

Darnall & Handsworth Chess Club

Bulletin No. 22

Formed 1985

1/9/87

Forthcoming Events

4th- 6th September Leicester (H.E. Atkins Mem.), 4 sections
Thu. 10th September S.&D.C.A. A.G.M., at Sheffield Deaf's premises
18th-20th September Hull Congress - open, U151, U111, U60
Mon. 21st September S.&D.C.A. Fixture Meeting, at Sheffield Deaf
25th-27th September Tyne & Wear, (Newcastle) - open, U151, U121, U90
Wed. 30th September completion date for club championship games
Thu. 1st October start of S.&D.C.A. league season

Y.C.A. GRADING LIST 1987

SJM

The official Yorkshire grading list is now out. The state of play as regards a Northern Counties C.U. list will be clearer after a meeting on September 5th. The Yorkshire list, which may be quoted on congress entry forms with a clear conscience, is necessarily limited to results which reach the Yorkshire grader, be it directly or indirectly. This would exclude results from congresses played outside Yorkshire since these results would go to the union rather than the county grader.

| <u>name</u> | <u>'86 YCA</u> <u>grade</u> | <u>'87 YCA</u> <u>grade</u> | <u>change</u> | Qualification for inclusion in the list is a minimum of eight graded games in '86/87, and a minimum of 18 in '85/86+'86/87 combined. If there are less than 30 games in '86/87; then the deficit is made up as far as possible with games from '85/86. Thus 18 or more graded games in '86/87 will secure inclusion but they may be made up with games from '86/87. However, 30 or more games in '86/87 will not need making up in this way. [F. Clarke] had 17 games graded for '86/87, but still did not get listed. This would make sense if he had not had any games graded in '85/86, but he did play gradable games in '85/86. At the start of the season I graded the '85/86 works results and graded 15 games for Frank, but my '85/86 |
|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|--|
| S. J. Mann | 177 | 176 | -1 | |
| M. P. Johnson | 151 | 152 | +1 | |
| G. D. Brown | 134 | 139 | +5 | |
| M. Parkin | 115 | 127 | +12 | |
| J. Gallagher | 108 | 125 | +17 | |
| D. K. Hodgett | 114 | 123 | +9 | |
| J. T. Whitfield | - | 118 | | |
| W. P. Somerset | - | - | | |
| G. Facer | 106 | 114 | +8 | |
| R. Lindsay | 100 | 104 | +4 | |
| C. E. Bowler | 116 | 103 | -13 | |
| G. J. Brough | 106 | 101 | +5 | |
| F. Clarke | - | [98] | | |
| B. D. Stephenson | 107 | 97 | -10 | |
| G. J. Langer | - | - | | |
| R. Bell | 81 | 88 | +7 | |
| M. Turnidge | 87 | 88 | +1 | |
| T. Kellman | 70 | 79 | +9 | |
| A. Bramall | - | - | | |
| S. A. Bird | - | - | | |
| R. Burton | - | - | | |

works gradings have no official status as I was not the grader then. There are 21 works players omitted from the YCA list who would be included on the basis of my '85/86 calculations. I have forwarded the details to the Yorkshire grader in the hope that these people may be included in a supplementary list. Frank's [98] is thus unofficial but may yet become official. Messrs. Somerset, Langer, Bramall, and Bird have sufficient graded games in '86/87, but not enough in '85/86 to make up 18 over the two seasons.

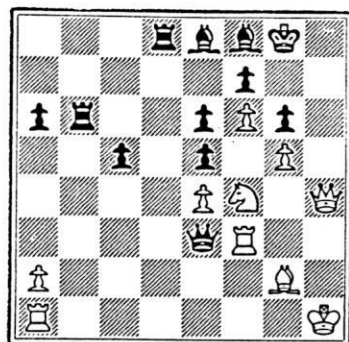
Postal Chess Geoff Brown lost the first game to finish in our match versus Bochum. He's written an article based on the game but the bulletin editor hasn't typed it yet. (Shouts of 'resign'.) Since then Geoff has gone on to win his other game, so the score stands at 1-1.

11. This was A F ILYIN-GENEVSKY. To describe him I quote from the previously mentioned 'Oxford Companion to Chess' by Hooper and Whyld:- 'ILYIN-GENEVSKY, ALEXANDER FYODOROVICH (1894-1941), Soviet player, joint champion of Leningrad in 1925 and champion in 1926 and 1928, winner of the first Trades Unions Championship of the USSR, 1927. He also played in nine of the first ten USSR championships, 1920-1937. Expelled from school at the age of 17 because of his radical ideas, Ilyin was sent to Switzerland to complete his education; he won the championship of Geneva in 1914 and added the town's name to his own. After the revolution he returned to Russia where he initiated the "First All-Russia Chess Olympiad", later called the first USSR Championship, 1920, and from then until he died in the siege of Leningrad he took a leading part in the promotion of chess in the Soviet Union.' Here is his win over Capablanca. It occurred at the Moscow International Tournament of 1925. Notes by Kotov and Yudovich.

J R CAPABLANCA - A F ILYIN-GENEVSKY

Sicilian Defence - Close Variation

1.e4 c5 2.Nc3 Nc6 3.g3 q6 4.Bg2 Bg7 5.QNe2 d6 6.d3 Nf6 7.O-O O-O 8.h3 a6 More energetic here is 8._Rb8, also preparing for b5 and removing the R from the long diagonal. 9.Be3 Bd7 10.Qd2 Re8 B has to preserve his KB from being exchanged (after 11.Bh6!), for it plays an important part to the defence of his K and in the organization of the offensive operations on the Q-side. 11.Nd1 aRc8 12.c3 Qa5 13.Q4 eRd8 14.f4 Be8 15.Q5 Nd7 16.f5 b5 17.Nf4 b4 B counters W's swift attack on the K-side by pushing ahead on the Q-side. Positions of this type are always very acute and demand great precision. 18.f6! Bf8 A cool defence. 18._exf is weaker, for then 19.Nd5 and W's threats become very dangerous. 19.Nf2 bxc 20.bxc e6! Building up firm defence lines. Now W has to set about opening up the KR-file. 21.h4 Rb8 It now becomes clear that B should have moved his R there in the first place. 22.h5 Rb6 23.hxg hxg 24.Nd1 W forestalls an invasion of his b2 square. 24...dNe5 25.Qf2 Nq4 26.Qh4 cNe5 Ilyin-Genevsky's defence is excellent. A poor line is 26._Nxe3 27.Nxe3 Qxc3 because of 28.Ng4 with the threat of Nh6+. 27.d4 If 27.Bd2 threatening 28.Bh3, B can successfully repulse the attack as Romanovsky has shown by 27._dRb8 28.Bh3 Rb2 29.Nxb2 Rxb2 30.Bc1 Nh2! 27...Nxe3 28.Nxe3 Qxc3 29.dxe Qxe3+ 30.Kh1? The numerous analyses that have been made of this position show that a stronger move here is 30.Kh2 which after 30._Rb2 leads to a sharp game in which both sides have winning chances. 30...dxe 31.Rf3 (SEE DIAGRAM) This is what Capablanca counted on.



After B withdraws his Q, 32.Rh3 is decisive, but Ilyin-Genevsky realises correctly, that he gains advantage by sacrificing his Q. 31...exf! 32.Rxe3 fxe 33.Qe1 Or 33.Re1 Rb2 34.Rxe3 Rd1+ 35.Kh2 dRd2 with decisive superiority for B. 33...Rb2 34.Qxe3 dRd2 35.Bf3 c4 36.a3 Bd6 37.Qa7 If 37.e5 then 37.Bc7 with subsequent transfer of the B to the a7-g1 diagonal. 37...c3 0-1. This fine aggressive game is characteristic of Ilyin-Genevsky's style.

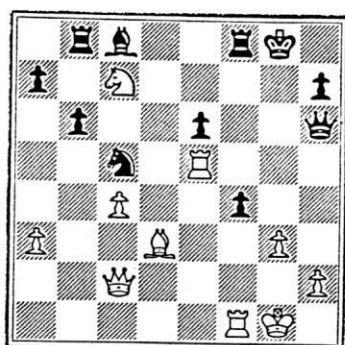
12. The Soviet Mickey Mouse is Vladas Ionovich MIKENAS. He was born in Estonia in 1910 but settled in Lithuania in 1931. He won the Lithuanian Championship in 1936 and played in five Olympiads for them. In later years he has turned to postal chess and in 1971 was awarded the title of International Correspondence Chess Master. Here is a

postal game of his played in 1967 against Correspondence Chess Grandmaster Pyotr Dubinin who had come second in the 3rd World Correspondence Chess Championships in 1959-62.

V I MIKENAS - P V DUBININ

Nimzoindian Defence, Samisch Variation

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.a3 Bxc3+ 5.bxc c5 6.f3 d5 7.cxd
Nxd5 8.dxc f5 9.Qc2 f4



10.e4 fxe 11.Bd3 Nd7 12.c4 Nf4 13.Be3 Qc7
14.Bxf4 Qxf4 15.Ne2 Qh4+ 16.g3 Qh5 17.O-O
Nxc5 18.Nf4 Qh6 19.aRe1 q5 20.Nd5 O-O
21.Nc7 Rb8 22.Re5 b6 23.f4 qxf (SEE DIAGRAM)
24.Bxh7+ Kg7 24._Qxh7? 25.Rg5+ Kh8 (25._Kf7
26.Qxh7+) 26.Qc3+ Rf6 27.Qxf6+ Qg7 28.Qxg7++
25.h4! Rb7 26.Rg5+ Kh8 27.Rg6 Qh5 28.Rxf4
Rd8 29.fRg4 Ne4 30.Qxe4 Qc5+ 31.Kg2 Rd2+
32.Kh3 Qf5 33.Rf6 1-0 33._Qxe4 34.Bxe4 and
there is no answer to the double threat of
mate by 35.Rf8 or 35.Rh6.

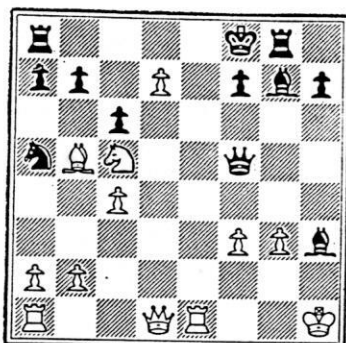
13. These three leading players all worked at the Government Code and Cypher School at Bletchley during WWII and were instrumental in breaking the German Enigma codes. There were also able to see the building of 'Colossus', the world's first digital computer. One of the leading lights at Bletchley was Alan Turing, whose concept of the 'Turing Machine' led directly to the design of such a stored-program computer. He was a fanatical chess player but he wasn't as good as the three subjects of this question. Also present at Bletchley was Donald Michie (now a professor and Director of Research at the Turing Institute in Glasgow which researches into artificial intelligence) who is also a keen chess player. He well remembers, on more than one occasion, Turing playing Golombek, inevitably getting into a losing position and resigning only to see Golombek turn the board round and beat Turing with the position Turing had resigned! Turing was probably the greatest mathematical genius this country has ever produced, but he couldn't play chess! The first tentative designs for a chess playing computer program were thought out at Bletchley in those years by Turing and Michie. As far as I know none of the Golombek-Turing games have survived so we will have to make do with a game from the Cambridge Easter Congress of 1932. The notes are, aptly, by Golombek.

P S MILNER-BARRY - C H O'D ALEXANDER

Vienna, Pierce Gambit

1.e4 e5 2.Nc3 Nc6 The easiest way of dealing with the Vienna is to play 2._Nf6 but the text move is also adequate and has the further advantage, as far as Alexander was concerned, of leading to combinatorial complexities through which only the clearest head can steer. It should be added that between Milner-Barry and Alexander there existed, as far as the Vienna was concerned, a sort of love-hate relationship, so that whenever possible they tried it out on each other. The number of pieces that Milner-Barry must have sacrificed in this cause surely runs into three or even four figures (the two were great friends and played many friendly games - BDS), whilst Alexander so enjoyed playing B against the Vienna that on one occasion when he had W he played 1.a3 against Milner-Barry in order to have the pleasure of a Vienna with the right-wrong colour. 3.f4 exf 4.Nf3 g5
5.d4 g4 6.Bc4 gxf 7.O-O Paul Keres in his work on the King's and Vienna Gambits, says that 7.Qxf3 is in his opinion, much stronger than the old 'main' variation. He quotes the following sequence of moves from Chigorin 7.Qxf3 Nxd4 8.Bxf7+ Kxf7 9.Qh5+ Kg7 10.O-O when W, though two pieces down, has a fearsome attack. (After 7.Qxf3, ECO

gives 7...d5! 8.Bxd5 Qh4 with the idea of 9...Qg4 and reckons that B is winning. - BDS) 7...d5 8.exd Bg4 9.Re1+ Gahinbeck (neither a relation for an alias of mine) has improved on this line with 9.Qd2 cNe7 10.Qxf4 Qd7 11.d6 but Keres suggests 10...Nh6 as better than 10...Qd7. 9...gNe7 10.qxf Rather better is 10.Ne4 Bg7 11.gxf, when at any rate B has not gained a tempo by Rg8+ as he does in the game.



10...Bh3 11.Bxf4 Rq8+ 12.Bg3 Na5 13.Bb5+ If W threatens to win a piece by 13.Bd3, (intending 14.b4) then B gets the upper hand by 13...Bg7 14.Bxh7 Rh8 15.d6 cxd 16.Nd5 aNc6 17.Bh4 Be6. 13...c6 14.Ne4 Bg7 15.Kh1 Qxd5 Rightly disdaining the second piece in the interests of getting his Q into play. 16.c4 Qd7 Much too risky was 16...Qxd4 17.Qe2! 17.d5 Kf8 18.d6 Nf5 19.Nc5 Nxq3+ 20.hxq Qf5 Suddenly it is apparent that W's K is in great jeopardy. 21.d7 (SEE DIAGRAM)

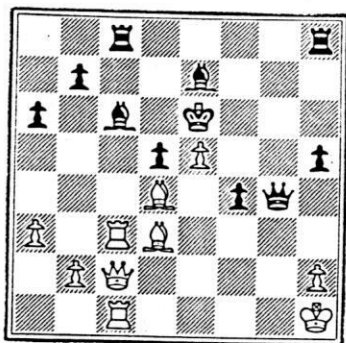
21...Bd4! A beautiful surprise; the BB cannot be taken since then W would be mated in two moves. 22.Nxb7 Qh5 23.Re8+ Rxe8 24.dxe=Q+ Kxe8 25.Qe2+ Kf8 26.Nxa5 Now he is mated, but there was no saving the game against B's purposeful play. 26...Bq4+ 0-1

14. The Milner-Barry Gambit is to be found in the Advance variation of the French Defence. One of its greatest adherents is British Postal IM Ken Messere. Much as it grieves me to give a W win against the French here is Messere in a postal game from the 5th World Correspondence Championship Final, 1965-68 against the winner of the previous final.

K C MESSERE - V ZAGOROVSKY

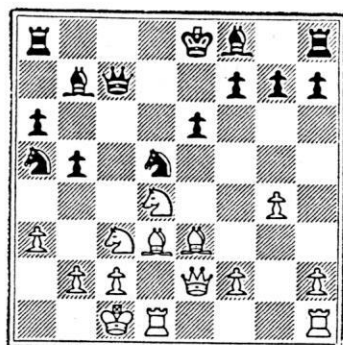
French Defence, Advance variation

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.e5 c5 4.c3 Nc6 5.Nf3 Qb6 6.Bd3 cxd 7.cxd Bd7 8.Nc3 Nxd4 9.Nxd4 Qxd4 10.Q-Q



These moves constitute the Milner-Barry gambit. B now refuses the second P on offer. 10...a6 11.Qe2 Ne7 12.Rd1 Qb6 13.Be3 Qc7 14.f4 Nc6 15.Bf2 Be7 16.aRc1 Qa5 17.Bb1 q6 18.Rd3 Na7 19.Qe3 Bc6 20.Ne2 Bb5 21.Rb3 Nc6 22.Nd4 Nxd4 23.Qxd4 Qd8 24.bRc3 Bc6 25.Qd1 Rc8 26.Bd4 Bb4 27.Rh3 Kd7 28.a3 Be7 29.hRc3 f5 30.Bd3 q5 31.q4 gxf 32.gxf Qq8+ 33.Kh1 h5 34.Qc2 Qq4 35.fxe+ Kxe6 (SEE DIAGRAM) 36.Rq1 Qh3 37.Rq6+ Kf7 38.Bf5 Qh4 39.Bxc8 f3 40.e6+ 1-0

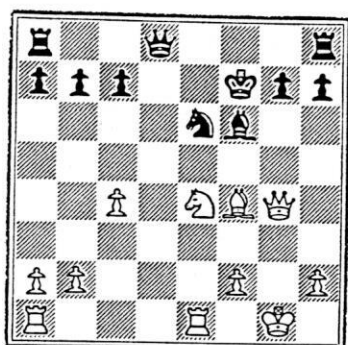
15. SJM gently chides me for making two errors in this question! Firstly it should have been Cardinal Wolsey not Wolsely! Secondly I got the university wrong! It should have been Oxford. Now we have the question right I can give you the answer; John NUNN. He went up to Oriel College, Oxford in 1970 when he was just 15 years old. Here's a game of his from the 1984 Salonika Olympiad where he scored 10(11) without losing a game on board 2 for England; probably his best ever result.



1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 cxd 4.Nxd4 Nf6
 5.Nc3 d6 6.Bc4 e6 7.Be3 a6 8.Qe2 Qc7
 9.O-O-O Na5 10.Bd3 b5 11.a3 Bb7 12.g4 d5
 13.exd Nxd5 (SEE DIAGRAM) 14.dNxb5! axb
 15.Bxb5+ Kd8 16.Nxd5 exd5 17.Rd3 Nc4 18.Rc3
 Bb4 19.Rxc4 dxc 20.Rd1+ Kc8 21.Rd4 Bd5
 22.Rxd5 Bd6 23.Rd4 1-0 Phew! No wonder Nunn
 has written a book entitled 'Beating the
 Sicilian'!

16. SJM gently chides me once more. This time I got the number of badminton championships wrong! The answer is Sir George Thomas and Steve's information is that he only won the British Badminton Championships 4 times and indeed this is borne out by the 'Oxford Companion to Chess'. I got 7 from 'The Delights of Chess' by Assiac which must be wrong. George Alan Thomas (1881-1972) was British Champion (Chess!) twice, in 1923 and 1934 and he played for England in seven Olympiads. Here he is against his redoubtable namesake from Devon in a game played at Hastings, 1937-8.

SIR G A THOMAS - A R B THOMAS Petrov Defence



1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nf6 3.Nxe5 d6 4.Nf3 Nxe4
 5.d4 d5 6.Bd3 Bg4? 7.O-O f5 8.c4 Nc6 9.Nc3
 Bxf3 10.qxf Nxd4 11.fxe dxe 12.Bxe4 fxe
 13.Re1 Ne6 14.Qg4 Kf7 15.Nxe4 Be7 16.Bf4
 Bf6 (SEE DIAGRAM) 17.aRd1! h5 18.Qf5 g6
 19.Ng5+! 1-0 After 19._Nxg5 20.Rd7+ wins the
 BQ.

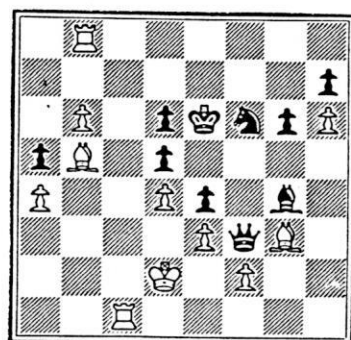
17. This British Champion was Mir SULTAN KHAN (1905-66). He won the title in 1932 and 1933 and played in the British team in the Olympiads of 1930, 1931 and 1933. He was born in India and learnt Indian chess when he was 9. In the Indian game then promotion and stalemate were different, castling was not allowed and a pawn could not be advanced two squares on its first move. In 1926 he learnt the international rules and in 1929 was brought to London by a patron. He returned to India in 1933 and never went abroad again. In that brief career of only four years he beat some of the best players in the world. He only played Capablanca once but he beat him. Here is the game, played at Hastings, 1930/1. It is one of the finest manoeuvring games on record. Notes are by Tartakover and du Mont.

SULTAN KHAN - J R CAPABLANCA

Queen's Indian Defence

1.Nf3 Nf6 2.d4 b6 3.c4 Bb7 4.Nc3 e6 5.a3 d5 6.cxd exd 7.Bg5 Be7
 8.e3 O-O 9.Bd3 Ne4 10.Bf4 Nd7 11.Qc2 f5 Instead of this
 quasi-stonewall, he could also play 11._dNf6 (12.Nb5 c6). 12.Nb5 A
 venture which succeeds 12...Bd6 Not 12._c6 13.Nc7 Rc8 14.Ne6, etc.
 A very deep scheme to neutralise W's efforts is 12._a6 13.Bxc7 Qc8 or
 13.Qxc7 axb 14.Qxb7 dNc5 15.dxc Nxc5 16.Qc7 Nxd3+, etc, or finally
 (and best), the retreat 13.Nc3 and W has lost some time. 13.Nxd6 He
 deprives B of the 'two bishops', and spoils his pawn formation into
 the bargain. Bad would be 13.Nxc7 Rc8 14.Ne6 Qe7, etc. 13...cxd
 14.h4 Rc8 Against 14.O-O, B has a violent counter-attack by 14._g5

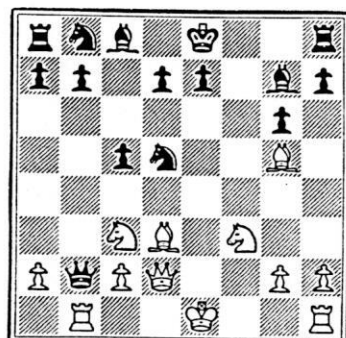
15.Bg3 h5. 15.Qb3 Qe7 16.Nd2 dNf6 17.Nxe4 Now that B can no longer undouble his Ps, this exchange is effective. 17...fxe 18.Be2 Rc6 19.g4 fRc8 Giving up a P is his best chance. 20.g5 Ne8 21.Bg4 A grand conception, having already in view the exchange, if not the sacrifice of the Q for two Rs, which in present circumstances, would favour W's chances. Short-sighted would be the gain of a P by 21.Qxd5+ Kh8 22.Qb3 Rc1+ 23.Kd2 Rxa1 24.Rxa1 Qc7 and B seizes the initiative. 21...Rc1+ 22.Kd2 8Rc2+ More prudent would be 22._Rxa1 23.Rxa1 Rc4, etc. 23.Qxc2 Rxc2+ 24.Kxc2 Qc7+ 25.Kd2 Qc4 26.Be2 Qb3 27.aRb1 Kf7 28.hRc1 Ke7 29.Rc3 Qa4 Not 29._Qa2 30.Kf1, followed by Bd1 and Bb3. 30.b4 Containing a threat of immobilising the BQ by 31.b5, followed by Rb4. 30...Qd7 31.bRc1 a6 32.Rq1 Qa4 Not 32._Qh3 33.Bg4 Qxh4 34.Rg2 followed by Rc1 and cRg1 and then Rh2 and B's Q is lost. 33.gRc1 Threatening 34.Rc7+ Nxc7 35.Rxc7+ followed by Rxb7. 33...Qd7 34.h5 Kd8 35.1Rc2 Qh3 36.Kc1 Qh4 37.Kb2 Qh3 Not 37._Qxf2 38.Bxa6 and wins. 38.Rc1 Qh4 39.3Rc2 Qh3 40.a4 Qh4 41.Ka3 Qh3 42.Bg3 Having strengthened his base during the last ten moves with truly Oriental patience, W now passes on to more concrete action. 42...Qf5 43.Bh4 g6 The only defence. If 43._Qh3 44.g6+ Qxh4 45.gxh queening and if 43._Kd7 44.Rg1 threatens 45.Bg4. 44.h6 Qd7 45.b5 a5 The closure; but if 45._axb 46.Bxb5, followed by Bxc8, and the irruption of the WRs on the seventh rank would have a deadly effect. 46.Bg3 Qf5 47.Bf4 Qh3 48.Kb2 Qg2 49.Kb1 A trap. If now 49._Qxf2 50.Bh5 Qh4 51.Rh2 and the Q is lost. 49...Qh3 50.Ka1 Qg2 51.Kb2 The K's well known triangular manoeuvre, putting the onus to move on his adversary. 51...Qh3 52.Rq1 With the astute threat 53.Bg4 Qh4 54.f3 exf 55.Bxf3 Qh3 56.Bg4 Qh4 57.Rh2 again winning the Q. 52...Bc8 53.Rc6 Qh4 54.gRc1 Bg4 55.Bf1 Most astute. If 55.Bxg4 Qxg4 56.Rxb6 Qe2+ 57.Rc2 Qe1, etc. 55...Qh5 After 55._Qxf2+, B's Q is lost in one of several ways: 56.6Rb2 Qh4 57.Rh2 etc. or 56._Qf3 57.Bg2 etc. or 56._Qg1 57.Rg2 Qh1 58.Rh2 Qg1 (or 58._Qf3 59.Be2 etc.) 59.Be2 etc. 56.Re1 Not yet 56.Rxb6 Be2 57.Bxe2 Qxe2+ 58.Rc2 Qe1 and the BQ is active again. 56...Qh1 57.eRc1 Qh5 58.Kc3 Crippling his opponent's efforts. Now the WK, instead of a R, assumes the task of guarding the central zone.



58...Qh4 59.Bg3 Qxg5 60.Kd2 Qf5 61.Rxb6 Ke7 62.Rb7+ Ke6 63.b6 Nf6 64.Bb5 Immobilising the BN. Ineffective would be 64.cRc7 Qf3. 64...Qf3 65.Rb8 1-0 (SEE DIAGRAM) 65._Nd7 (65._Nh5 66.Re8+) 66.Re8+ Kf7 67.b7 Bh5 68.Re1 Bg4 69.Bxd7 and wins. (Alternatively, as given in the Yorkshire Telegraph and Star in 1931, 65._Nd7 66.Bxd7+ Kxd7 67.Rc7+ Ke6 68.Re8+ skewering the Q, which seems more direct - BDS)

I am conscious of being somewhat unkind to Senor Capablanca, having given two of his very rare losses. Perhaps someone can redress the balance in a future bulletin by giving one (or more) of his many fine wins?

18. The author of 'Modern Ideas in Chess' was Richard RETI (1889-1929), after whom an opening was named. Although he was known mostly for his contribution to the 'hypermodern' movement, he was also a highly talented player and a first-rate study composer. Here he is in gambit mood against a future world champion in a match of 1920 which took place in Rotterdam, Holland.



1.d4 f5 2.e4 fxe 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.Bg5 Recovers the P. 4...d5 5.Bxf6 exf 6.Qh5+ g6 7.Qxd5 Bb4 (7...Qxd5 8.Nxd5 Kd8 9.Nxf6 Bf5 10.Nd5 Nd7 11.Ne3 and W is winning.) 8.Qxe4+ Kf7 9.Bc4 Kg7 10.Qd3 with advantage to W 4...g6 5.f3 exf 6.Nxf3 Bg7 7.Bd3 ECO recommends 7.Bc4 here. 7...c5?! ECO gives 7...0-0 here and gives a game Karaklaic - Matulovic, 1961 and says that B is better. 8.d5 Qb6 9.Qd2 Qxb2 ECO gives this move a question mark but doesn't recommend an alternative. 10.Rb1 Nxd5 (SEE DIAGRAM)

11.Nxd5!! Reti plays a rare double R sacrifice. 11...Qxb1+ 12.Kf2 Qxh1 13.Bxe7 d6 14.Bxd6 Nc6 15.Bb5 Bd7 16.Bxc6 bxc 17.Qe2+ 1-0 Mate cannot be avoided and can only be delayed by sacrificing both Bs.

19. Mikhail Botvinnik played seven matches for the World Championship, not counting the match-tournament of 1948 which he won to become World Champion. They are:-

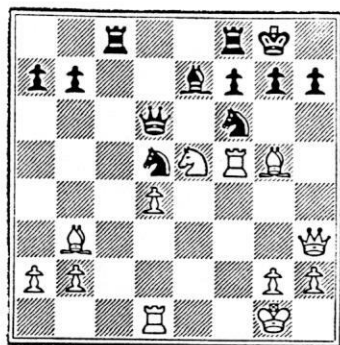
| | | | |
|----|------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. | 1951 | v Bronstein | +5, =14, -5 |
| 2. | 1954 | v Smyslov | +7, =10, -7 |
| 3. | 1957 | v Smyslov | +3, =13, -6 |
| 4. | 1958 | v Smyslov | +7, =11, -5 |
| 5. | 1960 | v Tal | +2, =13, -6 |
| 6. | 1961 | v Tal | +10, =6, -5 |
| 7. | 1963 | v Petrosyan | +2, =15, -5 |

The match against Bronstein, and the first match against Smyslov were drawn, and according to the rules as they then were, Botvinnik, as the defending champion, retained his title. He lost his title twice - to Smyslov in 1957 and to Tal in 1960. On each occasion he exercised his right to a return match and won his title back. By the time he lost to Petrosyan in 1963, FIDE had abolished the beaten champion's right to a return match, and after that Botvinnik took no further part in FIDE World Championship events. Here is an early game of his from the great Nottingham Tournament of 1936. Notes are by Tartakover and du Mont.

M BOTVINNIK - M VIDMAR

Queen's Gambit Declined

1.c4 e6 2.Nf3 d5 3.d4 Nf6 4.Bg5 Be7 5.Nc3 0-0 6.e3 bNd7 7.Bd3 c5 8.0-0 cxd He speculates on the isolation of W's QP. A more sober plan - seeking first to develop his own Q-side - is 8...dxc 9.Bxc4 a6. 9...exd dxc 10.Bxc4 Nb6 With the intention of establishing a permanent control of d5, but here again 10...a6 is a wiser plan. 11.Bb3 More effective than 11.Bd3. 11...Bd7 Too slow in development. The immediate unpinning on the K-side by 11...Nh5 is more to the point. 12.Qd3 Intending to reply to 12...fNd5 with 13.Bc2, as after 12.Qe2 fNd5 13.Bxe7 Nxe7 14.Ne5 Rc8, the game would be even. 12...bNd5 13.Ne5 Bc6 14.aRd1 More ambitious than 14.Nxc6 bxc. 14...Nb4 Instead of this optimistic expedition, he should have consolidated by 14...Rc8 and if then 15.Qh3 Nxc3 16.bxc Be4. 15.Qh3 Bd5 Parrying the new threat of 16.Nxf7, which, however, he could have done more incisively by 15...fNd5. 16.Nxd5 bNxd5 17.f4 As a result of the skirmishes in the centre W has preserved his outpost and his powerful KB. The text move turns these potential assets into a concrete advantage.



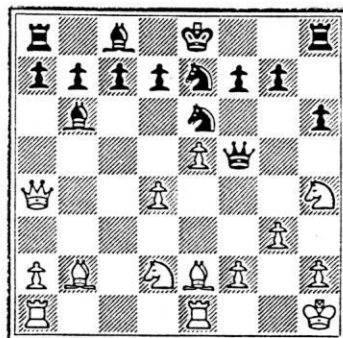
17...Rc8 Or 17...g6 18.Bh6 Re8 19.g4. 18.f5
In a twinkling the KB-file has become a
powerful base of action. 18...exf 19.Rxf5
Qd6 This loses irrevocably. A very elegant
'losing variation' is 19...Nb4 20.a3 Nc6
21.Bxf6 Bxf6 22.Qxh7+ Kxh7 23.Rh5+ Kg8
24.Ng6 Bxd4+ 25.Kh1 and B cannot prevent Rh8
mate. The most stubborn defence is furnished
by 19...Rc7, after which, however, W increases
the pressure by 20...dRf1. (SEE DIAGRAM)

20.Nxf7 A well-calculated disrupting sacrifice. 20...Rxf7 21.Bxf6
Bxf6 22.Rxd5 Recovering his piece with advantage, and more
incisively than by 22.Bxd5. 22...Qc6 23.Rd6 Ruthless. After
23.Rd7 cRf8 B could hold out a little longer. 23...Qe8 Not 23...Qxd6
24.Qxc8+, nor 23...Qc7 24.Bxf7+ 24.Rd7 1-0

20. The only World Title match played wholly in New York was
Steinitz - Gunsberg of 1890-1. Other matches (Steinitz - Zukertort,
1886, Steinitz - Lasker, 1894 and Lasker - Marshall, 1907) were played
at various venues that included New York. Steinitz won the match with
Gunsberg +6, =9, -4. Here is a Gunsberg win from the match.

I GUNSBURG - W STEINITZ

Evan's Gambit Accepted



1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4 5.c3
Ba5 6.O-O Qf6? Not a good variation to
choose, but Steinitz played it a lot a this
time, even though he lost many games with it.
7.d4 h6 8.Qa4 Bb6 9.Bb5 qNe7 10.Ba3 exd
11.e5 Qg6 12.cxd Nd5 13.Re1 Nf4 14.g3 Qg4
15.bNd2 Nh3+ 16.Kg2 Nq5 17.Bb2 Ne7 18.Be2
Ne6 19.Kh1 Qf5 20.Nh4 (SEE DIAGRAM)

20...Qxf2?? A horrible blunder, falling into a simple trap. 20...Qh7
was the only move, but even after that W should still win. 21.Ne4
1-0 After 21...Qe3 22.Bf1 the BQ is completely trapped.



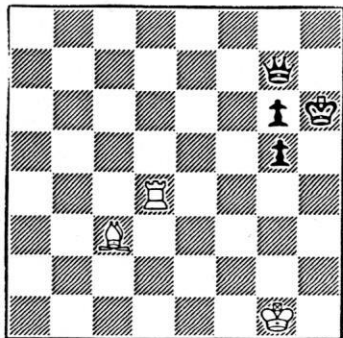
Lloyds Bank

The Lloyd's Bank Masters tournament has just ended. Prior to the final round Murray Chandler and the U.S. player Michael Wilder led the rest of the field by $\frac{1}{2}$ a point, next being Ian Rogers of Australia and Joel Benjamin of the U.S.A. Chandler and Wilder met in the final round, so a win by one of them would secure first place. In the event Chandler played a poor opening with the white pieces and the game was drawn. That meant that Rogers and Benjamin could have caught up with Chandler and Wilder by winning their final round games, but they too both drew leaving a two way tie for first place with the tying players each receiving £1,000 prize money. By winning his last round game, another American, John Fedorowicz, joined Rogers and Benjamin to share third place: 1st= M.Chandler, M.Wilder, 8; 3rd= I.Rogers, J.Benjamin, J.Fedorowicz $7\frac{1}{2}$. As highest Commonwealth player, Chandler takes the Commonwealth championship. The ladies' Commonwealth title was taken by Susan Arkell who seems likely to displace Jana Miles as Englands leading lady player.

peace?

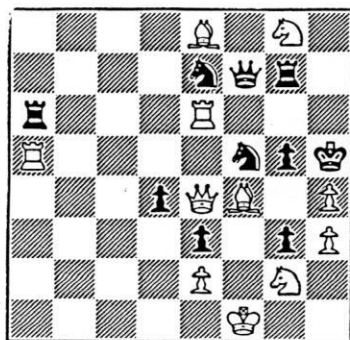
Today sees the start of the 'Chess for Peace' tournament organised by the Chequers Chess Cafe, Chalk Farm Road, London. Originally a prize fund backed by King Fahd of Saudi Arabia boasted a first prize of £50,000, but this backing has been withdrawn due doubtless to political problems in the Gulf which might have made the Saudisponsored event a target for terrorists. The first prize now stands at a relatively modest £4,000. Nevertheless, it is still hoped that 59 grandmasters will be participating.

E22: J KRIKHELI
Schakend Nederland, 1986



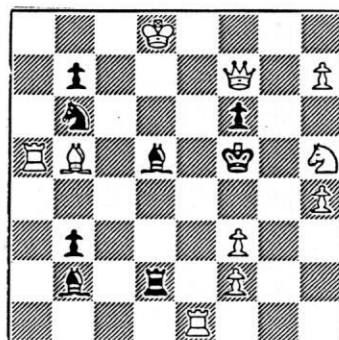
White to play and win

L85: J M RICE
1st Prize, McWilliam Ty, 1955



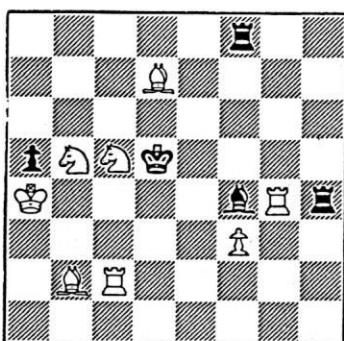
Mate in two

L86: M LIPTON
1st Prize, McWilliam Ty, 1956



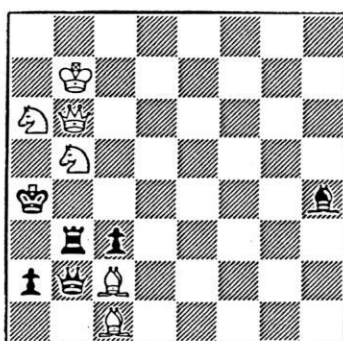
Mate in two

L87: B P BARNES
1st Prize, McWilliam Ty, 1958



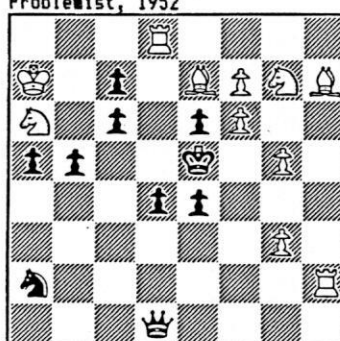
Mate in two

L88: C P SYDENHAM
1st Prize, Problemist TT, 1974



Mate in two

L89: R C O MATTHEWS
2nd Prize, American Chess
Problemist, 1952



Mate in three

FOR SOLVING

E22 is an easy study I came across recently. It should be easy enough for those that normally find the studies too difficult.

All the problems this issue are by leading British composers. John Rice, Michael Lipton, Barry Barnes and Colin Sydenham are all fifty years old this year.

The first three all started composing in their teens, and in different years all won 1st prize in the McWilliam Tournament, a yearly tournament for composers under 21. L85, L86 and L87 are their first prizewinners from those tournaments. John Rice was editor of the problem pages of the 'British Chess Magazine' from 1961 to 1974 and president of the British Chess Problem Society (BCPS) 1983-5 and has been controller of the Lloyds Bank Problem Solving Championships from their inception to the present day. Michael Lipton was the problem editor of 'Correspondence Chess' from 1957 to 1963. Barry Barnes has been the 2-move editor of the 'Problemist' from 1965 to the present day and since 1983 has done the same job in BCM. He was a vice-president of the FIDE Problem Commission from 1974 to 1986 and president of the BCPS 1985-7. All three became International Masters of Chess Composition in the sixties. Together they forged a renaissance in British chess problems. To quote Colin Sydenham from a recent article on Barnes, Lipton and Rice in the 'Problemist': - 'Collectively where do they stand, and what did they achieve? They stand very high. Their finest work can stand comparison with the highest, and represents the modern style at its very best. It is lack of leisure rather than lack of talent which has prevented them progressing to the GM accolade. They achieved much. Their friendship and rivalry created an intellectual ferment such as British chess problems have not known before or since. On the continent they were compared to a fresh two-move wind blowing from our island.'

Colin Sydenham didn't develop an interest in chess problems until he was 37 years old but his career since then has been wonderful. If only he'd started earlier! L88 is one of his earliest successes and I well remember congratulating him on it at the time. It was composed for a theme tournament for problems showing the 'Hochberger - anti-Hochberger' theme and was by far the most elegant and economical entry.

Robin Matthews is sixty years old this year, a professor of Economics and Master of Clare College, Cambridge, but has found time to be the leading British 3-move composer since the early fifties. L89 is one of his most famous works and it was problems such as this (especially this one!) which converted me to chess problems in 1973 after I'd read a chess problem book by Lipton, Rice and Matthews.

SOLUTIONS (Issue 19)

E19 (Koranyi) 1.Ne7 f4 2.Ng6 f3 3.Ne5 f2 4.Ng4 f1=N (4...f1=other 5.Ne3+ & 6.Nxf1 draws) 5.Nf6 threatening to take one of the black knights and thus draw, but 5...eNxf6, hNxf6 is stalemate! L70 (de Jong) 1.Qb8 (1) 1...Nb6/Nd6/Nxe3/Nd2/Nb2/Nxa3 2.Qf8/Qa7/Bxe3/Kxd2/Kxb2/Bxa3++ 'If 1.Qd8? then 1...Nxd6! where white needs another file to the left (the 'z' file perhaps?) and where 2.Qz8 mates.' (WPS) L71 (Ahues) 1.Rg4 (2.Qc4++) 1...Nf6/cxb/Rxg4/Nc3, Nf4 2.Ng5/Bd5/Qxg4/N(x)f4++ 'First I tried 1.Rf4?, then 1.Rd4?, then 1.Re4? and finally 1.Rg4! The first three only fail to one or two defences.' (WPS) 1.Rd4? is defeated by 1...Nf6!, 1.Re4? corrects this error by providing 1...Nf6 2.exf4+ but 1...cxb! refutes. A further correction by white is 1.Rf4? providing differently again for 1...Nf6 by 2.Rxf6++ and re-allowing 2.Bd5 after 1...cxb but 1...Nc3! then defeats. So finally, 1.Rg4! is right, further providing for 1...Nf6 by 2.Ng5++. An example of WHITE CORRECTION. L72 (Mintz) 1.Ba1 (2.Qc3 & 3.Qb2++) 1...Bc4 2.Qxc4 (1) Kxa1 3.Qc1++; 1...Bc2 2.Qh1+ Bd1 3.Qxd1++; 1...Kxa1 2.Qc1+ Bb1 3.Qc3++ Elegant mates, especially after 1...Kxa1, a variation that all solvers saw. They also saw the threat but two solvers lost points because they didn't see that 1...Bc4 and 1...Bc2 both defeat the threat and force different lines. L73 (Lloyd) 1.Rg1 (1) 1...Kf5 2.Nf2 (1) gxf/hxg=any 3.g4/Qh5++; 1...Kxd3 2.Ra1 (1) Kxc4/Ke4/K else 2.Qf1/Qb1/Qd1++; 1...hxg=any 2.dNc5+ Kf5 3.Qh5++ The fine ambush key 1.Rg1 (behind the wPg2) which is typically Lloyd, has so far defeated everybody but FC. Although the 1...Kf5 line is excellent don't ignore the more pedestrian 1...Kxd3 2.Ra1, a Bristol clearance. L74 (Cameron) (a) 1.Rf8 Ba5 2.Nf7 Ba4++ (b) 1.Kd8 Ba4 2.Qc7 Re8++; 1.Kf8 Bg6 2.Qg7 Re8++ Because I remembered this problem from Cambridge and knew that it had been tested by computer I merely copied it out of the 'Problemist' without further testing. Unfortunately they misprinted the stipulation for part (b) and hence the intended solution doesn't work and there are the two cooks given above. Our first cook in 74 problems!! 15 points to GDB (who spotted both cooks) - 5 points per solution.

LEADING LADDER SCORES (up to and including issue 19):- FC (I) 330, GDB (I) 311, WPS 226. Roman numerals in brackets indicate how many ascents the solver has achieved. I have decided, and it has been agreed by the AGM that a second and subsequent ascent will require 1000 points. Leading scores for issues 11-20 are:- GDB 503, FC 473, JW 406, WPS 174.

From this season's British Postal Chess Team Championship: (board 9)

A.Rowland (Social C.C.A.) - S.J.Mann (Sheffield)

1.e4 Nf6 2.e5 Nd5 3.d4 d6 4.c4 Nb6 5.f4 dxe5 6.fxe5 Bf5 7.Nc3 e6 8.Nf3 Be7 9.Be2 O-O 10.O-O f6 11.Be3 fxe5 12.Nxe5 Nbd7 13.a4? (better is 13.Nf3) 13...Nxe5 14.dxe5 Nd7 15.Bf4 c6! (an omnipurpose move) 16.Bf3 Nc5 17.Bg3 (17.Qxd8 might be safer) 17...Nd3 18.Qb3 Qd4+ 19.Kh1 Nc5 20.Qa2 Bd3 21.Be2 Bxe2 22.Nxe2 Rxf1+ 23.Rxf1 Qd3 (the third black piece to jump in at d3) 24.Re1 Ne4 25.b3 Rf8 26.Qb1 Qe6 27.Nf4?? (this break for freedom loses, but even worse would be 27.Bf4 Nf2+ 28.Kg1 Nh3+ 29.Kh1 Qg1+ 30.Rxg1 Nf2 mate) 27...Nxe3+ 28.hxe3 Qxe3 29.Nxe6 Qh5+ 30.Kg1 Qf7+ 31.Kh2 (more subtle was 31.Kh1 Rf5 32.Re3, when I'd intended 32...Kf7!) 31...Rf5 32.Qd1 (If 32.Re3, then 32...Rh5+ 33.Rh3 Rxh3+ 34.Kxh3 Qh5 mate - the difference between 31.Kh2 and 31.Kh1 lies in whether the g-pawn is pinned or not) 32...g6 and White resigned having no remedy for 33...Rh5.

S.J.Mann - A.Rowland

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.cxd5 exd5 5.Bg5 Nbd7 6.e3 (not 6.Nxd5 Nxd5 7.Bxd8 Bb4+ 8.Qd2 Bxd2+ 9.Kxd2 Kxd8 - an old 'trap') 6...Be7 7.Bd3 c6 8.Qc2 g6?! 9.Nge7 (9.Nf3 is perfectly playable) 9...b5?! 10.O-O O-O 11.f3 (White could probably develop a good game on the queen's flank, but I preferred this plan) 11...Re8 12.Rae1 Bd6 13.Bf4 Nb6 14.Bxd6 Qxd6 15.e4 dxe4 16.fxe4 Qe7 17.Ng3 Ng4 (Black intends 18...Qh4) 18.h3 Qd6 (White had overlooked this double attack on d4 and g3! However, necessity proves an adequate progenitor of invention.) 19.hxg4 Qxg3 20.e5 (White indirectly defends g4 with threats of N-e4-f6. Black seems worried by 21.Ne4 uncovering an attack on his c-pawn.) 20...Re6 21.Ne4 Qh5 (Black may have feared 21...Qxg4 22.Nf6+, but I'd intended to meet 21...Qxg4 with 22.Qf2.) 22.g3 Qd8 23.Qf2 Re7 24.Nf6+ Kg7 25.g5 (White has no clear way to break through quickly, so he builds up pressure against the black king.) 25...Nd7 26.Be4 Nb8?! (I'd only considered 26...Bb7 in detail. Now White can strike.) 27.Qh2 Qxd4+? (Black's queen gets misplaced. He had to try 27...h5 28.gxh6 e.p., the knight sacrifice 28.Nxh5+ being inadequate with Black's Q at d8.) 28.Kh1 h5 29.Nxh5+ gxh5 30.Qxh5. Game still in progress: White wins.