

## 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 Sunnyhaven 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 11/166 Panama Rd Mt Wellington Auckland 1. Ph2765524

**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.

**HAMILTON C.C.** Meets 7pm Thursdays at the Hamilton Bowling Club, Pembroke Street Hamilton. Contacts - Miss L.McGREGOR 9b Islington Street Hamilton phone 390-228 or Len WHITEHOUSE 165 Galloway Street Hamilton phone 69-582.

**HASTINGS/HAVELOCK NORTH C.C.** meets 7pm Wednesdays at the Library, Havelock North High School, Te Mata Road, Havelock North. Contact - Mike EARLE phone 776-027.

**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 Stret 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



Registered at Post Office HQ, Wellington as a magazine

\$2.00

Volume 12 No. 6

December 1986



GRANDMASTER ANDREI SOKOLOV WHO DEFFATED ARTUR YUSUPOV  
TO WIN THE CANDIDATE'S FINAL AND MEET ANATOLY KARPOV  
IN FEBRUARY 1987 - Photo M.Rabkin

NEW ZEALAND CHESS is published bi-monthly (February, April, June, August, October and December) by the New Zealand Chess Association.

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

#### ADDRESS

All articles and letters should be addressed to The Editor  
P.O.Box 2185  
Wellington.

Manuscripts cannot be returned unless accompanied by a stamped self addressed envelope.

Subscriptions, changes of address, and advertising enquiries should be addressed to the Secretary, New Zealand Chess Association at the same address.

#### DEADLINES

The deadline for both copy and advertising is the 15th of the month prior to publication.

#### SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Rates are for one year's subscription. Overseas rates are in US Dollars.

Surface Mail	
New Zealand	NZ\$12.00
Other Countries	US\$8.00

Airmail	
Australia and South Pacific	\$US12.00
Other Countries	US\$14.00

#### ADVERTISING RATES

Full Page	NZ\$40.00
Half page/full column	NZ\$20.00
Half Column	NZ\$10.00
Club Directory Listing	NZ\$ 6.00p.a
Alterations	NZ\$ 2.00ea.

This magazine is typed in part on the Association's Sharp Electronic Type-writer but mainly on an IBM Computer using a Laserjet printer courtesy of Chris CLOWES.

## Letters

Dear Sir,

Are there collectors of old Chess Magazines in New Zealand? I wish to give away (for cost of postage only) copies of CHESS WORLD between 1946 and 1952 - Editor C.J.S. PURDY, Australia; and copies of NZ Chess Magazine 1963 - January 1965.

Anyone interested please write to me at 27 Merchiston Street Dunedin.

Yours etc,

Max ROBB.

Dear Sir,

I am writing to shed light on a 'good game' appearing on page 51 of NZ Chess April-June issue. I am indeed from Canterbury but Alan HURLEY is from Upper Hutt. The game was part of last year's Reserve Correspondence Championship which I managed to win ahead of Alan 2nd=.

As you can imagine I am not infinitely proud of the game in question! I don't mind it being published but I would prefer to have a few details included. Keep up the good work on the Magazine!

Yours etc,

Ed WILKINSON.

Dear Sir,

Most of your Auckland readers probably already know that IM Ortvin SARAPU is selling books on behalf of New Zealand Chess Supplies to provide a local outlet for books etc in the Queen City.

Mr Richard POOR at Jason Books  
50 High Street  
Auckland 1.

is also now stocking books and equipment on our behalf. He would be pleased to pass on a request for any item that he is not currently carrying in stock.

Yours etc,

Brian FOSTER.

Auckland readers please note! 10% of all books sold by New Zealand Chess Supplies provide funds for the promotion of chess throughout New Zealand. - Editor.

## NEW ZEALAND CHESS Vol.12 No 6 December 1986

Editor Bob MITCHELL.

Consulting Editor: NM Peter STUART.

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

## Local News

Auckland Chess Centre  
Labour Weekend Tournament  
by Richard JACKSON

[The author is Club Captain of the Auckland Chess Centre.]

The Auckland Chess Centre Labour Weekend Tournament, a five round Swiss, was held over the three days of the holiday weekend. The relatively small number of entries, 24, meant that the tournament was never going to be a huge financial success. As it happened, the club incurred a small loss.

In the final round, GREEN drew with SARAPU, while GARBETT would have been a little disappointed in only being able to manage a draw with Paul COOPER after being in what looked like a winning position. Top prize was thus shared by Ortvin SARAPU, Paul GARBETT, and Peter GREEN. Fourth prize was shared between N. HOPEWELL, P. COOPER, and G. SPENCER-SMITH. The grade prize (sub 1600) was won by Ian McNALLY and Gary DAHL.

1987 AMSTRAD Computers  
Chess Grand Prix  
by Ewen GREEN

A major sponsorship agreement worth \$5000 has been announced between the Auckland Chess Association and Grandstand Computers Ltd, the New Zealand distributors of Amstrad computers. "We are delighted to be able to continue our association with chess, especially in view of our co-sponsorship of the successful visit by Russian Grandmaster Eduard Gufeld.", said Mr. Sefton Powrie, Managing Director of Grandstand Computers.

The Amstrad Computers Chess Grand Prix will be an exciting new development in the Auckland chess scene in 1987. The following seven major Auckland events will form the Grand Prix competition:

February	- Amstrad Computers Howick-Pakuranga Open
April	- Auckland Easter (ACC)
July	- Waitakere Trust Open (Waitemata)
July	- Charles Belton Memorial (Robert Smith/ACC)
August	- Papatoetoe Open
September	- Winstone Open (North Shore)
October	- Labour Weekend (ACC)

Amstrad Computers will not only be sponsoring the Grand Prix competition, but also the Howick-Pakuranga Open, which "kicks off" the Auckland tournament season. A special display of Amstrad home and business computers will be held at the H-P tournament.

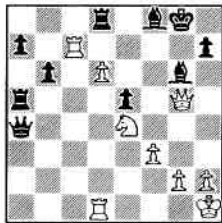
The Grand Prix will in fact be two competitions. The Open section will be based on accumulated points, while the Handicap section will enable players of any rating to compete on an equal basis. Other factors are the number of players and the time control. There will be three prizes for each Grand Prix section. Top prize for the Open section will be \$1000, while the winner of the Handicap section will receive \$500. The sponsorship funds will be directed to the benefit of Auckland clubs as well as players. The Amstrad Computers Chess Grand Prix is of course based on the English Grand Prix - and we expect that a similar rise in playing strength will occur here also. Certainly, the days of easy draws are gone - for every point will now be counting double.

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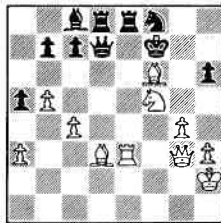
# SPOT THE COMBINATIONS

Grandmaster Reuben FINE's playing days ended soon after World War II when he gave up chess for a career in psychiatry. In his heyday he could foot it with the best as these 9 combinations show. Find the winning line with Reuben FINE to move in each case.

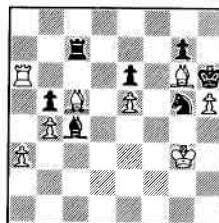
1. FINE-DAKE



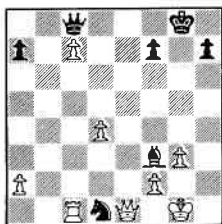
2. FINE-DAKE



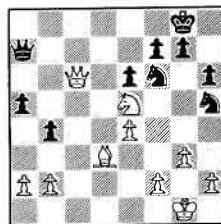
3 FINE-NAJDORF



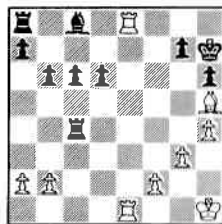
4. FINE-HOROWITZ



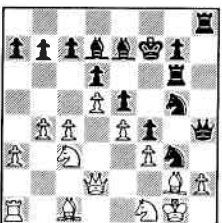
FINE-Em LASKER



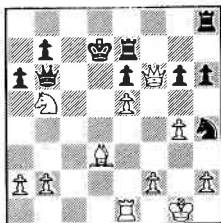
FINE-Weaver ADAMS



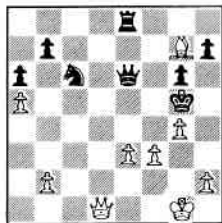
7. HOROWITZ-FINE



FINE-FLOHR



FINE-SHAINSWITZ



No solutions in this issue.

## 1ST PAPATOETOE CHESS OPEN

By G.BANKS.

This new tournament was held on 23/4 August in the Papatoetoe Town Hall. The format was a five round Swiss with a time control of 1 hour 45 minutes per player to complete each game. Director of Play was Bob GIBBONS.

The first round saw some upsets and near upsets. R.SMITH was a piece down against M.MORRISON before the latter crumbled in time pressure and lost. R.HOTHERSALL achieved a fine win over K.METGE and G.SPENCER-SMITH was held to a draw by local player L.PETT.

The highlights of the second round were the games in which P.COOPER defeated P.WEIR and R.SMITH somehow retrieved a win from another lost position - this time against R.HOTHERSALL.

Nigel METGE moved into a ½ point lead following his third straight win. Close behind were SARAPU, SMITH, P.GREEN, the brothers HOPEWELL, P.COOPER and G.SPENCER-SMITH. Apart from METGE's win over Peter STUART, another notable result was P.COOPER holding SARAPU to a draw.

In Round 4 METGE continued his fine form to reach a winning position against SARAPU, but only at the cost of much time on the clock. He was forced to seek a perpetual check which SARAPU allowed rather than risk his King in open space. Michael HOPEWELL joined METGE on 3½ points whilst the others could only draw. COOPER again impressed this time with a draw against SMITH.

The final round saw METGE and HOPEWELL battling for a share of first or sole victory. HOPEWELL was too good on the day, and METGE's misfortune was worsened when four of the pursuing players won their games to move ahead of him on the score table. The most deserving of these was Peter WEIR who defeated SARAPU. Others to share equal second place were Nigel HOPEWELL, Peter STUART and Bob SMITH.

Besides the prize winners, others deserve special mention. Paul COOPER and Peter GREEN remained undefeated against a strong list of opponents. COOPER shared the under 2000 Grade Prize with Greg SPENCER-SMITH. C. WILSON, in his first tournament impressed with his middlegame and endgame play, worrying many of his opponents.

Finally, thanks must be given to the sponsors whose generous support made

the tournament possible - LIESURETIME PRODUCTS, CLARK'S JEWELLERS, SOUTHWARD ENGINEERING, and MASTERCUT MEATS.

RESULTS: 1 M.HOPEWELL 4½; 2-5 P.STUART P.WEIR, N.HOPEWELL, R.SMITH 4; 6-9 P.GREEN P.COOPER, J.N.METGE, G.SPENCER-SMITH, 3½; 10-18 R.DOWDEN, O.SARAPU, W.KNIGHTBRIDGE R.BAUMGARTNER K.OKEY, K.METGE, C.BLAXALL, J.BOJTOR, B.STEWART 3; 19-23 D.BRUNTON, TURBOSTAR KASPAROV, A.MEADER, N.BLAXALL, L.COLLINS 2½; 40 players.....

P.WEIR - O.SARAPU.

Ruy Lopez

1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 a6 4 Ba4 Nf6 5 0-0 Be7 6 Re1 b5 7 Bb3 0-0 8 c3 d6 9 h3 Na5 10 Bc2 c5 11 d4 Nc6 12 Nbd2 cxd4 13 cxd4 Qc7 14 Ne1

14 d5 or 14 Nb3 offer more chances for the advantage; after the text Black can equalise comfortably with ...Nxd4 (14...exd4!?) 15 Nxd4 exd 16 Ng3 Nd7 intending Bf6 etc.

14...Bd7?! 15 Be3

15.Ne3!?

15...Rac8 16 Rc1 Qb7 17 Ng3 a5 18 Bg5

18 Qd2!+ (xa5)

18...h6 19 Be3 Rfe8 20 Bb1 Bf8 21 Nh4 Nd4 22 Bxd4

22 Rc8 should have been interpolated.

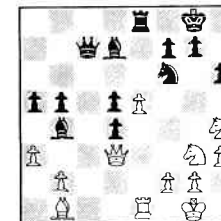
22...Rxc1 23 Qxc1 exd 24 Qd2 d5

This seems an effective riposte, however the h7-b1 diagonal is very weak and after White's beautiful 27th it is this factor that decides.

25 e5 Bb4 26 Qd3 Qc7!

Of course not 26...Bxe1 27 exf6 g6 28 Nxf6+; but now the pawn on e5 is 'pinned' as after 27 exf6 Rxe1+ 28 Kh2 Rxb1 etc. Thus Qc7 retains the pin whilst also threatening e5.

27 a3!!



Radically removing the pin and thereby obtaining a winning advantage.

27...Bxe1 28 exf6 Bxf2+ 29 Kxf2 Qf4+ 30 Nf3 Qxf6 31 Qh7+ Kf8 32 Nh5 ...Qb6 33 Qxg7+ Ke7 34 Bd3 b4 35 Ne5 Bc6 36 Qf6+ Kd6 37 Ng7 Rg8 38 Nxf7+ Kd7 39 Ne5+ Kc8 40 Qxe6+ Qxe6 41 Nxe6 bxa 42 bxa Re8 43 Ba6+ Kb8 44 Nc6+ Ka8 45 Nc7#

# RATINGS, November 1986

Events rated since the last published list,(1.5.86) are: North Island Championship, Wellington Queens Birthday Tournament,A,B & C. North Shore Rated Tournament, Grades A-E, Waitakere Trust Open, A&B Auckland Junior Invitation,, South Island Championship, Palmerston North Open, All Wellington A&B, NZ Schoolpupils Championship Winstone Open, A&B Auckland Labour Weekend, Fletcher Timber Labour Weekend, Otago Labour Weekend. All players active within the last two years are included on the list. Asterisks denote provisional ratings based on fewer than 25 games. This rating list was produced using software developed by Jim SIMMONS and Rowan WOOD, and a computer generously provided by the Totalisator Agency Board.

1	SMALL V.A.	2377	48	FENERIDIS A.	1993	95	CARTER G.S.	1814
2	SUTTON R.J.	2343	49	GOODHUE N.	1989	96	MARNER G.	1814
3	SARAPU O.	2342	50	WEEGENAAR D.P.	1976	97	SINTON P.J.	1811
4	GARBETT P.A.	2332	51	VAN DYK T.	1975	98	VAN DER HOORN M	1811
5	NOKES R.I.	2280	52	GIBBONS R.E.	1974	99	RAWNSLEY L.D.	1810
6	DIVE R.J.	2253	53	SPILLER P.S.	1974	100	CONNOR B.P.	1809
7	SMITH R.W.	2253	54	VAN DYK P	1974	101	FOORD M.R.R.	1804
8	SARFATI J.D.	2248	55	COOPER P.R.	1967	102	MEITGE K.	1804
9	LEVENE M.	2246	56	DREYER M.P.	1964	103	JACKSON I.	1800*
10	LLOYD A.J.	2242	57	HAWKES P.D.	1963	104	ION G.J.	1799
11	GREEN E.M.	2235	58	HAMPL M.	1961	105	WILSON R.T.	1796
12	GOLLOGLY D.A.	2226	59	POWER P.W.	1961	106	BOJTOR J.	1795
13	GREEN P.R.	2212	60	McKENZIE P	1938	107	NIJMAN A.J.	1794
14	BEACH D.H.	2211	61	SPILLER T.W.L.	1937	108	DUNN P.	1793
15	WANSINK R.	2211	62	GOFFIN P.B.	1926	109	McINTOSH A.D.	1787
16	LOVE A.J.	2205	63	CALCENA A.S.	1924*	110	O'BOYLE D.	1785*
17	MEITGE J.N.	2191	64	MARTIN-BUSS B.	1918	111	NOTLEY D.G.	1779
18	CLEMANCE P.A.	2176	65	FOSTER F.	1917	112	EDWARDS D.W.	1777
19	ANDERSON B.R.	2162	66	CORRY R.J.	1910	113	CAPTE M.	1775
20	STUART P.W.	2158	67	WHITEHOUSE L.E.	1907	114	FRANKEL Z.	1775
21	CORDUE P.L.	2148	68	GRKOW A.	1905	115	MAZUR J.J.	1775
22	ALDRIDGE G.J.	2135	69	LUKEY S.	1902	116	SNEAD D.B.	1774
23	WEIR P.B.	2130	70	BOYD K.H.	1900	117	BOSWELL T.J.	1769
24	KER A.F.	2128	71	DOWNAN I.A.	1899	118	GARNETT L.	1767
25	BATES G.T.H.	2120	72	VAN GINKEL J.P.	1897	119	HEPI L.	1765
26	FREEMAN M.R.	2117	73	BENNETT H.P.	1895	120	POST M.J.	1758
27	CORNFORD L.H.	2108	74	VAN PELT J.	1890	121	ADAMS J.M.	1755
28	McLAREN L.J.	2105	75	WHEELER B.	1888	122	WILLIAMS B.M.	1754
29	HOPEWELL M.G.	2102	76	HAASE G.G.	1887	123	WILKINSON E.M.	1753
30	JACKSON J.R.	2094	77	LYNN K.W.	1878	124	DAVIES G.	1752
31	NOBLE M.F.	2094	78	KER C.M.	1859	125	McRAE S.A.	1750
32	SPAIN G.A.	2090	79	JORDAN A.W.	1856	126	MONRAD P.G.	1746
33	ALEXANDER B.J.	2089	80	BROWN S.A.	1855	127	WILLIAMSON H.G.	1745
34	DOWDEN R.A.	2089	81	VEITHARANIAM P.A.R.	1853	130	TURNER M.G.	1742
35	POMEROY A.	2074	82	STEPHENSON J.R.	1850	131	SMITH V.J.	1739
36	MARTIN B.M.	2056	83	SPENCER-SMITH G.J.	1849	132	STARK B.	1738*
37	FITZPATRICK S.P.	2051	84	NIJMAN B.	1846	133	DRAKE A.S.	1737
38	BAKER C.P.	2048	85	WIGBOUT M.	1845	134	BLACKBURN A.S.	1731*
39	WALSH B.G.	2034	86	LANCASTER M.	1842	135	BOYCE D.A.L.	1731
40	WILSON M.C.	2030	87	ROBERTS M.H.	1837	136	POW K.	1728*
41	STEADMAN M.V.R.	2027	88	COLLINS P.W.	1830	137	STRACY D.M.	1727
42	JOHNSTON A.J.	2023	89	EARLE M.R.W.	1827*	138	TAN C.H.	1724
43	HOPWELL N.H.	2014	90	ADAMS D.T.	1826	139	SIMS M.T.	1723
44	COOPER D.J.	2009	91	POOR R.L.	1824	140	VEITHARANIAM K.	1720
45	HART R.	2009	92	KNIGHTBRIDGE W.	1821	141	REID A.V.	1718
46	LYNCH D.I.	2007	93	ROBINSON J.P.	1821	142	AIMERS G.	1716*
47	HENSMAN P.J.	1996	94	STEWART E.	1821*	143	ROUNDILL R.L.	1715

144	McNALLY I.	1712	205	BLAXALL C.S.	1575	266	GRACE K.	1456*
145	CHANDLER J.	1710	206	HARE M.	1569	267	LEZARD G.	1456
146	SUTHERLAND J.L	1709	207	NICKERSON D.	1568*	268	WHITTAKER A.	1454*
147	MARTIN J.	17107*	208	THYE K.	1565*	269	JONES L.R.	1452*
148	FERGUSON R.T.	1706	209	PETCH W.H.	1563	270	SIMMONS J.R.	1448
149	WADLE M.H.	1703	210	KAY J.B.	1561	271	McINTOSH I.H.	1446
150	DOLEJS D.	1702	211	BAKER C.	1557*	272	HEALEY R.	1443
151	WHITE P.	1701*	212	SIEVEY J.C.	1556	273	STONE R.	1443*
152	VAN DAM S.	1698	213	TOYE P.	1553*	274	DOWLER C.S.	1442*
153	BRIDGES N.P.	1693	214	BLAXALL N.	1552	275	GIBB J.L.	1440*
154	HOWARD M.I.	1692	215	AUSTIN K.R.	1551*	276	STEWART B.K.	1440
155	BEESELEY R.	1689	216	BROWNLEE L.R.	1547	277	BLATCHFORD J.	1439
156	JOHNSON Q.	1688	217	BENNETT D.	1546	278	VALENTINE B.	1439*
157	MULLAN A.B.	1688	218	BYFORD C.	1545	279	WANG S.	1436*
158	ADAMS P.	1685*	219	EMETT B.G.	1543*	280	HANSEN P.	1435*
159	BOUGHEN A.	1684	220	WINFIELD A.	1542*	281	DALZIEL F.	1433*
160	CORNELISSEN R.L.	1684	221	KELLY S.	1540	282	GLAVIN G.	1433*
161	OKEY K.M.	1680	222	GLASS B.D.	1537*	283	MARTIN L.M.	1433
162	BORREN A.M.	1674	223	SHANAHAN M.	1537*	284	CURRELL A.	1429
163	VAN NOBELEN R.	1673*	224	TRUNDLE G.E.	1537	285	VAN DEN HOVEN H	1427*
164	BANKS G.B.	1672	225	BELL D.I.	1534	286	PARLANE L.N.	1426
165	GLOSTIELN B.	1669	226	ABURN S.	1533	287	ALLEN E.G.	1418
166	SNELSON P.R.	1666	227	CROWE P.	1531*	288	PLUMPTON D.	1418
167	MARSICK B.H.P.	1664	228	GREVERS L.P.	1524	289	WATSON M.J.	1418
168	MATHIESON J.S.	1664	229	BOURKE P.D.	1521*	290	JOHNSTON H.S.	1417*
169	LAMBOURNE G.	1662*	230	SHARDY Z.	1521	291	SIMPSON G.	1413*
170	GOODWILLIE C.	1661	231	BRUMBY T.J.	1519*	292	BOYD J.K.	1412
171	RUTH S.	1660*	232	VAN ZOOMEREN J.	1518*	293	GLOVER B.	1408*
172	OPFERMANN H.C.	1652*	233	JONES W.	1516	294	WHITEHOUSE T.	1408*
173	CUNNINGHAM P.D.	1648	234	COLTHART R.	1515	295	McLEAN W.	1405*
174	THOMSON O.N.	1647	235	BRYANT D.	1514*	296	STEVENSON T.	1405
175	PRICE A.J.	1640	236	CHAMBERLAIN M.	1512	297	McLEAN R.E.	1403*
176	GRIBBEN B.	1628*	237	HAMPTON R.	1509	298	BAKER S.	1400
177	O'CONNOR J.A.	1628	238	BALDWIN P.	1508	299	GONIN R.C.E.	1400*
178	WAITE G.S.	1628*	239	STEWART M. I.	1505	300	KINGSBURY T.	1397*
179	BOSWELL W.	1626	240	WOLKEN G.	1504*	301	ROBBIE C.G.	1394
180	EDSON D.	1624*	241	BLUNDELL K.S.	1502	302	PHILLIPS J.N.	1393
181	CHRISTIE D.	1623*	242	BROWN B.	1502	303	CHIN K.	1391
182	BELL C.M.	1621	243	MILNE D.J.D	1498*	304	DAHL G.	1390*
183	BURRIDGE D.	1621	244	HENDERSON A.J.	1497	305	WINSOW B.M.	1386
184	WHITLOCK H.P.	1621	245	TALAIC L.	1496	306	SHULTZ A.E.	1384*
185	LOCKE J.M.	1620*	246	HOTHERSALL R.J.	1495*	307	POWELL R.A.	1381*
186	MURPHY C.	1620*	247	RAMSAY W.	1494	308	GARLAND M.	1380
187	MOORE S.J.	1619*	248	WILKES J.	1493	309	HALL J.	1380*
188	RENISON P.	1618*	249	ROCKS M.	1490*	310	MOMSON M.	1377*
189	FLETT A.	1612*	250	COOK F.	1489	311	MARTIN S.C.	1369
190	BENNETT P.E.	1611	251	WASTNEY S.	1488	312	HOPSTEEDE J.	1364
191	WOOD R.J.	1609	252	BANNISTER C.	1487*	313	COPP J.	1362*
192	BENNETT D.J.	1608	253	SOON Y.T.	1487*	314	MOROW D.	1362*
193	LEE,C.T.	1607*	254	REID P.	1481	315	BRADDOCK J.	1361*
194	WESTON R.M.	1606	255	LANGLEY D.B.	1479*	316	DE ASA A.	1360*
195	KING P.C.	1605	256	SCHUSTER D.F.	1476	317	UMBERS R.	1359*
196	DUHS A.H.	1603	257	WHIBLEY P.	1473*	318	EDWARDS R.	1356*
197	CHANDRA S.	1601*	258	MEARS G.W.	1471	319	CALDER J.	1353
198	STRETCH W.R.	1598	259	WOOD B.	1470	320	MORRIS P.	1350*
199	JOHNSTONE R.B.	1596	260	DES FORGES J.	1468*	321	McDOUGALL W.	1339*
200	MIDDLETON J.	1589	261	SCHRADER G.E.	1465	322	BOWLER R.	1333*
201	DOWNEY B.	1585*	262	McGREGOR L.P.	1464*	323	VAN BODEGRAVEN	1332*
202	SCHWASS M.P.	1584	263	MORISON M.K.	1463	324	THORNLEY M.	1331*
203	STEEL R.G.	1579	264	BRETT K.W.	1459	325	WAGSTAFF G.	1325*
204	KENT R.	1576*	265	CALDER R.J.	1459	326	WINTER W.	1325

327	THORNBY B.	1321	371	COOPER M.	1218*	415	WEBBER C.H.	1039
328	ALLES H.	1317*	372	JACKSON A.	1218*	416	HINCE F.	1036*
329	GIBBONS E.	1317*	373	PENGELLY R.A.	1216*	417	ZEIGMAN F.	1036*
330	LAWS E.T.	1317	374	TWEDDEL E.	1213	418	CLARK R.	1030*
331	ASHE M.	1312*	375	ARNULL V.	1212*	419	SMITH T.A.	1030*
332	SOMOGVARY L.	1312*	376	CHAPMAN J.	1212*	420	CHAMLEY G.	1023*
333	SINGH H.	1311*	377	MILLER J.	1211*	421	STOKELL W.	1020*
334	BARTUCCI K.D.	1310	378	WHYMAN K.	1210*	422	HAY V.	1011
335	RUBINI B.	1308*	379	DUNNINGHAM M.	1208*	423	TROMBITAS E.	1008*
336	REILLY N.	1304*	380	WALKER C.	1205	424	HAMPTON M.	1006*
337	JONES S.	1302*	381	BURGE D.	1202	425	GOSLIN A.	1000*
338	MILLAR K.	1301*	382	GALES A.E.	1201*	426	NEWMAN D.A.	979
339	DALE J.	1298*	383	ANDERSON D.T.	1196*	427	SMALL A.	978*
340	THORNE G.	1293	384	BISHOP E.J.	1192*	428	ABADIE A.	966*
341	TUGBY B.	1293*	385	GILL G.	1189	429	MCINLYRE I.M.	966*
342	HOLLAND M.	1291*	386	STYCHE S.	1186*	430	VELLMMEYER G.	963*
343	SHIPKOV R.T.	1288*	387	McBRIDE E.	1180*	431	BULL M.	954*
344	KERR T.	1285*	388	MARSHALL G.	1179*	432	DELANEY B.	948*
345	MOORE S.	1285*	389	RAWNSLEY D.C.	1176	433	WALLS C.J.	944*
346	SHIELDS P.	1285*	390	BAKE J.	1175*	434	NICHOLSON C.	937*
347	VAN DER MEY P.F.	1285	391	SAPSFORD E.	1150*	435	LEIH R.	936*
348	WATSON R.	1283*	392	VINCENT T.	1150*	436	RIDDERING P.	920*
349	WILLIAMS R.G.	1283	393	STONES I.F.E.	1148*	437	ZWART I.	918*
350	BADGER A.	1274*	394	MARSANYI L.	1140*	438	WEYERS R.	910*
351	SHAW J.	1274*	395	MALCOURONNE A.	1131*	439	RAYMOND G.	909*
352	CAMERON D.	1265	396	BOYD D.J.	1117	440	WARD A.N.	904
353	PLEDGER T.K.	1265*	397	GOLD H.	1117*	441	HOULAHAN M.	890
354	FAULDS S.	1260*	398	CLARKE T.	1108*	442	BERRY M.	858*
355	HOWARD B.E.	1260*	399	HOSEASON J.	1106*	443	OTENE E.	840*
356	SHIELDS J.A.	1260	400	FOSTER R.	1103*	444	BOLTON C.	821*
357	CROSSLAND G.	1249*	401	SMITH B.	1103*	445	ROGER D.	821*
358	HILL S.D.	1247	402	PATTON A.	1092*	446	VAN YZENDOORN D.	749*
359	SIDWELL W.	1244*	403	HAASE P.	1090*	447	DAY R.K.	691*
360	CLARKSON B.	1236*	404	PRONK I.A.	1081*	448	HOLLAND R.	675*
361	DOOLEY S.	1233*	405	TURKETO P.	1077*	449	NIEUWENHUYSE D	671*
362	WEHI D.	1231*	406	ARMSTRONG G.	1072*	450	VUCETICH D.G.	618*
363	HODDER J.	1230*	407	BARNA I.	1059*	451	WONG K.	613*
364	MORAE J.	1230	408	McKENZIE M.R.	1058*	452	SHEAD A.T.	565*
365	JONES G.M.	1227	409	MENEFY K.D.	1055*	453	ZOHRAE P.	552*
366	MILLS G.	1226*	410	WILKINS C.J.	1054*	454	NEAL R.M.	505*
367	VAN KOOTEN M.	1226*	411	GLOWACKI A.J.A.	1053*	455	LOCKWOOD C.S.	483*
368	COUMBE J.	1224*	412	KNOWLES J.	1048*	456	LEE R.	443*
369	ARVIN E.	1219*	413	HENDERSON J.	1047*	457	LAAGLAND M.	405*
370	NEWMAN B.	1219	414	SULLIVAN G.J.	1044	458	ALLELY G.	321*

## GUFELD GAMES

This article concludes the report, begun last issue (pp 109 - 112), on the visit of Grandmaster Eduard GUFELD to New Zealand, with games involving local players.

Dunedin  
by Arthur J PATTON

International Grand Master Eduard GUFELD arrived in Dunedin on Sunday 6th July for three very busy days. On Monday he played thirty three people and an Amstrad computer in a simul which lasted two and three-quarter hours. Ben MARTIN, the present joint New Zealand School Pupils champion, was the only challenger to secure a draw.

Tuesday brought a match game with Tony LOVE. Forty moves in two hours was the agreed arrangement with an adjudication at the end of that time. Mr Ortvin SARAPU and Professor Richard SUTTON adjudicated a win to the Grandmaster who had a passed pawn.

On Tuesday evening the Grandmaster conducted a coaching clinic for twenty six people. This was a most instructive and helpful evening.

By Wednesday we were having to turn away participants. Space allowed for only forty two competitors (and the computer!) Tony LOVE and Peter SINTON managed draws while Robert PRESTAGE from Oamaru - where there is no club - was last out after 66 moves. If time had permitted, Robert might have managed a win.

It was a great pleasure to be with Eduard GUFELD and Ortvin SARAPU for those three days. GM GUFELD is one of nature's gentlemen: a humorist and, of course, a great exponent of chess. The contribution he has made through his visit was greatly appreciated by us all.

FTC Farmers were great to work with on this venture. Mr Tony SUMMERS and his staff are to be congratulated and thanked for their help and cooperation.

GUFELD - LOVE  
Dunedin 1986  
Reti

1 Nf3 Nf6 2 g3 g6 3 Bg2 Bg7 4 O-O O-O 5 c4 c6 6 d4 d5 7 cd cd

The position is symmetrical and, as White has the move, he also has a microscopic advantage.

8 Ne5 Ng4

The alternative here is 8 ... e6, so that on Nc3 Black can play Nf6-d7 as GUFELD played 20 years ago against AVERBAKH.

9 Nxxg4 Bxxg4 10 Nc3 Nc6 11 h3 Be6 12 e4 Nxd4 13 Nxd5 Bxd5

An important moment: Love gives up his bishop for the knight on d5. Gufeld said that, in the Russian language, the chess piece which we call the bishop is known as an elephant. He always advises his pupils to go to the zoo to see if an elephant is bigger than a horse - and to consider their exchanges accordingly!

14 ed Qd7 15 Re1!

In spite of the simplicity in the position, Black has to play accurately as White's two bishops will be strong in the endgame.

15 ... Rfe8 16 Bg5 Rc8 17 Rcl Rxc1

All exchanges are helpful to White, as he has the two bishops. 18 Bxc1 b6 19 Bg5 Nf5 20 Qd2 h6 21 Bf4 e5

This is a serious positional mistake: Opening lines only helps White.

22 de (ep) Qxd2 23 Bxd2 Rxe6

It would have been better to keep the rooks on the board in this ending. Now White has two types of advantages: One is the advantage of the two bishops, the second is a better pawn structure. All this makes for a big positional advantage to White. 24 Rxe6 fe6 25 b3

This ending is an instructive demonstration of how to exploit small advantages.

25 ... g5 26 Kf1 Nd4 27 Be4 Kf7 28 f4 Bf6 29 Kf2 Nf5 30 Kf3 Be7

Even after best defence, gx4, Bxf4, Black cannot save this difficult ending.

## PROBLEM SOLUTIONS

Page 32: April June Issue: 1. DURAO - CAROZZI (1957) 1 Rf4 Rh5 2 Rh4 gpx 3 g4#  
2. GEORGADZE - KUINDZNI 1...Qf2+ 2 Qxf2 Rh5+ 3 Bxh5 g5#  
3. MOLDOJAROV - SANCHELOV 1974 1 Rg6 a4 2 Ke5 a3 3 Kf4 a2 4 Rg3 Be6 5 Rh3+ Bxh3 6 g3#  
4. KASANTSEV 1 Bf6+ Qxf6 2 Kd5+ Kg5 3 h4+ Kf5 4 g4+ hxg 5 Rf4+ Bxf4 6 e4#  
5. NN - LANGERSTRAM 1...Re3 2 Bd3 Kh5 3 Bxe4 g4#  
6. No Solution Rook missing from diagram - sorry about that.

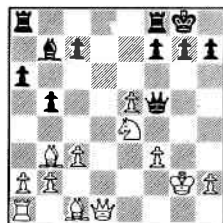
Page 70 April-June Issue. 1 ZAKHODYAKIN 1 Nf6 Rh6 2 Ng4 Rh4 3 Ne5 Rh6 4 Ng4 Rg6 5 Ne5 Rf6 6 Ng4 Rf7 7 Ne5 Draw. If 1...Re7 2 Ke6 Rf8 3 Nd7 Draw.  
2. POGOSIANIS: 1 Kc2 Na3+ 2 Kb3 Nb5 3 Nc4# If 2...Nb1 3 Nf1 Kb5 4 Kb2.  
3. SARICHEV: 1 Kc8 b5 2 Kd7 b4 3 Kd6 Bf5 4 Ke5 Bc8 5 Kd4=.  
4. D.GURGENIDZE: 1 g7 Rb8 2 Rb7 Rc8 3 Kb3 Kg2 4 Rc7 Rd8 5 Kc4 Kg3 6 Rd7 Re8 7 Kd5 Kg4 8 Re7 Rg8 9 Ke6 Kg5 10 Kf71-0  
5. J FRITZ 1 Bh1 Rsh1 2 a8=Q Rd1 3 Qh1 Rxh1 4 a7 R any 5 a8=Q 1-0  
6. POGOSIANIS: 1 Be6+ Kb8 2 Kb6 Rh5 3 Be7 Ka8 4 Bd6 Rg5 5 Bd7 Rg7 6 Bc6+ Rb7 7 Bxb7# If 3...Re5 4 Bd6 Ka6 5 Bc8.

31 fg hg

After Bxg5, White plays 32 Bxg5 hxg5 33 Kg4 Kg6 34 Bxf5 exf5+ 35 Kh5 and wins.

32 Kg4 Kg6 33 h4 gh 34 gh Bf8 35 Bg5 Bg7 36 a4 a6 37 h5+ Kf7 38 Bxf5 ef5 39 Kxf5 b5 40 ab ab

At this point the game was adjudicated by IM O Sarapu and Prof RJ Sutton as a win for White. Annotations by SARAPU and PATTON. 1 - 0



The difference between 14 Nf3 and 14 Ne4 is that the knight on e4 is centralised; this means more than the extra pawn in the Nf3 line.

18 Be3 Rad8

If 18 ... Bxe4 19 fxe4 Qxe4+ 20 Qf3 Qxe5 21 Bd4 +- or 21 Rf1 where White has a clear advantage.

18 ... Qxe5 was better but it doesn't change the +- assessment.

19 Qc2 Qxe5 20 Re1 Qh5 21 Qf2 Rfe8 22 Bd4 Qg6+ 23 Qg3 Kh8?

A mistake in a difficult position, but nothing was good.

24 Ng5 h6 25 Nxf7+ Kh7 26 Nxd8

Resigns. Annotations by Jonathan SARFATI, with extra comments from SARAPU and GUFELD. 1 - 0

GUFELD - DIVE  
Wellington 1986  
Petroff's Defence

1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nf6 3 Nxe5 d6 4 Nf3 Nxe4 5 d4 d5 6 Bd3 Be7 7 O-O Nc6 8 h3

White decides to vary from the main lines.

8 ... O-O 9 c4 Nf6

9 ... Nb4 is better.

10 a3 dxc4 11 Bxc4 Bf5 12 Nc3 h6 13 Re1 a6 14 b4 Qd6 15 d5

This move gives White more space but blocks his white-squared bishop and provides a good blocking square on d6 for Black.

15 ... Na7

This knight is headed for d6.)

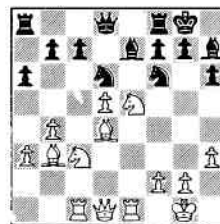
16 Be3 Nc8

Parrying the threat of 17 Bc5 which would win a piece.

17 Bd4 Qd8 18 Ne5 Nd6 19 Bb3

A bad positional move. This bishop is a bad one because of the pawn on d5, so a better move would have been 19 Bd3! and then swaps bishops.

19 ... Bh7 20 Rc1



White should still play to swap bishops with 20 Bc2.

20 ... Nfe4 21 Nxe4 Bxe4 22 Qg4 Bf5 23 Qg3 Bf6

This stops the threat of Nc6 hitting the queen and threatening mate.

24 Nf3 Rc8 25 Qf4 Bxd4

Black's plan is to swap pieces so as to arrive at an endgame where his better pawn structure will give him an advantage.

26 Nxd4 Bg6 27 Re3 Re8 28 Rcel Qd7 29 Nf3 Rxe3 30 Rxe3

30 fxe3 may have been better. With his following move, Black practically forces off the queens.

30 ... Qf5 31 Qxf5 Bxf5 32 g4 Be4

This blocks the file but, more importantly, tries to exchange off the bishop for the knight.

33 Nd4 Kf8 34 f3 Bh7 35 Kf2

Here White misses a chance to create a few problems for Black and should have played 35 Ba4! preventing Black playing ... Re8.

35 ... Re8 36 Ne2

White should attack Black's weak pawn on c7 which he can only do with the rook. Therefore a better move was 36 Rc3!

36 ... Rxe3 37 Kxe3 Ke7 38 f4 Be4

Before the bishop gets blocked in.

39 Nd4

Much better was 39 h4.

39 ... g5

This good move fixes White's kingside pawns on the same colour squares as his bishop and mine.

40 Nf3?

This loses a clear pawn. Black had to protect his h-pawn but the best way seems to be 40 Ne2 when, if 40 ... Bg2, then 41 Ng1 although this leaves White in a very passive position.

40 ... Bxf3 41 Kxf3 Nb5

Threatening both Nd4+ and Nxa3. 42 Ke4 Nxa3 43 fxg5 hxg5 44 Kd4 Nb5+ 45 Ke5 f6+ 46 Ke4 Nd6+ 47 Kd4 Nf7 48 Bc4 Ne5 49 Be2 Ng6 50 Bf1 Kd6 51 Ke4 Ne7 52 Bc4 Nc8

Setting a nice trap ...

53 Kf5?

... which White falls straight into, losing the game. White had to keep his king on his own side of the board to preserve any chance of saving the game. After 53 ... Ke7, White finds his king and bishop embarrassed.

53 ... Ke7 54 Kg6 Nd6

The White king is forced offside, and kept offside.

55 Bd3 b5

Reducing the scope of the White bishop.

56 Be2 Ne4 57 Bd1 Nf2 58 Bc2 Nxb3 59 Be4

White could get his king back with 59 Kf5.

59 ... Nf2 60 Bf5 Nh3 61 Bc8

Why not go back to e4 with the bishop?

61 ... Nf4+ 62 Kf5 Nxd5 63 Bxa6 c6

A nice finesse finishes the game.

64 Bb7 Nxb4

White resigns. Annotations by Russell DIVE. 0 - 1  
Auckland

SARAPU - GUFELD  
Auckland 1986  
Sicilian Dragon

1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d4 cxd4 4 Nxd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 g6

It was a pleasure to see my old friend Gufeld take up the Dragon variation he knows so well.

6 Be3 Bg7 7 f3 O-O 8 Qd2 Nc6 9 O-O-O

The popularity of this line is returning. For a long time, Bc4 was played.

9 ... d5 10 exd5 Nxd5 11 Nxc6 bxc6 12 Nxd5

Another possibility here is 12 Bd4 e5 13 Bc5 Be6. I played this variation as Black some years ago, against Grandmaster VELIMIROVIC. That game continued 14 Ne4 Rb8 15 g4 f5 16 gxf5 gxf5 17 Ng5 e4 18 c3 Rxb2, and I invite readers to analyse this position.

12 ... cxd5 13 Qxd5 Qc7  
 Another continuation here is 13 ... Rb8 when 14 Qxd8 is bad because after 14 ... Bxb2 15 Kbl Bd4+ 16 Kcl Be3+ 17 Qd2, Black has a small advantage.  
 14 Qc5

The game Smyslov - Gufeld [1961 Soviet Championship] continued 14 Qxa8 Bf5 15 Qxf8+ Kxf8 16 Rd2 Qb8 17 Bb5 h5 18 Rhd1 Bxb2+ 19 Kxb2 Qxb5+ with a small advantage to Black.

14 ... Qb7 15 Qa3 Bf5 16 Ba6 Qc7 16 ... Bxb2+ is bad because of 17 Qxb2 Qxa6 18 Bh6 when Black will lose the exchange.  
 17 Qc5 Qb6

The only continuation: Other moves will leave White with material advantage.

18 Qxb6 axb6 19 Bc4 Rfe8 20 Bb3 Rxa2 21 Rd8+

White cannot capture on a2 on account of 21 ... Rxc2+ 22 Kbl Re2+ when White can resign.

21 ... Rxd8 22 Bxa2 Ra8 23 Rd1 h5

If 23 ... Rxa2 24 Rd8+ Bf8 25 Bh6 and Black should resign. After the text move, however, the position is drawish.  
 24 Bb3 Ral+ 25 Kd2 Rxd1+ 26 Kxd1 Bxb2 27 Bxb6 Kf8 28 Kd2 Be5 29 h3 Ke8 30 Ba4+ Bd7 31 Bxd7+ Kxd7 32 Kd3 Draw agreed. Annotations by Ortvin SARAPU.

#### Conclusion

There can be no doubting the value and success of Grandmaster GUFELD's visit to New Zealand. Altogether he played exactly 400 games: 365 wins, 23 draws, and only two losses!

His final simul, played on the 22nd of July, was played at Farmers TC in Auckland, against 10 Amstrad computers! FTC were major sponsors of GM GUFELD's visit, and their assistance is gratefully acknowledged.

## AMSTRAD COMPUTERS HOWICK - PAKURANGA OPEN CHESS TOURNAMENT

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## WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP

by Peter Stuart

The World Champion, Gary Kasparov, retained his title after an exciting second half in Leningrad which first saw him stretch his lead to three points by winning games 14 and 16. Both wins were the result of time-trouble induced mistakes by Karpov after he had obtained good middle-game positions, particularly in game 16.

At this stage things looked hopeless for the ex-champion since he had to win four of the remaining eight games while not losing any - something which looked most unlikely when examining the results to that point! Nevertheless, Karpov had really been making the running since the start of the second half and he continued to do so, but to much better effect, in the next few games. In fact he won three consecutive games starting with game 17 and the scores were tied. He was distinctly lucky not to lose, let alone win, game 18 but this was balanced by game 16.

After a Kasparov time-out the next two games were drawn and then Kasparov, equilibrium regained, struck in game 22 in what was possibly the best game of the match. This made the score 11.5 - 10.5 so Karpov would have had to win the last two games in order to regain his title. He was, however, unable to make any real impression in either of them. The final scores were Kasparov 12.5, Karpov 11.5.

Gary Kasparov can thus take a holiday until the next match late in 1987 (unless FIDE messes around with the calendar again) while Anatoly Karpov must start thinking about his Candidates Super-final match against Artur Yusupov in February.

Game 13 - A Fighting Draw  
 Karpov - Kasparov  
 Grunfeld Defence

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 g6 3 Nf3 Bg7 4 g3 c6 5 Bg2 d5 6 cxd5 cxd5 7 Nc3 0-0 8 Ne5 e6 9 0-0 Nfd7

So far as in game 3. Karpov's next is not new and does not promise White anything.  
 10 f4 f6

Black soon equalised with 10 ... Nxe5 in a 1983 game A. Petrosian - Dorfman.

11 Nf3 Nc6 12 Be3 Nb6 13 Bf2 f5 14 Ne5 Bd7 15 Qd2 Nc8 16 Qe3 Kh8 17 Rfd1 Nd6 18 b3 Rc8 19 Racl Be8 20 Bel Bf6 21 Na4 b6 22 Nb2 Ne4

The position looks fairly equal although Black is well placed for the break with g6-g5 while White has no equivalent activity lined up.

23 Nbd3 g5 24 Nxc6 Bxc6 25 Ne5 gxf4 26 gxf4 Be8 27 Qh3 Rg8 28 Kf1 Rxc1 29 Rxc1 h5 30 Bb4 a5 31 Ba3 Bxe5 32 dxe5 Rg4 33 Bxe4 dxe4 34 Bd6!

The f-pawn is indefensible since 34 e3 is obviously out of the question while 34 Qe3 allows the winning 34 ... Qh4.

34 ... Rxf4+ 35 Kel Rg4

White gains adequate counterplay after 35 ... Qg5 36 Rc8.  
 36 Qe3 Qg5 37 Qxg5 Rxcg5 38 Rc8 Rg8 39 e3 h4 40 h3 a4

Draw agreed.

Game 14 - Kasparov goes Two Up  
 Kasparov - Karpov  
 Ruy Lopez

1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 a6 4 Ba4 Nf6 5 0-0 Be7 6 Rel b5 7 Bb3 d6 8 c3 0-0 9 h3 Bb7 10 d4 Re8 11 Nbd2 Bf8 12 a4

Sokolov - Karpov, Bugojno 1986 saw instead 12 Bc2 - see August issue, p 88.

12 ... h6

12 ... Qd7 has been seen twice in previous encounters. After the further 13 axb5 axb5 14 Rxa8 Bxa8 15 d5 Karpov played 15 ... Nd8 in game 46 of their first match and 15 ... Na5 in game 5 of their second match.  
 13 Bc2 exd4

Varying from his 13 ... Nb8 of game 9 in the second match.

14 cxd4 Nb4 15 Bbl c5 16 d5 Nd7 17 Ra3 c4 18 axb5 axb5 19 Nd4

Rxa3 20 bxa3 Nd3 21 Bxd3 cxd3  
22 Bb2 Qa5

The weakness of the White a-pawn compensates for the doomed pawn on d3.

23 Nf5 Ne5 24 Bxe5 dxe5 25 Nb3 Qb6 26 Qxd3 Ra8 27 Rcl g6 28 Ne3 Bxa3 29 Ral Ra4?

This proves to be just a waste of time and the White pieces suddenly come to life. Instead, 29 ... Bf8 should be quite ok for Black.

30 Ng4 Bf8 31 Rcl

White cannot win a pawn by 31 Nxe5 because of 31 ... Rxa1+ 32 Nxa1 Qf6.

31 ... Qd6 32 Nc5

But not 32 Qxb5 Rb4 33 Qd3 f5! 34 exf5 e4 when Black will regain his pawn.

32 ... Rc4 33 Rxc4 bxc4 34 Nxb7 cxd3 35 Nxd6 Bxd6 36 Kf1

This time Black does not have any compensation for his weak pawn on d3.

36 ... Kg7 37 f3 f5 38 Nf2 d2 39 Ke2 Bb4 40 Nd3 Bc3 41 Nc5

The game was adjourned here but Karpov resigned without resuming as the d-pawn falls quickly and White has the better minor piece.  
1 - 0

Game 15 - The Grunfeld Holds

Comfortably

Karpov - Kasparov

Grunfeld Defence

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 g6 3 Nc3 d5 4 Nf3 Bg7 5 Qb3

Karpov's fourth different choice against this difficult defence without essaying the critical exchange variation lines which begins 5 cxd5 Nxd5 6 e4 Nxc3 7 bxc3 c5 8 Rb1.

5 ... dxc4 6 Qxc4 O-O 7 e4 Bg4 8 Be3 Nfd7 9 Rd1 Nc6 10 Be2 Nb6 11 Qc5 Qd6 12 e5 Qxc5 13 dxc5 Nc8

13 ... Nd7 would be met by 14 e6.

14 Nb5 Rb8

Kasparov decides to look to his development before relieving White of his fixed e-pawn.

15 Nxc7 e6 16 Nb5 N8e7 17 Rd2 b6 18 cxb6 axb6 19 Bg5 Nf5 20 b3 h6 21 Bf6 Bxf3 22 Bxf3 Nxe5 23 Bxe5

Bxe5 24 O-O Rfd8 25 Rfd1 Rxd2 26 Rxd2 Rc8 27 g3 Rcl+ 28 Kg2 Kf8 29 Be4 Ke7

Draw agreed.

Game 16 - A Sad Loss for Karpov

Kasparov - Karpov

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 Nbd2 Bf8 12 a4 h6 13 Bc2 exd4 14 cxd4 Nb4 15 Bb1 c5 16 d5 Nd7 17 Ra3 c4 18 Nd4

Instead of 18 axb5 axb5 19 Nd4 as in game 14.

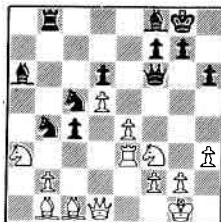
18 ... Qf6 19 N2f3 Nc5

Karpov's plan involves a pawn sacrifice for queenside pressure.

20 axb5 axb5 21 Nxb5 Rxa3 22 Nxa3

Otherwise the knight on b5 is embarrassed, eg. by 22 bxa3 Nbd3 23 Re3 Ba6 and 24 a4 is forced when 24 ... Nxa4! 25 Qxc4 Qa1! follows.

22 ... Ba6 23 Re3 Rb8



24 e5

Rather than defend his extra pawn, Kasparov strives for the initiative.

24 ... dxe5 25 Nxe5 Nbd3 26 Ng4 Qb6 27 Rg3 g6 28 Bxh6 Qxb2 29 Qf3 Nd7 30 Bxf8 Kxf8 31 Kh2 Rb3 32 Bxd3 cxd3

32 ... Rxd3 33 Qf4 Qxa3 was a perfectly reasonable alternative. 33 Qf4 Qxa3?

Correct was 33 ... keeping the queen on the long black diagonal.

34 Nh6 Qe7 35 Rxc6 Qe5 36 Rg8+ Ke7 37 d6+!

It's all over; Black must give up his queen.

37 ... Ke6 38 Re8+ Kd5 39 Rxe5+ Nxe5 40 d7 Rb8 41 Nxf7

1 - 0

Game 17 - The Fightback Begins

Karpov - Kasparov

Grunfeld Defence

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 g6 3 Nc3 d5 4 Nf3 Bg7 5 Qb3 dxc4 6 Qxc4 O-O 7 e4 Bg4 8 Be3 Nfd7 9 Rd1 Nc6 10 Be2 Nb6 11 Qc5 Qd6 12 e5 Qxc5 13 dxc5 Nc8 14 h3!?

An improvement on game 15 where Karpov won a pawn but never conjured up any winning chances.

14 ... Bxf3 15 Bxf3 Bxe5

15 ... Nxe5 16 Bxb7 Rb8 17 c6! also favours White.

16 Bxc6 bxc6 17 Bd4 Bf4 18 O-O a5

Or 18 ... e6 19 g3 Bg5 20 Bf4 with a clear advantage.

19 Rfel a4 20 Re4 Bh6 21 Be5 a3 22 b3 Na7

22 ... Ra7 23 Rd7 is hardly attractive for Black.

23 Rd7! Bcl 24 Rxc7 Bb2 25 Na4 Nb5

The threat was Nb6.

26 Rxc6 Rfd8 27 Rb6 Rd5 28 Bg3

Black's last hope lay in 28 Nxb2? Rxe5!

28 ... Nc3 29 Nxc3 Bxc3 30 c6 Bd4 31 Rb7

1 - 0

Game 18 - Karpov Grovels

and Kasparov Errs

Kasparov - Karpov

Queens Indian

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nf3 b6 4 Nc3 Bb4 5 Bg5 Bb7 6 e3 h6 7 Bh4 Bxc3+

The usual continuation is 7 ... g5 8 Bg3 Ne4 as in Kasparov - Timman, 6th match game 1985 - see April-June, page 54.

8 bxc3 d6 9 Nd2 g5?!

This seems like poor preparation on the part of Karpov's team. White is planning f3 and e4 which should be countered by a timely e6-e5; thus moves like 9 ... Nbd7 or 9 ... Qe7 suggest themselves.

10 Bg3 Qe7 11 a4 a5 12 h4! Rg8 13 hxg5 hxg5 14 Qb3 Na6

If 14 ... Nbd7 then 15 c5.

15 Rb1 Kf8 16 Qd1! Bc6 17 Rh2

To be able to develop the bishop on f1.

17 ... Kg7 18 c5 bxc5 19 Bb5 Nb8 20 dxc5 d5 21 Be5 Kf8 22 Rh6 Ne8

23 Qh5 f6 24 Rh7 Nq7 25 Qf3 Kf7

26 Qh5+ Kf8 27 Qf3 Kf7 28 Rh6 Ne8 29 e4 g4 30 Qf4 Bxb5 31 Rxb5 Nd7! 32 Bxc7 Nxc5 33 Qe3 Nxe4 34 Nxe4 dxe4 35 Bxa5 f5

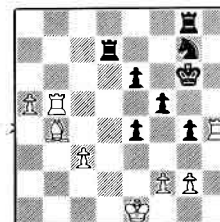
It is clear that the ending favours White with his two passed pawns.

36 Bb4 Qd7 37 Qd4 Ra7 38 Rh7+?

With this mistake Kasparov loses his grip on the position. On h6 the rook combined with the queen to keep the Black kingside in a strait-jacket but after the text move, the rook soon finds itself in a purely spectator's role.

38 ... Ng7 39 a5 Kg6! 40 Qxd7 Rxd7 41 Rh4

The sealed move. What a change of fortune in the space of only a few moves, White now being virtually a rook down. No better than the text was 41 Rh1 because of 41 ... Rgd8.



41 ... Rgd8 42 c4 Rd1+ 43 Ke2 Rcl 44 a6 Rc2+ 45 Kel Ra2 46 Rb6 Rd3!

The White king is now in a mating net.

47 c5 Ral+ 48 Ke2 Ra2+ 49 Kel g3! 50 fxg3 Rxcg3 51 Kf1 Rxcg2 52 Bel Rgc2 53 c6 Ral 54 Rh3 f4 55 Rb4 Kf5 56 Rb5+ e5 57 Ra5 Rd1! 58 a7 e3

After the forced 59 Rf3 there follows 59 ... Nh5 and 60 ... Ng3+. 0 - 1

Game 19 - Karpov Catches Up!

Karpov - Kasparov

Grunfeld Defence

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 g6 3 Nc3 d5 4 Nf3 Bg7 5 Qb3 dxc4 6 Qxc4 O-O 7 e4 Na6

The main alternative to the normal 7 ... Bg4 employed by Kasparov in games 15 and 17.

8 Be2 c5 9 d5 e6 10 O-O exd5 11 exd5 Bf5 12 Bf4 Re8 13 Rad1 Ne4



Both sides are fighting for control of d6.

14 Nb5! Qf6?

With a dubious exchange sacrifice in mind. Korchnoi recommended 14 ... Bd7! with the idea of eliminating the worrisome knight on b5.

15 Bd3 Nb4 16 Nc7 Nxd3 17 Nxe8 Rxe8 18 Qxd3 Qxb2

Neither 18 ... Nxf2 nor 18 ... Ng3 is feasible on account of 19 Qb5.

19 Rde1 Qb4 20 Nd2 Qa4 21 Qc4 Qxc4 22 Nxc4 Bc3 23 Nd2!

With the threat of 24 Nxe4 Bxe1 25 Nf6+.

23 ... Bxd2 24 Bxd2 Bd7 25 Bf4! Bb5 26 f3 g5

The exchange cannot be regained immediately: 26 ... Bxf1? 27 Kxf1 Nf6 28 Rxe8+ Nxe8 29 Be5 f6 30 d6! winning the knight. Thus Karpov engineers simplification to a winning minor piece ending.

27 Bxg5 Bxf1 28 Kxf1 Nd6 29 Be7 Nc8 30 Bxc5 Rd8 31 Re5 f6 32 Rf5 b6 33 Bd4 Ne7 34 Bxf6 Rxd5 35 Rg5+ Rxg5 36 Bxg5 Nc6 37 Ke2 Kf7 38 Kd3 Ke6 39 Kc4 Ne5+ 40 Kd4 Nc6+

1 - 0

Game 20 - Interlude  
Kasparov - Karpov  
Catalan

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 g3

Perhaps a sign of peaceful intentions - the Catalan has led to quick draws in previous matches.

3 ... d5 4 Bg2 Be7 5 Nf3 O-O 6 O-O dxc4 7 Qc2 a6 8 Qxc4 b5 9 Qc2 Bb7 10 Bg5 Nbd7 11 Bxf6 Nxf6 12 Nbd2 Rc8 13 Nb3 c5 14 dxc5 Bd5 15 Rfd1 Bxb3 16 Qxb3 Qc7 17 a4 Qxc5 18 axb5 axb5 19 Nd4 b4 20 e3 Rfd8 21 Rd2 Qb6

Draw agreed.

Game 21 - Kasparov Holds Out  
Karpov - Kasparov  
Queen's Indian

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nf3 b6 4 g3 Ba6

This line was played six times in the first match, usually with Kasparov playing White. The

Queen's Indian was never seen in the second match.

5 b3 Bb4+ 6 Bd2 Be7 7 Bg2 O-O 8 O-O d5 9 Ne5 c6 10 Bc3 Nfd7 11 Nxd7 Nxd7 12 Nd2 Rc8 13 e4 dxc4 14 bxc4 b5 15 Re1 bxc4 16 Qc2 Qc7 17 Nf1 e5 18 Ne3 exd4 19 Bxd4 Bc5 20 Bxc5 Nxc5 21 Nxc4 Rfd8 22 Rad1 Rxd1 23 Rxd1 Rd8 24 Rxd8+ Qxd8 25 h4 Qd4 26 Qb2 Qxb2 27 Nxb2 f6 28 f3

Karpov plays on because of the match situation, but his winning chances are extremely slight.

28 ... Kf7 29 Bf1 Bb5 30 Kf2 Ke6 31 Bc4+ Kd6 32 Ke3 Nd7 33 f4 Nb6 34 Bg8 h6 35 Nd3 Nd7 36 Kd4 c5+ 37 Kc3 Bc6 38 Nf2 Nb6 39 Bb3 Na8 40 Kd3 Nb6 41 Bc2 Bb5+

The sealed move. Obviously both camps had analysed the concluding moves:

42 Kc3 Na4+ 43 Kd2 c4 44 e5+ fxe5 45 Ne4+ Ke6

Draw agreed. After 46 Bxa4 Bxa4 47 Nc5+ Kf5 48 Nxa4 exf4 49 gxf4 Kxf4 the position is drawn as White does not have time to hunt the Black a-pawn.

Game 22 - Kasparov Regains  
the Lead  
Kasparov - Karpov  
Queen's Gambit

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nf3 d5 4 Nc3 Be7 5 Bg5 h6 6 Bxf6 Bxf6 7 e3 O-O 8 Rcl c6 9 Bd3 Nd7 10 O-O dxc4 11 Bxc4 e5 12 h3 exd4 13 exd4 Nb6

Varying from his 13 ... c5 of game 10 in favour of the move he played in the 23rd game of the second match. Both those games were drawn.

14 Bb3 Bf5  
The 23rd game of the second match continued 14 ... Re8. 15 Re1 a5 16 a3 Re8 17 Rxe8+ Qxe8 18 Qd2 Nd7 19 Qf4 Bg6 20 h4 Qd8 21 Na4 h5 22 Re1 b5 23 Nc3 Qb8 24 Qe3 b4 25 Ne4 bxa3?!

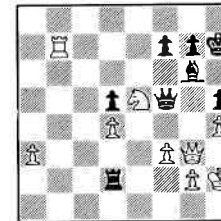
Better was 25 ... Bxd4 26 Qxd4 bxa3. The exchanges following the text are favourable for White.

26 Nxf6+ Nxf6 27 bxa3 Nd5 28 Bxd5 cxd5 29 Ne5 Qd8 30 Qf3 Ra6 31 Rcl Kh7 32 Qh3 Rb6 33 Rc8 Qd6 34 Qg3 a4 35 Ra8 Qe6

The a-pawn cannot be defended as 35 ... Rb3 loses to 36 Rh8+ and 37

Nxf7+. 35 ... Ra6 loses to 36 Nxf7! Bxf7 37 Qd3+. 36 Rxa4 Qf5 37 Ra7 Rb1+ 38 Kh2 Rcl 39 Rb7 Rc2 40 f3 Rd2

The adjourned position.



41 Nd7! Rxd4 42 Nf8+ Kh6

If 42 ... Kg8, then 43 Rb8 and White is winning.

43 Rb4!

This move is even better than the immediate Rb8.

43 ... Rc4

Black has no good move as 43 ... Rd1 loses a piece after 44 Rb8 Bh7 (else Nxc6 and Rh8+) 45 Qg5+ while 43 ... Rxb4 44 axb4 d4 45 b5 d3 46 b6 d2 47 b7 d1=Q 48 b8=Q leads to mate; eg. 48 ... Qd4 49 Nxc6 Qxc6 50 Qh8+ Qh7 51 Qg5 or 48 ... Qc1 49 Nxc6 Qxc6 50 Qh8+ Qh7 51 Qxc7.

44 Rxc4 dxc4 45 Qd6

Threatening Qd2+.

45 ... c3 46 Qd4

1 - 0

Game 23 - Kasparov Retains  
his Title ...  
Karpov - Kasparov  
Symmetrical English

1 Nf3 Nf6 2 c4 b6 3 g3 c5 4 Bg2 Bb7 5 O-O g6 6 d4 cxd4 7 Qxd4 Bg7 8 Nc3 d6 9 Rd1 Nbd7 10 b3 Rc8 11 Bb2 O-O 12 Qe3 Re8 13 Racl a6 14 Bal Rc5 15 a4 Qa8 16 Nel Rf5 17 Bxb7 Qxb7 18 f3 h5 19 Ng2 Rc5 20 Bb2 Rcc8 21 Ba3 Nc5 22 Rbl Ne6 23 Qd3 Nc7 24 Nf4 b5! 25 cxb5 axb5 26 Nxb5 Nxb5 27 Qxb5 Qxb5 28 axb5 Rb8 29 Bb2 Rb7

Not yet 29 ... Rxb5 as 30 Bxf6 Bxf6 31 Nd5 is better for White. 30 b6 Reb8 31 b4 Nd7 32 Bxg7

Draw agreed.

Game 24 - ... and Wins the Match  
Kasparov - Karpov  
Queen's Indian

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nf3 b6 4 g3 Bb7 5 Bg2 Bb4+ 6 Bd2 a5 7 O-O O-O 8 Bg5 Be7 9 Qc2 h6 10 Bxf6 Bxf6 11 Nc3 g6 12 Rad1 d6 13 h4 h5 14 e4 Nd7 15 e5 Bg7 16 d5 Nxe5 17 Nxe5 Bxe5 18 dxe6 Bxg2 19 exf7+ Kxf7 20 Kxg2 Bxc3 21 Qxc3 Qf6 22 Qxf6+ Kxf6

Karpov plays on in the vain hope of tying the match.

23 a4 Rae8 24 Rfel Rxe1 25 Rxe1 Rd8 26 Rd1 c6 27 Kf3 Ke5 28 Ke3 Rf8 29 f3 Rh8 30 Rel Rb8 31 Kd3+ Kf6 32 Re4 d5 33 cxd5 cxd5 34 Re2 b5 35 Kd4 bxa4 36 Kxd5 Rb3 37 Ke4 Rb4+ 38 Kd5 Rb5+ 39 Kd4 Rb4+ 40 Kd5 Rb3 41 Ke4

Draw agreed.

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## WOMENS CHAMPIONSHIP

The match between Maya Chiburdanidze (rating 2435) and challenger Elena Akhmilovskaya (2290) proved to be as one-sided as the rating difference might suggest. After 13 of the scheduled 16 games, Chiburdanidze had retained her title with an 8 - 5 scoreline. She won games 1, 5, 7 and 8 and then coasted home, dropping game 9 but drawing the next four. The first eight games were played in Sofia (Bulgaria), the remainder in Borzomi (USSR).

Tallinn

The fifth Kotov Memorial tournament was held in September in the Estonian capital. The event has been held in a different city each year.

The first two places were taken by 2500+ rated Soviet IMs: Konstantin Lerner's 10 points gave him a half-point advantage over the also undefeated Sergei Smagin. Then came: 3 GM Palatnik (USR) 9; 4 IM Ehlvest (USR) 8.5; 5-6 Glek (USR), GM Panchenko (USR) 8; 7 GM Vaiser (USR) 7.5; 8 Dajkalo (POL) 7; 9-10 GM Djuric (YUG), IM Stohl (CZE) 5; 11-12 IM Berg (DEN), IM Grunberg (DDR) 4; 13 GM Forintos (HUN) 3.5; 14 Paavilainen (FIN) 2.

# Overseas News

The Candidates Final:  
SOKOLOV vs YUSUPOV

The title of this match, played in Riga concurrently with the first half of the World title match, is a misnomer since the winner did not qualify to meet the World Champion but only to meet the loser of the latest title match for that right.

Artur Yusupov (26) was accorded a slight degree of favouritism, if only on the grounds of greater experience than his younger opponent, Andrei Sokolov (23).

Yusupov started sensationally, winning games 1 and 3 with the Black pieces. Sokolov pulled one back in game 7 when Yusupov abandoned the French Defence in favour of a Ruy Lopez but the older man restored his two point margin with another French in game 9. With only three games to go it looked to be the end of Sokolov's chances in the current World Championship cycle, especially when game 10 was drawn. He came back, however, with back-to-back wins to tie the match at 6-6.

This necessitated another two games being played and Sokolov won the first of these to emulate Karpov's hat trick. When Yusupov was unable to break through in the fourteenth game, Sokolov completed a remarkable come-back.

Sokolov - Yusupov  
Candidates Final, Riga 1986  
Game 3  
French Winawer

1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 Nc3 Bb4 4 e5 Ne7

Yusupov avoids the less respected 4 ... c5 5 a3 Ba5 with which Vaganian suffered against the same opponent.

5 a3 Bxc3+ 6 bxc3 c5 7 Nf3 b6 8 a4

Sokolov tried 8 Bb5+ in game 1. 8 ... Ba6 9 Bxa6 Nxa6

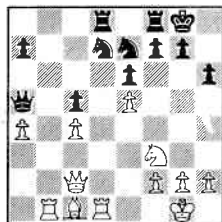
Black thus solves the problem of his white-squared bishop, albeit at the cost of several tempi, although the loss of time in a

semi-blocked position is not so important.

10 O-O Nb8 11 dxc5 bxc5 12 c4 O-O 13 cxd5 Nxd5 14 Qd3 h6 15 c4 Ne7 16 Qe4 Nd7 17 Rb1

White decides that the bishop is as well posted on c1 as anywhere so first develops his rooks. The resulting back-rank weakness soon proves to be his downfall.

17 ... Qa5 18 Rd1 Rad8 19 Qc2



19 ... Nxe5! 20 Nxe5 Qc3!

The point - the knight on e5 falls, leaving Black with a sound extra pawn.

21 Qe2 Qxe5 22 Be3 Nf5 23 Qf3 Rxd1+ 24 Rxd1 Nd4 25 Bxd4 cxd4 26 Qd3 Rd8 27 g3 Qc5 28 f4 Qb4 29 Ral a5 30 h4 h5 31 Rb1 Qxa4 32 Rb5 g6 33 Kg2 Qa2+ 34 Kf3 a4 35 Rb6 Kg7

The threat was 36 Rxe6.

36 Rb1 Kg8 37 Rb6 Qal 38 Ke2

38 Rxe6 Qc3 leads to a winning rook ending.

38 ... a3 39 Ra6 Qb2+ 40 Qd2 d3+ 0 - 1

Sokolov - Yusupov  
Candidates Final, Riga 1986  
Game 11

French Winawer

1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 Nc3

Sokolov used Tarrasch's 3 Nd2 in game 9 but to no better effect than in games 1 and 3.

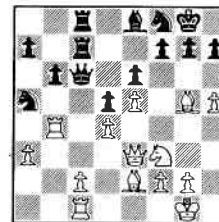
3 ... Bb4 4 e5 Ne7 5 a3 Bxc3+ 6 bxc3 c5 7 Nf3 Qa5 8 Bd2 Nbc6 9 Be2 cxd4

Black has in mind another method of exchanging the bishop on c8, but White is able to prevent this manoeuvre.

10 cxd4 Qa4 11 Be3 b6 12 Qd3 Na5 13 Nd2 Bd7 14 O-O Rc8 15 Rfcl O-O 16 Rab1 Nc4 17 Rb3 Rfc8 18 Nf3 Rfc8 19 Bg5 Ng6 20 h4 Na5?

Black should first drive away the bishop by 20 ... h6.

21 Rb4 Qc6 22 h5 Nf8 23 Qe3 Be8



24 Bf6! h6

Black's defence is hamstrung and he must give up a piece.

25 Qf4 Qc3 26 Qg4 Ng6

26 ... g5 allows 27 Nxf5 winning while 26 ... g6 27 Qf4 Kh7 is refuted by 28 Ng5+! hxg5 29 hxg6+ fxf6 30 Qh2+ or 29 ... Ng6 30 Qxf5 with a quick mate in either case.

27 hxg6 fxf6 28 Bh4 Qxa3 29 Rbb1 Bf7 30 Rdl g5 31 Bxg5!

White returns the piece to renew his attack.

31 ... hxg5 32 Nxf5 Qe7 33 Bd3 Rxc2

Desperation.

34 Bxc2 Rxc2 35 Rbc1 Rc6 36 Rxc6 Nxc6 37 Rd3 Bg6 38 Rc3 Nd8 39 Rc8 Bf7 40 f4 Qd7 41 Ra8

1 - 0

London - Lloyds Bank Open

Simen Agdestein of Norway, the world's youngest GM at 19, won the annual Lloyds Bank Open at the Great Eastern Hotel in August, winning with the black pieces against van der Sterren in the last round. English IM Julian Hodgson took clear second place, gaining his first GM norm in the process. New Zealand's Anthony KER was one of several players to gain an IM norm, as reported in the October issue.

Leading scores were: 1 GM Agdestein (NOR) 8; 2 IM Hodgson (ENG) 7.5; 3-5 GM Chandler (ENG), IM Condie (SCO), GM Hjartarson (ICE) 7; 6-12 IM Barua (IND), IM Birnboim (ISR), GM Kudrin (USA), Nijboer (NLD), GM Plaskett (ENG), IM Rechlis (ISR), IM W. Watson (ENG) 6.5.

British Championship

A Grandmaster trio of Murray Chandler, Jonathon Mestel, and Jon Speelman shared first place with 8/11 at Southampton in August. Youngster Michael Adams (14) scored a fine 7 points against a strong field to tie for 6th place.

Leading scores were: 1-3 GM Chandler, GM Mestel, GM Speelman 8; 4-5 IM Flear, IM King 7.5; 6-13 Adams, IM Basman, IM Condie, IM Conquest, IM Hodgson, Lawton, McDonald, IM Watson 7. There were 62 players.

Szirak

A category 12 tournament in this Hungarian city in September saw a very even field (only 100 rating points from top seed to bottom) vanquished by Soviet GM Lev Psakhis who won by a full point from the home country's GM Jozsef Pinter.

Scores: 1 GM Psakhis (USR) 9; 2 GM Pinter (HUN) 8; 3-4 GM Nogueiras (CUB), GM Rogers (AUS) 7.5; 5-6 GM Adorian (HUN), GM Romanishin (USR) 7; 7-9 GM Ftacnik (CZE), GM Garcia-Palermo (ARG), GM Spraggett (CAN) 6.5; 10-12 GM Csom (HUN), IM Hazai (HUN), GM Suba (RUM) 5.5; 13-14 IM Flear (ENG), GM Smejkal (CZE) 4.5.

Solingen

A category 10 tournament in this West German industrial city in September / October was won by Robert Hubner while compatriot Ralf Lau, who led for much of the time, gained his final GM norm in tying for second place.

Scores were: 1 GM Hubner (BRD) 8.5; 2-3 IM Lau (BRD), GM Short (ENG) 7.5; 4 GM Kavalek (USA) 7; 5-6 Brunner (BRD), GM Spassky (FRA) 6.5; 7-8 IM Sunye (BRZ), GM Westerinen (FIN) 5; 9 IM Ostermeyer (BRD) 4.5; 10 Borgasser (BRD) 4; 11 Schneider (BRD) 2.5; 12 IM Capelan (BRD) 1.5.

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# NZ CHAMPIONS AFTER 1946

David J (Dave) Lynch  
The Gentleman of Gentlemen  
among New Zealand Champions  
by Zyg FRANKEL

The above heading is meant literally. Most NZ Champions I have met were gentlemen but it will not be to their discredit that none of them have come up to Dave's level in this respect.

He played in national championships, on and off, since 1937, with an interruption during the war when he served with the NZ forces overseas. After finishing second or second-equal on two occasions, he won the title in 1950-51, by a two point margin, from A. Gyles (Wellington), H. McNabb (Nelson), and A. Turner (Auckland). Subsequently, he was again twice runner-up, but afterwards enjoyed only moderate success.

Dave was also NZ Correspondence Champion on at least two occasions.

In an article in the "New Zealand Chessplayer" (February 1951), Alan Fletcher wrote about Dave's success: "His strong defensive powers were in evidence when required while, once he got a winning advantage, by his strong positional play he seldom failed to capitalise on it." There are no fireworks in his games, just strong positional play.

In his younger years, Dave was a keen sportsman, trying his hand at hockey, tennis, golf, and tramping. He was also keen on contract bridge.

I had the pleasure of staying with him and his family after one Congress held in the North Island. I knew him reasonably well before this, but this time acquired an even better picture of the man. A hard working store-keeper, a marvellous family man, hospitable and friendly to most people, and displaying a pleasant and keen sense of humour.

Two occasions when I met him over the board come to mind.

During my first time in the Championship (Napier 1951-52) I played Dave and obtained what looked to be an advantage, but hardly enough to win. He offered a draw and I spiced my refusal with some unwise young man's cheek. The game was adjourned and I was beaten mercilessly afterwards. The defeat affected my whole result in the tournament. I remember after the game Ortvin Sarapu telling me: "Last year's New Zealand Champion offers you a draw and you decline in a practically even position! It serves you right."

The following year I met Dave again in the Championship. I played White and an unsound but well-calculated King's Gambit and won in short order, not without some help from Dave. When he resigned he made an uncharacteristic violent gesture accompanied by a little grumble. He soon remembered, however, and stretched out his hand with a generous smile. This was more in line with what Alan Fletcher had to say about him: "There is no better winner or loser in the land." Indeed!

A note in the NZCP, Autumn 1948, says that he was then 38 years of age which makes him now over 75, not an advanced age considering New Zealand's longevity data, but a time when chess is not at one's heights. However, from the previous issue of this journal it appears that he has still no equal in Hastings and Hawkes Bay. He was recently made a NZ Master and we hope to see his name figuring in tournament tables for a long time to come.

Here is one of Dave's better games, from the 1951-52 Congress. Frank Haight played in the NZ Championship twice. He was an American and for several years lectured in mathematics at the Auckland University. The annotator, Adrian Turner, was one of the top NZ players in the early fifties.

Haight - Lynch  
NZ Championship, Napier 1951-52  
Colle System

1 d4 d5 2 Nf3 Nf6 3 e3 Nbd7 4 Nbd2 g6 5 Bd3 Bg7 6 e4 dxe4 7 Nxe4 Nxe4 8 Bxe4 O-O 9 O-O c5

An interesting opening since it illustrates perhaps the best defence against the tricky Colle System. The essentials are the queen's knight on g2, kingside fianchetto, and c5. The fianchetto not only helps counterplay against the centre, but squashes White's secret hope of funny business at h7.

10 Be3?! Nf6 11 Bd3 Nd5 12 c3

Haight has won some nice games by giving up his bishop for the knight at e3 in return for a tempo and the f-file. Here, however, Lynch shows how the player with the two bishops should meet this situation.

12 ... Nxe3 13 fxe3 Qc7! 14 Rcl

Useless. The idea is probably to play Bc4 without losing a pawn after ... cxd, but better was 14 Qb3. If in reply 14 ... Be6, then 15 Bc4 and Black must part with one of his bishops.

14 ... e5 15 d5

If 15 Nxe5, one of the bishops goes but the White e-pawn, alas, remains sticking out like a sore thumb.

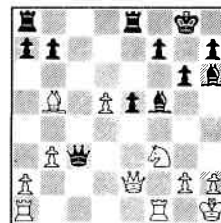
15 ... c4! 16 Be2 Qc5 17 Kh1 Bf5 18 b3?

Better is 18 Nd2 which holds the balance by threatening both e4 and Nxc4. The weakening of the long diagonal is a grave error.

18 ... Bh6! 19 Bxc4 Qxe3!

Forcing White's reply by the threat of ... Qxc1, winning the exchange. What bishops!

20 Ral Qxc3 21 Qe2 Rfe8 22 Bb5



Red8 23 Qxe5? Bg7?  
Missing a win by 23 ... Qxe5.

24 Nxe5 Bg7 25 Qxc3 Bxc3 26 Rad1 a6 27 Bc4 b5 28 Be2 Rd6 29 Ng5

Excellent drawing chances here with Nd4, but the text is not bad. If now 29 ... h6, then 30 Nxf7! 29 ... Re8 30 g4?

After 30 Bd3 Rxd5 31 Bxf5 Rxf5 32 Rxf5 gxf5 33 h3, White would have fair chances of holding the ending because of the disarray of Black's kingside pawns. But now, with the rook on the seventh, a strong bishop, and an extra pawn, Black has a sure win.

30 ... Rxe2 31 gxf5 h6 32 Rc1? b4 33 Nf3 Rxd5 34 fxxg fxxg 35 Rcd1

35 a3 would have prolonged the agony considerably. Now Lynch finishes vigorously.

35 ... Rxd1 36 Rxd1 Rxa2 37 Rd6 Kf7 38 h4 Rf2! 39 Rd3 Rb2 40 Rd6 Rxb3 41 Rxa6 Ra3 42 Rc6 Bf6 43 Kg2 b3 44 Rb6 b2 45 Nd2 Rd3 46 Nc4 Rd1! 47 Rb7+ Kg8 48 Rb8+ Kh7 49 Rb7+ Bg7 50 Na3 Ra8

0 - 1

## OTAGO-SOUTHLAND TROPHY

This 8 man team event between Otago and Invercargill Chess Clubs was played for the third time on 9 August. Otago proved too strong on the top boards and took the Trophy for the first time. Special thanks are due to John van ZOOMERAN who made the Trophy. The final score was 5-3 to Otago (4 wins 2 draws 2 losses).

0-0-0

## FENNY'S FAVOURITES

Another of those games that Arcaadi FENERIDIS enjoys.

SPASSKY - SEIRAWAN  
Zurich 1984  
Modern Defence

1 e4 d6 2 d4 Nf6 3 Nc3 g6 4 Nf3 Bg7 5 h3 0-0 6 Be3 a6 7 a4 b6 8 Bc4 Bb7 9 e5! Ne4 10 Nxe4 Bxe4 11 Ng5 Bg2 12 Rg1 Bc6 13 Qg4! e6 14 0-0-0 Nd7 15 h4 de5 16 de5 Qe7 17 Rxd7!? Bxd7 18 h5 f5 19 Qh3 f4 20 hg6 Bxe5 21 Ne6+- Bxe6 22 Bxe6 Kg7 23 gh7 1-0

# KERES ON ROOK AND PAWN ENDINGS

## Part Four

translation by IM Ortvin SARAPU

The following endgame is from the game Keres - Mikenas, Stockholm 1937. The hidden possibilities are very instructive.

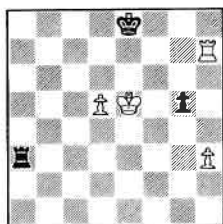


Diagram 15

Already we can notice that the position might easily transpose into similar Philidor positions: All we have to do is to exchange pawns on h3 and g5, but immediate exchange would only yield a draw as we know from analysis of diagram 12. The presence of extra pawns offers White better winning chances than Philidor's.

White's advantages are clear: First of all, White is a pawn up; secondly, he has an active king and good rook on the 7th rank. The Black king is cut off from the rest of the board. Also important is that the passed pawn is well advanced. The only weak point in White's position is his weak pawn on h3. Surprisingly, with correct defence, this is sufficient for Black to escape.

As we already know from Philidor, White can get nowhere by advancing his d-pawn. Therefore he has either to win Black's pawn or to exchange it for his own pawn on h3. But he has to do so in such a way as to reach Lasker's winning position, diagram 14; not Philidor's drawn position of diagram 12. Knowing that, we can easily understand the following play:

1 Ke6 Re3+  
2 Kf6

The immediate 2 Kd6 is faster but, with the text move, White is

setting up a trap: If now 2 ... Rf3+? then 3 Kxg5 Rd3, seemingly leading to a draw, but White wins with 4 Kf6! Rxd5 5 Ke6 netting the rook.

2 ... Rd3!  
3 Ke6 Re3+  
4 Kd6

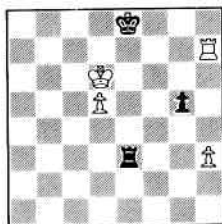


Diagram 16

4 ... Ra3!

The best defence. The Black rook takes the correct position in case White exchanges the kingside pawns. Before continuing with the main variation, however, it is interesting to examine the possibilities if Black's defence is somewhat inaccurate:

A:  
4 ... Rf3  
5 h4!

White has completed his positional threat. We demonstrate that, after this advance, Black cannot save his position.

5 ... gxh4

The other possibility here, 5 ... g4 (but not 5 ... Rh3 6 Re7+ with 7 hxg5 etc), is also unsatisfactory for Black. For example: 6 Rg7 g3 7 h5! Kf8 (or 7 ... Rf6+ 8 Kc5 Rh6 9 d6! Rxh5+ 10 Kc6 with an easy win) 8 Rg4 Rf6+ (8 ... Ke8 also loses to 9 h6 Rf6+ 10 Kc7 Rxh6 11 d6 etc) 9 Kc5! Rh6 10 Rxg3 Rxh5 11 Re3 and White wins without much trouble.

6 Rh8+ Kf7

Black is also lost after 6 ...

Kc5 11 Rc7+ Kb6 12 d6 Rxh3 and White has no winning continuation.

After the text move, the position is much more complicated for Black.

9 ... Ka6!

The saving move.

(1) 9 ... Ka7 10 Rb4 Rxh3 11 Kc7 Rc3+ 12 Kd7 Rg3 (otherwise the pawn will advance) 13 d6 g4 14 Re4! Kb7 15 Ke7 gives White an easy win.

(2) 9 ... Ka5 10 Kc5 Rc3+ 11 Kd4 Rxh3 12 d6 Rh1 13 d7! Rdl+ 14 Kc5 and wins.

10 Kc6 Rc3+  
11 Kd7 Rxh3  
12 d6 g4  
13 Rb4

After 13 Rb1, Black would not play 13 ... g3? when White wins with 14 Kc6 and 15 d7, but would instead play 13 ... Rd3! Now it seems that White can get no further. For example: 14 Re1 Kb6! (not 14 ... g3 when White wins after 15 Ke7 g2 16 d7 Re3+ 17 Rxe3 g1=Q 18 Re6+ with 19 d8=Q) 15 Ke7 Kc6 16 Rcl+ Kb7 17 d7 Re3+ 18 Kd8 g3 19 Rbl+ Ka7 and White is unable to advance.

With the text move, White is putting Black into the most difficult situation. But with the correct continuation Black can hold out.

13 ... Ka5!!

This surprising and difficult-to-find move secures Black the way to a draw.

(1) 13 ... g3 loses to 14 Kc6 Ka5 15 Rg4, and so also

(2) 13 ... Rg3 loses to 14 Re4! Kb7 15 Ke7 etc.

(3) But 13 ... Rh1! so that, after 14 Rxg4, Black can play 14 ... Kb6! draws as in the main variation.

14 Rxg4

An interesting alternative is 14 Rb2!

(1) After 14 ... g3 15 Kc6 Rh2 16 d7, the White pawn threatens to queen with check.

(2) If Black defends with 14 ... Rd3, then 15 Kc7 Rc3+ (the threat was 16 Rc2) 16 Kd8 Re3 (or 16 ... g3 17 Re2!) 17 d7 and it seems that Black can defend himself with the manoeuvre 17 ... Ka6! 18 Rc2 Kb7.

(3) Even more accurate seems to be the immediate 14 ... Ka6! when if 15 Kd8, then 15 ... Re3! 16 d7 g3 etc.

White can make many winning attempts, but it seems that by proper defence Black can just save himself.

14 ... Kb6!

With this move, Black completes his surprising plan of defence. It is not apparent how White could gain decisive superiority.

The try 15 Rb4+ Kc5 16 Re4 intending 17 Kc7 does not lead to the objective because the White rook on the fourth rank is too close to the Black king. Black saves himself with the manoeuvre 16 ... Kd5! 17 Re1 Rh7+ 18 Re7 Rh6 etc.

White could also try 15 Re4 but here, also, after 15 ... Rh7+ 16 Re7 Rh8 there are no winning chances as we have already seen from analysis of Philidor's game in diagram 13.

Thus we arrive at the conclusion that, beside 4 ... Ra3!, 4 ... Rd3 is also sufficient to draw although Black must play with the utmost precision.

Now we return to the game after our analysis of side variations (diagram 16 with 4 ... Ra3).

5 Rh5 ...

Here, 5 Rh8+ Kf7 6 h4 would win after 6 ... gxh4 7 Rxh4. But Black is not forced to exchange pawns and draws easily with 6 ... g4! on account of the bad position of White's rook.

5 ... Ra6+

Also possible was 5 ... Rd3; for example: 6 Ke6 Re3+ 7 Kf6 Rd3 8 Rh7 Rg3! and it is a draw again. But the text move is sufficient.

This is an inaccuracy which could end badly for Black. He should have played 6 ... Ra3 7 Ke6 Re3+ 8 Kd6 and now, as in the previous note, 8 ... Rd3! etc.

7 Kf5 ...

(1) 7 d6 g4 8 Rh8+ Kd7 9 Rh7+ does not give results as Black plays 9 ... Ke8! (but not 9 ... Kd8? 10 Kd5 with 11 Kc6 and wins) 10 d7+ Kd8 and after 11 Kf5?, Black plays 11 ... g3! etc.

(2) 7 Rh8+ Kd7 8 Rh7+ Ke8! 9 Kf5 Rd6, etc, leads to much the same position as in the game since White's extra tempo makes no difference.

7 ... Rd6  
8 Rh7! ...

White takes advantage of the fact that Black cannot take with 8 ... Rxd5+ because of 9 Ke6, winning the rook.

8 ... Kd8!

The only satisfactory answer. It does not help to play 8 ... Kf8 after which White plays 9 Ke5 with 10 d6, and also 8 ... Ra6 loses to 9 Kxg5 Ra5 10 Kf6 Rxd5 11 Ke6 etc.

9 Ke5 Ra6

Black could not play 9 ... Rg6 on account of 10 d6 g4 11 Kd5! when White wins.

10 Rh5 Ra3

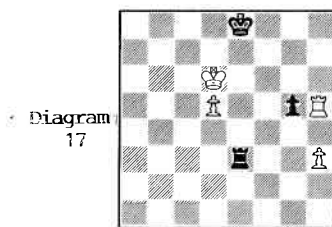
11 Ke6 Re3+

Forced by the threat of 12 Rxg5.

12 Kd6 Ke8

Naturally not 12 ... Kc8 13 Rh8+ Kb7 14 Kd7 when the d-pawn advances decisively.

Following Black's inaccurate sixth move we now have the same position as after the fifth move, except that Black's rook stands on the unfavourable square e3. Still, White cannot force the decision if Black defends most carefully.



13 Rh8+ ...

White will get no real winning chances with this move. Black's defence is comparatively easy to play. Much more difficult for Black would have been 13 h4, whereafter:

(1) 13 ... g4 14 Rg5 g3 15 h5 with a won position.

(2) 13 ... gxh4 14 Rh8+ Kf7 15 Rxh4 with a theoretical win.

(3) 13 ... Rh3! This is the only viable defence. 14 Rh8+ (not 14 Rxg5 Rxh4 15 Rg8+ Kf7 leading to a drawn position) 14 ... Kf7 15 h5 Kg7 16 Re8 Rxh5 17 Kc7 Rh1! (but not 17 ... Kf7 18 d6! etc). Now Black can obtain a draw with accurate play.

13 ... Kf7  
14 Kd7 Kg7

Now Black will win the h3 pawn, leaving only very problematic winning hopes. Still, Black has to play carefully.

15 Rc8 Rxh3  
16 d6 Kg6!

Rf8 7 Rxh4 Kd8 8 Kc6 or 7 ... Rf6+ 8 Kc7 Rf7+ 9 Kc6.

7 Rxh4 Ra3

Nothing will change with 7 ... Ke8 8 Rh8+ Kf7 9 Kd7 etc, or 7 ... Rd3 8 Re4 with an easy win.

8 Re4!

The Black king is cut off and the White pawn can advance. For example 8 ... Ra6+ 9 Kc7 Ra7 10 Kb6 Rd7 11 Kc6 and 12 d6 etc.

B: 4 ... Rd3

A good try but it seems to be insufficient to hold the position. The following possibilities are interesting and instructive.

5 Re7+!

The only possible winning chance. After 5 h4 gxh4 6 Rh8+ Kf7 7 Rxh4 Ke8! the position is drawish. For example: 8 Rh8+ Kf7 9 Rd8 Ra1! 10 Rc8 Rd1! or 10 Kc6 Ra6+ 11 Kb7 Ke7 etc.

5 ... Kd8!

After 5 ... Kf8 Black's problems become much more difficult: 6 Re5 Rxh3 7 Kd7! (not 7 Rxg5 when Black can draw after 7 ... Ke8! 8 Rg8+ Ke8 9 Ra8 Rd3! or 9 Rd8 Ra3!).

(1) Here, 7 ... g4 loses to 8 Rf5+ Kg7 9 Rg5+ Kf6 10 Rxg4 and

(2) 7 ... Rh7+ loses to 8 Kd8 g4 9 d6 g3 10 d7 g2 11 Rg5 Rg7 12 Kc8! etc.

(3) But after 7 ... Rg3! 8 d6 Kf7 it seems that Black may be able to draw. For example: 9 Rf5+ Kg6 10 Ke6 Re3+ 11 Re5 Rxe5 12 Kxe5 Kf7! or 9 Rc5 Kf6 10 Kc7 Rd3 11 d7 Ke7 12 Re5+ Kf6 13 Re3 Rd1 etc.

6 Rg7 Kc8!

The only move. After 6 ... Ke8 7 Rg8+ Kf7 8 Rxg5 Rxh3 9 Kd7 or Re5, White would win without much trouble. Note that 7 Rg8+ would be a mistake since 7 ... Kb7 8 Rxg5 Rxh3 draws as we saw from analysing Philidor's position: The Black king is on the right side and the Black rook on the h-file is sufficiently distant to give checks from the side.

7 Rg8+

Tempting here is 7 Rh7 with the following possibilities:

(1) 7 ... Rd1 8 Rc7+ Kb8 (or 8 ... Kd8 9 Rg7 etc) 9 Rc3 and the d-pawn advances.

(2) 7 ... Rg3 8 Rh8+ Kb7 9 Kd7 g4 10 hxg4 Rxg4 11 d6 with a theoretically won position.

Still, there is a satisfactory defence for Black, viz.

(3) 7 ... Kb8! Now 8 Kc6 Rc3+ 9 Kd7? fails to 9 ... Rc7+ and 8 Ke6 Kc8! gives White no success; for example: 9 d6 Re3+ 10 Kf5 Rd3 11 d7+ Rxd7 etc, with a draw.

7 ... Kb7  
8 Rh8 Kb6!

Obviously the only move to avoid getting into zugzwang. Rook moves on the 3rd rank would be followed by 9 Kd7 or 9 Ke7 and after 8 ... Rd1, 9 Rh7+! would be bad for Black. For example: 9 ... Kc8 10 Rc7+ Kb8 11 Rc3 or 9 ... Kb6 10 Ke6 Rd3 11 d6 Kc6 12 Rc7+ Kb6 13 Rc8 Re3+ 14 Kf6 Rd3 15 Ke7 Re3+ 16 Kd8 Rxh3 17 d7 and wins.

9 Rb8+

Black is able to hold himself on the border of losing and drawing. The winning attempt 9 Rh7 would almost work as, after 9 ... Rd1, 10 Ke6 transposes into the position we encountered in the previous note, as does 9 ... Rg3 10 Kd7 etc. But, with 9 ... Kb5!, Black is able to keep his head above water. For example: 10 Ke6

Black's correct defensive plan is to quickly advance his king to support his g-pawn. At the same time, he has to sacrifice his rook for the d-pawn.

A mistake would be 16 ... g4, as White would play 17 Rc4 g3 18 Kc7 with a winning endgame. Also, 16 ... Rd3 would give Black more difficulties.

17 Rc5 Rh8  
18 Ke7 Kh5!

Again, a finesse. If Black had carelessly played 18 ... g4? the position would be lost for him after 19 d7. He would have to give up his rook for the d-pawn and, as his king is cut off from his own g-pawn, he could not advance without losing it. For example: 19 ... Rh7+ 20 Ke6 Rxd7 21 Kxd7 g3 22 Rc3 and the pawn is lost. Black must leave his pawn on g5 and use it as a shield to get his king to the 5th rank to draw.

19 d7 Kg4!

Black must still play accurately. The "natural" 19 ... Kh4? would lose here to 20 Rc8 Rh7+ 21 Ke6 Rxd7 22 Kxd7 g4 23 Ke6 g3 24 Kf5 g2 25 Kf4 and wins. The Black king must go to the other side and at the same time keep the White king from approaching to draw.

20 Kf6 ...

This manoeuvre gives White nothing but the main variation, 20 Rc8 Rh7+ 21 Ke6 Rxd7 22 Kxd7 Kf4, also gives only a draw after 23 Ke6 g4 24 Rc4+ Kf3 25 Kf5 g3 26 Rc3+ Kf2 27 Kf4 g2 28 Rc2+ Kf1 29 Kf3 g1=R+! with a theoretically drawn position.

20 ... Rf8+  
21 Ke6 Rd8  
22 Rd5 Kf4  
23 Rf5+ Kg4  
24 Rf7 Kh3  
25 Kf5

White no longer has any real winning hopes. After a few more moves the draw was agreed.

25 ... g4  
26 Kf4 g3  
27 Kf3 Kh4

This excellent example shows how many unexpected finesses it is possible to find in even the simplest of rook and pawn endings. No chess player should feel that they spend too much time studying endgame technique; the possibilities are almost without end, especially in endings with rook and pawn(s).

\* \* \*

To be continued. This article is the fourth of a series of translations from the Estonian language by IM SARAPU. It is free from copyright and may be reproduced with acknowledgement of the source.

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#### OTAGO CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP

By Michael ROCKS

The second round of the Otago Club Championship was completed in July with Richard SUTTON winning the A Grade with 4 points ahead of Tony LOVE and Ben MARTIN on 3½ points. In the B Grade Bill PEICH earned promotion to the higher grade by scoring a 4½/5 victory, ahead of Blair FREEMAN (3). Other Grade winners were C Grade Geoff ADAMS, D Grade William JONES E Grade Peter HAASE, F Grade Eric RAYNER, G Grade Gideon LEVY and Martin SHELTON.

#### OTAGO LIGHTNING CHAMPIONSHIP

This tournament was conducted to raise money for urgently needed clock repairs on 26 July. 24 players entered among them 11 year old David NICKERSON from U.S.A. After a preliminary grading stage, the field was divided into 8 player groups which then played a round robin.

#### RESULTS:

A.GRADE: 1-2 R.SUTTON, R.WANSINK 6; 3 B MARTIN 5½; 4 K.BOYD 3½; 5 G.HAASE 2½; 7 P.SINTON 2; 8 H.LEVY 0.  
B.GRADE: 1-2 G.AIMERS, W.JONES 6; 3 C AIMERS 5; 4 J.VAN ZOOMERAN 4; 5 A.PATTON 3; 6 D.NICKERSON 2; 7 H.GOLD 1½; 8 G.LEVY ½.  
C.GRADE: 1 S.LYALL 7; 2 M.SHELTON 4½; 3 R.CLARK 4; 4 -5 D.CAMERON, C VECOVSKY 3½; 6-7 A.CHANG V HAY 2; 8 P.LUTYEN 1½.

## THE FORTE - NOVAG'S NEWEST NOVELTY

by Brett SINCLAIR

The Forte is Novag's latest addition to its range of chess playing computers and supersedes the Super Constellation model. I was fortunate enough to be able to experiment with the first of the Fortes to arrive in this country, courtesy of New Zealand Chess Supplies.

I must admit that chess computers is not my favourite subject. My previous experience was with a machine that offered ho-hum performance and gave the impression of being as familiar with the intricacies of chess as a nuclear warship with the waters of Wellington harbour. Mind you, this was 1981 technology and a machine with only 16K bytes of program memory. The interesting thing for me was to see how much progress had been made in the five years since then.

First appearances are deceiving. The Forte's simple yet effective design hides its true mettle. The playing surface features 16 LEDs (instead of the more common 64) to indicate moves, a sensory playing surface and a liquid crystal display (LCD) panel. As I soon found out, this combination gives you access to a whole range of features not available on other lesser computers. The LCD tells you just about all you might need to know, with the possible exception of the outcome of the Karpov/Kasparov match.

One of the useful features I was impressed with was my finding that the Forte announces its own resignation in a losing position. Oh how infuriating it is to find a computer that plays on to the bitter end in a hopelessly lost position! It also offers not only sixteen basic levels of play including various standard tournament levels but also the ability to set your own levels, in effect giving an infinite number of levels. I found by setting the time control to 99 moves in 40 minutes, I could use the Forte to practise for 40-40 tournaments and the like. Very useful. If you prefer, you can also set a separate infinite search level to analyse more complicated positions.

The Forte exhibits the typical strengths and weaknesses of chess playing computers - strong on tactics but relatively weaker on strategy. It knows all the rules of the game including under promotion, castling, en passant pawn capture etc. No black marks here at all. It was also pleasing to observe a good ability in the end game. A few positions I tried showed that it knew how to enforce the opposition in king and pawn endings and understood well defensive and attacking tactics in these positions. It similarly had no problems with rook, king and pawn endings and with the Lucena position in particular. I did however manage to catch it out on an old favourite (white to move: K on c2, P on b2, black: K on f6, P on a4). But then, how many human opponents would play 1.Kb1 knowing that it is the only winning move?

Some of the more interesting features included a position assessment, depth search indication, time used (by both sides), hint mode, total number of positions analysed and many more. I was also impressed with the feature which allowed the current game to be retained in memory after the Forte had been turned off - it does not even need batteries to accomplish this. On switching

back on, the game can be resumed - even the playing level and times used by each side are retained. So, no respite if you are in a losing position!

On a more sophisticated level there were the 20,000 move opening book variations and also a 2,000 move user programmable opening book. Great for experimenting with the latest information on your favourite openings. The Forte will also connect to an IBM compatible personal computer via an RS232 connector for the real enthusiast. Unfortunately I did not have the opportunity to evaluate at length any of these offerings.

About the only thing I did not like about the Forte was the multifunction keys. With so many features in such a small package, all keys adopt many roles depending on the sequence in which they are depressed. It was some time before I became proficient with these. Perhaps clearer labelling would overcome this.

All in all the Forte is an impressive offering which I feel sure will be of interest to both the novice and expert alike. At around \$880, the price compares more than favourably with not only other models in the Novag range but also its competitors.

#### AUTHOR'S RATINGS

(Scores: 5 excellent, 4 very good, 3 good, 2 fair, 1 poor, 0 very poor)

1. Appearance/design	3
2. Construction quality	4
3. Ease of use	3
4. Range of usable features	5
5. Playing ability	3
6. Value for money	4

TOTAL (out of 30) 22

#### TECHNICAL

Size (cm)	: 3.5 x 26.5 x 37
Weight	: 1.25 kg
Power	: Mains adaptor (supplied) or 6 x C size batteries
Program	: 64 K bytes (ROM) 4 K bytes (RAM)
Micro Processor	: 6502 (8 bit) 4 MHz

(Editor's note - Brett Sinclair is Director of Overseas Play for the New Zealand Correspondence Chess Association.)