

CLUB DIRECTORY

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

AUCKLAND CHESS ASSOCIATION: Contacts - President, Robert GIBBONS, phone 864-324: Secretary, Winsome STRETCH, 3/33 Sunnyside Avenue, Beach Haven, Auckland.

AUCKLAND CHESS CENTRE: Meets Mondays and Thursdays at Clubrooms 17 Cromwell Street, Mt Eden, phone 602042. Contact - Lindsay CORNFORD, phone 674-705(res) or 276-7154 (bus). Visitors welcome.

HOWICK-PAKURANGA C.C. meets Tuesdays 7.30pm at Howick Bridge Club, Howick Community Complex. Contact - Steve DEVLIN Flat 1 86 Remuera Road Auckland 5. Phone 502-179.

NORTH SHORE C.C. meets Wednesdays 7.30pm (tournament and casual play) in St Joseph's Old Church Hall, cnr Anzac St/Taharoto Rd, Takapuna. Postal address P.O.Box 33-587 Takapuna. Contact Peter STUART phone 456-377(home). Visitors welcome.

REMUERA C.C. meets 7.30pm Wednesdays at the Auckland Bridge Club, 273 Remuera Road Remuera. Contact - K.WILLIAMS, phone 543-762 (evenings).

WAIITEMATA C.C. meets 7.30pm Thursdays at Kelston West Community Centre, cnr Grt North and Awaroa Roads. Postal address P.O.Box 69-005 Glendene, Auckland 8. Contacts - George WILLIAMS phone 834-6618 or Bob SMITH phone 818-4113.

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PALMERSTON NORTH C.C. meets 7.30pm Tuesdays at the Palmerston North Intermediate Normal School, Fergusson Street, Palmerston North. Contact - J.BLATCHFORD 155 Ruahine Street Palmerston North phone 69-575.

CIVIC C.C. meets 7.45pm Tuesdays at St Peter's Church Hall, Willis Street, Wellington Contact - Brent SOUTHGATE phone 757-604.

HUTT VALLEY C.C. meets 7.30pm Tuesdays at the Hutt Bridge Club, 17 Queen's Road Lower Hutt. Contact - Nathan GOODHUE 28 Waikare Avenue Lower Hutt phone 696-420.

UPPER HUTT C.C. meets 7.45pm Thursdays in the Supper room, Civic Hall Upper Hutt. Contact - Anton REID, 16 Hildreth Street Upper Hutt phone 288-756.

WAINUIOMATA C.C. meets 7.30pm on Thursdays (seniors) and 7pm on Fridays (juniors) at Bilderbeck Hall, Main Road Wainuiomata. Contact - Joe PHILLIPS phone 646-171.

CANTERBURY C.C. meets every Wednesday at 7.30pm at the Clubrooms, 227 Bealey Avenue. President John WILKES phone 558-130. Secretary Peter MCKENZIE phone 893-463.

New Zealand Correspondence Chess Association. P.O.Box 3278 Wellington. : Local and Overseas play. Contact J.W.(Sandy) Maxwell. Phone 367682

NELSON C.C. meets 7.30pm Thursdays at the Memorial Hall, Stoke. Contact Tom VAN DYK phone Richmond 8178 or 7140. Visitors welcome.

OTAGO C.C. meets 7.30pm Wednesdays and Saturdays at 7 Maitland Street Dunedin. Phone 776-919 (clubrooms). Contact - Arthur J.PATTON 26 College Street phone 877-414.

NEW ZEALAND CHESS



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Photo - Courtesy of 'Evening Post'

G.M. EDUWARD GUFELD IN ACTION DURING THE AMSTRAD CHESS CHALLENGE SIMULTANEOUS EXHIBITIONS.

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Unless otherwise stated, however, the views expressed herein are not necessarily those of the Association.

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Other Countries US\$ 8.00

Airmail
Australia & South Pacific US\$12.00
Other Countries US\$14.00

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Club directory listing - \$6 per annum, \$2 per alteration.

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One More Chess Prodigy (with grateful acknowledgement to Soviet News)

Ainur SOFIEVA from Azerbaijan is the new national junior women's chess champion [of the Soviet Union].

She first learned the game at an early age like her sisters, brother, and parents.

She is also a student of the Mikhail Botvinnik chess correspondence school; the same school that Garri Kasparov graduated from. The world champion, incidentally, is now a teacher there.

Ainur, who is just 16, has already made an impact at international competitions in Belgium, Luxemburg and West Germany and shows signs of maturing into a player of some stature.

AMSTRAD CHESS CHALLENGE

Grandmaster Eduard GUFELD took New Zealand by storm with a marathon 400 games against humans and AMSTRAD computers during a whirlwind tour from 3 - 22 July. No fewer than 15 simultaneous tournaments were arranged, and then there were the four one-on-one games played against members of the 1986 Olympiad Team.

Cheerful, obliging and energetic throughout his visit, GM GUFELD conducted coaching sessions and kept his audiences entranced with examples of chess genius interspersed with flashes of his famous sense of fun.

For the record, his results were: Played 400, Won 374, Drew 24 and Lost 2. The winners were Peter van DYK of Christchurch and Russell DIVE of Wellington.

Unfortunately the full results of the tour are not available for publication in this issue, however we have included an interview and the Grandmaster's famous game. The October issue will carry a full report of the tour and more games from this great chess Ambassador.

NEW ZEALAND CHESS Vol.12 No.4 AUGUST 1986

Editor Bob MITCHELL

Consulting Editor: NM Peter STUART

Contributing Editors: IM Ortvin SARAPU, Lev APTEKAR, Rowan WOOD

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir,

Congratulations on the last issue of NZ Chess, the production was brilliant and we hope that an Editor may be found soon to continue the excellent work the Council has achieved with its debut edition.

However, the main reason we are writing is to point out a flaw in the initial game given in the report on the North Island Championship by Peter STUART. We are not sure who contributed the notes to the game A.KER - A.REID but the author does not go far enough with his note to Black's 34...Rf4+!. The move not only saves Black but is a forced win where: 36 Ke3 Ng4+!! (not ...Rf3+) For example:

A 37 Kd3 Rd4+ 38 Kc3 Qxd2++ or 38 Ke2 Qxd2 (39 Kf1 Qf2) 39 Kf3 Qe3+ 40 Kg2 Rd2+ 41 Kf1 Qf2++.

B 37 Bxg4 Re8+ 38 Kxf4 Qxd2+ 39 Kf3 Re3+ or 39 Kg3 Re3+ 40 Bf3 Qd3 winning the Bishop 40 Kf4 Qf2+ 41 Bf3 Qxf3++ (also 39 Kf5 Qf2 40 Bf3 Qxf3++)

C 37 Kd2 Rf2+ 38 Ke1 or Kd1 Qxd2++ or 38 Kd3 Qxd2+ 39 Kc4 Ne3++ or ...Qd4++

D 37 Kxf4 Qxd2+ 38 Kxg4 Qe2+ 39 Kg3 Qe3+ (If 39 Kf5 Rf8+) 40 Kg2 or Kg4 Qe4+ 41 Kg3 Rf8 (with the idea of Rf3+) 42 Bg4 Qe3+ 43 Kh4 Qf2+ 44 Kh3 Rf3+

Overall it would appear that Black has a won game in all variations. In which case, White was exceptionally lucky to obtain the draw from this position.

Yours etc

Peter SINTON
Michael ROCKS
Otago Chess Club.

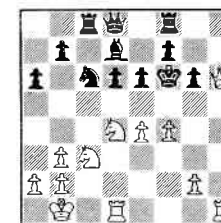
Thank you very much for your full notes gents. Peter STUART wrote to me pointing out the flawed analysis and commenting, "I wonder how many will pick it up?" You did and wrote in - good work.

0-0

Dear Sir,

The following combination occurred in a game at the North Shore Chess Club. I thought it would do for "Can you see the Combinations".

L.TALAIIC



I.MCNALLY

Yours etc
I.MCNALLY

Nice one Ian. I think the combination deserves to be on the leader page. The solution is buried within this issue. White moves and mates in 5.

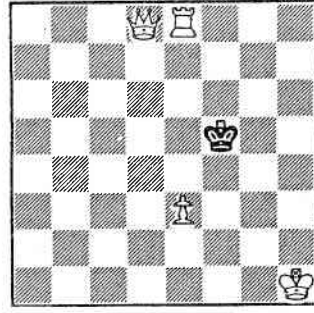
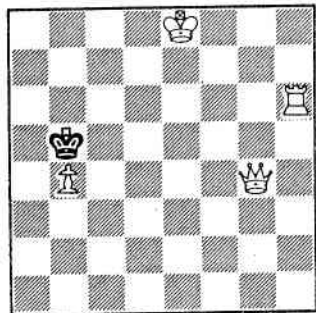
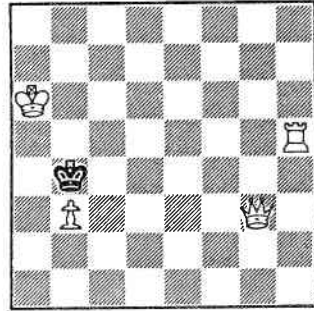
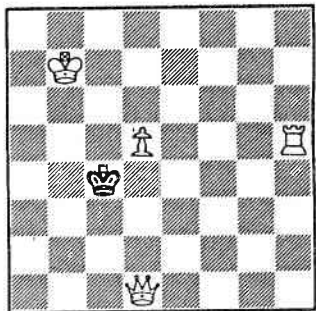
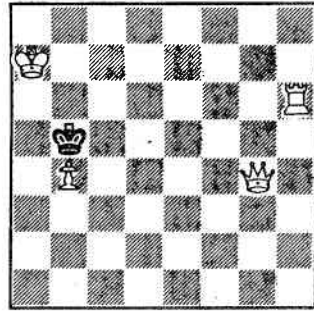
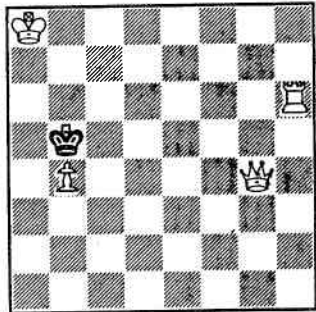
0-0

These are the sort of letters that Zyg FRANKEL was looking for. They are pleasing examples of the sort of response that has come from all round the country in the past few weeks. Thanks to all who contributed local news. Not all of it got published this time round but the October issue is already taking shape! Keep it coming.

Bob Mitchell.

MATE IN THREE!

Solve these puzzles without using the board and develop your chess vision! No solutions in this issue.



MICROCOMPUTER SYSTEMS LIMITED

SOUTH ISLAND

CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

1986

Dates: 25th-30th August 1986
 Venue: Common Room,
 Clarice Johnstone House,
 Nelson College for Girls,
 Examiner Street, Nelson.
 Entries: Close Thursday 18th August
 Late entries will be accepted up to
 Sunday 24th August, with a late fee
 of \$5.00
 Organisation: **NELSON CHESS CLUB**
 President: Tom van Dijk
 Secretary: Dan Dolejs
 11 Westerham Place, Nelson
 Phone Nn 89827
 Prize Fund: Total \$1,330
 1st Prize \$500

* * *

THE TOURNAMENT

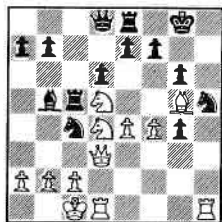
- * Eight Round Swiss
- * Forty moves in two hours thereafter twenty per hour
- * Prizes: First: \$500
 Second: \$300
 Third: \$150
 Fourth: \$100
 Fifth: \$ 75
- * Grades: First: \$80 and \$ 50
 Second: \$50 and \$ 25
- * Eligibility - Members of a NZCA affiliated Club
- * Director of Play: Athol Henry
- * **NO SMOKING** in the tournament hall

* * *

CORRESPONDENCE CHESS

T van Dijk - M R Freeman
51st NZCCA Championship 1984-5
Sicilian Dragon

17 f4 Nc4
18 Qd3 Bb5!?



This game comes from the Best Game Awards, 1985, of the New Zealand Correspondence Chess Association. The A Grade was judged by Richard SUTTON who awarded the following game second place and who also supplies the annotations.

1 e4 c5
2 Nf3 d6
3 d4 cd4
4 Nd4 Nf6
5 Nc3 g6
6 Be3 Bg7
7 f3 Nc6
8 Qd2 O-O
9 Bc4 Bd7
10 O-O-O Rc8
11 Bb3 Ne5
12 h4 h5

A standard line. White can play 13 Kb1, 13 Rdg1, or 13 Rhel.

13 Bg5 Rc5

Defending along the fourth rank and making possible an accelerated ... b5. For example, after 14 Rhel b5 15 f4 Nc4 16 Bc4 Rc4 17 e5 b4 18 Qd3 Rd4 with vigorous play.

14 g4 hg4
15 h5 ...

More recently, 15 f4 has been played, intending 15 ... Nc4 16 Qd3 b5 and only then 17 h5. Then the move played in this game on Black's eighteenth would not be possible.

15 ... Nh5

If 15 ... gh5 16 f4 Nc6 17 Nc6 Bc6 18 f5 with a strong king-side attack.

16 Nd5 Re8

Also possible is 16 ... Rd5 17 Bd5 Qb6 18 Bb3 a5!

19 Nb5 Nb2
20 Ne7+ ...

If 20 Qe2 Nd1 21 Rd1 Qa5 apparently with sufficient chances to equalise.

20 ... Re7
21 Qd6 Qd6
22 Rd6! ...

An improvement on 22 Nd6 Rg5! which gave Black the better ending in Ozolins - Blodstein 1982 (Informator 33/305).

22 ... Re4?!

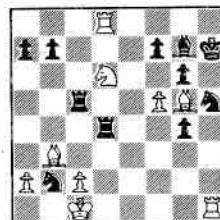
I think Black could defend better with 22 Re8, and after 23 Na3 Re4, keeping the White knight out of the attack. Delicious complications arise though after 23 Rd7!? Rb5 24 Bf7+ Kf8 25 Rh5 gh5 26 Be8 Rg5!! 27 fg5 g3 and wins! Or, instead of 25 Rh5, 25 Be8 Ke8 26 Rh5 Kd7 27 Rh7 Rg5! 28 Rg7 Ke6 29 fg5 and the g-pawn is a force to be reckoned with!

23 Rd8+ Kh7
24 Nd6?! ...

My instinct is that this is a little slow. I would have preferred Bf7 threatening Bg8 and a discovery winning one or other of the rooks; the Black square bishop will now have to move to give the king an escape square, and there is nowhere good to go. Even so, Black may have a defence in 25

... Rg5!? 26 fg5 Be5 and again the g-pawn starts to look menacing.

24 ... Rd4
25 f5!?



The point, and a very elegant one too! 25 Bf7 would be less good now, since Black gains tempi by 25 ... Nd3+ 26 Kb1 Rb4+ 27 Bb3 Nf2.

25 ... Be5??

Completely misapprehending the balance of the position and falling in nicely with White's plans. Best is 25 ... Rd6!! 26 Rd6 f5 27 Be3 g3. White has one more try after 25 ... Rd6: the brilliant 26 Bf7 and Black replies, not 26 ... Rd8?? 27 fg6 Kh8 28 Rh5+ Bh6 29 Bf6++, but 26 ... Nd3+ 27 Kd1 (27 Kd2 Bc3+ freeing a square for the king) Nc2+ 28 Ke1 (28 Kcl Rf5) 28 ... Re5+ 29 Kf1 Rf5, winning.

26 Bf7!! Nd3+
27 Kb1 Rd6
28 fg6+ Rg6

Otherwise Rg8 is mate.

29 Rh5+ Kg7
30 Bb3! ...

A fine concluding point of the combination. To stop mate, Black must give up the exchange, and lose his pawn as well, after which it is only a matter of time before he loses.

The game continued -

30 ... Rg5
31 Rg5+ Kh6
32 Rg4 Nf2
33 Rh4+ Kg5

34 Rh7 b5
35 Ra7 Ne4
36 Rf7 Bf6
37 Rg8+ Kf4
38 Re8 Rf5
39 Re6 Kg5
40 c4 Rf1+
41 Kc2 Rf2+
42 Kdl Rf1+
43 Ke2 Ng3+
44 Kd3

Adjudicated a win to White.

MAN VERSUS METAL

In this game, a human player - Wellington's JD Sarfati - tries his hand against an electronic adversary, a NOVAG Super Constellation. The notes are by Johnathan.

Sarfati - NOVAG
Television Sport on One program
Benoni

1 d4 Nf6
2 c4 e6
3 Nc3 c5
4 d5 exd5
5 cxd5 d6
6 e4 g6
7 f4 Bg7
8 Bb5+ Nfd7
9 a4 O-O
10 Nf3 a6
11 Be2 Re8
12 O-O Bxc3?

This move shows how difficult it is to give computers positional judgement. In this position, no strong human player would weaken the dark squares around his king to win a pawn.

13 bxc3 Nf6

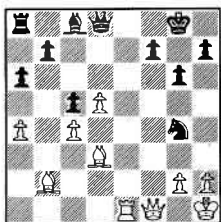
13 ... Rxe4 allows Bd3 and f5 with a strong attack.

14 e5! dxe5
15 c4 Nbd7

This developing move is not good either.

16 fxe5 Nxe5
17 Nxe5 Rxe5

18 Bb2 Rf5
 19 Bd3 Rxf1+
 20 Qxf1 (+-) Ng4
 21 Re1?! ...



21 Qf4!

21 ... Bd7
 22 Qf4 Qh4
 23 Rf1 Qe7

With the idea of Qe3+

24 Kh1 Re8
 25 h3! ...

With the following moves planned:

25 ... Ne3
 26 Qh6 Qf8
 27 Qg5 Nxf1?
 28 Qf6 ...

and the operator resigned for the machine, seeing the unavoidable mate after 28 ... Ng3+ 29 Kh2 Nf1+ 30 Kgl.

Black should have played 27 ... Qe7 although 28 Re1 gives him the problem of what to do about his stranded knight on e3, threatened with capture after 29 Be3 Qe7 30 Qh6 Qf8 31 Qf4 Qe7 32 Bd2. No good answer exists.

LOCAL NEWS

UPPER HUTT 40-40 TOURNAMENT

14 June, 1986
 by Chris Bell

With the four last-minute entries, 98 competitors kicked off Upper Hutt's 14th 40-40 Tournament on the 14th June in the Upper Hutt Civic Hall. Once again, Gerald Carter, Anton Reid, and Rod Weston ensured a smooth running of the day's events while the writer had his blooding as DOP.

Pre-tournament favourite in the A-grade was top rated Paul Garbett, but in the event it was Russell Dive who emerged a clear winner on 4.5 points. These two players exchanged off all but one minor piece to split the point in the penultimate round but Dive then beat fellow-Wellingtonian Anthony Ker while Garbett could only draw with Peter Stuart. Ralph Hart joined the tie for second place by defeating Andrew Grkow.

In the B-grade, as in the A-grade, four players were on 3.5 points with a round to play. Hopes of a local victory were dashed by Jonathan Chandler and John Clarke who beat Brian Brown and Andrew Boughen respectively. This section was notable for the very even playing strength, with at least ten players having realistic claims to first prize.

The C-grade pleasingly produced the day's second outright winner when Ross Powell beat Johnathan Lowe in their decisive last-round game, after each have won his previous four games.

For the first time in many years, the organising committee found itself without a sponsor but the consensus was to proceed regardless, even at the risk of incurring a loss. In the end, a combination of good budgetting and a healthy - if not staggering - number of entries resulted in a financially satisfactory tournament. However, it is clear that if losses are to be avoided in the future, then either new sponsorship must be found or substantially more people encouraged to participate. A promising sign this year was the proportion of unrated and casual players who took part: about 25%. It is these players, especially, whom we must be attracting to the 40-40 - not only to ensure the tournament's survival but also to help secure the future of chess in New Zealand.

Sub-editorial comment: I was most pleased to read of the desire to "proceed regardless" of the loss of sponsorship. The Upper Hutt 40-40 is one of the milestones in the New Zealand chess year; it will be a sad day if we lose it. Thankyou Upper Hutt club! - CC

OTAGO NEWS

by Michael Rocks

Ben Martin was unbeaten in winning the Cleland Trophy Swiss Tournament, with Kendal Boyd and Andrew McIntosh tied for second place. The scores were: 1. B Martin 6; 2-3. K Boyd, A McIntosh 5; 4-11. G Haase, J Sutherland, G Aimers, A Kwok, B Freeman, R Gronin, W Jones, H Levy 4; ... 39 competitors.

The first round of the Otago Club Championship was jointly won by Ben Martin and Richard Sutton with 3/5. Then followed: 3-4. K Boyd, T Love 1.5; 5-6. G Haase, A McIntosh 1. The B-grade was jointly won by Peter Sinton and John Sutherland with 4/6. A total of 42 players competed in seven grades. The first round was plagued with uncompleted games which accounts for the low scores, particularly in the A-grade.

B Martin - T Love
 Sicilian Defence

1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 g6 4 O-O Bg7 5 Re1 e5 6 c4 Nge7 7 d3 O-O 8 Nc3 d6 9 h3 h6 10 a3 Nd4 11 Nxd4 cxd4 12 Nd5 Nxd5 13 cxd5 f5 14 Bd2 a6 15 Ba4 b5 16 Bb3 f4 17 f3 Bf6 18 Qe2 Bh4 19 Re1 h5 20 a4 g5 21 axb5 g4 22 hxg4 hxg4 23 fxg4 Qg5 24 Bd1 Bg3 25 Qf3 Qh4 26 b4 Rf7 27 Rxc8+ Rxc8 28 Kf1 axb5 29 Ke2 Rg7 30 Ra6 Rg6 31 Bb3 Rf6 32 Ra5 Qh1 33 Qf1 Qh2 34 Kf3 Rg6 35 Rxb5 Bh4 36 Rb6 Rxc4 37 Kxg4 Qg3+ 38 Kf5 Qg5+ 38 Kf5 Qg5+ 39 Ke6 Qf6+ 40 Kd7 Qd8+ 41 Ke6 Rc7 42 Rb8 Qxb8 43 Qe2 Qe8+ 44 Kf5 Qf7+ 45 Kg4 Qg6+ 46 Kxh4 Rh7+ 0-1

The annual quadrangular tournament over six boards was played with teams from Invercargill, Timaru, Otago Chess For Fun and the Otago Chess Club during ANZAC weekend. The Chess For Fun team won the President's Trophy with 11/18 followed by Otago 9.5, Timaru 8, and the 1985 winner, Invercargill, on 7.5.

The Otago-Southland Schoolpupils' Championship attracted only 19 entries, considerably down on last year's 34, with five players from

outside Dunedin competing. The event was run by Michael Rocks. The tournament, as expected, was dominated by three time winner Ben Martin. William Jones prevented the clean sweep with the following brevity in round six (notes by G Haase):

W Jones - B Martin
 Vienna Game

1 e4 e5 2 Nc3 Nc6 3 Bc4 Nf6 4 d4!? Nxd4 5 f4 d6 6 Nf3 Nxf3+ 7 Qxf3 exf4 8 Bxf4 Be6 9 Bxe6 fxe6 10 O-O-O Qc8 11 e5 dxe5 12 Bxe5 Be7 13 Nb5!, draw agreed (13 ... O-O 14 Nxc7 Nd7 [not 14 ... Nd5? 15 Qg3 threatening mate and winning the exchange] 15 Qg3 Nxe5 16 Qxe5 Rb8 17 Qxe6+ and white is a pawn up)

Three players, Sandeep CHANDRA, Peter HAASE and Stuart FAULDS tied for second place with 5/7. A play-off to determine who accompanies Martin into the National Schoolpupils, to be held in Dunedin in September, may be needed depending on entries from the other regions.

UPPER HUTT HANDICAP by Simon Brown

At the end of each year the Upper Hutt Chess Club traditionally runs a handicap tournament. Owing to general discontentment with our former system, which required the higher rated player to mate within a specified number of moves, we decided to experiment with an odds based handicapping system.

Using the club's rating system (which is the same as that operated by the Wellington Chess League) we had to guesstimate the amount of material to remove for each rating difference. The first effort, which was used only for the first two rounds, was disastrous as the lower rated players scored only 2.5/21. The remaining rounds were played under the much fairer odds tabulated below. The scores for

the higher rated players were +18 =2 -14, which is as close to equality as could reasonably be expected. We played two rounds per night with a 40-40 time control and a Swiss format.

Points

Difference	Handicap
0 - 50	none
51 - 100	pawn
101 - 150	pawn + move
151 - 200	pawn + 2 moves
201 - 250	knight
251 - 300	rook
301 - 350	knight + bishop
351 - 400	knight + bishop + pawn
401 - 450	rook + knight
451 - 500	queen
501 - 550	queen + knight
551 +	queen + rook

We found no hard and fast rules for odds games, but tradition seems to hold that

- the pawn is always the f pawn,
- all pieces are removed from the queen's side, and
- any pawn left en prise by the removal of material is moved forward one square.

Pawn and move means that the higher rated player has the additional handicap of playing Black. Pawn and two moves means that White has an extra move at the start of the game.

The system is by no means perfect: One of our main problems is that points differences at the bottom of the rating list correspond to a wider difference in ability than at the top. In general, it seems to be hard to give enough material to players with very low ratings. It may be worthwhile to drop the N + B + P handicap and to add, say, queen + 2 rooks as the last handicap.

For the record, Andrew Boughen won the tournament with 5.5/6.

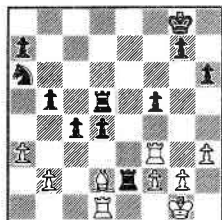
AUCKLAND PROVINCIAL SCHOOLPUPIL'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

by Nigel HOPEWELL.

The Auckland Provincial School-pupils Championship was held,

during the first week of the May school holidays, at the Auckland Chess Centre. It attracted a pathetically small field of fifteen; however, it was not surprising considering that the entries were, as per habit, sent out only a week before the actual tournament began, and also considering the nonchalant attitude of the Auckland Chess Association, and for that matter, Auckland clubs towards junior chess in Auckland. Given that there are 120 pupils who play in the annual interschool championships, one could safely surmise that with better organisation and more interest invested into junior chess, the perennial meagre tally in the Schoolpupil Championship (in recent years) could be conceivably at least trebled, and that more talent could be developed and fostered. That I mean what I say is evidenced by the fact that together with Michael HOPEWELL I have started weekly coaching sessions with so far 16 pupils. A good start, however, the effort of more individuals and/or clubs is needed.

As to the tournament itself, Sean MCRAE (15) as expected won all 8 games - although not entirely convincingly, as against the two promising players, Jason DESFORGES and David BURGE, he was very fortunate to escape let alone win! Nathan BLAXALL duly came in second, shedding only two losses. An amusing skirmish occurred at his board in round two:



Black is two pawns to the good and could now bring his knight into play by 30 ... Nc5 with great advantage. Instead he played imaginatively with 30 ... c3, apparently winning a piece since 31 Bc3? dc3 32 Rd5 c2 or 32 ... cb2, winning. In the game, however,

WINSTONE'S CHESS TOURNAMENT

Over \$1,500 in Prizes!

13/14 September 1986

St Joseph's Church Hall, Takapuna

FORMAT: Five-round Swiss in two grades with a time control of 45 moves in 1½ hours plus 15 minutes to complete the game. The B-grade is restricted to players rated under 1700 on the NZCA Rating List of 1st May 1986.

RATING: Both tournaments will be rated by the New Zealand Chess Association.

SCHEDULE: Saturday rounds commence at 9:30am, 2:00pm and 6:30pm. Sunday rounds start at 10:00am and 2:30pm. Players' meeting at 9:15am on the Saturday.

ENTRY FEES: Open - \$15, B-grade - \$13 if received by 10 September. Late entries (which may be accepted up until 9:00am on the Saturday) incur a \$2 surcharge. Player's without membership in an NZCA-affiliated club should add \$3 to the appropriate entry fee. The NZCA Tournament Levy is already included.

PRIZES: Open - 1st, \$360; 2nd, \$240; 3rd, \$150; 4th, \$100; 5th, \$70
B-grade - 1st, \$180; 2nd, \$120; 3rd, \$80; 4th, \$50; 5th, \$40

Also grade prizes of \$50 & \$30 (Open) and \$30 & \$20 (B-grade).

The WINSTONE CHESS TOURNAMENT is organised by the NORTH SHORE CHESS CLUB INC. Entry forms with full information are available from chess clubs or from The Secretary, North Shore Chess Club, P.O.Box 33-587, Takapuna, Auckland, 9.

GILL happened across 31 bc3 dc3 32 Rc3 Rd2 33 Rd2 Rd2 and now 34 Rc6! regaining the piece and leaving a drawish rook ending, which however GILL lost after a horrible blunder.

In the fifth round Nathan was not so fortunate as he found himself victim to the "best game" in which David BURGE exhibited his natural attacking flair.

Results:

1. S McRae (Akld Grammer) 8;
2. N Blaxall (Rosehill) 6;
- 3-5. D Burge (Rosehill), G Gill (Akld Grammar), D Boyd (Northcote) 5;
- 6-7. J Desforges (Mt Albert), B Edwards (Papatoetoe) 4.5;
- 8-10. R Leih (Rosehill), R Umbers & A Small (Papatoetoe) 4;
- 11-12. C Wyness (Rangitoto), S Ialdi (Akld Grammar) 3.5;
13. I Small (Papatoetoe) 3;
14. A Gordon (Rangitoto) 2;
15. T Newton (Northcote) 1

Canterbury School Pupils' Championship
by Peter McKenzie

Held at the Canterbury Chess Club during the first week of the May school holidays, this tournament attracted 24 players. To keep adjournments down and still have playing sessions of relatively short duration, the unusual time limit of 45 moves in 90 minutes was used.

The two favourites - Robert VAN NOBELEN and Michael SHANAHAN - outclassed the rest of the field to score 6.5/7 after agreeing to a draw [with one another] in an unclear position in round 4. Tied for third on 4.5/7 were Allan FRANKS, Stephen TOMLINSON, David BEAN, and thirteen year old Jamie KIRK.

The Howick & Pakuranga Times
Chandler Chess Challenge
by Paul Spiller

Held May 11th, 1986: An eight round
20-20 Swiss event.

Arguably New Zealand's strongest
ever swiss style chess tournament
was conducted at the Howick -
Pakuranga chess clubrooms on
Sunday, May 11th. The idea of
organising some sort of event to
coincide with Murray Chandler's
brief visit to New Zealand was
proposed after Paul Spiller con-
tacted the local newspaper the
HOWICK - PAKURANGA TIMES with a
sponsorship idea. The paper
supported the idea and backed up a
substantial financial contribution
with some enthusiastic reporting
and build up articles, to arouse
public interest. It was quite a
surprise to find that Barbara Weil,
reporter for the HOWICK - PAKURANGA
TIMES, was very interested in
writing some background articles on
Chandler, Rogers and the develop-
ment of chess computers. Her
husband Frank Weil, originally from
Poland, used to be a member of the
strong Scandia Chess Club of
Palmerston North.

As it eventuated, both Grandmasters
Rogers and Chandler turned up in
Auckland to play the second half of
their DRG Canon sponsored match
scheduled for May 12th and 13th.
As well as Chandler and Rogers, 50
other players (including one
computer) decided to compete for
\$1300 in prize money. (Extra prizes
were offered if any player could
win or draw against Murray.) Out
of town entries included Paul
Cooper from Whangarei, Len
Whitehouse from Hamilton, Russell
Dive from Wellington, and N.Z.'s
number one ranked player, Vernon
Small of Christchurch. Brian and
Fenella Foster made the trip up
from Wellington to represent New
Zealand Chess Supplies and had for
sale an extremely good selection of
books and equipment. Fenella
operated a Novag computer, an
extremely difficult job considering
the time control. Auckland chess
players don't often have the chance
to peruse such a wide variety of
chess books these days, so I am

sure Brian's efforts in manhandling
several heavy cases of books and
equipment around Auckland was
appreciated.

A one day 8 round swiss is a
nightmare to organise especially
with a schedule that could only
allow 15 minutes between rounds.
Bob Gibbons, with the help of
various 'extras' coped admirably
with the situation and most rounds
started within a few minutes of the
advertised times. As might be
expected in a 20 - 20 tournament
there were too many individual
'upsets' to report here.

Murray Chandler proved a point
convincingly winning all of his
eight games. Rogers, too, demon-
strated good form to finish 2nd on
6 1/2 points. Somewhat more
surprising was 3rd outright placing
by Russell Dive ahead of some of
the more fancied players. His last
round win was at the expense of
Sarapu, who did not do so well,
losing also to both G.M.'s.

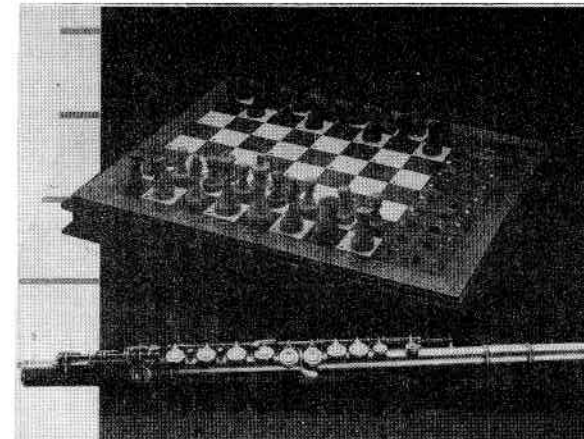
A large group of eight players
shared 4th= place including well
known lightning experts Small, and
Ewen Green.

FINAL PLACINGS

1 GM M.CHANDLER 8; 2 GM I ROGERS
6½; 3 R.DIVE 6; 4 - 11 FM V.SMALL
NM P.STUART, N.METGE, P.SPILLER,
M.DREYER, NM P.GARBETT, NM R.SMITH
E.GREEN, 5½; 12 - 17 W.LEONHARDT,
NOVAG, G.SPENCER-SMITH, R.HART
5; 18 - 20 IM O.SARAPU, P.GREEN
L.WHITEHOUSE 4½; 21 - 31 P.BEACH,
P.WEIR, P.COOPER, D.SHEAD,
L.RAWNSLEY D.LARK, B.MARTIN-BUSS
K.METGE, G.BANKS, S.EAST D.PLUMPTON
4; 32 - 37 B.WATSON, A.BOOTH
B.MARSICK, W.DICK R.BAUMGARTNER
P.KING 3½; 38-43 B.WHEELER,
G.MEARS, W.STRETCH, J.BOJTOR,
M.MORRISON, T.SMITH 3; 44 - 45
S.BAKER, B.EMETT. 2½; 46-50
M.WATSON, D.RAWNSLEY, B.PEDDIE,
E.LAWS, B.SULLIVAN 2; 51 - 52
A.SHEAD D.ROGERS 1.

SOLUTION TO I.McNALLY DIAGRAM

1 Nf5! exf5 2 Nd5+ Ke6 3 exf5+
Kxf5 4 Qh3+ Ke4 25 Rhe1#



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AN INTERVIEW WITH GUFELD

by
Bob MITCHELL

From 3-22 July the New Zealand chess scene was dazzled by the light of a great chess star in the person of Eduard GUFELD. Born in Kiev, USSR Grandmaster GUFELD is the author of 28 chess books and at 50, is currently chess coach to the World Women's Champion Maya CHIBURDANIDZE. His visit was as part of the AMSTRAD CHESS CHALLENGE sponsored by FTC and arranged by Global Sports Promotions in association with NZCA. I was fortunate enough to be able to interview him during his stay at the home of Ab BORREN. What was intended to be a 20 minute interview turned into 2½ hours of chess philosophy mixed with anecdotes and the famous GUFELD humour. Between the stories and the laughter, I managed to pose a few questions with the help of Lev APTEKAR and Ortvin SARAPU acting as interpreters.

Gufeld: I would like to begin this interview by saying that chess occupies a unique position in respect of all other sports. FIDE is a member of UNESCO which values chess for its importance to humankind throughout the world. UNESCO is the United Nations body which promotes science, culture and education. Chess has a role to play in all three fields, and in particular its value as a model for better education is of interest to UNESCO. Within UNESCO there are many divisions of varying importance. Chess is increasing in importance, and FIDE has been able to obtain funding which enabled a seminar to be held in Tunis on chess education.

I am a member of the FIDE Commission on Chess in Schools. My interest is not only because of the artistic and sporting merits of chess but because of the benefit that learning chess has for general education. Not just in the USSR but also in other countries, experiments have shown that pupils who are taught chess after a year or two show a better level of education than a control group that

has not learned chess. The results of such studies have been forwarded to UNESCO for use as a model for improvement of education and human advancement.

I have visited France and Spain with Women's World Champion Maya CHIBURDANIDZE, where we gave lessons at many private and public schools to establish chess. In many countries, as in Russia, chess is part of the culture of the people. In England, Holland, and USA the foundation for chess is beginning.

Q: Grandmaster, your visit to New Zealand is both an honour and a pleasure for chessplayers here. How did the visit come about?

A: It is in part a cultural exchange and in part a promotion of chess. I am in CACDEC which is the part of FIDE which promotes the growth of chess throughout the world. I have visited India, the Philippines, and Saloniki, in Greece, to give coaching lessons and other assistance.

Q: You are only half way through a very strenuous tour. What is your opinion of the strength of players you have met so far?

A: First I must say that there is much chess interest in this country: even more than you think! I believe that the interest is underestimated even by your sporting organisation. It should recognise chess as an activity to develop positive attributes in young people. For example, it teaches them to be patient, to control their aggressive feelings, and to organise their thoughts. As well [with a twinkle in the eye] chess is time-consuming and an activity to divert the young from bad habits, drugs, and alcohol. Now, to answer your question: I have found the standard of players surprisingly good. I would compare the standard with Category 1 or 2 in USSR, which is quite strong.

Q: As coach to the Women's World Champion, Maya CHIBURDANIDZE, how would you compare her strength to that of her rivals?

A: Nowadays women's chess is more popular than it was in the days of Nona GAPRINDASHVILI when the difference in playing strength was very large. Maya is a very strong player but the gap is not so great because there are many more strong players both in USSR and in other countries.

Q: Is there something special which contributes to the playing strength of Georgian women?

A: I am often asked this question! The phenomenon is about 25 years old and who can explain it fully? I have some thoughts about three factors which contribute. First, chess is the first or second favorite sport in Georgia, like rugby here. Next, people like it for what they see in it. There is art, and science and sport in chess and many people like at least one of these things. Playing chess well brings public recognition like famous sports players in your country. Maya, for example, has twice been a member of Parliament in Georgia. She is, of course, much more than just a chess player, but her fame has helped her. The third reason is historical. [A trace of the Gufeld grin appears] Two or three hundred years ago, women's chess was unknown, but when a young girl was engaged to be married she was obliged to have a chess set as part of her dowry! This might be an important element. The phenomenon is only 25 years old but the tradition goes back many years.

Q: How would you rate the potential of the new USSR Women's Junior Champion, Ainur SOFIEVA from Baku, who scored 11/13?

A: Aha! I know her, of course, from the Baku tournament. She lives now in Baku but on the boundary with Georgia. She has played in the Georgian Championship as well. She is a student in the School BOTVINNIK, and there are

many such schools and many such talented players.

Q: Who would you pick to win the coming battle between SOKOLOV and YUSUPOV?

A: I know them both well. SOKOLOV is a puzzle to me. YUSUPOV is stronger but SOKOLOV has greater potential for progress. He might lose this contest but may well go further in the long run.

Q: KARPOV and KASPAROV seem to be head and shoulders above all the other Grandmasters. Is this perhaps because of their battles for the World crown?

A: Now is the first time in chess history that we have had two such players playing at the same time. In 75 games together their score is 37.5 - 37.5. KARPOV and KASPAROV will be shown in chess history as chess geniusES. In a philosophical sense it is a shame that they should clash head-on like they do. I see chess as an art and the opportunity for beautiful games is greater when the genius plays a slightly lesser player and can give free reign to his creativity. KARPOV and KASPAROV are like two gladiators. They are engaged in a sporting struggle for supremacy where openings are analyzed 30 moves, but that is not art.

Q: Is there, somewhere in the USSR, a developing KARPOV or KASPAROV?

A: Nowadays the development of players has speeded up dramatically, so it is possible for a whole generation of chess players to be overshadowed by newer generations. There is a great deal of talent in the Soviet Union as there is in other countries. Some SUCH players are KHALIFMAN, DREEV, BARIEV, and IVANCHUK.

Q: How should our players seek to improve themselves?

A: First, without international competition it is very difficult to improve. They will reach a ceiling and stop there. They must have the opportunity to meet other players. You should organise tournaments

with 2 - 3 Grandmasters invited and expose your developing players to them.

Q: Many club players never aspire to great heights but nevertheless would like to play a better game. How should they study?

A: To work individually will not increase their standard of play. They must learn from chess teachers as in the Soviet Union, through a chess education system.

Q: Would correspondence chess help?

A: Playing correspondence chess provides limited opportunity for advancement, but a member of a correspondence school would learn by answering set questions as part of his study. There would then be a useful combination of theory and practice.

Q: Both the men's and women's Soviet teams must be favourites to win the Olympiad at Dubai. Where would you place, say, England, Hungary, Yugoslavia and the USA?

A: They might finish in any order but USSR must win. We could field three such teams and they could all win, but [again the grin] only with GUFELD as captain! I am the talisman.

Q: As a professional chess coach yourself, what would you aim for when teaching chess in schools?

A: In the Soviet Union there is a decision to introduce chess to schools but there is no text book! We must make a book for schools. The teacher must understand the benefits that playing chess brings to the pupils. I would give the pupils one or two hours each week. I would introduce the game into the syllabus of the teachers training college so that all teachers could understand how to teach chess. It is most important that the teachers know the potential benefits of chess in education.

Q: How would you describe the social value of chess?

A: Chess consists of three main parts: sport, art, and science. In chess every human being can find what he wants. A manual worker after a hard day can obtain mental stimulation. There are many examples of great scientists, too, who took time to play chess for relaxation. If a person goes to a musical performance the body will show signs of enjoyment and relaxation. So it is in chess. Chess is like art. Appreciation of a beautiful game gives rise to the same emotions as art. This develops culture in people. Chess becomes part of nature, culture, emotions. Not all people like music but many people see beauty in chess as an art form.

Q: Your own creativity has made you famous, but were there, in your younger days, players whose games gave you inspiration?

A: There was perhaps not a particular person, but my generation was special in that the previous generation [BOTVINNIK, TAIMANOV, SMYSLOV] stood so far above us that the task of climbing to reach them was well nigh impossible. To climb so high one had to do something unusual. That is why my generation is called the "lost" generation. My inspiration for art and creativity in chess is my realisation of the essence of chess. For me, chess is always an art. Despite good results, some players have little to show except results. I will be known in chess history for my games. This is as important as results, perhaps even more so.

Q: Do you have a single game of which you are especially proud?

A: Ah, yes. My game against BAGIROV. It has a chance to become the game of the century! It has been called the "Mona Lisa da GUFELD".

Q: Finally, BOTVINNIK, SMYSLOV, and RESHEVSKY have given the lie to the theory that chess is a young persons game. At 50 years of age, are there any chess mountains you would like to climb?

A: My next 50 years I would like to devote to chess teaching and promotion, and perhaps play another game as beautiful as the one against BAGIROV - but not against BAGIROV again!

I can almost hear you shouting "Bagirov - Gufeld...? Show me!" So we will. The article is taken from a column called "J'Adoube" in the Philippine "Sports Weekly Magazine". The annotations are by GUFELD himself.

Everyone is born to be a genius. But only few people become geniuses. What about the rest? With some people, their genius is fast asleep all their lives. With others their genius wakes up at the most inappropriate moment - for instance not at the moment when the painter is creating his new picture but when he is setting up furniture in his apartment. Some people are luckier. Rogue de Lille wrote "Marsailles" at the right time and though afterwards his genius never woke up, he became, quoting Stephen Zweig, "a genius of one night."

I was also lucky. If I had some genius, it really woke up on the night when I was playing Viktor BAGIROV. Sad as it may be, I turned out to be a "genius of one night." This game was unique in my career. I am not a FISCHER or KARPOV or even KASPAROV whose genius is always awake. But I am grateful to my destiny for this particular evening.

Each epoch has its own criteria of beauty. It is not easy to predict which game will be admired most by the future. But who knows? Probably future experts will agree with the results of a contest organised by Belgrade television. Ten games of the century had been chosen for the contest, and two million people made the jury. The highest award went to the game played between two chess giants - Botvinnik and Capablanca (Rotterdam 1938) [and we'll try to publish that one in our next issue, too!] The second prize went to the Bagirov - Gufeld game.

Sometimes you hear that we are more practical and rational chessplayers as compared with the previous century. It is no doubt that now chess struggle goes along more positional and rational lines than in the last century. But sometimes it happens that sacrifices are quite necessary. And then....

The readers will now see the game in which Black sacrificed practically all the pieces except the King's Bishop (because it had been exchanged in the opening) and the Queen which was destined to come out with a decisive blow. In a critical situation I managed to carry out a counterattack leaving my opponent just one tempo behind. And it was for this tempo that I sacrificed so many pieces.

Bagirov - Gufeld
USSR Semi-Final, Kirovabad 1973
King's Indian Defense

1	d4	g6
2	c4	Bg7
3	Nc3	d6
4	e4	Nf6
5	f3	O-O
6	Be3	Nc6
7	Nge2	Rb8

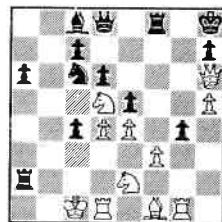
Before embarking on the centre operations (e7-e5), it is advisable to capture by means of b7-b5 some space on the Queen's side where the White King is going to hide.

8	Qd2	a6
9	Bh6	...

Bagirov laughs: "If I exchange Bg7, Gufeld will be disarmed." Incidentally, there is a grain of salt in it. But in this case I was not so upset over the loss of my favorite Bishop. White is wasting time and the King side attack, which is strategically justified, is tactically late since Black has enough time to create threats on the Queen's side.

9	...	b5
10	h4	e5
11	Bxg7	Kxg7
12	h5	Kh8
13	Nd5	...

The right strategy. The threat is 14 Nxf6 and 15 d5, after which the attack will develop by itself. What is to be done? Such moves as 13 ... Ne8 are too passive. And in such situations "a delay is as bad as death."



13 ... bxc4

To justify the whole strategy, Black permits White to attack, but White has to bring the Rook on a1 into play. That is the idea of the counterplay on the Queen's side.

14 hxg6 fxg6
15 Qh6 ...

Now there is no hope for a quiet life. But who wouldn't have made this threatening escapade? It seems improbable that this move concedes the minimal advantage that White is supposed to have in the opening.

15 ... Nh5
16 g4 Rxb2

Planning sacrifices. Yet this is not a counterattack but just counterplay distracting White's attention.

17 gxh5 g5

Chess is really an astonishing game. Just look at the position. My opponent has an extra piece and serious threats on the Kingside. Nevertheless, Black is balancing on a tightrope. How could it be explained? It is the centre of the chessboard that matters most in this position. Black is striving to break up the centre, thereby nullifying the opponent's material advantage.

18 Rg1 g4

Now the fight is full swing. White's King is also under fire. Bagirov takes the right decision.

19 O-O-O Rxa2

20 Nef4 exf4
21 Nxf4 ...

Now Black has enough time to organise a powerful counterattack.

21 ... Rxf4
22 Qxf4 ...

White has material advantage but the immediate threats have been repelled. To resume the attack, White has to place his Bishop on c4, take with the pawn on g4, and move the Rook on f1. Thus, Black has three tempi in reserve. It is clear that all Black's forces must support the Rook.

22 ... c3
23 Bc4 Ra3

The most difficult move in the game and possibly in my whole life. 23 ... Ra4 looked very natural, but in such situations you always want to win a tempo. But after the quiet 24 Bb3 Black's attack would be in a deadlock.

24 fxg4 ...

The value of this game is enhanced by the fact that White is not making "desperado" moves but setting up, here and there, new obstacles before the opponent and rendering a most stubborn resistance. By giving up the extra material, Bagirov repels the immediate threats to the King and Black's attacking pieces lose - just for a moment - their coordination. Therefore Black is undertaking heroic efforts.

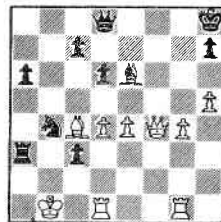
24 ... Nb4

25 Kbl ...

White has only one move left to attack the King. That is why White is ready to play 25 ... c2+ 26 Kb2 cxd1=Q 27 Rad1 and Black with a piece up is losing because there is no defence against 28 Rf1 (and 28 Kxa3 into the bargain).

25 ... Be6

Calculating the variations I suddenly felt that the pieces on the chessboard were jumping as if in a kaleidoscope. This image vividly reflecting the law of coordination in chess helped me in my consequent actions. One piece gives way to the other, then the third piece comes - and so it all goes until the final picture. Apparently chaotic movements obey a very rigid order and the pieces arrive at their destination more punctually than trains.



26 Bxe6 Nd3

Opening up the main line b8-b1 for the Queen, Black starts sacrificing piece after piece. It seems that 26 .. Nd5 was also good, but after 27 exd5 the King had a narrow escape along the b1-f5 diagonal.

27 Qf7 ...

Putting up new obstacles. 27 Rxd3 would be followed by a quick mate: 27 ... Qb8+ 28 Kc2 Qb2+ 29 Kd1 R'a1 mate.

27 ... Qb8+
28 Bb3 Rxb3+
29 Kc2 ...

That is the loss of

coordination of the attacking orders Bagirov was striving for. The White King is surrounded but has not yet capitulated. For this highly responsible operation Black's forward lines are not yet ready. It is impossible to do without heavy artillery. But how can it be brought into play? It can be done only by new sacrifices.

29 ... Nb4+

The only and decisive move.

30 Kxb3 ...

If 30 Kc1 then 30 ... Rb1+ 31 Kxb1 Nd5+ 32 Kc2 Qb2+ would lead to the same finale. Black mates within eight moves.

In the bygone romantic era when opponents were held in high esteem all combinations ended up by mating. If this game were played in the 19th century, Black could have announced "I am mating within 8 moves".

30 ... Nd5+
31 Kc2 Qb2+
32 Kd3 Qb5+

... and White resigns because of 33 Kc2 Qe2+ 34 Kb3 Qb2+ 35 Kc4 Qb5++.

Every painter dreams of creating his own 'Mona Lisa'. Every chess player wants to play his own 'immortal game'. No other game gave me so much satisfaction as this one. Even today I feel happy recalling it. Then I forget all misfortunes and enjoy the dream that came true.

0-0-0
It was this game, a candidate for the title of "game of the century", which Garri KASPAROV says opened his eyes to big time chess. Thank you Eduard "Da Vinci" GUFELD, for your creation of this chess 'Mona Lisa'.

OVERSEAS NEWS

by
Peter STUART.

Bugojno

Just two wins in each half of this double-rounder in May-June were enough for Anatoly Karpov to take first place by a full point - and this despite a fourth round loss to compatriot Andrei Sokolov. This was the ex-World Champion's second convincing tournament victory since he lost his title and shows that he should be in the right frame of mind for the next bout with Kasparov at the end of July.

With an average rating of 2627 the tournament reached the highest FIDE classification: category 16. All eight players feature in the top 15 on the current FIDE rating list and they include not only the immediate ex-World Champion but another former World Champion and both Candidates finalists. As one would expect of such a uniformly strong field, competition was extremely close and decisive encounters were not too frequent; almost 70% of the games were drawn.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	T	
1 KARPOV	USR	G 2700	xx	0½	1½	½	½	½	½	8½
2 SOKOLOV	USR	G 2595	1½	xx	½	½	½	½	½	7½
3 LJUBOJEVIC	YUG	G 2605	0½	½	xx	½	1½	½	01	7½
4 PORTISCH	HUN	G 2610	½	½	½	xx	0½	½	½	7
5 YUSUPOV	USR	G 2645	½	½	0½	1½	xx	½	11	7
6 SPASSKY	FRA	G 2610	½	½	½	½	½	xx	½	7
7 MILES	ENG	G 2610	½	½	10	½	00	½	xx	10
8 TIMMAN	NLD	G 2645	½	½	0½	½	0½	01	xx	5½

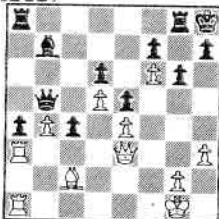
Sokolov's result, coming on top of his reaching the Candidate's final, confirms his place among the world's elite grandmasters. Only two points separated the bottom seven players, a score of +1 proving to be sufficient for a share of second place.

Our first game was the ultimate winner's only loss - and the runner-up's only win! It was played in round four.

Sokolov - Karpov
Bugojno 1986
Ruy Lopez

1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 a6 4 Ba4 Nf6 5 O-O Be7 6 Re1 b5 7 Bb3 d6 8 c3 O-O 9 h3 Bb7 10 d4 Re8 11 Ng5 Rf8 12 Nf3 Re8 13 Nbd2 Bf8 14 Bc2 Nb8 15 a4 c5 16 d5 Nbd7 17 b4 c4 18 Nf1 Nh5 19 N3h2 g6 20 Be3 Be7 21 Qd2 Rf8 22 Bh6 Ng7 23 Ng3 Kh8 (planning the manoeuvre Nf6-g8 to oust the white bishop on h6 - an

idea found in the Czech Benoni) 24 Ng4 Nf6 25 Nxf6 Bxf6 26 Rf1 Qd7 27 f4 a5 28 f5 axb5 29 cxb4 bxa4 30 Rf3 Kg8 31 Qf2 Bh4 32 Bxg7 Bxg3 33 Rxg3 Kxg7 34 f6+ Kh8 35 Rga3 Qb5 36 Qe3! (indirectly protecting the b-pawn) 36 ... Rg8? (more advisable was 36 ... Ra6 with the idea of Qb6, exchanging queens, although the ending would still favour White)



37 h4 g5 38 hxg5 Rg6 39 Kf2 h6 40 Rh1 Kh7 41 Bd1 Rg8 (there is a brilliant finish after 41 ... Qxb4: 42 Bh5! Qb2+ 43 Kg3! Rxg5+ 44 Qxg5! Rg8 45 Bg6+ Rxg6 46 Rxh6+ and mate in four) 42 Qh3 (threatening 43 Qxh6+) 42 ... Rh8 43 Bh5 1-0.

And now, a clash of former World Champions:

Karpov - Spassky
Bugojno 1986
Ruy Lopez

1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 g6 4 c3 a6 5 Ba4 d6 6 d4 Bd7 7 O-O Bg7 8 Re1 Nge7 9 Be3 O-O 10 Nbd2 Qe8 11 Bb3 b6 12 dxe5 dxe5 13 Nc4 Kh8 14 Qc1 Bg4 15 Ng5 h6 16 h3 Bd7 17 Nf3 Kh7 18 a4 f5 19 exf5 gxf5



20 Nfxe5! Nxe5 21 Nxe5 Bxe5 22 Bxh6 Bd6 (forced, as 22 ... Bg7? loses to 23 Bxg7 Kxg7 24 Qg5+ while 22 ... Bf6 23 Bxf8 Qxf8 24 Qd1! Be8 25 Qf3 leaves White comfortably off materially while still enjoying attacking chances) 23 Qg5 Qg6 (23 ... Rf7 24 Qh5!) 24 Rxe7+ Bxe7 25 Qxe7+ Kxh6 26 Qxd7 f4 (Spassky hopes for some activity at the cost of a pawn but 26 ... Qd6!? might have been better) 27 Qxc7 Rae8 28 Rd1 Rf6 29 Kh2 a5 30 Rd4 Ref8 31 Rd7 Rc6 32 Qe5 Qf6 33 Qd5 Rc5 34 Qe4 1-0 (on 34 ... Qg6, White wins by 35 Qe7 while 34 ... Qf5 succumbs to 35 Rd6+ Rf6 36 Qe7).

Jan Timman was clearly not in his best form but he did at least have a measure of revenge for his Candidates semi-final loss to Artur Yusupov:

Timman - Yusupov
Bugojno 1986
French Defence

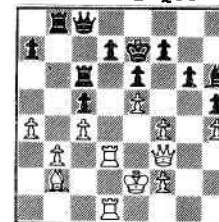
1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 Nc3 Nf6 4 e5 Nfd7 5 f4 c5 6 Nf3 Nc6 7 Be3 Qb6 8 Na4 Qa5+ 9 c3 cxd4 10 b4 Nxb4 11 cxb4 Bxb4+ 12 Bd2 Bxd2+ 13 Nxd2 b6 14 Qb3 (Timman tried 14 Qc2 against the same opponent in the 4th match game but after 14 ... Bb7 15 Qc7 Ba6 16 Bxa6 Qxa6 17 Qc6 Rc8 18 Nc5! it was about equal

- drawn in 40. Afterwards Timman suggested 14 Rb1!?) 14 ... Ba6 15 Bxa6 Qxa6 16 Nb2 Nc5 17 Qb4 Qd3 18 Qa4+! (a fine counter to Black's last move. Now Timman's extra piece gains ascendancy over the pawns) 18 ... Nxa4 19 Nxd3 Rc8 20 Nb3 Rc4 21 Rcl Kd7 22 f5 Rhc8 23 fxe6+ fxe6 24 Rf1 Ke7 25 Kd2 Nc5 26 Ndxcc5 bxc5 27 Rxc4 dxc4 28 Na5 c3+ 29 Kd3 Ke8 30 g4 Rb8 31 Nb3 Rc8 32 Kc4 (with the pawns blocked the fight is effectively ended) 32 ... c2 33 Ncl Kd7 34 Nd3 Kc6 35 Rcl Rf8 36 Rxc2 Rf3 37 Nxc5 Rf4 38 Nxe6 Rxg4 39 Nxd4+ Kd7 1-0.

Finally, a clash between two of the more "interesting" players in the field:

Ljubojevic - Miles
Bugojno 1986
English Opening

1 c4 b6 2 Nc3 Bb7 3 e4 e6 4 b3 Nf6 5 e5 Ne4 6 Nxe4 Bxe4 7 Bb2 Nc6 8 h4 h5 9 Nf3 Nb4 10 d3 Bxf3 11 gxf3 c5 12 f4 g6 13 Bg2 Rc8 14 Be4 Bh6 15 a3 Nc6 16 Qf3 b5 17 Bxc6 Rxc6 18 a4 bxc4 19 dxc4 Qa5+ 20 Ke2 Ke7 21 Rhd1 Rb8? (Miles' plans for the defence of his d-pawn are soon shown to be inadequate; better was 21 ... Rd8) 22 Rd3 Qc7 23 Rad1 Qc8



24 f5! exf5 25 Rxd7+ Qxd7 26 Rxd7+ Kxd7 27 Qd5+ Kc7 28 Qxf7+ Kb6 29 b4! (White now wins further material by force; the variations are not difficult to work out) 29 ... Rc7 30 a5+ Kb7 31 Qd5+ Kc8 32 Qg8+ Kc8 33 a6+ 1-0.

Hungarian Championship

With most of the country's top GMs absent, the main interest was perhaps focused on the performance of Szusza Polgar. Despite the weaker than usual field, the 16

players comprised three GMs and thirteen IMs. Polgar turned in a 2500+ performance rating when she finished in a two-way tie for second place with an unbeaten 9/15.

Scores: 1 GM Farago 10; 2-3 IM Hazai, IM Polgar 9; 4 IM Groszpeter 8.5; 5 IM A. Schneider 8; 6-10 GM Forintos, IM Karolyi, GM Lengyel, IM Lukacs, IM Szekely 7.5; 11-13 IM J. Horvath, IM Petran, IM Sinkovics 7; 14 IM F. Portisch 6.5; 15 IM Utasi 6; 16 IM Perenyi 4.5.

Budapest

Ralf Lau gained his second GFM norm in scoring a clear cut victory in a category 7 tournament played in June. With only the second string Hungarian players in the field, the foreign contingent monopolised the top places.

Scores: 1 IM Lau (BRD) 10/13; 2-4 IM Berg (DEN), IM Danner (OST), IM Kindermann (BRD) 8; 5 IM Honfi (HUN) 7.5; 6-9 IM Bischoff (BRD), GM Forintos (HUN), GM Knezevic (YUG), Zsinka (HUN) 6.5; 10 GM Lengyel (HUN) 6; 11 IM Perenyi (HUN) 5.5; 12 Muse (BRD) 5; 13 Marosi (HUN) 4.5; 14 Biro (HUN) 2.5.

Alburt v Speelman

American champion Lev Alburt at least partially erased memories of his 1985 debacle at the hands of then British champion Nigel Short when he drew the 1986 Anglo-American challenge match against current British Champion Jon Speelman. The match was played in London in June.

Wijk aan Zee

Six wins and seven draws gave Nigel SHORT the best result of his career in January at Wijk aan Zee when he finished 1½ points clear of a strong field. A marathon 9 hour game against HUBNER gave him his first full point, but GM SOSONKO, and the four tailenders VAN DER STERREN, REE, HELLERS and DE FIRMIAN also fell victim to

his skill. At 20 years of age SHORT has worn off his "child prodigy" label and now stands ready to take his place among the top drawer Grandmasters. Another English player to distinguish himself was Julian HODGSON, who finished with a creditable 7 points scoring wins over SEIRAWAN and HORT

SHORT - SOSONKO Sicilian

1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 d4 cd4 4 Nxd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 g6 6 Nxc6 bc6 7 e5 Ng8 8 Bc4 Bg7 9 Qf3 f5 10 Bf4 e6 11 0-0 Nh6 12 Rad1 Qc7 13 Rfe1 Nf7 14 Qa3 0-0 15 h4 Kh8 16 Na4 a5 17 b3 Re8 18 Qe3 h6 19 g4 Rg8 20 Bg3 Bf8 21 Qb6 Ra7 22 f3 Qxb6+ 23 Nxb6 Bc5+ 24 Bf2 Bxf2 25 Kxf2 fg 26 fg Kg7 27 Na4 g5 28 h5 Rf8 29 Kg3 Nd8 30 Nc5 Rf4 31 a4 Kf8 32 Bd3 Ke7 33 Bg6 Ra8 34 Re3 Rb8 35 Red3 Rbb4 36 Rxd7+ Bxd7 37 Rxd7+ Black resigns.

Hodgson - Seirawan Wijk aan Zee 1986 French Defence

1 e4 e6 2 d3 d5 3 Nd2 Nf6 4 Ngf3 c5 5 g3 b6 6 Bg2 Bb7 7 0-0 Nc6 8 Re1 Be7 9 c3 h6 10 a3 a5 11 ed5 ed5 12 Nh4 0-0 13 Nf5 Re8 14 Qf3 Qc7 15 Nf1 Ne5 16 Qf4 Bd8 17 Nxa7!



17 ... Kxg7 18 Qxh6+ Kg8 19 Bf4 Nfg4 20 Qh5 Re6 21 Ne3 Qd7 22 Nxxg4 Nxd3 23 Nh6+ Kf8 24 Nf5 Bf6 25 Bh6+ Ke8 26 Bg7 Bxg7 27 Rxe6+ and Black resigned.

INTERVIEW WITH KASPAROV (with grateful acknowledgement to Soviet News)

With the world chess championship rematch beginning on July 28th London, Novosti's Vitali Melik-Karamov paid a visit to Garri Kasparov in Baku to find out how the world champion is shaping up.

HAVE THERE BEEN ANY CHANGES IN YOUR COACHING TEAM, WHICH ONLY INCLUDES TWO GRANDMASTERS? No it remains unchanged. The team has been formed over several years and the principle underlying its formation is an identity of views and good, comradely relations.

Two Masters, Alexander Shakarov from Baku, and Alexander-Nikitin from Moscow, have been with me since my childhood, while Evgeni Vladimirov, an International Master from Alma-Ata, a colleague from youth tournaments, joined us five years ago.

Gennadi Timoshchenko, an International Grandmaster from Novosibirsk, joined us before the match against Belyavsky and Grandmaster Iosif Dorfman from Riga we invited into our group in summer 1984 before the first match against Karpov.

We are few but it seems we work efficiently enough.

THE LOSER OF THE REMATCH WILL MEET THE WINNER OF THE MATCH BETWEEN ANDREI SOKOLOV. WHAT IS YOUR FORECAST OF THE MATCH?

I think Yusupov has the better chance because he is more experienced. But it would be wrong to underestimate Sokolov who is rapidly improving and, it seems, is a bit more stable than Artur.

HOW DO YOU EXPLAIN THE IMPRESSIVE WINS OF YUSUPOV OVER JAN TIMMAN AND SOKOLOV OVER RAFAEL VAGANYAN IN THE SEMI-FINALS?

They were much tougher psychologically than Timman and Vaganyan. This is very important. The first failure, not necessarily a defeat, but lost chances of victory, in positions when Timman and Vaganyan both had a clear edge, "broke" them.

THEY SAY YOU WORK UP TO 14 HOURS A DAY AT THE CHESSBOARD?

No. I have never worked that much and do not believe that one can study chess for so many hours a day. My coaches and I have noticed

that the effectiveness of ideas drops after six hours. That is my optimal time for daily training sessions.

WHAT ABOUT PHYSICAL TRAINING. IS IT REALLY SO NECESSARY?

Because we have studied each other's play in detail (Karpov and I have passed over 320 hours at the chess table) psychological stability and physical form will play the decisive role in the competition.

I go in for running and swim regularly too. I also like to play soccer and badminton, a game which requires endurance, attention and instant reactions.

HAVING BECOME WORLD CHAMPION, YOU HAVE NOT BEEN PLAYING TOURNAMENTS, WHY IS THAT?

The last tournament in which I participated was in Niksic in Yugoslavia in 1984. The matches for the world title take too much time and effort. I prefer to play micromatches in my preparation for the title rematch. HAVE YOU EVER PLAYED CHESS WITH COMPUTERS?

Yes, I played a match with 32 chess computers in West Germany a year ago. The four best known firms formed four teams with eight "players". I won 32-0.

The point is that even calculating variants for many moves ahead, a computer sees and sets itself only concrete tasks. It has not got the indispensable gift of intuition. But a chess computer is a fine partner, for any chess-lover.

WHAT IS YOUR ATTITUDE TO WOMEN'S CHESS? IS A MATCH BETWEEN THE WORLD MEN'S AND WOMEN'S CHAMPIONS POSSIBLE?

I welcome any chess - children's, women's as well as tournaments for juniors and veterans. But if such a match were to take place in the foreseeable future, I predict that the man would win it, although women's chess has certainly taken a major step forward, like women's sport in general.

DOES MARRIAGE FIGURE IN YOUR PLANS?

No, I cannot afford such a dramatic change in my life in the next few years. Marriage and the family are a serious and very responsible matter. To try to accomplish two major tasks at once (the other is defending the world crown) would mean a failure in one of them.

Garri Kasparov is now in the middle of his exams to qualify as an English teacher. He will also be graduating in the sense that this time he is the defending champion, not the challenger.

"I am convinced that the old truth 'it is easier to win the title than to retain it' is quite topical for the coming match."

New in Chess Yearbook 4
Book review by Peter Stuart

"New in Chess" is a comparatively new name on the chess scene. The monthly magazine of that name first appeared in the second half of 1984. The magazine publishers had thereby started a very ambitious project which continued with the publication of their "Keybook" which comprised 888 pages of opening theory as it evolved in the twelve years up to 1983.

The third part of the plan is the Yearbooks which are published twice annually. The whole plan suffered a serious hiccup in late 1985 when Elsevier announced that it would discontinue publication of the series. "New in Chess" was saved by a new company, Interchess, which has now taken over publication of the magazine and yearbooks.

Although "New in Chess" is a Dutch publication, the magazine is published in several languages (among them English) while the Yearbook series is, like "Chess Informant", languageless, making use of a comprehensive set of symbols. The Yearbook editors are GM Gena Sosonko and IM Paul van der Sterren.

It is difficult not to compare "New in Chess" Yearbooks with "Chess Informant" - both, for a start, appear twice each year, are in figurine algebraic notation, and make use of manifold symbols to indicate concepts such as "better is ...", "with the idea of ...", "White/Black has a slight/clear/-decisive advantage", etc.

"New in Chess Yearbook 4" covers the latter half of 1985 but also includes material up to April 1986 so it is more up to date than the comparable "Informant 40". There are more than 1000 games, most (though not all) annotated. The games are arranged by opening with a brief introduction to each chapter detailing significant theoretical developments. Many more games are quoted in part. To a great extent the notes concentrate on the opening and in many cases it is possible to gain an excellent background to a variation from the notes to a single game.

The opening classification is quite different to that used in ECO/Chess Informant - much more detailed and complex. However, an index should allow the reader to locate games in a particular variation fairly quickly once he gets the hang of the system. The symbols are also different in some cases and these also take some getting used to. For one thing, the symbols for "better is" and "weaker is" are the wrong way around in my opinion, but I suppose I will get them right by Yearbook No. 40!

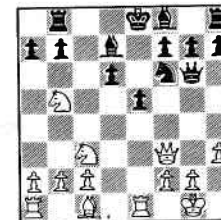
"New in Chess Yearbook 4" is available from New Zealand Chess Supplies.

'New in Chess Yearbook 4'
Interchess: Softback \$42.50.
Also available, New In Chess Yearbook (2 volumes) \$54.00
New In Chess Magazine \$65.00 for 8 issues of 96 pages each.
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GLC Chess Challenge

The following is a selection of interesting games taken from the tournament bulletin of the GLC Chess Challenge, held at the Great Eastern Hotel in London, 11-27 March, 1986. The annotations are by William Watson and Malcolm Pein.



Plaskett - Larsen
Round 2
Sicilian

1 e4 c5
2 Nf3 Nc6
3 Bb5 ...

Nimzovich liked this move. Played with the intention of doubling Black's pawns and achieving easy mobilization, this Plaskett specialty has more point and more bite against 2 ... Nc6 than 2 ... d6.

3 ... Qb6

Larsen protects his pawn structure but accentuates White's lead in development; 3 ... g6 or 3 ... Nf6 would be more circumspect.

4 Bxc6!? Qxc6
5 O-O!? d6
6 d4 cd
7 Nxd4 Qxe4

So Black takes the bait after all. 6 ... Bg4 would have been less rash; White intended 7 dc with some initiative.

8 Nc3 Qg4!
9 Qd3 Bd7
10 Re1 Nf6
11 h3 ...

11 Ndb5 may be even stronger, indeed it is doubtful whether Black could have survived at all. 11 ... Bxb5 12 Nxb5 Qd7? 13 Nxd6+ loses, while 12 ... Kd7?! runs into trouble from 13 Qb3! aiming at b7 (14 Nxd6!)

11 ... Qg6
12 Qf3 Rb8
13 Ndb5 e5?

13 ... e6 14 Bf4 Bc6! makes a fight of it. Now White's knights are hungry for outposts, seize on d5, and are eventually removed only at considerable cost.

14 Nc7+ Kd8
15 N7d5 Bc6
16 Be3 b6
17 Rad1 Rc8
18 a4! Ba8
19 a5 b5
20 Bxa7 b4
21 Nb5! Be7?!

Rather defeatist. 21 ... Nxd5 22 Rxd5 Qe6 must be a better chance.

22 Rxe5! ...
23 Rxd5 Ke8

23 ... Re8 24 Nxd6 Bxd5 25 Nxc8 would be a clinical execution.

24 Re1 Kf8
25 Qe3 Re8
26 Nc7 Nxd5

The subsequent endgame play may not be impeccable from either side, but Black's task is a hopeless one.

26 ... Bxd5
27 Nxd5 Qf5
28 Nc7 Qe5
29 Qxe5 de
30 Nxe8 Kxe8
31 Rxe5 Kd7
32 Be3 Bd6
33 Rd5 Ke6
34 Rd2 Ra8
35 Bb6 Be5
36 b3 f5
37 Kf1 g5
38 Ke2 Bc3
39 Rd8

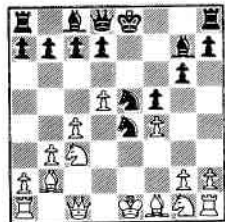
1-0 (time)

Plaskett - Spassky
Round 10
English

1	c4	e5
2	b3	Nc6
3	Bb2	f5
4	e3	Nf6
5	Nc3	g6
6	d4	ed

6 ... d6 7 de Nxe5 8 c5! is very awkward.

7	ed	Bg7
8	d5!?	Ne4
9	Qc1	Ne5
10	f4!	...



Spassky was full of praise for this boat-burning lunge. White's next is forced since 11 g3? Nxc3 12 hg Qxh1 13 Qe3 loses to 13 ... Qxg1!

10	...	Qh4+
11	Kd1	Nf7

With obvious reluctance Black sounds the retreat. 11 ... Nf2+ 12 Kc2 Nxc1 13 fe Qf2+ 14 Nce2 with Nf3 and Bd4 to follow, gives White tremendous compensation.

12	Nf3	Qh6!
----	-----	------

Defending the bishop and hoping to swoop on f4.

13	Nxe4	fe
14	Ng5	d6
15	Nxe4?!	...

This instantly releases Black's kingside pieces, which flood into the open spaces behind White's pawns. 15 Be2 is more sensible; the players analysed 15 ... O-O 16 h4 Nxc3 17 fg Bxb2 18 Qxb2 Qg7 as marginally better for White.

15	...	Bxb2
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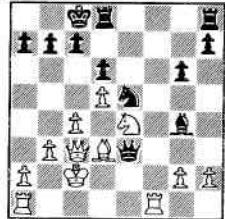
16	Qxb2	Qxf4
17	Bd3	...

17 Qd4! threatens Nf6+ or Nxd6+, depending on circumstances. Since 17 ... Bg4+ 18 Kc2 O-O-O again allows 19 Nxd6+, Black must venture 17 ... Ke7! or accept equality with 17 ... Qe5.

17	...	Ne5
18	Rf1	Bg4+?!

Hasty checks are a temptation, even to World Champions! 18 ... Qe3! 19 Rf3 Qg1+ wins a safe pawn.

19	Kc2	Qe3
20	Qc3	O-O-O



21	Rae1	Qh6
22	h3	Bf5
23	Nc5!?	Nxd3
24	Nxd3	Rhe8

White is a little worse, and is unable to resist Spassky's probing and energetic manoeuvring.

25	Qd2	Qh4
26	Rxe8	Rxe8
27	Rf4	Qg3
28	Rf3	Qe5
29	g4	Be4
30	Re3	Qa1!
31	a4	Kd7!

Guarding the rook.

32	Qd1	Qd4
33	Qd2	a6

... b5 is in the air. White, already without useful moves, blunders to let in the rook.

34	Kd1?	Bxd3!
35	Rxd3	Qa1+
36	Kc2	Re1
37	Re3	Rb1
38	Kd3	

O-O as 38 ... Rdl wins the queen. A splendidly imaginative struggle!

KERES ON ROOK & PAWN ENDINGS

by IM Ortvin Sarapu

This is the second installment of achieve superiority. Sooner or my translation from Estonian of the later he must move his King. work of Paul KERES. [Part 1 was Immediate King moves are useless published in the April-June issue - since after the King goes to the c or e files, Black draws early with Ed.]

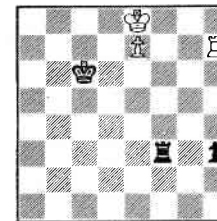


Diagram 4

1	Ra8+	...
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After 1 Ra7, Black can bravely play 1 ... Kg7 2 Kd8+ Kh6 3 d7 Kxh5 because the Lasker manoeuvre 4 Ke4 Re1+ 5 Kf7 Rf1+ 6 Kg7 Rg1+ 7 Kh7 Rdl or the attempt 4 Ra3 Kg4 5 Ke7 Re1+ 6 Kf6 Rf1+ 7 Kg6 Rdl 8 Ra4+ Kf3 would lead the White King too far from his Pawn. After 1 h6, the result would be much the same as in the main line.

1	...	Kg7
2	h6+	Kxh6

In diagram 4, repeated here, we moved the White Pawn and Black King two files to the right of their positions in Lasker's example. We found that Lasker's manoeuvre was difficult to accomplish. What would happen if, instead of moving two files from Lasker's position, we moved only from the c to the d file? Analogous positions undoubtedly give rise to many interesting new possibilities. Therefore, let us try to examine these positions in detail. First we will study the position in diagram number 5.

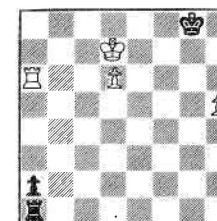


Diagram 5

It does not change anything if Black instead plays 2 ... Kh7, as 3 Ra3 Kh8 4 h7 Kxh7 5 Rh3+ Kg6 6 Rh2 leads to a position almost the same as the main line.

3	Rh8+	Kg5!
---	------	------

Black must defend actively as, for example, 3 ... Kg7 4 Rh2 Kf7 and White would continue 5 Rc2!, threatening 6 Kc7 and d7.

4	Rh2	Kf4
5	Rc2	Ke3
6	Kc7	Kd3
7	Rc6	...

But not 7 d7 Kxc2 8 d8=Q Rcl! and now it is White who must seek a draw by perpetual check. With the text move, White is still posing problems for Black.

Now to diagram 5. It is clear that White must advance his d-Pawn to

7	...	Rdl
---	-----	-----

Also possible is 7 ... Ke4 and after 8 d7 Rd1 etc.

8 d7 Ke4
9 Ra6 Rc1+

With this check, Black secures a draw. If White now moves his King to the a file, Rd1 will follow, and after 10 Kd8 (or Kd6) then 10 ... a1=Q secures a draw. Thus we see that for separated Pawns give White only minimal chances for victory.

Let us now examine positions where White's King and Pawn are on the e-file and the remaining pieces are mainly on the same squares as diagram 5.

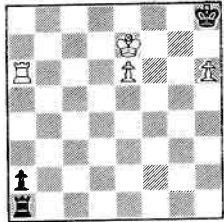


Diagram 6

Here it is difficult to judge if White's superiority is enough to win. It depends on whether or not he can get his e Pawn to the 7th rank. All depends on the individual placement of each piece. The following examples will clarify what is required to win this endgame. It is clear that White's only winning chances lie in the e Pawn. The h Pawn is there to help at the right moment, to advance the e Pawn. As in the previous example, White can advance his Pawn only when he can put Black into "zugzwang". How to do that?

It is clear that White's possibilities disappear if Black's King is permitted to leave the last rank without punishment. For example, after 1 h7 Black plays 1 ... Kxh7 2 Ra8 Kh6 3 Rh8+ Kg5 4 Rh2 Kf4 5 Rb2 Ke3 6 Ke8 Kd3 7 e7 Kc3 8 Rf2 Kb3 9 Kf7 Re1 and Black has an easy draw.

Therefore, White must keep his opponent's King on the 8th rank. The only possibility is the following manoeuvre:

1 Ra7! Kg8!

This is the only defence. If Black continues 1 ... Kh7, there follows 2 Ke8+ Kxh6 3 e7 and White wins as we will see later on, in the analysis to diagram 8.

2 h7+ Kh8!

An interesting position; a double "zugzwang"! If it were Black to move, he would be forced to play Kxh7 and White would complete his winning manoeuvre Ke8+ and e7. But now White has no useful waiting move. He cannot move his King on account of ... Rd1+, ... Rf1+, or ... Re1. The Rook cannot leave the a-file and after leaving the 7th rank, Black safely plays Kxf7. Further winning attempts are fruitless.

3 Ra3 Kxh7
4 Rh3+ Kg6
5 Rh2 Kg5

A draw would also occur after 5 ... Kf5 6 Kf7 Kg4 but not if Black gives up the a Pawn by 5 ... Rb1? as White would then win with the manoeuvre 6 Rxa2 Rb7 7 Kd6 Rb6+ 8 Kd7 Rb7 9 Kc6 Rb1 10 Re1! etc.

6 Rd2 Kf4
7 Kd7 Ke3
8 Rd6 ...

The manoeuvre 8 e7 Kxd2 9 e8=Q Rd1! is known to us from the previous example.

8 ... Rb1!

This move is even easier than 8 ... Re1. The game will end as a draw in a few moves.

Now we make a small alteration to diagram 6, placing the Black King on the g8 square.

A seemingly unimportant change, but unexpectedly the position is now winnable by White! The solution involves new and unexpected finesses! To make the analysis of this position (given in 5 diagram 8) easier, we should 6 first study the position in diagram 7.

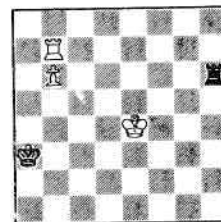


Diagram 7

(A study by N. GRIGORIEV, 1st prize, 1938, Shakmaty.)

The solution of this endgame is most interesting.

1 Ra7+ Kb4
2 b7 Rb6

The White Pawn has arrived on the 7th rank, but further advance is a long way off. The try 3 Ral is of no use because of 3 ... Kc5. White will have to approach with his King, but how? The natural move seems to be 3 Kd5 but, surprisingly, White does not achieve his objective. Black plays 3 ... Kb5! and it is clear now that it is White who is in "zugzwang". Therefore, White's plan is to create the same position with Black to move instead. This is possible with the following fine manoeuvre:

3 Kd4! Rd6+

After 3 ... Kb5 4 Kd5 White will get what he is after. Black defends himself much more cunningly with the text. The check forces the White King to e5. If, after 4 Ke5 Rb6, White plays the "natural" 5 Kd5 then 5 ... Kb5 gives "zugzwang" for White.

4 Ke5 Rb6
5 Ral! ...

Only now, as the White King is on e5 and the possibility of 5 ... Kc5 is eliminated by 6 Rc1+ etc. The threat of 6 Rb1+ gives Black no choice.

... Kc3
Rc1+ Kb2

After 6 ... Kd2, 7 Rc7 wins for White.

7 Rc7 Kb3
8 Kd5 Kb4!

The Black King returns just in time to stop White from playing 9 Kc5. Therefore, White will have to repeat the threat he made on move 5.

9 Rc1! Ka3
10 Ral+ Kb2
11 Ra7 Kb3

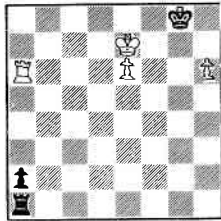
Kc5 and White's win is quite simple now. Excellent play with so few pieces on the board!

The end part of our study is not new. It was composed and publicised last century! The position was White - Kd6, Rh7 and Pg7; Black - Kg5 and Ra7. With Black to move, the only way to catch White's Pawn is by checking with 1 ... Ra6+. If White carelessly plays 2 Ke5? then Black will force "zugzwang" with Re6 and draw! To win, White will have to complete the manoeuvre we know from the previous example: 3 Kd5! Rg6 4 Ke5! and Black is in "zugzwang", losing after 4 ... Kg4 5 Rh1 Kf3 6 Rf1+ Kg2 7 Rf7 etc. Grigoriev's composition in comparison with its predecessor, also has other fine manoeuvres involved.

Now that we know the winning methods from both compositions, we go to the next example in diagram 8.

This is the same as diagram 6 except that the Black King is on g8 instead of h8. This seemingly unimportant fact changes the whole character of the position.

Diagram 8



1 Ra7! ...

It is again clear that we should not allow the Black King to leave the 8th rank. The move in the text is the only correct one.

1 ... Kh8
2 h7! ...

Now we notice the difference with diagram 6. Here it is Black to move and he is in "zugzwang". In diagram 6 it was White who had to move. Black is now forced to capture h7. This will give White the opportunity to advance his Pawn to e7. After this we have a new and very interesting situation.

2 ... Kxh7
3 Ke8+ Kg6
4 e7 Kh5!

This is the best defence! White was threatening to manoeuvre his Rook to the second rank. It would give a winning position, as given in the following analyses:

(1) 4 ... Kg7 5 Ra3 Rb1 (or the game goes into the variations 2 or 3) 6 Rxa2 Rb8 7 Kd7 Rb7+ 8 Kd8 Rb8+ 9 Kc7 and White wins.

(2) 4 ... Kh6 5 Ra3 Kh5 6 Rh3+ Kg4 7 Rh2 Kg3 8 Rd2 Kf3 9 Kd7 Ke3 10 Rxa2 and wins.

(3) 4 ... Kh6 5 Ra3 Kg5 6 Rg3+ Kf4 7 Rg2 Kf3 8 Rb2 Ke3 (the threat was 7 Kf7 etc, and after 8 ... Kg3 decides, as in the previous variation 9 Rd2) 9 Kd7 Rd1+ 10 Kc7 Rcl+ 11 Kb7 and White wins because the e Pawn Queens with check.

With the best defence (Kh5!), Black is making an attempt to prevent this manoeuvre. He brings his King to the 4th rank in time. At first glance it seems that Black is going to be successful. The Lasker manoeuvre would lead the King too far from his Pawn: 5 Ra3 Kh4 6 Kf7 Rf1+ 7 Kg6 Rg1+ 8 Kh6 Rel etc, with a draw.

Still, the situation is by no means clear, as the following fine play with surprises will show.

5 Ra3! Kh4

Black is forced to move his King to the 4th rank. White was threatening to play 6 Rh3+ and 7 Rh2, etc, as in the previous note. The text move is stronger than 5 ... Kg4 as then 6 Kf7, etc, as later in the main line.

6 Ra5! ...

The whole idea is hidden in this move! The Black King cannot return to the 5th rank, so Black is now in a kind of "zugzwang". He is forced to go to the g file or to the third rank. Then White is able to make the winning manoeuvre that is similar to the winning idea by Lasker.

6 ... Kg4

After 6 ... Kh3 (or Kg3), White wins after 7 Kf7 etc, as in the main line.

7 Kf7! ...

Only now has the moment arrived to set the winning manoeuvre into motion.

7 ... Rf1+
8 Kg6 Rel

It is easy to understand why, on move 6, White had to force the Black King onto g4. If the King was on the h4 square, Black could draw by 8 ... Rgl+ 9 Kh6 Rel etc.

9 Ra4+ Kh3 17 ... Ke5
10 Kf6 ... 18 Rd7!

It all follows the Lasker manoeuvre. The threat of taking the a Pawn forces Black to check on and on.

10 ... Rf1+ 18 ... Ke4
11 Kg5 Rgl+ 19 Rd1 Kf3
12 Kh5 Rel+ 20 Rf1 Ke2
13 Ra3+ Kg2 21 Rf7 Ke3
14 Rxa2+ ... 22 Kf5 and it is a win for White!

In Lasker's endgame, when Black lost his Pawn, it also ended the defence by Black. Here the defensive possibilities are extended for Black and the struggle continues.

14 ... Kf3
15 Ra7 Re6!

This move provides further strong resistance for Black. White's King is now cut off along the 6th rank. Its advance to the Rook can be restricted by Black's King. It seems that Black has saved his position. But it is not yet all over!

16 Kg5 Ke4

How should White continue now? The natural move seems 17 Rd7, but then Black would play Ke5, after which White is in "zugzwang" and would lose his Pawn.

We turn back to diagram 7, the study by Grigoriev. The solution had the same theme, the "zugzwang". It is clear that White can play his Rook to d7 only when Black has already played Ke5. If it is Black to move, he has not much choice, as on 17 ... Re5+ 18 Kf6 or 17 ... Kd5 18 Kf5 would give White an immediate win. Therefore, White makes a waiting move!

17 Rb7! ...

17 Rc7 leads to the same result.

Only with this move does White make sure of a win. The rest follows the Grigoriev study in diagram 7.

This endgame gave the answer to positions that are similar to the position in diagram 8. The e Pawn gave White a win. We see, though, that the win is achieved with much more difficulty than in the Lasker study. To get a winning position, White must definitely get his e Pawn to the 7th rank.

To be continued.

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KASPAROV - KARPOV

In London, Anatoly KARPOV won the draw for the White pieces at a lavish opening ceremony which featured champagne and caviar and was presided over by British Prime Minister Margaret THATCHER.

In her opening address Mrs THATCHER likened the characteristics of a chess player to those of a Prime Minister with the qualification that while a chess match was of short duration her work dealt with unfinished history. Both players are reported as looking fit and both appeared with bodyguards before the crowd of about 400. Early games will be published in the October issue of N.Z.Chess.