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# NEW ZEALAND CHESS



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MURRAY CHANDLER AT THE PLAZA

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Editorial copy should be in the editor's hands by the third Saturday of the month preceding publication.

THE LAST OF Boris Spassky's simuls in New Zealand was held at Auckland's Hyatt Kingsgate Hotel on Easter Monday. The event was sponsored by Datapoint Corporation which was to be represented by its own computer. The Grandmaster, however, declined to play a machine so Datapoint was represented by its alternate, Sponger (hard 'g'!) aka Peter Giffin.

Boris also requested a maximum of 25 boards but, due to an organisational glitch, only 24 players took part. The line-up was possibly the weakest ever seen in Auckland for a grandmaster simul with none of the players rated over 2000 so the final score of 24-0 to Spassky was not too surprising. In only one game did the former world champion feel inspired to offer a draw - but the unpredictable Merv Morrison declined!

ANATOLY KARPOV won the SWIFT World Cup Tournament in Brussels in April with 11 points. Second was Valery Salov with 10, then came Ljubojevic, Nunn and Belyavsky with 9.5.

The second round of the World Cup, featuring Kasparov as well as Karpov, will be held in Belfort, France, from June 12 to July 5.

We have on hand a full report of the candidates matches in St Johns compiled by Martin Dreyer, who represented New Zealand Chess at the tournament. The report will appear in the June issue.

COLLATED sets of bulletins from the Plaza International Tourment, bound in card covers, are available from New Zealand Chess Supplies at \$14.50. For address see NZCS advertisement on page 45.

# NEW ZEALAND CHESS

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Special Correspondents: IM Ortvin SARAPU, NM Ewen GREEN

## EDITORIAL

OUR apologies for the lateness of this, the April issue, but things just seemed to pile up on us for a few weeks.

The Plaza International is now just a pleasant memory, but hopefully has done something for chess in New Zealand. The Wellington newspapers gave it plenty of coverage, but the other major centres papers did not seem to do so well - parochialism again?

In this issue we start a series of articles by GM Eduard Gufeld aimed at the lower grade players but still of interest for the high grades. We also have by the same author articles on Indian Motives and the French, as well as a couple of games by him, all of which will appear in future issues.

Please keep the information coming, if it doesn't appear immediately, rest assured it goes into the file and will appear in print in the next issue.

BILL COX



## PLAZA INTERNATIONAL CHESS TOURNAMENT

WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND  
15 - 27 MARCH 1988

### ROUND ONE

Jonathan Sarfati made an excellent start when he drew against Boris Spassky. The draw was agreed when a position was about to be repeated for the third time. Australian Ian Rogers quickly got off the mark when he beat West German Robert Hubner. However, this was the only game Hubner

played as he fell ill the next day and had to withdraw. Murray Chandler also started well when he beat Ortvin Sarapu, while Russell Dive went under to Zsuzsa Polgar.

The games between Larry Christiansen and Eduard Gufeld and Vernon Small and Anthony Ker were adjourned, with Gufeld and Small eventually gaining wins.

### ROUND TWO

Using an opening that, so it has been said, he never loses with, Spassky's King's Gambit was too much for Zsuzsa Polgar, despite the latter's sharp Falkbeer Counter-Gambit

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defence. Gufeld took the lead when he proved too strong for Ker; Small and Dive agreed to a quick draw after 20 moves; and Sarfati took another half point with Sarapu.

Rogers made a mistake in an unclear position and went under to Christiansen.

### ROUND THREE

Gufeld completed a hat-trick of victories when he beat Small, despite the latter's strong defence to the English Opening for more than 40 moves. Small made a mistake with his King on his 42nd move and eventually resigned.

Spassky stayed half a point behind the leader when he beat Dive; Ker missed an early threat and lost to Rogers; while Sarapu drew with Polgar. Chandler got into time trouble against Christiansen and appeared to be losing, but got back into the game to force a draw.

### ROUND FOUR

Gufeld managed only half a point against Rogers and Spassky joined him in the lead when he outplayed Small. Christiansen, the only smoker in the tournament, graciously did not smoke at the board against Sarfati. Both players missed winnings chances and settled for a draw.

Ker had Chandler on the ropes, but the latter came out the better in the time scramble and won.

Missed chances by both Sarapu and Dive in a short game resulted in Dive gaining the win.

### ROUND FIVE

Spassky was the overnight leader when he drew with Sarapu, the game between Gufeld and Chandler being adjourned. However, after a marathon game the latter pair drew.

Sarfati comfortably beat Ker, making a pawn sacrifice in the centre; Rogers beat Small; and Christiansen beat Polgar after a long game which

hung fire for many moves before the American broke through on the King side.

### ROUND SIX

Gufeld, as he admitted later, was playing much better than he expected and won his fourth game from five completed - the Chandler game was adjourned again after Gufeld caught the 'flu - when he beat Sarfati in 24 moves.

Ker failed to get his rooks together against Polgar and consequently lost, while Christiansen beat Dive in smart fashion and quick draw were agreed between Rogers and Chandler and Small and Sarapu.

### ROUND SEVEN

Gufeld drew against Polgar to remain unbeaten; Chandler beat Small; and Sarfati missed some good chances when losing to Rogers.

Dive and Ker drew an exciting game, while Spassky adjourned against Christiansen after 60 moves, later winning the game.

### ROUND EIGHT

A minor error by Spassky put him into some trouble against Ker, but the latter failed to seize his winning chance and had to settle for a draw.

Gufeld kept up his pressure in the lead to beat Dive, going a full point ahead of the field.

Declining Christiansen's Queen's Gambit, Sarapu drew a bishop-pawn ending; Chandler beat Sarfati; and Polgar gained a win over Rogers.

### ROUND NINE

The successful run by Gufeld was halted by Spassky, leaving the pair tied in the lead. Chandler made an early mistake against Polgar and was still in trouble when accepting her offer of a draw.

Dive again wound up in time trouble against Rogers and lost while Ker went close to

beating Sarapu, but had to accept a draw. Small missed a chance against Sarfati and also drew.

### ROUND TEN

Dive got into a winning position against Chandler, but missed his path and lost. Small also looked to be in a good position in his game with Christiansen, but the latter came back strongly to force the draw.

Gufeld picked up the winning thread again when he beat Sarapu, while Spassky and Rogers drew. Sarfati was another who looked to have winning chances against Polgar, but he, too, failed to follow through and lost.

### ROUND ELEVEN

Gufeld had the bye in this, the final round, and a win for either Spassky or Chandler would have gained first prize. But Spassky missed a one-square bishop move - "A very expensive little mistake" said Gufeld - which would have given him outright victory, so a three-way tie was the result.

Christiansen beat Ker; Rogers beat Sarapu; Polgar defeated Small; and Sarfati won over Dive and ended as the leading New Zealand player.

The DOP was Bob Gibbons, assisted by Chris Bell of Upper Hutt.

### IM ORTVIN SARAPU COMMENTS:

New Zealand players landed on the bottom of the tournament table. It is interesting to note that the NZ Championship was almost repeated - Sarfati first, then myself and Small, followed by Dive and Ker.

Statistics do not tell the story. Games like Dive - Chandler, Ker - Spassky, Sarfati - Christiansen, Sarapu - Christiansen, were some where we missed many opportunities to do better.

In New Zealand we play one to two strong tournaments a

year. I asked Ian Rogers if he plays six to eight tournaments a year? He was surprised and told me that he plays 12-13 a year against stronger opposition!

I enjoyed the tournament and went home with mixed feelings. I had done well in some games and badly in others.

### J D SARFATI - B V SPASSKY King's Indian Defence

1	d4	Nf6
2	c4	d6
3	Nc3	g6
4	e4	Bg7
5	Nge2	c6

Black should play ... 0-0, and if 6 g3 Nc6! 7 Bg2 e5 8 d5 Nd4! with the idea 9 Nxd4 exd4 10 Qxd4 Nxe4! This was pointed out to me by Gufeld, who claims the title of "King's Indian World Champion."

6	g3	O-O
7	Bg2	e5
8	O-O	Nbd7
9	Rb1	exd4
10	Nxd4	Re8
11	h3	Nc5
12	Re1	a5
13	b3	

To answer ... a4 with b4. It makes it harder for Black to find play.

To answer ... a4 with b4. It makes it harder for Black to find play.

13 Qb6?

This Queen is badly placed.

14 Be3! Bd7

14	...	Nxe4?	15	Nxe4	Nxe4
16	Ne6	c5	17	Nxg7	Kxg7
18	Bxe4	Rxe4	19	Bh6+	Kxh6
20	Rxe4	Bf5	21	Rh4+	

15 a3 Qc7

A painful retreat. Black has a cramped position, a weakness on d6 and no counterplay anywhere.

16	Qc2	h5
17	Rbd1	Nh7

To answer 18 Bf4 with ... Bxd4  
19 Rxd4 Ne6.

18 Nde2 Be6  
19 Nd4

Repeating moves, due to a slight time shortage. The only person to berate me for this was Gufeld, who said, "You had a total (sic) won position!" Possibly. 19 ... Bd4 (Spassky) certainly gives White a clear advantage.

19 ... Bd7  
20 Nde2 Be6  
21 Nd4 Bd7  
DRAWN

Notes by Sarfati.

J D SARFATI - A F KER  
Nimzo-Indian Defence

1 d4 Nf6  
2 c4 e6  
3 Nc3 Bb4  
4 e3 c5  
5 Bd3 Nc6  
6 Ne2 Nxd4  
7 exd4 d5  
8 cxd5 Nxd5  
9 0-0 0-0  
10 a3 Be7  
11 Qc2 h6

Not bad, but ... g6 is usual in such positions. After ... h6 black can get into strife if white can place his white-squared Bishop behind the Queen on the b1-h7 diagonal.

12 Be3 Bf6?

The Bishop obstructs the Knight pawn from the important defensive square f6 and is itself obstructed after consistent follow-up.

13 Rad1

The "right" Rook.

14 Bc4! Nce7  
15 Ba2 Bd7 Rc8?

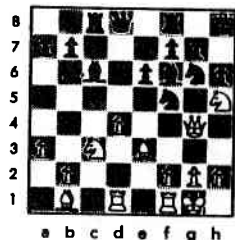
Now Black is definitely lost. He had to play ... Bc6 to stop white transferring his Queen to the K-side via e4. However, his pieces are still awkward. One idea is 16 Nxd5 Bxd5

17 Nf4 Rc8 18 Qd3 Bc4  
19 Qe4 Bxf1 [if ... Bd5 20 Nxd5 (a) ... exd5 21 Qg4 and the Ng6 can't move and can't be reasonably protected either (... Qe8, Rfe1; ... Kh7, g3 idea h4-h5); (b) ... Qxd5 21 Qg4 is similar. Also Be4 and d5 is a strong threat].  
20 Nxc6 Fxc6 21 Qxe6+ Kh7  
22 Kxf1 idea Qg4 - tying black down, and h4-h5.

16 Bb1 Ng6  
17 Qe4 Bc6  
18 Qg4 Nde7  
19 Ng3 Kh8

What else?

20 Nh5 Nf5



21 d5!

The unblocked pawns "lust to expand" undermines black's position.

Nxe3

The pawn e6 must protect Nf5, while a move of Bc6 allows dxe6.

22 fxe3 exd5  
23 Nxf6+ gxf6  
24 Qh5!

Bxc6? Rg8.

25 Rf3 Kg7  
26 Rg3 Qb6  
27 Nxd5 Be8  
28 Ne7 Qxb2  
29 Nf5+ Rc1  
30 Mxh6+ Kg8  
31 Nf5+ Kg7  
32 Bd3 Kg8

Toshield the white King. Black is helpless.

33 Qxd1 Rxd1+  
34 Rh3 Qxa3  
35 Qh5 Ba4  
36 Qh7 Rc8 1-0

SPASSKY - SARAPU  
Vienna Opening

1 e4 e5  
2 Nc3 Nf6  
3 g3

Spassky's choice of the Vienna Opening was no surprise for me. I have seen games by Spassky with this variation. Emmanuel Lasker used to play it and in NZ Vernon Small also likes it.

3 ... Nc6!?

After some thought I did not like to play the main line of 3... d5 here. As it happened, it was the right choice. BCO gives the game Spassky - Karpov, Tilburg 1979 3... d5 4 exd5 Nxd5 5 Bg2 Nxc3 6 bxc3 Bd6 7 Ne2 0-0 8 0-0 c6 9 d3 Nd7 10 f4 exf4 11 Bxf4 Ne5 12 Rb1 Rc8 13 Bc4 +=. My game after 13 moves was somewhat better than Karpov's!

4 Bg2 Bc5  
5 d3

BCO gives a favourable line for Black, if White continues with an early 0-0. 5 Nge2 d6 6 0-0 h5! 7 d3 h4 8 Bg5 hxg3 9 Nxc3! (hxg3 Bg4 10 Qd2 Qd7 11 Na4 Bh3! -+ Nunn) 9... Nd4! 10 Nh5 Ne6 11 Nxc3! Nxc3 12 Nd5 Nxd5! 13 Bxd8 Nf4 14 Bg5 Nge6 15 Bxf4 Nxf4 16 Kh1 -+ Augustin-Nunn, Moscow 1977. Fantastic variation by GM Nunn!

5 ... d6  
6 Na4!

Now Spassky secures himself two bishops. After 6 Nge2 h5! would transpose into Nunn's variation.

6 ... Bb6  
7 Nxb6 axb6  
8 Ne2 d5

With the idea of opening up in the centre. I did not like Spassky's systematic play with f4 and f5 etc.

9 exd5 Nxd5  
10 0-0 Be6

Now that lines are opened in the centre there is no future in the h5 attack.

11 d4 exd4  
12 Nxd4 Nxd4  
13 Qxd4 0-0  
14 b3

White's two bishops would control long diagonals, but are a bit "cross-eyed".

14 ... c6  
15 Bc2

After the game Spassky thought that a4 was better here with a clearer advantage to White.

15 ... Qf6

A pawn sacrifice to get opposite coloured bishops and good chances for a draw.

16 ... Qxd4  
17 Bxd4 Nxb4  
18 Bxb6 Rxa2

Later I was told that in the demonstration room they considered Nxa2 to be better here. I disagree, as after Nxa2 I have some problems of what to do with my Rf8?

19 Rxa2

On 19 Bc5 follows Rfa8 etc.

19 ... Nxa2  
20 Ra1 Ra8

Sure, that Na2 is pinned, but after Ra6 all is well again.

21 Be4 f5!

Not only getting a square (f7) for the King, but answering Bb1 with Ra6! etc. Spassky thought that 21 f4 was better for him and Kf2 to follow.

22 Bf3 Ra3  
23 Bd1 Ra6  
24 Bc5 Kf7

25 f4 g6  
26 Bf3 b6!?

If now b5? 27 cxb5 cxb5 28 Bb7 is most uncomfortable for Black.

27 Bc5 b5!  
Beginning of the "great escape" for Black.

28 Be2 bxc4  
29 bxc4 Ra4  
30 Be5 c5  
31 Kf2 Ke7  
32 h3 h5  
33 Ke3 Ra6!?

It is time to unpin the N.

34 Kd2 Nb4  
35 Rxa6 Nxa6  
36 Kc3 Nb4

Black must control the a4 square to stop White's king from coming over to the c5 pawn.

37 Bf3 Bd7  
38 Bd1 Bc6

At last my bad bishop has a good diagonal.

39 Kd2 Bg2  
40 h4 Bf1  
41 Be2

Here Spassky offered a draw. DRAW!

An escape, almost as good as some of Murray Chandler's in the tournament!

NOTES BY SARAPU.  
CHANDLER - SARAPU  
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

This move is lately fairly popular.

10 d4 Re8  
11 Nbd2

Also "popular" is an early draw here by 11 Ng5 Rf8 12 Nf3 Re8 13 Ng5 Rf8. Later Gufeld repeated only twice those moves against me!

11 ... Bf8  
12 a4

According to Gufeld a3 is better, with the idea of playing Ba2 and b4, d5, c4 etc. I got a very difficult game against him.

12 ... g6?!

Gufeld, who knows this variation very well, considers g6 a mistake. Better is 12 ... h6 etc.

13 d5

Murray spent a lot of time here, possibly on the line 13 Ng5 Re7 14 axb5 axb5 15 Rxa8 Qxa8 16 Nxf7 Rxf7 17 Bxf7+ Kxf7 18 Qb3 Kg7 19 Qxb5 with an unclear position, perhaps Black is OK here.

13 ... Ne7  
14 c4!

A very strong move. I had to spend a lot of time to find the right answer. All moves, like bxc4?, bxa4, b4, c6, c5 are weak.

14 ... Qd7!

The only move that holds the game together.

15 Nf1 bxc4  
16 Bxc4 Bg7  
17 Ng3

Chandler regretted this move after the game. Ng3 is out of play there and gives Black chances to equalise.

17 ... c6  
18 dxc6 Nxc6  
19 Be3 Rac8  
20 Rc1 Na5  
21 Ba2 Rxc1

I was happy with my position here and "naturally" I saw the trap 21 ... Nxe4? 22 Nxe4 Bxe4 24 Ng5 and wins.

22 Bxc1 d5?!

A bad mistake, losing a pawn and the game. Nc6 or Bc6 with Nb7, Nc5 to follow is OK for Black. Gufeld even preferred Black's position after Nc6!?

23 exd5 Bxd5

On Nxd5? follows b4! winning a piece.

24 Nxe5 Qc7?

Chandler thought that Black would have had some compensation for the pawn after 24 ... Qd8. My trouble was that I did not see that my Na5 is hanging after I played 22 ... d5? Now 24 ... Rxe5 as planned 25 Rxe5 Bxa2 26 Qxd7 Nxd7 27 Rxa5! and not 27 Re8? Bf8 28 Bh6 Be6 etc. So again I got outplayed by myself tactically against Murray. The rest is execution.

25 Bxd5 Nxd5  
26 Qxd5 Rxe5  
27 Qa8+ Bf8  
28 Rxe5 Qxe5

29 Bh6 Qe7  
30 Ne4 f5  
31 Qd5+ Kh8  
32 Bg5 Resigns

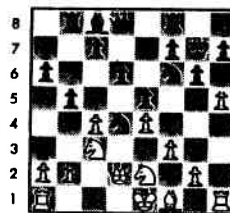
On 32... Qxe4 33 Bf6+ Bg7  
34 Qd8 mates.

I told Murray that the draw gave me 6 blacks and only 4 whites after Hubner pulled out. Black against Chandler, Polgar, Spassky, Small, Christiansen and Gufeld. Rogers tried to change some colours to make it 5-5 for all, but the tournament arbiters did not go along with it. Murray then told me that I play better with Black than with White!?!?  
NOTES BY SARAPU.

White Black  
KER SPASSKY

King's Indian Defence

1.d4 Nf6  
2.c4 d6  
3.Nc3 g6  
4.e4 Bg7  
5.f3 Nc6  
6.Nge2 O-O  
7.Be3 a6  
8.Qd2 Rb8  
9.Bh6 b5  
10.h4 e5  
11.Bxg7 Kxg7  
12.h5 Nxd4(?)



Here 12...Nxd4 opens the h-file for White's attack, eg 13.g4 Nf6 14.Qh6ch Kg8 15.Nd5 Re8 16.g5 Nxd5 17.Qxh7ch Kf8

18.cxd5 Nxd4 19.Nxd4 exd4  
20.Qh8ch Ke7 21.Qf6ch Kd7  
22.Bh3ch.

With the move played Black embarks on a plan which has not been seen before in this position; it is quite risky and unpromising, however. The moves 12...Ng8 and 12...Kh8 have been tried in this position.  
13.Nxd4 exd4  
14.Nd5

Also with a simple recapture on d4 White could get a good game: 14.Qxd4 c5 15.Qd2 b4 16.Ne2 Be6 17.Nf4 Qe7 18.O-O-Rfd8 19.g4 and so on; the text move is more forcing, however.

14... c5  
15.hxg6 fxg6  
16.Qh6ch Kf7  
17.Nxf6 Qxf6  
18.Qxh7ch Qg7  
19.cxb5 axb5  
20.a4

This is the point of the line chosen by White: he wants to open up the a-file for his rook and to gain the splendid square c4 for his bishop, securing a most dangerous attack for himself.

20... bxa4

Black goes along with White's plans, aiming for counterplay on the b-file. Also other

continuations are painful:

I. 20...b4 21.Bc4ch Kf6 22.Kd2 Qxh7 23.Rxh7. Black is positionally lost.

II. 20....Be6 and (a) 21.axb5 Ra8 22.Ra6 Rxa6 23.bxa6 Rb8 is not clear as Black gets counterplay; (b) 21.Bxb5 is more circumspect. Black has no compensation for the pawn he has lost. However, this line offers more hopes for salvation than the move played in the game and was to be preferred. 21.Rxa4?

White omits to make use of the possibilities offered to him. After 21.Bc4ch Kf6 22.Qh2 Ke7 (22...Qe7 fails to 23.Qh4ch g5 24.Qh6ch, while after 22...Rd8 23.Rxa4 Rxb2 24.Ra7 Bb7 25.Bd5 Black should not be able to survive) 23.Rxa4 Rxb2 (otherwise Black remains in a strategically lost position) 24.Ra7ch Black is in deep trouble:

I. 24....Rb7 25.Qh7 Kf6 26.e5ch dx5 27.Ra6ch (Spassky) and White will mate.

II. 24....Bb7 25.Bd5 (Now the attempt 25.Qh7 Kf6 is fruitless as after 26.e5ch dx5 the square a6 is covered) 25....Rb8 26.Qh4ch Kd7 (26....g5 is refuted by 27.Qh7 Kf6 28.Rh6ch) 27.Qh7 Qxh7 28.Rxh7ch Kc8 29.f4. White wins because Black

is completely tied up: 29....c4 30.Bxc4 Rxg2 is answered by 31.Be6ch followed by 32.Rhxb7 and 29....d3 is to no avail; 30.f5 will be winning.

The feeble text move allows Black to wriggle out.

21.... Qxh7  
22.Rxh7ch Kf6  
23.b4

Only with this move can White hope to survive.

23.... Rxb4

Now the game peters out into a draw. With 23....cxb4 Black could retain some winning chances, although White should be able to hold the position after 24.Kd2 Be6 25.Bd3 Rb6 26.f4 Rf7 27.Rxf7ch Bxf7 28.g3; Black's pawns are too vulnerable.

24.Rxb4 cxb4  
25.Bc4 Be6  
26.Bxe6 Kxe6  
27.Rb7 g5  
28.Rxb4 g4  
29.Ke2 gx3ch  
30.gxf3 d5  
31.Rxd4  
Draw agreed. 1/2-1/2

White Black  
SMALL CHRISTIANSEN

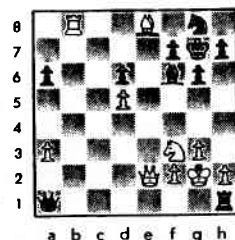
Queen's Indian Defence

1.d4 Nf6  
2.c4 e6  
3.Nf3 b6  
4.Nc3 Bb7  
5.a3 g6  
6.g3 Bg7  
7.Bg2 0-0  
8.0-0 Ne4  
9.Bd2 Nxd2  
Possibly better is 9....c5  
10.d5 Nxd2 11.Qxd2.  
10.Qxd2 Nc6

11.b4 Ne7  
12.Rab1 a6  
13.Rfd1 d6  
14.Qc2 Qe8  
15.e4 b5  
16.Bf1 bxc4  
17.Bxc4 Kh8  
18.Bb3 Rc8  
19.d5 c5  
20.Ba4 Qd8  
21.bxc5 Rxc5  
22.Rxb7 Rxc3  
23.Qe2 exd5

An equal position is reached after 23....Rxa3 24.Rd7 Qe8  
25.Bc6 Nxc6 26.dxc6 Rc3  
27.R1xd6 Rxc6 28.Rxc6 Qxd7  
29.Rxa6.

24.exd5 Nf5  
25.Bd7 Qf6  
26.Rd3 Rc5  
27.Kg2 Ne7  
28.Qe4 Ng8  
29.Bc6 Rc1  
30.Rdb3 Qa1  
31.Qe2 Rh1  
32.Rb8 Rxb8  
33.Rxb8 Bf6  
34.Be8 Kg7



35.Bxf7 Ne7  
Not 35....Kxf7 36.Qe8ch Kg7  
37.Qf8ch Kh8 38.Qxg8 checkmate.  
36.Be6 a5  
37.Rb7 h5  
38.Rb3

Black would have no play after the preventative 38.h4.  
38.... g5  
39.Re3 Rd1  
White was threatening 40.Ne1 trapping the rook.  
40.h3 h4  
41.Bg4

White had not realised the strength of 43....Qa2. He could have preserved the extra pawn with 41.Rd3.

41.... Nxd5  
42.Rd3 Rxd3  
43.Qxd3 Qa2  
44.Be6 hxg3  
45.Kxg3 Nf4  
46.Bxa2 Nxd3  
47.Bc4 Nc5  
48.Nd2 Bb2  
49.Nb3 Nxb3  
50.Bxb3 Bxa3  
51.f4 Kf6  
52.fxg5ch Kxg5  
53.Kf3 Kf5  
54.Ke3 Ke5  
55.Kd3 d5  
56.Ba4 Be7  
57.Bb3 Kd6  
58.Bd1 Bf6  
59.Kc2 a4  
60.Kd3 a3  
61.Bb3 Ke5  
62.Ba2 d4  
63.Bb3 Kf4  
64.Bd5 Kg3  
65.Be6 Kf2  
66.Bd5 Ke1  
67.Bb3 Bh8  
68.h4 Bf6

69.h5 Bg7  
70.h6 Bf6  
71.h7 Bg7  
72.Kc4 Draw agreed  
1/2-1/2

White Black  
SPASSKY GUFELD

1.e4 c5  
2.Nc3 Nc6  
3.g3 g6  
4.Bg2 Bg7  
5.d3 d6  
6.f4 e6  
7.Nf3 Nge7  
8.0-0 0-0  
9.Be3 Nd4  
10.Bf2 Nxf3ch  
11.Bxf3 Nc6  
12.Bg2 Nd4(?)

This move is not the most accurate one since White gets a favourable position with the central thrust played in the game. As Gufeld himself has pointed out in the article on this line which he wrote for the "Encyclopaedia of Chess Openings" (ECO), 12....Rb8 happened in the game Spassky-Karpov, Linares 1983. Also the immediate 12....b6 giving support to the pawn on c5 deserves attention; 13.e5 Bb7 is good for Black and 13.f5 surrenders the square e5 without being particularly dangerous as White's black-squared bishop does not participate in the attack. 13.e5 dx5

13...d5 is worth considering. After 14.Na4 (14.Bxd4 cxd4 15.Ne2 Qb6 followed by f7-f6 when necessary is satisfactory for Black) 14....b6 15.c3 Nc6 (after 15...Nf5 White will gain valuable time by playing g3-g4 sooner or later) 16.d4 Black has a choice: 1.16....c4 17.b3 Ba6 18.Re1. Black is in a passive situation; he may not aim for f7-f6 on positional grounds. White has play on both wings; yet he is far from winning as

the position is closed and Black has no serious weakness so far.

II. 16...cxd4 17.cxd4 (after 17.Bxd4 the knight on a4 remains awkwardly placed) 17...Ba6 18.Re1 Rc8 19.Qd2. White has the more comfortable play thanks to the wedge he has implanted on e5 but Black can exert pressure along the c-file in order to obtain counterplay or relieving exchanges.

Variation II might constitute the best continuation under the given circumstances.

14.fxe5 Bxe5  
15.Ne4 f5

Black fights for space. After 15...Qc7 16.c3 Nc6 17.Bxc5 Rd8 18.d4 (18.Nf6ch fails to 18...Bxf6 19.Rxf6 Qe5) 18...b6 19.Ba3 he has difficulties due to his holes on f6 and d6; the natural sequel 19...Bb7 fails to 20.Qf3 Bg7 (20...Nxd4 21.cxd4 Bxd4ch 22.Kh1 f5 doesn't work on account of the possibility 23.Nf6ch) 21.Nd6 Rxd6 22.Bxd6 Qxd6 23.Qxf7ch followed by 24.Qxb7.

16.Nxc5 Qd6

It is understandable that Black doesn't like the picture which occurs after 16...Qc7 17.b4 Nb5 (17...Bg7 18.a4 e5 19.c3 Nc6 20.a5 leads to a very favourable situation for White; there is no other way of stopping White's advance) 18.a4 Bxa1 19.Qxa1 Nd6 20.Bd4 but at least Black the consolation of having won some material in exchange for the positional concessions he had to make. In most cases the queen is placed better on c7 than on d6 for defensive purposes but Black has a specific set-up in mind.

17.b4 Rb8

Black has no possibility of taking satisfactory measures against White's expansion in the centre any more:

I. 17...Nb5 18.a4 (a) 18...Nc3 19.Qd2 Ne4 20.Nxe4 fxe4 21.Bxe4 (but not 21.d4 Rxf2 nor 21.Bc5 Bd4ch)

21...Bxa1 22.Rxa1 gives White an overwhelming positional advantage. (b) 18...Bxa1 19.Qxa1 Nc7 20.Nxb7 Bxb7 21.Bxb7 (after 21.Bc5 Qa6 22.b5 Nxb5 23.axb5 Qxa1 24.Rxa1 Rf7 White has lost the exchange) 21...Qxb4 (21...Rab8 22.Bc5 is hopeless for Black) 22.Bxa8 Rxa8 23.Qe5 followed by 24.Bd4. Black's situation is deplorable.

II. 17...Bg7 18.a4 (18.c3 Nb5 blunders a pawn away) 18...e5 19.c3 Nc6 20.a5. Black's position is not to be envied. 18.c3 Nb5  
19.d4 Bf6  
20.Qb3 b6  
21.Nd3 Bb7

Black has managed to get rid of his bad bishop but he retains an ugly weakness on e6 and his pieces are badly co-ordinated.

22.Bxb7 Rxb7  
23.a4

Now Black's knight being forced to retreat will have to close the second rank to Black's queen's rook. After 23.Rfe1 Re7 Black can resist. 23... Nc7  
24.Rfe1 Nd5(?)

Black gives White the present of tempi for the advance of the c-pawn. After this move he is definitely lost.

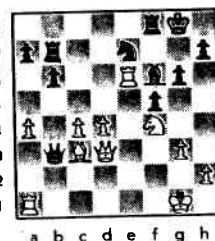
It is not obvious that patient defence with 24...Rbb8 (25.Be3 g5) or heroic defence with 24...g5 preventing Nd3-f4 was absolutely hopeless although Black's task is especially unpleasant after 25.Ne5 followed by c3-c4. 25.c4 Ne7  
26.Nf4 Nc6

Black has no choice from here onwards. After 26...Bxd4 27.Radi Bxf2ch 28.Kxf2 Qb8 (28...Qc6 can be most easily met with 29.Nxe6 and 30.Nd8) 29.Nxe6 Rc8 30.c5 the fun is

over. 27.Rxe6 Qxb4  
28.Qd3 Ne7

Black has to protect the

square d5.  
29.Be1 Qb2  
30.Bc3 Qb3



31.Rxf6 Rxf6  
32.d5 Kf7  
After 32...Rd6 33.Rb1 Qxa4 (33...Qa3 34.Qd4 Kf7 35.Bb4 Qa2) 36.Ra1 loses without ado) 34.Qd4 Kf7 35.Qg7ch Ke8 36.Bb4 Rd8 37.Ne6 White's attack crashes through. 33.Ne6 Rxe6

There is no other defence against the double threat of 34.Nd8ch and 34.Nd4 trapping Black's queen.

34.dxe6ch Kxe6  
35.Retch Kf7  
36.Qd4 Qxa4  
37.Qg7ch Ke8  
38.Bf6 Kd8

38...Qb4 fails to 39.Qg8ch Kd7 40.Rxe7ch.

39.Qf8ch Qe8  
40.Rd1ch Rd7  
41.Bxe7ch Kc7  
42.Qxe8 Black resigns.

1-0

White Black  
SPASSKY CHANDLER

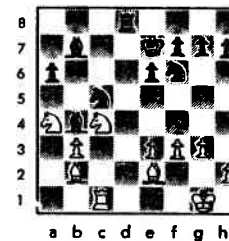
Queen's Gambit Accepted

1.d4 d5  
2.c4 dxc4  
3.Nf3 Nf6  
4.e3 e6  
5.Bxc4 c5  
6.0-0 a6  
7.dxc5

Commentators took this as the

signal of a quick draw, but that was not Spassky's intention.

7... Bxc5  
8.Qxd8ch Kxd8  
9.b3 b6  
10.Bb2 Bb7  
11.Nc3 Nbd7  
12.Rfd1 Ke7  
13.Be2 Rac8  
14.Nd2 Rhd8  
15.Rac1 b5  
16.a4 bxa4  
17.Nxa4 Bb4  
18.Nc4 Nd5  
19.g3 N5f6  
20.f3 Nc5  
21.Rxd8 Rxd8



22.Nxc5?

After 20 minutes' thought Spassky misses the little move 22.Bc3 which wins a piece, eg 22...Bxc3 23.Nxc5 or 22...Nd3 23.Bxd3 Bxc3 24.Rxc3. And 22...Nxa4 23.Bxb4 is check.

22... Bxc5  
23.Kf1 Bb4  
24.Ne5 Ne8  
25.e4 Rd2  
26.Nc4 Rd7  
27.Ra1 Rc7  
28.Ra4 Bc5  
29.b4

White allows a little tactic that swaps off the queenside pawns and leaves Black safe.

29... Bc6  
30.Rxa6 Bxb4  
31.Be5 Rc8  
32.Ra7ch Kf8

The players made their next 10 moves in about a minute each.

33.Na5 Ba4  
34.Nc4 Bb5  
35.Rb7 Bxc4  
36.Rxb4 Bxe2ch



37.Kxe2 f6  
 38.Bf4 Rc2ch  
 39.Bd2 Kf7  
 40.Rb7ch Kg6  
 41.Re7 Nc7  
 42.Kd3 Rc6  
 43.Ba5 Na6  
 44.f4 Nc5ch  
 45.Ke3 h5  
 Draw agreed. 1/2-1/2

White Black  
 ROGERS HUBNER

Sicilian Defence, Najdorf

1. e4 c5  
 2. Nf3 d6  
 3. d4 cxd4  
 4. Nxd4 Nf6  
 5. Nc3 a6  
 6. Be3 e5  
 7. Nb3 Be7  
 8. Be2 O-O

The usual move in this position, but 8... Be6 is probably more accurate.

9. g4 Be6  
 10.g5 Nfd7  
 11.Qd2 Nb6  
 12.h4?!

12.O-O is best here, since instead of Black's actual reply he could have played 12...a5 immediately to discourage Q-side castling.

12. .... Nbd7?  
 13.O-O-O Rc8

13....a5 could now be answered by 14.Kb1 a4 15.Nc1 a3 16.b3 Rc8 17.Bf3! with advantage.

14.Kb1 Nc4  
 15.Bxc4 Rxc4  
 16.f3 Qc7?

Creating a target for a later Nd5. The only chance for counterplay lay in 16....f5!

fearing neither 17.gxf6 e.p. Nxf6 nor 17.Nd5 fxe4 18.Nxe7ch Qxe7 19.Qxd6 Qf7!, e.g. 20.Nd2? Rc6! White's best try for advantage then would probably be 17.Qd3.

17.h5 Rc8  
 18.g6 fxg6  
 19.hxg6 hxg6  
 20.Nd5 Qd8

21.c3! R4c6  
 22.Rdgl  
 The tempting 22.Na5 allows Black significant counter-play with 22....Qxa5!  
 22.... Nf8  
 23.f4 exf4  
 More resilient seems  
 23....Bf6, though after 24.f5! gxf5 25.Nxf6ch Qxf6 26.Bg5 Qf7 27.Qh2 Ng6 28.Be7! White's attack looks decisive.  
 24.Nxf4 d5!  
 25.Nxd5!?

Both players were now in mild time pressure. Far more clearcut was 25.Nd4! as suggested after the game by Hubner, e.g. 25....dxe4?! 26.Nfxe6 Nxe6 27.Nxc6 Rxc6 28.Rxg6 etc.  
 25.... Rc4?!

The best chance lay in 25....Bxd5 26.exd5 Rd6 27.Rd1! When White may still have technical problems (not, however, 27.Bd4? Rxd3! 28.Rh8ch Kf7 when White's attack is not decisive).

26.Bd4! Bxd5  
 27.Rh8ch! Kf7  
 If 27....Kxh8 then 28.Qh6ch and mate next move.

28.exd5 Qxd5  
 29.Rf1ch Bf6  
 30.Bxf6 Qe4ch

Forced since 30....Qxd2 31.Bd4ch wins a piece.  
 31.Ka1 gxf6  
 32.Re1! Qf5

If 32....Qf4 then 33.Qd5ch wins.

33.Nd4 Qg5  
 34.Qh2 Rxd4  
 35.Rxf8ch Kxf8  
 36.Qh8ch Kf7  
 37.Qxc8 Qe5

A time-trouble trick, but there was no defence anyway.  
 38.Qxb7ch Kf8  
 39.Qh1! Resigns.

1-0

Notes by Rogers.

"I NEVER believed this would happen till very near the day. They were talking of holding a quality competition in a hotel which didn't exist.

It was a worry and I naturally felt a bit sceptical."

So said GM Murray Chandler in an interview with a Dominion reporter in Wellington at the Plaza Hotel a couple of days before the Plaza International Chess Tournament got under way.

Murray was not alone. There was considerable scepticism amongst the New Zealand chess fraternity about the show. That it did come together as planned - seven international GMs and IMs and five leading NZ players - is a tribute to the one man who has received almost no publicity - Grant Kerr.

Grant, a strong OTB player who represented New Zealand at Olympiads in the early 1970s and who is now a lawyer in New Plymouth, conceived, planned, organised and generally pushed and shoved the tournament into existence. Getting the Plaza

International Hotel management behind the scene was a major coup, the hotel providing the accommodation and facilities with which the visiting players were really delighted.

More importantly, the overseas players went away knowing that New Zealand has the ability and facilities to stage such highly graded tournaments and there will be less hesitation on their - and others - part in accepting invitations to play here.

One other person deserves our congratulations - Bernard Carpinter. As Public Relations and Publicity man he did a great job. It cost him... in hours spent into the early mornings producing the bulletins, in organising interviews with the media, reports to radio, the daily newspapers and to overseas interests, and dealing with the thousand and one details that crop up behind the scenes.

## LESSONS IN CHESS STRATEGY

By IGM EDUARD GUFELD

Superiority in development

WE ARE beginning a new series of lessons on chess strategy for those players who are well acquainted with the fundamentals of the game, who know how to evaluate and analyse positions and how to make up plans of conducting the chess struggle. However, chess practice abounds in such cases when very unclear and unpredictable positions arise and then the chess player should know the basic strategic ideas or some principles which may help him in any situation. In our lessons we shall consider the games played by masters and grandmasters and we shall see chess strategy of the most outstanding players. Besides, each lesson is completed with some home assignments for independent research. Playing chess without any plan never bears any fruit and is



absolutely unpromising. Chess strategy is based on gradual accumulation of small advantages, the so-called positional play, in other words, the strategic mastery consists of finding the correct plan and carrying it out at the chessboard. We remind you of the basic criteria of positional advantage:

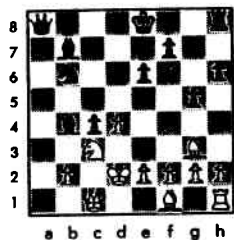
1. Superiority in development.
2. seizure of the centre.
3. Superior placement of the pieces.
4. Superior pawn formation.
5. Weak squares in the enemy camp.
6. Seizure of open files.
7. Advantage of two bishops.

Certainly, some of these advantages are of a temporary character whereas others are



of a more permanent nature. The chessplayer must be able to accumulate positional advantages, turning temporary factors into permanent plusses. Here is one of the examples of the superiority in development.

Freiman - Alekhine



Black is better developed, but he is a pawn down. If he tries to win it back at once White will get some drawing chances after 1...Bxg2 2 Bxg2 Qxg2 3 e3. So, Black should not let White play 3 e3.  
1 ... Qa2!  
2 Kd1  
No good is 2 e3 Na5 and White loses.

2 ... Qb3+  
3 Qc2 Bxc3  
4 Bc3 Be4!  
Capitalising on the pin, Black forces the Queen exchange, afterwards queening his pawn.

5 Qxb3 cb3  
6 e3 b2  
0 - 1

The following example is for your self study:

Chervonov - Dumansky  
Championship of the Ukraine  
1980

SUPPORT  
NEW ZEALAND CHESS

1 e4 e5  
2 Nf3 Nc6  
3 Bc4 Bc5  
4 c3 Qe7  
5 d4 ed4



6 o-o Ne5  
7 Nxe5 Qxe5  
8 b4 Be7  
9 Re1 dc3  
10 Qb3 Qh5  
11 Nxc3 Nf6  
12 e5 Ng4  
13 h3 Nh6  
14 Nd5 Bd8  
15 Nf6+ gf6  
16 ef6+ Kf8  
17 Re8+ Kxe8  
18 Qe3+ Kf8  
19 Qxh6+ Qxh6  
20 Bxh6+ Ke8  
21 Re1+ Be7  
22 Rxe7+ Kd8  
23 Bxf7 1-0

Please answer the following questions:

- 1: Point out the move when Black made the decisive strategic mistake. What sort of mistake was it?
- 2: Explain why Black's 6 ...Ne5 was bad.
- 3: What did White achieve by 8 b4?

#### LESSON ONE - ANSWERS

- 1: ed. Black voluntarily conceded the centre.
- 2: By 6... Ne5 Black violated the principle of mobilisation of forces and fell behind in development.
- 3: By 8 b4 White seized the initiative and launched an attack.

## LETTERS

Sir,  
Just a few comments on the joint letter of Arthur Pomeroy and Jonathan Sarfati in Vol13, No 5. For starters, I said nothing about avoiding draws per se, only about dissuading players from agreeing uncontested draws. I think the writers presumed that I was planning some drastic reallocation of the prize money, which was not the case. I had in mind 55%/30%15% split instead of 1/2, 1/3, 1/6. This would have meant that Sarfati and Pomeroy would have been \$62.50 rather than \$41.67 worse off, compared with a last equal return with Garbett. In any case, I believe that first place deserves a small majority of the prize money; otherwise there may be no monetary difference between first equal and second equal (this would have happened, in fact, had Russell Dive and Ross Corrie drawn their last game). The suggestion that two players on 3 1/4 would create a result to shut out others on 3/4 requires the addition of a proviso that that these two have agreed to divide the money. Who, otherwise, would agree to lose a game? No organisers should consider possible collusion of this sort when structuring the prize fund. In general, brevity of game is not indicative of lack of courage or effort, but in this particular game, this is exactly what it indicated. Both players were afraid of missing out on a prize and neither expended significant effort in playing just one move. On the other hand Paul Garbett and Nigel Metge were prepared to "give it a go". Though Metge overpressed and lost eventually, he still had a draw in hand as late as the endgame (we have an

excellent photograph of the position). This level position was certainly not the result of "kamikaze" chess. Finally, if, as the writers suggest, assessment of past results is a factor, then why bother turning up to play? Once the organisers had received all the entries and done the necessary research, they could write and tell the entrants the precise finishing order, complete with tie-breaks.  
CHRIS BELL

Dear Sir,

Through the pages of New Zealand Chess I would like to thank those who organised the Plaza International Chess Tournament. I thought the event was superbly run in excellent surroundings. They are to be congratulated on a fine effort and my only regret is that I couldn't attend every day because of distance.

What a great last round! So many last rounds are just a formality, but not this one. Blood was spilt and excitement was in the air for the large crowd.

I hope all clubs, but especially those in and around Wellington, capitalise on the interest.

May I also take this opportunity to thank you for the improved quality in the magazine. It is once again becoming a pleasure to read.  
MARTIN SIMS

SIR,

I feel that Leigh McGregor's letter in the February issue requires a response.

Leigh was "delighted" that few women were interested in a women's tournament, and felt that women's chess tournaments should "disintegrate" out of existence.

The problem in NZ is not so much that few women are interested in women's tournaments - the problem is that few women

participate in ANY chess tournaments.

We need to encourage women to play chess, and any attempt to do that - eg by holding a women's championship - should be applauded, rather than decried on some idealistic theory that it's "sexist".

The first women's championship I can remember held in Wellington in 1977 saw a field of 12 women competing - many of whom, including myself, had never played in a chess tournament before. It is by such tournaments that women can gain the initial impetus to play competitive chess.

On an international level,

if you took away the Women's Olympiad and made it open only, you'd be depriving hundreds of women all over the world the chance to take part in this great chess event. I doubt if a single woman would qualify for her national team - be she Maya Chiburdanidze or Szusza Polgar.

The fact is, for whatever reason - be it biological or social - women in general do not play chess as well as men.

Given time and encouragement maybe this will some day change.

**VIVIAN SMITH**

PS: I look forward to seeing Leigh McGregor participating in the next open tournament. North Island Champs perhaps?

## WOMENS' CHESS

VIVIAN SMITH

IN AN earlier column I posed the question "Where are all the women chess players?"

Recently I thought I'd try to find at least some of them. With the support of the Waitemata Chess Club, the following article was published in a local newspaper in April:

West Auckland women are being encouraged to take up chess in sessions set up by the Waitemata Chess Club.

Each Sunday informal chess playing and coaching afternoons for women are to be held at the Glen Eden home of the four-time national representative, Vivian Smith.

Waitemata Chess Club will provide the equipment and Mrs Smith and Waitemata's other national women's representative, Eve Tweddell will be on hand to teach and advise about chess.

Club President Peter Turketo says that for some inexplicable reason far fewer women than men play chess.

"I'm sure most women would agree they do anything as well as men, and we want to give

them the chance to do that in chess, he says.

"Anyone who learns will find the game both challenging and rewarding."

The informal sessions are open to women who already know how to play chess, as well as those who want to learn the game.

The response might well surprise people who think women aren't interested in chess.

The phone rang hot with women - old, young, mothers, daughters - all delighted to be offered the opportunity.

There were 12 women at our first Sunday session (enough for a New Zealand Championship!) and since then I've had further inquiries, bringing the number of interested women up to 20. I might have to get a bigger house!

All the women at the first sessions knew the basics of the game. But none had any club experience - they had no confidence in their ability and clubs do not generally offer coaching, or even actively encourage people to join.

On the first Sunday I went over opening principles, notation, and other important things such as pawn structure.

The rest of the time was spent on social games.

Everyone went away very enthusiastic and I'm certain of a good turn out next week.

The idea is that these sessions will continue for some time

and hopefully, many of these women will gain enough confidence to join the Waitemata Chess Club.

I challenge all chess clubs throughout New Zealand to follow this example!

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# ASSOCIATION NEWS

The Plaza International tournament is now part of New Zealand chess history. The most prestigious tournament ever held here proved to be a major success with the players, the spectators and the media. Great credit must go to former NZ chess rep. Grant Kerr who organised the whole thing so well and to the Plaza Hotel who sponsored it. Thanks also go from the NZCA to the Gressler Stud at Otaki who sponsored pre-tournament coaching for some of the local players.

The next big international event involving local players is the Olympiad, to be held in Thessalonika from 12 to 30 November 1988. The teams are, in board order, Vernon Small, Jonathan Sarfati, Ortvln Sarapu, Russell Dive, Anthony Ker and Lev Aptekar (captain), and Fenella Foster, Winsome Stretch, Jackie Sievey and Lillian Terry. The Association is arranging group travel at discounted rates and fellow travellers are welcome. As plans are advancing rapidly, some urgency is recommended to those wishing to take advantage of this offer.

Some rather disappointing news now. The Active Chess tournament has been cancelled for 1988 and will be introduced next year instead. This is because the first prize was to be an all expenses paid trip to compete in the Asian Continental Active

Chess Championship, scheduled by FIDE's new rules for July to September, but actually organised for 28-30 May in Singapore. The NZ round was planned for June.

Due to a combination of rather unfortunate circumstances, the NZ Junior was postponed until 4-6 June. It will be played at the Otago Chess Club rooms as a five round accelerated Swiss. Closing date for entries is 30 May.

The Bledisloe Cup has attracted only two entries, Auckland and Dunedin, who will contest the final, Auckland having the white pieces on board one. No entries were received for the Blackburn Cup.

The Chess In Schools project is now officially launched with the Wisdom In Chess books being delivered to the Department of Education. From the dozens of letters of thanks, support and requests for further contact which have already been received by the Association it is clear that colleges and high schools now have the book. Primary schools and intermediates should get their copies soon. Incidentally, several GM's in the Plaza tournament, including Boris Spassky, gave good reviews to Wisdom In Chess and Eduard Gufeld will be recommending it to FIDE's Chess In Schools committee, of which he is a member.

## TOURNAMENT CALENDAR

16-21 May	North Island Champs, Wanganui CC
4-6 June	Rank Xerox NZ Junior Champs, Dunedin
18-19 June	NZ Active Champs **CANCELLED
2-3 July	Waitakere Trust Open, Waiemata CC
23 July	40-40 Tournament, Upper Hutt CC
29 Aug -	
3 Sep	South Island Champs, Invercargill CC
5-10 Sep	National Schoolpupils Champs, Wanganui CC (Provisional)
22-24 Oct	Labour Weekend Tournament, Upper Hutt CC
28 Dec-	
9 Jan	RJI NZ, Reserve, Women's Major Open Champs Otago CC (Provisional)

\*\*\* CLUBS WISHING TO HAVE THEIR OPEN TOURNAMENTS LISTED SHOULD NOTIFY THE EDITOR IN PLENTY OF TIME!!

# OVERSEAS NEWS

By NM PETER STUART

## HASTINGS

THE field for the New Year Hastings Tournament was stronger than for many years - and produced the first English solo winner since 1947. The 8-player double round-robin was won by Nigel Short with 9/14. Countryman Jonathan Speelman came in second on 8½ while Danish veteran Bent Larsen scored a double victory over close rival Murray Chandler to take third place with 8 points. Chandler shared fourth place on 7 points with Lev Psakhis (USSR) then came Benjamin (USA) and Nunn (ENG) on 6½ while Davies (ENG), the only non-GM, was last with 3½.

## REGGIO EMILIA

Also played over the New Year this event with an all-GM cast was won by Vladimir Tukmakov (USR) with 6/9. Close behind were Belyavsky (USR) and Christiansen (USA) on 5½ while a trio on 5 points comprised Portisch (HUN), Ribli (HUN) and Korchnoi (SWI). Then came: P. Nikolic (YUG) 4½; Andersson (SWE) 3½; Pinter (HUN) and Vaganian (USR) 2½.

## AUSTRALIAN CHAMPIONSHIP

Played concurrently with the New Zealand Congress, the Australian Championship was held at Gosford (NSW). Top seed Darryl Johansen won the 36-player Swiss with 9½/13 ahead of Chris Depasquale on 9 point. Next were Terry Shaw and Steve Solomon on 8½. Australia's only grandmaster, Ian Rogers, was not competing.

## WIJK AAN ZEE

IN JANUARY this Dutch seaside town celebrated the 50th jubilee of the Hoogoven tournament which was, for many years, held in the nearby town of Beverwijk. A clash with the Candidates matches weakened

the field slightly but 12 GMs were joined by Dutch IMs Piket and van der Sterren in a category 13 field (average ratings 2572).

Karpov was the obvious favourite, but a round 2 loss to Predrag Nikolic left him trailing Andersson by a point after seven rounds, the Swede having won three consecutive games in rounds two through four to lead with 5½ points.

Andersson, however, could not win another game, while Karpov, apart from his second round hiccup, won every game with the white pieces while drawing the lot with black. Thus the former World Champion caught Andersson in round 10 and went ahead in round 12.

Hubner started promisingly with two wins but after a draw lost two games and then drew the rest. Ljubojevic also made a solid start with 3/5, but lost five of his last eight games.

The scores: 1 Karpov (USR) 9; 2 Andersson (SWE) 8½; 3-4 Agdestein (NOR) and Georgiev (BUL) 7½; 5-7 Farago (HUN), Hubner (BRD) and Tal (USR) 6½; 8-10 Hansen (DEN), Nikolic (YUG) and Piket (NLD) 6; 11-13 Sosonko (NLD), van der Sterren (NLD) and van der Wiel (NLD) 5½; Ljubojevic (YUG) 4½.

During the tournament celebrations Dutch IM Hans Bohm set a new world simultaneous record when he played 560 opponents, recording over 90% with 509 wins, 38 draws and only 13 losses. That little exercise would have required almost 18,000 chess pieces and took a night over 25 hours. The strain on both Bohm's extremities must have been prodigious!

**SAINT JOHN**

A strong open tournament (75 players including 33 GMs and 29 IMs) was played concurrently with the Candidates

TO PAGE 52

by NM Ewen Green  
(TXS = The Exchange Sacrifice)

This article was largely done before the Plaza International tournament, so certain comparisons are now possible.

#### HOW OFTEN DO SACRIFICES OCCUR?

A homegrown statistical theme this time. I mean to show what and how often you could be sacrificing on average!

How frequently do sacrifices occur in a tournament? I don't believe that anybody in the world has the faintest idea to date, with the possible exception of myself.

False modesty aside, I have analysed the complete games of eight international tournaments played in the early part of 1986, and found that the average number games with an XS was approximately 12 percent.

The total number of games analysed was 530. The percentage of XS's for each tournament ranged considerably - from less than seven to more than seventeen percent. The tournaments with ten players or less which were held outside the USSR were the least sacrificially inclined.

Of course, such percentage figures are of little practical use, unless you apply them to something you are doing or are thinking about doing. So let me make a couple of assertions, just in case you were thinking of doing nothing of the sort!

I believe that as your playing strength improves, you sacrifice more often.

I also believe that by sacrificing more often, you can probably improve your playing strength. Not as a result of logical, foreseeable reasons, but of psychological processes.

#### THE 87/88 RJI NZ CHAMPIONSHIP

Yes, even in New Zealand there are sacrifices. I have analysed the 66 games played in the championship, for the frequency and degree of sacrifice.

Why analyse this tournament? Well, because I was there. Also because it represented a fairly evenly-balanced rating spread,

centred around 2250. This provides a useful comparison with the stronger tournaments which I have been analysing (2400 plus average rating).

A brief background to the tournament may be useful.

The overall score for White was +19 -9 =38. A very low percentage of decisive results, not helped by my own shameful tally of ten draws.

For some reason not a single flank opening was played. Queen's Pawn openings occurred 41 times, while King's Pawn openings took a back seat with 25. The result with 1. e4 was +6 -3 =16, while 1. d4 scored +13 -6 =22.

Certain openings predominated. Against 1. e4 the Sicilian and one variation of the Caro-Kan (Bronstein's 4. ... Nf6 5. Nxf6+ gxf6) were the most popular, despite not winning once for Black (+ 2 - 0 = 4 each).

Against 1. d4 the popular choice was the Nimzo-Indian (+ 4 - 2 = 8 in White's favour), while the draws piled up for the Queen's Indian (+ 0 - 0 = 4) and the English 4N's (+ 0 - 0 = 3). When Black players tried aggression, they were cannon fodder (+ 2 - 0 = 1; Benoni + 3 - 0 = 0).

#### WHAT COUNTS AS A SACRIFICE?

The sacrifices counted are only those which I considered to be "true" or "real" sacrifices.

I excluded "temporary" or "sham" sacrifices, i.e. those made as part of a combination. Another way of putting it is "only where there was no forced method of immediately regaining the sacrificed material or giving checkmate".

The sacrifices actually made fell into three major categories. Only one sacrifice was in the fourth category ("unclear"), and

this I have included in the "aggressive" category.

The "defence" category includes the themes of development, counter-attack, diversion, breaking the bind, etc.

The "desperate" category is a special case of defence, usually a response to violent attack or severe positional inferiority. It is in essence a means of staying in the game, hoping for errors from the opponent.

The "aggressive" category includes such themes as attack, initiative, development, and weakened pawn structure.

Actually, I am now totally dissatisfied with this method of categorisation, but will use it until I have worked out something more useful.

#### WHAT WAS SACRIFICED? (Initial sacrifice only)

	Defence	Desperate	Aggressive
	+ - =	+ - =	+ - =
PAWN	0 1 3	0 1 0	3 1 2 (11)
XS	0 0 1	0 1 1	0 1 1 (5)
PIECE	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 0 0 (2)
TOTAL	0 2 4	0 3 1	3 2 3

Overall score: + 3 - 7 = 8 from 18 games.

Some notes on all sacrifices (initial, subsequent and counter)

- 5 sacrifices were for attack
- 16 sacrifices were defensive (of which 8 were desperate)
- 5 sacrifices had P-structure as a factor (but only 1 as the main factor)
- 6 sacrifices for initiative
- 5 sacrifices for development
- 2 sacrifices for simplifying
- 1 sacrifice for a central pawn majority
- 1 game only featured a second pawn sacrifice
- 1 game only saw a pawn counter-sacrificed

As might be expected, the frequency of sacrifices was in line with the amount of material sacrificed.

Five games featured an XS. That's about 7.5 percent, or one in every thirteen games, well below the masters' average of one in eight.

A total of seven XS's occurred in the five games - there were two counter-XS's.

#### WHO SACRIFICED?

Player	P	XS	Piece
Martin	2	2	0
E. Green	3	1	0
Garbett	2	1	0
Metge	1	1	1(Rook)
P. Green	1	1	0

#### CONTINUED OVER PAGE

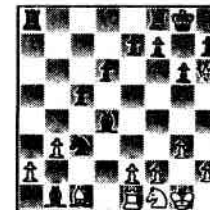
A slight mix-up occurred here when pasting down TXS hence this game...

T-T Dechin 1977

White: Hort  
Black: Alburt

Benko Gambit

1. d4 Nf6
2. c4 c5
3. d5 b5
4. cxb a6
5. Bxa6 g6
6. Nc3 Bxa6
7. Nf3 d6
8. g3 Bg7
9. Bg2 Nbd7
10. 0-0 Nb6
11. Rcl 0-0
12. Nd2 Qc7
13. Rbl Qb7
14. b3 Nfxd5
15. Nd5 Nd5
16. Nf1 Nc3
17. Bxb7 Bxb7
18. Qd3 Be4
19. Qe3 Bd4
20. Qh6 Bxb1



21. a3 Ba2
  22. Nd2 Rfb8
  23. c4 Cxb4
  24. axb4 Rxb4
  25. Nf3 Bg7
  26. Qh3 Be6
  27. Qf1 Bc4
  28. Kg2 Ral
  29. Ng1 Rbb1
  30. Kh3 h5
  31. f4 Be6+
  32. Kg2 Nd5
  33. Kf3 Bc3
  34. Rd1 Bc2
- Resigned.

Sarfati	2	0	0
Stuart	0	1	1
Small	1	0	0
Sarapu	1	0	0
Smith	0	0	1
Dive	0	0	0

Player	Result			No. of Sacs
	+	-	=	
Martin	0	2	2	4
E. Green	1	0	2	4
Garbett	1	1	1	3
Metge	1	2	0	3
P. Green	1	0	1	2
Sarfati	0	1	1	2
Stuart	0	1	1	2
Small	0	0	1	1
Sarapu	1	0	0	1
Ker	0	0	1	1
Smith	0	1	0	1
Dive	0	0	0	0

None of which means that Russell Dive had a boring tournament or is not capable of sacrificing - he didn't and he is. In fact, he rather went overboard in the Plaza tournament!

#### PREDICTIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

My pre-Plaza conclusion was: Kiwis don't sacrifice enough often enough for the right reasons.

My pre-Plaza prediction was: there will be eight or nine XS's in the forthcoming West Plaza tournament. Kiwis will be responsible for most of the defensive and desperate ones.

My post-Plaza retrodiction is: Of the 55 games actually played, my preliminary analysis shows the following sacrifices occurred: (initial sacrifices only)

	Pawn			XS			Piece		
	+	-	=	+	-	=	+	-	=
Aggressive	3	3	3	3	0	1	0	2	0
Defensive	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
Desperate	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	4	5	5	3	2	1	0	3	0

In total, there were 23 games out 55 featuring one or more sacrifices, with the initial sacrificers scoring +7 -10 =6. TXS's were on target - over 11

percent - and were the only type to score a nett plus.

The Kiwi players were more generous with their material in the Plaza, though even here amongst themselves the drawish tendencies of the NZ RJI Championship were in evidence.

If we divide Plaza contestants into NZ and OS (Spassky, Chandler, Gufeld, Polgar, Christiansen and Rogers), then decisive results by colour were:

(White score) + - =

OS vs OS	5	2	8
NZ vs OS	14	5	7
NZ vs NZ	2	2	6

Unfortunately, the NZ vs OS score did not include a single NZ victory, despite some good chances.

The NZ group sacrificed eight times versus OS players; six pawns, one XS and one piece (of which six aggressively and only two desperately). The result was a disappointing +0 -7 =1.

The OS group sacrificed four times versus NZ players; one pawn and three XS's for a +3 -0 =1 score.

Concluding conclusion: Kiwis sacrificed enough often enough for the right reasons. Only the right results were lacking - this time.

#### THE GAMES

All five XS's from the NZ RJI Championship are here.

1. Ker - E. Green, NZ Ch 87/88. Nimzo-Indian, Saemisch.

An extended fortress. No good for winning chances as there is no passed pawn, but safe enough, though White could have done more to try and break on the K-side.

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 e6 3. Nc3 Bb4 4. a3 Bxc3ch 5. bxc3 b6 6. f3 Ba6 7. e4 Nc6 8. e5 Ng8 9. Bd3 Na5 10. Qe2?! c5 11. Be3 Qc7 12. Rcl Ne7! 13. f4 d5?! (13. ... Nf5!) 14. cxd5 Bxd3 15. Qxd3 Nxd5 16. Bd2 c4 17. Qe4 Qc6 18. Nf3 Nb4 19. Qxc6ch Nbx6 20. Ng5 Rd8 21. Ne4 Rd5 22. Rb1 Ke7 23. O-O f5 24. Nd6 Rxd6 25. exd6ch Kxd6 26. a4 Ne7 27. Kf2 28. Ke2

- Nb3?! (this N will later want to return, but will not be able to) Rxb4 62. Rg7ch Kh6 63. Rxf7 Rh5 64. 29. Kd1 Nf6 30. Kc2 Ne4 31. Bc1 Kd5 Rf8 Kh7 65. Rf7ch Kh6 66. Rf8 Kh7 67. Ke4 Rh4ch 68. Kd3 Nf4ch 69. Ke3 Nd5ch 70. Kd3 Nf4ch 71. Ke3 Nd5ch 72. Kf2 Rh5 73. Rf7ch Draw agreed. 1/2 - 1/2.

3. P. Green - Metge, NZ Ch 87/88. Dutch, Leningrad
- Blood and thunder becomes thud and blunder.
1. d4 f5 2. c4 Nf6 3. Nf3 g6 4. g3 Bg7 5. Bg2 O-O 6. O-O d6 7. Nc3 Nc6 8. d5 Ne5 9. Nxe5 dxe5 10. e4 f4 11. gxf4? exf4 12. e5 Ng4 13. e6 Ne5 14. Re1 Qe8! (With the idea of g5 and a decisive concentration of force against White's weakened K-side. So White decides to take a lunch under dangerous conditions) 15. Nb5 f3 16. Nxc7 Qd8 17. Nxa8 fxd2 18. Re4 Bxe6 19. Rxe5 (offering to return the lunch, before the liberated Bishop overruns the white squares on the K-side) 19. ... Bxe5 20. Qe2 Qd6 21. dxe6 Qxe6 (threat 22. ... Bxh2ch) 22. Be3 (countering the 8. Nxc6 Qxc6 9. Bf3 Qc7 10. e5 Bb7 obvious, but allowing something else ...) 22. ... Rxa8?? ( ... h4 14. a4 bxa4 15. Rxa4 Nh6 16. c3 Nf5 17. Bf2 Be7 18. Qd3 O-O 19. Rd1 Qb8 20. b4 Bc6 21. Raal Bb5 22. Qd2 Rfd8 23. 23. Bc5 Bxc5 24. Nxc5 d5 25. Qf2 Qb6 26. Bg4 Nh6 27. Bh3 Rxc5! (Applause please! Otherwise Black is positionally busted) 28. bxc5 Qc6 29. Racl Rc8 30. Qxh4 Qxc5ch 31. Qf2 Qxf2ch 32. Kxf2 g6 (White still has every chance of winning here, but time trouble, over-confidence or something intervenes.) 33. g3 Kf8 34. g4 Bc4 35. Kg3 Ng8 36. Bf1 Bxf1 37. Rxf1 a3 Rxf3! (This is a known XS, Ne7 38. h4 Kg7 39. Rfd1 Rc7 40. Rd3 Rc6 41. Rd4 Rc5 42. Ra4 a5 43. c4 Nc8 44. Rcal dxc4 45. Rxa5 Rc7 (... and Black has salvaged good drawing chances from the ruins. In what follows, White attempts to make something of Black's weakness - Pf7 - and his own strength - the h-pawn.) 46. Rcl Nb6 47. Rb5 Nd5 48. Kf3 c3 49. Rc2 Rc4 50. f5 gxf5 51. 27. Qh3 Nd4 28. Reel e5 29. Qh4 Qd6 30. f3 Nf5 31. Qf2 a6 32. Bxf5 Bxf5 54. Re2 Rf1 55. Rc4 Rglch 56. Kf2 Rcl 57. Re1 Rc2ch 58. Kf3 Rh2 59.

2. Smith - Stuart, NZ Ch 87/88. Sicilian, Taimanov

Desperate measures succeed. White may have started missing the boat by following the usual method of exchanging pieces when ahead - in this case the Queens.

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 e6 3. d4 cxd4 4. Nxd4 5. Nc3 Qc7 6. f4 a6 7. Be2 b5 8. Nxc6 Qxc6 9. Bf3 Qc7 10. e5 Bb7 11. Ne4 Rc8! 12. O-O h5?! 13. Be3 h4 14. a4 bxa4 15. Rxa4 Nh6 16. c3 Nf5 17. Bf2 Be7 18. Qd3 O-O 19. Rd1 Qb8 20. b4 Bc6 21. Raal Bb5 22. Qd2 Rfd8 23. 23. Bc5 Bxc5 24. Nxc5 d5 25. Qf2 Qb6 26. Bg4 Nh6 27. Bh3 Rxc5! (Applause please! Otherwise Black is positionally busted) 28. bxc5 Qc6 29. Racl Rc8 30. Qxh4 Qxc5ch 31. Qf2 Qxf2ch 32. Kxf2 g6 (White still has every chance of winning here, but time trouble, over-confidence or something intervenes.) 33. g3 Kf8 34. g4 Bc4 35. Kg3 Ng8 36. Bf1 Bxf1 37. Rxf1 a3 Rxf3! (This is a known XS, Ne7 38. h4 Kg7 39. Rfd1 Rc7 40. Rd3 Rc6 41. Rd4 Rc5 42. Ra4 a5 43. c4 Nc8 44. Rcal dxc4 45. Rxa5 Rc7 (... and Black has salvaged good drawing chances from the ruins. In what follows, White attempts to make something of Black's weakness - Pf7 - and his own strength - the h-pawn.) 46. Rcl Nb6 47. Rb5 Nd5 48. Kf3 c3 49. Rc2 Rc4 50. f5 gxf5 51. 27. Qh3 Nd4 28. Reel e5 29. Qh4 Qd6 30. f3 Nf5 31. Qf2 a6 32. Bxf5 Bxf5 54. Re2 Rf1 55. Rc4 Rglch 56. Kf2 Rcl 57. Re1 Rc2ch 58. Kf3 Rh2 59.

- Rglch Kh7 60. Rcg4 Rh3ch 61. R4g3 Rxb4 62. Rg7ch Kh6 63. Rxf7 Rh5 64. Rf8 Kh7 65. Rf7ch Kh6 66. Rf8 Kh7 67. Ke4 Rh4ch 68. Kd3 Nf4ch 69. Ke3 Nd5ch 70. Kd3 Nf4ch 71. Ke3 Nd5ch 72. Kf2 Rh5 73. Rf7ch Draw agreed. 1/2 - 1/2.

3. P. Green - Metge, NZ Ch 87/88. Dutch, Leningrad

Blood and thunder becomes thud and blunder.

1. d4 f5 2. c4 Nf6 3. Nf3 g6 4. g3 Bg7 5. Bg2 O-O 6. O-O d6 7. Nc3 Nc6 8. d5 Ne5 9. Nxe5 dxe5 10. e4 f4 11. gxf4? exf4 12. e5 Ng4 13. e6 Ne5 14. Re1 Qe8! (With the idea of g5 and a decisive concentration of force against White's weakened K-side. So White decides to take a lunch under dangerous conditions) 15. Nb5 f3 16. Nxc7 Qd8 17. Nxa8 fxd2 18. Re4 Bxe6 19. Rxe5 (offering to return the lunch, before the liberated Bishop overruns the white squares on the K-side) 19. ... Bxe5 20. Qe2 Qd6 21. dxe6 Qxe6 (threat 22. ... Bxh2ch) 22. Be3 (countering the 8. Nxc6 Qxc6 9. Bf3 Qc7 10. e5 Bb7 obvious, but allowing something else ...) 22. ... Rxa8?? ( ... h4 14. a4 bxa4 15. Rxa4 Nh6 16. c3 Nf5 17. Bf2 Be7 18. Qd3 O-O 19. Rd1 Qb8 20. b4 Bc6 21. Raal Bb5 22. Qd2 Rfd8 23. 23. Bc5 Bxc5 24. Nxc5 d5 25. Qf2 Qb6 26. Bg4 Nh6 27. Bh3 Rxc5! (Applause please! Otherwise Black is positionally busted) 28. bxc5 Qc6 29. Racl Rc8 30. Qxh4 Qxc5ch 31. Qf2 Qxf2ch 32. Kxf2 g6 (White still has every chance of winning here, but time trouble, over-confidence or something intervenes.) 33. g3 Kf8 34. g4 Bc4 35. Kg3 Ng8 36. Bf1 Bxf1 37. Rxf1 a3 Rxf3! (This is a known XS, Ne7 38. h4 Kg7 39. Rfd1 Rc7 40. Rd3 Rc6 41. Rd4 Rc5 42. Ra4 a5 43. c4 Nc8 44. Rcal dxc4 45. Rxa5 Rc7 (... and Black has salvaged good drawing chances from the ruins. In what follows, White attempts to make something of Black's weakness - Pf7 - and his own strength - the h-pawn.) 46. Rcl Nb6 47. Rb5 Nd5 48. Kf3 c3 49. Rc2 Rc4 50. f5 gxf5 51. 27. Qh3 Nd4 28. Reel e5 29. Qh4 Qd6 30. f3 Nf5 31. Qf2 a6 32. Bxf5 Bxf5 54. Re2 Rf1 55. Rc4 Rglch 56. Kf2 Rcl 57. Re1 Rc2ch 58. Kf3 Rh2 59.

4. Garbett - Martin, NZ Ch 87/88. French, Tarrasch

1. e4 e6 2. d4 d5 3. Nd2 c5 4. e5 Nfd7 5. Bd3 c5 6. c3 Nc6 7. Ne2 Qb6 8. Nf3 cxd4 9. cxd4 f6 10. exf6 Nxf6 11. O-O Bd6 12. Nc3 O-O 13. Re1 Bd7 14. Bg5 Ng4 15. Bh4 Nh6 16. a3 Rxf3! (This is a known XS, which White had deliberately provoked in the belief that it was not quite sufficient. He changed his mind as the game went on! Fortunately for him, Black went wrong somewhere.) 17. Qxf3 Nxd4 18. Qh5 Ndf5 19. Bg5 Rf8 20. Bxb6 Nxb6 21. Re2 Nf5 22. Rf1 g6 23. Qg4 Kg7 24. Qg5 Qc7 25. Kh1 Bf4 26. Qg4 h5 27. Qh3 Nd4 28. Reel e5 29. Qh4 Qd6 30. f3 Nf5 31. Qf2 a6 32. Bxf5 Bxf5 33. Rd1 d4 34. Rfel Qc6?! 35. Rxd4! (a simplifying counter-XS, giving

good winning chances) 35. ... exd4  
36. Qxd4ch Qf6 37. Qxf4 Rd8 38. h3  
Rd7 39. Qb4 Kf7 40. Ne4 Bxe4 41.  
fxe4 Qe5 42. Rf1ch Kg7 43. Qf8ch  
Kh7 44. Rf7ch Rxf7 45. Qxf7 Kh6 46.  
Qf8ch Kh5 47. Qb4 b5 48. Qd2ch Qf4  
49. Qd4 Kh6 50. Kg1 g5 51. Qb6ch  
Kg7 52. Qb7ch Kf8 53. Qc8ch Ke7 54.  
Qf5 Qxf5 55. exf5 h4 56. g4 hxg3  
e.p. Agreed drawn. 1/2 - 1/2.

5. Dive - Martin, NZ Ch 87/88.  
Nimzo-Indian Def.

A delightful comparison can be made with the game Dive-Spassky from the Plaza tournament. There White used the same plan, ignoring Black's slight deviation (15. ... Be6), and suffered a total calamity, culminating in a very winning XS by Spassky!

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 e6 3. Nc3 Bb4 4. e3  
c5 5. Bd3 Nc6 6. Nf3 d5 7. O-O O-O  
8. a3 Bxc3 9. bxc3 dxc4 10. Bxc4  
Qc7 11. Bd3 e5 12. Qc2 Re8 13.  
dxe5 Nxe5 14. Nxe5 Qxe5 15. f3 Bd7  
(This position has been reached  
dozens of times in master chess.  
White chooses an original and  
rather effective way of mobilising  
his central pawn majority) 16. Bd2  
Rad8 17. Rf2 h6 18. Re1 Bc6 19. Bf1  
Nd5 20. c4 Nb6 (a little offside!?)  
21. Bc3 Qe6 22. Ba1 Rd7 23. Bd3 Rd6  
(j'adoube!?) 24. e4 Red8 (normally  
Black would hope to control the  
dark squares - e5,f4 - after White  
achieves this advance, when White  
must weaken his K-side to make  
further advances possible. But here  
Black only has "control" of an  
empty highway - the d-file. To  
offset the pawns' advance, Black  
finds it necessary to weaken his  
own K-side, to the benefit of  
White's latent advantage of the 2  
Bishops.) 25. Bf1 Qd7 26. f4 f6 27.  
Qc3 Rd4 28. Qg3 Rxe4 29. Rxe4 Bxe4  
30. Bxf6 Rf8 31. Bc3 Rf7 32. h3 Qf5  
33. Be2 Nd7 34. Bg4 Qg6 35. Qe3 Bc6  
(A sacrifice born of desperation,  
time trouble or both; White has too  
many pieces lined up on the K-side.  
In the ending, Black hopes to focus  
on his Q-side majority and the  
weakened White pawns there.  
Ideally, Black would like to  
exchange two Q-side pawns,  
retaining a passed pawn which his

Bishop can protect from the centre  
or K-side, then build a fortress  
with what remains on the K-side.  
White doesn't allow such dreams to  
come true - Black cannot cover both  
the Q- and K-side pawns while  
reducing the pawn count.) 36. Be6  
Qe4 37. Qxe4 Bxe4 38. Rd2 Bc6 39.  
Kf2 Kf8 40. Bxf7 Kxf7 41. Be5 Nb6  
42. Rc2 Be4 43. Rc3 Bf5 44. g4 Be6  
45. f5 Bxc4 46. a4 Bd5 47. Rxc5 Bc6  
48. Bd4 Nxa4 49. Re5 a6 50. Re6  
(goodbye K-side fortress) Black  
resigned. 1-0

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#### FROM PAGE 47

matches. American GM Joel Benjamin  
won the 9-round Swiss with  
7 points while IM Michael Rohde  
(USA) and GM Mihai Suba (RUM)  
shared second place on 6½.  
Thirteen players shared 4th  
place on 6 points.

A second Open included some  
of the candidates and was won  
by Yasser Seirawan with 7/9.  
Sharing second were Damjanovic  
and Lputyan on 6½.

A World Blitz Championship  
was also held. In normal  
circumstances Kasparov would  
be an overwhelming favourite,  
but the system of knock-out  
matches employed meant a single  
mistake could be fatal. Only  
six of the candidates took  
part, but Kasparov and Karpov  
were seeded to meet in the  
final. Neither of them made  
it, however, as Karpov lost  
in the second round to Chernin  
1½-2½ while Kasparov lost by  
the same score to Georgiev  
in the quarter-finals. In  
the semi-finals Tal beat Chernin  
4½-3½ and Vaganian accounted  
for Georgiev by the same score.  
Mikhail Tal won the world blitz  
title with a 4-0 whitewash.

A number of reports etc., had  
to be held over until the June  
issue.

## CLUB DIRECTORY

DETAILS of the advertising rates for this page can be found on  
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HOWICK-PAKURANGA CC meets Tuesdays 7.30 pm at Howick Bridge Club,  
Howick Community Complex. Contact President PAUL SPILLER 1/6  
Kookaburra Place, Howick. Phone 535-4962.

NORTH SHORE CC meets Wednesday 7.30pm (tournament and casual  
play) in the Northcote Community Centre, cnr College Road/ Ernie  
Mays St, Northcote. Postal address: PO Box 33-587, Takapuna.  
Contact - Peter STUART, phone 456-377. Visitors welcome.

PAPATOETOE CC meets Wednesdays, 7-11pm at St Georges Anglican  
Church Hall, Landscape Road, Papatoetoe. Contact G Banks  
279 8170 or J McRae 278 4520 (evenings).

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

WAITEMATA CC meets 7.30pm Thursdays at Kelson West Community  
Centre, cnr Great North and Awaroa Roads. Postal address: PO Box  
69-005, Glendene, Auckland 8. Contacts - Michael ASHE phone  
836-8445 (res), 775-059 (wk) or Bob SMITH 818-4113 (res).

HAMILTON CC meets Thursdays 7pm at the Hamilton Bowling Club,  
Fembroke Street, Hamilton. Contact Len WHITEHOUSE, 165 Galloway  
Street, Hamilton. Phone 69-582.

TAUPO CC meets 7.30pm Mondays at "Lakewood", 5a Fletcher Street,  
Taupo. Contact: Joanne Rae, 83-285.

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

PALMERSTON NORTH CC meets 7.30pm Tuesdays at the Palmerston North  
Intermediate School, Ferguson Street, Palmerston North. Contact -  
President JOHN CHAPMAN Phone 80337; Secretary Allen Blackburn  
Phone 64522.

CIVIC CC meets 7.30pm Tuesdays at Wellington Bridge Club, Moturoa  
Street, Thorndon. Contact - Brent SOUTHGATE, phone 757-604.

LOWER HUTT CC meets Wednesdays at St James Social Hall, Woburn  
Road, Lower Hutt. Contact - Nathan GOODHUE, 28 Waikare Avenue,  
Lower Hutt. Phone 696-420.

UPPER HUTT CC meets 7.45pm Mondays, at Fraser Crescent School  
Hall, Redwood Street, Upper Hutt. Contact Anton REID, 16 Hildreth  
Street, Upper Hutt. Phone 288-756.

NEW ZEALAND CORRESPONDENCE CHESS ASSOCIATION, PO Box 3278,  
Wellington. Local and overseas play. Contact - J W (Sandy)  
MAXWELL, phone 367-682.

CANTERBURY CC meets 7.30pm Wednesdays at the clubrooms, 227  
Bealey Avenue. President Murray SIM, phone 885-113; Secretary  
Owen Thomson, phone 519-351. Club Rooms Phone 63-935.

NELSON CC meets 7.30pm Thursdays at the Memorial Hall, Stoke.  
Contact - Tom VAN DYKE, phone Richmond 8178 or 7140. Visitors  
Welcome.

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