

# ***New Zealand Chess***

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***Nic Croad and Anthony Ker Share  
the Glory at the Wellington Open***

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**On the Cover:** Home town heroes take out the Wellington Open

**Photo Credit:** Simon Lyall

## **Tournament Reports**

As I was in the last stages of wrapping up this issue I most gratefully received a new ACC tournament report from Mike Steadman. Too late for this issue, but look out for it next time. In his covering email Mike says "It disappoints me that you do not get flooded with reports and articles. Probably took 2 hours to do top to bottom...". Clearly Mike has been listening to my moaning. If you want to secure the future of the magazine please have a go at writing a tournament report or other article. It's not about winning journalism awards, a decent effort is all that's required. I can add the diagrams and tidy up the English if needed. Thanks to Linden Lyons, Roger Chapman, Caleb Wright, William Lynn and especially new contributor Gordon Morrell for this issue.

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## Letters to the Editor

*From Nigel Cooper*

Thanks for a fascinating article in the Jan 2017 issue on the odd rules of chess. I have two stories related to this topic.

Playing against Phil Cook in a correspondence match, I was struggling to hold a tight position. I think he was not far off victory. Then he put his queen on a square where my pawn could take it off. I did so, and he resigned. It turned out he had misrecorded an earlier pawn move and had it on a neighbouring square. So I wrote that I wouldn't accept his resignation, and instead offered him a draw. But the tournament director wouldn't allow me to do that and ruled it a win to me.

I protested and appealed to the appeals committee saying that if my opponent resigns in over the board chess we usually shake hands and the game is over. But if I decline to accept his resignation and instead offer him a draw, he can accept that instead. Are the rules not the same in correspondence chess?

Apparently not. The appeals committee overruled my objection and stuck with the result they had declared. It didn't help that they were non-English speakers or writers, and didn't understand why I wanted to share the point.

I had better luck at doing something similar when playing in the last round of the Victorian Open a few years ago. I was playing against a young Chinese player

who had zero points. (Yes I earned the privilege by having scored only one point myself!)

A few minutes after starting the game my phone went 'Ding!' It wasn't loud but my opponent could have claimed a win. I don't know why he didn't. Perhaps he didn't know the rule or was too scared to do so! Anyway we played the game and got to where I had a mate in two moves. I made the first move and he resigned. "Oh don't resign," I said. "The game's not over yet. You've still got one move.'

He looked surprised but did what I suggested. So I studied the board for a minute, then said, "it looks pretty even to me. Would you like a draw?" He couldn't believe his ears, and accepted immediately. So he went home with half a point. I didn't mention the phone incident. I guess he is still wondering why I offered him the draw!

*Ed:* A nice story Nigel. Despite my recommendation to accept one's fate in good grace in this situation – I would like to make it clear that nothing warms my heart more than everyone involved simply ignoring an unfortunate but innocent phone interruption allowing the game to continue and avoiding spoiling anyone's day.

*From Russell Hosking*

In the February 2017 issue of "Chess Life" there is an article by GM Andy Soltis about Boris Kostic (1887-1963) - "the best player you never heard of". Of particular interest to those of us in this part of the world is that Australia and New Zealand were two of the countries Kostic visited in his world

tour from 1923 to 1926. It would be interesting to know more about his visit to this country and whether any other noted players visited in the first 70 years of chess in New Zealand.

### *Errata*

In a separate communication Russell Hosking has pointed out that in both parts of the recent Rook plus Bishop versus Rook endgame article White's 7<sup>th</sup> move in the Lolli position should be Rb7 (or Ra7) not the illegal Rb5.

***Happy Hague at the 12th  
Bay of Plenty Rapid  
by Caleb Wright***

Trying to match last year's record numbers was a challenge, not least because of three new North Island events within a week of our longstanding event. The question then becomes - Is the BOP Rapid sustainable? The answer: In the end 58 players turned out for what was the second highest number of players for the event.

The Mount Maunganui RSA Chess club decided on a new venue this year, mainly due to beginning to out grow the previous venue. This time the same three groups all had separate rooms; A, B and the <1200 Junior.

### **A-group**

Round four was critical with last two 3/3 players meeting and Hague prevailing over Polishchuk. A bunch of other players; Fulo,

Smith, Picken and Gong fought it out to try and catch up.

Round five top saw Hague (4/4) beating Fulo (3/4), while Gong (3/4) won over Polishchuk (3/4).

Needing only a half point for clear first, the final round saw Ben Hague draw with Allen Fan, while second place was shared between Polishchuk, Gong, Smith and Fulo each finishing on 4/6, 1½ points back from Ben Hague.

Perhaps the most instructive game of the A-group was the very last game to finish. Daniel Gong (less than 30 seconds plus increment) versus Bob Smith (less than 2½ minutes plus increment). Six pawns each in a semi-closed position, Daniel's pawns were more advanced (but no pawns were going anywhere by anyone in a hurry) and his Bishop was behind enemy lines but on the same colour as his own fixed pawns (so a bad Bishop). Bob's Knight had its nose to the ground, found the path to the right squares and with a much better centralised King eventually the position opened up at a time of Bob's choosing in a well co-ordinated manner to win.

### **B-group**

Amongst a larger group of 30 players, the key round this time was round five; Findlay (4/4) lost to Punsalan (3½/4). A number of other players snapped at their heels to try and catch up in particular; Lyall, Cruden, Cater, Judkins, Lynn and Ha.

Last round saw Punsalan (4½/5) take out the title by beating Judkins (4/5). Second place was shared by Findlay, Cater, and Lynn on 4½/6.

## Bay of Plenty Rapid 2017 - A Group

1	FM	Hague, Ben	2298	NZL	5.5	+B11	+W3	+B4	+W2	+B5	=W6
2		Polishchuk, Kirill	2071	NZL	4.0	+W10	+B12	+W9	-B1	-W3	+B8
3	FM	Gong, Daniel Hanwen	2061	NZL	4.0	+W15	-B1	+W12	+B7	+B2	-W4
4	FM	Smith, Robert W	2192	NZL	4.0	+W14	+B8	-W1	-B5	+W7	+B3
5		Fulo, Nunilon III	2054	PHI	4.0	-B7	+W13	+B6	+W4	-W1	+B11
6	CM	Fan, Allen Chi Zhou	1910	NZL	3.5	-W8	+B14	-W5	+B16	+W10	=B1
7	CM	Picken, Oliver		NZL	3.0	+W5	-B9	+W8	-W3	-B4	+B16
8		Pinic, Noel	2066	NZL	3.0	+B6	-W4	-B7	+W13	+B11	-W2
9	CM	Ang, Alphaeus Wei Er	2129	NZL	3.0	=B13	+W7	-B2	-W11	=B12	+W14
10		Jackson, L Ross	1913	NZL	3.0	-B2	+W16	-B11	+W12	-B6	+W13
11	CM	Bennett, Hilton P	1965	NZL	2.5	-W1	=B15	+W10	+B9	-W8	-W5
12	CM	Lim, Benjamin U	1988	NZL	2.5	+W16	-W2	-B3	-B10	=W9	+B15
13	CM	Milligan, Helen	1928	NZL	2.0	=W9	-B5	+W15	-B8	=W14	-B10
14		Wright, Caleb	1947	NZL	2.0	-B4	-W6	=B16	+W15	=B13	-B9
15		Carpinter, Bernard	1871	NZL	1.0	-B3	=W11	-B13	-B14	=W16	-W12
16	WCM	Qin, Joy Shu Yan	1703	NZL	1.0	-B12	-B10	=W14	-W6	=B15	-W7

### Under1200 Junior group

If there was one thing that a one day Rapid gained for this group it was experience.

This mixed bag of players not only learnt that 'bullet chess' (moving extremely quickly) may not be good for your chess health but that thinking and self control is important in chess.

A few 'upsets' here and there meant that a myriad of possibilities all hinged on the final round results with three players on 4/5 and three players on 3/5. Once the smoke from the bullets had cleared there emerged two players who moved the slowest and played well for First equal on 5/6. Adam Hasan-Stein and Will Fraser.

All in all a good event result for the Mount Maunganui RSA Chess club with the support of the Tauranga RSA Chess club. Next year we'll make some slight improvements on what has turned out to be a reasonable venue. Last but not least a thanks to Arbiter and Vegamaster Keong Ang, and all those who helped in some way. We'll see you next year.

### *Oceania Zonal 2017*

*by Bill Forster*

The Oceania Zonal was successfully staged in a beautiful Auckland setting at the Waipuna Lodge from January 14th-20<sup>th</sup>.2017.

In the Open section Australian prodigy Anton Smirnov, an IM but already rated over 2500, was an impressive winner a half point clear of IM Antony Ker, GM Max Illingworth & IM Ari Dale. The top seed also came through in the women's section. Layla Timergazi qualified for the World Cup and upgraded her title from WFM to WIM for good measure.

FM titles for Leonard McLaren and Daniel Gong were particularly notable locally amongst the many other FIDE titles earned at the event.

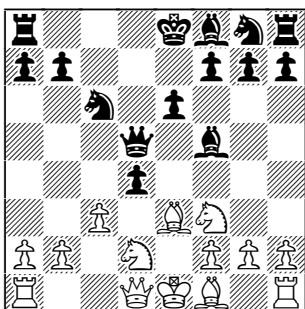
Nobody accepted the challenge of writing a

report, so the editor has decided to simply pick out a few games.

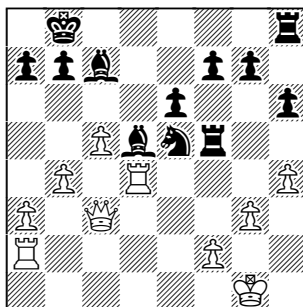
First let's admire the chess of the winner. The c3 Sicilian can be a way to stop Black having any fun at all, but Anton livens things up with a creative idea in a sideline.

## Gong,Patrick (2303) - Smirnov,Anton (2519) B22

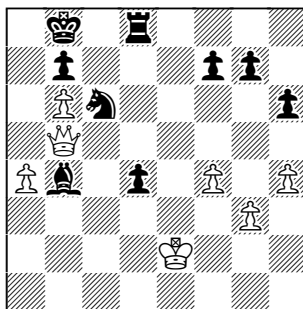
1.e4 c5 2.c3 d5 3.exd5 Qxd5 4.d4 Nc6 5.Nf3 Bf5 6.Be3 e6 A sideline 6...Nf6 is normally played 7.Nbd2 cxd4



8.Bc4 Plausible enough, but... 8...dxe3!! 9.Bxd5 exd2+ 10.Qxd2 0-0-0 And Black wins a third piece for the Queen and went on to win a dominant game. 11.0-0 Rxd5 12.Qf4 Bd6 13.Qg5 Bg6 14.Qc1 Rh5 15.h3 Nf6 16.b4 Be4 17.Ng5 Bg6 18.Nf3 h6 19.Rd1 Bc7 20.a3 Ne5 21.Nxe5 Rxe5 22.c4 Be4 23.Ra2 Rg5 24.g3 Rh5 25.h4 Rf5 26.Qe3 Kb8 27.Rd4 Bf3 28.c5 Bd5 29.Re2 Bf3 30.Ra2 Ng4 31.Qe1 Ne5 32.Qc3 Bd5



33.Rxd5 Desperation as otherwise the Knight is going to the spot vacated by the Bishop on f3, while the other Bishop will come to the spot vacated by the Knight on e5! But now Black just has a decisive material advantage 33...exd5 34.f4 d4 35.Qb3 Nc6 36.Re2 Rd8 37.Qd3 Rfd5 38.Rb2 Re8 39.b5 Na5 40.b6 axb6 41.cxb6 Bd6 42.Rb5 Rxb5 43.Qxb5 Nc6 44.a4 Rd8 45.Kf1 Bb4 46.Ke2

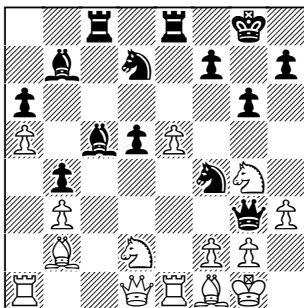


Once Black has made his position bullet-proof, he can quietly promote the d-pawn. 46...d3+ 47.Kd1 Re8 48.h5 Re1# Or something even more decisive might happen. 0-1

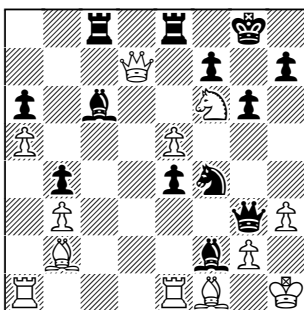
Anton didn't have it all his own way in a crazy last round game.

**Smirnov, Anton (2519) -  
Zelesco, Karl (2345) C95**

1.e4 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 Nb8 10.d4 Nbd7 11.Nbd2 Bb7  
12.Bc2 Re8 13.a4 Bf8 14.Bd3 c6 15.Qc2  
g6 16.b3 Rc8 17.Bb2 Nh5 18.Bf1 exd4  
19.cxd4 d5 20.e5 b4 21.Qd1 c5 22.dxc5  
Bxc5 23.a5 Nf4 24.Nh2 Qh4 25.Ng4 Qg3

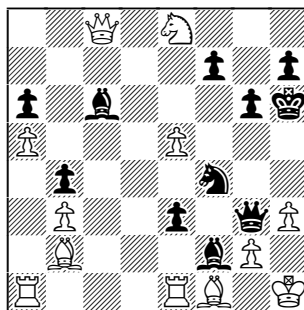


Black's attack looks very scary and ...Nhx3+ is threatened 26.Kh1! The only move, White escapes both pins and plans some tactics of his own 26...Bxf2 27.Ne4 dxe4 28.Qxd7 Bc6 29.Nf6+



29...Kg7?! Bravely swinging for the fences

29...Kf8 leads to a repetition according to the computer 30.Nxe8+ Kh6 31.Qxc8 e3



32.Qxc6 White has two moves that avoid a quick mate. This one is good enough to force Black into a repetition (32.Qg4! breaks the Black attack and wins.) 32...Bg1! Investing even more material to escape with his life 33.Kxg1 Nxh3+ 34.Kh1 Nf2+ 35.Kg1 Ng4 A final attempt to avoid the draw 36.Bxa6 White's saving moves are any of the Bishop moves \*except\* Be2 36...Qf2+ 37.Kh1 Qh4+ 38.Kg1 Qf2+ 39.Kh1 Qh4+ 40.Kg1 Qf2+ 1/2-1/2

Here is a round 1 draw upset. Richard Taylor (one of many to collect a CM title from the event) gives Ben Hague a big fright and forces a perpetual

**Hague, Ben (2333) -  
Taylor, Richard (1848) B61**

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6  
5.Nc3 d6 6.Bg5 Bd7 7.Qd2 a6 8.0-0 b5  
9.Bxf6 gxf6 10.Kb1 h5 11.Nf5 Bxf5  
12.exf5 Bh6 13.f4 Rc8 14.g3 Ne5 15.Nd5  
Nc4 16.Bxc4 bxc4 17.Rhe1 c3 18.Nxc3 0-0  
19.Nd5 Re8 20.Qe2 Kf8 21.Qxh5 Bg7  
22.Qf3 e6 23.Ne3 Qb6 24.Re2 Rb8 25.b3

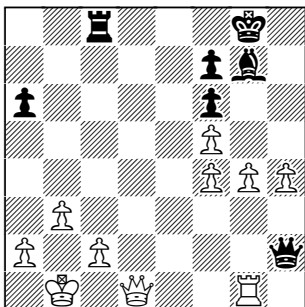
## Oceania Zonal 2017, Open Section

1	IM Smirnov, Anton	2519	AU	7.5	+W80	+B33	+W30	+B62	=W4	=B3	+W2	+B20	=W5
2	IM Ker, Anthony F	2300	NZ	7.0	+W37	+B34	+W25	-B3	+W17	+B11	-B1	+W22	+B13
3	GM Illingworth, Max	2481	AU	7.0	+B74	+W41	+B16	+W2	+B5	=W1	=B20	=W4	=B6
4	IM Dale, Ari	2333	AU	7.0	+B73	+W31	+B14	+W21	=B1	=W20	+B5	=B3	=W9
5	FM Zelesco, Karl	2345	AU	6.5	+W57	+B12	+W11	+B40	-W3	+B6	-W4	+B25	=B1
6	Choong, Yita	2275	AU	6.5	+W51	+B35	-W21	+B12	+W33	-W5	+B64	+B40	=W3
7	IM Lane, Gary W	2404	AU	6.5	+W24	+B27	-W40	+W15	=B13	=B21	+W41	+B11	=W10
8	FM Nakauchi, Gene	2238	AU	6.5	-W52	+B84	+W49	=B34	=W96	=B44	+W35	+B41	+W24
9	FM Kulashko, Alexei	2344	NZ	6.5	+B26	+W43	=B36	+W18	=B22	=W10	=B13	+W33	=B4
10	CM Gong, Daniel Han	2090	NZ	6.5	+W101	=B67	+W38	=W23	+B19	=B9	=W30	+B48	=B7
11	CM Hu, Jason	2181	AU	6.0	+B75	+W45	-B5	+W59	+B58	-W2	+B71	-W7	+B33
12	CM Louie, Ryan	1972	AU	6.0	+B89	-W5	+B61	-W6	+B83	+W60	+B32	=W23	=B22
13	Chan, Luis	2135	AU	6.0	+B61	-W15	+B53	+W54	=W7	+B34	=W9	+B30	-W2
14	Mallari, Donato	2036	AU	6.0	+W84	+B52	-W4	+B50	-W30	=B63	+W51	=W19	+B40
15	Tsai, Charles	1908	AU	6.0	+W107	+B13	=W20	-B7	-W64	+B92	+W66	+B62	=W16
16	McLaren, Leonard	2254	NZ	6.0	+W82	+B69	-W3	=B96	+W66	-B41	+W44	+W27	=B15
17	Kethro, Michael	2091	AU	6.0	+B81	-W60	+B83	+W26	-B2	+W45	=W48	+B49	=W30
18	Chew Lee, Max	2204	AU	6.0	+W97	+B50	=W48	-B9	-W34	+B52	+W96	+B63	=W20
19	FM Croad, Nicholas	2278	NZ	6.0	-B83	+W104	+B73	+W72	-W10	=B96	+W34	=B14	+W38
20	FM Gong, Patrick	2303	AU	6.0	+B53	+W72	=B15	+W42	+B36	=B4	=W3	-W1	=B18
21	Soo-Burrowes, El.	2040	AU	6.0	+B85	+W83	=B6	-B4	=W62	=W7	=B46	+W28	=B23
22	IM Dive, Russell J	2304	NZ	6.0	+W65	=B96	+W63	+B29	=W9	=B40	+W24	-B2	=W12
23	FM Hague, Ben	2333	NZ	6.0	+W68	+B79	+W66	=B10	+W25	=B30	=W40	=B12	=W21
24	Winkelman, Albert	1860	AU	5.5	-B7	+W88	+B91	+W43	=B48	+W36	-B22	+W46	-B8
25	Chan, Kris	2120	AU	5.5	+B78	+W71	-B2	+W45	-B23	+W58	+B42	-W5	=W26
26	CM Davis, Tony J	1851	AU	5.5	-W9	+B90	+W103	-B17	+W81	-B35	+W59	+W42	=B25
27	Perera, Pasan	2004	AU	5.5	+B88	-W7	+B75	+W92	-W40	=B50	+W55	-B16	+W71
28	CM Ng, Clive	1997	AU	5.5	+W56	-B48	+W37	-B58	+W67	=B51	+W50	-B21	+W49
29	CM Parsonage, Ian P	2043	AU	5.5	-W79	+B68	+W67	-W22	-B71	-B49	+W87	+B57	+W63
30	FM Smith, Robert W	2238	NZ	5.5	+B99	+W59	-B1	+W44	+B14	=W23	=B10	-W13	=B17
31	Goodhue, Nathan	1966	NZ	5.5	+W115	-B4	=W52	=B65	+W37	-BYE	=B47	+B53	+W50
32	Zhang, Leo	2099	NZ	5.5	+W87	=B38	=W96	=B35	=W63	+B69	-W12	=B71	+W54
33	CM Rains, Edward	2017	NZ	5.0	+B77	-W1	+B55	+W60	-B6	+W47	+W62	-B9	-W11
34	CM Bennett, Hilton P	1955	NZ	5.0	+B95	-W2	+B78	=W8	+B18	-W13	-B19	+W83	=B46
35	Fan, Allen Chi Zh.	1952	NZ	5.0	+B86	-W6	+B81	=W32	-B42	+W26	-B8	+B55	=W36
36	Wheeler, Bruce	2120	NZ	5.0	+W98	+B58	=W9	+B48	-W20	-B24	+W63	+B67	=B35
37	Eade, Don	1831	NZ	5.0	-B2	+W95	-B28	+W77	-B31	+W88	+B58	=W54	=B43
38	CM Lam, Ross	1883	AU	5.0	+B113	=W32	-B10	+W94	-B41	=W75	+B77	+W64	-B19
39	Notley, David G	2036	NZ	5.0	-B92	+W85	-B99	-W81	+B90	+W97	=B80	+W60	=B45
40	IM Garbett, Paul A	2229	NZ	5.0	+B55	+W54	+B7	-W5	+B27	=W22	=B23	-W6	-W14
41	James, Jack	2012	NZ	5.0	+W100	-B3	=W65	+B52	+W38	+W16	-B7	-W8	=B47
42	CM Yan, Matthew	2019	AU	5.0	+W76	=B49	+W64	-B20	+W35	=B62	-W25	-B26	+W80
43	Huang, Alex	1993	NZ	5.0	+W90	-B9	+W51	-B24	+W53	=B55	-W49	+B68	=W37
44	Yu, Bobby	1955	AU	5.0	+W103	-B62	+W98	-B30	+W70	=W8	-B16	+B51	=W48
45	Wang, Tony	1913	NZ	5.0	+W105	-B11	+W76	-B25	+W97	-B17	=W53	+B56	=W39
46	Polishchuk, Kirill	2175	NZ	5.0	-W49	-B76	+W114	+B56	+W65	+B59	=W21	-B24	=W34
47	Zhang, William J	1856	NZ	5.0	-W48	-B56	+W106	+B87	+W78	-B33	=W31	+B96	=W41
48	FM Wastney, Scott	2350	NZ	5.0	+B47	+W28	=B18	-W36	=W24	+BYE	=B17	-W10	=B44
49	Crowley, Regan	1761	AU	4.5	+B46	=W42	-B8	-B63	+W56	+W29	+B43	-W17	-B28
50	CM Narenthran, Thar.	1909	AU	4.5	+B93	-W18	+B77	-W14	+B61	=W27	-B28	+W86	-B31
51	CM Willathgamuwa, R	1806	AU	4.5	-B6	+W86	-B43	+W88	+B72	=W28	-B14	-W44	+B90
52	Plaganyi, Gyula	1790	AU	4.5	+B8	-W14	=B31	-W41	+B102	-W18	-B86	+W108	+B88
53	Maligin, William	1834	AU	4.5	-W20	+B108	-W13	+B84	-B43	+W76	=B45	-W31	+B85
54	Nicholls, Leighton	1929	NZ	4.5	+W106	-B40	+W101	-B13	-W55	+B78	+W65	=B37	-B32
55	Korenevski, Oleg	1782	AU	4.5	-W40	+B106	-W33	+B95	+B54	=W43	-B27	-W35	+B86
56	Fikh, Anthony	1553	AU	4.5	-B28	+W47	=B71	-W46	-B49	+W95	+B99	-W45	+B83
57	Picken, Oliver	1853	NZ	4.5	-B85	-W89	-B95	+W74	+B110	+W99	=B72	-W29	+B94
58	Louie, Jared	1895	AU	4.5	+B111	-W36	+B89	+W28	-W11	-B25	-W37	+B92	=W62
59	Crossman, Tom	1945	AU	4.5	+W114	-B30	+W87	-B11	+W82	-W46	-B26	+B79	=W70
60	Russell, Paul	1882	AU	4.5	+W116	+B17	-W62	-B33	+W98	-B12	+W94	-B39	=W64



61	Buciu, Aurel-John	1718	AU	4.5	-W13	+B107	-W12	+B111	-W50	=B68	-W70	+B100	+W96
62	CM Ang, Alphaeus Wei	2271	NZ	4.5	+B70	+W44	+B60	-W1	=B21	=W42	-B33	-W15	=B58
63	Lim, Benjamin U	1920	NZ	4.5	=B104	+W102	-B22	+W49	=B32	=W14	+B36	-W18	-B29
64	Duneas, John	2054	NZ	4.5	=B94	+W92	-B42	+W68	+B15	=W71	-W6	-B38	=B60
65	Zhao, Isaac	1838	AU	4.5	-B22	+W110	=B41	=W31	-B46	+W79	-B54	+W77	=B72
66	Bhat, Vishal	1995	AU	4.5	=B102	+W94	-B23	+W99	-B16	+W73	-B15	=W80	=B75
67	CM Chan, Anthony	1881	AU	4.5	+B109	=W10	-B29	+W102	-B28	=W94	=B75	-W36	+B87
68	Taylor, Richard	1848	NZ	4.5	=B23	-W29	+B104	-B64	=W79	=W61	+B85	-W43	+B84
69	Yee, Stanley	1931	NZ	4.5	+B91	-W16	-B92	+W85	+B99	-W32	=B83	=W75	=B73
70	Dragalchuk, Vlad	1800	AU	4.5	-W62	-B103	+W105	+B89	-B44	=W86	+B61	=W72	=B59
71	CM Kempen, Leon	1887	AU	4.5	+W112	-B25	=W56	+B79	+W29	=B64	-W11	=W32	=B67
72	CM Kumar, Manoj	1962	FJ	4.5	+W108	-B20	+W97	-B19	-W51	+B98	=W57	=B70	=W65
73	Rains, Timothy	1839	NZ	4.5	-W4	+B115	-W19	+B101	=W92	-B66	=W100	+B76	=W69
74	Yung, Cameron	1862	AU	4.5	-W3	=B100	-W79	-B57	+W109	+B103	=W92	=B84	+W81
75	Nagorski, Alex	1771	NZ	4.5	-W11	+B105	-W27	=B103	+W100	=B38	=W67	=B69	=W66
76	Renjith, Sravan	1612	NZ	4.0	-B42	+W46	-B45	-W83	+B113	-B53	+W82	-W73	+B99
77	Wang, Aaron Ziwen	1598	NZ	4.0	-W33	+B80	-W50	-B37	+W114	+B82	-W38	-B65	+W97
78	Lu, Lillian	1710	AU	4.0	-W25	+B112	-W34	+B109	-B47	-W54	-B90	+W111	+W100
79	Lim, Christopher	1691	AU	4.0	=B29	-W23	+B74	-W71	=B68	-B65	+W115	-W59	+B102
80	Hair, Philip I	1877	NZ	4.0	-B1	-W77	-B102	+W106	+W89	+B81	=W39	=B66	-B42
81	Shen, Terry	1706	NZ	3.5	-W17	+B116	-W35	+B39	-B26	-W80	+B89	=W88	-B74
82	Lane, Ryan	1793	AU	3.5	-B16	-W91	+B86	+W110	-B59	-W77	-B76	=W102	+B109
83	Lin, Kerry	1828	AU	3.5	+W19	-B21	-W17	+B76	-W12	+B84	=W69	-B34	-W56
84	Shen, Kevin	1672	AU	3.5	-B14	-W8	+B93	-W53	+B91	-W83	+B97	=W74	-W68
85	Jacobs, Hilton J	1678	NZ	3.5	-W21	-B39	+W107	-B69	=W95	+B93	-W68	+B104	-W53
86	Dias, Douglas	1399	AU	3.5	-W35	-B51	-W82	+B112	+W101	=B70	+W52	-B50	-W55
87	Borg, Zen	1709	FJ	3.5	-B32	+W113	-B59	-W47	=B108	+W102	-B29	+W91	-W67
88	Oka, Hikaru	1559	AU	3.5	-W27	-B24	+W112	-B51	+W111	-B37	+W98	=B81	-W52
89	Hooton, Barry R	1478	NZ	3.5	-W12	+B57	-W58	-W70	-B80	+B116	-W81	=B103	+W104
90	Li, Rodney Xiang	1525	NZ	3.5	-B43	-W26	-B111	+W105	-W39	+B113	+W78	=B94	-W51
91	Qin, Oscar Shu X	1375	NZ	3.5	-W69	+B82	-W24	-B97	-W84	+B101	=W103	-B87	+W105
92	Cooper, Nigel	1643	NZ	3.5	+W39	-B64	+W69	-B27	=B73	-W15	=B74	-W58	=B95
93	Oka, Tsukasa	1276	AU	3.5	-W50	-B97	-W84	=B115	+B107	-W85	=B110	=W114	+B108
94	Kumar, Viney	1703	AU	3.5	=W64	-B66	+W100	-B38	+W103	=B67	-B60	=W90	-W57
95	Dai, Oliver	1432	NZ	3.5	-W34	-B37	+W57	-W55	=B85	-B56	=W101	+B98	=W92
96	CM Willathgamuwa, K	1966	AU	3.5	+B110	=W22	=B32	=W16	=B8	=W19	-B18	-W47	-B61
97	Cabunagan, Tito	1779	PW	3.0	-B18	+W93	-B72	+W91	-B45	-B39	-W84	+W110	-B77
98	Booth, Anthony J	1716	NZ	3.0	-B36	+W111	-B44	+W113	-B60	-W72	-B88	-W95	+B114
99	Gold, Hamish R	1792	NZ	3.0	-W30	+B114	+W39	-B66	-W69	-B57	=W56	+B115	-W76
100	Prasad, Rudr	1566	FJ	3.0	-B41	=W74	-B94	+W104	-B75	+W108	=B73	-W61	-B78
101	Mukkattu, Philip	1705	NZ	3.0	-B10	+W109	-B54	-W73	-B86	-W91	=B95	+W112	=B103
102	Perrin, Kevin J	1537	AU	3.0	=W66	-B63	+W80	-B67	-W52	-B87	+W114	=B82	-W79
103	Archer, Saffron	1417	AU	3.0	-B44	+W70	-B26	=W75	-B94	-W74	=B91	=W89	=W101
104	Li, Leo Xiang Yu	1322	NZ	2.5	=W63	-B19	-W68	-B100	-B105	+W106	+B109	-W85	-B89
105	Qiu, Daniel	1295	NZ	2.5	-B45	-W75	-B70	-B90	+W104	=W110	-B108	+W116	-B91
106	Nylund, Timothy	1346	NZ	2.5	-B54	-W55	-B47	-B80	=W115	-B104	+W113	-W109	+B116
107	Barry, Jacob	1224	NZ	2.5	-B15	-W61	-B85	-B108	-W93	-B112	+W116	+W113	=B110
108	Murdoch, Stephen	1438	NZ	2.5	-B72	-W53	-B109	+W107	=W87	=B100	+W105	-B52	-W93
109	Madden, Danny		NZ	2.5	-W67	-B101	+W108	-W78	-B74	=B114	-W104	+B106	-W82
110	Liu, John	1440	NZ	2.5	-W96	-B65	+W116	-B82	-W57	=B105	=W93	-B97	=W107
111	Dukeson, Ryan	1150	NZ	2.0	-W58	-B98	+W90	-W61	-B88	-B115	+W112	-B78	-B113
112	Gao, Hugh	1121	NZ	2.0	-B71	-W78	-B88	-W86	-B116	+W107	-B111	-B101	+W115
113	Yuan, Kimberley	962	NZ	2.0	-W38	-B87	+W115	-B98	-W76	-W90	-B106	-B107	+W111
114	Nylund, Benjamin	1390	NZ	2.0	-B59	-W99	-B46	+W116	-B77	=W109	-B102	=B93	-W98
115	Nylund, Micah	1477	NZ	2.0	-B31	-W73	-B113	=W93	=B106	+W111	-B79	-W99	-B112
116	Zhao, Jay Zi Xuan	781	NZ	1.0	-B60	-W81	-B110	-B114	+W112	-W89	-B107	-B105	-W106

d5 26.h4 d4 27.Nc4 Qc5 28.Qd3 e5  
 29.Rf1 e4 30.Rxe4 Rxe4 31.Qxe4 Qxc4  
 32.Rd1 Qb5 33.Qxd4 Kg8 34.g4 Qe2  
 35.Rg1 Rc8 36.Qd1 Qh2

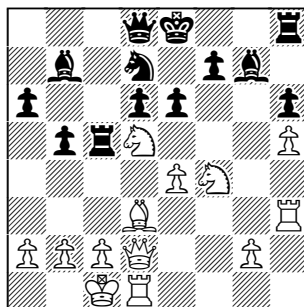


37.g5 Rxc2 38.gxf6 Rb2+ 39.Kc1 Rc2+  
 40.Kb1 Rb2+ 41.Kc1 Rc2+ 42.Kb1 ½-½

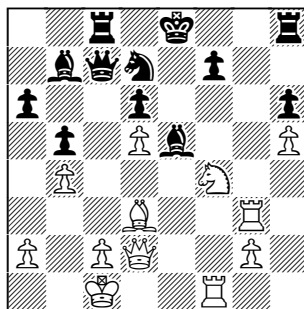
I was hoping to find a few examples of plucky New Zealanders taking down formidable Australian opposition, but sadly examples of that theme are rather thin on the ground. Some solid Sicilian positional play from Paul Garbett was surprisingly sufficient to elicit a horrible blunder from Gary Lane in one upset. Here's another Kiwi Vet doing the business against a higher rated Aussie.

### Chew Lee, Max (2204) - Bennett, Hilton (1955) B06

1.e4 d6 2.d4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4.Be3 a6  
 5.Qd2 b5 6.h4 Bb7 7.f3 h6 8.0-0-0 Nd7  
 9.Nh3 Rc8 10.h5 g5 11.f4 gxf4 12.Nxf4 c5  
 13.dxc5 Nxc5 14.Bxc5 Rxc5 15.Ncd5 Nf6  
 16.Bd3 Nd7 17.Rh3 e6



Black's "Tiger's Modern" is working to perfection and the raking Bishops, c-file pressure, Queenside space and compact central pawns constitute a nice positional plus for Black. White's best hope is to quietly withdraw the attacked Knight but he prefers to maintain the illusion of a White attack by creating some more weaknesses. 18.b4 Rc8 19.Rg3 Be5 20.Rf1 exd5 21.exd5 Qc7



There's enough material on the board to attempt to create confusion, especially as Black's king has to reside in the centre indefinitely. Instead White makes an empty attacking gesture and collapses. 22.Bg6 Qc4 23.Bxf7+ Kxf7 24.Ne6+ Qxf1+ 0-1

Now an example of a rising NZ talent

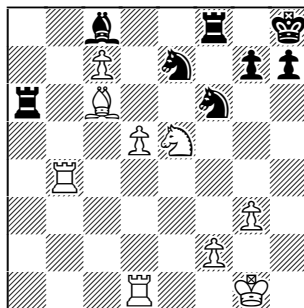
## Oceania Zonal 2017, Women's Section

1	WFM Timergazi, Layla	2069	NZL	7.5	+W18	+B15	+W4	+B3	-W2	+B11	+W8	+B5	=W9
2	Hardegen, Kathryn	1797	AUS	6.5	+B19	=W11	=B6	+W7	+B1	=W3	-B5	+W10	+B8
3	Chibnall, Alana	1842	AUS	6.5	+W8	+B16	+W9	-W1	+B5	=B2	=W11	=B4	+W15
4	WCM Guo, Zhi Lin	1872	AUS	6.0	+B12	+W5	-B1	=W6	-B11	+W19	+B16	=W3	+W17
5	WCM Zhang, Jasmine Haomo	1719	NZL	6.0	+W23	-B4	+W13	+B17	-W3	+B18	+W2	-W1	+B11
6	Yao, Licia	1687	AUS	5.5	+B24	=W7	=W2	=B4	+W16	-B8	-W9	+B14	+W18
7	WIM Lane, Nancy L	1902	AUS	5.0	=W17	=B6	+W18	-B2	-W8	-B13	+W23	+B24	+B21
8	Qin, Nicole Shu Yu	1327	NZL	5.0	-B3	+W14	=B10	+W12	+B7	+W6	-B1	=W11	-W2
9	CM Milligan, Helen	2062	NZL	5.0	+B21	+W10	-B3	-W11	=B19	=W17	+B6	=W16	=B1
10	Punsalan, Vyanla M	1782	NZL	5.0	+W13	-B9	=W8	=B16	=W17	=B15	+W18	-B2	+B20
11	Qin, Joy Shu Yan	1708	NZL	5.0	+W20	=B2	=W17	+B9	+W4	-W1	=B3	=B8	-W5
12	Braganza, Nadia	1489	NZL	4.5	-W4	+B23	=W15	-B8	+W14	-B16	+W13	-B17	+B22
13	Lourenco, Eva	1272	NZL	4.5	-B10	+W24	-B5	+W20	-B18	+W7	-B12	+W22	=B16
14	Ghadiali, Renae	991	NZL	4.5	-W16	-B8	=B21	+W24	-B12	+W22	+B20	-W6	+B23
15	WFM Smith, Vivian J	1741	NZL	4.5	+B22	-W1	=B12	-W18	+B20	=W10	=B17	+W19	-B3
16	Lim, Cassandra	1711	AUS	4.5	+B14	-W3	+B19	=W10	-B6	+W12	-W4	=B9	=W13
17	Chew Lee, Alanna	1597	AUS	4.5	=B7	+W21	=B11	-W5	=B10	=B9	=W15	+W12	-B4
18	Shen, Fiona	1658	AUS	4.0	-B1	+W22	-B7	+B15	+W13	-W5	-B10	+W21	-B6
19	Chen, Paula	1279	AUS	4.0	-W2	+B20	-W16	+B23	=W9	-B4	+W21	-B15	=W24
20	Lal, Krystal	692	NZL	2.5	-B11	-W19	+B22	-B13	-W15	+B24	-W14	=B23	-W10
21	Parrado, Angelica	1655	PLW	2.5	-W9	-B17	=W14	-B22	+W24	+W23	-B19	-B18	-W7
22	Prasad, Tanvi	1265	FIJ	2.0	-W15	-B18	-W20	+W21	+B23	-B14	-W24	-B13	-W12
23	Ghadiali, Saasha	1035	NZL	1.5	-B5	-W12	+B24	-W19	-W22	-B21	-B7	=W20	-W14
24	Oka, Itsuki	403	AUS	1.5	-W6	-B13	-W23	-B14	-B21	-W20	+B22	-W7	=B19

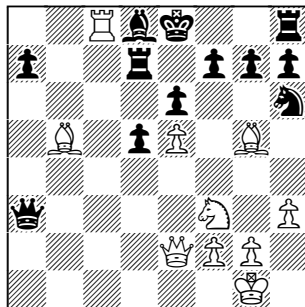
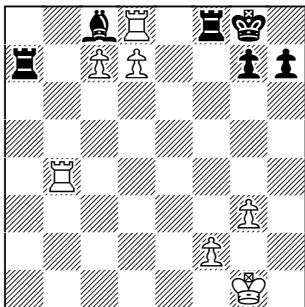
outplaying an Australian veteran.

### Fan, Allen Chi Zhou (1952) - Davis, Tony J (1851) A13

1.Nf3 d5 2.c4 e6 3.g3 c6 4.Bg2 Nf6 5.0-0  
Be7 6.d3 0-0 7.a3 a5 8.Nc3 Nbd7 9.Bf4  
Ra6 10.Rb1 d4 11.Na2 c5 12.Qc2 Nh5  
13.Bd2 b6 14.b4 axb4 15.axb4 Qc7 16.e3  
e5 17.Rfe1 Bd6 18.Nc1 f5 19.Ne2 Ndf6  
20.exd4 cxd4 21.c5 bxc5 22.bxc5 Kh8  
23.Rbc1 Be7 24.Nexd4 exd4 25.Nxd4  
Qd7 26.Qb2 Rd8 27.Rc4 Ng8 28.c6 Qd6  
29.Bb4 Qf6 30.Bc3 Qg6 31.c7 Rf8 32.Nf3  
f4 33.Ne5 Qb6 34.Qxb6 Rxb6 35.Be6  
fxg3 36.hxg3 Nhf6 37.d4 Bd6 38.d5 Ra6  
39.Bb4 Bxb4 40.Rxb4 Ne7 41.Rd1



Many moves earlier White sac'd a piece for two pawns and enduring pressure. Black is just about holding on but... 41...Nxc6? 42.dxc6! It was tempting to avoid the doubled pawns but it is more important to open the d-file, now Rd8 is a decisive threat 42...Ra7 43.Rd8 Kg8 44.Nd7 Nxd7 45.cxd7



**45...Bxd7 46.Rbb8 Bc8 47.Rbxc8 1-0**

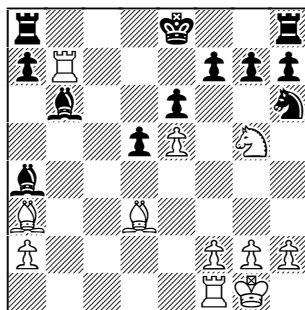
The standout performer amongst the locals in the Open was Anthony Ker, who lost a couple of fighting games as Black to the top seeds Smirnov and Illingworth but otherwise scored seven wins.

First up a nice positional pawn sacrifice yields a quick crush.

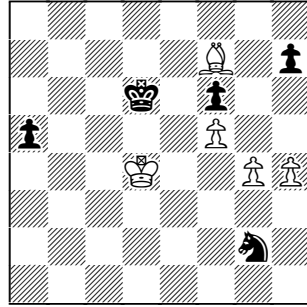
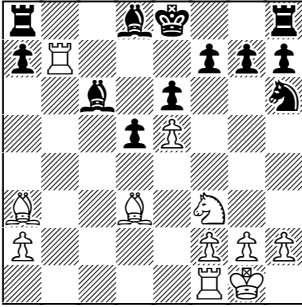
**Ker,Anthony F (2300) - Chan,Kris (2120) C02**

**1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.e5 c5 4.c3 Qb6 5.Nf3 Nc6 6.Bd3 cxd4 7.cxd4 Bd7 8.0-0 Nxd4 9.Nbd2 Bc5 10.b4 Nxf3+ 11.Nxf3 Qxb4 12.Rb1 Qa4** Black prevailed from here in Kislinsky (2472) - Volovikov (2314), Alushta UKR 2010, but White's bind persisted a long time and was of decisive proportions for a while in that game too (a rather interesting one) **12...Qa5 13.Rxb7 Bb6 14.Bd2 Qxa2 15.Ng5 Nh6 16.Qe2 Rd8 17.h3 Qa4 18.Rc1 Qh4 19.Nf3 Qe7 20.Bg5 Qa3 21.Rxd7 Rxd7 22.Rc8+ Bd8 23.Bb5**

White's pins remind me of Morphy v the Duke, but actually in this game Black is already over the worst of it **23...0-0 24.Bxh6 Rc7 25.Rxc7 Bxc7 26.Bg5 Rb8 27.Bd3 Rb2 28.Bc2 Qc3 29.Qa6 Bxe5 30.Qxa7 Rxc2 31.Nxe5 0-1** **13.Qxa4 Bxa4 14.Rxb7 Bb6 15.Ng5 Nh6 16.Ba3**

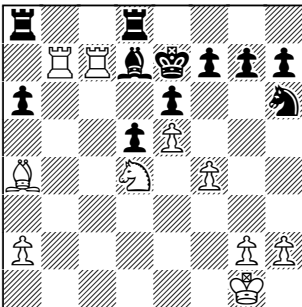


Even without Queens it's still very much a middlegame and with his King stuck in the centre and White's active pieces Black is bound to suffer here. White has got great value for his sacrificed pawn. **16...Bd8 (16...0-0-0?? 17.Ba6!) 17.Nf3 Bc6**



The trouble with this move is that it doesn't even threaten to take the Rook **18.Rc1 Ba4** (18...Bxb7?? 19.Bb5+) **19.Nd4 a6 20.f4 Bd7 21.Bc2 Be7 22.Bxe7 Kxe7 23.Ba4 Rhd8 24.Rcc7**

**45.h5?** After this White's pawns are fixed on pawns of the wrong colour and his majority is crippled. Black is effectively a pawn up with a good knight v bad bishop advantage to boot. Of course the rule that a Bishop is better than a Knight when pawns are on both sides of the board doesn't apply if only the Knight's side has such pawns! The other rule, the one that says a Knight is better than a Bishop when pawns are on one side of the board, applies instead. White could have left the pawn on h4 because if Black takes it, his knight is sidelined and could be pursued indefinitely to force a draw. (45.Bb3 Nxh4 46.Ke4 Kc5 47.Kf4 etc.) **45...h6 46.Be8 Ne1 47.Ba4 Nf3+ 48.Ke4 Ne5 49.Bd1 Nd7 50.Kd4 Nb6 51.Bb3 a4 52.Ba2 Nd7 53.Ke4 Ne5**

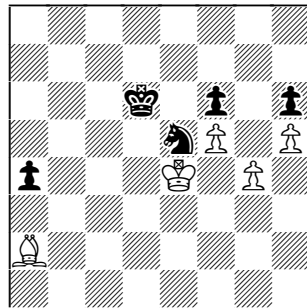


A real rout 1-0

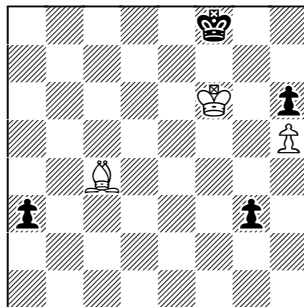
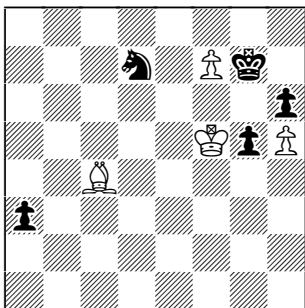
And to finish, some lovely endgame play.

**Hu,Jason (2181) - Ker,Anthony F (2300) A41**

Position after 44... Ng2



**54.g5** White will have to try this at some stage, but the circumstances are hardly propitious as the late, great Fred Dagg/John Clarke might have said. (54.Kf4 Nd3+ 55.Ke4 Nb4 will win the Bishop for the a-pawn) **54...fxg5 55.f6 Nd7 56.f7 Ke7 57.Kf5 Nf8 58.Bc4 a3 59.Bb3 Nd7 60.Bc4 Kf8 61.Bd5 Kg7 62.Bc4**



It's a bit cheeky to continue the game, but what can you say. Aussies. **66.Bd5 a2 67.Bxa2 g2 68.Bf7 g1Q 69.Bg6 Qb6+ 70.Kf5 Ke7 71.Ke5 Qc5+ 72.Ke4 Kf6 73.Kd3 Ke5 74.Kd2 Kd4 75.Ke2 Qc3 76.Kf2 Qe3+ 77.Kg2 Ke5 78.Kf1 Kf4 79.Kg2 Qd2+ 0-1**

**62...Nf6!** White is forced to accept this knight sacrifice, he can't afford to sit and allow Black to grab the h-pawn as well. **63.Ke6** Sensibly, White sets a (very optimistic) trap - the King can't catch the g-pawn anyway if **63.f8=Q+** immediately **63...Kxf8 64.Kxf6** and **64...g4** now is still in time to win the race **63...g4** At least Black had the chance to go wrong with **63...Nxh5?? 64.Ke7** and wins **64.f8=Q+** Importantly if **64.Ke7** Black has the square **64...Nh7 64...Kxf8 65.Kxf6 g3**

## *Bodycheck & Triangulation Endgame Tactics*

*by William Lynn*

One definite advantage of being a FIDE Instructor is receiving their yearbooks containing up to 200 pages of chess training articles by the world's top trainers. These compositions can be very useful for training our up and coming youngsters.

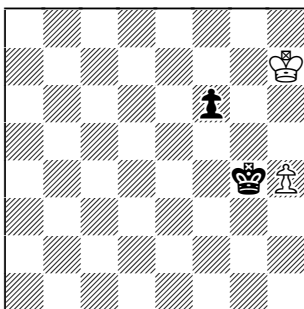
In the 2014 yearbook appears an article on Bodycheck by Alexander Beliavsky (pages 65 to 72).

Bodycheck is related to gaining the opposition. But it goes deeper than that. It is really about denying your opponent's King favourable squares it can move to.

The king may have to retreat or just mark time.

I have just finished giving two training sessions for one of my students. After the Triangulation exercises I suddenly realised that the earlier session on Bodycheck was related.

To demonstrate let us look at some basic bodychecks from Alexander Beliavsky's collection.



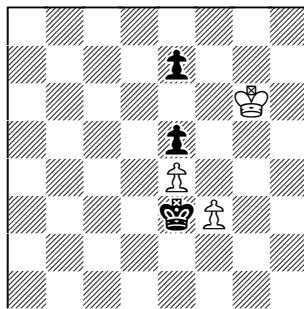
**Example 1, Study page 65**

**1...Kh5** Denying Whites King the square g6 and forcing the king to stay on the 7th rank. **BODYCHECK** **2.Kg7 f5** The point! White cannot now catch the pawn **0-1**

### ***Don't Forget***

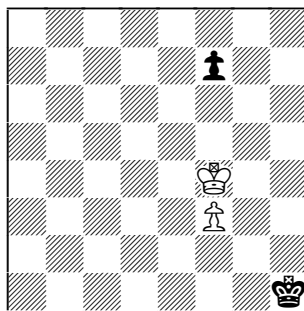
The 40th Trusts Open on Queens Birthday Weekend, 3rd to 5th June. \$4500 in prizes. Of course all the details you need are available at;

**[www.newzealandchess.co.nz](http://www.newzealandchess.co.nz)**



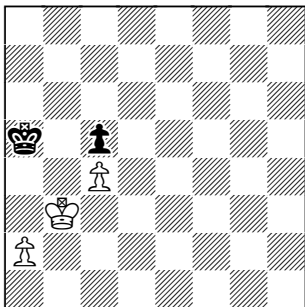
**Manukovsky – Pustovalov  
Russia 1992 page 66**

**1...Kf4** Denying the White King access to f5. **BODYCHECK** 0-1 As Black now wins both of Whites pawns without losing his pawn on e5 **0-1**



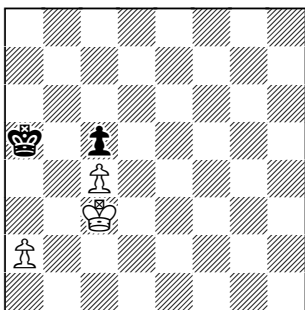
**Rogers – Shirov  
Groningen 1990, Page 66**

**1.Kg3!** **BODYCHECK** and wins easily **1-0**



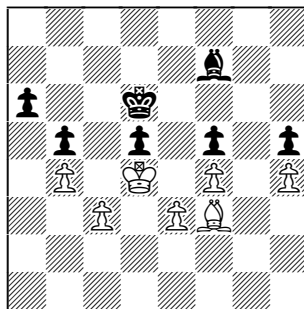
### The Art of Triangulation Robert Brieger, Page 8

If White tries to win the Black pawn on c5 a circular route needs to be taken as follows. **1.Ka3!** First BODYCHECK! (1.Kc3? Ka4 2.Kd2 Ka3 3.Ke3 Kxa2 4.Ke4 Kb3 5.Kd5 Kb4 Black wins instead of White.) **1...Kb6** (Forced to retreat) **2.Kb2 Ka5 3.Kb3!** Second BODYCHECK!! **3...Kb6** Again forced to retreat **4.Kc3 Ka5**



White now has almost the initial position but with the key difference that his King is one square closer to the centre **5.Kd2** (5.Kd3?? Kb4=) **5...Ka4 6.Ke3 Kb4** Delaying for one move the miserable decision of either grabbing the a2 pawn

only to be one tempo late coming back, or retreating and allowing White a dominant King and an extra outside passed pawn **7.Kd3 Ka3 8.Ke4** And White wins the c5 pawn and the game **1-0**



### The Art of Triangulation Robert Brieger, Page 34

Triangulation occurs normally after 3 moves but can sometimes be 5 or 7 moves. To take advantage of Black's bad bishop requires a 7 move triangulation with the 7th move being a bishop bodycheck. **1.Be2 Bg6 2.Bd3 Bh7 3.Bb1! Bg6 4.Bc2 Bh7 5.Bb3 Bg8 6.Bd1 Bf7 7.Bf3!** A BISHOP BODYCHECK! We are back to the starting position with Black to move and therefore the player must weaken his position losing at least one pawn.

To conclude while we improve our knowledge from fresh and interesting articles it is also important to work through older material to test out our new gained information.



## **The Yermo Way**

**5.h3 and 6.Bg5 against the Kings Indian**

*by Gordon Morrell*

One of the questions that amateur players often ask is 'how do I improve and grow as a player?' and one answer that is sometimes given by experienced players is to study the games of a player that interests you and who may have an approach to chess that resonates with your own style/philosophy of chess. We live in what Peter Svidler has called the 'Golden Age' of chess literature and have access to chess games/analysis and opportunities to play in ways there were scarcely imaginable even 20 years ago.

Readers who are members of the Internet Chess Club will almost certainly know Alex Yermolinsky's 'What Every Russian Schoolboy Knows' program that often features 'Yermos' views past (and sometimes present) on chess politics and personalities as well as his instructional videos on endgames, opening preparation and tributes to great chess players.

Much of what I 'know' comes from his work on 'his variation' and over the past 3 years of playing in my new home of New Zealand I have had the chance to play and misplay the system that is featured here.

I suppose I was attracted to this system and the work of its 'creator' in part because of experience playing in some tournaments in North America in the 1990s and watching the 'Yerminator' in action as a player and lecturer at tournaments. In the mid 1990s

the small town of North Bay, Ontario where I still teach history at my home university was the site of some very strong international tournaments and Yermolinsky was one of the players invited to play along with the likes of Bent Larsen, Alexei Shirov, Jesus Nogueiras (all players who played in the Candidates), Susan Polgar, Sophia Polgar, and Canadians Alex Leseige, Bryan Nikoloff, Jean Hebert, Deen Hergott and a host of other 2400+ players.

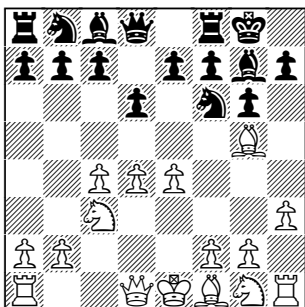
This was a small event in a town of 35,000 people and for a brief moment the great and the rest of us mingled, played and blundered in close proximity. Yermo was and is a force -a Russian bear of a man with a big laugh and warm public voice who for a short time was in the top 20 in the world. He has a practical approach to chess that translates well to chess instruction and I was impressed with him in North Bay and again at the Chicago Opens where he was a regular player and gave lectures on key games during the tournament.

Let's take a look at how Yermo's system can work out at club level.

**Gordon Morrell (2178) - Allen Fan (2174) E71**

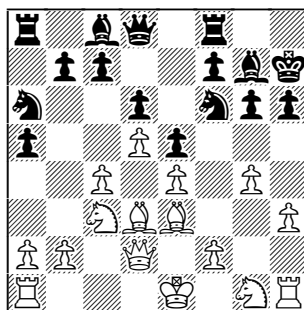
ACC Summer Cup B (7), 27.03.2017

**1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4.e4 d6 5.h3 0-0 6.Bg5**



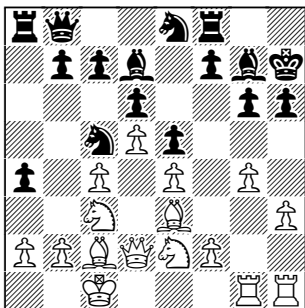
As Yermo likes to say this is 'his variation' but it is really a hybrid of the Makagonov System. It combines aspects that one finds in the Averbakh and Petrosians system of the Classical King's Indian with others you find in the Saemisch. It is also a system that is somewhat less studied than most of the others, something attracted Yermo (and myself) to playing it. **6...h6** **6...c6** was what Allen preferred at the North Shore Open in 2016. It may be playable but Black went down pretty fast. **7.Qd2 e5 8.d5 Qa5 9.a3 c5?** (*9...cxd5* is probably better but what is Black's queen doing on a5?) **10.Bd3 Na6 11.Nge2 Nc7 12.0-0 Re8 13.b4** and Allen's Queen became a target that soon cost him a piece and the game.; **6...Na6 7.Bd3 Qe8 8.Qd2 e5 9.d5 Nh5** was an interesting try by Hilton Bennett when we player in the George Trundle Qualifiers in 2016 and in part explains my early **g4** against Allen in the main game.; **6...c5 7.d5** gives Benoni and Benko type structures that suit fully fledged KID players too but Allen tends to like plans with **e5** against almost all of white's systems and so proceeded on that basis.; **6...Nbd7 7.Bd3 c5 8.d5 Ne5 9.Nf3** transposes to a interesting battle between Alexander Beliavsky and Ilya Smirin (Belgrade 1998) where white was

somewhat better after Smirin captured the B on d3 but Black managed to win in the end. Smirin's wonderful book *King's Indian Warfare* is a must read for all players who wander into this KID world and it is great fun too. **7.Be3 6...h6** is generally considered quite bad. Yermo repeats a mantra on his ICC video about 'his variation' here that one 'must not play h6'....'must not play h6'...'must not play h6' as the **Kh7** ends up being too exposed as this game suggests. Against the Petrosian system with **Bg5** of course **h6** is a move but White rarely retreats to **e3** in that line (though it is interesting). With **h3** already played however things are quite different here. **7...e5 8.d5 a5 9.Qd2 Kh7 10.Bd3 Na6 11.g4**

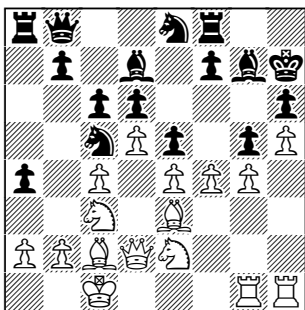


**Burning bridges** as I go but chosen for two reasons. In the first instance it makes it less likely that Black will get his normal king-side play going and in the second instance I now have to mobilize my own energies to whatever their 'maximum' might now be. Yermo and I are both 58 and if you are much younger than that you probably do not yet understand how important a bit of excitement/desperation is to focus an older mind... **11...Ne8 11...Ng8 12.Nge2 (12.Nf3** may be an idea too with the plan of played

Qe2, Nd2 as needed.) 12...Kh8 was another way to go for Black but in that case too my g4 seems justified. **12.0-0-0 Bd7 13.Nge2 a4 14.Rdg1 Nc5 15.Bc2 Qb8**

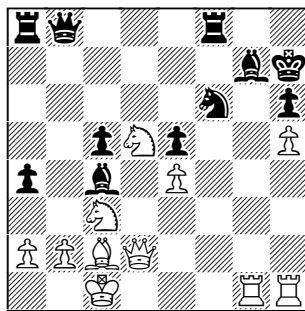


Here Kb1 was probably the correct way to play as it gets out of any fork tricks on b3 and makes room for a Nc1 or later play on the c-file with Rc1. **16.h4 c6 (16...b5 17.Nxb5 Bxb5 18.cxb5 Qxb5 19.Nc3 Qb4 20.h5 g5) 17.h5 g5 18.f4**



How often is it that 'grand strategy' hinges on tactics. In many ways this entire position is about which 'bad' bishop can become 'good'. Will it be the Bc2 or Bg7? In this precise position the position of the other pieces gives the white 'bad' bishop a big advantage as they can clear lines much better than the more passive Black pieces

can. **18...gxf4 19.Nxf4** the point of f4 -by destroying the stability of the e5 pawn without releasing the full potential of the Bg7 it is the Bc2 that wins the battle of the bad bishops. **19...b5** (19...exf4 Black probably was best to take the offered Knight and hope for the best. White has a big attack in the most plausible lines here. 20.e5+ Kg8 (20...Kh8 21.Bxf4 (21.Bxc5 dxc5 22.Qd3 f5 23.exf6 Nxf6 24.g5) 21...dxe5 22.Bxh6 Qd6 23.Bxg7+ Kxg7 24.Qg5+ (24.g5 Rg8 +1.50/12) ) 21.Bxc5 dxc5 22.Qd3 f5 23.e6 Bc8 24.g5 (24.gxf5 Qc7) ) **20.dxc6 Bxc6 21.cxb5 Bxb5 22.Nfd5 Bc4 23.Bxc5 dxc5 24.g5 f6 25.gxf6 Nxf6**

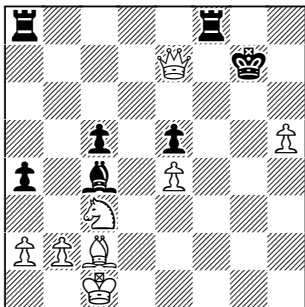


**26.Rxg7+** Even bad bishops can defend weak kings. **26...Kxg7 27.Rg1+ Kf7 28.Qxh6 Qd6 29.Qg6+ Ke6 30.Qf5+ Kf7 31.Nxf6 Qxf6 32.Qd7+ Qe7 33.Rg7+ Kxg7 34.Qxe7+**

### **Don't Forget**

The Upper Hutt Rapid is on as usual on June 24<sup>th</sup>. All the details are (of course) available at;

**[www.newzealandchess.co.nz](http://www.newzealandchess.co.nz)**



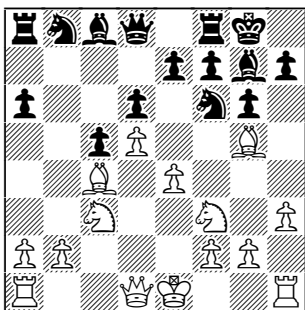
White gathers up all of Black's pawns and has a huge material advantage in any case. Allen did not need to see more and resigned. 1-0

*Gordon also provided some Yermolinsky bare game scores to provide the reader interested in the "Yermolinsky System" with some more material to look at. He comments that the games with Piket and Braga show some Benoni-Benko type ideas*

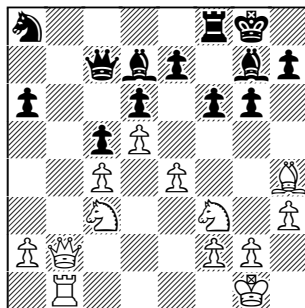
### Alex Yermolinsky - Jeroen Piket

Wijk aan Zee 1997

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4.e4 d6 5.h3 0-0 6.Bg5 a6 7.Bd3 c5 8.d5 b5 9.Nf3 bxc4 10.Bxc4



11... Nbd7 11.0-0 Rb8 12.b3 Ne8 13.Rc1 Nc7 14.Qe2 Nb6 15.Rfd1 Nxc4 16.bxc4 Bd7 17.Bh4 f6 18.Rb1 Na8 19.Rxb8 Qxb8 20.Rb1 Qc7 21.Qb2

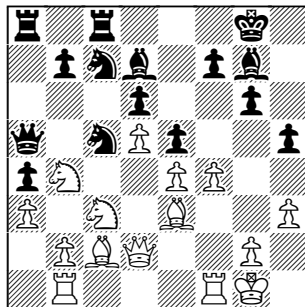
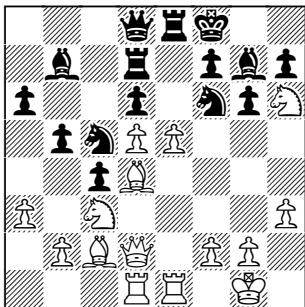


21...Qa5 22.Qb7 Bc8 23.Qxe7 Nb6 24.Bg3 Nxc4 25.Rb8 Qd8 26.Qxd8 Rxd8 27.Na4 Re8 28.Nb6 Nxb6 29.Rxb6 Rxe4 30.Bxd6 c4 31.Bb4 f5 32.Rc6 Re8 33.Rxc4 Rd8 34.Rc7 Bf6 35.Be7 Bxe7 36.Rxe7 a5 37.d6 Kf8 38.Rxh7 Be6 39.Ne5 Rxd6 40.Nxg6+ Kg8 41.Ra7 Bxa2 42.Rxa5 1-0

### Alex Yermolinsky (2596) - Cicero Nogueira Braga (2426)

34th Olympiad Istanbul , 2000

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4.e4 d6 5.h3 0-0 6.Bg5 c5 7.d5 e6 8.Bd3 exd5 9.cxd5 Re8 10.Nf3 c4 11.Bc2 b5 12.a3 a6 13.0-0 Nbd7 14.Re1 Bb7 15.Qd2 Qb6 16.Be3 Qc7 17.Rad1 Nc5 18.Bd4 Rad8 19.Nh2 Rd7 20.Ng4 Qd8 21.Nh6+ Kf8 22.e5



22...Nxd5 23.Nxd5 Bxd5 24.exd6 Rxe1+  
 25.Rxe1 Nd3 26.Bxd3 cxd3 27.Qf4 Be6  
 28.Rxe6 d2 29.Qxd2 fxe6 30.Qf4+ Ke8  
 31.Bxg7 Rxg7 32.Qe5 Qc8 33.Kh2 Qc4  
 1-0

20...exf4 21.Bxf4 Nb5 22.Rf2 Nxc3  
 23.bxc3 Qc7 24.e5 dxe5 25.d6 Qa5  
 26.Bh6 Be6 27.Nd5 Bxd5 28.Bxg7 Kxg7  
 29.Qxd5 Ne6 30.Rxf7+ Kxf7 31.Rf1+  
 Kg7 32.Qxe6 e4 33.Bxe4 Qg5 34.h4 Qg3  
 35.Rf7+ Kh6 36.Bxg6 Qxg6 37.Qe3+ 1-0

*Gordon's comment on the games with Manion and Kasimdzhanov is that these show a Black approach that is perhaps amongst the most solid ways to respond*

### Alex Yermolinsky - Rustam Kasimdzhanov

Wijk aan Zee 1999

### Alex Yermolinsky - Josh Manion

Chicago 1995

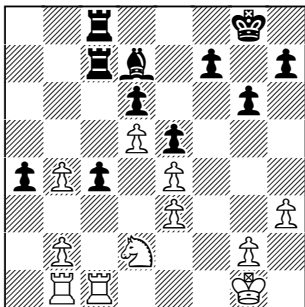
1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4.e4 d6 5.h3  
 0-0 6.Bg5 Na6 7.Bd3 e5 8.d5 c6 9.Nge2  
 Nc5 10.Bc2 a5 11.0-0 cxd5 12.cxd5 Bd7  
 13.a3 a4 14.Nc1 h6 15.Be3 Qa5 16.Rb1  
 Rfc8 17.Qd2 h5 18.N1a2 Ne8 19.Nb4 Nc7  
 20.f4

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4.e4 d6 5.h3  
 0-0 6.Bg5 Na6 7.Bd3 e5 8.d5 c6 9.Nge2  
 cxd5 10.cxd5 Nc5 11.Bc2 a5 12.0-0 Bd7  
 13.a3 a4 14.Qd2 Qb6 15.Rab1 Rfc8  
 16.Kh1 Be8 17.Ng3 Nfd7 18.Bh6 Qd8  
 19.Bg5 Qb6 20.Bh6 Qd8 21.Bg5 Bf6  
 22.Be3 Nb6 23.Qe2 Bg5 24.Nd1 Bf4  
 25.Re1 Qh4 26.Nf1 Bxe3 27.Qxe3 Nc4  
 28.Qe2 Na5 29.Nd2 Rab8 30.Nc3 Bd7  
 31.Rf1 b5 32.Na2 Rc7 33.Nb4 Rbc8  
 34.Kg1 Qg5 35.Qe3 Qxe3 36.fxe3 Na6  
 37.Bd3 Nxb4 38.axb4 Nc4 39.Bxc4 bxc4  
 40.Rfc1

***It goes without saying...***

that of course you can play over  
 all the games online at

**nzchessmag.com**



40...Rb7 41.Rxc4 Rxc4 42.Nxc4 Rxb4  
 43.Rc1 f6 44.Rc2 Kf8 45.Nxd6 Ke7  
 46.Nc4 Bb5 47.Nd2 f5 48.exf5 gxf5 49.g4  
 fxg4 50.hxg4 Rxc4+ 51.Kf2 Rb4 52.e4  
 Kd6 53.Ke3 h5 54.Nf3 Bd7 55.Nd2 Bb5  
 56.Nf3 Be8 57.Nd2 Ke7 58.Nc4 Bg6  
 59.d6+ Kd8 60.Rc3 h4 61.Kf3 h3 62.Kg3  
 Bxe4 63.Kxh3 Kd7 64.Kg3 Ke6 65.d7  
 Kxd7 66.Nxe5+ Kd6 67.Rc4 Rxc4  
 68.Nxc4+ Kc5 69.Nd2 Kd4 70.Kf2 Bc2  
 ½-½

*Correspondence Chess in  
 the 1980s*  
 by Roger Chapman

They say that in correspondence chess a single mistake is enough to lose a game. This game shows that every rule has its exceptions – or perhaps just that revisiting one’s old games isn’t necessarily a rewarding experience...

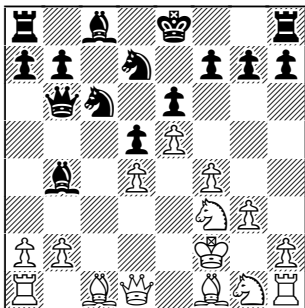
I knew this would be a tough game: David Eisen had been twice US Postal Champion. At the conclusion of the tournament, and later after reading Erik Osburn’s notes to

this game in the tournament book, I thought I’d played well and I was quite pleased with the way I’d tackled the complexities that arose both in the game itself and in my analysis. But now, approaching things afresh 30 years later with the aid of modern chess software, I realise that this was merely the triumph of optimism over hard work and rigorous analysis (in partial extenuation, I might add that in the mid-1980s chess analysis programs weren’t up to much, and using them in CC was regarded as cheating). You’ll see what I mean when you play through the game and notes.

**David Eisen – Roger Chapman French  
 Defence, Tarrasch Variation [C05]**  
 Anglo-Pacific Invitational CC, 1985

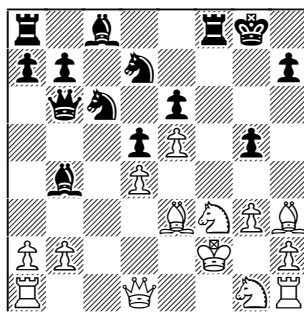
1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nd2 Nf6 4.e5 Nfd7 5.f4  
 White concentrates less on swift mobilisation of his pieces than on creating a strong centre. This plan became popular in the early 1960s when Tal, among others, adopted it. 5...c5 6.c3 Nc6 7.Ndf3 White could instead develop the other knight with 7.Ngf3 but this is not so testing for Black: after say 7...Be7 8.Bd3 Qb6 he has to play 9.dxc5 Nxc5 10.Nb3 allowing the exchange of the d3 bishop, or else lose time with 10. Bc2. The alternative is the less active 8. Be2. In either case, Black gets a more or less equal position. 7...Qb6 Black has tried several moves here, including 7... Qa5, 7... Be2 and even 7... c4, but only the text seems to give reasonable prospects. He must try to develop tactical chances while he is ahead in development, and before White can take advantage of his greater command of space to steamroller him on the kingside. 8.g3 White would prefer to

play the more direct 8. Bd3, but this would lose the d4 pawn. **8...cxd4 9.cxd4 Bb4+** Taking advantage of White's inability to interpose with Bd2 to force the reply, after which the pin of the d-pawn will allow Black to generate counterplay. **10.Kf2**



**10...g5** As far as I know, this move first appeared around 1983, after alternatives such as 10... f6 and 10... f5 had proved to be inadequate. The idea is to chip away at the centre and open lines against the White king. It also threatens ... g4, driving the knight away and removing the protection of the d4 pawn. **11.Be3** Not the only reasonable reply. Both 11. fxg5, allowing 11... Ndxg5, and 11. h3, preventing 11... g4, have been played here, leading in either case to complications. 11. Nxd4 and 11. a3 are also possible, though neither seems to create serious problems for Black. **11...f6** Black ratchets up the tension a notch in pursuit of his aim to complicate. 11... g4 is less attractive now that the d-pawn has additional protection, and opening the g-file by 11... gxf4 12. gxf4 achieves little while Black's pieces are unable to reach the kingside quickly. **12.Bh3** 12. Bd3 seems less good, as it reduces the protection of the d-pawn: 12... g4 is a good reply. And 12.exf6? would play into Black's hands

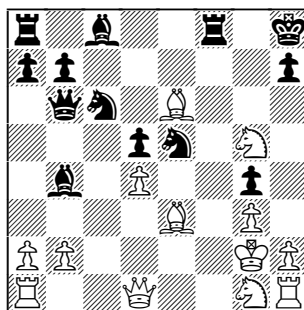
after 12...Nxf6 either 12...Nxf6 13.fxg5 Ng4+ 14.Ke2 e5 15.a3 Bd6 16.b4 0-0 17.Qd2 Nxe3 18.Qxe3 e4; or 12...Nxf6 13.Nxd4 h6 14.N5h3 e5 15.dxe5 Ne4+ 16.Ke2 Bg4+ 17.Nf3 Bc5 18.Bxc5 Qxb2+ would give rise to just the kind of sharp play that Black wants. While there are opportunities here for either side to vary, clearly Black is having all the fun. In placing the bishop on h3 White hopes that the pressure on the e6 pawn will curb Black's activity **12...fxe5 13.fxe5 0-0**



This position gives some idea of the depth of preparation required to play correspondence chess seriously. In preparing for the tournament I analysed this system as thoroughly as I could. I was aware this position had arisen before. At Brighton 1984 Murray Chandler had played 14.Bg4!? providing further protection for f3 and preventing a Black ... g4, against George Botterill. The game continued 14...Be7 15.Qb3 Ndxg5 16.dxe5 d4 17.Bd2 Nxe5 18.h3 Bd7 19.Kg2 Nxd4 20.hxg4 and White was better. After this game Botterill found the answer to 14.Bg4 in 14...Bc5! which was adopted by Tony Kosten against John Emms in the 1985 British Championship, continuing 15.Bxe6+ Kh8 16.dxc5 Qxb2+ 17.Bd2 g4!

18.Bxd5? (In his published analysis, Kosten suggested that even the the better 18.Bxg4 Qd4+ 19.Kg2 Qxg4 still favoured Black.) 18...Ndx5 19.Bxc6 bxc6 and Black won; I had analysed all this before the tournament. In the interests of preserving the editor's sanity (*Ed: Sorry that ship has already sailed*), I refrain from setting out the full analysis: let's just say that the tactics were fascinating, and I felt confident that Black was not worse. I'd also looked at 14.Ne2 which, after 14...Rxf3+ 15.Kxf3 g4+ 16.Bxg4 Ndx5+ 17.dxe5 Nxe5+ leads to endgames where Black has a pawn for the exchange, and the bishop pair and the passed centre pawns enable him to hold his own. However, the best move is probably 14. Rc1, found by GM William Watson in 1989, which prevents the ...Bc5 idea, and leaves the onus on Black to find a way to escape from the central bind. I can't recall whether I looked at this during my preparation, but if I had analysed it thoroughly I'd probably have chosen a different defence entirely. The obvious move White now plays is, on the other hand, less than ideal. You might think that winning a pawn with check could hardly be bad, but now, at the cost of a pawn, Black could, with the correct follow-up, have solved his mobilisation problems. **14.Bxe6+?! Kh8 15.Kg2** Hurrying to unpin the f3 knight, but leaving the e3 bishop unprotected. **15...g4?!** I'd seen this move in Kosten's analysis, and believed that luring the bishop to g4 would create additional tactical chances. Now, I can't for the life of me understand why I thought so. On the contrary, in many lines it allows White to generate an attack by opening the h-file after h3 and hxg4. And to make things worse, Black could have got a

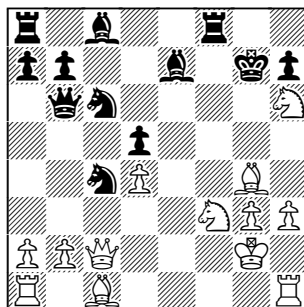
perfectly respectable position by playing 15...Ndx5 immediately, leading after 16.Nxg5 (best) 16...Nc4 17.Qd3 Nxe3+ 18.Qxe3 Qxd4 19.Nf7+ Rxf7 20.Qxd4+ Nxd4 21.Bxf7 Bf5 22.Bh5 Nc2 23.Rc1 to an ending where Black's mobile pieces and passed d-pawn are at least adequate compensation for the exchange. And as Black is sacrificing the g-pawn anyway, 15... g4 now seems merely a loss of time. **16.Ng5** Accepting the second pawn by 16.Bxg4 is very dangerous. Black recovers one pawn immediately with 16...Ndx5 17.Bxc8 Raxc8 and has a strong attack after say 18.Bc1 Ng4 19.Ne2 Ne7 20.h3 Rxc1 21.Qxc1 Qe6 22.Nc3 Ne3+ **16...Ndx5?!**



The wrong knight. I had planned this capture many moves earlier, but I overlooked or underestimated (I can't now remember which) the possibility mentioned in the note to move 19. The counter-intuitive 16...Ncx5 would have enabled Black to answer 17.Qc2 by 17...Nf6 when 18. h3 is defeated by 18... Bxe6, and Black can stay on at least equal terms after say 18.Rf1 Nc4 19.Bc1 Bxe6 20.Rxf6 Qc7! 21.Rxf8+ (not, of course, (21.Nxe6?? Ne3+ and 22.-- Qxc2#)) 21...Rxf8 **17.Qc2 Ng6** Forced in view of the mate threat.

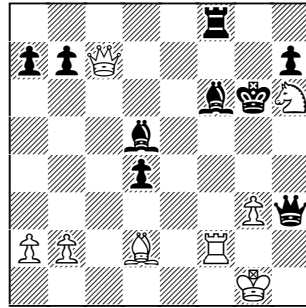
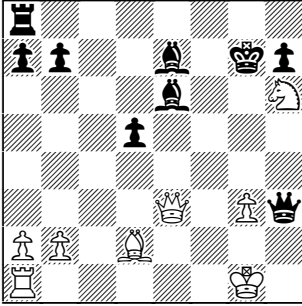


**18.h3 Be7** Not 18...Bxe6 19.hxg4! threatening both 20. Rxh7+ and 20. Qxg6, and after 19...Kg8 20.Rxh7! or 20.Nxe6 Black is in trouble. **19.Nf7+?!** The move I missed/underrated was 19.Nxh7! after which Black has to walk a very fine line to avoid losing quickly. A possible line is 19...Bxe6 20.Nxf8 Rxf8 21.hxg4+ Nh4+ 22.gxh4 Bxg4 23.Rf1 Rg8 24.Bg5 Nxd4 and Black may just have enough counterplay for the sacrificed material, but the variations bristle with complications and Black cannot afford a false step. At all events, this looks better for White than the move he chose. **19...Kg8 20.Nh6+ Kg7?** More evidence of over-optimism: I was under the delusion that I had the better position, and I expected that if I played 20... Kh8 White would simply repeat moves. In fact, that is what I should have played: White has no more than equality and a draw would have been the likely result. Now, however, after 20...Kg7 the correct move is 21.Bxc8 and if 21...Raxc8 22.hxg4 followed by 23. Nf5+ this shows up the problem with 20... Kg7, as the check effectively gives White a free move) and Black finishes a pawn down without adequate compensation. 21...Nb4 22.Nf5+ Kg8 23.Qe2 Raxc8 24.hxg4 is no improvement. How, I hear you ask, did I miss something so simple and obvious? I haven't a clue. **21.Bxg4?! Nge5 22.Nf3** Osburn suggested 22.Rf1 which looks dangerous after 22...Nc4 23.Bc1 Nxd4 but White is probably OK. 22. b3, to prevent Black's next move, looks better. **22...Nc4 23.Bc1**



**23...Rxf3** I'm still not sure if this is the best move, but the alternatives looked unpromising, and with this move there seemed to be more chances for White to go wrong... **24.Bxf3 Nxd4 25.Qc3?** ...which he promptly does. The pin looks tempting, but 25.Qf2! Be6 26.Bg4 would have left Black precious little for the sacrificed exchange. Perhaps he was afraid of a possible ... Bc5 followed by a discovered attack on the queen, but there is nothing to fear. Now the tables are turned immediately: White can no longer transfer his queen to the f-file, and Black not only wins material but should also win the game. **25...Bb4 26.Qd3 Ne5 27.Qd1 Nexf3 28.Rf1** 28.Be3 doesn't work: 28...Bc5 29.b4 Qe6 **28...Qe6** Black hands back material in order to maintain his initiative. This was good enough to win (if correctly followed up), but 28...Bxh3+! would have been even better. After 29.Kxh3 Qe6+ 30.Kg2 Rc8! 31.Rf2 Qe4 White gets mated e.g. 32.Kf1 Nd2+ 33.Kg1 N4f3+ 34.Kg2 Ng5+ 35.Kh2 Ndf3+ 36.Kh1 Nh4+ 37.Kh2 Ngf3+ 38.Kh1 Rc2! 39.Rxc2 Nd2+ **29.Rxf3 Qxh3+ 30.Kg1 Nxf3+ 31.Qxf3 Be6 32.Qe3 Be7 33.Bd2**

more. 37...Bd5



**33...d4?** Osburn gave this an exclamation mark, but in reality it's a serious mistake and should have cost me half a point. 33...Rc8 was the move: 34.Qd4+ Bf6 35.Qf2 Kg6 36.Rf1 Rf8 37.Bf4 Bd8! 38.Qc2+ Bf5 39.Nxf5 Rxf5 and Black is winning, as there is no good defence to the threat of 40... Bb6. White can vary from this line, but there is no saving move. **34.Qe5+ Bf6 35.Qc7+ Kg6 36.Rf1 Rf8 37.Rf2?** White throws away the draw which he could have had after 37.Qc2+ Kg7 38.Qc7+ Kh8 39.Rf3! and everything is defended. Despite his two bishops and extra pawn, I can find no win for Black. Perhaps White was seduced by the threat of 38. Rh2 (and of course 37... Qxg3+?? is catastrophic). Now his position is lost once

**38.Qc2+** He could have resisted longer with 38.Rh2 when Black would have had to find 38...Qf1+! 39.Kxf1 Be5+ 40.Qf7+ (best) 40...Bxf7 41.Nxf7 Rxf7+ with a won ending, though the winning might have taken some time. **38...Kg7 39.Nf5+** Again, longer resistance would have resulted from 39.Qc7+ Rf7 40.Nf5+ Kg6 41.Nh4+ Kh5 42.Rf5+ Qxf5 43.Qxf7+ Bxf7 44.Nxf5 although the ending is still lost. **39...Kh8 40.Rh2 Qg4 41.Bf4 41.Bh6** would have lost after 41...Rg8 42.Qd3 Be6 43.Nd6 Qxg3+ Black is two pawns ahead and the win is not hard to find. Now White loses a piece and it's all over. **41...d3 42.Qxd3 Qxf5 0-1**

### More Congress Results (as promised last time)

**Rapid:** 1<sup>st</sup> Ari Dale (Aus) 7.5/9, 2<sup>nd</sup>= and co NZ Rapid Champions Hans Gao and Anthony Ker 7, 4<sup>th</sup>= Nic Croad and Jeremy Knowles 6.5. 48 players

**Blitz:** 1<sup>st</sup> Ari Dale (Aus) 7.5/9, 2<sup>nd</sup>= Shunkai Peng (China), Jeremy Knowles 6.5. 37 players

**Junior Open:** 1<sup>st</sup> Shunkai Peng (China) 5.5/6, 2<sup>nd</sup> Allen Fan 4.5. 16 players

**Open Grade Prizes:** Under 2100 Shunkai Peng, Under 1800 Josh Wight, Lillian Lu, and Hikaru Oka, Under 1500 Douglas Dias

**Major Open:** Shared by Yogesh Kulkarni and Bill Forster

**Open Top Junior:** Shared by Allen Fan, Layla Timergazi and Jack James

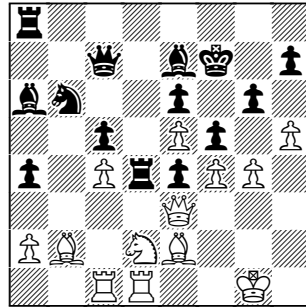
## *The Wellington Open* by *Bill Forster*

This year I couldn't play in the Wellington Open, but I could spectate a little and this short report is based around games I happened to witness live. The first thing I noticed on arriving at the venue was that Anthony Ker was playing the Nimzo Indian Defence. Obviously I immediately concluded that I had inadvertently tunneled through a transient tear in the space-time continuum on the short drive from Kelburn into the city and arrived in a parallel universe which was nearly the same as my native one but differing in a few important details. The only alternative explanation I could come up with was that Anthony was trying a new opening, but that seemed a little fanciful and far fetched. I wasn't there to see it, but someone told me that in the only game where he faced 1.e4 as Black, Anthony hadn't played 1...d6. Now that's too weird even for a parallel universe so I choose not to even think about it further.

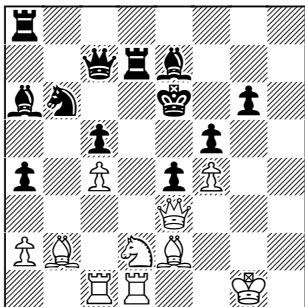
Round 3 featured the always intriguing scenario of rising star versus gnarly veteran. I was playing "guess the move" not very successfully over the concluding stages.

**James, Jack (2145) -  
Steadman, Michael (2309) D02**  
Wellington Open 2017 Wellington (3.3),  
15.04.2017  
1.Nf3 d5 2.d4 c6 3.e3 e6 4.Nbd2 Nf6  
5.Bd3 Nbd7 6.Qe2 Be7 7.0-0 b6 8.Ne5  
Nxe5 9.dxe5 Nd7 10.f4 Nc5 11.Qg4 g6  
12.Be2 a5 13.Rd1 b5 14.Nb3 Na4 15.Qh3

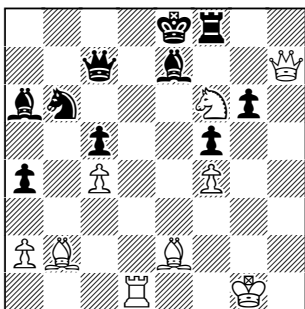
Qc7 16.Nd4 Bd7 17.e4 dxe4 18.b3 Nb6  
19.c4 bxc4 20.bxc4 c5 21.Nb3 0-0 22.Qe3  
a4 23.Nd2 f5 24.Ba3 Bc8 25.h4 Ba6  
26.Rac1 Rfd8 27.h5 Kf7 28.g4 Rd4  
29.Bb2



Bitter regrets about his handling of this position had Mike Steadman periodically sadly shaking his head and looking miserable for the rest of the weekend. Black's position is obviously good and he has a wide choice here. White has just played Bb2, but is he really going to take that Rook? Black doesn't even need to reinforce d4 yet as taking twice on d4 isn't possible due to ...Bc5 winning the Queen. Back in the day computers wouldn't understand a position like this, but I notice that Stockfish doesn't feature the move Bb2xd4 in any of its top suggested lines, none of which involve Black withdrawing the Rook. **29...Rd7??** An unbelievably passive and horrible move for a player of Mike's class, he knew right away that he'd made an awful mistake. White takes over very quickly. **30.hxg6+ hxg6 31.gxf5 exf5?** Recapturing the other way was more obstinate. Now the transformation of the Bb2 from bystander to world beater is enabled. Jack wraps up powerfully **32.e6+ Kxe6**



**33.Nxe4!!** The Knight remains immune for the rest of the game, as opening the h3-c8 diagonal is a recipe for a quick mate. **33...Rxd1+ 34.Rxd1 Kf7 35.Qh3 Rf8 36.Qh7+ Ke8 37.Nf6+**



**37... Rxf6 38.Bxf6** and Black will have to give up a lot more material to postpone mate, so **1-0** immediately.

One thing that I really noticed during this game is that Jack James has developed (or maybe is just naturally blessed with) superb concentration. His eyes were fixed in an uninterrupted intense gaze at the board for the entire duration of the contest, at least as far as I could tell. The same observation applied in the last round of the tournament, when Jack faced another top senior. This

time Jack never got the chance to have any fun as Russell Dive subjected him to prolonged torture in a passive position. The smart money was probably on Dive to prevail, but Jack never cracked in an endless ending that transitioned from Rooks and pawns to just pawns to Queens and pawns to just pawns again then back to Queens and pawns (!) and finally to Russell's King and h-pawn against Jack's bare King.

I learned a useful rule of thumb in the final position: When defending with bare King against a King that is trying to shepherd a lone h-pawn home; It is sufficient to get your King to f8. Ideally you want to reach the safety of the corner – when obviously White can only force stalemate. But if you get as far as f8, White can only “body check” (see William Lynn's article) you from reaching g8 and then h8 by placing their King on h7. At that point you can play Kf7 and now it is White's king that will never leave the corner, blocking promotion. Again stalemate is perhaps the logical conclusion, although this time White has the option of insisting on being the stalemate-ee rather than the stalemate-er. Of course all of this assumes the h pawn is not far enough advanced to control the safe haven square g8 in time itself.

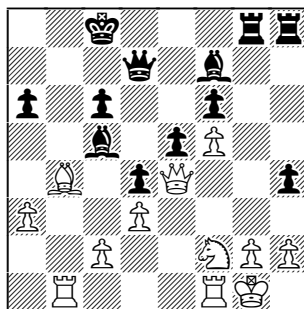
Dive-James was an interesting game for the purist, but the other top boards in the last round saw more blood spilled and consequently it was these decisive contests that settled the podium places.

## Wellington Open 2017

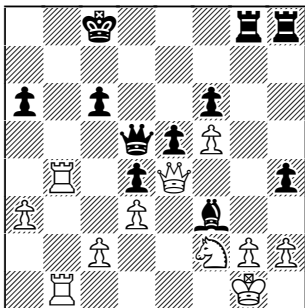
1	IM	Ker, Anthony F	2474	NZL	5.5	+W31	+B18	+W10	=B2	+W4	+B6
2	FM	Croad, Nicholas	2375	NZL	5.5	+W26	+B15	+W16	=W1	+B5	+B12
3		Polishchuk, Kirill	2225	NZL	4.5	=BYE	+B24	=W7	+B11	=W12	+B13
4	IM	Dive, Russell J	2426	NZL	4.0	+B14	=W12	+B6	+W8	-B1	=W5
5	CM	James, Jack	2145	NZL	4.0	+W25	+B11	+W8	=B12	-W2	=B4
6		Nyberg, Michael	2032	NZL	4.0	+W28	+B13	-W4	+B16	+B17	-W1
7		Goodhue, Nathan	2093	NZL	4.0	+B30	=W19	=B3	=W9	=B13	+W22
8	FM	Steadman, Michael V	2309	NZL	4.0	+B29	+W9	-B5	-B4	+W25	+B15
9		Wells, Clinton A	1934	NZL	4.0	+W33	-B8	+W21	=B7	=W15	+B18
10		Jackson, L Ross	2054	NZL	4.0	+B37	+W27	-B1	-W13	+B29	+W17
11		Masters, Andrew	1911	NZL	4.0	+B35	-W5	+B34	-W3	+B24	+W20
12		Quere, Alexandre	2022	FRA	3.5	+W21	=B4	+B19	=W5	=B3	-W2
13		Chen, Wei Kai	1732	NZL	3.5	+B17	-W6	+B38	+B10	=W7	-W3
14		Winter, Ryan	1715	NZL	3.5	-W4	-B21	=W24	+W38	+B34	+B23
15		Rossiter, Philip E	1945	NZL	3.0	+B36	-W2	+B30	=W23	=B9	-W8
16		Heppenstall, Lara	1506	CAN	3.0	+B20	+W22	-B2	-W6	-W19	+B31
17		O'Brien, Jarrod		NZL	3.0	-W13	+BYE	+B27	+B18	-W6	-B10
18	WFM	Zhang, Jasmine Haomo	2029	NZL	3.0	+B34	-W1	+B29	-W17	+B27	-W9
19		Lyall, Simon	1819	NZL	3.0	+B32	=B7	-W12	-W20	+B16	=W27
20		Nicholls, Leighton	2057	NZL	3.0	-W16	+B28	=W25	+B19	=W23	-B11
21		Sinclair, Zephan	1313	NZL	3.0	-B12	+W14	-B9	-W27	+B38	+W29
22		Cooper, Nigel	1821	NZL	3.0	=W24	-B16	+W28	=B25	+W26	-B7
23		Robinson, John		NZL	3.0	=BYE	=BYE	+W26	=B15	=B20	-W14
24		Benitez, Edgar		NZL	2.5	=B22	-W3	=B14	+W34	-W11	=B25
25		Sole, Michael D	1586	NZL	2.5	-B5	+W35	=B20	=W22	-B8	=W24
26		Wight, Joshua	1629	NZL	2.5	-B2	+W36	-B23	+W32	-B22	=W28
27		List, Robert	1747	NZL	2.5	+W38	-B10	-W17	+B21	-W18	=B19
28		He, Caleb	1416	NZL	2.5	-B6	-W20	-B22	+W37	+W35	=B26
29		Murdoch, Stephen	1608	NZL	2.0	-W8	+B33	-W18	+B35	-W10	-B21
30		Meravanage, Satwi(W)	1524	NZL	2.0	-W7	+B32	-W15	+B33		
31		Day, Fabian	1726	NZL	2.0	-B1	-W34		+W36	+B32	-W16
32		Daley, Monty		NZL	2.0	-W19	-W30	+B36	-B26	-W31	+BYE
33		Stannard, Lars	1260	NZL	2.0	-B9	-W29	+B37	-W30	-B36	+W38
34		Del Favero, Marcus	1410	NZL	1.5	-W18	+B31	-W11	-B24	-W14	=B35
35		He, Paul	1051	NZL	1.5	-W11	-B25	+BYE	-W29	-B28	=W34
36		Burt, James	1291	NZL	1.5	-W15	-B26	-W32	-B31	+W33	=B37
37		Stannard, Bobby	1481	NZL	1.5	-W10	-B38	-W33	-B28	+BYE	=W36
38		Legner, James		NZL	1.0	-B27	+W37	-W13	-B14	-W21	-B33

### Chen,Wei Kai (1732) - Polishchuk,Kirill (2225)

1.e4 c5 2.Ne3 Nc6 3.f4 e6 4.Nf3 d5 5.Bb5  
 a6 6.Bxc6+ bxc6 7.0-0 d4 8.Ne2 Nf6  
 9.Ng3 Qc7 10.d3 Be7 11.Ne5 Nd7 12.Nc4  
 Nb6 13.Qg4 g6 14.Nxb6 Qxb6 15.f5 e5  
 16.Rb1 Bd7 17.Bd2 f6 18.b3 0-0-0  
 19.Qe2 Rdg8 20.a3 h5 21.b4 h4 22.bxc5  
 Qa7 23.Nh1 gxf5 24.exf5 Bxc5 25.Qe4  
 Be8 26.Nf2 Qd7 27.Bb4 Bf7



Black wants to play **Bd5 28.Qf3** White wants to play **Ne4 28...Bh5 29.Qe4 Bf7 30.Qf3 Bh5 31.Qe4 Bxb4?!** Courageous but objectively bad. **31...Ba7** Controlling b8 is a better way to avoid the draw. **32.Rxb4 Qd5 33.Rfb1 Bf3**



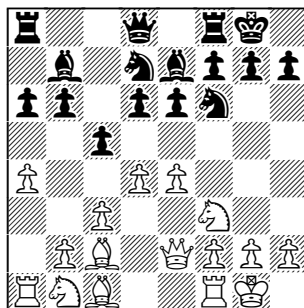
**34.c4?** The key moment in the game - White decides not to go all in. The top players can calculate these things, but at lower levels we tend to have to rely on unreliable things like intuition and judgement. White can win by **34.Rb8+ Kc7 35.R1b7+ Kd6 36.Rxg8 Rxc8** and now **37.Qxh4!** and f6 can't be defended. White does allow **37...Rxc2+** but the damage isn't fatal and Black must try to scramble back as White's Queen and Rook run rampant. **34...Bxe4 35.Nxe4!** A clever resource, but Black still obtains a winning ending. Kirill wraps up nicely. **35...Qxe4 36.dxe4 Kc7 37.Kf2 Rb8 38.Kf3 Rxb4 39.Rxb4 Kd6 40.g3 hxg3 41.hxg3 Kc5 42.Ra4 a5 43.Rxa5+ Kxc4 44.Ra6 Rc8 45.Ke2 Kc3 46.g4 d3+ 47.Kd1 c5 0-1**

The top two boards featured the leaders Ker and Croad both playing Black against lower rated players. Michael Nyberg played well against Anthony Ker, only to lose one pawn after another to tactical

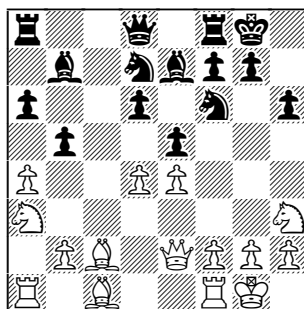
tricks in the endgame. Nic Croad grabbed his spot on the front cover of the magazine in imperious style, demolishing his French opponent.

### Quere,Alexandre (2022) - Croad,Nicholas (2375) B51

**1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.Bb5+ Nd7 4.c3 Ngf6 5.Qe2 a6 6.Ba4 e6 7.0-0 Be7 8.Bc2 0-0 9.a4 b6 10.d4 Bb7**

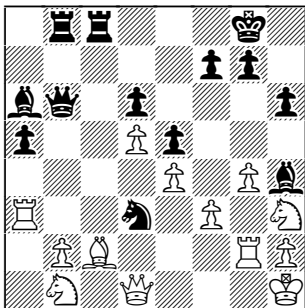


It's interesting to see how this balanced looking position quickly transforms into a trainwreck for White **11.Ng5 h6 12.Nh3 cxd4 13.cxd4 e5 14.Na3 b5!**

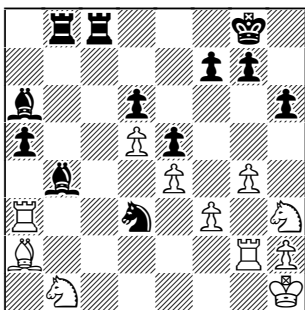


White's Knights are sidelined for the moment by Black's pawn stabs **15.d5 bxa4 16.f3 Nc5 17.Be3 Nfd7 18.g4 a5 19.Qd1**

Ba6 20.Rf2 Rb8 21.Ra2 Nb3 22.Nb1  
 Ndc5 Black's powerful centralisation  
 contrasts dramatically with White's  
 withdrawal to the corners 23.Bxc5 Nxc5  
 24.Bxa4 Qb6 25.Ra3 Bh4 26.Bc2 Rfc8  
 27.Rg2 Nd3+ 28.Kh1



28...Nxb2 The first material reward 29.Qc1  
 The Queen actually has no good square and  
 soon goes to the bad boy's corner like all  
 the other White pieces 29...Qb4 30.Qg1  
 Qe1 31.Qxe1 Bxe1 32.Bb3 Nd3 33.Ba2  
 Bb4



1-0

*Trip Report – Wijk aan  
 Zee 2017*  
*by Bill Forster*

Once a year the small town of Wijk aan Zee in Holland becomes the undisputed capital of the chess world. Every cafe and shop seems to adopt a chess theme, everyone you meet seems happy and proud that Wijk has this unusual claim to fame. The grandmaster tournament has a legitimate claim to be the most prestigious annual event. There is always a top class field, the honours board of prior winners goes back eighty years and reads like a pocket history of chess. The marvellously luxuriant, uncompromising and old fashioned schedule of a full 13 rounds of one round a day round robin chess has a tendency to sort out the most worthy winner since there is time to recover from setbacks, an occasional inevitability even for the very best. When you do the maths, Wijk regulars like Magnus Carlsen actually spend around 5% of their lives in this otherwise unremarkable little seaside town (aan Zee means, of course, on Sea).

In fact Magnus famously spent even more time here in 2016, since after a decade of spending mid-winter here, he reportedly wanted to see what Wijk looked like in the summer time The wonderful beach draws hordes of holiday makers, and the town is filled with normal people rather than chess players.

The elite super GM tournament is supplemented by a parallel 13 round GM “Challengers” tournament as well as a huge range of open events that bring hundreds of

amateurs into the same playing hall as the top groups. I was drawn to Wijk by a confluence of multiple influences. I was going to be in Europe anyway, so why not play some chess? Especially when I could combine that with spectating at the most famous tournament in the world. My friend Gawain Jones had received a coveted invitation to the Challengers tournament. There are literally hundreds of grandmasters trying to step up to the lucrative world of the super elite – attracting a Challengers invitation means a player has caught the eye of the organisers as a emerging talent, or a particularly brave and entertaining player, or just someone special and deserving a chance next to the big stage.

I felt like the luckiest amateur in Wijk each night as Maria and I dined with Gawain and Sue, Yasser Seirawan, Eric Hansen and Nils Grandelius. If these last three wondered why this old patzer from the wrong side of the world and his wife were gate-crashing, they never showed it. I particularly enjoyed getting to know Eric Hansen who has something of a dude-bro party boy reputation, but turns out to be a kind and good-hearted young man. I was very happy to see him deservedly receive the good sportsman prize, basically the gentleman's prize, for the Challenger group. Fun fact: Eric, a Canadian let's not forget, loves rugby in general and the Super Rugby Chiefs in particular.

On occasions I could join chess conversations in part because of my work on *NZ Chess*. For example when the players were discussing R+B v R (thanks Herman). And the [surprising] time when

they were discussing the Adelaide Counter Gambit (thanks Scott). Yasser loved hearing Scott's comment about symmetrical play in Ivanchuk-Nakamura "If they were school children they'd be giggling by now".

The last, longest, and most important amateur event is a nine-rounder corresponding to the last nine rounds of the GM tournaments, and I decided to play in that one. To be honest, I didn't know much about this tournament – it doesn't receive much coverage in the chess media of course, because it is completely overshadowed by the GM events. Almost all the players are Dutch, with a smattering of Belgians and Germans. It's not like playing Gibraltar. It's not young, glamorous, international. In other words it suits me perfectly :-)

Slowly I became familiar with the conventions of play. The winner buys the beer. One of the players, I never did work out whether there was some way of determining which one, offers the other coffee during the opening stage. Often this would be a surprise offer that interrupted my calculations. When I started to indulge myself I effected a technical improvement – I'd do it after playing a move but before pressing the clock – draw offer style. You're welcome Holland.

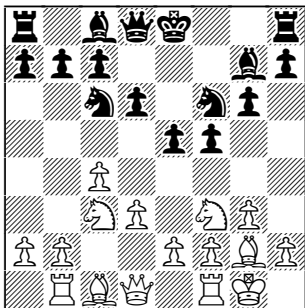
Unusually, the amateur tournament was also a round robin affair, as the players were divided up into dozens of evenly matched ten player groups. I initially found this to be a little bit weird, but it really grew on me as the tournament progressed. Our little group gradually became like a team. Friendships were formed. One young



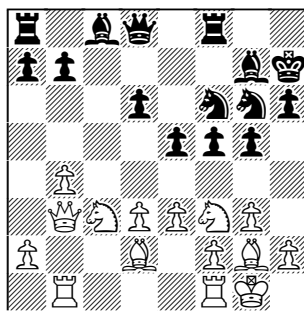
man in our group is living with a cruel disability but doing so with such bravery and spirit. When I said good-bye to him at the end of the tournament tears were shed. Only by me. Every game was intense and closely fought. Like this one.

### Holsher, Peter (2054) - Forster, Bill (1963) [A04]

**1.Nf3 g6 2.g3 Bg7 3.c4 e5 4.Nc3 d6 5.Bg2 Nc6 6.d3 f5** I played this system on a whim against Allen Fan at Congress. Basically all I knew about it was that David Evans had demolished my English at the Major Open a few years back by getting in an early ...f5 like this without an obstructing Knight on f6, saving the tempo normally needed to move the knight away. There is no mention of this idea in Donaldson's "Strategic Opening Repertoire", a book I was following at the time. This was one of the reasons I abandoned this opening for White. Against David Evans I remember a feeling of helpless inevitability, but I can't find the game in order to borrow David's attacking plan! Instead I've now played the Black side twice without really knowing anything. My chess life can be very embarrassing at times. **7.0-0 Nf6 8.Rb1**

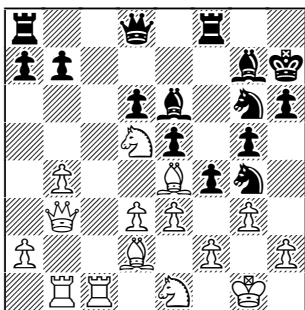


My opponent plays the standard plan for the much more common position where Black has played ...O-O but not ...f5. Afterwards he admitted not knowing anything about Black's system. Later I mentioned the setup to Gawain and Richard Palliser and they immediately identified this sideline's place in Opening theory and started talking about the players who employ it and the various plans and options that apply. The knowledge level of the GMs is extraordinary. **8...0-0 9.Bd2 h6** Against Allen I decided I needed to get in ...f4 and prepared it with ...Nh5. This is deeply illogical because if that was the right path Black could just have easily played Nf6, Nh5 and then f5 - you're not gaining anything from the tempo you've 'saved'. During that game I did notice that Tim Reilly was playing exactly the same position against Russell Dive. Why hadn't I waited to see what Tim would do? Is that cheating? Well at least now in Wijk I did know what Tim had done - yes play f4 but prepare it with h6 and g5. **10.b4 g5 11.e3 Ne7 12.c5 Ng6 13.cxd6 cxd6 14.Qb3+ Kh7**

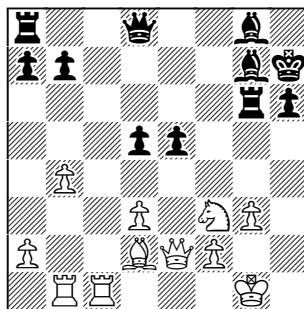


I remember being happy at the time and looking at it with fresh eyes Black's position does look menacing. But can I turn

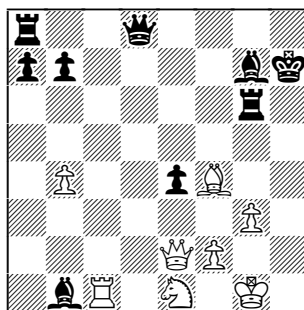
it to something tangible? **15.Rfc1 f4**  
**16.Ne1 Ng4** Eyeing the f2 weakness  
**17.Nd5 Be6 18.Be4**



**18...Bg8** Basically just putting my Bishop on a protected square, for reasons that will become apparent. The computer insists that Black is around +3 here with 18...fxg3! but it is very inhuman stuff. For example 19.fxg3 Nf2 20.Bxg6+ Kxg6 21.Ng2 Nh3+ 22.Kh1 Bxd5 23.Qxd5 Nf2+ 24.Kg1 Qd7 25.Rf1 Nh3+ 26.Kh1 Rf2 27.Qe4+ Kh5 28.g4 Qxg4 29.Qxg4+ Kxg4 30.Rxf2 Nxf2+ 31.Kg1 Nh3+ 32.Kh1 Kf3 and now although Stockfish is edging up to +4, Black's advantage is a dominant king position in an ending not the extra points of material I like to get from a winning line **19.exf4 gxf4 20.Nf3 fxg3 21.hxg3 Nf6** With the Bishop on a protected square, the pinned Knight is an issue and White will have to make concessions by exchanging his best pieces **22.Nxf6+** Not **22.Bxg6+ Kxg6** and the Nd5 falls off **22...Rxf6 23.Qd1 d5 24.Bxg6+ Rxg6 25.Qe2**

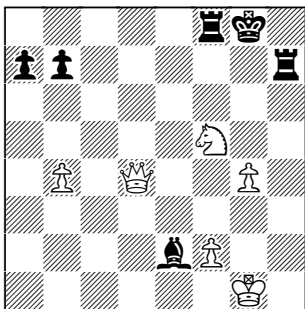


I loved my position here, with the Bishops and the strong central phalanx, especially when I found a nice little combination **25...e4! 26.dxe4?** Falling into line with my cunning plan **26...dxe4 27.Ne1 27.Qxe4?? Bd5 28.Qe2 Bxf3 29.Qxf3 Qxd2 27...Bxa2** And Black wins the exchange **28.Bxh6?!** A desperate plan that pays dividends **28...Bxb1 29.Bf4**



I still had 5 minutes or so, plus 30 second increments and the looming oasis of 30 extra minutes at move 40. I couldn't see a threat for White and decided I was just a Rook up. **29...Bd3??** In the post-mortem it only took me milliseconds to see 29...Qh4!! preventing Qh5+ and meeting the threat to my Bishop with a counter-threat to his Bishop **30.Ng2 Bd3 31.Nxh4 Bxe2**

32.Nxg6 Kxg6 and okay, I am not a Rook up any more - but a whole piece in a simplified position with two bishops and mating threats on h1. I don't know why I can play in post-mortems but not in games **30.Qh5+ Bh6** I was still happily composing my victory speech. I have had c7 covered the whole game and didn't notice the point of Bf4 until my opponent played (instantaneously) **31.Rc7+** What's the word for bugged in Dutch? **31...Qxc7 32.Bxc7** Oh well two Rooks for the Queen, the game continues. But my earlier kingside pawn advances leave me dangerously exposed in this phase. **32...Rf8 33.Ng2 Rg5 34.Qh4 e3** Hoping to get the Bishop to f3 and co-ordinate my forces **35.Nxe3 Be2 36.Qe4+ Kh8 37.Be5+ Bg7 38.Qh4+ Rh5 39.Bxg7+ Kxg7 40.Qd4+ Kg8 41.g4 Rh7 42.Nf5**



This looks good for White but with the time control met, I worked out a way to liquidate to a pawn down king and pawn ending that I had time to analyse to a draw. **42...Rxf5! 43.gxf5 Rg7+ 44.Kh2 Rh7+ 45.Kg3 Rg7+ 46.Kh4** White has to allow this or his King can never escape the corner **46...Rg4+ 47.Qxg4+ Bxg4 48.Kxg4 a6 49.Kf4 Kf7 50.Ke5 b6 51.Kd5 Kf6** Here my opponent offered a draw. I really

wanted to play on for a couple of moves but I supposed that hoping for **52.Kc6 a5 53.b5??** and Black wins as I calculated at move 42, was disrespectful. Peter's mates, who were kibitzing, immediately fell into this after the handshake - but he schooled them before I could ½-½

This game is a pretty good representation of my playing experience at Wijk. A lot of good positions spoiled. But never mind, everything else went wonderfully. Even the notoriously wretched winter weather relented and was by all accounts the nicest seen at the chess tournament in decades.

In particular it was a huge thrill to see Gawain win the Challengers tournament. With an even-ish field of 14 very hungry and ambitious players and a spot in the top tournament at stake, it was almost too much to hope for Gawain to actually win. In dramatic last round circumstances basically everything had to go his way, and joyously if improbably, it did.

Before the start of my last round game, the one I annotated above, my opponent earnestly took me aside. "Have you come to understand this tournament?" he said. "It's a family thing. A chess family. This is my thirty ninth time playing. This is the most important event of the year, the time we get to meet all our friends again". He didn't really need to tell me this, by then I had been completely seduced by this wonderful event in this wonderful place.

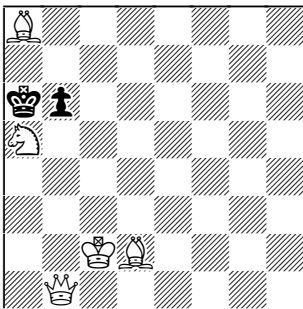
Biology and Economics are going to stop me playing thirty nine times. But I should manage at least twice. Maybe next year when Gawain is mixing it at the top.

## Problem Kingdom – by *Linden Lyons*

- Submissions and comments to:  
[problem.kingdom@gmail.com](mailto:problem.kingdom@gmail.com)
- Judge for 2016-2017: TBA

Rauf Aliovsadzade points out that Mykola Chernyavskyy's **Problem 66** from the previous issue bears similarities to the following composition.

R. Aliovsadzade & M. Vagidov  
*Vilna Ukraina 1978*  
Special Honourable Mention



#2

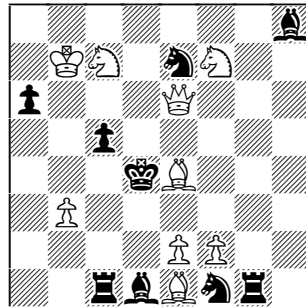
Tries: 1 Nc4? (threat 2 Qxb6) Ka7!; 1 Qa1? (zugzwang) Kb5!; and 1 Nc6? (zz) b5!  
Solution: 1 **Qa2!** (zz) Ka7 2 Nc6; 1 ... Kb5 Qc4; 1 ... b5 2 Nc4; and 1 ... bxa5 2 Qxa5.

Mykola is aware of this similarity, but he adds that the originality of his problem lies in its multiple **changed mates** (wherein certain black defences result in different mates between tries and key). I did not highlight all of these, but perhaps I can leave solvers to spot them!

Rauf acknowledges that even the above 1978 problem has a mechanism that had been shown in earlier problems.

### Problem 73

K. Seetharaman (India)  
Original

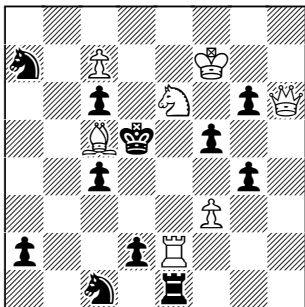


#2

There are four tries by the e4-bishop in **Problem 73**, all of which interfere with the white queen: 1 Bd5? (thr. 2 Qe4) Bc2! (2 Qc4?); 1 Bc6? (thr. 2 Qe4) c4! (2 Qb6?); 1 Bf5? (thr. 2 Qe4) Rg4! (2 Qxg4?); and 1 Bd3? (thr. 2 Qe4) Ng3 2 Qe3, but 1 ... Nd2! (2 Qe3?). The key is 1 **Bf3!** (thr. 2 Qe4) with the variations 1 ... Bc2 2 Qc4, 1 ... c4 2 Qb6, 1 ... Rg4 2 Qxg4, 1 ... Nd2 2 Qe3, and 1 ... Be5 2 Qxe5.

### Problem 74

Alberto Armeni (Italy)  
Original



#2

**Problem 74** presents **combinative separation** (in which multiple threats appear as mates in various combinations) and **changed mates**.

The first try is 1 Qh8? (thr. 2 Qd8/Que5/Qd4 [B/A/C]) with:

- 1 ... d1Q/d1R/Nb3 2 B/A;
- 1 ... Nc8 2 A/C;
- 1 ... Nd3 2 B/C;
- 1 ... Nb5 2 A;
- 1 ... a1Q/a1B 2 B;
- 1 ... c3/Rxe2 2 C; but
- 1 ... Nxe2!

The second try is 1 Qe3? (thr. 2 Nf4/Que5/Qd4 [D/A/C]) with:

- 1 ... g5 2 A/C;
- 1 ... Nb5/d1Q/d1R/Nb3 2 A/D;
- 1 ... Rxe2 2 D/C;
- 1 ... c3/Nd3 2 C;
- 1 ... a1Q/a1B 2 D; but
- 1 ... Nxe2!

The third try is 1 Qf8? (thr. 2 Qd8/Qd6/Nf4 [B/E/D]) with:

- 1 ... g5/Nd3 2 B/E;

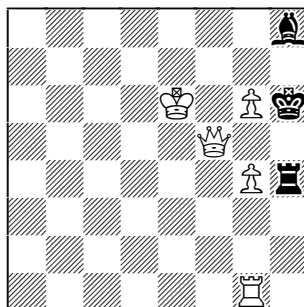
- 1 ... Nc8/Nb5 2 D;
- 1 ... Nxe2/Rxe2 2 E; but
- 1 ... c3!

The key is **1 Qf4!** (thr. 2 Qd4/Que5/Qd6 [C/A/E]):

- 1 ... Nc8 2 A/C;
- 1 ... d1Q/d1R/Nb3 2 A/E;
- 1 ... Nd3/Rxe2 2 C/E;
- 1 ... Nb5 2 A;
- 1 ... c3 2 C; and
- 1 ... a1Q/a1B/Nxe2 2 E.

### Problem 75

Rauf Aliovsadzade (USA)  
Original

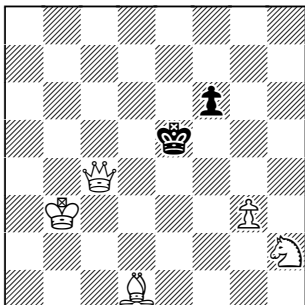


#3

In **Problem 75**, White's second and third moves trade places from one variation to the next: **1 g7!** (thr. 2 gxh8Q#) with 1 ... Bxg7 2 g5+ Kh5 3 Qf7 and 1 ... Kxg7 2 Qf7+ Kh6 3 g5.

### Problem 76

Rauf Aliovsadzade (USA)  
Original

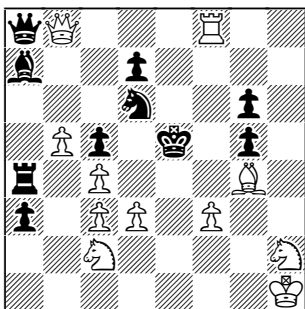


#3

In the initial position of **Problem 76**, the black king has flight squares on f5 and d6. The key, **1 Qc6!** (zz), takes away the latter, but there is now a new flight on d4. The variations are 1 ... Kf5 2 Qe8 Kg5 3 Qh5 and 1 ... Kd4 2 Ng4 f5 3 Qc4 (or 2 ... Kd3 3 Qd5).

### Problem 77

Leonid Makaronez (Israel)  
Original



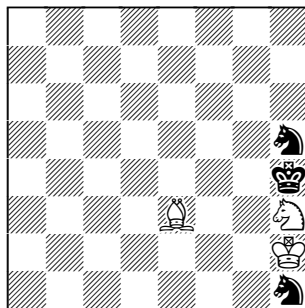
#3

The key to **Problem 77** is **1 Rf7!** (thr. 2 Re7+ Kf6 Qxd6). Black's thematic defences guard d6, but they consequently

leave crucial lines uncovered: 1 ... Ra6 vacates the fourth rank, so 2 Bxd7 ~ (Black cannot play 2 ... Rxc4) 3 Ng4; 1 ... Bxb8 vacates the b8-d4 diagonal, so 2 d4+ cxd4 3 cxd4; and 1 ... Qxb8 vacates the a8-h1 diagonal, so 2 f4+ gxf4 3 Nf3. There is also the variation 1 ... Rxc4 2 Re7+ Kd5 3 Ne3.

### Problem 78

Rauf Aliovsadzade (USA)  
Original



H#2 Duplex

A **duplex** helpmate like **Problem 78** has two solutions. In the first, Black begins and helps White deliver mate: 1 Nf2 Kg2 2 Ng4 Bg5. In the second, White begins and helps Black deliver mate: 1 Kxh1 Kxh3 2 Bg1 Ng3. Both mates are **ideal**, i.e. each square surrounding the mated king is blocked or guarded only once.

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