

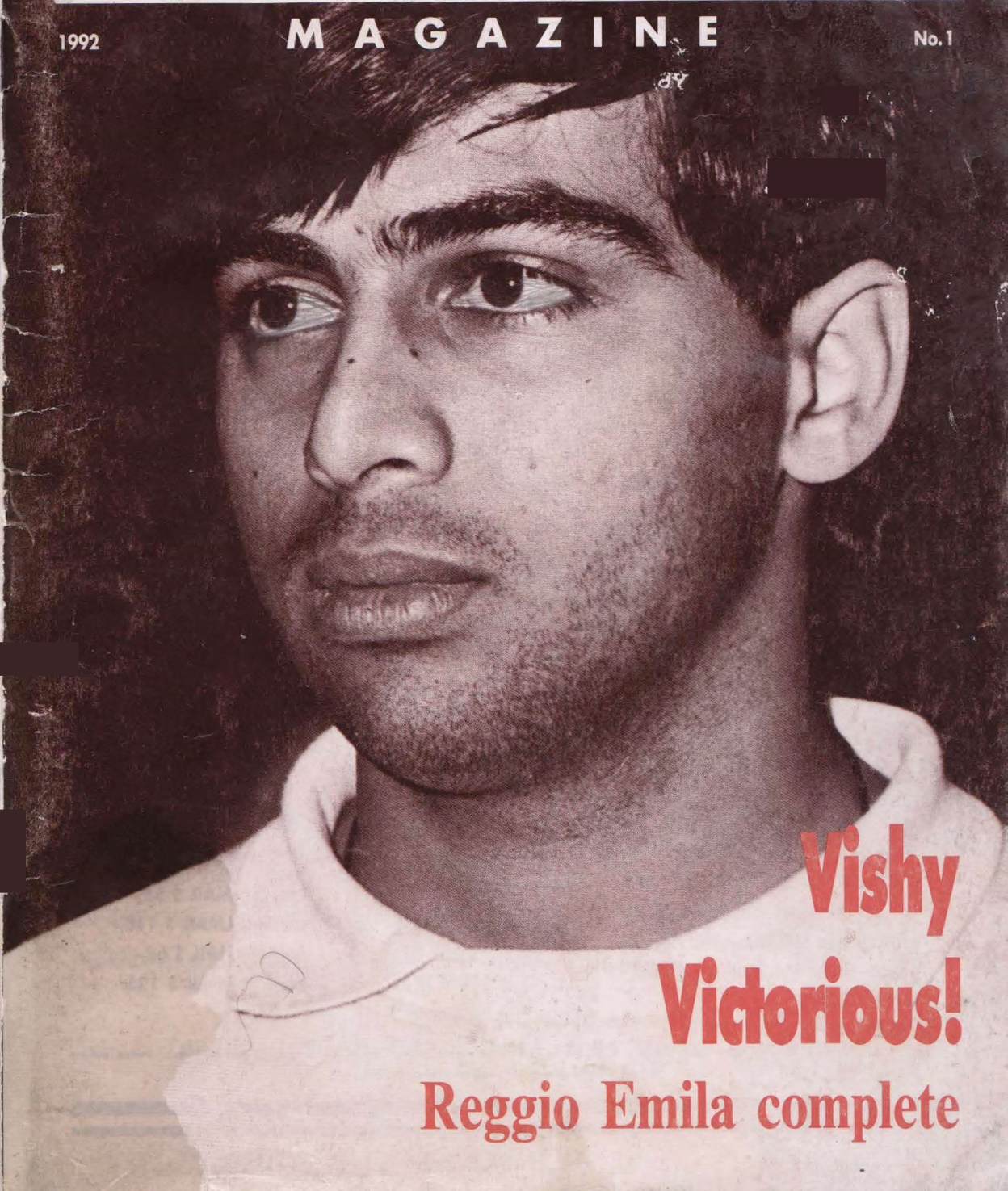
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Viswanathan Anand

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Anand wins Super Reggio Emilia 10

The 34th Reggio Emilia tournament was the first category 18 event in the history of chess, with 10 world top grandmasters competing. Nine of them were from the former Soviet Union, and amongst them were the world champion Garry Kasparov as well as his predecessor, Anatoly Karpov, both clear favourites for first place. Surprisingly, it was young Viswanathan Anand from India who in his own style took the top honours, and by doing so once more established his name as a future challenger for the highest chess title. Dirk Jan ten Geuzendam reports from Reggio, game notes by Anand, Gelfand, Karpov, Khalifman, Gurevich and Salov.

Interview: Alexander Khalifman 5

Alexander Khalifman, who took up residence in Frankfurt, is currently rated as Germany's number one. Wellknown for speaking his mind, even when he was still a citizen of the former Soviet Union, Khalifman talks frankly about the advantages and disadvantages of moving to the West, and his place in the chess world: 'I'm not the type of person who will say that chess is his life.'

Hans Ree: To smoke or not to smoke 70

The anti-smoking brigade is looking for new battles to win, but -to paraphrase Kipling: 'Chess is only chess, but a good cigar is a smoke!'

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Chess Players Write



*Woodcut featuring Narcis Viryoles,
one of the possible inventors of modern chess*

Searching for a Spanish Cradle for Modern Chess

An answer to Mr Calvo

Before responding to Mr. Calvo's article 'Valencia, Birthplace of Modern Chess' (NIC 91/7, pp.82-89) it seems appropriate to give a brief survey of the opinions concerning the origin of modern chess.

Since the nineteenth century historians have held different opinions on the question of the place and year of the birth of modern chess. In 1874 Van der Linde expressed the opinion that it originated in France in the final quarter of the fifteenth century. Regarding the Göttingen manuscript as the oldest document referring to the new form, he came to his conclusions because it was written there and then.[1] It is, however, more likely that this manuscript, written in Latin, is younger than Lucena's book which was printed in Salamanca in 1496-7.[2] Von der Lasa preferred the Iberian Peninsula as the country of provenance and the date as 1475.[3] According to Murray, modern chess probably originated in Italy after 1485.[4] In 1975 Silbermann recognised Joan of Arc as the prototype of the new chess queen, and Lorraine as the place of origin.[5] In the same year Görschen followed in both Van der Linde's and Von der Lasa's footsteps, accepting on the one hand the Göttingen manuscript as the first document of modern chess, while asserting on the other that it originated in the Iberian peninsula.[6] Eales (1985) suggested a target date between 1470 and 1490 for the innovation, adding that it is hard to ignore the fact that almost all reliable early evidence is linked with Portugal or Spain.[7] In 1986 Petzold supposed that the worship of the Virgin which reached its culmination in the final decades of the fifteenth century, had served as a model for the mighty queen. The temporal

queen Isabella could have shared Mary's celestial part. As the birth-place of modern chess he pointed to Valencia.[8] Finally Averbakh also mentioned this Mediterranean port for the same period.[9]

Adding my own views, I can only share the *communis opinio* about the Spanish provenance of modern chess in the final quarter of the fifteenth century. The following four arguments are not all new; neither do they prove anything tangible in favour of this opinion or exclude other, more general assumptions, like the worship of the Virgin Mary, the voyages of discovery, the new, dynamic way of life or the invention of perspective in the pictorial arts.[10]

A) in 1469 Isabella, princess royal of Castilia, wed Ferdinand, heir-apparent of Aragon. After Isabella had succeeded to the Castilian throne in 1474 and Ferdinand had become King of Aragon in 1479, this unification resulted in the new, centralised state of Spain. Isabella proved to be a mighty queen.

B) From 1482 to 1492 the last battle against the Moorish kingdom of Granada was led by the royal couple. This coping-stone of the *Reconquista* could have been a perfect occasion to change the static rules of Shatranj, the game of the Moorish enemy, into a more dynamic fighting game in which the queen plays a principal part at the king's side.

C) In his chess book, printed in Rome in 1512, Damiano declares that the greatest masters of the new form of chess are found in the Iberian Peninsula.[11]

D) At the same time, Baldassare Castiglione, in one of the dialogues in *Il Cortegiano* (written between 1507 and 1518), puts the following, fairly casual, words into the mouth of one of his characters, Gaspar: 'There are many Spaniards who excell at chess'. He is told that 'they put in a great deal of study, but they conceal it.'[12] The recognition of Iberian mastery by Damiano, and especially of the Span-

ish supremacy by the Italian Castiglione, strengthens the assumption that the Spaniards excelled at the game during the first decades of the sixteenth century, because they had adapted and renewed it shortly before.

It is possible to keep speculating and generalising about the real source of modern chess without showing any reliable evidence at all. Petzold (op. cit., p.152) is right when he writes that quarrelling about France, Spain or Italy as the country where the new game was played first serves no conceivable purpose. These countries had such close connections, he adds, that any novelty could spread within one month. But it is still worthwhile to try and find the source, because not every novelty is accepted equally quickly.

Mr. Calvo has made an effort to discover the truth. I will discuss his article on the basis of the following items: the lost booklet of Vicent (A), and the manuscript *Scachs d'amor* (B).

A) On pp.83-84 Mr. Calvo mentions the discovery of two hidden traces of Vicent's booklet by Prof. A. Chicco: Cardanus and Salvio:

-Cardanus' comment on the poor printing of chess diagrams in a Spanish book may also refer to Lucena if the black pieces on the dark squares in his diagrams are equally unclear. The fact that we do not know Lucena's printers is irrelevant. What's more, Chicco did not jump to the wrong conclusion (as Mr Calvo) does) that Vicent's book necessarily contained **modern** chess problems. In this case Cardanus was not interested in the (contemporary) rules of the game but in the practical problem of printing chess diagrams.

-Salvio's list 'Il Bove, il Rui Lopes e il Carrera, l'Alemanni, il Gironi...' refers to **authors** of chess books or manuscripts. It is, of course, possible that Salvio mixed up the name of a printer with that of an author, but a more plausible assumption would be that he knew

about German authors but could not remember their names. Before 1604 the following authors of modern chess books are known: Egenolf (1536) and the Cartel (1577). Selenus (1616) might be added, because the quotation is not taken from Salvio's *Trattato dell' Invention et arte liberale del gioco di scacchi* (Naples 1604). He mentions Carrera, who wrote *Il Giuco degli Scacchi* (naming 'il Gironi' on p.95) in 1617! So the quotation cannot come from an earlier work of Salvio's than *Il Puttino* or *Trattato... Seconda Impressione*, bound together in Naples in 1634. Mr. Calvo (or Prof. Chicco) is mistaken if he thinks that *Il giuco degli scacchi*, printed in Naples in 1723, is a reprint of the first, 1604 edition. His deduction that Vicent's booklet was known and used in Sicily at that time is stretching the evidence too far.

B) About the *Scachs d'amor*:

-This Catalan manuscript did not get a full description (Calvo, p.64) in Murray's *A History of Chess*. On p.781 the British historian writes: 'In the course of the poem, Fenollar gives a good deal of information about the rules and etiquette of the game as played in Aragon.' It would facilitate further research a lot if the text of the entire poem were available. Murray (loc. cit.) mentions, among other things, the *en passant* rule and refers to a note to Paluzie y Lucena -*Manual de Ajedrez* (Barcelona 1912), VI, 254, from whence his account is taken.

-Mr. Calvo (p.87) writes: '...Vinyoles, when translating the *Supplementum chronicarum* into Castilian, explicitly denounced Catalan as a 'barbaric language' in 1510.' After the Spanish unification in 1479 Catalonia lost all of her autonomy, and the Catalan language became a poor second to the overwhelming Castilian. As Mr. Calvo indicated, Vinyoles enjoyed king Ferdinand's favour because he was a loyal supporter of the royal politics of centralisation. ▶

EDITORIAL

From that moment on the Catalans must have regarded Vinyoles as a traitor to his cultural roots. The *Scachs d'amor* was written in their language. In the poem Vinyoles loses the game and is mentioned only by name, without reference to his titles: his part does not go well with a high political position. These are two reasons for Mr. Calvo to assume (pp.87-88) that the poem dates from Vinyoles' early youth. He even assumes the *Scachs d'amor* to be one of the earliest, if not the earliest, of Vinyoles' literary productions. It is much more logical to suppose that the Catalan author(s) of the poem used it to poke fun at a treacherous politician, not only having him lose the game but also depriving him of his titles. It would be inconsistent to accept that the young Vinyoles, still writing in Catalan, would depict himself as a loser.

Pending a thorough investigation of the text of the poem *Scachs d'amor*, the tentative conclusion after Mr. Calvo's article and my critical remarks must be:

-The poem has to be dated between c. 1480 and 1506, i.e. between the rise of the Castilian or decline of the Catalan language, and the year of Castellvi's death.

-It was probably not written in Valencia but presumably in a city in Aragon or Catalonia.

-Vicent's booklet, printed in Valencia in 1495 and containing problems, remains as shrouded in mystery as ever.

Footnotes

1. A. van der Linde, *Geschichte und Litteratur des Schachspiels I*, Berlin 1874, p.319.

2. H.J.R. Murray, *A History of Chess*, Oxford 1913, p.702, and J. Petzold, *Schach, Eine Kulturgeschichte*, Leipzig 1986, p.171.

3. T.v.H.u.d. Lasa, *Zur Geschichte und Literatur des Schachspiels. For-*

schungen, Leipzig 1897, p.169, and earlier also in *Handbuch des Schachspiels*, Leipzig 1874, pp.7, 34.

4. Murray, op. cit., pp.778-9: cf. K.M. Colby, 'Gentlemen, the Queen! Advocating Catharina Sforza (1463-1509) as the prototype of the new queen, *Psychoanalytic Review* 1953, pp.144-8, and H. Golombek, *A History of Chess*, London 1976, pp.81- 83.

5. J. Silbermann/W. Unzicker, *Geschichte des Schachs*, Munich 1975-77, pp.42-44), contradicted by Golombek. op. cit., p.90. R. Eales, *Chess, The History of a Game*, London 1985, p.77 and Petzold, op. cit., p.151.

6. F.C. Görschen, 'Entstehung und Ursprung des neuen Schachs (die Göttinger Handschrift)', *Schach-Echo*, 1975/5, pp.74-76; 6, pp.91-92; 7, pp.105-8: Modern chess developed between 1456 and 1471 (p.107); it was invented in the Atlantic ports, Andalusia or Estremadura, not in Aragon, Castilia or the Mediterranean coast (p.107); King Alfonso V of Portugal would have given instructions for the composition of the manuscript in 1471-74 (p.108).

7. Eales, op. cit., p.76.

8. Petzold, op. cit.: on Maria as prototype (pp.133-5), on Isabella (p.139) and on Valencia (p.158).

9. Y.L. Averbakh, 'Shakhmaty' (in *Shakhmaty Entsiklopedicheskij Slovar*, Moscow 1990, p.484, col. 1434- 5).

10. The really new aspect in the change of rules is the **diagonal scope** of queen and bishop; the queen's new horizontal and vertical powers already rested with the rooks in Shatranj.

11. Quoted by Murray, op. cit., p.811.

12. B. Castiglione, *The Book of the Courtier*, ed. and transl. by G. Bull, 1967, p.140, cited in Golombek, op. cit., p.94, and Eales, op. cit., pp.76 and 78.

Dr P.J. Monté
Middelburg, Holland

The Königstein Group

Ricardo Calvo's article 'Valencia, birthplace of modern chess' (NIC 91/7, pp.82-89) is dedicated to the 'Königstein Group'. This group, only a few months old, surely deserves an introduction.

The Chess Collectors International (1984) is a worldwide association of lovers and expert collectors of chess sets of artistic and historical interest. One of the organisation's aims is to uncover relationships between chess and history, culture, the arts, literature and the sciences, as well as to sponsor research projects regarding the history of the game.

In 1990 CCI member Thomas Thomsen mooted the idea of a meeting of experts on the history of our game. One year later, from 2-4 August 1991, Dr. Thomsen organised the conference 'The Origins of Chess' at his home in Königstein in Germany. For most of the leading chess historians this was their first time to actually meet and talk together face to face. Attending the meeting were: Yury Averbakh (Russia), Ricardo Calvo (Spain), Manfred Eder (Germany), Gianfelice Ferlito (Italy), Irving Finkel (UK), Victor Keats (UK), Isaak Linder (Russia), Egbert Meissenburg (Germany), Joachim Petzold (Germany), Lothar Schmid (Germany), Thomas Thomsen (Germany), Rob Verhoeven (Netherlands) and Gareth Williams (UK). Papers were submitted by Ken Whyld (UK) and Michael Mark (UK). The conference, exceptionally well hosted by Thomas and

Joanne Thomsen, conducted its business in an unusually cordial and stimulating atmosphere. The problem regarding the origin of chess is extremely difficult, complicated and hard to tackle. D.W. Fiske's remarks in *The Nation*, June 7, 1900, are still true today: 'Before the seventh century of our era, the existence of chess in any land is not demonstrable by a single shred of contemporary or trustworthy documentary evidence... Down to that date it is all impenetrable darkness.' Maybe we can now slightly modify this profoundly pessimistic statement by paraphrasing Karl Popper: what we are doing could be likened to searching for a black object in a room painted black and completely darkened...



Harold James Ruthven Murray

The great and very influential chess historian H.J.R. Murray (1868-1955), in his *A Short History of Chess*, p.[1], concluded that 'the game was a conscious and deliberate invention of an inhabitant of North-West India [of a civilisation which] flourished not earlier than the Huri domination of North India, which lasted from A.D. 455 to 543.' In *British Chess Magazine*, December 1936, p.586, Murray even dates 'an invention of chess round about 570 A.D.' In *A History of Chess* (1913), p.50,

Murray states that 'the theory that chess is a development of an earlier race-game involves the hypothesis that some reformer changed the whole nomenclature in order to make it self-consistent as a war-game, and secured the agreement of all his contemporaries. I find this hypothesis incredible.'

With these words Murray firmly rejected all theories based on evolutionary development, like those of H. Cox (1801), D. Forbes (1860) and S. Culin (1898); the latter suggested that chess developed in four stages:

- A) A two-handed race-game;
- B) Pachisi, a four-handed race-game;
- C) Four-handed dice-chess;
- D) Two-handed chess.

Murray's conclusions have been regarded as very authoritative for many decades.

In Königstein, Yury Averbakh put forward his new, and interesting, hypothesis which he presented during the 4th CCI Congress in New York 1990. The theory was published in great detail in *Schach-Journal*, no 1, 1991, pp.51-64.

On the basis of remarks made to him during the ensuing discussion Averbakh added some corrections and improvements after the conference. According to this theory, 'chess has been evolutionary developed from an ancient Indian race-game with dice on the ash-tapada (8x8 squares) board.' Averbakh distinguishes five steps:

A) In a race-game the pieces have been named chariots or have been replaced by miniature chariots;

B) The race-game of chariots has been transformed in a war-game of fighting chariots (one of the main forces of the ancient Indian army). It could have happened in a game for four players, 'because chances for chariots of the opponents to occupy the same squares were much bigger than in a game for two;

C) The war-game of fighting chariots has been transformed in a war-game of four main battle

forces of the ancient Indian army;

D) This game of war can be played by four or two players. In the latter case the conception of checkmate has arisen;

E) The dice have been abandoned. That could happen because the Indian people already had been acquainted with a war-game of the Greeks without dice, Petteia.

The first two steps could have happened in the last two centuries B.C.; the last three steps not later than in the fifth century A.D.

The best that can be said for this fascinating model is that there is no evidence against it. On the other hand, there is no evidence to support Averbakh's theory either. A weak point in the chain is the assumption that four-handed chess preceded the two-player game, which flies in the face of the newest established facts. The first account of four-handed chess with dice is by the Arab scientist al-Beruni, who travelled in India about 1030 A.D. There was more discussion on the dubious dating (100-200 A.D.) of the pieces excavated in Venafro (Italy), and on whether chess is mentioned in the Talmud and other early Hebrew texts, or on whether chess possibly originated in China out of divinatory ceremonies (the theory of Needham (1962) and Bidev). Further research in these fields is necessary, since in case of a positive conclusion the entire history of chess would have to be re-written.

In Königstein it became clear that many historians tend to believe in the evolutionary development of chess. But at present no one can undermine Murray's theory (and it is no more than that) with solid evidence.

The Königstein Group experienced a strong need to refresh the existing sources and will try to approach the problems from various angles. The expertise must be extended to disciplines with relevance to chess history, such as Indology, Sinology, Archaeology, etc. Efforts

EDITORIAL

will be made to develop contacts with universities, and to make information easily available and directly accessible for study and publication.

Rob Verhoeven,
Bibliotheca Van der Linde-
Niemeijeriana,
The Hague, Holland

Christiansen-Shirov

Dear Editor

In NIC 91/7, p.42, A. Shirov, in his comments on Christiansen-Shirov, states that after 33...♟g4



34.g3!! wins immediately. But Black has the reply 34...♞h2!, as 35.♞h2 ♞e2 etc. leads to perpetual check (the white king cannot go to h4, of course). I fail to see how White can win at once. Yours sincerely,
J. van Oosten,
Amsterdam, Holland

Postscript Jan Timman:

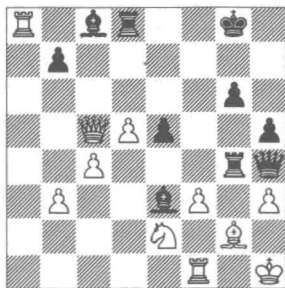
White still wins after 35.♞f8 ♟g5 36.♞d3. The black king remains in a mating net.

Lobron-Yusupov

Dear Editor

On p.97 of NIC 1991/7, A. Yusupov analyzes his game against

E. Lobron. After Black's 30th move he gives the possible continuation 31.♞a8 (instead of the text 31.♞b6) 31...♞e3 32.♞h1 ♞g4



33.♞e3 ♞g2 34.♞g2 ♞h3 35.♞g1 ♞a8.

But what about 33.♞c8? After 33...♞c8 34.♞c8 and 35.fg4 White is suddenly winning, isn't he? (I am asking, for my tactical-or analytical?- horizons are very limited).

Otherwise, congratulations on your great magazine. I enjoy reading it, except for Patrick Wolff's excruciatingly boring and endless articles on the dilemma of chess professionals in the U.S. (I like his tournament reports, but not this sentimental stuff all the time).

Yours sincerely,
Raffi Topakian, Austria

Editorial postscript:

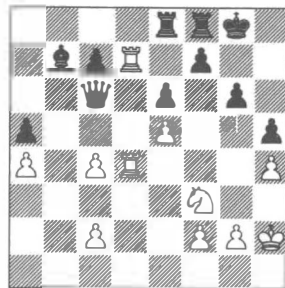
There seems to be nothing wrong with your tactical horizons.

Short-Timman

Dear Editor

First, allow me to compliment you on the quality of your magazine. Especially the top players that you always manage to get contributions from make it eminently readable. With regard to the latest issue I have a question concerning Jonathan Speelman's analysis of the game Short-Timman (Tilburg 1991). After Black's 31st Jonathan launches into a long analysis in which he shows that White can also

win after 31...♞c8, viz. with 32.g4!.



But a few days after the game the weekly column of our local newspaper, *De Gooi- en Eemlander*, featured an analysis by Wim van der Wijk which indicated a much simpler win. According to this article there could follow (after 31...♞c8):

32.♞g5! ♞d7 33.g4!, and now
A) 33...♞c5? 34.♞d7;
B) 33...hg4 34.h5 gh5 35.♞h6!;

C) 33...♞c8 34.g5 ♞b7 35.f3 ♞a4 36.h6 ♞c2 37.♞g3, and

D) 33...♞a4 34.g5 gh5 35.♞h6 ♞c2 36.♞e4 f6 (f5) 37.♞d7 ♞f7 38.♞f6, and wins.

I would like to hear from you whether this far shorter winning line from Van der Wijk is correct.

All the best,
Pieter Tolk,
Hilversum, Holland

Postscript Jan Timman:

Yes, this line is correct.

Ludicrous Choice of Venue

Cathy Forbes added the following introductory remarks to the letter below: 'This letter was originally sent to British Chess Magazine at the request of its chief editor, Murray Chandler, at the beginning of November. For some reason, neither this nor any other detailed letter of protest has been published in BCM. We suspect a whitewash! Please help, NIC, to stand up for players' rights.'

To: The British Chess Magazine

and New in Chess.

I write to protest at the irresponsible behaviour of both FIDE and the BCF over the decision to proceed with the Women's Interzonal in Subotica, Yugoslavia.

Firstly, let me outline the irresponsibility of FIDE in proceeding with the event in what is obviously a war zone. Even if the precise extent of the danger in Subotica itself were open to argument, we all know that in a civil war a town that is safe today may not be safe tomorrow. This is not just the old story about amateur organisers making misguided decisions on behalf of professionals. Anyone with a working brain who has seen bodies splattered all over our tv screens, and news of escalating bombardments etc. would understand the danger of sending people to Yugoslavia.

We are 'reassured' that the safety of the players is guaranteed by no less a person than GM Matanovic. I had never heard before that this worthy man was in command of either the Serbian or Croatian armies, and even if he were it is well-known that even generals are not in complete control of operational details like civilian casualties.

Furthermore, Campomanes himself, we are told, will be visiting. Very brave, but Campomanes is a politician. We should not expect players to take the same risks. Moreover, they would be expected to stay on site somewhat longer.

Where will we be asked to play next? Iraq? The West Bank? Angola? Beirut?

Here is where our gallant BCF steps in. Do they issue an immediate and vigorous protest at this ludicrous choice of venue, suggesting a postponement until a more suitable possibility arises? They do not. (The BCF originally sent a protest fax, but the effect of this was totally annulled by their subsequent actions.) Our top player and legitimate qualifier, Susan Arkell, accepts the advice of the British Foreign Office and declines to travel to the region, urging a principled boycott. Do the BCF support her? They do not. Susan resists the implicit blackmail of the response: 'If you don't go, someone else will.' Do the BCF reconsider? Do they take account of the increasingly alarming news bulletins? Do they ask FIDE or any other participating federations to reconsider? They do none of these things. Instead, they cravenly kowtow to FIDE ('Everyone else has, it's going ahead anyway,' etc. is the gutless excuse) and spend thousands of pounds to send a substitute (Sheila Jackson) and a second (Neil MacDonald) into danger. Do the BCF accept at least a moral responsibility for the welfare of these players? Apparently not; 'They know the risks,' seems to be the official line. How could Jackson and MacDonald even have been properly insured, given the normal exclusion clauses that apply to

war? If these questions were ever asked, it seems the only conclusion was that having said APEX, you have to say B.

What a disgraceful abandonment of both principle and common sense. And what a shabby way to treat Susan Arkell. Even if (as we sincerely hope and expect) no actual disaster occurs as a result of this ludicrous choice of venue, we should not let the BCF off the hook, because of the implications for the welfare of all players if this sort of high-handed behaviour by FIDE and national federations goes unchallenged.

**Yours sincerely,
Cathy Forbes (W.I.M.)
London, England**

P.S. The Dutch Chess Federation are to be congratulated for their stance against FIDE, and sympathies for Annemarie Benschop, who gave up her place. Contrary to the implication of the FIDE report that players were notified in Sept/Oct, it was in fact only on the 23rd of October -two weeks before the scheduled start- that the federations were notified of the tournament details by fax. It is accepted that Sheila Jackson had a right to play under FIDE rules as runner-up in the zonals (FIDE have protected themselves against boycotts!), but the BCF did not have to provide her with financial support, thus breaking the boycott.

Susan Arkell



BASE

QUICK DISK SERVICE

DISK 92/1

Beograd VLAHOVIC	66 games
Beograd INVESTBANKA	66 games
Moskva ch-SU	52 games
Groningen	45 games
Keckskemet	91 games
Brynell-Schneider	4 games
Ivanchuk-Timman	6 games
Reggio Emilia 1991/92	45 games

DISK 92/2

Kasparov vs GER 1992	4 games
Holguin ch-CU	143 games
Groningen open	206 games
Munchen open	47 games
Praha BOH-A 1992	78 games
Reggio Emilia II 1991/92	66 games
Sofia tt	72 games
Wijk aan Zee II 1992	66 games

Mailed on January 20

Mailed on February 5

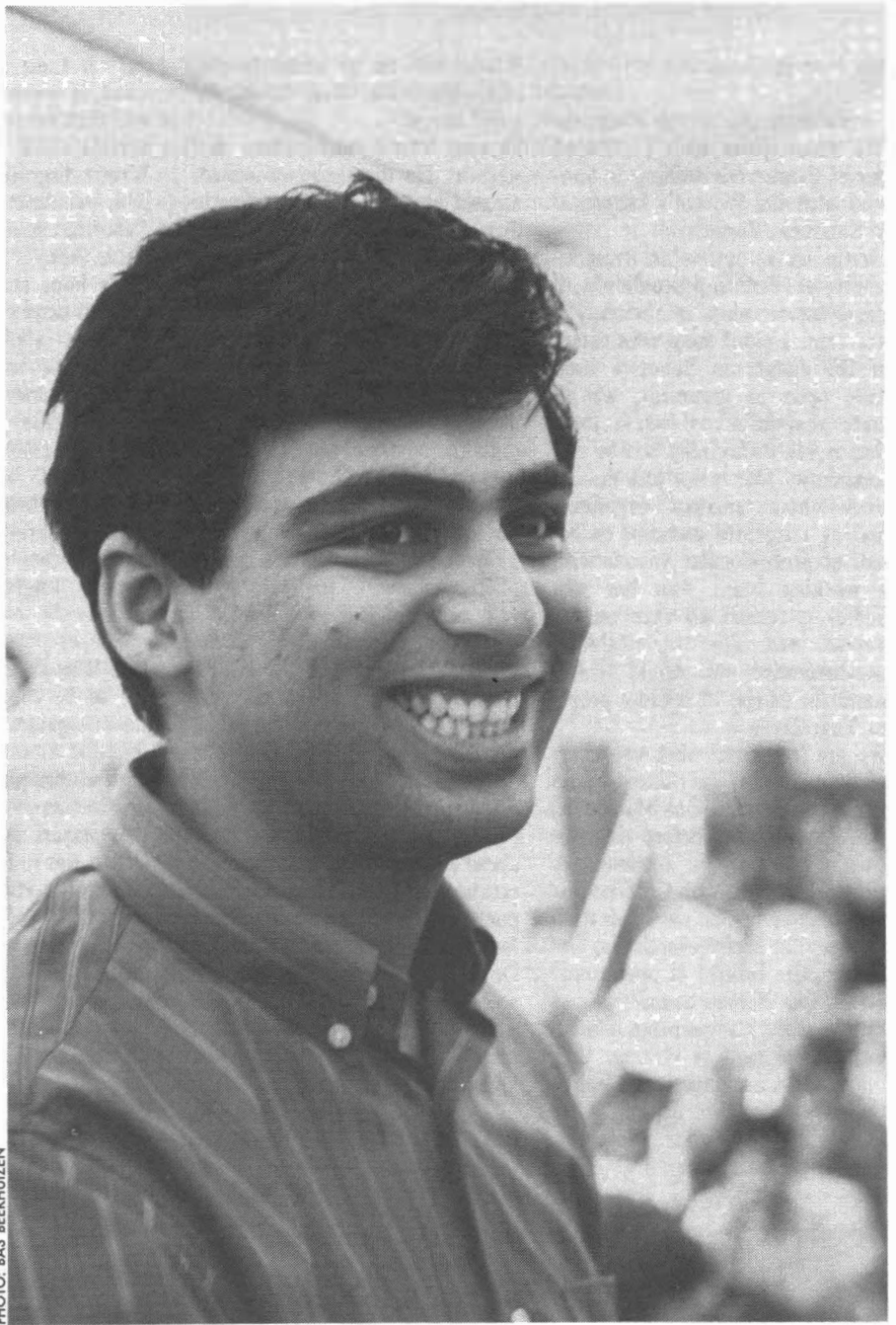


PHOTO: BAS BEEKHUIZEN

Vishy Victorious!

Reggio Emilia

Dirk Jan ten Geuzendam

*Inimitable
Anand
baffles
Commonwealth
of
Independent
Chess
Stars*

The 34th Torneo Scacchistico di Capodanno in Reggio Emilia not only marked the beginning of the new year, but maybe equally the start of a new era. Seemingly without exerting himself Viswanathan Anand bested world champion Kasparov to win the first category 18 tournament ever. The inimitable style of the elusive Indian proved too much for a field that, besides the 'ragazzo Indiano', only consisted of first-class former Soviets. Garry Kasparov saw his come-back tour rudely interrupted. The World Champion again proved vulnerable and seems to be in need of a quiet period of reflection and preparation. After his fourth defeat in five tournaments he knows that it is not only the Indian tiger who is on the prowl. ►

The 34rd Reggio Emilia New Year's tournament was proudly billed as 'the strongest chess manifestation of all time'. It is no secret that the Reggio organizers are quite obsessed with categories. Ten years ago Dr Elio Monducci of the Banco S. Geminiano e S. Prospero persuaded Dr Enrico Paoli, the grand old man of Reggio Emilian chess and the indefatigable driving force behind the Reggio tournaments, to carry on his good work. After the 25th jubilee tournament the then 75-year-old Dr Paoli was of the opinion that as a chess organizer it was time to call it a day. Dr Monducci revived his organizing ambitions by providing the funds for a category 9 tournament. In the following years it became clear that Dr Monducci might not know much about chess, but quite a lot about categories. Every year he aspired to a higher one, even if this necessitated emergency measures such as no longer having any Italians in the A-tournament or reducing the number of players to reach the category desired.

Last year's tournament provided a classic example of the lengths the Reggio organisers are willing to go to in order to score a high category. Magnanimously they allowed Anatoly Karpov a few days to recover from his gruelling world championship match and had the first round in early January. Then they made the shocking discovery that as a result of their lenience the new Elo-list, on which several of their participants had shed precious points, applied to their tournament. The solution was as simple as it was drastic. Instead of one big A-tournament there were to be two

seven-player double-rounders. Needless to say, the first group made category 16 as per plan.

This year Mr Monducci proceeded in a much more straightforward fashion. Hoping to stage the strongest tournament ever, in a Elo-mathematical sense that is, he began to invite the leading ten players in the world. In the end ten out of the world's top fourteen agreed to play, an admirable feat that guaranteed the unprecedented category 18. And you can be sure they did not make the same mistake of starting the tournament in January, when the new Elo-list would have left them with a meagre category 17 (on average 3(!) points short of category 18). Mr. Monducci and his merry men were understandably eager to exploit this record category for publicity purposes. Many Italian newspapers sent special reporters, including the nation's biggest sports daily *La Gazzetta dello Sport*, whose man on the spot avowed to know nothing about chess, but nevertheless was most curious about Anand's favourite piece.

PLAYING CONDITIONS

The players were less enthusiastic about this Elo-madness. As Valery Salov pointed out, 'You get the feeling that you're playing against the same opposition every time, so I don't see why this should be the best tournament. It's just arithmetics.' This point of view was shared by Anatoly Karpov who furthermore could not conceal some irritation. 'Actually I don't understand this. First, there is a clear inflation of Elo-ratings. Secondly I have always been against these tournament categories. I think it's

very bad when organizers, because of this category they want to have, only invite former Soviet players, players from one country, plus Anand.'

Garry Kasparov, too, agreed that 'These were just the same people, but with this inflation of Elo the category just grows'. Apart from that the World Champion was first and foremost appalled by the playing conditions and the fact that a nine-round tournament of this strength had been squeezed into eleven days. 'This was supposed to be the strongest tournament ever and there were appalling conditions. First I was shocked. They had the drawing of lots two hours before the first round. They have this opening ceremony in the morning. Everyone with their long speeches. Then the drawing of lots and two hours later you have to play. After the first game, which I won, so it had nothing to do with the result, I said to Palladino (the President of the Italian Chess Federation- DJTG), 'It looks to me as if Fischer never entered chess'. The quality of the chess pieces (plastic ones- DJTG). The light the first day was unbelievable. And then a toilet to be shared with the public, so that you had to wait all the time. They have had so many tournaments here. But they haven't upgraded one of their tournaments. They just squeezed the top tournament into their other tournaments. They don't have any respect for the top players. Fischer would not even have entered this room, he would have left immediately. Here you have a lack of motivation to play. It's like a zoo. Just top names, and they don't care about the quality of the chess.'

Reggio Emilia

Kasparov's righteous anger may have been clouded to a certain extent by his disappointment, but the essence of his criticism was absolutely correct. For a tournament of this strength there were far too many details, seemingly unimportant to the layman, but of great importance to a professional chess player, that had received no or only scant attention.

But despite the railing against Elo-mania and organizational negligence we should not forget that this strongest Reggio tournament ever was a most memorable occasion. Ignoring the already mentioned shortcomings it must be said that the Banco S. Geminiano e S. Prospero and their co-sponsors made a great effort to stage a media event that could be a valuable contribution to the popularization of chess in Italy. Running concurrently with the A and B tournaments were an international tournament for the blind, and several side-events like a forum on chess in the twentieth century in which all living ex-World Champions except for Mikhail Tal, who arrived one day later, and Bobby Fischer took part.

But the most gratifying aspect of the main tournament was, of course, the unabashed fighting spirit. For quite some years Reggio has (partly rightly) suffered under its peaceful reputation. Elo's were more important than ones and zeroes, and many a highly-rated grandmaster knew that on his arrival his mission was largely accomplished. The sponsor had his category and never kicked up too much against short draws. Perhaps that was one of the reasons why, until last year, there were never many spectators in the tournament hall. This year such peacefulness was out of the question for the simple reason that today's world top is unusually uncompromising and competitive. In today's top chess extreme cautiousness does not get you anywhere, but ferocious headbanging might.

INDIAN BOY

A line-up of nine citizens of the Commonwealth of Independent States and one Indian may not appeal to everyone's tastes. The first one to harbour some distinct doubts about the attraction of such a tournament must have been Anand himself. As he explained, these doubts soon evaporated and at the end of the tournament they had, of course, been replaced by sheer delight. Anand did not want to gloat over his victory too much, but certainly found pleasure in the praises that compared his routing of nine ex-Soviets to Bobby Fischer's legendary achievements in this domain. As I watched the games in Reggio there were two lines that kept popping up in my head. One was from an article in *The Economist* on the impending end of the Soviet chess empire, that read, '(The Soviet chess masters) are perhaps the only Soviet products that can compete in a world market'. The other line was a heading in the newly founded Italian quality paper *L'Indipendente*, saying 'Indian boy throws last remains of USSR primacy into crisis.'

Now it's difficult to foretell how quickly the Soviet supremacy in chess will crumble, and equally difficult to assess Anand's chances for the world title in 1996, but there cannot be any doubt that fascinating developments are taking place, which may well upset the existing order on the chess Olympus. After ten years of almost total superiority Kasparov has won only one out of his last five tournaments. Even more remarkably he has had to give way to five different players. Ivanchuk in Linares, Short and Salov in Amsterdam, Timman in Paris, and now Anand in Reggio. The funny thing with Anand is that among the experts there is absolutely no consensus about his true potential. His results are impressive and he may have beaten the World Champion twice in a row (total score 2½-1½ in Anand's favour) but for many it is difficult

to believe that someone who plays so easily and so loosely can be made of the stuff that World Champions are made of. Mikhail Tal gets twinkling eyes when he talks about Anand's formidable talent, but Anatoly Karpov cannot get too excited. 'He is very talented and this was a great success, but I still don't see a future World Champion in him'. Kasparov connects Anand's successes with the new time-schedule. 'He's made reasonable progress, yes, and he's stable. I told you in Tilburg that it's a new type of play, which is very promising with the new time-control and when you're playing many tournaments. It's not deep. In a match it would be quite easy to get him trapped in different openings. But he's got a good knowledge of chess, he follows it, he's working.' These reservations were certainly not shared by the Italian spectators and the Italian press. With growing enthusiasm they followed Vis-hy's campaign against the awe-inspiring former Soviet rest and were absolutely delighted that from all the chess stars present he was the most accessible one. In *La Gazzetta dello Sport* he was described as the player 'who with his leather jacket and his tennis shoes has broken with the eternal chess tradition of grey suits and black shoes.'(!?)

KASPAROV-ANAND

Anand opened the tournament in a sweeping manner. First he beat Salov in a way which made Kasparov remark to his friend Gurevich, 'He's doing much better now. He's quiet.' Then the World Champion found out how right he had been. In Round 2 Anand got a pleasant game when Kasparov uncharacteristically steered clear of theory as early as move five. Still looking for an advantage Kasparov stirred up complications, but it soon became clear that these suited Anand better. When the dust had settled Anand had reached a winning advantage. ►

In Round 3 Kasparov regained a good deal of his self-confidence in yet another epic Karpov-Kasparov clash. Their 160th encounter drew some 700 spectators to the Grand Hotel Astoria. With some 200 spectators the playing hall was filled to capacity. The others patiently awaited their turn to see the two K's in a packed lobby. After Kasparov had won the opening battle, both players missed good chances to decide the game in their favour. Finally when Kasparov traded queens (Gurevich: 'The young Kasparov would not even

have thought of the idea of exchanging queens'), his two extra pawns were insufficient to win. The next day Kasparov faced another crucial game, against Ivanchuk, but this time he forcefully hit home and drew level with Anand, who experienced his darkest hour when he blundered in a slightly inferior position against his former second Gurevich. Half a point ahead of Kasparov, Anand and Khalifman, Boris Gelfand topped the table after two outstanding wins against Polugaevsky and Beliavsky. In the next two rounds Anand and

Kasparov joined Gelfand by both scoring one and a half points. Anand compensated for his unnecessary loss against Gurevich with a win from a highly dubious position against Polugaevsky, while Beliavsky failed to put up prolonged resistance against Kasparov's aggressive intentions. In Rounds 7 and 8 Anand, Gelfand and Kasparov all drew their games, but only one of these draws (Polugaevsky-Kasparov) came about without any real fighting.

AMAZING ANAND

The pairings for the decisive last round seemed to favour Kasparov, although there were some 'buts'. Kasparov was White against Khalifman, but the latter had made a very good impression throughout the tournament, even though he suffered two unfortunate losses. Anand had the black pieces against Beliavsky. Just like two years ago Beliavsky played way below his level in Reggio, but with a fighter of his calibre you could never be sure. Finally, Gelfand played black against Karpov, who trailed half a point behind the leaders. Karpov played a strong tournament and might have been a clear contender for first place if he had not gone under in the incredible complications of his fourth round game against Khalifman, when instead of finding a win in one he flashed out a loss in one.

The first player to finish his game was the amazing Viswanathan Anand. After he had quite effortlessly equalized, Anand could be happy that despite his poor form Beliavsky also wanted to fight in this final game. (After the round

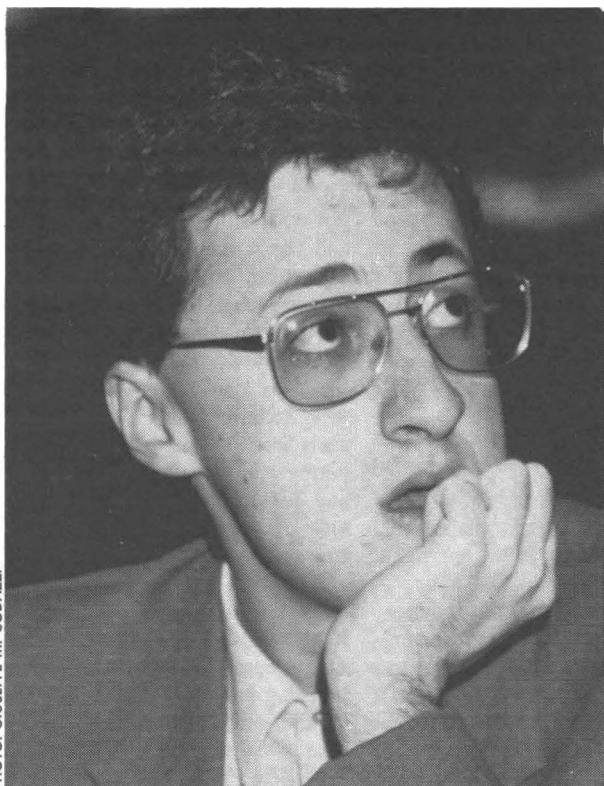


PHOTO: GIUSEPPE M. CODAZZI

Gelfand: A good achievement

Reggio Emilia

Smyslov asked Kasparov, 'Why didn't you order Beliavsky to play for a draw?' Answer: 'I don't have such relations as Karpov used to have with his seconds.') Instead of going for a drawish liquidation Beliavsky tried to prove an advantage. As it looked as if he could always bail out with a draw there seemed to be nothing wrong with this decision. While Anand was looking for a way to avoid the draw he suddenly found a remarkable resource which Beliavsky had missed. Soon the black initiative turned into a winning attack and after forty moves a broken Beliavsky had to resign. By then it was clear that Kasparov would in all probability have to resign himself to a draw. Khalifman had deftly defended and seemed to have no reason to worry. After the game had been drawn Kasparov was amazed to realize

that during the game he had forgotten some of his recent analytical work. According to his own analysis Black would face a tough task after 24. ♗d5 instead of the 24. ♖f1 Kasparov played. 'I spend one hour and twenty minutes to get to a position that I had already analyzed and then forgot the right move.' In Kasparov's view this omission was symptomatic for the problems he currently faces in chess. 'I have to feel that I know everything very well. I'm no longer ahead of these players, ahead of chess theory. I don't spend enough time on it and that's very painful to me. Anand may lose a game and he's upset, but for me it's the end of the world. I need a couple of months of serious preparation. In any case I will have more time before Linares. I certainly will be better prepared in Linares.' By far the longest game of the

round was that between Karpov and Gelfand, in which Karpov tried till move 90 to win a rook endgame with an extra pawn. By saving the draw Boris Gelfand secured shared second place with Kasparov. In a gratifyingly sporting manner Gelfand commented on his result. 'Second place is also a good achievement for me. Vishy played better. He played a very strong tournament, probably the best in his life, with many high-quality games. I'm very satisfied with my first seven rounds. In both my last two games I was much worse.'

Another last round game worthy of attention was Ivanchuk-Polugaevsky, in which the latter came close to a win. Polugaevsky finished at fifty per cent and could look back on a number of creative games. Ivanchuk's fifty per cent score was a bit disappointing, but this view was not shared by himself. As so often before he surprised us with his own evaluation of the tournament. 'I played well in this tournament. Many interesting ideas, although they were often badly realized. I didn't specifically prepare for this tournament. I worked hard for my match against Timman. That was more important to me. After I lost to Yusupov in the Candidates matches, I realized that I had to learn how to play matches.'

NO FALSE MODESTY

Shortly after his historic victory I managed to extricate Anand from the hords of signature-hunters and an army of Italian journalists who all wanted to know at what age he had learned to play chess, and asked him a few questions.

Was this the strongest tournament in history?

'It's clearly one of the strongest events in history. Linares was the strongest tournament in history, then Tilburg became the strongest tournament in history. This one is now the strongest in history. I don't want to make too much out

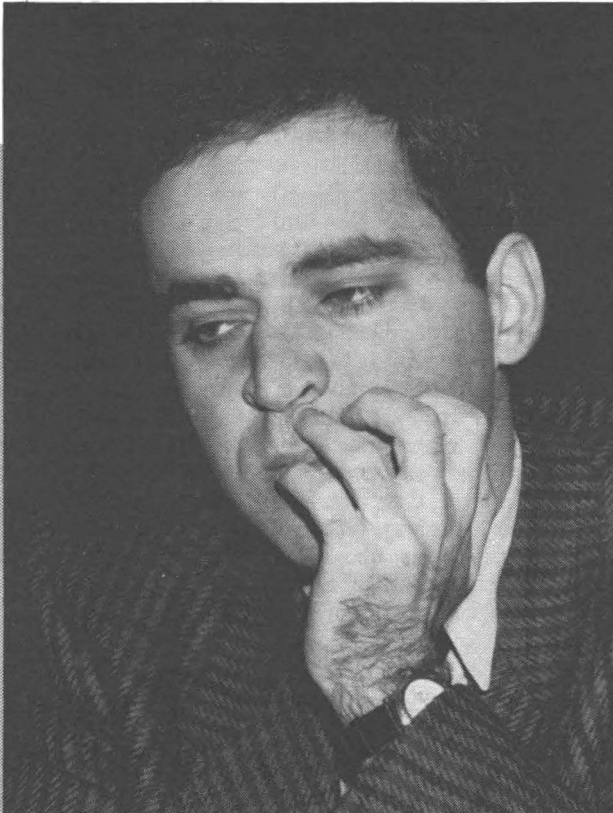


PHOTO: GIUSEPPE M. CODAZZI

Kasparov: Fourth defeat in five tournaments

of it, but I don't want to have any false modesty either. I won one of the strongest tournaments in history, so I'm quite delighted with myself.'

Nine former Soviets and you yourself. Did that sound appealing to you?

'Initially I wasn't quite sure, but then I was quite enthusiastic. Most of the Soviets here speak English and I get along with most of them. This is not like playing a tournament in the Soviet Union. I can understand that sort of complaint, because you get bored to death. Well, this was in 1987 for example when I went there. Most of the Russian players were staying in a different hotel, so you couldn't talk to them. They would come to the board, beat you and go back.' *After your match against Dreev you showed me some clippings from Indian magazines. One sentence I was delighted to quote was, 'So watch out all you Grandmasters out there. And you too, World Champion Garry Kasparov. The Indian tiger is on the prowl. And he is hungry.'* *At that time we more or less had a laugh about this. Now it really seems like the Indian tiger is on the prowl.*

'I like this. It's nice when the people back home appreciate what you're doing. Definitely this marks a very important step. It's the first time I haven't messed up at the end of a tournament. I lost a game against Gurevich, but I stabilized. If you see how erratic I've been earlier you can understand that this is something special. But I don't want to get carried away too much.'

Does the thought that you won't be able to play for the world title before

1996 depress you?

'Not in that sense. You might have noticed that in Brussels I wasn't so upset yet. I remained fairly cheerful. But after a while it started to sink in what I had done. Especially because I like to play these matches. They are fun. But I didn't realize this then, because during a match you envy everyone. I realize that the reason I am supposed to be playing in 1996 is that I didn't play well enough in 1991. I have no complaints. I hope I will improve enough to be a serious candidate for the title in the next cycle.' *You said that you didn't specifically prepare for this tournament and were still reaping the fruits of your preparation for Karpov. Are we witnessing the beginning of a new era? A new type of chess?*

'When Kasparov won the title people thought that this was going to be the era of hard workers. And probably it was, because a lot of people improved their preparation. But not everyone can be alike. Kasparov has simply strained himself all his life and that's the way he looks at chess. In a scientific way. I speak for myself, but I imagine some players like Nigel (Short) have a similar attitude. That hard work is one part. You can emphasize other parts as well. Mental toughness during a game, or just hanging in there and fighting. Or staying alert. Or having an appetite for chess. But in one way Kasparov has changed chess, in that it is no longer possible for players to be lazy anymore. But I don't believe in these eras too much. There have always been a lot of individual players who didn't work. For instance like Ljubo. Whether it's Karpov's era or Kas-

parov's era, he's still doing the same thing.'

Spassky expressed his amazement this afternoon that in this tournament Kasparov was no longer the monarch that he used to be, but at best first among equals.

'Well, 1990 and 1991 have not been as smooth for him as 1988 or 1989, when he was just killing everyone. But this had to stop sooner or later. I don't want to run down Kasparov's chess at all. He is simply one of the greatest players in the world, maybe ever. But the fact remains that his successes were partly due to the fact that his opponents were just chickening out or they were scared of him. If you still lose to the guy, even if you're scared and cautious, then you figure out, 'Why the hell should I be scared?' And I think that's what's happening now. People are less scared of him. Not because he's been playing badly, but simply because they're fed up with losing anyway. If I'm going to lose to him I lose in a battle. Like a man. Well, this is my attitude. I don't want to run him down, but I do think that the fact that people were scared of him had some part to play.'

Do you think that one of the reasons why Kasparov finds it hard to play against you is that he has trouble pinpointing your style?

'Maybe this is true. A lot of Soviets you can pinpoint, because they worked on chess in a very proper environment. And of course I'm sort of random. In India I just played chess and I'm doing well. I don't even know how people say I play. I just have a good time and play. I try to keep a good mix and that's about it.'

Reggio Emilia

notes by

Anand

FR 19.1

**Garry Kasparov
Viswanathan Anand**

Reggio Emilia 1991 (2)

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.♘f6

These days Garry prefers the hyper-aggressive 3.ed5, of course.

3...c5 4.ed5 ♖d5 5.dc5

Not something my opponent is known for -avoiding theory. This pleased me very much.

**5...♙c5 6.♘gf3 ♘f6
7.♙d3 0-0 8.♖e2**

The white set-up is not completely without venom. My queen can be a bit awkwardly placed and White has not yet decided where to put his king. Sometimes White has plans to play ♘b3 and ♙g5. So I had to keep my pieces a bit flexible.

8...♘bd7!

8...♘c6 was premature, as after 9.♘e4 White has a good position. The text covers the knight and the bishop.

9.♘e4 b6

I did not see any other way to get the queen's bishop out.

10.♘c5 ♖c5

If 10...♘c5, then 11.♙c4 and my queen has difficulty finding a good spot. Exchanging queens leads to a slightly worse ending.

**11.♙e3 ♖c7 12.♙d4 ♙b7
13.0-0**

Now, if I give him one move, ♘b1 or ♘e5, I will be worse. So I had to act quickly, which is essential to get rid of the bishop.

13...♘c5!

As the king is on c1, 14.♙f6 is answered by 14...♖f4 and 15...♗f6.

14.♙e5

This leaves me no choice. 14...♖e7 loses to 15.♙d6, so:

14...♘d3 15.♙d3 ♖c4

16.♙d4

On 16.♘d2 I play 16...♖g4 with approximate equality.

16...♙e4

At this point I still had not made up my mind whether to bite the bullet. Instead of 16...♙e4 I could also have played 16...♖a2. Now after 17.♙f6 ♖a1 18.♘d2 ♖a5 I do not see a win for White. For instance: 19.b4 ♖b4 20.♘c1 g6 21.♖g4 ♘h8 22.♙h3 ♙g8 23.♙h7 ♘h7 24.♖h4 ♘g6! (not 24...♘g7? 25.♘e6) 25.♖g4 ♘h7. Nevertheless I decided to stick to the safe 16...♙e4 since it gave me the opportunity to do this maniacal thing on the next move.

17.♙e3 #



17...♖a2

I thought for a long time and the general tendency was to play something safe like 17...♖e2, but I felt that I might be slightly worse. I decided to make it more complicated and I saw, of course, that I would recapture my piece by force.

18.♙f6

If instead 18.♙e4, ♖a1 19.♘d2 ♘e4 wins for Black.

18...♙g6 19.♙a3

White has an extra piece, but there is no way to keep it. In fact, he returned it in a way I had not seen.

19...♖d5 20.h4

I had not considered this idea.

20...♘f6 21.h5 ♖d4

On 21...♙e4 I have not found anything forced for White (22.f3 ♖g5 and 23...♙b7), but I suspect it is not very good for Black.

22.hg6 hg6 23.♙ah3 f5

The only move to fianchetto my king.

**RL 7.4.4
Anand-Salov**

Reggio Emilia 1991 (1)

1.e4 e5 2.♘f3 ♘c6 3.♙b5 ♘f6
4.0-0 ♘e4 5.d4 ♘d6 6.♙c6 dc6
7.de5 ♘f5 8.♗d8 ♘d8 9.♙d1
♘e8 10.♘c3 ♙e6 11.♘e2 ♙d5
12.♘e1 h5 13.♘f4 ♙d8 14.b3
♙e7 15.♙b2 g5 16.♘e2 ♙g8
17.c4 ♙e6 18.♘c2 a5 19.♘c3
♙d7 20.♘e4 c5 21.♘f1 ♘d8
22.♘e2 ♘e8 23.♙d7 ♘d7
24.♙d1 ♘c6 25.a4 b6 26.♘e1
♘b7 27.g3 ♘h6 28.♘c3 ♙g4
29.f3 ♙e6 30.♘d5 ♙d8 31.♘e3
♙e7 32.♙c3 c6? ≥32...♘c8=
33.♘1c2 ♙d8?! 34.♙h1 g4?!
35.f4 ♘f5 36.♙d1 ♙c7 37.♘f5
♙f5 38.♘e3 ♙c8 39.♘d3!±/+-
h4 40.♘e4 hg3 41.hg3 ♙h8 42.f5
♙h2 43.♘g4 ♙e2 44.♘f4 b5
45.♙d2 ♙e1 46.♘e3 f6 47.g4
♙b1 48.♘e4 fe5 49.♙b2 ♙e1
50.♙d3 ♘b6 51.♙c3 ♙e2
52.♙e5 ♙e5 53.♘e5 bc4 54.bc4
♘c7 55.♘f6 ♙a2 56.g5 ♙e4
57.g6 ♙a1 58.♙d1 1-0

QO 8.5

Karpov-Beliavsky

Reggio Emilia 1991 (1)

1.d4 e6 2.c4 ♘f6 3.♘f3 d5 4.♘c3
♙e7 5.♙g5 0-0 6.e3 h6 7.♙h4
b6 8.♙e2 ♙b7 9.♙f6 ♙f6 10.cd5
ed5 11.0-0 ♖e7 12.♖b3 ♙d8
13.♙d1 c6 14.♙fe1 ♙c8?!
15.♖c2!± c5 16.e4 de4 17.♘e4
♘c6 18.dc5 ♙f5 19.♘f6 ♖f6
20.♖c1 ♘b4 21.cb6 ab6 22.♙d8
♙d8 23.a3 ♙c8 24.♖f4 ♘d3
25.♙d3 ♙d3 26.♖f6 gf6 27.h3
♙c2 28.♙e3 ♙c4 29.♙c3 ♙c3
30.bc3 ♘f8 31.♘d2 ♙e6 32.f3
♘e7 33.♘f2 ♘d6 34.♘e3 ♘d5
35.h4 ♘e5 36.c4 ♙c8 37.g3 ♙e6
38.♘d3 ♙f5 39.♘e4 ♙e6
40.♘f2 ♙f5 41.♘c3 ♙d7 1-0

EO 22.5

M.Gurevich-Kasparov

Reggio Emilia 1991 (1)

1.c4 g6 2.♘c3 ♙g7 3.g3 e5
4.♙g2 d6 5.d3 f5 6.e3 a5 7.♘ge2
♘a6 8.0-0 0-0 9.b3 c6 10.♙b2
♘a6 11.♖d2 ♙d7 12.♘h1 ♙c8
13.♙ae1 b5 14.e4 ♘c5 15.cb5
cb5 16.ef5 ♙f5 17.♘e4 b4
18.♙c1 ♘fe4 19.de4 ♙d7
20.♙cd1 ♙b5 21.♖e3 a4
22.♙fe1 ♖b6 23.♘c1 a3 24.♙a1
♙d7 25.♘d3 ♙e6 26.f4 ♙c6▶



27.♖f2 ♖d7 28.♙d2 ♖c5
 29.♗h3 ♗f7 30.f5 31.♗g4
 ♗e6 32.♗h6 ♗h8 33.♗e6 ♖e6
 34.♗g4 ♖d4 35.♗d4? ≥
 35.♗e5! = 35...ed4 36.♗f2 ♖c3
 37.♗h3 d3 38.♗f4 ♖c2 39.♙d3
 ♖a2 40.♖f1 ♖f2 41.♖f2 ♙f2
 42.♖d2 ♙a7 43.♙e2 ♗c3
 44.♖c2 ♙f7 45.e5 ♙b7 46.♙g2
 ♙g2 47.♗g2 ♗b2 48.♖f2 a2
 49.♗g6 hg6 50.♖f8 ♗g7 51.♖f1
 ♗e5 52.♗f3 a1♙ 53.♖a1 ♗a1
 54.♗e4 ♗f6 0-1

KI 48.10
Ivanchuk-Gelfand

Reggio Emilia 1991 (1)

1.d4 ♖f6 2.c4 g6 3.♖c3 ♗g7
 4.e4 d6 5.f3 0-0 6.♗e3 c5 7.dc5
 dc5 8.♗c5 ♖c6 9.♙d8 ♖d8
 10.♗a3 e6 11.♗e2 b6 12.♗a4
 ♗h6 13.♖d1 ♗a6 14.♖ec3 ♖d4
 15.♗d3 ♖h5 16.♗f2 ♖f4
 17.♗b1 ♗c4 18.♗e7 ♖d7
 19.♗f6 ♗g7 20.♗g7 ♗g7 21.b3
 ♗a6 22.g3 ♖h5 23.♖d5 ♖c6
 24.♖e3 1/2-1/2

QI 4.4

Khalifman-Polugaevsky

Reggio Emilia 1991 (1)

1.d4 ♖f6 2.c4 e6 3.♖f3 b6 4.♖c3
 ♗b7 5.a3 d5 6.♙a4 ♙d7 7.♙c2
 dc4 8.e4 b5 9.♗f4 a6 10.0-0-0
 ♗e7 11.g4 ♖c6 12.g5 ♖h5
 13.♗e3 b4 14.♖e5 ♖e5 15.de5
 ♙c6 16.ab4 ♗b4 17.♗e2 g6
 18.♖d4 ♗c5 19.♖c4 ♗e3 20.f3
 ♙b6 21.♙a4 c6 22.♖d4 0-0
 23.♗h5 gh5 24.♙b4 ♙b4
 25.♖b4 ♖ab8 26.♖d1 c5
 27.♖b6 h4 28.♖f1 ♖fc8 29.♖f4
 ♖c6 30.♖c6 ♗c6 31.♖h4 a5
 32.♖f4 a4 33.♗c2 ♖a8 34.♖f1
 a3 35.♖a1 ab2 36.♖a8 ♗a8
 37.♗b2 ♗g7 38.♗b3 ♗g6
 39.♗c4 ♗g5 40.♗c5 ♗g4
 41.♗d6 ♗f3 42.♗e7 ♗e3
 43.♗f7 1/2-1/2

SO 5.3

Salov-Karpov

Reggio Emilia 1991 (2)

1.e4 e5 2.♖f3 ♖c6 3.d4 ed4
 4.♖d4 ♗c5 5.♗e3 ♙f6 6.c3
 ♖ge7 7.g3 d5 8.♗g2 ♖d4 9.cd4
 ♗b4 10.♖c3 ♗c3 11.bc3 de4
 12.♗e4 c6 13.0-0 0-0 14.a4 ♗f5
 15.♗g2 ♖ad8 16.♙b3 ♖d7
 17.c4 ♖fd8 18.h3 h5 19.♖fe1
 ♙g6 20.a5 ♗e6 21.♖ad1 b5
 22.ab6 ab6 23.♙b4 b5 24.cb5

PHOTO: BAS BEKHUZEN

Anand vs. Kasparov, closely watched by Ivanchuk and Salov

♖d5 25. ♖c5 cb5 26. ♖b5 ♖c3
 27. ♖d3 ♖d1 28. ♖g6 fg6
 29. ♖d1 ♖d5 30. ♖d5 ♖d5 31. h4
 ♜f7 1/2-1/2

QP 6.9.1 Polugaevsky-Gelfand

Reggio Emilia 1991 (2)

1.d4 ♖f6 2. ♖f3 g6 3.g3 ♖g7
 4. ♖g2 0-0 5.0-0 d5 6. ♖bd2 a5
 7.c4 c6 8. ♖e5 ♖g4 9. ♖ef3 ♖f5
 10.b3 ♖f6 11. ♖b2 a4 12. ♖h4
 ♖e6 13. ♖c2 a3 14. ♖c3 c5
 15. ♖a1 cd4 16. ♖d4 ♖c6
 17. ♖f6 ♖f6 18. ♖e4? de4! ♣
 19. ♖d8 ♖fd8 20. ♖e4 ♖d2 21.f4
 ♖a2 22.f5 gf5 23. ♖f5 ♖a1
 24. ♖e7 ♖e7 25. ♖a1 ♖a1
 26. ♖b7 ♖d4 27.e3 ♖e3 28. ♜f1
 ♖a7 29. ♖b8 ♖c8 0-1

QI 15.3 Beliaevsky-Ivanchuk

Reggio Emilia 1991 (2)

1.d4 ♖f6 2.c4 e6 3. ♖f3 b6 4.g3
 ♖a6 5.b3 d5 6.cd5 ed5 7. ♖g2
 ♖b4 8. ♖d2 c5 9.dcd5 ♖c5 10.b4
 ♖d6 11. ♖c3 ♖c4 12. ♖f4 0-0
 13. ♖d6 ♖d6 14.a3 ♖bd7 15.0-0
 a5 16. ♖d2 ♖a6 17.b5 ♖b7
 18.e3 ♖c5 19. ♖f3 ♖ac8 20. ♖d4
 g6 21. ♖ce2 ♖ce4 22. ♖a2 ♖c4
 23. ♖a1 ♖fc8 24. ♖b2 h5
 25. ♖aa1 ♖h8c5 26. ♖f4 ♖c3
 27. ♖fe1 ♖c8 28. ♖f1 ♖4c7
 29. ♖h3 ♖e8 30. ♖ac1 ♖a4
 31. ♖a1 ♖e4 32. ♖c7 ♖c7
 33. ♖c1 ♖ac5 34. ♖d1 ♖d8
 35. ♖g2 ♖d6 36. ♖c1 ♖d8
 37. ♖c2 h4 1/2-1/2

SL 2.1.1 Khalifman-M. Gurevich

Reggio Emilia 1991 (2)

1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3. ♖f3 ♖f6 4.cd5
 cd5 5. ♖c3 ♖c6 6. ♖f4 a6 7. ♖e5
 e6 8.e3 ♖e5 9. ♖e5 ♖e7 10. ♖b3
 b5 11. ♖d3 0-0 12.0-0 ♖d7 13.a4
 b4 14. ♖f6 gf6 15. ♖e2 f5 16.a5
 ♖d6 17. ♖d1 ♜h8 18. ♖c1 f4
 19. ♖h5 f5 20.ef4 ♖f4 21. ♖b3
 ♖g8 22.g3 ♖f6 23. ♜h1 ♖d6
 24.f4 ♖g4 25. ♖e2 ♖e8 26. ♖h3
 ♖g7 27. ♖g2 h5 28.h4 ♖c6
 29. ♖f2 ♖ag8 30. ♖g1 ♖b7
 31. ♖ac1 ♖d8 32. ♜h2 ♖c8
 33. ♜h1 ♖b7 34. ♜h2 ♖c8
 35. ♜h1 1/2-1/2

24. ♖h4!

A nice move that tickles my queen from its ideal position.

24...f4



I simply played this instantly. I did not calculate anything, but felt that 24... ♖f6 should be losing. In fact, it is very close to it. After 25. ♖e3 White had an incredible attack. The point is that without my queen hanging around in the centre I get no chances to counterattack his king. For example with ♖ac8, ♖c2 followed by ♖c8 and perpetual. All these lines I miss if I withdraw my queen. 24...f4 is simple and natural.

25. ♖f3?

A mistake. He should have played 25.g3 when 25...e5 is possible, but is extremely risky. But there were other ways to make this work: 25... ♖ac8; now if 26. ♖f4 ♖g7 and I have adequate time for ♖c5 followed by ♖h5. And if (on 25... ♖ac8) 26.gf4 I again have a choice:

A) 26... ♖c5 27.f5 ♖f6 28.fe6 fe6 29. ♖h8 ♖h8 30. ♖e6 ♖g7 and it is probably a draw, e.g. 31. ♖d7 ♖g8 (31... ♖f7? 32. ♖d4) or 31. ♖e7 ♖f7, again with a draw.

B) 26... ♖f6 27. ♖e5 ♖e5 28.fe5 g5 (only move) and now it is just about works, because after 29. ♖h8 I have my exit by f5, and in case of 29. ♖h5 I play 29... ♖fd8 and my king is threatening to go to e7, making it a draw.

25... ♖ac8 26. ♖f4 ♖c5

This gives me the vital tempo I need.

27.c3 ♖g7

Now any threat on the h-file is simply met by ♖h8.

28. ♖hh4?

His last mistake. 28. ♖fh4 was still his best chance. E.g.: 28... ♖g5 29. ♖c2 ♖f5 30. ♖f5, and I have two ways of recapturing: 30...gf5 31. ♖a4 ♖c7 (31...a5 32.b4 dissolves all the queenside pawns and leaves White with very good chances to draw) 32. ♖ha1, with drawing chances. 30...ef5 31. ♖a4 ♖fe8 32. ♖d1, and I suspect the position is a draw.

28... ♖e5 29.g3 ♖e1 30. ♖c2 ♖cd8 31. ♖d4 ♖e5

As it served no further purpose on e1 the queen returns.

32. ♖hf4 ♖c7 33. ♖e3 e5 34. ♖d8 ♖d8 35. ♖e4 ♖d5 36.g4

Trying to create some chances with g5 and ♖h3, but since this does not work out he should have settled for 36.f4.

36...b5

Quite a nice move. I have to make progress on the queenside and expose his king.

37.g5 ♖d6 38.f3 a5 39. ♖e2 ♖e6 40. ♖h2 ♖f5 41. ♖g3

Played after a long think. His plan with 41. ♖h6 does not work: 41... ♖g8 42. ♜b3 and Black has two ways of forcing matters:

A) 42... ♖d2 43. ♖h4 ♖c2.
B) 42... ♖d4 is more amusing; 43.cd4 ♖f3 wins the rook.

41... ♖d7

Gaining a useful tempo.

42. ♖e1 b4 43.cb4



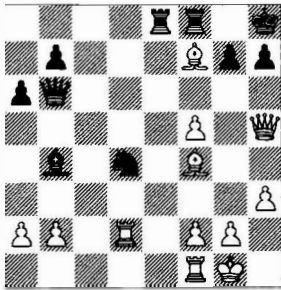
The best chance was 43.b3 and I do not see a clear win for Black. But

REGGIO EMILIA

EO 42.5.1 Gelfand-Beliavsky

Reggio Emilia 1991 (3)

1.c4 ♖f6 2.♘c3 c5 3.♗f3 d5
4.cd5 ♘d5 5.d4 cd4 6.♗d4 ♘c3
7.♗c3 ♘c6 8.e4 ♖g4? 9.♗b5
♙c8 10.♗f4 a6 11.♙d1 ♗b6
12.♗a4 f6 13.0-0 e6 14.h3 ♗f3
15.♗f3 ♗c5 16.♗g4 0-0 17.♗b3
♙cd8 18.♗e6 ♗h8 19.♗d5 ♘d4
20.♙d2 f5 21.♗h5 ♙de8 22.ef5
♗b4 23.♗f7[□+—



23...♗d2 24.♗g6 ♘e2 25.♗h1
h6 26.♗d2 ♙e7 27.♗h6 1-0

KI 37.4

Karpov-Kasparov

Reggio Emilia 1991 (3)

1.d4 ♖f6 2.c4 g6 3.♘c3 ♖g7
4.e4 d6 5.f3 0-0 6.♗e3 e5 7.d5 c6
8.♗d3 cd5 9.cd5 ♘h5 10.♗e2
f5 11.ef5 gf5 12.0-0 ♘d7 13.♙c1
♘c5 14.♗c4 a6 15.b4 ♘d7 16.a4
♗h4 17.f4 ♗h8 18.♗d2 ♙g8
19.g3 ♗h6 20.♙f2 ♗h3 21.♙g2
♘hf6 22.♗h1 ♘g4 23.♘g1 ♗h5
24.♗e2 ♘df6 25.♗b6 ♗d7 26.h3
♙ae8 27.♙f1 ♙g7 28.b5 ab5
29.ab5 ♙ge7 30.♗b2 ef4 31.gf4
♗h4 32.♘d1 ♖g7 33.♗d4 ♘e4
34.♙f3 ♙g8 35.♗f1 ♗d4
36.♗d4 ♙eg7 37.♘c3 ♗f6
38.♘ge2 ♗d4 39.♘d4 ♘gf6
40.♙g7 ♙g7 41.b6 ♘c3 42.♙c3
♘d5 43.♙b3 ♘f4 44.♗h2 ♙g6
45.♗b5 ♗b5 46.♙b5 ♙g2
47.♗h1 ♙d2 48.♘f5 ♗g8
49.♙b4 ♘h3 50.♙c4 ♘f2
51.♘g1 ♘h3 52.♗h1 ♘f7
53.♙c7 ♗e6 54.♗e3 ♘g5
55.♙b7 h5 56.♙g7 ♘f3 57.♙g2
♘d7 58.♙d2 ♘d2 59.♗g2 ♗c6
60.♘f5 ♘e4 61.♗h3 1/2-1/2

White's king is getting progressively weaker, so it should be lost.

43...♗a4

Now it is a forced win in all lines. White has about four moves he can consider.

A) 44.♗b1 ♙d1.

B) 44.♗c1 ab4 45.♙e5 ♙d8 and White has no way to meet all the threats.

C) 44.♗c3 loses by force to 44...♗c6:

C1) 45.♗b3 ♙d3 46.♗a2 ♗a4 and ♙d1;

C2) 45.♙c4 allows 45...ab4 46.♗b4 ♙b5 47.♗c3 ♗f3.

D) And finally what he played:

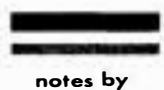
44.b3 ♗a2 45.♗c3 a4

46.ba4 ♗a3 47.♗c2 ♗a4

It was already possible to win with 47...♙d3, but I decided to collect the pawn first.

48.♗c3 ♗a3 49.♗c2 ♙d3

White resigned. It is mate by force.



notes by

Gurevich

SL 1.7.11

Mikhail Gurevich Viswanathan Anand

Reggio Emilia 1991 (4)

1.d4 ♖f6 2.c4 c6 3.♘f3 d5

It was no secret for me that this modest move order had become the main weapon of the Indian grandmaster during the last few months, as we prepared this together for his match against Anatoli Karpov.

At the start of this game Anand led with 2½ out of 3 and did not seem adverse to a draw. With this series of moves he seemed to say: 'Why cross swords? You know everything in this opening that I know, and as a result you don't know a win for White.'

To be honest I had started with

one out of three and was not in a peaceful mood. We often have to fight friends over the chess board. That's sport and that's life.

4.e3 ♗f5

The most consistent continuation. Probably better than 4...e6 or 4...g6.

5.cd5 cd5 6.♗b3 ♗c7

7.♘c3 e6 8.♗d2 ♘c6

These moves are well-known and have occurred in practice. For example in Amsterdam 1991 I played 9.♘h4 against Salov. After 9...♗e4 10.f3 ♗g6 11.♘g6 hg6 12.♗d3 a6 13.♙c1 ♗d6 14.f4 ♙c8 15.♗d1 ♗e7 16.♗f3 ♗b4 17.a3 ♗c3 18.♗c3 ♙c7 19.0-0 0-0 20.♙c2 b5 21.g4 White was better. But since nothing was so clear-cut in this Amsterdam encounter, and since I knew that Anand knew all the subtleties, I chose a more modern approach.

9.♗b5!?

This is how Yusupov played against Nikolic at the end of 1991 in Belgrade. After 9...♗e7 10.0-0 0-0 11.♙f1 ♙f8 12.♘e5 ♘g4 13.♘g4 ♗g4 14.♘a4 ♙ab8 15.♙c3 ♗d8 Yusupov could have obtained good prospects by 16.♙a1! exerting pressure on the c-file.

Instead Yusupov tarried, I feel, with the capture 16.♗c6 and after 16...bc6 17.♗c2 ♗f5 18.♗d1 ♗b4 19.♙b3 ♗d6 20.♙c1 ♗h4 21.h3 ♗h3!? 22.gh3 ♗h3 23.f4 ♗g3 24.♗f1 ♗h3 25.♗g1 it was a draw by repetition of moves.

After some thought Anand improved on theory.

9...♗d6!?

This move, which prevents White from castling, seems more natural and powerful than 9...♗e7.

10.♙c1

This, I think, was the move that Nikolic feared in the above-mentioned game. Now the natural 10...0-0? loses because of 11.♗c6 bc6 (11...♗c6 12.♘b5 ♗d7 13.♘d6 ♗d6 14.♗b4+—) 12.♘b5 ♗d7 13.♘d6 ♗d6 14.♗b4+—. But Anand shows an

excellent sense for the subtleties of the position.

10... ♖b8!

A fine reply, which proves how much Anand has grown as a chess player. This seemingly unpretentious, prophylactic manoeuvre essentially parries White's threats ♗c6 and ♖b5. When we compare this game to Yusupov-Nikolic it is easy to see that Nikolic was forced to play ♖ab8 somewhat later, followed by ♗d6. This means that Anand has saved a tempo.

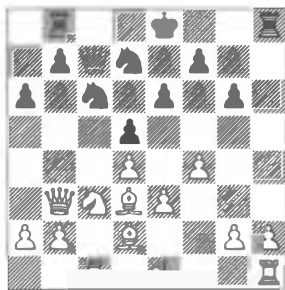
11. ♖h4

A necessary switch to the ideas of the game Gurevich-Salov. 11.0-0 looks too dangerous - 11... ♗g4! 12.h3 (12. ♗e2 ♗f3 13. ♗f3 (13. ♖b5 ♗h2 14. ♖h1 ♗e2! 15. ♖c7 ♗c7 16. ♖fel ♗c4?) 13... ♗h2 14. ♖h1 ♗d6 15. ♖b5 ♖e7?) 12... ♗f3 13.g3 0-0, with counterplay on the kingside.

11... ♗e4 12.f3

This time too, having said A, B has to follow. 12. ♖e4?! is dubious: 12... de4!? (12... ♖e4 13. ♖f3 0-0 14. ♗d3=) 13.g3 g5 14. ♖g2 h6 15.h4 ♖g8 and knight g2 has a gloomy future.

12... ♗g6 13. ♖g6 hg6 14.f4 a6 15. ♗d3 ♖d7! #



Black wants to compensate for the loss of the bishop pair with the strength of the two knights. The last move reveals Black's plan: closing the centre by means of f7-f5, transferring the queen to the kingside via d8-h4 and the knight from d7 to f6 and possibly e4. White has to react very accurately.

16. ♖d1!

It is still dangerous to castle. 16.0-0 g5! 17. ♖e2 g4 18.e4 f5!

with the ideas g5 and ♖f6-e4, with a clear advantage for Black.

16... ♖d8!?

I give all these silent moves exclamation marks because they are more complicated and deeper than many spectacular combinations. A subtle positional battle is going on. 16...0-0 was wrong because of 17.h4 with a strong attack, while the tempting 16...g5 is refuted by 17.fg5! (17. ♖g4? gf4 18. ♖g7 ♖e7?) 17... ♗g3 18. ♖fl ♗h2 19. ♖g4, with the idea 20. ♖e2, ♖cf1 and an attack against the king.

17. ♖g4!?

Calling Black's bluff: nobody wants to castle; after 17.0-0! ♖h4 18.h3 f5 with the idea 19...g5 Black's plan has entirely succeeded.

17... ♖h6!

The only, but satisfactory possibility to realize f5. The loss of the right to castle is of no importance whatsoever because of the closed centre. Swapping queens with 17... ♖h4 and transposing into a slightly worse endgame would have been faint-hearted.

18.h3 f5 19. ♖f3 ♖f6 20.0-0 ♖f7

In this somewhat dull middlegame the separate moves lose, as it were, their meaning, since the centre has been closed. The friends/opponents manoeuvre, trying to place their pieces on the most harmonious squares.

21. ♖e2 ♖d7 22.a3 ♖hh8 23. ♖fd1

White intends to double his rooks on the c-file and to move his bishop to e1, but the immediate 23. ♖c2 runs into 23... ♖e4 24. ♖fc1 ♖d2, with complete equality.

23... ♖e7 24. ♗e1 ♖bc8

Exchanges along the c-file cannot be avoided.

25. ♖a2 ♖c1 26. ♖c1 ♖c8 27. ♖c8 ♖c8 28.g4! #

The position is still equal, but for White there is a glimmer of hope. He inevitably plays g5 and ensures himself of advantage in several end-

NI 11.3

M.Gurevich-Polugaevsky

Reggio Emilia 1991 (3)

1.d4 ♖f6 2.c4 e6 3.♖c3 ♗b4
4.e3 0-0 5.♗d3 d5 6.cd5 ed5
7.♖e2 ♖e8 8.0-0 ♗d6 9.f3 c5
10.♖e1 ♖c6 11.♖h4 ♗e7
12.♖f2 a6 13.g4 b5 14.♖g3 b4
15.♖ce2 a5 16.g5 ♖d7 17.f4
18.a6 18.♗a6 ♗a6 19.h4 ♖f8
20.f5 ♗d6 21.♗d2 ♖b6 22.♖g2
cd4 23.ed4 ♗g3 24.♖g3 ♖d4
25.♖d4 ♖d4 26.♖ad1 ♖c6
27.♗f4 d4 28.♖fe1 ♖d8 29.♗d2
♖d7 30.♖c1 f6 31.♖c4 ♖de5
32.♗e5 ♖e5 33.♖cd4 ♖d4
34.♖d4 ♖c6 35.♖e4 ♖c2
36.♖g3 ♖b2 37.♖d8 ♖f7
38.♖a8 ♖a2 39.♖a7 ♖f8
40.♖c5 ♖a3 41.♖f2 ♖a2
42.♖g3 1/2-1/2

CA 1.4

Ivanchuk-Salov

Reggio Emilia 1991 (3)

1.d4 ♖f6 2.c4 e6 3.g3 d5 4.♗g2
♗b4 5.♖d2 0-0 6.♖f3 b6 7.0-0
♗b7 8.♖e5 ♖e8 9.♖df3 ♗f8
10.♖g5 ♖e7 11.b3 h6 12.♖gf3
c5 13.♗b2 ♖a6 14.♖c1 ♖c8
15.e3 ♖ec7 16.♖e2 dc4 17.♖c4
♖b4 18.a3 ♖c6 19.♖c6 ♗c6
20.♖cc1 cd4 21.♖d4 ♗g2
22.♖c7 ♖c7 23.♖g2 ♖d5 24.f3
♗c5 25.e4 ♖d8 26.♖d1 ♖d7
27.♖c6 ♖c7 28.♖d4 ♖d8
29.♖c6 ♖c7 30.♖d4 1/2-1/2

RL 17.5

Anand-Khalifman

Reggio Emilia 1991 (3)

1.e4 e5 2.♖f3 ♖c6 3.♗b5 a6
4.♗a4 ♖f6 5.0-0 ♗e7 6.♖e1 b5
7.♗b3 0-0 8.c3 d5 9.ed5 ♖d5
10.♖e5 ♖e5 11.♖e5 c6 12.d4
♗d6 13.♖e2 ♖h4 14.g3 ♖h3
15.♖d2 ♗f5 16.a4 ♗d3 17.♖e1
♖ae8 18.♖f3 ♖e1 19.♖e1 h6
20.ab5 ab5 21.♖e5 ♖e8 22.♖d1
♗e5 23.de5 ♖f5 24.♗d5 cd5
25.g4 ♖g6 26.♗f4 ♖e4 27.h3 h5
28.♗g3 ♗e2 29.♖d4 1/2-1/2

REGGIO EMILIA

QP 1.8.4

Salov-Gelfand

Reggio Emilia 1991 (4)

1.d4 ♖f6 2.♗f3 g6 3.♔g5 ♗g7
4.♗bd2 0-0 5.c3 d5 6.e3 ♗bd7
7.♗e2 ♖e8 8.0-0 e5 9.b4 c6
10.♗h4 a5 11.a3 e4 12.♗e1 h6
13.♗c2 ♗f8 14.c4 g5 15.♗g3
♗g6 16.ba5 ♖a5 17.♗b4 ♖a8
18.cd5 ♗d5 19.♗d5 cd5 20.♖c2
♖e6 21.♖fc1 ♖c6 22.♖b3 f5
23.♗h5 ♗f8 24.h3 ♗e6 25.♖d1
f4 26.♗h2 ♖d6 27.a4 ♖c1 1/2-1/2

KI 18.5

Kasparov-Ivanchuk

Reggio Emilia 1991 (4)

1.c4 ♗f6 2.♗f3 g6 3.♗c3 ♗g7
4.e4 0-0 5.d4 d6 6.♗e2 e5 7.♗e3
c6 8.♖d2 ♗bd7 9.♖d1 ♖e8
10.d5 cd5 11.cd5 a6 12.0-0 b5
13.♖c2 ♗b6 14.a4 ba4 15.♗a4
♗a4 16.♖a4 ♖b8 17.♗d2 ♗g4
18.♗a7 ♖b2 19.♗a6 ♖e7
20.♗c8 ♖c8 21.h3 ♖a8 22.♖a1
♗f6 23.♗c4 ♖bb7 24.♗e3 ♖b8
25.♗a5 ♖b4 26.♖d1 ♖e4
27.♗c6 ♖f8 28.♗e7 ♖e7
29.♖a8 ♗f8 30.♖f3 ♖e3 31.fe3
♗d7 32.♖b1 1-0

QI 1.2.2

Polugaevsky-Beliavsky

Reggio Emilia 1991 (4)

1.d4 ♗f6 2.c4 e6 3.♗f3 ♗b4
4.♗d2 ♖e7 5.g3 ♗c6 6.♗c3 ♗c3
7.♗c3 ♗e4 8.♖c1 0-0 9.♗g2 d6
10.0-0 ♗c3 11.♖c3 e5 12.d5
♗b8 13.♗d2 ♗d7 14.e4 a5
15.♖e2 ♗c5 16.f4 ♗d7 17.f5 f6
18.b3 ♖fb8 19.a4 c6 20.h4 ♗e8
21.dc6 bc6 22.g4 ♖b4 23.♖ff3
♖a7 24.♖fe3 ♗f8 25.g5 ♗e7
26.♗h2 ♗d8 27.♖g3 ♖f7
28.♗f3 ♖ab8 29.♖e3 ♗c7
30.♗d1 ♖4b7 31.♖g1 ♗b6
32.g6 ♖g8 33.♖cd3 ♖d7 34.b4
ab4 35.♗b3 ♖c4 36.gh7 ♗f7
37.a5 ♗c7 38.♗c5 dc5 39.♖d7
♗d7 40.♖g7 ♗d6 41.♖g2 b3
42.♗e2 1-0



position after 28.g4

games due to the weakness of the black pawns g6 and g7. Black in his turn won't find it easy to compensate, because when the game is opened up after 28...f4 the strength of two bishops will play a

role. Accurate play is required from Anand.

28...♗e4 29.♖g2

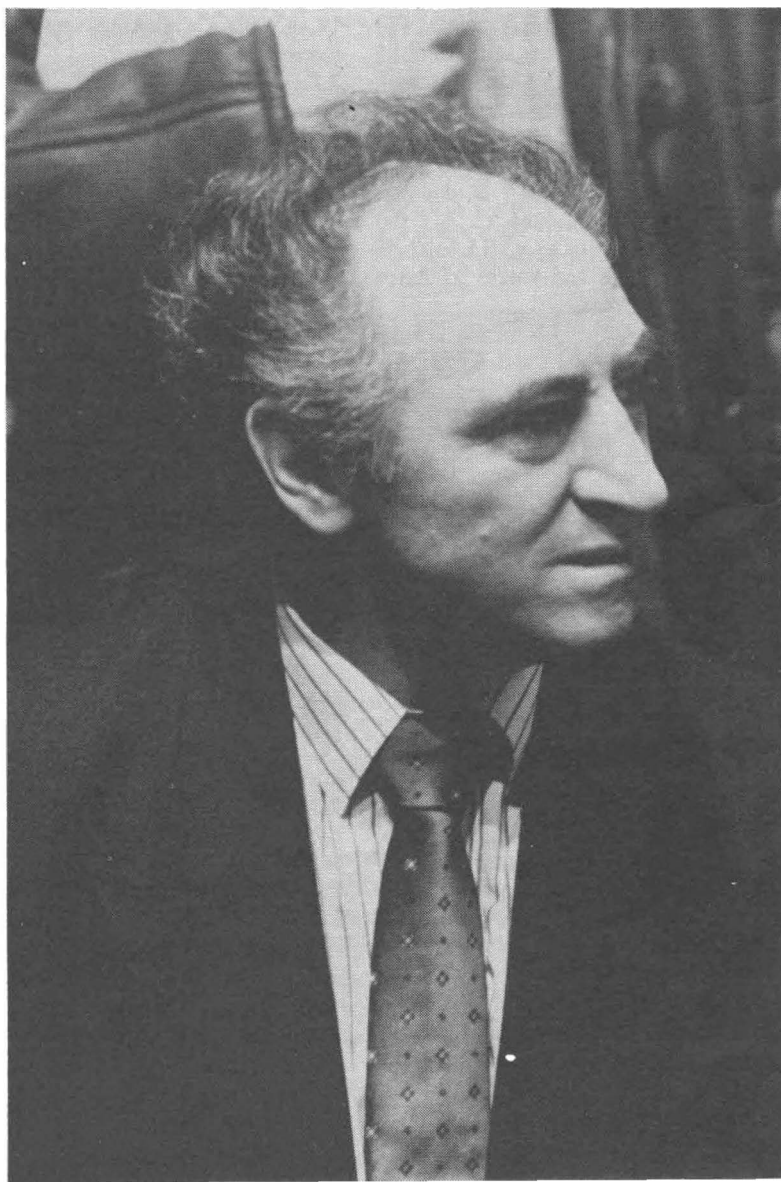
Playing with fire and provoking the opponent to play 29...g5 or 29...f4 30.hg4 g5. I had calculated that these continuations were in my favour, but still 29.g5 was simpler.

29...♖c6 30.♖d1 ♗g8

Not going for the provocation 30...g5?! 31.f5 fg4 (31...♗g5 32.g5 ♗f5 33.♖h5 ♗f6 34.♗f5 e5 35.♗c3±) 32.♖g4 ♗f5 33.♗f3 ♖b6 34.♗e4 de4 35.♖e4 ♖b2 36.d5 and White's advantage is obvious.

31.♗c1

Aiming with the knight for e5.



31...♖g6 32.♙e2!? ♘d7!
Anand finds a very strong manoeuvre. If this knight went to c4, White would be the one to worry about equality.

33.♙a5!?

Suffering from slight time-pressure and having calculated variations like: 33.♘d3 ♖b6 34.♗e5 ♙e5 35.de5 ♘c4 36.♗d4 ♗a4, with counterplay for Black, or 33.a4 ♖b6 34.b3 ♘c3 35.♙c3 ♗c3 36.♙d3, with complete equality, I decided to forgo the advantage of the bishop pair and to eliminate any black counterplay.

33...♖b6 34.♙b6 ♗b6

35.♘d3 ♗a5 36.g5 ♗e7

Having made this move my friend/

opponent offered a draw. In this doubtlessly equal position I decided to play on. Pawn g6 is the only ground for hope.

37.♗c2 ♗d2?!

Slightly playing into my hands. The queen swap is part of my plan. It was more accurate to maintain equality by keeping the queens on.

38.♗d2 ♘d2 39.♗f2

The continuation of the general strategy. The king must go to the queenside, and the knight to the kingside -to squares f3-h4. If White, meanwhile, manages to exchange the bishop against the knight, then Black's position will become critical. During the next few moves White religiously sticks

IG 2.6.1

Ivanchuk-Khalifman

Reggio Emilia 1991 (5)

1.e4 e5 2.♖f3 ♘c6 3.♙c4 ♙c5
4.c3 ♗f6 5.b4 ♙b6 6.d3 d6 7.a4
a5 8.b5 ♗e7 9.0-0 ♖g6 10.♘bd2
0-0 11.♙a3?! ♗h5 12.d4 ♗hf4
13.♙e1 ♙g4 14.h3 ♙h3! 15.gh3
♗h3 16.♗h2 ♗f2 16...♗f6!? 17.♗e2
(17.♗h3? ♗f4-+) 17...♗g4 18.♗f1
♗h6♣/∞ 17.♗e2 ♗g4 18.♗g3
♗f4 18...h5!? 19.♗f1 ♗f6 20.♗h1
♗g6 21.♗h4 ♗h5 22.♗g2 ♗e3
23.♗f2 ♗g2 24.♗h2 ♗e1
25.♙e1 ♗f6? ≥ 25...♗f4! 26.♙g1
♗f6♣ (d4 very weak) 26.♗g2 ♙fe8
27.♗g6 hg6 28.♙b3 d5? ≥
28...♙ad8 29.ed5+- ed4 30.♙e8
♙e8 31.cd4 ♙d8 32.d6 cd6
33.♘c4 ♙c7 34.b6 ♙b8 35.♗a5
♙d7 36.d5 ♗e4 37.♗g2 ♘c5
38.♙d1 ♙e7 #



39.♘c6 bc6 40.dc6 ♗a6 41.♘d4
♙e4 42.♙e2 ♙d4 43.♙a6 ♙d2
44.♗f1 ♙c2 45.♙b5 ♗f8 46.a5

1-0

KI 1.3.3

Gelfand-Kasparov

Reggio Emilia 1991 (5)

1.d4 ♗f6 2.c4 g6 3.♘c3 ♙g7
4.e4 d6 5.♙e2 0-0 6.♗f3 e5
7.0-0 ♘c6 8.d5 ♗e7 9.♗e1 ♘d7
10.♘d3 f5 11.♙d2 ♗f6 12.f3 f4
13.g4 g5 14.b4 h5 15.h3 ♗f7
16.♙e1 ♙h8 17.♗g2 ♗g6 18.c5
hg4 19.hg4 ♗h5 20.♙h1 ♗g3
21.♙g3 fg3 22.♗d2 ♙h4
23.♗g3 ♙d7 24.♙h4 gh4
25.♗h2 ♙f6 26.b5 ♙g5 27.♗e1
♙e3 28.c6 ♙c8 29.♘d1 ♙d4
30.cb7 ♙b7 31.♙c1 a6 32.♗d2
ab5 33.♗h6 ♗f8 34.♙c2 ♙b6
35.♗e3 ♗f6 36.♗h5 ♗g6
37.♗f5 ♗h5 38.gh5 ♙c8 39.♗h4
♗h7 40.f4 ef4 41.♗f4 ♗g5
42.♙b5 ♗e4 43.a4 1/2-1/2 ▶

Polugaevsky and lady



PHOTO: HELMUT SCHNEIDER

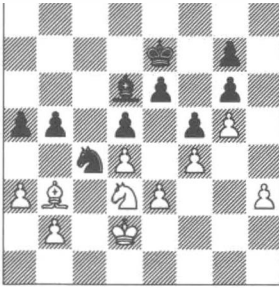
REGGIO EMILIA

to his plan.

39...b5

It seems to me that Anand started to make small mistakes after the queen swap. This pseudo-activity yields Black nothing. The young grandmaster has made gigantic progress recently, but his endgame is not, apparently, his strongest side yet. But I have to take some of the blame for that.

40. ♙d1 ♜c4 41. ♚e2 ♞b6
42. ♜b3 a5 43. ♚d2 ♞c4 ?

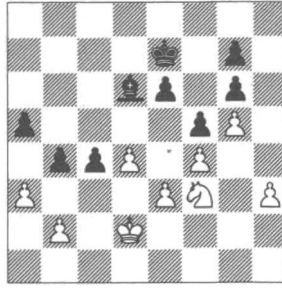


The result of an incorrect assessment of the developments. The correct defence was 43... ♞d8 44. ♚c3 ♞c7 , followed by the knight transfer ♞b6-c8-e7 , which allows the balance to be maintained. At this point I thought for a long time, calculating the consequences of the bishop-knight swap. Anand, who had gone for a little walk, sat down behind the table, sensing there was something wrong, and started to go into the variations.

44. ♙c4! bc4

Anand made this move without any thought. In the post-mortem he admitted to having dropped 44... dc4 on account of 45. ♚e1 ! (Δ ♞f3-h4) 45... b4! ? 46. a4 b3 47. ♞f3 ♜b4 48. ♚c1 ♞d6 49. ♞e5 ♞d5 50. ♞g6 ♚e4 51. h4 and White queens. But I had calculated a bit more deeply: 51... ♚e3 52. h5 c3! 53. bc3 (53... h6? c2 and 54... ♙d2 mate) 53... ♙c3 54. h6 gh6 55. gh6 ♙d4 56. h7 (56... ♞e5 ♚f4+-) 56... ♙f6 57. h8 ♙h8 58. ♞h8 ♚f4 and Black's position is at least not worse. Having calculated this variation to the end I dis-

covered a very strong move: 46. ♞f3 !



The possible variations are very interesting:

A) 46... ba3 47. ba3 ♙a3 48. ♞e5 (48... ♚c3? ♙c1 with counterplay) 48... ♜b4 49. ♚c2 c3 50. ♞g6 ♚f7 51. ♞e5 ♚g8 52. h4 a4 53. h5 a3 54. ♚b3 c2 55. ♚c2 ♙d2 56. ♞c4 a2 57. ♚b2 and White wins.

B) 46... c3 47. bc3 bc3 (47... ba3 48. ♚c2 a2 49. ♚b2 ♙a3 50. ♚a2 ♙c1 51. ♞e5 ♙e3 52. ♞g6 ♚f7 53. ♞e5 ♚g8 54. ♞d3 ♙d2 55. ♚b2 a4 56. c4 ♙e3 and now either 57. d5 ed5 58. cd5 ♚f7 59. ♚a3 ♚e7 60. ♚a4 ♞d6 61. h4 ♞d5 (61... g6 62. h5 gh5 63. g6 ♚e7 64. d6 ♚f6 65. ♚b5+-) 62. h5 ♚e4 63. g6 ♙d4 64. h6 gh6 65. ♞e5 or 57. ♚a3 ♙d4 58. ♚a4 with a winning position) 48. ♚c3 ♙a3 49. ♞e5 , and 49... ♙c1? is impossible because of 50. ♞c4 a4 51. ♚c2 and the bishop has been caught.

With the capture 44... bc4 Anand had hoped to build a fortress. But in closed endgames with bishop against knight this rarely works.

45. ♞e1

White's plan remains unchanged. The knight goes to f3, the king to c3 or c2, and at a suitable moment the break b3 follows.

45... ♚e8 46. ♚c3 ♞d7
47. ♞f3 ♚e8 48. ♚c2

48. b3 was premature because of 48... ♙a3 49. bc4 ♙c1 50. ♞e5 ♙e3 51. ♞g6 dc4 and the position is unclear.

48... ♚f7?

In such zugzwang positions things

EO 40.6.2 Believsky-Salov

Reggio Emilia 1991 (5)

1. ♞f3 ♞f6 2. c4 e6 3. ♞c3 b6 4. g3 c5 5. ♙g2 ♜b7 6. 0-0 ♞c6 7. e4 d6 8. d4 cd4 9. ♞d4 ♞c8 10. ♞c6 ♙c6 11. ♙f4 ♙e7 12. ♚e2 0-0 13. ♞fd1 ♚c7 14. ♞ac1 ♚b8 #



15. ♞d5 ed5 16. ed5 ♙a4 17. b3 ♞ce8 18. ba4 ♞d7 19. ♚d2 ♚c7 20. ♚b4 ♞c5 21. ♚b5 ♚d8 22. ♚c6 g5 23. ♙e3 ♙f6 24. a5 ♞e3 25. fe3 ba5 26. ♚b5 g4 27. ♚h1 ♙g5 28. ♞f1 ♙e3? \geq 28... $\text{f5}\pm/\pm$ 29. ♞ce1+- ♙g5 30. ♚b1 ♚d7 31. ♙e4 f6 32. ♙f5 ♚g7 33. ♙g4 ♙d2 34. ♙e6 ♚h8 35. ♞e2 ♙c3 36. ♞f4 ♙e5 37. ♞h4 ♞e6 38. de6 ♞e8 39. ♚f5 ♚g8 40. ♚g2 ♞e7 41. ♞e5 fe5 42. ♞g4 ♞g7 43. ♚f6 h5 44. ♞g6 ♚a8 45. ♚h3 ♚b7 46. ♞h6 1-0

SI 23.1.11

Anand-Polugaevsky

Reggio Emilia 1991 (5)

1. e4 c5 2. ♞f3 d6 3. d4 cd4 4. ♞d4 ♞f6 5. ♞c3 a6 6. ♙e3 e6 7. a4 ♞c6 8. ♙e2 ♙e7 9. 0-0 ♙d7 10. ♞b3 ♞a5 11. ♞d2 0-0 12. f4 ♙c6 13. ♙f2 13. b4 d5! 14. ba5 f/f 13... ♞c8 14. $\text{♙d3?!$ 14. ♙f3 ; 14. ♚h1 14... ♙e8! = 15. ♚f3 15. ♞e2 ♞g4! 15... ♞d7 16. ♚h3 ♞c5 17. ♙c5 17. ♞f3 ♞d3 18. cd3 ♞b3 Δ b5f 17... ♞c5 18. e5 g6 19. ♞ce4 de5!



20. ♞c5 ♙c5 21. ♚h1 ♞c6

22. ♖ad1 ♖c7 23. fe5 ♖e5
 23... ♖e5 24. ♖g3± 24. c3 ♖e7
 25. ♖f3 ♖c7 26. ♖e2? 26. ♖c2±
 26... ♖f6 27. ♖d2 ♖g7 28. ♖e4
 ♖e5! 29. b3 ♖e7 30. ♖e3 ♖c6
 31. ♖d6 h5 32. ♖c4 ♖c4 33. ♖c4
 ♖c8!± 34. ♖de1 △ ♖f7 34... ♖h7
 35. a5 ♖e8 36. ♖d3 ♖c7 37. ♖a1
 ♖e5?! ≥ 37... ♖e5 △ ♖g7, ♖c6
 38. ♖f3 ♖c5? ≥ 38... ♖c7
 39. ♖d8!± ♖c6 40. ♖f7 ♖c3
 41. ♖af1 41. ♖gl ♖f5 42. ♖e6
 ♖g2 = /± 41... ♖f5 42. ♖f5 42. ♖e6
 ♖g2 43. ♖g2 ♖c6 44. ♖gl (44. ♖d5
 ♖d5 45. ♖g7 ♖h6 46. ♖h8 ♖g5
 47. ♖gl ♖h4- +) 44... ♖f1 45. ♖f1
 ♖e6 = 42... ef5 43. ♖d5 ♖b5
 43... ♖d5 44. ♖d5 ♖c7± 44. ♖d1 f4?
 44... ♖c2 45. ♖g8 ♖h8 (45... ♖h6 46. h4
 ♖f6 47. ♖f6+-) 46. ♖gl± 45. ♖g8
 ♖h6 46. ♖e4!+- ♖f6 47. ♖d8
 ♖e6 48. ♖d5 ♖f6 48... ♖d5 49. ♖d5
 ♖c3 50. ♖b7 ♖a5 51. ♖a6+- 49. ♖b7
 ♖e2 50. ♖b1 ♖g5 51. ♖d5 ♖e7
 52. ♖c6 ♖f6? 52... ♖g5 53. ♖e1 △ b4
 53. ♖c2 ♖g4 54. ♖g6 f3 55. ♖e4
 fg2 56. ♖g2 ♖e5 57. ♖c6 ♖d6
 58. ♖c1 ♖g7 59. ♖c3 ♖g6
 60. ♖f1 ♖e2 61. ♖g1 ♖h7
 62. ♖d4 1-0

Anand

CK 4.1

Anand-Karpov

Reggio Emilia 1991 (6)

1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.e5 ♖f5 4. ♖f3
 e6 5. ♖e2 c5 6. 0-0 ♖c6 7. c3 ♖g4
 8. ♖bd2 cd4 9. cd4 ♖ge7 10. h3
 ♖f3 11. ♖f3 ♖f5 12. ♖b1 ♖b6
 13. ♖e3 ♖e7 14. b4 0-0 15. ♖d3
 ♖e3 16. fe3 ♖ac8 17. ♖h1 ♖d8
 18. ♖e1 a6?! ≥ 18... ♖b8;
 18... ♖c7 = /± 19. b5 ab5 20. ♖b5
 ♖b8 21. ♖b1 h6 22. e4?! ≥ 22. ♖c1
 ♖a5±; 22. ♖b7 ♖b4 23. ♖b8 ♖b8 24. a4
 ♖a7 = 22... ♖d4! = 23. ♖d4 de4
 24. ♖e6 fe6 25. ♖f8 ♖f8 26. ♖e4
 ♖d4 27. ♖d3 1/2-1/2

KI 1.3.2

Khalifman-Gelfand

Reggio Emilia 1991 (6)

1. c4 g6 2. ♖f3 ♖g7 3. e4 d6 4. d4
 ♖f6 5. ♖c3 0-0 6. ♖e2 e5 7. 0-0
 ♖c6 8. d5 ♖e7 9. ♖e1 ♖d7
 10. ♖d3 f5 11. ♖d2 ♖f6 12. f3
 ♖h8 13. a4 a5 14. g4 c5 15. ♖g2
 f4 16. h4 h5 17. g5 ♖e8 18. ♖h1
 1/2-1/2

can very easily go wrong. If 48... a4
 then 49. ♖d2 ♖c7 (49... ♖d7
 50. ♖b1 ♖c6 51. ♖c3+-)
 50. ♖b1 ♖a5 51. ♖c3+-.
 Or 48... ♖c7? 49. b3 cb3 50. ♖b3
 ♖d6 51. ♖a4 ♖e7 52. ♖e5+-.
 48... ♖e7 is the most persistent
 move. 49. b3! (49. a4? with the idea
 50. b3 allows Black to build an un-
 assailable fortress after 50... ♖e8
 51. b3 cb3 52. ♖b3 ♖e7)
 49... ♖a3 (49... cb3 50. ♖b3 ♖e8
 51. ♖a4+-; 49... c3 50. ♖c3
 ♖a3 51. ♖e5+-) 50. bc4 dc4
 51. ♖e5 with a won position.

49. ♖e5!

With the king on f7 even the pawn
 ending turns out to be won.

49... ♖e5 50. fe5 ♖e7
 51. b3 ♖d7

Or 51... cb3 52. ♖b3 ♖d7
 53. ♖a4.

52. bc4 dc4 53. ♖c3 ♖c6
 54. ♖c4 a4 55. h4

Black resigned.

This game was Anand's only loss in
 the tournament, and two wins at
 the end brought him victory in this
 unique competition. The result may
 have surprised some people, but
 not me. It is clear that if he studies
 chess seriously, Anand, with his
 qualities, will play for the highest
 title in the next few years.

notes by

Khalifman

RL 26.9

Alexander Khalifman

Anatoly Karpov

Reggio Emilia 1991 (4)

1.e4

My first move is not based on just
 preference or respect for the choice
 of World Champion Garry Kaspa-
 rov, who constantly opened his
 games with his king's pawn in his

last match against Karpov. The
 fact is that three years ago I also
 played the white pieces against the
 ex-World Champion, opening with
 1.d4 and even obtaining a slight
 opening advantage -which my op-
 ponent neutralized easily. This time
 I preferred to give the game a more
 complicated character, for which
 Karpov's opening repertoire
 against 1.e4 is very suitable.

1...e5

Perfect! This time I was more in
 the mood for a main line Ruy
 Lopez than for a quiet Caro-Kann.

2. ♖f3 ♖c6 3. ♖b5 a6
 4. ♖a4 ♖f6 5. 0-0 b5
 6. ♖b3 ♖e7 7. ♖e1 d6 8. c3
 0-0 9. h3 ♖b7 10. d4 ♖e8
 11. ♖g5 ♖f8 12. ♖f3

Ever since the introduction of the
 six-hour time-control I have regu-
 larly used these 'manoeuvres' to
 diminish the possibility of time-
 trouble. I won't conceal that I very
 much like to think about the prob-
 lems during the game -time-trouble
 is not my strong side.

12... ♖e8 13. ♖bd2 ♖f8
 14. a4 h6 15. ♖c2 ed4
 16. cd4 ♖b4 17. ♖b1 c5
 18. d5 ♖d7 19. ♖a3 f5

This position occurred more than
 once in the last world champion-
 ship match and is generally one of
 the most important topics of mod-
 ern opening theory. The spheres of
 influence of both sides are clearly
 demarcated: in order to obtain cen-
 tral and queenside dominance
 Black has seriously weakened the
 defence of his king, and the ques-
 tion now is who will be able to
 play his trump cards first. I won't
 go into the opening phase any fur-
 ther, as this topic has featured in
 many recent publications. Not that
 these articles are much of a help for
 those who want to study the secrets
 of this interesting variation, by the
 way.

20. ♖h2!?

Other, more common continuations
 are 20. ef5, 20. ♖ae3 and 20. e5.
 The first time this knight move was
 played was in Maciejevsky-Sol-
 ozhnkin, Bjalska Bjalo 1991. Its

REGGIO EMILIA

QG 4.3

M.Gurevich-Ivanchuk

Reggio Emilia 1991 (6)

1.d4 d5 2.c4 dc4 3.e4 dxc6 4.dxf3
 5.g4 5.d5 6.e5 6.f4 dgg6 7.fxe3
 8.f6 8.e3 9.e6 9.f4 10.f7
 10.f7 11.f4 11.e4 ed5 12.ed5
 13.gf3 a6 14.f4 e4 15.e8
 15.f6 gf6 16.0-0-0 f6 17.h4
 h5 18.f3 19.hg8 19.f2 20.d8
 20.b3 21.e7 21.f4 22.c8
 22.fg1 23.b6 23.fg8 24.fg8
 24.f4 25.f4 25.f4 26.f7
 27.d6 28.f8 29.a5
 29.f5 30.f4 31.d3 32.f2
 31.f4 32.f2 33.f5 34.f3
 33.f5 34.f3 35.f8 36.d7
 35.f8 36.d7 37.f8 38.f5
 37.f8 38.f5 39.f3 40.f5

1/2-1/2

QI 1.5.11

Polugaevsky-Salov

Reggio Emilia 1991 (6)

1.d4 f6 2.c4 e6 3.f3 f6
 4.f2 c5 5.f4 cb4 6.g3 b6
 7.f2 f7 8.0-0 0-0 9.f2 d6
 10.f3 a5 11.f1 f6 12.f1
 13.f2 14.f8 15.f1 f2
 15.f2 16.f4 g7 17.f3
 18.f3 ba3 19.f3 f7
 20.f4 d5 21.f1 dc4 22.f4
 23.f5 24.f5 25.f4 f4
 25.f4 f6 26.f3 f8 27.f5
 28.f2 29.f7 30.f1 g5
 31.f4 h5 32.f3 f8
 33.f8 34.f1 f2
 35.f1 f3 36.f5 f7 37.f5
 38.f2 39.f3 40.f2 h5
 41.f1 f4 42.f7 f6
 43.f4 f6 44.f1 f5
 45.f2 f7 46.f4 e5
 47.f4 h5 48.f2 f6
 49.f4 f5 50.f2 f4
 51.f3 f7 52.f2 f4
 53.f4 f6 54.f4 f6
 55.f2 f4 56.f6 f5
 57.f7 f4 58.f7 f4
 59.f7 f3 60.f2 a4 61.f2
 62.f3 63.f1 f2 64.f5
 65.f2 f2 66.f2 e4
 67.f4 e1 68.f3 e3
 69.f4 f2 70.f2 f3
 71.f5 f2 72.f8 e2 73.f8
 74.f4 75.f8 76.f2

1-0

idea is completely logical -now the a3 rook can go, not only to e3, but also to f3 or g3, which is more useful for a king's attack. Meanwhile there are also drawbacks, e.g. the loss of control over square d4 and e5.

20... f6

Other possibilities which deserve analysis are 20...c4!? and 20...h8!?

21. f3! f5!?

A new move. In the source game Black continued worse: 21...f8?! 22.f5 f1 23.f1 f5 24.f4 25.f7 26.f4 with a strong attack. Now a position arises which is analogous to one which occurred in Oll-Hjartarson, Philadelphia 1991, with the single difference that the queen was not on d8, but on d7. After 22.f3! f4 23.f4 fe4 24.f4 f5 25.f2 f5 26.f5 de5 27.f3 f8 Black obtained satisfactory play. However, it is logical to suppose that the queen occupies a less fortunate position on d8.

22. f5

22.f3!?, analogous to Oll-Hjartarson, deserves attention: 22...fe4 23.f4 f4 (23...f5 24.f2 can hardly be any good) 24.f4 f5 (after 24...f5 25.f2 f5 26.f5 f3 27.f3 the position from the main line arises, and after 26...de5 27.f3 the different queen position is clearly in White's favour) 25.f5 f3 26.f3 de5 27.f4! with excellent compensation for the sacrificed material.

22... f5 23.f5 f5!



This is better than 23...f5

24.f4! f7 25.f4 with excellent prospects for an attack.

24. f4?!

This seems tempting, because several pieces are involved in the attack at once, but 24.f4 f4 25.fg4 (but not 25.fg4 f5! -and any endgame is in Black's favour) and White has good prospects. After the text-move Black seizes the initiative with energetic play.

24... f4 25. f4 d5

The knight on f6 is the main defender of the kingside and should not be exchanged: 25...f4 26.f4 d5 27.f6 with advantage for White.

26. f3

After 26.f3 b1 d4! Black also has better chances.

26...c4 27. f6 d3

28. f3

I aimed for this position confidently, thinking that the activity of the white pieces would give me a dangerous king attack. But this time Black's pawn mass in the centre turns out to be more important.

28...d4!

Clearly better than 28...f2 29.f4 or 28...f2 29.f4 -in both cases White's chances are at least no worse.

29. f6

After 29.f6 a8 de3 30.f6 ef2 31.f1 f4 Black has a very strong attack for the sacrificed material.

29... f2 30. f2

The seemingly more active 30.f2 also gives Black better chances after 30...c3! 31.f5 f8! (31...d3 32.f5 d2 33.f6 gf6 34.f6 with strong counterplay).

30... f4



Now an unusual situation has arisen: against the four black pawns on the queenside White has not a single one left. A similar picture can be found in Game 4 of the last Kasparov-Karpov match, in which, by the way, the same variation was played. The course of both games allows the conclusion that White's idea is, to put it mildly, somewhat risky.

31. ♖g5

After 31. ♖a8 ♖a8 32. ♖g5 d3 White's extra exchange is clearly outweighed by Black's pawn phalanx.

31...d3 32. ♖d2 ♖c5!

The inclusion of the knight in the defence greatly diminishes White's hopes for an attack. After 32...c3 33. ♖a2 ♖h8 34. ♖f6! g6 35. ♖f7 White starts an attack which is sufficient for a draw.

33. ♖f6

Other moves are worse: 33. ♖c6? ♖ce4!, or 33. ♖a8 ♖e6 34. ♖e6 ♖a8 35. ♖f6 g6 36. ♖g4 ♖d8.

33...g6 34. ♖c6 ♖c8

In approaching time-trouble Black played inaccurately, throwing away his advantage. Meanwhile 34...♖b3! 35. ♖f4 ♖d4 36. ♖c7 ♖g7! gives White serious, possibly insurmountable problems. Now, however, despite decreased material, White creates pressure on the queenside.

35. ♖c8

Exactly: after 35. ♖d5 ♖d5! 36. ♖c8 ♖f5 White's position is bad despite the extra exchange.

35...♖c8 36. ♖d5 ♖h7 37. ♖f4 d2

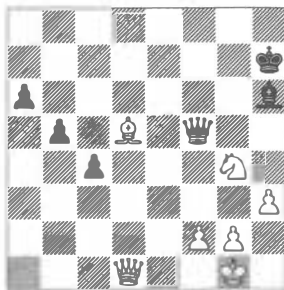
To parry the immediate threats Black exchanges pawn f5 for his most dangerous pawn. During the game I considered 37...♖h6 to be the main variation: 38. ♖g3 ♖e8 (38...♖g5?! 39. h4 d2 40. ♖f3 is not good; after 38...♖f8 39. ♖g6 ♖h8 40. ♖g4 d2 41. ♖f3 White should also not lose) 39. ♖g4 ♖d7 (39...♖g5?! 40. h4 d2 41. ♖f3 is only dangerous for Black; after 39...d2 40. ♖f6 ♖h8 41. ♖f3 White's threats are also very unpleasant) 40. ♖h6! (this is

better than 40. ♖e6 d2 41. ♖d6 ♖f4! or 40. ♖h4 ♖f8 41. ♖g8 ♖g8 42. ♖h6 ♖h7! with advantage for Black in both cases) 40...♖h6 41. ♖e6 and White has quite good counterplay. Unfortunately the calculation of these variations took up nearly all my remaining time and I made a serious mistake.

38. ♖g4?

The pawn had to be taken immediately: after 38. ♖d2! ♖f5 39. ♖g4 with the ideas 39...♖d3 40. ♖f4 and 39...♖d7 40. ♖d4 ♖c5? 41. ♖e4!, White has certainly sufficient compensation for a draw.

38...d1 ♖ 39. ♖d1 ♖f5 40. ♖g4 ♖h6?



The final move in time-trouble proves to be fatal for my stern opponent. After 40...♖d3! 41. ♖e1 (the endgame after 41. ♖f6 ♖g6 42. ♖d3 ♖d3 is also hopeless) 41...♖g7 White's initiative comes to nought, and the game would be decided by the black pawns. Now I managed to create decisive threats by making use of the tactical nuances of the position.

41. ♖e1!

Only this way! 41. ♖d4 ♖f8 42. ♖f6 ♖g6 is less accurate - there are no decisive continuations of the attack. Now the knight on c5 unexpectedly becomes a real weakness: there is no satisfactory defence against 42. ♖e7.

41...♖f8

After 41...♖g7 42. ♖e7 ♖c8 43. ♖f6 ♖h8 44. ♖e8 Black may resign.

42. ♖e8 ♖b1 43. ♖h2 ♖d6 44. ♖g3 ♖g6 45. ♖d8

EO 31.5

Kasparov-Beliavsky

Reggio Emilia 1991 (6)

1. c4 ♖f6 2. ♖c3 c5 3. g3 g6 4. ♖g2 ♖g7 5. a3 ♖c6 6. ♖b1 a5 7. d3 0-0 8. ♖g5 d6 9. ♖f3 h6 10. ♖d2 ♖e6 11. h3 d5 12. cd5 ♖d5 13. 0-0 ♖d4 14. e4 ♖f3 15. ♖f3 ♖c7 16. e5 ♖f5 17. ♖bd1 ♖e6 18. ♖b7 ♖b8 19. ♖a7 ♖d3 20. ♖c1 c4 21. ♖fe1 ♖d4 22. ♖d5 ♖b3 23. ♖e7 ♖h7 24. ♖e3 ♖e5 25. ♖c6 ♖f6 26. ♖e5 ♖e5 27. ♖f4 ♖d4 28. ♖b8 1-0

KI 7.3.10

Beliavsky-Khalifman

Reggio Emilia 1991 (7)

1. ♖f3 ♖f6 2. c4 g6 3. ♖c3 ♖g7 4. e4 d6 5. d4 0-0 6. ♖e2 e5 7. 0-0 ♖c6 8. d5 ♖e7 9. ♖d2 a5 10. ♖b1 ♖d7 11. a3 f5 12. b4 ♖h8 13. f3 ♖g8 14. ♖c2 ♖gf6 15. ♖b5 ab4 16. ab4 ♖h5 17. g3 ♖df6 18. c5 ♖d7 19. ♖b3 ♖g3 20. hg3 ♖h5 21. f4 ♖b5 22. ♖b5 ef4 23. ♖b2 ♖g3 24. ♖g7 ♖g7 25. ♖c3 ♖g8 26. ♖f4 ♖h5 27. ♖f2 fe4 28. ♖f8 ♖f8 29. ♖e4 ♖f5 30. ♖f3 ♖d5 31. ♖d3 ♖e5 32. ♖d1 d5 33. ♖f2 c6 34. ♖f1 ♖f8 35. ♖h3 ♖f4 36. ♖f3 ♖b2 37. b5 ♖h3 38. ♖h3 ♖f2 39. ♖h1 ♖f5 40. bc6 bc6 41. ♖b3 ♖g5 42. ♖h3 ♖g3 43. ♖b8 ♖g7 44. ♖e5 ♖h6 45. ♖e6 ♖f3 46. ♖h2 ♖f2 47. ♖h1 ♖c5 48. ♖f1 ♖c2 49. ♖f7 ♖d1 50. ♖f1 ♖c2 51. ♖f7 ♖d1 52. ♖f1 ♖d3 53. ♖h2 ♖g5 54. ♖c8 ♖g3 55. ♖h1 ♖h5 0-1

KI 63.3

Salov-Kasparov

Reggio Emilia 1991 (7)

1. d4 ♖f6 2. ♖f3 g6 3. c4 ♖g7 4. g3 0-0 5. ♖g2 d6 6. 0-0 ♖bd7 7. ♖c3 e5 8. e4 c6 9. b3 ed4 10. ♖d4 ♖e8 11. h3 ♖c5 12. ♖e1 ♖d7 13. ♖f4 ♖b6 14. ♖e3 ♖ad8 15. ♖c2 ♖c8 16. a3 ♖c7 17. ♖ad1 ♖e7 18. b4 ♖cd7 19. ♖a2 a6 20. a4 a5 21. b5 c5 22. ♖de2 ♖b6 23. ♖f4 ♖e6 24. ♖e6 ♖e6 25. ♖d5 ♖f5 26. ed5 ♖f6 ½-½

REGGIO EMILIA

The simplest solution. In view of the inevitable heavy material losses Black resigned.

notes by

Karpov

SL 8.5

**Anatoly Karpov
Mikhail Gurevich**
Reggio Emilia 1991 (5)

1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.♘f3 ♘f6
4.♗c3 e6 5.e3 ♗bd7

As expected, my opponent's choice of opening reflected the candidates' match Karpov-Anand in Brussels. Here, too, I faced the question of whether to find out what improvement they had worked out on the match games, or to go for fresh positions.

Since Gurevich belongs to the category of players who, as it were, prefer to start travelling opening

roads from home and tend to lose their bearings in new situations, I decided to go for something relatively new.

6.♙c2 ♘d6 7.b3 0-0
8.♙e2

Now after the swap on c4 White recaptures with the b-pawn, not with the bishop, and a completely different type of position arises.

8...dc4

In one of his games against Portisch, Kasparov played 8...a6. 8...e5 is also interesting, when White must not forget about the trap 9.cd5 ♗d5 10.♗d5 cd5 11.de5 ♗e5, and now 12.♙b2 and not 12.0-0? ♗f3 13.♙f3 ♙h4, and 14.g3 is impossible because of 14...♙f6, with a double attack.

9.bc4 e5 10.0-0 ♙e8
11.♙d1 ♙e7 12.♙b1

Introduced by Portisch. White is in no hurry to develop his bishop to b2, as it may also go to a3 without losing a tempo. White also exerts pressure on the half open b-file.

12...e4 13.♗d2 ♗f8

In the recently played Hungarian championship Black played 13...c5 in L. Portisch-Z. Polgar, but this meant joining battle on a part of the board where she was less

QI 16.11

Karpov-Polugaevsky

Reggio Emilia 1991 (7)

1.d4 ♗f6 2.c4 e6 3.♗f3 b6 4.g3
♙a6 5.b3 ♙b4 6.♙d2 ♙e7
7.♙g2 c6 8.♙c3 d5 9.♗bd2
♗bd7 10.0-0 0-0 11.♙e1 c5
12.e4 dc4 13.♗c4 ♙b7 14.♗d3
♙c8 15.♙ad1 b5 16.♙a5 ♙e8
17.♗cd2 cd4 18.e5 ♗c5 19.♙d4
♗d5 20.b4 ♗a6 21.a3 ♙d7
22.♙a7 ♗c5 23.♗e4 ♗e4 1/2-1/2

FR 19.3.6

Ivanchuk-Anand

Reggio Emilia 1991 (7)

1.d4 e6 2.e4 d5 3.♗d2 c5 4.ed5
♙d5 5.♗gf3 cd4 6.♙c4 ♙d6
7.0-0 ♗f6 8.♗b3 ♗c6 9.♗bd4
♗d4 10.♗d4 a6 11.♙b3 ♙c7
12.♙f3 ♙d6 13.♗h1 0-0 14.♙g5
♗d7 15.c3 ♗e5 16.♙h5 ♗g6
17.♙c2 h6 18.♗f3! b5! 18...♗f4
19.♙h4±; 18...♙c5 19.b4 ♙c3 20.♙ac1
♙b4 21.♙h6 gh6 22.♙g6 ♙f4 23.♙b1
or ♙d3 with excellent compensation for
White 19.♙ad1± ♙f4 20.♙f4 ♗f4
21.♙e5 ♙e5 22.♗e5 ♙b7 23.f3
♙fd8 24.♗g1 ♙ac8 25.a3 f6
26.♗d3 ♗d3 27.♙d3 ♙d3
28.♙d3 ♙d8 29.♙d1 ♗f8
30.♙e2 ♙d1 31.♙d1 g5 32.g3
♗e7 33.♗f2 a5! 34.f4 gf4 35.gf4
♗d6 36.b4 ab4 37.cb4 e5
38.♗e3 ♙c6 39.♙h5 ♙d7
40.♙f7 ♙c6 41.h4 ♗e7 42.♙b3
♗d6 43.♙d1 f5 44.♙c2 ♙d7
1/2-1/2

HD 4

Khalifman-Salov

Reggio Emilia 1991 (8)

1.d4 f5 2.g3 ♗f6 3.♙g2 c6 4.c4
d6 5.d5 e5 6.de6 ♙e6 7.♗d2 g6
8.b3 ♙g7 9.♙b2 ♗a6 10.♗h3
0-0 11.0-0 ♙e7 12.♙c2 ♗c5
13.♙ad1 a5 14.♙fe1 ♗fe4
15.♗f4 ♙b2 16.♙b2 g5 17.♗e6
♙e6 18.♗e4 fe4 19.♙d2 e3
20.fe3 ♙f6 21.♙f1 ♙f1 22.♙f1
h6 23.e4 ♙e7 24.♙d4 ♙e5
25.♙d1 ♙d4 26.♙d4 ♙d8 27.e5
♗f7 28.ed6 ♗e6 29.♗f2 ♙d6
30.♗e3 a4 31.b4 ♗a6 32.♙h3?
32.a3! ♗b4 33.ab4 a3 34.♙h3 ♗e7
35.♙e4 ♗f7 36.c5! a2 37.cd6 a1♙
38.d7± 32...♗e5 33.♙e4 ♗f6
34.c5 ♙d1 35.♙c8 ♙b1 36.a3
♗b4 37.ab4 ♙b3 38.♗f2 a3
39.♙e6 ♗f7 40.♙d6? 40.♙e4 a2



PHOTO: HELMUT SCHNEIDER

Gelfand and Khalifman

41. ♖e6 ♗f6 42. ♖b3 a1 ♔ 43. ♖c2 △
 ♗d3 40...a2 41. ♖e6 ♗e7 42. ♖b3
 a1 ♔ 43. b5 cb5 44. h3 ♔c3
 45. ♖d3 ♔c5 46. ♗f1 h5 47. ♖d5
 b6 48. ♗g2 b4 49. ♗f1 ♗f6
 50. ♗g2 ♗e5 51. ♖b3 ♔c6
 52. ♗g1 ♔e4 53. ♗f2 ♔h1
 54. ♖e3 ♗d4 55. ♖d3 ♗c5
 56. ♖e6 ♔h2 57. ♗f1 ♔h1
 58. ♗f2 b5 59. g4 ♔h2 60. ♗f1
 ♔e5 61. ♖b3 hg4 0-1

SI 48.2.10 Anand-Gelfand

Reggio Emilia 1991 (8)

1. e4 c5 2. ♖c3 d6 3. f4 ♗c6 4. ♖f3
 g6 5. ♖c4 ♖g7 6. 0-0 e6 7. d3
 ♗ge7 8. ♔e1 h6 9. ♖b3 a6 10. a4
 ♖b8 11. ♔g3 ♗d4? 11...b5 12. ab5
 ab5 13. f5 ef5 14. ♖f4∞ 12. ♗d4 cd4
 13. ♗e2 b5 14. ab5 ab5 15. ♔f2
 ♔b6 16. f5 ef5 17. ef5 gf5 17...♖f5?
 18. g4 18. ♗g3 ♖e5 19. ♖f4 ♖e6!
 20. ♖ae1 ♔c7 21. ♗h5 ≥ 21. ♔e2
 ♗d7 22. ♖e5 de5 23. ♔e5 ♔e5 24. ♖e5
 ♖b6±/= 21...♗d7 22. ♖e2?!
 ♖b8 23. ♖e6 fe6 24. c3 ♖f4
 25. ♗f4 e5! 26. ♖fe1! ♖f7 ≤
 26...dc3 27. d4!± 27. ♗h5 dc3 28. d4
 ♔b6 29. bc3 ♖c8 30. de5 ♔f2
 31. ♗f2 de5 32. ♖d1 ♗e6 33. ♗f4
 ♗f6 34. ♖d6 ♗g7 35. ♖e5 ♗g8
 36. ♖b5 ♗f6 ≥ 36...♖c3 37. ♗f1
 ♖c3 38. ♖f5 ♖c1 39. ♗e2 ♖e7
 40. ♗e6 ♗g6 41. ♖e5 ♖c8! ≤
 41...♗f7 42. ♗d8 ♗e8 43. ♖e7 ♗e7
 44. ♖e6 ♗d8 45. ♖f6± 42. ♖e3 ♖ce8
 43. ♗d3 ♖d7 44. ♖g3 ♗h7 1/2-1/2

Anand

NI 21.3 M. Gurevich-Beliavsky

Reggio Emilia 1991 (8)

1. d4 ♗f6 2. c4 e6 3. ♖c3 ♖b4
 4. ♔c2 0-0 5. ♗f3 c5 6. dc5 ♗a6
 7. g3 ♗c5 8. ♖g2 ♗fe4 9. 0-0 ♖c3
 10. bc3 d6 11. ♗d4 f5 12. ♗b3
 ♖d7 13. ♗c5 ♗c5 14. ♖f4 e5
 15. ♖e3 e4 16. f3 ♔c7 17. ♔d2
 ♖c6 18. ♖ad1 ♖ad8 19. ♖f4 ♔b6
 20. ♗h1 ♖d7 21. ♖d6 ♔d8
 22. ♔d4 ♗e6 23. ♔e5 ♖e8 24. fe4
 ♗g5 25. ♔f5 ♗e4 26. ♖e5 g6
 27. ♖d7 gf5 28. ♖d8 ♖d8
 29. ♖d4 ♖f8 30. ♗g1 h5 31. ♖h3
 ♖d7 32. ♖f4 ♖f7 33. ♖g2 ♖c6
 34. ♖h4 ♖h7 35. ♖f3 ♖e8
 36. ♖a7 ♗g7 37. ♖d4 ♗g6
 38. ♖e4 1-0



PHOTO: SABINE KAUFMAN

Anatoly Karpov

strong. An attempt to become active on the kingside, where Black enjoys a space advantage, would seem to make more sense.

14. ♗f1

A necessary prophylaxis. A flurry of activity on both wings could arise after 14. c5 ♖c7 15. ♗c4 ♗g6.

14... ♗g6

With this kind of pawn structure the h-pawn advance h7-h5-h4-h3, in order to create white-square weaknesses around the king, seems quite interesting. If White answers h4 with h3, then the knight transfer f8-h7-g5 might prove to be dangerous, as it makes possible a knight or bishop sac on h3.

15. a4 ♗h4 16. ♗g3

If White neglects to take heed of his opponent's kingside activity and continues with 16. a5, the knight sacrifice could be dangerous: 16... ♗g2 17. ♗g2 ♔e6 18. ♗g3 ♔h3 19. ♗g1 ♗g4 20. ♖g4 ♖g4 21. f4 (the only defence against mate on g2) 21...ef3.

16... ♗f5 17. ♖b3

White needs to prepare a possible doubling of his rooks on the b-file. The same thing could be attempted by means of 17. ♖d2, but then White runs into the pin after 17... ♖b4. Black could then support the bishop with pawn a5, effectively blocking off the queenside, and turn his attention to the white king on the opposite wing. Meanwhile, note that 17. ♖b3 prepares ♖a3.

17... ♗g3

After 17... h5 White could consider the exchange sacrifice 18. ♗f1 (otherwise White is forced to swap knights on f5 after 18... h4, as allowing h4-h3 is tantamount to suicide) 18... ♗h4 (if 18... h4, then 19. h3!, forced, and the knight of f5 looks silly) 19. c5 ♖c7 20. d5 cd5 21. ♗d5 ♗d5 22. ♖d5 ♖e6 23. ♔e4.

18. hg3 h5

Black would hardly manage an attack after 18... ♖g4 19. c5 ♖b8 20. ♖a3 and ♖db1.

19. c5! ♖c7 20. d5!

REGGIO EMILIA

QG 4.2

Karpov-Ivanchuk

Reggio Emilia 1991 (8)

1.d4 d5 2.c4 dc4 3.e4 ♟f6 4.e5
 ♟d5 5.♙c4 ♟b6 6.♙d3 ♟c6
 7.♙e3 ♙e6 8.♟c3 ♟d7 9.♟f3
 0-0-0 10.h3 ♟b4 11.♙e2 f5
 12.0-0 h6 13.a3 ♟4d5 14.♟e1
 ♟c3 15.bc3 ♙c4 16.♟d3 e6
 17.a4 g5 18.♟c2 ♟c6 19.♟f1
 ♙d5 20.♙f1 ♟c4 21.♙d2 ♟g8
 22.♟b4 ♙b4 23.cb4 ♟d2
 24.♟d2 ♟d7 25.♟a3 ♟b8
 26.♟ac3 ♟c8 27.b5 g4 28.h4
 ♟e7 29.g3 ♟b4 30.♟d1 c6
 31.♙g2 ♙g2 32.♟g2 cb5 33.♟c8
 ♟c8 34.♟c8 ♟c8 35.♟c1 ♟d7
 36.ab5 ♟d4 37.♟h6 ♟e4
 38.♟h2 ♟d5 39.♟g7 ♟e8
 40.♟h8 ♟d7 41.♟g7 ♟e8
 42.♟g6 ♟e7 43.♟f6 ♟d7
 44.♟f7 ♟d8 45.♟f6 ♟d7 1/2-1/2

QP 6.9.1

Polugaevsky-Kasparov

Reggio Emilia 1991 (8)

1.d4 ♟f3 2.♟f3 g6 3.g3 ♙g7
 4.♙g2 0-0 5.0-0 d5 6.♟bd2 a5
 7.c4 c6 8.b3 ♙f5 9.♙b2 a4
 10.ba4 ♟a5 11.cd5 cd5 12.♟e5
 ♟bd7 13.♟d7 ♙d7 14.♟b3 ♟a4
 15.♟c5 ♟d1 16.♟f1 1/2-1/2

RE 21.1.1

Ivanchuk-Polugaevsky

Reggio Emilia 1991 (9)

1.♟f3 c5 2.g3 ♟c6 3.♙g2 g6 4.c3
 ♙g7 5.d4 cd4 6.cd4 d5 7.♟c3 e6
 8.0-0 ♟ge7 9.b3 0-0 10.e3 b6
 11.♙a3 ♙a6 12.♟e1 ♟c8
 13.♟c1 ♟e8 14.b4 ♙b7 15.g4
 ♟c7 16.♟e2 ♟c8 17.♟ec2 ♟d6
 18.b5 ♟a5 19.♙d6 ♟d6 20.♟e4
 de4 21.♟c7 ef3 22.♙f3 ♟e7
 23.♟7c2 h6 24.♙b7 ♟b7 25.♟f3
 ♟d7 26.h4 e5 27.de5 ♟e5 28.h5
 ♟h7 29.hg6 fg6 30.a4 ♟b3
 31.♟d1 ♟f6 32.♟e2 ♟e7
 33.♟g2 ♟c5 34.a5 ♟e6 35.♟f3
 ♟f3 36.♟f3 ba5 37.♟d6 ♟c7
 38.b6 ab6 39.♟b6 ♟d5 40.♟b5
 ♟f7 41.♟g2 ♟b4 42.♟c4 ♟d3
 43.f4 ♟b2 44.♟c2 a4 45.♟bb2
 ♙b2 46.♟b2 a3 47.♟a2 ♟a7
 48.e4 ♟g7 49.e5 ♟f7 50.f5 gf5
 51.gf5 ♟a5 52.♟g3 ♟e5 53.♟a3
 ♟f5 1/2-1/2



There will be no better moment for this central break.

20...♙e5

20...♟c5 is impossible in view of 21.♙a3 ♟a5 22.♙b4 ♟b6 23.a5, and White's position is clearly better after 20...♟d5 21.♟d5 cd5 22.♙h5. If Black accepts the pawn with 20...cd5, White's initiative looks dangerous after 21.♟b5, followed by ♙a3 or ♙b2 (White doesn't risk anything either after 20...cd5 21.♟d5 ♟d5 22.♟d5 ♙e6 23.♟e4 ♙d5 24.♟d5, but he will find it hard to realise his winning ambitions.) Still, it was pointless for Black not to follow up logically, as now he ends up in a mess by force.

21.♟e4

In view of his better development White does not try to close the position, even though it would yield him a strong, covered passed pawn (21.d6). Here White's initiative is also obvious after the exchange sacrifice 21.d6 ♟e6 22.♟b4 ♙c3 23.♟c3 ♟d5 24.♟d4 ♟b4 25.♙b2! ♟h6 26.♟b4. But when the position is opened up he will obtain the same initiative without any sacrifices! The only thing is to take pawn e4 correctly. For example, in case of the intermediate 21.dc6 bc6 22.♟e4 ♟e4 23.♟e4 ♟c5 24.♙a3 White has a considerable advantage, but things do not seem so clear after 21.dc6 ♙e6 22.cb7 ♟b8 23.c6 ♙b3 24.♟b3 ♟c5 (23...♟c5 is worse in view of 24.♟b5! ♟c3 25.♟c3 ♙c3 26.c7, and wins).

21...♟d5 22.♟d6!± ♙d6 23.cd6 ♟d6 24.♙h5

The simplest solution - with the ad-

vantage of two bishops in an open position and central superiority (pawn e3 is still there!). The attempt to win at once with 24.e4 does not yield the desired result: 24...♟g6 25.♙d3 ♟e7, and Black gets away.

24...♟h6

It is not good to move the queen so far away, but in the centre it would become a target for the bishops and rooks: 24...♟e5 25.♙f3 ♟b6 26.♙b2 ♙f5 27.♟d2, with a big advantage.

25.♙f3 ♟f6 26.♟d6

26.e4!? also deserves attention, as it drives the queen to the very edge of the board: 26...♟h7 (if 26...♟g6, then 27.♟d6) 27.♟d4 ♙f5 28.♟e3.

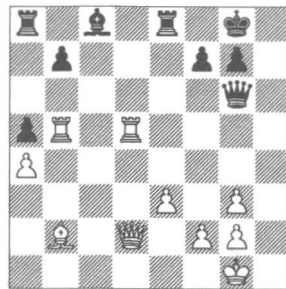
26...♟g5 27.♙b2 a5?!

Black will remain behind in development anyway, and should not waste a tempo on another prophylaxis. In his place I would have started to work on my escape immediately, even if without pawn or prospects, but at least with opposite-coloured bishops.

28.♟d2 ♟d5

And the pawn falls at once. 28...♟e4 loses to 29.♙e4 ♟e4 30.♟bd3 ♟a4 31.♟d8 ♟h7 32.♟f8 and ♟dd8.

29.♙d5 cd5 30.♟d5 ♟g6 31.♟bb5!



An important moment! White supports his rook, at the same time forcing a last weakening of the enemy's king's position, while his rook now has the option of switching to the h-file. The position is won but still requires some accurate play.

31...f6 32.♙c3 ♙e6

33. ♖d4 ♜ac8 34.e4!

Quite right. Before White captures the queenside pawn (after all it has nowhere to go) he must activate his own pawn majority and prevent any coordination of the black pieces along the b1-h7 diagonal from happening.

34... ♖f7 35. ♕a5 ♜c6

36.f3 ♖h7 37.g4 ♜ec8

38. ♜h5 ♖g6 39.e5 ♜c5

40. ♜d6 ♖e7

40... ♜e5 is answered with 41. ♖d3 f5 42. ♜f5 ♜f5 43.gf5 ♖f5 44. ♜e6.

41. ♕d8 ♜d8 42. ♜d8 ♖c7

43. ♖d6 ♖a5 44.ef6

44. ♖e6 ♜c1 45. ♖h2 ♖d8

46. ♖f5 ♖f7 47.g5 wins as well.

44... ♖e1 45. ♖h2 ♜d5

46. ♖e7

Not, of course, 46. ♜d5?? ♖h4, with perpetual check and a draw. Black resigned.

notes by

Gelfand

FR 5.1

Boris Gelfand Mikhail Gurevich

Reggio Emilia 1991 (7)

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3. ♖c3 ♖f6 4. ♕g5 de4 5. ♖e4 ♖bd7

The Rubinstein variation frequently occurs in the games of Belgium's strongest chess player, but he often prefers 5... ♕e7.

6. ♖f3

6. ♖f6 is seen more often, however, in games of Kortchnoi and Bareev. Black successfully solved his opening problems.

6... ♕e7 7. ♖f6 ♕f6 8. ♕f6

In the Tilburg tournament 8. ♖d2 and 8.h4 were tried.

8... ♖f6

In the sixties 8... ♖f6 was popular.

9. ♖d2 0-0 10.0-0-0 b6

11. ♖e5 ♕b7 12. ♕d3

♖d5

Mikhail prefers to provoke 13.c4, though 12... ♖d6 is also possible.

13.c4 ♖d6 14. ♖f4 c5

15. ♜he1!?

The possibility to win a tempo by sacrificing a pawn seemed attractive; the alternative is the simple 15.dc5 ♖c5 16. ♜he1.

15...cd4 16. ♜e3!?

The most logical answer, 16... ♖h5?, is not possible: 17. ♕h7 ♖h7 18. ♜h3 g6

19. ♖g6!

17. ♜h3 #



17. ♜g3 ♖h5 18. ♖h6 f5 is too straightforward.

17... ♜c5

After the game it became clear that Misha, during the course of the entire game, had assessed his position as better (I was of a different opinion, even after our analysis). My opponent's main arguments - an extra pawn and a weakened white king position, which Black might try to exploit with the attractive 17...b5! With 18. ♜e1! White increases his control over square e4, which he needs in the variation 18. ♕h7? ♖h7 19. ♖h4 ♕e4! 20. ♖e4 ♖g5. Now Black has a choice:

A) 18...bc4 19. ♕h7 ♖h7 20. ♖h4 ♜fd8 21. ♖h7 ♖f8 22. ♖h8 ♖e7 23. ♖g7 ♖b4 24. ♖g5! with a very strong attack.

B) 18... ♜fd8, defending the queen and vacating a square for the king. 19. ♜h7! ♖b4 (19...bc4 20. ♜h8!) 20. ♜d1 bc4 21. ♜g7

QI 4.4.5

Gelfand-Karpov

Reggio Emilia 1991 (9)

1.d4 ♖f6 2.c4 e6 3. ♖f3 b6 4.a3

♕b7 5. ♖c3 d5 6. ♖a4 c6 7.cd5

ed5 8.g3 ♕d6 9. ♕g2 ♖bd7

10.0-0-0 11. ♕f4 ♖e7 12. ♜ad1

♜fe8 13.e3 c5 14. ♕d6 ♖d6

15.dc5 bc5 16. ♖f4 ♖f4 17.gf4

♜ab8 18.b4 d4 19.ed4 cb4

20.ab4 ♕f3 21. ♕f3 ♜b4 22. ♖d5

♖d5 23. ♕d5 ♖f6 24. ♕c6 ♜d8

25.d5 ♜f4 26. ♜a1 ♕d6 27. ♜a7

h5 28.f3 ♖d5 29. ♕d5 ♜d5

30. ♜a3 ♜g5 31. ♖h1 ♖h7

32. ♜e3 ♖h6 33. ♜g1 ♜a5

34. ♜d3 ♜f6 35. ♜c3 ♜f5

36. ♜d3 g6 37. ♜c3 ♜a4 38. ♜d3

♖g7 39. ♜c3 ♖f6 40. ♜e3 ♜e5

41. ♜ge1 ♜e3 42. ♜e3 ♖f5

43. ♜e2 ♖f4 44. ♖g2 g5 45. ♖f2

f5 46. ♜b2 g4 47.fg4 hg4 48. ♜c2

♜a3 49. ♜b2 ♖g5 50. ♜b8 ♜a2

51. ♖g1 ♜d2 52. ♜a8 ♖f4

53. ♜a3 ♜e2 54. ♜a1 ♖f3

55. ♜f1 ♖e4 56. ♜a1 f4 57. ♜d1

♜c2 58. ♜e1 ♖f3 59. ♜f1 ♖e3

60. ♜e1 ♜e2 61. ♜a1 ♜c2

62. ♜e1 ♖d3 63. ♜f1 f3 64. ♜a1

♖e2 65. ♜b1 ♜a2 66. ♜f1 ♖e3

67. ♜b1 ♜a4 68. ♜b3 ♖f4

69. ♜b8 ♜a1 70. ♖f2 ♜a2

71. ♖g1 ♜g2 72. ♖h1 ♜d2

73. ♖g1 ♜g2 74. ♖h1 ♜e2

75. ♖g1 ♜c2 76. ♜b4 ♖e3

77. ♜b3 ♖e2 78. ♜b1 ♜d2

79. ♜a1 ♜b2 80. ♜f1 ♖e3

81. ♜a1 ♜g2 82. ♖h1 g3 83. ♜a3

♖f4 84. ♜a4 ♖f5 85.hg3 ♜g3

86. ♖h2 ♜g4 87. ♜a5 ♖f4

88. ♜a4 ♖g5 89. ♜a3 f2 90. ♜f3

1/2-1/2

QO 3.6.7

Kasparov-Khalifman

Reggio Emilia 1991 (9)

1. ♖f3 d5 2.c4 e6 3.d4 ♖f6 4. ♖c3

♕e7 5. ♕f4 0-0 6.e3 c5 7.dc5 ♕c5

8. ♖c2 ♖c6 9.a3 ♖a5 10.0-0-0

♕e7 11.g4 dc4 12. ♕c4 e5 13.g5

ef4 14.gf6 ♕f6 15. ♖d5 ♖e7

16. ♖f6 gf6 17. ♜hg1 ♖h8

18. ♖e4 ♖g6 19. ♖d4 ♖b6

20. ♖b6 ab6 21. ♜d6 fe3 22.fe3

♜a5 23. ♖d2 ♜f5 24. ♜f1 ♜c5

25. ♕d3 ♜c6 26. ♜c6 bc6 27.b4

♜d8 28. ♜c1 ♖e5 29. ♖d4 ♖d3

30. ♖d3 ♕d7 31. ♖e4 ♜e8

32. ♖f4 ♜c8 33. ♖f5 1/2-1/2

REGGIO EMILIA

♖g7 22. ♖g5 ♖f8 23. ♖f6 cd3
24. ♖b1 and Black is defenceless.

C) The defensive 18... ♖e7 is insufficient because of 19. ♖h4 h5 (19... h6 20. ♖g4 h5 21. ♖e5! bc4 22. ♖h7! and wins) 20. ♖g5 bc4 21. ♖h7 ♖h7 22. ♖h5 ♖g8 23. ♖h4.

D) The inclusion of 18... ♖b4 19. ♖e2 does not give Black any particular advantage in any of the above-mentioned variations. So we can conclude that there is no reason to assume that 17... b5 is better than the text-move.

18. ♖e1 ♖g2

Black tries to find a defence against the threat 19. ♖h7 ♖h7 20. ♖h4, if 18... ♖e7 then 19. ♖h4 h6 20. ♖g4 is unpleasant and after 18... ♖d8 19. ♖h7 ♖f8 20. ♖d3 White continues the attack.

19. ♖g3 ♖e5

19... ♖h5 20. ♖h6 leads to a change of move order.

20. ♖e5 ♖h5 21. ♖h6

21. ♖h7 was also attractive -21... ♖h8 22. ♖g5 ♖g3 23. ♖g3 ♖c8 24. ♖d3 ♖g8 25. f4 ♖d5 26. ♖g5 with an attack.

21... f5 22. ♖h5 ♖e5

23. ♖g2 ♖f4 24. ♖d1 e5 25. ♖g5

After a series of forced moves Black faces the choice: to be or not to be.

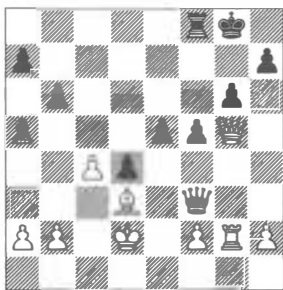
25... ♖f3

Misha chooses the second possibility, but I was more worried about 25... ♖g5 26. ♖g5 e4 27. ♖f1 g6. In my opinion Black has good drawing chances.

26. ♖d2!

The best square for the king.

26... g6 #



After 26... ♖b7 27. f3 White manages to block the pawn phalanx.

27. c5?

Having the choice between the text-move and 27. h4 I did not suspect that after 27. h4 e4 28. ♖e2 e3 29. fe3 de3 30. ♖e1 ♖e4 31. h5 ♖d4 32. ♖f3 White's threats are much stronger.

27... ♖d5! 28. ♖f5 e4!

This move saves the game. After 28... ♖f5 29. ♖f5 ♖g2 30. ♖e6 an unpleasant defence awaits Black.

29. ♖g6 ♖g5 30. ♖g5 hg6

31. cb6 ♖f2 32. ♖e1 ♖b2

33. ba7 ♖a2 34. ♖g6 ♖f7

35. ♖d6 d3 36. ♖d4 ♖a7

Draw.

My thanks to my trainer Albert Kapengut for helping me with this commentary.



notes by
Anand

SL 9.4.5

**Alexander Beliavsky
Viswanathan Anand**

Reggio Emilia 1991 (9)

1. d4 d5 2. c4 c6 3. ♖c3 ♖f6

4. e3 e6 5. ♖f3 ♖bd7

6. ♖d3 dc4 7. ♖c4 b5

8. ♖d3 ♖b7 9. 0-0 b4

10. ♖e4 ♖e7 11. ♖f6 ♖f6

12. e4 0-0 13. e5 ♖d7

This has all been seen before.

14. ♖e4 ♖b8!

Quite a good move -like they used to play in the old days. On 14... ♖b6 15. ♖g5 White has an advantage.

15. ♖c2 h6 16. ♖e3

I will not go into theory, but Beliavsky has played this all correctly.

16... c5 17. ♖b7 ♖b7

18. dc5?!

He should have played 18. ♖e4, with some advantage. I have a

choice of answers in that case. One is 18... ♖a8, followed by a swap on d4. White will have a strong initiative at very little risk. After the text his advantage starts to go.

18... ♖c5 19. ♖fd1 #



If 19. ♖c5 ♖c8, of course, and if needed ♖c7.

19... ♖b8!

Quite a nice move. There are problems with practically all the other moves. First I was analyzing the trick with 19... ♖d7. This almost comes off: 20. ♖c5 ♖d1 21. ♖d1 ♖c7 22. ♖c1 ♖c8; this was my original idea till I realized that he can play 23. ♖e7 ♖c2 24. ♖c2 ♖c2 25. ♖b4, covering the back rank mate. Then I rejected 19... ♖b6 and 19... ♖a5 for the same reason, i.e. 20. ♖d2. From this I was led to the right move, to prevent ♖d2 and attack e5.

20. ♖c4

At this point he probably felt he had an advantage and spurned 20. ♖c5 ♖c8 21. ♖a7 ♖c2 22. ♖b8 ♖b8 and this position is a draw, because I will win back the pawn eventually.

20... ♖d7!

A very nice move. Nothing sensational in itself, but it stops him from going to g4 in one move.

21. ♖e4 ♖c8 22. ♖d2 ♖bc7

By now Black is slowly getting better. If White drifts too much and Black has time to manoeuvre his pieces to good squares he will be better.

23. ♖ad1 ♖c4!

Again very accurate. I could play something casual like 23... ♖b6, but then he just plays 24. ♖g4.

24. ♖d4 ♜b6

Now I can always get rid of some rooks in case the attack gets dangerous. The text also keeps some tricks along the fourth rank.

25. ♖g4 ♝f8

In fact I started to think I was better here, because I did not see what he was going to do.

26. ♖e4 ♝g8 27. ♖g4

Obviously suggesting a draw, but I decided to give it one more shot. I could not play 26... ♖d4, because he captures with his knight.

27... ♖d4 28. ♖d4 ♝f8

Now Black already has an advantage, although it is long-term. My pawn-structure is better and the endgame will be better for me.

29. ♖h5

If 29. ♖e4, then 29... ♖c7 threatening 30... ♖c2 controlling h7. E.g.: 30.h3 ♖c2 31. ♖b7 ♜d5 32. ♖a7 ♖b2 and Black is much better. Superficially it looks weak, but there is no danger.

29... ♖c7

Now he is in serious trouble, as his queen will have all sorts of problems.

30.h4 ♙c5!

This gets a clear advantage. His pawn-structure is mutilated and his king is unsafe. It was possible to allow ♙h6, but White will get really strong counterplay.

31. ♖d2 ♙e3 32.f3 ♜d5

Black is probably winning already.

33. ♝f2

33.e4 loses to 33... ♖c5 and 34... ♜f6 as in the game.

33... ♖c5!

I was debating whether I should play 33... ♖c1 followed by ♖c2 or what, and then I found a trick.

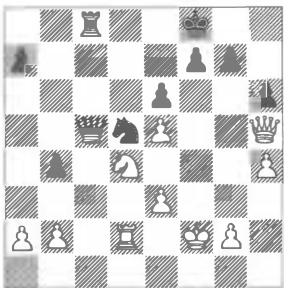
34. ♜d4 ♯

PHOTO: HELMUT SCHNEIDER

Alexander 'Big Al' Beliavsky

The only move, otherwise ♜f6 does not win a pawn, but the queen.

34... ♜f6 35. ♖f3 ♖e5

White is a pawn down, his kingside is structurally gone and his king is weak as well. Nevertheless I was still very careful, because I do not exactly have pleasant memories of winning won positions against Big Al. But it turned out to be very simple.

36. ♖d1 ♝g8 37. ♖f4 ♖d5**38. ♖a1 e5 39. ♖f5 ♖c4!**

The most accurate. If 40. ♜e2 ♜g4 41. ♝ somewhere g6 and the only square available for the queen is b1, which is self-explanatory.

40.b3

White is lost anyway, but falls for a little trick.

40...ed4

Of course, 40... ♖d4 was possible as well. White resigned. On 41. ♖d5 ♖c2 and 42... ♜d5 wins easily. ▶

REGGIO EMILIA

notes by

Salov

HD 6.6.2

**Valery Salov
Mikhail Gurevich**

Reggio Emilia 1991 (9)

**1.d4 d6 2.♘f3 g6 3.g3
♙g7 4.♙g2 f5**

It is a well-known fact that GM Mikhail Gurevich is one of the World Champion's seconds; as a result he is always prepared to make a stand for a King's Indian set-up as Black (4...♘f6). In this game, however, he opted for the Dutch defence, of which he has long been regarded as an expert.

**5.0-0 ♘f6 6.c4 0-0 7.♘c3
♙e8**

Fashionable of late years. 7...♘c6 is dubious for Black: 8.d5! ♘a5

9.♙a4! c5 10.dc6 ♘c6 11.♙d1
♙a5 12.♙b3 ♙b4 13.♙b4!
♘b4 14.♘d4, with obvious end-
game advantage for White, as
borne out by Yusupov-Gurevich,
Linares 1991.

8.d5!

Otherwise Black can occupy the centre with e7-e5!

8...♘a6 9.♙b1 e5

The continuation 9...c5! 10.dc6 bc6 11.b4 ♙d7 is considerably more common. The game Nikolic-Gurevich, Manila 1990, went in White's favour after 12.a3! (an interesting idea - White intends to fight for the black squares) 12...♘c7 13.♙b2 ♘h8 14.c5! dc5 15.bc5 ♘g4 16.♘a4 ♙b2 17.♘b2 e5 18.h3 ♘f6 19.♙d6 ♘b5 20.♙e5, and White won the game.

My opponent unveiled an interesting novelty in Gelfand-Gurevich in the last round of Linares 1991. After 9...♙d7 10.b4 c5 11.dc6 he recaptured on c6 with the bishop: 11...♙c6. Black's idea became clear after 12.b5 ♙f3 13.♙f3

♘c5 14.♙e3 ♙c8 15.♙c5 ♙c5
16.♙b7 ♙c4 17.♙c6 ♙f7
18.♙b3 ♙c8! 19.a4 ♙d8! 20.a5
d5!, with good chances (Black won
on move 58).

10.de6 ♙e6

The more flexible 10...♘c5!? deserved attention, as it keeps the queen's bishop's options open.

11.♘d4! c6?

After this mistake Black ends up clearly worse. His position is not as good as it seems anyway: the knight on a6 is not optimally placed, the black queen should be on e7 by now (not e8), and finally, to play f7-f5 serves no conceivable purpose.

The pawn advance c6 gives Black a weakness on d6 and White a fresh target: pawn c6!

11...♘c5 was probably the lesser evil.

12.b4!

The only way. After 12.♘e6 ♙e6 13.b3 ♘c5 Black has no problems.

12...♙c4?

The second mistake in a row, which brings Black to the verge of

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defeat. He should have resigned himself to a passive defence with 12...♖e4! 13.♗e4 ♖e4 14.♗e6 ♗e6 15.♗c2! ♜fe8 (15...d5 is very bad; 16.b5! and Black's position collapses) 16.♗e3 ♗c7 17.♜fd1, and White's consolidates his advantage.

13.b5! cb5

There is nothing else. After 13...♗b8 14.bc6 bc6 15.♗a3! ♗d7 16.♗a4 d5 17.♗f8 ♗f8 18.♜fd1 Black's defeat is only a matter of time.

14.♗db5 ♜d8 15.♗a3

This does not spoil anything, but White could have chosen another, more spectacular method: 15.♗d6! ♗e6 16.♗a3! ♗e4 (16...♗e8? loses at once: 17.♗ce4! ♜d1 18.♜fd1 ♗c4 19.♗d5+-) 17.♗e4 ♖e4 18.♗c2! ♗d5 19.♗e4 (the trivial 19.♗b7 is also possible) 19...♜fe8 20.♗g5! (the start of a beautiful combination) 20...♗e2 21.♗d5 ♜d5 22.♜be1!! ♗e1 23.♜e1 ♜e1 24.♗g2 ♜g5 25.♗c4! ♗h8 26.♗c8!, and White can announce mate in two.

15...d5!

The only defence. Now Black hoped to bail himself out with an exchange sacrifice on f8, but White has a considerably stronger possibility.

16.♗d6! ♗e5 17.♗c4! dc4 17...♗c3 would have been a gruesome mistake in view of 18.♜c1!, and Black's queen is caught.

18.♗c2! ♗c5



19.♗c5??

Monstrous! With one slip White throws away all his advantage. Meanwhile, the simple 19.♗a4! b6

20.♗c5 bc5 21.♗c4 would really have put the pressure on.

19...♗c5 20.♜b5 ♗d6!

Well played. Withdrawing to e7 was considerably weaker. After 20...♗e7? 21.♜b7 ♜d7 22.♗d5! White would win pawn c4.

But another possibility was 20...♗d4!, undaunted by 21.♜d1? ♗c3!! 22.♗c3 ♜d1 23.♗f1 ♜c8! (but not 23...♗e4 24.♗c4 ♗h8 25.♗c2, with advantage for White) 24.♜b7 ♗e8!, with excellent compensation for the sacrificed queen.

21.♜b7 ♗h8!

Well played again. Black timely guards his king against possible checks (but, as we will see later, not against all of them!).

22.♗b5?

Another inaccuracy, caused by an elementary oversight.

22...♗c5! 23.a4 a6!

Forcing White to beat a retreat, as Black does not answer 24.♜c7? with 24...♗b6? 25.♜c6!, but with 24...♗e5!, and White loses his knight.

24.♗c7? ♜d6! is not too appealing either.

24.♗c3 ♗g4! 25.h3!

Trying to lure Black into various attractive-seeming combinations.

25...♗e3?

And Black swallows the bait: the knight swoop throws all his initiative away. Capturing pawn f2 does not really yield anything either: 25...♗f2? 26.♜f2 ♗d4 27.♗d1 ♗f2 (otherwise e2-e3 parries the attack) 28.♗f2 c3 29.♜b3 ♜c8

30.♗f1 ♜fd8 31.♗d3, and White has a very solid position.

The knight simply had to be withdrawn to e5, maintaining some pressure.

26.f3 ♗e3 27.♗h2 f4??

Time-trouble was looming and Black loses his sense of objectivity, plunging himself into a desperate attack after calculating the variation 28.gf4 ♜f4 29.♗d5? ♜f1 30.♗e3 ♗e5!!, mate. This is undoubtedly a very nice line, but certainly not forced. The improvement comes on the very first move!

It was not yet too late to aim for a draw with 27...♗c3! 28.♗c3 ♗c3 29.♜c1 ♗e5 30.♜c4 f4! 31.♗f3 fg3 32.♗g2, and a draw could be agreed.

28.♜f3!

Black obviously considered this reply impossible, seeing that after 28...fg3 29.♗h1 ♜f3 30.♗f3 ♗f2! 31.♗g2 ♗e1 he mates, while the capture on g3 with the rook leads to a fatal rook pin.

28...fg3 29.♜g3!

Nevertheless! It is important to note that Black can no longer save himself with a queen sacrifice: 29...♗g3! 30.♗g3 ♗e5 31.♗g4 ♜f4 32.♗g5, and the white king walks out of the checks.

29...♗e5 30.♜h7!

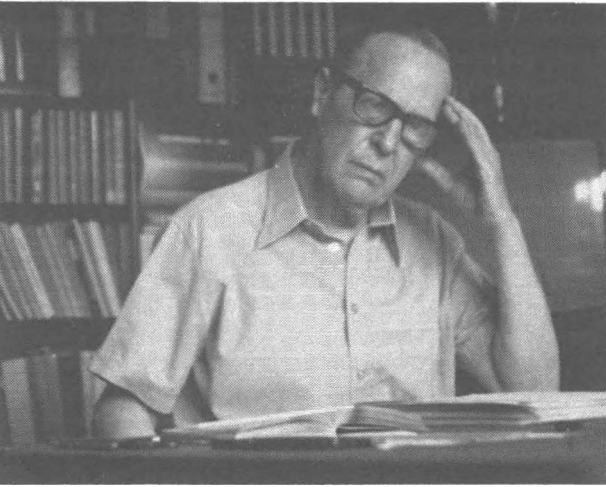
So it turns out to be White giving the mate instead of Black. The variation 30...♗h7 31.♗g6 ♗h8 32.♗h5 ♗h6 33.♗h6 mate is not hard to find.

Black resigned. But it is quite pleasant to finish a tournament with such a check! ■

REGGIO EMILIA

			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Tot		
1	Anand	GM 2650	x	1	½	½	½	½	1	1	0	1	6		
2	Kasparov	GM 2770	0	x	½	½	1	½	½	½	1	1	5½		
3	Gelfand	GM 2665	½	½	x	½	½	½	1	½	½	1	5½		
4	Karpov	GM 2730	½	½	½	x	½	0	½	½	1	1	5		
5	Ivanchuk	GM 2735	½	0	½	½	x	1	½	½	½	½	4½		
6	Khalifman	GM 2630	½	½	½	1	0	x	½	0	½	1	4½		
7	Polugaevsky	GM 2630	0	½	0	½	½	½	x	1	½	1	4½		
8	Salov	GM 2665	0	½	GM 2665	0	½	½	½	1	0	x	1	0	4
9	M. Gurevich	GM 2630	1	0	½	0	½	½	½	0	x	1	4		
10	Believsky	GM 2655	0	0	0	0	½	0	0	1	0	x	1½		

'If you're no longer active you'



INTERVIEW

Dr Enrico Paoli

Dirk Jan ten Geuzendam

Every day between five and six, as the games are entering their crucial phase, the man without whom there would have been no chess tradition in Reggio Emilia, walks into the lobby of the Hotel Astoria.

Dr Enrico Paoli, International Master and three-time champion of Italy, prolific study composer and chess journalist, but first and foremost creator and unflagging stimulator of the Capodanno tournaments, will soon celebrate his 85th birthday, but his passion for chess is still just as great as when he organized his first tournament in 1958. Until a few years ago Paoli ran the tournament practically on his own. Now a staff of some thirty people are involved in the strongest Reggio event ever.

It must have been some sort of providence that brought Enrico Paoli to Reggio Emilia. After World War II the Paoli family was forced to leave Fiume, which was to become Yugoslav territory and have its name changed to Rijeka. Paoli sent letters to all chess clubs in Northern Italy, asking them to help him find lodgings and in return offering them to stimulate their local chess life. The only answer came from Reggio Emilia, and they never regretted their decision. In Reggio Paoli worked as a school teacher, despite his doctoral degree in economics. He had been offered a job in Reggio's highschool, but fearing that this would leave him insufficient time to play chess he declined. His colleagues and superiors respected his chess activities and when, outside the holidays he 'fell ill' for a couple of weeks once a year, they turned a blind eye. Paoli won several international tournaments, and in 1958 he organized the first New Year's tournament. The beginning was humble, Paoli himself being the only IM playing, but in the following years the Reggio tournaments developed into a fine tradition. After the 25th tournament in 1983, a category 6 event, the then 75-year-old organizer thought it was time to stop. Twenty-five was a nice number and besides he may have been fed up with the arduous task of raising the funds for his tournament year after year.

'It was really pitiful to see how I tried to improve the tournament. I sent letters to many many people asking them to contribute some money to support the tournament. Some of them would send ten thousand Lire, others five thousand. Fortunately Count Dal Verme, who was the President of our federation told me that I could continue organizing my tournament, as he would pay all my deficits. Sometimes this was six hundred thousand Lire, sometimes a million. (Count Giancarlo Dal Verme was one of the founders of Fide in Paris in 1924 and composed the music for the Fide Hymn in 1951. He also supplied the funds for Alkhine's tombstone in Paris. -DJTG)'

One of the motives behind his tournament was the wish to give young Italian players the opportunity to make master or grandmaster norms. This year there was, for the second time running, a category 8 B-tournament, but Paoli's hopes for another Italian grandmaster have not been increased since 1983. 'Chess is not so popular in Italy. The only grandmaster we have is Sergio Mariotti, who made his first and definitive norm at the Olympiad in Nice in 1974. That's eighteen years ago. We have some good people, but they are maybe half grandmasters, not more. I think maybe the brains of the Italians are not so efficient as the others. But that is another thing. As Botvinnik said yesterday, you cannot have a chess career and another profession at the same time. And the federation does nothing for young chess players. They have no idea, none at all.

re in the antechamber of death'

We are very poor and we are now trying to join the Italian Olympic Committee to get some money. We only have membership fees. At the time of the Fischer-Spassky match we grew to twelve thousand members. Now we have about seven thousand. And they pay five thousand Lire a year. That's four dollars.'

However, Paoli's attempts to discontinue his tournament were effectively blocked by Dr Elio Monducci of the Banco S. Geminiano e S. Prospero, who was quite willing to sponsor a chess tournament on the condition that it would be something big. Dr Monducci quickly acquired the real category taste and within eight years the category soared to 18. Dr Paoli has never failed to express his great indebtedness to Dr Monducci and his bank, but holds a slightly different view on the category hunt at all costs. 'I'm not so fond of these Elo's. I think a category 13 or 14 tournament is also a good tournament. But once we had a category 14 tournament and Dr Monducci got angry and said he didn't want to organize it. But I explained to him that it was impossible to have a stronger tournament, because the Candidates matches were going on and each of these Candidates had a second. But don't forget that we have to thank Dr Monducci, because otherwise the tournament would no longer exist.'

TARTAKOWER

One of the highlights of this year's tournament was undoubtedly the presence of five former World Champions, including Botvinnik and Smyslov. Although Dr Paoli is in no way the type of elder gentleman who likes to wallow in the past, he talks with great relish about his encounters with the great masters of past and present. I was not the first one to urge him to write his memoirs about Tartakower, Bernstein, Bogolyubov, Fischer, Petrosian and many others, but Dr Paoli fears that such a book would sell 'no more than one hundred copies.'

'Nowadays they are only obsessed by chess and they want theory books to find out how they can beat their opponents. These players I mentioned still had the old spirit. They wanted to win, but they were also spirited conversationalists. Like Tartakower. I can tell you a story. Szabados, who was the organizer of the tournament in Venice invited Tartakower in 1947. Tartakower replied that he was interested and asked for the list of participants to be sent to him. He looked it over and then wrote that he would play in the tournament and win it, but that Szabados had to give him the money for first prize on his arrival in Venice. When he got the money he went to the casino in Venice and lost everything at the roulette table. Then he won the tournament. He was quite a character. All his suits were shiny, but he didn't care. He just wanted to play.' One anecdote immediately triggers another. 'When I came to Bad Pyrmont for the zonal tourna-

ment, I didn't know Pomar. So, I ran into Bogolyubov and asked him, 'Who is Pomar? Is it the man who is speaking with Prins?' 'No', he answered, 'It's the man who is talking with his hands.'

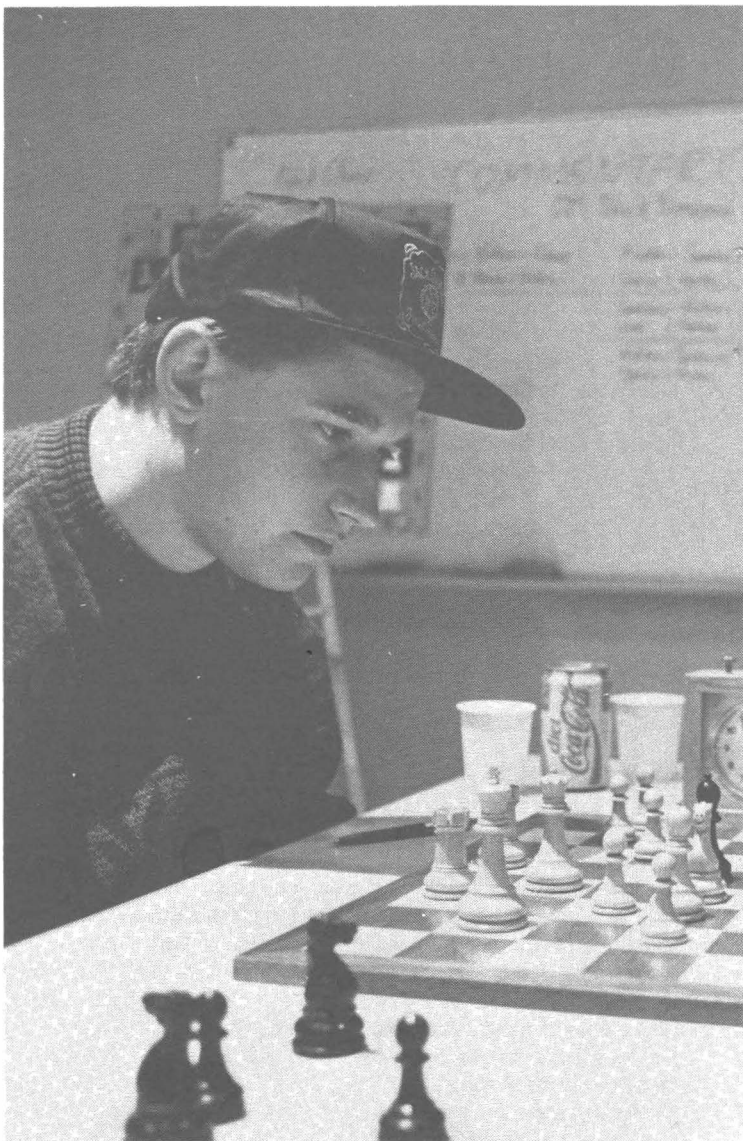
During the negotiations for the 1975 world championship match between Fischer and Karpov, both players were in favour of having Paoli as one of the three arbiters. Despite this approval of the unruly American, Paoli was not too fond of Fischer. 'Fischer was terrible. Karpov is a quiet man, you can speak with him, but Fischer... I remember when he won the tournament in Monaco. I was at the prize-giving which was to be carried out by Prince Rainier and Princess Gracia. When they walked in Fischer was just in time to take his hands out of his pockets. He collected his medal and sat down close to me. I asked him, 'Grandmaster, may I see your medal?' He gave it to me and I started to read the text on it. Then suddenly, while I was still reading, he snatched the medal away from me and walked away.'

The question which Dr Paoli finds easiest to answer is which of his manifold chess activities give or have given him most pleasure. 'When I am playing. The thing I like most is to play, no matter if I win or lose. It's a question of life. You have to play a game against death. If you finish your activities you go down little by little. In one of my books, *Giocare bene per giocare meglio* (Playing well to play better), which is my testament for the young players, I have written, 'You always have to fight against something. If you give up this fight you are in the antechamber of death.' Every year I play three or four tournaments. In Switzerland I play in the Biel tournament. I play here, I play in Hungary, in Czechoslovakia. It's a pleasure to play. And afterwards I have no trouble falling asleep. I remember a tournament I played in Sofia where I had five adjourned games. Each night I could not sleep because I had to analyze. I agree with Capablanca and also with Canal that it's better to finish your game the same evening. That's why we used to have the adjournment sessions here on the same evening. Otherwise you can't sleep. We once played a team-match, Venice against Prague. My game was adjourned. So I had my supper, went to my room and began to analyze. At a certain moment there was a knock on my door and I asked who was disturbing me in the middle of the night. That someone told me that it was eight o'clock in the morning. For six or seven hours I had been analyzing and had not noticed the time go by. Fantastic.'

'I'm always busy with chess. I write for many magazines. I cannot leave it, because otherwise I would die. In Italian there is a saying 'Dio mio dammi lavoro finché ho vita, dammi vita finché ho da lavorare', God, give me work as long as I live, give me life as long as I have work to do. That's my motto.'■

London

by John Nunn



The Final: Adams vs. Short

The Secret Championship

A year ago I wrote an article in the British Chess Magazine entitled "The Decline of British Chess". In that article I put forward the thesis that despite a decade of unparalleled success by English players, the level of chess activity in England had declined relative to other European countries. This argument was supported by an analysis of the numbers of tournaments organised in various European countries and the numbers of Fide-rated players registered by each federation. The article provoked some heated discussion. Not all players agreed with the thesis and some organisers took it as a personal attack, even though this was certainly not intended.

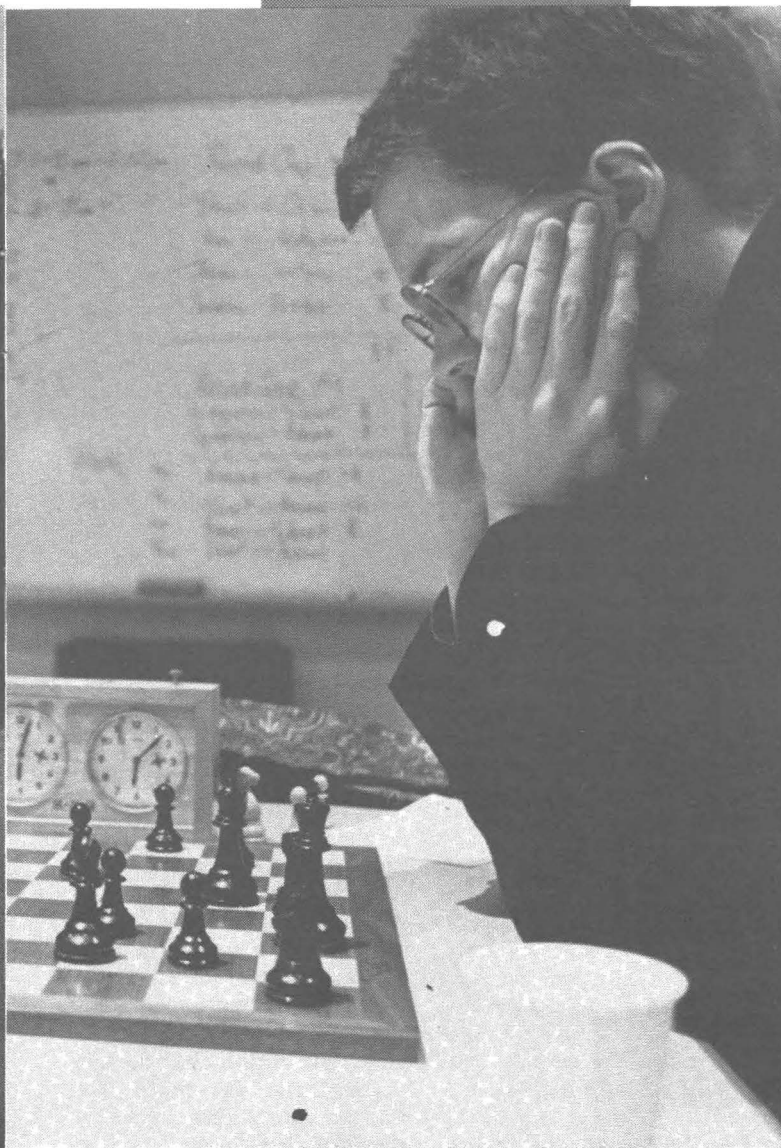


PHOTO: MARK HUBA

The gentle decline during the eighties occurred at a time of strong economic growth in Britain. Just over a year ago the British economy went into recession and the effect on chess has been painful to see. In May the London Chess Centre closed; in August the British Championship was held without a sponsor for the first time in many

years, with the result that even top GMs had to pay their own expenses to compete for a minimal prize fund; Thames Television, almost the only TV company to show any interest in chess, lost their franchise; finally the collapse of the Maxwell business empire may have severe consequences for chess publishing in Britain.

The top players now agree that British chess organisation is in dire straits. Foreign players often ask me to recommend an event in England. This always causes some embarrassment, because there are really only three worth considering; Hastings, Watson Farley & Williams, and Lloyds Bank. The first two are invitation events, and the last can only be recommended with some reservations because the venue for Lloyds Bank is hot and stuffy. Moreover foreign players have to get used to the quaint British tradition that at regular intervals the fire alarm will go off for no reason, forcing the tournament hall to be evacuated.

This last feature perhaps reflects the national character. In Britain a fire alarm going off spontaneously is regarded as an Act of God, about which mortal man can do nothing. In most countries it would be regarded as a defective machine which should and would be fixed. I played at Lloyds Bank in 1990 and on enquiring why the fire alarm kept going off I received the reply "Oh, well, it doesn't work". This attitude perhaps explains why the fire alarm was also a major feature of the 1991 tournament; in Britain 12 months is clearly not long enough to correct such a problem.

When the civil war in Yugoslavia broke out, the European Team Championships which had been scheduled to take place in Croatia were cancelled. The English team were due to be sponsored by Duncan Lawrie Ltd., a small bank whose chairman, Nick Grant, is a chess enthusiast. Duncan Lawrie have been one of the most loyal and reliable sponsors in British chess, supporting the English team since the 1978 Olympiad. When the 1991 team event was cancelled, Duncan Lawrie generously agreed to divert the money which had been allocated for the team into organising a tournament. There was considerable debate about the structure of the event, but in the

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end it was decided to emulate recent US Championships and hold a knock-out tournament between the top eight players. The first two rounds were to consist of two-game mini-matches followed, if necessary, by a quick-play tie-break, while the final would be four games with a similar tie-break. The quick-play tie-break was to consist of two 2-game mini-matches at 30 minutes each per game, followed by sudden-death 15-minute games.

A venue had been arranged at St.Paul's School in London, where three of the participants had been educated, and everything appeared to be going smoothly. On the day of the first round I arrived at St.Paul's School and went in search of the chess. When I entered the venue I was astonished. The playing area was tiny, about 7mx4m for four games, the lighting in a windowless room was poor and the tables were so small that you couldn't properly put your elbows on them. Sessions were eight hours (the normal six hours, then one hour each for the remaining moves), so a supply of refreshments was vital. What was actually provided was an electric kettle, a jar of instant coffee and some milk and sugar (plus some sandwiches). The rest was up to the players. There were no demonstration boards (there simply wasn't room for them), thus the spectators had great difficulty in seeing the games. There was space for about 50 spectators, but apart from the last day there was not the slightest danger that the spectator area would become full. Every day I counted the number of spectators; if one excluded curious schoolboys, the maximum number present at any time was 15. I admit I did not attend on the last day, when apparently there was a greater turnout, but the public reaction could be described as minimal. Most of the time there was no commentary room; a classroom could be used

for this purpose when the school had finished for the day, but this meant that the first 3½ hours of the session were without commentary. This also led to some difficulties with post-mortem analysis; for one game Adams and Speelman were reduced to analysing on Speelman's pocket set.

On arrival at the event a visitor was typically greeted by a group of three spectators loitering in the corridor outside the playing room, analysing on a demonstration board propped up against the opposite wall. The electric kettle lurked next to the demonstration board because it turned out to be too noisy to boil the water next to the games. No refreshments were available. In view of the circumstances it is perhaps not surprising that the turnout was so low. Another factor was the playing hours. The games started at 12.45 p.m., making it impossible for anybody with a job to watch. Pre-tournament publicity wasn't very good; the *British Chess Magazine* devoted five lines to the event in its December issue and didn't name any of the participants.

The first game of the semi-finals revealed a new problem. The heating in the playing room had broken down and as the weather was particularly cold the players had to don overcoats. The next day the heating had not been fixed (see fire alarm above), but as this was a Saturday the games were transferred to a classroom and a proper commentary area set up. The geography classroom was chosen, so that at least one could read about the greenhouse effect and other environmental issues during the boring parts of the games. A rather embarrassing episode occurred during this round. Nick Grant (the Chairman of the bank) had arrived and was watching the commentary, when a well-known IM in the audience said in a loud voice that the venue was a "joke" and the tournament had been "cunningly held in secret". Perhaps chess-players

should have a special hand signal meaning "sponsor about". In fact the lighting was much better in the geography classroom, but on Monday the school was in action again so it was back to the old room (the heating had been fixed in record time).

Perhaps the main cause of these problems was the chaotic organisation, which left poor David Norwood to do all the work. Not surprisingly having several jobs, including games commentator and press officer, proved too much for one person. However David deserves credit for the one bright spot, which was the relatively good newspaper coverage. Bob Wade was an effective arbiter, but the problems were really outside his control. The small tables were eventually replaced by larger ones (not too hard in a school full of tables, admittedly), but this should have been solved before the event started rather than half-way through.

This experience makes me pessimistic about the future. At the moment chess sponsors are almost non-existent in Britain, but let us assume that the economic situation improves and a sponsor comes to the British Chess Federation offering to fund a tournament. If the result is anything like the shambles seen at the English Championship, I suspect that they would never want to sponsor chess again. English chess is fortunate that Duncan Lawrie already have a long association with the game; if this had been their first contact the consequences would have been dire. The British Chess Federation must get their act together and find enthusiastic people willing to organise tournaments. Otherwise future opportunities will be wasted, and at the moment British chess needs every chance.

One of the reasons for this long preamble is that, despite repeated requests, I have been unable to obtain all the games of the tournament. Anyhow, here are the results

ENGLISH CHAMPIONSHIP LONDON

Hodgson	1-1/2				
Nunn	0-1/2				
		Hodgson	1/2-0		
		Short	1/2-1		
Chandler	0-1/2				
Short	1-1/2				
				Short	0-1-1/2-1/2-1-1
				Adams	1-0-1/2-1/2-0-0
Kosten	1/2-1/2-1/2-1/2-1/2-1/2-0				
Speelman	1/2-1/2-1/2-1/2-1/2-1/2-1				
		Speelman	1/2-0		
		Adams	1/2-1		
Watson	1/2-1/2-0-1/2				
Adams	1/2-1/2-1-1/2				

♘f6 4.♙b5 ♖c5 5.0-0 0-0
 6.♗e5 ♗e5 7.d4 ♙d6 8.f4
 ♘c6 9.e5 ♙f6 10.d5 ♗b4
 11.ef6 ♙f6 12.a3 ♙c3
 13.bc3 ♗d5 14.♚d5 c6
 15.♚d3 cb5 16.f5 f6 17.a4
 ba4 18.♞a4 d5 19.♞h4
 ♞e8 20.♚d1 ♞e5 21.♚h5
 ♚b6 22.♗h1 ♙f5 23.♙f4
 ♚f2 24.♚d1 ♚h4 25.♙e5
 fe5 26.♞f5 ♚e4 27.♞f1
 ♞f8 28.♞f8 ♗f8 29.h3
 ♗g8 30.♚b1 b6 31.♚a2
 a5 32.♚b3 h6 33.♚b6 a4

0-1

From the semi-finals: Hodgson equalises from the opening, and with 22...d5! could have steered the game towards a draw. Instead he decided to play too ambitiously and it soon became clear that Short's two bishops were worth more than Hodgson's rook and two pawns.

and a selection of the games I was able to lay my hands on. From the first round: Short's win over Chandler is very much in the style of Karpov. While not achieving any objective advantage from the opening, Short mixes good positional play with the occasional tactical shot (42.♗d4), and eventually the pressure proves too much for Black.



SI 37.10

Nigel Short
Murray Chandler
 London 1991 (1)

1.e4 c5 2.♗c3 ♗c6
 3.♗ge2 e6 4.d4 cd4
 5.♗d4 ♗f6 6.♗db5 d6
 7.♙f4 e5 8.♙g5 a6 9.♗a3
 b5 10.♗d5 ♙e7 11.♙f6
 ♙f6 12.c3 0-0 13.♗c2
 ♞b8 14.♙e2 ♙g5 15.0-0
 a5 16.♚d3 ♙e6 17.♞fd1
 ♗h8 18.♙f3 ♚d7
 19.♗ce3 g6 20.♚e2 f5
 21.a4 ♙e3 22.♗e3 ba4
 23.♞d2 ♗e7 24.♚a6
 ♞fd8 25.♞ad1 ♗c8
 26.♚a5 ♞b5 27.♚a6
 ♙b3 28.♞e1 ♞c5 29.♚d3
 ♗e7 30.h3 ♞cc8 31.♙d1
 ♙e6 32.♙c2 f4 33.♗f1
 ♞c4 34.♞dd1 ♚b7
 35.♗d2 ♞cc8 36.♙a4
 ♚b2 37.♞c1 ♞c5 38.c4
 ♞cc8 39.♙b5 ♚b4
 40.♞ed1 ♚c5 41.♗b3
 ♚b4 #

42.♗d4 ♙f7 43.♗f3 ♚c5
 44.♞a1 ♗g7 45.♚d2 h6
 46.♞a5 ♗c6 47.♞a6 ♗e7
 48.♞da1 ♞b8 49.♗h2 g5
 50.♞1a5 ♚c7 51.♞a7
 ♞b7 52.♞b7 ♚b7
 53.♗e5 ♚e4 54.♗g4 ♙f5
 55.♙c6 ♚d4 56.♚e1 ♙g6
 57.♞f5 ♙f5 58.♚e7 ♗g6
 59.♚d8 ♙g4 60.hg4 ♚f2
 61.♙e8 1-0

Hodgson's novelty 16...f6 is probably better than the other moves which have been played in this position, but even so 19.♞d4 would have been slightly better for White. Instead I played 19.♞h4? looking for a mate which does not exist. A couple of moves later I blundered away the f5 pawn and could have resigned immediately.

KP 3.1

John Nunn
Julian Hodgson
 London 1991 (1)

1.e4 e5 2.♗f3 ♗c6 3.♗c3

RL 21.4

Nigel Short
Julian Hodgson
 London 1991 (2)

1.e4 e5 2.♗f3 ♗c6 3.♙b5
 a6 4.♙a4 ♗f6 5.0-0 ♙e7
 6.♞e1 b5 7.♙b3 d6 8.c3
 0-0 9.h3 ♗d7 10.d4 ♗b6
 11.♗bd2 ed4 12.cd4 ♗b4
 13.♗f1 c5 14.a3 ♗c6
 15.♗1h2 cd4 16.♗d4
 ♗d4 17.♚d4 ♙f6 18.♚d1
 ♞e8 19.♗g4 ♙g4 20.hg4
 ♗c4 21.♞b1 ♞c8 22.♞e2



22...h6 23.♙f4 ♗b2▶

LONDON

24. ♖bb2 ♘b2 25. ♖b2 ♗f6 26. ♗d2 ♙e4 27. g3 ♙d4 28. ♗e2 ♙f4 29. g4 ♗f4 30. ♖c2 ♖c2 31. ♗e8 ♖h7 32. ♘c2 g6 33. ♗e4 ♗e4 34. ♘e4 a5 35. f4 ♖g7 36. ♖f2 b4 37. a4 h5 38. gh5 gh5 39. ♖g3 ♖f6 40. ♖h4 ♖e6 41. ♖h5 d5 42. ♘c2 ♖d6 43. ♖g4 ♖c5 44. ♘b3 ♖d4 45. ♖f5 ♖e3 46. ♘d5 f6 47. ♖f6 ♖f4 48. ♖e6 ♖e3 49. ♖d6 ♖d4 50. ♖c6 ♖c3 51. ♖b5 b3 1-0

Adams reached the final with a crushing win against Speelman. Speelman is quite an expert in this line of the French, but he quickly ran into trouble.

FR 19.3
Michael Adams
Jonathan Speelman
London 1991 (2)

1. e4 e6 2. d4 d5 3. ♘d2 c5 4. ed5 ♗d5 5. ♘gf3 cd4 6. ♘c4 ♗d6 7. 0-0 ♘f6 8. ♘b3 ♘c6 9. ♘bd4 ♘d4 10. ♘d4 a6 11. ♖e1 ♘d7 12. c3 ♗c7 13. ♘b3 0-0 14. ♗e2 ♘d6 15. h3 ♖b8 16. a4 h6 17. ♘e3 ♖he8 18. ♘f3 ♘c6 19. a5 ♘d7 20. ♘d4 ♘e4 21. ♘a4 e5 22. ♘c2 ♘c6 23. ♘c6 ♗c6

24. ♘b4 ♘b4 25. cb4 ♘f6 26. ♖ac1 ♗a4 27. ♗c4 ♘d5 28. ♘b6 ♘b6 29. ♗c7 ♖a8 30. ab6 ♗d7 31. ♖e5 ♖f8 32. b5 1-0

From the final:
 In the first game Adams once again used the Tarrasch French to deadly effect.

FR 21.4
Michael Adams
Nigel Short
London 1991 (1)

1. e4 e6 2. d4 d5 3. ♘d2 c5 4. ed5 ed5 5. ♘gf3 ♘f6 6. ♘b5 ♘d7 7. ♘d7 ♘bd7 8. 0-0 ♘e7 9. dc5 ♘c5 10. ♘d4 ♗d7 11. ♘2f3 0-0 12. ♘f4 ♖fe8 13. ♖e1 ♘ce4 14. ♘e5 ♗d8 15. ♘d3 ♖c8 16. c3 ♘f8 17. ♗b3 ♘h5 18. ♘g3 ♘hg3 19. hg3 ♗d7 20. ♖ad1 ♖cd8 21. ♘f3 ♗c8 22. ♖e2 ♘c5 23. ♗c2 ♖e2 24. ♗e2 ♘e4 25. ♗c2 g5 26. ♘d4 ♘g7 27. ♘b4 f5 28. ♗d3 ♖h8 29. ♗f3 a5 30. ♘bc2 ♖f8 31. ♘e3 ♘d4 32. ♖d4 f4 33. ♘d5 ♘c5 34. gf4 ♘e6 35. ♗e4 gf4 36. ♘e7 1-0

Short struck back immediately. Adams evidently wasn't happy with Black's position in Nunn-Hodgson,

because he introduced the innovation 9...a6. However he ended up in a position in which White had a lead in development and kingside attacking chances. Short could have won more quickly by 32. ♖e3, but the method he chose was good enough.

KP 3.1
Nigel Short
Michael Adams
London 1991 (2)

1. e4 e5 2. ♘f3 ♘c6 3. ♘c3 ♘f6 4. ♘b5 ♘c5 5. 0-0 0-0 6. ♘e5 ♘e5 7. d4 ♘d6 8. f4 ♘c6 9. e5 a6 10. ♘e2 ♘b4 11. d5 ♘c5 12. ♖h1 ♘d5 13. ♘d5 d6 14. ♘d3 de5 15. fe5 ♘e5 16. ♘h7 ♖h7 17. ♗h5 ♖g8 18. ♗e5 ♘d6 19. ♗h5 f6 20. ♘f4 ♘e6 21. ♖ad1 ♘f7 22. ♗f3 ♘f4 23. ♘f4 ♗c8 24. ♘d5 ♘d5 25. ♗d5 ♖f7 26. ♖d3 c6 27. ♗h5 ♖e7 28. ♖h3 ♗f8 29. ♗h7 ♖f7 30. ♖g3 ♖e8 31. ♖d1 g5 32. ♗h5 ♗f7 33. ♗h8 ♗f8 34. ♗h5 ♗f7 35. ♗h8 ♗f8 36. ♖h3 ♖g7 37. ♖e3 1-0

Game three was drawn, so everything depended on the last game. Short appeared to be slightly better from the opening, but he lost control and Adams gained a large advantage. After 36...♘d4 White would have had serious problems,

Bundesliga 1991/92

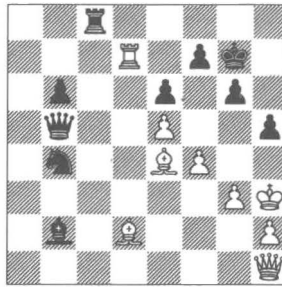
C. Link, Schäferstr. 14, D-6050 Offenbach, Tel. und Fax 069/841488

but in the game Short was able to stir up complications with the ingenious rook sacrifice 38. ♖f7! Objectively this sacrifice is almost certainly incorrect, but instead of a quiet positional game Adams suddenly had to cope with wild tactics. 44... ♖c6! looks good to me, for example 45. ♖f7 ♗e5 46. ♗b4 loses to 46... ♖c1 47. ♖f5 ♗e3! 48. ♖e5 ♗g4 winning the queen or mating. A couple of moves later 46... ♖d5 threatening ♗e7 looks like another good idea; this covers d6 and so allows ♗g5 to be met by ♗e7 and ♗g5. The final position of the game was totally unclear; Black can force a repetition but he has no convincing way to play for a win.

CK 4.1
Nigel Short
Michael Adams
London 1991 (4)

- 1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.e5 ♗f5
 4.♗f3 e6 5.♗e2 ♗d7
 6.0-0 ♗e7 7.♗h4 ♖b6
 8.♗f5 ♗f5 9.c3 c5 10.♗d3
 ♗e7 11.dc5 ♖c5 12.♖e2
 ♖c7 13.f4 g6 14.♗d2 ♗f5
 15.♗f3 ♗c5 16.♖h1 h5
 17.g3 ♗b8 18.♗d2 ♗c6
 19.b4 ♗b6 20.♖ac1 ♖f8
 21.c4 dc4 22.♖c4 ♖d7
 23.♗e4 ♖g7 24.a4 ♗cd4
 25.♗d4 ♗d4 26.♖f3
 ♖ac8 27.♖c8 ♖c8
 28.♖g2 ♖d8 29.a5 ♗b2
 30.♖d3 ♖c4 31.♖f3 ♗d4

- 32.♖d1 b5 33.ab6 ab6
 34.♖h3 ♖c8 35.♖b1 ♗c2
 36.♖h1 ♗b4 37.♖d7
 ♖b5 #



38. ♖f7 ♖f7 39. ♗g6 ♖e7
 40. ♖b7 ♖d8 41. f5 ♖f1
 42. ♖h4 ♖c4 43. ♖g5 ♗d5
 44. fe6 ♗c7 45. ♖b6 ♗a3
 46. ♖f6 ♗c5 47. ♗g5 #



- 47... ♖a8 48. ♖f7 ♖c8
 49. ♖c6 ♖a6 50. ♖d7 ♖b8
 51. ♗f5 ♖a7 52. ♖g6 ♖a6
 1/2-1/2

KP 3.1
Nigel Short
Michael Adams
London Tie-Break 1991 (1)

- 1.e4 e5 2.♗f3 ♗c6 3.♗c3

- ♗f6 4.♗b5 ♗c5 5.0-0 0-0
 6.♗e5 ♗e5 7.d4 ♗d6 8.f4
 ♗c6 9.e5 a6 10.♗e2 ♗e7
 11.d5 ♗d5 12.♗d5 d6
 13.♗e7 ♖e7 14.ed6 cd6
 15.f5 f6 16.♗c4 ♖h8
 17.♗d2 d5 18.♗d3 ♗e5
 19.♖f4 ♗d7 20.♗b4 ♖d8
 21.♗f8 ♖b6 22.♖h1 ♖f8
 23.b3 g5 24.fg6 hg6
 25.♖h4 ♖g7 26.♖d2
 ♗g4 27.♖f1 d4 28.♖f4 f5
 29.h3 ♖d8 30.♖fg4 fg4
 31.♖h6 ♖f6 32.♖g6 ♖e5
 33.♖h5 ♖f4 34.♖h2 ♖e3
 35.♖h6 ♖f4 36.♖e5 ♗d2
 37.♖f4 ♖c3 38.♖c5 ♖b2
 39.♖d4 ♖a2 40.♖e5 ♖c7
 41.♖g1 1-0

QP 7.5
Michael Adams
Nigel Short
London Tie-Break 1991 (2)

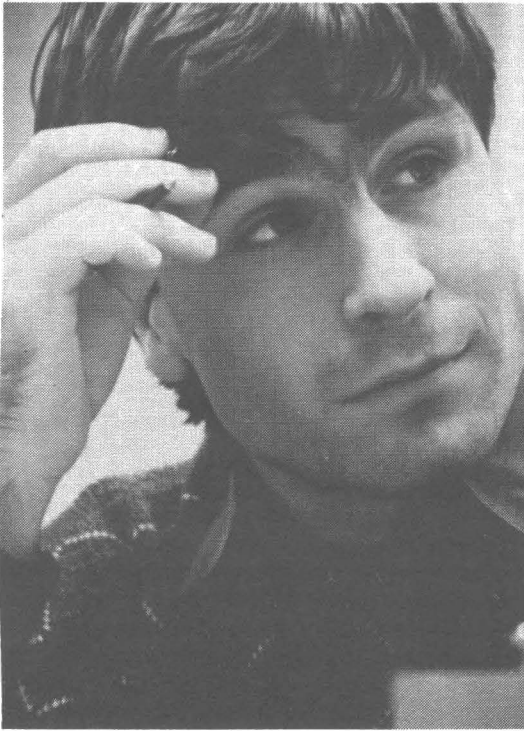
- 1.d4 ♗f6 2.♗g5 g6 3.♗f6
 ef6 4.h4 f5 5.h5 ♗g7 6.e3
 d6 7.♗c4 ♗d7 8.♗e2
 ♗b6 9.♗b3 ♗d7 10.♗bc3
 ♖e7 11.a4 a6 12.♗f4 c6
 13.♖d2 ♗f6 14.0-0-0 d5
 15.g4 fg4 16.e4 ♗g5
 17.ed5 ♖f6 18.♗e4 ♖f4
 19.♗g5 ♖d2 20.♗d2 cd5
 21.♖de1 ♖f8 22.hg6 fg6
 23.♖h7 ♖h7 24.♗h7 ♖f7
 25.♖e5 ♖e8 26.♗d5 ♖g7
 27.♗b7 ♗c4 0-1

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Ivanchuk

Ivanchuk wins 10th (last?) KRO-match

by Jan Timman

It looks for all the world that a fine tradition is for the chop. Ivanchuk was my tenth, and probably last, opponent in the annual KRO-chess duel. For the past nine years Jos Timmer has organised the Hilversum matches, but this year he retires. Yet Mr. Timmer would like nothing better than to see the tradition carried on. One of the ideas for the future is to organise two matches: me against a new opponent, and Piket against one of the 'oldies' -with Kortchnoi, whom I met in my first match in 1982, to go first. But at the time of writing the KRO management have not yet given any sign that they are going to give us the green light.



Timman

It would be a great pity if the series were axed. It never failed to attract the broadest possible public interest, with the press unflinchingly giving it plenty of space. It is, in fact, a very cheap event to sponsor, and Interpolis, who for the last several years have picked up the tab for the players' fees, are quite happy to continue doing so. The only risk when organising such a match is that tedious games might lead to afternoons of boredom for commentators and audience alike. In Hilversum this was very rare, not in the least due to the care with which my opponents were picked.

In the beginning the matches had the character of a revenge exercise: Kortchnoi, Spassky and Yusupov had inflicted decisive defeats on me in earlier matches. But my attempts at revenge never once came off; all three matches ended in draws. Later they developed into useful practice rounds for the heavy work in the candidates' matches.

On paper, Ivanchuk was my strongest ever opponent - bar Kasparov. Just as when I played the World Champion, and now also troubled by an unpleasant touch of flu, I found myself looking at a cheerless 0-2 score. At that point my only thought was to prevent a total rout. I decided to consider the first two games as 'not played', and started the match anew. Three draws followed, one of them a long and spectacular fourth game in which both of us had our chances and missed them. No less exciting was the last game. Although the match was already in the bag, Ivanchuk was game for a sharp battle. On move 10 I, as Black, sacrificed a rook - a relatively rare occurrence at such an early stage of the game. The outcome, which at least made the scoreline look half decent, was determined after a hectic period of time-pressure.

This final flourish made for a great end to the match, but I would be even happier if it was seen as an incentive to carry on the tradition.

notes by

Timman

KI 1.3.3

**Vasily Ivanchuk
Jan Timman**

Hilversum 1991 (4)

1.d4 ♘f6 2.c4 g6 3.♗c3 ♗g7

I had decided to go for the King's Indian; a momentous decision, as I still don't really regard this system as a fully fledged opening. In many lines White builds up a space advantage with an interwoven pawn formation. In practice, however, this is often followed by a complicated middle game struggle, and this must be Kasparov's reason for using it as an uncompromising weapon to go all out for victory. I had included it in my preparations for my match against Kortchnoi, in case I ran into difficulties. Fortunately, that match went so smoothly for me that there was no need to fall back on this weapon. Against Ivanchuk I did find myself in trouble halfway, so I had used my day off for a special analysis of the Sämisch variation together with Jeroen Piket.

4.♗f3

A surprise. Ivanchuk has scored a few impressive victories with the Sämisch variation of late, but now he decides to steer the game into the classical main line.

4...0-0 5.e4 d6 6.♗e2 e5 7.0-0 ♘c6 8.d5 ♘e7 9.♗e1

Introducing the old main line. Nowadays the most popular continuation at top level is 9.♗d2, which is what Piket and I had looked at the day before. About the text Jeroen had remarked drily, 'Just look at what John Nunn's book says. According to the present state of play Black will be fine.' I picked up the book once more and closely studied the rele-

**QO 3.6.7
Timman-Ivanchuk**

Hilversum 1991 (1)

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.♗c3 ♗e7
4.♗f3 ♗f6 5.♗f4 0-0 6.e3 c5
7.dc5 ♗c5 8.♗c2 ♗c6 9.a3 ♗a5
10.0-0 ♗d7 11.g4 ♗fc8 12.h3
♗e8 13.♗d2 ♗f8 14.♗e2 ♗e7
15.h4 b5 16.g5 ♗e4 17.♗ce4
de4 18.♗d6 ♗d5 19.♗f8 ♗f6
20.♗e4 bc4 21.♗d5 ♗d5 22.f3
♗ab8 23.♗d1 c3 24.b4 ♗f5
25.♗d4 a5 26.♗d6 ♗c2 27.♗c2
ab4 28.ab4 ♗a4 29.♗c1 e5
30.♗e4 ♗d8 31.b5 ♗d6 32.♗a4
♗d2 33.♗c4 ♗c8 34.♗e2 b8
35.♗c4 ♗b2 36.♗a7 ♗c8
37.♗f7 ♗e8 38.♗e6 ♗a8 0-1

**NI 13.4
Ivanchuk-Timman**

Hilversum 1991 (2)

1.d4 ♗f6 2.c4 e6 3.♗c3 ♗b4
4.e3 b6 5.♗e2 ♗a6 6.♗g3 ♗c3
7.bc3 d5 8.♗a3 ♗c4 9.♗a2 dc4
10.♗a4 ♗d7 11.♗c4 ♗c6
12.♗c6 ♗c6 13.c4 0-0-0 14.♗c1
♗b7 15.♗e2 h5 16.f3 h4 17.♗f1
♗h5 18.♗b2 ♗a5 19.e4 b5
20.♗e3 bc4 21.d5 ed5 22.♗f6
gf6 23.♗d5 c6 24.♗f6 ♗b5
25.♗c2 ♗d6 26.♗g4 f5 27.♗f2
♗g6 28.♗g1 f4 29.♗h3 ♗f6
30.♗d1 ♗c7 31.♗d2 ♗c5
32.♗dc1 ♗f8 33.♗e1 ♗b6
34.♗f2 ♗g5 35.♗f1 ♗b5
36.♗d1 ♗fg8 37.h3 ♗b4
38.♗b1 ♗a4 39.♗b2 ♗a3
40.♗c4 ♗c4 41.♗b3 ♗a4
42.♗c4 ♗a5 43.♗c2 ♗g6
44.♗b7 1-0

**QO 8.5
Timman-Ivanchuk**

Hilversum 1991 (3)

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.♗c3 ♗e7
4.♗f3 ♗f6 5.♗g5 h6 6.♗h4 0-0
7.e3 b6 8.♗e2 ♗b7 9.♗f6 ♗f6
10.cd5 ed5 11.0-0 ♗e7 12.♗b3
♗d8 13.♗ad1 c5 14.dc5 ♗c3
15.♗c3 bc5 16.♗d2 ♗d7 17.♗c1
a5 18.♗a3 ♗e4 19.♗b5 d4
20.ed4 ♗e5 21.♗e1 cd4 22.♗g3
♗f5 23.♗f1 ♗a6 24.♗d3 ♗d3
25.♗d3 ♗ac8 26.♗cd1 ♗d3
27.♗d3 ♗d3 28.♗d3 ♗c2
29.♗3d2 ♗dc8 30.f3 d3 31.♗f2
♗b8 32.b3 a4 33.ba4 ½-½

GI 7.8

Timman-Ivanchuk

Hilversum 1991 (5)

1.d4 ♖f6 2.c4 g6 3.♗c3 d5 4.♙f4
 5.g7 5.e3 c5 6.dc5 ♖a5 7.♗c1
 dc4 8.♙c4 0-0 9.♗f3 ♖c5
 10.♙b3 ♗c6 11.0-0 ♖a5 12.h3
 ♙f5 13.♖e2 ♗e4 14.♗d5 e5
 15.♙h2 ♙e6 16.♗fd1 ♗fd8
 17.♖c4 ♗f6 18.e4 ♗ac8 19.♗g5
 ♗d4 20.♗e7 ♗f8 21.♗e6 ♗e7
 22.♗d8 ♗c4 23.♙c4 ♗e4
 24.♗f7 ♖b6 25.♗e5 ♙e5
 26.♙e5 ♗f3 27.gf3 ♖f2 28.♗h1
 ♖f3 29.♗h2 ♖f2 30.♗h1 ♖f3

1/2-1/2

SI 20.5.4

Ivanchuk-Timman

Hilversum 1991 (6)

1.e4 c5 2.♗f3 d6 3.d4 cd4 4.d4d
 ♗f6 5.♗c3 e6 6.g4 h6 7.h4 ♙e7
 8.♗g1 d5 9.♙f4 ♙b4 10.♗b5
 ♗c6 11.♗c7 ♗f8 12.♗a8 ♗e4
 13.a3 ♖h4 #



14.♙g3 ♙c3 15.bc3 ♖f6 16.♖d3
 ♗c3 17.♙g2 ♙d7 18.♗c7 ♗e7
 19.♗d2 d4 20.f4 ♗c8 21.♗b5
 ♗a5 22.♗d4 ♗c4 23.♙f2 ♖f4
 24.♙e3 ♖h2 25.♗ae1 ♗d5
 26.♗c1 ♗c3 27.♖d2 ♗c4
 28.♙d5 ♗d2 29.♙d2 ♖c7
 30.♙c3 ♖c3 31.♗b3 ♙a4
 32.♗e4 ♙b3 33.♙b3 ♖a1 0-1

HILVERSUM

	1	2	3	4	5	6	Tot.
Timman	0	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	2 1/2
Ivanchuk	1	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	0	3 1/2

vant examples and conclusions. But the over-the-board situation always looks totally different; then some real thinking is called for, and the moves and conclusions are suddenly weighed on a different scale. I will return to this later.

9...♗d7 10.♗d3 f5
 11.♙d2 ♗f6 12.f3 f4
 13.c5

Two weeks later, in Reggio Emilia, Gelfand played 13.g4 against Kasparov in order to create room on the kingside first.

13...g5 14.♗c1 ♗g6
 15.cd6 cd6 16.♗b5 ♗f7
 17.♖c2 ♗e8

All this is well-trodden theory. Black's knight, unfortunately, has to settle for a passive position, as 17...g4 18.♗c7 gf3 19.gf3 ♙h3 20.♗e6! would give White a positional advantage. But not 20.♗a8, in view of 20...♗e4!, with advantage for Black (Larsen-Tal, Eersel 1969).

18.a4 h5 19.♗f2 ♙f8
 20.♖b3

White took 24 minutes for this move. Practice has shown the danger of trying to win a pawn with 20.♗a7. After 20...♙d7 21.♗b5 ♗g7 22.h3 ♗h4 23.♖b3 ♗h8 Black is ready for the push g5-g4.

20...♗g7 21.h3 ♗h4
 22.♗c2

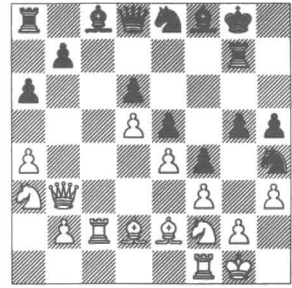
The point of move 20. Now the rook very indirectly covers g2, but once Black has played g5-g4 and after a general swap on g4, this can be of importance. At the same time it opens the way for doubling rooks on the c-file.

22...a6

Now it was my turn to invest more than twenty minutes of my time. There is no way around the text, as Black cannot prepare his attack without chasing away the knight.

23.♗a3 #

But the question is: What now? Nunn gives 23...♗f6 as the main line here, in order to start kingside action as quickly as possible. All well-known examples then continue with 24.♙e1, which Nunn awards



position after 23.♗a3

an exclamation mark. But what's wrong with 24.♗fc1? After 24.♗fc1 g4 25.fg4 hg4 26.hg4 ♗g4 is impossible in view of 27.♗c8, winning two minor pieces against a rook. After doubling on the c-file, White can still retreat his bishop to e1.

23...♙d7

This does not have a great reputation, based on variations which stretch to move 30 and further.

24.♗fc1 ♗b8 25.♗c4

We were still following known examples, but the amount of time used (Ivanchuk 72 minutes, me 77 minutes) shows that we were trying to form our own ideas about the position.

Incidentally, after the match Ivanchuk expressed great dissatisfaction with the text, and recommended 25.♙e1, in order to meet 25...b5 with 26.ab5 ab5 27.♗c6. Black must obviously not take the rook. His best continuation is 27...♗f6, in order to create counterplay on the kingside after all. I don't think the position is very clear.

25...b6!

So here is the novelty. Black hangs on to as much queenside territory as possible for the moment. In a 1985 correspondence game between Lekander and Barwinski, White built up an advantage after 25...g4 26.fg4 b5 27.ab5 ♙b5 28.♖a3 ♖f6 29.♙e1 ♖g5 30.♙d1 ♙d7 31.♗d2 ♗f6 32.♗f3.

26.a5 g4

Black has no time to react on the queenside, as he would be played off the board strategically after

both 26...ba5 27.♙a5 and 26...b5 27.♘b6. Therefore he makes a kingside break while the c-file is still closed to the white rooks.

27.fg4 ♘f6

A well-known motif. Black postpones recapturing until he exerts sufficient pressure on g4.

28.♘b6



28...hg4

If he had played 28...♘g2 first, and waited for 29.♙g2 before continuing with 29...hg4, Black would have limited his opponent's options. On the other hand he would have forced him to follow the right track, as White was obliged to react. After 30.hg4 ♘g4 31.♙g4! ♙g4 32.♙f1 a very interesting position arises. Black is a full piece down but may set up a very dangerous attack. During the closing session of the match Ivanchuk suggested 32...♙g5, threatening 33...♙h5. This leaves White with the following options:

A) 33.♙e1 ♙d7! This retreat spells trouble for the white king, e.g. 34.♙e2 ♙b5 35.♙d2 ♙h5!, and the rook threatens a devastating sortie to g3. But not 35...f3? 36.♙c3 ♙e3 37.♙b4, and the white king escapes.

B) 33.♙b4! Plugging the b-file, so that Black cannot withdraw his bishop to d7. Now a critical variation is 33...♙h5 34.♘h3 ♙h4 35.♙e1 ♙g3 36.♙g3 ♙h3 37.♙g1! fg3 38.♙g2, and White is superior.

Variation B leads us to the conclusion that 32...♙d7! at once is stronger. Black threatens not only the check on b5, but also the rook sortie to g3. This I had planned

during the game, without coming to a definitive conclusion. This is an interesting area for further study, and it is not at all inconceivable that such a study will be of importance to opening theory!

29.hg4 ♘g2

Black has to carry on. After 29...♘g4 30.♘g4 ♙g4 31.♙g4 ♙g4 32.♙e1 White would take control.

30.♙h3

This was the extra possibility which Black's 28th move had left to White, although it won't give him much joy. The alternative 30.♙g2, leading to the complications referred to earlier, was preferable.

30...♙e3 31.♙e3 ♙h7!

Ivanchuk must have overlooked this intermediate move. Now White's situation becomes precarious, as 32.♙f3 fe3 33.♙e3 ♙h6 leads to overwhelming play for Black.

32.♙g2

The best solution to White's problems. He admits a pawn to e3, but at least keeps his e- and g-pawns covered. After this move Ivanchuk had only 6 minutes left on his clock.

32...fe3 33.♘d1



33...♘h5

Fanning the flames even more; quite needlessly too, for there was a very strong alternative in the much more obvious 33...♙h6. At first I thought White would then be able to defend himself with 34.♙c7, with the point of 34...♙f4 35.g5 ♙g5 36.♙g5 ♙g7 37.♙g7 ♙g7 38.♙g4 e2(?) 39.♙e2, followed by ♘f2, and

White has built up a solid line of defence. But as Piket indicated afterwards, this variation doesn't work for White, as Black has the venomous 35...♙h3! (instead of 35...♙g5), winning at once.

34.gh5!

The only move. White sacrifices his queen in order to prevent the deadly knight sortie to f4. Hopeless was, e.g., 34.♘d7 ♘f4 35.♘f8 ♘g2 36.♘h7 ♘f4, and Black has a decisive attack.

34...♙g7 35.♘d7 ♙g2

36.♙g2 ♙d7 37.♙e3

Suddenly White's pieces coordinate well again.

37...♙h6

An all-or-nothing winning attempt. Black wants to prevent White playing his knight to the ideal square f5. And it is true that after 37...♙a4 38.♙f3 ♙a5 39.♘f5 White would have a totally impregnable position.

38.♘g4 ♙g5

This is the difference. If the knight had made it to f5, it would have dominated the black bishop, whereas now the opposite is the case. One drawback, however, of Black's action is that it leaves his king somewhat uncomfortable.

39.♙c7 ♙a4 40.♙1c4 ♙a5

The time-control. Both opponents have survived the time-scramble reasonably unscathed.

41.♘f2?

This is a familiar phenomenon; after playing fast and fully concentrated for a while, a player suddenly has oceans of time and his concentration goes.

Retreating the knight is a strangely passive move. In the pressroom it was said that 41.b4 would have meant advantage for White, but I fail to see either the sense of the move or the putative positional advantage. After 41.b4 ♙a2 42.♙c2 ♙b1 White has in no way improved his position, while his b-pawn has grown weaker. The main threat is 43...♙d8, followed by 44...♙b6.

In my opinion White's best option

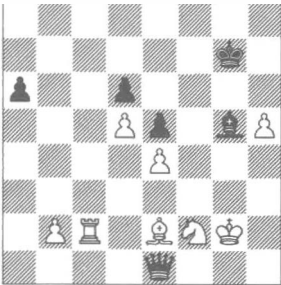
HILVERSUM

was 41. ♖c8 ♖c8 42. ♖c8 ♔g7 43. ♖c2, and I can't see how Black would break through White's solid defences. 43... ♗a4 is met by 44. ♖c7, and now 44... ♕f8 45. h6! ♗e4 46. ♖f3 is too dangerous for Black.

41... ♗e1

Of course. The invading black queen sows confusion in the enemy camp.

42. ♖c8 ♖c8 43. ♖c8 ♔g7 44. ♖c2 #



Now White has built up the same defensive line, except with a much more passively positioned knight.

44... ♖h4?

This is not the correct way to take advantage of the lack of coordination in the white camp. The obvious move was 44... ♖e3, but after 45. ♖f3 ♖d4 46. ♔g4 I did not see any way forward. If Black throws himself on the enemy's b-pawn, the passed h-pawn becomes too dangerous.

It was only later that I discovered that after 44... ♖e3 45. ♖f3 Black must first strengthen his position with 45... a5!. This leaves him the option of posting his bishop on the a7-g1 diagonal or on the c1-h6 diagonal. 46. ♖e2 ♗c1 47. ♔g4 ♗g1 48. ♕h3 ♖g5, for example, leads to serious difficulties for White. But not 48... ♖f4, on account of 49. ♖g2, with all kinds of nasty discovered checks from White.

45. ♖f3 ♕h6

Black could have swapped on f2, but it is not very likely that this would have created real winning

chances. Nor would the strengthening, wait-and-see move 45... a5 yield anything here, as White can start checking with 46. ♖c7. The bishop blocks square h4 for the king.

46. ♖e2 ♗c1 47. ♔g4 ♖g5 48. ♔e3

Not only preventing 48... ♗f4, but also preparing the knight jump to f5.

48... ♕f4

Black continues with his plan, but White, with pointed play, manages to throw a spanner in the works. It would have been safer for the king to stay near the h-pawn.

49. h6!

Very important. After 49. ♔f5 ♖d8! Black would take his bishop to the a7-g1 diagonal and launch a winning attack.

49... ♗c8

The queen retreats in order to take care of the advanced h-pawn.

50. ♔f5 ♗d8

Threatening a deadly check on g5, but White has sufficient defensive resources.

51. ♖e3

A strong and solid move, but White could also have gone for 51. h7, with 51... ♗g5 52. ♕f1 ♕f3 53. ♖e3 ♗e3 54. ♔e3 ♖f6 55. ♔c4 ♕e4, with a forced draw, by way of tactical justification. Black has to react in order not to get into hot water himself.

51... ♖g5

A groundless winning attempt based on a miscalculation. Black would have done better to play 51... ♗g5 anyway, when 52. ♕h3 ♖f2 53. ♖a3 ♗g1 is too dangerous for White, so that 52. ♕f1 ♗f5 53. e5 ♕e3, with a draw, is the logical continuation.

52. h7 ♖f6

Unfortunately the planned 52... ♗h8 was impossible in view of 53. ♖e2 ♗h7 54. ♖f3 ♕e4 55. ♖d3 ♕d5 56. ♔e3, and the queen is lost. So Black is obliged to be passive, and White has all the winning chances.

53. ♖e2 ♖h8

The bishop, so hopefully activated

with Black's 37th move, now finds itself doomed to passivity.

54. ♖d3 ♗c7 55. ♖f3 ♔g5 56. ♖g3 ♕f6 57. ♖h3

After chasing back the invading black king, White covers his h-pawn.

57... ♗c1

Black's only counterchance.

58. ♔d6 ♗b2 59. ♕f1

White could also have taken his king up the board, as he has 60. ♕g4 after 59. ♕f3 ♗a3. The only question is whether the king is so very safe on g4 after 60... ♗c1.

59... a5

Ivanchuk had played his last few moves in serious time-trouble, so I decided not to check his king again. Wrongly, because after 59... ♗c1 I do not see any effective way for the white king to find cover from the checks.

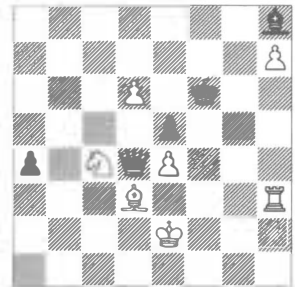
60. ♔c4

Played very fast before the flag fell. The black position is critical now, as the black queen is seriously hampered in its movements.

60... ♗a1 61. ♕e2 a4 62. d6

The last few moves were played just before playing time ran out, so that I had to seal a move. Without much thought I settled for

62... ♗d4 #



Before the resumption of this game, Game 5 had to be played, which gave the press ample opportunity to speculate about the sealed move. During Game 5 Ivanchuk's second, Nekrassov, had stated that 62... ♕g6 was Black's only move, and it wasn't long before the Dutch experts latched on to this. As both newspapers and teletext

were eager to publish, I learned in a roundabout way that my fate was already as good as sealed. But I had my doubts about this move, which my opponent confirmed after the game. Against 62...♔g6 he had found a solid win, and it is true that 63.♘e3 looks extremely strong, threatening, for example, 64.♖h6 ♔h6 65.d7. It is normal for Black to centralise his queen as quickly as possible.

63. ♖h6

Besides this venomous check I had analysed two other moves at home:

A) 63.♘e3 a3 64.♘d5 ♔e6 65.♖h6 ♔d7 66.♙b5 ♔d8, and White has overplayed his hand, as both 67.♖g6 ♗e4 and 67.♖e6 ♗b2 are losing.

During the closing session Ivanchuk indicated a highly interesting continuation which he thought would have decided the game in his advantage, viz. 64.♖f3 (instead of 64.♘d5) 64...♔g6 65.♖g3, the point being that Black cannot take on h7 in view of 65...♔h7 66.♖h3 ♔g8 67.♙c4, and the queen is lost.

So Black must play 65...♔h5, and this gives rise to the forced sequence 66.♖g8 a2 67.♖h8 a1 ♗68.♖c8! ♗e3 69.♔e3 ♗a7 70.♔e2 ♗h7 71.♖c7. It is true that this looks way better than what happens in the game later on, but I am not so sure that White is really winning. Black is not without defensive resources after 71...♗g6.

B) 63.♖g3. This obvious move also took a lot of brain-racking. I finally found the following narrow road to a draw: 63...♗a7 64.♖g8 ♗h7 65.♖f8 ♔g6! (the only

move, as 65...♔e6 66.♖e8 loses, while 65...♔g7 blocks the bishop on h8) 66.d7 ♗h5 67.♔e1 ♗h1, and the white king cannot comfortably escape to the queenside as square d2 is unavailable in view of a check on h6. But the variation continues: 68.♙f1 ♗h4 (certainly not 68...♗e4 69.♔d2 ♗d4 70.♙d3 e4 71.d8 ♗, and wins) 69.♔d1 ♙f6 70.♘e5 ♔g7 71.♖f7 ♔g8 72.♙c4 ♗h1, with perpetual check, because the king's bishop limits the white rook's sphere of activity. A curious variation.

63...♔g7

The only move. After 63...♔f7 64.♘e3 Black is lost.

64. ♖e6 ♔h7 65. ♖e7 ♔g6 66.d7

White has given up his h-pawn, but his d-pawn has become deadly dangerous.

66...♙f6 67. ♖e6

The point of White's transaction. The d-pawn is taboo and the threat is 68.♖d6, followed by promotion. After the game Ivanchuk honestly admitted that he had stopped analysing here and hadn't even considered Black's answer.

67...a3

The only chance.

68.♘d6 ♗b6 69.♙c4

It looks as if Black is finished, but in my home analysis I had found the following miraculous escape.

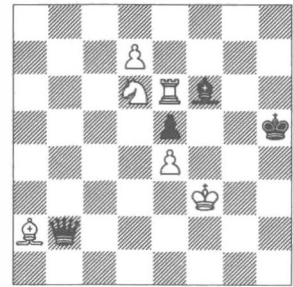
69...a2 70.♙a2 ♗b2

71.♔f3 ♔h5!!

The high point of my analysis. Black gives away his bishop in order to rob the white king of square g4.

72.♖f6 ♗c3

An important moment. Before the resumption I was not sure whether



position after 71...♔h5

to go for the knight or the bishop. Only when actually sitting at the board did I discover that 72...♗a3 loses on account of the pointed variation 73.♔g2 ♗a2 74.♖f2 ♗g8 75.♔f1 ♗d8 76.♘f7!! ♗d7 77.♖h2, followed by 78.♘e5, winning the queen.

73.♔g2 ♗d2 74. ♖f2 ♗d6 75.♙e6

White has managed to avoid an immediate draw, but the active position of the black queen precludes any real winning chances. Ivanchuk now undertakes a very long attempt to change matters, but without making serious headway.

75...♔g6 76.♔h2 ♔g7

77.♖f7 ♔g6 78.♙d5 ♗c7

79.♔g3 ♗d8 80.♔g4

♗g5 81.♔f3 ♗d8 82.♔f2

♗c7 83.♔g3 ♗b6 84.♔h4

♗a5 85.♔g4 ♗d8 86.♔f3

♗a5 87.♖f5 ♗a3 88.♔g4

♗d6 89.♖f7 ♗b6 90.♖f3

♗d6 91.♙c6 ♔g7 92.♔g3

♗d2 93.♙b5 ♗g5

94.♔h3 ♗h6 95.♔g2 ♗d2

96.♖f2 ♗g5 97.♔f1 ♗c1

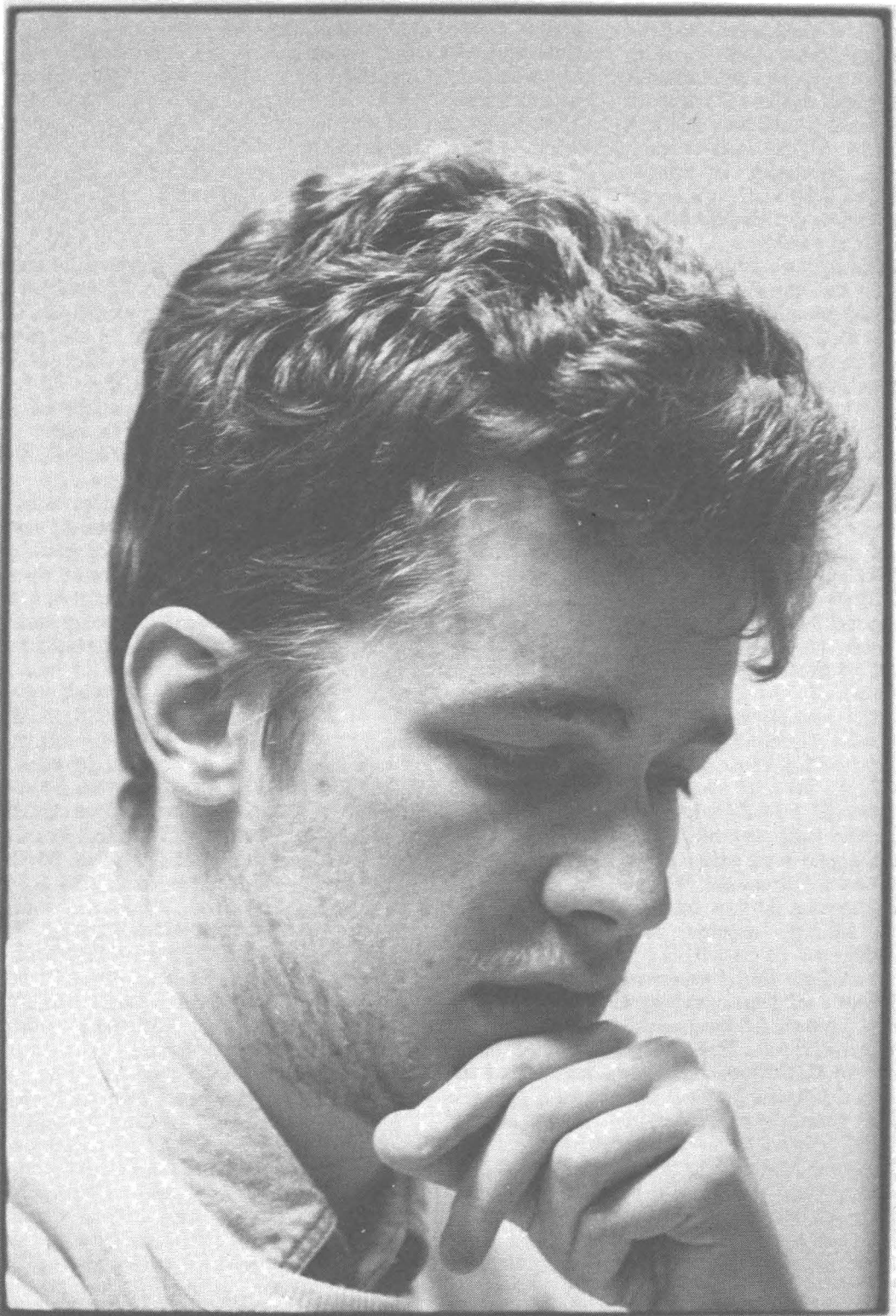
98.♔g2 ♗g5 99.♔f1 ♗c1

100.♔e2 ♗c2 101.♔f3

♗d1 102.♔g3 ♗g1

103.♔f3

Draw. ■



ALEXANDER KHALIFMAN

'I can breathe now'

Dirk Jan ten Geuzendam • photo's Bas Beekhuizen

The Western world watched with both joy and disbelief how 'glasnost' and 'perestroika' led to the fall of the Berlin wall and ultimately to the collapse of Communism in the Soviet Union. However, the community of Western professional chess players not only rubbed their eyes, but also scratched their ears as hordes of Soviets flooded 'their' tournaments or offered their services as trainers. Alexander Khalifman, who took up residence in Frankfurt and is currently rated as Germany's number one, knows everything about these mixed feelings. In Reggio Emilia we talked about the other side of the coin with a player who knows his shortcomings, but whose stable results threaten to make him a regular customer among the over-2600s.

The first time I talked to you, during the European junior championship in Groningen at the end of 1985, I was struck by your self-assured attitude. When I asked you about your great example you mentioned Fischer and waved away my 'Can you say this as a Soviet player?' with a simple 'I don't care'. Have you always been speaking your mind like that?

'First as to Fischer. He certainly was a great player, but time goes on. Six years ago I was just a young player and liked how he played and tried to imitate him. But you need to be Fischer to play like Fischer. At that time I only had one hero, but now I have

many. There are a lot of very interesting players. You can even find a lot of unusual ideas in the games of players who are not so well-known. Something I discovered later, and which greatly impressed me was the chess they played between the two world wars. The generation that was coming to the fore then. Botvinnik, Keres, Fine. This was probably the start of what we call modern chess. They began to connect the opening and the middlegame, which I think is the most important aspect of modern top-level chess.'

But were you or are you as strong-willed or maybe even as arrogant as you came across then?

'No, no. First of all, it's a pity, but I cannot call

myself strong-willed. It's one of my drawbacks as a chess player. I can admire people with strong wills, real fighters. I'm not a fighter. It's not in my character. I like chess for its interesting ideas. Sometimes you are analyzing a simple endgame and find some miraculous move. That's the main thing I like in chess. Not this atmosphere of fighting and time-trouble. Opponents looking at each other like enemies. Also (laughs) I like to believe I'm not arrogant. I was younger at that time and when you are young you want to seem someone different from the person you really are. Now I've gotten older I can understand who I really am and who I seem to be.'

It also showed some independence in your thoughts. When did you get the conviction that you wanted to live in the West?

'Not at that time. As for independence, I was always somehow independent, which was not so easy in the Soviet Union. From your very first years you were taught what was true or false, what you should do, what you should know. The books you should read and the books that were not worth reading, and so on. Still, I always tried to keep some independence and I was lucky to meet some good friends who shared this attitude. Now the system has collapsed, and I try to believe that it doesn't exist anymore. I saw how ugly this system was in reality, especially because I could travel to the West and saw the difference. It's not so difficult to see all the advantages of Western life. You don't need to explain why living in Frankfurt is better than living in Leningrad. But by making such a step you also give up something that you will miss. Not the Communist Party or stupid stuff like that, but your friends. You miss your family, the places of your childhood. For some people this may mean nothing, but I'm not like that and I'm often rather sentimental.

I'm living in Frankfurt now, but sometimes I feel really sick, truly homesick. Because I lost something. When I go to visit my relatives or friends I still feel this lack of air. It's not only that you can't buy food in supermarkets, that's not the main problem for me. I understand that for normal people this is probably problem number one, but I have enough money to find something even in the Soviet Union. But the atmosphere is still the same. The Communist Party doesn't exist anymore, but you still can't breathe. For me the question whether I did the right thing has no answer. It's probably good to leave the country of your birth because the government is unfair and the

laws are stupid. On the other hand it's not worth it, because of the things you have to give up. In the West they sometimes think, 'OK, you left your country because there's nothing to eat. Now that you are here you must be happy that you're allowed to stay'. It's not like that. I won something, I can breathe now. But I also lost something.'

KAFKA

When did you actually get the idea that you wanted to go to the West?

'The idea was always there. From reading books, from... Let me give just one detail. I won Groningen in 1985, but I should have already played there in 1984. Everything had been decided and I was already preparing for the tournament. But about a week before the tournament some official from the Sports Committee told me, 'Sorry, but you will not play.

Something is wrong with your papers.' I asked what was wrong, because everything had been OK, all these kilograms of papers that are part of the bureaucratic system had been sent to the KGB three months before my departure to check whether I was allowed to go and everything had been OK. But something went wrong in this

'I'm not a fighter. I don't like a fighting atmosphere'

good mechanism and I was kept from playing. Probably I lost one year, because I had good chances to win this tournament a year earlier. To find out what went wrong or who made a mistake is absolutely impossible in a bureaucratic society. Kafka wrote about this. You cannot find out at which point the mistake was made. All these clerks are looking at papers and pass them on to the next table. But there are so many tables and so many persons.

After I could not play in Groningen, my first tournament in the West, I was really sad and disappointed. That was probably the first time I got this idea. But between getting the idea and trying to realize it you have to find a practical link. I didn't like the idea of just going away and coming into nothing. I have to earn some money, to live somehow, otherwise it's not worth trying. It's not economic emigration. I don't want to depend on anyone. Almost anybody who is coming from the Soviet Union, usually to the United States or Germany, almost immediately tries to get the status of refugee. Which means that their life in the Soviet Union was in real danger because they were political opponents of the ruling Communist Party. They usually get it too. I don't like this. I want to earn my money myself. Because in reality I was not an

open political opponent. What I was thinking in my apartment is my own business. I was not fighting with them and my life and my health were not in danger. I was looking for some basis to earn some money and to provide for myself and my family. That's why I was happy to get this chance to play in the Bundesliga and live in Germany.

But I understand that Western people are afraid of these armies of hungry Soviets who will come to their countries. But the situation in the embassies of the developed countries are... I can't really say what I think about it. Before the Immopar Trophy I was at the French embassy in Leningrad. I had forgotten about these procedures after one year in Germany. I brought my invitation and everything but they didn't want to give me this visa. They speak to everybody like they are potential illegal immigrants. This is a man who is looking for every chance to get into a Western country and once he's achieved this he will live on a railway station or in the subway.'

The first to fear an influx of former Soviet grandmasters must be the native grandmasters. How did the German players react to your arrival?

'(Laughs) This question is not so easy to answer. I don't like to speak for somebody else. I don't know what they think. I just know what it seems to me. People may welcome you and at the same time think, 'Well, now it's this bloody guy, how many more will come. I'm so tired of these Russians.' (Laughs) So, how can I know? I think there have been some negative reactions, but I also want to see the positive side. I think that to make some progress in chess it's necessary to have good players. I don't want to say that I'm such a good player, but... I think that this influx of leading Russian players into the Bundesliga is a very positive process. When I started to play in the Bundesliga four years ago there were a lot of totally amateurish teams in which half of the players were international masters of average level or even worse. For Wahls or any other good young German player this is a chance to get some practice that can be compared to a strong grandmaster tournament. So far I played four games in this Bundesliga season and the average rating of my opponents was over 2600.

The drawbacks of our arrival are obvious. It's a fashionable topic amongst Western players how these Russians come to play for nothing. I understand this and to a certain degree it is true. Some of these guys really don't know how to behave. Some of them play dirty

tricks. But I don't think this is typical.'

GOOD LIFE

The complaint you often hear is that the competition is not fair. Soviet players who don't live in the West travel very cheaply and can play for far less money than their Western colleagues, because they don't have to pay high rents or mortgages.

'I understand, but still it really disturbs me when I hear people talking like this. I don't want to mention names but I got really upset when a player started complaining about how all these Russians spoiled his trade and he said things like, 'My starting money is 500 dollars which is less than one month's rent. For a Russian this is more than enough to live on for one year, and to live a good life.' Sorry, but what do you mean when you say 'a good life'? This is not your good life. This is a totally different life. Everyone who

is living in the free West has the choice to come to Russia and lead this good life. If they think that life for a chess player is much better in Russia than in the West I would like to see somebody try. Move to Russia, pay for your ticket in rubles and find out about this good life. The reason why they can live on 500 dollars is that their living standard is

much much lower. The fact that they can live on 500 dollars is not their advantage, it's their tragedy.

Maybe it's not nice to say but the main reason why these Western players don't like Russians is that these Russians play quite well. You see, in all these Western opens there are also a lot of Yugoslav players. Players from former Yugoslavia. Quite a lot. Good guys, fair players, but also some players that cheat. Their living standards are also not as they are in the West and although 500 dollars may not be enough for one year, it's still much more than in the West. But of late you don't hear anyone complaining about these Yugoslavs, because the Russians usually play better. I like the point of view of Eric Lobron who said, 'OK, this is a problem. But if you don't like these Russians you have to play better than they do. Be ahead of them in every open.' There was a discussion in a German Landesbund to limit the participation of Russians in their opens. Terrible. If they would speak of limiting the number of black players, you know what the reaction would be. But seriously discussing a limit on the number of Russians is no problem. It was not adopted but the very idea!'

On the other hand you may understand the viewpoint of Western players who used to make a decent living ▶



and find this considerably more difficult since the invasion of Soviet players?

'Yes, they were quite well-to-do just three or four years ago and now they are in real danger too. It's again a question to which there is no answer. From a democratic viewpoint there is nothing much to discuss, but at the same time there is a problem. And there is still another problem. Apart from these Soviet players there are many more good Western grandmasters than there used to be. But the number of good Western sponsors has remained the same or has diminished. We have to find new sponsors or get new countries interested in chess. Like the USA. A great country with incredible financial possibilities, but they take absolutely no interest in chess.'

That's the impression you got when you won the New York Open in 1990?

'It was my first tournament in America and I was really impressed by New York, but at the same time I also understood that there were absolutely no conditions for professional players. This was two years ago and now the situation is even worse. We can only dream that Kasparov can do something to promote chess there. We know that Garry has his strong points and his weak points, but he certainly has a lot of energy and he is the World Champion. We can only hope that he will do something in this field. I don't think anyone else could. (Laughs) I don't think we can seriously hope that the activities of father and son Kamsky will increase the interests of sponsors in America. Gata Kamsky is a very good player, but I don't think that he will impress many sponsors.'

KARPOV AND KASPAROV

One of the things you said in Reykjavik was that when you were playing Karpov you were still so much in awe of his legendary name that you found it difficult to play against him. In this tournament you beat him and held your own against Kasparov. Does this fill you with great relief?

'What I told you in Reykjavik is one side of the story. The other side is that I'm really motivated by great players. It's very interesting for me to compete with players like Karpov or Kasparov. Karpov is already a living legend. I studied his games some months ago and it's great that this player is still playing. In the middle of the seventies he was playing top level chess that was incredible for this time. Maybe he reached Fischer's level at that point. He was playing fan-

tastically. Whenever I get the chance to play either of them I want to show my best. Maybe it sounds too optimistic but I was sure that I could play them quite well. As I'm not a fighter I didn't think that I could keep my concentration level all through the tournament, even if it was only nine games. But for one game, when I think this is something special I can do my best. And it doesn't matter that Karpov just outplayed me. At one moment he played better than me and he could win, but he got into time-trouble and made a mistake. So I could have lost, but finally I won.

Immediately after the drawing of lots when I found out that I was to play Kasparov as Black in the last round I began to think about this game. It was a very important game for him and he absolutely wanted to win, but I managed to keep the draw. It's not like what Ivanchuk and Vishy did this year, winning against both K's in one tournament, but I think one and a half points from two games is not so bad either.'

Another thing you said in Reykjavik was that the good thing about the World Cup was that the players were selected on chess criteria, so that we could see who is who. Now you say that you aren't a fighter. What is Alexander Khalif-

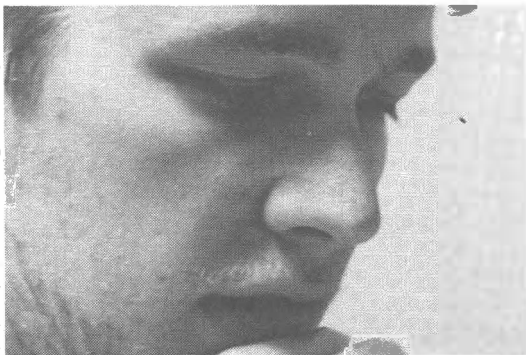
man's place in the world of top-level chess?

'You know, God is very wise. He gives you some good qualities, for instance to be a good chess player, but he forgets to give you some others. It's no use for me talking about 'if I had a greater talent' or 'if I were a fighter'. OK, I'm not. I think I have other qualities. I know how to work. For example, in my game against Kasparov my opening analysis was better. Which means not only better than Kasparov's, but better than the analysis of his whole team. Even if it was only one game. Of course I know that there are many variations for which they are better prepared. But I worked on this line with some amateur friends and on the other side there is Kasparov with five or six grandmasters. I know he said that his analysis was better but that he forgot part of it. Maybe that's true. Maybe I also forgot something, but I remembered more.'

CHESS

So where does that put you? What is your place in the chess world?

'(Smiles) That's an interesting question. My place in the chess world? I'm not the type of person who ever said or will ever say that chess is his life. Chess is not my life. Chess is part of my life. We all see these guys



for whom chess is their entire life or at least 99.9 per cent of their life. Even amongst the participants of this tournament, I think (laughs). For me it's not like this. Chess is my profession. Do I like it? Yes, I do. It's a good profession, not because of the money but because of the chess. If somebody were to tell me that I had to make a choice between only playing chess or withdrawing from chess, I would probably withdraw. There are a lot of things in life that are much more important. Such as first of all my family. That's number one in any case. First of all I have to think about them and spend time with them. That's natural, that's life. Chess is some artificial institution. Sometimes it's a beautiful game, it contains fantastic ideas, but it remains artificial. Also important are books, music, getting together with friends. Not 'having a good time', but, you know, just being together. But at the same time I feel that I have my responsibilities towards chess. It's my profession and I feel some responsibility towards this profession. Just for myself, not for somebody else. Not for the Soviet state which gave me a free chess education (laughs), just for myself. I want to prove something. Because if I'm playing chess I want to prove to myself that I can do it well.

Maybe I should try to clarify what I mean when I say that I'm not a fighter, because this might lead to some misunderstanding. When you speak of a chess player as not being a fighter it usually means that during a tournament he plays only one decisive game and all other games are fifteen-move draws. When I say that I'm not a fighter I mean something else. I don't like a fighting atmosphere. It doesn't motivate me. But I do try to play interesting chess. I try to play the chess I like. Just look at my games here. I don't think that somebody who will look at my games will think that I'm the fifteen-move-draw type of player.'

In Baden-Baden Kasparov will play a clock simul

against a German team. Now you're a professional and could have earned something like twenty thousand marks. Why don't you play? Did you decline?

'No, no. I would have declined, but nobody asked me. Probably they were sure that I would decline. First of all, after yesterday it would be a bit stupid to play in such a simul. I proved that I can play against Kasparov tête-à-tête. I wouldn't say that I don't need the money, but at the same time we should look at this question from a somewhat different angle. This was money for the German Chess Federation. For German chess players. I have lived in Germany for one year, but I'm not sure that I have a full right to this money. I think that it's for German players.'

But wouldn't you like to play on the German Olympiad team?

'I would like to play, if they need me. But this is a

*'Sometimes chess is a beautiful game,
it contains fantastic ideas, but
it remains artificial'*

promotional event to get some publicity for chess and some money for chess players. Let them play. It's the right of every person, every human being, every chess player, to live wherever they want. At least that's my point of view. But I don't think that it's the right of every human being or every grandmaster to be immediately paid at the place where they go to live. I have been in Germany one year. I want to play in the German Olympiad team. But that's just a wish. I haven't played so far. After I have played and shown some performance, after I have done something for chess in Germany, I may be entitled to play in such events.' ■

NIC
BASE

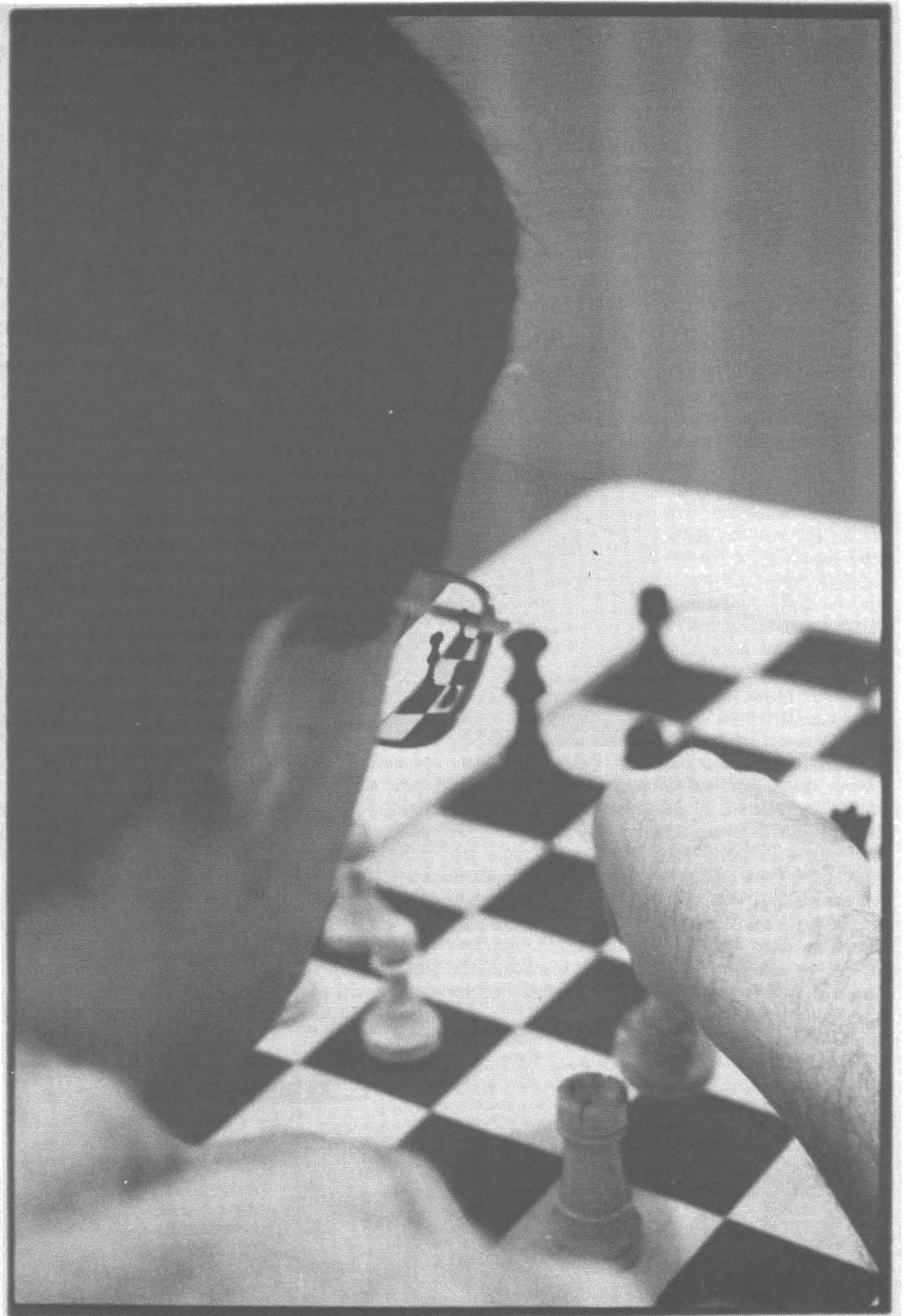
CHESS DISCOUNT SALES

Peter Parr

Clarence Street

Sydney NSW 2000

in Australia





Belgrade

Under Falcon's watchful eye

John Nunn

The previous Investbanka tournament was held in 1989 and on that occasion Kasparov stormed away towards not only first place but also a 2800 rating. This time the Belgrade organisers had somewhat more difficulty in assembling a strong field, but in the end they managed to reach category 15, the same as two years earlier. I was happy to accept my invitation since I had played only once before in Yugoslavia, at the Novi Sad Olympiad, and I was eager to see if the people of Belgrade were as interested in chess as rumour suggested. The whole tournament was very efficiently organised. I did not encounter a single problem during my stay in Belgrade, and I believe the other players were also favourably impressed with the smooth running of the tournament. When I first saw the playing hall I was astonished; the seating capacity was in the thousands and the games were set on a vast stage backed by huge demonstration boards. Remembering some events in Britain where halls much smaller than this were left looking totally deserted when only a few spectators turned up, I was worried that the same would happen here, especially as the people of Yugoslavia had other things on their minds. In fact the turnout of spectators was truly impressive; on a normal day there were well over a thousand spectators and as the tournament approached its climax more than two thousand packed into the hall. ►

BELGRADE

After each round there was a television programme containing coverage of the day's games, one of which was analysed in some detail, plus interviews with the players and assorted items of chess interest. I found the chess level of these programmes pitched at a surprisingly high standard for a mass market product, but perhaps this is justified in Yugoslavia. Supporting evidence for this view could be found right outside the Intercontinental hotel housing the players, because every day the cab drivers would pass the time by playing chess against each other! Hand-held TV cameras were used during the rounds to record live action, including any exciting time-scrambles. This might sound as if it would be very distracting for the players, but the cameramen behaved very well and it was not disturbing. The generous proportions of the playing hall were a big help here, because these allowed the cameras to be moved around and trained on the games without approaching too closely to the players themselves. In any case, I believe that if players really want chess to gain a mass audience via television, they have to be prepared to make some concessions to the media. Belgrade showed that it is possible to organise attractive TV coverage in a manner acceptable to all parties.

At the start of the tournament one of the players remarked ominously that he was glad he was not on the appeals committee, because he expected that it would have some work to do. Since I found myself on the appeals committee I could only hope that this expectation would not be fulfilled, and in fact the whole event passed without even a small dispute. Under the watchful eye of Carlos Falcon, the world's best-dressed arbiter, nobody put a foot wrong and there was a sporting atmosphere throughout. Moreover the chess

was hard-fought. There were 36 decisive games out of 66, and very few of the draws were short; probably no-one wanted to face two thousand annoyed spectators! The brochure of the tournament contained brief biographies of the players, and some of these included hitherto unrevealed information. For example, Yasser Seirawan "... is (of course) also the favourite of women chess-players and gentle sex in general." So now you know! On to the chess. After two rounds, Gelfand was the only player on 100 per cent, but two of the most attractive games were played by those lower down the standings. Beliavsky (White) found a surprising exchange sacrifice to win his ending in round 2 against Damljanovic (Black):



Beliavsky-Damljanovic
position after 40... ♖f7

41. ♖e2 f4 42. ♚f3 ♖e6
43. ♚e4 ♜e7 44. ♖h5 ♚g7
45. ♜e6 ♜e6 46. ♚d5 ♜h6

47. ♖g4 ♚f7 48. ♚c5 ♚e7
49. b6 ♚d8 50. f3 ♜h1
51. ♚c6 ♜c1 52. c5 ♜c3
53. b7 ♜b3 54. ♖e6 1-0
since ♖c4 and ♖b5 follow.

Yusupov found himself below 50 per cent after losing a rather one-sided game (also in round 2) against the lowest rated player in the tournament, 18-year-old Joel Lautier.

KF 1.8

Joel Lautier
Artur Yusupov
Belgrade 1991 (2)

1. c4 e5 2. ♖c3 d6 3. ♖f3
g6 4. d4 ♖d7 5. e4 ♖g7
6. ♖e2 ♖e7 7. d5 0-0 8. h4
♖f6 9. ♖e3 ♖g4 10. ♖d2
c6 11. ♖g5 h5 12. f3 ♖h6
13. g4 ♚h8 14. ♚c1 ♖eg8
15. ♚c2 ♚e8 16. gh5 gh5
17. 0-0 f6 #



BELGRADE

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Tot	
1 Gelfand	2665	x	0	½	1	0	1	1	½	1	½	1	7½	
2 Kamsky	2595	1	x	1	½	½	0	½	½	1	½	½	7	
3 Nunn	2610	½	0	x	½	½	½	1	1	½	½	1	7	
4 M. Gurevich	2630	0	½	½	x	1	1	1	1	½	0	½	6½	
5 I. Sokolav	2570	1	½	½	0	x	0	½	1	1	½	½	6½	
6 Damljanovic	2585	0	1	½	0	1	x	0	½	1	1	½	5½	
7 P. Nikolic	2625	0	½	0	0	½	1	x	½	1	½	½	5	
8 Yusupov	2625	½	½	0	0	0	½	½	x	0	1	1	4½	
9 Lautier	2560	0	0	½	½	0	0	0	1	x	1	1	4½	
10 Seirawan	2615	½	½	½	1	½	0	½	0	0	x	0	4	
11 Ljubojevic	2600	0	½	0	½	½	½	½	0	0	1	x	4	
12 Beliavsky	2655	0	0	0	½	0	1	½	½	½	½	½	x	4

18.♙e3 c5 19.♘b5 ♖e7
 20.♗e6 ♙e6 21.de6
 ♚ad8 22.f4 a6 23.♗c3
 ♜e6 24.f5 ♜f7 25.♜d2 b5
 26.♚dg1 ♘g4 27.♙g4
 hg4 28.h5 ♗h7 29.h6 ♙h8
 30.♚g4 ♘e7 31.♜g2 1-0

Gelfand's forceful style is evident in his round 2 game against Ljubojevic. This game was also a sign of things to come, because it propelled Gelfand to the top of the table and Ljubojevic to the basement, positions they were to maintain until the end of the event.

EO 11.8

Ljubomir Ljubojevic
Boris Gelfand
Belgrade 1991 (2)

1.c4 e5 2.♗c3 ♘f6 3.g3
 ♙b4 4.♙g2 0-0 5.♜c2 c6
 6.e4 ♙c5 7.♗ge2 ♘g4
 8.f3 ♗f6 9.♗a4 ♙e7
 10.d4 b5 11.de5 ba4
 12.ef6 ♙f6 13.♜a4 d5
 14.cd5 cd5 15.f4 ♙d7
 16.♜c2 de4 17.♙e4 ♗c6
 18.♗f2 ♚c8 19.♗c3 ♗b4
 20.♜b1 ♜b6 21.♗g2
 ♚fe8 22.♚e1 ♙c6
 23.♗h3 ♙c3 24.bc3 ♙e4
 25.♚e4 ♜h6 26.♗g2 ♜c6
 27.♗f3 f5 28.♜b3 ♗h8
 29.cb4 ♜e4 0-1

My win in round 3 against Nikolic was awarded the special prize for the best game of the tournament. At the end of the game my opponent generously suggested that I had played an almost perfect game. This made me reluctant to analyse the game carefully, for fear of finding flaws, but finally temptation overcame me. There are few things in our world which can be called "perfect", and it turns out that this game is not one of them. However I am still very pleased with it and I hope that readers will enjoy it, despite its flaws.

notes by
Nunn
 FR 12.3

John Nunn
Predrag Nikolic
Belgrade 1991 (3)

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.♗c3
 ♙b4 4.e5 c5 5.a3 ♙c3
 6.bc3 ♗e7 7.♗f3 b6
 8.♙b5 ♙d7 9.♙d3 ♙a4

This move is an interesting attempt to inconvenience White. The most familiar line is 9...c4 10.♙f1 ♙a4 11.g3, when White re-positions his bishop at g2 or h3 and then castles. The idea behind 9...♙a4 is to wait for White's 0-0 before playing c4. White then has to play ♙e2 and after a later 0-0, ♚e1 and ♙f1 White has wasted a tempo. It is worth mentioning that 9...h6 is also playable, when 10.a4 ♗bc6 11.0-0 ♜c7 transposes to a standard line.

10.dc5!?

This is the only real attempt to exploit Black's omission of c4. There have been very few games with 9...♙a4, but Sokolov-Yusupov, Riga m-1 1986, continued 10.h4 h6 11.h5 (White delays castling in the hope that Black will play c4) 11...♗bc6 (this is more logical than 11...c4 12.♙f1 ♗bc6 13.g3 ♗d7 14.♙h3 ♜g8 15.0-0 ♜h7 16.♚a2, Anand-Quillan, Prestwich 1990, which is effectively the same as the line with 9...c4) 12.♚h4 c4 13.♙e2 ♗d7 14.♙e3 ♜g8 15.♜d2 ♜h7 16.♚c1 ♗c7 with an unclear position, eventually won by Black. However it is far from clear whether 10.dc5!? is any better than the alternatives. Note that 10.♗g5 h6 11.♜h5 g6 12.♜h3 is bad because of 12...c4 and the c2 pawn falls.

10...bc5 11.0-0 c4

The start of an ambitious plan by Black. He again takes the chance to force White to block the e-file, but

this is more double-edged than in the line given above. Admittedly the e5 pawn becomes weak, but Black's dark squares are vulnerable and the d4 square is freed for White's pieces.

12.♙e2 ♗g6?!

This is probably going too far. The idea is that 12...♗bc6 13.♙f4 ♗g6 14.♙g3 allows White to defend his e5 pawn, so Black seeks to attack e5 while at the same time preventing ♙f4. Unfortunately White is able to exploit Black's poor development by launching a direct attack. The best line is probably 12...♗bc6 13.♙f4 (after 13.♙e3 the greedy 13...♗g6 14.♙c5 ♗ge5 15.♗e5 ♗e5 16.♜d4 is risky for Black after 16...♜f6 17.♙d6 ♗c6 18.♜c5 or 16...f6 17.♚fe1, but simply 13...♜a5! is an effective reply) 13...♗g6 14.♙g3 0-0 15.♜d2 f5 16.ef6 ♜f6 with an unclear position. Black has a central pawn mass, but it could be weak rather than strong and White has the two bishops.

13.♗g5!



White must play vigorously or he will be in serious trouble with his e5 pawn. 13.♗d4 is weaker because 13...♗e5 14.f4 ♗ec6 15.f5 e5 enables Black to keep the position closed.

13...♗e5

After some thought Black decides to take the pawn, because if he allows White to play f4 he has a miserable position, for example 13...0-0 14.f4 ♗c6 (or 14...h6 15.♗f3 and now 15...f6 16.♗d4 ♙d7 17.f5 and 15...f5 16.♙e3 are clearly better for White) and

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now White has a pleasant choice between the positional 15.♙e3 and the direct 15.♙h5!? with the threat of ♙g6 followed by ♗f3-h3.

14.f4 ♘d3!

The best defence. After 14...♘e7 15.f5 0-0 16.fe6 ♗b6 17.♖h1 fe6 the reply 18.♙g4! is crushing, while after 14...♘ec6 15.f5 e5 16.♙h5 0-0 17.f6 g6 18.♘h7 ♖h7 19.♗d2 Black gets mated.

15.♙d3

White exchanges an attacking piece, but gains time because the queen can come into play with tempo. After 15.♙e3 (♗b6 was a threat) 15...h6 16.♘f7 (16.♘f3 ♘d7 rescues the knight) 16...♖f7 17.♗d2 ♙c2 18.♗c2 ♘d7 19.♙d3 cd3 20.♗d3 ♗f8 White might claim a small advantage, but the move played is much stronger.

15...cd3 16.f5 e5

There are few other moves to meet the threat of fe6:

A) 16...0-0 17.♗h5 h6 18.f6 gf6 19.♗h6 fg5 20.♙g5 ♗b6 21.♙e3 ♗d8 22.♗f6 ♗e8 23.♗g5 ♖f8 24.♗f7 and mates.

B) 16...ef5. At first I thought this defence must lose quickly, but neither 17.♗e1 ♖f8 18.♗d3 h6 nor 17.♗e1 ♗e7 18.♗h4 ♙d7 19.♗e1 ♙e6 is really convincing. The best line is 17.♗h5!, when 17...g6 loses to 18.♗e1 ♖f8 (18...♘d7 19.♗f3 wins) 19.♗h4 (threats ♗a4 and ♘e6) 19...♗d7 20.♘h7. Therefore Black must reply 17...♗e7, but the simple 18.♙d2 leaves him in a terrible mess, for example 18...g6 19.♗h4 ♙d7 20.c4! and the threats of ♗ae1, ♙b4 and cd5 are too much.

It is not surprising that Black chose to keep as many lines closed as possible.

17.♗h5 ♗e7

Practically forced. After 17...♗b6 (or 17...g6 18.fg6 and now 18...fg6 19.♗f3 is very strong while 18...♗b6 19.♖h1 ♗g6 20.♗h4 ♙d7 21.♘f7 0-0 22.♗f6 ♗g7 23.♙h6 wins) 18.♖h1 ♗f6 19.♘e6 (threats

♔g5 and ♖c7) 19...g6 20.♖g4 (if Black had played 17...♗f6 without checking on b6 first White would be able to play fg6 here) 20...fe6 21.♗a4 ♖d7 (21...♗d8 22.♗a5 ♖c8 23.♗c5 also wins, because if the king ever moves to d7 White replies ♗b1) White wins by 22.♔g5! ♗g5 (22...♗f7 23.fe6 ♗e6 24.♗f6) 23.fe6 ♗e7 24.♗c6 followed by ♗f7.

18. ♖e6 ?



Flaw number 1. In my desire to continue with direct threats I missed the strongest continuation. This was the moment for the simple 18.cd3! when Black is in big trouble:

A) 18...g6 19.♗h6 ♗f8 when both 20.♗h4 and 20.♗f8 are crushing.

B) 18...♖d7 19.♖e6 g6 20.fg6 fg6 (20...♗e6 21.gf7 followed by ♗h4 and ♗a4) 21.♖g4 with threats of ♔g5 and ♖c7.

C) 18...♖c6 19.f6 gf6 20.♖h7 0-0-0 (20...♗d8 21.♖g4) 21.♖g4 ♗d7 and amongst other continuations 22.♗a4 ♗h7 23.♗f6 is very strong.

The point is that for the moment the attack on f7 prevents Black fleeing with his king, so he doesn't have any really constructive moves. By restoring the material balance White makes 19.f6 followed by ♖h7 and 19.♖e6 into decisive threats.

18... ♖d7!

Black seizes his chance to escape from the danger area. 18...♖d7 allows ♖c7 and other moves lose to ♔g5.

19. ♔g5

By forcing f6 White secures e6 for

his knight, at least temporarily. The only real alternative was 19.♖g7, but then 19...f6 20.♖e6 ♔c2 is completely unclear.

19...f6 20. ♔e3 ♖a6?

Flaw number 2, after which the rest of the game does indeed seem to have been played accurately. In a practical game with limited time it is understandable that Black wanted to develop a piece and cover c5, but the best defence was the greedy 20...♔c2!. The bishop makes it very hard for the white rooks to enter the attack, while it turns out that White's other pieces cannot deliver mate all by themselves. They can only net the exchange, but Black already has two pawns in the bag. The analysis runs 21.♔c5 (21.c4 d4! 22.♗f3 ♖c6 and now 23.c5 ♗hc8! and 23.♔d4 ed4 24.c5 ♗hc8 25.♗d5 ♖e8 26.♗ael ♖e5 appear fine for Black) 21...♗e8 22.♗f3 (22.♗g4 ♖c8 23.♗g7 ♖d7 is also murky) 22...♖c6! (22...♖c8 23.c4! is very dangerous) 23.c4 ♗d7 24.♔f8 (this looks odd, but otherwise Black plays ♖a6) 24...♗f8! (the threats were 25.cd5 ♗d5 26.♖d8 and 25.♔g7) 25.♖f8 ♗d6 26.♖e6 ♖a6 and the position has become very unclear. White has a powerful knight and chances to grab some kingside pawns with his queen, but Black has dangerous passed pawns. Perhaps White is still better, but this is a long way from the clear and safe advantage he could have had after 18.cd3!

21.cd3!

White corrects his previous error. If Black is not able to achieve something tactically then the e6 knight and Black's exposed king give White a clear advantage, hence his next move.

21...g6

Undermining the e6 knight, which is cut off without any retreat. At first sight it isn't clear how White is going to rescue this piece.

22. ♖g4 ♔c6 #

23. ♖d4!!

The solution is this surprising piece



position after 22...♗c6

sacrifice. Black can decline the offer by 23...h5 24.♗h3 g5, but then White returns by 25.♖e6 having persuaded Black's g-pawn to abandon the attack on f5.

23...ed4 24. ♔d4

After 24.fg6 ♗e6 25.♗e6 ♖e6 26.♔d4 hg6 (26...♗hf8 27.g7 ♗f7 28.♗ael ♖d7 29.♗f6 ♗f6 30.♔f6 looks good for White) 27.♗f6 ♖d7 28.♗f7 ♖e8 (not 28...♖e6? 29.♗af1 and mates) 29.♗af1 ♗g8 the position is unclear because although White still has an initiative he has only two pawns for the piece. After the move played the threats along the h3-c8 diagonal, the possibilities for penetrating down the e-file and the monster bishop on d4 give White more than enough for the piece.

24...h5

Black cannot both block the diagonal and hold the e-file, so he decides to abandon the file. 24...g5 (after 24...♗ae8 25.fg6 ♗e6 26.♗g3 the threat of ♗f6 is too strong) 25.♗f5 (25.♗f5 ♗ag8! is awkward because 26.♗g5 is met by ♗e6) 25...♗e6 26.♗e6 ♖e6 27.♗f6 ♖d7 28.♗f7 ♖e8 (28...♖e6 29.♗af1) 29.♗af1 ♗g8 30.♗h7 is excellent for White. In contrast to the line given in the previous note White has an important extra pawn.

25. ♗h3 g5

Now 25...g5 is met by 26.♗f5! since Black lacks the ♗ag8 defence. The reply 26.♗f5 is no good because White doesn't take the h-pawn this time. After 25...♗ae8 26.fg6 ♗e6 27.♗h4 ♗g4 28.♗f6 White has three pawns and a strong attack for the

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piece (28... ♖e2 loses to 29. ♔g7).

26. ♖fe1

More accurate than 26. ♖a1 which in some lines gives Black the option of taking on a3.

26... ♗f8

Better than 26... ♗g7 27. ♖e6 ♖h8 28. ♗g3 with an immediate collapse. The move played retains control of d6.

27. ♖e6 ♖h6

Not the most brilliant square for the rook, but after 27... ♖e8 28. ♖f6 Black has no sensible square for the queen (a3 is covered!).

28. ♗e3

This prevents Black's threat of ♘c7 (because of the reply ♙c5) and intends tripling on the e-file followed by ♖e7.

28... ♖e8

Black must contest the file or he will simply be mated.

29. ♖e1 ♘c7

There is no choice since 29... ♖h8 loses to 30. ♙f6 with ♗a7 to come.

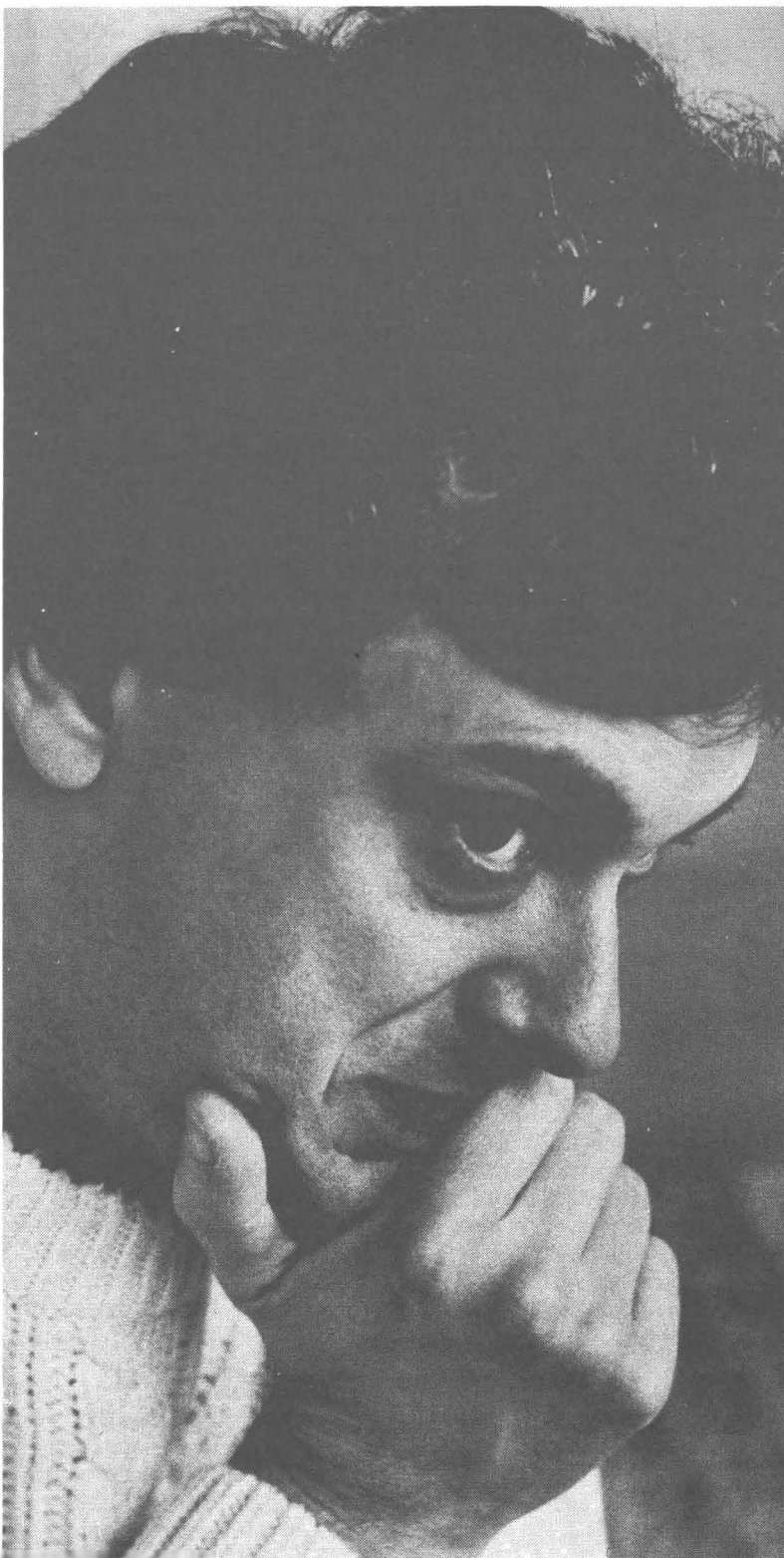
30. ♙c5



30... ♗f7

The alternative was 30... ♗g8, when White wins by a totally different method: 31. ♖e8 ♘e8 (31... ♗e8 32. ♗g3 wins) 32. ♗e7 ♘c8 33. ♙a7 (threat ♗c5) and now either 33... ♘c7 34. ♗c5 ♙d7 (or else ♖e7 followed by ♙b6) 35. ♖b1 winning or 33... ♖h7 (33... ♗h7 34. ♗c5 followed by ♖e6 or ♖e7 wins) 34. ♗c5 ♘d7 (34... ♖c7 35. ♙b6 and 34... ♘c7 35. ♖e6 win) 35. ♖e6 ♙b7 (35... ♙a8 36. ♗b5 and ♗b8) 36. ♙b6 with a decisive

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John Nunn: Best game prize

♖b5 to come. After the move played White has no check on e7, so ♜e8 doesn't work, but White can exploit the position of the queen on f7 in another way.

31. ♖e7!

The tower of White pieces on the e-file cuts off Black's queen and rook from the defence of the king. Black cannot capture any White piece (31... ♜e6 32. fe6 ♖e7 33. ♜c5) and there is no answer to the threats of ♜c5 and ♖a7.

31... ♜h7 32. ♜c5 ♖b7

After 32... ♖a8 (32... ♖e7 33. ♜d6 ♖e8 34. ♜e7 wins) White wins by 33. ♖d6! ♖e6 (33... ♖a6 34. ♜a7) 34. fe6 ♜e6 35. ♜c7 ♖e8 36. ♜c8 mate. The move played prevents this win by covering c8, but White can exploit the undefended bishop.

33. ♜a7 ♖c8

Or 33... ♖c6 (33... ♖a8 is the same, while 33... ♖e6 34. fe6 ♜e6 35. ♜b7 is mate) 34. ♜d6 ♖c8 35. ♜b1 mating.

34. ♜b1 ♜e7 35. ♜b7

Black resigned.

Black cannot meet the threat of ♜b8.

Ljubojevic and Nikolic are the best known of the four home players, but in the end the less famous Ivan Sokolov and Branko Damljanovic were the highest-placed Yugoslavs. As early as round 3 Damljanovic proved that he was a dangerous opponent by beating the talented Kamsky with a neat exchange sacrifice.

RE 13.2.1

Branko Damljanovic
Gata Kamsky
Belgrade 1991 (3)

1. ♖f3 d5 2. g3 c5 3. ♖g2
♖c6 4. 0-0 e5 5. c4 d4 6. d3
♖f6 7. e3 ♖e7 8. ♜e1 ♖d7
9. ♖a3 0-0 10. ♖c2 a5
11. ♜b1 f5 12. ed4 cd4

13. a3 a4 14. ♖d2 ♖f6
15. ♖b4 ♜e8 16. ♖d2 ♖h8
17. c5 e4 18. de4 ♖de5
19. f4 ♖d3 #



20. e5 ♖e1 21. ♖e1 ♖e7
22. ♖c4 ♖e6 23. ♖d6 ♖d6
24. cd6 ♖b4 25. ab4 ♜b6
26. ♖d3 a3 27. ba3 ♜a3
28. ♖c5 d3 29. ♖h1 ♖a2
30. ♜c1 ♜b4 31. ♖d3 ♜b5
32. ♖c5 b6 33. d7 ♜d8
34. e6 bc5 35. e7 ♜b8
36. ed8 ♜d8 37. ♜c5 1-0

After 5 rounds Gelfand led the field with 4.5 points, a full 1.5 points ahead of Kamsky, I. Sokolov and myself. I had reached this position by beating Ljubojevic in a game which was notable for an interesting new opening idea.

notes by

Nunn

SI 39.3.8

John Nunn
Ljubomir Ljubojevic
Belgrade 1991 (5)

1. e4 c5 2. ♖f3 e6 3. d4 cd4
4. ♖d4 ♖c6 5. ♖b5 d6 6. c4
♖f6 7. ♖1c3 a6 8. ♖a3
♖e7 9. ♖e2 0-0 10. 0-0 b6
11. ♖e3 ♖b7 12. ♜b3
♖d7 13. ♜fd1 ♖c5

14. ♜c2 ♖f6 15. ♜ac1
♖c3!??

To the best of my knowledge, in all the many grandmaster games which have reached the position after 15. ♜ac1, Black has not once tried this move.

16. ♜c3 ♖e4

I settled down to consider how to deal with Ljubojevic's innovation. I was aware that ECO gave 17. ♜d3 ♖e5 18. ♜d4 'with compensation', but suddenly many things were not clear to me. For example, Black may try 17. ♜d3 ♖b4! 18. ♜b3 a5 19. ♖b5 d5 and while White has some compensation for the pawn it is far from clear that he is better. Moreover Black may continue 17... ♖e5 18. ♜d4 ♜f6, giving back the pawn for active piece-play just as in the game continuation. All this seemed good reason for rejecting 17. ♜d3, especially as White can regain his pawn in a very simple way.

17. ♜b3

Black cannot play 17... ♖c5 because of 18. ♖c5 winning a piece (the same move was not available at move 14 because 14. ♖c5 bc5 15. ♜b7 ♖a5 traps the queen, but now that the e-pawn has gone the queen has an escape route).

17... ♜b8 18. ♖b6 ♜f6 #



The first critical moment. If White can consolidate then he will have a positional advantage based on his two bishops and Black's weak d-pawn. Unfortunately this is easier said than done. He is in a potentially awkward pin on the b-file, the b2 pawn is weak and the a3 knight is out of play.

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19. ♖e3

This is the only reasonable way to escape from the pin, based on the point that after 19... ♗b2 20. ♖c7 Black is more or less forced to sacrifice the exchange because 20... ♜b8 21. ♜b1 ♗e5 22. ♜b7 ♘c5 23. ♜d6! ♘b7 24. ♜c6 is very good for White. Black would get some compensation, but not enough.

19... ♖a8 20.b3?

The b2 pawn is the most obvious weakness in White's position, so this move is natural. It is also very bad. The alternatives were:

A) 20. ♖f3 may be met by 20... ♘e7 or 20... ♘g5! (20... ♘e5 21. ♖e4 ♖e4 looks bad after 22. ♜d6 or 22. ♗e4 ♜b6 23.b3). After 20... ♘e7 White has nothing better than 21. ♖e4 (21. ♖c7 ♘f5) 21... ♖e4 22. ♗e4 (not 22. ♖c7 ♗g6! 23.f3 ♜b2) 22... ♜b6 23.b3, but this may be slightly better for White since 23... ♗b2?! 24.c5! is good, while otherwise White can point to the weakness of d6 and his potential queenside majority. Therefore 20... ♘g5! is the most dangerous, based on the tactical point 21. ♖c6 ♖c6 22. ♜d6 ♜b6! 23. ♗b6 ♘f3 24.g3 ♗g5. Perhaps White can try 23.c5!?, but it is hard to imagine that this is good for White.

B) 20. ♜b1 stops the tactics, but it is too passive to be good. After 20... ♜f8 Black's piece-play more than compensates for any long-term positional weaknesses.

C) 20.f3! ♘c5 (20... ♘g5 21.h4 ♗b2 22. ♜b1 and 20... ♗b2 21. ♜b1 ♗c3 22. ♜d3 win material) 21. ♖c7! This is the refutation of Black's idea. With b8, d6, c5 and f8 all in danger Black will have to sacrifice the exchange, but he cannot obtain adequate compensation.

20... ♗b2?

Ljubojevic played this without much thought, but it is a mistake which lets White off the hook.

20... ♘b4! would have been unpleasant because 21.f3 ♘a2 22.fe4 ♘c1 23. ♜c1 runs into 23... ♜b6! 24. ♗b6 ♗b2, while 21. ♖d4 e5 simply loses the a-pawn. 21. ♖a5 ♘a2 22. ♜c2 is relatively the best, but after 22... ♘b4 (not 22... ♜b3 23. ♗b3 ♗f2 24. ♖h1 and White defends) 23. ♖b4 ♜b4 24.f3 White is still worse.

21. ♖f3!

White must use tactics, because otherwise his a3 knight is in trouble.

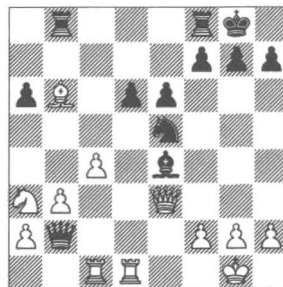
21... ♘e5?

In two moves Black goes from being better to being lost. Other ideas:

A) 21... ♘b4 22. ♖e4 ♖e4 23. ♗e4 ♜b6 24.c5! d5 (otherwise White gets a tremendous passed pawn) 25. ♘c4! ♗a2 (the various endings which might arise are all excellent for White because of his 3 to 1 queenside majority) 26. ♗e3 and Black is in trouble because his rook is attacked and ♜d2 trapping the queen is threatened.

B) 21... ♖f2 22. ♖e4 fe4 23. ♘c2! (23. ♖c7 ♗a3 24. ♖d6 ♗a2 is probably fine for Black) 23... ♘e5 24. ♖d4 ♗a2 25. ♖e5 de5 26. ♗g5 ♗b3 27. ♜d7 ♜f7 28. ♜f7 ♖f7 29. ♘e3 and despite Black's two pawn advantage I suspect that White is better since every other aspect of the position favours him!

C) 21... ♗a3 22. ♖e4 ♗a2 23. ♜d6 is very good for White. **22. ♖e4 ♖e4 #**



23. ♖c7!

This simple move causes the collapse of Black's position. All his pieces apart from his queen are vulnerable and it is surprising that he

can escape with the loss of only a pawn.

23... ♜bc8

23... ♘g4 loses after 24. ♗d4 (but not 24. ♗e4 ♗f2 25. ♖h1 ♗h4) 24... ♗a3 25. ♖d6 ♗a2 26. ♖b8.

24. ♖d6 ♜fd8

White has many ways to liquidate to a pawn ahead position with various combinations of other pieces. In the end I found a way to reach a pure queen ending in which White can win by simply advancing his queenside pawns.

25.f3 ♜d6 26. ♜d6 ♘d3

26... ♗a3 27. ♜cd1 transposes because Black is forced to play 27... ♘d3.

27. ♜d1 ♗a3 28. ♗b6

♖g6 29. ♜1d3 ♖d3

30. ♜d8 ♜d8 31. ♗d8 ♗f8

32. ♗d3 ♗c5 33. ♖f1

White's king is relatively safe.

33...h5 34. ♗c3 h4

Or 34...a5 35.a3 ♗a3 36.c5 and so on.

35.b4 ♗d6 36.c5 ♗h2

37.c6 ♗c7

After 37...h3 38.g3 ♗h3 White's king has a secure hiding place on a3 so Black will eventually be forced to put his queen on c7 in any case. Without a passed pawn on the kingside Black has no real counterplay.

38.a4 ♖f8 39.b5 ab5

40.ab5 g5

This allows White to promote by force, but other moves would not have lasted much longer.

41.b6 ♗b6 42.c7 ♗b1

Thanks to g5 Black cannot play ♗a6 and ♗c8 because of the reply ♗h8. After other checks White's king hides on c1.

43. ♖e2 ♗b5 44. ♖e1 ♗b1

45. ♘d2

Black resigned.

The first sign that the tournament was going to be anything other than a one-horse race came in round 7, when Gelfand quickly got into trouble with the King's Indian. Ivan Sokolov could have won more convincingly, but the end result was the same.

KI 15.7.5

Ivan Sokolov
Boris Gelfand
Belgrade 1991 (7)

- 1.d4 ♘f6 2.c4 g6 3.♗c3
♙g7 4.e4 d6 5.♗f3 0-0
6.♙e2 e5 7.♙e3 ♗a6
8.0-0 ♗g4 9.♙g5 ♖e8
10.h3 h6 11.♙c1 ed4
12.♗d4 ♗f6 13.♙f3 ♗h7
14.♗e1 ♗c5 15.♙e3 ♖d8
16.♗b3 ♗e6 17.♙e2 ♖h4
18.♙f1 f5 19.ef5 gf5
20.g3 ♖f6 21.♗d5 ♖f7
22.♗d4 ♗f6 23.♗e6 ♙e6
24.♗f6 ♖f6 25.♖c2 ♙d7
26.♗ad1 ♙c6 27.♙d4
♖g5 28.♙g7 ♖g7
29.♙g2 ♙g2 30.♖g2 f4
31.♙e6 fg3 32.fg3 ♗f6
33.♗f6 ♖f6 34.♗f1 ♖e6
35.♗f4 ♗e8 36.♗g4 ♗f8
37.♗f4 ♗g8 38.♖f2 ♖e5
39.h4 ♖e6 40.♗h2 ♖g6
41.♖f3 h5 42.♗f5 ♗e3
43.♖d5 ♖e6 44.♖e6 ♗e6
45.♗g5 ♗f8 46.♗h5 ♗e2
47.♗h3 ♗b2 48.♗h7 ♗c2
49.♗c7 b5 50.h5 bc4
51.h6 ♗g8 52.♗h4 d5
53.♗h5 ♗a2 54.g4 d4
55.g5 c3 56.h7 1-0

I had a fantastic battle with Gelfand in round 8, but due to limitations of space I will only give the part after the first time control.

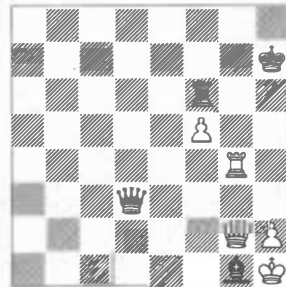


Gelfand-Nunn
position after 39...♙d6

I was Black and had just been forced to jettison the exchange, but

while the King's Indian bishop is still on the board there is always hope... **40.♗h1** A very reasonable 40th move. White wants to take the pawn on a6 before doing anything else (40.♗a6? ♙c5). After 40.♗e1?! ♖b5 Black defends a6 and attacks f5. **40...h3** This must be right. 40...♖b5 41.♗ab1 is pointless as Black cannot take on f5. The exchange of pawns on g2 will not only expose White's king but also bring a drawn ending nearer. **41.♗a6** The main alternative is 41.gh3, but after 41...♖a8 42.♖g2 f3 43.♖f2 ♙f8 (not 43...♙c5? 44.♖c5 f2 45.♗d5 ♗f5 46.♖e7 winning after 46...♗h8 47.♖d8 or 46...♗g6 47.♖e6 ♗f6 48.♖e4 followed by ♗g2) followed by ♗f5 the position is unclear. **41...♖e3!** The queen is very well placed on e3. White cannot reply 42.♗ad6 ♗d6 43.♖c7 ♗g8 44.♖d6 (further queen checks don't help) because of 44...hg2 45.♗g2 ♖e2 drawing and 42.gh3 even loses after 42...♖f3. Moreover there is a threat of 42...f3 43.gh3 f2 44.♗g2 ♖f4 45.♖f2 ♖h2 followed by ♖f2 and ♙c5. **42.♗f1** The only other move is 42.♖d3, but then 42...hg2 43.♗g2 f3 44.♗f1 ♖e5 causes problems. White cannot take on d6 or f3, and after 45.♗e1 ♖h2 46.♖f3 his chances of winning with his one remaining pawn are slim indeed. **42...g4** White has no direct threats, so Black edges forwards on the kingside. Now Black can defend many endgames, for example after 43.gh3 ♖h3 44.♖g2 ♖g2 45.♗g2 f3 46.♗h1 ♗h6 47.♗d1 ♙e5 48.♗f6 (or 48.♗a5 ♙f4 followed by ♗g5) ♙f6 49.♗d5 ♗g5 50.♗g1 ♗f4 with an easy draw. White must undertake some positive action. **43.♗a4** The best chance. Now there is a threat of ♗e4, forcing the queen away from her active position. The rest of the game is pure tactics. **43...hg2 44.♖g2 ♖d3!** A

critical moment, for if Black is allowed to play ♖f5 the draw would be clear. Therefore the reply is forced. **45.♗g1 ♙c5 46.♗f4 ♙g1 47.♗g4!** This is Gelfand's idea. Instead of taking back on g1 he plays for mate. At first sight it is all over because 47...♙e3 48.♗g7 ♗h6 49.♗g6 ♗h7 50.♖h3 mates, 47...♖f5 48.♗h4 ♗h6 49.♖b7 drops the rook while other moves fail to ♗h4 followed by ♖g6.



47...♖f5! There is a study-like draw hidden in this line. 48.♖h3 ♗h6 49.♗g7 ♗g7 50.♖f5 ♙h2 is drawn, so White has to go for the win of the rook. **48.♗h4 ♗h6 49.♖b7 ♗g8** White gives a few more checks to gain time on the clock (and maybe hoping that Black will put his king on the f-file and allow ♗f4!), but eventually he is forced to take the rook. **50.♖b8 ♗g7 51.♖c7 ♗g8 52.♖d8 ♗f7 53.♖c7 ♗g8 54.♖b8 ♗g7 55.♖b7 ♗g8 56.♗h6 ♙e3** This is the point. The rook is attacked and mate is threatened on f1. Surprisingly the many checks at White's disposal do not significantly alter the position, for example 57.♖g2 ♗f7 and the rook cannot move so as to stop ♖b1, or 57.♖b8 ♗f7 58.♖c7 ♗g8 59.♖g3 ♗f7 60.♖e3 ♖f1 61.♖g1 ♖f3 62.♖g2 ♖d1 with perpetual check, or finally 57.♖b3 ♗g7 58.♖e3 ♖f1 59.♖g1 ♖g1 60.♗g1 ♗h6. **57.♖b8 ♗f7 58.♖c7 ♗g8 59.♖d8 ♗f7 60.♖c7 ♗g8** 1/2-1/2

Gelfand's lead had been slowly dis-

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appearing over the last few rounds, and in round 10 it vanished entirely when he lost to Kamsky. White held a strong initiative throughout and had he played 35.g3! then Black would have had a tough defensive task in front of him. Gelfand, who was in time trouble, had overlooked the defence 35.♖e8? ♔g7! when 36.♖f8 ♖d1 37.♗h2 ♖d6 38.g3 ♖f8 39.♖a7 would have been a near-certain draw due to Black's exposed king position. Gelfand instead chose to play for a win despite his time-trouble but it all went wrong and within a few moves he had been mated.

GI 4.12.4

Boris Gelfand
Gata Kamsky
Belgrade 1991 (10)

1.d4 ♘f6 2.c4 g6 3.♗c3 d5 4.cd5 ♘d5 5.e4 ♗c3 6.bc3 ♖g7 7.♗f3 c5 8.♖b1 0-0 9.♖e2 cd4 10.cd4 ♖a5 11.♖d2 ♖a2 12.0-0 ♖e6 13.♖c2 ♖c6 14.♖d3 ♖d6 15.♖b4 ♖d8 16.d5 ♗a6 17.♖a3 b6 18.♖e3 ♗c5 19.♖fd1 ♖g4 20.e5 ♖c8 21.h3 ♖f3 22.♖f3 ♖c7 23.d6 ed6 24.ed6 ♖d8 25.♖e2 ♖e8 26.♖f3 ♖e6 27.d7 ♖c7 28.♖b5 ♖e7 29.♖d2 ♖ed7 30.♖d7 ♖d7 31.♖d7 ♖d7 32.♖a8 ♖f8 33.♖e1 h5 34.h4 ♖d4 #



35.♖e8 ♔g7 36.♖a7 ♖d6 37.♗f1 ♗d3 38.♗e2 ♗f4 39.♗f3 ♖d1 0-1

Round 10 was notable for another reason, namely the 164-move game between Yusupov and Damljanovic. The adjournments for this round started at 2.0-0 p.m. and had to be played to a finish without a break. After 26 moves of the session Yusupov reached the ending of R + B v R, which under current rules he could play for 75 moves. I think many players would have abandoned the attempt in time for dinner, but Yusupov went the whole distance and the game ended in a draw somewhat after midnight. Now that computers have proved that R + B v 2N is winning in a maximum of 223 moves, surely the time has come to have a fixed limit of 50 moves, just like in the good old days. Then it is just hard luck if you happen to get 2N v P (for example) in a position which requires more than 50 moves, but in any case few, if any, players can conduct such endings with total accuracy.

Before the last round the leading scores were Gelfand, Kamsky and I.Sokolov 6.5, M.Gurevich and Nunn 6, so a total of five players had a theoretical chance of winning the tournament. I decided to concentrate on my own game and not bother looking at the others, a policy which turned out successfully when Beliavsky took too many risks in the opening. After 12...f6?! (12...♗g8 was a better chance) 13.♖c5! Black is already almost lost.

KP. 6.3

John Nunn
Alexander Beliavsky
Belgrade 1991 (11)

1.e4 e5 2.♗f3 ♗c6 3.♗c3 g6 4.d4 ed4 5.♗d4 ♖g7

6.♖e3 ♗ge7 7.♖d2 d5 8.♗c6 bc6 9.0-0-0 ♖e6 10.♖d4 0-0 11.♖g7 ♗g7 12.♖d4 f6 #



13.♖c5 ♖d7 14.♖c4 ♖ad8 15.♖a7 ♖d6 16.♖b3 ♖f7 17.ed5 cd5 18.♗b5 ♖f4 19.♗b1 ♖d7 20.♖c5 ♗f5 21.g3 ♖f3 22.♗c7 ♖fd8 23.♖he1 ♖e7 24.c3 ♖dd7 25.♗b5 ♖e1 26.♖e1 d4 27.♖f7 ♖f2 28.♖c1 ♗f7 29.g4 ♗e3 30.cd4 ♗g4 31.♗d6 ♗g7 32.♖c8 ♖d6 33.♖c7 ♗h6 34.♖d6 ♗e3 35.a4 g5 36.♖f8 ♗g6 37.♖g8 ♗h6 38.♖e6 ♖f4 39.♖c3 ♗f1 40.♖h3 1-0

However this effort was unavailing because Gelfand won a complicated tactical struggle against Nikolic.

KI 64.3

Predrag Nikolic
Boris Gelfand
Belgrade 1991 (11)

1.d4 ♗f6 2.c4 g6 3.♗f3 ♖g7 4.g3 0-0 5.♖g2 d6 6.0-0 ♗bd7 7.♗c3 e5 8.e4 ed4 9.♗d4 ♖e8 10.h3 a6 11.♗b3 ♖b8 12.♖c2 ♖e5 13.c5 dc5 14.♗c5 ♖e7 15.♖e3 b6 16.♗b3 c5 17.f4 ♗c4 18.♖f2 ♖b7 19.♖fe1 ♖d7 20.a4 # 20...♗b2 21.♖b2 ♗e4 22.♖ad1 ♖c3 23.♖d7 ♖b2 24.♖b7 ♖b7 25.♖e4



**♠e4 26. ♘e4 ♜d7 27. a5
 ba5 28. ♘c5 ♜d1 29. ♖g2
 ♘d4 30. ♘b7 ♜d2
 31. ♘e4 ♜c2 32. ♘a6 ♘f2
 33. ♘d3 ♜b2 34. ♘f2 a4
 35. ♘c4 a3 36. ♖f3 ♜c2
 37. ♘d5 ♜d2 38. ♘c4 ♜c2
 39. ♘d5 a2 40. ♘a2 ♜a2**

0-1

Kamsky was in trouble from the opening against Yusupov, but the latter must have been exhausted after his attempts to win R+B v R and he allowed his young opponent to escape with a draw. The prize for the best performance of the round must go to Damljanovic who, despite being in the same situation as Yusupov, won a 75-move game against his compatriot I. Sokolov to bring his own score up to 50 per cent. This was perhaps a disappointment for the audience, who were probably hoping that one of the top prizes would go to a home player, but it is characteristic of the hard-fought nature of the whole tournament.

The top five players must have been happy with their results. Gelfand dominated the first part, but showed some weaknesses during the second half of the event. Kamsky, Gurevich and I were solid performers, while Sokolov's result was impressive despite his last-round upset. Some famous names ended up at the bottom of the table and Yusupov, Beliavsky, Seirawan and Ljubojevic would probably prefer to forget the tournament. The last of these had played 10 rounds without a single win, which must be very unusual for the dynamic Yugoslav, but by beating Seirawan in the last round he at least avoided the indignity of outright last place.



FR 11.5

**Gata Kamsky
 Predrag Nikolic**
 Belgrade 1991 (5)

**1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.♘c3
 ♘b4 4.e5 c5 5.a3 ♘c3
 6.bc3 ♘e7 7.♖g4 cd4
 8.♘d3** is very popular these days, in which case 7...cd4 might be more accurate, at least if White avoids the main line after 8.♖g7 ♜g8 9.♖h7 ♖c7 10.♘e2. Black has other options besides 8...♖c7.

8.♘d3 ♖a5

Practice has shown that after 8...♖c7 White is prepared to sacrifice his e5 pawn for quick development, e.g. 9.♘e2 ♖e5 10.♘f4 ♖f6 11.♘g5 ♖e5 12.cd4. Although the judgment on this position is not clear, it might be a good idea to attack pawn e5 with other pieces. The black queen on a5 makes it more difficult for White to establish a strong centre with a later cd4.

9.♘e2 ♘bc6

To my knowledge this is unexplored territory, so I cannot evaluate my move against other possibilities, e.g. 9...♘g6 10.♘d2 dc3 11.♘c3 ♖c7 12.h4 ♘c6 13.h5 ♘ge5 14.♖g7 ♘d3 15.cd3 ♜f8 16.♖h7 e5, with very unclear play, Svensson-Wiedenkiller, Helsingborg (ch SE) 1991.

10.♖g7 ♜g8 11.♖f6

After 11.♖h7 ♘e5 12.♘f4 ♘d3 13.♖d3 White would not get a clear developmental plus and the position would remain unclear. The text is a nice attempt to prove that the black queen is misplaced on a5.

11...♘g6 12.f4

Since White has no good way to sacrifice pawn e5 with 12.♘g5 ♘ge5 13.♘h7 ♘g4! 14.♖f4 e5, he has to defend his centre.

12...dc3 13.♜b1 a6 14.0-0

The white queen is well placed, but without the support of the other white pieces it cannot do Black much harm. That's why Kamsky brings his rook to the f-file, se-



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riously threatening to break open the centre and open files and diagonals with f5. But f5 is not an immediate threat in view of the weakness of e5. It was better to play 14. ♖b3 first, and meet 14...b5 with 15.0-0 d4 16. ♖g3, when the black queen is placed worse than in the game.

**14... ♖c5 15. ♖h1 b5
16. ♖b3 d4**

It is less important to keep the material plus than to cut off White's dark-squared bishop and consequently his queen's rook. This would give Black some endgame prospects if he survives the middle game without getting mated.

**17. ♖g3 ♖e7 18. ♖e4 ♖d7
19. ♖d6 ♖d8 20. ♖f7 ♖c7**

The black king has fled to safety, but White has won his pawn back. In view of his kingside pawn majority and the possible f5 break he believes he can press his advantage.

21. ♖g5 h6! #



The passive defence 21... ♖ae8 would allow White to open the queenside with 22.a4.

22. ♖f7

After the direct winning attempt 22. ♖g6 ♖f6 23. ef6 ♖g6 24. ♖h7 Black has to defend correctly: 24... ♖h8 loses to 25.f7, while after 24... ♖d8 25.f5 ef5 26. ♖f4 ♖c6 27. ♖f8 ♖f6 28. ♖d7 ♖d7 29. ♖e5 ♖e6 30. ♖d4 White would keep his advantage. After the correct 24... ♖e8, followed by ♖f7, however, only Black can do better.

22... ♖h4!

Not only attacking g2 but also

efficiently preventing the f5 break and so preparing for a very comfortable endgame for Black.

23. ♖e4 ♖f6

Black has no time for 23... ♖f5 24. ♖e7 ♖fe7 25. ♖h6.

**24. ef6 ♖f5 25. ♖e5 ♖af8
26. ♖d7 ♖d7 27. ♖d1 ♖c7
28. a4!**

Kamsky's strong point is that he does not lose his cool. Somewhere around move 23 he understood that he could no longer play to win and started preparing his defence. The main idea is to activate his bishops.

28... ♖f6

28...ba4 29. ♖a3 ♖f6 30. ♖a4 would not hinder White's activities.

**29. ab5 ab5 30. ♖b5 ♖d6
31. ♖c6 ♖c6 32. ♖e5 ♖b5**

Black wants to prevent ♖a3, but White's bishop can support its kingside pawns very well, even from its original position.

**33. ♖de1 ♖c7 34. ♖5e4
♖d5 35. h3!**

White has to push his kingside pawns as quickly as possible.

35... ♖a8 36. g4 ♖c5

The game was very complex, so we reached this very unbalanced endgame without much time to think about it. That's the reason why I was afraid to play 36... ♖a2. I feared that I might need that rook to stop White's passed pawns.

37. ♖4e2

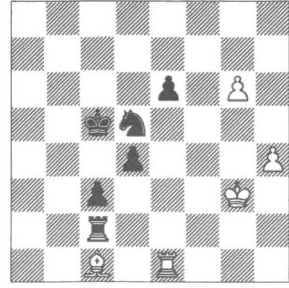
Safety first. But it was better to push 37.g5 straightaway, as after 37...hg5 38.fg5 ♖f2 39. ♖4e2 ♖e2 40. ♖e2 ♖a1 41. ♖e1 White should not be worse, e.g. 41...♖d5 42.h4 e5 43.h5 or 41...♖e8 42.h4 ♖g7 43.♖g2 ♖d5 44.♖g3 e5 45.♖g4 e4 46.h5.

**37... ♖d5 38. g5 hg5
39. fg5 ♖f3 40. h4?**

40.♖g2 was correct, and now it is up to Black to prove that he did not press too hard. However, after 40... ♖ff8 41. ♖e6 ♖a2 42. ♖le2 ♖a1 43. ♖e1 ♖a2 44. ♖6e2 ♖b4 the position remains unclear.

40... ♖h3 41. ♖h2 ♖h2

**42. ♖h2 ♖a2 43. ♖g3 ♖c2
44. g6 #**



44...d3?

At this point I had two tempting possibilities. During the game I failed to see how White could make a draw after the text, which is why I did not pay enough attention to 44... ♖c1. Only in the post-mortem did I come to the conclusion that 44... ♖c1 was correct, e.g. 45. ♖c1 ♖c4! (but not 45...d3 46. ♖c3 ♖c3 47.g7 d2 48.g8 ♖d1 ♖ ♖e6 is a draw) 46.g7 ♖f6 (probably enough, but less precise is 46... ♖e7 47. ♖f2 d3 48. ♖a1 c2 49. ♖a7 ♖g8 50. ♖a8 ♖h6 51. ♖h8 d2 52. ♖h6 c1 ♖ 53.g8 ♖ ♖e1 54. ♖g2 ♖e2 55. ♖g3 d1 ♖ 56. ♖c8 ♖b4, and the black king escapes) 47. ♖f2 d3 48.h5 d2, and Black is winning.

45. ♖g5 ♖a2

45...d2 would not change the outcome after the correct 46. ♖h1!.

46.g7 ♖a8 47.h5 d2

48. ♖h1!

At this point I expected 48. ♖f1, when 48... ♖f6! is winning after 49.h6 ♖e4 50. ♖f4 ♖g5 51. ♖g5 c2.

48... ♖f6! 49. ♖f3 ♖h5

50. ♖d2!

This study-like solution saves White's skin.

50... ♖g7

50...cd2 51. ♖h5 ♖d4 52. ♖e2 is also a draw.

51. ♖c1

Not, of course, 51. ♖c3 ♖a3 52. ♖c1 ♖c4.

51... ♖a3 52. ♖c3 ♖c3

53. ♖c3 ♖f5

Draw.

notes by
Gelfand/Kapengut

RE 23.4

Branko Damljanovic
Boris Gelfand
Belgrade 1991 (9)

1. ♖f3

During my preparation for the game I noticed that:

A) Branko Damljanovic had won all his three games as White in this tournament;

B) In all those games his strategy was to take the centre, which is a popular tactic in draughts.

As Damljanovic played those games (as well as this one) as if he was Black, albeit with an extra tempo, I faced the problem of choosing a set-up in which this tempo is less important.

1...d5 2.g3 g6 3.♙g2 ♙g7 4.0-0 ♖f6 5.d3 0-0 6.♗bd2 ♗c6 7.c4

Now the Dragon with reversed colours arises. 7.e4 would have led to a Pirc.

7...e5 8.cd5 ♗d5 9.a3 h6 9...a5!? at once is not bad either.

10.♞c2 a5 11.e3

A useful move, considering the fact that 11...♗d4 suits Black's defence.

11...♞e7 12.♗e4!?

The first cause of White's problems. 12.♗b3! is much more solid, maintaining both the possibility ♗c5 (e.g., 12...a4 13.♗c5 ♗b6 14.♞b1 and possibly 15.b4!?), and the possibilities d3-d4 and e3-e4 (12...♞d8 13.e4 ♗b6 14.♙e3 a4 15.♗c5).

12...♞d8 13.♙d2 f5 14.♗c5 ♞f7!

Square e7 is vacated for the knight, where it is most ideally placed. The queen on f7, moreover, is correctly

positioned on the a2-g8 diagonal.
15.♞ab1 b6 16.♗a4 ♗e7 #



17.♗e1

A forced retreat; other continuations do not solve White's problems:

- A) 17.b4 ab4 18.ab4 e4!;
- B) 17.♗h4 ♙a6! 18.♙c6 ♙d3 19.♞cl ♗c6 20.♞c6 g5 21.♗g2 ♙e4 22.♞c3 ♞d5;
- C) 17.♞fd1 ♙e6 18.b4 ab4 19.ab4 e4! 20.de4 fe4 21.♗e1 ♞f8! 22.f4 ef3 23.♗f3 ♙a2.

White obviously lacks manoeuvring space.

17...♙b7 18.♗c3 ♞d7!

Vacating square d8 for the knight, so that after the light-squared bishop swap it can take part in the attack via the weakened white squares.

19.b4 ab4 20.ab4 ♗d8 21.♗f3?

Damljanovic had only 10 minutes left, and now he wastes some tempi. 21.♙b7! was stronger (luring the knight from the kingside): 21...♗b7 22.♞b3! (the bishop swap allows the king to assist in the defence of pawn d3), with a tenable position.

21...g5 22.♞a1 ♞b8!

Analogous to Spassky-Geller in the 1968 match. White cannot make use of the a-file.

23.♞fd1 g4 24.♗e1 ♙g2 25.♙g2 ♗e6 26.♙g1!?

Losing a tempo, but White has nothing useful.

26...♗g5 27.♞a2 ♗f3 28.♙g2 e4 #

29.♞f7

It is impossible to delay the exchange 29.d4 c5 30.♗c2 (with the



idea of 30...cd4 31.ed4 ♗d4 32.♗d4 ♞d4 33.♙f4, with counterplay) 30...c4!, and White is helpless against the threat 31...♞h5.

29...♙f7 30.d4 c5 31.♗f3 Tantamount to capitulation, but other moves don't help either: 31.♗b5 ♗d2 32.♞d2 cb4 33.♞b2 ♗d5 34.♗c2 ♙f8, or 31.♗c2 cd4 32.♗d4 ♙d4 33.ed4 ♞c8!.

31...ef3 32.♙f1 cd4 33.ed4 ♞d4 34.♙e1

35.♞d4 ♞d4 36.♞a7 ♞d3 37.♗b5 ♞d5?! 38.♗c7 ♞d7

38...♞d1 39.♗b5 ♙e5 40.♞b7 h5 41.♞b6 ♗d5 would have been simpler.

39.♗b5 ♞a7

Here 39...♞d1 was possible too.

40.♗a7 ♙e6 41.♙d2 h5 42.♙e3 ♗d5 43.♗c8 ♗e3

43...b5 44.♗a7 ♗c3 45.♙d2 ♙d4 46.♗c6 ♙d5 was an alternative.

44.fe3 ♙f8 45.♗b6 ♙b4 46.♙f2 ♗d6!

Avoiding the trap 46...♙c5 47.♗c4 ♙d5 48.♗d2, followed by 49.♗f3 gf3 50.♙f3, h3 and g4, with a draw.

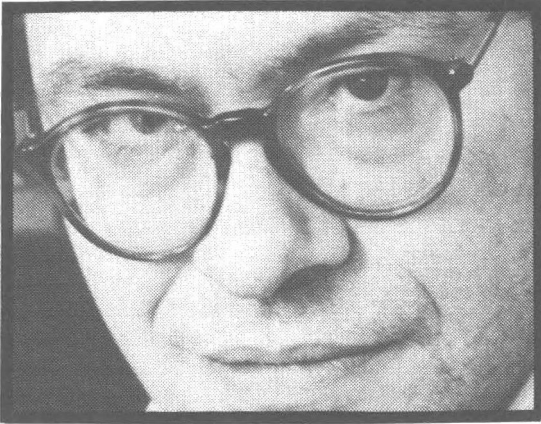
47.♗c4 ♙d5 48.♗b6 ♙e4 49.♗a4 h4

Or 49...♙e7 50.♗c3 ♙d3 51.♗d5 ♙g5 52.h4 ♙h6 53.♗f4 ♙f4 54.ef4 ♙d2 55.♙f1 f2!—+.

50.gh4 ♙e7 51.h5 ♙h4 52.♙f1 ♙g5 53.♗c5 ♙e3

54.♗e6 ♙h6 55.♗d8 f4 56.♗f7 g3 57.hg3 fg3

58.♗h6 g2 59.♙g1 f2 White resigned. ■



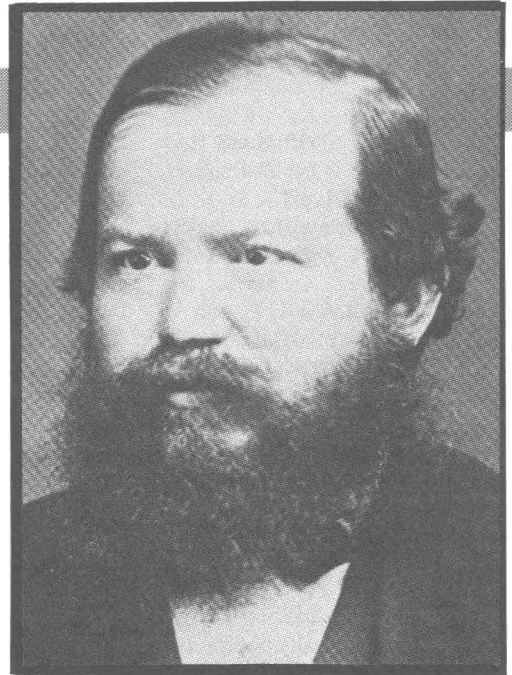
...but a good cigar is a smoke

by Hans Ree

Now that smoking is forbidden at most chess tournaments the anti-smoking brigade is looking for new battles to win. Even writing about smoking can provoke fury in this quarter. Last year Hans Ree was hauled over the coals by one of our readers and this has made him reflect on the incompatibility between the cigar and present-day chess.

Where did this banning to the filthy man's den all begin? Why, in the United States of course. Once the land of the free where the Statue of Liberty, torch held high, greeted from afar immigrants fleeing tyranny as if to say: welcome smokers of the world, let me light your cigar. This is the country where a wise president led a campaign using the slogan: what this country needs is a good 5c cigar. Nowadays smokers have been forced underground. When I walk around New York and see smoke coming out of the grating of the subway I like to think of it as a smoke-signal from an illegal group of kindred spirits gathered down there -chess players secretly studying the collected games of Steinitz, Lasker, Alekhine and Tal. Could the madness and violence of the city be attributed to frustrated smokers cracking up under the scourges of the Stephen W. Gordons? But I must be careful not to see his hand in everything.

The contemporary puritan is prepared to go to extremes unthinkable in a more civilized era. During the Karpov-Timman Candidates



Steinitz

Final in Singapore a WC- police was set up. The lavatories in markets and other public places were fitted with electronic sensors so that an alarm went off at the nearest police station if the chain wasn't pulled after use. Not long after chewing-gum was banned there. No great loss, except for the miserable sufferers, who had just given up smoking. No doubt the clean and tidy maniacs have many more plans afoot. When Stephen W. Gordon has won his battle against smokers he can move to Singapore where he'll find plenty to keep him busy.

In Europe the rot seems to have set in when, before Fide made its rule, smoking was forbidden by the Bundesliga. Why did they do it? Apparently it was because they wanted to join the national sports federation and the league officials were afraid that an activity at which participants were allowed to smoke would not be accepted as a sport.

Sport. Everywhere in the world people want chess to be a sport. That's why classic tournaments are being replaced by fair-ground attractions like knock out-, rapid-, and blitz- tournaments. In the world of sport athletes are treated like children by cruel dictators -the coaches and pompous bureaucrats: the officials. High value is placed on suffering. A chess player who sees himself as a sportsman is totally hyped up at the board; with head bent forward and constantly shifting in his seat, every nervous movement shows he's not thinking but suffering -so he's just got to be a top sportsman. If you gave him a cigar he'd have it chewed and swallowed in seconds like an animal.

Kortchnoi once said that the acceptance by chess players of Fide's no-smoking ruling was a sign of their lack of political consciousness. No-one took him seriously, because no-one understood what he meant. I think I do. Like

brainless lackeys chess players have allowed officials to tell them how they should behave at the board. Steinitz and Zukertort would be sickened by the spineless lot who have come after them.

"All cigar haters come to a bad end," writes the Cuban Cabrera Infante, author of the book *Holy Smoke*, the sacred writ of the cigar smoker. Does he resent the ruthless conversion zeal of the weak-lunged? No one would blame him if he did want revenge. I myself, however, am of a tolerant disposition. I won't seek vengeance against the Inquisition. I simply want to improve the quality of life of the most aggressive anti-smoking maniac.

I sometimes fantasise that I'm playing chess with Stephen W. Gordon. It's not unthinkable that, as my game deteriorates with the hardening of my arteries and his improves with his healthy life-style, we might eventually get together. Then I'd slowly blow smoke from my Monte Christo "A" cigar, specially bought for the occasion, up his nostrils. Not to upset him, nothing would be further from my mind, because I'm not the egotistic brute he describes in his letter. No, my motives would be entirely educational -to give him an unprecedented pleasure which he would resist at first but, ever more avid and then quivering with passion, finally yield to. I wish him and all readers in this, the first issue of the new year, a fragrant 1992.

While looking something up about the 1886 world championship match between Steinitz and Zukertort, that wasn't there to be found, I came across other equally interesting things - as is so often the case. For example, that in the American press at the time allusions were made to the effect that the match had been rigged, the results of the games having been arranged beforehand, and that Steinitz and Zukertort

had deliberately slowed down so as to lengthen the match and thus increase the takings at the door. The first to win ten games would take the match and the final result was $+10 -5 = 5$ for Steinitz. So there was no earthly reason to talk about a long drawn out match. In fact I would say it was over in no time. Even a century ago the world championship match seems to have provoked an urgent desire to smell out conspiracy without any evidence.

Perhaps it's something to be found in every era. This certainly cannot be said of the arrangements made for the part of the match played in New Orleans. The vital issue was what the contestants were to drink during the match. Wine would make them too heated, beer too sleepy, lemonade and milk would be ridiculous for such profound thinkers and coffee and tea were bad for their health. They ended up with just what the doctor ordered -champagne diluted with soda water. This was served to the players at regular intervals and was thoroughly enjoyed by all. I can just picture Steinitz with his round childish face bent over the board, the cigar in his mouth only removed to take sips of champagne. Zukertort lit his cigar when he thought he had a good position. But let us not idealise the past. Zukertort died two years later of exhaustion and disappointment, so they say, and Steinitz went insane and started insulting his readers. All the same, the picture I imagine is paradise lost.

At the Hoogovens tournament in Wijk aan Zee the players' smoking room required by Fide -the filthy man's den- is between the press-room and the hall. Every so often one could observe Kortchnoi, Epishin, Ermenkov or Winants going in for a nervous drag. They light up, inhale greedily, but keep one eye on the hall ready to dash off again. There are no fag-ends in the overflowing ashtray but only half-smoked cigarettes hastily stubbed

HANS REE

out when duty called. It's a barbaric sight. Smoking here has nothing whatsoever to do with pleasure. It would be an absurd anachronism to light a cigar in this place. A cigar demands -and gives- peace and tranquility, and there's no such thing in this hell-hole where the smoker is to be seen as a neurotic. He's been made neurotic by the anti-smoking gang. Which reminds me of Stephen W. Gordon

from whose letter in *NIC* 1991 no. 7 I quote: "But now I am tired of his moaning. Please inform Mr Ree that if you are still a smoker in 1991 you are either stupid or a drug addict. There is no third choice."

This is the true voice of the terrorist. It is typical that he didn't address himself to me directly but via my boss, editor-in-chief Timman. The terrorist doesn't argue but is out for punishment. Although I don't like doing it, and it isn't

easy, I'm trying to imagine how Stephen W. Gordon's mind works. Where does his fanaticism come from? Doesn't he know anything about chess history or does he have no respect for historical continuity? Perhaps his hometown of Utah, USA indicates that he has something to do with the cruel sect that denies its followers the comfort of tobacco and alcohol? I can't quite make up my mind. Either a moron or a Mormon. There is no third choice. ■

YEARBOOK 22

Yearbook 22 contains 32 database surveys, with contributions from, among others, Anand, Gelfand, Gligoric, Karpov, Kortchnoi, Petursson, Piket, Psakhis, Shirov, Speelman, Timman, and Van der Wie!

SI 20.5	Sicilian Defence	SL 6.12	Slav Defence
SI 21.2	Sicilian Defence	SL 8.4	Slav Defence
SI 30.12	Sicilian Defence	NI 9.3	Nimzo-Indian Defence
SI 31.8	Sicilian Defence	NI 20.5	Nimzo-Indian Defence
SI 33.2	Sicilian Defence	QI 1.4	Queen's Indian Defence
SI 33.10	Sicilian Defence	GI 5.1	Grünfeld Indian Defence
SI 46.4	Sicilian Defence	GI 10.2	Grünfeld Indian Defence
PU 8.4	Pirc Defence	KI 35.9	King's Indian Defence
FR 3.3	French Defence	KI 40.1	King's Indian Defence
RG 4.3	Petroff Defence	KI 64.3	King's Indian Defence
RL 6.4	Ruy Lopez	BI 30.2	Benoni Defence
RL 12.4	Ruy Lopez	HD 8.2	Dutch Defence
SO 5.3	Scotch Opening	EO 28.2	English Opening
QO 16.3	Queen's Gambit Declined	EO 42.7	English Opening
SL 3.1	Slav Defence	EO 44.6	English Opening
SL 5.1	Slav Defence	EO 57.2	English Opening

And Yearbook 22 offers four theoretical articles, authored by leading experts: Jansa, Vladimirov, Ilinsky, Malinin, Poleschuk and Shamkovich.

SI 20.5	Sicilian Defence	Keres Attack 6...h6
FR 14.2	French Defence	Tarrasch Variation 3...a6
CK 8.6	Caro Kann	4...Nd7 5.Ng5
RL 17.6	Ruy Lopez	Marshall Attack 15.Re4

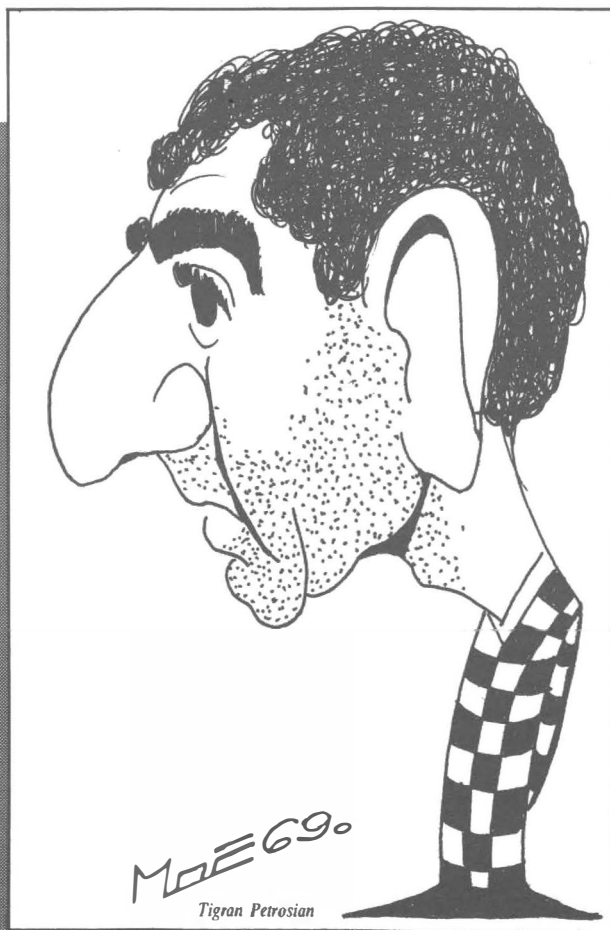
New Books

René Olthof

The tide is turning. After a period of relative dearth as far as the publication of quality books is concerned, a new wave seems to be flooding the book market. We witness the birth of many fine projects: extensive biographies, unabridged reprints of masterpieces not readily available nowadays, various game collections as well as traditional tournament and match books.

There can be little doubt as to the winner of the 1991 Book of the Year award: from whatever point of view you look at it, *The Games of Tigran Petrosian* is a genuine *magnum opus*. We really have to thank compiler Eduard Shekhtman and Pergamon Chess (now part of Maxwell Macmillan Chess) for producing these wonderful two volumes, providing well over 2,000 games by the Tiger. The former World Champion can boast many outstanding achievements. His phenomenal Olympiad record is well-known, but there is another gem in his tournament career worth recalling. Throughout his life, Petrosian managed never to lose a single game to a Dutch chess player. Just for fun I checked his score against the Netherlands in Volume II (1966-1983). He played them all (Böhm, Donner, Enklaar, Kuijpers, Langeweg, Ree, Sosonko, Timman and Van den Berg), reaching 22½ out of 30 (+15=15-0). Especially his former compatriot Sosonko was served a Dutch treat: 4 wins and only one draw. Surely an unparalleled feat.

The Games of Tigran Petrosian really is the jewel in the crown of the Pergamon Russian Chess Series, but missing games is unavoidable. Only as the book was going to press, did the publishers unearth Paoli-Petrosian, Round 10, Venice 1967, and included it in the 'Acknowledgment' on page vi. Strang-



ely enough they missed Grünfeld-Petrosian, Round 6, Skara 1980. A 14-move draw, which can be found in the tournament book. Or two draws against Kurajica and Bijasias from the international tournament, Bar 1980. Here are some other examples one might want to add to the collection:

HD 12.7

Tigran Petrosian - David Bronstein Herceg Novi blitz 1970

1.d4 f5 2.♗g5 c6 3.♘d2 d5 4.e3 ♜b6 5.♞b1 ♔f6 6.♙g3 ♚bd7 7.c4 e6 8.a3 ♗e7 9.♗e2 0-0 10.0-0 a5 11.♜c2 a4 12.cd5 cd5 13.♞bc1 ♗d6 14.♚b1 ♚e4 15.♗f4 ♗f4 16.ef4 ♚b8 17.♙c3 ♗d7 18.♞fd1 ♞c8 19.♗e5 ♜d6 20.♜d3 ♚c6 21.f3 ♚f6 22.♞c2 ♚a5 23.♜e3 ♚b3 24.g4 ♗e8 25.g5 ♚h5 26.♗d3 ♞ab8 27.♚e2 b5 28.♞c8 ♞c8 29.♗b1 b4 30.ab4 ♜b4 31.♘d3 ♜d6 32.♚e5 g6 33.♗a2 ♜b6 34.♙c3 1-0

SL 6.9

Tigran Petrosian - Mikhail Tal Herceg Novi blitz 1970 (6)

1.d4 ♚f6 2.c4 e6 3.♙f3 d5 4.♗g5 h6 5.♗f6 ♜f6 6.♙c3 c6 7.e3 ♘d7 8.♗d3 ♗d6 9.0-0 ♜e7 10.♘d2 0-0 11.♜e2 ♗c7 12.♞ad1 dc4 13.♙c4 ♞d8 14.♗b1 ♚f8 15.f4 ♗d7 16.♚e4 ♗e8 17.♙c5 b6 18.♚a6 c5 19.dc5 ♗b5 20.♙c7 ♜c7 21.a4 ♗a4 1/2-1/2

SL 6.3

Viktor Kortchnoi - Tigran Petrosian Moscow 1971

1.c4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.♙f3 ♚f6 4.♙c3 e6 5.♜b3 ♗e7 6.♗g5 ♚bd7 7.e3 0-0 8.♗d3 b6 9.0-0 ♗b7 10.♞fd1 ♚h8 11.♞ac1 ♚e8 12.♗e7 ♜e7 13.cd5 ed5 14.♜a4 ♘d6 15.♜a3 ♞ae8 16.♞e1 f5 17.♚e5 ♚e5 18.de5 ♜e5 19.♜a7 #



19...d4 20.f4 ♜f6 21.♘d1 ♜d8 22.♞e2 c5 23.ed4 c4 24.♞e8 ♞e8 25.♗f1 ♞e1 26.♜a3 ♚e4 27.d5 ♘d2 28.♚f2 ♞f1 29.♚e2 ♗d5 30.♜e3 c3 0-1

AL 6.4.4

Sergey Veselovsky - Tigran Petrosian Soviet Union 1971

1.e4 ♚f6 2.e5 ♘d5 3.d4 d6 4.c4 ♚b6 5.f4 de5 6.fe5 ♗f5 7.♙c3 e6 8.♙f3 ♗e7 9.♗e3 ♙c6 10.d5 ♚b4 11.♞c1 ed5 12.a3 c5 13.ab4 d4 14.♗d4 cd4 15.♘d4 ♗g6 16.c5 ♗g5 17.♞a1 ♘d7 18.♙f3 ♗h5 19.♗b5 ♗f3 20.gf3 ♗f4 #



21.♜d6 ♜h4 22.♚e2 ♜h3 23.♗d7 ♜d7 24.♘d5 1-0

RE 21.4.1

David Bronstein - Tigran Petrosian Moscow 1975

1.e4 c5 2.♙f3 e6 3.d3 ♙c6 4.g3 ♚ge7 5.♗g2 g6 6.0-0 ♗g7 7.c3 d5 8.♜e2 h6 9.e5 g5 10.h3 ♗d7 11.♙a3 a6 12.d4 cd4 13.cd4 ♜b6 14.♞d1 0-0-0 15.b3 ♙g6 16.♙c2 ♗f8 17.♗d2 ♚b8 18.♞dc1 ♞c8 19.♜e1 ♗e7

20.♞ab1 f5 21.ef6 ♗f6 22.a4 ♞he8 23.♗e3 ♜d8 24.♜d2 ♚ge7 25.b4 ♚a7 1/2-1/2

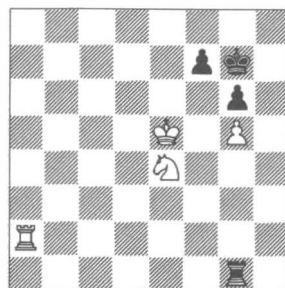
FR 19.3.6 Mikhail Tal - Tigran Petrosian Soviet Union 1976

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.♘d2 c5 4.ed5 ♜d5 5.♙gf3 cd4 6.♗c4 ♜d6 7.0-0 ♙f6 8.♚b3 ♙c6 9.♙bd4 ♚d4 10.♘d4 ♗e7 11.♚b5 ♜c6 12.♜e2 0-0 13.♗f4 a6 14.♘d4 ♜c5 15.♚b3 ♜c6 16.♘d4 ♜c5 1/2-1/2

EO 1.6

Tigran Petrosian - Viktor Kortchnoi Tbilisi 1976

1.c4 e5 2.♙c3 ♚f6 3.♙f3 ♙c6 4.g3 ♗b4 5.♗g2 0-0 6.0-0 e4 7.♙e1 ♗c3 8.dc3 ♞e8 9.♗g5 h6 10.♗f6 ♜f6 11.♙c2 d6 12.♙e3 ♞e6 13.♜d2 ♜g5 14.♞fe1 ♞e8 15.♞ad1 ♗f5 16.f4 ef3 17.ef3 ♗e6 18.f4 ♜c5 19.b4 ♜b6 20.♜f2 ♚e7 21.f5 ♙f5 22.c5 dc5 23.♙f5 cb4 24.♘d4 ♗c4 25.cb4 ♜b4 26.♙c2 ♞e1 27.♞e1 ♜b6 28.♙e3 ♞e8 29.♗b7 ♗a2 30.♜a2 ♜b7 31.♚f2 ♜b6 32.♜c4 a5 33.♜c3 a4 34.♞c1 ♞e6 35.♜c5 h5 36.♞c4 ♜c5 37.♞c5 ♗b6 38.♞h5 ♞b2 39.♚f3 a3 40.h4 a2 41.♞a5 g6 42.♘d5 c5 43.♚f4 ♞c2 44.♞a8 ♚g7 45.♞a7 ♚h6 46.♚e4 ♞f2 47.♚e3 ♞g2 48.♚f3 ♞d2 49.♙f6 ♚g7 50.♘e4 ♞c2 51.g4 c4 52.g5 ♚f8 53.♚e3 c3 54.♙d4 ♞h2 55.♙c3 ♞h4 56.♚e5 ♞g4 57.♞a8 ♚g7 58.♚e4 ♞g1 59.♞a2 #





David Bronstein: Black and White

BOOKS

QO 8.9

Donatas Lapienis - Tigran Petrosian

Soviet Union 1979

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.♘c3 ♗e7
4.♗f3 ♗f6 5.♗g5 h6 6.♗h4 0-0
7.e3 b6 8.♖c2 ♗b7 9.♗f6 ♗f6
10.cd5 ed5 11.0-0-0 c5 12.dc5
bc5 13.♗d5 ♗d5 14.♗c4 ♗d7
15.♗d5 ♗b8 16.b3 ♖e7 17.h4!
♗b6 #



18.♗e5! ♖c7 18...♗e5 19.♗g5+—
19.♗e4 ♗f8 20.♗d1 a5 21.♗d2
a4 22.♗d1 ab3 23.ab3 ♗d2
24.♗d2 ♗f8 25.♗e2 ♗a4
26.♗f1 ♗c3 27.♗f4 ♖d6 28.g4
♗d5! 29.♗d5 ♖d5 30.♖c4 ♗d6
31.g5 ♗b4 32.♖c2 ♗f4 33.ef4
♖f4 34.♖c5 ♗g8 35.♖e3± ♖e3
36.fe3 hg5 37.♗g5 ♗e7 38.♗e2
g6 39.♗d3 f6 40.♗f3 ♗e7
41.♗c4 ♗e6 42.♗d4 1/2.1/2

59...♗g4 60.♗a1 ♗g2 61.♗h1
♗a2 62.♗d1 ♗a5 63.♗d5 ♗a7
64.♗c5 ♗a1 65.♗f6 ♗e1
66.♗d6 ♗e6 67.♗d7 ♗e1
68.♗d8 ♗d1 69.♗d5 ♗e1
70.♗d4 ♗e5 71.♗g4 ♗a5
72.♗d7 ♗a7 73.♗d6 ♗a6
74.♗e5 ♗a5 75.♗f4 ♗a4
76.♗g3 ♗a3 77.♗h4 ♗a1
78.♗e4 ♗h1 79.♗g3 ♗g1
80.♗f3 ♗f1 81.♗e2 ♗f5 82.♗g1
♗a5 83.♗c1 ♗f5 84.♗c8 ♗a5
85.♗e3 ♗a3 86.♗f4 ♗a4
87.♗b8 ♗a6 88.♗d8 ♗a4
89.♗d7 ♗f8 90.♗e5 ♗a5
91.♗d5 ♗a1 92.♗d8 ♗g7
93.♗d6 ♗a5 94.♗f4 ♗a4
95.♗e3 ♗a3 96.♗d4 ♗a4
97.♗e3 ♗a5 98.♗d7 ♗g5
99.♗f7 ♗h6 100.♗d4 ♗a5
101.♗e4 g5 102.♗c7 ♗g6
103.♗c4 ♗a6 104.♗d5 g4
105.♗e4 ♗a5 106.♗c5 ♗h4
107.♗e3 ♗a4 108.♗f5 ♗g3

109.♗g5 ♗h3 110.♗c8 ♗a5
111.♗f5 g3 112.♗c3 ♗h2
113.♗g3 ♗f5 114.♗f5 ♗g3
1/2.1/2

NI 15.5 Tigran Petrosian - Oleg Romanishin

Soviet Union 1976

1.d4 ♗f6 2.c4 e6 3.♘c3 ♗b4
4.e3 c5 5.♗d3 ♗c6 6.♗f3 d6
7.♖c2 e5 8.de5 de5 9.♗d2 ♗c3
10.♖c3 0-0 11.b3 ♖e7 12.♗b2
♗d8 13.f3 a5 14.♗d1 ♗h5
15.0-0 f5 16.a3 ♗e6 17.♖c2
♖g5 18.f4 ef4 19.♗f3 ♖g4 20.e4
♗f8 21.♗fe1 fe4 22.♗e4 ♗f5
23.♗d5 ♗e4 24.♗e4 ♗f6
25.♗g5 ♖d7 26.♗f4 ♖e7
27.♖f2 b6 28.h3 ♗ad8 29.♗f6
♗f6 30.♗f6 ♖f6 1/2.1/2

BIOGRAPHIES OLD AND NEW

Apart from Petrosian, three chess personalities made it to biographical fame recently. The life and works of *Ernö Gereben* (né Ernst Grünfeld 1907-1988) are described in meticulous fashion by Gottardo Gottardi, while *Alvise Zichichi* paints a picture of another dinosaur: *Esteban Canal* (1896-1981). Most people will remember this Italo-Peruvian grandmaster, if at all, from his contributions to opening theory (the Italian opening even has two Canal variations: 1.e4 e5 2.♗f3 ♗c6 3.♗c4 ♗f6 4.d4 ed4 5.0-0 ♗e4 6.♗e1 d5 7.♗c3 and 3...♗c5 4.d3 ♗f6 5.♗c3 d6 6.♗g5 h6 7.♗f6 ♖f6 8.♗d5 ♖d8 9.c3). I must confess I did not realise either that Canal partici-

pated in Italian tournaments as late as the seventies! For chess players who can read German and Italian definitely two books to be recommended!

Pergamon has treated us to a pair of biographies of quite a different but not at all less interesting nature. Following in Short's footsteps, father Bill has produced a nice booklet on his son *Michael Adams*. The annotations by Boy Wonder are not all that inspiring, but I still found the book entertaining and even informative. There are not so many chess prodigies around and it is always nice to read about their joys and sorrows on the chess board. The highlight of the book is the painstakingly complete Chess Career Record comprising the 1979 Cornwall under-10 Championship up until the 1990 Novi Sad Olympiad. Not a biography in the classical sense, *Dynamic Chess Strategy* recounts the chess career and more specifically the chess thinking of *Mihai Suba*. 36 of Suba's best games form the second half, but in fact I found the chapters 'Why Rethink Chess Strategy' and 'What is Strategy' even more fascinating. Truly a book with unusual personal commitment and refreshing ideas.

With the prospect of the complete games of Alekhine, a undertaking by Jan Kalendovsky and Vlastimil Fiala in commemoration of his centenary, the future in this category looks bright indeed!

A PHILOSOPHICAL TOUCH

Among the dozen or so opening monographs Batsford has published in recent months, one clearly towers way above the average rest. In an innovative way, Mikhail Gurevich explains how to play *The Kasparov System of the Queen's Indian Defence*. By means of problems (exercises would have been a more accurate translation!), tabiya positions and model games, the entire theory of this combative line

-which, by the way, used to be named after Petrosian- pass in review. A *modus operandi* which Gurevich in his 'Preface' believes to become the most popular one in the foreseeable future. He might be right there. I have a predilection for prefaces, and this was really one of the most original pieces I have ever seen. 'I am a practising professional chess player, which means that my job is not to sift an enormous mass of information originating from theoretical researches, but rather to scrutinize the chess thinking process itself. Quite a remarkable observation, but how true.

COLLECTIONS

In line with the longstanding tradition in the chess world, 1991 saw the publication of some attractive tournament and match books. Seirawan and Tisdall waited half a year before coming out with *Five Crowns*, arguably the best report on the most recent Kasparov-Karpov clash. The gigantic success of the *Trophée Immopar 1991* was well documented by *Libération* journalist Christophe Bouton and the *Concern Podolsk Cup* is evidence of the technological evolution the Commonwealth of Independent States is currently going through. A neat booklet in English on a category 8 round robin in Podolsk, an industrial town in the Moscow District.

There is nothing wrong with reprinting existing material. On the contrary. I extend a cordial welcome to Batsford's *Master of ...* series. This way we can refresh our memories of classical game collections from such heroes as Botvinnik and Larsen. However, I do not quite see why Batsford should reprint all these opening books. And I especially object to the ludicrous 'Recent Illustrative Games' sections Raymond Keene invariably adds to them. First published in 1983, Kasparov's manual on the Sicilian Scheveningen is still a major source

of information for many an aspiring student. Yet it has a weird ring to it when one reads on page 216: '... and in the theoretical manuals of 1990, they may write ...' I would suggest Batsford have this manual written instead of rehashing the old stuff.

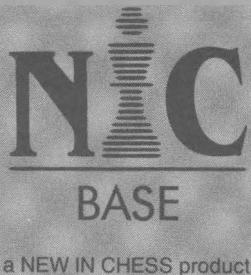
John Donaldson proves that using rather basic material does not necessarily lead to a run-of-the-mill product. *How To Win Quickly At Chess* is typical bedside literature and I enjoyed playing over these 76 miniatures a lot. Fortunately, Donaldson does not just repeat the worn-out stories, but always adds something of his own and makes optimal use of the many sources at his disposal. It is usually difficult to point out serious mistakes or omissions in his books.

Some books bring together other things than technical material. The latest Summit publication *How To Get Better At Chess* is a case in point. Contrary to what the title suggests, this book will hardly make you play better chess. It does make tremendous reading though. The genesis of this compendium is as fascinating as its varied contents. Parenting her talented son Raymond ('who Paul Benko predicted could become a grandmaster had he continued chess') Betty Roberts developed a great love for the game. Eager to improve she decided to learn from the very best players around and started interviewing the masters and grandmasters attending the famous Lone Pine tournaments. Her manuscript lay around for over a decade, until Larry Evans and Jeremy Silman put it into shape. A strange, but pleasant production.

N. Zijtsel (ed.)
Van Denkers en Doeners
95 pp, Baldwin-BSG,
Bussum 1991.

R. Timmer
Man en Paard II;

- 64 bijzondere schaakstudies*
96 pp, La Rivère and Voorhoeve,
Kampen 1991.
- J. van den Berg/ T. Bottema**
Zo schaakt de Europese jeugd
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Los Angeles 1991. ■



NICTOOLS

by Huib Roest

Before continuing the discussion of the new NiCBASE utilities (in this issue: NiCAP-PEND and NICSORT), we will turn our attention to our old friend NiCTWICE, the tool that allows you to remove double games from a gamefile (or database).

NICTWICE

The new release of NiCTWICE has been extended with a few handy extra features.

The major improvement is the possibility to edit the game information of the found duplicates and save them back to disk. To illustrate the usefulness of this feature, let's have a look at the example shown in figure 1.

It is clear that NiCTWICE has located two copies of the same game. However, the round number has been included only in the game on the left, whereas the source information (the game is published in NiC Yearbook 22 on page 73) is only available in the game on the right. Since we want to keep only

NiCTwice File Options

NiCTwice File

White: Van der Sterren,Paul_____	White: Van der Sterren,Paul_____	
Black: Finegold,Benjamin_____	Black: Finegold,Benjamin_____	
Place: Wijk aan Zee II_____ (9)	Place: Wijk aan Zee II_____ (1)	
Source: _____ v: 1991	Source: YB/22-73_____ v: 1991	
Annotator: _____ R: 1-8	Annotator: _____ R: 1-8	
Key: SL 2.1.1 Moves: 44	Key: SL 2.1.1 Moves: 44	
Info: _____ Title: _____	Info: _____ Title: _____	
Remove left	BREAK	Remove right
Save left	Continue	Save Right

Figure 1

one copy (containing all available information) we simply move the text cursor to the round number field on the right, type the number and then click on the button SAVE RIGHT.

We have now written this edited copy of the game to a special gamefile named TWICE.G30.

Later we will port the TWICE.G30 gamefile - which will contain all our edited games - back into our database.

Now before continuing our search we remove BOTH original copies from the database (by clicking on the buttons Remove Left as well as Remove Right), as otherwise the base would still (or rather: again) contain duplicates after the TWICE.G30 file has been imported. Of course, in many cases we do not need to edit any information. It will suffice to remove just one (or neither) of the two copies.

TIP: I recommend that you delete the TWICE gamefile (.G30 and .130) immediately after you have ported its contents to the original database (or used NiCAPPEND in case you were "twicing" a gamefile

instead of a database). The reason for this is that you might forget about its existence and consequently the file would still be there next time you use NiCTWICE, causing the games you save in this new session to be written to this same old file. The upshot would be that all games saved the first time would be ported to the base AGAIN. If you fail to realize what has happened you will be pretty non-plussed when in your THIRD session you discover that a lot of duplicates you thought you had got rid of in the FIRST session are suddenly back!

By the way, you may wonder what is the reason for the existence of a separate TWICE.G30 file. Why is the edited game not saved back to the original file directly? Well, there is a very good reason indeed. **QUIZ:** Can you figure it out?

SEARCH LIMITATIONS

Another new addition to NiCTWICE is the possibility to limit your search to one or more KEYS. This is decidedly useful in case of a big database with many double

games. If you choose the menu option SEARCH LIMITATIONS in the OPTIONS menu, the form shown in figure 2 will appear. Now let us fill in, say, SI (probably the largest key in the base) and leave PU, KF and FR for tomorrow. Thus you can split a major operation up into a couple of smaller ones, while you are still certain you will not miss anything since two games belonging to different keys will definitely not be duplicates.

NiCAPPEND

There's not much to be said about this utility, except that it will come in handy on lots of occasions. In NiCBASE you cannot port games from one gamefile to another, apart from opening a dummy database and later deleting the DBS, KEY, POS and PTR file by hand. NiCAPPEND remedies this situation. You can add the complete contents of one or more gamefiles to another one. First use

Options

Set Search Limitations

If one or more KEYS have been entered below NiCTWICE will ignore games not in these keys.

Key 1: SI

Key 2: |

Key 3: _

Note: Unclassified games will always be considered.

Cancel OK

Figure 2

NiCsort

Load Gamefile
Save Gamefile
Close Gamefile

Sort Options
Fast Method
Overwrite file

Start Sort

Quit

Figure 3

Sort Options OK

Enter priorities of attributes.

Keycode: -
White/Black: _/_/
Place: -
Round: -
Year: 1
Result: 3
Game length: 2
Game type: |
Source: -
Info: -
Elos: _/_/
Annotator: -

Sort direction: A D

Figure 4

the menu option OPEN GAMEFILE to select the destination file. This can be either an existing file (make sure it is not part of a database!) or a new one to be created on the spot. Now you can use the menu option APPEND GAMEFILE as often as you like and copy the contents of as many gamefiles as you wish to the destination file. By the way, all the source gamefiles will remain intact in their original form, which means that you may also use DATABASE.G30 files to copy games FROM.

database). The Sort Options form is exactly the same as the one in NiCBASE with which you are already familiar, so we will not have to expand any further on its usage. If you take a look at the NiCSORT FILE menu (figure 3), you will see two options which may seem a bit puzzling at first glance viz. FAST METHOD and OVERWRITE FILE. For optimal use of the utility, it is important that you acquire a good understanding of what these options are all about. In fact, when you want to sort a gamefile you must decide on these options before you do anything else.

menu option), NiCSORT will try to load the entire gamefile into memory as soon as you choose the menu option LOAD GAMEFILE. Once the file is loaded you can set the sort options according to choice and then START SORT and SAVE GAMEFILE.

This procedure is straightforward enough. However, if the file is too big (you are informed of this as soon as you try to load the file), you will have no choice but to switch off the fast method (just click on the menu option again and the ' disappears). In this setting you will have to specify the sort options BEFORE you load the gamefile. The reason for this is that now only the chosen sort attributes e.g. 'Place' and 'Round' will be read into memory along with the sequence number of each game. This implies that once the file has been loaded, you cannot add any more sort attributes to the list. However, you may still change the priority sequence of the loaded sort

NiCSORT

If you have read the previous issues of this column, you already know how to sort games within a KEY in a database.

The NiCSORT utility is designed to sort gamefiles (here is yet another tool you must never use on a

FAST METHOD

Sounds good, doesn't it? If this option is available, why would anyone want to use a slow method? The answer is that you may have to, if the gamefile is too big to fit in the available free memory. If FAST METHOD is selected (this is indicated by a ' sign in front of the

Source	File: ARTIKEL	Sel	Visual	Clear	On	↑	↓
Selected	0	Sort	Line Def	Master Key	SCROLL		
Found	46	Sort Opt	Exit	Key Active			

SI 13.4.3	Wahls,Matthias - Armas,Iulius	Delmenhorst t	1990 0-1	40
SI 13.4.3	Henao,Raul - Verduga,Denis	Santa Clara	(5) 1990 0-1	40
SI 14.3	Steinhart,Chr - Khenkin,Igor	Baden Baden o	(5) 1990 0-1	40
SI 11.10	Snagin,Sergey - Timoschenko,Ge	Podolsk tt	(8) 1990 1-0	41
SI 11.10	Moiseev,Victor - Borocz,Istvan	Budapest TRU	(9) 1990 1-0	41
SI 14.2	Ochoa de Echag - Magen Badals,	Barcelona	(3) 1990 1-0	41
SI 11.10	Soos,Arpad - Loginov,Valery	Kecskenet UB	1990 1/2	41
SI 13.2.1	Apaza,Henry - Le Quang,Kim	Santiago Mch-	(12) 1990 0-1	41
SI 13.4.3	Howell,James - Popovych,Orest	New York open	(2) 1990 1-0	41
SI 1.4	Miljanic,Boro - Kosic,Oragan	Kladovo ch-YU	(11) 1990 1/2	41
SI 1.4	Quillan,Gary - Sherzer,Alex	Manchester	1990 0-1	41
SI 1.6	Jacko,U - Kupreichik,Viktor	Trnava open	(7) 1990 0-1	41
SI 11.10	Ignatov,Bozshi - Gurevich,Ulad	Bankia open	(5) 1990 0-1	41
SI 9.9	Peralta,Eduard - Ochelli,Franc	Buenos Aires	(8) 1990 1-0	42
SI 9.10	Martin del Cam - Herrera,Irisb	Bayano	(11) 1990 1-0	42
SI 11.10	Arnason,Jon - King,Daniel	Reykjavik tt	1990 1-0	42

Figure 5

attributes and the sort direction (ascending or descending). When the file is saved later on, NiCSORT will look for all games in turn in the original file and copy them to the new file, in the new sort order.

OVERWRITE FILE

This option saves you the trouble of typing in a new name for the destination gamefile. The original file will simply be overwritten and will keep its name. This means that you cannot use this option together with the slow method, because, as has been explained above, in this setting the original file is needed in the process of saving the new gamefile.

NiCSORT knows about this: it automatically selects FAST METHOD when you choose OVERWRITE FILE. Although it is nice having to remember only one file name, this is a hazardous procedure. If you have a power failure during the process of saving the file, your data is lost. So you better make sure you have a reliable backup of the original.

TIP: NEVER use the option Overwrite File!

While we're at it: there is one little quirk in the sorting process (in NiCBASE as well as NiCSORT) you may have stumbled on and wondered about.

Take a look at figures 4 and 5. In figure 4, I have set the sort options to: 1. Year, 2. Game length, 3. Result. Figure 5 shows part of the listing after sorting. It seems that something has gone wrong: within the range of 41 move games the results appear not to be sorted properly.

QUIZ: What is the cause of this phenomenon? (pick one).

- a) NiCSORT only accepts the first two sort attributes.
- b) It's a bug!
- c) There is a different (intelligent) explanation.

Hint: a) and b) are wrong.

A PRACTICAL EXAMPLE

You have a large gamefile called IMPORT.G30, containing games from the second half of 1991. The file consists of the last 10 Quick Service disks and two Yearbook disks. Each new disk was appended to IMPORT.G30 immediately after you received it. You want to import the whole thing into your main database, but first you want the file twice, since a substantial number of Yearbook games were previously issued on the Quick disks. In most cases these double games are identical except for the SOURCE field, which contains only an "*" in the copy from the Quick Service disk and something like "YB/21-123" in the Yearbook disk copy. You do not care much about the "*" entry, but you need to retain the YB references to be able to look up the annotations. One solution is to twice the whole thing in manual mode, removing Left or Right, wherever the * happens to appear. A time-consuming business. Let us try to find a better way. Any ideas?

Here's what I would do. First, I would use NiCFORCE to get rid of all the *'s and other SOURCE entries except the YB references, then SORT the file using only the SOURCE field as sort attribute (Ascending). All YB games will now reside at the end of the new file (SORTED.G30), after the games with empty source fields. If I now start NiCTWICE, I can select SOURCE in the Ignore Options window and select LEFT in the Remove Options window (automatic mode) and then START SEARCH. Since NiCTWICE always displays the copy which resides earlier in the file on the left-hand side, I have made sure that the YB copy is always retained, without having to bother with manual mode at all.

ANSWERS

I still owe you the answers to two quizzes:

1. To start with the second: take another close look at figure 5. If you draw a demarcation line between the games Apaza-Le Quang and Howell-Popovych, dividing the 41 movers into two groups, you will see that within each group the sort order of the results is correct. The explanation is that both groups in fact have a different game length. Above the line are games in which White made the last move (the actual game length being 81 half moves), while in the other group Black moved last (82 half moves).

2. Why the separate TWICE gamefile? The reason for this is that the edited version of the game may be bigger than the original (for instance if you have added the first names of the players). If the game is saved back to the original file, it will no longer fit into the "slot" in which it first resided and therefore it will have to be added to the very end of the file, while the original copy is marked as deleted (NiCBASE itself does the same thing when you "overwrite" a game). This procedure would be OK when twicing a gamefile, but in case of a database you would have a problem, since the KEY- file is not updated at the same time (contrary to NiCBASE, NiCTWICE knows nothing about KEY-files). Therefore the new copy is not listed as belonging to the relevant key and will not appear in the listing when you use the menu option LIST (or FIND) GAMES IN KEY, although you would still be able to find it with FIND GAMES IN BASE. If you arrived at the same answer all by yourself, you are definitely not a beginner (and you are excused from reading this column in the future). ■

Bundesliga

Fronts Cleared

Gerald Hertneck



PHOTO: FRITS AGTERDENBOS

Zoltan Ribli

The Bundesliga has seen three double rounds, and like every other year the participants have arranged themselves in a small top group, a broad midfield and a bottom group in danger of relegation. Top of the table is Köln Porz, with a perfect score of 12/12. As the team has already brushed aside the challenges of competitors Solingen and Frankfurt, sponsor Wilfried Hilgert's men are making a serious bid for the championship this year.

But last year's champions FC Bayern, who have done well with 35 board points, are only one point behind. After all, not every club can come up with four players (Ribli, Hertneck, Bönsch and Bischoff) who have consistently scored 5/6 in all their encounters. Number 3 is MSC 1836, the second Munich club, who are doing very well out of new top man Bareev (5/6 on Board 1!).

The midfield contains 4 teams worth mentioning. Erfust West gave an excellent account of themselves. Unsurprisingly, they lost against Porz and Solingen, but the former East Germans swept all else before them and stormed to a 5th place.

Empor Berlin, the stronger team on paper (from former East Berlin), on the other hand, is languishing on 11th. We must not, of course, jump to hasty conclusions, as in the Bundesliga the final standings are often decided towards the end. Those who are going to meet Bayern, MSC and perhaps also Porz or Solingen in the last two rounds, had better not count on too many points. The Bielefelders also seemed heroically ready to storm to the top when they had garnered 6 points after two rounds and had only had to bow for Bayern. This was all the more remarkable, as the team were not so strong on paper but hauled

in their points through sheer fighting mettle. But the very next round painful defeats against Erfurt and Bamberg brought them back to earth with a bang.

The first half of the season brought two negative surprises: first of all Hamburger SK, who last year fought for 4th place, and this time are stuck halfway the field. New man Shirov did not play in Round 2 and Bochum and Bielefeld (neither what you might call this year's favourites) unexpectedly stuck a spanner in Hamburger's works. There is nothing like a knock on the head, the Hamburg team must have thought, when the Let went at it again in Round 3, continuing

his triumphal march with 4/4 on Board 2 and netting his team 3 points. But FTG Frankfurt fared even worse. Few people would have predicted 4 paltry points just before the halfway point for a team with Khalifman, Lobron and a quite stable midfield. But their highly unfortunate defeat against Porz seemed to have broken their spirit, so that in the next round Bayern was given the chance of another 6-2 rout. But Frankfurt was past the worst at this stage and should be able to score a few victories to limit the damage this year and set themselves up for a new try next year.

HSK Hannover and Buna Halle seem certain relegation candidates at the moment. Koblenz (with Gurevich and Rozentals on the top boards) and Bamberg, on the other hand, I feel have not shown all their cards yet and may still be in the running. The adopted Belgian M. Gurevich, still number 13 on the world list, has scored a remarkably poor 1/2/4 result in the highest German league, even taking into consideration that his defeat in Round 3 was against a top form Dolmatov. It would be a pity not to treat NIC readers to this marvellous fighting game.

FR 5.1

Sergey Dolmatov
Mikhail Gurevich

Koblenz-Dortmund 1991 (5)

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.♘c3
♗f6 4.♙g5 de4 5.♗e4
♗bd7

In Round 1 Gurevich preferred the system 5...♙e7 6.♙f6 g6 against Unzicker, and after a terrible blunder he lost in 33 moves.

6.♗f6 ♗f6 7.♗f3 c5
8.♙b5 ♙d7 9.♙d7 ♖d7
10.♖e2 ♙e7 11.0-0-0 0-0
12.dc5

A novelty proposed by Timman in his annotations to his game against

Kortchnoi, Lucerne 1989. This game went 12.♖b1 ♖c7! 13.dc5 ♖c5 14.♗e5 ♗fd8 15.♙f6 ♙f6 16.♗d7 ♖c6, with equality.

12...♖a4 13.♖b1 ♗ad8

Timman recommends ♗fd8 'unclear', but either rook can be taken. I wonder why Black does not recapture the pawn, viz. 13...♙c5 14.♗e5 ♖e4!, or 14.♖e5 ♙e7 15.♗d4 ♖c6, or 14.♙f6! g6 15.♗d3 ♗fd8 16.♗hd1 ♙b6!, unclear.

14.♗e5 h6!? 15.♙f6 ♙f6



16.f3?!

The critical position. If White carelessly plays 16.♖e3?!, Black wins back the pawn with 16...♙e5 17.♖e5 ♖g4! (this line also throws light on White's 'strange' 16th move). But why not go into the endgame? After 16.♖c4! ♖c4 17.♗c4 ♙d4 18.♗a5! I see no compensation for the pawn.

16...♗d4! 17.♗d4 ♖d4
18.♗d3 ♗d8 19.♗e1?!

I still prefer the ending after 19.♖e4 ♖e4 20.fe4 ♙d4! 21.a3 a5 22.♖a2.

19...♖a4 20.f4

20.♖e4!

20...♖b5

Finally all black pieces are on the best squares and ♙d4 is threatened.

21.g4 a5 22.a3 g6
23.♖g2 ♗d4 24.♗e4 ♖c6
25.♗e2 ♖b5 26.♗e4 ♖c6
27.♗e2 ♖b5

The game could end in a draw here, but White is in a fighting mood.

28.♖f3 ♗c4! 29.h4 ♗c5
30.h5 gh5 31.f5 ef5
32.gh5 ♗c8?

An important moment. After 32...♗c4! I suppose Black is slightly better, e.g. 33.♗f2 ♗e4, and pawn f5 cannot be taken on account of ♗e1!

33.a4! ♖a4 34.♖f5 ♖c6
35.♗f2 ♖g7 36.♖g4!

White seems to have earned nothing from his courageous decision on move 28. But in fact he robs the black king of an important protecting pawn. If 36...♖f8?, then 37.♗f6 ♖c2 38.♖a2 ♗c4 39.♗f7! ♖f7 40.♗e5+-.

36...♙g5 37.♗f7 ♖g8
38.♗f2 ♖h1 39.♖a2 ♖d5
40.b3 ♗e8?

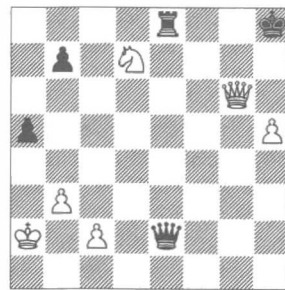
The last move before the time-control and a bad one too. The rook would have done a better job on the c-file: 40...♗c6!

41.♗f5 ♖e6 42.♗c5
♖e2?!

Black must make a concession, but 42...♖e7 43.♖c4 ♖g7 might have been the lesser evil. The game is now transposing to its third stage, where White wins with queen and knight versus queen and rook almost by force!

43.♗g5! hg5 44.♖g5 ♖h8
44...♖f7!? 45.♖f5 ♖e7 46.♗b7
(46.h6? b6), with advantage for White.

45.♖h6 ♖g8 46.♖g6 ♖h8
47.♗d7! #



Now White will at least transpose into a queen ending with an extra pawn. The rest of the game is purely technique, although on a very high level.

47...♗c8 48.♖h6 ♖g8
49.♗f6 ♖f7 50.♖g6 ♖e6
51.♗e4 ♖d7

51...♖e5 52.♗f6 ♘d5 53.♖d6 ♘e4 54.♗e6 ♘f3 55.♗c8+-.
52.♖d6 ♘e8 53.♗e6 ♘d8
54.♖d5 ♘e7 55.♗b7 ♘d8
56.♖d5 ♘e7 57.♗e5 ♘d8
58.♖d6 ♘e8 59.♘f6 ♘f7
60.♖d7 ♘f6 61.♗c8 ♗h5
62.♖c6 ♘e7 63.♘a3 ♖d1
64.♗e4 ♘f8 65.♘a4 ♖a1
66.♘b5 ♖a2 67.♘b6 ♘f7
68.♗f3 ♘e7 69.c4 ♖a3
70.♗b7 ♘e8 71.♖c6 ♘f7
72.♖d5 ♘f6 73.♗b5

Black resigns.

Hertneck

As I said above, Porz found themselves in trouble against Frankfurt. A 5-3 result for the FTG seemed on the cards, but suddenly Christopher Lutz, one pawn down, laid a trap for Eric Lobron, while Enno Heyken let slip, first his advantage, then his perpetual check and finally the entire game against Jörg Hickl. Only Bernd Kohlweyer scored the full point in a superior win over Knaak.

NI 6.3

Rainer Knaak
Bernd Kohlweyer

Porz-FTG Frankfurt 1991 (3)

1.d4 ♘f6 2.c4 e6 3.♘c3 ♘b4
4.e3 0-0 5.♘d3 d5 6.♘f3 b6
7.a3 ♘c3 8.bc3 ♘a6
9.♘e5?!

This game seems to show up the white concept as dubious, so 9.cd5 ♘d3 10.♖d3 ♖d5! 11.0-0 c5 12.♖e1 ♗e4!, with approximate equality in Speelman-Ehlvest, Linares 1991 was preferable.

9...dc4

Weaker was 9...♘f7 10.♘d7 ♖d7 11.cd5 ed5 12.♘a6 ♘a6 13.♖d3 ♘b8 14.0-0 ♘c6 15.c4, with a slight plus for White in

Knaak-Lukacs, Wijk aan Zee 11, 1988.

10.♗f3

And not, of course, 10.♘c2? ♘bd7 11.♗f3? ♘e5 12.de5 ♘d7, with advantage for Black in Rossiter-Chandler, British championship 1988. It goes without saying that White cannot recapture the pawn, since ♖d5 attacks both c4 and g2.

10...♘bd7!

Black resists the temptation of 10...♖d5?! 11.e4 ♖a5 12.♘c2! (12.♘c4? ♘b7!), with compensation.

11.♘c6 ♗e8 12.♘e2 e5

13.♘b4 ♖c8 14.♘a6 e4

Not, of course, 14...♖a6? 15.♖c6, with an edge for White.

15.♗f4 ♖a6 16.♘d2!

Spurns pawn c7 because the knights would be stronger than the bishops after 16...♖a8. This inventive plan of uprooting the central pawn e4 cannot disguise the fact that Black has emerged from the opening with a more pleasant set-up.

16...c5 17.g4 cd4 18.cd4

18.ed4? b5! 19.g5 ♘d5 20.♗e4 ♖d6, with the idea ♖fe8.

18...b5!



With straightforward play Black has pinpointed the insufficiencies of the white strategy. The white kingside is weakened and the black queenside majority will decide the game. Incidentally, I don't see why Black could not have tried 18...♖fe8 19.g5 ♘d5 20.♖d6 ♖b5 21.a4 ♖b2 22.♖d1 ♘c3!. But the text is less risky and good enough.

19.g5 ♘d5 20.♖e4 ♖d6

21.♘a5 f5! 22.♗g2 ♘7b6 23.♘f3 ♖ad8 24.♘d5?!

The emerging rook ending is lost, since the white pawn structure on both queenside and kingside is terribly weak. I would certainly not have given the bishops, although it must be said that Black is ready to step up the pressure with ♖d7 and a later ♖c8 or ♘a4. Besides the defensive idea of 24.♖b1!? is unfortunately refuted by 24...♖a3! 25.♘d5 ♘d5! 26.♘d8 ♖c3 27.♘d1 (27.♘e2 ♖d3 28.♘f3 ♖e4 29.♘g3 ♖g4 mate) 27...♖d3 28.♘c1 ♖d8 29.♖b5 (what else?) 29...♖a3! 30.♘d2 ♘e3!-+.

24...♖d5 25.♖d5 ♖d5

26.♘b6 ab6 27.0-0-0 ♖a8

28.♘b2 ♘f7 29.h4 ♖d7

30.♖a1 ♖da7 31.f3 b4

The tactical blow 32.ab4 c3! is decisive and the rest of the game of no further interest.

32.♖hc1 b5 33.e4 ♖a3

34.♖a3 ♖a3 35.♖f1 ♖e3

36.♘c2 b3 37.♘b2 b4

38.ef5 ♖e2 39.♘b1 c3

40.d5 ♖b2 41.♘c1 ♖a2

White resigns.

Hertneck

The Ragosin system is rapidly gaining popularity, and especially former East German players like Tischbierek, Luther and H.U. Grünberg have included it in their repertoire. Zoltan Ribli, author of the special key to this system for Chessbase, surprisingly ran into trouble on the white side of it.

NI 27.2.11

Zoltan Ribli
Raj Tischbierek

FTG Frankfurt-Bayern 1991 (5)

1.♘f3 d5 2.d4 ♘f6 3.c4 e6

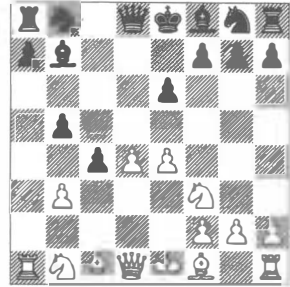
**Peter Panzer
Karsten Muller**

HSK-Bielefeld 1991 (4)

**1.d4 d5 2.f3 e6 3.c4 dc4
4.e4?!**

This is playable but it offers Black tactical counterplay in the form of a later attack on the unprotected central pawn. The quiet 4.e3 was preferable.

**4...b5 5.a4 c6 6.ab5 cb5
7.b3 ab7!**



Probably stronger than 7...f6 8.bc4 e4 9.c5 e3?! 10.eb5 e4 11.e4 d7 12.dc5 d1 13.e2 d2 14.e2 h1 15.e3 c6 16.cb2 e7 17.h1 f6, unclear, Ermolinsky-Kupreichik, Sverdlovsk 1987.

8.f3?!

Probably stronger than 8.bc4 e4 9.cb2 e7 (9...e4 would transpose back to the game) 10.b3 f6 11.b5 d7 12.d7 fd7 13.b1 e6 14.g3, with a slight advantage in Bareev-Semkov, Vrnjacka Banja 1987.

**8...e4 9.bc4 e4
10.b3?**

And this is already the decisive error, as the queen will find no more rest during the remainder of the game. The only way White could have justified his concept of luring the bishop to b4 was with 10.cb5 (threatening a4). For example, 10...f6 11.a4 e2 12.d2! 0-0 13.e4 e4 14.e3 e8 15.b6! would have led to disaster.

**10...c6 11.cb5 e3
12.f3**

Sad necessity, as after 12.bc6 d4 White cannot head off the threats

4.c3 e4 5.e5 6.cd5 ed5 7.c1 c6!

The more usual c5 could be weaker. In a recent game White built up a clear endgame advantage: 7...c5 8.dc5 a5 9.e2 e5 10.e3 b6 (10...d8 11.b3) 11.a4 d6 12.c5 c5 13.c2? fe4 14.d4 a6 15.f3 d2 16.c5!, Magerramov-Goldin, Moscow 1991.

8.a3 e3 9.bc3

One would expect 9.c3, but after 9...h6 10.e4 (after 10.c3 f8 the rook sits somewhat awkwardly) 10...g5! (and not 10...0-0, as in the blitz game Kortchnoi-Sosonko, Brussels 1987) Black has counterplay.

**9...a5 10.b3 e4
11.e4?!**

In the light of what follows both 11.e3 and 11.e4 (robbing the queen of the retreat c7) were preferable.

11...0-0 12.e3 c5 13.dc5?

But this is finally too much of a bad thing. White should not have neglected his development any longer; 13.e2 was immediately called for.

**13...d5 14.b4 c7
15.e2 e4?**

If I am not mistaken, Black throws away his advantage with this loss of tempo. He should have played 15...a5! at once, with the continuation 16.b2 (16.b5 was not a good idea in view of e4, neither was 16.b1 e5) 16...a4 17.a1 (17.b3? c3 18.e3 a4! 19.b4 a5, with advantage for Black) 17...e6, with better prospects for Black.

**16.0-0 a5 17.b5 e6
18.c4! #**



18...h6?

The high point of the game. Besides the text, Black has a number of interesting possibilities, none of them yielding a (clear) advantage, however. But in the following liquidation White's fate is clearly hanging by a thread: 18...e3 19.e3 (19.g3? b6 20.a5 g6+!) 19...d6 20.b1 c4 (not 20...dc4 21.e3, with counterplay) 21.e5 d2 22.f5! (22.b5? f1 23.f1 h2+!) 22...f1 23.c5 c5! (23...h2 24.f1 h4? 25.f7+!) 24.e7 f7 25.c5 e6 26.a5 c1 27.f4 e3 28.f2 f5, unclear. It is true that Black can very matter-of-factly win the exchange with 18...b6 19.a5 b3 20.d5 c1 21.c1, but the position remains unclear as this is balanced by two pawns. As the attempts 18...d6 19.b1 c4 20.e4 dc4 21.c4 e3 22.g3 and 18...d7?! 19.b2 b6 20.e5! yield nothing either, I would recommend 18...e3(!). The text, however, loses at once.

19.cd5!

After a rather disastrous free-style exercise Ribli acquires himself of the set piece with his usual elegance.

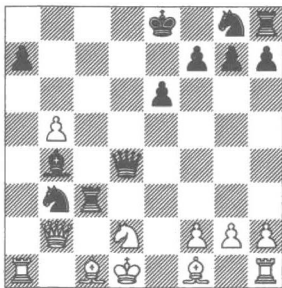
**19...e3 20.e3 h4
21.g3 d2 22.e2 f1
23.g4 h2 24.f1 b6
25.b6 d3 26.d1
h8 27.a7 g6 28.d4
e5 29.d6 h8 30.c1
h5 31.c7 g5 32.hg5 g4
33.g6**

Black resigns.

Hertneck

That the Bundesliga teams do not pull their punches may be seen in the last game of this selection. White commits an inaccuracy on move 4, follows it up with an error on move 10, and after only 6 more moves is forced to resign. Behind the black pieces in this little exploit was Karsten Müller (Elo 2460), one of the most promising young players in Germany.

of 13...♖a1, 13...♗e5 and 13...♙d2.
12...♙d4 13.♖d3 ♜c8 14.♙d1
 Or 14.♙b2 ♘c2 15.♙d1 ♘a1
 16.♙g7 ♘b3—+.
14...♜c3 15.♖b1 ♘b3 16.♖b2 ♖d4 #



White resigns.

A sad end for a chess player who broke one of Tarrasch's opening maxims...

Hertneck

4.♖c2 ♙b4 5.♘d2!? d5 5...♘d2
 6.♙d2 ♙d2 7.♖d2 ♘c6 8.f4! 6.♙f3
 ♙f5? 6...♘c6 7.e3 ♙g4 8.cd5 ♙f3 9.gf3
 (9.cd6 ♖h4!?) 9...♘d2 10.♙d2 ♖d5
 11.♙b4 ♘b4 12.♖a4 ♘c6 13.♙g2±
7.♖b3!± ♙d2 7...♘c6 8.cd5 ♘c5
 9.♖c4 b5 10.♖f4; 10.♖b5 ♜b8
 11.♖c6? ♙d7 8.♘d2 ♘d7 9.cd5 0-0



9...♘e5? 10.♘e4 ♙e4 11.♖a4+—;
 9...♘d2 10.♙d2 ♘e5 11.e4!+—
10.♘e4 ♙e4 11.f3 ♙g6 12.♙f4 ♖e7
13.♖c3 ♘b6 14.e4 c6 15.d♙ ♖e6
16.♖b3 ♖c8 17.h4 h5 18.g3 ♘h8
19.♙h3 ♖e8 20.0-0 f5 21.♜ae1
 fe4 22.fe4 ♙f7 23.e6 ♙g8 24.♙g5 1-0

34.♙g3 ♜f3 35.♙g2 ♜f7 36.♘f8 ♘e7
37.♜h8 ♘d5 38.h3 ♘e3 39.♙h2 ♜f2 0-1

CK 3.1 K.Muller-K.J.Schulz

Bochum-Hamburg 1991 (3)
1.e4 d5 2.ed5 ♘f6 3.c4 c6 4.d4 cd5
5.♘c3 e6 6.♘f3 ♙e7 7.♙d3 dc4
8.♙c4 ♘c6 9.0-0 0-0 10.♙g5 b6
11.a3 ♙b7 12.♜e1 ♜c8 13.♙a2 ♜c7
14.♖d3 ♜d7 15.♜ad1 h6 16.♙h4 ♘d5
17.♙g3 ♘c3 18.bc3 ♙f6 19.♙f4 ♘e7
20.♙e5 ♙e5 21.♙e5 ♘g6 22.♙g3 ♖g5
23.♖e3 ♜fd8 24.♙b1 ♘e7
25.♖d3 g6 26.♜e5 ♘f5 27.♜de1 ♖e7
28.♙f4 ♖a3 29.♖h3 ♘d4
30.♖h6? 30.cd4 30...♖c3 31.♜5e3 #



31...♖c6?? 31...♘e2!! 32.♜3e2
 (32.♘f1 ♖e1! 33.♘el ♜d1 34.♙e2 ♜8d2)
 32...♜d1 33.♘f1 ♙a6 **32.♙e4 ♖e4**
33.♜e4 ♙e4 34.♙e5 f6 35.♙f6 ♜h7
36.♖e3 1-0

QP 7.2 P.Backwinkel-S.Maus

Bochum-Hamburg 1991 (3)
1.d4 ♘f6 2.♙f4 c5 3.e3 ♖b6 4.b3 g6
5.♘f3 ♙g7 6.♙e2 0-0 7.0-0 ♘c6
8.♘c3 d6 9.♘a4 ♖a5 10.c4 ♘h5
11.♙g3 ♘g3 12.hg3 cd4 13.ed4
♙g4 14.♜c1 ♜c8 15.d5 ♘e5
16.♘e5 ♙e2 17.♖e2 ♙e5 18.♖e1 ♖e1
19.♜fe1 ♜c7 20.♜cd1 ♙f6
21.♜e2 ♜b8 22.♘b2 b5
23.cb5 ♙b2 24.♜b2 ♜b5
25.g4 a5 26.♜d4 ♜c1 27.♙h2
♜cc5 28.♜bd2 g5 29.♙g3 ♜c3
30.f3 ♙g7 31.♙f2 ♙f6
32.g3 ♜bc5 33.f4 ♜c2 34.♙e2
♜5c3 35.♜c2 ♜c2 36.♜d2 ♜c3
37.♜d3 ♜c2

FR 21.4 J.Heissler-Y.Piskov

Bielefeld-Hannover 1991 (3)
1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.♘d2 c5 4.ed5 ed5
5.♘gf3 ♘f6 6.♙b5 ♙d7 7.♙d7
♘bd7 8.dc5? 8.0-0 8...♖e7 9.♖e2
♖e2 10.♙e2 ♙c5 11.♘b3 ♙b6
12.♜e1 0-0 13.♙f4 ♘e4 14.♘fd4 #



14...g5 15.♙e3 f5 16.f3 f4 17.fe4 fe3
18.♜f1 de4 19.♜f5 ♜f5 20.♘f5
♘e5 21.a4 ♜f8 22.a5 ♜f5
23.ab6 ab6 24.♘d4 ♜f2 25.♙e3
♜g2 26.♜a8 ♙g7 27.♜b8
♙g6 28.♜g8 ♙h5 29.♙e4
♘c6 30.♘f3 g4 31.♘g5 h6
32.♘h7 ♜e2 33.♙f4 ♜f2

BUNDESLIGA (after 3 rounds)		
1	SG Köln Porz	12-0 31½
2	FC Bayern München	11-1 35
3	Münchener SC 1836	10-2 30½
4	Solinger SG	9-3 29
5	SV Erfurt West	8-4 23
6	Dortmund Brackel	7-5 27½
7	Hamburger SK	6-6 26½
8	VfL Sindelfingen	6-6 23½
9	SG Bochum	6-6 23
10	Bielefelder SK	6-6 22*
11	SV Empor Berlin	5-7 20½
12	FTG Frankfurt	4-8 22
13	SC Bamberg	3-9 19½
14	VdS Buna Halle	2-10 16½
15	SV Koblenz	1-11 19
16	HSK Post Hannover	0-12 14

* = adjourned game

Games

VO 17.6

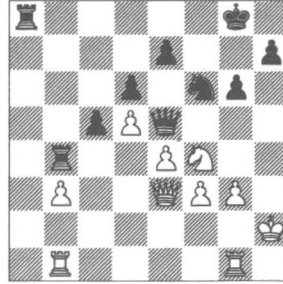
G.Hertneck-J.Trapl

Bayern-Buna Halle 1991 (3)

1.d4 ♘f6 2.c4 e5 3.de5 ♘e4

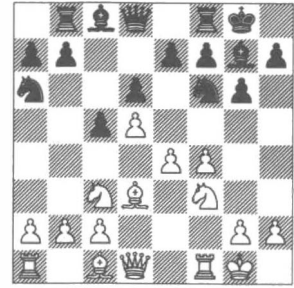
38. ♖d2 ♜c5 39. ♗e3 ♘g6 40. a3 ♚b5 41. ♖d3 h5 42. gh5 ♘h5 43. fg5 ♘g5 44. ♘d4 e5 45. de6 fe6 46. ♘c3 d5 47. ♘d4 ♘f6 48. ♖f3 ♘e7 49. ♗e5 ♜c5 50. g4 ♜c1 51. ♖g3 ♜e1 52. ♘d4 ♘f6 53. g5 ♘g6 54. ♘c5 ♜e4 55. b4 ab4 56. ab4 d4 57. ♘c4 e5 58. b5 ♜e1 59. b6 ♜c1 60. ♘b4? 60. ♘d5= 60...e4 61. ♚b3 e3 62. ♚b2 d3 63. b7 e2 64. b8 ♗e1 ♗65. ♘b5 ♗e6! 66. ♗b6 ♗b6 67. ♘b6 ♜c2? 67... ♘f3! 68. ♖g2 ♜c2 69. ♖g3 ♘e4! 70. g6 ♜c8 71. g7 ♖g8+ 68. ♚b5= ♖g2 69. ♖d5 d2 70. ♘c6 ♘h5 71. ♘d6 ♘g4 72. ♘e6 ♘f4 73. ♘f7 ♘e4 1/2-1/2

27. ♗e3 ♜a8 28. ♖g1 ♘f6 29. ♘f4 #



29... ♜e4 30. ♗c1 ♜e3 31. ♜e1 ♜a2 32. ♘g1 ♘d5 33. ♜e3 ♘e3 0-1

c5 8.d5 ♚b8 #



9.e5N de5 10. ♚a6 ba6 11. fe5 ♘g4 11... ♘e8 12. ♚f4 ♚b2 13. h3 ♗a5 13... ♘h6 14. ♗c1+- 14. ♘e2 ♗a4 15. hg4 ♚g4 16. ♚c1 ♗a2 17. ♗d2 ♚f5 18. ♘c3 ♗c4 19. ♚h6! ♚h6 20. ♗h6 f6 21. ef6 ef6 22. ♖f1 ♚b7 23. ♜e3 ♚b7 24. ♚ce1 ♚d7 25. ♘d2 ♗b4 26. ♘de4 ♗b6 27. d6 ♚c6 28. ♖d1 c4 29. ♘d5 ♚d5 30. ♖d5 f5 31. ♘c5 f4 32. ♜e7 f3 33. ♖f7 ♖f7 34. gf3 ♜f3 35. ♗d2 ♗d8 36. d7 ♖g3 37. ♘f2 ♖g4 38. ♘f3 h5 39. ♘e6 ♗f6 40. ♘f4 1-0

NI 27.1

M. Muse-H. U. Grunberg

Munich 36-Berlin 1991 (3)

1.d4 ♘f6 2.c4 e6 3. ♘f3 d5 4. ♘c3 ♚b4 5. ♚g5 ♘bd7 6.e3 c5 7.cd5 ed5 8.cd5 ♗a5 9. ♘d2 9. ♜c1 ♘e4?! (9... ♗a2!?) 10. ♗d5 ♘c3 11. bc3 ♚c3 12. ♘d1 0-0 13. ♚c4! ♘c5 14. ♚e7 ♚e6 15. ♗c5+- Novikov-Tischbierek, Copenhagen 1991 9... ♚c3 10. bc3 0-0 11. ♚e2 ♘e4 12. ♘e4 de4 13. ♗d4 ♘c5 14. ♗b4 ♘d3 15. ♚d3 ♗b4 16. cb4 ed3 17. ♘d2± f6 18. ♚f4 ♚e6 19. ♖hcl b5 20. ♘d3 a5 21. a3 ♖f8 22. ♘e2 ab4 23. ab4 ♚c4 24. ♘f3 ♜a1 25. ♜a1 h5 26. h4 ♖d3 27. g4 hg4 28. ♘g4 ♖d2 29. ♘g3 ♚e2 30. ♜a8 ♘h7 31. ♜a7 ♖d1 32. ♘g2 ♖d5 33. f3 ♘g8 34. ♖a2 ♚c4 35. ♜a8 ♘h7 36. e4 ♖d4 37. ♚e3 ♖d7 38. ♚b8 ♚e2 39. ♘f2 ♚d3 40. h5 ♚c4 41. ♚b6 ♚d3 42. h6 ♚c4 43. hg7 ♘g7 44. ♚c5 ♘f7 45. ♘g3 ♚e2 46. ♘f2 ♚c4 47. ♚d6 ♜a7 48. ♚c5 ♖d7 1/2-1/2

KI 31.8

Y. Piskov-M. Wahls

HSK-Bielefeld 1991 (4)

1.d4 ♘f6 2.c4 g6 3. ♘c3 ♚g7 4.e4 d6 5. ♚d3 0-0 6. ♘ge2 ♘bd7 7. ♚c2 a6 8. 0-0 8.a4 e5 9.d5 a5 10. h3 ♘c5 11. ♚e3 ♘fd7 12. 0-0 ♘a6 Seirawan-Ivanchuk, Reykjavik WC 1991 8...c6 8...c5 9.a4 a5 10.h3 e5 11. ♚e3 ♜e8 12. ♗d2 ed4 13. ♚d4 ♘c5 14. ♘g3 ♗b6 15. ♖ad1 ♗b4 16.f4 ♗c4 17.f5 ♘cd7 #



17... ♖f5 18. ♖f5 ♚f5 19. ♖f5 ♘cd7 20. ♗f2 ♜e6 21. ♚b1± 18. ♚b1! ♗b4 19. ♚a2 c5?! 19... ♘e5 20. ♚f6 ♘f6 21. ♗d6 ♚a6 22. ♗c7± c4 23. ♚c4 ♜c6 24. ♗f7 ♘h8 25. ♚b5 ♖f8 26. ♗a2 ♖d6 27. ♗c4 ♖d1 28. ♖d1 gf5 29.e5 ♘e4 30. ♘ge4 fe4 31.e6 ♗e7 32. ♚d7 ♚d7 33. ♚d7 ♗h4 34. ♗e4 ♗f2 35. ♘h2 ♗c5 36. ♘d5 1-0

KI 27.2

D. Werner-L. Vogt

Porz-FTG Frankfurt 1991 (3)

1.d4 ♘f6 2.c4 g6 3. ♘c3 ♚g7 4.e4 d6 5. ♚e2 0-0 6. ♚e3 c5 7.d5 b5! 8.cb5 a6 9.a4 ♗a5 10. ♗d2 ab5 11. ♚b5 ♚a6 12. ♚b1 ♚b5 13.ab5 ♗b4 14.f3 ♘b7 15. ♘ge2 ♘e8 16. ♚h6 ♘c7 17.h4 ♚h6 18. ♗h6 ♘b5 19.h5 ♘c3 20. ♘c3 ♘f6 21. hg6 fg6 22. 0-0 ♗d4 23. ♘h2 ♗e5 24.g3 ♘h5 25. ♘e2 ♚ab8 26.b3 ♚b4

PU 2.3.2

S. Dolmatov-H. Pfleger

Bamberg-Dortmund 1991 (4)

1.e4 d6 2.d4 ♘f6 3. ♘c3 g6 4.f4 ♚g7 5. ♘f3 0-0 6. ♚d3 ♘a6 7. 0-0

KI 51.3

J. Hjartarson-M. Muse

Berlin-Bayern 1991 (4)

1.c4 ♘f6 2. ♘c3 g6 3.e4 d6 4.d4 ♚g7 5.f3 0-0 6. ♚g5 c6 7. ♗d2 a6 8. 0-0 b5 9.h4 ♚e6 10.h5! b4 10... ♘h5? 11.g4 ♘f6 12. ♚h6 ♚h8 13. ♗h2 11. ♘a4 ♗a5 12. b3 c5 13.e5 de5 14.de5 ♘h5 15. ♚h6 f5



16. ♚h5!+- gh5 17. ♗g5 ♖f7 18. ♘h3 ♘d7 18... ♘h8 19. ♘f4 ♚c8 20.e6 ♚h6 21.e7!+- 19. ♘f4 ♘f8 20. ♘h5 ♘g6 21. ♘g7 ♖g7 22. ♚g7 ♘g7 23. ♗e3 ♜c8 24.f4 ♗c7 25.g3 ♗c6 26. ♚e2 ♗e4 27. ♗e4 fe4 28. ♘d2 ♚d7 29. ♘e3 ♚a4 30. ba4 ♘f8 31.f5 b3 32.ab3 ♚b8 33. ♚b1 e6 34.f6 ♘g6 35. ♘e4 ♘g5 36.a5 h6 37. ♖d1

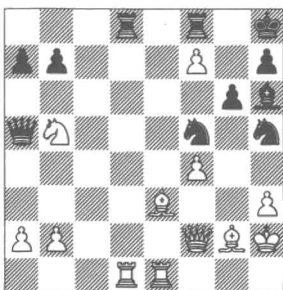
♠b3 38. ♠d8 ♗g6 39. ♠g8 1-0

EO 65

L.Fritsche-E.Heyken

Frankfurt-Koblenz 1991 (4)

1.c4 d6 2.♗c3 ♗d7 3.g3 g6
4.♗g2 ♗g7 5.d3 e5 6.e4 ♗e7
7.♗ge2 0-0 8.♗e3 c6 9.0-0 ♗f6
10.h3 ♗e6 11.f4 ♗h5 12.♗d2
ef4 13.gf4 ♗d7 14.♗h2 d5
15.cd5 cd5 16.♗d4 de4 17.de4
♠ad8 18.♠ad1 ♗c7 19.♗f2 ♗c4
20.♠fe1 ♗h6 21.e5 f6 22.♗db5
♗b5 23.♗b5 ♗a5 24.ef6 ♗f5
25.f7 ♗h8 #



26.♗b6 ♗e1 27.♠d8? 27.♠e1 ab6
28.♗b6 ♗f4 29.♗gl00 27...♗f4
28.♗f4 ♗f4 29.♗d4 ♗d4 30.♠f8
♗g7 31.♠e8 ♗f3 0-1

KI 7.3.10

Y.Dokhoian-J.Heissler

Hannover-Bochum 1991 (4)

1.d4 ♗f6 2.c4 g6 3.♗c3 ♗g7
4.e4 d6 5.♗e2 0-0 6.♗f3 e5
7.0-0 ♗c6 8.d5 ♗e7 9.♗d2 a5
10.a3 ♗d7 11.♠b1 f5 12.b4 ♗h8
13.♗c2 ♗g8 14.ef5 gf5 15.f4 ef4
16.♗f3 ♗e5 17.♗f4 ab4 18.ab4
♗d7 19.c5N 19.♠bd1 ♗f6?!
(19... ♗f3 20.♗f3 ♠a3) 20.♗d4± Am-
bartsumian-Bagaturov, SU 1991 19...♗f6
20.♗e5 de5 21.♗d2 ♠ae8
22.♗h5 ♠d8 23.♗h1 ♗h4
24.♗f3 ♗f6 25.♗e1 ♗h6
26.♠d1 ♠de8 27.♗d2 1/2-1/2

KI 76.5

J.Lechtynsky-A.Shirov

Buna Halle-HSK 1991 (5)

1.d4 ♗f6 2.♗f3 g6 3.c4 ♗g7
4.♗c3 0-0 5.♗g5 d6 6.e3 ♗bd7
7.♗e2 e5 8.de5 de5 9.♗c2 c6

10.0-0 ♗e7 11.♗d2 h6 12.♗h4
g5 13.♗g3 ♗e8 14.♠ab1 f5
15.f3 b6 16.b4 ♗b7 17.c5 bc5
18.bc5 ♗c5 19.♗b3 ♗c8 20.♗a5
♗e6 21.♗a4 c5 22.♗c4 ♗c7
23.♠fd1 f4 24.♗f2 ♗h8 25.♗e4
fe3 26.♗e3 ♗d4 27.♗d3 #



27...♗f5 28.♗b7! e4 29.♗e4
♗c8! 30.♗b2 ♗f3 31.gf3 ♗b2
32.♗c5 ♗e8 33.♗b2 ♠b8
34.♗c6 ♗b7 35.♗b8 ♗e4 36.fe4
♠f4 37.♗d6 ♠g4 38.♗f2 ♠e4
39.♠d2 ♗b8 40.♠c1 Time 0-1

KI 48.7

B.Kohlweyer-S.Kindermann

FTG Frankfurt-Bayern 1991 (5)

1.d4 ♗f6 2.c4 g6 3.♗c3 ♗g7
4.e4 d6 5.f3 0-0 6.♗e3 c5 7.dc5
dc5 8.e5 ♗d7 9.f4 f6 10.ef6 ♗f6
11.♗d8 ♠d8 12.♗c5 ♗c6N
12... ♗a6 13.♗a3 ♗g4 14.♗d5 e6
15.♗e7 ♗h8 16.♗f3∞ Razuvaev-Wahls,
Bundesliga 1991 13.♗f3 b6 14.♗a3
♗g4 15.♗d5 15.♠c1!? 15...e6
16.h3 ed5 17.hg4 ♗g4 18.cd5
♗f3 19.gf3 ♗d4 20.♗d3 ♠ac8
21.♗f2 ♠d5 22.♠ac1 ♠dd8±
23.♗c4 ♗h8 24.♗f7 ♗f5 25.♠c8
♠c8 26.♠e1 ♠c2 27.♠e2 ♗d4
28.♗e1 ♠e2 29.♗e2 ♗g7
30.♗c4 h5 31.♗e1 ♗e3 32.♗b5
♗c5 33.♗c5 bc5 34.♗d2 ♗d5
35.♗d3 ♗f4 36.♗c4 h4 37.♗d7
h3 38.♗h3 ♗h3 39.♗c5 ♗g5
40.b4 ♗f3 41.a4 ♗f6 42.b5 ♗e6
43.a5 ♗e5 0-1

QP 4.2

E.Rozentalis-Y.Razuvaev

Koblenz-Dortmund 1991 (5)

1.d4 ♗f6 2.♗f3 e6 3.♗g5 h6
4.♗f6 ♗f6 5.e4 d6 6.♗c3 ♗d7

7.♗d3 g6 8.♗d2 ♗g7? 9.♗b5
♗d8 #



10.♗c3 ♗c5 11.e5 ♗a6 12.0-0-0
0-0 13.h4 ♗d7 14.h5 g5
15.♗h2?! 15.ed6 cd6 16.♗a3 15...f5!
16.ed6 cd6 17.♠he1 ♗b6
18.♗b3 ♗h8 19.♗f3 e5 20.♗d6
♗d6 21.♗e5 ♗b4 22.♗c4 ♗c6
23.♗b7 ♠ad8 24.♗g6 ♗h7
25.♗f8 ♠f8 26.♗a6 ♠b8
27.♗b3 ♗c7 28.♗c4 ♗d6
29.♗a6 ♗c7 30.♗b1 ♗h8 31.c3
♗b6 32.♗b6 ab6 33.♗e6 ♗e8
34.♗f5 ♗h5 35.g4 ♗f7 36.d5
♗e5 37.d6 ♠d8 38.d7 ♗g8
39.♠d6 b5 40.♠b6 ♗f8 41.♠b5

1-0

KP 3.2

J.Nunn-L.Christiansen

Porz-Solingen 1991 (5)

1.e4 e5 2.♗f3 ♗f6 3.♗c3 ♗c6
4.♗b5 ♗d4 5.♗a4 ♗c5 6.♗e5
0-0 7.♗d3 ♗b6 8.e5 ♗e8 9.♗d5
d6 10.♗e3 ♗h4N 10...♗g5 11.ed6
♗d6 12.0-0 ♗b6? (12... ♗f5 13.♗e1
♗e3 14.fe3 ♗g4 15.♗f3 ♗h5 16.♗e1 c6
Hübner) 13.c3 ♗e3 14.de3 ♗h3 15.♗e1±
Nunn- Hübner, Munich 1991 (NIC 91/5);
10...c6 11.0-0 ♗e6 11...♗e2 12.♗e2
♗a4 13.b3 ♗e4 14.♗b2± Hübner 12.c3
♗e2 13.♗h1 ♗e3 14.de3 ♗c1
15.♠c1 ♠d8 16.♗b3 de5
17.♗e6 fe6 18.♗c2 ♠f5 19.♠cd1
♗d6 20.♗b3 ♠e8 21.♗c5 ♠f2
22.♗e6 ♗h8 23.♠f2 ♗f2 24.♗c7
♠f8 25.h3 ♗f5 26.♗e6 ♗e3
27.♗b7 ♠g8 28.♠g1 ♗f6
29.♗f3 ♗e6 30.♗e3 ♗a2 31.b4
♠e8 32.♠d1 ♗f7 33.♠a1 ♠e7
34.♗e4 h6 35.c4 ♗f4 36.♗f4 ef4
37.c5 ♗g8 38.b5 ♗f7 39.b6 ab6
40.cb6 ♗f6 41.♠b1 ♠b7 42.♗g1
g5 43.♗f2 ♗e7 44.♗f3 ♗d8
45.♗g4 ♗c8 46.♠c1 ♗b8
47.♠c6 ♠d7 48.♠h6 ♠d2
49.♗g5 ♠g2 50.♗f4 ♠f2

51.♘g3 ♔b2 52.♙f6 ♔b3
 53.♘g4 ♔b4 54.♘g5 ♔b5
 55.♙f5 ♔b6 56.h4 ♘c7 57.h5
 1-0

PU 2.3.2
O. Reeh-J. Hickl

Porz-Solingen 1991 (5)

1.e4 d6 2.d4 ♘f6 3.♘c3 g6 4.f4
 ♘g7 5.♘f3 0-0 6.♘d3 ♘a6 7.0-0
 c5 8.d5 ♔b8 9.a4! ♘b4 10.♘e2
 10.♘h1 a6 11.a5 e6 12.de6 ♘e6 13.f5 g5
 14.♘g5 ♙d7; 10.♘c4 e6 11.de6 ♘e6
 12.♘e6 fe6 13.♘h1 ♙d7 14.♘e3 ♙c6
 15.♘d2 d5 10...e6 11.de6 fe6
 12.e5 de5 13.♙d8 ♔d8 14.fe5
 ♘d5 15.♘g5 ♔f8 16.♘d5 ♘d5
 17.♔ad1 b6 18.♘b5 ♘b7
 19.♘d7 ♘c7 20.♘f6 ♘f6 21.ef6
 ♔f6 22.♘g5 ♔f1 23.♔f1 ♘d5+
 24.♔f6 ♔f8 25.♔f8 25.♘h7
 ♔f7!+ 25...♘f8 26.♘h7 ♘e7
 27.♘b5 c4 0-1

NI 27.1.7

A. Yusupov-T. Luther

Bayern-Sindelfingen 1991 (6)

1.d4 ♘f6 2.c4 e6 3.♘f3 d5 4.♘c3
 ♘b4 5.cd5 ed5 6.♘g5 ♘bd7 7.e3
 c5 8.♘d3 ♙a5 9.♙c2 c4 10.♘f5
 0-0 11.0-0 ♔e8 12.♘d2 g6
 13.♘d7 ♘d7 14.e4 ♘c3 14...de4
 15.♘de4 ♙f5 16.♘f6 ♘f6 17.♙f5 ♘f5
 18.♘f6 ♔e6 15.bc3 de4 16.h4 f6
 17.♘f4 ♙f5 18.♘g3 ♘b6
 19.♔fe1 e3 1/2-1/2

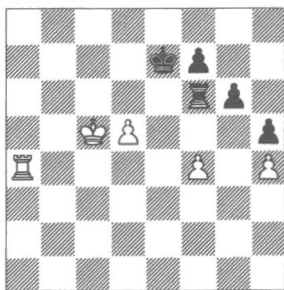
BI 45.3

G. Hertneck-I. Marinkovic

Bayern-Sindelfingen 1991 (6)

1.d4 ♘f6 2.c4 c5 3.d5 b5 4.cb5 a6
 5.b6 ♙b6 6.♘c3 g6 7.e4 d6
 8.♘f3 ♘g7 9.♘d2 0-0 10.♘e2
 a5 11.a4 ♘a6 12.♘b5 ♘b5
 13.ab5 ♘bd7 14.0-0 ♙c7 15.♙c2
 ♘b6 16.♘c4 ♘c4 17.♘c4 ♘d7
 18.♘d2 ♔f8 19.♔a3 a4 20.h4
 ♘e5 21.♘e2 c4 22.♘c3 ♙c5
 23.♔a4 ♔a4 24.♙a4 ♙b5
 25.♙b5 ♔b5 26.♔a1 ♔b8 27.f4
 ♘d3 28.♘d3 cd3 29.♔d1 ♘c3
 30.bc3 ♔b2 31.♔d3 h5 32.♔e3
 ♔c2 33.♘h2 ♔f2 34.♘g3 ♔f1
 35.e5 ♘f8 36.c4 ♔c1 37.♔e4
 ♔c3 38.♘f2 ♔c2 39.♘f3 ♔c3
 40.♘e2 ♔c2 41.♘d3 ♔g2
 42.ed6 ed6 43.c5 dc5 44.♘c4

44.d6? ♔a2 45.♘c4 ♔a4 46.♘d5 ♔e4
 47.♘e4 ♘e8 48.♘d5 ♘d7 49.♘c5 f6
 50.♘d5 g5 = 44...♔c2 45.♘b5 c4!
 46.♘c6! 46.♔c4 ♔c4 47.♘c4 ♘e7
 48.♘d4 ♘d6 49.♘e4 f6 50.♘d4
 ♘d7! = 46...♔d2? 46...c3 47.♔c4
 ♘e7 48.d6 ♘e6! 49.♘c7! ♔a2 50.♔c3
 ♔a7 51.♘c6 ♔a6 52.♘c7 ♔a7 =
 47.♔c4 = ♘e7 48.♔e4 ♘d8
 49.♘d6 ♔a2 50.♔c4 ♔a6
 51.♔c6 ♔a4 52.♔b6 ♘c8
 53.♘e5 ♘d7 54.♔b7 ♘e8
 55.♘d6! ♔a6 56.♘c5 ♔f6
 56...♔a5 57.♔b5!± ♔b5? 58.♘b5 ♘d7
 59.♘c5 ♘c7 60.d6 ♘d7 61.♘d5 f6
 62.♘c5 g5 63.fg5 fg5 64.hg5 h4 65.g6 h3
 66.g7 h2 67.g8 ♙h1 ♙f7+
 57.♔b4 ♘d7 58.♔a4! ♘e7 #



59.f5! ♔f5 59...gf5? 60.♘c6 ♔f1
 61.d6 ♘e6! 61...f4 62.♘c6 ♘f8
 63.♘c7+ 62.♘c6 ♘f8 63.♔a5!+
 62.♔e4 ♘f5 63.d7? 63.♔d4 ♔c1
 (63...♘e5? 64.♔d5! ♘e6 65.d7 ♔c1
 66.♘b5 ♘d5 67.d8 ♙e6 68.♙b6 ♘d5
 69.♙b7+ 64.♘d5 ♔c8 65.d7 ♔h8
 66.♘c5! ♔d8 67.♘d6 f6 (67...g5 68.♔d5
 ♘g4 69.hg5 h4 70.♘e7 ♔d7 71.♘d7 h3
 72.♘d6 h2 73.♔d1+ 68.♘e7 ♔d7
 69.♘d7± 63...♘e4 64.d8 ♙f5!
 65.♙d1 ♘f4 66.♙g1 ♘f3
 67.♘d6 ♘f4 68.♙g2 ♘e3
 69.♙g3 ♘e4 70.♘e7? 70.♘c6
 ♘d4 71.♙e1 ♘d3 72.♘d6 ♘d4
 73.♙e2± 70...♘d4 71.♘f8 ♘e4
 72.♘g7 ♘d4 73.♙e1 ♘d3
 74.♘f8 ♘d4 75.♙g3 ♘e4
 76.♘e7 ♘d4 77.♘d6 ♘e4
 78.♘c6 ♘d4 79.♙e1 ♔c5
 80.♘b6 ♔f5 81.♙e2 1/2-1/2

QG 8.4

G. Fahnenschmidt-Z. Ribli

Bayern-Sindelfingen 1991 (6)

1.d4 ♘f6 2.c4 e6 3.♘f3 d5 4.♘c3
 dc4 5.e3 a6 6.a4 c5 7.♘c4 ♘c6
 8.0-0 ♘e7 9.♙e2 0-0 10.♔d1

♙c7 11.h3 ♔d8 12.dc5 ♔d1
 13.♙d1 ♘c5 14.e4 ♘d7 15.♘g5
 ♘e8 16.♙e2 ♘d4 17.♘d4 ♘d4
 18.♘d2 ♔d8 19.♘e1 #



19...♘h5 20.♘a6? ♘f4 21.♙c4
 ♘h3 22.♘f1 ♙h2 23.gh3 ♙h3
 24.♘e2 ba6 25.♔d1 ♙h5 26.♘f1
 e5 27.♔d3 ♘d7 28.♘g2 ♙g6
 29.♔g3 ♙c6 30.♙e2 ♘e6
 31.♙g3 ♔b8 32.b4 g6 33.♘d2
 ♘c4 34.♘h2 ♙e6 35.♘d5 ♘d5
 36.ed5 ♙d7 37.♔g1 ♙a4
 38.♘h6 ♙b4 39.♔b1 ♙b1
 40.♙f6 e4 41.♙d4 ♙b2 42.♙a7
 ♙b6 0-1

KI 72.2

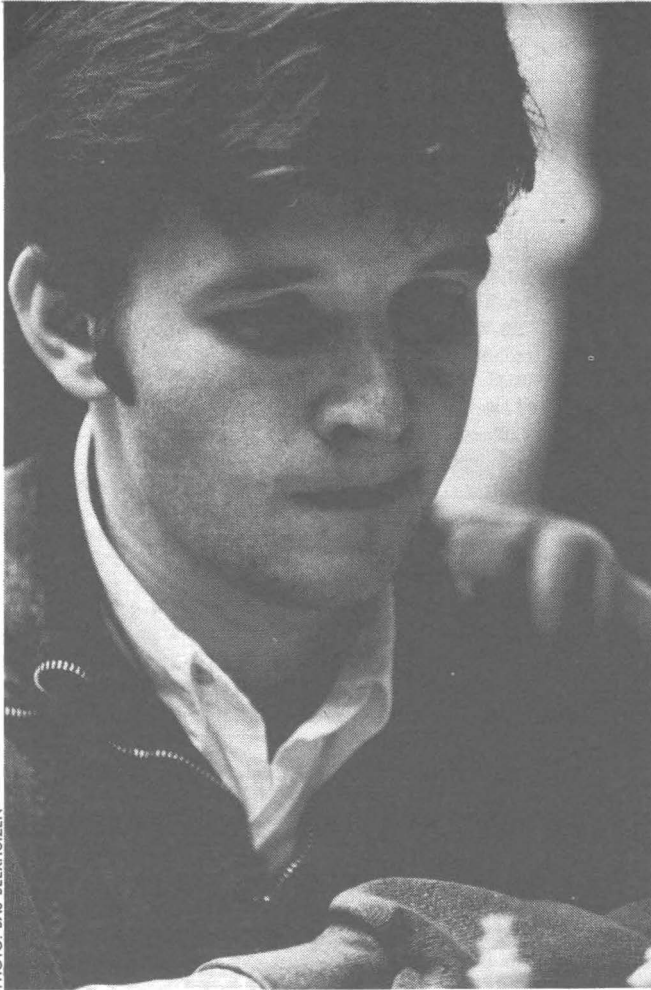
R. Dautov-M. Wahls

HSK-Berlin 1991 (6)

1.d4 ♘f6 2.c4 g6 3.♘f3 ♘g7
 4.g3 0-0 5.♘g2 d6 6.♘c3 ♘c6
 7.0-0 ♘f5 8.♘e1 ♙c8 9.e4 ♘h3



10.f4N 10.♘c2 10...♘g2 11.♘g2
 e5 12.d5 ♘d4 13.fe5 de5 14.♘g5
 ♘d7 15.♙d2 ♔e8 16.♘f3 c6
 17.♘h6 ♘h6 18.♙h6 f6 19.♔ad1
 c5 20.h4 ♙c7? 20...♔f8 21.h5 ♘f8
 22.♘h2 ♙g7 23.♙g7 ♘g7 24.h6!
 ♘f7 25.♘g4 ♘d7 26.♔f2 ♔f8
 27.♔d1 ♘e7 28.d6 ♘e6 29.♘d5
 f5 30.♘c7 ♘d6 31.♘a8 ♔a8
 32.ef5 gf5 33.♘a3 f4 34.gf4 ♔g8
 35.♘h3 ♔g6 36.fe5 ♘e5 37.♘g4
 ♘d6 38.♔f7 ♘e6 39.♔d7 1-0



Jeroen Piket

Piket pulls it off

Groningen

by Liafbern Riemersma

The "European Chess Tournament" in Groningen was bigger than ever before, with about five hundred participants in various groups, and as usual the number of Dutchmen in the two main tournaments was incredibly low. In the round-robin group only two players from the organizing country took part (as against three from the nations that were once part of the Soviet Union) and in the "Open Grandmaster tournament", counting about 150 participants, one could find 28 natives, slightly more than half the number of Germans. Especially the number of people from Eastern Europe was very high. Looking at the list of participants one might be excused for believing that Groningen was a German or even a Russian town.

The chess tournament in Groningen has a very long tradition, which began some thirty years ago when the European Junior Championship got its seat in that town. After a few years an Open tournament was added. When the series of European Championships in Groningen ended the Open developed into a big event and later a round robin 'crown' group came into existence. Now, finally, the end of the tournament may be near. It does not get the publicity it deserves -one could even say that it is ignored by most Dutch papers- and, more importantly, it lacks sponsors. Maybe these problems are related to the fact that the tournament is hardly identifiable as a Dutch event.

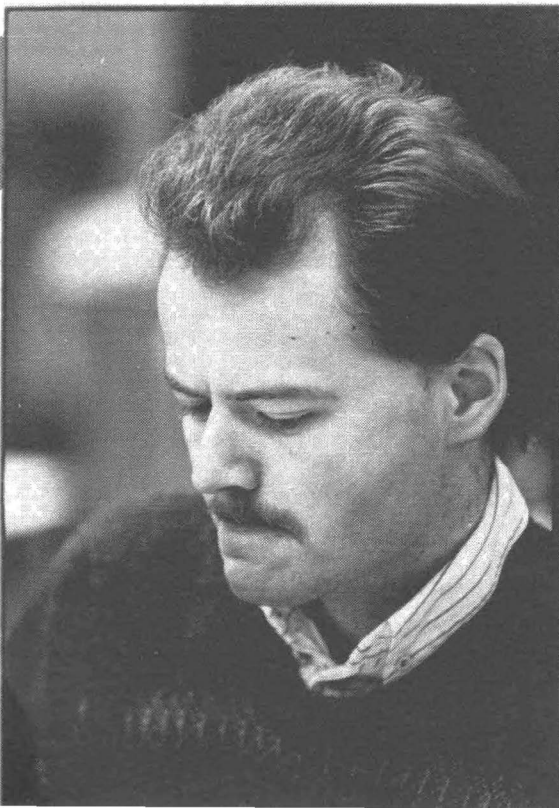
In both main tournaments the Dutch were hardly visible except in the final rounds of the round-robin group, when Piket took the lead. This group was half a rating point short to be Fide category 14. It consisted of six strong young players, the winner of last year's Open and three relatively old players, of whom Larry Christiansen was invited to ensure a large attendance.

He did well at this job and dominated the tournament from the first till the seventh round, and seemed to be on his way to pocket another European victory. His play was as active and interesting as always, and luck seemed to be on his side too, as witness his second round win against Romanishin. Another player who made a fine impression was Junior World Champion Vladimir Akopian from Armenia. He nicely brushed past local favourite Brenninkmeijer and, with the black pieces defeated Curt Hansen in a game in which he impressed by never relinquishing the initiative. But he never made it up high, because he alternated good performances with very bad ones.

In fact in the beginning Christiansen and Akopian were the few players who drew attention in a positive way. Sokolov's performance in the first few rounds also was notable, eliciting the comment from a well-known IM that 'Ivan Sokolov is probably the most over-rated player in the world, if not Andrej,' and that 'there just seems to be something wrong with the name'. It is not sure whether

Sokolov was informed, but he belied these words by scoring a fine hat-trick against the top half of the list later on. The performance of the Russian ex-candidate Dreev also was conspicuous, but in a completely different way. His play was distinguished by a very solid development of his pieces combined with an almost suicidal way of using his time. This resulted in many draws of relatively few moves, which still had lasted about 3½ hours, because he often did not dare to continue the game when he had a fine position but little time. Dreev was to change this 'strategy' after his encounter with Piket, which he lost in time-trouble.

In fact the whole tournament changed in that sixth round, which was marked by the fact that none of the games ended in a draw. Before this round it seemed that most of the players wanted to end the year with as little effort as possible, so that Christiansen would not meet any obstacles on his road to victory. Now it became clear that the outcome of the tournament was still completely open. The games in this second half of the tournament were also much more interesting. The clash between Hansen and Ftacnik of this same sixth round was probably the finest game of the tournament. Hansen started, after an English opening, a 'Sicilian attack', winning the game with a few deeply calculated combinations. The next two rounds, however, were crucial. In Round 7 Sokolov scored his third consecutive win, so that Christiansen lost his lead (of half a point) and two players joined him at the top. In Round 8 Christiansen was defeated again. This time Piket's accurate positional play turned out to be too effective for him. Now the American was one point behind and left without any chance to win the tournament, while two other players had taken the lead. One of them was Jeroen Piket, who played solidly and well, without taking many risks. The other was Curt Hansen



Curt Hansen

GRONINGEN

who had 50 per cent after five rounds, but won his next three games. His position at the top was a slight surprise nevertheless, because in his last two games he had proposed a draw before going on to win.

Against Brenninkmeijer he did this in the opening, when the game still had to develop. Brenninkmeijer declined and then the game became very interesting. But it suddenly ended when the Dutchman failed to see the best defence. Here the drawing proposal did not have much influence on the game, but that was different in Romanishin-Hansen, played in Round 8. This game was not really exciting and after 26 moves a draw was extremely probable, so Hansen proposed to end the game immediately. Romanishin declined, although he could not possibly play for a win. Then he made some mistakes -after thirty moves he was considerably worse- and lost because of some tactical subtleties in the ending.

This catapulted Curt Hansen to the head of the queue. In the last round he would meet Schmittziel with the white pieces, while Piket would have to defend himself with Black against Ftacnik. Most people were convinced that Hansen would play for a win and Piket might rely on a draw and then await the pursuit of events. But things developed differently the next day. It was true that only one of them tried to play for a win, but it turned out to be Piket. He did some extremely dubious things in the opening to create an unfamiliar position in which he might try something. Piket's moves, however, were not only dubious, but also quite bad. Ftacnik responded very well and after a few hours Piket was virtually lost. Somewhere around that time Hansen proposed a draw and Schmittziel, who knew about the possible consequences of declining, accepted. Hansen thought he had secured victory with a half point

lead. Fortunately for all the chauvinists present in the tournament hall Ftacnik did not continue the game as accurately as he had started it. He missed some very good opportunities and finally gave away all his advantage. So Piket secured the draw and officially won the tournament on Sonneborn-Berger points.

SL 6.1

Ivan Sokolov
Vladimir Akopian
Groningen 1991 (6)

1.d4 e6 2.c4 d5 3.♘c3 c6
4.e4 de4 5.♗e4 ♟b4
6.♟d2 ♖d4 7.♟b4 ♖e4
8.♟e2 ♗a6 9.♟c3 ♗f6?!
More usual are 9...f6 and 9...♗e7.
The *Encyclopedia* mentions just one -fifty-year-old- game with Akopian's move.

10.♗f3 ♟d7
10...0-0 is interesting but after that it will be difficult for Black to develop his queenside. Akopian plans to castle queenside, but will need a lot of moves to protect his king, which will never be completely safe.

11.0-0
Flohr-Turn, USSR 1945, continued with 11.♗e5. Sokolov's move also is strong.

11...0-0-0 12.♟d3 ♖g4
13.♖c2 ♖f4
14.♗e5 ♖h5 15.♟e2 was threatened. Now 14.♟e5 is not annoying, because after 14...♖h6 both 15...♗b4 and 15...♗c5 are threats.

14.b4 #



Launches the attack.

14...c5?

Black could hardly do anything. The swap which follows will provide him with some space for his pieces. The disadvantage, however, is the fact that White's initiative will develop much faster now. Therefore 14...♗he8, intending e6-e5, might be more sensible. After that the game could continue with 15.b5 ♗c5 16.♟e5 ♖h6 17.♟e2.

15.b5 ♗b4 16.♟b4 cb4
17.♗fe1 ♖c7 18.a3 b3

It is far too dangerous to take, but now White will get his pawn back and keep a strong attack.

19.♖b3 ♗b8 20.♗ac1 ♟c8

There is no defence. Black should prevent 21.c5 but 20...♖c5 fails to 21.♗e5 and 20...b6 could be answered with 21.♗e5 ♗hf8 22.c5 bc5 23.♗c6 ♟c6 24.♗c5 ♗d6 25.bc6 winning.

21.c5 ♗d5 22.b6 ab6
23.cb6 ♖d6 24.♗e5!

The knight is invulnerable, so this wins quickly.

24...♟d7 25.♗f7 ♗d3
26.♖c4 ♖b6 27.♖d3 ♗f8
28.♖g3 ♗a7 29.♖g7

Black resigned.

Riemersma

SO 5.3 Schmittziel-I.Sokolov

Groningen 1991 (2)

1.e4 e5 2.♗f3 ♗c6 3.d4 ed4
4.♗d4 ♟c5 5.♟e3 ♖f6 6.c3
♗ge7 7.♟c4 ♗e5 8.♟e2 ♖g6
9.0-0 d6 10.f3!? 10.f4 10...0-0
11.♗d2 d5 12.♗h1 de4 13.fe4
♖d6?! 13...♟g4 14.♟f4 (14.♗f5 ♗f5
15.♟c5 ♗g3!; 15.ef5 ♖h5) 14...♟e2
15.♖e2± 14.♗c4 ♗c4 15.♟c4
♗g6 16.♖b3 ♖d7!? 16...♗e5
17.♟f4 ♟d4 18.♟f7! 17.♗e6 fe6
18.♟c5 ♗f1 19.♗f1 a6? 19...b6!
20.♟a3 c5; 20.♟f2± 20.♖d1 ♖e8
21.h4 b6 22.♟a3 ♟d7 23.h5
♗e7 24.♖g4± ♗h8 25.h6 ♗g6?
25...gh6± 26.♗f8 ♖f8 27.♟f8 ♗f8
28.hg7 ♗g7 29.♟a6 ♗f4
30.♖g5 ♟c6 31.♟d3 ♗f7 32.e5
b5 33.♗g1 ♟d5 34.♟b5 ♟a2

35.♙e8 ♖f5 36.♗d8 ♜e5
37.♗c7 ♜h6 38.♙a4 ♙d5
39.♙c2 ♖h5 40.♗h7 ♜g5
41.♗g7 1-0

SI 20.8 Akopian- Brenninkmeijer

Groningen 1991 (3)

1.e4 c5 2.♘f3 d6 3.d4 cd4 4.♘d4
♘f6 5.♘c3 e6 6.g4 ♘c6 7.g5
♘d7 8.♖g1 ♙e7 9.♙e3 0-0
10.♗h5 ♖e8 11.0-0-0 a6 12.f4
♙f8 13.♖g3 g6 14.♗h4 h5
14...e5!? 15.♙e2 ♙g7!? 15...e5!
16.♘c6 bc6 17.♖d6 ♙c3 18.bc3
♗a5 19.♘d2 ♘c5 20.♙c5± ♗c5
21.e5 ♜g7 22.♖e3 ♗a5 23.♙c4
c5 24.♗g3 ♖a7 25.♗f3 ♙b7
26.♗f1 ♖aa8? 26...♙c8; 26...♗c7
27.f5!+- gf5 27...ef5 28.♙f7 ♖ed8
29.♙g6 28.g6 ♗c7 29.gf7 ♗f7
30.♖g3 ♜h7 31.♖g5 ♖ad8
32.♙e2 ♖d6 33.ed6 ♖g8
34.♖h5 ♜g7 35.♗g1 1-0

SI 48.2.10 Christiansen-Ftacnic

Groningen 1991 (3)

1.e4 c5 2.♘c3 d6 3.f4 g6 4.d4 cd4
5.♗d4 ♘f6 6.e5 ♘c6 7.♙b5 ♘h5
8.♘f3 ♙g7 9.0-0 0-0 10.♙c6 bc6
11.♙e3 ♙g6 12.♖ae1 ♗a5
13.♙c1 ♖ad8 14.♗e4 ♗b6
15.♜h1 d5 = 16.♗d3 ♙c8? 16...f6!
= 17.ef6 ef6 18.♘d4 c5; 17.♘h4
fe5 18.♘g6 hg6 19.♗g6 ♘g3! 20.hg3
♖f6+- 17.♘a4 ♗c7 18.♘c5
♙h6? 19.♘d4 ♘g7 20.♖g1 f6
21.♙d2 fe5 22.fe5 ♙d2 23.♗d2±
♖f7 24.♖f1 ♖df8 25.♖f7 ♖f7
26.♜g1 ♗b6 27.b4 ♘e6?!
28.♘de6 ♙e6 29.♗d4+- ♙f5
30.c3 a5 31.♘b3! ♗b5 32.♘a5
♗a4 33.♗d2 c5 34.♘b3 cb4
35.cb4 ♗a7 36.♘c5 ♙e4 37.a4
♖f5 38.♗d4 ♖g5 39.g3 ♖f5
40.a5 ♖f3 41.♖f1 ♖f5 42.♖f5
gf5 43.♗e3 ♗c7 44.♗g5 ♜h8
45.♗h6 ♜g8 46.♘e6 ♗a7
47.♜f1 ♜f7 48.♘g5 ♜e8 49.♗c6
♜f8 50.♗e6 ♜g7 51.♗f7 ♜h6
52.♘e6 1-0

EO 13.8.4 C.Hansen-Akopian

Groningen 1991 (4)

1.c4 e5 2.♘c3 ♘f6 3.♘f3 ♘c6
4.g3 g6 5.d4 ed4 6.♘d4 ♙g7
7.♙g2 0-0 8.0-0 ♖e8 9.♘c2 d6

10.b3 ♙f5 11.♖b1 a5 12.♖e1
♘e4 13.♘e4 ♙e4 14.f3 ♙c2
15.♗c2 ♙d4 16.e3 ♗g5!? 17.f4
♗c5 18.♗f2 ♗f5 19.♙d2 ♙c5
20.♖bd1 a4! 21.♙c3 ab3 22.ab3
♘b4 23.♙b4 ♙b4 24.♖e2 ♖a3±
25.♙b7 ♖b3 26.♙c6 ♖e7
27.♗f3 ♗c5 28.♙e4 ♗b6
29.♖d3 ♙c5 30.♜g2 ♗b4
31.♖b3 ♗b3 32.♙d5 ♖e3
33.♖e3 ♙e3 34.f5? 34.h4!?±
34...♗c2 35.♜h1 ♗c1 36.♜g2
g5± 37.f6? 37.h4± 37...h5!+- #



38.♗h5 ♗g1 39.♜h3 ♗f1
40.♙g2 ♗f5 41.g4 ♗f6 42.♙e4
♗f1 43.♙g2 ♗d3 44.♙f3 ♙f4
45.♜g2 ♗d2 46.♜h1 ♗f2
47.♗h3 ♙e3 0-1

QP 3.2 Dreev-I.Sokolov

Groningen 1991 (5)

1.d4 ♘f6 2.♘f3 g6 3.♙f4 ♙g7
4.e3 d6 5.h3 0-0 6.♙e2 c5 7.c3
♗b6 8.♗b3 ♙e6 9.♗b6 ab6
10.a3 ♘c6 11.♘bd2 ♘a5 12.0-0
♖fc8 13.♖fc1 ♙b3 14.♙d3 ♘d7
15.♙b5 ♘f8 16.a4 ♙e6 17.♙g3
♘c7± 18.c4? ♠ ♘b3< 18...cd4
19.♘d4 ♙d4 20.ed4 ♘e6
21.♙d7 ♘d4+- 22.♙c8 ♘e2
23.♜h2 ♘c1 24.♙g4 ♘d3
25.♖a3 ♘b2! 25...♘c5 26.♙e2 ♙a4
27.b4 26.♘b3 ♘bc4 27.♘a5 ♘a3
28.♘b7 ♖a4 29.♙d7 ♖c4
30.♘d8 0-1

QI 5.6 Christiansen-C.Hansen

Groningen 1991 (5)

1.d4 ♘f6 2.c4 e6 3.♘f3 b6 4.a3
♙a6 5.♗c2 ♙b7 6.♘c3 c5 7.e4
cd4 8.♘d4 ♙b5 9.♘b3 ♘c6
10.♘c5 bc5 11.♙d3 d6 12.0-0
♘d4 13.♗d1 ♘d7 14.f4 0-0
15.♙e3 a5 16.a4 e5 17.f5 ♜h8
18.♖a3 ♙c6 19.♘b5 ♘f6
20.♗e1 h6 21.♗h4 ♘h7 22.♗e1

f6 23.♙d2 ♙e8 24.♖f2 ♖g8!
25.h3 ♙f7 26.♜h2 g5! #



27.fg6 ♖g6 28.♗f1 ♗e7 29.♙b1
♙e6 30.♖e3 ♘g5 31.♖g3 ♖ag8
32.♘d4 cd4 33.h4 ♘h7 34.♖g6
♖g6 35.g3 ♗g7 36.♖f3 ♗c7
37.♙d3 h5 38.b4!± ab4 39.♙b4
♖h8 40.a5 ♖b8 41.♙d2 ♖b2
42.♖f2 ♗c5 43.♗c1 ♗a3 44.a6
♖a2 45.♗b1 ♖b2 46.♗c1 ♖a2
47.♗b1 ♖b2 1/2-1/2

SL 3.4.5 Piket-Romanishin

Groningen 1991 (5)

1.d4 d5 2.♘f3 ♘f6 3.c4 dc4
4.♘c3 c6 5.a4 ♙g4 6.♘e5 ♙h5
7.h3 ♘bd7 8.♘c4 e6 9.g4 ♙g6
10.♙g2 h5 11.g5 ♘d5 12.e4
♘5b6 13.♘e3!? ♗g5 14.a5!?
14.0-0! ♠ ♖f4-f5 14...♘c4 15.0-0
♘e3 16.♙e3 ♗d8 17.f4 ♙e7
18.f5 ef5 19.ef5 ♙h7 20.a6 ba6
21.♙c6 ♖c8 22.♖a6± 0-0
23.♙g2 ♙g5 24.♙g5 ♗g5
25.♘e4 ♗e3 26.♜h2 ♖b8 27.b3!
27.♖a7 ♖b2 27...♖b6 28.♖a7 ♘f6
29.♖e7 ♗h6 30.♘f6 ♗f6
31.♖e5 ♖d6 32.♗h5 ♖d4
33.♗e2 ♗d6 34.♜h1 ♖d2
35.♗e4 ♖d4 36.♖d5 ♖e4
37.♖d6 ♖b4?! 38.♙d5 ♖h4
39.♜g2 39.♜h2?! ♖h5 40.f6 gf6
41.♖g1 ♜h8 42.♙f7± 39...♖h5
40.♙e4 ♖e8 41.♖f4 ♜f8
42.♜g3 ♖g5 43.♜f3 ♖g1
44.♜f2 ♖c1 45.♖d7 ♖cc8
46.b4? ♖e4 = 47.♖e4 1/2-1/2

EO 43.4 C.Hansen-Ftacnic

Groningen 1991 (6)

1.c4 ♘f6 2.♘c3 c5 3.♘f3 b6 4.e4
♘c6 5.d4 cd4 6.♘d4 ♙b7 7.f3 e6
8.♙e3 ♗b8 9.♗d2 ♙e7 10.g4
0-0 11.0-0-0 ♖c8 11...a6! 12.g5
♘e8 13.♘c6 ♙c6 14.♜b1 a6
15.h4 b5 16.h5 bc4 16...b4 17.♘e2

GRONINGEN

d5 18.ed5 ed5 19.♞d4± 17.g6 fg6
17...♙f6 18.♙d4 18.hg6 hg6
19.♞g1 ♙f6 20.♞g6 ♚f7
21.♞g2 d5? 22.ed5 ed5 23.♞d5
c3 24.♚d3 ♙a4 #



25.♚g6 ♚f8 26.♞f6! c2 27.♞c2
♞c2 27...♙c2 28.♚c2 ♞c2 29.♞d7+-
28.♞d7 ♙d7 29.♚c2+- ♙e6
30.♚c5 ♚f7? 31.♞d7! ♙d7
32.♙c4 ♙e6 33.♚f5 ♚e7
34.♚e6 ♚d8 35.♙b6 ♞c7
36.♙d5 ♞a7 37.♙c6 1-0

KF 5.3.8 Brenninkmeijer- C.Hansen

Groningen 1991 (7)

1.d4 d6 2.♞f3 g6 3.c4 ♙g7 4.e4
e5 5.♙e2 ♞c6 6.♙g5 f6 7.♙e3
♞h6 8.d5 ♞e7 9.♞fd2 f5 10.f3
0-0 11.0-0 c5 12.♞c3 ♞f7
13.a3?! 13.♞b1 13...♙h6 14.♙f2
♙d7 15.b4 b6 16.♚c2 ♚h8
17.♞ab1 ♞g8 18.bc5 bc5
19.♞b7 ♙c8 20.♞b2 ♞f6
21.♞fb1 ♙f4 22.♙d3 ♞g5
23.h4! ♞f7 24.♞f1 ♞g8 25.ef5
g5 25...c4!? 26.♚h1 g4 27.g3 #



27...gf3♚∞ 28.gf4 ef4 29.♞h2
♞e5 30.♞g1? 30.♙e4; 30.♚d1
30...♞g1 31.♙g1 ♞h5 32.♙f2
♞g3 33.♚g1 ♚g8+- 34.♙g3
fg3 35.♞f1 ♚g4 36.♙e4 ♙f5
37.♞e3 ♚h3 0-1

EO 7.7

Christiansen-I.Sokolov

Groningen 1991 (7)

1.c4 e5 2.♞c3 ♞c6 3.♞f3 ♞f6
4.e4 ♙b4 5.d3 d6 6.g3 a6 7.♙g2
b5 8.cb5 ab5 9.0-0 ♙c3 10.bc3
♙d7 11.♞h4 0-0 12.f4 h6
13.fe5± de5 14.♙e3?! 14.d4??
14...♚e7 15.♚h1 ♞fd8 16.♚c2
♚d6 17.♞ad1 ♙g4 18.♞d2 b4!±
19.h3 ♙e6 20.c4 ♞a3 21.♞fd1
♞d4 22.♚b2 c5 23.♚h2 ♚a6
24.♙d4 ed4 25.e5 ♞d7 26.♞e2
♞b6± 27.♞f2 ♞a4 28.♚c1 ♞c3
29.♞dd2 ♞a2 30.♚d1 ♞c3
31.♚h5 b3 32.g4 ♞a2 33.g5 hg5
34.♚g5 ♞b8 35.♙d5 ♞d2
36.♞d2 #

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36...♖a2 37.♙e6 fe6 38.♘g6
 ♜f7 38...♞d2? 39.♞d2 b2 40.♞f2;
 39...♜f7 40.♘h8! ♠ 40...♙h8 41.♞f2
 ♜e7 42.♞g2 39.♙a2 ba2 40.♞e7
 ♜g6 41.♞e6 ♜h7 42.♞f5 ♜g8
 43.♞e6 ♜h8 44.♞a6 ♜h7 45.e6
 ♙b2 46.♜g3 ♙e2 47.h4 ♙e1
 48.e7 ♙e7 49.h5 ♙e1 50.♞g6
 ♜g8 51.♞a6 a1 ♞ 52.♞c8 ♜f7
 53.♞d7 ♜f8 54.♞f5 ♜e7 55.♞c5
 ♜d7 56.♞f5 ♜c7 0-1

KI 15.3

Ftacnik-Piket

Groningen 1991 (9)

1.d4 ♘f6 2.♘f3 g6 3.c4 ♙g7
 4.♘c3 0-0 5.e4 d6 6.♙e2 e5
 7.0-0 ed4 8.♘d4 ♙e8 9.f3 c6
 10.♜h1 a6 11.♘b3 b5?! 12.♙f4!
 ♙f8 12...d5!? 13.c5!± d5 13...dc5
 14.♞d8 ♙d8 15.♙g5 ♙e7 16.e5 ♘d5
 17.♙e7 ♘e7 18.♘c5± 14.♙g5 ♙a7
 15.♙c1 ♙e1 16.♙f4 ♙e6
 17.♘d4 ♞d7 18.ed5 18.e5!? ♘h5
 19.♙e3 ♙c5 20.f4 ♘g7 21.g4→
 18...♙d5 19.♞d2 ♙c5 20.♙f4
 ♙b6 21.♙b8 ♙b8 22.♘d5?
 22.♞f4 ♞d8 23.♘c6± 22...cd5
 23.♞f4 ♙e8 24.♞f6 ♙d4
 25.♞d4= /± 25.♙d4 ♙e2 26.♙d5
 ♙c7-+ 25...♙e2 26.♙c5 ♞e8
 27.h3 ♙d7 28.♞c3 ♞e5 29.♞e5
 ♙e5 30.a3 ♜g7 31.♙d2 g5
 32.a4 ba4 33.♙a5 ♙e6 34.♙a5
 ♙d5 35.♙d5 h6 36.♙a5 ♙b6
 37.♙a4 ♙b2 38.♙a6 1/2-1/2

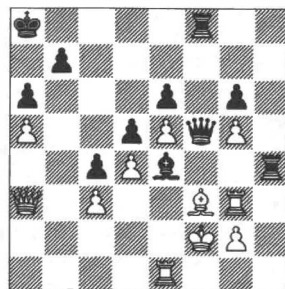
The delegation from the Soviet Union (which still existed during the first part of the tournament) surprisingly did not play a principal part in the round-robin group, but matters were quite different in the Open. From beginning to end players from the Soviet Union dominated, together with people from the Baltic countries. Especially the players from Latvia drew much attention. Edvins Kengis, one of them, was leading throughout the tournament. Only after Rounds 5 and 7 did he part with it for a short time. His average opposition was high, so that if he tied for first place he would still be likely to win the tournament. Unfortunately for him he was overtaken in the last round by his fellow-countryman Yannis Klovan, who had an even higher average opposition and was consequently declared the winner.

No one had foreseen Klovan's victory. Although his name was not unknown because of performances some decades ago, his Elo was only 2385, which made him approximately number 60 of the playing field. At 56 years he seemed unlikely to have made great steps forward in such a very short time. Still he deservedly won the tournament, playing good games and making his first GM-norm with half a point extra. The explanation for this surprising performance lies in the fact that Klovan is one of the many players benefitting from the developments in Eastern Eu-

rope, which made it possible for them to play international tournaments. As he seems to be quite gifted and not young anymore, he is probably also one of the players who suffered most from the restrictions that used to be.

The Open was also marked by the presence of a lot of strong juniors (some might even have to be called 'cadets') such as GM Tiviakov, Kramnik (sixteen years old), Sakaev (2495 and seventeen), Kaminski (fourteen). Due to the very strong playing field only two of them, Tiviakov and Kramnik, played a role of some importance in the top. They both finished just below the triumphant quartet. Tiviakov played sharp and interesting chess, but might have done better if he had refrained from playing very dubious moves sometimes. Kramnik suffered a bad start and only got in a good position later in the tournament, so that his influence on events was not great.

The Dutch contingent, who should maybe profit more from such a big tournament in their country, were never in the top. Some of them still drew attention by scoring personal successes. Also the struggles between them often attracted a big audience. Notable are two games by the highest ranked Dutch player in the tournament, Friso Nijboer. Twice he got a clearly lost position after an interesting fight and both times his opponents went for a draw.



Nijboer-Hoeksema

White just had played 42.♞a3 which cannot be correct. Black now could win as follows: ▶

GRONINGEN			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	tot
1	Piket	GM 2590	x	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	6
2	C.Hansen	GM 2600	1/2	x	1	1/2	0	1/2	1	1/2	1	1	6
3	I.Sokolov	GM 2570	1/2	0	x	1	1	1	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	5
4	Christiansen	GM 2600	0	1/2	0	x	1/2	1/2	1	1	1	1/2	5
5	Akopian	GM 2590	1/2	1	0	1/2	x	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	1	4 1/2
6	Dreev	GM 2610	0	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	x	1/2	1	1	1/2	4 1/2
7	Ftacnik	GM 2575	1/2	0	1/2	0	1	1/2	x	1/2	1/2	1/2	4
8	Schmittziel	IM 2490	1/2	1/2	1	0	1/2	0	1/2	x	1/2	0	3 1/2
9	Romanishin	GM 2600	1/2	0	1/2	0	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	x	1	3 1/2
10	Brenninkmeijer	IM 2525	0	0	1/2	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	1	0	x	3

GRONINGEN

42... ♖h2!; (42... ♖g4 43. ♖g4 ♗f3 44. ♗f8; 42... ♖f4 43. ♖e3) 43. ♖e3 ♗f3 44. ♖g3 (44. ♖ef3 ♗c2 45. ♗e3 ♗d3 46. ♗f2 ♗d2 47. ♗g1 ♖g2! 48. ♖g2 ♗d1 49. ♗h2 ♗f3 50. ♗c1 ♖h8 51. ♗g1 ♖h3—+) 44... ♗c2 45. ♖e2 ♖g2—+. Or 43. ♗g1 ♖g2! 44. ♗g2 ♗f2; 44. ♗g2 ♗f3 45. ♗g1 ♖h8; 44. ♖g2 ♗f3 45. ♗b2 ♖f5—+.

But all this was not played; **42... ♗f3** and the players agreed to a draw.

And the next game truly is very beautiful, but White forgets to put a nice finish to it.

KI 64.1

Jeroen Vanheste Friso Nijboer

Groningen open 1991 (4)

1.d4 g6 2.c4 ♗f6 3.♗f3 ♗g7 4.g3 0-0 5.♗g2 d6 6.♗c3 ♗bd7 7.0-0 e5 8.e4 a6 9.♖e1 ♖b8 10.d5

A new move.

10... ♗e7 11.b4 c5 12.a3 ♗e8 13.♖b1 f5?

Black should play 13... ♗h8.

14.♗g5! ♗df6

According to Vanheste the rest of the game is more or less forced now.

15.bc5 dc5 16.ef5 gf5 17.♗f4!

17. ♗e6? ♗e6 18. ♖e5 ♗e4—+.

17... ♗d7

Only move.

18.d6!

Now if 18... ♗d6 then 19. ♗d5 ♗h8 20. ♗f7 winning the exchange and 18... ♗d6 fails to 19. ♗d5 ♗h8 20. ♗h7!

18... ♗f6

Again the only move.

19.♗e6!

Now 19...ef4 is answered with 20. ♗d5 and now 20... ♗f7

21. ♗g5, winning the queen or 20... ♗h6 21. ♗e7 ♗h8 22. ♗f8 ♗f8 23. ♗c6.

19... ♖f7

Black defends stubbornly.

20.♗g5 ♖f8 21.♗e6 ♖f7

22.♗d5! ef4

Forced.

23.♗g7 ♗g7 24.♖e7 ♗e5! 25.♗f7

After 25.gf4 ♗d6 matters are not very clear, as after 26. ♖e5 Black can defend with 26... ♗g6 27. ♗h1 ♗e6.

25... ♗f7 26.♗d5 ♗d6

27.♖b6 ♗d8 28.♗a1!

If 28. ♗f6? then ♗h8 and White might be worse.

28... ♗h5

After 28... ♗e6 White has several ways to get a big advantage, he could, for example, take twice on e6.

29.♗d1 ♗g7 30.♗a1 ♗h5 #



31.♗d1

White unfortunately fails to see the beautiful win: 31. ♖f7! ♗f7 32. ♖h6. Now the most important possibilities are:

A) 32... ♗g7 33. ♖h7 ♗g5 34.h4! ♗g6 35.h5 ♗h7 36. ♗f6 ♗g8 37. ♗e7 ♗h8 38. ♗f8 and mate;

B) 32... ♗e6 33. ♖h5 ♗h8 34. ♖h7! (if White does not play this the position remains unclear) 34... ♗h7 35. ♗f6 ♗e8 36. ♗e6 winning. Black's best try probably is 33... ♗d5 but then he still ends up with a lost position after 34. ♖h7 ♗e6 35. ♖h6

31... ♗g7

Draw

Vanheste/Riemersma

It is quite strange for this to happen twice to one and the same player in two consecutive games. In other games Nijboer experienced some less fortunate moments so his luck did not really change much to his tournament; he tied for twelfth place.

VO 8.3.6

Artashes Minasian Mark van der Werf

Groningen open 1991 (4)

1.b3 e5 2.♗b2 d6 3.e3 ♗f6 4.♗e2 g6 5.f4

This looks dubious.

5... ♗g7 6.fe5 ♗g4

As the knight was developed to e2, this poses some problems for White.

7.h3 ♗e5 8.d4!?

Interesting! At first sight 8. ♗c3 seemed better, but Minasian's choice is not bad at all.

8... ♗h4 9.♗d2 ♗g4

10.♗bc3 ♗h6? #



A serious mistake. 10... ♗f2 11. ♗e1 ♗e4 was better, but just 10... ♗f6 seems to be the most solid move, after which it should be about equal.

11.hg4

This is the only move, but at the same time it is very strong. 11. ♗d5 failed to 11... ♗e3 12. ♗e3 ♗f2.

11... ♗h1 12.♗d5 ♗d8

After 12... ♗a6 13. ♗f4 Black should be careful that his queen does not get trapped after ♗f4-h3.

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13. ♖e1 ♜e8

Slightly better might be 13... ♟g5, although Black would also be doing badly after the continuation 14. ♖f2 ♜f8 15. ♟f6 ♞d7 16. d5 ♖h4 (otherwise White plays ♟e2-g3-e4) 17. g3 ♖h6 18. ♟g2.

14. ♖f2 f5 15. ♟ef4 ♟f4

After 15...c6 White could sacrifice the knight by playing 16. ♖g3 cd5 17. ♞d5 f4 18. ef4 and White has a lot of threats.

16. ef4 ♞d7 17. ♜e1!

The beginning of the end. Black now will be troubled by a back-rank problem.

17... ♜e4 18. gf5 gf5

19. ♖g3 ♖h6 20. ♟d3 c6

If 20... ♖e1 21. ♖e1 ♖f8 then 22. ♖h4 mating.

21. ♜h1!

White sacrifices a rook at the h1 square a second time! Now Black can postpone mate for only a few moves.

21... ♖h1 22. ♖g8 ♞f8

23. ♖f8 ♟d7 24. ♖f7 ♟d8

25. ♖f8 ♟d7 26. ♟e4 cd5

27. ♟c3

Black resigned.

Riemersma

FR 5.2

Yannis Klován Goran Dizdar

Groningen open 1991 (5)

1. e4 e6 2. d4 d5 3. ♞c3 ♞f6 4. ♟g5 de4 5. ♞e4 ♟e7 6. ♟f6 gf6 7. ♞f3 f5 8. ♞c3 ♟f6 9. ♖d2 c5 10. d5 0-0

On 10...ed5 White could react with 11.0-0-0 d4 12. ♖h6.

11.0-0-0 e5 12.h4

In order to answer 12...e4 with 13. ♟g5.

12... ♟g7 13.d6

Prevents 13... ♞c6.

13... ♟e6 14. ♞g5 ♞c6 15.g4!

The pawn is invulnerable: 15...fg4 16. ♖d3.

15... ♞d4 16.gf5 ♟f5

17. ♟d3 ♖d7 18. ♟f5

18. ♞d5 was stronger; after the game Klován showed me a few lines: 18. ♞d5! ♟h8 19. ♞e7 ♟d3 20. ♖d3 f5 21. ♖c4 (threatens 22. ♖g8!) and now:

A) 21... ♟h6 22. ♟b1 ♖d6

23. ♞f7 ♜f7 24. ♖f7 ♜f8 25. ♜hg1! winning; 22... ♟g5 also was insufficient because of 23. hg5 ♖d6 24. g6 and;

B) 21... ♟f6 22. ♞f7 ♜f7 23. ♖f7 ♖d6 24. ♞f5 or 21... ♖e8 22. ♖c5 and White has a big advantage.

18... ♖f5 19. ♞d5 ♟h8 20.c3

On 20. ♞e7 Black could play 20... ♖f4 (21. ♖f4 ♞e2 followed by 22... ♞f4).

20... ♞c6 21. ♞e3 ♖d7 22. ♖d5

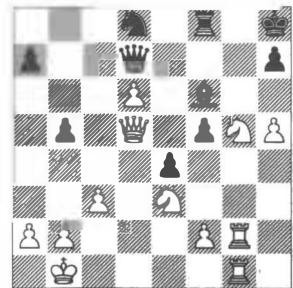
White is in time-trouble.

22...b6 23. ♟b1 ♜ae8

24. ♜hg1 f5 25. ♜g2 ♞d8

26. ♞c4 e4 27. ♜dg1 ♟f6

28.h5! b5 29. ♞e3 ♜e5?



30. ♖e4! ♜d5 31. ♗f6 ♖f7
 If 31... ♜d1 then 32. ♗d1 ♖e6
 33. ♜g8 ♜g8 34. ♜g8 ♖g8
 35. ♗g8 ♗g8 36. ♗e3 wins. In
 fact 31... ♖e6 was slightly better
 than the text move, but it hardly
 makes any difference after
 32. ♗ed5 h6 33. ♜g6.
 32. ♗ed5 ♗b7 33. h6 ♖e6
 34. ♜g7 ♜f6 35. ♗f6
 Black resigned

Klovan/Riemersma

VO 19.4

Ildar Ibragimov
 Edwin Kengis

Groningen open 1991 (6)

1.d4 e6 2.c4 b6

Kengis chooses a little analysed variation.

3. ♗c3 ♖b4 4.e3 ♖b7
 5. ♗e2 f5 6.a3 ♖d6

Interesting! Later on Black will exchange the bishop against the c3-knight anyway, but by postponing this exchange he makes it harder for White to develop.

7.d5

A normal move in such positions, but here it is forced, as otherwise White cannot move his bishop from f1.

7... ♗f6 8.g3 a5 9. ♖g2
 ♗a6 10.b3 ♗c5 11. ♖b2
 ♖e7 12. ♗d4 0-0 13.0-0

13. ♗cb5 can be answered with 13... ♖e5 14.0-0 ed5 15. ♗f5 ♖e8.

13... ♗fe4 14. ♗db5

Playing a knight to b5 looks attractive, but is maybe not very sensible. There was nothing wrong with the obvious 14. ♖c2. After that 14... ed5 15. cd5 ♗c3 16. ♖c3 ♗e4 fails to 17. ♗f5, so Black has got some problems.

14... ♗c3 15. ♗c3

Possibly 15. ♖c3 should be answered with the unnatural 15... ♜ad8, but it is difficult to

find anything concrete against this move.

15... ♖e5!

Black increases his control of the central squares.

16. ♖c2 d6 17. ♜fd1 ♖c3
 18. ♖c3 ed5 19. cd5 ♗e4
 20. ♖b2 ♜f7 21. b4? #



A very strange idea. White had probably considered something like 21. ♜d4 ♜e8 22. b4 and then realised that he should play b3-b4 right away.

21... ♖e8!

Prepares a counterattack on d5.

22. ♜d4

At once White is without active possibilities.

22... ab4 23. a4?!

23. ab4 ♜a1 24. ♖a1 ♖a8 25. ♖d1 ♖a2 26. ♖e4 fe4 27. ♜d2 looks better although Black still has got some chances.

23... ♜a5!

This way the rook can penetrate the white position most quickly.

24. ♖e4 fe4 25. ♜e4 ♖d7
 26. ♜h4 ♖f5 27. e4 ♖f3
 28. ♜e1 ♜c5 29. ♖d2 b3

More or less forced because 30. ♜e3, winning the queen, was threatened.

30. ♖d4?

30. ♜f4 ♜f4 31. gf4 ♜c2 32. ♖d4 probably would have held the position.

30... ♜c2

This wins immediately because Ibragimov's queen sacrifice is not very impressive.

31. ♖g5 ♜f2 32. ♖d8 ♜f8
 33. ♖f8 ♖f8 34. ♖f2 ♖f3
 35. ♜f4 ♖d3 36. ♜e3 b2!

White resigned.

Riemersma

SI 18.14

Klovan-Tiviakov

Groningen open 1991 (2)

1.e4 c5 2. ♗f3 ♗c6 3. d4 cd4
 4. ♗d4 g6 5. ♗c3 ♖g7 6. ♖e3 ♗f6
 7. ♖c4 0-0 8. ♖b3 d6 9. f3 ♖d7
 10. ♖d2 ♜c8 11. h4 h5 12.0-0-0
 ♗e5 13. ♖g5 ♜c5 14. f4 ♗c4
 15. ♖d3 ♗g4? IN #



16. ♖c4 ♗f2 17. ♖e2 ♗h1
 18. ♖b3 ♖b6 Δ 19... ♜g5; 19. ♗f3
 ♜c3 20. bc3 ♗f2; 18... ♖g4 19. ♗f3 ♗g3
 20. ♖el 19. f5! ♖d4 ♗ 20. ♜d4
 ♜f5 ♗ 21. ef5 ♖d4 22. f6 ♖g1
 23. ♗d1 23. ♗d1? ♖d1 24. ♗d1 e6 ♗
 23... ♖g4 24. gf7 ♗g7 24... ♜f7
 25. ♖f7 ♗f7 26. ♖e7 ♗g8 27. ♖d8 ♗h7
 28. ♖c7 ♗g8 29. ♖b8 ♗g7 30. ♖b7 ♗g6
 31. ♖e4 ♗g7 32. ♖e7 ♗g8 33. ♖d6 ♗f2
 34. ♖e3+- 25. ♖d2 ♖d1 26. ♖d1
 ♖d1 27. ♗d1 ♜f7 ♗ 28. ♖f7 ♗f7
 29. ♗e2± ♗g3 30. ♗f3 ♗f1
 31. ♗e4 ♗h2 32. ♖e3 a6 33. ♗f4
 ♗g4 34. ♖b6 ♗f6 35. c4 ♗h7
 36. g4 hg4 37. ♗g4 ♗f6 38. ♗f5
 e6 39. ♗g5 ♗d7 40. ♖d4 e5
 41. ♖e3 ♗f6 42. ♗f5 ♗h5 43. c5
 46. d7 44. ♗e4 ♗e6 45. cd6 ♗f5
 46. d7 ♗d6 47. ♗f3 ♗d7 48. ♗g4
 ♗e6 49. ♗g5 a5 50. h5 ♗f7 51. b3
 b5 52. h6 a4 53. b4 a3 54. ♖c5
 ♗e4 55. ♗f5 ♗g3 56. ♗e5 ♗g6
 57. ♖e3 ♗e2 58. ♖d2 ♗g1
 59. ♗e4 ♗h7 60. ♖e3 ♗e2
 61. ♖d2 ♗g3 62. ♗d5 ♗g6
 63. ♗c6 ♗e4 64. ♖e1 ♗h6
 65. ♗b5 1-0

The final standings were as follows. 1/4 J.Klovan (LAT), E.Kengis (LAT), A.Shneider (SU), S.Savchenko (SU) 7; 5/11 A.Kveinys (LIT), F.Levin (SU), V.Malishauskas (LIT), V.Kramnik (SU), S.Tiviakov (SU), R.Kuczynski (PL), B.Finegold (US) 6½. ■

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