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ADDRESSES

All articles and letters should be addressed to The Editor, 25 Jeep Road, Raumati South.

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NEW ZEALAND CHESS

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EDITORIAL

NZCA treasurer Chris Bell tells me that a number of clubs have not renewed their subscription for entry in the CLUB DIRECTORY at the back of the magazine.

At only \$6 per year, this is not expensive and does give clubs some publicity and provides readers with a contact number and name if they are visiting the area and wish to play.

The listing has grown markedly over the past year and now takes up more than a page, but it is not fair on those clubs that have paid to have entry space 'stolen'

by those which have not paid.

There has been a suggestion that clubs not listed cannot expect to have their reports and stories published in the magazine. That is a bit hard, but certainly preference can be given to those that are 'financial' in the directory.

Chris has sent out reminders to the clubs concerned - more than once - and if subs are not paid before the June issue then their listing will be dropped. Five clubs are involved and they will know who they are.

Bill Cox

ASSOCIATION NEWS

A request from FIDE president to consider holding the candidates semifinals in New Zealand caused a flurry of activity in Wellington. It was a forlorn hope and is even more forlorn now but we are still on track to host the championship, if we can get it.

By now the national junior will have been played. Haven't seen an entry form yet. I hope Auckland sent some to the hinterland south of the Bombay Hills. The Civic Easter should also have been played preceded by the presentation of FIDE badges to Vernon Small (International Master) and Jonathan Sarfati (FIDE Master).

We are trying to get sponsorship for a team to the Asian teams tourney in Kuala Lumpur, July 18 to 29. New Zealand finished in fifth place in the Asian sub-group at the Olympiad and we have hopes that a higher placing could be achieved if the best team was available. The idea

of sending anyone who could afford the trip doesn't seem practical in today's competitive world.

Good news for organisers. Jim Simmons, our rating officer, has offered to organise director of play seminars. If you want one in your area and have people willing to attend, write PO Box 2185, Wellington.

Did you hear Ortvin Sarapu's latest news. He has been invited to Tallinn, Estonia to compete in the Keres Memorial in April. It will be his first time back to his homeland in 46 years. Good luck Ortvin, and have a great time.

A snag has cropped up with the ChessBase computer. FIDE now want us to purchase one in New Zealand but the money they are offering doesn't seem sufficient. We're working on it and will keep you posted. We want to see it in operation as much as you do.

Anyone interested in an international ladies tournament in

Dresden, August 15 to 28 running concurrently with a special course on The Importance of Chess to Education, Science and Culture. Details available from the secretary.

LETTERS

Sir,

In the NZ Championships in the 1950s we used a time control of 40 moves in 2 hours, then the adjourned games were played on the days when we had only one round a day! Other days we had two rounds a day!

The formula was 1,2,1,2, rest day etc. In the 1960s NZCA changed the time control according to the then FIDE rule of 40 moves in 2.5 hours and we started to play one game a day. Late 1978 or so I suggested that we play every year on December 28 instead of December 27.

For years I had to travel (and others too!) on Christmas Day..just after Christmas dinner!

NZCA decided that my idea was right and since we have had the starting day on December 28. My suggestion of having two rest days, first on January 1 and then January 6 was not agreed upon and we have had only one rest day, after seven rounds.

The system of four rounds - rest - four rounds - rest - three rounds is naturally better than seven rounds - rest - four rounds.

But the financial reasons, extra day in motels/hotels and cost for organisers to have an

extra day was (and is?!) regarded as more important.

My suggestion was based on one championship, where one player had three adjourned games before the last round and had to play up to 3am!

If NZCA will change the time control to 40 moves in 2 hours and then 20 moves in one hour, like the latest FIDE rulings, that makes each day six hours playing time instead of five hours.

The advantages are:

- 1) There will be less adjourned games.
- 2) Less "team analyses" (It has happened to me several times!)
- 3) Instead of two rest days, one rest day would be more acceptable to players and organisers.
- 4) Players who go overseas to play or play in FIDE tournaments would feel more at home with faster time control.

Disadvantages I can see are:

- 1) Fitting in six hours between meals in hotels. After lunch and dinner rounds could start, say: 12.30; 18.30, then the sealed move (30 mins?) would be 19.00 before you can get your dinner.
- 2) If the game is still adjourned, then we would have another session in the morning, 9.00 - 11.00. It would give only about an hour before the next round.

I hope readers and NZCA would give some thought about it and perhaps improve on my suggestions?

Ortvin SARAPU IM

CHANGES IN THE LAWS OF CHESS

The 1988 FIDE General Assembly at Thessaloniki adopted a new version of the Laws of Chess which contains a number of changes. The new Laws come into effect on 1 March 1989 - or earlier if all competitors in a tournament have been so informed before the tournament starts.

Most of the changes are cosmetic - involving a tidying up of the wording without changing the effect. Others are consequent on the more significant changes mentioned below.

Article 5.6(e) now provides that a player who wishes to promote a pawn where the promoted piece is not immediately available may himself stop the clocks before asking an arbiter for assistance. Previously, only the arbiter could stop the clock after being summoned.

Article 8.6 is a new article which reads: "If a game has begun with colours incorrectly reversed then it shall continue if one quarter of the time allocated to the first time control has elapsed. Earlier the arbiter can arrange a new game to start with the correct colours, if the event's time-table is not excessively disrupted."

Article 10.7 has an added paragraph providing that a player with a bare king cannot win. Formerly such a player could win on time - the player with excess material could claim a draw but had to do so before his flag fell.

Article 10.9 is completely changed to the following: "The number of 50 moves mentioned in Article 10.8 will be extended to 75 moves for the following positions:

- (a) king, rook & bishop against king & rook;
- (b) king & two knights against king & pawn;
- (c) king, queen & pawn one square from promotion against king & queen;
- (d) king & queen against king & two knights;
- (e) king & queen against king & two bishops;
- (f) king & two bishops against king & knight."

This article refers, of course, to the 50-move draw rule. The extension was formerly to 100 moves and the list of positions eligible for the extension is considerably changed, thanks to research into some of these endings by computers.

Article 10.11 is one of several re-numbered articles and now provides that a player claiming a draw under Article 10.5 (threefold repetition) or Article 10.8 (50-move rule) may stop both clocks to seek an arbiter's assistance. Another fair and sensible change.

Article 11.3, which deals with an arbiter keeping score of a game where both players are in severe time trouble and unable to keep score themselves, now precludes the arbiter indicating in any manner to the players how many moves have been made - unless and until there is a flag-fall.

Article 12.5 now allows a player to stop both clocks in certain circumstances where formerly the arbiter had first to be called. These situations include correction of an illegal position, change of a defective clock, promotion of a pawn where the required piece is not immediately available, or claiming a draw under the 50-move rule or by repetition. Note that the clock is stopped only so that the arbiter may be summoned.

Article 12.6 deals with adjustment of times after an illegal move. A new paragraph has been added: "This rule must not be used to leave a player with less than five minutes to the control, or less than one minute for every move to the time control (The most common occasion when this problem arises is immediately after an adjournment when the clock times can be most easily adjusted using the times on the sealed move envelope)."

Article 12.8 provides for continuation of a game where both flags have fallen but the arbiter cannot establish whose flag fell first. An added sentence provides that the next move played will be considered to be the first one of the following time control.

These recent changes are the first since the last major revision of the Laws at the 1984 FIDE Congress.

SUKHUMI CHESS SEMINAR 4 TO 19 SEPTEMBER 1988

By J D Sarfati (FM)

INTRODUCTION - I had the honour of being the first Kiwi to participate in a CACDEC-sponsored seminar in the Soviet Union. CACDEC is the committee for promoting chess in "chess developing" countries. The programme included lectures by grandmasters N Krogus on psychology, Y Razuvayev and Y Svyeshnikov on openings, M Taimanov on middle games, A Panchenko and Y Averbakh on positional play, Averbakh on endgames, E Gufeld commenting on games and V Smyslov on "Upgrading a chessplayer".

I arrived in Moscow, stayed briefly at Hotel Sport and met the other players who had arrived days earlier. The same day we took the plane to Sukhumi. From the airport there was an hour's drive to Eshera where we stayed at a sort of sports complex. They clearly regard chess as a sport

over there. There was a girls' fencing team and a women's basketball team there at the time. The complex had an Olympic swimming pool, tennis courts, soccer field and a beach. The Soviet Sports Committee certainly treated us very well.

The 30 seminar participants came from countries in Africa, Arabia and South America as well as Luxembourg, Jamaica, San Marino and Israel. This was the first time for many years that an Israeli sportsman had set foot in the USSR.

It turned out that most of the players wanted to learn to TEACH chess, rather than play better so the programme was hardly followed. This was disappointing for me but there were still some very good lectures. Even the "teaching" lectures had their uses and have also helped me on the occasions when I have taught chess (eg at Maldon Plume School in Essex).

THE LECTURES - These were in English (by interpreter if necessary). The South Americans had a quick-thinking Spanish interpreter sitting next to them. Averbakh started with a lecture on chess schools. He talked about the Italian school - attacking and combinative; the positional, scientific school of Steinitz - accumulation of small advantages, avoidance of weaknesses; the Hypermodern school - striving for counterplay, accepting one disadvantage for a compensating advantage elsewhere. He seemed well aware of Larsen's jibe at the "Soviet school": How could Petrosyan and Tal be part of the same school? Averbakh cunningly redefined the term "school" for this case. Previously he had been using it as a synonym for "style", but the "Soviet school" meant a system of preparation. This "school" used psychological and physical preparation; sporting aspects, analysing one's opponent's weaknesses. He acknowledged Botvinnik's methods, as well as Lasker's, as pioneering.

Gufeld analysed some of his best games. I had seen them before as most readers would have done and probably also have heard his inimitable lecturing style.

Svyeshnikov gave lectures on openings. These were rather abstract, except for demonstrating a novelty on the 60th move in Novikov-Tukmakov. Lvov 1984. He said that White has a slight advantage in the initial position. White can afford two mistakes and still retain a tenable position; Black only one. With no mistakes, White should be able to keep his advantage and reach a position with K+P v K or K+B or N v K. These positions are drawn by current rules but he suggests expanding them. This had been proposed by E Lasker, R Spielmann and R Reti long ago. Lasker proposed 10 points for checkmate, 8 for stalemate and 6 for baring the opponent's king. Quite sensible, I think. 1/2-1/2 for stalemate is an absurdity of modern rules. Svyeshnikov suggests that opponents play two games, one with each colour. The better player could be the one who reaches K+N v K with white and K v K with black.

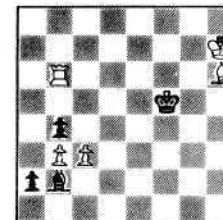
Svyeshnikov stressed opening principles - White should aim for 1 centre, 2 development, 3 safety but Black 1 centre, 2 safety, 3 development. Also, Steinitz's principle: the player with the advantage MUST attack. Therefore White should open up the game to make his first move advantage tell. And Lasker's principle: The advantage is usually with the side controlling the most squares.

Applying these principles rigidly, he concluded: a) 1 e4 is better than 1 d4 because the white queen attacks more squares. b) 1 d4 d5 is safer for Black (therefore less good for White) than 1 e4 e5 since the pawn on d5 is protected. c) Alekhine's Defence is not safe for Black and the four pawn attack is the only way to refute it. d) Pirc and Caro-Kann Defences cede too much space so increase White's advantage. Panov-Botvinnik Attack best against Caro-Kann. e) Same with the French Defence but the best reply is 3 Nc3. (centralising). 3 Nd2 should be met by 3...c5 exploiting the lack of central control of White's Nd2. To support this view he said that even Karpov had switched to 3 Nc3 (he neglected to point out that Karpov has switched to queen-side openings from 1 e4. Selecting facts to suit a theory!). f) 1 e4 should best be answered by 1...e5 or 1...c5. In reply,

White should fight for d4 and e5 squares since he already controls d5 with the pawn on e4. Therefore against 1...c5 2 Nc3 is passive; c3 or f4 are better. So is Nf3 and d4 but the latter gives up a centre pawn for a wing pawn.

Averbakh gave a question and answer session. He showed some interesting studies, eg:

Solution: 1 Rb5+ Ke6 (If 1...Ke4 then 2 Rxb4) 2 Ra5 Ba3 3 Bg7 (Not 3 Re5+ Kxe5 4 Bg7+ Ke4 and moves bishop to long diagonal) 3...a1Q 4 Re5+! Kd6 5 Re5+! Kd6 5 Rd5+, Rc5+, Rb5+, Ra5+ with perpetual check.



International master F Trois (Brazil) complained that his pupils want to rush into Informators without learning the basics (like some youngsters I know). So Averbakh pointed out the game A Miles-L Christiansen (editorial comment to game 373, Inf 44).

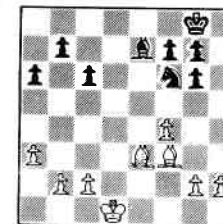
1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nf6 3 Nxe5 d6 4 Nf3 Nxe4 5 Nc3 Bf5 (N) 6 Nxe4 etc 1/2-1/2, 20. V Anand, then World Junior Champion, liked this new equalising idea Bf5 and played it against A Zapata (GM). Maybe Zapata doesn't read Informator, so he played 6 Qe2 and Anand had to resign! A piece is lost (eg 6...Qe7 7 Nd5). To my knowledge, Informator hasn't corrected its error.

Averbakh also gave lectures on how to teach basic tactics, endgames and co-ordination. His ideas on teaching seem to be quite effective. His best lecture for me was about R+P v R+P. Even in World championship matches this "simple" endgame has been misplayed.

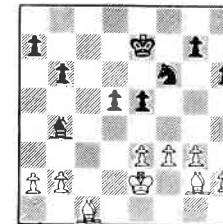
Panchenko gave the best lectures. At his chess school in Chelyabinsk he emphasises endgames. He quoted Capablanca, that the endgame should be studied first, since they can be studied on their own; openings and middlegames must be studied in relation to the endgame. He demonstrated how to exploit the bishop pair in the endgame. He pointed out that this can be a very easy win but P Spielmann in the New York 1927 tournament agreed draws in two games with this advantage against Capablanca and Vidmar. Panchenko believes that Spielmann did not realise that he had the advantage and that it wasn't fear of his opponents. (This comment may have been a dig at Alekhine's comments on that tourney. He resorted to special pleading to explain away Capablanca's crushing win there. One of the excuses made was Spielmann's "Capablanca fright").

Some examples of play with the bishop pair:

1 c4! (to stop ...Nd5. It is important to use pawns to restrict the enemy knight) 1...Kf8 2 b4 Ke8 3 Kc2 Kd7 4 Kb3 Kc7 5 g4 Ne8 6 a4 Kc8 (Note that the bishop pair stops the black king centralising) 7 b5 Kc7 (must not exchange and allow Bd5) 8 bxc6 bxc6 9 c5 Kb7 10 Kb4 Nc7 11 Be4 Ne6 12 g5 (idea: h4 then f5 gxf5, Bxf5 then h5-6 - outside passed pawn) 12...Nf8 (black is helpless) 13 Bf3 (no hurry, Black may weaken himself further) 13...f6 14 h4 Nd7 15 Be2 Bd3 16 Bd3 f5 17 h5 Be7 18 h6 gxh6 19 gxh6 Nf6 20 Bc4 (idea Bg8!) 1-0.



1 b3 Bc5 2 Bb2 Bd6 3 f4! (to make an outside passed pawn) 3...exf4 4 exf4 Ke6 5 Bh3+ Kf7 6 Kf3 Ng8 7 Bd7 Nf6 8 Bf5 Ng8 9 g4 Ne7 10 Bd7 (ideas: 1) g5 and h4-5. 2 Bd4 (idea a4-5) 10...g5 11 f5 Bxh2 (unimportant pawn) 12 Be6+ Ke8 13 Bg7 Nc6 14 Bxd5 Ne5+ 15 Ke4 Nxd4 16 f6 (the bishop pair supporting the passed pawn are deadly) 16...Ne5 17 Kf5 18 Kg6 and wins (...Ne5+ Kxh6-h7-g8).



Panchenko repeated that the opening must be played with the endgame in mind. The first game had opened 1 e4 c6 2 d4 d5 3 Nc3 dxe4 4 Nxe4 Bf5 5 Ng3 Bg6 6 Nh3-f4-g6, then Black managed the "freeing" ...e5. The second

game was a QGD-Tarrasch with White playing Nd4xBe6.

His other lectures were on defence. Good defence is hard work but can be satisfying. One must be objective and realise one's position is worse and therefore requires defence and not attack.

Some concepts: a) Improve position of one's own pieces; even one bad piece can ruin the position (Tarrasch). b) Exchange (sometimes even sacrifice for) dangerous enemy pieces. Head for drawn rook or opposite coloured bishop endgame (without rooks). Endgame knowledge comes in handy here. c) Defend economically so other pieces can counterattack. d) Avoid pawn moves in the place one is defending where possible. Pawn moves create weaknesses. e) If material has been won it can be returned for positional advantage. f) Fortresses. g) Prophylaxis: preparing in advance for opponent's attack. This is very important. If one defensive move slows the enemy attack by two moves, then it gains a tempo for the counterattack. Prophylaxis also requires fewer pieces than defence against a fullscale attack.

Some examples: Polugayevsky-Panchenko 1 c4 Nf6 2 Nf3 e6 3 g3 d5 4 d4 dxc4 5 Bg2 a6 6 O-O Nc6 7 e3 Bd7 8 Qe2 b5 9 Rd1 Be7 10 b3 (N) cxb3 11 axb3 O-O 12 e4 Bc8! (Bd7 badly placed) 13 Nc3 Bb7 14 d5 exd5 15 e5 Bb4 16 Na2 Ne4 17 Nxb4 Nxb4 18 Bb2 c5 19 Nh4 Qb6 20 Bxe4 dxe4 21 Rd6 Qc7 22 Nf5 (This is a dangerous piece. White threatens 23 Qg4 g6 24 Rd7! and e6 therefore Black must exchange the knight) 22...Bc8! 23 Qxe4 Bxf5 24 Qf5 Qe7 and Black is fine (concepts a, b and e are illustrated here).

In the following example Black did not see which was the most dangerous piece. Maric-Blau, Lugano 1968.

1 Bxh6 gxh6 2 g5 h5 3 Bh7+! Nxb7 (...Kg7, Qf5) 4 g6 Rf8 5 gxf7+ Kh8 6 Rdg1 Qc7 7 Qg6 Bf6 8 Qg7+ Bxg7 9 Ng6#. Answer: Ne5 was the key piece so Black should have played 2...Bd6 3 gxh6 Bxe5 4 dxe5 Kh8 which should repel the attack.

Sometimes grandmasters miss fortress draws, eg: R Byrne-Taimanov, Leningrad 1973.

1...Nd3? 2 Qd2 Na3 3 Ra1 Re1+ 4 Rxe1+ Nxe1 5 Qd7 Re2 6 Bd5 1-0.

But 1...Nxc3! 2 Rxb2 Re1+! 3 Bf1 Ne2+ 4 Rxe2 R8xe2. If Black can double rooks on the first rank, White must look for a draw so 5 Qc4 Rxf1+ 6 Kxf1 Rxh2 then ...g5, Rh6-g6/e6 drawn even without h and g pawns.

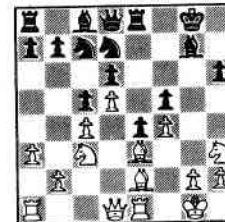
The great master of attack, Paul Keres, also knew about prophylactic defence. The following was his last tournament game, which won him first prize at Vancouver 1975. He died of a heart attack in Helsinki a few days later.

Black must defend against White's threatened attack: 1...Kh7 2 Rg3 Ng8 (After just two protective moves White's attack is stopped. However, White persists but this only misplaces his pieces. His position collapses after Black's central counterattack). 3 Nf3 Bxg4 4 Rxg4 Nf6 5 Rh4 Kg8 6 Rh3 d5 7 Qe2 Qd7 8 Nh4? (Nd2 then Re3 was better) 8...dxe4 9 dxe4 Rad8 10 Nf5 Qd2 11 Qf3 Re6 12 Rg3 g6 13 Rf1 Qf4 14 Rd1 Ree8 15 Ne7+ Kg7 16 Nd5 Qxf3 17 Rxf3 c6 18 Ne3 Rxd1+ 19 Nxd1 Rd8! 20 Ne3 Nxe4 and won easily.

Johner-Rubinstein: White Kc1, Qc2, Rd1, Rh1, Bd3, Nc3, Nf3, a2, b2, d4, e3, f2, g2, h2. Black Kg8, Qd8, Ra8, Re8, Bc8, Bf6, Nb8, a6, b7, c6, d5, f7, g7, h6. White could exploit Black's weakening h6 with a g5 break so 1...Bg4! 2 h3 Bxf3 3 gxf3. Then Black anticipated White's doubling rooks on the g-file by Kh8 and Rg8.

Bronstein-Petrosyan 1956 Candidates: White threatens Qc2. Black would then be in strife, because White threatens b4, attacking the Q-side and Kh1, Rg1 and g4 attacking the K-side and undermining the centre. Black cannot defend both sides.

Therefore 1...Bxc3 2 bxc3 (now b4 is impossible. Now Black has only one threat to deal with, viz, g4. 1...Bxc3 is only playable because White cannot put his bishop on the long diagonal). 2...Nf6 3 a4 Kh8! 4 Nf2 Rg8 5 Kh1 Qe8 6 Rg1 Qg6 7 Qd2 Bd7 8 g3 Rae8 9 a5 Re7 10 Rb1 Bc8 11 Rg2 Rg7 12 Rf1 Nce8 13 h3 h5 (this was avoided till h3, otherwise White had Nh3-g5) 1/2-1/2. White has no breakthrough.



Apropos defence, Averbakh pointed out that a piece can only attack another piece one way while that piece can be defended in five(!) ways: move it, interpose, defend, capture attacker, counterattack on another piece. Since defence is so much easier than attack, it is no wonder that 60% of grandmaster games are draws! Hence, one must attack two pieces (fork, pin, skewer, discovered attack) or a "combined attack" - attack a piece while restricting its movements. Most often the latter is directed at the king.

GM Platonov, trainer of the Ukrainian team, said that the most important thing is co-ordination. Strategy and tactics are the two halves of this. He analysed the following game to demonstrate co-ordination of pieces with a passed pawn.

Stahlberg--Euwe, Stockholm 1938. 1 d4 d5 2 c4 c6 3 Nf3 Nf6 4 Nc3 dxc4 5 e3 (unusual) 5...b5 6 a4 b4 7 Nb1 (Na2 better) 7...Ba6 (not to hold the pawn but to exchange bishops) 8 Qc2 e6 9 Bxc4 Bxc4 10 Qxc4 Qd5 (to stop e4) 11 Nd2 Nbd7 12 Qe2 (Qc2 looks better to me) 12...Ne4 13 Nxe4 Qxe4 14 O-O Be7 15 Bd2 O-O 16 Rfc1 (note the tension between the knights. Nd7 must stop Nf3-e5. White threatens Qa6, also Be1 and Nd2. If 16...c5 then 17 Qb5 looks strong but it is not because of ...Rfb8 18 Qxd7 Rb7) 16...a5? (waste of time) 17 Be1! c5 18 Qb5 Qd5 (now ...Rfb8? 19 Qxd7 Rb7 20 Nd2) 19 e4 Qd6 20 Bd2! Rfb8 21 Bf4! Qxf4 22 Qxd7 Re8 23 dxc5 Qxe4 24 c6 (now Black should play ...Rad8. If Qb7 then the pawn on c6 is pinned - disturbed co-ordination - but...) 24...Bf6 25 c7 Rec8 26 Rc5 h6! (White threatened Rxa5. If 26...Bxb2 then 27 Re1 Qb7 28 Ng5) 27 Re1 (Rxa5 also good) 27...Qb7. Now White could have crowned his fine play with Nd2-c4-d6, achieving excellent co-ordination but he played 28 Ne5 Bxe5 29 Rxe5 Ra7 and lost the pawn on c7, and with further mistakes, the game.

Platonov showed his fine wins against Tal, Tseshkovski and Savon. Here he was White against Tukmakov - semifinal USSR championship 1971. A piece for pawns sac and some spirited play by both sides.

1 d4 Nf6 2 Nf3 b6 3 c4 e6 4 e3 Be7 5 Bd3 d5 6 b3 O-O 7 Bb2 Bb7 8 O-O Ne4 9 Nc3 Nd7 10 Qe2 (idea: cxd5 and Ba6) 10...a6 11 Rac1 Ndf6 12 Rfd1 Ng4 13 Bxe4! dxe4 14 Ne5 Nxe5 15 dxe5 Qe8 16 Qg4 Qc6 17 Nd5!! exd5 (or else Nf6+) 18 cxd5 Qh6 19 Rxc7 Bc8 20 Qxe4 Qh5 21 f3 Bf5 22 Qf4! Bg5 23 Qd4 (now Bc5 is impossible) 23...Rad8 24 e4 Bf4 (quite a dangerous counterthrust) 25 exf5 Qxh2+ 26 Kf2 f6 27 Qxb6 fxe5 28 Qe6+ Kh8 29 Qe7 Rg8 30 f6 Qh4+ 31 Ke2 gxf6 32 Rh1! Rg2+ 33 Kd3 e4+ 34 Kc4 Rc2+ 35 Bc3 1-0.

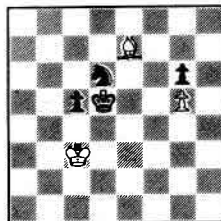
He showed that even weak players can co-ordinate pieces beautifully: 1 d4 Nf6 2 Nf3 b6 3 g3? Bb7 4 Bg2 c5! 5 e3? e6 6 c4 Qc7 7 O-O? cxd4 8 exd4 Qxc4 (after the game White admitted that he didn't "see" this. These were blind players) 9 Nc3 Qc7 10 d5!? Nxd5 11 Nxd5 Bxd5 12 Re1 Be7 13 Bf4 d6 14 Rc1 Qd8? (Qb7+) 15 Bxd6!! Qxd6 16 Rc8 Bd8 17 Ng5 O-O (if ...Kf8 then 18 Bxd5 exd5 19 Qa4 +/-) 18 Nxe6! fxe6 19 Rxe6 1-0 (...Bxe6 20 Qxd6 Bxc8 21 Bd5+).

Kuznitsov, IM at both OTC and composition, lectured on the relationship between endgame studies and practical play. Studies contain endgame ideas and combinations in their purest form, hence their practical as well as

aesthetic value. Mark Dvoryetski, Yusupov's trainer, uses studies to train his pupils. (It is therefore shallow thinking to reject art in chess. Art helps one to play better and makes the game much more interesting.)

In one of his games Kuznitsov adjourned (with black) and had to seal.

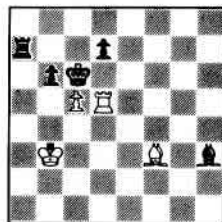
He remembered this Troitski study: White Kf1, g2. Black Kc8, h5. Answer: 1 Kf2 h4 2 Kg1 (Kf3? h3 =) 2...h3 3 g3 Kd7 4 Kh2 winning so he sealed 1...Ke6 2 Bf8 (if Bd8 then ...Kd7 3 Bb6 Nb7 shuts the bishop in long enough for Black to make a raid on g5) 2...Ne4+ 3 Kc4 Kf7 4 Bh6 Kg8 5 Kd5 Ng3/d6 6 Kxc5 Nf5 7 Kd5 Nxh6 8 gxh6 (here's Troitski's ghost staring at us) 8...Kh7 0-1.



The following study he showed to Averbakh, who solved it in 15 minutes. White Kc7, c3, c4, f3. Black Kh2, Bb1, f7. White to play and draw.

1 c5 Kg3 2 Yc6 f5 (...Kxf3 3 Kd6 Bf5 4 Ke5 =) 3 f4! Kxf4 4 Kb6! (not Kd6 Bf3-a6) 4...Ba2 5 c4! Bxc4 6 Kc5 Bf1 7 Kb6 Bc4 8 Kc5 Ba2 9 Kd6 Ba2 10 Kc5 Be6 11 Kd6 Bc8 12 Kc7 Ba6 13 Kb6. Averbakh apparently said some Russian phrase roughly translating to "round the mulberry bush".

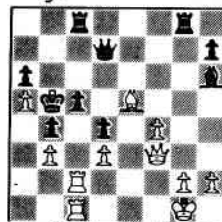
This one he showed to Bronstein who solved it in 10 minutes. Shane Matthews (Jamaica) and I, in consultation, solved in five - two heads are better than one. Bronstein, and we, only needed to show Kuznitsov the final position to convince him!



1 Rd6+! Kb5 2 Qxb6 Be6+! 3 Rxe6 Rb7 4 Re5+ d5! (Novotny interference) 5 Bxd5! Rxb6 6 Bb7 discovered check - mate!

Novotny Interference means a piece moves to the intersection of two lines controlled by a diagonally and an orthogonally moving piece. The piece which captures blocks the other. cf Plachutta Interference where the two pieces are both orthogonally moving or diagonally moving. This theme was exploited in a game Tarrasch--Allies 1914.

The black queen guards b7, the rook on c8 guards c5. So Tarrasch played 1 Bc7 !! with the double threat of Rxc5# and Qb7+. Whichever piece takes the bishop blocks the other so the capturing piece is overworked. Black resigned.

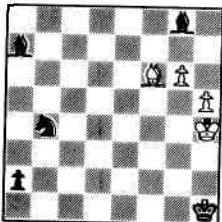


Kuznitsov also showed that not only can studies help play but that play can help inspire studies. The theme of one pawn overpowering R+B+N occurred in Botvinnik-Bronstein, World Championship match 1951, game 9: White Ke1, Qb3, Ra1, Rh1, Bg2, Bd2, Na4, Ne2, a2, b2, b5, d5, e3, f3, g3, h2. Black Kg8, Qe8, Ra8, Rf8, Bc5, Bd7, Nb8, Nf6, a6, c7, d6, e5, f5, g7, h7.

1 ...Ba7? 2 b6! Bxa4 3 b7 winning a whole rook. Somehow, Botvinnik did not win the game. Sakharov and Kuznitsov composed the following. White to play and win: B1r2n1/3k4p/5lPlkL1/4p3/2P5/6/c/o

1 Rg7+ Kb6 2 Bb7 Bxc4+ 3 Kxe5 Rh8 4 Kd4 Bg8 5 c7 Kxb7 6 c8Q+ Kxc8 7 Rc7+ Kxc7 8 g7 winning. Not satisfied with this, they composed a study where a pawn draws versus Q+B+N:

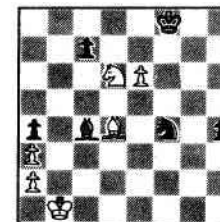
Solution: 1 h6 Nd5 (now if 2 Bb2 Ne7 3 Kh5 Nxg6 4 Kxg6 Bb3 and Bc2 (+) -+) so 2 h7! (now if ...Nxh6 3 h8Q a1Q 4 Kg3+ Bh7 5 Qa8 mates thanks to Ba7) 2...Bf2+ 3 Kg5 (Kh3 Be6#) 3...Bh4+ 4 Kxh4 5 h8Q a1Q (Now what?) 6 Kg5+!! Nh7+ 7 Kh6 Qxh8 8 g7 =.



Kuznitsov played a sort of simul with us. He set us each a study to analyse for 30 minutes. Then we would play our moves while he would reply as in a simul. We would need to find the only move at each turn to win or draw (depending on the study) to "win" the game. I did "win" my "game".

I like the study solved by Yochanan Afek (FM OTB and nearly IM at composition) in the simul. White to draw.

1 e7+ Kxe7 2 Nf5+ Ke6 3 Nxh4 Ne2 4 Ba1! (Elsewhere allows Bd3+ and Be4 traps the knight) 4...Bd3+ 5 Kb2 (now ...Be4 stalemates White's Q-side so White can manoeuvre his knight with near impunity. But there is another menace...) 5...c5! (What can White do about this pawn?) 6 Nf3 c4 7 Ng5+ Kd5 8 Ne4 Kd4 9 Nc3! Nxc3 10 Kc1 =.



There was a conference of study composers at the sports complex toward the end of the seminar. We were shocked to learn one of the composers had a fatal heart attack during a blitz game there. A Magalotti (San Marino) tried his best to revive him but to no avail.

CHESSPLAYING ACTIVITY - Before the lectures, Gufeld and Svyeshnikov gave a clock simul of six boards each to gauge the strength of the seminar players. I played in Svyeshnikov's simul and won. A 60/60 match between seminar participants and the Sukhumi Chess Club resulted in a heavy defeat of the seminarists, mainly on the lower boards. I must admit that I didn't help on board 3 (behind Trois and Afek) by defending poorly against an unsound sacrifice by CM Ramas Bagaturia.

Campomanes and Averbakh decided that the promised tourney should be 60/60 and FIDE rated, not a popular decision. They decided to have two 12-player round robins, with two locals in each to give them a chance of FIDE ratings. The participants with FIDE ratings were distributed to make the events rateable. However, the Israeli was in one group with the Arabs and most Africans in the other. Most of these people had unrealistic 2205 ratings from Olympiads (or none at all). This group was won by M Yailyan (NM Sukhumi), reputed to be close to IM strength, with 11/11. A Magalotti (San Marino) was second (10/11), Kokhilava (CM Sukhumi) third.

In the other group Bagaturia and Dang (Vietnam) took the lead with 5 1/2 from 7 games. I was 1/2 point behind, thanks to some earlier draws. The top seed, Afek, had suffered two losses so was out of contention. I had a lost game against him and drew. In the other games I drew, I had missed better chances; in one of these against J Vaglio (Costa Rica), my opponent did too.

In round 9 Dang beat Bagaturia to assume the lead with 7 1/2. I was now second on 7. In round 10 Dang played the unsound Goring Gambit against me, a strange thing to do when a half point ahead. By returning material I gained the advantage. Bagaturia fell further back with a loss to fellow countryman Shakhtakhtinski (NM) who moved into third place.

In the last round I took revenge on Bagaturia to gain first prize (on 9/11), which was a fancy chess set from Byelorussia and a briefcase (all other players got a chess set, too). Dang lost a pawn early on so his opponent and Afek could catch him on 7 1/2. This was only good enough for third, because Shakhtakhtinski had a default win against Chimfwembe (president Zambian CF) to gain second place with 8. There is no doubt that a played game would have had the same result. Chimfwembe's only win was by letting his opponent's clock run after he had forgotten to push it while he was about to win a rook, or more! (See crosstable).

GAMES - Dang-Sarfati: 1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 d4 exd4 4 c3? dxc3 5 Bc4 cxb2 6 Bxb2 d4 7 Nc3 Be7 8 Qb3 Na5! 9 Bxf7+ Kf8 10 Qa4 Kxf7 11 Qxa5 Nf6 12 0-0-0 Re8 13 e5 Ng4 14 h3?! (Rhe1 better) 14...Bg5+ 15 Kb1 Nxe5 16 Nxg5 Qxg5 17 f4? (Qxc7+ doesn't equalize the position but at least it regains material) 17...Qf5+ 18 Ka1 b6! 19 Qd5+ Be6 20 Qb7 Nc4 21 g4 Qc2 22 Rb1 Nxb2 23 Rhc1

Qd2 24 Ne4 Qd5 25 Rxc7+ Kf8 26 Rxb2 Qxb7 27 Rxb7 Bd5 28 Nxd6 Re1+ 29 Rb1 Rxb1+ 30 Kxb1 Bxb7 31 Nxb7 (to quote Gufeld about his win against Smyslov: "This knight. He come into my house. I not invite him. So he must die there.") 31...Ke7 0-1.

Sarfati-Bagaturia: 1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nc3 d5 4 Bg5 Nbd7 5 e3 Bb4?! 6 cxd5 exd5 7 Bd3 c5 8 Nge2 c4? 9 Bc2 Be7 10 0-0 0-0 11 f3 Re8 12 Bh4 Nf8 13 Bf2 Rb8 14 e4 +- dxe4 15 fxe4 b5 16 Bg3 Rb6 17 Nf4 Bg4 18 Qd2 Bb4 19 h3 Nxe4? 20 Bxe4 Rxe4 21 hxg4 Rxd4 22 Qe2 Bc5 23 Bf2 (Kh1? Rxf4 -+) 23...Ne6 24 Nh3 Rd2 25 Qe5 Bd6 26 Qf5 g6? 27 Qxf7+ Kxf7 28 Bxb6+ Kg7 29 Bxd8 Bc5+ 30 Kh1 Rxd8 31 Rad1 1-0.

EPILOGUE - In Moscow we visited the Moscow Central Chess Club, the strongest club in the world, the chess museum there and the Palace of Young Pioneers Chess Club.

Many of the players represented their countries at the Olympiad, eg C Reyes (Guatemala) got the best percentage on board 3 (not best performance!), M Mossong was top board for Luxembourg, S Matthews board 4 for Jamaica, M Thole top board for Zambia, A Magalotti top board for San Marino, Afek gained a good placing at the Olympiad Open Tournament running concurrently with the World Teams Championship (the proper name for the Olympiad).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS - FIDE, CACDEC who offered the scholarship, my Russian hosts for their hospitality, Singapore Chess Federation for putting me up at a hotel for two nights when my flight to Moscow was delayed, Mr Ignatius Leong, secretary of Singapore CF who personally arranged many things and took me to and from the airport several times, my chess club, Wellington Chess Club, for their donation.

(On behalf of the Wellington Olympiad players): The people who helped with the chess exhibitions at shopping malls; Lev Aptekar for the organisation of the exhibitions, Chris Bell and Gordon Chamley who were great with the microphone and other helpers, mainly from Upper Hutt Chess Club, the malls themselves, for their sponsorship (Tawa, Johnsonville, Wainuiomata, Grasham Plaza, BNZ Centre, Coastlands).

(On behalf of all Olympiad players): Hillary Commission and New Zealand Chess Association for their financial assistance.

TOURNEY OF SOME SUKHUMI SEMINAR PARTICIPANTS plus TWO LOCALS
60 minutes/player game

Sarfati JD (NZ) NM 2315	x = = = 1 1 1 1 = 1 1 1 9
Shakhtakhtinski (SU) NM	= x 0 = = 1 = 1 1 1 1 + 8
Afek Y (ISR) FM 2345	= 1 x 0 = = 1 0 1 1 1 1 7.5
Vaglio J (CRA) 2235	= = 1 x 1 0 = = 1 = 1 1 7.5
Dang (Vietnam)	0 = = 0 x 1 = 1 1 1 1 1 7.5
Bagathria R (SU) CM	0 0 = 1 0 x 0 1 1 1 1 1 6.5
Reyes C (GUA) 2220	0 = 0 = = 1 x = 0 1 1 1 6
Minacci G (ARG)	0 0 1 = 0 0 = x = 0 0 + 3.5
Matthews S (JAM) 2260	= 0 0 0 0 0 1 = x 0 0 + 3
Ramos (VEN)	0 0 0 = 0 0 0 1 1 x = 1 4
Mossong H (LUX) 2250	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 = x 0 2.5
Chimfembe (ZAM)	0 - 0 0 0 0 0 - - 0 1 x 1



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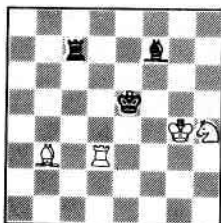
STUDIES

By Emil MELNICHENKO

G(H)ENRIKH Kasparov shares his Armenian surname with the World Champion, whose is Russianised to Kasparov. Born in 1910 in Georgia, he has dominated endgame composition as Kasparov has over-the-board play. Among his many achievements this FIDE GM composer has taken first prize with one in five of all his studies, winning the USSR studies championship outright six times (out of 14). Over the board he has played in the final stage of the USSR Championship on several occasions and been the Armenian champion no less than seven times.

Although pawnless positions with one side a minor piece ahead are generally held to be drawn (with the recently computer proven exception of two bishops versus a knight), Kasparov's miniature (see diagram) demonstrates a win naturally, elegantly and artistically. White has a theoretical win only

if he is two minor pieces or a rook ahead.



G Kasparian, 2nd prize, FIDE Review, 1959.

1. Re3+ Kf6
If 1. ... Kd4 (d6) 2. Nf5+ Kc5
3. Rc3+ Kb6 4. RxB KxR 5. BxB with a known win.
2. Rf3+ Kg7
Obviously 2. ... Ke7 3. RxB+.
3. Nf5+ Kg6
After 3. ... Kf8 (6) 4. Nd6 (+) spears the black bishop. Similarly with 3. ... Kg8 4. Nh6+. While if 3. ... Kh7(8) 4. Rh3+ Kg6 (or 4. ... Kg8 5. Nh6+) 5. Rh6 mates.
4. Rh3
Threatening 5. Rh6 mate.
4. ... Kf6
What else is black to do? If 4. ... BxB 5. Rh6+ Kf7 6. Rh7+ skewers the rook.
5. Rh6+ Ke5
Not 5. ... Bg6 6. Nh4 Rg7 7. Bc2 and again the black bishop is doomed leaving white the required two pieces ahead. Comparison of the position after 5. ... Ke5 with the diagram shows that despite some wriggling, black's army still occupies its starting

squares while white has regrouped with gain of tempo.

6. Rh7 Kf6
Black must guard his bishop. Upon 6. ... Bh5+ 7. RxB wins while 6. ... Rb7 7. BxB Kf6 8. Rh6+ KxB 9. Rh7+ is worse.
7. Kf4
A quiet move with the deadly threat of simply 8. BxB.
7. ... Rb7
8. Bc4
To prevent 8. ... Rb4+. Naturally

not 8. BxB? Rb4+ draws as white must relinquish the knight.
8. ... Rd7
If 8. ... Ra7 9. Nd6 captures the pinned black bishop.
9. BxB
Of course 9. Nh6? Rd4+ draws.
9. ... RxB
Black satisfies his bishop's honour...
10. Rh6 mate
... but loses his king.

OVERSEAS NEWS

By NM PETER STUART

WORLD ACTIVE CHAMPIONSHIP

The Mexican town of Mazatlan was the venue for this event in early January. The first stage was the Intercontinental Tournament from which eight players qualified for the quarter-finals. The 61-player field lacked some big names, stemming from the Grand Masters Association's opposition to FIDE granting Active Chess titles. Some of those missing were Kasparov, Belyavsky, Yusupov, Timman, Short, Speelman, Andersson, Korchnoi and Ribli. There was a four-way tie for first place with GM Karpov (USR), GM Gavrikov (USR), GM Vaganian (USR) & GM Dlugy (USA) each scoring 9 points. The six players sharing fifth place on 8½ points (also in tie-break order) were: GM Ehlvest (USR), GM Tukmakov (USR), IM Kallai (HUN), GM Dzindzhashvili (USA), IM Bischoff (BRD) & GM Torre (PHI). In solitary 11th place was GM Kuzmin (USR) on 8. Among the 14 players on 7½ points were Polgar sisters Zsuzsa and Judit as well as GMs Adorian, Browne, Csom, Kindermann, Larsen, Sax, Seirawan & Smejkal.

The quarter-final matches resulted in wins to Karpov (2½-1½ over Dzindzhashvili), Gavrikov (2½-1½ over Kallai), Tukmakov (2½-1½ over Vaganian) and Ehlvest (2½-1½ over Dlugy). In the semi-finals Karpov defeated Ehlvest 2½-1½ while Gavrikov accounted for Tukmakov 2½-½. Thus the eight-game final match for the World title saw Anatoly Karpov meeting Viktor Gavrikov. This match ended at 4-4 and a two-game play-off ended at 1-1. Karpov was therefore declared World Active Champion by virtue of his better tie-break score from the Intercontinental Tournament.

HASTINGS

The 1988/89 edition of this traditional event was an eight-player double round-robin of category 14 (average rating 2590). Nigel Short came out on top with 9/14, a half point ahead of Viktor Korchnoi in second place. Sharing third, on 7½ points, were Speelman, Smyslov & Gulko. Next were Larsen and Kosten on 6 with Chandler bringing up the rear on 4 points after he was forced to withdraw (after 9 rounds) due to a particularly virulent attack of influenza.

WIJK AAN ZEE

This annual tournament, in January, saw a four-way tie for first place between GMs Ribli, Sax (both HUN), P.Nikolic (YUG) & Anand (IND) with a score of 7½/13. As one would expect with a winning score of just +2 the remaining players were not far behind. GM Georgiev (BUL) & IM Piket (NLD) were next on 7 points then followed: GM Miles (USA) & GM van der Wiel (NLD) 6½; GM Benjamin (USA), GM Tsheshkovsky (USR) & GM Vaganian (USR) 6; GM Granda (PER) & GM I.Sokolov (YUG) 5½; IM Douven (NLD) 5.

ROME

The Torre i Cavallo Open in February was the scene of a sensational result by middle Polgar sister Zsafia who, until now, has been overshadowed by the feats of her older and younger sisters. Zsafia scored a fantastic 8½/9 to win by a full 2 points from a field

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including a number of grandmasters. On her way to a 2900+ performance rating (calculated on her games against the seven rated opponents) she defeated three Soviet GMs in Chernin, Palatnik and Razuvaev - and drew with another (Dolmatov) in the last round!

The leading scores: 1 Zsofia Polgar (HUN) 8½; 2-5 GM Chernin, GM Dolmatov, IM Levitt (ENG) & Voikivich (USR) 6½; 6-10 IM Braga (ITA), Dragoljovic (YUG), Ioseliani (USR), GM Razuvaev (USR) & GM Suba 6.

Zso.POLGAR - PALATNIK, Alekhine Defence:

1 e4 Nf6 2 e5 Nd5 3 d4 d6 4 Nf3 Bg4 5 Be2 e6 6 0-0 Be7 7 c4 Nb6 8 Nc3 0-0 9 Be3 d5 10 c5 Bxf3 11 gxf3 Nc8 12 f4 Nc6 13 Rb1 Bh4 14 Kh1 N8e7 15 Bd3 g6 16 Qg4 Nf5 17 Bxf5 exf5 18 Qf3 Ne7 19 Qh3 Nc8 20 Rg1 Kh8 21 b4 a6 22 a4 c6 23 b5 axb5 24 axb5 Ra3 25 Rgcl Be7 26 b6 Bxc5 27 dxc5 d4 28 Rd1 Rxc3 29 Qh6 Rxc5 30 Bxd4 Rd5 31 Kg2 Ne7 32 Bc5 Re8 33 Rdcl Rd3 34 Bd6 Nc8 35 Rd1 Rxd1 36 Rxd1 Rg8 37 Rd3 Nxb6 38 e6 f6 39 e7 Qe8 40 Qf8 Nd5 41 Rxd5 Rxf8 42 exf8Q+ Qxf8 43 Bxf8 cxd5 44 Kf3 Kg8 45 Bb4 g5 46 Ke3 Kf7 47 Kd4 Kg6 48 Be7 h6 49 Kxd5 Kh5 50 Bxf6 Kg4 51 fxg5 hxg5 52 Ke5 b5 53 Be7, 1 - 0.

Zso.POLGAR - CHERNIN, Sicilian Scheveningen:

1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 e6 3 d4 cxd4 4 Nxd4 Nc6 5 Nc3 Qc7 6 Be2 Nf6 7 0-0 Be7 8 Be3 0-0 9 f4 d6 10 Kh1 a6 11 Qel Na5 12 Qg3 Nc4 13 Bcl b5 14 a3 Qb6 15 Rd1 Bb7 16 b3 Na5 17 Bf3 Rac8 18 Bb2 Rfd8? 19 Nd5! Nxd5 [19...exd5 20 Nf5 wins] 20 Nxe6 g6 21 Nxd8 Qxd8 22 exd5 Rxc2 23 Rb1 Bh4 24 Qh3 Bc8 25 Bg4 Bxg4 26 Qxg4 Nxb3 27 g3 Be7 28 f5 a5 29 fxg6 hxg6 30 Qh3 Rxb2 31 Rxb2 a4 32 Rf2 Nc5 33 Rdf1 f5 34 g4 Ne4 35 Rg2, 1 - 0.

CANDIDATES QUARTER-FINALS

The remaining three quarter-final matches were played in January-February. The closest match was at Quebec where Canadian underdog Kevin Spraggett met the Soviet player Artur Yusupov. Like his earlier eliminator against Sokolov, this match also saw Spraggett with a tied match at the end of regulation time, 3-3. The first pair of play-off games were also drawn but Yusupov won the third such game to take the match 5-4.

The Seattle match followed pre-match predictions when Karpov easily overcame Hjartarson with a 3½-1½ scoreline. The ex-World Champion won the second & third games and was happy enough with a couple of draws to reach the required 3½ points.

Hardest to predict was the third clash, in Antwerp, between Jan Timman and Lajos Portisch. The Dutch player is nowhere near as consistent as he would like, alternating between excellent and very poor results, while his Hungarian opponent almost always finishes near the top without ever being right on top. In the event Portisch took the lead in game 3 while Timman broke back in the fifth game. In the final game Portisch sacrificed a pawn to eliminate White's pressure but the extra (doubled) pawn proved to be enough for the win after an uncharacteristic endgame error.

Thus the pairings for the semi-finals (London, October) will be Speelman v Timman and Karpov v Yusupov.

YUSUPOV - SPRAGGETT (3), QGD Tarrasch:

1 d4 d5 2 Nf3 c5 3 c4 e6 4 cxd5 exd5 5 Nc3 Nc6 6 g3 Nf6 7 Bg2 Be7 8 0-0 0-0 9 Bg5 Be6 10 dxc5 Bxc5 11 Bxf6 Qxf6 12 Nxd5 Qxb2 13 Nc7 Rad8 14 Qc1 Qxc1 15 Raxcl Be7 16 Nxe6 fxe6 17 Rc4 Bf6 18 e3 Rd6 19 h4 h6 20 Re4 Rfd8 21 Bh3 Kf7 22 Kg2 Re8 23 Rcl Re7 24 Rc2 b6 25 Rf4 Kg6 26 g4 Bal 27 Rcl Bb2 28 Rc2 Bal 29 a4 Ne5 30 Nxe5+ Bxe5 31 Rf8 Rdd7 32 f4 Rc7 33 Rd2 Bc3 34 Rd6 Kh7 35 g5 hxg5 36 hxg5 Bb4 37 Rdd8 Kg6 38 Kf3 Rf7 39 Rh8 e5 40 Bg4 exf4 41 Rd5 fxe3+ 42 Kg3, 1 - 0.

KARPOV - HJARTARSON (2), English Opening:

1 c4 e5 2 Nc3 Nf6 3 g3 d5 4 cxd5 Nxd5 5 Bg2 Nb6 6 Nf3 Nc6 7 0-0 Be7 8 a3 Be6 9 b4 0-0 10 Rb1 f6 11 d3 Qd7 12 Ne4 Nd5 13 Qc2 b6 14 Bb2 Rac8 15 Rbc1 Nd4 16 Bxd4 exd4 17 Qc6 Qxc6 18 Rxc6 Bd7 19 Nxd4! Bxc6 20 Nxc6 Rce8 21 Rcl f5 22 Nd2 Nf6 23 Nxa7 Bd6 24 e3 c5 25 Nc4 Bb8 26 Nc6 b5 27 N4a5 cxb4 28 axb4 Nd7 29 d4 g5 30 Nxb8 Rxb8 31 Rc7 Nf6 32 Nc6 Rb6 33 Ne7+ Kh8 34 Nxf5 Ra6 35 Rcl Ra2 36 h3 Rb2 37 e4 Rxb4 38 g4 h5 39 e5 hxg4 40 exf6 gxh3 41 Bxh3 Rxf6 42 Rc8+ Kh7 43 Rc7+ Kg6 44 Rg7+ Kh5 45 f3, 1 - 0.

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(4.64 lines)
by Edward A. Chang and Peter Bilyasas, FIDE Grandmaster

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LOCAL NEWS

AUCKLAND CHESS CENTRE CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP

THIS tournament, conducted as a 9-round, 1-grade swiss, was won by Martin Dreyer, who scored his first ever picket fence. Top seed Robert Smith also turned in a good performance to take clear second.

1 M Dreyer 9/9; 2 R Smith 7.5; 3-4 B Wheeler, C Joel 6; 5-9 R Jackson, R Holland, S van Dam, N Bennett, M Morrison 5.5; 10-12 J Bojtor, M Hare, L Ralwmsley 5. 30 players.

***The illustrative game that accompanied this report is not printed. The comments accompanying the score were of such a nature that NZC could have been placed in an invidious position. Honest criticism of play is one thing, character slur another. Editor.

CITY OF HASTINGS JUNIOR CHESS TOURNAMENT.

By Mike EARLE, Tournament Organiser.

The 9th City of Hastings Junior Chess Tournament was held at the Hastings indoor stadium on Saturday, October 8, 1988, and attracted 468 entries from 36 primary and intermediate schools in Hawke's Bay. It was run on a knockout system, with six age groups for boys and girls from 7 years (and under) to open junior.

Flaxmere schools again dominated the event, with 13 of the 18 division winners, and Peterhead school again picked up the special award for the most entries (57). Woodville school won the award for travelling the greatest distance to compete.

Three new special awards were given to the youngest girl and boy competitors and these were three five-year-olds who competed in the 7 years (and under) section - Christine Burgh and Gregory Miller from Peterhead and Jason Mullany from Irongate school.

GIRLS:
 7yo-Julia Carew, Peterhead;
 8yo-Sarah Rice, Peterhead;
 9yo-Loren White, Ebbett Pk;
 10yo-Cathy Smith, Hast Cent;
 11-yo-Adele Barker, Hast Int;
 Open Junior- Mandy Michaelson, Flax Int.

BOYS:
 7yo-Dean Herlihy, Flax Prim;
 8yo-A-Michael Lucas, Hav Nth Prim
 B- John Smith, Irongate
 9yo-A-Kyle Barker, Peterhead
 B-Tod Astil, Irongate;
 10yo-A-Andrew Wong Kee, Peterhead
 B-Deighton Christie, Irongate
 C-Jarod Inglis, Peterhead
 11yo-A-George Huhu, Peterhead
 B-Richard Lawrence, Flax Int
 Open-A-Bruce Moat, Flax Int
 B-Simon Dick, Hav Nth Int

KAPITI CHESS CLUB

CLUB champion for 1988 was Tom Pyatt, who scored a picket fence of 5 wins in the tournament held through November and December.

The B grade championship was won by Tom Powell, the club treasurer, and the Junior grade by John Whibley junior.

At the March AGM Glenys Mills was voted Secretary; Andy Gray Treasurer, Tom Pyatt Captain, Alvaro Lacunza vice-Captain; Bill Cox President, Ab Borren vice-President.

I have to record with much regret the death of Tom Powell in February, suddenly, in Wellington.

Tom was club treasurer and worked hard to get the Kapiti CC up and running. He was always ready to help the weaker players and the youngsters in the club, and his success in the B Grade was a delight to all members.

Tom, who lived in Waikanae in retirement, was a driving force in the Tawa Chess Club and aided many young players on their paths.

UPPER HUTT CHESS CLUB CHAMPIONSHIPS 1988

FOUR new players achieved high places in their respective grades. The A Grade champion for 1988 was Don Stracy, who joined early in 1987 and who travels from Tawa each Monday night to play. Don hit form at the right

time and played very solidly during the championship.

Second equal were Gerald Carter - several times champion before - and Tony Price, who achieved his best ever placing in the top grade. Tony, based in Featherston these days, is another of the club's "commuters".

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The B Grade was won by Alan Drake, who beat last year's winner Ivan Luketins in their final round game. Alan has been dominant in this grade since the mid 1970s and looks set to return to the A division next year.

A popular winner of the C Grade was Don Carr. Martin Cassidy chased hard all the way and was a worthy runner-up. Don endeared himself to members in his short time at the club (the family has returned to California) with his quiet "laid back" style and his special trademark - sucking lollipops during his games.

Two newcomers shared the D Grade. They were Heretaunga College pupil Ricky Brewer and ex-member Craig Johnston. Both scored seven out of a possible eight points.

Other prizes awarded at the breakup on December 19 were Stefan White, most improved player and handicap winner, and Ivan Luketins, most consistent player.

OTAGO NEWS

By Ben MARTIN

"Chess for Fun" winners 1988

Section 1: Logan Park Professional Peasants and The Irrationals.

Section 2: Frenchman Plus Three.

Section 3: Haggis.

Section 4: The Tin Soldiers.

This popular competition has attracted 26 teams this year. To encourage non-club members, each team of four is allowed only one chess club member.

1988-89 MAJOR OPEN REPORT

By Ben MARTIN

THE 1988-9 Major Open, held concurrently with the New Zealand Championship and Premier Reserve, attracted 42 entries. John van Ginkel (Nelson) was the top seed by nearly 90 rating points, but the early leader was John Sutherland (Otago). He got seven points from the first eight rounds - then stopped scoring!

This allowed Bruce Marsick, the eventual winner, to catch up with an impressive string of five consecutive wins. Marsick played positively and aggressively. He had some good attacking victories.

- 1: B H P Marsick8.5
- 2: A L Aldridge, M P Schwass...8
- 3: M R R Foord7.5
- 4: J L Sutherland, A M Borren, D B Shead, W M Jones.....7
- 5: J P van Ginkel, A R Jefferies, I M Sims, D Lillis, B N Gloistein, M K Morrison.....6.5

covered - with the latest novelties etc - are numerous..Pirc/Modern; Caro-Kann; Sicilian; French; Petroff; Spanish; more than 15 pages on QF Opening; King's Indian. IGMs John Nunn and Lubomir Ftacnik are the analysers.

There is also the first part (13 pages) of an investigation into the Russian GM Mikhail Gurevich, who has risen through the 2600 barrier, an introduction by Gisbert Jacoby and analyses of Gurevich's games by IGM Robert Hubner.

ChessBase Magazin is the same size as NZC - but the print is clearer (!) - and costs \$9.50 from New Zealand Chess Supplies

(address on their advertisement in this issue).

Invaluable for the serious and higher rated players the Magazin will be found useful for those not so strong, especially for working over the games for these have not been chosen for publication lightly and contain valuable pointers.

BOOKUP™ review

by Gordon Chamley

BOOKUP is a chess database computer application for Apple Macintosh and IBM PC or true compatible computers. The IBM PC BOOKUP has been under development for more than five years and has reached version VI. The Apple Macintosh BOOKUP reviewed here is less than a year old and is at version 1.1. Many features of the PC version are still to be added for the Macintosh. These are planned for future releases.

BOOKUP stores chess positions in a database. Each position may be accompanied by unlimited comments and up to ten candidate moves, making it ideally suited to developing opening repertoires (I have created separate databases for different opening systems).

Moves are entered either on the displayed chess diagram by moving pieces with the mouse or in the move window by keying the algebraic notation (refer to illustration). All moves are fully validated for ambiguity and legality, including such things as King and Rook having not been moved prior to castling. However, once entered, moves cannot be removed, only replaced. In the Mac version only, move entry starts from the initial position. This is not helpful for problem setting, programmed learning or endgame studies.

The full positional nature of the database means that existing comments and candidate moves are displayed whenever a transposition to a previously stored position is found. The database can grow in size to over 100Kb amazingly quickly and response times (the time to process each move) increase proportionately.

Fortunately, a sort utility is included which resolves this problem (but does not save any space). To save keying, datasets can be obtained from BOOKUP.

A sequence of positions, comprising a game, may be selected from the database and transformed into a 'chess movie' and stored. This may then be replayed on screen, as though on a VCR, at regular speed, high speed or frame by frame, and even 'rewound' by five or ten moves at a time. This is useful for quick revision of an opening line; much faster than playing it out on the board.

There are no direct printing facilities but game scores can be stored as text files to be printed by your word processor. The comments are not included. Diagrams can be stored and printed too, provided that you have the Odessa 24 chess font from Dubl-Click.

The software is accompanied by a 29 page A4 manual which, apart from being big on the desk (together with the Mac, printer and mouse pad), is not well structured. It is written in a descriptive rather than a functional or reference style which makes it difficult to find the right information. Compounding this shortcoming is the failure to provide an on-screen help facility (which the PC version has). Those users with a modem can contact BOOKUP via their Leisure LINC electronic mail address.

On Macintosh, the software occupies 140Kb in total and requires a minimum Mac 512Ke.

For IBM or true compatibles, the minimum configuration is 256K RAM on PC, XT or AT, two 360K diskette drives or hard drive, DOS 2.10 or later, IBM Color or Hercules graphics and an Epson graphics-capable printer (optional).

The good news is that BOOKUP costs only US\$49.00 for the Macintosh version and US\$59.00 for the PC (add US\$6.00 for shipment by air). It may be ordered from Sound Chess Inc., P.O. Box 7504, Boulder, Colorado 80306, U.S.A.

REVIEWS

FOR anybody who has seen ChessBase in action and envied those who have the computer system but are not able to afford the large amount of cash needed for the system - help is at hand!

It is in the form of a new magazine come booklet, published by IGM Murray Chandler's Tui Enterprises Ltd, entitled ChessBase Magazin.

ChessBase Magazin is a West German publication which has been running for more than a year, but this edition is in English. The contents cover the openings section of the German publication and contain 48 pages. Openings

The screenshot shows a chessboard with pieces in their starting positions. To the right, there is a 'Candidates' window with the text 'After 2... d5' and a list of moves: Nc3, Nd2, e5, ed5, each with a radio button. Below that is a 'Comments' window with the text: 'The French Defense. A favorite solid defense with many a Grand-master.'

ABOUT COMPUTERS

COMPUTER CHESS UPDATE

Contributed by G. Banks

Most readers will have heard of the mainframe programme HITECH (written and operated by IM Hans Berliner). Up until recently this programme had been the strongest in world chess with a rating of approximately 2500 US. At the time the following game was played (February 1988) several grandmasters on hand judged it as the best game a computer had ever played.

HITECH - J. LAUTIER (2290 ELO)

1.e4,e6: 2.d4,d5: 3.Nd2,c5:
 4.Ngf3,a6: 5.ed,ed: 6.dc,Bxc5:
 7.Nb3,Bd6: 8.Bd3,Ne7: 9.0-0,0-0:
 10.Nfd4 (the point being to gain a good spot for the queen on h5. Nothing can be done about this because 10... Nbc6: 11.Qh5,g6:
 12.Qh4 is dangerous for Black and 10... Nd7: 11.Bg5 is also uncomfortable),Ng6: 11.Qh5,Nc6:
 12.Nf3,Nce7 (so that 13.Ng5 can be

met by 13... h6): 13.Re1,h6:
 14.Nbd4,Bd7: 15.Be3,Bf4: (trying to get some breathing space on the kingside. If 15... Nf4:
 16.Bxf4,Bxf4: 17.Re2 increases the pressure): 16.Re2,Qc7:
 17.Rae1,Rae8 (it was essential for Black to have played ... Bxe3 either this move or the previous one): 18.Bxg6,fg: 19.Bxf4,Qxf4:
 20.Qe5,Qf7 (20... Qxe5:
 21.Nxe5,Bf5: 22.Nxf5,gf: 23.Ng6 is no better for Black):
 21.Qxe7,Rxe7: 22.Rxe7,Qf6:
 23.Rxd7,g5: 24.Ree7,Rc8:
 25.Rxb7,g4: 26.Ne5,h5: 27.Nf5,Kh8
 (27... Qxf5: 28.Rxg7+,Kh8:
 29.Ng6+): 28.Nxg7,Rxc2:
 29.Re8+,Kh7: 30.Nf5+, resigns. 1-0

HITECH's reign as top mainframe has been ended in recent months by a programme called DEEP THOUGHT which has been regularly obtaining performance ratings of around 2600 US.

DEEP THOUGHT recently tied for first with GM Tony Miles in a

major US tournament! A score of 6½ out of 8 was achieved as follows:

- Round 1 (WIN v. Leseige 2235ELO)
- Round 2 (WIN v. Glicksman 2250ELO)
Announced mate in 19!
- Round 3 (WIN v. GM Larsen!2560ELO)
- Round 4 (LOSS v GM Browne 2515ELO)
- Round 5 (DRAW v IM McCambridge 2570ELO)
- Round 6 (WIN v IM Silman 2395ELO)
- Round 7 (WIN v FM Salgado 2290ELO)
- Round 8 (WIN v FM Fishbein 2490ELO)

The performance rating for DEEP THOUGHT was an incredible 2601ELO! Here is the game v Larsen.

B. LARSEN - DEEP THOUGHT

1.c4,e5: 2.g3,Nf6: 3.Bg2,c6:
 4.Nf3,e4: 5.Nd4,d5: 6.cd,Qxd5:
 7.Nc2,Qh5: 8.h4,Bf5: 9.Ne3,Bc5:
 10.Qb3,b6: 11.Qa4,0-0: 12.Nc3,b5:
 13.Qc2,Bxe3: 14.de,Rc8: 15.a4,b4:
 16.Nb1,Nbd7: 17.Nd2,Re6:
 18.b3,Rd8: 19.Bb2,Bg6: 20.Nc4,Nd5:
 21.0-0-0,N7f6: 22.Bh3,Bf5:
 23.Bxf5,Qxf5: 24.f3,h5:
 25.Bd4,Rd7: 26.Kb2,Rc7: 27.g4,hg:
 28.Rhg1,c5: 29.Fg,Nxg4:
 30.Bxg7,Rg6: 31.Qd2,Rd7:

32.Rxg4,Rxg4: 33.Ne5,Nxe3:
 34.Qxd7,Nxd1+: 35.Qxd1,Rg3:
 36.Qd6,Kxg7: 37.Nd7,Re3:
 38.Qh2,Kh7: 39.Nf8+,Kh8:
 40.h5,Qd5: 41.Ng6+,fg: 42.hg+,Kg7:
 43.Qh7+,Kf6: 44.resigns 0-1

Finally, some of the latest ratings (and rankings) of micros that I am sure will be of interest:

1. MEPHISTO ALMERIA 32 - 2256ELO (v Humans 2094)
2. MEPHISTO ALMERIA 16 - 2221ELO (v Humans ----)
4. FIDELITY MACH 3 - 2159ELO (v Humans 2116)
8. MEPHISTO MONDIAL/DALLAS XL - 2092ELO (v Humans 2058)
10. MEPHISTO MEGA 4 - 2066ELO (v Humans 2079)
14. MEPHISTO MM4 (5mhz) - 2033ELO (v Humans 2036)
15. NOVAG SUPER EXPERT/FORTE(6mhz) - 2019ELO (v Humans 2054)
17. KASPAROV ANALYST (8mhz) - 2005ELO (v Humans 2026)
- 24= CXG SPHINX - 1954ELO (v Humans 1935)
- 24= KASPAROV STRATOS - 1954ELO (v Humans ----)

BLACK IS (still) OK

IGM Andras ADORJAN is well known for his highly interesting series of articles - and book - on the theme that BLACK IS OK. He sent in the following game as part of an illustration that Black can, indeed, be OK!

KOSTEN - ADORJAN
 Esbjerg '88, round 10.
 Sicilian Defence, Anderssen Variation.

1. e4 c5
 2. Nf3 e6
 3. d4 cxd4
 4. Nxd4 Nf6
 5. Nc3 d6
 6. g4 h6
 7. h4 Nc6
 8. Rg1 h5
 9. gxh5 Nxh5
 10. Be3!?! a6

[10. ... Qxh4?? 11. Bg5 Qh2 12.

Nf3+--]

11. Be2 Nf6
 [11. ... Qxh4?? 12. Bg5 Qh2 13. Nf3 Qh3 14. Bf1+--]
 12. h5 Bd7
 13. Qd2 b5
 14. a3 Rc8
 15. f4 Qc7
 16. Nxc6
 [16. 0-0-0 b7 17. axb4 Nxb4 is unclear; or 16. ...Na5!?!]
 16. ... Bxc6
 17. Bf3 Qb7
 18. Qd4 d5!
 19. h6

[White tries to complicate the matters, seeing that his position would be inferior in case of 19. exd5 Nxd5 20. Nxd5 Bxd5 21. Bxd5 Qxd5 22. Qxd5 Qxd5 23. Rg5 Rxc2 24. Rxd5 g6! or 19.

e5 Ne4]

19. ... Rxb6
20. f5 Rh3?

[The idea of giving up the exchange is OK, but there was a much better way of doing it: 20. ... dxe4! 21. Bxb6 Rd8! 22. Qe3 (22. Qe5? Bd6 23. Qd4 Bg3+) 20. ... gxh6 with a tremendous position for Black]

21. Bg2 Rxe3+
22. Qxe3 dxe4

[My original intention was 22. ... b4, but I couldn't see clearly the consequences of 22. exd5! Let's see a characteristic variation: 23. ... Nxd5 24. Nxd5 (24. Bxd5 bxc3!) Bxd5 Qxd5 26. fxe6 Bc5 27. exf7+ Kf8 28. Qh3 Qe5+ 29. Kf1 (29. Kd1? Rd8+ 30. Kc1 Qe3+) 29. ... Rc6 30. Rg3 Rf6+ 31. Rf3 Qe3! 32. Qh8+ Kf7 33. Qh5+ Kf8 (33. ... Ke7? 34. Re1 Rxf3+ 35. Qf3) 34. Rxf6+ gxf6 35. Kg2 Qe4+ 36. Kh3 Qe3+ etc. draw]

23. fxe6 fxe6
24. 0-0-0?!

[I was much more worried about 24. Bh3! Kf7 25. Qg5]

24. ... b4
25. axb7 Qxb4
26. Qh3

[26. Rd4? Bc5! 27. Rgd1 Rb8 28. b3 e5 ->]

26. ... Kf7
27. Rdf1?

[Stronger was 27. Rgf1 threatening with 28. Qh5+ and Qe5]

27. ... Rb8
28. b3 Qd4!
29. Rfd1?

[A late repentance. Objectively speaking, another mistake, correct was 29. Rxf6! leading to a draw. 29. ... gxf6 (29. ... Kf6? 30. Rf1+ Ke7 31. Qh4+ Ke8 32. Qh5+ Ke7 33. Qf7+ Kd6

34. Rd1 +-) 30. Qh5+ Ke7 31. Qh7+ Ke8. 32. Qh5+ etc. Kosten, however, needed the full point for his GM norm...]

29. ... Qe5
30. Rgf1 Kg8
31. Rfe1 Bb4
32. Re3 Nd5
33. Rxe4 Ba3+!

[33. ... Qg5+ seemed to be winning, but after 34. Kb2! Bxc3+ 35. Kb1 it's not clear for whom! (35. ... Bd7 36. Rh4). Another temptation was 33. ... Qxc3, which is met by 37. Rxb4! Rxb4 35. Qxc6+ Kf8 36. Rf1+ Nf5 37. Qxc6 and White isn't in the slightest danger]

34. Kd2 Qxc3+?

[I was really ashamed even then to enter an ending from a position like this - but in the time pressure I couldn't find the clear cut wins. Here it is: 34. ... Qg5+ and 35. Ke1 Nxc3! 36. Qxe6+ (36. Qxc3 Bxe4 37. Bxe4 Bb4) Kf8 37. Qxc6 Qg3+! 38. Kf1 Nxd1 ->

b) 34. ... Qg5+ 35. Kd3 Rd8! 36. Qxe6+ (36. Nxd5 Qxd5+ 37. Kc3 Qc5+ 38. Rc4 Qe5+ 39. Rcd4 Rxd4 40. Rxd4 Bc5 ->) 36. ... Kf8 37. Nxd5 (37. Rf1+ Nf4 38. Ke3 Bc1+!) 37. ... Rxd5+ 38. Kc3 (38. Rd4 Qg3+ 39. Qe3 Bb5+! 40. c4 Rxd4+ 41. Kxd7 Bc5+ -> or 40. Kd2 Qxg2+ 41. Ke1 Bb4+! 42. c3 Bxc3+ 43. Qxc3 Qe2+++) 38. ... Rxd1 39. Qc8+ Rd8 40. Rf4+ (40. Qxc6 Qd2+ 41. Kc4 Qxc5++) 40. ... Qf4 41. Qxd8+ Be8 ->]

35. Qxc3 Nxc3
36. Kxc3 Bxe4
37. Bxe4 Rc8+
38. Kd3 Bb4

[Trading rooks by Rd8+ leads to a dead draw]

39. Ke3 Kf7
40. Rf1+ Ke7
41. Bg6 Bc3

[The game was adjourned here and

it didn't take long to realise that the situation is fairly drawish]

42. Rf7+ Kd6
43. Ra7 a5
44. Ra6+ Ke7
45. Bd3

[Not yet a mistake, but much better was 45. Bh5! followed by Bg4]

45. ... Rc5
46. Bc4 Re5+
47. Kd3

[47. Kf3 would keep an eye on the 'g' pawn]

47. ... Bb4
48. Rb6! g5
49. Rb5 Rf5!
50. Rxf5??

[This loses, while the draw was still in reach by 50. Rb7+ Kf6 51. Rb6! Re5 52. Rb5 Bc5 53. Rxa5 g4 54. b4 g3 55. bxc5 Re1 56. Ra8 g2 57. Rg8 g1=Q 58. Rxg1 Rxg1 59. c6 etc]

50. ... exf5
51. c3 Bd6
52. Bb5

[52. b4 a4! ->]

52. ... g4
53. b4

[Hoping for 53. ... axb4 54. cxb4 Bxb4 55. Ke3 followed by Bxe2 Kf2 with a well-known draw]

53. ... g3!
54. Ke2 Bxb4!

[The point No 1]

55. cxb4 axb4
56. Bc4

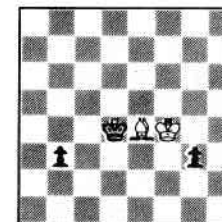
[56. Kf3 f4 57. Bf1 b3 58. Kxf4 b2 ->]

56. ... Kd6
57. Kf3 f4
58. Bb3 Ke5
59. Bd1 Kd4
60. Bc2 Kc3

61. Be4 b3
62. Kxf4 Kd4 (!)

[The final point (with the intention of 63. Kf3 g2) decisive and pretty]

0 - 1.



Judith POLGAR (2365) (HUN) - Pavlina ANGELOVA (2240) (BUL). 28th Olympiad, Thessaloniki, 1988 Sicilian, Rossolimo variation:

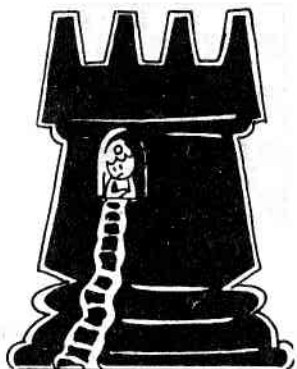
1. E4 c5
2. Nf3 Nc6
3. Bb5 g6
4. 0-0 Bg7
5. c3 e5?!
The theoretical move here is 5. ... Nf6 to play on on 6. Re1 0-0 7. Na3 d6 8. h3 Bd7 9. d3 a6 with an even game.
6. d4! exd
7. cxd Nxd4
8. Nxd4 cxd4
9. e5!

A very strong move, it would also be good if Black played 8. ... Bxd4
9. ... Ne7
10. Bg5 0-0
11. Qxd4 Nc6
12. Qh4 Qb6
13. Nc3 Bxe5

Black's pieces are a bit too disorganised. Somehow she should try to get Bc8 and Ra8 into the game.

14. Rae1 Bxc3?
To win a piece that white just sacrificed leads to a quick finish. Still, d6 was playable!?.
15. bxc3 Qxb5
16. Qh6

Naturally, white threatens Bf6.
 But even 16. ... f6 17. Bxf6!
 Rxf6 18. Re8+ mates next move,
 16. ... Qf5
 17. Qxf8!! Resigned
 Notes by IM Ortvin Sarapu.



OVERSEAS TOURNAMENT CALENDAR

Invitational Teams Active, 12-16 June
 Active Chess Zone 10, 17-20 June
 World Open, Philadelphia, 20 June-4 July
 Asian Teams Tournament, Kuala Lumpur 18-29 July
 World Junior, Tunja, Columbia, 15-31 August
 Asian Junior, Dubai, 9-25 September
 Asian Cities Championship, Dubai, 3-16 November
 Novi Sad Olympiad, 16-4 December 1990

RATINGS ISSUED BY FIDE JANUARY 1989

Small, VA	m	2390
Clemence, P A		2355
Sarapu D	m	2325
Sarfati, JD	f	2325
Ker, A F		2300
Green, P		2300
Green, E		2290
Martin, B		2280
Smith, R W		2250
Dive, R		2240
Garbett, P A		2230
Metge, J N		2230
Levene, M		2225
Gollogly, D		2215
Cornford, L		2210
Goffin, P		2205
Gibbons, R		2205
Love, A		2205
WOMEN		
Foster, F		2020

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 (03) 663-935.
 NELSON CC meets 7.30pm Thursdays at 2 Shakespeare Walk. Contact - Dan Doljes, 89827 or Denis Boyce, Motueka 87985. Visitors Welcome.
 ASHBURTON CC meets 7.30pm Mondays (Feb - Oct inclusive), Room R5, Ashburton College, Walnut Avenue. Contact: Roy Keeling 86936 and Stephen Taylor 85761. Postal: PO Box 204, Ashburton.
 DTAGO 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.

CLUB DIRECTORY

DETAILS of the advertising rates for this page can be found on the inside front cover.
 AUCKLAND CHESS ASSOCIATION: Contacts - President, Robert GIBBONS, phone 864-324; Secretary Winsome STRETCH, 3/33 Sunnyside Avenue, Beach Haven, Auckland.
 AUCKLAND CHESS CENTRE meets Mondays 7.15 pm (tournament and casual play) at 17 Cromwell Street, Mt Eden, phone 602-042. All chess players and visitors welcome.
 DEVONPORT CHESS CLUB meets Tuesdays 7.30 pm in the Devonport Community House, Kerr St, Devonport. All Welcome. President: Philip HAIR 458-673; Secretary: David SHEAD 456-175. Postal address: 1B Grove Rd, Devonport.
 HOWICK-PAKURANGA CC meets Tuesdays 7.30 pm at Howick Bridge Club, Howick Community Complex. Contact DERRICK LARK, 39 Minaret Drive, Bucklands Beach, Auckland. Phone 5341114.
 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).
 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 - Ben SAVAGE 8362713; Bob SMITH 818-4113.
 HAMILTON CC meets Thursdays 7pm at the Hamilton Bowling Club, Pembroke Street, Hamilton. Contact Len WHITEHOUSE, 165 Galloway Street, Hamilton. Phone 69-582.
 ROTORUA CHESS CLUB meets Thursdays 7.30 pm in the Salvation Army Hall, Old Taupo Road, Rotorua. Secretary: Percy MARGOLIN, 64 Turner Dr, Rotorua. Phone Rotorua 83415.
 CAMBRIDGE CC meets Tuesday, 7 pm, at The Red Cross Hall, Millicich place Cambridge. Contact Brian CARTHEW, Box 611, Cambridge. Phone: (071) 277-948. Visitors welcome.
 NEW PLYMOUTH CC meets 7.30 Tuesday at club rooms, 11, Gilbert St, New Plymouth. Contact: President E Tuffery, Ph: 82 626 New Plymouth.28
 MOUNT MAUNGANUI CC meets 2 pm Tuesday and 7 pm Thursday at the Hillier Memorial Centre, Gloucester Road, Mt Maunganui. Contact Barney Sullivan, Ph: 56793.
 TAUPU 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.
 KAPITI CHESS CLUB meets Thursday, 7.30 pm Block E, Kapiti College, Margaret's Road, Raumati Beach. Contact Bill Cox Paraparaumu (058) 88589
 HUTT VALLEY CC meets Tuesdays at Hutt Valley Intermediate School, south end, entrance off Kauri Street. Contact - Nathan GOODHUE, 28 Waikare Avenue, Lower Hutt. Phone 696-420.