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## New Zealand Chess

## NEW ZEALAND CHESS

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All copy should reach NZ Chess by the second Saturday of the month before publication.

The deadline for the June issue is
Saturday, May 14
Copy should include details of coming events for the rest of the year

Copy on MSDOS floppy disks (any size) are more than welcome, they are preferred to paper! All disks will, of course, be returned.

## STOP PRESS

Latvian Gambit There was a three way tie for first between Russell Dive, Vernon Small and Roger Nokes (6/7) followed by Ortvin Sarapu ( $51 / 2$ ). Special prizes were awarded to James Turnbull under 1800 , Ben Giles under 1400 , under 14 years Craig Chilvers, under 18 years Giles and Turnbull, best woman Winnie Ong and the Latvian Gambit to Chris Stott.

Civic Easter Alan Winfield (5) won the 1993 Civic Easter from Ted Frost ( $41 / 2$ ). In third place were Richard Glover, Peter King, Marlin Post, and Ross Jackson (4). The B grade was shared by Pat Cunningham, Tom van Bodegraven, Lawrence Farrington, Chris Burns, Hendrix Mahaki and John Gillespie (3).

NZ Junior The 1993 NZ Junior Champion is Edward Swayne (5) from Matthew Vincent and David Guthrie ( $41 / 2$ ). Third equal were Shamnika Rupasinghe, Mark Sinclair and Russell Metge. Guthrie is the Under-16 Champion, Metge the runner-up.

Fuji Xerox Otago Easter First was John Sutherland with $5 / 6$ with Tony Love and Greg Spencer-Smith sharing second on $41 / 2$. The upset prize went to Moss Wylie.

Latest World Championship developments Karpov and Timman were both reported willing to play for the title declared vacant by FIDE. Kasparov says the Professional Chess Association is close to funding its own world title competition. (see story on page 20)

Asian Teams Tourney Bruce Anderson has offered to join the team. He replaces Vernon Small. Unless funding can be arranged, there is still a vacancy for a fifth player.

Cover: First-ever NZ Rapid Chess Champion Russell Dive with the specially commissioned trophy presented by Sir Robert Jones.

## New Zealand Chess

## EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

The New Zealand Chess Federation has taken over production of NZ Chess. This follows the resignation of Bill Ramsay as Editor. The Federation is introducing a number of innovations in the content and presentation of the magazine, the first of which will be apparent to readers of this issue. Comments and suggestions are always welcome.

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4 Best games from the 100th Congress. Extended annotations by IM Vernon Small and IM Ortvin Sarapu of games played by the International Masters, which were awarded Best Game prizes in the NZ Championship.

9 How the Reserve Championship was won. Arthur Pomeroy reports.
12 Michael Schwass reports on the Major Open.
13 FM JD Sarfati annotates a Selection of Games from the Major Open, including the Best Game.

16 The final results table for the 1993 RJI Rapid Championship
17 NZ Champion, FM Anthony Ker met a strong field of GMs and IMs in the Asian Zonal Tournament in Jakarta. Ker reports on the tournament, with selected games.

17 New Zealand News from a host of contributors.
20 Bill Poole outlines the latest developments in the 1993 World Championship - now sans Short, sans Kasparov!

21 The first Asia Pacific Correspondence Chess Championship has just been played. ICM Mark Noble played and reports.

21 Time to enter the 1993 British Chess Solving Championship.
22 International News by our international editor-at-large Peter Stuart.
26 FM JD Sarfati annotates the games from the Candidates Final between Short and Timman.
30 Council Report by NZCF Secretary Ted Frost.

## ... And coming up in the June Issue

Extended annotation by FM Anthony Ker of selected Jakarta zonal games.... Full reports on N.Z. Junior and Under-16 Championships, the Easter tournaments and Howick-Pakuranga's Latvian Gambit....The latest Standard and Rapid Rating Lists...and more!

## Best Games of the 1992/93 RJI Congress

Selected games analysed in depth by top players will be a regular feature in NZ Chess. Our selection starts with the best games from the 100th NZ Championship Congress.
The adjudicator of the best game awards considered that in this Championship the games by the two International Masters, Ortvin Sarapu and Vernon Small, had equal merit so they shared the prize.


A gambit variation I have used sometimes. In 1948 Keres played it to beat Botvinnik in the World Championship for the very first time. It was also played in the vital 14th match game in the Boleslavsky-Bronstein match, 1950, for the right to challenge Botvinnik, but White did not play best and lost. In Lucerne in 1982 I played this line against GM Nikolic. After some thought, his answer was 4...Nge7!? After 5 exd5 [Bd3 is better] I still managed to draw.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
4 \\
5 & \ldots g 4 \\
\text { Onfa }
\end{array}
$$

Also played here is Qxd4, but it usually transposes to Nf6.

| 6 Qxg7 | Rg8 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 7 | Qh6 |
| 8 | Ne6 |
| $\mathbf{0 - 0 - 0}$ | Qe7?! |

In the game Keres-Botvinnik Black played 8...Rg6 9 Qh4 Bxc3 (after 9...Rg4 10 h 3 the game is similar to Boleslavsky-Bronstein, where White missed a strong line) 10 Bxc 3 Qd5 11 b3 Nce7 12 f 3 and the position is unclear (Keres).

Lukey had spent eight minutes for his eight moves, I had spent five.

## 9 f3!?

A good move that made Black think for 14 minutes.

9 ... Nxd4?!
After this move, White has a small advantage.
10 Nxe4 Bxd2+
11 Qxd2 Nxe4

12 Qxd4 Nd6
White has a better pawn position and development. In the previous seven rounds Lukey showed his excellent play in tactical positions. Here is a positional game and he finds the going difficult.

## 13 f4! Bd7 <br> 14 Nf3 f6?!

Black took eight minutes on this move. Ne5 is strong for White, but now the e6 pawn is weak. He cannot $0-0-0$ as then Qxa7. Pressure on g2 is the only good point for Black.

15 g 3
Now the R on g8 is out of action and White can put his Bishop on the long diagonal.

```
15 ... Bc6
16 Bg2
```



Here Lukey adjusted the B on c6 and I was standing near the table. I told him that he did not say "I adjust," and he should move his Bishop. After 13 minutes he played 16...b6!? I called International Arbiter Bob Gibbons to look into the matter, and Lukey told him that he did say quietly "j'adoube". I did not hear it. Bob Gibbons said that it was one player's word against the other and the game should continue with b6. In Olympiads there is always an arbiter for two boards. Actually, if Black played his Bishop to d 5 or e 4 it would be just as good as the move he played.
After a bitter experience in 1960 in Adelaide, Cecil Purdy recommended me to follow the rules of chess 100 per cent. There my opponent broke the rules and I let him do it, and the result was that I left a mate in one on, in a
winning position! I advise all players to stick to the rules, even if that seems to be not very good sportsmanship

| $16 \ldots$ | b6 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 17 Qc 3 | Bb7 |
| 18 | Rhe1 |
| $0-0-0$ |  |
| 19 Qb3! |  |

Now the weak pawn on e6 is the reason for Black's defeat.

$$
19 \text {... Rge8 }
$$

After 16 minutes Black could not find a better plan.

## $20 \mathrm{Bh} 3 \quad \mathrm{Ne} 4$ <br> 21 Rxd8+ Rxd8

After $21 . . . \mathrm{Kxd8} 22 \mathrm{Qd} 3+$ ! also wins material. 22 Qxe6+
Better than Bxe6+. The endgame without the Queens is the right plan, giving Black fewer chances to get counterplay.

| 22 | $\ldots$ | Qxe6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 23 | Bxe6+ | Kb8 |
| 24 | Nh4 | Nd6 |
| 25 | Nf5 | Ne4!? |

Black's Kingside pawns are very weak. Lukey plays the best his position allows.

| 26 Bc 4 | $\mathrm{a5}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 27 Ng 7 | h 6 |
| 28 Bd 3 | Nc 5 |
| 29 Bf 5 |  |

By now Black had only six minutes left to reach move 40

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 29 \ldots \\
& 30 \mathrm{~h} 4!
\end{aligned}
$$

White's advantage is on the Kingside and the advance there is restricting Black to defensive play.

| $30 \ldots$ | a4!? |
| :--- | :--- |
| 31 a3 | b5 |
| $32 \mathrm{h5}$ | Ka7? |

A time trouble mistake. Black had three minutes left for nine moves.

## 33 Bg6 Bc8?

Loses another pawn, but the game was lost anyway.
34 Ne8 Rd4 35 Nxf6 Re4 36 Nd5 Nb3+ 37 Kbl Nd2+ 38 Kal c5 39 Bd3 Rd4 $40 \mathrm{Ne} 3 \mathrm{Nb} 3+$ [Black made the time control, but will lose one more pawn] 41 Ka 2 Kb 6
42 Bxb5 Nd2 43 Bxa4 Bg4 44 Be8 Nf3 45 Re7 Bf5 $46 \mathrm{Na} 4+\quad 1-0$

The following game shared the honour of the Best Game of the 1992/93 Championship.

## Metge, J N - Small, V A

Nimzo-Indian Defence
Notes by Vernon Small
A month before the NZ Champs I had three weeks coaching from Dutch Grandmaster Genna Sosonko, mainly concentrating on openings for White, so my preparation for Black was limited to a few days before the tournament. As it turned out, I decided not to use the new material Sosonko and I had studied, because there were still large gaps in non-crucial lines that needed filling. This decision was one of the two contributing factors to my relatively poor sixth placing. Blacks went well, but with White only one win, against Spain after walking through the valley of death and fearing a fair amount of evil.
The other factor was an attempt, after something like 20 years' play, to radically change my style, making it more complex and tense than the simple positions I have specialised in. Sosonko paid me the compliment of saying that I played like a Grandmaster when the strategy was clear, but that I needed to get more experience in murky positions to round off my style. Deeper analysis was also indicated, and the need to "trust yourself" rather than spend time rechecking analysis and changing plans.
I've got to say that the result in the artistic side of my play was very pleasing, but some worrying blunders crept in - a simple oversight in a slightly better position against Stuart allowing mate, a rook en prise in a simple and probably winning ending against Love, and a truly ridiculous plan carried through to its logical loss from a dominant opening against Lukey.
The following game shared best game prize, although with respect to the judges I think my win over Dive was a more consistent effort. [Sarapu has commented that there could be a brilliancy as well as best game prize at Congress, and nominated Small's win over Dive. Small is annotating that game for publication in NZ Chess. - Editors]

Metge, J N - Small, V A

| 1 d 4 | $\mathrm{Nf6}$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $2 \mathrm{c4}$ | e 6 |  |
| 3 Ne 3 | Bb 4 |  |
| 4 | e 3 | $\mathrm{c5}$ |
| 5 Ne 2 | b 6 |  |
| 6 | a 3 | Ba5 |

on $\mathbf{c 8}$ controlling f5 the text allows the lost tempi to be regained on the Bishop on b5. Now we are on our own.

$15 \mathrm{b4}$ ?
This must be wrong. I was more worried about h3, when Black still has to combine untangling the logjam on the Queenside with the advance of the pawns on c5 and b5. That would be a real fight.

## 15 ... <br> Bb6 <br> 16 Bf4

Doesn't really achieve much. Black is edging ahead. Better again was h3

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
16 \ldots \\
17 \ldots 4
\end{array}
$$

Completely ignoring Black's attack on the black squares. Things could get really wild after 17 h3 Nxf2 18 Rxf2 cb 19 ab Qf6, although 17 h3 Qf6 is probably stronger, e.g., 18 Qd2 Ne5 19 Be 2 with interesting play.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 17 \ldots \\
& 18 \mathrm{Na} 2
\end{aligned}
$$


$18 \ldots$
Qh4
A most difficult moment. Black has many tempting alternatives and I'm not sure the text is
best, although the forced win of the black-squared Bishop ought to give Black the strategic trumps. However, White has some chances of counterplay now by attacking and liquidating the $a, b$ and $c$ pawns.
Instead, the hanging Bishop on f 4 and the Rook on al suggest it could be better to lure the Queen off the back rank with $18 . . . b 3$, when after 19 Qxb3 Qf6 looks good.

## 19 Nh 1

Forcing this move was another temptation of 18 Qh4.

| 19 ... | Nxf2 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 20 | Nxf2 |
| Qxf4 |  |

21 ab
Better than Nxb4 ba, when Black should easily hold the extra pawn.

$$
21 \ldots \quad \text { Bd4 }
$$

## Bc5!?

22 Nxb4!
Otherwise Black will roll 'em with a5.

$$
22 \ldots
$$

Bg 4!?

Another of those moves that looked great at the time, but in retrospect may have been unnecessary. It is an attempt to continue the attack when 22...Bxa1 23 Qxal a5 24 Nc6 Nd7 is probably fine.

## 23 Qc1

White loses his nerve and saves the exchange, but the resulting pawn-down ending is untenable. The principled move was 23 Qa4. Then if Black takes the Rook on a1, 24 Qxa1 a5 25 Na 6 is playable and the a5 pawn drops. If instead Black plays for activity with 23...Qd2 then 24 ba Nbd7 $25 \mathrm{Ra} 2 \mathrm{Bxf} 2+26 \mathrm{Rxf} 2 \mathrm{Qe} 1+$ 27 Rf1 Qe3 28 Raf2 Nc5 looks unclear but I doubt if White is worse once the Black Bishop on d4 goes.

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
23 & \ldots & \text { Qxcl } \\
24 & \text { Raxcl } & \text { ab } \\
25 & \text { Bxb5 } & \text { Rxe4 }
\end{array}
$$

Black looks stretched, but the bank rank threats are only cosmetic and the two Bishops easily convert the pawn.

```
26 Rfe1 Rxe
27 Rxel Bd7
28 Bfl
```

After an exchange on d 7 White would have difficulty holding the d-pawn, but Be 2 might be more active here.

## 28 ... 29 RdI

White was getting very short of time now, but it is difficult to come up with a tenacious plan anyway. Black's Bishop now does a little dance to secure its hold on the a7-g1 diagonal, after which White is helpless.

## 29 ... Bc5 <br> 30 Nbd 3 Be 3 <br> 31 Rel Bd <br> 32 Rbl

If Re4 32...Ra4 and the threats mount, e.g., 33 Kh 1 Ra 134 Kg 1 Ba 7 and Bf 5 or Bb 5 are in the air.

| $32 \ldots$ | Na6 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{3 3} \mathbf{~ R b 7}$ | Bf5 |
| $34 \mathrm{g3}$ ? |  |

Allows a quick finish, but even after the more adhesive Rb3 the pins and the weakened d-pawn are terminal.

$$
34 \ldots \quad \text { Bxd3 }
$$

35 Bxd3 Ne5
wins more than a piece. 0-1

## Computer "Fritz 2" vs Kasparov, G

 by Ortvin Sarapu The computer Fritz 2 scored 50 per cent against GMs J Nunn and M Illescas (Spain). But the world champion won $26: 11$ against it in five-minute chess. Kasparov lost nine and drew four, but won the rest. He gave the computer a rating of 2650 in five-minute games!Here is a problem for readers - which of the following moves did the world champion play: $21 .$. Nd4 Rb4 h5 Rh8 Rd8 f6 Rb7 Nd6 h6 a5?


Black to play his 21st move. Solution on next page

Sutherland, J-McNally, I
Notes by A Pomeroy
1.d4 Nf6 $2 . \mathrm{ct} \mathrm{g} 6$ 3.Ne3 Bg7 4.e4 d6 5.Be2 O-O 6.Nf3 e5 7.d5 a5 8.Bg5 Na6?! 9.0-0?! (The wrong plan altogether. 9. Nd2! when even retreating the bishop to e3 is possible) 9...h6 10.Bh4 Qe8 11.Bd3? (This loses control of the kingside white squares) 11...Bd7 12.b3 Nh5 13.Nd2 Nf4 (Not very consistent, as the knight has to 'retreat here again. But White's plan is so slow that Black can afford such luxuries) 14.Bc2 f5 15.a3 Nh5 16.f3 f4 17.Qb1 g5 18.Bf2 Qg6 19.Bd1 g4 (A typical King's Indian attack, stripping away kingside pawns. Black does not have to achieve mate - White can easily get into difficulties if the position is opened) 20.fg4 Nf6 21.Kh1 Ng4 22.Bg4 Bg4 23.NF3 Kh7 24.b4 (Leaving White exposed to the following combination, but the possibility of Nc 5 is also becoming a real threat) 24 ... Rg8 25.Ra2 Bf6 26.Bg1 ab4 27.ab4 Nb4 28.Rd2 Na6 29.Qb7 (Regains the pawn at the cost of an offside Queen) 29...Rgb8 30.Qc6 Qg 7 31.Qa4 Nc5 32.Qc2 Nb3 33.Rdd1 Nd4 34.Bd4 ed4 35.e5 Qg6 36.Og6 Kg6 37.ef6 dc3 38.Rc1 Bf3 39.g13

(The tactics have led to an ending where Black's king and rooks are much more active) $\mathbf{3 9}$...Rb3 40.f7 Kf7 41.Kg2 Kf6 42.Rfel Ra2 43.Kh3 Kf5 44.Re8 Rbb2 45.Ri8 Ke5 46.Re8 Kd4 47.Re4 Kd3 48.Kg4 Re2 49.Kf4 Re4 50.fe4 Rh2 0-1

## What Kasparov played

From previous page
GM Lubomir Ftacnik describes this as fantastic endgame play by Kasparov:
21...Rh8!! 22 b3 h5 23 Kh2 h4 24 h3 Rd8 25 Ne4 Ng3! 26 Nxg 3 hxg 37 Rg2 Rd4 28 Rxg3 Rxf4 29 Rc3 Rh4 30 Rxc6 Rxh3 31 Ra6 g5 32 Rxa7 g4 33 at g 3 34 Ra5 Rh6! [White has completely lost the pawn race] $35 \mathrm{Rg} 5+\mathrm{Rg} 6$


Here are a couple more games:
Fritz 2 - Kasparov
1.Nf3 d5 $2 . \mathrm{d} 4$ e6 3.c4 c6 $4 . \mathrm{e} 3 \mathrm{f} 5$ 5.Bd3 Bd6 6.c5 Bc7 7.Nc3 Qf6 8.h3 Nh6 9.Bd2 Nd7 $10.0-0 \mathrm{~g} 511 . \mathrm{b} 3 \mathrm{~g} 4$ 12.hxg4 Nxg4 13.Qc2 Rg8 14.Bc1 Nf8 15.Bb2 Qg6 16.g3 Qh6 17.Ne2 Ng6 18.Kg2 Qg7 19.Rh1 e5 20.dxe5 N6xe5 21.Bxf5 Qf7 22.Bxg4 Bxg4 23.Nfd4 h5 24.Nf4 0-0-0 25.f3 Bd7 26.Nxh5 Rdf8 27.Nf4 Nxf3 28.Kxf3 Rxg3 + 29. Kxg3 Bxf4+ 30.Kf2 Be5 + 31.Ke1 Bg 4 32. Qg2 $\mathrm{Rg} 8 \quad$ 33.Nb5 Qe 7 34.Nxa7+ Kb8 35.Bxe5+ Qxe5 36.Nxc6+ bxc6 37.Qh2 Qxh2 1-0

## Kasparov - Fritz 2

1.g3 Nf6 2.Bg2 d5 3.d3 e5 4.Nd2 Nc6 $5 . \mathrm{e} 4$ Bg4 6.f3 Be6 7.c3 Be7 8.Nh3 d4 9.N12 dxe3 10.bxc3 Bc5 11.Nf1 Bxf2 + 12.Kxf2 Qd7 13.Ne3 O-O-O 14.Bf1 h6 15.Be2 Kb8 16.Qa4 g6 17.Rd1 h5 18.Rb1 h4 19.g4 Ne8 $20 . \mathrm{d} 4$ exd4 21.cxd4 Nxd4 22.Qb4 b6 23.Bb2 c5 24.Qxc5 bxc5 25.Bxd4 + Ka8 26.Bxh8 Nd6 27.Be5 Qe7 28.g5 Rd7 29.Bf6 Qe8 30.Nd5 h3 31.a4 Qc8 32.a5 Bxd5 33.Rxd5 Nxe4+ 34.fxe4 Rxd5 35.exd5 Qf5 + 36.Bf3 Qc2 + 37.Kg3 Qxb1 38.d6+ Kb8 39.d7 Qe1 + 40.Kxh3 Qe6+ 41.Bg4 $\mathrm{Qe} 3+42 . \mathrm{Kg} 2 \mathrm{Qd} 2+43 . \mathrm{Kf} 3 \mathrm{Qd} 3+$ 44.Kf4 Qd2 $+45 . \mathrm{Ke} 4 \mathrm{Qb} 4+46 . \mathrm{Kd5} \mathrm{Qb} 7+$ 47.Kd6 Qc7+ 48.Ke7 Kb7 49.Ke8 Qc6 50.Kxf7 Qg2 51.Be6 Qxh2 52.d8Q Qc7+ 53.Qxc7+Kxc7 54.Bc4 Kd6 1-0

Don't take the results of these too seriously, though - Kasparov certainly didn't! They were apparently played in one post-midnight session, with Kasparov commentating as he played.

The Reserve Championship was particularly strong in 1992-3. Apart from Simon Grainger, the ratings of the other eleven players varied by less than 100 points. This guaranteed hard competition - the results of which were published in the last issue of New Zealand Chess. Charles Ker, Kendall Boyd, and Philip Abrahamson set a fast pace from the very beginning, with which the other competitors were unable to keep up. At the end, Abrahamson was slowed down by a loss to Peter McKenzie, while Boyd broke Philip Monrad's string of draws by an unwise treatment of the Morra Gambit. Ker, leading by a half point, was playing Boyd: the clash of the Titans initially looked favourable for the South Islander, but in the ensuing complications, Ker gained an extra piece and could make a draw offer which could not be refused to assure First Place and a position in the 1993 Championship.
Meanwhile Philip Abrahamson demolished Greg Aldridge with the Black pieces to share first prize. Given his relative inexperience, he can be considered the find of the tournament, combining tactical ability with sheer dedication in impressive style.

Games in the Reserve tended to have a higher quotient of major errors than in the Championship. This does, however, also sometimes lead to particularly interesting positions. Charles Ker's treatment of the French Defence particularly exemplifies this and is instructive on how to treat this opening.

Boyd, K. - Ker, C.
$1 . e 4$ e6 $2 . \mathrm{d4}$ d5 $3 . e 5$ (For the decisive last-round game, Kendall can use his regular Advanced Variation against the French) 3...c5 4.c3 Nc6 5.Nf3 Qb6 6.Be2 Nge7?! 7.dc5! (White exploits the blocking of the bishop to open the centre advantageously) 7...Qc7 (7. ... Qc5 8. Be3) 8.Nd4! Qe5 (8. ... Ne5 9.Nb5 Qc5 10. Qd4! [Euwe-Kramer, Zaandam 1946]) 9.0-O Ng6 10.b4 a6 11.Re1 Oc7 12.c4 !? (Attempting to open the centre immediately.

Compare Boyd-Aldridge, next, for this plan working)

12...Nb4!? (Offering a speculative sacrifice to avoid White's bishops raking Black's position) 13.Qa4 b5 14.Nb5?! (14. Qb4 bc4 15. Bb2 with the idea of sacrificing back on c4 may well be better) 14...ab5 15.Qa8 Nc2 16.cd5 Bc5 17.Bb5 Ke7 18.de6 Ne1 19.Nc3 Be6 20.Nd5 Bd5 21.Qd5 Rb8 22.Be3? (22.Ba4 is still quite unclear) 22...Rb5 23.Re1 Ne5! 24.a4?! Ra5 (Black is now just a full piece to the good. Still a draw guaranteed First Place it just happened that Philip Abrahamson won to catch up) $1 / 2$

Boyd, K. - Aldridge, G.
1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.e5 c5 4.c3 Nc6 5.Nf3 Qb6 6.Be2 Bd7?! (Putting no pressure on White' s centre) 7.0-0 f5? (Weakens Black's position and fails to pressure the centre) 8.de5 Bc5 9.b4 B18 10.a3 Nge7 11.c4 Qc7 12.Bb2 a5 13.Nc3 Ng6 14.Nb5 Qb6 15.cd5 Nce5 16.Ne5 Bb5 17.Bb5 Qb5 18.de6 Ne5 19.Be5 Rd8 20.Qel ab4 21.Rd1 ba3 22.Rd8 Kd8 23.Qd2 Ke8 24.Rc1 Bb4 25.Qg5 Bc5 26.Rd1 Qb6 27.Qg7 Qe6 28.Qh8 Bf8 29.Bg7 Qd6 30.Rd6 1-0

Another example, which shows Charles' French in a less glamorous light is his clash with me:

## Pomeroy, A. - Ker, C.

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.e5 c5 5.a3 Bc3 6.bc3 Ne7 7.Nf3 Bd7 (A line which tries to force White to play a4. White's next tries to
cross Black's plans , exploiting b7) 8.dc5 Ba4 9.Rb1 Qa5?! 10.Rb7 (10.Qd4!?) 10...Qc3 11.Bd2 Qa3 (Not 11...Qc2 12.Bb5!) 12.Bd3?! (Better 13.Qb1) 12...Nd7?! (13...Qd3!=) 13.Qb1 Nc6?

14.Rd7! Rb8 15.Rb7 Rb7 16.Qb7 Qa1 17.Ke2 Qh1 18.Bb5! (Black loses a piece in unfavourable circumstances to end up with a rook for two pieces) 18...Bb5 19.Qb5 O-O 20.Qc6 Qb1 21.Qa4 Re8 22.Nd4? (Losing an important centre pawn, when the winning chances for White are substantially reduced) 22...Qb8 23.c6 Qe5 24.Be3 1/2

The game between Abrahamson and Ker illustrates Reserve play well: first Charles completely outplayed his opponent, then he became overconfident and lost a piece. But the technical difficulties proved too much for Philip and Charles escaped after something like ten hours play:

## Abrahamson, P. - Ker, C.

1.e4 e6 2.Qe2 Ne7 3.f4 c5 4.N3 d5 5.d3 Nbe6 6.g3 Nd4 7.Qf2? (White's unambitious opening is starting to lose important time) 7...Qa5 8.Bd2?! Ne2 9.Kd1 Nb4 10.Be2 Bd7 11.Nel Re8 12.a3 Nec6? (Black becomes overambitious - he should just consolidate with the extra pawn and better position) 13.Nc2 Qa4 14.ab4 Qb3 15.bc5 b6 16.d4 bc5 17.Qe3 Qb2 18. Be3 Qb6 19.Nd2 cd4 20.Bd4 Nd4 21.Qd4 de4 22.Qb6 ab6 23.Ne4 Bc6 24.Bf3 Bc5 25.Nd2 Bb5 26.Nb3 Ke7 27.Ra7 Kf6 28. Ne5 Rc5 29.Ra8

White is just a piece up. Unfortunately, he did not follow up exactly and ended up with $R, B$,
and wrong RP, vs. R and P.:

89.Ke7 (White makes one last attempt, based on Black's bad king position) Rh6 90.Kf7 Rh7! 91.Bh7 blQ 92.Bbl

Stalemate

Next, what not to do as Black in this line:

Monrad, P. - Ker, C.
1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nd2 c5 4.ed5 ed5 5.Bb5 Bd7 6.Qe2 Qe7 (Better 6. ... Be7. This line leads to a permanent White pull) 7.Bd7 Nd7 8.dc5 Qe2 9.Ne2 Bc5 10.Nb3 Bd6 (10.. Bb6!?) 11.Bf4 Bf4 12.Nf4 Ndf6 13.O-O-O O-O-O 14.Rhel Rd7 $15 . f 3$ (Phil Monrad was happy with draws in this tournament - White can easily play on with good chances of success) $1 / 2$

Charles Ker can also handle the French as White, as seen in his exciting effort against Greg Aldridge:

Ker, C. - Aldridge, G.
1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.e5 c5 5.a3 Bc3 6.be3 Ne7 7.Nf3 Bd7 8.Bd3 Ba4 9.Rb1 Oc7 10.0-O Nbe6 ( $10 .$. c4! and Black is much better) 11.Re1 cd4 12.cd4 Rc8 13.Qd2 h6 14.c4 dc4 15.Bc4 O-O 16.Bd3 Nd5 17.Re4 f5 18.ef6 Rf6 19.Qel Nd8 20.Rg4 Bc2 21.Bc2 Qc2 22.Bd2 Qf5 23.Ne5 Rc2 24.Rb3 Ra2 $25 . R b g 3 \mathrm{~g} 5$
(see diagram next page)

26.h4?! (26.Bg5 Qf2 27.Qf2 Ra1 + 28.Bc1+) 26...Ra1 27.Qa1 Qf2 28.Kh2 Qd2 29.hg5 Rf4 30.Qb1 Rg4 31.Qg6 Kf8 32.Qh6 1-0

Now for something other than a French Defence.... Kendall Boyd's hopes were severely dented by the following game:

## 1993 North Island Chess Championship Sponsored by the Wanganui Provincial Hotel

Eight round Open Swiss
17-22 May 1993
The toumament venue is
Assembly Hall, Wanganui Intermediate School, Dublin Street, Wanganui
Entry Fees
Adults $\$ 25.00$ Schoolpupils $\$ 25.00$
$\mathbf{\$ 1 , 8 2 5 . 0 0}$ in prizes plus special prizes
Accommodation is available at the Provincial Hotel on favourable terms from $\$ 16.00$ (share) to $\$ 24.00$ (single) per night

All enquiries to
Tournament Organiser Gordon Hoskyn, 7 Pehi Street, Wanganui Phone (06) 343-6101

## RJI Major Open 1992/93 Review

Lower Hutt's Mark van der Hoorn acquired his second Open title and Wanganui's Prince Vetharaniam his first after 13 days of inspired genius, blunders and swindles at RJI 100th Congress.

Van der Hoorn, playing extremely tenacious chess just hung on and hung on with a good combination of precise analysis and optimism in bad positions and was duly rewarded with wins and draws, when his over the board position should have indicated a zero on the crosstable.

Vetharaniam, by contrast, had more wins than anyone else, nine, but fell victim to last round nerves. When only needing a half point to win the toumament outright, he was felled by his clubmate, Yung Le. When Cantabrian Scott Wastney failed to show for the last round, having forgotten about the earlier 10 am start, van der Hoorn received his last and possibly best piece of luck.

Just in case I have given the impression that van der Hoorn's games were filled with luck and opponents eager to give him the point, I hasten to add that anyone that opens their account with six straight wins must be a damn fine player as well. I can testify to my own efficient demolition in round four, when not having played the opening very well, I was summarily dismembered in 24 moves, and that from the white side of a Ruy Lopez!

Aucklander Craig Blaxall was a clear third after always being in touch with the leaders and playing one nice game against fourth
placed Yung Le. A traditional Sicilian queen side versus white's central and kingside prospects, Blaxall conducted the black pieces well with the attack moving up the board and then into white's kingside position, while at the same time balancing matters down on his kingside.

Top seed Paul Dunn has a difficult tournament, dropping half points to players normally regarded as a point (well done, Alan Winfield), and probably suffering from a lack of recent tournament play. He did, however, become something of a media star with his thoughtful profile featured in the Evening Post.

Second seed Peter Hawkes was also a little short on recent games but it all came together in round seven when he halted van der Hoorn's unbeaten run just as it was assuming ominous proportions.

The event was ably directed by Bob Gibbons with assistance from Tim and Ted Frost, even to the extent of fielding telephone calls from players wishing to prepare for their next opponent. Only one quibble though. Very few of the Major Open games made it into the tournament bulletin while all championship games did. I am sure that short draws have aesthetic merit but possibly more stringent criteria could be applied to the selection process in future.

Well done on the organisational front and for helping a very enjoyable tournament run smoothly.

## REPLACEMENT CHESS PIECES

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The following game won the prize for the Best Game of the Major Open.

## Dunn,P - Vetharaniam,P

Major Open round 8, 1993
1.c4 e5 2.g3 Be5?! [Exposes himself to a "biff" (CJS Purdy) by White's pawns] 3.Bg2 Nf6 4.Nc3 c6 5.e3 d6 6.Nge2 Bg4 7.0-0 0-0 8.d4 Bb6 9.d5 [Can it be good to open the adverse B's diagonal and shut in his own?] 9...Qd7 10.b3 Na6 11.Ba3 Rfd8 12.Qd2 Ba5 13.f3 Bh3 14.Rab1 [14.e4] 14...e4! 15.f4 [Leaves White's light squares badly weakened: 15.64 Bb6 16.Na4] 15...Bxg2 16.Kxg2 Nb4 17.dxc6 bxc6 18.Rfd1 d5 19.cxd5 Nbxd5 20.b4 Bb6 21.Nxd5 Nxd5 22.Nd4 Bxd4! [Removes the last minor piece which can defend the light squares] 23.exd4 [23.Qxd4 Qg4 24.Qxe4 $\mathrm{Nc} 3-+]$ 23...Qg4 24.Rfl e3 [The passed pawn is an additional worry for White] 25.Qe1 e2 26.Rf3 Re8 27.Bel Re4 28.Rb2 Rae8 29.b5 cxb5 30.Rxb5 Rxd4 0-1

## Winfield,A - Aldridge, A

[Notes by A Winfield and JD Sarfati] Major Open round 8, 1993
1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 c5 $3 . \mathrm{d5}$ b5 4.cxb5 a6 5.bxa6 Bxa6?! [5...g6 would avoid White's consolidation suggested in the next note - JDS] 6.Ne3 [6.g3 d6 7.Bg2 g6 8.b3 Bg7 9.Bb2+(Fedorowicz)] 6...g6 7.g3 Bg7 8.Nf3 d6 9.e4 Bxf1 10.Kxf1 Nbd7 11.h3 0-0 12.Be3 [Too early to commit the Bishop - JDS] 12...Qa5 13.Kg2 Rfb8 14.Rb1 Ne8 15.Qc1 Nc7 16.Bh6 Bh8 17.Ng5 Ne5 18.Qf4 [Tying down the Knight to defend 77 and keeping the a1-h8 diagonal blocked - AW. Who's tying down whom? White is leaving his Q-side undefended, so is committed to an all-out attack on the K-side - JDS] 18...f6? [Weakens the K's defence and keeps Black's Bishop looking very sorry. 18...Ne8 then Nf6 was probably better - AW or $18 \ldots \mathrm{Nb} 5$ ! an immediate Q -side attack is Black's only chance, e.g. 19.Nxb5 Rxb5 20.h4 Qxa2 21.h5 Rxb2 22.Rxb2 Qxb2 23.hxg6 hxg6 24. Qh4 Ra2 and Black is quicker - JDS]
19.Ne6 Nb5 [Exchanging the Knight and allowing Nd5 may be better - AW. "Plant a Knight on K6 or Q6 and you can fall asleep and let the game win itself" - Steinitz] 20.Nxb5 Rxb5 21.h4 Rab8 22.h5! Rxb2 23.Rxb2 Rxb2 24.hxg6 Nxg6 [24...hxg6 25.Qh4 Qxa2 26.Be3 +-] 25.Qg4 Qxa2 26.Be3 [Securing White's defence and opening the $h$ file for White's Rook - AW] 26...Qa8

27.Rxh7!! [Breaks through Black's defence and threatens mate with Qxg6. If 27.. Kxh7 then 28.Qh5 + followed by mate in $2-\mathrm{AW}]$ 27...Qe8 28.Rh6 1-0

Le,Y - Blaxall,C
Major Open round 8, 1993
[Notes by C Blaxall]
1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 e6 6.Ndb5 d6 7.Bf4 e5 8.Bg5 a6 9.Na3 Be6 [This move takes us into the Bird variation of the Sicilian Sveshnikov. Correct here is $10 . \mathrm{Nc} 4] 10 . \mathrm{Bc} 4$ ? [This loses control of d5] 10...b5! 11.Bxe6 fxe6 12.Ne2 d5! [This is the most active line, but Black had to make a proper assessment as to whether Black's king would be safe in the centre in some variations] 13.Bxf6 [White's play revolves around playing Ng 3 and Qh 5 , forcing Black to give up the righ to castle, then trying to loosen up the pawn centre with exd 5 before attacking Black's King and pawn centre] 13...gxf6 [Black's play revolves around trying to weaken White's Q-side with Bxa3, while finding safety for his King by castling, or blocking the centre with
... d4] 14.Ng3 [Trying to loosen the pawn centre first, with 14. ... ed does not work 14...Bxa3 15.Qh5+ Ke7 16.bxa3 Qa5+ 17.Kf1 Qc3! 18.Rd1 d4 [The Rook at d1 is not really developed. In fact, it becomes prone to attack] 19.Qe2 Qxa3 20.h4 Nb4 21.Nh5 Qxa2 22.Qf3 Qxc2 23.Kg1 [23.Qxf6+ Kd6 24.Qf3 Rhf8] 23...Rhf8 24.Kh2 Na2 25.Rhf1 Nc3 26.Re1 Qd2 [Black is just going to push the Q-side pawns home] 27.Qg4 Rg8 [Why? - JDS] 28.Qf3 Rg6 29.g4 b4 30.Kh3 h6 31.Rg1 a5 32.Ng 3 b3 33.Nf5+! exf5! 34.exf5 e4 35. Qg 3 Qd3! [35...Rgg8? 36.Qc7+=] 36.fxg6 Qxg3+ 37.Kxg3 b2 38.Rcel d3 39.Kf4 d2 40.Rxe4+ Nxe4 41.Kxe4 Rd8 0-1

Schwass, M - Bennett,H
Major Open round 3, 1993
1.e4 e6 2.d3 b5 3.Nf3 Bb7 4.Nbd2 Nf6 5.g3 c5 6.Bg2 He7 7.0-0 Nc6 8.Re1 Qb6 9.a4? [One should not open lines on the defending wingl 9...a6 10.Nf1 0-0 11.Be3 d6 [11...d5] 12.c3 h6 13.b4 Rfd8 14.Nh4 d5?! [14...Nd7] 15.bxc5 Bxc5 16.d4 Be7 17.e5 Nh7 18.Qg4 Kh8 19.Rabl Na5 20.Nd2 Qc6 21 .axb5 axb5 22.Rec1 Ne4 23.Bf1 Ra2 24.Nxc4 bxc4 25. Qf4 Rf8 26.Qg4 Qc7 [26...Ba3] 27.f4 Be6 28.Bh3 Bd7 29.Rf1 Rc2 30.Rbc1 Rxc1?! 31.Rxc1 Ba3 32.Rf1 Bb2 33.Bd2 Qa5 34.Qf3 Qd8 35.f5! [Black has only managed to exchange his attackers, while White plays his thematic break] 35...Ng5 36.Bxg5 hxg5 [36...Qxg5 37.fxe6+-] 37.fxe6! gxh4 38.Qh5 + Kg8 39.exf7+ Rxf7 40.Qxf7+Kh8 1-0

Here is some background on Gary Kasparov
that you may not know.
Kasparov is half-Jewish, half-Armenian. He used to live in Baku, Azerbaijzjdan, before an anti-Armenian mob forced him (and many other Armenians) to leave when he was quite young. Kasparov's mother changed his name from Weinstein to Kasparov when they got to Russia Weinstein was his father's name, and his Armenian mother's maiden name was Kasparian. She changed his name to the Russianized form Kasparov, in order to avoid strong discrimination against non-Russians that was typical in the Soviet Union

Turner, M - Vincent,M
Major Open round 3, 1992
 6.Bd3 Nc6 7.Ne2 cxd4 8.cxd4 f6 9.exf6 Nxf6 10. Nf3 Bd6 11.0-0 0-0 12.Bf4 Bxf4 13.Nxf4 Ne4 14.Ne2 Rxf3 15.Bxe4? [15.gxf3 is certainly weakening, but a Black pawn on $\mathfrak{1 3}$ is even worse than a White one] 15...dxe4 16.gxß3 exf3 17.Ng3 Nxd4 18.Kh1 Qh4 19.Qd3 Bd7 20.Rad1 e5 21.Qe4 Qh3 22.Rg1 Bc6 23.Qxe5

23... $\mathrm{Qg} 2+$ !! 24.Rxg2 fxg2+ 25.Kg1 Nf3 + 26.Kxg2 Nxe5+ 27.Kh3 Rf8 28.Rd2 g5 29.b4 g4+ 30.Kh4 Nf3+ [White now decided to end the nightmare] 0-1

Gold, H - Frost, E
Major Open round 8, 1993
1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.Nc3 dxc4 4.e4 Nf6? [4...e5] 5.Bxc4 [Now Black has a bad QGA] 5...e6 6.Bg5 Be7 7.Bxf6?! [7.e5 Nd5 8.Bxe7. If White wanted this pawn structure, he should have removed this minor piece of Black] 7...Bxf6 8.Nge2 Qb6? [See move 11] 9.e5 Be7 10.Oc2 Nd7 11.0-0-0 Oc7 12.f4 Nb6 13.Bd3 g6 14.g4 Bd7 15.h4 [15.f5 +- is the thematic break] 15...0-0-0 16.Kb1 f6 17.h5 55 18.gxf5 gxf5 19.Rdg1 Rdg8 20.Ng3 Qd8 21.Nxf5?! [Too ambitious] 21...Rxg1+ [21...exf5 22.Bxf5 Rf8 23.Bxd7+ Qxd7-+ would blockade the passed pawns] 22.Rxg1 exf5 23.Bxf5 Q88 24.Bxd7+ Kxd7 25.f5 Qh6 26.Qe2 Rf8 27.0g4 Kd8 28.Rf1? [28.f6 Bxf6=] 28...Nc4 29.Rg1 Qd2 30.Rg2 Qd3+ 31.Ka1 Rxf5-+ 32.a3 Nxa3 33.Qg7 Rf1 + 34.Ka2 Qc4 $+0-1$

Sarfas,E - Sullivan,G
Major Open round 5, 1993
1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Nc3 Bc5?! 4.Bb5 [4.Nxe5+-] 4...Nge7 $5.0-0 \quad 0-0 \quad 6 . d 3 \quad$ a6 7.Bxc6?! [Losing the minor exchange] 7...Nxc6 8.Bg5 f6 9.Bel Nd4 [9...d6 With ideas of f5 and Bg4] 10.Nxd4 Bxd4 11.Ne2 d5 [11...Ba7] $12 . \mathrm{c} 3$ [12.Nxd4] 12...Ba7 13.Qb3 c6 14.Ng3 Kh8 15.Qd1 d4 [Blocking his own Bishopl 16.c4 b5 17.b3 Bc5 18.Oc2 Bb4 19.Rb1 Be6 20.a3 Bc3 21.Ne2 b4 [Black's Bishop is now buried in enemy territoryl $22 . \mathrm{f4}$ a5 $23 . \mathrm{a} 4$ f5! [The Bishop pair needs open lines] 24.Ng3 g6? [Weakeningl 25.fxe5 fxe4 26.Rxf8+ Qxf8 27.Nxe4 Qf5 28.Bh6! Qxe5 29.Of2 Bf5 30.Rf1 Ra7? 31.Qf3? [31.g4 Be6

32.Qf8 +Bg 8 33.Qxg8 +Kxg 8 34.Rf8 $+\boldsymbol{H} 1$ 31...Rf7 32.g4 Qe6? [32...Be6] 33.gxf5 [33.Ng5+-] 33...gxf5 34.Ng5 Qg6 35.Kh1 Rf6 36.Qh3 Kg8 37.Rg1 Qxh6 38.Ne6+ [38.Ne4+ Kf7 or 38.Qg3 f4 39.Qg4] 38...Kf7 39.Qxh6 Rxh6 40.Nd8+ Kf8 41.Rg3 Bd2 42.Rf3 [While the White Knight wanders, Black's pieces combine for the kill] 42...f4 43.h3 Rg6 44.Rf2 Be3 45.Rg2 Rh6 46.Rb2 f3 47.Kh2 Bf4+ 48.Kg1 Be3 + 49.Kh2 f2 50.Rb1 Bd2 51.Nb7 Be1 52.Kg2 Rg6+ 53.Kf1 Rg1+ 54.Ke2 f1Q+ 0-1

## The Coca-Cola Gambit

 Something different to play!Not the old main line, which is largely discredited (as everyone knows of course) :
$1 . \mathrm{g} 4 \mathrm{~g} 52 . \mathrm{f} 4 \mathrm{gf} \mathbf{3 . h 4 ~ d 5} 4 . \mathrm{Bh} 3 \mathrm{e5} 5 . \mathrm{g} 5 \mathrm{Bxh} 3$ 6.Nxh3 h6!

Instead try the new Bandriwsky Variation: 3.d4 e5 4.h4! d6 5.e3.

Apparently 5 ...Nf6!? is seldom seen in grandmaster play because of its drawish reputation (like who in their right minds would play a variation with these first 3 moves?!)
Here is a game to give an idea:
$1 . g 4 \mathrm{~g} 5 \quad 2 . \mathrm{f} 4 \mathrm{gf} 3 . \mathrm{d} 4 \mathrm{e} 54 . \mathrm{h} 4$ ! d6 5.e3 Nf6 6.g5 Nd5 7.Qf3? Nxe3 8.Bxe3 fxe3 9.Bc4 Qe7! 10.Nc3 Nc6 11.Nd5!? Nd4 12.Qf1!? Nxc2+ 13.Kd1 Nxa1 14.Nxe7 Bxe7 15.Qxf7+Kd8 16.Ne2 Bg4 17.h5 Bd7 18.h6 a6 19.g6 hxg6 20. Qxg6 Bc6 21.Rh2 d5 22.Qg7? Rf8 23.Ng3 dxc4 24.h7 Kd7 25.h8(Q) Bf3 + 26.Ke1 Nc2+ 27.Kf1 Rxh8 28.Rxh8 Rxh8 29.Qxh8 Nd4 30.Qxe5 e2+ 31.Nxe2? Bxe2+ 32.Kf2 c5 $33 . \mathrm{b} 4 \mathrm{~b} 6$ 34.bxc5 Bxc5 35.Qd5 + Kc7 36.Qf7+ Kc6 etc etc $1 / 2$

## Earliest Pawn Promotion?

The earliest possible queening is on the 5th move, for instance 1.d4 e5 2.dxe5 d6 3.exd6 Qf6 4.d7 Ke7 5.d8(Q). But such a move order is highly unlikely... However, some games have been played where queening takes place very early. For example the Lasker Trap in the Albin Countergambit where Black promotes to a knight with check on the 7th move:
1.d4 d5 2.c4 e5?! 3.dxe5 d4 4.e3? Bb4+ 5.Bd2 dxe3! 6.Bxb4 exf2+ 7.Ke2 fxg1(N)+! (Black needs this 3rd knight since 7...fxg1(Q)? 8.Qxd8+ Kd8 9.Rxg1 gives him nothing). Now White soon loses after 8.Kel (Rxg1? $\mathrm{Bg} 4+$ ) Qh4+ 9.Kd2 Qf2+ when it looks like Black gets to keep his extra piece.
Another book trap involving early promotion occurs in the King's gambit:
1.e4 e5 2.f5 exf4 3.Nf3 g5 4.Nc3 g4 5.Ne5 Qh4+ 6.g3 fxg 3 7.Qxg4 and now 7...g2+8.Qxh4 gxh1(Q) 9.Qh5 is supposed to be a decisive attack.


1993 RJI Rapid Championship











The South-East Asian zonal was held in Jakarta, Indonesia, from 25 January to 8 February. As New Zealand champion I was invited to play, along with top players from Australia, Indonesia, Philippines, etc. This is a qualifying tournament for the interzonal in Switzerland and ultimately the World Championship itself.
I arrived a day late, owing to our bridge team doing somewhat better than expected in a tournament in Canberra. Fortunately, four other players also arrived late so there was no problem - the other players had a free rest day!

We stayed at the four-star Orchid Palace Hotel, in a comparatively quiet area of Jakarta. The Indonesians were very helpful and friendly. I particularly liked being asked for my autograph by lots of admiring fans! The food was very good. I rediscovered 'nasi goreng' and 'sate' as well as eating lots of pineapple and watermelon for desert. We were also taken out to restaurants on three occasions. I visited the local cinema and saw several films (in English, with Indonesian subtitles) and we visited an adventure park (my first time on a rollercoaster) and a safari park.
Which brings us to the chess. I started badly, hit a good streak in the middle and tailed off towards the end. My pre-tournament ambition was 50 percent ( $51 / 2$ points) but my play was not good enough to achieve this. Several of my opponents, notably Adianto, Rodriquez and Wohl, received a free point, as I put up very little resistance. On the other hand, Kamal gave me a free piece and Reilly was unable to convert a very good endgame against me.

Below are my two best games of the tournament. Against Norris I blundered into an opening trap and lost a pawn in six moves, but fought back strongly to win. My game against Hsu was an interesting struggle between Queen plus passed pawn v two Rooks.
After dropping an early game, Australian GM
Ian Rogers recovered to win convincingly Darryl Johansen was unbeaten, but conceded too many draws. Cerdas Barus was the leading Indonesian player. The women's zonal held at
the same time but with no New Zealand representative, was jointly won by Lindri (Indonesia) and Berezina-Feldman (Australia). The air conditioning in the playing hall was very efficient, cancelling out the high temperatures and humidity outside. Yes, I did wear my famous woolly hat at all games.
I would like to thank the NZ Chess Federation for assisting with my airfare, the Indonesian Chess Federation for a marvellous tournament, and Greg Aldridge, who happened to be in Jakarta on business at the same time, for the loan of his chess set (yes, I forgot to pack one).

Hsu, L Y - Ker, A
1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 c5 3.Nf3 cxd4 4.Nxd4 e6 5.g3 Qb6 6.Bg2 Bb4+ 7.Nc3 Nc6 8.Nxc6 bxc6 9.0-0 d5 10.Be3 Oa6 11.cxd5 cxd5 12.Od4 Be7 13.a4 0-0 14.Nb5 Ne8 15.Nxa7 Bd7 16.Nb5 Bxb5 17.axb5 Qxal 18.Rxal Rxal + 19.Bf1 Nd6 20.b6 Nf5 21.Oc3 Nxe3 22.fxe3 Ra6 23.b7 Bd6 24.e4 dxe4 25.e3 Rb6 26.Qd4 Bc7 27.Qxe4 Rbs 28.Bg2 R6xb7 29.Qxb7 Rxb7 30.Bxb7 Kf8

31.Kg2 Ke7 32.Kf3 Kd6 33.Be4 g6 34.Bc2 Bd8 35.Ba4 Bf6 36.b3 Bc 3 37.Ke4 Ba5 38.Kf4 f6 39.h4 Bd2 40. Be8 Ke7 41.Bb5 g5+ 42.hxg5 1/2

See page 29 for the other game between A Ker and D Norris

## New Zealand News

NZ Chess International Editor Peter Stuart left on an extended overseas trip at the end of last month. While he is away Ralph Hart will provide the magazine's international section.
The junior section of Wellington CC, which now numbers some 20 players from nine years old, has provided the first two students to complete the NZCF Merit Award Bronze section. They are Michael Nyberg and Tamehana Rennic.
Two New Zealanders were members of the disputes committee at the recent World Seniors toumament in Germany. They were London-based IM Bob Wade and Auckland's Merv Morrison. They were not called into action as there were no disputes.
New Zealand has its equivalent of Hungary's Polgar sisters - the three Ong sisters, aged 14, 15 and 16, who are keen players at Howick-Pakuranga CC. They are not as distinguished as the Hungarian trio - but their progress is being watched with keen interest.
Ben Martin is now well settled in England, where he is attending King's College in London, and has already lodged his entry for the British Championship, which will be played in Dundee in August.
Huntly CC has revived after going into recess in the eighties. Laurie Madden, 2 McDiarmid Crescent, Huntly is the secretary.
Maurice Berry reports that Napier CC is split on the question of reaffiliating with NZCF. A majority of the Committee were in favour, but by a narrow margin the annual meeting did not agree.
Former long-serving president, Arthur Patton, has been awarded life membership of the Otago Chess Club. Patton was accorded the honour for his services over many years to the club, and to chess throughout Otago and the South Island.
Dunedin chess enthusiasts have welcomed the news that a giant chess board and pieces is being provided for the lower Octagon. The permanent board will be formed from paving stones, while the pieces will be carved by the Otago Woodturners' Guild.
Matthew Barlow was a clear winner of the

North Shore CC rapid tournament held in February. Scoring 8.5, Barlow conceded only one draw, to Brenton Emmett, who shared second placing with David Boyd and Peter Weir on $51 / 2$. Graham Mears won group 2 with $81 / 2$, ahead of Patrick Spencer-Smith and David Eades $61 / 2$. The new rapid rating list had not arrived when the tournament started, and Prashant Mistry under-stated his strength and was placed in group 3. He won with a 9 -point picket fence, ahead of Daniel Johns 71/2.
The 1992 Kapiti CC championship A Grade was won by Earl Roberts (12) from John Whibley (10) and Ab Borren ( $91 / 2$ ). Martin Hill (13) took out the B Grade from Glenys Mills (10) and Rex Hayes (9). The C Grade was won by Zoe Kingston (11) from Bill Cox (71/2). Russell Dive and Anthony Ker ( $51 / 2 / 8$ ) shared the 1992 Civic CC Championship A Grade. Defending champion Dive lost to Tony Jordan but then defeated Ker in the fast round to tie the grade. Greg Aldridge, who drew with the top two and Peter van Dijk were third equal (41/2). After an emphatic win of the $C$ grade in 1991, Allan McPherson (8/9) repeated the feat in the B Grade, three points clear of Giles Hancock with defending champion Alan Winfield third equal, a half point away together with Hamish Dixon and Dave Capper. For this result, Allan McPherson was awarded the most improved player for 1992 . Bill Ramsay ( $61 / 2 / 9$ ) won the C Grade fending off challenges from Jim Simmons, Brent Southgate and Zoltan Shardy (51/2).
Russell Dive ( $51 / 2 / 6$ ) won his third successive Civic CC Summer Cup after a quick draw with second placed Arthur Pomeroy (5/6) in the last round. Richard Sutton, newly arrived from Otago finished a further half point back. The story may well have been different had Dave Capper followed the old adage "say check, it might be mate" against Dive!
IM Vernon Small has taken a job in Wellington and moves there in early May. This will be a loss to Canterbury CC. Small joins Ben Martin and Richard Sutton who have moved north in recent months.

The Ker brothers, NZ champion Anthony and Reserve winner Charles are known to play bridge to relax between matches at a chess congress. Their bridge skill is taking them to heights which threaten to match their chess achievements. Anthony and Charles have just won the South Island bridge championship, and Anthony has been selected in the New Zealand team which will play in the world bridge championships in Denmark later this year.
Another player performing with distinction in another sphere is FM Mark Noble, of Petone. Mark has just skipped his Petone Central Club champion four to success in taking the Wellington Bowling Centre's Champion of Champion fours title. It is no coincidence Petone Central Bowling Club is where Petone Gambit Chess Club meet
Two clubs in Wellington have new secretaries. At Kapiti Bill Cox has taken over from Alvaro Lacunza and at Upper Hutt Chris Bell has taken over from Ivan Luketina.
Hamilton CC are losing their clubrooms as the Hamilton Bowling Club is tearing down its clubhouse and rebuilding. In the meantime, enquiries about Hamilton activity to the club president, Hilton Bennett [65 Te Aroha Street (07)435-077].

Canterbury CC defeated Ashburton CC by $51 / 2$ to $21 / 2$ in a match played in Ashburton.

In Dannevirke, Wanganui CC has defeated a Hawkes Bay team consisting of five players each from Hastings and Napier by $131 / 2$ to $61 / 2$ in a double round robin.
IM Ortvin Sarapu has accepted an invitation from Invercargill $C C$ to be arbiter for the 1993-94 NZ Congress. Last year NZCF submitted an application for Sarapu to be appointed as New Zealand's second International Arbiter, but because of a change of rules it turned out that to qualify he needed to officiate at one more toumament with the required status. New Zealand Chess Supplies advise that Mr Chess, the Ortvin Sarapu story, will be published about April 28.
Hamilton CC were defeated by Papatoetoe CC $61 / 2$ to $31 / 2$ in the first round of the Blackburn Cup. Wanganui meet New Plymouth in the other first round match April 17 in Wanganui. The annual series of regional schoolpupil
championships have been arranged for the first week of the May school holidays. The top two players from each region qualify for the national schoolpupils' final, which will be played in Wellington region in the August vacation. Details are:
Auckland 60/60 May 10-12 Aidan-B. Howard (09)360-2042 [leave message on answerphone]. Wellington 60/60 May 10-12 Ted Frost (04)476-4098.

Canterbury May 10-12 Matthew Edmonds (03)337-0328 or Shane Hudson (03)352-9983. Otago 40/40 May 10-11 Paul Vecovsky (03)478-0345.

NZCF, with Hillary Commission support and in conjunction with NZ Chess Supplies, introduced special book awards for players under 12 and 16, girls and boys who competed in NZCF events. Awards for 1992 were:
U12: Pascal Harris (WE), Sarah Rice (HH), Hoani Samuel (OT) and Alistair Wishart (OT). U16: Chris Dale (AC), David Guthrie (OT), Francis Hoffman (WE), Zoe Kingston (KP), Katherine Ong (HP), Justin Phillips (WE), Thor Russell (CA) and Rosaleen Sheehan (HH).
Play has just begun in the 60th NZ Correspondence Chess Championship. New players in the championship are Graham Banks and Grant Sidnam.
Championship: PB Goffin, GB Banks, MV Steadman, JM Barrance, ICM MF Noble, HP Bennett, JO Bishop, GA Hoskyn, GS Sidnam, BW Millar, RJ Dive, RW Smith.
Reserve: MT Brimble, GE Lovelock, CA Mold, SC Wastney, NV Cummings, KR Austin, GC Stringer, K Frost, WW Wiederkehr.
TT2: ML Dunwoody, DI Bell, TJ Boswell, J Tumbull, PC King, ED Swayne, CJ Burns, JC Larsen, AL Fletcher, KG Reed, W Anderson, EN Roberts.
TT3: AN Hignett, WJ McBeath, JW Atkinson, DE Dolejs, D Hall, G Dawes, JC Rapp, I McElwee, TP Renouf, A Wilson, WR Cox, J McIntosh.
TT4: AJ Goldfinch, G Mills, PJ James, TJ Doyle, E Lui, B Edwards, H Courtney, JC Palmer, FL Kupenga.

## 1993 World Championship - sans Short, sans Kasparov!

FIDE has triggered regulations which effectively eliminate both World Champion Gary Kasparov and Challenger Nigel Short from this year's title match. FIDE Forum of 23 March bluntly states: "By operation of the regulations, the title and positions of World Champion and Challenger, respectively, are now vacant and there are new contenders for the title of World Champion."
Who are the new contenders? FIDE Forum identifies them as GM Jan Timman (Netherlands, and loser of the Challenger final), and former World Champion Anatoly Karpov, who it describes as "the reserve players."
What appears mainly to have been in dispute is the bidding and venue for the 1993 match, but with some other influences. The regulations invoked are the very ones that led to the withdrawal from bidding for the 1990 match by the New Zealand delegation and its backers, for a match in Wellington
In October, 1991 there were two bids - the winning bid from Los Angeles, USA, for a prize fund of 5.6 million Swiss frances, and a slightly higher bid from Rabat, Morocco. The Los Angeles bid was being managed by a marketing company, Intermark, and it was strongly supported by Kasparov, who did not favour Rabat.
At the FIDE Congress in Manila last June, high confidence was expressed by Intermark and, indeed, by all concerned, that the Los Angeles bid was on course. Had this actually been the case, the existing situation might not have arisen. But the Intermark group withdrew from the bidding last December, and bids were reopened by FIDE.
Following on the heels of the Fischer-Spassky match, a large but necessarily invalid bid was made by Yugoslavia. By the close of bidding on 22 February, there were four bids, with only two valid and supported by the necessary guarantees. They were from Manchester, England (with a SF2.5million bid) and

Santiago de Compostela, Spain (SF1.0m). The invalid bids came from two English groups, IMG/Channel 4, which FIDE says was highly conditional, and a London chess group. FIDE naturally chose Manchester.
By this time Short had become official Challenger. Manchester is his home town. Manchester is also bidding for the Olympic Games for 2000AD, and wanted the World Chess Championship as an attention-getter, just as did Saville in 1987 for Expo 1992.
FIDE originally set a deadline of 5 March for agreement by the players, but extended it to 23 March. Details are set out in the President's letter, March 1993, and two issues of FIDE Forum dated 15 and 23 March. Since the denunciation of the players is in the issue dated 23 March, something was prepared and waiting for that issue, or the issue has been back-dated.
GM Short has resigned as president of the Grandmasters' Association, and appears to have gone into some kind of seclusion. Apparently, as of 23 March, he had signed nothing. However, his second, GM Kavalek, is reported thus: "Kavalek commented on 23 February that Manchester's was the only acceptable bid with a bank guarantee" (FIDE Forum 23 March) This has the appearance of oral acceptance of Manchester by the challenger.
The FIDE sources indicate that Kasparov, though objecting to a home-town advantage for Short, has twice orally accepted Manchester Other matters, impossible to fathom at a distance, are mentioned. One is Kasparov's determination since 1988 to ensure that FIDE does not control the World Championship. That, too, was evident to members of the New Zealand delegation at the time, but seemed to be a thing of the past in Manila.
The credibility of chess as a sport, and of bidding for future matches, simply must have been diminished by all this - whatever the motives.

## 1st Asia/Pacific Correspondence Chess Championship

by IM Mark Noble

Tony Cayford (USA) was far too good for the players in the first Asia Pacific Correspondence Championship, which has just been completed. Cayford scored $10 / 11$, conceding just two draws, to H Glaser (Singapore) who was second on 8.5 and D Eisen (USA) who was third on 8, the score required for an IM norm.
I had a very mixed tournament. I beat Glaser, Eisen, A Domedon (Hong Kong) and T Ward (USA) and lost to Cayford, Dunne and S Chouinard (Canada). However, I was happy with my result as the field included four strong players.

Noble, M - Glaser, H
1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 exd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 e5 6.Ndb5 d6 7.Nd5 Nxd5 8.exd5 Ne7 9.c4 Nf5 10.Bd3 Be7 11.0-0 0-0 $12 . \mathrm{f}^{\mathrm{a}}$ a6 13.Nc3 f6 [a novelty] 14.Kh1 Bd7 15. Bd2 [It is hard to find a better move here, as the Bishop has to go somewhere] 15... Rc8 16.Rc1 Qb6 [threatening Ne3 and Qxb2] 17.Qe1! [if 17... Qxb2 18 Rb 1 Qa3 19 Rxb7+-] 17... Rce8?! [I feel this is a waste of a move] 18.Ne2 Bd8 [If Qxb2 19 Rb 1 Qxa2 20 Rxb 7 Be 821 Rc 7 Nh 6 22 fxe5 fxe5 23 Bxh6 gxh6 24 Qg3+Kh8

25 Rxf8 Rxf8 26 Rxe7 Rf1 +27 Ng 1 wins 19.b4 e4 20.Bb1 Qa7 21.Ng3 Nxg3?! [ff e3 22 Bc3 e2 Black may get some counterplay] 22.Qxg3 f5


White has a positional crush
23.Be3 Qb8 24.c5 Bb5 25.Rfd1 Rf7 26.Bc2 Bf6 27.a4 Be2 28.Rd2 Bh5 [The Bishop is no better on this diagonal] 29.Bh3 Qd8 [Black's last swindle chance, with Bh4 winning the Queen] 30.Qf2 Rc7 31.c6 Qe7 32.b5 axb5 33.axb5 Ra8 34.Ra2 Rcc8 35.Rcc2 Bf7 36.Rxa8 Rxa8 37.Ra2 Qe8 38.Rxa8 Qxa8 39.Qa2 [Black's position has fallen apart] 1-0

## British Chess Solving Championship 1993-94

Organised by the British Chess Problem Society, here is the starter round for this year's competition.


Successful solvers will be sent the more demanding First Postal Round, followed, if they are still successful, by the Second Postal Round.

A special prize of $£ 50$ will be awarded to the first randomly drawn correct solution to this starter problem. A further specail prize of $£ 50$ will be awarded to the highest scoring foreign competitor from the second postal round.

Solutions (White's first move only) should be sent to British Chess Solving Championship, 76 Lambscroft Avenue, Mottingham, LONDON SE9 4PB postmarked no later than 31st May 1993. Please mention NZ Chess as the source.

The full solution to this starter problem will be sent to anybody provided a stamped addressed envelope. Good luck! Incidentally, four NZ Chess readers entered last year's starter round with $100 \%$ success.

## International News

## HASTINGS

The best-known of the New Year tournaments continued the doubleround format with eight players and also looked set to continue the recent "format" of a runaway Bareev victory. Only the loss of both his games to Judit Polgar denied him an outright win again; the second of these losses came in the final round and allowed Polgar to catch up.

Scores in the category 13 event: 1-2 GM Bareev (RUS) \& GM J.Polgar (HUN) 9; 3 GM Speelman (ENG) 8; 4-6 IM I.Gurevich (USA), GM Nunn (ENG) \& ìM Sadler (ENG) 7; 7 GM Polugaevsky (RUS) 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; 8 IM Crouch (ENG) $3 \frac{1}{2}$.

## J.POLGAR - BAREEV, French:

1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 Nc3 Nf6 4 Bg5 dxe4 5 Nxe4 Nbd7 6 Nf3 h6 7 Nxf6+ Nxf6 8 Be3 Bd6 9 Qd3 b6 10 Ne5 Bb7 11 Qb5+ Nd7 12 0-0-0 a6 13 Qb3 b5 14 c4 $0-0$
 Rhg1 Bd5 19 Qc2 f5 20 Ng6 Re8 21 c6 Nf8 22 Ne5 Bh4 23 Qe2 Qf6 24 Qh5 Red8


25 Rxg7+! Kxq7 [Or 25...Qxg7 26 Qxh4 with Rg1 to follow] $26 \mathrm{Rg} 1+\mathrm{Kh} 8$ [No better was $26 \ldots \mathrm{Kh} 7 \quad 27 \mathrm{Ng} 4$ and the queen cannot defend both h6 and h4] 27 Nf7+ Kh7 28 Nxh6, 1 - 0 .

## REGGIO EMILIA

In a come-down from the super-GM events of the last couple of years
the 1992/93 version was a modest category 9. GM Rafael Vaganian (ARM) won with $9 / 11$ ahead of GM Lajos Portisch (HUN) on 7.
GM Azmaiparashvili (GEO) shared 3rd place with several locals on $6 \frac{1}{2}$.

## WIJK AAN ZEE

The Hoogovens tournament this year switched to the increasingly popular knockout format. A new idea was the concurrent Swiss Open which knocked out players could join with a notional score depending on the stage they had reached in the main event.

The first round had 16 players, the surprise result being the early exit by Michael Adams, winner at Tilburg last year, who was beaten $1 \frac{1}{2}: \frac{1}{2}$ by fellow English GM Julian Hodgson.

Eight seeded players joined the eight round-one winners in the second round. Here the sensation was the sight of Anatoly Karpov blundering a piece on move 11 against Larry Christiansen in the first game. The ex-world champion recovered by then winning with white and then went ahead in the first of the two halfhour tie-break games; however, he lost the second but won the second 15-minute sudden death play-off to make the third round.
Boris Gelfand (BLA), the second seed, was not so fortunate, bowing out to Manuel Illescas (ESP) in the playoff ( $1 \frac{1}{2}: 2 \frac{1}{2}$ ).
Alexei Shirov (LAT), seeded third, joined the Open after the round 3 when he lost $1 \frac{1}{2}: 2 \frac{1}{2}$ to Lembit Oll (EST) while Karpov beat Nunn (ENG) $1 \frac{1}{2}: \frac{1}{2}$, Salov (RUS) beat Lobron (GER) 2:0 and Illescas ended Hodgson's fine run with a $2: 0$ victory.

These results set up semifinals of disparate strength where Karpov won $1 \frac{1}{2}: \frac{1}{2}$ against 4 th seed Valery Salov while Illescas scored his second 2:0 victory, this time against 011.

The 4-game final (normal time controls) was predictably won by Karpov who won the second game with an endgame finesse; the other three games were drawn but the Spanish GM has clearly moved up a notch in playing strength over the last year and the match was closely fought.
The Open was won by Valery Salov on 9 followed by Eric Lobron $8 \frac{1}{2}$.

HODGSON - ADAMS, Queen's Pawn:
1 d4 Nf6 2 Bg5 Ne4 3 h4 c5 4 d5 Nxg5 5 hxg5 g6 6 Ne3 d6 7 a4 Bg7 8 Qd2 Qb6 9 Ra2 Na6 10 e4 0-0 11 Вха6 bxa6 12 Nge2 Rb8 13 Qf4 Qas 14 Qh4 h5 15 gxh6 Bf6 16 Qg3 Rb4 17 0-0 Kh7 18 Nc1 c4 19 Qe3 Qb6 20 Qxb6 Rxb6 21 Nd1 Bd7 22 c3 Rfb8 23 f4 Kxh6 24 Rf2 Bh4 25 Rd2 Bf6 26 Ne3 Rc8 27 Ne2 as 28 Nd 4 Kh 729 Kf 2 Kg 830 Nf 3 Bg 731
 exf6 35 Nh4 Re8 36 Kf3 Kf7 37 f5 g5 38 Ng 6 Rb 839 Ra 1 Rb 740 Rh 2 Be 841 Ng4 Kg8 42 Rah1 Rcc7? 43 Rh8+ BxhB 44 Rxh8+ Kg7 45 Rxe8 Rxb2 46 Nf8 Kf7 47 Ra8 Reb7 48 Ne6, 1 - 0

CHRISTIANSEN-KARPOV, Queen's Indian: 1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nf3 b6 4 a3 Ba6 5 Qc2 Bb7 6 Nc3 c5 7 e4 cxi4 8 Nod4 Ne6 9 Nxc6 Bxc6 10 Bf4 Nh5 11 Be3

11...Bd6?? 12 Qd1, 1 : 0.

KARPOV - ILLESCAS, Semi-Slav:
1 d4 d5 2 c4 c6 3 Nf3 Nf6 4 Nc3 e6 5 e3 Nbd7 6 Qc2 Bd6 7 Be2 0-0 8 O-0 Re8 9 Rd1 Qe7 10 h3 h6 11 a3 a6 12 b3 dxc4 13 bxc4 e5 14 Nh4 Nf8 15 Nf5 Bxf5 16 Qxf5 exd4 17 exd4 c5 18 Be 3 cxd4 19 Bxd4 Be5 20 Bxe5 Qxe5 21 Qxe5 Rxe5 22 Rab1 Rb8 23 Bf3 Rc5 24

Bxb7 Ne6 25 Nd5 a5 26 Ne3 g6 27 g3 Rc7 28 Bq2 Rxb1 29 Rxb1 Nd4 30 Rb6 Nd7 31 Rd6 Ne2+ 32 Kf1 Nc3 33 Ra6 a4 34 Bc6 Ne5


35 Nd5 [The rook is now trapped so White wins the exchange] 35...Rxc6 $36 \mathrm{Ne} 7+\mathrm{Kg} 737 \mathrm{Nxc} 6 \mathrm{Nxc} 438 \mathrm{Ra} 7 \mathrm{Nxa3}$ 39 Nd4 Kf6 40 f4 h5 41 Kf2 Nc4 42
 Ra6+ Kg7 46 Nf3 Ne4 47 Ne5 Ne3+ 48 Kf3 Ne2 49 Ne4 Kf8 50 Ra7 Kg7 51 Ra6 Kf8 52 g4 hxg4+ 53 Kxg 4 Kg 754 f 5 Kh6 55 f6 Nb4 56 Ra8 Kh7 57 Rf8 Nbd5 58 Rxf7+ Kh6 59 Rf8 Kh7 60 Rf7+ Kg8 $61 \mathrm{Ne} 5,1-0$.

## ST PETERSBURG

The Russian Zonal lacked almost all the "names", either because of lack of interest or because they had sufficiently high ratings to qualify by rating. Nevertheless 17 of the 28 players had the GM title!

GM Semen Dvoiris won the 9 -round Swiss with $5 \frac{1}{2}$ points. The trio on 6 points also qualified for the Interzonal (Biel, July/August): GM Dreev, GM Pigusov and GM Sveshnikov.

The sensation of the tournament was the 15-year old Muscovite, Morosevich, who came within an ace of qualifying. Heading the group on 6, he overlooked a mate in the penultimate round and instead only drew.

## J.POLGAR v SPASSKY

Judit Polgar won a 10 -game match in Budapest against former World Champion Boris Spassly by the score of $5 \frac{1}{2}: 4 \frac{1}{2}$ - almost exactly as expect-
ed given the 30-point difference on the latest FIDE Rating List.
Polgar's 1 e 4 was met exclusively with the Ruy Lopez, the Hungarian scoring $+3-1=1$. When Black she met Spassky's 1 d4 unvaryingly with the King's Indian, Boris winning one and drawing the rest.

The match was actually decided by the ninth game but Spassky added some respectability to his result by winning the tenth game.
POLGAR - SPASSKY (8), Ruy Lopez:
1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Ne6 3 Bb5 a6"4 Ba4 Nf6 5 0-0 Be7 6 Re1 b5 7 Bb3 d6 8 c3 0-0 9 h3 Nb8 10 d4 Nbd7 11 Nbd2 Bb7 12 Bc2 Re8 13 Nf 1 Bf 814 Ng 3 g 615 b 3 d5 16 Bg 5 h6 17 Bh 4 ! [A surprising reply; annotating his game against Judit from Munich 1991 Belyavsky gave the variation 17 Bxf6 Qxf6 18 exd5 exd4 with counterplay] 17... dxe4 [As 17...g5 18 Nxg5 is too dangerous] 18 Nxe4 g5 19 dxe5 Nxe4 20 Bxe4 Bxe4 21 Rxe4 gxh4 22 Rd4 Re7 23 e6! fxe6 $24 \mathrm{Ne} 5 \mathrm{Rg} 725 \mathrm{Rxd7} \mathrm{Qg} 526$ Qf3 Rd8 27 Rxg7+ Qxg7 28 Re1 Bc5 29 Ng4 Qg6 30 Qf4 Bb6 31 Nxh6+ Kg7 32 Qxh4 Qf6 33 Qxf6+ Kxf6 34 Re2 Rd1+ 35 Kh 2 Rc 136 g 4 Rxc3 37 h 4 Rd3 38 $\mathrm{g} 5+\mathrm{Ke} 739 \mathrm{~g} 6 \mathrm{Kf} 840 \mathrm{Rxe} 6 \mathrm{Rf} 341 \mathrm{Ng} 4$ Rf5 $42 \mathrm{~kg} 3,1$ - 0.

## SEVILLE

The Seville Open (February) was won by Tony Miles on 8 points, ahead of a strong Russian challenge from GMs Dolmatov and Halifman on $7 \frac{1}{2}$. The next group ( 7 points) included GMs Campora (ARG), Chernin (HUN), Kurajica (BOS) and Spraggett (CAN) while former Candidate GiM Yudasin (ISR) headed the group on $6 \frac{1}{2}$.

## IOSELIANI v Z.POLGAR

The Women's Candidates Final was played, appropriately as it turned out, in Monaco.

The match started normally enough with the far higher rated Zsuzsa Polgar winning the first two games but, after 3 draws, she lost game 6. Another draw and then Ioseliani won the eighth and final game to tie the main match. 24

Two pairs of playoff games were drawn 1:1 and then, under FIDE regulations, lots were drawn to decide the challenger to Xie Jun. Fortune smiled on Nana Ioseliani, a travesty of justice when she only qualified for the final on tie-break scores after finishing three points behind Polgar in the Candidates Tournament.

## KRAMNIK v LAUTIER

Cannes' 7th Festival des Jeux featured a short match between former World Junior Champion Joel Lautier (19) and Russia's latest superstar Vladimir Kramnik (17). The latter won quite easily, $4 \frac{1}{2}: 1 \frac{1}{2}$.

## LINARES

At the same time last year I wrote that a 14 -player category 18 tournament was not yet possible - but it certainly is now as Spanish organiser Luis Rentero proved in the 1993 version of his tournament.

Missing from last year's category 17 field were Illescas, Speelman and Short; in were Kramnik and Shirov while Kamsky was back following his non-invitation last year (he played in 1991).

One other thing didn't change from last year - Gary Kasparov scored 10 points which should augment his already record 2805 rating.

Going into the second half three players were still in consideration, Anand and Kasparov leading with 5/7 while Karpov had $4 \frac{1}{2}$; other players were on 4 points but with that trio out in front their chances of first place were scarcely significant.

Anand then took the sole lead but in round 9 the Worle Champion began his final sprint when he knocked over the Indian to join Karpov in the lead and set the stage for their mutual round 10 clash. With Karpov white a draw might have been expected ... . but Karpov's king was caught in the centre and even the exchange of queens could not save him from an early and painful end.
Kasparov won two more games after this and such a superb performance

| Li | res 1993 |  |  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Kasparov | RUS | g 2805 | $\times$ | 1 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| 2 | Karpov | RUS | g 2725 | 0 | x | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 3 | Anand | IND | g 2710 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | x | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 4 | Shirov | LAT | 92670 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\times$ | 1 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 1 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| 5 | Kramnik | RUS | g 2685 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | x | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 6 | Salov | RUS | g 2660 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | $\times$ | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 7 | Ivanchuk | UKR | g 2710 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 1 | $\times$ | 0 | 0 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 8 | Belyavsky | UKR | g 2610 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $\times$ | 0 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 6 |
| 9 | Kamsky | USA | g 2655 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | $\times$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 10 | Bareev | RUS | g 2670 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\times$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 11 | Yusupov | RUS | g 2645 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\times$ | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 |
| 12 | Timman | NLD | g 2635 | 0 | 1 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | $\times$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 5 |
| 13 | Gelfand | BLA | g 2690 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | x | 1 | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 14 | Ljubojevic | YUG | g 2605 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | $x$ | 4 |

tends to obscure the fact that both Karpov and Anand also had excellent results - performance ratings around 2780. Both players also scored some impressive wins even if not in quite the dynamic and bloody style of the younger $k$.

Kamslyy started with $4 / 5$ but then suffered a 4-game losing streak, a misfortune which also befell Gelfand and Ljubojevic.
GELFAND - ANAND, QG Accepted:
1 d 4 d 52 c 4 dxc 43 e4 c5 4 d 5 Nf 65 Ne3 b5 6 Bf4 Qa5 7 e5 Ne4 8 Nge2 Na6 9 f3 Nb4 10 fxe4 Nd3+ 11 Kd2 g6 12 b3 Bg7 13 bxc4 Nxf4 14 Nxf4 Bxe5 15 Nfe2 b4 16 Qa4+ Qxa4 17 Nxa4 Bxa1 18 Nxc5 0-0 19 Nd3 a5 20 g 3 Bg 721 Bg 2 Ba6 22 c5 Rac8 23 c6 Rfd8 24 Rc1 Bh6+ 25 Nef4 Bxd3 26 Kxd3 e5 27 Kc4 exf4 28 Re1 fxg3 29 e5 Bf4 30 hxg 3 Bxg3 $31 \operatorname{Re} 3$ Bf4 $32 \operatorname{Re} 4 \mathrm{Bh} 233 \mathrm{Bh} 3$ Re7 34 Re 2 Bg 335 Re 3 Bf 436 Re 4 g 5 37 Kc5 Re7 38 Kd4 f6 39 d6 Bxe5+ 40 Rxe5 Rxd6+, 0 - 1.

IVANCHUK - KFARANIK, Sicilian: 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 d4 exd4 4 Nxd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 d6 6 Bc4 Qb6 7 Nb3 e6 8 Bf4 Ne5 9 Be2 a6 10 Bg3 h5 11 h3 qe7 12 f4 Ne4 13 Bxc4 Qxc4 14 Qf3 h4 15 Bh2 Bd7 16 0-0-0 Rc8 17 Rhe1 b5 18 Qf2 Qc7 19 e5 b4 20 Rd3 dxe5 21 fxe5 bxc3 22 Rxc3 Qxe3 23 bxc3 Ba3+ 24 Kd2 Nd5 25 Re4 Rxc3 26 Rg4 0-0 27 Qxh4 Rfc8 $28 \mathrm{Nd} 4 \mathrm{Bb} 429 \mathrm{Ke} 2 \mathrm{Bb} 5+30$ Nxb5 Rxc2+ 31 Kf3 axb5 32 Rxb4 Nxb4 33 Qxb4 R8xc3+, 0 - 1.
33 Qx
Chess

LJUBOJEVIC - KARPOV, English:
1 c4 e5 2 Nc3 Nf6 3 Nf3 Nc6 4 e3 Bb4 5 Qe2 0-0 6 Nd5 Re8 7 Bd3 g6 8 Nxf6+ Qxf6 9 a3 Bf8 10 Be4 d6 11 b3 Nd8 12 Bb2 Qe7 13 Rc1 c6 14 Qb1 Bq7 15 0-0
 Bc3 b6 20 Qb2 Ng5 21 f3 Bc6 22 Bb3 Ne6 23 Nc2 Qh4 24 Ne1 Re7 25 Qc2 Rfg 26 Qd3 Rd8 27 Qc2 Bf6 28 Rd1

28...Nd4! 29 exd4 exd4 30 Rf2 [30 Bb2 Be5] 30... dxc3 31 dxc3 Bg5 32 g3 Qh5 33 f4 Rde8 34 Ng2 Re2 35 Rd2 Re1+ 36 Rf1 Rxf1+ 37 Kxf1 Qxh2 38 Rd5 Bxd5 39 exd5 Qxg 340 fxg5 Qf3+, 0-1.
KARPOV - KASPAROV, King's Indian: 1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 g6 3 Nc3 Bg7 4 e4 d6 5 f3 0-0 6 Be 3 e5 7 Nge2 c6 8 Qd2 Nbd7 9 Rd1 a6 10 dxe5 Nxe5 11 b3 b5 12 cxb5 axb5 13 Qxd6 Nfd7 14 f4 b4 15 Nb1 Ng4 16 Bd4 Bxd4 17 Qxd4 Rxa2 18 h3 c5 19 Qg1 Ngf6 20 e5 Ne4 21 h4 c4 22 Nc1 c3 23 Nxa2 c2 24 Qd4 cxd1Q+ 25 Kxd1 Ndc5 26 Qxd8 RxdB+ 27 Kc2 Nf2, 0 - 1 .

Timman - Short [D58]
El Escorial (01), 1993
Game 1: [These annotations have benefited from FIDE Forum vol. VII No 2 (Feb 93) and ceven more from Shor's own notes in The Daily Telegraph] 1.d4 d5 $2 . \mathrm{c} 4$ e6 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.Bg5 Be7 5.e3 0-0 6.Nf3 h6 7.Bh4 b6 8.Be2 Bb7 9.Bxf6 Bxf6 10.exd5 exd5 11.b4 c6 12.0-0 Re8 13.Qb3 a5 14.b5 c5 15.dxc5 bxc5 16.Rac1 Bxe3 17.Qxc3 Nd7 18.Rc2 Qb6 19.Rd1 Re7 20.h3 Rae8 21.Qb2 a4 22.Kf1 Qa5 23.Qa3 d4?! [Premature. Qa8 or Re4!? were preferable] 24.exd4 Be4 25.Qc3! [25.Red2 c4! 26.Bxc4 Bxf3 27.gxf3 (27. Qxf3 Qxd2! 28.Rxd2 Rel + \#) Qc7 28.Bd3 Qh2 29.Be4 f5-+] 25...Qa8 26.Rcd2 cxd4 27.Rxd4 Nf6 28. Qa3 Qb7 29.Rd8 Nd5 30.Rxe8+ Rxe8 31.Bc4 Rc8 32.Ne5? [32.Bxd5 $=$ ] 32 ...Bxg2+? [32...Rxc4! 33.Nxc4 Qxb5 34.Rc1 Nb6 35.Qb2 Bc6- (Keene)] 33.Kg1! Be4 34.Rd4 Nf6 35.Bxf7+ Kh8 36.Kh2? [36.Bc4+-] 36...Qxb5 37.Qg3 Qb1 38.Rxe4 Qxe4 [38...Nxe4] 39.Bg6 Qd4 40.Nf7+ Kg8 41.Nxh6+ Kf8 42.Nf5 Qc5 43.Nxg7! Kxg7 44.Bf5 + Kf8 45.Bxc8 Qxc8 46. Qa3 + Kg7 [Time 2:05-2:17] $1 / 2-1 / 2$

## Short - Timman [C95]

El Escorial (02), 1993
Game 2: [A fine start for Timman: a quick win with Black. But Short came from behind to win his other Candidates matches] $1 . e 4$ e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Ba4 Nf6 5.0-0 Be7 6.Re1 b5 7.Bb3 d6 8.c3 0-0 9.h3 Bb7 10.d4 Re8 11.Nbd2 Bf8 12.Bc2 Nb8 13.a4 Nbd7 14.Bd3 c6 15.b3 g6 16. Qc2 $\operatorname{Bg} 7$ 17. Bb 2 Qc 7 18.Rad1 Rac8 19.Qb1 Nh5 20.Bf1 bxa4 21.bxa4 d5 22.Qa2 Red8 23.Rc1?! [Short wants to place his $R$ opposite White's $Q$. Normally a good idea, but here it allows a pin] [23.Ba1』] 23...Bh6! 24.exd5?! cxd5 25.c4? [Consistent with move 23, but fatal] 25...e4-+ 26.cxd5 Qf4 27.Rb1 [27.g3 Nxg3-+] 27..exf3 28.Rxe8+ Rxe8 29.Nxf3 Qf5 30.Bc4 Nf4 31.Bc1 Bxd5 32.Bxd5 Nxd5 [If 33.Bxh6 then Nc3. Time 1)52-1)40] 0-1

Timman - Short [D58]
El Escorial (03), 1993
Game 3: [Short bounces back with a win, which he considered his finest performance of the match] $1 . \mathrm{d} 4 \mathrm{~d} 52 . \mathrm{c} 4$ e6 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.Bg5 Be7 $5 . \mathrm{e} 3$ 0-0 6.Nf3 h6 7.Bh4 b6 8.Be2 Bb7 9.Bxf6 Bxf6 10.cxd5 exd5 $11 . \mathrm{b} 4 \mathrm{c} 6$ 12.0-0 Re8 13.Qb3 a5 14.b5 c5 15.dxc5 bxc5 16.Rac1 Bxc3 [Necessary; otherwise he could not develop] 17. Qxc3 Nd7 18.Rfd1 [A deviation from 18.Rc2 of Game 1] 18...Qb6 [The passed Pb5 looks strong, but is actually a target. It also means that White can never undermine the hanging Ps with b4, or meet ...c4 with b3] 19.Bf1 Rac8 20.h3 [Weakening] 20...Nf6 21.Nd2 c4 [Short was very pleased with this move. It looks bad to concede d4, but White cannot do anything with it. And although c4 makes Black's $\mathbf{B}$ theotetically bad it also restricts White's B, and seizes space for Black] 22.a4 Re6 23.Rc2 Rce8 [Threatening Rxe3!] 24.Nf3 Ne4 25.Qa1 Rf6 26.Rd4 26...Rxf3! 27.gxf3 $\mathrm{Qg} 6+28 . \mathrm{Bg} 2 \mathrm{Ng} 5$ 29.Rc1! [29.Qd1 $\mathrm{Nxf3}+30 . \mathrm{Qxf3} \mathrm{Qxc} 2-+129 \ldots \mathrm{Nxf3}+30 . \mathrm{Kf} 1$ $\mathrm{Nh} 2+31 . \mathrm{Kg} 1 \mathrm{Nf} 3+32 . \mathrm{Kf1} \mathrm{Nxd} 4-+$ [White is a $P$ down and has an exposed K1 33. Qxd4 Qf5 34.Kg1 Re5! 35.Qa7 Qc8 36. Kf1 Rg5 37.Qd4 [37.Qxa5 Qf5! 38.Qd2 d4! 39.Bxb7 Qxh3+ 40.Ke2 d3+41.Kd1 Rg1+1 37...Qf5 38.f4 Rg6 39.Kf2 Kh7 40.Rd1 Qc2 + 41.Rd2 Qxa4 42.66 Qb4 43.Rb2 Qe7 44.Ra2 Qh4+ [If 45.Kf1, then Qg3 ties him up. Time 2:16-2:04] 0-1

Short-Timman [B64]
El Escorial (04), 1993
Game 4: [Short takes the lead, after Timman throws away a superior (but probably not winning) position] $1 . \mathrm{e} 4 \mathrm{c} 52 . \mathrm{Nf} 3 \mathrm{~d} 63 . \mathrm{d} 4 \mathrm{cxd} 4$ 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 Nc6 6.Bg5 e6 7.Qd2 Be7 8.0-0-0 0-0 9.f4 h6 10.Bh4 e5 11.Nf5 Bxf5 12.exf5 Qa5 13.Kb1 Rfe8 14.Bc4 Qb4 15.Bb3 Qxf4 16.Qxf4 exf4 17.Rhf1 Nh5 18.Be1 Rad8 19.Nd5 Bg5 20.h4 Bf6 21.Nxf6 + Nxf6 22.Rxf4 Re2 $23 . \mathrm{g} 4$ [23.Rf2 Rde8] [23.Bf2? Nh5 24.Rf3 Ne5-+] 23...Rg2 24.g5 hxg5 25.hxg5 Rxg5 26.Bh4 Rh5 27.a3 Kf8 28.Bc4 Ne7 29.Rdf1 Rc8 30.Bc2 Rh6 31.Bf2 Nc6 32.Rd1 Nd7 33.b3

Nde5 34.f6 Rd8 [34...Rxf6 35.Rxf6 gxf6 36.Rxd6 Kg7 37.Bh4] $35 . \mathrm{fxg} 7+\mathrm{Kxg} 7$ 36.Bh4 Rdh8 37.Bf2 Rg6 38.b4 Rh2 39.Rf1 b6 40.Bb5 Rh3 [Time 1)59-1)59] 41.Kb2 Nd8? [Frequently a mistake is made after a time scramble is over, as here] [41...Ne7] 42.Bh4 Ne6 43.Bf6+ Rxf6 [43...Kh6 44.Bxe5 dxe5 45.Rxf7 e4个] 44.Rxf6 [Short now exploits his exchange advantage. He must watch Black's active pieces and passed P] 44...Nd4 45.Bd3! d5 46.R6f4 Ndf3 47.Rd1 Rh2 48.Ba6 d4 49.Rf1 Rh3 50.Be2 Nd2 51.Rg1+ Kh7 52.Kc1 Ndc4 53.Bxc4 Nxc4 54.Rxf7+ Kh6 55.Rxa7 Re3 56.Ra8 Kh7 57.Rd1 Ne3 58.Rxd4 Rxc2 + 59.Kb1 Rh2 1-0

## Timman - Short [D35]

El Escorial (05), 1993
Game 5: 1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.cxd5 exd5 5.Bg5 c6 6.e3 Bf5?! 7.Qß3! Bg6 8.Bxf6 Qxf6 9.Qxf6 gxf6 10.Rd1 Nd7 11.Bd3 Nb6 12.Nge2 Kd7 13.e4?! [Allows counterplay] 13...dxe4 14.Bxe4 Re8 15.Bd3 Bb4 16.0-0 Kc7 17.Ng3 Bxc3 18.bxe3 Na4 [Now White's Ps are coming under attack, and Black's are not] 19.f4! [19.Bxg6 hxg6 20.c4 Rh4 Lᄂ 19...Nxc3 $20 . \mathrm{fS}$ Nxd1 21.Rxd1 Re7 22.Kf2 Rd8 23 .fxg6 fxg6 [In the middlegame, $\mathrm{N}+\mathrm{B}$ is often stronger than $R+2 P$, but weaker in an endgame. Black has no P weaknesses, so he is much better) $24 . \mathrm{Ne} 2 \mathrm{f} 5$ $25 . \mathrm{g} 3 \mathrm{~b} 5$ 26.Bc2 Kb6 27. Nc 1 a5 28.a4 Rd6 29.Rd3 Rde6 30.Bd1 Re1?! 31.d5 Rh1 32.d6 Rd7 33.Kg2 Re1 34.Ne2 [Trapping Black's R] 34...Kc5 35.Kf2 Rh1 36.Kg2 Rxd1 37.Rxd1 Rxd6 38.Rc1 + Kb4 39.axb5 exb5 40.Rb1+ Kc5 41.Kf2 a4 42.Nc3 Rb6 43.Rc1 Kd4 44. Ne2 + Kd3 45.Rc3 + Kd2 46.Ra3 Ra6 [Short thinks that he should have played on, as 47.Ra2+ Kd3 48.Kel offered some winning chances] $1 / 2-1 / 2$

Short - Timman [C81]
El Escorial (06), 1993
Game 6: 1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Ba4 Nf6 5.0-0 Nxe4 6.d4 b5 7.Bb3 d5 8.dxe5 Be6 9.Qe2 Be7 10.Rd1 0-0 11.c3 [11.c4 bxc4 12.Bxc4 is more consistent, and theoretical] 11...Nc5 12.Bc2 Bg4 13.b4 Na4 14.Bf4 Qd7 15.Qd3 g6 16.Qxd5 Qxd5 17.Rxd5 Nb6 18.Rd1 Rad8 19.Re1 Nd5 20.Bh6 Rfe8 21.a4?! Bxf3 22.gxf3 Bf8 23.Bxf8 Kxf8 24.e6! f6?!
[24...Rxe6 25.Rxe6 fxe6 26.axb5 axb5 L L] 25.axb5 axb5 26.Kf1 Ne5 27.Be4 Nf4 28.Na3 c6 29.Nc2 Nxe6 30.Ra6 Rd6 [30...Rd2 31.Bxc6 Rxc2 32. Bxe8 Kxe8 33.Rxe6+] 31.Nd4 Nxd4 32.cxd4 Rxd4 33.Bxc6 Nxc6 34.Rxe8+ Kxe8 35.Rxc6 Ke7 36.Rc7+ Ke6 37.Rxh7 Rxb4 38.Rb7 g5 39.Rb6+Ke5 40.f4+! [Obtaining a passed h-P, which will provide enough counterplay to draw] 40...gxf4 41.Kg2 Rb3 42.h3 Kf5 43.Rc6 Kg5 44.Rc5+ f5 45.Rd5 Rb2 46. $\mathrm{Kf} 3 \mathrm{Rb} 3+47 . \mathrm{Kg} 2 \mathrm{~b} 4$ 48.Rb5 Kg6 49.Rb6+ Kh5 50.Rb8 Kh4 51.Rh8 + Kg5 52.h4+ Kg6 53.Rg8 $+\mathrm{Kf7} 1 / 2-1 / 2$

Timman - Short [C68]
El Escorial (07), 1993
Game 7: [With this crushing win, Timman equalised the score] 1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Bxc6 dxc6 5.0-0 Qd6 6.Na3 Be6 7.Qe2! [7.Ng5 Bd7 8.Nc4 Qg6] 7...f6?! 8.Rd1! g5 [Black is already desperate] 9.d4 $\mathrm{g} 410 . \mathrm{Ne}$ $0-0-0$ 11.Be3 h5 12.d5! cxd5 13.exd5 Bf7 14.c4 Qd7 15.d6 [ Nd 3 , followed by b4 and Nc 5 was more straightforward] 15...Qc6 [15...cxd6] 16.c5 Nh6 17.b4 Qa4 18.Nc4 Rd7? [18...Bxc4 19. Qxe4 Bg 7 20.Bxh6 Bxh6 21.Qe6+ Qd7 22.Qxf6 Rdf8] 19.Na5! c6 20.Nd3 Nf5 21.a3 [Trapping the Q ] $21 \ldots$ Kb8 22. $\mathrm{Nb} 2 \mathrm{Qb5}$ 23.Qe1 Nxe3 24.fxe3 Bh6 25.Kh1! [25.a4 Bxe3+ 26.Kh1 Qxa5 27.bxa5 Bxc5 with practical drawing chances, according to Short. How practical, I don't know, as Black only has $B+2 P$ for $Q$. But there is no need for White to allow even this.] 25...h4 26.a4 Qxa5 [Short admitted that resignation was strongerl 27.bxa5 g3 28.h3 Bg5 29.Nd3 Ka8 30.Rab1 Re8 31.Rb6 Bd5 [Time 1:46-1:54] 32.e4 1-0

Short - Timman [C80]
El Escorial (08), 1993
Game 8: 1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Ba4 Nf6 5.0-0 Nxe4 6.d4 b5 7.Bb3 d5 8.Nxe5 [The exchange of Ns helps Black, by unblocking his c-P] 8...Nxe5 9.dxe5 c6 10.Nd2 Nxd2 11.Bxd2 Be7 12. Qh5 Be6 13.c3 Qd7 14.Bg5 Bf5 15.Rfe1 Bg6 16.Qh4 Bxg5 17.Qxg5 0-0 18.Rad1 Rfe8 19.Re3 Qf5 20.Qxf5 Bxf5 21.h3 h5 22.Rde1 Rad8 23.Bd1 g6 24.b4 c5 25.bxc5 Rc8 26.a4 Rxc5 27.axb5 axb5 $28 . \mathrm{g}^{4} 1 / 2-1 / 2$

Timman - Short [C68
Game 9: [With this complex win, Short regained the lead] $1 . e 4$ e5 $2 . \mathrm{N}\{3 \mathrm{Nc} 63 . \mathrm{Bb} 5 \mathrm{a} 6$ 4. Bxe6 dxc6 5.0-0 Ne7 6.Nxe5 Qd4 7.Qh5 g6 8. Qg5 Bg7 9.Nd3 [9.Nf3 Qxe4 10.Ne1 Qb4] $9 . . .5510 . e 5 \mathrm{c} 511 . \mathrm{b} 3 \mathrm{h6} 12 . \mathrm{Qg} 3 \mathrm{f} 4$ 13.Qf3 Bf5 14.Qxb7?! [14.Bb2 Qd5 15.Qxd5 Nxd5 16.Nxc5 b67] 14...Be4 15.Qxc7 Bxd3 16.cxd3 Bxe5 17.Qb7 Rb8 18.Qxa6 18...f3! [18...Qxa1 (Short said that he could not give reporters a good explanation why he did not take the R , but he found the following line which vindicated his instinct) 19.Qe6 Rf8 20.Re1 Rf5 21.Na3!! threatening Nc 3 followed by Bb 2 with a strong attack] 19.Nc3 fxg2 20.Re1 0-0 21.Qe6+ Rf7 22.Nd1 Qxa1 23.Qxe5 Qxe5 24.Rxe5 Nc6 25.Rxc5 [Although White has 3 Ps for the exchange, they are so weak that he has few chances to draw] $25 \ldots \mathrm{Nb} 4$ 26.Ba3? [26.Bb2] 26...Nxd3 27.Rc6 Ra8?! [27...Re8 28.Ne3 Kh7 29.Bd6 Rxf2 30.Rc7+ Kh8! 31.Bg3 Rxd2 32.Ng4 Nf4! forcing mate] $28 . \mathrm{Rd} 6$ Rxa3 29. Rxd3 Rxa2 30. Ne 3 Kg 7 31. Kxg 2 ?! [31.Nc4] 31...Ra5! 32.Rd4 Rb5 33.b4 Rbb7! 34.Rc4 Rfc7 35.Rg4 Rd7 36.h4 h5 37.Rg5 Rxb4 38.d4 Rf7 39.Rd5 Rb2 [If 40.Nd1, then Rd2. Time 1:57-1:56] 0-1

Short - Timman [C92]
El Escorial (10), 1993
Game 10: [Short took an almost uncatchable lead with this win] 1.04 e5 2.Nf3 Ne6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Ba4 Nf6 5.0-0 Be7 6.Re1 b5 7.Bb3 d6 8.c3 $0-0$ 9.h3 Bb7 10.d4 Re8 11.Nbd2 Bf8 12.d5 Nb8 13.Nf1 Nbd7 14.Ng3 Nc5 15.Bc2 a5 [A new move, but Short does not like it] 16.Nh2 g6 17. Q13 h5 [Weakening] 18.Be3 Nfd7 19.Rad1 Qc7 [Short prefers Be7-g5] 20.Ngf1 Bg7 21.Bc1 c6?! 22.b4! axb4 23.cxb4 Na4 24.dxc6 Bxc6 $25 . \mathrm{Bb} 3+-$ [Controlling d5] 25...Rad8 26. Qg 3 ! Nf8 27.Nf3 Ne6 28.Ng5 Nxg5 29.Bxg5 Bf6 30.Bxf6 Qxf6 31.Rd3 h4?! [Losing a P, but his game was difficult anyway. Time 1:20-1:54] 32.Rf3! hxg3 33.Rxf6 gxf2+ 34.Kxf2 Re7 35.Rxg6+ Kh7 36.Rg3 d5? 37.exd5 Bxd5? [Allows a deadly pin] 38.Rd3 Nb6 39.Ne3 Red7 40. $\mathrm{Nxd5}$ [If $40 \ldots$ Nxd5, then 41.Rd1] 1-0

Timman - Short [D36]
Escorial (11), 1993
Game 11: [Timman scored a difficult win to keep his chances alive] $1 . \mathrm{d} 4 \mathrm{~d} 52 . \mathrm{c} 4$ e6 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.cxd5 exd5 5.Bg5 c6 6.Qc2 Be7 7.e3 Nbd 7 8.Bd3 Nh5 9.Bxe7 Qxe7 10.Nge2 Nb6 $11.0-0-0 \mathrm{~g} 612 . \mathrm{Kb} 1 \mathrm{Ng} 7$ 13. Ng 3 Bd 7 14.Rcl $0-0-0$ [If $0-0$, White's attack would be stronger because of Black's weakened structure] 15.Na4 Nxa4 16.Qxa4 Kb8 17.Rc3 b6 18.Ra3N [18.Ba6 was played by Kasparov] 18...Be8 19.Qc2 Rc8 20.Rc1 Bd7 21. Qd2 h5 22.Rb3 Ne6 23.Rbc3 h4 24.Ne2 Qd6 25.h3 Rhd8 26.Ng1 g5 27.Nf3 f6 28.R3c2 Ng7 29.Ka1 Bf5 30.Ne1 Kb7 31.Rc3 Bxd3 32.Nxd3 Nf5 33.Qc2 Ne7 34.Qa4 Ka8 35.a3 Qd7 36.Nb4 [After much manoeuvring, White at last bears down on the weak Pc6] 36...Kb7 37.Rb3 c5 [Loses a P, but Black probably wanted to free himself] $38 . \mathrm{Qxd7}+$ Rxd7 39.dxc5 d4 40.exd4 Rxd4 41.Nd3 Nd5 42.Kb1 Re8 43.cxb6 axb6 44.a4 Ka7 $45 . \mathrm{a} 5$ bxa5 46.Rc5 Nb4 47.Rxa5+ Kb6 48.Nxb4 Rxb4 [48...Kxa5?? 49.Nc6+ Ka4 50.Ra3+] 49.Ra33 Re1 + 50.Kc2 Re2 + 51.Kc1 Kb5 52.Rxb4+ Kxb4 53.Rf3 Re1+54.Kd2 Rg1 55.Ke2 Kc4 56.Rxf6 Rxg2 57.Kf1 Rh2 58.Rf3 $\mathrm{Rh} 1+59 . \mathrm{Kg} 2 \mathrm{Rb} 1$ 60.Rf5 Rxb2 61.Kf3 Rb1 62.Rxg5 Rf1 63.Rf5 Rg1 64.Rh5 Rf1 $65 . \mathrm{Rxh} 4+[$ The $\mathrm{RP}+\mathrm{BP}+\mathrm{R}$ vs R is often drawn, but here the Black $K$ is cut off] $65 .$. Kd5 66.Rf4 Ke5 67.Kg2 Ral 68.Rf8 Ke6 69.h4 Ke7 70.Rf4 Ra8 71.Kh3 Rh8 72.Kg4 Rg8 + 73.Kh5 Ke6 74.Kh6 Ke5 75.Ra4 [It seems a pity to let the BK cross over to the Ps, but it was hard to make progress] 75...Rg2? [75...Kf6 moves over to the Ps, so forces 76.Rf4+ Ke5 77.Rf7 Ke6 78.Rf3 Rh8 $+79 . \mathrm{Kg} 5 \mathrm{Rg} 8+80 . \mathrm{Kh} 5 \mathrm{Rh} 8+$ 81. Kg $4 \mathrm{Rg} 8+82 . \mathrm{Kh} 3 \mathrm{Rh} 8$ and White will have to let the BK cross over to make progress, and this will reach a theoretical draw] 76.f3 Rg 3 77.Re4+ Kf5 78.Re8 Rg6+ 79.Kh7 Rf6 80.Kg7 Rg6+ 81.Kh7 Rf6 82.Re7 Ra6 83.Rf7+ Ke6 84.Kg7 Ra1 85.Rf6+ 1-0

Short - Timman [C82]
El Escorial (12), 1993
Game 12: [This win by Short meant that Timman needed to win the remaining two games to tie the match] 1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Ba4 Nf6 5.0-0 Nxe4 6.d4 b5 7.Bb3 d5 8.dxe5

Be6 9.c3 Bc5 10.Nbd2 0-0 11.Bc2 f5 12.Nb3 Bb6 13.Nfd4 Nxd4 14.Nxd4 Bxd4 15.Oxd4 [This strange looking move avoids the previous line, as there will be no Pd4, followed by other Ps for Black to decimate. Black's Q would be overpowered by the $R+2 B$ with no passed $P s$ as counterplayl [15.cxd4 f4 16.f3 Ng 3 ! 17.hxg3 fxg3 18. Qd3! Bf5 19.Qxf5 Rxf5 20.Bxf5 Qh4 21.Bh3 Qxd4+22.Kh1 Qxe5 is a famous sharp line] $15 \ldots c 5$ 16.Qd1 h6N [Timman used up 42 minutes for this move. It would have been wiser to think up this move during pre-game preparation] 17.f3 Ng5 18. Be3 Re8 19.Qd2 a5 20.Rad1 Qe7 21.Bb1 Kh8 22.Rfe1 Rc7 23.Bt2 b4 24.h4?! [White's B-pair give him the edge, but this move is a bit hasty] 24...Nh7 25.Qd3 g5! 26.Qa6 Rfe8 27.Re2 Rc6 28. Qd3 [28.Qxa5 gxh4 29.f4 bxc3 30.bxc3 Rg8] 28...gxh4 29.f4 Rg8 30. Q 3 bxc 3 31.bxc3 Rb6 32.Bc2 Rg4 33.Kh2?! [33.Rxd5] 33...Rb8 [Time 1:421-1:49] 34.Rxd5 Bxd5 35.Qxd5 Rxf4 36.Bxc5 Qg7 37.Bd4 Re8 38.Qd6 $\mathrm{Qg} 3+$ ? [38...Rf1 would have left White struggling to hold] $39 . \mathrm{Kg} 1 \mathrm{~h} 3$ 40.Rf2? [40.e6+ Kg8 41.Rf2+-] 40...h2+?! [40 ..Rxf2?? $41 . e 6+][40 \ldots$ Rxd4! $41 . \mathrm{Qxd} 4 \mathrm{Ng} 5$ 42.Qf4 Qxf4 43.Rxf4 Rxe5] 41.Kh1 Rxd4 42.Qxd4 Nf6 43.Re2 Nh5 44.e6+ Qg7 45.Kxh2 f4 46.Bg6 [Time 2)35-2)42] 1-0

Timman - Short [D36]
El Escorial (13), 1993
Game 13: [Timman, desperate to win, overpressed, but Short agreed a draw in a better position to win the match. He is now due to play Kasparov, but maybe not for the FIDE World Championshipl 1.c4 e6 2.Nc3 d5 3.d4 Nf6 4.cxd5 exd5 5.Bg5 c6 6.Qc2 Be7 7.e3 Nbd 7 8.Bd3 $0-0$ [Short is varying from his openings in the previous games] 9.Nge2 Re8 10.0-0 g6 11.f3 Nh5 12.Bxe7 Qxe7 13.e4 Nb6 14.e5 c5 $15 . \mathrm{g} 4 \mathrm{Ng} 7$ 16. Nf4 Be6 17.QR2 Rec8 18.Nfe2 Bd7 19.Rae1 Ne6 20.f4 [White looks slightly better, but this rash move loses a P] 20...cxd4 21.Nxd4 Nxd4 22.Qxd4 Bxg4 23.e6 fxe6 24.f5 Qc5 25.Qxc5 Rxc5 26.fxg6 hxg6 27.Rf6 Rc7 28.Nb5 Rg7 29.Nd4 Nd7 30.Rf4 Bf5 31.Nxe6 Bxe6 32.Rxe6 Nc5 33.Re3 Nxd3 34.Rxd3 Rd7 35.Rfd4 Rad8 36.Kg2 Re8 37.Rxd5 Rxd5 38.Rxd5 Re2+ 39.Kg3 Rxb2 $1 / 2-1 / 2$

## Asian Zonal Tournament

(Continued from page 17)
Ker, A - Norris, D
1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.Bg5 c5 $5 . \mathrm{d} 5$ e5 6.e3 Qa5 7.f3 Bxc3+ 8.bxc3 Qxc3+ 9.Kf2 e4 10.Ne2 Qxc4 11.Bxf6 gxf6 12.Ng3 Qb4 13. Nxe4 Qb2+ 14.Be2 0-0 15.Nxc5 b6 16.Nd3 Qa3 17.Nf4 Qe7 18.Rc1 Ba6 19.Qa4 Bxe2 20.Nxe2 Qe5

21.Rhd1 Re8 22.Rd3 Kf8 23.Ng3 h5 24.Rc2 h4 25.Qxh4 d6 26.f4 Qa1 27.Nf5 1-0.

## An amusing piece of ELO rating trivia:

Besides Russia, what country has the highest rated Number 1 and Number 2 players?

It's Bulgaria, with Topalov and Georgiev!

## Oxy-Chess?!

(from a letter in the April Chess Life) Oxy-chess is a submarine blitz variation where SCUBA divers play chess and the player on the move must remove his air supply mouth piece. How's that for time controls?!

Letters to the Editor about this magazine, or even chess in general, are definitely welcome. Remember to keep letters brief, to the point, and under 150 words to increase the chances of publication.
If you have any local news, information about New Zealanders whether home or abroad, send it in! Mark it "NZ News" and look for it in the next issue.

## NZCF Council Report

## Asian teams championship

Malaysia will hold the 10 th Asian teams championship in Kuala Lumpur in the second half of June this year, and a New Zealand team might take part. It seemed likely that the event would not take place, but as this decision shows, Malaysia is giving active leadership in chess both in our zone and throughout the Asian region.
NZCF is strongly in favour of a New Zealand team taking part, but does not have resources to fund participation. While an approach is being made to the Hillary Commission for support, the prospects are doubtful, and this means that unless circumstances change the venture will be player-pays.
On this basis, four players have expressed strong interest - IM Vernon Small, Stephen Lukey, Tony Love and Bob Smith. One or two other players are interested, but would require financial support. At the time of writing, there is a place for a fifth player, and arrangements have still to be firmed up.

## Directory and calendar

Federation Council has expressed concern that publication of the Directory and Calendar of Events, which is designed to assist players and help promote play in open tournaments, has been held up for a month because of the slow response from clubs for information. Several clubs have also fallen into arrears with their affiliation, and the names of their players could be dropped from the rating lists to be published at mid-year.
The federation's handbook is to be published in loose-leaf form, and is being progressively revised. The Toumament Committee meets on April 19 to consider the rules for the federation's tournaments for individual players.

Titles for girls
Council has endorsed a proposal for establishing championships for girls, but recognises that it is too early for separate events to be played. The basis on which titles will be established is that if three or more girls enter the NZ Junior Championship or Under-16 Championship, the girl with the highest score will be designated as "NZ Junior Girl Champion" or "NZ Under-16 Girl Champion." Ties will be resolved by count-back, as set out in the handbook, and winners' names will be recorded for placing on suitable trophies in due course.
Controlling authorities for the four regional school-pupil tournaments are asked to conduct regional school-girl championships on the same basis, with the title to be awarded if three or more girls take part.

## International tournaments

NZCF has received information about the following international tournaments, and details will be supplied to interested players on request: Fourth Asian Individual Rapid Chess Championship, Doha, 12-17 September, 1993. World Championship of Juniors and Youth, up to 18 years of age (this is not the official world junior championship), in Bratislava, in the Slovak Republic, 17-30 July, 1993.

## International magazines

NZCF receives some magazines on an exchange basis. Recent arrivals include the Australian Women's Chess League Bulletin which has been sent to Vivian Smith for circulation to interested $N Z$ women players, and Jaque Mate, a new magazine from Cuba. It is in Spanish, so is available to any interested Spanish-reading kiwi.

## Affiliated Clubs

Ashburton PO Box 204, Ashburton. Meets North Shore P.O. Box 33-587, Takapuna, Mondays 7.30pm (Feb-Oct), Room 1 (upstairs), Auckland 9. Meets Wednesdays 7.30pm, Public Library, comer Havelock and West Streets. Contacts, Roy Keeling (03)86-936, Stephen Taylor (03)85-761.
Auckland Chess Centre Meets Mondays $7.15 \mathrm{pm}, 17$ Cromwell St, Mt Eden, Auckland 1003. Tel (09)360-2042 club-room.

Canterbury 227 Bealey Avenue, Christchurch Meets Wednesdays, 7.30 pm . Tel (03)366-3935 club-room. Pres, Mark Guy, 9 Bennett St (03)352-6991. Sec, Pat Jordan (03)338-4274.

Civic Meets Tuesdays 7.30 pm , Turnbull House Lower Bowen St, Wellington. Sec, John Gillespie, 164 The Ridgeway, Mornington (04)389-2775.

Gambit Sec, Ted Frost, 17 Croydon St, Karori, Wellington 5 (04)764-098.
Hamilton Inquiries Pres, Hilton Bennett, 65 Te Aroha St (07)435-077
Howick-Pakuranga Meets Tuesdays 7.30 pm , St John Ambulance Hall, Howick-Pakuranga Highway, Highland Park. Pres, Paul Spiller (09)535-4962. Sec, Derrick Lark, 39 Minaret Dr, Bucklands Beach, Auckland (09)534-1114. Hastings-Havelock North P.O. Box 184, Hastings. Meets Wednesdays 7pm, Library, Havelock N High School, Te Mata Rd. Sec, Chris Smith (06)877-4583.
Invercargill Meets Wednesdays 8 pm , staff room, South School, Ness St. Sec, Robert Mackway Jones, 5 Pine Tce, Invercargill (06)64-747.

Kapiti Meets Thursdays 7.30 pm , Block E Kapiti College, Margaret's Road, Paraparaumu. Pres, Ab Borren, P O Box 127, Paraparaumu (04)298-4167. Sec, Bill Cox, 25 Jeep Rd Raumati Sth (04)298-8589
New Plymouth 11 Gilbert St, New Plymouth. Meets Tuesdays, 7.30 pm . Pres, R P Bowler, 251 Coronation Ave (06)758-0797. Sec, Keith Okey, 253d Coronation Ave (06)758-8811.

Auckland Chess Assn, sec Aidan-B. Howard 17 Cromwell St, Mt Eden, Auckland 1003; (09)360-042 (Auckland CC club-room). Pres, 0 Sarapu, 8 Barrington Rd, Auckland 2; (09)376-3083.

Northcote Community Centre, enr College Rd/Ernie Mays St, Northcote. Club capt, Peter Stuart, 24 Seacliffe Ave, Belmont (09)4456377.

Otago 7 Maitland St, Dunedin. Meets Wednesdays and Saturdays, 7.30 pm . Tel (03)477-6919 clubroom. Pres, David Reid, 12 Marquis St, Dunedin (03)473-7652
Papatoetoe Meets Wednesdays 7.30 pm , St George's Anglican Church Hall, Landscape Rd, Papatoetoe. Club capt, Graham Banks, 49 Hutchinson's Rd, Howick (09)534-7951.
Petone Gambit Meets Thursdays 7.30 pm Central Bowling Club, Roxburgh St, Petone. Pres, Mark Noble, 97 Sedḍon St, Naenae, Lower Hutt (04)567-0467.
Rotorua Meets Thursdays 7.30 pm , Salvation Army Hall, Old Taupo Rd. Sec, R Boyden, P.O. Box 1363.

Upper Hutt Meets Mondays 7.30 pm , Fraser Cres. School Hall, Redwood St. Sec, Chris Bell, 120 Nicholson Rd, Khandallah, Wellington (04)479-3308.

Waitemata Mcets Thursdays 7.30pm, Kelston Community Centre, enr Great North Rd and Awaroa Rd, Kelston. Pres, Bob Smith, 2 Autumn Ave, Glen Eden, Auckland 8 (09)818-4113 or contact Steve Lawson (09)818-5137

Wanganui Meets Chess and Camera Club, Cooks Gardens. Pres, Charles Ward, 53 Patapu St (06)343-2215. Sec, Gordon Hoskyn, 7 Pehi St, Wanganui (06)343-6101
Wellington Meets Saturdays, juniors 6pm, club 7.30 pm , Turnbull House, Lower Bowen St. Pres, Tim Frost, $1 / 51$ Cornford St, Karori (04)476-3541. Sec, Ted Frost, 17 Croydon St, Karori (04)476-4096.

NZ Correspondence Chess Assn, P.O. Box 3278, Wellington. Sec, J W (Sandy) Maxwell, (04)237-4753.

Wellington District Chess Assn Inc,, sec, Ted Frost, 17 Croydon St, Karori, Wellington 5; (04)476-4096.

