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# NEW ZEALAND CHESS



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Former World Champion Tigran Petrosian†

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#### ADDRESSES

All articles, letters to the Editor, etc should be sent to the Editor, P.W. Stuart, 24 Seacliffe Avenue, Takapuna, Auckland 9. Unpublished manuscripts cannot be returned unless a stamped, addressed return envelope is enclosed.

Subscriptions, changes of address and advertising enquiries should be addressed to the Administration Officer, New Zealand Chess Association, P.O.Box 8802, Symonds Street, Auckland.

#### DEADLINES

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#### SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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#### ADVERTISING RATES

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Club Directory listing (6 issues) \$6, change in listing \$2.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Thanks are due to IBM for their donation of the IBM Selectric type-writer to produce this magazine.

## Late News

### SOUTH ISLAND CHAMPIONSHIP

Four players tied for first place in the 1984 South Island Championship in Christchurch: A.J.Lloyd, V.A.Small, M.C. Wilson & J.D.Sarfati. Sharing fifth were B.R.Anderson & A.J.Love. 34 competed.

The report on the event has been held over until the December issue.

### WINSTONE TOURNAMENT

Ortvin Sarapu won the 11th Winstone Open on 15/16 September in Auckland. Second was E.M.Green. The B-grade was won by P. R.Cooper. Altogether, 62 competed. Full report in our next issue.

### BLEDISLOE CUP

The 1984 Bledisloe Cup final was played on Sunday 23 September by telephone between Auckland and Wellington. On the night Wellington leads 9½-8½ with two games requiring adjudication.

### WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP

World Champion Anatoly Karpov took a 2-0 lead when he won the adjourned 6th game of his match against Gary Kasparov in Moscow.

Karpov earlier won the third game in the match which will be won by the first player to record six wins. The other four games were drawn.

### WOMEN'S WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP

After five games in the match at Volgograd between Maya Chiburdanidze and Irina Levitina the score stands at 2½-2½.

The match is for the best of sixteen games, draws counting.

### LONDON

Murray Chandler tied for first place in the Lloyds Bank Masters tournament with Kudrin (USA), Miles (ENG), Nunn (ENG) and Spassky (FRA). All scored 7 points in the nine-round Swiss.

# NEW ZEALAND CHESS

Vol.10 No.5 OCTOBER 1984

Editor: PETER STUART

Associate Editors: IM ORTVIN SARAPU, TONY DOWDEN (Otago),  
VERNON SMALL (Canterbury), GAVIN ION (Wellington)

## Editorial

Doubtless some readers have, like us, fallen victim to the vanishing chess magazine trick over the years. The latest example is the English fortnightly newspaper *Chess Express* which ceased publication with its eighth issue trumpeting its future. Months later we learn that our one-year airmail subscription has been transferred to another publication ... which we already subscribe to. As we received only three issues that was \$70 down the drain; thank you Mr Goldberg.

Going back five years we have *International Chess*, the best produced chess magazine ever to hit the market—except it seems there was no market. The \$30 subscription paid, two issues received, extra \$20 sent for airmail postage to N.Z. then, after months of silence, a letter promising a refund of half the subscription and (maybe) four more issues. We are still waiting Mr Thomas!

Whatever the reason for such failures, whether it be managerial incompetence, over-confident estimates of likely circulation or the plain apathy of chess players generally, the launching of new chess magazines must become more difficult as potential subscribers are bound to be a little more reluctant to shell out a year's subscription for a periodical which may only last a month or two.

New Zealand has also had its share of failed chess magazines though none so ridiculous as the above pair. Alan Fletcher's article in our December 1980 issue outlined the history of these publications.

Obviously chess magazine publishing offers no get-rich-quick formula. All previous New Zealand chess magazines were subsidised by their publishers in the hope that they would eventually turn the financial corner. Unfortunately, none did.

Like its predecessors *New Zealand Chess* has never been a profit-making venture but it does have the advantage

of being published and financially supported by our national Association and has, over the years, attracted grants from the Ministry of Recreation & Sport. Our next issue will complete ten years of *New Zealand Chess*, making it the longest-lived local chess magazine under one publisher.

It was, therefore, rather disconcerting for us to receive in July from a Wellington bulk subscriber a letter containing the following extract: "Due to the uncertainty concerning publication and future of N.Z. Chess magazine please reduce our quantity from 20 to 10 copies from the next issue, whenever that might be."

Well, our "next issue" (August) came out when we said it would in our May editorial and likewise this issue. We hope whatever rumour was responsible for the above quoted letter has now been well and truly laid to rest.

Peter Stuart

\* \* \*

## Tony Dowden Returns

With the disappearance of recently welcomed Otago Associate Editor Tony Love, his predecessor Tony Dowden is back in harness. There is, however, a distinct possibility that Tony D. will be moving to Christchurch or Auckland next year so there may be another change in the pipeline.

\* \* \*

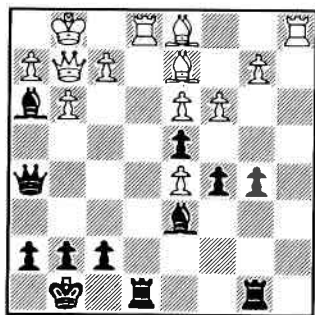
## Deadline Advanced

The deadline for copy and advertising for the December issue will be 31 October, i.e. two weeks earlier than usual. The reason for this lies in the Editor's absence for a month at the Olympiad. The team's mid-December return leaves insufficient time to produce the magazine before the holidays so we aim to have the December issue at the printer prior to team departure on 13 November.

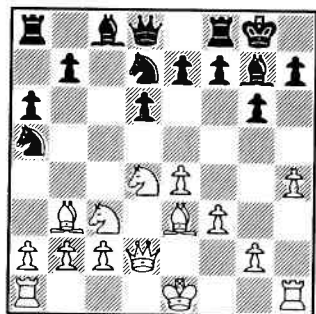


# Can You See the Combinations?

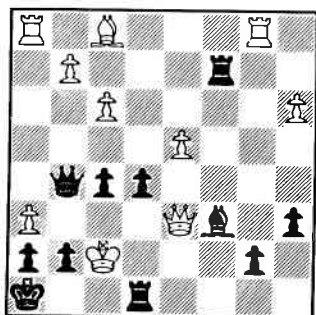
Solutions on page 130



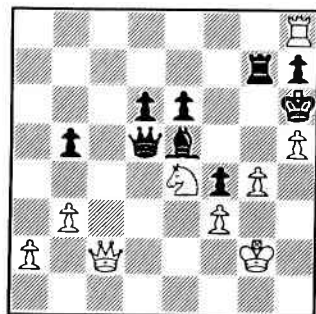
No. 1 Black to move



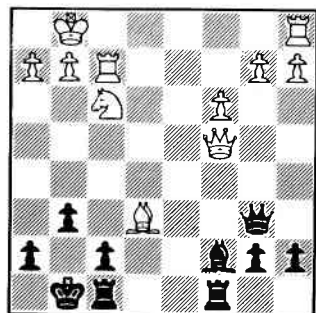
No. 2 White to move



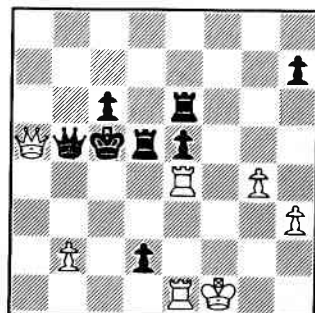
No. 3 Black to move



No. 4 White to move



No. 5 Black to move



No. 6 White to move

# Tigran Petrosian Dies

by the Editor

The Soviet news agency Tass announced the death of former World Champion Tigran Petrosian on 14 August. The report added that he had suffered a prolonged and serious illness but did not elaborate on its nature nor give the actual date of his death. He died at the age of 55.

Tigran Vartanovich Petrosian was born on 17 June 1929 in Tbilisi, the capital of Georgia, although his parents were of Armenian origin. Entering his teens during the Second World War, the young Tigran did not have an easy life. Both his parents died during the war and he started working (as a caretaker) at the age of 15.

Petrosian was already quite a strong player by this time, a fact which he demonstrated by winning U.S.S.R. Junior championships in 1945 and 1946. He also won the 1945 Georgian Championship and the 1946 Armenian Championship. It was following this latter event, in which he played by invitation, that he moved to Yerevan, the Armenian capital.

In 1947 Petrosian followed a victory in an All-Union Candidate Master tournament at Tbilisi with a fifth place in the Moscow semi-final of the 16th U.S.S.R. Championship. This latter result saw him awarded his master title.

Petrosian qualified for the final of the 17th U.S.S.R. Championship in 1949 and, shortly before this event, he made his second move — this time to Moscow, the best place for him to further his chess career. The Soviet capital was to be "home" for the rest of his life. He started the championship disastrously with five consecutive losses, eventually finishing 16th in the field of 20.

The next two years saw a dramatic increase in Petrosian's playing strength. He qualified for the next two U.S.S.R. Championships, finishing a modest 12th in the 18th in 1950 and then improving to a share of 2nd and 3rd places in the 19th in 1951. This latter event doubled as a Zonal so Petrosian had now qualified for the Interzonal at Stockholm in 1952. His only ambition at this stage was to gain the international grandmaster title by qualifying for the Can-

didates Tournament. This he achieved, sharing second place with Mark Taimanov three points behind the runaway victor Alexander Kotov. A fifth place in the Candidates Tournament at Zurich in 1953 completed that World Championship cycle for him.

Petrosian's results were similar in the next cycle, a fourth place in the Interzonal at Göteborg in 1955 being followed by a tie for third through seventh at the Candidates Tournament at Amsterdam in 1956.

Having qualified as a Candidate at the Portoroz Interzonal in 1958, there followed Petrosian's best result to date, victory in the 26th U.S.S.R. Championship held in 1959 in the city of his youth, Tbilisi. The World Championship itself was now entering into Petrosian's calculations but he failed to take into account a phenomenon known as Mikhail Tal and, to a lesser extent the ageless Paul Keres. The young Latvian not only won the 1959 Candidates Tournament in Yugoslavia but went on to temporarily relieve Mikhail Botvinnik of his World title. Keres finished second in the Candidates Tournament, 1½ points behind Tal, while Petrosian was a distant third, another three points in arrears.

He won his second U.S.S.R. title in the 28th Championship at Moscow in 1961, thus again qualifying for the Interzonal at Stockholm the following year. Here he came second equal behind Fischer to reach the Candidates for the fourth time.

The eight players at Curacao 1962 (Benko, Filip, Fischer, Geller, Keres, Korchnoi, Petrosian & Tal) were to play each other four times — a two-month marathon of 28 games played in Caribbean heat. Petrosian planned his strategy carefully — he would not go all out for the lead early on, being content to merely keep in touch with the leaders until the last quarter when he would rely on his iron nerves to carry him through. He hoped that nobody would be able to streak away as Tal and Keres had done three years earlier — and he did not expect they would be able to in the climatic conditions prevailing.

Furthermore, of the players most likely to do a "streak" Tal had only recently undergone a serious operation and Keres was the oldest candidate at 46. Fischer, he thought, suffered from a surfeit of confidence.

Korchnoi sprinted into the lead in the first quarter but at considerable cost in nervous energy; he was quite unable to sustain the pace. At the half-way stage Geller and Petrosian led with 9/14; then came Keres 8½, Korchnoi 8 & Fischer 7. Tal was obviously not fully fit and languished second to bottom.

Keres had a marvellous third quarter with a score of 6/7 and moved into the lead. Geller and Petrosian, however, each scored 5 points so were only half a point behind. Korchnoi was next but was now three points further back and the others were even further out of contention.

Geller was the first to crack; he sacrificed a pawn against Fischer but failed to find the correct move (which would have given him an almost winning attack) and Fischer held the pawn and eventually won the game. Going into the last round Petrosian had a half-point lead over Keres but, strangely perhaps (though in harmony with his pre-tournament strategy), agreed to a draw in a slightly better position against a somewhat surprised Filip. Keres, meanwhile, had built up a clearly superior position versus Fischer but gradually the tension took its toll and the American was able to equalise and hold the draw. The final scores were: 1 Petrosian 17½; 2-3 Geller & Keres 17; 4 Fischer 14; 5 Korchnoi 13½; 6 Benko 12; 7-8 Tal & Filip 7.

Although Petrosian was quite inexperienced in match play, his style was ideal since draws do not affect the standings in a match; only near the end do they benefit the player in the lead.

A nervous Petrosian played weakly in the first game against Botvinnik, "achieving" a lost position with the white pieces very quickly indeed. The challenger made no attempt to gain his revenge in the next few games, being content with quiet draws. Then, in the fifth game, Botvinnik erred in a Grünfeld Defence and the challenger was able to level the scores. Petrosian also won game 7 but then had to withstand continual pressure from the champion over

the next few games. Botvinnik finally broke through to again level the scores in game 14. This proved, however, to be a watershed in the match as Petrosian immediately struck back in game 15. He also took games 18 and 19 to put the result beyond doubt, eventually winning 12½-9½. Thus Petrosian became World Champion on 20 May 1963.

With Botvinnik declining to take his place in the Candidates series, Boris Spassky soundly defeated his three opponents to emerge as the next challenger. In the 1966 match for the World Championship Petrosian gained the necessary 12 points to retain his title after 22 games. Spassky won game 23 but the final game was drawn and Petrosian had succeeded in doing what no World Champion had done since Alekhine beat Bogoljubow in 1934, i.e. win a match in defence of the world title.

Spassky was back again in 1969, now with the benefit of fairly extensive match experience. Petrosian seemed strangely out of form and eventually lost the match (and the title) 10½-12½.

It must be admitted that Petrosian's reign as World Champion was not a particularly distinguished one. He did not appear in many tournaments and, when he did, his results were hardly what one might expect of the World Champion.

It does not happen very often in any sport that a defeated World Champion surmounts all the obstacles to regain his title. I do not agree that Botvinnik's win of return matches proves the exception since he did not have to go through the Candidates series. So it proved with Petrosian - he apparently lacked the ambition or will to scale the summit a second time.

Nevertheless he continued to reach the Candidates series. In 1971 and 1974 he made the semi-finals, losing to Fischer and Korchnoi respectively. In both 1977 and 1980 he was eliminated in the quarter-finals by Viktor Korchnoi who had never been an easy opponent for him.

Among his successes since losing the World title were two more victories in the Soviet Championship - in 1969 (after a play-off with Polugaevsky) and 1975.

Petrosian had worked as a chess journalist for many years and, in recent years, edited the Russian chess newspaper 64.

Petrosian's greatest strength lay in

his unsurpassed ability to detect any potential danger in a position - and draw the opponent's teeth almost before they were bared. His first aim was usually to avoid loss and a perusal of his tournament record will reveal that he was singularly successful at this; before Petrosian, probably only Capablanca had less practice at turning over kings. Almost as important to his success was Petrosian's finely developed art of manoeuvring, i.e. the art of doing something while appearing to do nothing.

Petrosian's cautious approach naturally led to a plethora of draws but one should not assume that Petrosian was an inferior tactician. His tactical skill was of a very high level as his prowess at lightning chess attests. Rather the speculative or intuitive sacrifice was alien to his nature. He preferred to know the outcome of the combination before embarking upon it, entering into the tactics only when he was able to precisely calculate the consequences.

Petrosian's pragmatic approach to chess was not such as to endear him to the chess playing public but he will surely be remembered for his positional mastery - just as are Nimzowitsch and Capablanca, his first idols.

The following game, played in 1955 at the Göteborg Interzonal, features a brilliant combination, perhaps the best ever played by Petrosian.

#### PETROSIAN - GUIMARD

##### Queen's Gambit

1 c4 Nf6 2 Nc3 e6 3 d4 d5 4 Nf3  
Be7 5 e3 0-0 6 Bd3

White's fifth move is rather passive, locking in his QB, while his sixth allows Black to transpose into a Queen's Gambit Accepted position with an extra tempo.

Petrosian often played such quiet openings. Another example is 4 a3 in the Queen's Indian Defence; first played many years ago by Petrosian, it has lately been played in hundreds of master games.

6...dxc4 7 Bxc4 c5 8 0-0 a6 9 a4  
Nc6 10 b3 cxd4 11 exd4

An unusual position for Petrosian who normally preferred to play against the static weakness of the isolated queen's

pawn.

11...Nb4 12 Ne5 Bd7 13 Bb2 Bc6 14  
Qd2 Nbd5?!

It was better to first play 14...Rc8 avoiding the weakening of his queenside pawns.

15 Nxc6 bxc6 16 Na2

The beginning of a long series of manoeuvres. In the first place White avoids the simplification which could have followed 16...Bb4.

16...Qb8

Black refrains from 16...c5 eliminating his weak pawn because it would not only allow White to be rid of his own weak pawn but would also open lines for the white bishops.

17 Nc1 Bb4 18 Qc2 Bd6 19 g3 Rd8 20  
Qe2 Nb4 21 Rd1 Nfd5 22 Qe4 Be7 23  
Ne2 Bf6 24 Kg2 a5 25 Ng1 Qb7 26 Nf3  
Rab8 27 Racl h6 28 Kgl Nb6 29 Be2  
N6d5 30 Nd2 Bg5

Safer was 30...Be7 controlling c5. The text invites complications which Petrosian happily embraces.

31 Rc5 Be7

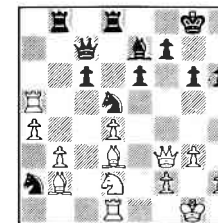
Taking the a-pawn now looks risky and Guimard was possibly counting on White retreating the rook. The pawn cannot be saved anyway: 31...Ra8 32 Nc4 Qc7 33 Qe5.

32 Rxa5 Na2 33 Bd3 g6

Black naturally wishes to retain the knight on d5 to help with his queenside initiative but 33...Nf6 may well have been preferable to the text.

34 Qf3 Qc7

Allowing a dangerous exchange sacrifice to open the long black diagonal. The best chance lay in 34...Bb4 with the idea Bxd2 and Qxb3 when White still retains some advantage with the pair of bishops.



35 Rc5! Bxc5 36 dxc5 Nab4 37 Bc4 f5

This looks terribly loosening but Black wished to prevent the threatened Ne4-f6+.

38 Re1 Qe7 39 Qe2 Re8 40 Nf3 Kh7

On 40...Qxc5 White plays 41 Qe5 winning immediately as 41...Qe7 42 Qh8+ Kf7 43 Ne5 is mate.

41 Qe5

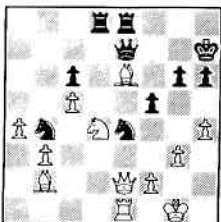
The sealed move and one which restricts Black's options.

41...Qc7 42 Qe2 Qe7 43 h4! Nf6

On 43...Qxc5 White planned 44 Kg2 followed by Qe5 and Rh1 when the decisive Ng5+ would be threatened.

44 Bxe6 Ne4 45 Nd4! Rbd8

Attempts to prevent White's h4-h5 fail, e.g. 45...h5 46 Bxf5! gxf5 47 Qxh5+ Kg8 48 Nxf5 with a winning attack, or 45...Nf6 46 Nxf5! gxf5 47 Bxf5+ and 48 Qxe7. The text move, on the other hand, threatens to win material but Petrosian has a nasty surprise in store for his opponent.



46 h5!! Rxd4 47 hxg6+ Kxg6 48 Bxf5+! Kxf5 49 Qh5+ Ke6

All Black's moves are forced. If here 49...Qg5 then 50 Qxe8 and Black must jettison more material.

50 Qg4+ Kd5

Or 50...Kf7 51 Bxd4 Kf8 52 Rxe4 winning easily.

51 Qf5+ Qe5 52 Qd7+ Kxc5 53 Rc1+ Nc3

Again forced as 53...Kb6 54 Bxd4+ wins the queen while 53...Nc2 54 Rxc2+ Kb4 55 Bxd4 is also hopeless.

54 Rxc3+ Kb6 55 a5+!

A final surprise which Petrosian must have seen before he played his 46th move - and a delightful counterpoint to that move.

55...Kxa5

55...Kb5 56 Qb7+ Kxa5 transposes into the game while 55...Ka6 is met by 56 Rxc6+! Nxc6 57 Qxc6+ Ka7 58 Bxd4+ Qxd4 59 Qxe8 with an easily won queen ending.

56 Qa7+ Kb5

Or 56...Na6 57 b4+! Kxb4 58 Qb6+ Qb5 59 Qxd4+ and 60 Ra3+ winning.

57 Qb7+ Ka5 58 Rc1 Rd1+

No better is 58...Qe1+ 59 Rxe1 Rxe1+ 60 Kg2 Rde4 61 Bc3 R1e2 62 Qa7+ Kb5 63 Qa4+ Kc5 64 Qa5+ winning the knight.

59 Rxd1 Qxb2 60 Qa7+ Na6

Or 60...Kb5 61 Qa4+ Kc5 62 Qa5 mate.

61 b4+ Kxb4 62 Qb6+, 1 - 0.

The second game proved to be one of the most significant of Petrosian's career - the fifth game of his match with Botvinnik in 1963 where he levelled the scores, never to fall behind again.

#### PETROSIAN - BOTVINNIK

##### Grünfeld Defence

1 c4 g6 2 d4 Nf6 3 Nc3 d5 4 Nf3 Bg7 5 e3

Botvinnik's choice of the Grünfeld was a trifle surprising considering his loss with it in the 1957 match against Smyslov. He was to try it again in the 15th game against Petrosian - with the same result. Petrosian plays a typically quiet variation.

5...0-0 6 Be2 dxc4

Current theory affirms that 6...c5 is the most reliable equalising move here.

7 Bxc4 c5 8 d5 e6

Black seeks equality through simplification but the slight weakening of his pawn formation gives the first player something to work on. The blocking attempt 8...Ne8 9 0-0 Nd6 also favours White according to Korchnoi.

9 dxe6 Qxd1+ 10 Kxd1 Bxe6 11 Bxe6 fxe6 12 Ke2 Nc6?! 13 Rd1 Rad8

Here also Botvinnik fails to play the best move, 13...Kf7 which utilises the king to defend the e-pawn being preferable.

14 Rxd8 Rxd8 15 Ng5 Re8 16 Nge4

Nxe4 17 Nxe4 b6 18 Rb1

Gradually White unravels his pieces.

18...Nb4 19 Bd2 Nd5

But not 19...Nxa2 20 Ra1 Nb4 21 Bxb4 cxb4 22 Rxa7 Bxb2 23 Rb7 and White's advantage is clear.

20 a4! Rc8 21 b3 Bf8

By protecting the d6 square Black now threatens 22...c4 23 Rc1 cxb3! 24 Rxc8 b2 25 Rc1 bxc1Q 26 Bxc1 when White can entertain no winning chances.

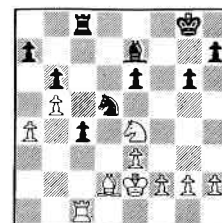
22 Rc1 Be7

This move has been generally criticised. Instead 22...Rc7 avoids the following unpleasantness by breaking the pin on the c-pawn.

23 b4! c4

This puts the c-pawn at risk but provides Black with his best practical chances. Allowing an isolated c-pawn would have been clearly worse.

24 b5



24...Kf7?

But here Black errs. According to Averbakh Black should have played more sharply 24...Ba3! 25 Rc2 c3! 26 Bxc3 (26 Bc1 Nb4! or 26 Nxc3 Nb4! are both fine for Black) 26...Bb4 27 Kd2 (not 27 Kd3? Bxc3 28 Nxc3 Nb4+) 27...Rc4 28 Bxb4 (28 Kd3 Rxe4!) 28...Rxe4 29 Bd6 Rxa4 with equality. After the text White can blockade the c-pawn and the chance for counterplay is lost.

25 Bc3! Ba3 26 Rc2 Nxc3 27 Rxc3 Bb4 28 Rc2 Ke7

Here 28...e5 was suggested, the idea being to permit the king egress to the queenside, but Tal's analysis shows this to be insufficient: 29 Nd2 c3 30 Ne4 Ke6 31 f3 h6 32 Kd3 Rd8+ 33 Kc4 Rd2 34 Kb3 Rxc2 35 Kxc2 Kd5 36 Kd3! c2 37 Kxc2 Kc4 38 Nd2+ and Black is lost as the king and pawn ending after 38...

Bxd2 39 Kxd2 Kb4 40 Kd3 Kxa4 41 Kc4 is hopeless.

29 Nd2 c3

No better was 29...Bxd2 30 Kxd2 Kd6 31 Kc3 Kc5 32 Rd2 and the c-pawn soon falls.

30 Ne4 Ba5 31 Kd3 Rd8+ 32 Kc4 Rd1

The tricky 32...Rd2 is simply met by 33 Kb3.

33 Nxc3 Rh1

Exchanging minor pieces looks to be a better try as the active black rook would give the second player counterplay. Still, one would expect White to win the rook ending too.

34 Ne4!

White is happy to return the rather unimportant h-pawn in order to improve the position of his pieces. Nevertheless, given the situation in the match, it couldn't have been an easy decision.

34...Rhx2 35 Kd4 Kd7

Black must take time out to prevent the white rook's incursion on c7 winning control of the seventh rank. White's technique is a model of precision.

36 g3

Onlookers apparently expected 36 g4 but then Black gains counterplay with 36...h5 and things are not so clear. The text is much better.

36...Bb4 37 Ke5 Rh5+ 38 Kf6 Be7+ 39 Kg7 e5 40 Rc6 Rh1

The adjourned position. Thanks to his dominant pieces White has a sure win, though careful play is still required.

41 Kf7 Ra1 42 Re6 Bd8

Other bishop moves are no better, e.g. 42...Bc5 43 Rxe5 Rxa4 44 Nxc5+ bxc5 45 Rxc5 winning quickly.

43 Rd6+

The most accurate - the black pieces will be paralysed.

43...Kc8 44 Ke8 Bc7 45 Rc6 Rd1

On 45...Rxa4 White wins quickly with 46 Nc3 followed by 47 Nd5.

46 Ng5 Rd8+ 47 Kf7 Rd7+ 48 Kg8, 1 - 0.



# Timman Wins Bugojno

Like the London series of Philips & Drew sponsored tournaments, Bugojno's elite tournaments are organised biennially. This year's was the fourth such event and featured an all-GM lineup of category 14 classification (aver-

age Elo 2583). In the absence of Karpov (winner in 1978 and 1980) and Kasparov (winner in 1982) there was no clear favourite with eight players rated 2600 or above but none over 2635.

The score-table reads:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1 Timman NLD G 2610	x	½	1	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	1	1	½	1	8½
2 Ribli HUN G 2610	½	x	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	1	8
3 Torre PHI G 2565	0	½	x	0	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	1	7½
4 Spassky USR G 2615	½	½	0	x	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	1	7
5 Andersson SWE G 2630	½	½	½	½	x	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	0	6½
6 Ljubojevic YUG G 2635	½	½	½	½	½	x	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	0	6½
7 Gligoric YUG G 2510	½	½	½	½	½	½	x	½	½	½	½	½	½	0	6½
8 Belyavsky USR G 2565	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	x	½	½	½	½	½	0	6½
9 Tal USR G 2620	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	x	½	½	½	½	0	6½
10 Miles ENG G 2610	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	x	½	½	½	0	6
11 Smyslov USR G 2600	0	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	x	½	½	1	6
12 Kovacevic YUG G 2555	0	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	x	½	1	5½
13 Larsen DEN G 2565	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	x	0	5
14 Ivanovic YUG G 2525	0	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	x	5

Mikhail Tal started off with two wins and briefly held the lead but was brought back to earth with a thud by Ribli (21 moves) in round three. By the fourth round Jan Timman was in front by half a point, a situation he was quite happy to maintain until the end. The Dutch grandmaster will have fond memories of Yugoslavia in 1984, having already shared first place with Korchnoi at nearby Sarajevo earlier this year.

Zoltan Ribli likewise went through undefeated, most of the time being just a half point behind Timman and a half point ahead of anyone else. Eugene Torre played a nice defensive game against Candidates finalist Smyslov in the eleventh round and this win boosted him into clear third place which he held through the last two rounds.

It may be remarked that Andersson's only loss came in the very first round when he spoiled a better position .... that Tal was unable to win another game after his great start .... and that the two players who most ably demonstrated their belief that a chess game should be a struggle for the full point, Miles and Larsen, gained scant reward for their efforts.

There were too many short draws in this tournament - three or four in almost every round in fact. Obviously

Karpov and Kasparov had other things on their minds in May/June but Korchnoi for one would doubtless have enlivened proceedings.

Unfortunately too, the remaining games were all too often marred by strange blunders, Bent Larsen being particularly afflicted in this regard. The one round that was uniformly hard fought was the last but, paradoxically, all seven games were drawn!

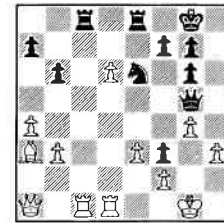
Like the similar London tournament, Bugojno has gained a fine reputation for the excellence of its organisation. Unfortunately though, the Bugojno event failed to equal the London tournament as a spectacle of fighting chess.

The following game, featuring a brilliant finish, was played in round seven and cemented Timman's hold on the lead.

## KOVACEVIC-TIMMAN, Queen's Pawn:

1 d4 Nf6 2 Nf3 d5 3 Nbd2 Bg4 4 e3 Nbd7 5 h3 Bh5 6 c4 e6 7 Qb3 Rb8 8 cxd5 exd5 9 Bd3 c6 10 Qc2 Bg6 11 Bxg6 hxg6 [The Yugoslav grandmaster frequently employs this type of slow build-up without an early c2-c4 but in the present game he has gained no advantage; indeed, Black is left with the better bishop] 12 b3 Bd6 13 Bb2 Qe7 14 a4 [White's idea is Qc1 followed by

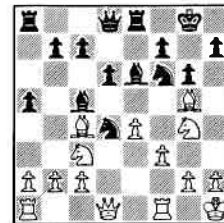
Ba3] 14...0-0 15 0-0 Rfe8 16 Qc1 Rbc8 17 Ba3 c5! 18 Qb2 b6 19 Rfd1 Nf8 20 Rac1 Ne6 21 Qal Ne4 22 Nxe4 dxe4 23 dxc5 exf3! [A nice conception; Black sacrifices a pawn and calculates that d6-d7 is never a real threat] 24 cxd6 [Tal later suggested 24 Rxd6 was better, e.g. 24...Qg5 25 g3 Qh5 26 h4 Nxc5, but Black retains some advantage] 24...Qg5 25 g4 [If 24 g3 Qh5 26 h4 Qg4 and now 27 Kh2 Ng5! leads to mate while 27 Kf1 Qh3+ 28 Ke1 Qg2 is little better]



25...Nf4! [Black would like to continue 25...Qh4 but then White could defend by Qe5-g3] 26 Rxc8 [White does not have time for 26 d7 because of 26...Nxf3+ 27 Kf1 Qh4 28 dxe8Q+ Rxe8 29 Rc2 Ng5! 30 Ke1 Ne4 mating. Also 26 exf4 Qh4 forces 27 Rd3 Qxh3 28 Rxf3 Qxf3 winning easily] 26...Nxf3+ 27 Kh2 [Or 27 Kf1 Rxc8 28 d7 Rd8 29 Qd4 Qh4 30 e4 Rxd7! or, in this, 28 Qd4 Qh4 29 e4 Qxg4 30 Ke1 Rc2! mating] 27...Qh4! 28 Rxe8+ Kh7 29 Qxg7+ [White is helpless against the threat of ...Nf4+ mating] 29...Kxg7 30 Bb2+ f6 31 Re7+ Kh6 32 Bxf6 Qxf2+, 0 - 1.

Another crucial and exciting game was Timman's win over Smyslov in round 10: TIMMAN-SMYSLOV, Scotch Game:

1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 d4 exd4 4 Nxd4 Bc5 [We will have to wait to discover what improvement Timman had in mind in the 4...Nf6 line in which the Dutchman suffered a debacle against Karpov at London (May, page 73)] 5 Nf5 g6 6 Ne3 Nf6 7 Nc3 0-0 8 Bd3 Re8 9 0-0 Ne5 10 Kh1 d6 11 Be2 Nc6 12 f3 Nd4 13 Bc4 a5 14 Ng4 Be6 15 Bg5

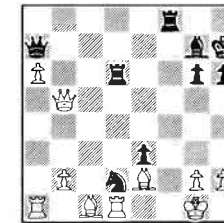


15...Nxc4 [This sacrifice proves insufficient to restore Black's fortunes] 16 Bxd8 Ne3 17 Qc1 Bxc4 18 Qxe3 Nxc2 [18 ...Raxd8 19 Qd2 Bxf1 20 Rxf1 leaves Black without any counter-chances at all] 19 Qd2 Nxa1 20 Bf6! [Black's next moves are forced when the rook is left dangerously exposed on f6] 20...Re6 21 Rxa1 Rxf6 22 b3 Be6 23 Na4 Ba3 24 Qc3 Rf4 25 g3

Bb4 26 Qd3 Rf6 27 a3 b5 28 axb4 axb4 29 Kg2 [After 29 Qxb5 Rxf3 Black's prospects would at least be better than in the game] 29...bxa4 30 Qd4 Bxb3 [On 30...Kg7 the pin would ultimately prove fatal] 31 Qxf6 a3 32 Qd4 c5 33 Qxd6 Rc8 34 Qd2 Be6 35 f4 h6 36 g4 Bxg4 37 f5 Re8 38 Qxh6 gxf5 39 h3, 1 - 0.

## LARSEN-SMYSLOV, Grünfeld Defence:

1 c4 c6 2 d4 d5 3 Nc3 Nf6 4 e3 g6 5 Nf3 Bg7 6 Be2 0-0 7 0-0 Be6 8 cxd5 Bxd5 9 Qc2 Bxf3 10 Bxf3 Nbd7 11 Rd1 Qc7 12 e4 e5 13 d5 Rac8 14 dxc6 Qxc6 15 Bg5 h6 16 Be3 Nb6 17 Qb3 Nc4 18 Nd5 Nxd5 19 exd5 Qd7 20 Bxa7 b5 21 Be3 f5 22 Be2 f4 23 Bc1 e4 24 Bf1 [Black has plenty for his pawn] 24...e3 25 fxe3 Qa7 26 d6 Kh7 27 a4 fxe3 28 Be2 Nd2 29 Qxb5 Rcd8 30 a5 Rxd6 31 a6



31...Nf3+ 32 gxf3 Rxd1+ 33 Kg2 Rd7 34 Ra3 Re7 35 Qd3 Bd4 36 Ra4 Rf4 37 Rc4 Re5 38 Rc8 Qd7 39 Qc4 Rf7 40 Rd8 Rg5+ 41 Kh1 Qxd8 42 Qxf7+ Bg7 43 Bxe3 Re5 44 Qb3 Qe7 45 Bg1 Rxe2 46 a7 Qg5, 0 - 1.

## RIBLI-TAL, Queen's Pawn:

1 d4 e6 2 Nf3 c5 3 g3 Qa5+ 4 Nc3 Nf6 5 Bd2 cxd4 6 Nxd4 Qb6 7 Nb3 Qc6 8 Rg1 d5 [Superficially Black's position looks fine but White's next shows up his backward development] 9 e4! Nbd7 10 exd5 Nxd5 11 Bg2 N7f6 12 Qe2 Be7 13 Nxd5 exd5 14 0-0-0 Qe6 15 Rge1 0-0 16 Qb5 Ne4 17 Bf4 Qf6 18 Rxd5 Ba3 [One last trick] 19 Bxe4 Bxb2+ 20 Kb1 Ba3 21 Bc1, 1 - 0.

## SMYSLOV-TORRE, QGD Semi-Slav:

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 c6 3 Nc3 d5 4 e3 e6 5 Nf3 Nbd7 6 Bd3 dxc4 7 Bxc4 b5 8 Bd3 a6 9 e4 c5 10 e5 cxd4 11 Nxb5 Nxe5 12 Nxe5 axb5 13 Bxb5+ Bd7 14 Nxd7 Qa5+ 15 Bd2 Qxb5 16 Nxf8 Kxf8 17 a4 Qxb2 18 Rb1 Qa2 19 0-0 h6 20 Rb4 Rd8 21 Bf4 Qd5 22 Bc7 Rd7 23 Rb8+ Ne8 24 Bb6 g6 25 a5 Kg7 26 Qc1 Nd6 27 Rxb8 Kxb8 28 Rdl e5 29 f4 Nc4 30 fxe5 d3 31 Qxh6+ Kg8 32 Qf4 d2 33 Be3 Qd3 34 Kf2 Qb3 35 Rxd2 Nxd2 36 Bxd2 Qc2 37 Ke1 Qb1+ 38 Kf2 Qb2 39 Ke2 Rd5 40 e6 Re5+ 41 Kd3 [The game was adjourned here but White resigned without resuming], 0 - 1.

★ ★ ★

# North Island Ch'p Report

Bob Gibbons & Gordon Hoskyn

The 1984 North Island Championship, sponsored by the Countrywide Building Society, was hosted by the Wanganui Chess Club from 14th to 19th May. The Wanganui Intermediate School provided an excellent venue with individual tables, soft chairs and a carpeted (therefore quiet) floor.

Fifty-two entries were received - a disappointing total for the organisers after the huge turnout at Congress following the impetus given the New Zealand chess scene by GM Chandler's visit late last year. Two late withdrawals and two more during the tournament reduced the field at the end to forty-eight.

With nine players rated over 2000 the field was quite strong. Top seed was Robert Smith (2278), but the presence of defending champion Jonathan Sarfati (2234), Peter Green (2216), Philip Clemance (2180), Bruce Anderson (2174), Michael Hopewell (2161) and Anthony Ker (2158) held promise for an exciting contest.

The traditional first round casualty this year was Len Whitehouse (1906), who succumbed to the wiles of Lin Carline-Powell (1395), losing queen for rook. Gordon Hoskyn felt the pressure involved in organising and playing, losing to Geoffrey Forbes. Unrated Barry Morgan, only a Wanganui club member for a few weeks, caused another surprise by holding Howard Whitlock to a draw. Colin Aldridge was forced to withdraw because of illness after the first round.

In round two Smith defeated William Lynn but four of his rivals dropped off the pace with draws. Sarfati had a quick draw with Ben Alexander and Green a much longer draw with Mark Hall. Anderson and Bernard Carpinter also dropped half-points, to Andrew Sangster and John Robinson respectively. Lin Carline-Powell tried to double her score with Glenn Turner's scalp but he escaped with a winning position and two seconds left on his clock at move forty.

After the third round only Smith and Clemance had a full three points. Clemance beat Dive after three sessions of play; the game had

appeared drawn after two sessions but Philip thought otherwise - he allowed Dive to promote a new queen on h8 and then proceeded to give mate on al with rook, bishop and king. Sarfati and Ker drew their clash to leave a group of eight players with 2½ points.

In the clash between the co-leaders Clemance was unable to withstand a Smith-Kan Sicilian, leaving Robert as sole leader. Hopewell scored a quick win against Carpinter's Pirc Defence to join Green and Anderson on 3½ points. Sarfati led the bunch on three points while the top local players had 2½ - a very good effort as Geoffrey Forbes (unrated) and the father and son Vetharaniam team had each played an unusually strong set of opponents to reach this result.

Smith was held to a draw by Green in the fifth round and this enabled Hopewell to catch up by defeating Anderson. Prince Vetharaniam won the first leg of an impressive double when he allowed Bob Gibbons to win a pawn and then tactically obliterated him. Kumar Vetharaniam also surprised by holding Lynn to a draw. It was after this round that Merv Morrison learnt of the tragic death of his wife and returned home.

Scores: Smith & Hopewell 4½; Sarfati, Green & Clemance 4.

The sensation of the sixth round was caused by Prince Vetharaniam's defeat of former N.Z. champion Bruce Anderson who achieved a solid position in a Sicilian but misdefended against a kingside attack in time trouble and lost a piece. Meanwhile, Smith defeated Hopewell, opening up a lead of a full point. Glenn Turner paid the penalty for his habitual time trouble in his game with Greg Aldridge; this time Turner failed to complete his last fourteen moves before the time control in one minute.

Scores: Smith 5½; Sarfati, Green, Clemance, Hopewell, A. Ker, Aldridge & P. Vetharaniam 4½.

In round seven Sarfati took another half-point off Smith in a hard-fought game which allowed Green, Hopewell and Ker to close the gap to half a point and promise an interesting finish. In

the process Hopewell put an end (at least temporarily) to Vetharaniam's progress and Anthony Ker halted Clemance. Fenella Foster hit form to score an upset win over Bernard Carpinter.

With one round remaining the leading scores were: Smith 6; Green, Hopewell & A. Ker 5½; Sarfati, Dive & Foster 5; Clemance, Aldridge, Whitehouse, Alexander, P. Vetharaniam & C. Ker 4½.

Robert won the title outright when he defeated Anthony Ker after the latter declined an early draw offer. Michael Hopewell and Peter Green fought each other to a standstill, allowing Jonathan Sarfati and Russell Dive to join them in second place by beating Fenella Foster and Len Whitehouse respectively. Charles Ker earned a fine result by outplaying Aldridge to finish equal sixth with his older brother, while Prince Vetharaniam featured in another upset when he held Clemance to a draw.

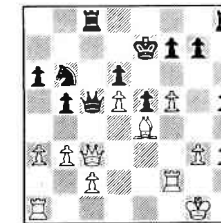
The full score table was given in the August issue, but we give the leading scores again to complete the story: 1 R.W.Smith 7; 2-5 R.J.Dive, P.R.Green, M.G.Hopewell & J.D.Sarfati 6; 6-7 A.F.Ker & C.M.Ker 5½; 8-15 B.J. Alexander, B.R.Anderson, T.J.Boswell, P.A.Clemance, F.Foster, R.E.Gibbons, K.W.Lynn & P.Vetharaniam 5; 16-20 G.J. Aldridge, B.A.Carpinter, G.M.Turner, K.Vetharaniam & L.E.Whitehouse 4½.

In retrospect the tournament was deservedly won by Robert Smith, who played good solid chess in going through undefeated. Jonathan Sarfati and Peter Green also emerged without loss but paid the price of too many draws.

The under-1900 prize was shared by Fenella Foster, Tony Boswell and Prince Vetharaniam, while the second grade (under 1630) prize went to Charles Ker with Kumar Vetharaniam second. A special upset prize was won by Charles Ward.

The tournament was admirably directed by Ken Austin in his fourth consecutive year as director of play. The Wanganui club and, in particular, Gordon Hoskyn made an excellent job of the organisation, providing an excellent venue, refreshments and even billets for a number of competitors. Publicity was very good, with full results and write-ups appearing in both local newspapers.

CLEMANCE-SMITH, Sicilian Kan  
 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 e6 3 d4 cxd4 4 Nxd4  
 a6 5 Nc3 Qc7 6 g3 b5!? 7 a3 (White  
 expands a tempo to stop ...b4 because,  
 in this line, the Nc3 does not have  
 the convenient regrouping Ne2-g3)  
 7...Bb7 8 Bg2 Nf6 9 0-0 d6 10 f4  
 Nbd7 (stopping 11 e5 Bxg2 12 Kxg2 dxe5  
 13 fxe5 Qxe5 14 Qf3 Ra7 15 Nc6 Nxc6  
 16 Qxc6+ with advantage to White)  
 11 f5?! (premature) 11...e5 12 Nde2  
 (this knight does not have any obvious  
 future) 12...Be7 (better was 12...Rc8!  
 when White has problems organising his  
 pieces) 13 h3 h5 (necessary to pre-  
 vent White's kingside expansion; the  
 black king can live happily in the  
 now-closed centre) 14 Nd5 Bxd5  
 15 exd5 Rc8 16 Nc3 Qc4 (stopping 17  
 Ne4, adding another attacker on the  
 white d-pawn and preparing the man-  
 oeuvre Be7-d8-b6, activating the  
 bishop) 17 Rf2 Bd8 18 Be3 Bb6 19  
 Qf3 Bxe3 20 Qxe3 Qc5 21 Qg5 Kf8  
 (not 21...Ke7? 22 Ne4) 22 Qd2 Nb6  
 23 Ne4 Nxe4 24 Bxe4 Nc4 25 Qc3 Ke7  
 26 b3 Nb6



27 Qd2 (or 27 Qa5  
 Qc3 28 Qxb6 Qxal+  
 29 Kg2 Qc3 30  
 Qxa6 Qc5 with ad-  
 vantage for Black)  
 27...f6 28 h4 Qc3  
 29 Qxc3 Rxc3 30  
 Rf3 Rc5 31 Rd1  
 Rhc8 32 Rd2 a5  
 33 Kf2 a4 34 Ke2  
 Rc3 (Black's ad-  
 vantage reaches decisive proportions)  
 35 Re3 Rxe3+ 36 Kxe3 Rc3+ 37 Rd3  
 Rxc2 38 Bf3 Ra2 39 bxa4 bxa4 40 Rc3  
 Kd7 (Less clear is 40...Rxa3 41 Rxa3  
 Nc4+ 42 Kd3 Nxa3 43 Bd1 Nb5 44 Bxa4  
 Nd4 45 Ke4 Ne2 46 Kf3 Nc3 47 Bc6)  
 41 Ke4 Rd2 42 Rd3 Nc4 43 Bxh5 Ra2  
 44 Bd1 Nb2! 45 Rd2 Nxd1 46 Rxd1 Rxa3  
 47 Rg1, 0-1. (Notes by R. W. Smith)

P. GREEN-ALEXANDER, Leningrad Dutch:  
 1 Nf3 f5 2 c4 Nf6 3 g3 g6 4 Bg2 Bg7  
 5 0-0 0-0 6 d4 d6 7 d5 c6 8 Nd4 Bd7  
 9 Nc3 Qe8 10 Rb1 Na6 11 b3 Nc7 12  
 Bb2 c5 13 Ne6 Nxe6 14 dxe6 Bc6 15  
 Nd5 Qd8 16 Bxf6 Bxf6 17 Nxf6+ Rxf6  
 18 Bd5 Rf8 19 Qd2 Qc7 20 h4 Bxd5  
 21 cxd5 Kg7 22 h5 Rf6 23 Rbc1 b5  
 24 hxg6 Kxg6 25 Kg2 h6 26 Rh1 Kg7  
 27 Rh4 Qb7 28 Rchl Rh8 29 f3 a6 30  
 Rf4 Qa8 31 Qd3 Rhf8 32 g4 Kh8 33  
 gxf5 Rg8+ 34 Rg4 Rxg4+ 35 fxg4 Qg8

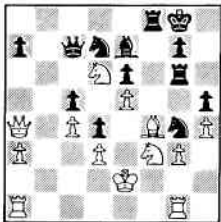
36 Kf3 Qg5 37 Qe3 Qxe3+ 38 Kxe3 Kg7  
39 Kf4 Rf8 40 e4 Rc8 41 e5 c4 42  
f6+, 1 - 0.

SARFATI—FOSTER, Pirc Defence:

1 d4 Nf6 2 Bf4 g6 3 Nc3 Bg7 4 e4 d6  
5 Qd2 c6 6 Bh6 0-0 7 0-0-0 b5 8 f3  
a5 9 h4 a4 10 h5 b4 11 Nb1 Qa5 12  
Bxg7 Kxg7 13 hxg6 fxxg6 14 Qh6+ Kf7  
15 g4 Rh8 16 Bd3 e5 17 Bc4+ Be6 18  
Bxe6+ Kxe6 19 Qg7 Rg8 20 d5+ cxd5  
21 exd5+ Qxd5 22 Qxf6+, 1 - 0.

SMITH—TURNER, Sicilian 2 f4:

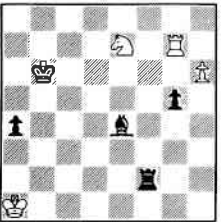
1 e4 c5 2 f4 e6 3 Nf3 d5 4 Bb5+ Bd7  
5 Bxd7+ Nxd7 6 d3 Be7 7 0-0 Ngf6 8  
e5 Ng8 9 c4 d4 10 Nbd2 h5 11 Qa4 Nh6  
12 Ne4 Nf5 13 Bd2 Kf8 14 a3 Rh6 15  
b4 b6 16 Kf2 f6 17 g3 Rg6 18 h3 fxe5  
19 fxe5 Kg8 20 Rg1 Qc7 21 Bf4 Rf8 22  
Ke2 Ne3 23 bxc5 bxc5 24 h4 Ng4 25  
Nd6



25...Ngxe5 26  
Nxe5 Nxe5 27 Ne4  
Qc6 28 Qxa7 Nd7  
29 Qc7 Qxc7 (29...  
Qa4!?) 30 Bxc7  
Nf6 31 Nf2 Rc8  
32 Bf4 Ng4 33  
Nxxg4 Rxxg4 34 a4  
(Black's next can't  
easily be prevented  
e.g. 34 Kf3 Rf8! or  
34 Rf1 Bf6 intending ...e5) 34...Bxxh4  
35 a5 e5!? 36 Bxe5 Re8 37 gxxh4 Rxe5+  
38 Kd2 Re7? (Doubtless Turner was  
seriously threatened by his clock,  
otherwise he would probably have played  
38...Rxxh4! with at least a draw) 39  
Rxxg4 hxxg4 40 a6 Ra7 41 Ke2, 1 - 0.

Notes by P.W. Stuart

DIVE—CLEMANCE, Position after 69 Rg7:



69...Kc5! 70 h7?  
(This obvious move  
loses; White saw  
as far as what he  
thought was perpen-  
dicular check but  
overlooked the  
final point. With  
70 Rxxg5+, however,  
White seems to  
just hold the

draw, e.g. 70...Kb4  
71 Nd5+! Kb3 72  
Rg3+ Bf3 73 Ne3 a3 74 h7 Ra2+ 75 Kbl  
Rb2+ 76 Kal a2 77 Rgl Be4 and now 78  
Nc2! draws) 70...Kb4! 71 h8Q Rf1+  
72 Ka2 (Not 72 Kb2 because of 72...a3+  
73 Ka2 Bb1+ 74 Kal Bc2+ and 75...Bb3

mate) 72...Bb1+ 73 Kal Bd3+! 74 Ka2  
Rf2+ 75 Kal Ka3!, 0 - 1. The position  
after 75 Kal is identical to that after  
71 h8Q except that the bishop is now on  
d3 where it blocks White's queen check  
on h3. White can defend against either  
of the threatened checkmates in the  
final position .... but not both!

Notes by P.Clemance

ANDERSON—M.HOPEWELL, King's Indian:

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 g6 3 Nc3 Bg7 4 e4 d6  
5 Be2 0-0 6 Bg5 c5 7 d5 h6 8 Bf4 e6  
9 dxe6 Bxe6 10 Bxd6 Re8 11 Nf3 Qb6  
12 e5 Nfd7 13 0-0 Nc6 14 Na4 Qa5 15  
a3 Ndx6 16 Nxe5 Nxe5 17 Nxc5 Bxc4  
18 Rcl Bxe2 19 Qxe2 Qb6 20 Rfd1 Rad8  
21 Ne4 Nc6 22 Bc5 Qxb2 23 Qf3 Rxd1+  
24 Rxd1 Qc2 25 Re1 Qxc5 26 Nf6+ Bxf6  
27 Rxe8+ Kg7 28 g3 a5 29 Rc8 a4 30  
Qe4 Qxa3 31 Qe8 Nd8 32 h4 h5 33 Kg2  
Qb4 34 Ra8 a3 35 Rxd8 Bxd8 36 Qxd8  
a2, 0 - 1.

FORBES—P.GREEN, Queen's Gambit,

1 d4 d5 2 c4 e6 3 Nc3 Nf6 4 Bg5 Be7  
5 e3 h6 6 Bh4 0-0 7 Nf3 Ne4 8 Bxe7  
Qxe7 9 Qc2 Nxc3 10 Qxc3 c6 11 cxd5  
exd5 12 Be2 Bf5 13 0-0 Nd7 14 Nd2  
Nf6 15 Bf3 Rfe8 16 Rfel g5 17 Be2 g4  
18 Qc5 Qe6 19 Racl h5 20 Qc3 h4 21  
Bd3 Kh8 22 Bxf5 Qxf5 23 Qc2 Ne4 24  
Nxe4 Rxe4 25 Kf1 Rae8 26 Ke2 g3 27  
hxxg3 hxxg3 28 Kdl gxxf2 29 Rf1 Qg4+ 30  
Kd2 Rxd4+ 31 exd4 Qe2+ 32 Kc3 Re3+,  
0 - 1.

A.KER—SARFATI, Queen's Pawn:

1 d4 d5 2 e3 Nf6 3 Bd3 Bg4 4 Ne2 e6  
5 f3 Bf5 6 Nd2 Bxd3 7 cxd3 c5 8 dxc5  
Bxc5 9 d4 Bb6 10 Nb3 Nc6 11 0-0 0-0  
12 Nc3 Rc8 13 Na4 Bc7 14 Nac5 Qd6 15  
g3 b6 16 Nd3 Qe7 17 Bd2 Bd6 18 Rcl  
Rc7 19 Qe2 Rfc8 20 Rc3 e5 21 dxe5  
Nxe5 22 Rxc7 Rxc7 23 Nd4 Bc5 24 Nxe5  
Qxe5 25 Bc3 Bxd4 26 Bxd4 Qe6 27 Qd2  
Nd7 28 Rcl Ne5 29 Kg2 Rxxcl 30 Qxxcl  
Nc6 31 Bc3 h6 32 a3, ½ - ½.

M.HOPEWELL—P.GREEN, King's Gambit:

1 e4 e5 2 f4 exf4 3 Bc4 d6 4 d4 Nf6  
5 Nc3 Be7 6 Bxf4 0-0 7 Nf3 c6 8 0-0  
d5 9 exd5 cxd5 10 Bd3 Nc6 11 Ne5 Nb4  
12 a3 Nxd3 13 Qxd3 Be6 14 Nd1 Nh5 15  
Ne3 f6 16 N5g4 Qd7 17 h3 Nxf4 18  
Rxf4 Bd6 19 Rf3 f5 20 Ne5 Bxe5 21  
dxe5 f4 22 Ng4 Bf5 23 Qd2 Bxxg4 24  
hxxg4 Qe6 25 Rdl Rad8 26 Rxf4 Qxe5 27  
Rxxf8+ Kxxf8 28 Rf1+ Kg8 29 Qf4 Qxxf4  
30 Rxf4 Rd6 31 Kf2 Rb6 32 Rb4, ½ - ½.

\* \* \*

# All-Wellington Championship

by Gavin Ion

			R.1	R.2	R.3	R.4	R.5	R.6	T'1	SOS
1	Sarfati J.D.	W	W10	D6	W7	W5	W3	D2	5	
2	McLaren L.J.	Civ	D14	D7	W6	W4	W5	D1	4½	20½
3	Ker A.F.	HV	W12	W4	D5	W6	L1	W7	4½	20½
4	Corry R.J.	UH	W9	L3	W12	L2	W11	W8	4	
5	Dive R.J.	Twa	W16	W13	D3	L1	L2	W10	3½	
6	Kay J.B.	Civ	W8	D1	L2	L3	W14	D9	3	23
7	Marner G.	Wnm	W15	D2	L1	D12	W10	L3	3	20½
8	Borren A.M.	HV	L6	D12	W14	D11	W13*	L4	3	15½
9	Ion G.J.	Civ	L4	W16	D13	L10	W15	D6	3	15
10	Frankel Z.	W	L1	W14	D11	W9	L7	L5	2½	19
11	Wigbout M.	Civ	L13	W15	D10	D8	L4	D12	2½	15½
12	Brown S.A.	UH	L3	D8	L4	D15	D16	D11	2	17½
13	Mitchell R.S.	Twa	W11	L5	D9	D7	L8*	L16*	2	16½
14	Collins P.	Wnm	D2	L10	L8	W16	L6	D15	2	16½
15	Capper D.S.	Civ	L7	L11	W16	D12	L9	D14	2	14
16	Grkow A.	UH	L5	L9	L15	L14	D12	W13*	1½	

Abbreviations: Civ = Civic, HV = Hutt Valley, Twa = Tawa, UH = Upper Hutt, W = Wellington, Wnm = Wainuiomata.

The 1984 All-Wellington Championships were held in the now familiar surroundings of Naenae Intermediate School over three consecutive Sundays (29 July, 5 August & 12 August) with two rounds being played each day. The tournament was organised by the Wellington Chess League with John Hartley as the unpromising but fair Director of Play.

The field was divided into a 16-player A-grade and a 14-player B-grade, the former being somewhat weaker than last year; players like Bernard Carpinter, Mark Noble and Philip Clemance were notable absentees. Top seed and favourite, after some fine interclub results, was Jonathan Sarfati.

In round one Sarfati was the only impressive winner, against Zyg Frankel. Most of the other top seeds struggled — Anthony Ker and Russell Dive had to rely on their opponents (Simon Brown and Andrew Grkow respectively) going astray in time trouble while Leonard McLaren got nothing out of his game against Peter Collins, reaching a rook and pawn ending in which Collins had the better chances but opted for the draw.

The second round saw Sarfati unable to break through against a resolute

Bruce Kay in a bishop v knight ending — for once the clock was on Bruce's side! Dive beat Bob Mitchell in an interesting and complex middlegame typical of the Queen's Gambit, Dive mastering the complications better. Ker developed a nasty attack with his Stonewall variation after some indifferent play by Ross Corry who found his king wandering aimlessly up the h-file into the oncoming army — reminiscent of Custer at Little Big Horn! McLaren was held to another draw as Gavin Marner transposed to an ending nobody was going to win.

Round three saw Marner chance his arm against Sarfati in a line of the Italian Game Gavin had been preparing for months. What a shame no one told Gavin that his piece sacrifice and attack were never going to be sufficient. Dive's Dutch Defence held out well against Ker, the game eventually being drawn after Dive missed chances in an interesting endgame. Kay continued to surprise with some tight defence against McLaren; the latter, however, won a pawn in Kay's time trouble and won the rook ending in a marathon 77 moves. After three rounds Sarfati, Ker and Dive shared the lead with 2½ points, a half point ahead of McLaren and Corry.

In round four Sarfati won a piece when Dive blundered in time trouble,



although the latter was in difficulties anyway thanks to his inaccurate handling of the opening. Ker, playing the black side of the Queen's Gambit, built up strong pressure against Kay's castled king and proved that pressure equals material gain if one is persistent enough. McLaren proved to have the better endgame technique against Corry who seemed to delight in giving up tempi.

Scores after two days play: Sarfati & Ker 3½, McLaren 3, Dive & Frankel 2½.

Sarfati proved to be in a class of his own in round five as he disposed of Ker whose Stonewall turned out to be insufficient against a determined Jonathan. McLaren played his best game of the tournament to beat Dive, Leonard's Tarrasch Defence being effective when coupled with some good middlegame strategy.

With one round to go the leaders were: Sarfati 4½; McLaren 4; Ker 3½; Corry, Borren & Marner 3.

In the final round Sarfati threatened much (to all those who were prepared to listen) but whipped out against Leonard McLaren's French; a draw was agreed when both players misjudged the position which analysis showed was much better for Jonathan. A draw, however, was sufficient for Sarfati to take the title. Ker allowed Marner to attack his Sicilian Dragon for 13 moves whereupon Anthony stabilised his kingside in two moves, attacked for four moves; Marner was forced to resign in a dead lost position. This left McLaren and Ker tied for second place. Ross Corry moved into fourth place with a good win over Borren.

Jonathan Sarfati was a deserved winner, reinforcing his standing as Wellington's top player. Of the others, McLaren came right after a slow start while Ker enjoyed more than his share of luck along the way to his share of the second prize.

John Hartley did an excellent job of directing the tournament, remaining calm despite being inundated by numerous complaints about the hats worn by some of the players - a craze started by Leonard McLaren who has since moved on to other worthwhile pursuits.

The B-grade featured a tense and even battle with Charles Ker, Peter King and Paul Dunn tying for first place and young Mark Capie coming a creditable

fourth.

B-grade scores: 1-3 P.Dunn, C.M.Ker & P.King 4½/6; 4 M.Capie 4; 5-8 A.L. Aldridge, G.Lezard, J.R.Simmons & S. Styche 3½; 9-10 S.Aburn & S.Hill 2½; 11-12 M.A.Gordon & Sinclair Computer 2; 13 T.Stevenson 1½; 14 W.Candy 0.

SARFATI - FRANKEL, Ruy Lopez:

1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 a6 4 Ba4 f5?! 5 d4 exd4 6 e5 Bc5 7 0-0 d5?! 8 Nxd4 Bxd4 9 Bxc6+ bxc6 10 Qxd4 [Black's dark squares are weak and White stands clearly better] 10...Be6 11 Nd2 Qe7 12 Nb3 h6 13 Be3 Qf7 14 Qb4 Ne7 15 Bc5 g5 16 f4 Ng6 17 Qb7 Rd8 18 Qxc6+ Qd7 [No better was 18...Bd7 19 Qxa6 Nxf4 20 e6! followed by Rael & Nd4 or Ba3 & Nc5 making life unhealthy for the black king] 19 Qxd7+ Kxd7 20 Ba3 Rde8 21 Nc5+ Kc8 22 fxg5 hxg5 23 Nxe6 Rxe6 24 Rxf5 Nf4 25 Re1 d4 26 Rng5 & White won (1-0, 43). Notes by J.D.Sarfati.

MARNER - SARFATI, Giuoco Piano:

1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bc4 Bc5 4 c3 Nf6 5 d4 exd4 6 cxd4 Bb4+ 7 Nc3 Nxe4 8 0-0 Bxc3 9 d5 Bf6 10 Re1 Ne7 11 Rxe4 d6 12 Bg5 Bxg5 13 Nng5 h6 14 Bb5+ Bd7 15 Nxf7 Kxf7 16 Qf3+ Kg8 17 Rael Ng6 18 Re8+ Bxe8 19 Rxe8+ Qxe8 20 Bxe8 Rxe8 21 h3 Kh7 22 Qd3 h5 23 f4 Rhf8 24 g3 Rf6 25 Qc2 Re7 26 b4 Kg8 27 a4 Ref7 28 Qe2 h4 29 Qe8+ Rf8 30 Qb5 hxg3 31 Qxb7 Nh4 32 Qxa7 Rxf4 33 Qa6 Re8, 0 - 1.

DIVE - McLAREN, QGD Tarrasch:

1 d4 d5 2 c4 e6 3 Nc3 c5 4 dxc5 d4 5 Ne4 Bxc5 6 a3 Be7 7 Nf3 Nf6 8 Qd3 Nc6 9 b4 0-0 10 g3 b6 11 Bg2 Nxe4 12 Qxe4 Bb7 13 0-0 Rc8 14 Bb2 Na5 15 Qd3 Nxc4 16 Bxd4 Bf6 17 Ng5 Bxg5 18 Bxb7 Rc7 19 Ba6 Nd2 20 e3 Nxf1 21 Rxf1 Bf6 22 Bxf6 Qxd3 23 Bxd3 gxf6 24 Rd1 Rfc8 25 Kg2 Rcl 26 Rd2 Kg7 27 Ba6 R8c2 28 Rd7 Rc7 29 Rd4 f5 30 a4 Ra1 31 Bb5 Ra2 32 h4 h5 33 Rf4 Rcc2 34 Bd3 Rc3 35 Bc4 Rxa4 36 Be2 a5 37 bxa5 Rxf4 38 gxf4 bxa5 39 Bxh5 a4 40 Bd1 a3, 0 - 1.

MARNER - A.KER, Sicilian Dragon:

1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 d4 cxd4 4 Nxd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 g6 6 Be3 d6 7 Be2 Bg7 8 Nb3 0-0 9 Qd2 Re8 10 Bh6 Bh8 11 h4 Be6 12 h5 Rc8 13 hxg6 fxe6 14 Bg5 Rf8 15 0-0-0 Rf7 16 f4 Nb4 17 Bf3 Bxb3 18 axb3 Qa5 19 Kb1 Nxe4 20 Qe3 Bxc3, 0 - 1.



## LOCAL NEWS

### AUCKLAND V OTAGO

This Bledisloe Cup semi-final match was reported briefly in our August issue. The final score was 11½-8½ in Auckland's favour, the one unfinished game being adjudicated a draw. The Otago Chess Club and the Auckland Chess Association reached agreement amicably on the three games where the results were disputed. Probably there would have been no problems if the match had been played over the board - all were of the type encountered frequently where the opponents are out of sight of each other. The full scores (Otago had White on odd-numbered boards):

AUCKLAND		OTAGO
1 P.A.Garbett	1 - 0	A.J.Love
2 R.W.Smith	1 - 0	M.R.Freeman
3 P.R.Green	0 - 1	R.A.Dowden
4 L.H.Cornford	0 - 1	D.P.Weegenaar
5 P.W.Stuart	0 - 1	K.J.Jensen
6 J.N.Metge	1 - 0	G.G.Haase
7 M.G.Hopewell	1 - 0	B.M.Martin
8 G.J.Walden	½ - ½	J.Lichetr
9 S.P.Fitzpatrick	½ - ½	A.D.McIntosh
10 R.E.Gibbons	0 - 1	K.M.Boyd
11 M.P.Dreyer	0 - 1	J.C.Sievey
12 L.D.Rawnsley	½ - ½	M.R.R.Foord
13 R.Hart	1 - 0	V.Aandahl
14 J.P.Robinson	0 - 1	P.J.Sinton
15 N.P.Bridges	1 - 0	A.Kwok
16 J.R.Stephenson	1 - 0	D.W.Watts
17 W.R.Stretch	½ - ½	J.Sutherland
18 I.E.Atkinson	1 - 0	G.Adams
19 B.Martin-Buss	½ - ½	E.Puddle
20 G.W.Mears	1 - 0	I.McIntosh

\* \* \*

### NORTH SHORE V HOWICK-PAKURANGA

In the season's first Jenkins Trophy challenge match, played on 15 August, the holder North Shore defeated the challenging team 15½-4½. Once again the Shore team proved to be too strong on the lower boards while the visiting team were lamenting that these matches are not played on eight boards.

Just who Mr Jenkins was, nobody seems to know but the trophy which bears his name has been competed for on a challenge basis for many years among the Auckland chess clubs. Until the formation of the new Auckland Chess Associa-

tion the holder used to make the rules from match to match but a firm set of rules was introduced by the Association in 1978 with the agreement of then holder Auckland Chess Centre.

North Shore won the trophy in the first "official" challenge that same year and has since successfully defended it eleven times.

Scores in the latest match (Howick-Pakuranga White on odd-numbered boards):

NORTH SHORE		HWK-PAKURANGA
1 O.Sarapu	½ - ½	E.M.Green
2 R.W.Smith	0 - 1	J.N.Metge
3 P.W.Stuart	0 - 1	P.S.Spiller
4 P.B.Weir	1 - 0	G.J.Walden
5 R.A.Feasey	0 - 1	R.Taylor
6 G.L.Pitts	0 - 1	D.G.Notley
7 R.L.Poor	1 - 0	R.Baumgartner
8 R.Hart	1 - 0	M.O.Buis
9 P.R.Snelson	1 - 0	A.J.Booth
10 R.G.Steel	1 - 0	T.Smith
11 I.E.Atkinson	1 - 0	P.Baldwin
12 P.Spencer-Smith	1 - 0	J.Finke
13 M.K.Morrison	1 - 0	S.Varga
14 R.B.Johnstone	1 - 0	P.D.McCarthy
15 L.R.Brownlee	1 - 0	G.Edwards
16 J.Chandler	1 - 0	D.C.Rawnsley
17 L.M.Martin	1 - 0	H.McLeod
18 D.B.Langley	1 - 0	B.Turner
19 A.Duhs	1 - 0	B.Foley
20 B.M.Winsor	1 - 0	K.Plows

\* \* \*

### WELLINGTON INTERCLUB

The 1984 Wellington League Interclub competition featured a tight finish. On paper Civic (P.Clemance, L.McLaren, B.Carpenter & G.Turner) looked the team to beat, especially after they beat defending champion Tawa 3½-½ in the first round. However, Hutt Valley I (A.Ker, M.Noble, P.Monrad & P.Connor) scored consistently and defeated Civic in the vital match 2½-1½, Monrad defeating Max Wigbout (substituting for McLaren) while the other three games were drawn.

Hutt Valley proceeded to win all six matches while Civic made good progress against the weaker teams but hiccupped against a Jonathan Sarfati inspired Wellington team, losing ½-3½. In the last round Civic needed to win 4-0 against Upper Hutt II to tie for first

but they dropped a point allowing Hutt Valley to take the title.

Hutt Valley deserved its success which was founded on some solid performances by top boards Ker and Noble and excellent results from Monrad and Connor.

The best individual performance on the top board came from Sarfati who scored 5½/6, conceding a draw against Ker after the latter employed Grob's Attack.

The scores:

	HV	C	W	T	UH	UH	HV	
Hutt Valley I	xx	2½	2½	2½	3	2½	4	17
Civic	1½	xx	½	3½	4	3	3½	16
Wellington	1½	3½	xx	3	1½	2	2	13½
Tawa	1½	½	1	xx	3	2½	2	10½
Upper Hutt I	1	0	2½	1	xx	2½	2½	9½
Upper Hutt II	1½	1	2	1½	1½	xx	1½	9
Hutt Valley II	0	½	2	2	1½	2½	xx	8½

The B-grade was won by Civic with three points to spare. Scores: 1 Civic 19; 2 Wainuiomata I 16; 3 Wainuiomata II 15½; 4 Wellington 13½; 5-6 Tawa & Upper Hutt 12½; 7-8 Polonia & Hutt Valley 11½.

The C-grade was eventually won by Naenae College although the title morally belonged to Civic who were robbed by a technicality. Rule 5 of the Wellington Chess League's Bylaws provides that if a team defaults two consecutive matches than all results of that team are cancelled; both PSA I and PSA II defaulted two consecutive matches and Civic had scored more points versus the PSA teams than had Naenae College. The scores: 1 Naenae College 16; 2 Civic 15; 3-4 Hutt Valley I & Upper Hutt 10; 5 Wainuiomata 6½; 6 Hutt Valley II 2½.

From the match between Wellington and Tawa in the A-grade:

SARFATI-DIVE, Caro-Kann Defence:  
 1 e4 c6 2 d4 d5 3 exd5 cxd5 4 Bd3 Nc6 5 c3 h6? [A waste of time and, as will be seen, also weakening] 6 Bf4 Nf6 7 Nd2 e6? [Burying his QB alive] 8 Ngf3 Bd6 9 Bxd6 Qxd6 10 Qe2 a6 11 0-0 b5 12 Ne5 0-0 13 a3 Na5? 14 f4 Bd7 15 g4 [With a winning attack] 15 ...Nc6 16 g5 hxg5 17 fxg5 Nxe5 18 gxf6 Ng6 19 Qh5 Rfc8 20 Re3 Be8 21 Rh3, 1 - 0.

Report by Gavin Ion

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## OLYMPIAD APPEAL

The appeal for funds to help meet the travel costs of our 1984 Olympiad teams is progressing slowly. It would be greatly appreciated if those clubs holding donations from members could remit them to N.Z.C.A. before 31 October so that they can be acknowledged in the December issue.

The full list of donors so far is:

Belton Memorial Tournament	\$180.00
Ian McIntyre	20.00
Jim Miller	10.00
Lou Rawnsley	5.00
Peter Stuart	50.00
George Trundle	100.00
Total acknowledged in August	365.00
Jim Henderson	50.00
Nigel Hopewell	15.00
Otago Chess Club (T.Dowden simul)	60.00

Total to date **\$490.00**

The Council has appointed Mr Philip Cleman as Women's Team Captain; this will be the first occasion the ladies will have enjoyed the services of a non-playing captain. Philip is already in Europe and was intending to be in Thessaloniki for the Olympiad anyway; it was an opportunity that could not be passed up.

The New Zealand based team members will depart from Auckland on Tuesday 13 November and arrive home on Wednesday 12 December. The dates of the Olympiad are 18 November to 5 December.

## New Book Title

CATALAN OPENING Moiseyev & Ravinsky

Batsford, soft cover, algebraic notation

One of the Batsford Library of Tournament Openings series, this book covers all lines after 1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 g3 d5 4 Bg2.

The Catalan was used extensively in the recent Kasparov-Korchnoi match and the former used the proofs of the book in his preparations.

Oleg Moiseyev, a noted theoretician, and Grigory Ravinsky, a leading trainer, are both Soviet masters.

Price from N.Z.C.A. \$18.75

## OVERSEAS NEWS

### UNITED STATES CH'P

Grandmaster Lev Alburt from New York City won the 1984 USA Championship held in Berkeley, California 9-30 July with an excellent score of 12½/17. Alburt attributed his success to his opening preparation, especially the introduction of a novelty 1 Nf3 Nf6 2 d4 e6 3 c4 a6!?

Nick de Firmian, who now sojourns in London, scored 11 points to place clear second securing for himself not only a place in the 1985 Interzonals but also a cash prize of US\$3,200 (Alburt's purse was \$5,200). IM Maxim Dlugy, at 18 the youngest player in the tournament, tied for third place with experienced campaigners Fedorowicz, Tarjan and Seirawan.

With ten GMs and eight IMs the field must rank as one of the strongest ever. In fact, only a late decision to expand the field to 18 gave GM Kavalek and IM Kogan the chance to compete.

Scores: 1 GM Alburt 12½; 2 IM de Firmian 11; 3-6 IM Dlugy, IM Fedorowicz, GM Seirawan & GM Tarjan 10½; 7-8 GM Christiansen & GM Kavalek 9½; 9-12 IM Benjamin, GM Dzindzichashvili, GM Henley & IM Kogan 9; 13 GM Byrne 8½; 14 GM Browne 7½; 15 GM Gurevich 6½; 16 IM Peters 6; 17 IM Kudrin 3½; 18 IM Shirazi ½.

Editor's note - apart from sending me a comprehensive report on the US Ch'p (from which I have quoted above) VAL ZEMITIS included a host of games, many with notes. I have selected some of the most interesting below.

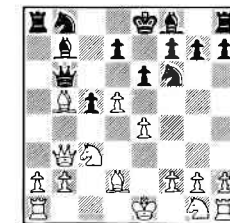
DE FIRMIAN-ALBURT, Pirc Defence:

1 e4 g6 [An interesting deviation from Alburt's usual Alekhine Defence] 2 d4 Bg7 3 Nc3 c6 4 Bc4 [De Firmian didn't want to allow 4 Nf3 d5 with which he suffered his only loss in an earlier round - to Dzindzichashvili] 4...d6 5 Nf3 b5 6 Bb3 a5 7 a4 b4 8 Ne2 Nf6 [Maybe 8...d5 is better] 9 e5 Nd5 10 Nf4 Nxf4 11 Bxf4 d5 12 0-0 Bg4 13 h3 Bxf3 14 Qxf3 0-0 15 c3 bxc3 16 bxc3 e6 17 Rab1 Nd7 18 Bcl Qe7 19 c4 Rfb8 20 cxd5 cxd5 21 Bd2 Bf8 22 Rfcl Nb6 23 Qd3 Qd7 24 Ral Ra7 25 h4! Nc8 26 h5 Ne7 27 Bd1 Nc6 28 Be2 Rc8 29 Qe3 Nb4 30 Bb5 Qd8 31 Rxc8 Qxc8 32 Rcl Rc7 33 Rd1 Nc2 34 Qf4 Bb4 35 g3 Qd8

36 hxg6 fxxg6 [Sad necessity; on 36... hxg6 White will proceed with Kg2 & Rh1] 37 Qg4 Kf7 38 Bg5 Be7 39 Bh6 Nb4 40 Kg2 Qc8 41 Qh3! Kg8 42 Be2 Bd8 43 Bg4 Rc6 44 Rcl Nd3, 1 - 0. Notes by Val Zemitis.

BENJAMIN-ALBURT, Benko Gambit:

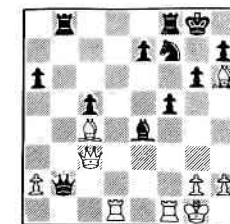
1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 c5 3 d5 b5 4 cxb5 a6 5 e3 [Both 5 bxa6 and 5 Nc3 have been successfully played; weaker is 5 f3] 5 ...Bb7 6 Nc3 Qa5 7 Bd2 axb5 8 Bxb5 Qb6 9 Qb3 [If 9 e4 then 9...Nxe4 while 9 Bc4 is met by 9...e6 10 e4 Nxe4! 11 Nxe4 exd5] 9...e6 10 e4 [Not 10 dxe6 because of 10...Bxg2 11 Bxd7+ Nbx7 12 exd7+ Nxd7 13 Qxb6 Nxb6 14 f3 Bxh1 15 Kf2 0-0-0 followed by Rd6 and Black can save the bishop on h1]



10...Nxe4! 11 Nxe4 Bxd5 12 Qd3 f5 13 Ng5?! [Even after the best 13 Ng3 Bxg2 14 Nf3 Bxh1 15 Nxb1 Be7 Black has a good game] 13...Bxg2 14 Qe2 Bxh1 15 f3 [If 15 Nxe6 Be4] 15...Ra6! 16 a4 [Or 16 Bxa6 Qxa6 17 Qxa6 Nxa6 18 Kf2 h6 followed by g5-g4 freeing the bishop] 16...Be7 17 Nlh3 h6 18 a5 Qb7 19 Nxe6 Rxe6 20 Qxe6 Qxb5 21 Qe2 Qxb2 22 Rd1 Nc6 23 Kf2 Qd4+ 24 Be3 Qh4+ 25 Kgl Qxh3 26 Kxh1 Nxa5 27 Bxc5 Nc6 28 Bxe7 Nxe7 29 Rgl Kf7 30 Rxxg7+ Kxxg7, 0 - 1.

GUREVICH-SHIRAZI, King's Indian:

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 g6 3 Nc3 Bg7 4 e4 0-0 5 Nf3 c5 6 Be2 cxd4 7 Nxd4 d6 8 0-0 a6 9 Be3 b6 10 f4 Bb7 11 e5! dxe5 12 fxe5 Ne4 13 Nxe4 Bxe4 14 Nf3 Nd7 15 e6 Ne5 16 Ng5 Bh6 17 Qb3 Bxg5 18 Bxg5 f5 19 Be3 Qd6 20 c5! bxc5 21 Rad1 Rab8 22 Qc3 Qxe6 23 Bf4 Nf7 24 Bc4 Qb6 25 Bh6 Qxb2

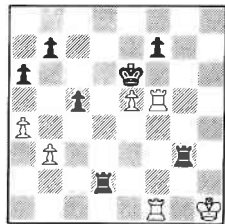


26 Bxf7+! Kxf7 [26...Rxf7 27 Rd8+] 27 Qc4+ Ke8 28 Qxe4! Rf6 [28... fxe4 29 Rxf8 mate] 29 Qc4, 1 - 0.

This game won a special award for the "best combination."

The following game is perhaps the best of the tournament, earning the "best endgame" award for Larry Christiansen.

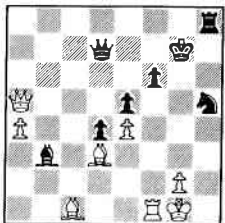
BYRNE—CHRISTIANSEN, Pirc Defence:  
 1 e4 g6 2 d4 Bg7 3 Nc3 d6 4 Be3 a6  
 5 g3 [Usually White plays 5 f3 or 5 Qd2]  
 5...Nf6 6 Bg2 Nc6 7 h3 e5 8 Nge2 0-0  
 9 0-0 Bd7 10 f4 exd4 11 Nxd4 Re8 12  
 Re1 Nxd4 13 Bxd4 c5!? 14 Bxf6?! [Better  
 14 Bf2] 14...Bxf6 15 Qxd6 Bd4+ 16 Kh2  
 Re6 17 Qd5 Rb6 18 Ne2 Bc6! 19 Qxd8  
 [19 Qc4? Bb5] 19...Rxd8 20 Nxd4 Rxd4  
 21 b3 Rd2 22 Racl Rb4 23 Kg1 Rbd4 24  
 Bh1 Kf8 25 e5 Bxh1 26 Kxh1 Ke7 27  
 Kgl h5 28 Re3 [White does not have  
 time to consolidate with 28 h4] 28...h4  
 29 c3 Rd8 30 a4 hxg3 31 Rxxg3 Ke6 32  
 Rf1 R8d3! 33 Rg5 Rxc3 34 f5+ gxf5 35  
 Rgxf5 Rg3+ 36 Kh1 Rxxh3+ 37 Kgl Rg3+  
 38 Khl



38...Rd1! 39  
 Rf6+ Kxe5 40 Rxd1  
 [40 Rxf7 Rxf1+ 41  
 Rxf1 Rxb3 is hope-  
 less for White] 40  
 ...Kxf6 41 Rd6+  
 Kg7 42 Rb6 c4! 43  
 bxc4 Rc3 44 Rb4  
 a5! 45 Rb5 b6! 46  
 Rxb6 Rxc4 47 Ra6

Rxa4 48 Kg2 Ral, 0 - 1. Notes by Val Zemitis.

CHRISTIANSEN—SEIRAWAN, Queen's Indian:  
 1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nf3 b6 4 a3 Ba6  
 5 Qc2 Bb7 [Usually Black plays 5...d5  
 but the text move is suggested by Geller  
 as playable] 6 Nc3 c5 7 e4 cxd4 8  
 Nxd4 Bc5 9 Nb3 Nc6 10 Bf4 e5 11 Bg5  
 h6 12 Bh4 0-0 13 Nxc5 bxc5 14 Bd3  
 Nd4 15 Qd1 a5 16 0-0 g5 17 Bg3 d6  
 18 Re1 Bc6 19 a4 Kh7 20 Nb5 Rg8 [20  
 ...Re8] 21 Nxd4 cxd4 22 c5 Qe7 23  
 cxd6 Qxd6 24 Rcl Rgc8 25 h4 Kg6 26  
 hxg5 hxg5 27 f4! gxf4 28 Bxf4 Bd7 29  
 Rf1 Nh5 30 Bd2 Rxc1 31 Bxcl Rh8 32  
 Qel Kg7 33 Bc4 f6 34 b3 Be6 35 Bd3  
 Bxb3 36 Qxa5 Qd7



37 Bg5! Qd8 38  
 Bd2 Qd7 39 Bg5  
 Qd8 40 Bxf6+ Nxf6  
 41 Qxe5 Rh6 42 a5  
 Qh8 43 Qg3+ Kf8  
 44 Rf3 Rh1+ 45  
 Kf2 Qh6 46 Qb8+  
 Ke7 47 Qb4+ Kd8  
 48 Qb8+ Ke7 49  
 Qb4+ Kd8, ½ - ½.

Larry Christiansen won another special

award for this game, sharing the "best draw" prize with Yasser Seirawan.

Finally, for devotees of disasters:  
 SHIRAZI—PETERS, Sicilian Wing Gambit:  
 1 e4 c5 2 b4 cxb4 3 a3 d5 4 exd5  
 Qxd5 5 axb4?? Qe5+, 0 - 1.

★ ★ ★

### U.S.S.R. CH'P

The 51st U.S.S.R. Championship, at Lvov in March/April, had a surprise winner in former World Junior Champion Andrei Sokolov who finished a point ahead of Konstantin Lerner. Another point back, in third place, was Vereslav Eingorn. Such luminaries as Belavsky, Psakhis, Dorfman and Balashov were not in the hunt.

Scores: 1 IM Sokolov 12½/17; 2 IM Lerner 11½; 3 Eingorn 10½; 4 GM Mikhailcisin 9½; 5-8 GM Belyavsky, IM Lputyan, Novikov & GM Tukmakov 9; 9 Vyzmanavin 8½; 10-11 IM Chernin & IM Ehlvest 8; 12-13 GM Dorfman & GM Psakhis 7½; 14-16 Aseev, IM Chekhov & Salov 7; 17 GM Balashov 6½; 18 IM Haritonov 6.

★ ★ ★

### PERNIK

Another Bulgarian draw-fest in April/May saw just over a quarter of the games end decisively and two IM norms gained. Scores: 1 GM Velikov (BUL) 9; 2 IM Szekely (HUN) 8½; 3-6 Danaïlov (BUL), IM Karolyi (HUN), IM Lau (BRD) & Korzubov (USR) 8; 7 GM Radulov 7½; 8-11 IM Berg (DEN), GM Kirov (BUL), IM Lukov (BUL) & GM Spiridonov (BUL) 7; 12 IM Peev (BUL) 6; 13 IM Antonov (BUL) 5½; 14 Nenkov (BUL) 4½; 15 Marszałek (POL) 4.

★ ★ ★

### TBILISI

A strong Ladies' tournament in the Georgian capital in April/May was a triumph for former World Champion Nona Caprindashvili. Sweden's Pia Cramling, who usually prefers men's (or open) events, could manage only sixth place, a half point behind reigning Women's World Champion Maya Chiburdanidze.

Scores: 1 WGM Caprindashvili (USR) 9; 2 WGM Ioseliani (USR) 8½; 3-5 WGM Chiburdanidze (USR), WGM Gurieli (USR) &

WGM Ivanka (HUN) 8; 6 WGM Cramling (SWE) 7½; 7 WGM Litinskaya (USR) 7; 8-9 WGM Aleksandria (USR) & WGM Ahmilovskaya (USR) 6½; 10-11 WGM Lazarevic (YUG) & WIM Wiese (POL) 5; 12 WGM Muresan (RUM) 4½; 13 WIM Hugashvili (USR) 4; 14 WIM Angelova (BUL) 3½.

★ ★ ★

### CIENFUEGOS

The 19th Capablanca Memorial in May/June was played in two groups. In one tournament Cuban GM Amador Rodriguez & East German GM Rainer Knaak shared first place with 8½/13, a point ahead of a trio comprising Soviet IM Agzamov and the Cuban players GM Guillermo Garcia and IM Vera.

The other group was easily won by another Cuban GM, Jesus Nogueira who enjoyed a 1½ point margin over Italian IM Stefano Tatai and IM Mihai Ghinda of Rumania.

★ ★ ★

### TUNJA

A category 7 tournament in this Colombian city during June saw Georgy Agzamov gain his fourth GM norm and the title. Scores: 1 IM Agzamov (USR) 8½; 2 IM Zapata (COL) 7½; 3 GM Knaak (DDR) 7; 4-6 GM Pflieger (BRD), GM S.Garcia (CUB) & IM Vera (CUB) 6½; 7 IM Alzate (COL) 5½; 8-9 GM Guil. Garcia (CUB) & IM Gild. Garcia (CUB) 5; 10 IM Gutierrez (COL) 4; 11 IM Cuartas (COL) 3½; 12 Gonzalez (COL) ½.

★ ★ ★

### BIEL

The GM tournament in this year's Biel Chess Festival in July/August was won by Vlastimil Hort and Robert Hübner who scored 8/11 to finish a point clear of Viktor Korchnoi. Although he defeated Hort in their individual clash, Korchnoi lost to Lobron as well as 21-year old Pia Cramling. No one went through without at least one loss.

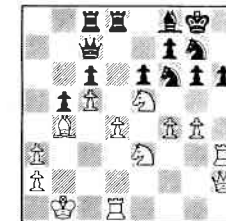
Scores: 1-2 GM Hort (CZE) & GM Hübner (BRD) 8; 3 GM Korchnoi (SWI) 7; 4-5 GM Lobron (BRD) & IM Ostermeyer (BRD) 6½; 6-8 WGM Cramling (SWE), GM G. Garcia (CUB) & Züger (SWI) 5; 9 GM Ftacnik (CZE) 4½; 10-11 IM Eslon (SWE) & IM

Rogers (AUS) 4; 12 Gobet (SWI) 2½.

CRAMLING—KORCHNOI, Caro-Kann Defence:  
 1 e4 c6 [A most unusual choice for Viktor] 2 c4 d5 3 exd5 cxd5 4 cxd5 Nf6  
 5 Nc3 Nxd5 6 Nf3 e6 7 d4 Bb4 8 Bd2  
 Nc6 9 Bd3 Be7 10 a3 Bf6 11 0-0 0-0  
 12 Qe2 Bxd4 13 Nxd5 Qxd5 14 Be4 Qd6  
 15 Bxc6 bxc6 16 Nxd4 Qxd4 17 Bb4 Re8  
 18 Rfd1 Qb6 19 Qe5 Qb5 20 Qc7 Qb6 21  
 Qe5 a5 22 Bc5 Qb3 23 f4 Ba6 24 Rd7  
 Qc2 25 Bd4 Qg6 26 Re1 f6 27 Qc5 Qf5  
 28 Qd6 e5 29 fxe5 fxe5 30 Bc5 Qf6? [In  
 time trouble Black overlooks or under-  
 estimates the entry of the Re1 via e3  
 but Black's position was very difficult  
 by this stage anyway] 31 Qxf6 gxf6 32  
 Re3 Kh8 33 Rh3, 1 - 0.

HORT—LOBRON, Caro-Kann Defence:

1 e4 c6 2 d4 d5 3 Nd2 dxe4 4 Nxe4 Bf5  
 5 Ng3 Bg6 6 h4 h6 7 Nf3 Nd7 8 h5 Bh7  
 9 Bd3 Bxd3 10 Qxd3 e6 11 Bd2 Ngf6 12  
 0-0-0 Be7 13 Khl 0-0 14 Qe2 Rc8 15 c4  
 b5 16 c5 a5 17 Nfl a4 18 Ne3 a3 19  
 bxa3 Ne4 20 Bb4 Ndf6 21 Qc2 Qc7 22  
 Ne5 Rfd8 23 f4 Ng3 24 Rh3 Ngxh5 25 g3  
 Bf8 26 Qh2 g6 27 g4 Ng7



28 Rxxh6! Ngh5 29  
 gxh5 Bxh6 30 hxg6  
 Bg7 31 gxf7+ Kf8  
 32 f5 Nd7 33 Ng6+  
 Kxf7 34 fxe6+!  
 Kxe6 35 Nf4+ Kf7  
 36 Nf5 Nf6 37  
 Nxxg7, 1 - 0.

★ ★ ★

### LENINGRAD

Untitled Viktor Gavrikov earned his second GM norm in less than a year when he won the Kotov Memorial tournament in June with an undefeated 10/13. Twenty-year old Valery Salov also confirmed his potential in the category 9 event.

Scores: 1 Gavrikov (USR) 10; 2 IM Salov (USR) 9½; 3 GM Sveshnikov (USR) 8½; 4 IM Mortensen (DEN) 8; 5 IM Ehlvest (USR) 7½; 6 GM Kochiev (USR) 7; 7 IM Szekely (HUN) 6½; 8-9 IM Tischbierak (DDR) & IM Vorotnikov (USR) 5½; 10-11 IM Cebalo (YUG) & GM Radulov (BUL) 5; 12-13 GM Panchenko (USR) & Stohl (CZE) 4½; 14 Maki (FIN) 4.



# The \$1,000 Game

by Val Zemitis

At the Chess Olympiad in Nice 1974 the grand kibitzer and individual with a flair of extravagance, I.S.Turover of Washington D.C., dedicated a prize of \$1,000 for the most brilliant game played at the Olympiad. A panel of judges comprising Reuben Fine of the United States, Lothar Schmid of West Germany and Harry Golombek of England were to decide the fate of nine games submitted by the winners as worthy of the prize.

I am sure that the judges easily dismissed seven of the nine entries; however, they must have had a difficult time agreeing on the most beautiful game. The criteria usually used in judging games is that they must contain an original idea, include an element of surprise and incorporate a well executed combination. Both remaining games met the basic attributes of brilliancy — a well played opening, an imperceptible error by the opponent, a clever plan, a string of startling sacrifices and a memorable conclusion.

I am presenting these two games with the annotations by the winners but slightly modified so as not to reveal the names of the participants. This way you will be able to judge these games impartially and cast your vote for the game you think is the most brilliant and deserving of the \$1,000 prize.

For the names of the players and the judges' decision, see page 132.

## GAME 1

### Sicilian, Najdorf

1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d4 cxd4 4 Nxd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 a6 6 Bg5 Nbd7 7 Bc4 e6

If 7...Qa5 then 8 Qd2 e6 9 0-0-0 b5! 10 Bb3 Bb7 11 Rhe1 Rc8 12 e5! - V.Z.

8 0-0 h6 9 Bxf6

If 9 Bh4, then 9...Ne5 followed by 10...g5 gives Black a very comfortable position.

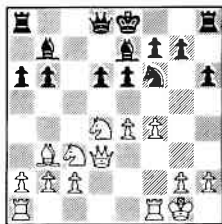
9...Nxf6 10 Bb3 b6

A crucial stage in the game for Black since natural development by 10...Be7 allows 11 f4 0-0 12 f5 e5 13 Nde2 followed by Ng3-h5 with clear advantage

for White due to his control over the d5 square. The other natural move for Black is 10...b5 when 11 a4! is very embarrassing, e.g. 11...b4 12 Nc6 Qb6 13 a5! Qc5 14 Nd5. Also 11 Re1 Bb7 12 a4 b4 13 Nd5 gives a strong attack. Hence the unusual looking text move.

11 f4 Bb7 12 Qd3 Be7 [Diagram]

After 12...Rc8 13 Ba4 is strong, e.g. 13...b5 14 Ncxb5 axb5 15 Qxb5+ Qd7 16 Qa5, or 13...Nd7 14 e5 and 15 Nxe6.



13 Nxe6

Probably the best of the many sacrificial possibilities. First, observe that the positional continuation 13 f5 e5 14 Nde2 Rc8 is not as good as in the previous note since White no longer has the manoeuvre Ng3-h5; therefore White tries tactically to exploit the white square weakness created by ...h6. Other possibilities I considered were: (a) 13 Bxe6 fxe6 14 Nxe6 Qd7 15 Nng7+ Kf7 16 Nf5 Rcg8! threatening Qxf5 and Black has the attack; (b) 13 Bxe6 fxe6 14 e5 dxe5 15 Qg6+ Kd7 16 fxe5 Bc5 17 Rad1 Kc7! and Black stands better; (c) 13 e5 dxe5 14 Nxe6 Qxd3 15 Nng7+ Kd7! 16 cxd3 Rhg8! with advantage to Black once again. Of course, in this last variation Black cannot play 15...Kf8 because of 16 cxd3 Kxg7 17 fxe5 regaining the piece with advantage.

13...fxe6 14 Bxe6

The forcing 14 e5 Nd5 15 Qg6+ Kd7 is not convincing as the black king will be quite safe on c7.

14...b5

Trying to force the issue by threatening Qb6+ and Kd8-c7. Against purely passive defence to the threat of 15 e5

I was intending simply to improve my position with moves like Rad1 and Khl before breaking with e5 since it is difficult for Black to find any constructive moves, e.g. 14...Bc8 15 Bb3 does not relieve Black's position. If 14...Nd7, so as to meet 15 e5 with Nf8, then 15 Rad1 Nc5 16 Qh3 Nxe6 17 Qxe6 and 18 e5 will be very strong.

15 e5 Qb6+ 16 Khl dxe5 17 Qg6+ Kd8 18 Qf7

It is important not to play 18 Rad1+ Kc7 first as Black can then defend with Rae8.

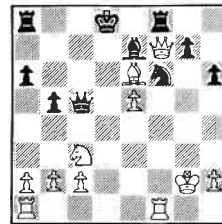
18...Qc5

There is no other defence to 19 Rad1+, e.g. 18...Bc5 19 Rad1+ Bd4 20 fxe5.

19 fxe5

Now Black is lost as 19...Qxe5 20 Rad1+ wins a piece with check and 19...Nd7 20 Rfd1 Bc6 allows 21 Bxd7 and 22 e6. Hence the following counter sacrifice.

19...Bxg2+ 20 Kxg2 Rf8



21 Rad1+

The clearest win. After 21 Qxg7 Qc6+ 22 Bd5 Nxd5 23 Rxf8+ Kd7 there are still complications to be resolved. Also 21 Qg6 Qxe5 is not at all clear.

21...Kc7 22 Qxg7 Rg8 23 exf6

Clearer than 23 Bxg8.

23...Rxxg7 24 fxxg7 Bd6

The point of White's play is that after 24...Qg5+ 25 Khl Qxg7 26 Rf7 wins a piece by 27 Rxe7+ and 28 Nd5+.

25 Rf7+ Kc6

25...Kb6 26 Nd5+ Kc6 27 Bd7+ Kb7 28 Bxb5+ wins everything.

26 Bd5+ Kb6 27 Bxa8 Qg5+ 28 Khl Be5 29 b4

The threat is Nd5 mate. If 29...Bxc3

30 Rd6 mate.

29...a5 30 Rb7+ Kc6

If 30...Ka6 either 31 a4 or 31 Rxb5 Qxg7 32 Rxa5+ Kb6 33 Nd5 mate.

31 g8Q Qxg8 32 Rb8+, 1 - 0.

\*

## GAME 2

### Pirc Defence

1 e4 d6 2 Nc3 g6 3 d4 Bg7 4 Be2 Nf6 5 h4?!

A rather inferior treatment.

5...h5!

Other possible moves are 5...c6, 5...Nc6 or 5...c5 - V.Z.

6 Bg5

A game at Teesside 1972 went 6 f3 Nc6 7 Be3 0-0 8 Qd2 e5 9 d5 Nd4 10 Bxd4 exd4 11 Qxd4 c6 12 dxc6 bxc6 13 Qd2 Rb8 14 0-0-0 and now 14...Be6! would have been clearly better for Black. Presumably the text represents an attempt to improve on the play in that game.

Another possibility consisted in playing 6 Nh3 and 7 Ng5 - V.Z.

6...c6

Recommended by Botterill and Keene in *The Pirc Defence*.

6...Nbd7 and 6...Nc6 are also possible - V.Z.

7 Qd2 Qc7

An innovation. Previously accepted was 7...Qa5 8 f3 b5 9 Nh3 Nbd7 10 Nf2 b4 11 Nd1 c5 'with a lively game.' There is obviously plenty of scope for new ideas in such comparatively unexplored territory.

Instead of 8 f3 White can play better 8 Nh3 with the idea after 8...b5 of playing 9 Bf3 - V.Z.

8 0-0-0

Black considers this an error, but can that really be so?

8...Nbd7 9 f4 b5

Black's queenside attack gets under way. The main difference between Black's treatment of this position and the line sketched out in the note to move 7 is that Black's queen on c7 does not obstruct the advance of the a-pawn and,

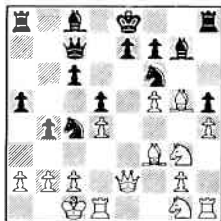
as the game unfolds, this factor will come to assume immense significance.

10 Bf3 b4 11 Nce2 a5 12 f5?

This is quite wrong. On principle White should aim for e5 and not f5; this greedy hunt after Black's h-pawn meets with its just desserts from the ingenious player of the black pieces.

12...gxf5 13 exf5 Nb6 14 Ng3 Nc4 15 Qe2 d5 [Diagram]

Black has a devilish plan in mind.



16 Nxh5 Rxh5!!

An exchange sacrifice simply to maintain a blockade. The truly striking thing about this game is that four moves later on Black also succeeds in sacrificing his QR from its original square! It is quite possible that this game is unique in that respect alone.

17 Bxh5 a4 18 Nh3

What can White do? If 18 b3 axb3 19 cxb3 Nxh5 (threatening Ng3) 20 Qxh5 Rxa2! 21 bxc4 Qa5 with a winning attack. Finally, there is the desperate 18 Re1 hoping for 18...Ne4? 19 Qxc4! dxc4 20 Rxe4 with counterplay; Black, however, does better to plough on with 18...b3! The real enemy of the White forces is the terrible knight on c4 but White has no method of eliminating it by some sacrificial device unless Black cooperates with a blunder such as 18...Ne4? above.

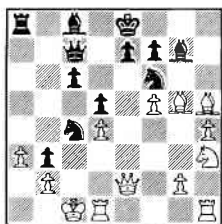
Some years later G.S.Friedstein showed that White could play better by 18 Bxf6 Bxf6 19 Bxf7+ Kxf7 20 Qh5+ Kf8 21 Nh3 with the unpleasant threat Ng5 - V.Z.

18...b3 19 cxb3 axb3 20 a3

[Diagram]

20...Rxa3!!

Ripping away the last vestige of the defensive wall that once protected White's king. White simply has no de-



Position after 20 a3

fence against the rain of thunderbolts. Black's method of solving the traditional problem of how to develop rooks in the middle-game has been delightfully original.

21 bxa3 Qa5 22 Rd3 Qxa3+ 23 Kb1 Bxf5

Flinging in his final resources.

24 Nf2 b2 25 Bxf7+

An irrelevant gesture. If instead 25 Re1 Ne4!! 26 Rxa3 Nc3 mate.

25...Kxf7 26 Bxf6 Qa1+ 27 Kc2 b1Q+, 0 - 1.



### COMBINATION SOLUTIONS

1. Montell-Serrano, Spain 1962:  
1...Qh6!, 0 - 1 (Black wins at least a piece).
2. Contoski-Heisler, Minneapolis 1965:  
1 Bxf7+! Kxf7 (After 1...Rxf7 2 Ne6 Qe8 3 Nd5! wins) 2 Ne6!, 1 - 0 (2...Kxe6 3 Qd5+ Kf6 4 Bg5 mate, or 2...Qe8 3 Nc7 Qd8 4 Qd5+ and again mates. A common trap in the Dragon).
3. Vohl-Weichselbaumer, Saarbrücken 1963: 1...Bd5+ 2 Kxe8 Rc8+, 0 - 1 (3 Kd7 Qd8 mate).
4. Damjanovic-Hort, Kecskemet 1964:  
1 Rxh7+! (White actually played 1 Nf2?! but won in the end) 1...Rxh7 2 Nf6! Rg7 3 Nxd5 wins.
5. von Spreckelsen-Weiss, Hamburg 1964:  
1...Bxh2+ 2 Nxh2 Qxf2+! (But not 2...Rxc4? 3 Bxc4) 3 Kxf2 fxe6+ and 4...Rxc4 leaves Black exchange and a pawn to the good.
6. Bucher-Müller, Basle (Simul) 1959:  
1 Rc4+!, 1 - 0 (1...Kd6 2 Qd8 mate, or 1...Kxc4 2 Qc3 mate).

★ ★ ★

## Games from the U.S.S.R. v R.O.W. Match

We reported the results of the match between the U.S.S.R. and the Rest of the World in our August issue - a win to the Soviet Union 21 - 19. Although the standard of play was not perhaps as high as might have been expected, there were still a number of interesting games.

The first game, annotated by Ortvin Sarapu, shows Korchnoi at his best.

KORCHNOI - POLUGAEVSKY

Reti Opening

1 Nf3!?

Perhaps a small surprise by Korchnoi who more often opens 1 c4. Both players know each other's play very well; they have met twice in Candidates matches, Korchnoi winning both times.

1...Nf6 2 g3 d5 3 Bg2 c6 4 0-0 Bf5 5 d3 h6

Strictly speaking the opening cannot yet be called a Reti in which White plays c2-c4 at an early stage. In Hungary it is known as the Barcza System after the grandmaster of that name who used to develop his kingside pieces and castle on his first four moves, adapting his play from that point according to Black's disposition.

6 c4 e6

Black is following Lasker's system of development which is marked by the move Bf5. It is also known as the London System.

7 Be3 Be7 8 Qb3 Qc8 9 Nc3 0-0 10 Rac1 Bh7 11 cxd5 exd5 12 Ne5 Bd6

Black obviously did not like 12...Nbd7 13 Bh3 with a most annoying pin. Already Korchnoi has a positional advantage.

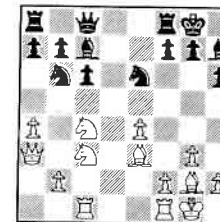
13 Bd4 Bc7 14 e4!

The whole game is powerfully played by Korchnoi in the sort of form he showed some years ago. If now 14...c5 then 15 Nb5 is a strong reply.

14...dxe4 15 dxe4 Na6 16 Nc4 Nd7

His method of defending the pawn on b7 has given Polugaevsky a very passive position. There is only the c5 square left to him in or near the centre.

17 a4 Nac5 18 Qa3 Ne6 19 Be3 Nb6



20 Nd5!

A very nice tactical finesse. White can always regain the piece he is offering.

20...Nxc4 21 Rxc4 Qd8 22 Nxc7 Qxc7 23 b4 Qe7 24 Qc3 Rfd8 25 f4!

It was Alekhine who formulated the concept of attack on both wings. Here White has a minority attack on the queenside & majority attack on the kingside.

25...f6 26 b5 cxb5 27 axb5 Rd7 28 Rc8+ Rxc8 29 Qxc8+ Nf8 30 Qc4+ Qe6 31 Qxe6+ Nxe6 32 Bxa7

With White now a pawn up in addition to his possession of the two bishops, the game is virtually decided. Black was in serious time trouble and perhaps had no time to resign!

32...Nd4 33 Bh3 Ne2+ 34 Kf2 Rd2 35 Ke3 Rb2 36 Be6+ Kh8 37 Rd1 g5 38 Rd8+ Kg7 39 Bc5 gxf4+ 40 gxf4, 1 - 0 (time).

BELYAVSKY-SEIRAWAN, Queen's Gambit Acc: 1 d4 d5 2 c4 dxc4 3 Nf3 Nf6 4 Nc3 c5 [4...a6 is the popular choice] 5 d5 e6 6 e4 exd5 7 e5 Nfd7 8 Bg5 [The game Torre-Seirawan, London 1984, went 8 Qxd5 Nb6 9 Qxd8+ Kxd8 10 Bg5+ Ke8 11 0-0-0 Be7 12 Nb5 Na6, drawn in 76 moves] 8...Be7 9 Bxe7 Qxe7 10 Nxd5 Qd8 11 Bxc4 0-0 12 Qc2 [Miles-Seirawan, London 1984, continued 12 0-0 Nc6 13 Re1 Nb6, drawn in 22. The text is sharper, planning 0-0-0] 12...Re8 [In ECO only 12...Nc6 13 0-0-0!? Re8 14 Rhel is mentioned, with a space advantage for the first player] 13 0-0-0 Nxe5 14 Rhel Nbc6 15 Nxe5 Nxe5 16 Bb5 Re6 [Already Black must cede a fair dlop of material. No better was 16...Bd7, e.g. 17 Bxd7 Nxd7 18 Rxe8+ and 19 Nc7 winning] 17 Nf4 Qf6 18 Qd2! g6 19 Qd8+ Kg7 20

## CLUB DIRECTORY

Details of the advertising rates for this column can be found on the inside front cover.

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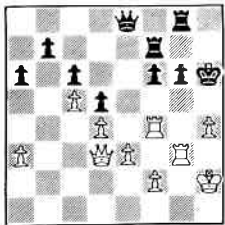
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Nxe6+ Bxe6 [20...Qxe6 21 f4 Nc6 22 Rxe6 Nxd8 23 Re8 is hopeless for Black] 21 Qxa8 Bxa2 22 Qd8 Qf5 23 Bd3 Qf4+ 24 Rd2 Nc6 25 Qe8 Be6 26 Re4 Qxh2 27 Rxe6 fxe6 28 Qxe6 Nd4 29 Qe7+ Kh6 30 Qf8+, 1 - 0.

The decision to play Ulf Andersson on board one was made in the belief that he was the one most likely to hold Karpov to draws. Unfortunately, even the Swede's great defensive ability was not enough to save the first game.

**KARPOV-ANDERSSON, Bogo-Indian Defence:**

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nf3 Bb4+ 4 Bd2 Bxd2+ 5 Qxd2 0-0 6 Nc3 d5 7 e3 Nbd7 8 exd5 exd5 9 Bd3 Re8 10 0-0 Ne4 11 Qc2 Ndf6 12 b4 c6 13 Ne5 Bf5 14 Na4 g6 15 Qb2 a6 16 Rfc1 Re7 17 Nc5 Nxc5 18 bxc5 Bxd3 19 Nxd3 Rc8 20 Rc3 Rcc7 21 Rb3 Ne8 22 Qe2 f6 23 Qf3 Rf7 24 Kf1 [The b-file pressure proving insufficient for a win, Karpov moves his king to the queenside before opening the g-file] Ng7 25 Ke2 Rce7 26 Kd1 Qc8 27 Rab1 h5 28 h3 Ne6 29 h4 Kh7 30 Qh3 Qe8 31 Kc2 Rd7 32 Kb2 Ng7 33 Nf4 Rfe7 34 Kal Qf7 35 Rgl Ne6 36 Nd3 Ng7 37 g4 hxg4 38 Rxxg4 Nh5 39 Rbl Qe6 40 Qf3 Rg7 41 Rbgl Rde7 42 Kb2 [White now decides that his king will be better placed on the kingside before he opens the centre with e3-e4] 42...Kh6 43 Kc3 Qf7 44 Nf4 Nxf4 45 Rxf4 Re6 46 Kd2 Qe7 47 Ke2 Kh7 48 Kf1 Kh6 49 Rg3 Kh7 50 Rfg4 Qf7 51 Rf4 Kh6 52 Kgl Kh7 53 Kh2 Kh6 54 Qg2 Kh7 55 Kgl Re8 56 Qf3 Rf8 [The second time control - but the manoeuvring continues] 57 Kf1 Qe7 58 Qd1 Qe8 59 Qb1 Kh6 60 Ke2 Qd8 61 Rfg4 Rfg8 62 Kf1 Qe8 63 Qd1 Qe6 64 Qf3 Rf7 65 Kgl Rfg7 66 a3 Re7 67 Kh2 Rf7 68 Rf4 Kh7 69 Qd1 Kh6 70 Qd3 Qe8



71 e4 dxe4 72 Rxe4 Qd7 73 Qe3+ Kh7 74 Re6 Rgg7 75 Rf3 f5 76 h5 gxh5 77 Qh6+ Kg8 78 Rfe3 Qc7+ 79 Kh3 Re7 80 Rxe7 Rxe7 81 Qg6+ Kf8 82 Qf6+ Ke8 83 Qh8+ Kd7 84 Rxe7+

Kxe7 85 Qg7+, 1 - 0 [After 85...Kd8 86 Qf8+ Kd7 87 Qxf5+ White can force the exchange of queens with an easily won king and pawn ending].

**KASPAROV-TIMMAN, Queen's Gambit:**

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nf3 d5 4 Nc3 Be7

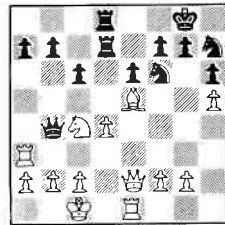
5 Bg5 0-0 6 e3 h6 7 Bxf6 Bxf6 8 Qc2 c5 9 dxc5 Qa5 10 cxd5 exd5 11 0-0-0 Be6 [11...Bxc3 followed by regaining the pawn is sounder; however, this game was played in the final round with the Rest of the World three points down so Timman goes for broke] 12 Nxd5 Rc8 13 Kbl Bxd5 [13...Rxc5 fails: 14 b4! Rxc2 15 Nxf6+ gxf6 16 bxa5 and Black is just a pawn down] 14 Rxd5 Nc6 15 Bc4 Nb4 16 Qd2 Rxc5 17 Rxc5 Qxc5 18 Rcl Qb6 19 Qd7 Rf8 [19...Nxa2 20 Rc2] 20 Qb5 Qd6 21 e4 Nc6 22 Bd5 a6 23 Qxb7 Ne5 24 Rc8 Rxc8 25 Qxc8+ Kh7 26 Qc2 Kg8 27 Nd2 g5 28 a3 Kg7 29 Nf1 Qb6 30 Ng3 Kg6 31 Ka2 h5 32 Qc8 h4 33 Qg8+ Bg7 34 Nh5, 1 - 0.

**RIBLI-VAGANIAN, Symmetrical English:**

1 Nf3 Nf6 2 c4 g6 3 g3 b6 4 Bg2 Bb7 5 d4 c5 6 d5 b5 7 0-0 Bg7 8 Rel d6 9 e4 Nbd7 10 cxb5 0-0 11 Nc3 a6 12 bxa6 Rxa6 13 h3 Qa8 14 Qc2 Re8 15 Bf4 Rb6 16 Rad1 Nh5 17 Be3 Rb8 18 Na4 Ra6 19 b3 Nb6 20 Nxb6 Rxb6 21 e5 dxe5 22 Bxc5 Rc8 23 Nxe5 Nf6 24 Qc4 Ra6 25 Nc6 Bxc6 26 dxc6, 1 - 0.

**BELAVSKY-LARSEN, Caro-Kann Defence:**

1 e4 c6 2 d4 d5 3 Nc3 dxe4 4 Nxe4 Bf5 5 Ng3 Bg6 6 h4 h6 7 Nf3 Nd7 8 h5 Bh7 9 Bd3 Ngf6?! 10 Bxh7 Nxxh7 11 Qe2 e6 12 Bd2 Be7 13 0-0-0 Qb6 14 Ne5 Rd8 15 Rhel 0-0 16 Ng6 Rfe8 17 Nxe7+ Rxe7 18 Nf5 Ree8 19 Nd6 Rf8 20 Bf4 Mdf6 21 Be5 Rd7 22 Rd3 Qa5 23 Rg3 Rfd8 24 Ra3 Qb6 25 Nc4 Qb4



26 Bd6! Rxd6 27 c3 Qb5 28 Ra5 Rd5 29 Rxb5 cxb5 30 Ne3 Rxxh5 31 g4 Rh2 32 Qxb5 b6 33 Qe5! Rxf2 34 Qg3 Ne4 35 Qc7 Rf8 36 Nd1, 1 - 0.

### The \$1,000 Game

The Turover \$1000 brilliancy prize was won by Game 1, M. Stean (England) - W. Brown (USA).

Game 2 was G. Sax (Hungary) - H. Kestler (West Germany), of which Keene & Levy said, "Possibly THE game of the Nice Olympiad." The game from Teesside 1972 quoted in the notes was Sax-Keene.