG), Doda (POL), P.Orlov (YUG) & Lukacs (HUN) 9; 9 Kirov (BUL) 8½ 16 players.

SANTA CRUZ DE LA SIERRA (BOL), 15-30 November 1978 (2nd Panamerican Individual Championship): 1 Van Riemsdyk (BRZ) 12/15; 2 Gild. Garcia (COL) 11; 3 Donoso (CHI) 10; 4-5 Anelli (ARG) & Grimaldi (ES) 9; 6-7 Berry (CAN) & Camaton (ECU) 8; 8 Denker (USA) 7½ 16 players.

STIP (YUG), 16 Nov. - 1 Dec. 1978: 1 Smejkal (CZ) 10/13; 2-3 Planinc (YUG) & Kurajica (YUG) 9½; 4 Honfi (HUN) 8½; 5 Vukic (YUG) 8; 6 Nicevski (YUG) 7; 7-8 Szekeley (HUN) & Diesen (USA) 6½; 9 Raicevic (YUG) 6; 10-11 Nemet (YUG) & Sydor (POL) 5½; 12 Doda (POL) 4½; 13 Zaharijev (YUG) 2½; 14 Golomeov (YUG) 1½.

Forty-four year old Rakic gained his first GM norm in a category 7 tournament at MARIBOR (YUG), Nov. - Dec. 1978.

Scores: 1 Rakic (YUG) 9½/13; 2 Tarrjan (USA) 9; 3 Lombardy (USA) 8½; 4 Bukic (YUG) 8; 5-6 Szabo (HUN) & Radulov (BUL) 7½; 7 Jelen (YUG) 7; 8 Robatsch (A) 6½ 14 players.

BUENOS AIRES (Clarín International), Nov. - Dec. 1978: Ulf Andersson finished the year on a high note by winning with 9/13, a half point ahead of Vaganian (USSR), Smyslov (USSR) & Panno (ARG). Then came: 5-6 Browne (USA) & Gheorghiu (RUM) 8; 7-8 Najdorf (ARG) & Dzih-dzhikhashvili (ISR) 6; 9 Szman (ARG) 5½; 10-12 Keene (ENG), Quinteros (ARG) & Chi (PRC) 5; 13 Garcia Palermo (ARG) 4½; 14 Torre (PHI) 3½.

The FIDE/ICCF CUP for the TELECHESS OLYMPIAD was won by the Soviet Union which beat East Germany 5:3 in the final.

USSR		EAST GERMANY
Balashov	½ : ½	Malich
Vasiukov	½ : ½	Knaak
Kochiev	½ : ½	Vogt
Gufeld	1 : 0	Bönsch
Zaitsev	½ : ½	Espig
Palatnik	½ : ½	Grünberg
Akhmilovskaya	1 : 0	Hofmann
Dolmatov	½ : ½	Casper
	5 : 3	

The Zone 11 Championship was played at PRAIA DA ROCHA from 23 November to 18 December 1978. Velimirovic, Ljubojevic and Ivkov qualified for the Interzonals together with Bouaziz (top African player). G.Makropoulos gained his IM title by scoring 66.7%.

Scores: 1 Velimirovic (YUG) 18/22; 2 Ljubojevic (YUG) 17½; 3 Ivkov (YUG) 17; 4 Mariotti (IT) 16; 5 Tatai (IT) 15½; 6-7 Knezevic (YUG) & Makropoulos (GRE) 15; 8 Matulovic (YUG) 14½; 9 Bouaziz (TUN) 14 23 players.

* * *

46th USSR CHAMPIONSHIP, Tbilisi, December 1978:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1 Tseshkovsky	x	½	½	½	½	½	½	1	1	0	½	½	1	½	1	½	1	½	11
2 Tal	½	x	½	½	½	½	½	½	1	½	½	½	½	1	½	½	1	½	11
3 Polugaevsky	½	½	x	½	½	1	½	0	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	1	½	10
4 Georgadze	½	½	½	x	½	½	½	½	1	½	½	½	½	1	½	½	½	½	9½
5 Sveshnikov	½	½	½	½	x	1	½	0	½	1	0	½	1	0	½	½	½	½	9
6 Geller	½	½	0	½	0	x	1	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	1	½	1	9
7 Romanishin	½	½	0	½	0	0	x	0	½	1	1	½	½	1	1	1	0	9	
8 Beljavsky	0	0	½	½	½	½	1	x	0	1	1	½	½	½	1	0	½	1	9
9 Kasparov	0	½	1	½	½	½	½	1	x	½	0	½	½	½	0	1	1	8½	
10 Gulko	1	½	½	0	1	½	0	0	½	x	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	8	
11 Timoshenko	½	½	½	½	½	½	0	0	1	½	x	½	½	½	1	0	½	8	
12 Bagirov	½	½	½	½	0	½	0	½	½	½	½	x	½	½	½	½	½	1	8
13 Makarichev	0	0	½	1	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	x	½	½	½	½	8	
14 Razuvaev	0	½	½	0	½	½	½	½	1	½	½	½	½	x	½	½	½	7½	
15 Tukmakov	0	½	½	½	½	½	0	0	½	½	½	½	½	½	x	1	½	7½	
16 Mikhailcisin	0	0	½	½	0	0	1	½	1	½	½	½	0	x	½	½	½	7½	
17 Dorfman	0	0	0	½	½	½	0	½	0	½	½	½	½	½	½	x	1	6½	
18 Kuzmin	½	0	0	½	½	0	1	0	0	½	½	0	½	1	½	0	x	6	

As usual this was one of the strongest tournaments of the year. If it had been an international event it would have been category 12 with 9½ points required for a GM norm, 7 for an IM norm! Few of the more senior Soviet GM's participated - Karpov, Petrosian, Taimanov, Smyslov, Bronstein, Vasiukov and Spassky (not to mention Korchnoi!) were all missing.

GELLER - KUZMIN, Sicilian Dragon: 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d4 cxd4 4 Nxd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 g6 6 Bc4 Nc6 7 Be3 Bd7 8 f3 Bg7 9 h4 0-0 10 Qd2 Rc8 11 Bb3 Ne5 12 0-0 h5 13 Bg5 Nh7 14 Bh6 Bxh6 15 Qxh6 Rxc3 16 bxc3 Qa5 17 Kbl Qxc3 18 Ne2 Qc5 19 g4 Nxf3 20 Rd5 Qf2 21 gxh5 g5 22 hxg5 Qe3 23 Rhd1 Bg4 24 Rd3 Qxe2 25 g6 Nfg5 26 Rng5 Qf1+ 27 Kb2 Nng5 28 Qxg5 Qf6+ 29 Qxf6 exf6 30 h6 Bh5 (31 Bxf7+), 1 : 0.

BELJAVSKY - GULKO, Queen's Gambit Accepted: 1 d4 d5 2 c4 dxc4 3 Nf3 Nf6 4 e3 e6 5 Bxc4 c5 6 0-0 Nc6 7 Qe2 cxd4 8 Rd1 Be7 9 exd4 0-0 10 Nc3 Na5 11 Bd3 b6 12 Bg5 Bb7 13 Racl Nd5 14 Qe4 g6 15 Qh4 f6 16 Bh6 Nxc3 17 Rxc3 Bxf3 18 gxh3 f5 19 Qf4 Rf7 20 Rdcl g5 21 Qe5 Rf6 22 Ba6 Kf7 23 Rc7 Rxh6 24 b4 Rf6 25 bxa5 Kg6 26 Rlc6 bxa5 27 Bc4 Rb8 28 Bxe6 Rb6 29 Bxf5+ Kf7 30 Qxf6+, 1 : 0.

TSESHKOVSKY - TAL, Ruy Lopez: 1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 a6 4 Ba4 Nf6 5 0-0 Nxe4 6 d4 b5 7 Bb3 d5 8 dxe5

Be6 9 c3 Nc5 10 Bc2 Bg4 11 Re1 Be7 12 Be3 (Karpov played 12 Nbd2 in Baguio - game 28) 12...Ne6 13 Bb3 Nxe5 14 Qxd5 Qxd5 15 Bxd5 Bxf3 16 Bxf3 Nxf3+ 17 gxh3 f5 18 Nd2 Kf7 19 Nb3 c5 20 Re2 Rhe8 21 a4 f4 22 Bd2 Be6 23 Na5 Rad8 24 Kg2 Rd6 25 Bel Re7 26 axb5 axb5 27 Nb3 c4 28 Nd2 Nc5 29 Rxe7+ Bxe7 30 Kfl Re6 31 Rbl Bf6 32 Ral Nd3 33 Ne4 Be7 34 Bd2 Re5 35 Rbl g5 36 b3 g4 37 Kg2 h5 38 bxc4 bxc4 39 h3 Kg6 40 hxg4 hxg4 41 Rb6+ Kf5 42 Rh6 gxh3+ 43 Kxf3 Rxe4 44 Rh5+ Kg6 45 Kxe4 Kxh5 46 Bxf4, ½ : ½.

* * *

World Junior Champion Dolmatov (USSR) had to be content with second place behind the Dutchman Van der Wiel in the EUROPEAN JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP in Groningen, 21 December 1978 - 5 January 1979. Van der Wiel started off with three draws versus Dolmatov, Plaskett and Petursson but finished with eight straight wins in the 13 round Swiss.

Scores of the leaders: 1 Van der Wiel 11; 2 Dolmatov 10½; 3 Plaskett (ENG) 9; 4-5 Petursson (ICE) & Nikolic (YUG) 8; 6-7 Valkesalmi (FIN) & Gasic (CZ) 7½; 8-9 Peder-sen (DEN) & Dos Santos (POR) 7; 10-13 Marolyi (HUN), Mateu (SP), Grin-berg (ISR) & Muir (SCO) 6½

PLASKETT - HAWELKO, Modern Defence: 1 e4 g6 2 d4 Bg7 3 Nc3 d6 4 f4 a6 5 Nf3 b5 6 a4 b4 7 Na2 Bb7 8 Bd3 a5 9 0-0 Nd7 10 Qe2 d5 11 e5 e6 12 g4 c5 13 dxc5 h5 14 f5! hxg4 15 fxe6! gxh3 16 Rxf3 Nxe5 17 Bb5+ Ke7 18 Bg5+ f6 19 Qxe5 Rh5 20 Bd7! Ra6 21 Ral fQ8 22 h4 Rng5+

23 hxg5 fxe5 24 Rxf8 Nf6 25 gxh6+ Kxf8 26 e7+, 1 : 0.

* * *

The WORLD UNDER-17 CHAMPIONSHIP was played concurrently with the European Junior (27 Dec.- 6 Jan. 1979) at Sas van Gent, also in Holland. Paul Motwani (SCO) won the 40-player Swiss with 9/11 and was followed by J.Huergo (CUB) & N.Short (ENG) 8; P.Korzubov (USSR) & I.Morovic (CHI) 7½; J.Hjartarsson (ICE), A.Greenfeld (ISR) & W. Kaiser (BRD) 7.

* * *

In quarter-final EUROPEAN TEAMS CUP matches Red Star Belgrade hosted Rotterdam in December. The match was tied 6:6 but Rotterdam won on countback, thanks in part to Korchnoi's 2:0 versus Ljubojevic on board one. In January Burevestnik (Moscow) beat Partizan (YUG) 7:5. On top board Gligoric drew with white against Smyslov but in the return encounter

SMYSLOV - GLIGORIC, Queen's Gambit: 1 Nf3 Nf6 2 d4 d5 3 c4 e6 4 Bg5 h6 5 Bxf6 Qxf6 6 Nc3 c6 7 e4 dxe4 8 Nxe4 Bb4+ 9 Ned2 c5 10 a3 Bxd2+ 11 Qxd2 0-0 12 dxc5 Rd8 13 Qc2 Na6 14 Be2 Nxc5 15 0-0 Bd7 16 Racl Ba4 17 Qc3 Qxc3 18 Rxc3 Bb3 19 Rfcl a5 20 Kfl Ra6 21 Kel Rad6 22 Rbl a4 23 h3 f6 24 Nh2 b6 25 Nf1 Kf7 26 f3 f5 27 Ne3 g5 28 Nc2 Kf6 29 Nal h5 30 Nxb3 axb3 31 Rdl Rxd1+ 32 Bxd1 Nd3+ 33 Kfl Nxb2 34 Be2 Na4 35 Rxb3 Rd6 36 g4 Nc5 37 Rb5 hxg4 38 hxg4 f4 39 Kel Ke5 40 a4 Kd4 41 a5 bxa5 42 Rxa5 Ra6 43 Rb5 e5 44 Kf2 e4 45 Rbl Ra2, 0 : 1.

Sweden's Ulf Andersson started the new year as he finished 1978, winning the annual HASTINGS tournament, 28 Dec. 1978 - 14 Jan. 1979:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5
1 Andersson (SWE)	x	½	½	½	½	½	1	½	1	½	1	½	1	½	9½
2 Kochiev (USSR)	½	x	½	½	½	½	½	1	½	½	1	½	½	½	8½
3 Csom (HUN)	½	½	x	½	½	½	1	0	½	½	1	½	1	½	8½
4 Vasiukov (USSR)	½	½	½	x	1	½	0	1	0	½	½	1	½	1	8½
5 Speelman (ENG)	½	½	½	0	x	½	0	1	½	1	½	1	1	1	8½
6 Lein (USA)	½	½	½	½	½	x	½	1	0	½	½	½	½	1	8
7 Christiansen (USA)	0	½	0	1	1	½	x	0	½	½	½	1	1	½	8
8 Mestel (ENG)	½	0	1	0	0	1	x	0	½	1	1	1	1	1	8
9 Biyiasas (CAN)	0	½	½	1	½	1	½	x	0	½	½	½	1	0	7½
10 Hartston (ENG)	½	½	½	½	0	½	½	½	x	½	0	½	1	1	7½
11 Taulbut (ENG)	0	0	0	½	½	½	½	0	½	½	x	½	½	1	7
12 Suba (RUM)	½	0	½	0	½	½	0	½	1	½	x	0	1	0	5
13 Botterill (WAL)	0	½	0	½	0	½	0	0	½	½	½	x	0	1	5
14 Peters (USA)	½	½	½	0	0	0	½	0	0	0	0	1	x	1	4
15 Balshan (ISR)	0	½	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	½	1	0	0	x

Category 10 (2481)

TAULBUT - ANDERSSON, Sicilian: 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 Bb5+ Bd7 4 Bxd7+ Qxd7 5 0-0 e6 6 c3 Nf6 7 e5 dxe5 8 Nxe5 Qd5 9 Qa4+ Nbd7 10 d4 a6 11 Bf4 b5 12 Qdl cxd4 13 cxd4 Bb4 14 a3 Ba5 15 Nf3 Rc8 16 a4 Bb4 17 axb5 axb5 18 Na3 Bxa3 19 Rxa3 0-0 20 Ra8 21 Qd2 Qb3 22 Rfal Rxa5 23 Rxa5 Nd5 24 Ra3 Qc4 25 h3 b4 26 Ra7 N7f6 27 Be5 Ne4 28 Qel Qc2 29 Ral Rc8 30 Rdl b3 31 Nd2 Nxd2 32 Rxd2 Qcl 33 Kfl Qc4+ 34 Kgl h6 35 h4 Qcl 36 Kfl Qc4+ 37 Kgl Qa6 38 Qdl f6 39 Bg3 Qc4 40 Rd3 Qc2 41 Qf3 Qb1+ 42 Kh2 Rcl 43 Bb8 Rh1+ 44 Kg3 Ne7, 0 : 1.

VASIUKOV - MESTEL, Sicilian: 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 Bb5+ Nd7 4 0-0 Nf6 5 Re1 e5 6 c3 a6 7 Bfl Be7 8 d4 0-0 9 Nbd2 b5 10 h3 Qh6 11 b3 Re8 12 Bb2 Bf8 13 a4 Rb8 14 Ra2 Bb7 15 d5 Bc8 16 Qc2 b4 17 Nc4 Qc7 18 Ne3 Qb7 19 Nd2 g6 20 a5 h5 21 Ra4 Bh6 22 Raal Kh7 23 Qdl Qc7 24 Bd3 Qd8 25 Qe2 Ra8 26 Ndc4 Qe7 27 Ra4 bxc3 28 Bxc3 h4 29 Qf3 Rb8 30 Rbl Kg8 31 Ra2 Kg7 32 Rab2 Nh7 33 Ng4 Bg5 34 b4 Rf8 35 Bc2 f5 36 exf5 gxh5 37 Nge3 cxb4 38 Nxf5+ Rxf5 39 Qxf5 Ndf8 40 Nxd6 bxc3 41 Rxb8 Bd7 42 Rlb6, 1 : 0.

* * *

WARSAW (Zone 3 Ch'p), 6-30 January 1979: This Zonal was played in two preliminary groups of ten with four players qualifying for the final from each group. The top five in the final qualified for the Interzonals. Final scores: 1 Ribli (HUN) 4½/7; 2-5 Sax (HUN), Smejkal (CZ), Cheorghiu (RUM) & Adorian (HUN) 4; 6 Ghinda (RUM) 3; 7 Prandstetter (CZ) 2½; 8 Sznapiak (POL) 2. GM's Ermenkov (BUL), Jansa (CZ), Lengyel (HUN), Radu-lov (BUL) and Schmidt (POL) were among those knocked out in the preliminaries.

* * *

Continued on page 44

Winning Ways for Wily Woodpushers

by Michael Rogers

At first it seemed presumptuous that I, a "very average club player", should write a set of rules or principles about Chess. Then I realised that only an "average club player" could appreciate the needs of his fellow club players and give information and instruction in such a way and in such measure that they could be remembered during the stress of a match game, and put into effect. Hence this "book" written by one of us for the rest of us.

Practically all chess books are written by chessmasters of varying degrees of qualifications. But their world is not our world. They fill their books with such lengthy analyses that you and I cannot possibly follow, or cannot absorb and remember. They must have such prodigious powers of concentration and memory that their writings sail airily over our heads - way out of reach.

Relying entirely on memory is obviously not good, because nobody has such an extensive memory or as fast an assembly of data as a computer - and a computer can be beaten by a good player every time (perhaps not any more - Editor). Of course, if you have a mind like a computer, then some day you will perhaps be a chessmaster - I know that I will not!

Now, just to forestall the obvious question, "Why don't I win all my games?" It is just over a year since I joined the North Shore Chess Club, and decided that I could and would improve my chess playing ability. And there was ample room for improvement, I assure you. Some of these ideas I have acquired through reading, a few from other players (without their knowledge) but largely through personal experience, and checking over score sheets to see where the bad move or poor strategy occurred. Even I am not perfect ... yet. My body is not the lad it used to be - and occasionally it lets me down - but the old brain still seems to function reasonably well, so I am offering these ideas for the benefit of those who have been bewildered by the plethora of books on chess. My gradual but steady rise in the ratings proves, to me any-

way, that my ideas are right. If I can remember ALL of the principles ALL of the time, I will rise further.

PAWNS

1. Pawn moves are irrevocable; be reluctant - move *only* for a specific purpose:
- to clear pieces for development,
- to contest the centre,
- to deny the enemy a square or drive him away,
- to open a file *for yourself*, or
- for a "pawn push" attack.

2. Pawns like the company of their fellows and to be mobile.

3. Do not play to win a pawn in the opening.

4. If you have a pawn majority in one area, advance first the unopposed pawn.

KNIGHTS

5. Knights like to be in the middle.

6. Knights like to be in the thick of the brawling!

7. Knights are excellent assistants on attack.

8. A knight established on the fifth rank is *good*, but a knight established on K6 is a winner!

9. A knight on Q2 can move easily to the kingside for defence or attack.

BISHOPS

10. A bishop covers most territory from the centre but watch for the risk of being biffed.

11. Do not fianchetto if a line is already open.

12. Bishop to K2 is often good - to Q2 seldom good.

13. Bishop to N5 is rarely good unless it pins effectively.

14. Bishop is reasonably happy to be held in reserve, to flash out with devastating effect late in the game, but do not use just as a pawn, or as a pawn guard.

ROOKS

15. Use rooks to dominate the open files - from the back until time to force through to the seventh rank and open out.

16. Rooks love open spaces.

17. Rooks love aggressive work.

18. Rooks hate being cramped.

19. Rooks hate defensive work.

20. Place rook on same side of a passed pawn as his king and use to cut off.

21. Place rook behind a passed pawn, either his or yours.

22. Rooks are extra powerful when in combination.

QUEEN

23. Mobility is extra important for the queen, but keep back somewhat in the early stages to avoid being biffed.

24. Develop the queen on a file not likely to be opened.

25. Exploit the queen's ability to change the direction or the location of attack.

26. Use the queen as a highly mobile reinforcement.

KING

27. Castle early; castle often.

28. Avoid having your pieces shut off from the kingside in case of sudden fierce attack on that side.

29. I like P-KR3 rather than P-KN3 for a funk hole, but it depends on which bishop your opponent still has, and its location.

30. In the endgame, king to the middle as soon as safe, and keep this in mind during the late middle game.

31. King must attack pawns from the rear and be first!

32. King is a good blockader of a passed pawn (and his king also!).

33. King takes his own passed pawn by the hand and *leads* him.

GENERAL

34. *Mobility* is of major importance

all through the game.

35. *Seeing* is more important than thinking.

36. Never do what the enemy wants you to do.

37. Avoid "smart alec" moves.

38. Where there is one completely open file, the game will be decided on it "willy nilly".

39. The threat is usually stronger than its execution.

40. Be reluctant to take NP with queen - just threaten.

41. Where possible do not use a piece to protect a threatened one - move it away or use a pawn.

42. When material up, exchange pieces not pawns.

43. Keep rooks at home while the opponent still has bishops and knights.

44. If attacked on the wing, counter attack in the centre.

45. Weaknesses to look for (and avoid):

- Undefended piece
- Overworked piece
- No-escape piece
- Major pieces on same line
- Backward pawn
- Immobile pawn
- Pawn fork or knight fork

46. Use your thinking time positively; don't just sit and stare.

47. When several pieces on either side are *en pris*, never presume he will take in the order you expect.

48. Examine what your opponent can do, not just what you think or hope he will do.

49. "Faint heart never won fair lady" or "fortune favours the bold (but punishes the foolhardy)."

50. Provoke weakening pawn moves.

51. It is a waste of time seeking an advantageous combination if your opponent has developed soundly and logically.

52. Sound, orthodox development is usually the best answer to unusual opening moves - do not go his way.

53. A pawn protected by another pawn is not invulnerable.

54. Stand back from the board as an antidote to staring at one sector.

55. Many games are won with a sacrificial attack on the king's pawn fence.

56. Keep ahead of the clock; time trouble ruins concentration.

57. Use all your pieces and have them cooperating.

58. Examine every check and capture - for both sides.

59. For a win, keep pawns on both sides, for a draw on one side only.

60. If a pawn up in the endgame, do not hurry, but rather consolidate.

61. Watch for attacks and sacrifices on KB2.

62. Put yourself in his shoes - he sees everything!

63. Never show weakness; the weak get brushed aside or trampled on while the strong go on. Run if you must, but never cringe!

64. During the game the killer instinct must predominate; when you see a weakness, go in and smash at it, but remember to shake hands afterwards.

65. Double your protection of pieces allows you freedom for what in the enemy



OVERSEAS NEWS contd from p.41

WIJK-AAN-ZEE, 18 January - 1 February 1979: 1 Polugaevsky (USSR) 7½/11; 2-4 Andersson (SWE), Miles (ENG) & Sosonko (NL) 6½; 5-7 Hort (CZ), Hübner (BRD) & Timman (NL) 6; 8-9 Dzhindzhikhashvili (ISR) & Ree (NL) 5; 10 G.Garcia (CUB) 4; 11-12 Gaprindashvili (USSR) & Nikolac (YUG) 3½.

Timman's wife gave birth to a daughter during the tournament - whereupon Timman lost two of his last four games (vs Miles and Polugaevsky).

GAPRINDASHVILI - NIKOLAC, Caro-Kann: 1 e4 c6 2 d4 d5 3 Nd2 dxe4 4 Nxe4 Bf5 5 Ng3 Bg6 6 h4 h6 7 h5 Bh7 8 Nf3 Nd7 9 Bd3 Bxd3 10 Qxd3 e6 11 Bf4 Qa5+ 12 c3 Ngf6 13 a4 c5 14 0-0 Rc8 15 Rfel c4 16 Qc2 Be7 17 Ne5 0-0 18 Nf5 Rfe8 19 Nxg7 Kxg7 20 Bxh6+ Kxh6 21 Nxf7+ Kxh5 22 g4+ Kh4 23 f3 Nxg4 24 Re4, 1 : 0.

would be known as "dirty trickery", what in the books would be called clever tactics, but what I call "skulduggery".

66. When forced on to "back-to-the-wall" defence, keep counter-attack in mind and prepare for it. His attacking moves almost certainly will weaken his defences.

67. If your opponent is obviously working a certain piece into position, then obviously he has a dirty scheme in view - exchange it off or block it.

68. Do not let your opponent bustle you with quick or boisterous moving. It is no more dangerous than your quiet, precise moving.

You would find it difficult to repeat all these rules verbatim but, as each situation arises, a little thought will bring the appropriate rule to mind. By all means memorise a few of the basic and/or most popular openings and your own favourite opening moves for White and replies when you are playing Black. But only for the first few moves! Then rely on these rules; they will provide a guide for you right through the game.

Have a look through some of your score sheets and you will see that the loser has broken or neglected one or more of these principles.

CHESS OSCAR 1978: Votes for the 12th World Chess Oscar were counted in Barcelona on 6 February. Organised by Senor Jordi Puig (Hon. President of AIPÉ), the 1978 Oscar attracted votes from 64 chess journalists from 22 countries.

Viktor Korchnoi topped the poll with 707 points. World Champion Anatoly Karpov was close behind on 689. Korchnoi's greater activity, including top score on board one at the Olympiad, was probably the decider. The rest of the top ten were: 3 Jan Timman 587, 4 Lajos Portisch 541, 5 Boris Spassky 432, 6 Bent Larsen 208, 7 Roman Dzhindzhikhashvili 193, 8 Ulf Andersson 182, 9 Anthony Miles 159 and 10 Mikhail Tal 152.

For comparison, your Editor's order was 1 Timman, 2 Korchnoi, 3 Portisch, 4 Karpov, 5 Spassky, 6 Larsen, 7 Andersson, 8 Dzhindzhikhashvili, 9 Hort, 10 Petrosian.



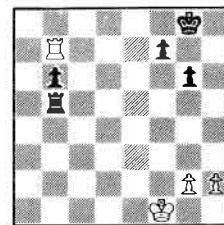
A Chance to Play Endings, Part 2

by David Gollogly & Peter Stuart

The first two positions to be examined in this article feature the same basic ending where pawns are equal on the kingside while Black has an extra pawn on the queenside; the fact that one is an a-pawn and the other a b-pawn makes no real difference. In both diagrams the defender's rook occupies its ideal position behind the passed pawn while the superior side's rook defends the pawn from in front.

In these positions Black has a choice of two possible winning plans. He may advance his passed pawn to its seventh rank when the defending rook will be tied to the passed pawn's file and the king to g2/h2. Black would then hope to infiltrate his king on the kingside and win material there. Of course, this plan will not have any realistic hope of success unless the defender's pawns are weakened, e.g. too far advanced.

Alternatively, Black could advance his passed pawn only to the sixth rank, leaving a square for his king to evade checks from the white rook. The drawback to this plan is that the enemy rook retains a measure of freedom and, when the black king departs from the kingside, the white rook will capture at least one pawn, leading eventually to a drawn rook v pawn ending. If Black has to sacrifice two pawns he may even incur the danger of losing so precise calculation is required.



This first position is taken from the game Jensen - Nokes (N.Z. Ch'p, round 8) after Black's 45th move.

Most textbook examples where the passed pawn well advanced already.

Here, however, the pawn is still on its third rank so White's rook has little scope if it is to remain behind the pawn. This gives Black the chance to improve his king's position in relative peace.

46 Kf2

The fact that each side has a potential passed pawn on the kingside will be quite important. Certainly a passed

f-pawn in conjunction with the b-pawn on the seventh would guarantee the win for Black. For this reason 46 h4 merited strong consideration here. Furthermore, this would prepare the establishment of a white passed pawn by g4 and h5.

46 ... Rb3

For much the same reasons outlined in the above note, Black might have played 46...g5!? to be followed by Kg7-g6 and f6. Switching the rook to the flank gets nowhere, e.g. 46...Rf5+ 47 Kg3 b5 48 h4 Kf8 49 Kh3 Ke8 50 g4 etc.

47 Ke2 Kg7

Again, 47...g5 was probably the best try.

We give an example of what might happen if Black immediately advances the b-pawn: 47...b5 48 h4! b4 49 Kf2 Rb1 50 g3 b3 51 Kg2 and 1) 51...f5 52 Kh2 Kf8 53 Kg2 Ke8 54 Rb6 b2 55 Rb7 Kd8 56 Kh2 Kc8 57 Rb3 Kc7 58 Kg2 Kc6 59 Rb8 Kd5 60 Rb4 Kc5 61 Rb8 Kd4 62 Rd8+ and the black king has nowhere to hide; 2) 51...Kf8 52 Kh2 Ke8 53 Kg2 b2 (or 53...Kd8 54 Rxf7 =) 54 Kh2 Kd8 55 g4! Kc8 56 Rb8 Kf7 57 h5 gxh5 58 gxh5 Ke7 59 h6 Kf6 60 Rb7 Kg6 61 h7 Kg7 62 Rxf7+! =.

48 Kf2 Kf6 49 h4!

At last!

49 ... Ke6 50 Rb8?

After this mistake White is probably already lost. Instead, he could have forced a draw with 50 g4! Kf6 (50...f5 51 h5!) 51 h5 g5 (or 51...hxg5 52 hxg5 Kg7 53 h6+ =) 52 h6 Kg6 53 h7 Kxh7 54 Rxf7+ Kg6 55 Rf5! =, e.g. 55...b5 (55...Rc3 56 Rb5 Rc6 57 Kf3 =) 56 Rc5 b4 57 Rb5 Rb1 58 Kg2 b3 59 Kh2 b2 (the attempt to bring the king to the queenside fails as White can afford Rxg5) 60 Kg2 Kf6 61 Kh2 Ke6 62 Kg2 Kd6 63 Kh2 Kc6 (Black will manoeuvre his king to his fifth rank to attack the white pawn, but White holds the draw) 64 Rb8 Kd5 65 Rb4 Kc5 66 Rb8 Kd4 67 Kg2 Ke4 68 Rb4+ Ke3 69 Rb8 Kf4 70 Rb4+ Ke3 =.

It should be noted that if the king-side pawns were instead on the f-file (White: Kg2, Rb4, Pf4; Black: Ke3, Rb1, Pb2, f5), Black would win after 1 Kh2 Kf3 and the rook must move. Or, with Black to move, 1...Ke2 2 Rb3 Kd2 3 Rb8

Kd3! 4 Rb7 Ke4 5 Rb4+ Ke3 etc.

50 ... Kf5

Now White cannot achieve a passed pawn as g2-g4 is prevented. Furthermore, the h-pawn becomes a liability.

51 Rb7 f6 52 Rg7 Rb4 53 g3

White could play 53 Rb7 although g2-g3 will be necessary sooner or later.

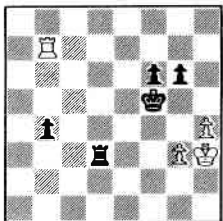
53 ... b5 54 Kf3 Rb3+ 55 Kg2 b4 56 Kh3

Alternatives are no better, e.g. 56 Rb7 (56 Rg8 Rd3! as in the game) 56 ... Kg4! 57 Rb6 Rxb3+, or 56 g4+ Kxb3 57 Rxb3 Kf5 -+.

56 ... Rd3!

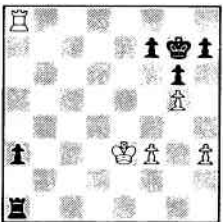
Only thus. After 56...Rb1 57 Rb7, White draws: 57...b3 58 Kg2 Ke5 (or 57...b2 59 Kh2 Ke4 60 Kg2 Kd3 61 Kh2 Kc2 62 Rc7+ etc) 59 Rb6 Kd4 60 Rxf6 Kc5 61 Rf8 Rd1 (with the idea Rd6 - b6) 62 Rb8 Rd3 63 g4! Kc4 64 h5 gxh5 65 gxh5 Kc3 66 h6 Rd7 67 Kg3 Rh7 (67... Rc7 68 Kg4!) 68 Rb6 b2 69 Rc6+ (not 69 Kg4? Rxb6 -+) Kd2 70 Rb6 =.

57 Rb7



This was the sealed move but Jensen resigned without further play after other players convinced him that Black could win: 57...b3! 58 Rb5+ Ke4 59 Rb6 Ke5 60 Rb5+ (or 60 Kg2 Rd2+ 61 Kf3 b2 62 Ke3 Rg2 63 Kf3 Rc2 64 Ke3 Kd5 65 Kd3 Rg2 -+) 60...Kd4 61 Rb6 Kc3 62 Rc6+ (62 Rxf6 Rd4!) 62... Kd2 63 Rxf6 Kc2 64 Rc6+ Rc3 65 Rb6 b2 -+.

* * *



Sutton-Anderson (N.Z. Ch'p, round 11) after Black's 51st move (Ra2-al). Here the passed pawn is already well advanced and Black is threatening 52...a2 so the white king must scuttle for shelter at g2.

52 Kf2

At first sight f4 also looks a safe square as Black has no obvious way to remove the shield on f3. Actually, Black could win the h-pawn as follows: 52 Kf4 a2 53 Ra3 h5! (before heading for g2 with his king, Black must bar the white king access to g4, as will soon become clear) 54 gxh6+ Kxh6 55 Ra5 Kg7 56 Ra8 Kf6 57 Ra6+ Ke7 58 Ra8 Kd6 59 Ra5 Kc6 60 Ra8 Kb5 61 Ra7 Kb4 62 Ra8 Kc3 63 Ra7 Kd2 64 Ra8 Ke2 65 Ra7 Kf2 66 Ra8 Kg2 67 Kg4 f5+ (now Black wins the h-pawn but a little finesse is still required to bring home the win) 68 Kf4 Kxh3 69 Rh8+ (69 Ra7? g5+! 70 Kxf5 g4 -+) 69...Kg2 70 Ra8 g5+! 71 Kxg5 Kxf3 72 Kxf5 (thus White has succeeded in liquidating the kingside pawns without exposing himself, but Black wins with Troitsky's manoeuvre) 72...Ke3 73 Ke5 Kd3 74 Kd5 Kc3 75 Kc5 Rc1! 76 Rxa2 Kb3+ winning the rook.

52 ... a2

Forcing White's reply because of the threatened 53...Rh1 54 Rxa2 Rh2+.

As in the previous example, keeping a2 open for the king brings no success, e.g. 52...h6 53 gxh6+ Kxh6 54 h4 Kg7 55 Ra6 Kf8 56 Ra7 Ke8 57 Kg2 =, or 55...f5 56 Kg2 Kf7 57 Ra7+ Ke6 58 Ra6+ etc.

53 Kg2 h6 54 gxh6+

White also draws by 54 h4, e.g. 54...hxg5 55 hxg5 and 1) 55...Kh7 56 Ra7 Kg8 57 Ra8+ Kg7 58 Kh2 Rf1 59 Rxa2 Rxf3 60 Ra5 Kf8 61 Kg2 Rd3 62 Kf2 Ke7 63 Ke2 Rc3 64 Kf2 Ke6 65 Ra6+ Kf5 66 Rf6+ Kxg5 67 Rxf7 =; 2) 55...f5 56 gxf6+ Kxf6 57 Ra5 is drawn as in the previous example (note to White's 50th).

54 ... Kxh6 55 h4

Preventing 55...Kh5? because of 56 Rh8 mate.

55 ... Kg7 56 Ra6 f5 57 Kh2 Kh6

As already shown, the black king achieves nothing by wondering into the wide open spaces of the queenside.

58 Ra7 Rf1

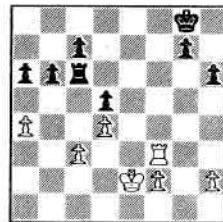
Other moves also promise no more than a draw, e.g. 58...g5 59 hxg5+ Kxg5 60 Kg2 Kf4 61 Ra4+ Ke3 62 Ra3+ Ke2 63 Ra8 =, or 58...f4 59 Kg2 g5 60 hxg5+ Kxg5 61 Ra5+ Kh4 62 Ra8 =.

59 Rxa2 Rxf3 60 Rg2!

The key move, after which the h-pawn's vulnerability is more apparent than real. Now, 60...Kh5 would be met by 61 Rg5+ and 60...Kg7 by 61 h5.

60 ... Re3 61 Rg5 Re1 62 Kg2 Re4 63 Kg3 Rd4 64 Kh3 Rd3+ 65 Kg2 f4 66 Rg4 f3+ 67 Kf2, 1/2 : 1/2.

* * *



This position arose after Black's 34th move in the game Smith-Lindsay (Premier Reserve, round 3). Black, with the advantage of an extra pawn and two 'pawn islands' against White's four, has

a decisive advantage.

35 Rf5

The best chance as 35 Kd3 loses straight away to 35...Rf6.

35 ... Rd6

Not an attractive move but Black intends to drive back the enemy rook before mounting his own offensive.

The alternative 35...Rxc3, though also winning, is no clearer than the text: 36 Rxd5 Ra3! (but not 36...Rc4 37 a5! b5 38 Rd8+ Kh7 39 Ra8 Rxd4 40 Rxa6 b4 41 Ra7 with a drawn position) 37 Rd8+ Kh7 38 Rd7 Rxa4 39 Kd3 c5! with winning simplification.

36 Kd3 g6 37 Re5 Kf7 38 f4 c6 39 Re2

Avoiding the rook exchange after Black's coming ...Re6. White cannot 'sit tight', e.g. 39 Ke3 Re6 40 Kd3 Rxe5 41 fxe5 (or 41 dxe5 Ke6 42 h4 c5 43 Ke3 Kf5 44 Kf3 b5 -+) 41...Ke6 42 Ke3 c5 43 Kf4 c4 44 Ke3 b5 45 axb5 axb5 46 Kf4 g5+ 47 Kf3 h5 and Black's potential outside passed pawns decide.

39 ... Re6 40 Rb2 b5 41 axb5

White could ignore Black's 40th as ...bxa4 is scarcely his greatest fear, but Black would simply continue Kf6-f5. Similarly, 41 a5 would leave White without a shred of counterplay to oppose Black's designs on the kingside.

41 ... axb5?

Now Black's queenside pawn majority is largely devalued. After the better 41...cxb5 White will have to watch the a-pawn thus giving Black a freer hand on the kingside, e.g. 42 Ra2 Kf6 43 Ra1 Kf5 44 Rf1 a5 45 Rb1 Rb6 46 Ke3 a4 and Black is winning.

42 Ra2 Kf6 43 Ra8 Kf5 44 Rf8+ Rf6 45 Rh8 g5?

On general principles this is very bad as it exchanges a strength for an enemy weakness. Now Black's counterplay should be sufficient to hold the draw.

Simple and winning was 45...h5 when Black wins a pawn in short order, e.g. 46 Ke3 Kg4 47 Rg8 Kh3 -+.

46 fxxg5 Kxg5 47 Re8

White's plan is to defend the h-pawn from e2 and then manoeuvre his king to c5 with counter threats.

47 ... Kg4 48 Kc2 Kh3 49 Re2 Rg6 50 Kb3 h5 51 Kb4 h4 52 Kc5 Rg2 53 Re6 Kxh2

White's defence is also adequate after 53...Rc2 54 Kb4 or 54 Rxc6, but not 54 Re3+? Kxh2 55 Kxc6 b4 56 Kxd5 b3! -+.

54 Rxc6 Rg5 55 Rh6 h3 56 Kxb5 Kg3

The straightforward 56...Kg2 also draws: 57 c4 dxc4+ 58 Kxc4 h2 59 d5 h1Q 60 Rxh1 Kc5.

With the text, Black aims to interpolate his rook between his pawn and the white rook.

57 c4 dxc4+ 58 Kxc4 Rg4 59 Kc5 Rh4 60 Rg6+ Kf2

Instead, 60...Kf4 looks a better try as, after 61 Rg1 h2 62 Rh1 Kf5 63 d5 Ke5 64 Rel+ (64 Kc6? Rc4+ 65 Kb4 Rc2 -+) 64...Kf6 65 Rh1 Ke7, Black can soon win the d-pawn. White, however, draws by heading his king towards g2: 66 d6+ Kd7 67 Kd5 Rh5+ 68 Ke4 Kxd6 69 Kf3 =.

61 Rf6+ Ke3 62 Re6+?

Much simpler was 62 d5 h2 63 Rf1 =.

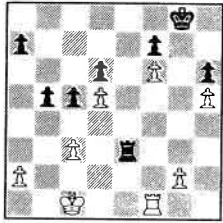
62 ... Kd2

Again 62...Kf4 would have given White more problems - see note to Black's 60th.

63 Ra6, 1/2 : 1/2.

The draw is obvious after 63...h2 64 Ra1 h1Q 65 Rxh1 Rxh1 66 d5 as the black king is too far away from the pawn.

* * *



At first glance it seems that this position, from Marshall - D. Evans (Premier Reserve, round 4) after 32 moves, should be easily won for Black thanks to his more active rook together with

White's weak, scattered pawns. In many variations, however, White can win the black d or f-pawn, thus creating a dangerous, advanced passed pawn. Moreover, the black king is severely restricted and must remain on the kingside to counter a possible g4-g5 by White who also has the possibility of sacrificing a queenside pawn in order to exchange rooks as the resultant king and pawn endings are drawn. Thus Black must play accurately to achieve the win.

33 Rf3?!

A calculated risk since, if Black does not exchange rooks, White would have improved drawing chances. The main alternative 33 Kd2, however, is not entirely joyless. Black has two tries: 1) 33...Re5? 34 g4! Rxd5+ 35 Kc2 (with the idea 36 Rd1 =) 35...Rg5 36 Rd1 (or 36 Re1! Rxf6 37 Re8+ Kh7 38 Re7) 36...Rxf6 (or 36...d5 37 Re1 Rxf6 38 Re8+ Kh7 39 Re7 winning the f-pawn) 37 Rxd6 Rf4 38 Rd5 with counter chances; 2) 33...Rg3! 34 Rf2 Rg5 35 g4 (or 35 Re2 Rxd5+ 36 Kc2 Rxf5 37 Re7 Rh2 38 Rxa7 Rxf2+ winning) 35...Rxf6 36 Re2 Rf4 37 Re8+ Kh7 38 Ra8 Rxf6 39 Rxa7 Rf5 and again Black should win.

33 ... Re5?

Black is bluffed into declining the rook swap. After 33...Rxf3! 34 gxf3 Black is virtually a pawn up in the king and pawn ending although some forethought is required to win. If White is given the chance, as for example if Black now plays 34...Kf8, he will continue 35 a4! bxa4 (35...a6 36 a5 =) 36 c4 Ke8 37 Kb2 Kd7 38 Ka3 Kc7 39 Kxa4 Kb6 and White can easily hold the a-file, the only entry for the black king.

Instead, Black must play 34...c4! winning as follows: 35 a4 (passive defence is useless as White cannot defend both entry points c5 and a5) 35...bxa4 36 Kb2 Kf8 37 Ka3 Ke8 38 Kxa4 Kd7 39 Kb4 Kc7 40 Kxc4 Kb6 41 Kb4 a5+ 42

Ka4 Ka6! 43 c4 Kb6 -+.

34 Rg3+?

White misses his best defence 34 g4!, after which it is not clear that Black can win, e.g. 34...Rxd5 35 Re3 Re5 36 Rd3 d5 (or 36...Re6 37 Rf3 intending Rf5) 37 Kd2 Kf8 38 Re3 Rg5 39 Re7 with strong counter-play.

34 ... Kf8 35 Rg7 Rf5?

In view of the note to White's 38th, preferable was 35...Rxd5 36 Rh7 Ke8 37 Rxf6 Rg5 38 Rh8+ Kd7 39 h6 Rxf6 40 h7 Rh2 41 Kb1 a5 42 a3 b4 43 axb4 cxb4 44 cxb4 axb4 -+.

36 Rh7 Rxf6 37 Rh8+ Kg7 38 Rb8?

After this Black wins easily, but on 38 Rd8 there is no clear win, e.g. 38...Rf1+ 39 Kc2 Rf2+ 40 Kb3 Rxf2 41 Rxd6.

38 ... Rf2 39 Rxb5 Rxa2

Black prefers to face a passed d-pawn rather than a distant passed a-pawn.

40 Rb7 Rxf6 41 Rd7

Also hopeless was 41 Rxa7 Rg5.

41 ... Rg5 42 Rxd6 Rxf6 43 Kb2

Preparing 44 c4 which, played immediately, would be met by 44...Rh4. As the king can achieve nothing on the queenside, 43 Kd2 was more logical though White is, in any case, lost.

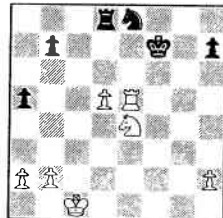
43 ... Rg5 44 c4 h5 45 Ra6 h4 46 Rxa7 h3 47 Ral h2 48 Rh1 Rg2+

Also 48...Rh5 is convincing enough.

49 Kb3

Again more logical was 49 Kc3. The text allows a quicker win by 49...f5, e.g. 50 Kc3 f4 51 Kd3 f3 52 Ke3 f2 53 Ke2 Rg1.

49 ... Kf6 50 Kc3 Ke5 51 Kd3 f5 52 Ke3 f4+ 53 Kf3 Rc2 54 Kg4 Rxc4 55 Rxh2 Kxd5 56 Rh5+ Ke4 57 Rh3 Rcl, 0 : 1.



This position arose after Black's 29th move in the game Green - Jensen (N.Z. Ch'p, round 5). White has a sound extra pawn and his pieces are well enough placed

to ensure the win.

30 Rf5+!?

A little finesse - after Black's 31st move we will have the diagram position but with the white rook better placed on g5.

30 ... Kg6 31 Rg5+ Kf7 32 Kc2 Nc7

An important, albeit insufficient, alternative here is 32...Nd6 with the idea 33 Nxd6 Rxd6 34 Kc3 Kf6 35 Rh5 Kg6 36 Re5 Kf6 and Black can hold the draw, e.g. 37 Re8 Rxd5 38 Rb8 Rb5 39 b3 h5 40 Kc4 Rb4+ 41 Kc5 h4 =, or 37 Re6+ Rxe6 38 dxe6 Kxe6 39 Kc4 Kf5! and the queen ending will be drawn: 40 Kb5 Kg4 41 Kxa5 Kh3 42 Kb6 Kxh2 43 Kxb7 h5 44 a4 h4 45 a5 h3 46 a6 Kg3 47 a7 h2 48 a8 h1q+ 49 Kb8 Qh8+ 50 Ka7 Qxb2 =.

Retreating the knight does not seem promising either, but 33 Kd3! does the trick as Black has nothing better than 33...Nxe4 34 Kxe4 Rc8 when 35 Rg2 Kf6 36 Rf2+ Ke7 37 Ke5 leaves White in a winning position.

33 Rf5+ Kg7 34 d6 Ne8 35 Rb5 Rd7

White wins comfortably after 35...Nxd6 36 Nxd6 Rxd6 37 Rxb7+ Kg6 38 Rb5! a4 39 a3 Rf6 (39...Ra6 is too passive and 39...Rd4 fails to 40 Rb4) 40 Rb4 Rf2+ 41 Kc3 Rxf2 42 Rxa4 h5 43 b4.

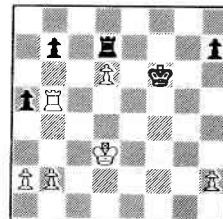
36 Kd3!?

On 36 Kc3 White could not reply to 36...Nxd6 with 37 Rd5 because of 37...Nxe4+ winning, but could continue 37 Nxd6 Rxd6 38 Rxb7+ as in the last note. Possibly 36 Kb3 was most accurate but all three king moves seem to win.

36 ... Nf6

The king and pawn ending reached after 36...Kf7 37 Rxa5 Nxd6 is won for White.

37 Nxf6 Kxf6



The exchange of Black's passively placed knight for White's active one does not materially assist the defence since White's rook is much the better.

38 Rb6 Ke5 39 Kc4 Rf7

A desperate bid for counter-play ...

40 Kc5?

... which should have succeeded! White goes astray on his last move before the time control.

Correct was 40 Kb5! when both 40...Rf2 41 Kxa5 Rxf2 42 d7 Rd2 43 Rxb7 Ke6 44 a4 and 40...Kd5 41 Kxa5 Kc5 42 b4+ Kc4 43 Rb5 Rf2 44 a3 are winning for White.

40 ... Rf2! 41 Rxb7

White has no more than a draw now. If 41 d7 then 41...Rc2+ 42 Kb5 Rxb2+ 43 Kc4! Rf2 44 Rxb7 Ke6 =.

41 ... Rxf2?

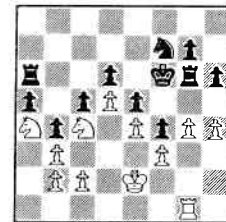
Black returns the compliment and White is again winning. After 41...Rc2+ 42 Kb6 Rxb2+ (but not 42...Kxd6? 43 Kxa5 Rxf2 44 a4 h5 45 b4 +-) 43 Kc7 Rxb7+! (not 43...Rc2+? 44 Kd7 Rxa2 45 Ke7 Rg2 46 Rb5+ Ke4 47 d7 +-) 44 Kxb7 Kxd6 45 Kb6 h5! Black has a textbook draw: 46 h4 a4 47 Kb5 Kd5 48 Kxa4 Kc4 49 Ka5 Kc5 50 a4 Kc6 51 Kb4 Kb6 52 Kc4 Ka5 53 Kd5 Kxa4 and the black king reaches f8 in time.

42 Re7+ Kf6 43 Re3 Rd2

Also hopeless was 43...Rxb2 44 Rd3.

44 Kc6 Rd4 45 d7, 1 : 0.

* * *



This interesting position occurred in the game Sell - Marsick (Premier Reserve, round 9) after White's 55th move. It is a little unusual to play fifty or more moves without a pawn exchange and

the blocked nature of the position makes it impossible for Black to try to convert his material advantage into a win without sacrificing. This explains the grouping of pieces on the kingside ...

55 ... h5 56 g5+ Nxg5

Perhaps Black should have resigned himself to a draw. This plan runs great risk of losing.

57 hxg5+ Rxf5 58 Rxf5 Kxf5 59 Kf2 Kh4?

Not realising how weak his queenside

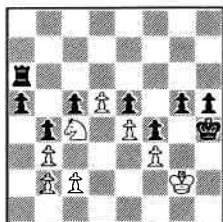
really is, Black continues along his chosen path - fortunately, White did not realise either. Prudent was 59...Kf6 returning to defend the d-pawn.

60 Kg2 g5 61 Nxc5?

This certainly lends a great deal of interest to the game which continues to be very double-edged.

Nevertheless, White had much better in 61 Nab6 g4 62 Nc8! as he will win the d-pawn without having to give up his knight. Furthermore, Black's a, c, and e-pawns will then all be liable to fall and White is surely winning, e.g. 62... a4 63 bxa4 Rxa4 64 N8xd6 Ral (trying for counter-play on the second rank, but too late) 65 Nxe5 Rcl 66 Nf5+ Kg5 67 d6 Rxc2+ 68 Kf1 Rd2 69 Kel +, or 62 ...Kg5 63 N8xd6 Kf6 64 Nb7 a4 65 bxa4 Rxa4 66 Nxc5 Ral 67 Nd3 +-.

61 ... dxc5



The previous material situation is restored - Black even has an extra pawn - but White has dangerous counter-play.

62 d6?

A logical continuation as the pawn reaches the seventh and the rook will be completely tied down, but unfortunately a losing one because White ends up in zugzwang.

White's chances after 62 Nxe5! are much better, e.g. 62...g4 63 Nd3 a4!? 64 bxa4 Rxa4 65 d6!? Kg5 (65...c4? 66 d7 Ra8 67 Nc5 Rd8 68 e5 +-) 66 d7! Ra8 67 Nxc5 Kf6 68 Nb7 Ke7 69 d8Q+ Rxd8 70 Nxd8 Kxd8 71 c4 =.

62 ... g4 63 d7 Ra8 64 Nxe5 Rd8

Forced by the dual threats of Nc6 and Nf7. Now White has to open up the queen-side since 65 Kh2 fails in interesting fashion: 65...g3+! 66 Kg2 c4 67 bxc4 a4 68 c5 a3 69 bxa3 bxa3 70 c6 a2 71 c7 Rxd7! 72 Nxd7 a1Q 73 c8Q Qa5! +-.

On the other hand, 65...gxf3? would only draw: 66 Nxf3+ Kg4 67 Ne5+ Kh4 68 Kg2 c4? (this loses, but 68...f3+ draws) 69 bxc4 a4 70 c5 a3 71 c6 a2 72 c7 Rxd7 73 Nf3+! Kg4 74 c8Q a1Q 75 Qxd7 mate.

65 c3 bxc3 66 bxc3 g3?

Marsick overlooked the neat win by 66

...c4!, seeing it just after playing the text. After 66...c4, White has an evil choice between 67 bxc4 a4 68 c5 a3 69 c6 a2 70 c7 Rxd7 71 Nxd7 a1Q 72 c8Q Qb2+ 73 Kf1 g3! +- and 67 Nxc4 Rxd7 68 Nxa5 Rd2+ 69 Kf1 Kg3 +-.

After the text it is White who cannot quite force the win.

67 c4 a4!

The only move to avoid immediate loss. The open b-file saves Black.

68 bxa4 Rb8 69 Nd3!

Not 69 Nc6? Rb2+ 70 Kf1 g2+ and Black mates in three.

69 ... Kg5!

Again the only move as 69...Rd8 is met by 70 Nxc5 Rb8 71 Nb7! +-.

70 Nxc5 Rb2+, ½ : ½.

Both sides must be content with perpetual check. After 71 Kf1 Rb1+ (71... Rd2 fails to 72 d8Q Rxd8 73 Ne6+) 72 Ke2 Rb2+ White cannot afford to run too far from the g-file and thus cannot avoid a misguided winning attempt: 73 d8Q+ Rxd8 74 Ne6+ Kh4 75 Nxd8 Kh3 76 Ne6 g2 77 Nxf4+ Kh2 78 Nxg2 Kxg2 79 c5 and White wins.



More from the Shore

Kai Jensen provides notes to one of his games from the North Shore Congress.

K.JENSEN A.L.CARPINTER

Catalan System

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nf3 d5 4 g3 Be7

Earlier, Tony had played 4...dxc4 against Bruce Anderson, and lost.

5 Bg2 0-0 6 0-0 c6 7 Nc3 Nbd7 8 b3 b6 9 Bb2 Bb7 10 Qc2 c5?!

It makes more sense to continue development with 10...Rc8.

11 cxd5 Nxd5

If Black recaptures with the pawn on this move or the next, his white-square bishop dies still-born while White's can exert pressure from g2, or even venture to h3.

12 Nxd5 Bxd5 13 e4 Bb7 14 d5!

White (unbelievably) obtains a slight advantage from the Catalan.

14 ... exd5

Alternatives tend to fail, e.g. 14... Nf6 meets 15 Bxf6 and Black must recapture with the pawn, since 15...Bxf6 allows 16 e5 Bg5 17 dxe6 winning material (17...fxe6 18 Nxg5).

15 exd5 Nf6

It's hard to calculate the effects of 15...Bxd5, but the move has an evil feel to it. In fact, weeks later a spot of analysis found some good reasons not to take the pawn: 15...Bxd5? 16 Rad1 and now (a) 16...Nf6? 17 Bxf6 leads into a line mentioned in the next note; (b) 16...Bxf3 17 Bxf3 Rc8 18 Qf5! Rc7 19 Be5 wins things; and (c) 16...Be6 (not 16...Bc6 17 Ne5) 17 Ne5 Rc8 18 Nc6 Qe8 19 Nxa7 regains the pawn with a nasty initiative.

16 Rad1! Ne8

Black resigns himself to a passive defence. The alternatives, however, were worse: 16...Bxd5 17 Bxf6 Bxf6 18 Ng5 Bxg5 19 Bxd5 winning the exchange since, if rook moves, then 20 Bxf7+; or 16...Nxd5 17 Ne5 and the double pin on the knight will cost Black a piece. Besides, Tony is one of those rare players who enjoys 'grovelling'.

17 Ne5 Nd6 18 Rfe1 Re8 19 Qd3 Bf8 20 Re3

A move with a hidden barb. White wants to double, or even triple, on the e-file but if Black gives him half a chance by playing, for instance ...

20 ... Qc7



... he will play ...

21 g4!

... with some pleasantly crude threats.

21 ... Rac8 22 Rh3 g6 23 Nc4

An international grandmaster would probably have played 23 Rxh7!! after two minutes' thought. It appears to win after both 23...Kxh7 24 Qh3+ Bh6 25 g5 Nf5 26 Be4, and 23 ...Kxh7 24 Qh3+ Kg8 25 Nd7! Bg7 26

Nf6+ Kf8 (not 26...Bxf6 27 Bxf6 and mates on h8) 27 Qh7 Re2 28 Qg8+ Ke7 29 Qxg7 with rather a lot for the exchange- 29...Rxb2 30 Rel+. If I had seen it all, I would have played it!

23 ... Bg7

There was a small threat of 24 Qc3.

24 Bxg7 Kxg7 25 Qd2!

Best to play this first.

25 ... Rh8 26 Qc3+ f6

The alternative was to imprison the rook with 26...Kg8. White can then safely play 27 Qf6 Nxc4 28 bxc4 Qd8 29 g5 and the d-pawn will be home long before that rook gets out. But Black's position crumbles this way too.

27 g5 Rcf8

Not 27...Rh8 28 gxf6+ Rxf6 29 Rcxh7+.

28 Re3

Better than 28 Rf3 Nf5.

28 ... Nb5 29 Qe1

Thanks to the threat on the seventh rank, Black will have no time to play ...Nd4, now or ever.

29 ... Rf7 30 gxf6+ Kxf6 (forced) 31 Re6+ Kg7 32 d6 Qd8 33 Qe5+ Kh6

Both back rank squares lose immediately, as the reader can check for himself.

34 Ne3 Qg5

There was a mate (Ng4) to contend with. 34...Qh4 loses an exchange to 35 Nf5+.

35 Qxh8 Rf3

The dying wriggle. Black threatens 36...Rxe3.

36 Qe5 Qxg2+, 0 : 1.



7th DB 40-40 TOURNAMENT

Five round Swiss in three grades.

Saturday 23 June \$650 in prizes

Entry Fees \$8 (A & B) or \$7 (C grade).

Entry forms from: P.K.Lamb, Avro Road, Whiteman's Valley, UPPER HUTT.

CORRESPONDENCE CHESS RESULTS

Following are NZCCA Trophy Tournament results notified by 28 February 1979:

NEW ZEALAND CHAMPIONSHIP: Smith 1 Van Dijk; Van Dijk 1 Beach, 1 Stuart; Stuart 1 Anderson, 1 Van Dijk.

CHAMPIONSHIP RESERVE: Freeman 1 Gup-till, ½ Roundill, 1 French; Kinchant 1 Knegt; Heasman 1 Ter Horst; Luey ½ French.

CLASS 2: Steadman ½ Mataga, 1 Bishop; Mataga 1 Lovelock, 1 Cooper; Lovelock 1 Van Oeveren; Bishop 1 Lovelock; Van Oeveren 1 Millar; Hignett 1 Bishop.

CLASS 3 RED: McAuliffe 1 Hagan, 1 Bailey; Hagan 1 Else; Bailey 1 Frost; Else 1 Brumby; Brightwell 1 Brumby; Thomas 1 Hagan.

CLASS 3 BLUE: De Groot 1 Peterson, ½ Smith, 1 McBeath; Ion 1 De Groot; Whitlock 1 Bowler; Brimble 1 Brightwell, ½ Bowler, 1 Ion; Peterson 1 McBeath; Bowler 1 Peterson.

CLASS 3 GREEN: Mazur 1 Melville, 1 De Groot; Wilcock 1 Newall, 1 Melville; De Groot 1 Newall, 1 Fenwick, 1 Here-maia; Here-maia ½ Martin.

CLASS 4 RED: Seccombe 1 Morgan, 1 Gummer; Maxwell ½ Robbie, 1 Morgan, 1 Billinghamurst; Billinghamurst 1 Gummer.

CLASS 4 GREEN: Cribbett 1 Martin; Burton 1 Alexander; Boyden 1 Dainty; Martin ½ Alexander, 1 Ansley, 1 Reed; Lockwood 1 Boyden, 1 King, 1 O'Connor; Anderson 1 Ferguson; Reed 1 Burton; Dainty 1 Reed.

CLASS 5: Wilson 1 Kingdon; Jones 1 Brohm, ½ McCormick.

* * * * *

COMBINATION SOLUTIONS

1. Goodhall - Spiller, Civic C.C. 1978: 1...Nf4!, 0 : 1 (2 gxf4 exf4! -+).
2. Krüger - Iskov, Dortmund 1978: 1 Bg5!! hxg5 2 hxg5 Qxg5 3 Qh5! Nxd3+ (3...Qxh5 4 Ne7+ Kh7 5 Rxh5 mate) 4 Kf1 Qxg2+ 5 Kxg2 Nf4+ 6 Kf3, 1 : 0 (6...Nxb5 7 Ne7+ Kh7 8 Rxh5 mate).
3. Haase - J.Lichter, Otago C.C. 1978: 1 Qxg7+!! Bxg7 2 f6 Rb8 3 Rxg7+ Kf8 4 Rxh7 Ke8 5 Bc6+, 1 : 0.
4. Alekhine - Fletcher, Simul, London

1928: 1 Qxe4! fxe4 2 Bxe4+ Kh8 3 Ng6+ Kh7 4 Nxf8+ Kh8 5 Ng6+ Kh7 6 Ne5+ Kh8 7 Nf7 mate.

5. Fox - Anon., Antwerp 1901: 1 Ndc4 dxc4 2 Qxg6 hxg6 3 Nxc6 fxc6 4 Bxc4+ Kf8 5 Rh8 mate.
6. Röd1 - Blümich, Wiesbaden 1934: 1 Qxf7+!! Kxf7 2 Bxd5+ Kg6 3 Bf7+ Kxg5 4 Bcl+ Kg4 5 Rf4+ Kg5 6 h4+ Kh6 7 Rf6 mate.

* * * * *

Cyril Guy Lennard †

Mr Cyril Guy Lennard died recently at Rotorua after a short illness. A graduate of Victoria University, Mr Lennard practised law in Auckland from 1915 to 1964 and then in Rotorua for a further ten years.

During his residence in Auckland, Mr Lennard was an active member of the Auckland Chess Club, several times its vice-president and later patron and life member. He often represented Auckland in Bledisloe Cup matches and between 1933 and 1939 won 5 encounters and drew 6 in matches against Waikato, Wellington and Canterbury. In Auckland Club Championships his best result was third in 1940, the same year he played in the New Zealand Championship held in Tamaru. In this event, won by R.G.Wade and P.Allerhand, Mr Lennard scored 4 out of 8.

Perhaps his most satisfying game was his victory against the Hungarian master Lajos Steiner who visited New Zealand in 1937 and gave a series of simultaneous and exhibition matches.

Our sympathy goes to Mrs Lennard, who kindly made available the following game played in a simultaneous exhibition at the Auckland Chess Club on 6 May 1937:

L.STEINER - C.G.LENNARD, Bird's Opening:
1 f4 d5 2 Nf3 Nf6 3 e3 Bg4 4 Be2 e6
5 0-0 Bd6 6 b3 Nbd7 7 Bb2 Qe7 8 h3
Bxf3 9 Bxf3 0-0-0 10 d3 h5 11 Nd2 e5
12 fxe5 Bxe5 13 Bxe5 Qxe5 14 e4 dxe4
15 Nxe4 g5 16 d4 Qe7 17 Re1 Nxe4 18
Rxe4 Qd6 19 c4 g4 20 hxg4 hxg4 21
Rxc4 Nf6 22 Rg7 Qh2+ 23 Kf1 Qf4 24
Ke2 Rxd4 25 Qc1 Qe5+ 26 Qe3 Qd6 27
Kf2 Rd2+ 28 Be2 Re8 29 Qh3+ Kb8 30
Re1 Qd4+ 31 Kf1 Rdx2 32 Rxe2 Qd1+,
0 : 1.

* * * * *

A Selection From our Bookshelf.

CHESS INFORMANT No.25

760 of the best games played in the first half of 1978 plus 45 combinations and 27 endgames. Also results of all major competitions during the period. Softback. List price \$12.70

CHESS INFORMANT No.24

A similar treatment for the second half of 1977. 660 games, all with notes by leading players. List price \$12.70

THE SICILIAN SCHEVENINGEN Pritchett

The theory and practice of this popular variation are built around 34 complete games in a somewhat different and more readable approach. Hardback. List price \$14.95

A CONTEMPORARY APPROACH TO THE MIDDLE GAME Aleksei Suetin

This is a translation from the German of two articles published in 1971. The author redefines strategy, tactics, manoeuvres and combinations and shows that these elements have to be integrated the whole time into the chess player's thinking in order to play good chess. Hardback. List price \$12.45

COMPLETE CHESS STRATEGY 2 L. Pachman

This is the second volume of the trilogy Complete Chess Strategy and deals with types of pawn structures, how to treat them, and how to integrate the pieces with them. Softback. List price \$7.95

BISHOP ENDINGS Yuri Averbakh

The fourth volume to appear in Averbakh's classic series on the endgame. This English translation has been updated and is by far the most complete work on bishop endings ever published. Hardback. List price \$13.10

BISHOP v KNIGHT ENDINGS Yuri Averbakh

Another of the same series, this book is devoted to endgames with a bishop vs a knight. 325 examples, all with a diagram. Hardback. List price \$12.45

NIMZOWITSCH/LARSEN ATTACK Raymond Keene

One of Batsford's Specialist Chess Openings series, this book is devoted to systems with b2-b3 for White. Figurine algebraic notation. Softback. List price \$7.25

BENONI William Hartston

This third edition, in figurine algebraic notation, is a complete rewrite of the earlier books, incorporating material up to the end of 1976. The material is divided into three parts - Modern Benoni (the greater part), Czech Benoni, and the other Benoni systems. Softback. List price \$7.25

THE BEST ENDINGS OF CAPABLANCA & FISCHER

The first of a new series published by Chess Informant in which endings are classified by the elimination method as used for Chess Informant itself. This book incorporates the detailed classification as well as over 200 endgames played by Capablanca and Fischer. Softback. List price \$10.00

SICILIAN: ...e5 Harding & Markland

This Batsford book examines three of the most controversial lines of the Sicilian Defence. The Boleslavsky (1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 d4 cxd4 4 Nxd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 d6 6 Be2 e5) challenged the old static notions of 'weak' squares in the centre and so led to a post-war revolution in opening theory. Currently popular is the Lasker-Pelikan (5...e5). The older Labourdonnais rounds out the work. Softback. List price \$6.80

FRENCH DEFENCE MAIN LINE WINAWER Moles

This important variation of the French (3 N-QB3 B-N5) is examined in great detail with considerable emphasis on the strategic ideas behind it. Many variations have been reassessed as previous judgments often derived from misconceptions of Black's aims. Hardback. List price \$14.45

* * *