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QUEENSLAND CHESS

The magazine of the
 Chess Association of Queensland

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C. A. Q. NEWS

SINGER CUP

The new-look Singer Cup Pairs competition has been well-received, with a full complement of A Grade teams and combined lower grades. Play commenced this month - progress scores in the next issue.

QUEENSLAND CHESS FESTIVAL

One of the highlights of 1988 will be a fortnight of chess in Brisbane as part of World Expo 88. All State Championships will be held as part of the Festival, with the Queensland Open forming the first leg of this year's Amstrad Grand Prix (which includes the new benchmark in Queensland weekenders at Rockhampton - the \$2000 4CC Bicentennial CQ Championship).

See preliminary details on pages 4 and 17.

NEW RATING FEE POLICY

On a trial basis this year, CAQ has introduced a new policy for rating of tournaments under the National Rating System. Players must be members of a state chess association, or alternatively may elect to pay a rating fee of \$5 per tournament. The previous rating ceiling of 1200 no longer applies. A rating fee of \$10 is payable for the Chess Festival events.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

CAQ acknowledges with thanks a donation of \$100 for the legal defence fund from Garry and Evelyn Koschnitsky.

GAMES SECTION

The last issue of QUEENSLAND CHESS featured the first game in the epic struggle between IM Darryl Johansen of Melbourne, the Ansett guest star for the series, and FM Stephen Solomon of Brisbane in the 1987 Amstrad Grand Prix. That game was won by Johansen.

Here is the second game from the 4CC Capricornia Open at Rockhampton, when Solomon levelled the score, with notes by Solomon:-

White: FM S.Solomon

Black: IM D.Johansen

Amstrad Queensland Grand Prix
Rockhampton 1987

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.e5 Qd7
4..c5 or 4..Ne7 are more reliable for Black
5.Nge2!

Previously I had only played 5.f4 with the idea of developing the knight at f3. I had a lot of success with this, but after I lost to Darryl in the critical last round at Ballarat '86 he advised me that the text is best. The square f4 is an ideal post for the knight, influencing the centre as well as the kingside.

5...b6 6.Nf4 Bf8?!

Best is 6..Nc6 with the idea of ..Bb7 and ..O-O-O. It also fixes White's queen to the defence of the d pawn for a little while, and if 7.Qg4 f6! protecting the g pawn with his queen and breaking up White's centre. Note that the bishop at c8

still protects the pawn at e6.

To be considered was 6..Ba6 with the idea of exchanging the bad(?) French bishop for White's better bishop. I think 7.a3! is best for White now, for if 7..Bxc3+ 8.bxc3 then Black's dark squares on the kingside are too vulnerable, for he has exchanged his dark-square bishop. Therefore Black should play 7..Bf8 (to protect g7 and allow the knight to develop at e7) after which White gains the advantage with 8.h4 followed by h5 or by 8.Bxa6 and 9.Qd3.

One must appreciate that this is a very complicated strategical opening, which is why Australia's three strongest players - Rogers, Johansen and Hjorth - all find occasion to play it against strong opponents.

Darryl's idea here was to keep his options open according to White's play. For example his plans included a King's Indian set-up after ..Nc6, ..Bb7, ..O-O-O or he could put pressure on White's centre with ..c5 and ..Nc6. It was logical though to wait for White to kick him with a3; now White will not have to waste that tempo.

7.Be2 Bb7 8.O-O Ne7 9.Bg4 Nbc6

9.Bg4 is an excellent idea by Soviet GM Balashov to answer ..Nf5 with Bxf5 and Black's pawns will be weakened, after which White's knight at f4 will be very strong. Balashov is famous for his strong play against the French Defence.

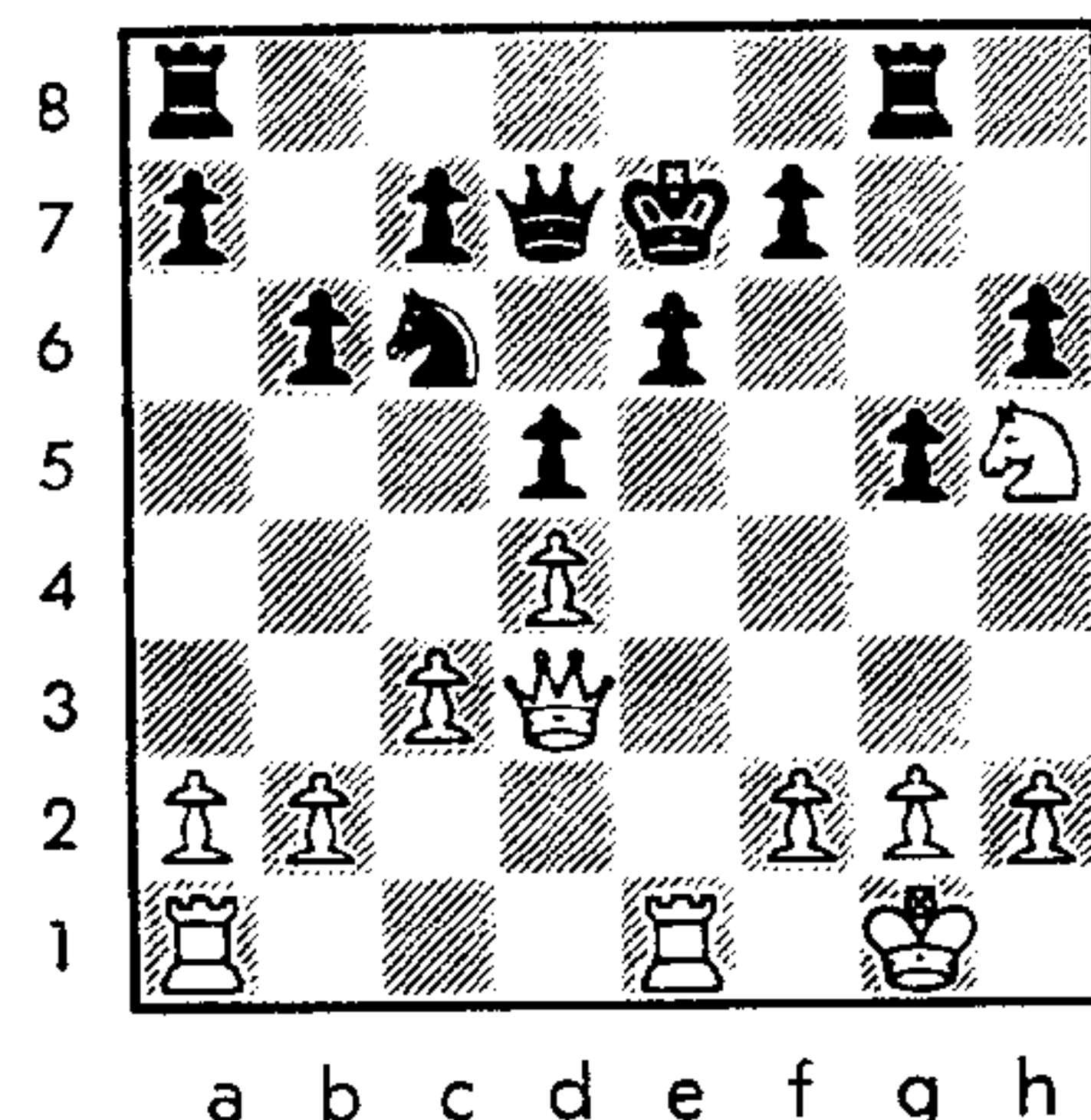
10.Nce2 g6 11.Nd3!

To prevent ..h5 and if Bh3 then ..g5 and ..g4 trapping the bishop. The point is that White needs to keep his bishop on the h3-c8 diagonal so as to exchange Black's knight if it goes to f5.

11...Na5?!

A dubious plan - Black should castle queenside and complete his development, then think about forming a plan.

12.c3 Ba6 13.Re1 Bg7



23.Qh7

Black underestimated the strength of this move.

23...Raf8 24.Re3

If 24.Qxh6? Rg6 25.Qh7 Qd8 followed by ..Rh8 traps the queen.

24...Rg6 25.Rae1

Also strong is 25.f4 though I thought of the principle of bringing the remaining forces into the attack here.

25...Kd8 26.Rf3

Johansen thought that f4 again was very strong here, though with the text move White's piece attack is becoming very strong.

26...Qe7 27.Ng3 Qd7??

Best is 27..Qe8! so that if 28.Nf5? Rh8 traps the queen. If 28.Nh5? f5! 29.Ng7 Rh8! and Black wins material.

Neither player saw the strength of 27..Qe8 during the game - Johansen was in serious time trouble.

28.Qxg6 fxc6 29.Rxf8+ Ke7 30.Rh8 Kf6 31.Rxh6 Kg7

Not 31..Qg7?? 32.Nh5+

32.Rh3 Ne7 33.Nf1!

The rest is a matter of technique for White, though Black's time pressure made it easy for him.

33...Nf5 34.Ng3 Qb5 35.Nxf5+ exf5

More resistance is offered by 35..gxf5 36.b4 Qc4 36.Re7+ Kf6?

Giving White a forced mate; 36..Kg8 was the only way to play on.

37.Rhh7 g4 38.h4 gxh3 ep 39.f4 g5 40.Ref7+ Ke6
Or 40..Kg6 41.Rfg7+ Kf6 42.fxc5+ Ke6 43.Rh6++
41.fxc5 h2+ 42.Kxh2 1-0

Also from last year's 4CC Capricornia Open is this convincing display by John Myers, 1986 Australian Reserve Champion, against up-and-coming junior Greg Canfell:-

White: J.Myers (Gold Coast)
Black: G.Canfell (Armidale)
Amstrad Queensland Grand Prix
Rockhampton 1987

1.e4 c5 2.f4

The Grand Prix Attack against the Sicilian. Current theory favours an immediate ..d5, although ..g6, ..e6 and ..Nc6 are playable.

2...d6?! 3.Nf3 a6

Denying both Bb5 and Bc4 to White.

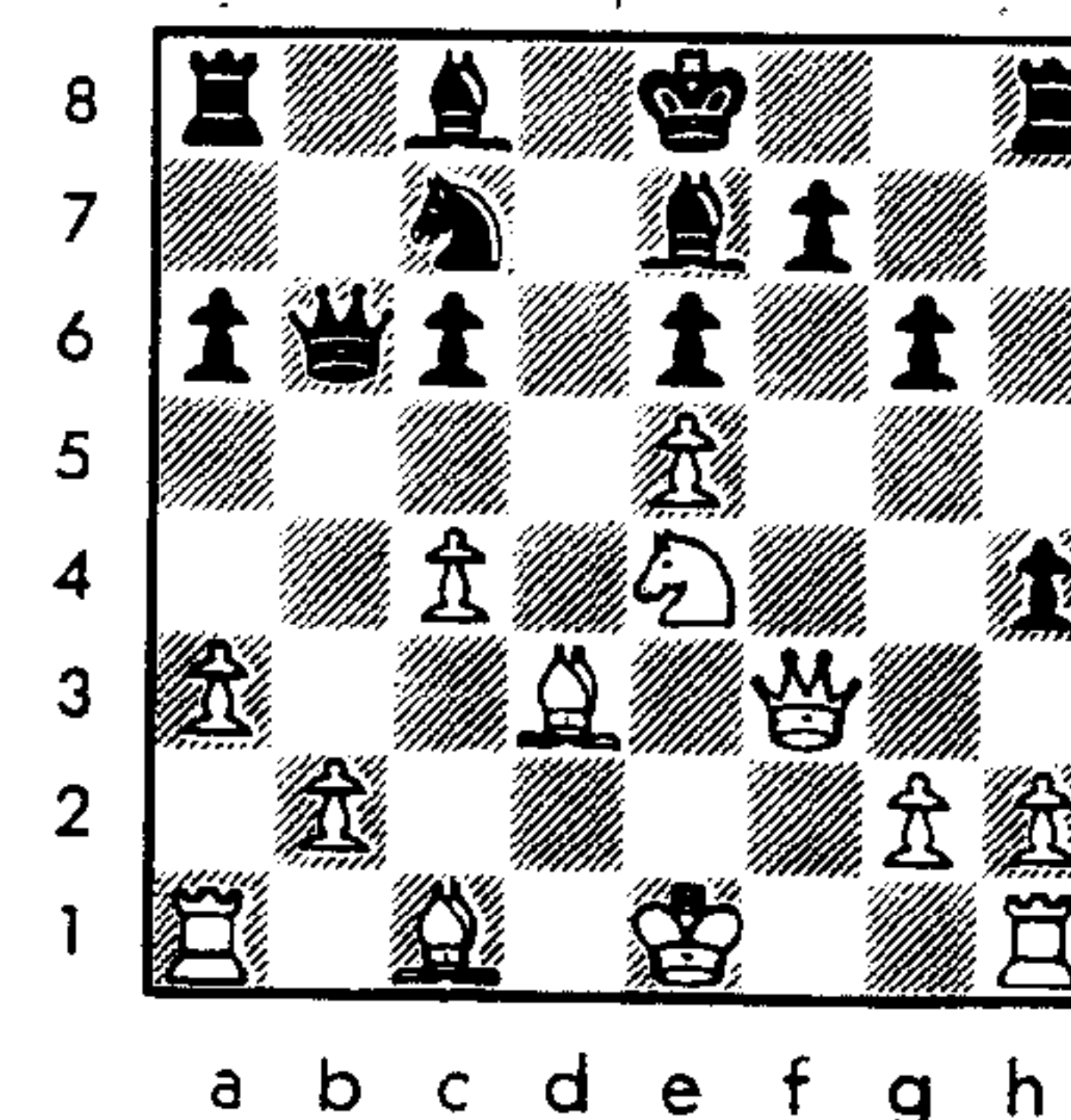
4.d4 cxd4 5.Nxd4 Nf6 6.Nc3 e6 7.Bd3 Nc6 8.Nxc6 bxc6
9.e5 Nd5

9..dxe5 10.fxe5 demolishes Black's pawn structure and paves the way for d6 and f6 outposts.

10.Ne4 dxe5 11.fxe5 Qc7 12.Qh5

Inviting 12..g6, to weaken Black's dark squares.

12...g6 13.Qg5 Be7 14.Qg3 Qb6 15.a3 h5 16.c4 h4
17.Qf3 Nc7



18.Nd6+!!

If 18..Bxd6 19.exd6 and the knight has no squares. No better are 18..Kf8 19.Qxf7++, 18..Kd8 19.Nxf7+ or 18..Kd7 19.Nxf7 Rf8 20.Bxg6 18...Bxd6 19.exd6 Qa5+

Black's last shot. If 20.b4 or 20.Bd2, 20..Qe5+ and 21..Qxd6
20.Kf1 Bb7 21.dxc7 Qxc7 22.Qf6 1-0

To add an international flavour, here is one of the wins that took Ian Rogers to =1st in the 1987 British Isles Open, with notes by Rogers (for the latest in local and overseas news and games, read Ian's column every Friday in the Australian Financial Review):-

White: I.Rogers

Black: I.Jones

Swansea, Wales 1987

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nf6 3.Nxe5 d6 4.Nf3 Nxe4 5.d4 d5
6.Bd3 Be7 7.O-O Nc6 8.c4 Nf6 9.Nc3 O-O 10.cxd5
Nb4!? 11.Bb1

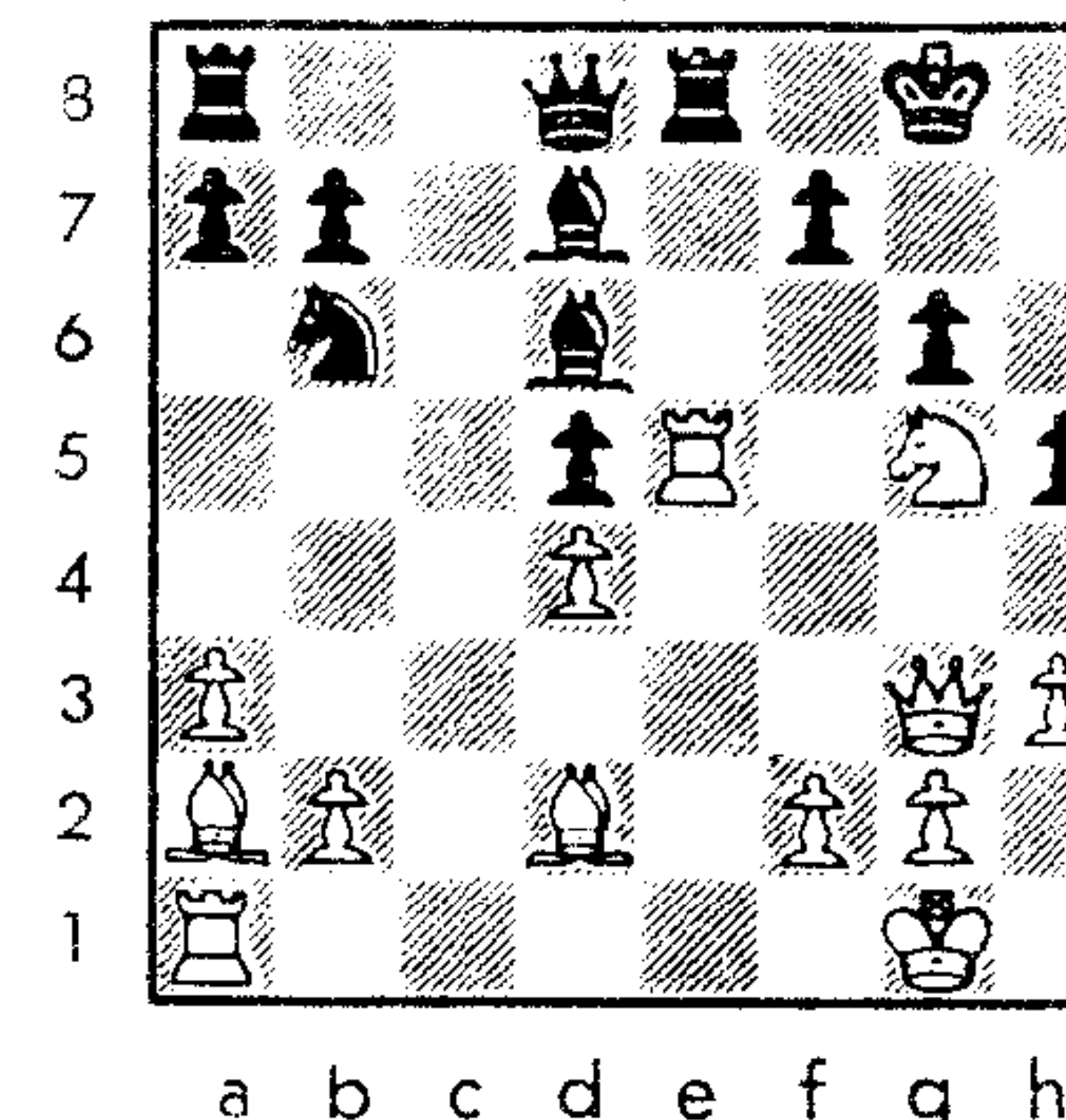
White is preparing to attack on the kingside with a queen and bishop battery along the b1-h7 diagonal. However the straightforward 11.Bc4 Nbx5 12.Qb3 c6 13.Re1 may have been a superior continuation.

11...Nbx5 12.Re1 Re8 13.Bg5 Be6 14.a3 g6 15.Bd2

Now that Black has neutralised the threat of Qd3, White changes tack.

15...Nb6 16.Ng5! Bg4 17.Qb3 Nfd5 18.Ba2 c6 19.Nxd5
cxd5 20.Qg3 h5?!

20..Bxg5 would be answered by 21.Rxe8+ before recapturing, but the text move weakens g6 and is inferior to the immediate 20..Bd7
21.h3 Bd7 22.Re5! Bd6



23.Ne4!! Bxe5 24.dxe5 Re6

24..dxe4 25.Qxg6+ leads to a rapid checkmate as does 24..Rf8 25.Nf6+ Kg7 26.Nxh5+ Kh8 27.Nf6 so Black is forced to return his material advantage.
25.Nf6+ Rxf6 26.Bg5! Rf3!? 27.gxf3 Qe8 28.Bf6

Better 28.Bb1 first, but Black's dark squares are critically weak in any case.

28...Bf5 29.Rd1 Qe6 30.Qg5 Kh7 31.Rd4 1-0

THE PRICE OF FAME

QUEENSLAND CHESS is attracting worldwide attention, as evidenced by the recent article submitted for publication by a contributor in the Soviet Union.

The content is in some doubt however - the article is written in Russian! As soon as your editor obtains assistance from someone a little more fluent in the language than he is, a translation will be published.

Pending translation, the possibility remains that the contributor may be Gary Kasparov (although Anatoly Karpov is another possibility, as indeed are several million other Russians).

THE LARTER PHARMACIES PENINSULA OPEN
(Friday, April 29 - Monday, May 2)

THE REDCLIFFE CHESS CLUB OPEN ALLEGRO
(All day Saturday, April 30)

The Redcliffe Chess Club will once again run two Open tournaments on the Labour Day long weekend. Both tournaments are generously sponsored by Michael Larter Pharmacies.

The Larter Pharmacies Peninsula Open is a six round Swiss. Prizes: 1st \$300, 2nd \$200, three Rating Group Prizes of \$100 each and Best Cadet \$50. Round 1 - Fri. April 29, 7.30pm. Round 2 - Sat. April 30, 7.30pm. Rounds 3 & 4 - Sun. May 1, 9am. & 1.30pm. Rounds 5 & 6 - Mon. May 2, 9am. & 1.30pm. A half point bye is available for players unable to play on Friday night, provided the entry fee is paid in advance. All prizes are guaranteed. The rate of play is 40 moves in 90 minutes, then 10 moves in 15 minutes thereafter.

The Allegro, which starts at 9.30am. on Saturday, April 30, is an eight round Swiss. Prizes: 1st \$150, 2nd \$75, 3rd \$50, and two Rating Group prizes of \$25 each. All prizes are guaranteed.

The venue for both tournaments is the Queensland Police Youth Club, Klingner Road, Redcliffe. Snacks meals and drinks will be available.

OPEN entry - \$25 (Pensioners & Cadets \$15)
ALLEGRO entry - \$12 (No discounts)
DOUBLE entry - \$35 (Pensioners & Cadets \$27)

Entries may be posted to T Roberts, 83 Elizabeth Avenue, Clontarf 4019.

Enquiries to T Roberts on (07) 283 1665 & M Stokes on (07) 269 9677.

This is the fifth of a series of coaching articles by FNQ-born Guy West. Guy is a FIDE Master, Olympian (he was Australia's best performer at the 1986 Olympiad), 1984/85 Australian Open Champion, 1987 Victorian Champion and winner of the Amstrad Queensland Grand Prix in 1982, 1983 and 1986. He is also a professional chess coach.

A SCIENTIFIC APPROACH
TO CHESS
by Guy West

PART FIVE

SPACE AND PAWN STRUCTURE

Now let's move on to one of the most important things you will learn from this series, the connection between SPACE, PAWN STRUCTURE and PLANNING in a CLOSED position. First let me define exactly what constitutes an open, semi-open or closed position. An open position is one in which some centre pawns have been exchanged, e.g. the King's Gambit Accepted, Centre Counter, main line Sicilians etc, where the players have half-open or completely open files to play along. A closed position is one in which the centre pawns have become fixed and immobile without exchanges occurring and hence created a dearth of open lines, e.g. the French Advance, many King's Indian positions etc. A semi-open position is one in which central pawn exchanges COULD occur, therefore it is not closed, but neither player has exercised that option, therefore it is not open either. Examples of this would be many variations of the Ruy Lopez or Giouco Piano.

In open positions TIME and KING SAFETY are the most important elements. The emphasis should be on getting your pieces out quickly and castling - with open lines both sides are in danger of quick

attack, and material hunting and space gaining moves are often an unaffordable luxury. The first game in this series (in the segment on TIME) was a good illustration of open game priorities.

But in closed positions the relative importance of the elements is somewhat altered, and TIME and KING SAFETY are no longer the dominant considerations. PAWN STRUCTURE, SPACE and MATERIAL all gain in significance and a new concept becomes important, that of having a PLAN.

In open positions you can get by with very rudimentary plans or even none at all provided you develop rapidly, keep your pieces active and calculate tactical possibilities accurately. In closed positions however, when tactics are severely limited in line with the mobility of the pieces, a player who manoeuvres aimlessly can easily drift into a hopeless position.

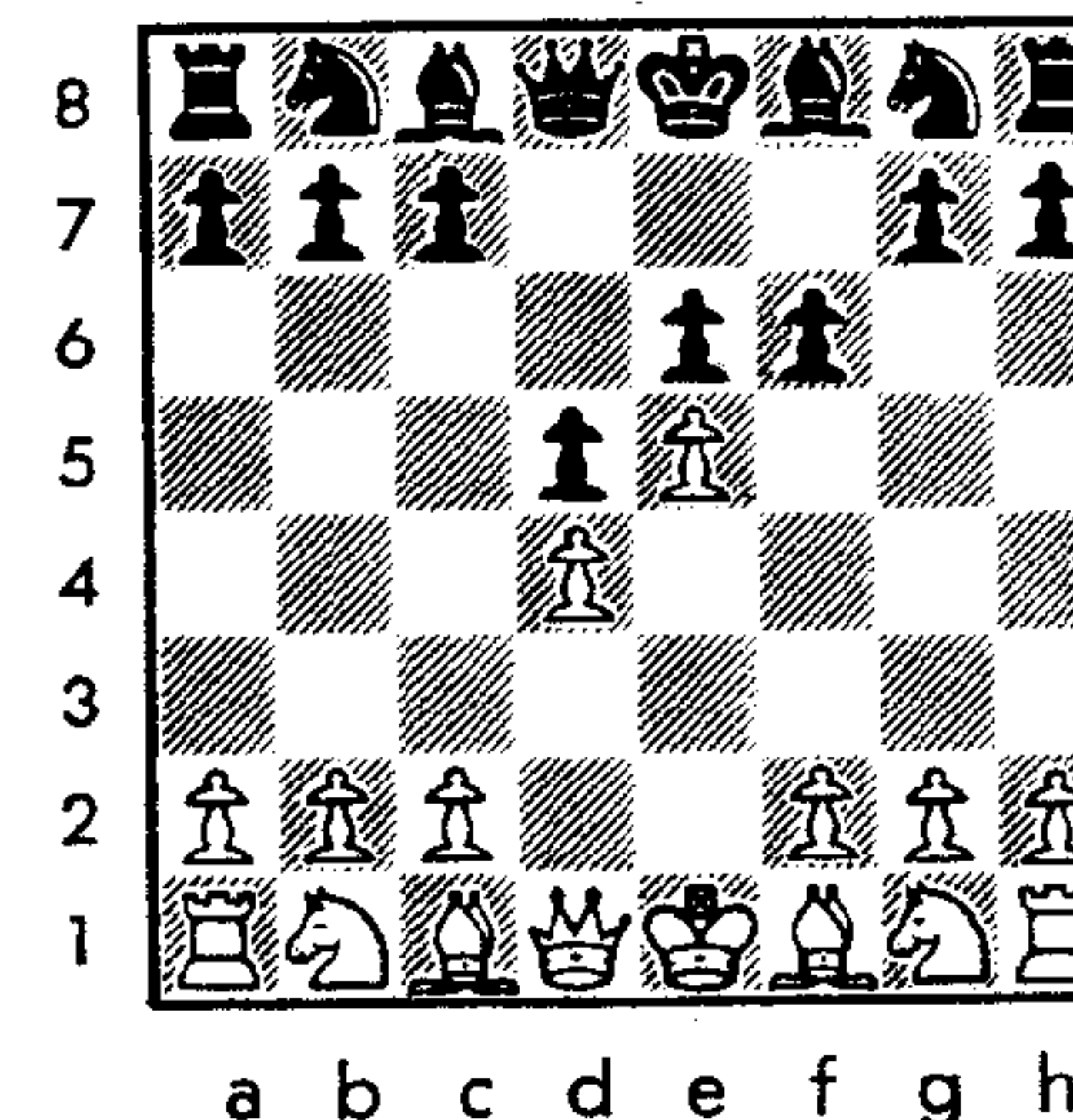
At this point I would like to give a piece of general advice to those people who get all their pieces nicely developed and their rooks connected on the back rank, but then can't think what to do next. There is a simple ready-made plan for all occasions which means you will never again have an excuse to say "I didn't know what to do." If you don't know what to do, simply look for your worst-placed piece and try to improve its position or swap it off. Conversely you can look for your opponent's best-placed piece and try to swap that off. Of course such a plan is very basic but it is better than no plan at all.

Having said that, I am now going to teach you how to find the correct thematic plan in a closed position.

PRINCIPLE 1. You should attack in the area of the board where you have more SPACE.

This only stands to reason; it would be silly to attack from a position of weakness. Some people seem to think you should always attack in the area of the enemy king, but such demonstrations are doomed to failure if the opponent holds the space advantage on that side. Remember that a space advantage gives your pieces an advantage in manoeuvrability and therefore marked superiority in tactical encounters.

Some of you will no doubt ask "But how do you attack?" The answer is you should expand every move in your area of superiority by moving up a pawn or pawns (space gaining), preferably in such a way as to be able to cause pawn exchanges and open lines of attack for your pieces. This technique of bringing two pawns into a state of mutual attack is called a "pawn break".



Black's last move f7-f6 is a pawn break as the two pawns can now capture each other. If White was to play exf6 that would merely be an exchange, but the move c2-c4 would be a pawn break.

By now it should be obvious to most of you that a major skill in correct planning is the

ability to always know where your space advantage lies. In fact this is very easy to learn. There are three pointers which taken in conjunction will unfailingly tell you where the space advantages of both sides lie:-

A. Look for the most advanced pawn. In our diagrammed position it is the e pawn for White indicating a kingside advantage and the d pawn for Black, indicating a queenside advantage. This is consistent as clearly both players cannot have a space advantage in the one area, though conceivably one player might be spatially superior everywhere.

B. Look at the direction in which the central pawn chain is "pointing". In this case White's pawn chain (d4, e5) points to the kingside, further evidence of a space advantage in that area. Black's, predictably, points to the queen's wing.

C. Look for half-open files. A half-open file is one with only one pawn blocking it, as opposed to an open file which has no pawns at all. In the diagrammed position, after the moves exf6 Nxf6, White would have a half-open e file and Black a half-open f file. This would indicate that Black's pawn break with f7-f6 has gained him some space on the kingside but White has a space advantage in the centre.

PRINCIPLE 2. You should try to undermine the opponent's pawn chain as near as possible to its base.

This is very important and very logical. If you attack a pawn chain head on your opponent can simply exchange off and the rest of the chain remains intact. But if he is obliged to exchange a lower pawn in the chain then all the pawns ahead of it are weakened as they lose their base support.

It's the same principle as firefighting - you point the extinguisher at the base of the flames rather than the tip.

Since the real base pawn is often on the second rank and unassailable in practical terms, the best pawn to attack more often than not is the second or third pawn in the chain. We call it the base pawn because that would be the theoretical ideal.

So in fact in the diagrammed position Black would have a much more principled pawn break than f7-f6, one which follows the rule of breaking (and expanding) on the side where he has more space and also of undermining the enemy pawn chain at its base. The move c7-c5! is invariably chosen by good players and is unquestionably strategically correct.



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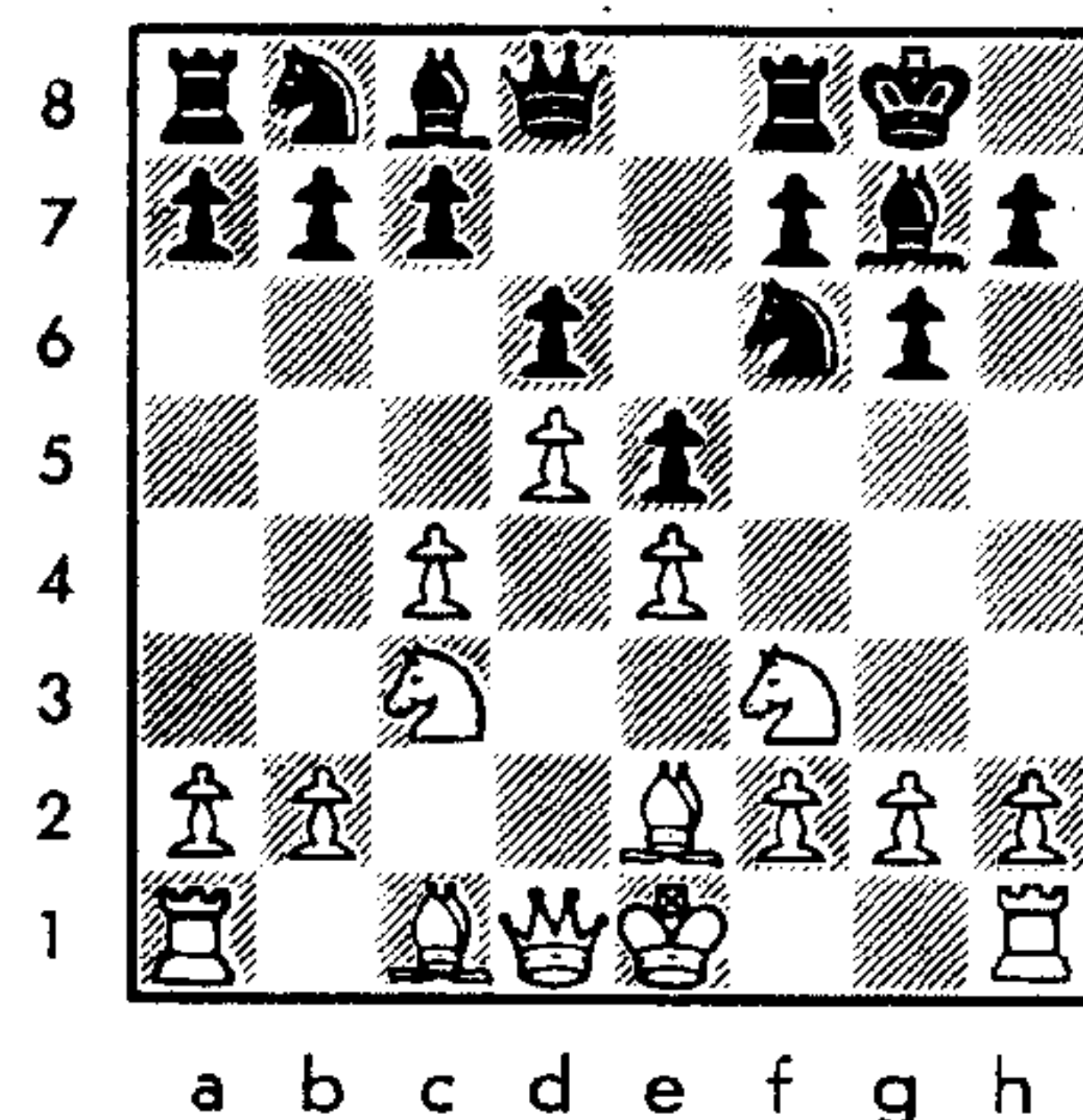
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Now, to test your understanding of this concept of determining the area of space advantage and breaking on that side, set up the following position:-



Without looking ahead try to answer the following questions:-

1. In which two areas does White's space advantage lie?
2. Which move constitutes White's thematic pawn break?

(Note: It does not have to be immediately playable - it is a long term strategic objective. The term "thematic" simply means following a logical positional theme in this context.)

3. In which area does Black's space advantage lie?
4. Which move constitutes Black's thematic pawn break?

When satisfied with your answers, check against those shown on page 20.



AMSTRAD

QUEENSLAND GRAND PRIX

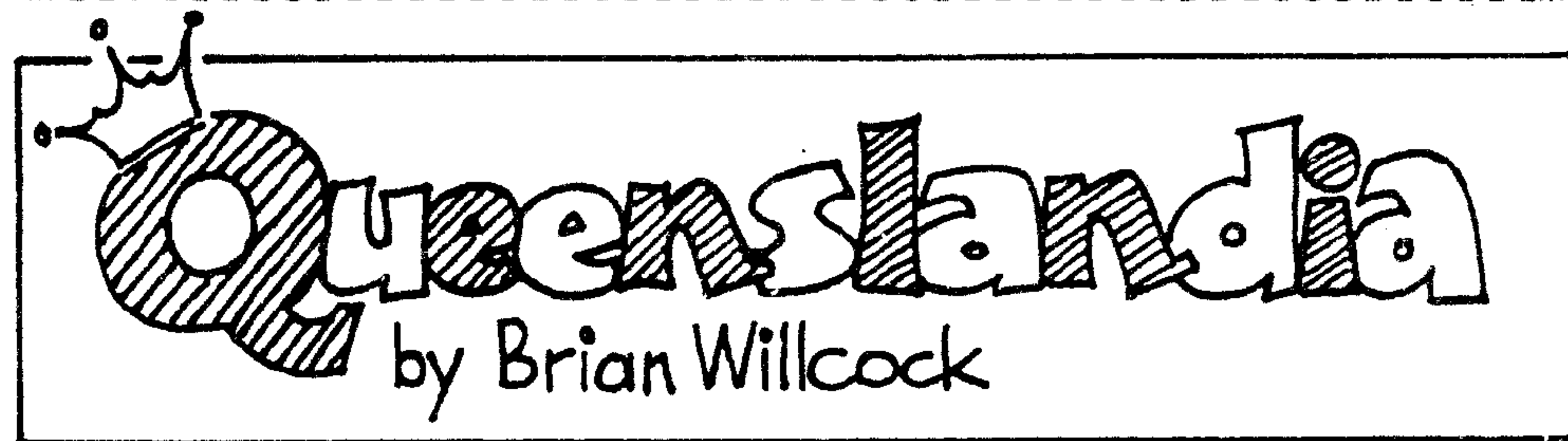
CAQ has joined the Central Queensland clubs hosting The Amstrad this year - Australia's premier tournament series has been rescheduled to commence with the Queensland Open in June/July, following on from the Queensland Expo Chess Festival (see page 4).

The 1988 Amstrad program is:-

25-26 Jun	
2-3 Jul	Queensland Open, BRISBANE
9-10 Jul	QAL Gladstone Open, GLADSTONE
16-17 Jul	\$2000 4CC Bicentennial Central Qld Championship, ROCKHAMPTON (see page 15)
23-24 Jul	Mackay Open, MACKAY

Full details will be published in the June issues of QUEENSLAND CHESS and CHESS IN AUSTRALIA.

Note that Amstrad Computers have now formed an Australian subsidiary, Amstrad Australia Pty Ltd, and as a result the sponsorship agreement with the former distributors has lapsed. Negotiations with the new management are not finalised, and provision of the bonus \$1000 Amstrad Awards is not yet guaranteed. While there is no reason to expect the negotiations to fail, should they do so bonus prizes totalling at least \$500 will still be guaranteed.



SOME EARLY PIONEERS

The earliest glimpse we have of Brisbane chess is of the 1860s. In 1916 J.O. Boyce recounted that chessplayers of that period resorted to "Guajard's" where they might be seen from four to six daily. Monsieur Guajard, the owner or manager, was himself a chess enthusiast and when he left for Britain joined the St George's Club. The three Brisbane players Boyce mentions specifically are Dr Prentice, F.O. Darvall and A.M. Francis. While no doubt others such as Deighton and Bourne were active, we can be almost certain only of the names of Boyce's three and of Boyce himself.

Arthur Morly Francis was obviously a player of some strength. Boyce records that he was able to beat the colony's strongest player, Prentice. For Prentice to be beaten but once was a rare event - Francis scored three successive wins on one afternoon. Not surprisingly Francis was to go on to represent Brisbane against Gympie and "Queensland" against NSW in 1872. Perhaps symbolic of his life and chess career, he had to leave the latter game unfinished. I have not noticed him appearing in any subsequent chess event and he did not represent Queensland in the next intercolonial match. And within a year or so he was banished to the bush.

Who was Francis? I am tempted to answer a nomad. He was obviously of middle-class origins and had sailed from England with his wife and children

(and servants) to make his fortune from the cotton farming the new colony was encouraging. Something of his character may perhaps be gained from the fact that his wife gave birth while on the boat, and the consideration that he had no farming background. He landed in early 1862 and chose Oxley as the site for his farm, living in modern Corinda. Over time he had the land cleared but found cotton unprofitable. He switched to sugar and even built a horse-driven mill but that too was not a success.

In 1867 he began to follow a different career and served as the M.L.A. for East Moreton from 1867-70. In about 1870 he moved to the suburb of Albion and became leader writer for the Brisbane Courier. He later migrated to modern Sandgate or Redcliffe but ended up back in Corinda. He also became one of the first editors of the recently deceased Telegraph - perhaps the duties associated with this explain his disappearance from chess.

In 1875 he began yet another career - as first a Stipendiary Magistrate and then a Police Magistrate in the bush. He served first at Banana, some distance inland from Rockhampton and Taroom. Then it was Thargomindah followed by Goondiwindi. In 1882 he was sent to Bogantungan on the central railway and saw his authority spread to Emerald, Pine Hill, Jericho and Barcaldine, to which he moved. By 1890 he was at Southport. He then moved first to South Brisbane then to Dalby and ended his career as Assistant Police Magistrate of Brisbane. He had retired by 1896 and died on May 11 1902.

His career illustrates the possibilities that existed for the stimulation of chess in remote areas and the contacts that could be built over the colony. Whether Francis exploited those possibilities I cannot tell but he was certainly the kind of man to organise local cultural and

recreational activities. Can any local historian enlighten us? If you want to learn more read his son's autobiography "Then and Now" by Alexander Francis.

Next issue we will look at the lives and exploits of Darvall and Prentice.

QUIZ ANSWERS (FROM PAGE 16)

1. White's space advantage lies in the centre and on the queenside.
2. White's thematic pawn break is c4-c5.
3. Black's space advantage lies on the kingside.
4. Black's thematic pawn break is f7-f5.

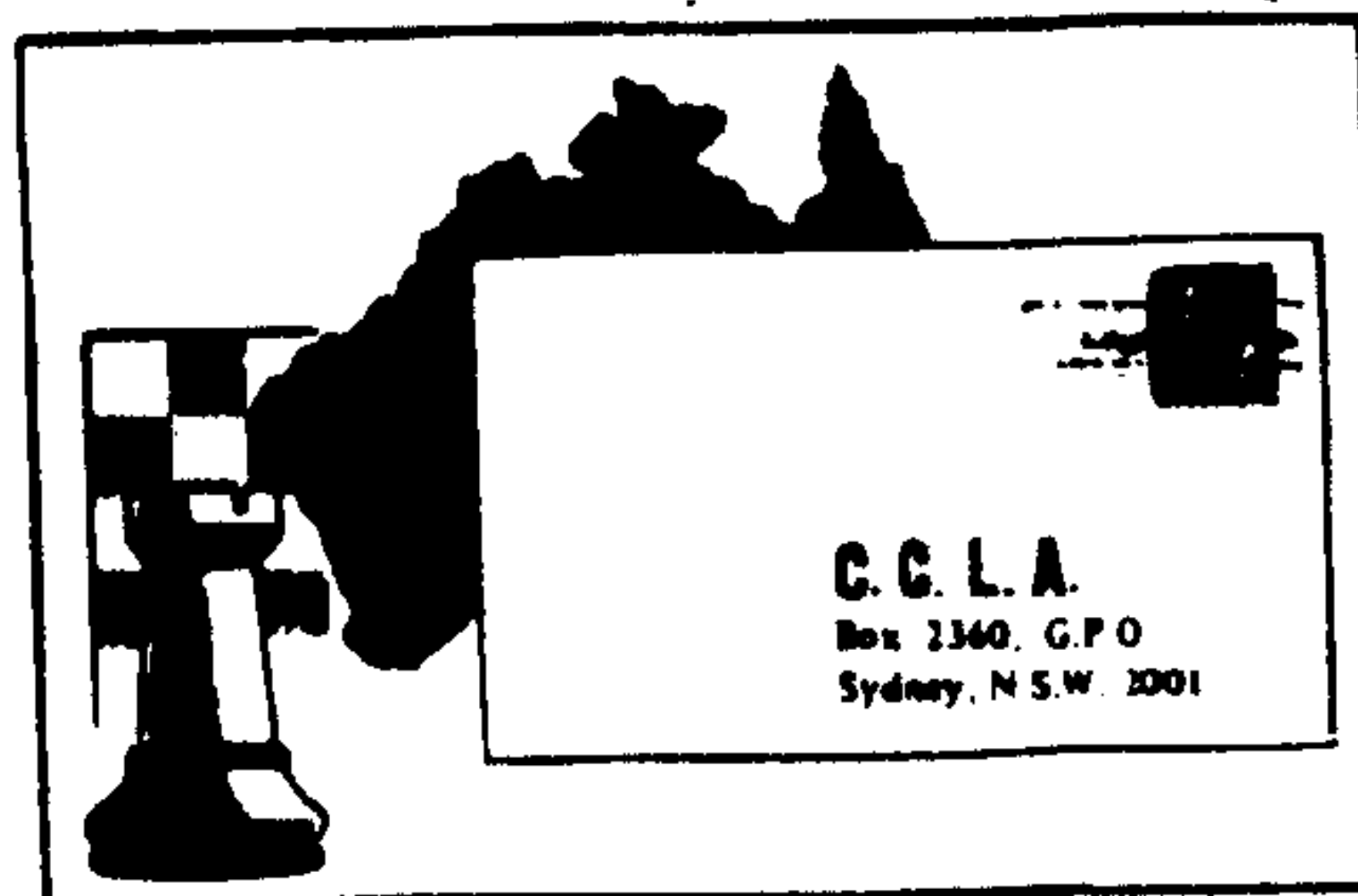


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C. A. Q. NEWS

INCORPORATION

On 16 March 1988 the Chess Association of Queensland ceased to exist as a body and the Chess Association of Queensland Incorporated came into being, assuming the functions, powers, assets and liabilities of the former body. All members of CAQ on that date became members of CAQ Inc.

Some advantages of incorporation are:-

- The ability of CAQ Inc to hold property in its corporate name without the necessity of appointing trustees.
- The ability of CAQ Inc to enter into contracts in its corporate name.
- The liabilities of CAQ Inc are enforceable against the association but not against members personally.

LEGAL ACTION

Our legal advice now is that only members of CAQ during 1985 are subject to the Supreme Court action instituted by M. Forfang.

CAQ members in other years are not affected.



AMSTRAD

QUEENSLAND GRAND PRIX

The stage is now set for the 1988 Amstrad - this year the host Central Queensland clubs are joined by CAQ in conducting the series, with the first leg being CAQ's Queensland Open Championship in Brisbane.

Full details are shown on page 8.

The playing venues are:-

Brisbane	First Year Centre Brisbane State High School Edmondstone St, South Brisbane
Gladstone	New Ocean View Hotel 35 Yarroon St, Gladstone
Rockhampton	Willbys Restaurant Rockhampton College of TAFE or Canning & Archer Sts, Rockhampton
Mackay	Mackay College of TAFE Sydney St, Mackay

Amstrad Computers are again sponsoring the series by providing the \$1000 Amstrad Awards, the two \$500 bonus prizes payable to the player with the highest aggregate score over the series and the player rated under 1700 with the highest aggregate score.

Ansett Airlines, the wings under Queensland chess, is again sponsoring the Ansett guest star on Board 1. The 1988 Ansett star is IM Greg Hjorth of Sydney, Australia's third-ranked player.

LETTER TO AUSTRALIA'S CHESS PLAYERS AND ORGANISERS May 1988

That there are continuing problems with Australia's chess administration at the national level is clearly evident.

As well as the worsening finances, the loss of all government grants and the very low level of support that the ACF provides, many players and organisers feel a loss of confidence in the effectiveness of some of the present personnel and the Council as a whole. It may also be time to review the basic structure of the Federation.

In February, Peter Wallman and John de Boer (Sydney chess players and successful businessmen) presented a thorough proposal to the ACF and state associations aimed at revitalising the Federation. It identified the following primary needs:

"To place the ACF on a proper, continuing and substantial financial footing (perhaps with funding flowing from the Federation to the States, rather than the other way around). Significantly larger memberships of state associations may contribute some funds somewhere along the line, but as a matter of principle the ACF should not look primarily to the states for its funding."

"To actively develop and foster chess activities, particularly with an international and state focus in order to generate interest, enthusiasm and support for chess at all levels in the community." (Establishing a foundation for chess was one suggestion at this point.)

"To recruit people from the chess world, the business community and government to contribute their skills, expertise and support for the programs necessary to achieve the foregoing two needs. The ACF needs people who can contribute business skills; promoting, organising, financing and marketing skills (to augment the chess playing

and chess administering skills already available), in order to progress."

On these points everyone agreed. Their implementation required:

1. ACF Council agreeing to draft a 2 year business plan and establish objectives for a 5 year period.
2. Establishing specialist "task force" committees.
3. Participation of Council delegates on committees and other tasks.
4. Council agreeing to meet fortnightly in the short term to work through the present difficulties.

As part of the proposal, Wallman and de Boer were ready to accept the vacant offices of Treasurer and Promotions Officer respectively.

However, at the March ACF Council meeting, delegates did not accept any of the conditions for implementing the proposals. Consequently, the offer of assistance lapsed. (At a subsequent meeting, Council decided it should have a 5 year plan.)

We seek an ACF that is ready to advance. Desperately, Australian chess needs to be able to accommodate the good ideas and services of talented people who are prepared to help it. We can become a chess force - but not without a strong, progressive national body that speaks the language of FORWARD PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT, PROMOTION, FUND-RAISING and SPONSORSHIP.

To these ends, we call on:

1. the resignation of the Secretary, Gary Wastell.
 - The effectiveness of the ACF is obviously reduced by the Secretary residing 800 km from the rest of the Council. The ACF must appoint

a Sydney secretary while Council is in Sydney.

- It is not proper for Gary Wastell to hold simultaneously the 3 positions of VCA Secretary, ACF Secretary and VCA Delegate to the ACF. (We need more people in chess administration, not a concentration of power among a few.) Clearly he is not in a position to concentrate his talents on one task.
- 2. ACF Council to accept the implementation requirements of Wallman and de Boer's proposals and ask if they are still prepared to assist.
 - Delegates who have told Council meetings that they would resign if called upon to do tasks should resign now.

Is the ACF representing the wishes of Australia's thousands of chess followers when it turns away from opportunities such as this? And just how democratic is the ACF?

Without going into the complexities of the ACF and its 66 year history, we'd like to ask the opinions of many other players and organisers on how we can together improve the situation, and start to advance. We believe that Australia can become a chess force but it won't happen without a strong national body.

DARRYL JOHANSEN (IM, Australian Champion)
 IAN ROGERS (GM) GUY WEST (FM)
 ROBERT JAMIESON (IM, former ACF Secretary)
 KEVIN HARRISON (ACF National Junior Coaching
 Director)

JOHN KABLE (former ACF Secretary)
 RALPH JACKSON (former ACF Secretary)
 TIM REILLY BILL JORDAN
 EDDY LEVI EDWIN MALITIS
 ALEX WOHL MICHAEL MESCHER
 MATTHEW DRUMMOND CATHY ROGERS

OTHERS WRITE...

GARRY KOSHNITSKY (Open letter to State Presidents, 19.2.88, paragraph 6)

"In my memory, the ACF has never had the benefit of involvement by top business executives and this opportunity should not be allowed to be missed. The offer is not unconditional. It has to be accepted at the next ACF meeting or it will lapse. Do we have a choice?"

PETER PARR (Editorial, Chess in Australia, Mar/Apr 1988, page 3, paragraphs 3 and 4)

"With the enthusiasm and expertise of the newcomers being unquestioned, and with Gary Wastell having often made clear his intention to resign should a Sydney secretary be found, the success of the proposal seemed assured Unfortunately, at the March ACF meeting where the proposal was expected to be approved, the Secretary threw a spanner in the works by refusing to honour his commitment to resign. De Boer and Wallman were not looking for, nor expecting, a confrontation with the (supposedly) outgoing Secretary and are now reconsidering their involvement with the ACF. The likely outcome is that their expertise will simply be lost to Australian Chess."

CHRIS DEPASQUALE (letter to Chess in Australia, 1.5.88, quote from paragraph 4)

"I believe that your editorial leaves a great many questions for Mr Wastell to answer. Furthermore, if he cannot answer those questions satisfactorily and publicly, then he should resign his ACF post."

Correspondence to: "Letter to Chess Players"
25/24 Fairmount St, Lakemba, NSW, 2195

GAMES SECTION

The Ansett guest star for this year's Amstrad Queensland Grand Prix is IM Greg Hjorth of Sydney. With a current ACF rating of 2392, Greg is ranked third in Australia (after GM Ian Rogers and IM Darryl Johansen) and has been selected as Board 3 player for Australia at the 1988 Olympiad being held in Greece in November.

The Amstrad will be his last appearance in Australia for some time - he leaves for California in August to complete a four-year PhD course.

His recent form has been hard to fault, but fellow Olympian Chris Depasquale took the following game from him in this year's Sydney-Melbourne telechess match (with notes by Ian Rogers; for the latest in local and overseas news and games, read Ian's column every Friday in the Australian Financial Review):-

White: C. Depasquale

Black: G. Hjorth

Dutch Defence Reversed

1.g3 g6 2.Bg2 Bg7 3.f4

A Depasquale specialty, hoping to be able to play a Dutch Defence (1.d4 f5) with a move in hand.

3...d5 4.Nf3 c5

Taking up the challenge - 4..c6 5.0-0 Nh6 6.d3 Qb6+ is more solid.

5.0-0 Ngf6 6.d3 0-0 7.c3 Nc6 8.a4 Qc7?!

Black wants to play 9..e5 but in doing so places his king on an exposed square. 8..b6 and ..Bb7 was sensible and equal.



AMSTRAD

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ENTRY FEE \$30 PER TOURNAMENT

PRIZES

	Brisbane	Gladstone	Rockhampton	Mackay
First	\$600	\$300	\$500	\$100 + 20%
Second	(dependent	\$200	\$350	\$70 + 15%
Third	(on entries	\$120	\$200	\$30 + 10%
Category 1 (under 2000)	\$200	\$120	\$200	10%
Category 2 (under 1800)	\$200	\$120	\$200	10%
Category 3 (under 1600)	\$200	\$120	\$200	10%
Category 4 (under 1400)	(dependent	\$120	\$200	10%
Category 5 (under 1200 and unrated)	(on entries	\$120	\$200	10%

PLUS \$1000 AMSTRAD AWARDS

\$500 Highest aggregate score over the Grand Prix series.

\$500 Highest aggregate score by a player rated under 1700.

The organisers reserve the right to vary the rating groups if necessary to balance the fields.

TIME CONTROLS

40 moves in 90 minutes, then 30 moves in 30 minutes until finish of game.

SESSION TIMES

Saturday 9.00 a.m., 2.00 p.m., 7.00 p.m. Sunday 9.00 a.m., 2.00 p.m.

All players must have current State Association membership or pay \$5 rating fee per tournament

Ansett.

guest star on Board 1

International Master GREG HJORTH

9.Na3 a6 10.Nh4! d4

Now 10..e5 can be answered by 11.f5! when Black's pawn centre is more a liability than a strength, while White has kingside attacking chances.

11.e4 dxe3 12.Bxe3 b6 13.f5!?

Thematic, but 13.a5! Ng4 14.axb6 Qxb6 15.Nc4 might have been even stronger.

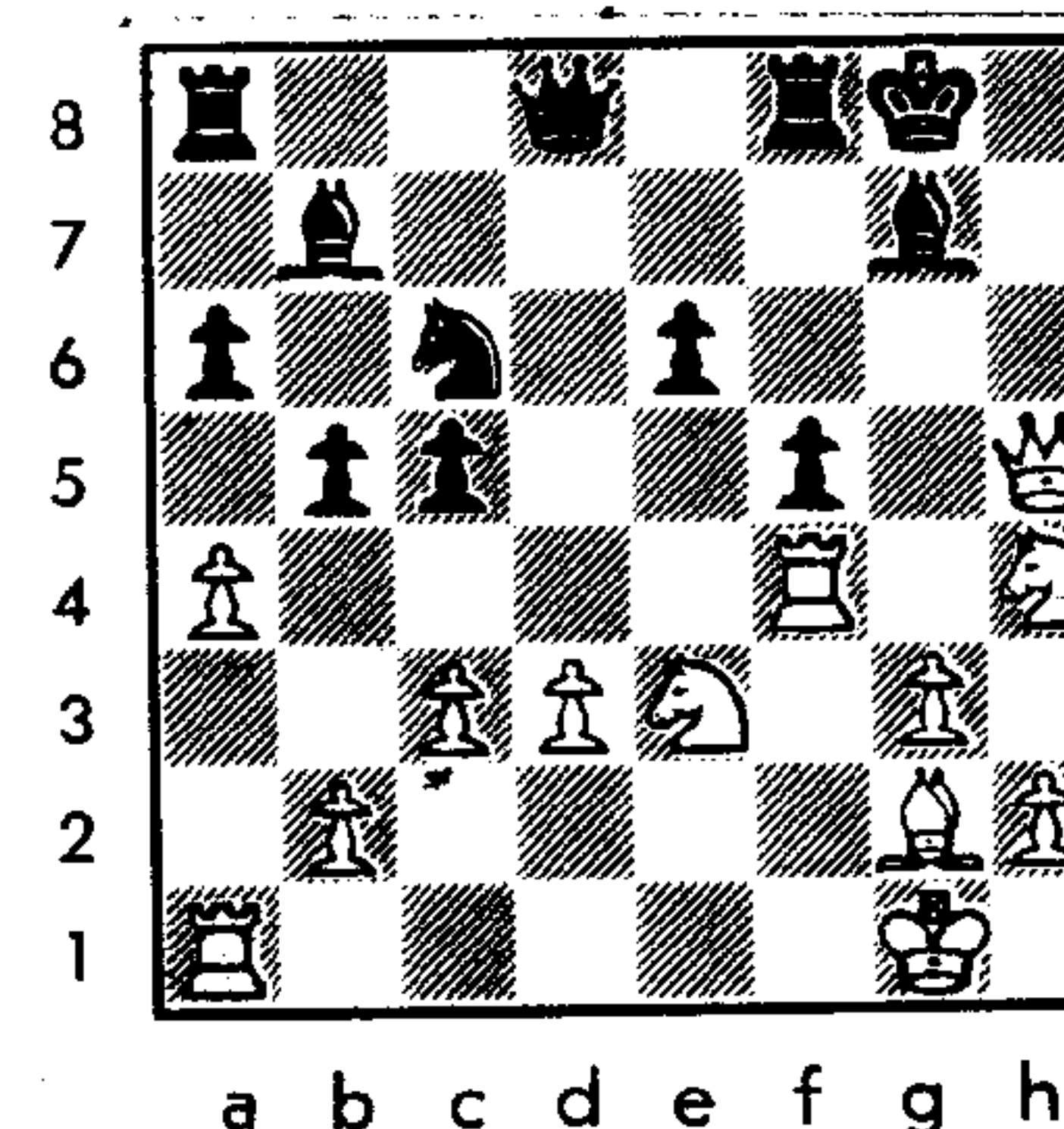
13...Bb7 14.Bf4 Qd8 15.Qe2 Nd5?

15..Na5 would have kept Black's positional disadvantage to a minimum.

16.fxg6! hxg6 17.Nxg8! Re8

An unfortunate necessity - White wins after both 17..fxg6 18.Qe6+ and 17..e5!? 18.Nxf8 exf4 19.Ne6! 18.Nh4 e6 19.Nc4 b5 20.Ne3 Nxf4 21.Rxf4 f5 22.Qh5! Rf8

22..Qxd3 allows the same combination - White's preponderance of pieces on the kingside guarantees White a winning attack.



23.Nhxf5! exf5

23..Rxf5 24.Rxf5! loses similarly.

24.Bd5+ Qxd5 25.Nxd5 Rae8 26.Rxf5 Rxf5 27.Qxe8+ 1-0

Speaking of Ian Rogers, he almost came to grief against Brisbane's Damian Norris in the 1988 Newcastle Open (notes by Norris):-

White: I. Rogers

Black: D. Norris

Sicilian Four Knights

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 e6
6.Ndb5 Bb4 7.a3 Bxc3+ 8.Nxc3 d5 9.exd5 exd5 10.Bd3
0-0 11.0-0 h6 12.Re1?!

The line is 12.Bf4 and after 12..d4 White has a number of options including 13.Nb5.

12...d4 13.Ne4 Bf5

Now if 14.Nxf6+ Qxf6 and Black has obtained at least equality.

14.Ng3 Bg4 15.Be2

After 15.f3 the dark squares are somewhat weakened.

15...Bxe2 16.Rxe2 Qd5 17.h3 Rfe8 18.Bf4 Rad8
19.Rxe8 Rxe8 20.Qd3 Nd7!

Black's game now plays itself.

21.c4?! Qe6

Black now threatens 22..g5 and 23..Nde5 winning the c pawn.

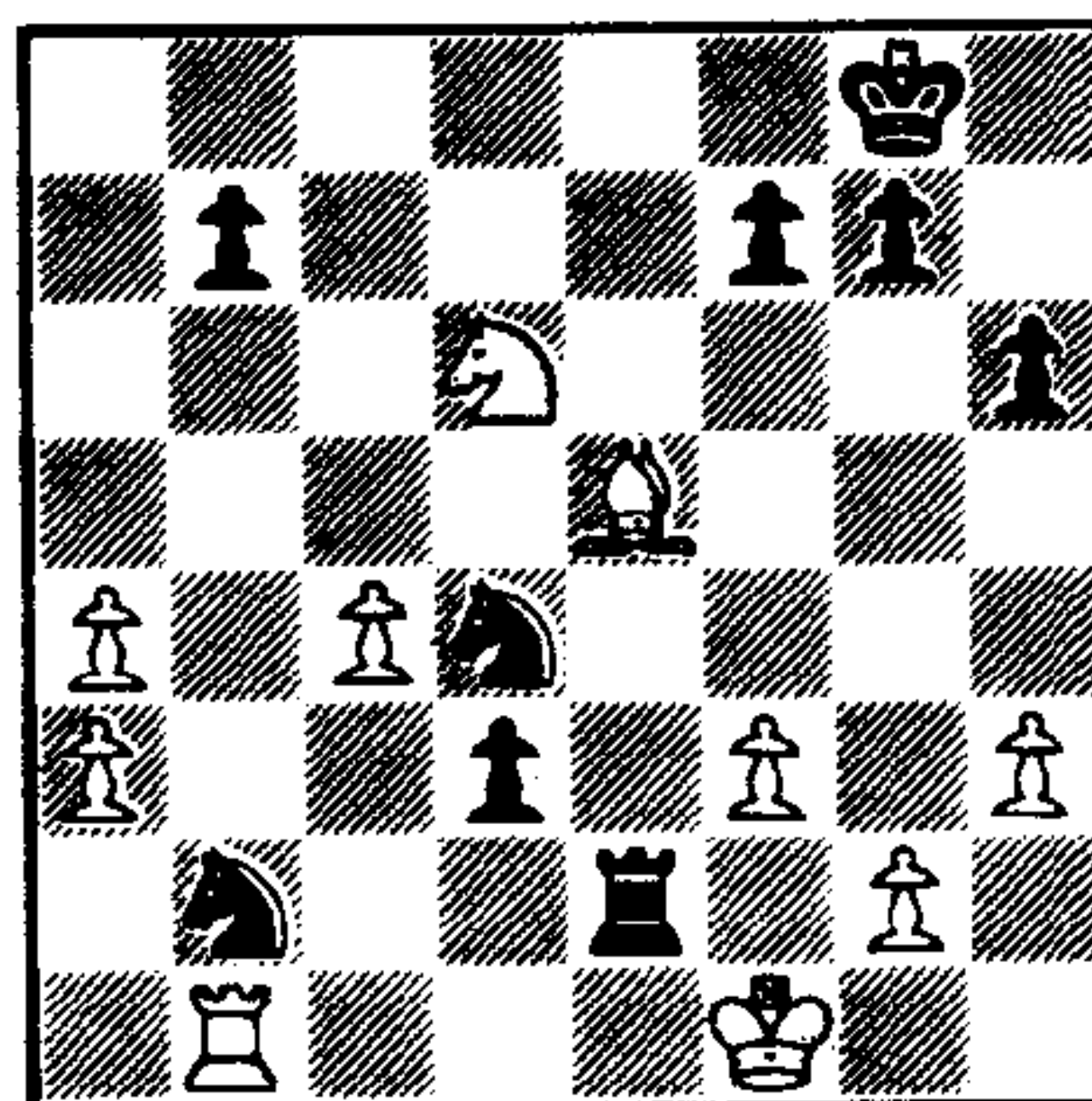
22.b3 a5 23.Rb1 a4 24.bxa4

If 24.b4 Black has the same continuation as before: ..g5 and ..Nde5.

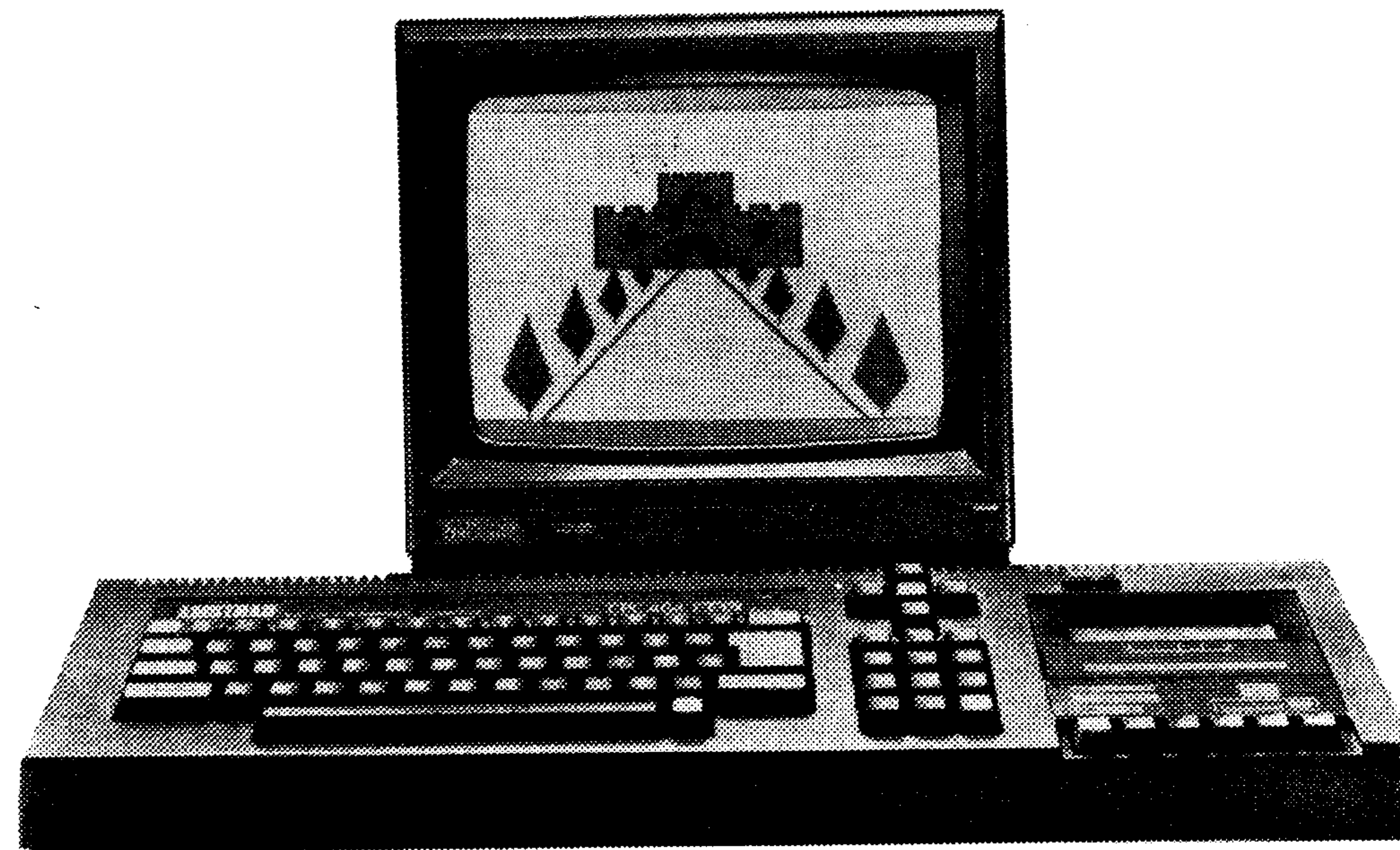
24...Nde5 25.Qf5 Qxf5 26.Nxf5 Nd3 27.Nd6 Re2 28.Bg3 Nb2!

Now the threat of ..d3 etc looks very strong; White doesn't have time for Nxb7. I somewhat stupidly thought that even the infamous "Norrie Endgame" could draw this (if not win it!).

29.Kf1 d3 30.f3 Nd4 31.Be5



AMSTRAD



NO OTHER
SYSTEM ADDS UP
TO AMSTRAD

Forced. Black threatens ..d2 and ..d1(Q). If 31.Bf2 Nb3 wins. If 31.Ne4 f5 32.Nc3 Rc2 33.Be5 d2 34.Rxb2 (34.Bxd4 Rc1+ 35.Ke2 Rxb1) 34..Rxb2 35.Bxd4 d1(Q)+ 36.Nxd1 Rd2.

31...Rxe5 32.Rxb2 Nc2 33.Ne4 (forced) f5 34.Nc3 Re1+ 35.Kf2 Rc1 36.Nb1 Re1 37.Nc3 Rc1?

Short of time I started repeating the position. The real Norris endgame of utter confusion and lack of planning was now in force. Better was ..Re7 with a possibility of winning chances.

38.Nb1 Re1 39.Rxb7 Re2+ 40.Kg3 g5?

The obvious ..Ne3 appears stronger; at least Black has some threats.

41.Nc3 f4+ 42.Kg4 Ne3+ 43.Kh5 Nxe2 44.a5 Re6 45.Rb6 Re5 46.a6?

Before Ian's 46th move my position was becoming worse and worse; 45..Re5 was my last swindling trick.

46...g4+ 47.Kg6 Nh4+ 48.Kf6 Rf5+ 49.Ke6 gxe3 50.Nd5!

For a moment I thought I was winning. If 50.a7 Ra5 is probably winning for Black.

50...d2 51.a7 Rf8 52.Rb8 d1(Q) 53.Rxf8+ Kxf8 54.a8(Q)+ Kg7 55.Qb7+ Kg6 56.Qf7+ Kg5 57.Qf6+ Kh5 58.Nxf4 mate.

I was very pleased with the way I played. But it is not very comforting to know that I played one of my best games and Ian probably played one of his worst, and still won. Such is chess!

Winner of the Queensland Championship five years ago at the age of 16, Mark Robertson has been away from chess for a few years. However he is now making a successful comeback, as the following games from the 1988 Singer Cup Pairs show:-

Ansett.
The only airline in
the world that
offers you 6 star
service.



White: M. Robertson

Black: J. Kloostra

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.e5 c5 4.c3 Nc6 5.Nf3 Bd7 6.a3 Qc7
 7.b4 cxd4 8.cxd4 f8 9.Bf4 Nge7 10.Bd3 f5 11.O-O Ng6
 12.Bd2 a6 13.Nc3 b5 14.Rc1 Qa7 15.Be3 Be7 16.Bxf5!
 exf5 17.Nxd5 O-O 18.Qb3 Kh8 19.e8 Be8 20.Nxe7 Nxe7
 21.d5 Qb7 22.Rfd1 f4 23.Bc5 Rf5 24.Bxe7 Nxe7 25.d6
 Nc6 26.d7 Bh5 27.e7 1-0

White: S. Solomon

Black: M. Robertson

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Ba4 Nf8 5.O-O Be7
 6.Re1 b5 7.Bb3 O-O 8.c3 d5 9.exd5 Nxd5 10.Nxe5 Nxe5
 11.Rxe5 c6 12.d4 Bd6 13.Re1 Qh4 14.g3 Qh3 15.Be3
 Bg4 16.Qd3 Rae8 17.Nd2 f5 18.Qf1 Qh5 19.f4 g5 20.a4
 bxa4 21.Rxa4 Re4 22.Rxa6 gxf4 23.Rxc6 fxg3 24.Bxd5+
 Kh8 25.hxg3 Bxg3 26.Qg2 Bxe1 27.Nxe4 fxe4 28.Qxe4
 Bf3 29.Qxf3 Rxf3 30.Re8+ Kg7 31.Rg8+ Kf6 32.Bg5+
 Draw

CORRESPONDENCE CHESS LEAGUE OF AUSTRALIA

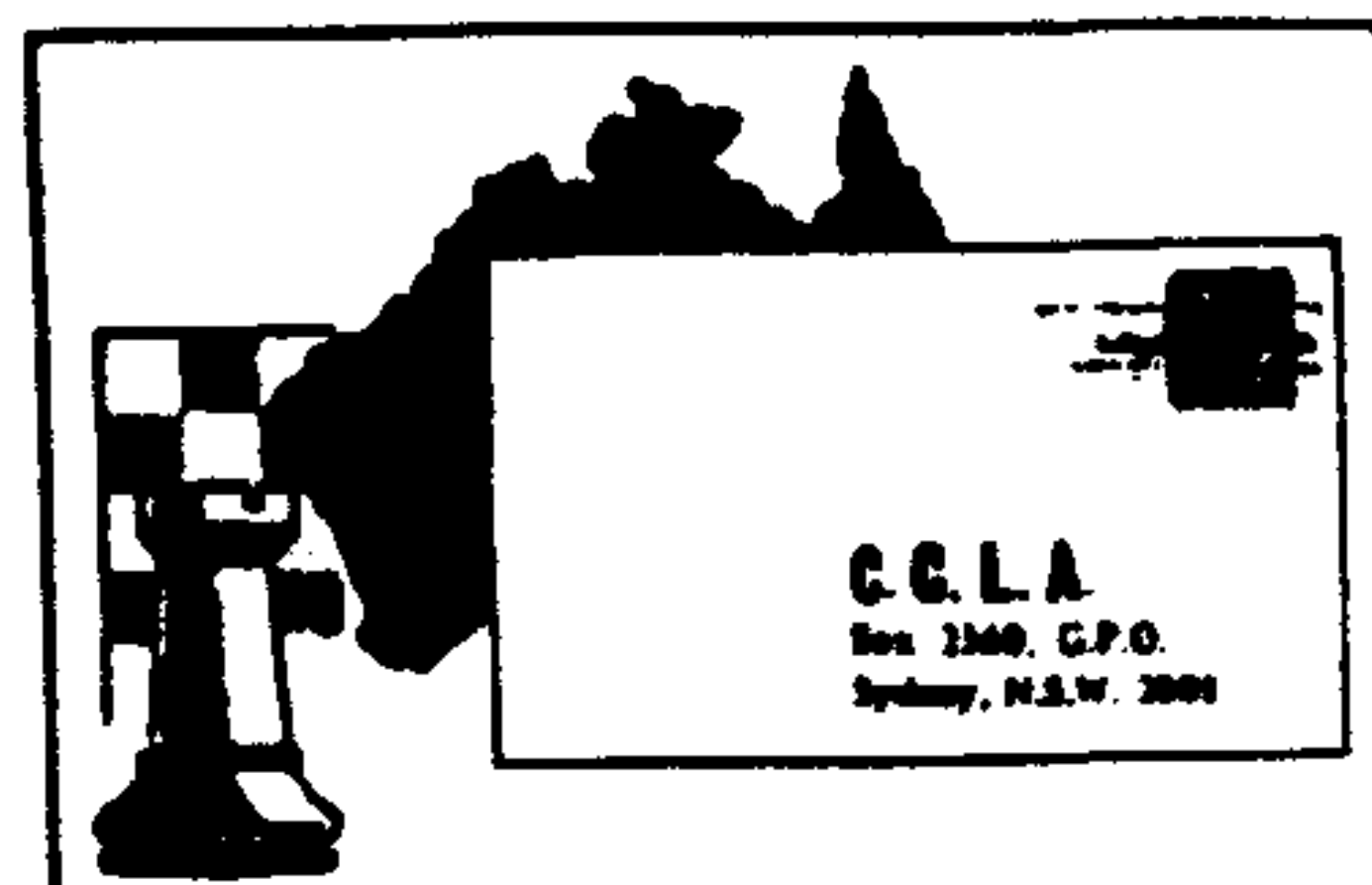
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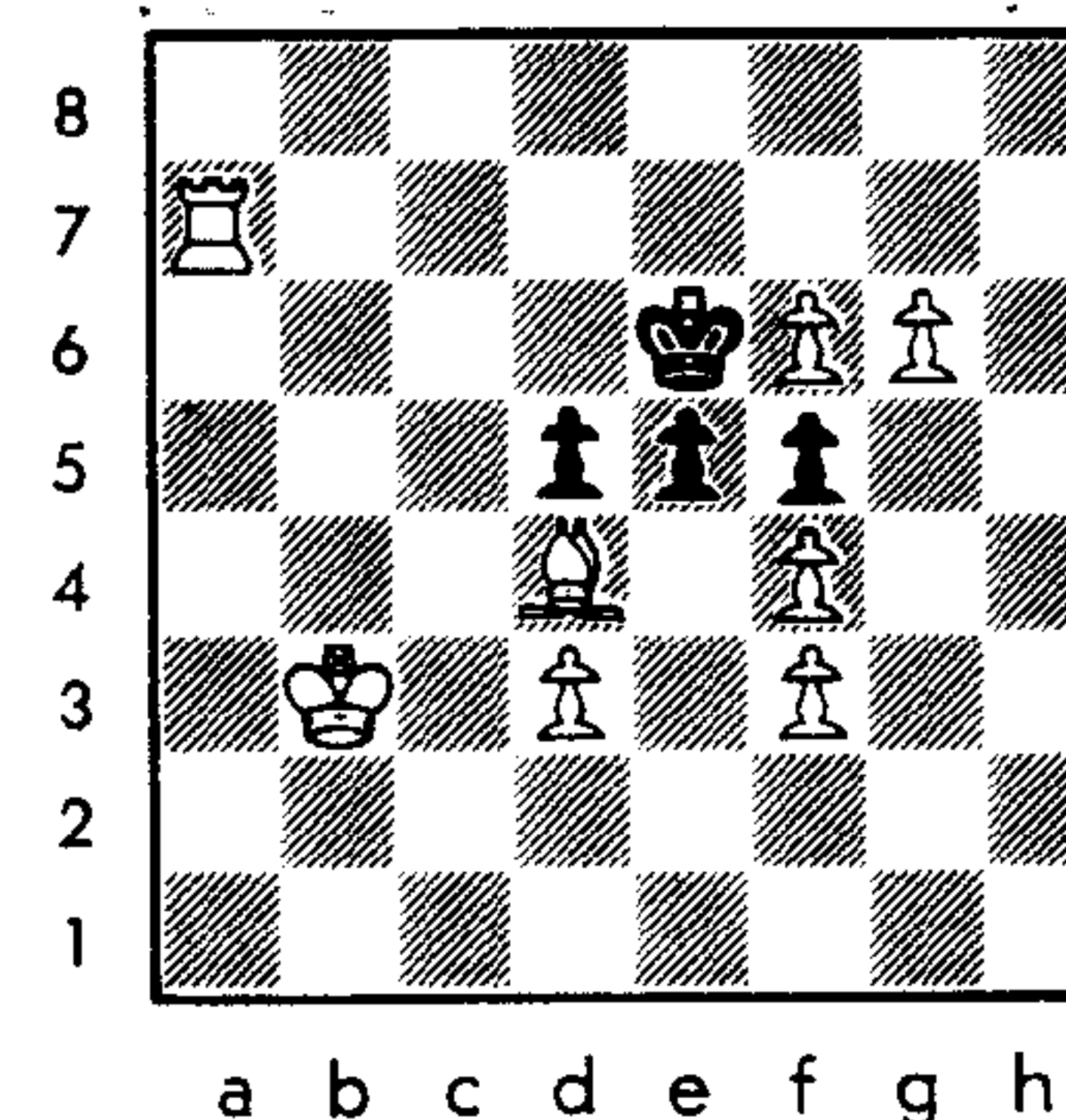


THE BABSON TASK

"Anyone who knows anything about chess knows
 the Babson Task!" (Tim Crabbe, New in Chess, 1987)

Those who know the Babson Task need read no
 further. For those who have just learnt that they
 know nothing about chess, a few words of
 enlightenment.

The story starts around 100 years ago when
 composers of chess problems began searching for the
 perfect AUW (all-unwamdlung = all conversions),
 where the key move is a pawn promotion to a queen,
 rook, bishop and knight, in each case avoiding
 stalemate and forcing mate. In 1905, after twelve
 years just finding the matrix, the Norwegian Niels
 Hoeg published this first perfect AUW, thus
 achieving chess immortality:-



The solution is 1.f7 and if 1..Kd6 2.f8(Q)+
 and mate next move; if 1..exf4 2.f8(R) and 3.Rf6
 mate; if 1..exd4 2.f8(B) and 3.Ra6 mate; if 1..Kf6
 2.f8(N) and 3.Rf7 mate.

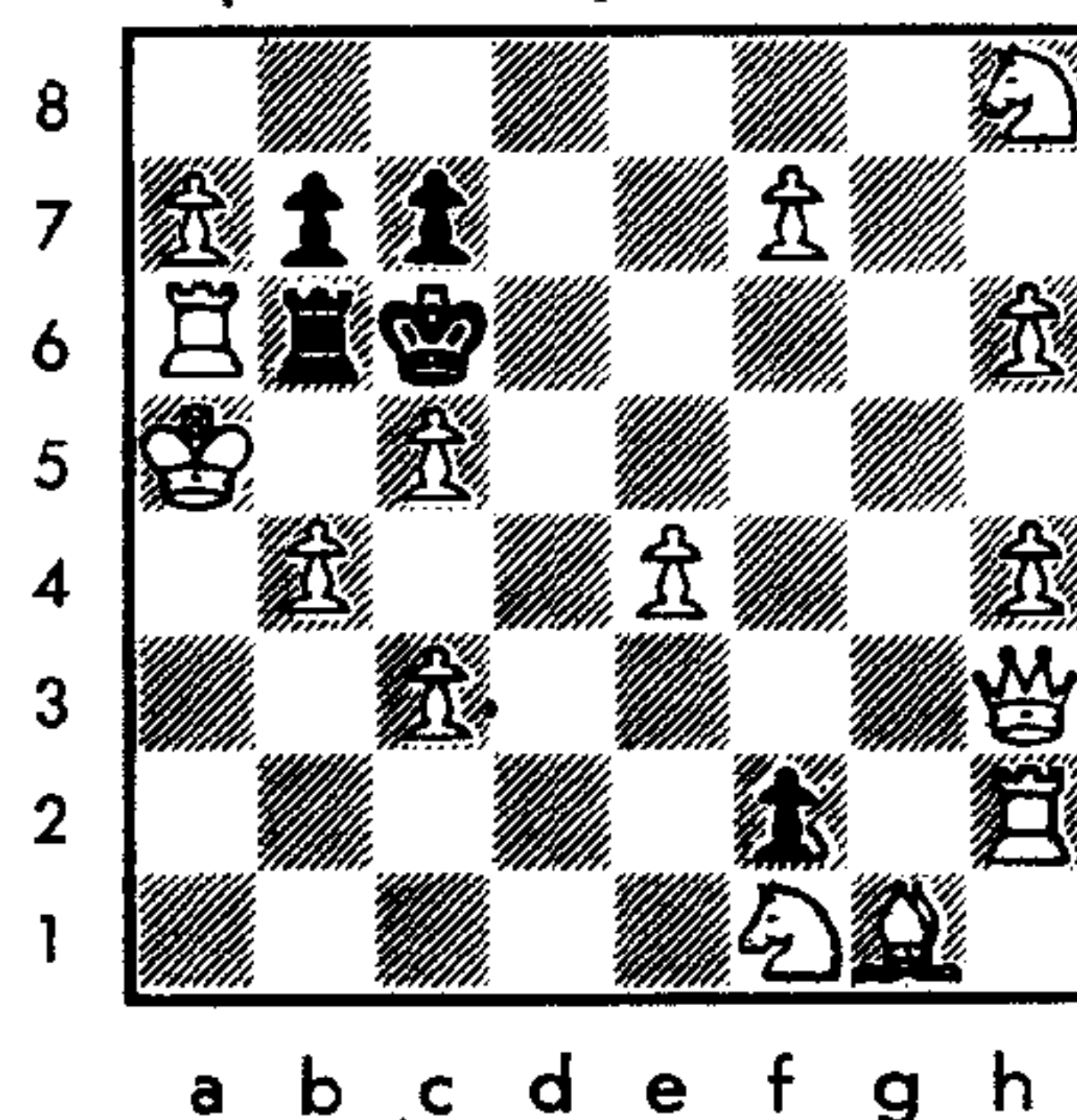
Many variations of the AUW theme followed.
 The supertask remained an awesome temptation from
 the start - to combine a White and a Black AUW.
 Such a problem would have this form:-

1. White makes key move. Black promotes to Q,R,B or N.
2. White promotes to Q,R,B or N respectively. Using underpromotion, Black sets up stalemate.
3. White averts stalemate by underpromotion. Black moves
4. White mates.

The first to devote himself to finding the full echoed AUW was an American, J.N. Babson (1852-1929). He was a lover of the grotesque and had already made his mark by composing a Mate in 1220! He published a first reciprocal AUW in 1914, a selfmate in 3 of nauseating monstrosity, with the White AUW performed by three pawns instead of one. In 1925 he brought it down to two pawns.

Was it possible to get down to one pawn? In 1925 an American named Powers offered a prize of \$20 (about \$500 today) for a full reciprocal AUW selfmate achieved by one White and one Black pawn. To honour the pioneer, Powers named his contest the Babson Tourney and since then this most awesome of all tasks is known as the Babson Task.

The tourney was won by the American Henry Bettmann (1868-1935):-



Continued on page 22

1988 Queensland Chess Festival

Full details of each tournament in the Festival are shown overleaf. In addition to those shown, the following prizes are being offered:-

BLACK TOWER Fine Wine WHITE TOWER Fine Game

A bottle of Black Tower moselle from Seppelt Wines will be awarded for the finest game played in each day of adult competition. A selection panel will judge the entries submitted.

DUNKIN' DELICIOUS Most Dazzling Game

A \$5 voucher from Dunkin' Delicious Donuts will be awarded for the game with the most flair from each round of the Junior Championships. A selection panel will judge the entries submitted.

CASA CUGAT Bonus Prizes

Every entrant in the Queensland Open wins a prize - a \$5 voucher to Casa Cugat restaurant.

LUCKY DOOR PRIZES

Every Chess Festival entrant has a chance to win one of these bonus prizes:-

Disabled:	PIZZA HUT Voucher
Cadets:	CAVES CYCLE Voucher
Novices:	HYPERMARKET Voucher
Women:	LUPPINO'S HAIR DESIGN Voucher
Girls:	BALMORAL DRAPERY Voucher
Open:	Clock Radio
Juniors:	CANON Scientific Calculator
Youths:	DREAMWORLD Ticket



CHESS ASSOCIATION OF QUEENSLAND INC.

presents the

1988 Queensland Chess Festival

EVENT 1

Queensland Disabled Persons' Championship

18 and 19 June, 1988
5 round Swiss
40/90, 10/20 etc.

Arbiter: Elizabeth Correlje

Round 1 - 9 am 18 June
Rounds 2 & 3 - Flexible
Round 4 - 9 am 19 June
Round 5 - Flexible

Over \$400 value
in prizes and trophies

First \$100 + Trophy
Second \$60
Third \$40

Plus two rating groups of \$100 each
and book prizes

Sponsors: The Lodge Chess Club
Downer Constructions
Northern Nursing

ENTRY FEES: CAQ \$10 Non-CAQ \$15

Please notify if you require an assistant at the
tournament.



Venue for all events -

First Year Centre
Brisbane State High School
Edmondstone Street
South Brisbane 4101

** 1/2km from World Expo 88 **

EVENT 2

Queensland Cadet Championships (Under 12 years as at 1.1.88)

Festival Novice Championships (Under 12 years as at 1.1.88)

18 and 19 June, 1988
Separate 7 round Swiss Events
60 minutes each side games

Arbiter: Elizabeth Correlje

Round 1 - 9 am 18 June
Rounds 2 to 4 - Flexible
Round 5 - 9 am 19 June
Rounds 6 & 7 - Flexible

Over \$200 value
in trophies and book prizes

		1st	2nd	3rd
Cadets	u/12	Trophy	Trophy	Trophy
	u/10	Trophy	Trophy	Trophy
	u/8	Trophy	Trophy	Trophy
Novices	u/12	Book	Book	Book
	u/10	Book	Book	Book
	u/8	Book	Book	Book

Sponsors: Rookies Chess Club
Caves Cycles

ENTRY FEES: CAQ \$10 Non-CAQ \$15
Cadets \$5 Novices \$5



EVENT 3

Queensland Women's & Girls' Championships

20 to 23 June, 1988
7 round Swiss
40/90, 10/20 etc.

Arbiter: Elizabeth Correlje

Round 1 - 9 am 20 June
2 - 1 pm 20 June
3 - 9 am 21 June
4 - 1 pm 21 June
5 - 9 am 22 June
6 - 1 pm 22 June
7 - 9 am 23 June

Over \$400 value
in prizes and trophies

	Women	Girls
1st	\$150 + Trophy	\$50 + Trophy
2nd	\$100	\$30
3rd	\$50	\$20

Patron's Prizes for best Cadet

Sponsors: QWCL
Rex Brock & Co.
Luppino's Hair Design

ENTRY FEES: CAQ \$20 Non-CAQ \$25
Seniors \$15 Juniors \$20
Cadets \$10 \$15



Over \$4000 value
in prizes and trophies

EVENT 4

Queensland Open Championship

25 and 26 June & 2 and 3 July, 1988
7 round Swiss
40/100, 15/30 then adjournment

Arbiter: Janeen Solomon
(Assisted by International Arbiter - Alan Thomas)

Round 1 - 9 am 25 June
2 - 2 pm 25 June
3 - 9 am 26 June
4 - 2 pm 26 June
5 - 9 am 2 July
6 - 2 pm 2 July
7 - 9 am 3 July

Over \$2000 value
in cash and voucher prizes

First	\$600 + Trophy
Second	\$300
Third	\$200
Fourth	\$100

Plus three rating groups of \$200 each
Guaranteed

Prizes for best Junior, Cadet, Woman and
Disabled Player dependent on entries



THIS EVENT IS THE 1st
LEG OF THE 1988 "AMSTRAD"
GRAND PRIX
Additional \$1000 Bonus Awards

ENTRY FEES: CAQ \$30 Non-CAQ \$35
Seniors \$15 Juniors & Pensioners \$20
Cadets \$10 \$15

EVENT 5

Queensland Junior Championships (under 20 years as at 1.1.88)

27 June to 1 July, 1988
9 round Swiss
40/90, 10/20 etc.

Arbiter: Janeen Solomon

Round 1 - 9 am 27 June
2 - 1 pm 27 June
3 - 9 am 28 June
4 - 1 pm 28 June
5 - 9 am 29 June
6 - 1 pm 29 June
7 - 9 am 30 June
8 - 1 pm 30 June
9 - 9 am 1 July

Over \$1000 value
in prizes and trophies
A trophy for each age group winner.

	1st	2nd	3rd
Under 20	\$100	-	-
Under 18	*\$150	*\$100	*\$50
Under 16	*\$100	*\$60	*\$40
Under 14	*\$100	*\$60	*\$40
Under 12	Trophy	Trophy	Trophy
Under 10	Trophy	Trophy	Trophy

*Guaranteed
Plus excellent incentive awards

Sponsors: CAQ Inc. and Q'ld.
Reps to Adelaide

ENTRY FEES: CAQ \$15 Non-CAQ \$20
Juniors \$10 Cadets \$15

AN EXPO 88 ENDORSED EVENT



World Expo 88
Brisbane Australia
April - October

1988 QUEENSLAND CHESS FESTIVAL
CONDITIONS OF ENTRY AND FURTHER INFORMATION

- * Decisions of the Tournament Arbiters are final.
- * Interstate residents registered with their own Chess Association may pay the CAQ Inc entry fee rate.
- * Trophies will only be awarded to Queensland residents registered with CAQ Inc.
- * Event 1 - Entrants must be physically disabled or in receipt of an invalid or aged pension.
- * Event 2 - Cadets will be expected to notate their games to allow the event to be rated. Novices are not expected to notate but will only be eligible for book prizes.
- * Event 3 - Juniors and cadets may pay the senior entry fee to be eligible the senior prizes.
- * Event 4 - 2nd, 3rd and 4th prizes and those for best disabled, woman, junior and cadet will be dependent on entries received.
- * Event 5 - Under 20 age group prize dependent on entries received.
- * ALL participants are eligible to win cash, voucher and book prizes.
- * Adjourned games will be played at the time specified by the Arbiters.
- * No smoking or alcohol allowed at venue.
- * Canteen facilities will operate for tea, coffee, soft drinks and light snacks.

- * Billets will be provided for country and interstate juniors and cadets, with two weeks' advance notice.
- * Entries with entry fees close on 15 June; a late entry fee of \$5 will apply after that date.
- * Entries to Chess Festival, 29 Monmouth St, Morningside, 4170. Phone (07) 399 8485 for entry forms or further information.

FESTIVAL YOUTH
CHAMPIONSHIPS

Wednesday 29 June 1988

A FUN EVENT FOR SCHOOL CHESSPLAYERS

Five games each one hour, starting 9.00 am

PRIZES: DREAMWORLD Tickets
PIZZA HUT Vouchers
CHOPSTIX VIP Vouchers

Entry fee \$5

First Year Centre
Brisbane State High School
Edmondstone St
South Brisbane

Entries (with full name, address, date of birth and name of school) to:-

Chess Festival Youth Championships
29 Monmouth St
Morningside 4170

The key move is 1.a8(B). Black's replies are limited to 1..Rxa6 mate or 1..fxg1 with the pawn promotion. White must grab the newly-promoted piece without disturbing the selfmating net.

1.a8(B) If 1..fxg1(Q) 2.f8(Q) Qxf1 3.b5+ Qxb5 mate (2..Qxc5+ 3.b5+ Qxb5 mate). If 1..fxg1(R) 2.f8(R) Rxf1 3.Rxf1 Rxa6 mate. If 1..fxg1(B) 2.f8(B) Bxc5 3.Bxc5 Rxa6 mate. If 1..fxg1(N) 2.f8(N) Nxh3 3.Rxh3 Rxa6 mate.

It is remarkable that two near-identical problems were submitted by H. August and W. Kramer. However Bettmann's was received first and August and Kramer had to settle for book prizes instead of attaining immortality in the composition world.

The Babson Task now beautifully accomplished, the quest was not over. The unspeakable still haunted the minds of the most daring and stubborn of composers - was it possible to construct the Babson Task in an orthodox rather than selfmate problem? "This will very probably never be realised" wrote Andre Cheron in 1934; in 1972 Kenneth Howard wrote about Bettmann's problem "An outstanding achievement which it would be practically impossible to show in a direct-mate setting." In 1982 a Russian chess dictionary called the Babson Task forbidding, while Cheron now added that this task, "the most fantastic of all", was "superhuman".

How better to advertise an endeavour than to call it an impossible mission? Chess is full of people who combine a strong will with a penchant for self-destruction.

Such a person is the Parisian metallurgic engineer Pierre Drumare, whose article "In Search of the Impossible" in 1965 described how he spent

THE EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EVENT

*5 Rating Divisions (Equally divided between entries)

	* 1st	\$100	
Guaranteed	2nd	\$ 60	in each Division
	3rd	\$ 40	

* These will be increased
if minimum entry is exceeded.

Prizes for best Lady • best Junior
• best Handicapped player

(Value dependant on entries in each section)

THE CHESS SALES Q'LD OPEN TOURNAMENT

1988

SIX ROUND SWISS

To be held over the
QUEENS BIRTHDAY weekend

At the Senior Centre
The Gap State High School
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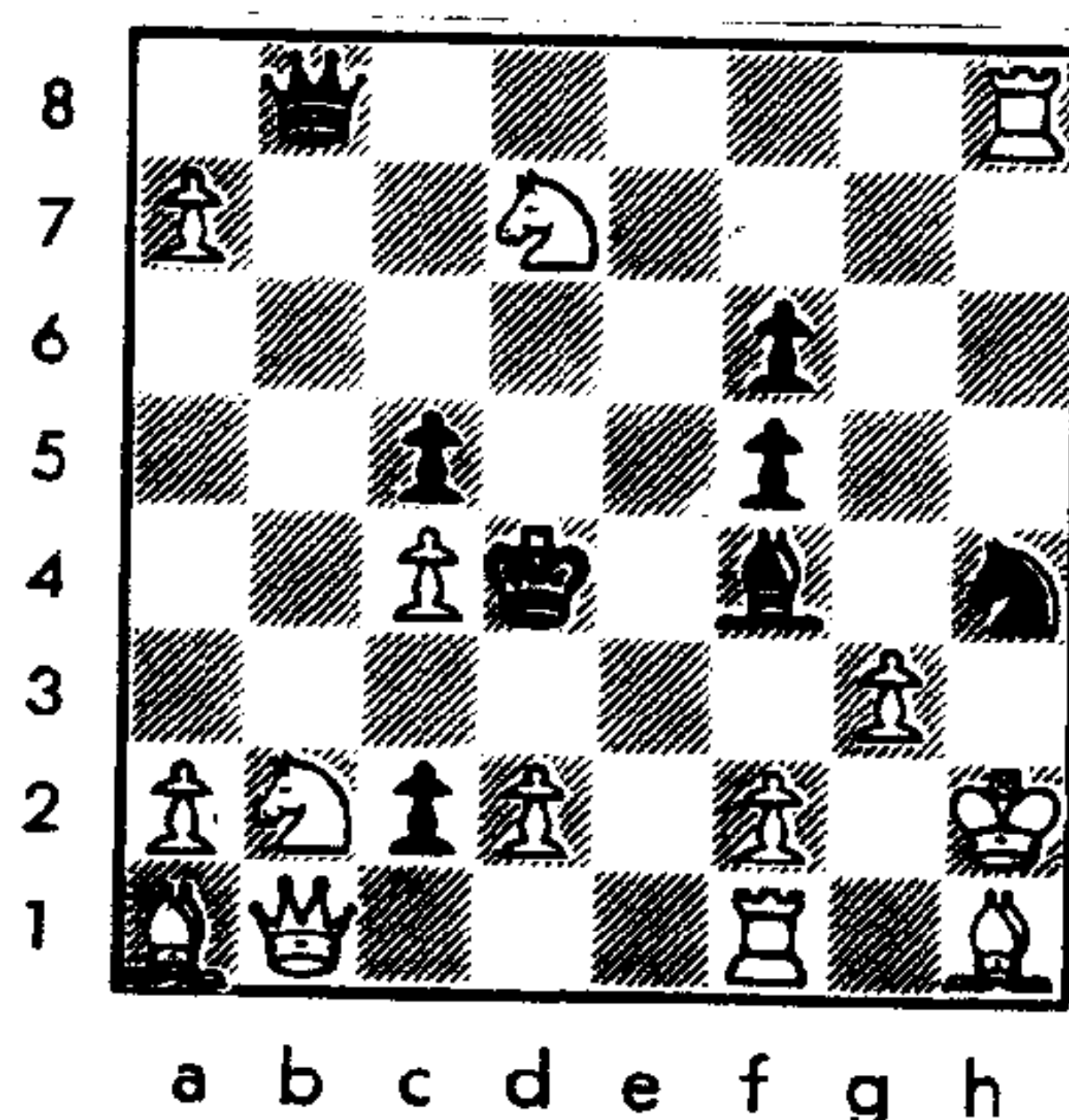
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an average of four hours a day for over a year to create the orthodox Babson. In all the hundreds of settings he tried he needed supernumerary pieces, and even then his monstrosities were not correct. In a 1967 sequel, after four hours a day for four years now, he postulated that the orthodox Babson would remain unattainable.

He was not alone in his search - in 1972 B.Lindgren published the closest yet, although he needed three white bishops and many duals as well as the ugly key 1.QxR. In 1980 Drumare struck back with a mind-numbing setting - four white rooks, three white and four black bishops!

In 1982 he published his final words on the subject in an article titled "My Last Step towards the Impossible" and subtitled "22 Years of Exhausting Labour on the Babson Task". He concluded "I now have the certainty the quadruple echo promotion will never be perfectly realised in the direct mate problem."

Then in March 1983, inconspicuously appearing in the Originals section of Shakmatny, there was this problem:-



Mate in 4
L. Yarosh

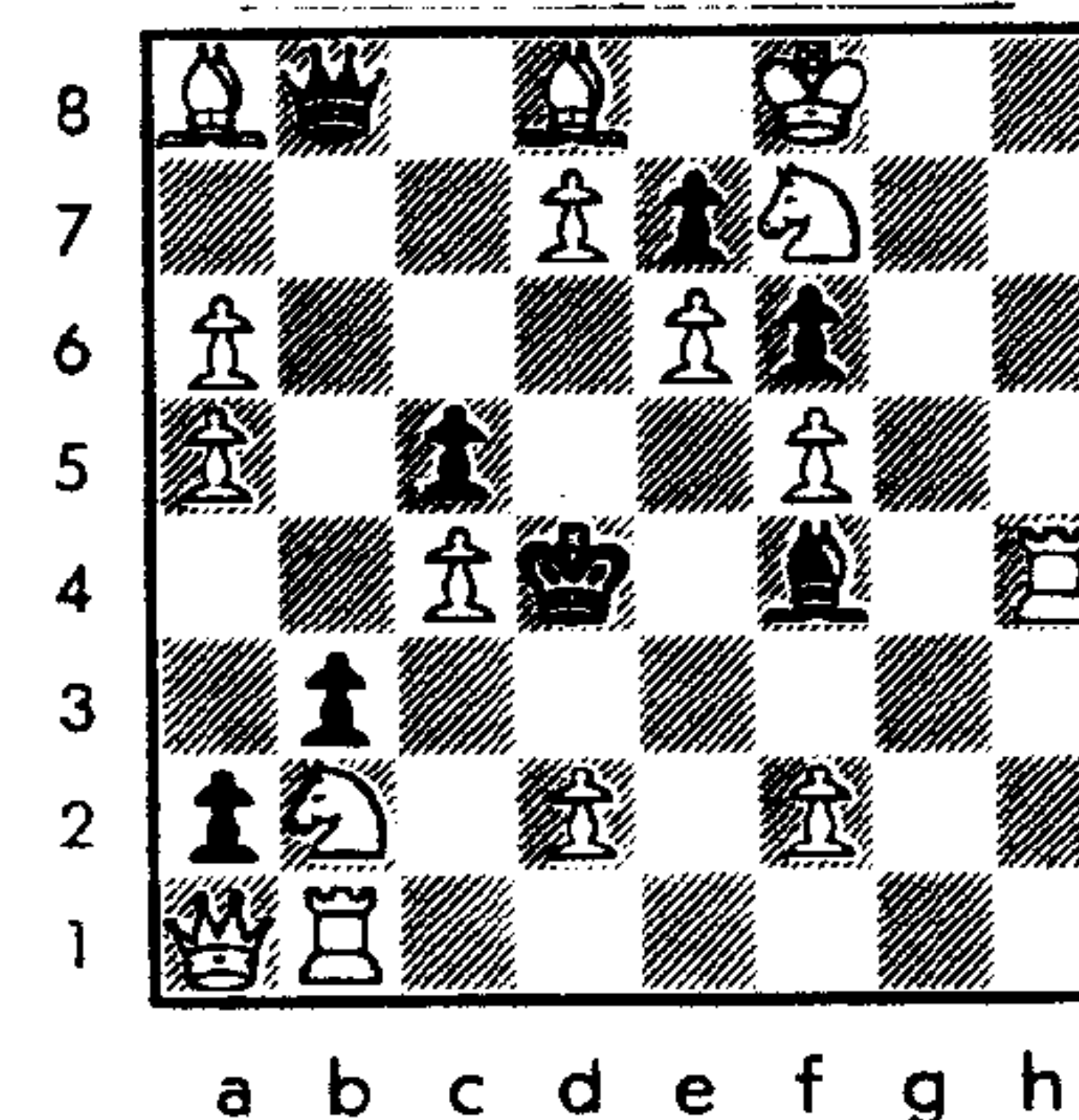
Elegant open setting, no promoted pieces, easily legal. Could it be? Even in Cyrillic the caption !!!Estj task Babsona? struck the eye, and in his notes the editor said: "For our solvers to decide whether everything in this extraordinarily difficult construction is really correct".

It was. After all the hopeless struggling, the orthodox Babson had been created, even with blemishes in the key (1.Rxh4) and a dual in one of the queen variations.

The solution: 1.Rxh4 If 1..cxb1(Q) 2.axb8(Q) Qxb2 3.Qb3 Qc3 4.Qxc3 mate (if 2..Qe4 3.Qxf4 Qxf4 4.Rxf4 mate). If 1..cxb1(R) 2.axb8(R) Rxb2 3.Rb3 Kxc4 4.Rxf4 mate. If 1..cxb1(B) 2.axb8(B) Be4 3.Bxf4 B any 4.Be3 or Be5 mate. If 1..cxb1(N) 2.axb8(N) Nxd2 3.Nc6+ Kc3 4.Rc1 mate (3..Ke4 4.Rxf4 mate).

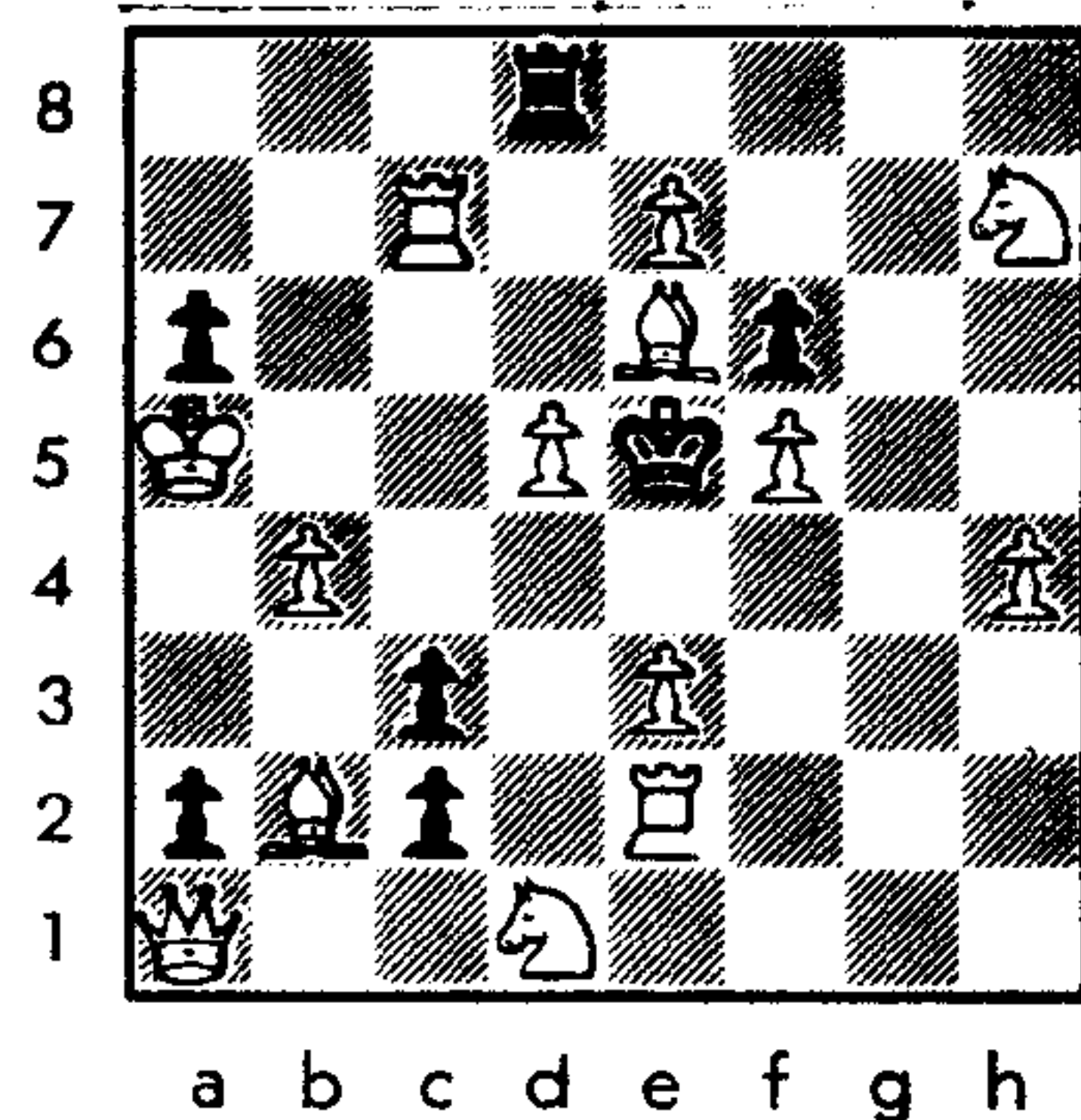
"Unique and fabulous diamond of unequalled purity and of eternal brilliance" said the editor of Themes-64. One can imagine Drumare's feelings, but in an article titled "The Babson Task Magnificently Accomplished" he said: "I have erred, and am happy for the Art of the Chess Problem! For over 20 years I have tried the wrong matrices... All problemists of the world can congratulate L.Yarosh who has made the problem of the century."

It seems that Yarosh remained unhappy with the bad key, and in 1983 added two pieces to produce this impeccable version:-



1.a7 If 1..axb1(Q) 2.axb8(Q) Qxb2 3.Qxb3 Qc3 4.Qxc3 mate (if 2..Qe4 3.Qxf4 Qxf4 4.Rxf4 mate). If 1..axb1(R) 2.axb8(R) Rxb2 3.Rxb3 Kxc4 4.Qa4 mate. If 1..axb1(B) 2.axb8(B) Be4 3.Bxf4 B any 4.Be3 or Be5 mate. If 1..axb1(N) 2.axb8(N) Nxd2 3.Qc1 Ne4 4.Nc6 mate.

Yarosh had finally and completely solved the Babson Task. Not content, in late 1983 he published yet another version, dedicated to Drumare:-



1.Nxc3! If 1..c1(Q) 2.exd8(Q) Qxc3 3.Nxf6 Qd4 4.Bxd4 mate (if 2..Qxe3 3.Rc4 Qe4 4.Rxe4 mate). If 1..c1(R) 2.exd8(R) Rxc3 3.Nxf6 Kxf6 4.Bxc3 mate. If 1..c1(B) 2.exd8(B) Bxe3 3.Rc4 Kd6 4.Ne4 mate. If 1..c1(N) 2.exd8(N) Nb3+ 3.Kb6 and 4.Nf7 mate.

Another masterpiece, disposing of the mating dual in the bishop variation and one "Babson pawn" actually moving rather than capturing to its promotion square.

In less than a year Yarosh had composed three problems of the century - his place in chess history is assured! It is pure delight to discover why the thematic variations work in each composition and why others do not.



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At the time of writing these are not here but all on order the expected month of arrival is shown.

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FROM RUSSIA WITH LOVE

In the last issue was mentioned a contribution from USSR. It has now been translated from Russian (with some gaps, but the sense is unaffected); the accompanying letter reads:

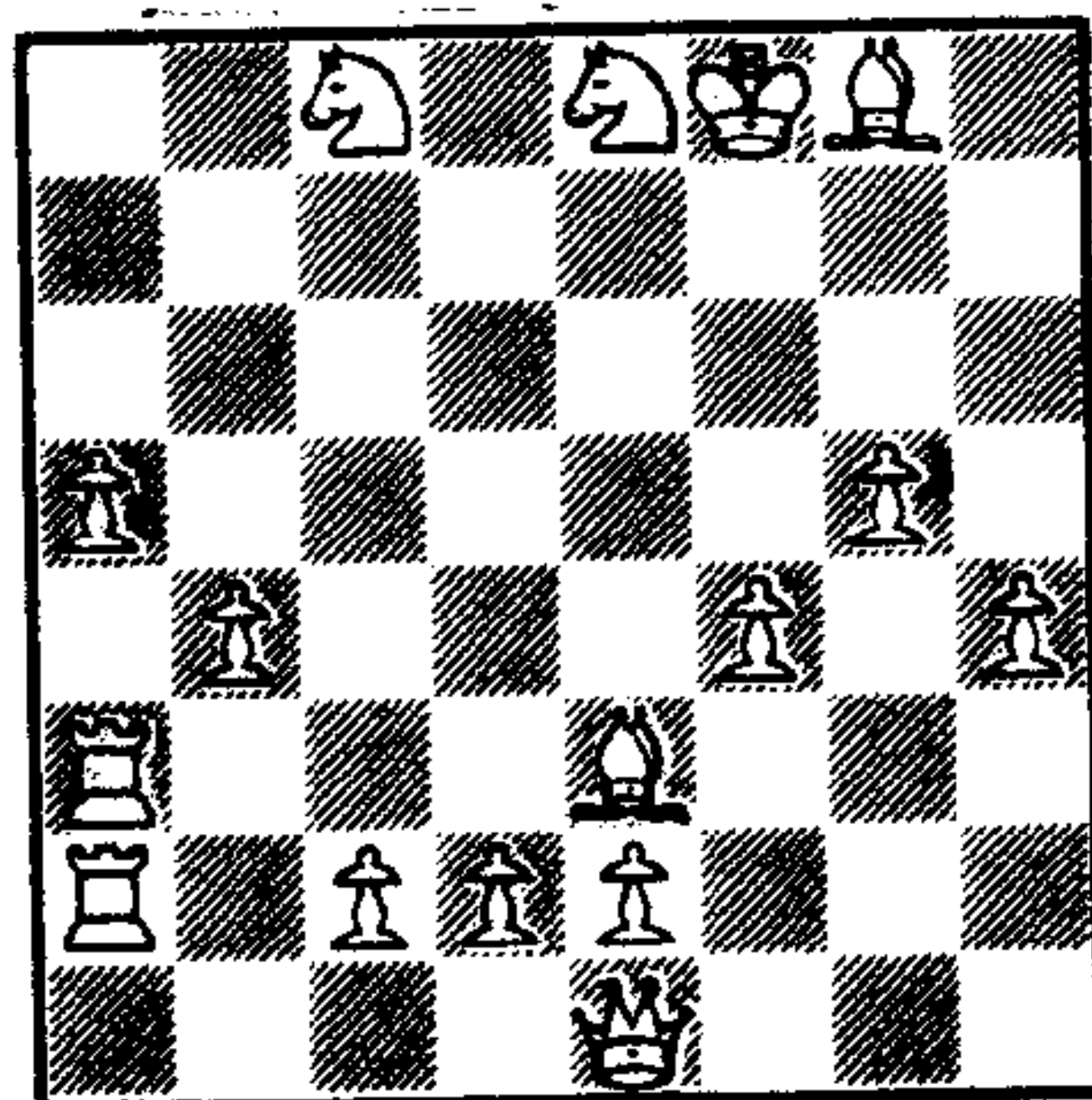
Three years ago on my 80th birthday I created a new form of chess problem and named it the "Peace". In the past, 68 of these problems have been published in 17 countries.

I have enclosed a new original problem with this letter. Should you like it, I would be honoured if you would publish it in QUEENSLAND CHESS or in some other magazine in Australia. I would be grateful for your answer to my letter.

F. S. Bondarenko

PEACE

Two chess players play a game and reach a position in which all white pieces and all black pieces, including pawns, remain on the board. This is the position of the white pieces:-



Find the position of the black pieces and the least number of moves needed to reach the position.

Solution next issue.

This is the sixth of a series of coaching articles by FNQ-born Guy West. Guy is a FIDE Master, Olympian (he was Australia's best performer at the 1986 Olympiad), 1984/85 Australian Open Champion, 1987 Victorian Champion, and winner of the Amstrad Queensland Grand Prix in 1982, 1983 and 1986. He is also a professional chess coach.

A SCIENTIFIC APPROACH TO CHESS

by Guy West

PART SIX

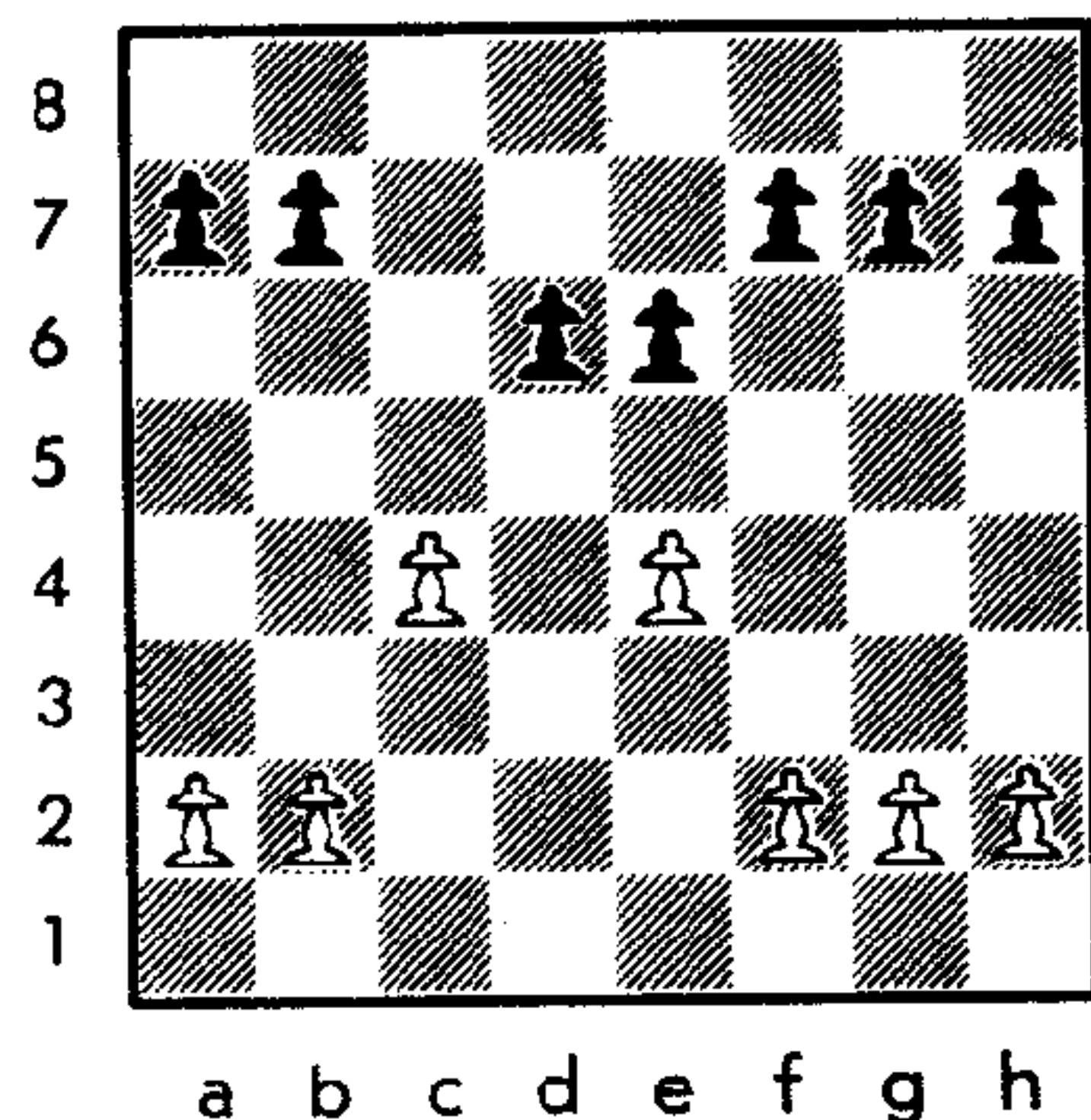
PAWN STRUCTURE AS IT RELATES TO PLANNING

In my last instalment we started looking at how the PAWN STRUCTURE in a closed position dictates the correct plan to follow by showing us where our SPACE ADVANTAGE lies. Naturally we should expand and attack in the area where we are strongest and this will almost always be the area where we control more SPACE.

The way we attack is to expand still further in order to allow our pieces greater access into the enemy position, specifically by moving up our pawns. Ideally we would like to bring our pawns into contact with the opponent's, thereby causing exchanges and opening lines of attack to exploit the superior mobility of our pieces in that area. A pawn move which attacks the enemy pawn chain is called a "break". In playing for a pawn break the most important principle is to attack the enemy pawn chain as near as possible to its base.

Now a revision question. What are the three clues to look for in trying to establish where our SPACE ADVANTAGE lies? If you are not too sure, you should read back over the last issue to get it quite clear in your mind.

Now to get on to some new material. How does the pawn structure/space distribution affect positions which are not closed (i.e. with blocked, immobile pawn chains) but still contain potential pawn breaks? The answer is that although tactics and active piece play will now often take precedence over long term planning, the theory of correct and thematic pawn breaks based on spatial superiority is as valid as ever. Let us take a close look at such a position, the Maroczy Bind pawn formation against the Sicilian Defence.



As usual, the first thing to be ascertained is where each player's space advantage lies. A feature which is immediately obvious is that each side has a half-open file, one of the three major indicators of a localised spatial superiority. White's is a central file, indicating a central space advantage, while Black's is on the c file, indicating a queenside advantage. White can also lay claim to a kingside space advantage because his e pawn is on the fourth rank while Black's is only on the third. Notice that White's c pawn on the fourth does not confer a queenside space advantage as it is completely negated by an opposing half-open file for Black. So White is better on the kingside and the centre while Black is better on the queenside.

4CC

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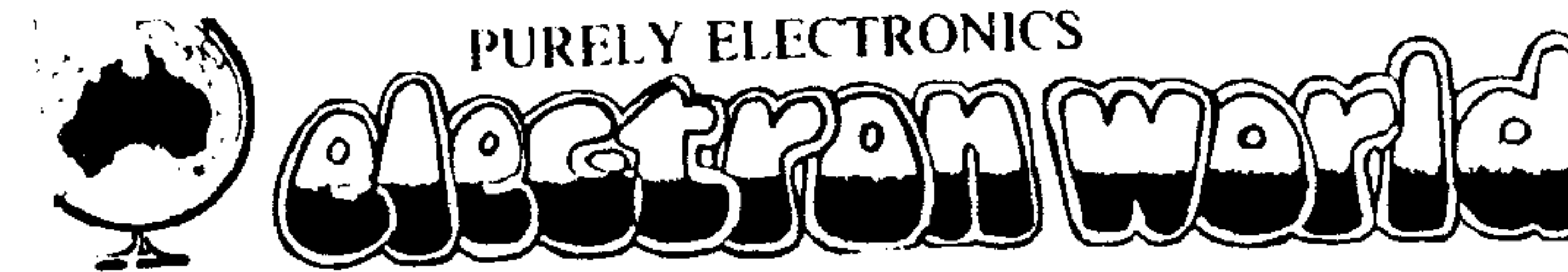
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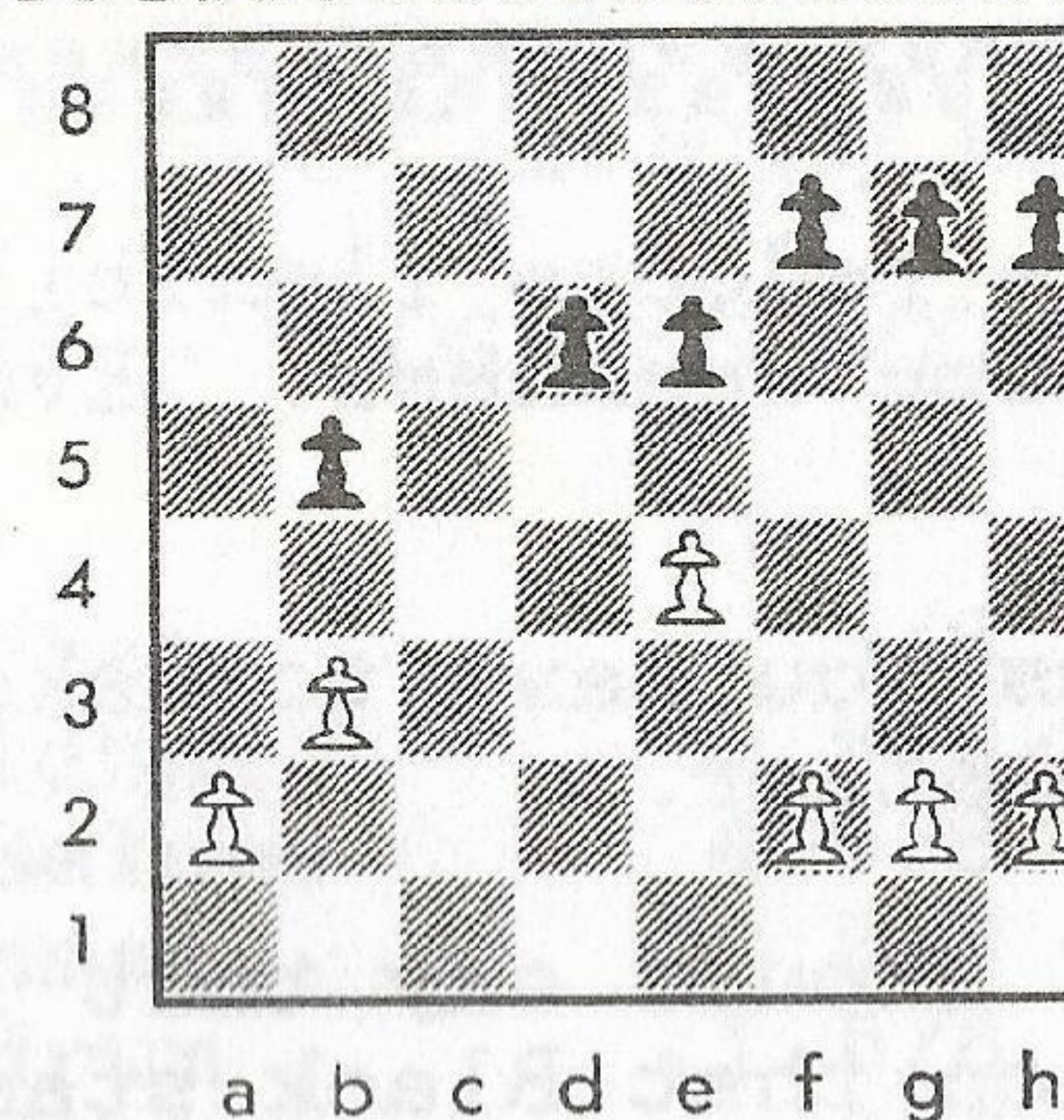
guest star on Board 1
International Master GREG HJORTH



While this means that White has an overall space advantage it does not necessarily mean Black is in trouble for White's position is more difficult to play in terms of a long range plan. White's problem is that there is no obvious pawn break which does not have a positional drawback. If he plays for a central break with f4 and f5 it creates a valuable central outpost square for Black on e5. Therefore White is restricted to piece manoeuvres such as pressurising Black's weak d pawn and trying to force a tactical advantage. Black on the other hand has a clear and logical plan to improve his position by means of a thematic pawn break. Because of this "dynamic" advantage Black is compensated for his current inferiority in space.

Before continuing, try to answer the following questions: On which side should Black attack? What is Black's thematic pawn break?

If you answered the queenside and ..b5! then continue on. Before carrying out the thematic break with ..a6 and ..b5 there is an important positional finesse Black should consider. If ..a6 and ..b5 were played immediately White would be able to capture on b5 (play this on your board) and then play a3 so that there is no pressure down the open a file. Then by blockading the b4 square and preventing Black's pawn advance Black would have no weak point to attack. The correct procedure for Black would be first to provoke White into playing b3 by pressuring the c pawn until it needs extra support. This seemingly minor concession is very important as now, after ..a6 and ..b5 (if White exchanges pawns) his pawn on the open a file is not safely protected simply by advancing one square. Given the opportunity Black would now advance his pawn to b4 thus rendering the weak a pawn permanently backward.



There are some other interesting points arising from the position. Some of you might point out that White can play a4 and achieve a passed pawn. This is true but an isolated pawn subject to frontal attack is terribly weak in this situation; it controls no central squares from the a file and has no prospects of promotion. It would eventually become a stationary target for Black's pieces.

I'd also like to draw your attention to the way that Black's thematic pawn break has affected the element of SPACE. Firstly Black's own spatial superiority on the queenside has been increased. Secondly, by exchanging off White's advanced c pawn, Black has reduced White's space advantage in the centre. Furthermore, if Black could achieve the freeing advance ..d5 without having to recapture with a pawn he could then advance his e pawn to e5 and White's imposing central bind has been completely eradicated.

The difficulties White is facing with his queenside pawn structure in the diagrammed position bring me to the following principle: Whenever possible try to provoke pawn moves by your opponent in the area you plan to attack.

Every pawn move reduces flexibility. Every pawn move creates some weakness. Every pawn move is a commitment.

The fewer moves you have to make in your area of inferiority the better.

In finishing I should say that I don't want to create the impression that Black stands better against Maroczy Bind formations. Obviously the advantage of superiority in space is the piece mobility it affords and we have been looking at the position minus its pieces. What I am trying to show is that a thematic pawn expansion (if it can be achieved) can in many cases gain a structural advantage by force no matter how the opponent plays, and that if the opponent does not actively seek counterplay in his area of superiority or another element he is doomed to eventually lose.

Black's plan which we have just studied has no positional antidote. If White allows the capture on c4 he gets an isolated c pawn; if he captures on b5 he gets a weak a pawn. Often the only way to handle a "minority" attack such as this is to seek counterplay somewhere else.

In the next issue we will look at how Black's highly theoretical plan from our first diagrammed position is realised in practical play amidst the hurly-burly of tactics.

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C. A. Q. NEWS

KARPOV IN QUEENSLAND

It has just been announced that Anatoly Karpov, World Champion 1975-85, will be the visiting Soviet dignitary at Expo in October. Whether the world's number two player will be available for simuls, lectures etc remains to be seen.

SUPREME COURT ACTION

The action initiated by Magne Forfang against CAQ is about to be settled out of court. A Deed of Compromise has been drafted and its signature by both parties will end the matter. In essence both parties agree to pay their own costs and leave each other alone.

EMERGING CLUBS

Bill Powell, former CAQ President, is back in Queensland. He is currently active in organising chess on the Sunshine Coast.

Kenmore and Westside clubs are also being established.

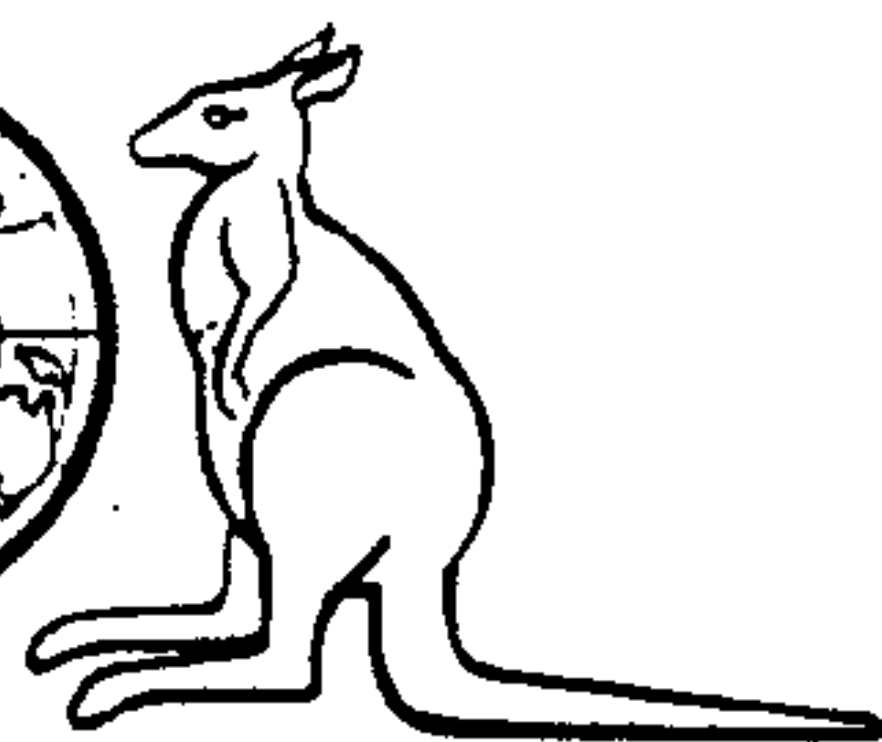
NEW PRESIDENT

Allan Fossey has relinquished his post as President and, as provided in the CAQ constitution, the position has been filled by the Vice President, Evan Pass.

Stephen Solomon has been elected Vice President.



Wallman & Co.

**SPORT 88**

BICENTENNIAL WORLD JUNIOR CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP WORLD GIRLS CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

From September 24 till October 10 Adelaide will be hosting Australia's first world titles, the Bicentennial World Junior Championship and the World Girls Championship.

Each of the 125 national associations affiliated with FIDE is entitled to nominate its best available junior and girl under 20 years of age. In addition individual players such as zonal champions and placegetters from the last championships have automatic entry rights.

Spassky, Karpov and Kasparov were World Junior Champions and went on to become World Champions - pick the future World Champion from the Adelaide entrants:-

AUSTRALIA	IM Shane Hill (2280) Greg Canfell (2066) Colin Davis (2045)
AUSTRIA	FM Michael Schlosser (2380)
BAHRAIN	Ali Hamid Ali Alselatti (1783)
BANGLADESH	Ziaur Rahman Zia (2240)
BELGIUM	Pieter Claesen (2227)
CANADA	Todd Southam (2285)
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	IM Pavel Blatny (2490)
DENMARK	IM Lars Bo Hansen (2455)
ENGLAND	IM David Norwood (2470) IM Michael Adams (2460)
F. R. GERMANY	FM Mathias Wahls (2460)
FIJI	Rudra Dutt Sharma (1755)
HONG KONG	Michael Taylor

HUNGARY	WGM, IM Zsuzsa Polgar (2490)
IRELAND	Kevin McCann (2116)
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NETHERLANDS	IM Jeroen Piket (2495)
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PHILIPPINES	Jonathan Tan (1850)
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SEYCHELLES	Antoine Hip-Waye (1785)
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SWITZERLAND	Martin Ballmann (2275)
USA	IM Patrick Wolff (2500) FM Stuart Rachels (2350) IM Vassily Ivanchuk (2625) IM Boris Gelfand (2585) FM Alexey Dreev (2495) Grigory Serper (2435)
USSR	Mark Saunders (1860)
WALES	Svunurai Chakurua (1861)
ZIMBABWE	

The list of entrants to the Girls Championship is equally impressive:-

AUSTRALIA	Blanche Wilkie (1671) Natalie Mills (1514)
AUSTRIA	Karin Ladner
BELGIUM	Karin van den Berghe (1611)
ENGLAND	Mandy Hepworth (2115)
F. R. GERMANY	IWM Bettina Trabert (2210)
HUNGARY	FM Judit Polgar (2365)
JAMAICA	Melanie Powell (1700)
JAPAN	Hiromi Nagai
JUGOSLAVIA	FM Natasa Bojkovic (2255)
NETHERLANDS	Annemarie Benschop (1957)
POLAND	Krystyna Dabrowska (2115)

SCOTLAND	Fiona Elder (1695)
SEYCHELLES	Sarah Afif (1510)
SRI LANKA	Vineetha Wijesuriya
USA	IWM Elizabeth Neely (2135)
USSR	WGM Ketevan Arakhamia (2405)
	Alisa Galliamova (2300)
	Elena Zayats (2230)

Peter Wallman & Co, stockbrokers and securities dealers of Sydney, Melbourne and London, are providing \$20,000 towards the costs of the event, as is The Australian Bicentennial Authority. Novag Industries are providing Novag chess computers valued at more than \$9000 as prizes.

In conjunction with the World Junior will be held the Young Masters Tournament, restricted to five juniors (including two girls) nominated by ACF and one nominated by each State and the ACT. The Queensland representative is George Lester of Rockhampton.

OLYMPIAD APPEAL

Following our successes in recent Olympiads, Australia is sending complete men's and women's teams to the 1988 Chess Olympiad being held in Greece on 12-30 November.

Not without difficulty however - no government grants are available and the full burden of costs, amounting to \$30,000, falls on the players. They need your help to carry our flag.

The response from chessplayers to past appeals has always been magnificent - this time please dig a little deeper and send all you can.

Cheques &c should be made payable to ACF 1988 Chess Olympiad Appeal and forwarded to 5 Corunna Ave, North Rocks, NSW, 2151. All donations will be acknowledged in CHESS IN AUSTRALIA.

GAMES SECTION

Queensland Champion Stephen Solomon is outmanoeuvred in the opening by Chris Depasquale in the 1987/88 Australian Championship, but dominates the rest of the game:-

White: S.Solomon
Black: C.Depasquale
Gosford 1988

1. e4 Nf6 2. Nc3

Depasq knows the K-side fianchetto positions of the Alekhine Defence so well that I prepared this during the rest day. Actually I reckon he is the trickiest opening player in Australia. I did expect a French however, because he has beaten me the previous three times with it.

2. . . . d5

As expected. 2..e5 leads to the Vienna but Chris is not used to those types of games.

3. e5 Ne4!?

As usual in Depasq games, there is action before the fifth move! We are going to be treated to some unique Depasq manoeuvres and White doesn't know what is going on! My opening preparation proves to bear no fruit. More common alternatives are 3..d4 or 3..Nfd7.

4. Nce2!

This turns out to be best, though simple development beginning with 4.Nf3 gives White a solid game.

4. . . . f6!?

This is a Depasq special; a move he has tried before overseas.

5. d3 Ng5!?

He wouldn't play 5..Nc5, it is non-Depasquian!

6. f4?

This is too logical to be good! It turns out that White can gain a clear advantage with 6.Bxg5 fxe5 7.h4! for three reasons: (1) Black's pawn structure on the K-side is weak, (2) the pawn at e5 will be a thorn in Black's side as he has lost any chance of an ..f6 break and (3) Black will find it difficult to open up the game for his two bishops, so the knights are preferable.

How would I know that though, not having been confronted with this position before?

6. . . . Nf7

Black was happy now - he has a beautiful French Defence set-up in the making without the bad QB, and he was also half an hour better on the clock.

7. d4

If 7.Nf3 Bg4! Or if 7.exf6 gxf6 and Black can look forward to the ..e5 break with confidence, and has a clear advantage.

7. . . . c5 8. c3

Realising he has been outplayed in the opening, White decides on a drawn-out defence to force his opponent to make the breaks. It turns out to be good strategy, as Depasquale gradually gets into worse and worse time trouble.

Chris later suggested 8.exf6 gxf6 9.dxc5 with the idea of opening up the game completely and fighting against the pawn centre as in the Grünfeld. He is probably correct.

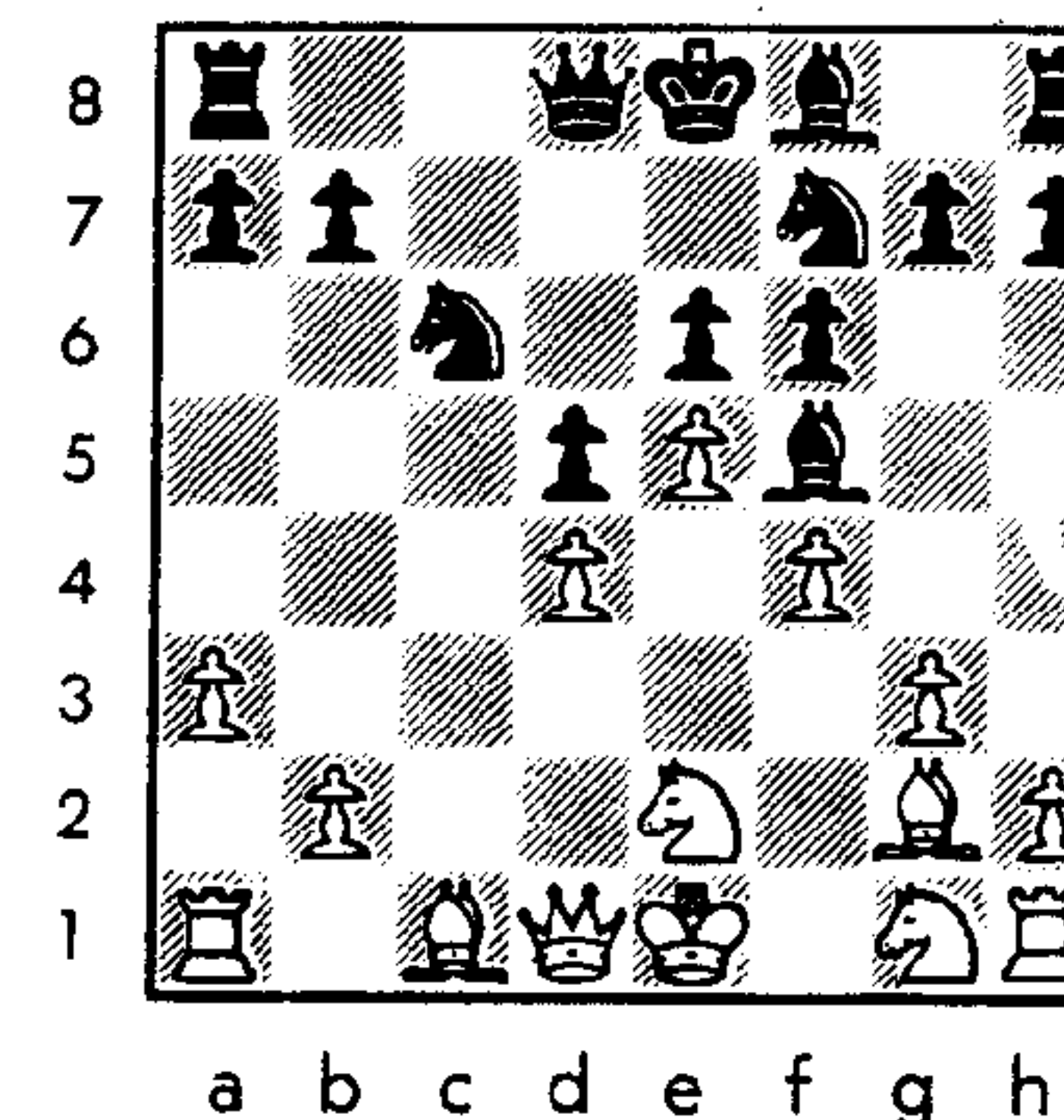
8. . . . Nc6

9. g3 cxd4

9..Bf5 is more logical; the longer the superior side can maintain the tension the better.

10. cxd4 Bf5

11. Bg2 e6 12. a3



Interesting is 12.Nf3!? Nb4 13.Nh4 and if 13..Nc2+ 14.Kf2 Nxa1 15.Nxf5 exf5 16.Be3 with compensation for the exchange because of the weak pawn at d5 and strong pawn centre. But Black can play better here with 13..Bc2! 14.Qd2 g5! 13.a3 (if 15.Nf3 Be4) Nd3+ 16.Kf1 Rc8 17.Nf3 (if 17.Nc3 Bb3) Rg8 and Black's attack should crash through.

Take good note of Black's last two moves in this variation. He puts both his rooks on open files - always a good policy.

12. . . . Be7

More vigorous was 12..b5 to claim the initiative on the Q-side. White cannot do anything constructive. Chris lacked the killer instinct during the next phase of the game.

13. Nf3 Be4 14. 0-0 f5

Now he has a beautiful French bishop instead of an ugly one.

15. b4!

White must do something before he is crushed by the simple plan of Q-side expansion by Black, possibly combined with K-side expansion with ..Rg8 and ..g5.

15. . . . 0-0 16. Be3 a5?

16..b5! was correct. Thus Black would fix the Q-side and slowly build up pressure by preparing ..a5.

17. b5 Na7 18. Nc3!

White does well to avoid a4 for as long as possible, so that Black has to wait to play ..Bb4.

18. . . Rc8

Planning to double rooks along the c-file, although it turns out that White is able to defend his Q-side satisfactorily. I think the correct plan here was to prepare ..g5 and a K-side attack with ..Kh8, ..Rg8 etc.

19. Qd2 Qb6 20. Rfc1 Qd8?

Black is starting to become short of time and at the same time begins to drift very badly. Consistent was 20..Rc7, but a lot of his advantage had slipped away.

White can either continue to defend passively, which I intended, by 21.Qb2 Rfc8 22.a4 Bb4 23.Na2 Rc2!? 24.Rxc2 Rxc2 25.Qb3 or he can sacrifice a pawn and activate his pieces by 21.Ne1!? Rfc8 22.Nd3 Nxb5 23.Nc5 (if 23.Rab1? then Black wins two pieces for a rook by 23..Rxc3 and obtains good winning chances) 23..Bxc5 24.dxc5 Qc6 25.Nxb5! Qxb5 26.Bf1 and White has even chances in both cases.

21. Ne1 Bxg2?!

This exchange is unnecessary. Essential was a quick K-side action with ..g5, ..Kh8 etc and when White threatens to play Nc5 then ..b6.

22. Kxg2 g5

At last, though a little late.

23. Nd3 g4??

Black blocks up the side of the board where he needs counterplay! He should have done a bit of Q-side defending in his turn by 23..b6 to stop White's knight entering at c5. It is difficult for White to do anything on the Q-side after that.

24. Nc5 Bxc5

Forced - the pawn at e6 cannot be protected.

25. dxc5 Qd7 26. a4 Ra8

27. Rab1 Nc8 28. Ne2 Ne7

29. Nd4 Rfc8 30. Rc2 Nd8

31. Qe1

White eyes the a-pawn. Black's position is now hopeless.

31. . .	Ng6	32. Bd2	Qe7
33. Rbc1	h5	34. Bxa5	h4
35. Bxd8	Rxd8	36. a5	Re8
37. a6!	bxa6	38. b6	Qh7
39. c6	hxg3	40. hxg3	Qh3+
41. Kf2	Kf7	42. Qh1	Rab8
43. b7	Ne7	44. Rb2	Rec8
45. Qxh3	gxh3	46. c7	h2
47. Kg2	h1Q+	48. Kxh1	Resigns

Last year IM Darryl Johansen was Stephen Solomon's main adversary in the Amstrad Grand Prix, when their scores were tied and they shared the open \$500 Amstrad Award. This year IM Greg Hjorth was the Ansett guest star for the Amstrad - again the individual encounters between Greg and Stephen were locked at two wins apiece, but Greg won all his other games while Stephen conceded a draw in one, giving Greg a half-point advantage overall and the Amstrad Award.

Here is one of their games, with notes by Greg:-

White: G.Hjorth

Black: S.Solomon

Amstrad Queensland Grand Prix
Gladstone 1988

1. d4	d5	2. c4	e6
3. Nc3	Nf6	4. Nf3	Be7
5. Bf4	O-O	6. e3	c5
7. dxc5	Bxc5	8. a3	a5

Novelty! There is a long book line here that begins 8..Nc6 9.Qc2 (9.b4?! is too loosening) Qa5 10.Rd1 (10.Nd2 Bb4!) Be7 11.Nd2 (11.Be2 Ne4) e5 12.Bg5 d4 13.Nb3

9. Qc2 Qe7 10. Rc1?

In the post mortem Solomon pointed out 10.Rd1 Rd8
11.Bg5 dxc4 12.Rxd8+ Qxd8 13.Bxc4+-

10. . . . b6

11. Bd3?

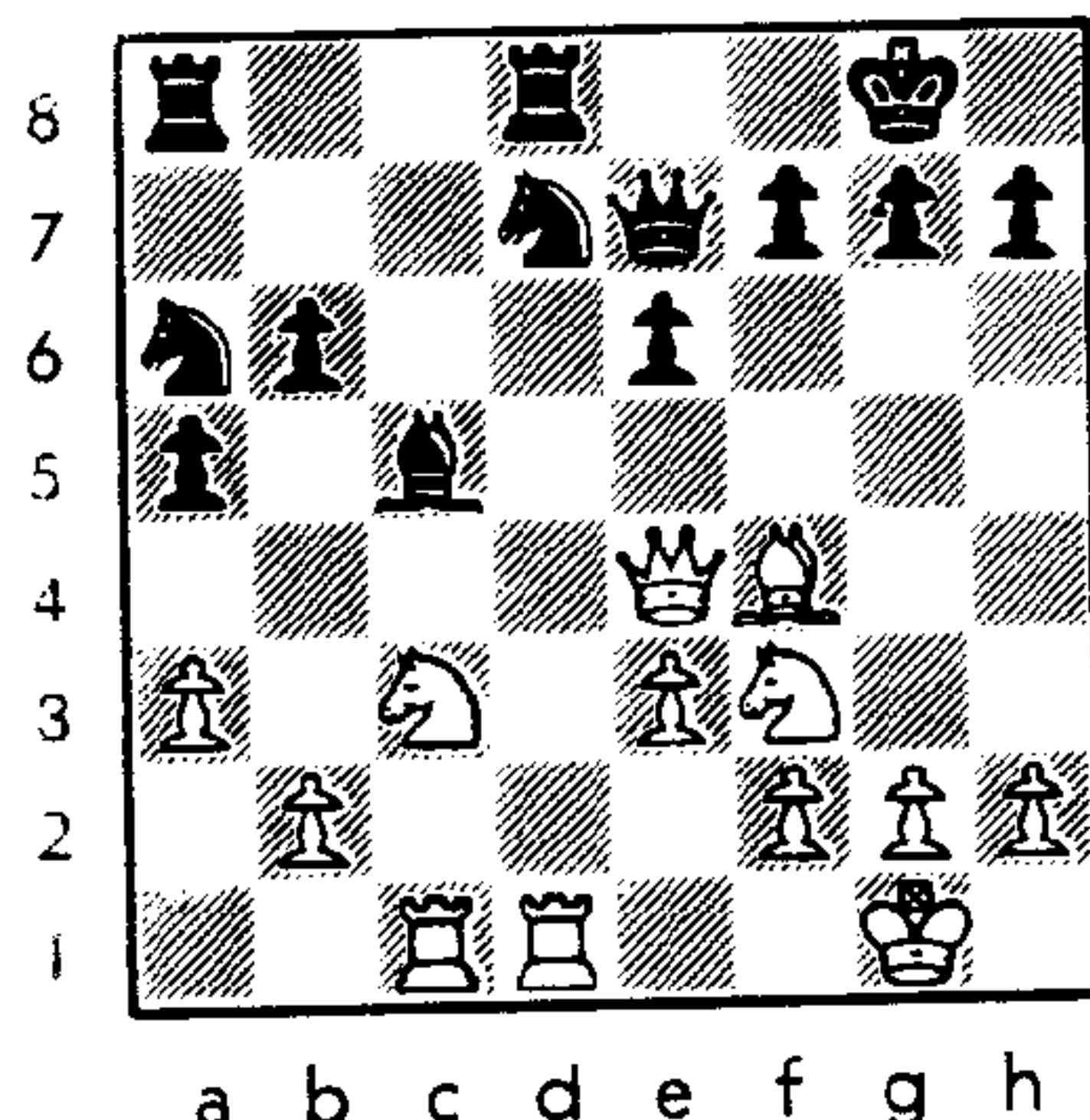
The isolated pawn position after 11.cxd5 exd5
12.Be2 is +=

11. . . . dxc4 12. Bxc4 Ba6?

Black is fully equal after 12..Bb7! and I did not
know how to meet it. If 13.0-0 Bxf3 is yuck and
13.e4 Nbd7 14.e5? Bxf3 15.exf6 Qxf6 loses a pawn.

13. Bxa6 Nxa6 14. 0-0 Nd7

15. Rfd1 Rfd8 16. Qe4!



White can poke away at Black's weakened light
squares.

16. . . . Nf6
17. Qc4 Rxd1+ 18. Rxd1 Nc7?
19. Bg5?

A disappointing double blunder. At first I
thought 19.b4 axb4 20.axb4 Bxb4 21.Bxc7 Rc8 22.Nb5
Ne8 23.Ne5! Nxc7 24.Na7 Ra8 25.Nac6 would win a
piece and 21..Bxc3 22.Qxc3 Nd5 23.Rxd5 exd5 24.Bxb6
was a winning ending. Then I saw 21..Bxc3 22.Qxc3
Nd5 23.Rxd5 Qxc7!! which frightened me. However the
line does win a piece - I missed the in-between
move 22.Bd6! after 21..Bxc3.

19. . . . Rd8 20. Rc1

Keeping Black in a cramp.

20. . . . Nce8
21. Na4 h6 22. Bh4 g5
Unpleasant, but after 22..Nd6 23.Qf4 White keeps
a grip with the variations 23..Nf5 24.Bxf6 Qxf6
25.g4 or 23..g5 24.Nxg5

23. Bg3 Nd6 24. Bxd6 Qxd6

25. Nxc5 bxc5 26. h3 Rb8

27. b3

Black gets counterplay after 27.Qxc5 Qxc5 28.Rxc5
Rxb2 29.Rxa5 Ne4

27. . . . Nd7 28. h4 Ne5?

Black can fight on with 28..f6.

29. Nxe5 Qxe5 30. hxg5 Qxg5

This gives a further split in Black's pawns, but
30..hxg5 31.Qxc5 leaves Black unable to bail out
into a rook ending without losing another pawn.

31. Rd1

The rook ending after 31.Qxc5 Qxc5 32.Rxc5 Rxb3
33.Rxa5 Rd1+ 34.Kh2 Ra1 is very drawish.

31. . . . Rd8

Against passive defence White improves the
position of his king (g3 and Kg2) and then sends
the rook out after Black's pawns (Rd7, Ra7 and
Rxa5).

32. Rxd8+ Qxd8
33. Qxc5 Qd1+ 34. Kh2 Qxb3
35. Qxa5

This sort of ending should be a straightforward
win. White has to place his queen so as to aid the
advance of the a-pawn, yet also prevent perpetual
check by covering the diagonals back to the king,
e.g. placing her at b4, c5, d4 or d6 depending on
the positions of Black's queen and king.

35. . . . Qb2 36. f3 Qf2

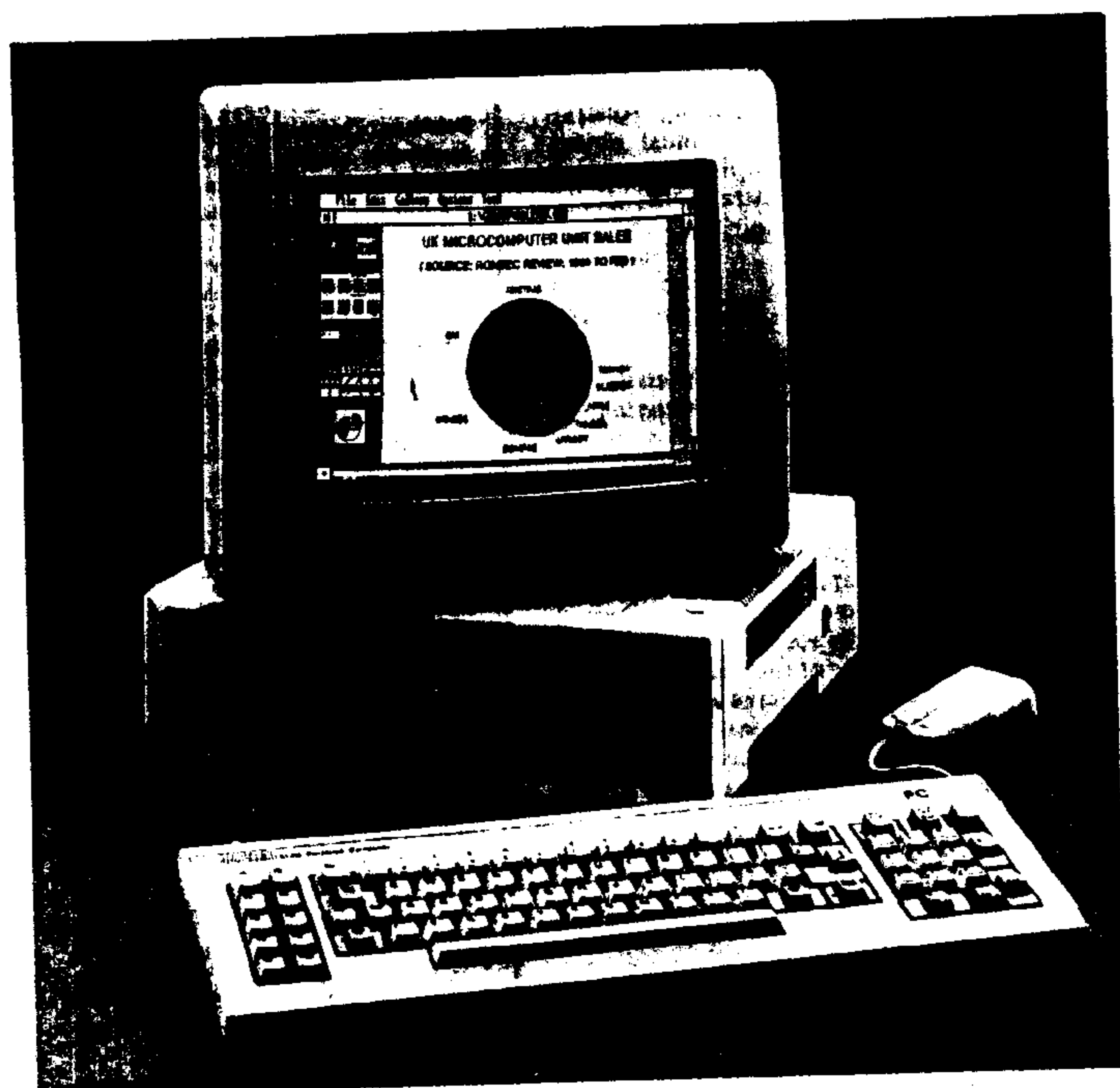
37. Qd8+ Kg7 38. Qd4+ Kg8

39. Qg4+ Kf8 40. Qf4 h5

41. a4 Qa2 42. Kh3 Qa1

43. Kh2 Qe1 44. Qg5 e5

45. e4 h4? 46. Qxe5 Resigns



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When asked for the best game in his opinion from the 1988 Amstrad, Stephen Solomon selected this gem between Brendan Downs and Luke Berry (the pair fought a dogged battle to win the under-1700 \$500 Amstrad Award, for which they eventually tied), with notes by Solomon:-

White: B. Downs (1659)

Black: L. Berry (1360)

Amstrad Queensland Grand Prix
Mackay 1988

1. c4 e5 2. Nc3 Nc6
3. e3

Brendan is setting up his favourite opening formation. More normal are 3.Nf3 or 3.g3, the latter played by Johansen.

3. . . . Nf6 4. b3 g6
5. Bb2 Bg7 6. Be2 d6
7. a3

Played to prepare Qc2 but it is fairly slow. Better is 7.Qc2 and if ever ..Nb4 then Qb1. Black's knight will have to waste tempi moving back later.

7. . . . 0-0 8. Qc2 Re8
9. d3 Bf5 10. h3?!

This is a lemon. White has wasted two moves by moving both his rook pawns whereas Black has developed his pieces very logically. Logical was 10.Nf3 and if 10..e4 11.dxe4 Nxe4 12.Nxe4 Bxe4 13.Qd2 and Black has no tangible advantage.

10. . . . e4!?

Here or on the next move Black should play ..h5! to claim space on the K-side and make it hard for White to develop his K-side.

11. d4 Nxd4?

Black's combination is interesting but not sound.

12. exd4 e3

13. Bd3?

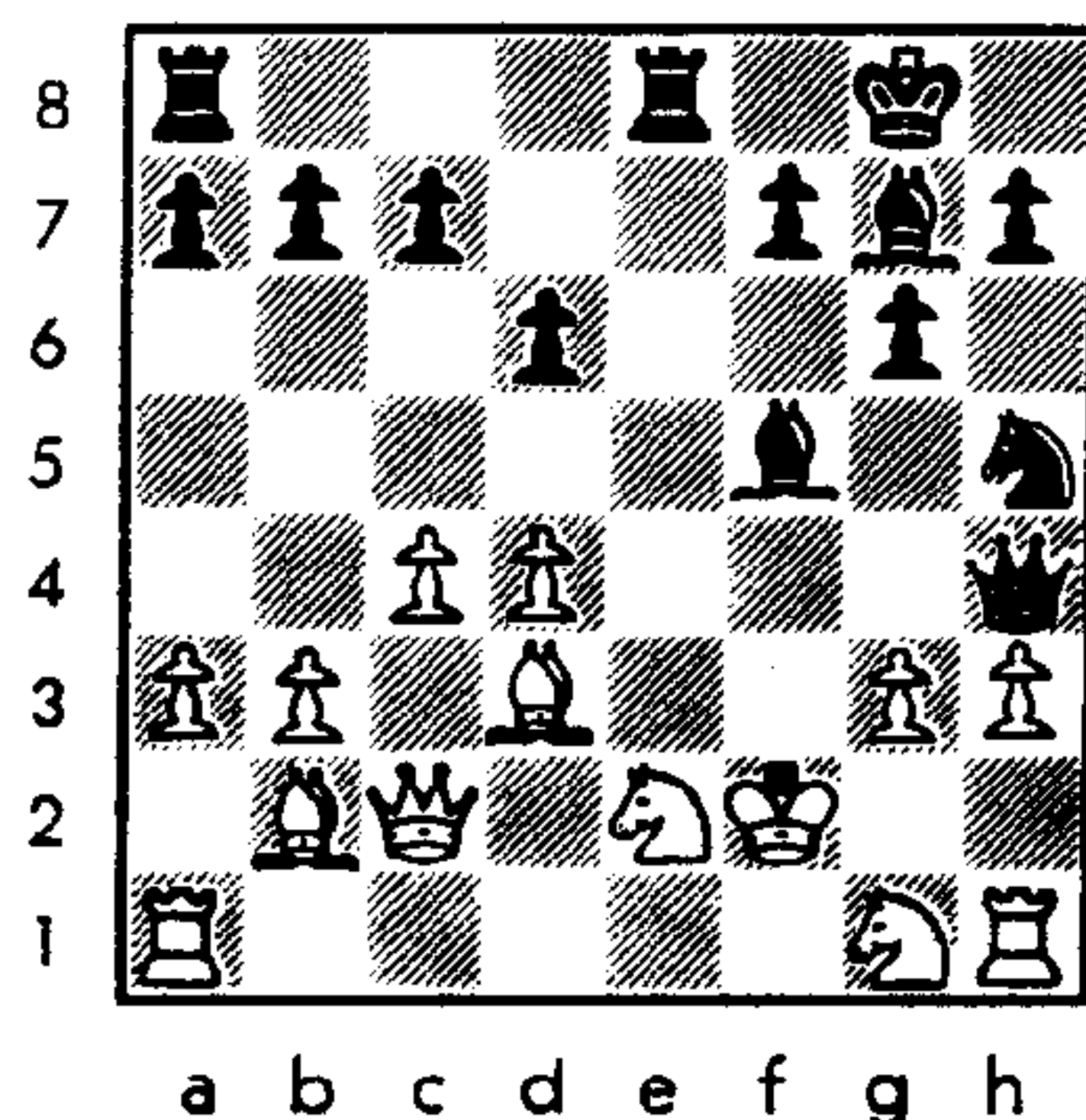
Correct is 13.Qd1 exf2+ 14.Kxf2 followed by 15.Nf3 and White is a safe piece ahead.

13. . . . exf2+ 14. Kxf2 Nh5!

15. Nce2!

15.Nf3?? loses to 15..Bxd4+! 16.Nxd4 Qh4+ 17.Kf1 (or 17.Kg1 Qxd4+ and 18..Bxd3 with two pawns up) 17..Qxd4! 18.Ne4 Ng3+ 19.Nxg3 Bxd3+ and Black wins. 15.Nge2 is not much better after 15..Bxd4+ 16.Kf1 Qh4 17.Nd1 Rxe2!

15. . . Qh4+ 16. . . g3?



Brendan must have missed the following combination. He gives Luke a chance to show his brilliant combinative skill. After 16.Kf1 it is difficult to see how Black will continue his attack.

16. . . Nxg3!

17. Nxg3

To be considered here was 17.Kg2! with e.g. 17..Nxb1 18.Bxf5! or 17..Nxe2 18.Nxe2 or 17..Ne4 18.Rf1 Qg5+ 19.Kh2 and White's position is tenable in each case.

17. . . Bxd4+ 18. Kg2 Bxd3

19. Qxd3 Re3?!

Black opts for great complications in preference to a lasting advantage with 19..Bxb2. Although White is a piece up Black has three pawns for it and a rampaging bishop in a position where White's king has no shelter.

20. Qxd4

Possible is 20.Qxe3!? Bxe3 21.Nf3 with even chances in a position where the material is

completely imbalanced!

20. . . Qxg3+

21. Kf1 Re5!!

While I was watching this game I thought both players had to take a draw with 21..Rf3+ 22.Nxf3 Qxf3+ 23.Kg1 (23.Ke1?? Re8+ 24.Kd2 Re2+ 25.Kc1 Qxh1 26.Qd1 Re1 wins, or if 23.Qf2? Qxh1+ 24.Ke2 Re8+ 25.Kd2 Qxh3 and Black has the better chances) 23..Qg3+ and a perpetual check.

22. Qg4!!

Downs finds the correct defensive plan. Black's simple threat of ..Rae8 followed by ..Re1+ or ..Rf5+ was very dangerous.

22. . . Rf5+

Complicated is 22..Qd3+ 23.Ne2 Rf5+ 24.Ke1 (24.Kg2 h5! 25.Nc1!? Qd2+ 26.Qe2 Rg5+ is very dangerous for White) 24..Re8 25.Rh2 with chances for both sides.

23. Qxf5 gxf5 24. Re1 Kf8!

Suddenly Black's king was not very safe, and Berry prepares to swap one pair of rooks and then rampage among White's pawns with his queen.

25. Re2 Re8 26. Rhh2!

White takes the opportunity to develop his KR while he has the chance.

26. . . Rxe2?!

Both players were approaching time trouble now. A good plan here was 26..Re6! with the idea of ..Ke7-d7 to bring the king to safety.

27. Rxe2 Qxb3 28. Bf6! Qxc4

29. Be7+?

White should have taken this first opportunity he had in the game to develop his KN! After 29.Nf3 Black's king would be very uncomfortable.

29. . . Kg8?

Black returns the favour. He should sacrifice a pawn to bring his king to safety by 29..Ke8 30.Bxd6+ Kd7 after which he has all the winning chances with four more pawns and his king safe.

30. Ke1?

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30. Bf6! is correct.

30. . . . Qc3+!

31. Kf1 f6

Now Black's king is safe and he is winning.

32. a4 Kf7

33. Bd8 c5 34. Re7+ Kg6

35. Rxb7? Qd3+!

Leading to a forced win of the rook.

36. Kf2 Qd4+

37. Kf1 Qf4+ 38. Ke1 Qe4+

39. Kf1 Qxb7 40. Resigns

White's king horse remained in stud! An impressive game by both players.

SOLO SIMUL

Unaided, Stephen Solomon would be unable to meet the costs involved in playing for Australia in the coming Chess Olympiad at Thessaloniki, Greece, in November, and would be forced to withdraw from the team.

To help the Queensland Champion on his way, CAQ is organising a simul by Stephen. Details are:-

DATE: Saturday 8 October
 TIME: 2.00 pm
 VENUE: Chopstix Complex, Fortitude Valley
 ENTRY FEE: \$10 seniors
 \$6 pensioners, juniors, full-time students
 \$3 cadets
 PRIZES: Prizes paid for win or draw

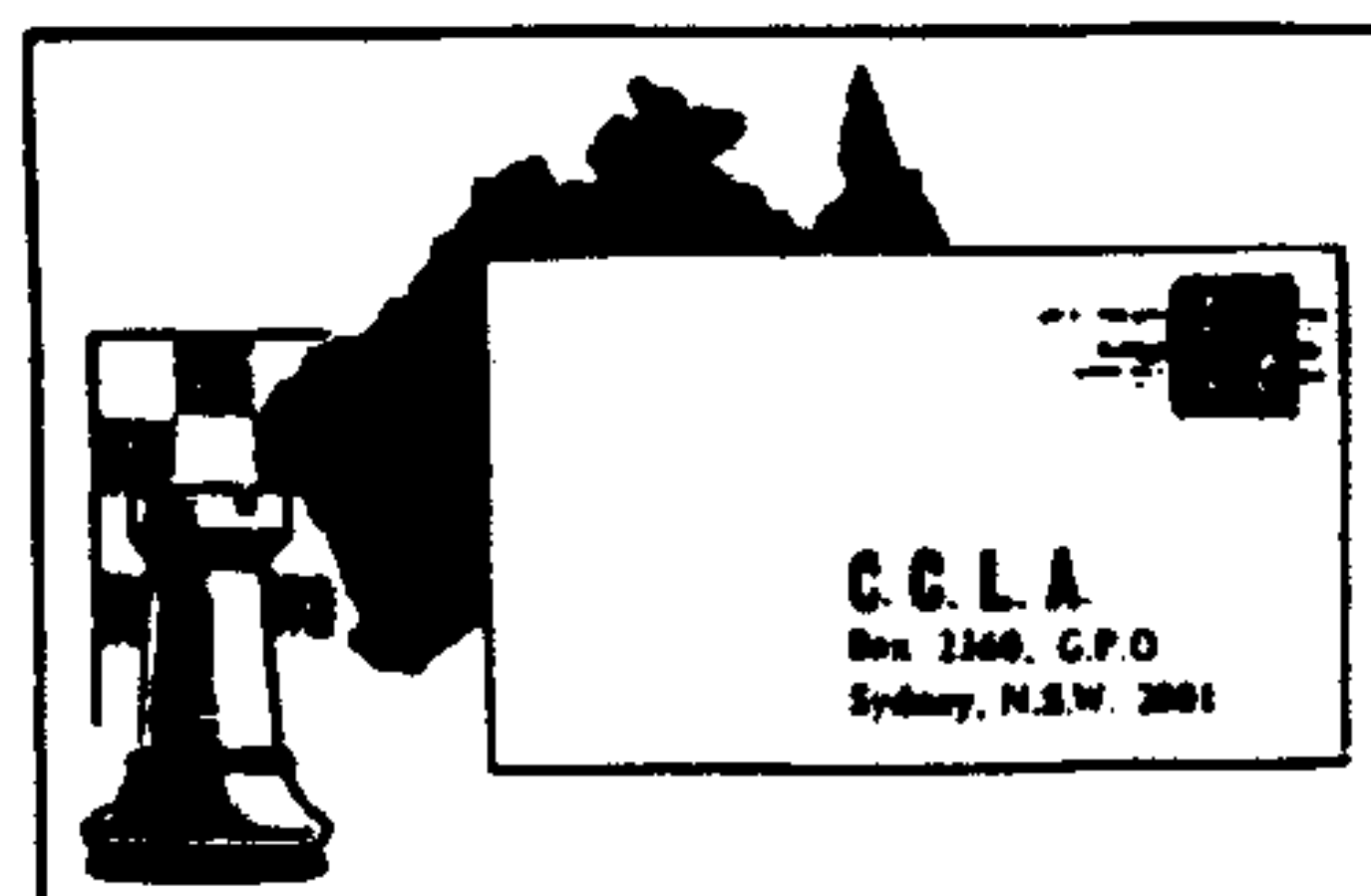
After the simul there will be a send-off for Stephen, to which all well-wishers are invited.

1988 TITLEHOLDERS

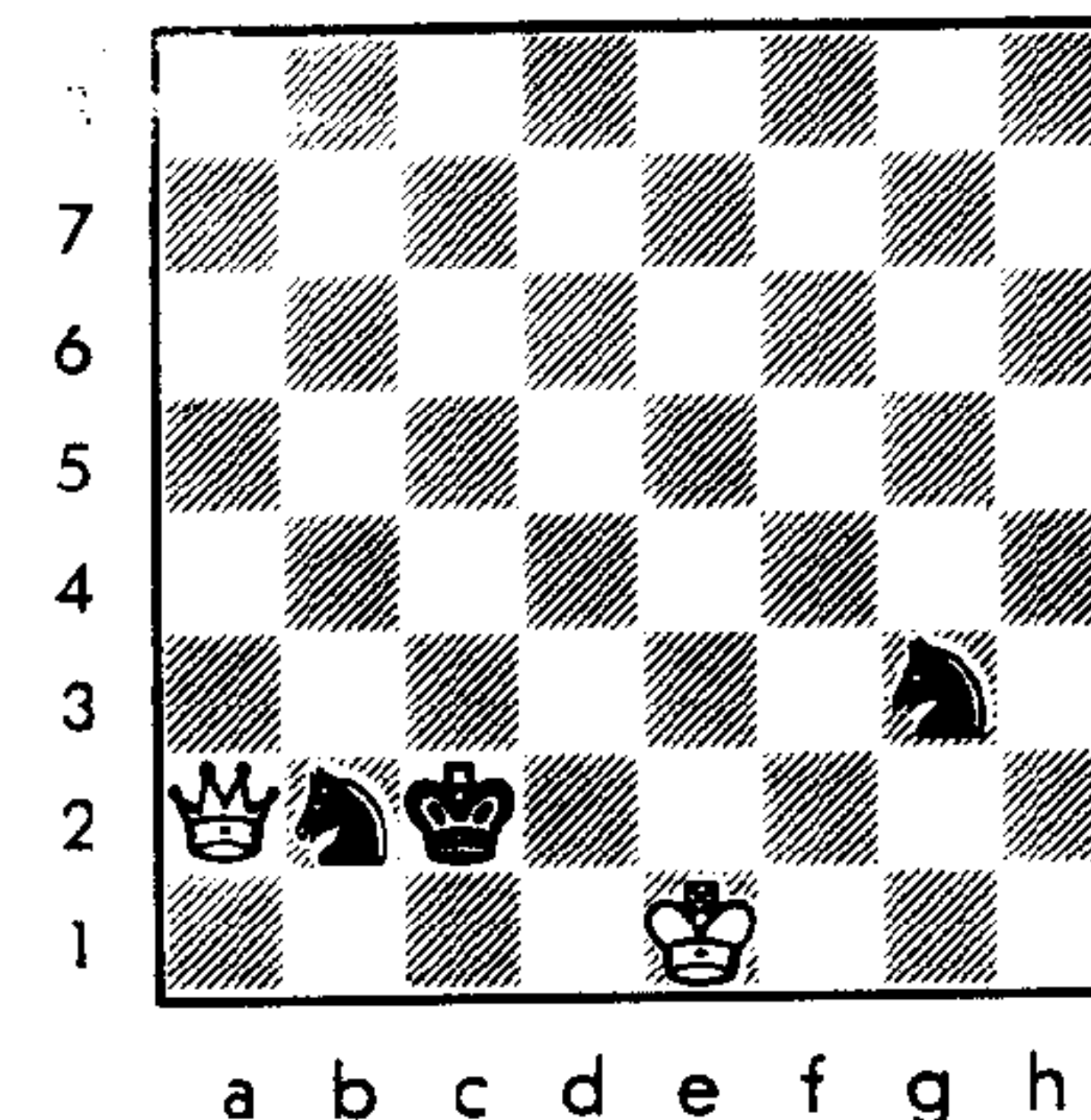
QUEENSLAND OPEN CHAMPION	Stephen Solomon
QUEENSLAND WOMENS CHAMPION	Roseanne Holloway
QUEENSLAND JUNIOR CHAMPION	David Appleton
QUEENSLAND DISABLED CHAMPION	Mikhail Kuszelsky)
QUEENSLAND GIRLS CHAMPION	Roseanne Holloway)
QUEENSLAND CADET CHAMPION	Jacob Edwards
QUEENSLAND JUNIOR LIGHTNING CHAMPION	David Appleton
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FUN WITH FIVE!!!

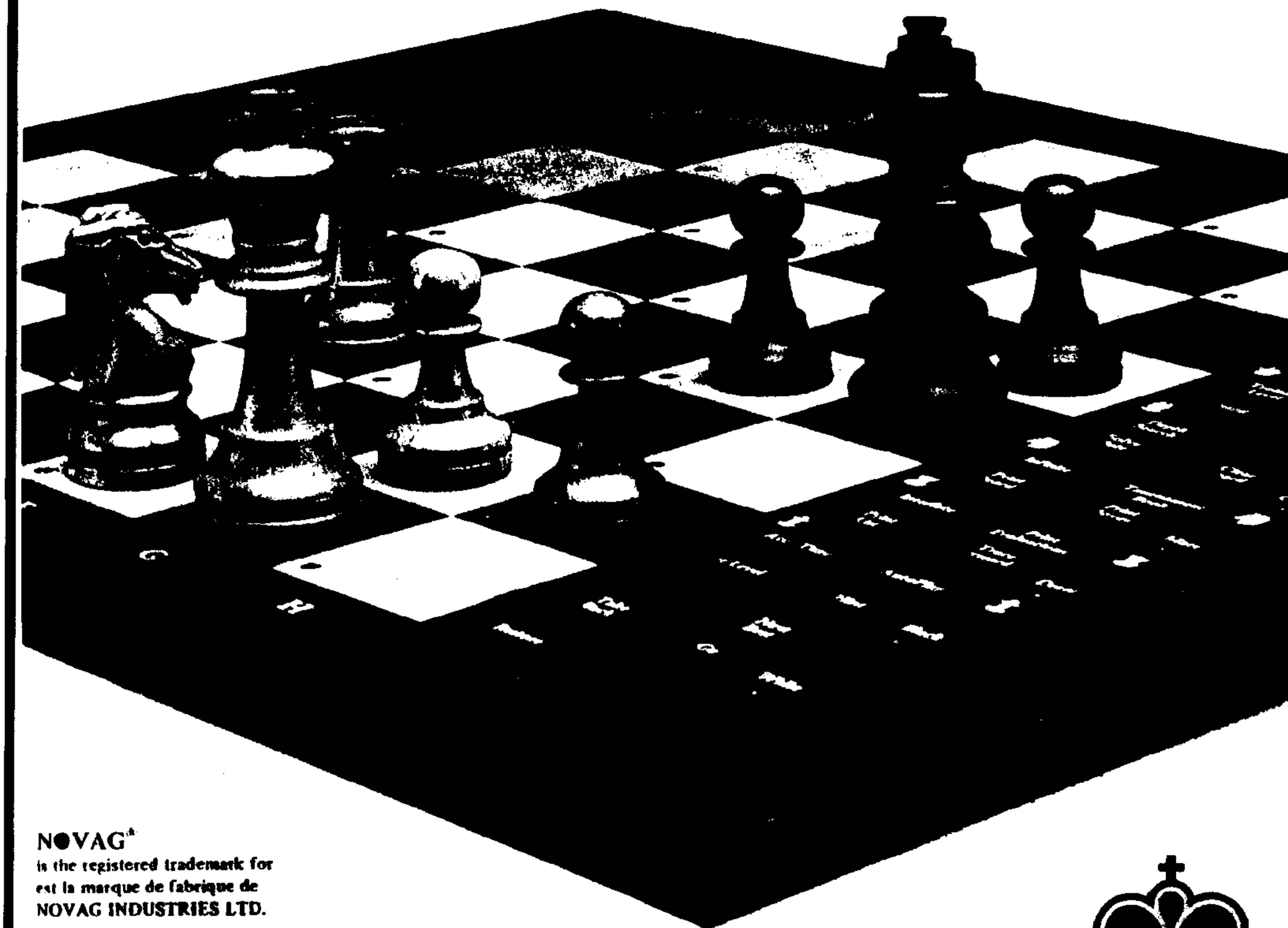


It's not surprising that White wins in this position. White has a queen, Black has just two knights, one of which is pinned, and the two knights are widely separated. Moreover there are no black pawns to create any threats. So, you may ask, what is the point of publishing the position at all?

Well, if I said that White could lose, would that make it interesting? 1.Qe6 Nd3 is checkmate. OK, a fluke. Well, where would you move the queen? You'll find there is no good move at all. I sense you're getting interested! So, you say, we can't move the queen so we move the king. Well, where to? There's not just one good square, there's just one legal square (f2) for the white king. But this allows ..Ne4+. The white king moves (to e3, say) and then ..Nc3, linking all the black forces together, gaining yet another tempo by the attack on the queen, and - drawing!! (The sceptic can look at 1.Kf2 Ne4+ 2.Ke3 Nc4 3.Qa8 Nbd1+! 4.Kd4 Ne2+ 5.Kc4 Nb2+ 6.Kb4 Nd3+ when Black has substantially improved his position and is still checking.)

If you glance back at the opening words, you'll read that White wins. That was no lie. So

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he does - but only if it's Black's move!!

Start again, with Black to play. If ..Kc1 then Qb3 wins or checkmates fast. But Black does better to play 1..Ne4, with the linking-up plan we learned from considering White to move first. We expect this to be tough. White replies 2.Qa8!! (Ke2??) when 2..Kd3 3.Qb7! Nc4 4.Qd5+ wins a knight. So Black plays 2..Nd3+ 3.Ke2 Nc3+ 4.Ke3 as planned.

But it now transpires that something is different. Black has a check all right (4..Nd1+) but after 5.Kd4 there are no more checks, and after Black's next, whatever it is, it's White who will have a free move (despite Black having started - there's food for thought). This free move is enough for White to prevent Black setting up the defence he did before. We try 5..Nb2 6.Qg2+ (the sceptic may find this move useful in other lines we have no space for) 6..Kb3 7.Kd4 and standard squeezing technique will soon put an end to Black's resistance.

Positions like this one abound in "EG" (for endgame) international quarterly magazine produced in London. The annual subscription is \$15 (\$20 airmail) and the address:

Chess Endgame Consultants and Publishers
17 New Way Rd, London NW9 6PL, United Kingdom

RAFFLE WINNER

The ceramic chess set raffled on behalf of the Endeavour Foundation during the Amstrad Grand Prix was won by Kerry Corker.



AMSTRAD

QUEENSLAND GRAND PRIX

The Amstrad, Australia's premier tournament series, was expanded this year to include the Queensland Open Championship, a seven-rounder over two weekends in Brisbane, with the traditional five-round weekenders staged by Gladstone, Rockhampton and Mackay clubs.

Again Amstrad Computers sponsored the bonus prizes, two \$500 Amstrad Awards payable to the top-scoring player over the series and to the top-scoring player rated under 1700.

Ansett Airlines, the wings under Queensland chess, this year flew IM Greg Hjorth from Sydney as the Ansett guest star for the series. This was Greg's first trip to Queensland since a quick foray to Townsville in 1983 to win the NQ Championship.

A titanic struggle was expected between Hjorth and Queensland Champion FM Stephen Solomon, Australia's third and fourth seeds, and so it was. Solomon won in Brisbane with a perfect 7-0, defeating Hjorth in their individual game. Hjorth struck back in Gladstone, beating Solomon and scoring 5-0.

In Rockhampton the following week, Hjorth hit the front with another win over Solomon and a 5-0 score, leaving Solomon with the task ahead in Mackay to stay in the race for the Amstrad Award. He downed Hjorth in Mackay to win the event, but conceded a draw in the third round on Saturday

night (the all-night bus trip from Brisbane on Friday night took its toll, proving him human after all!). An expensive half-point - Hjorth took the Amstrad Award with a total of 20 from 22 games. Solomon finished with 19.5.

On the lower boards, Brendan Downs (1659) of Ipswich and Luke Berry (1360) of Brisbane fought each other to a standstill for the under-1700 Amstrad Award. They tied with 14 points and shared the Amstrad Award.

While The Amstrad this year offered record prizemoney and its traditional Central Queensland hospitality, it was marred by a marked fall-off in players - 109 over four tournaments compared with 101 over three last year. The major cause of this statewide trend in 1988 is probably the legal action faced by CAQ - it is a relief that a settlement has been reached at last.

1988 QUEENSLAND OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

1st	Stephen Solomon
2nd	Greg Hjorth
=3rd	Alain Pardoen, Michael Forbes, Terry Dunne, Vic Davidovici
=1st Division 1	Michael Forbes, Terry Dunne, Vic Davidovici
1st Division 2	Luke Berry
1st Division 3	Khoa Tran

The prize for the Division 3 winner was a Novag Constellation chess computer generously donated by Novag Industries, makers of the world's best chess computers.

1988 GLADSTONE OPEN

1st	Greg Hjorth
2nd	Stephen Solomon
=3rd	Kerry Corker, Des Ryan, Luke Berry
=1st Division 1	Kerry Corker, Des Ryan
1st Division 2	Luke Berry
=1st Division 3	Ken Franklin, Neil Clarke, Ian Murray
=1st Division 4	Stephen Waugh, Mark Forbes

1988 4CC BICENTENNIAL C.Q. CHAMPIONSHIP

1st	Greg Hjorth
=2nd	Stephen Solomon, Damian Norris
=1st Division 1	Louie Radovanovic, George Lester
1st Division 2	Lyall Ford
1st Division 3	Luke Berry
=1st Division 4	Ian Murray, Darren Krajewski

The Championship offered a record purse of \$2050, largely due to the 100% increase over last year's financial support by Rockhampton's major sponsors, Stereo 4CC 93 and Capricornia Credit Union. Strong support was also received from sponsors of the minor prizes, from as distant as Neville Ledger Chess Centre in Tasmania.

1988 MACKAY OPEN

1st	Stephen Solomon
=2nd	Greg Hjorth, Des Ryan
1st Division 1	Jim Varak
1st Division 2	Gus Nest
=1st Division 3	Luke Berry, Darren Krajewski
1st Division 4	Dave Parnell

This is the seventh of a series of coaching articles by FNQ-born Guy West. Guy is a FIDE Master, Olympian (he was Australia's best performer at the last Olympiad), 1984/85 Australian Open Champion, 1987 Victorian Champion and winner of the Amstrad Queensland Grand Prix in 1982, 1983 and 1986. He is also a chess journalist and professional chess coach.

A SCIENTIFIC APPROACH TO CHESS

by Guy West

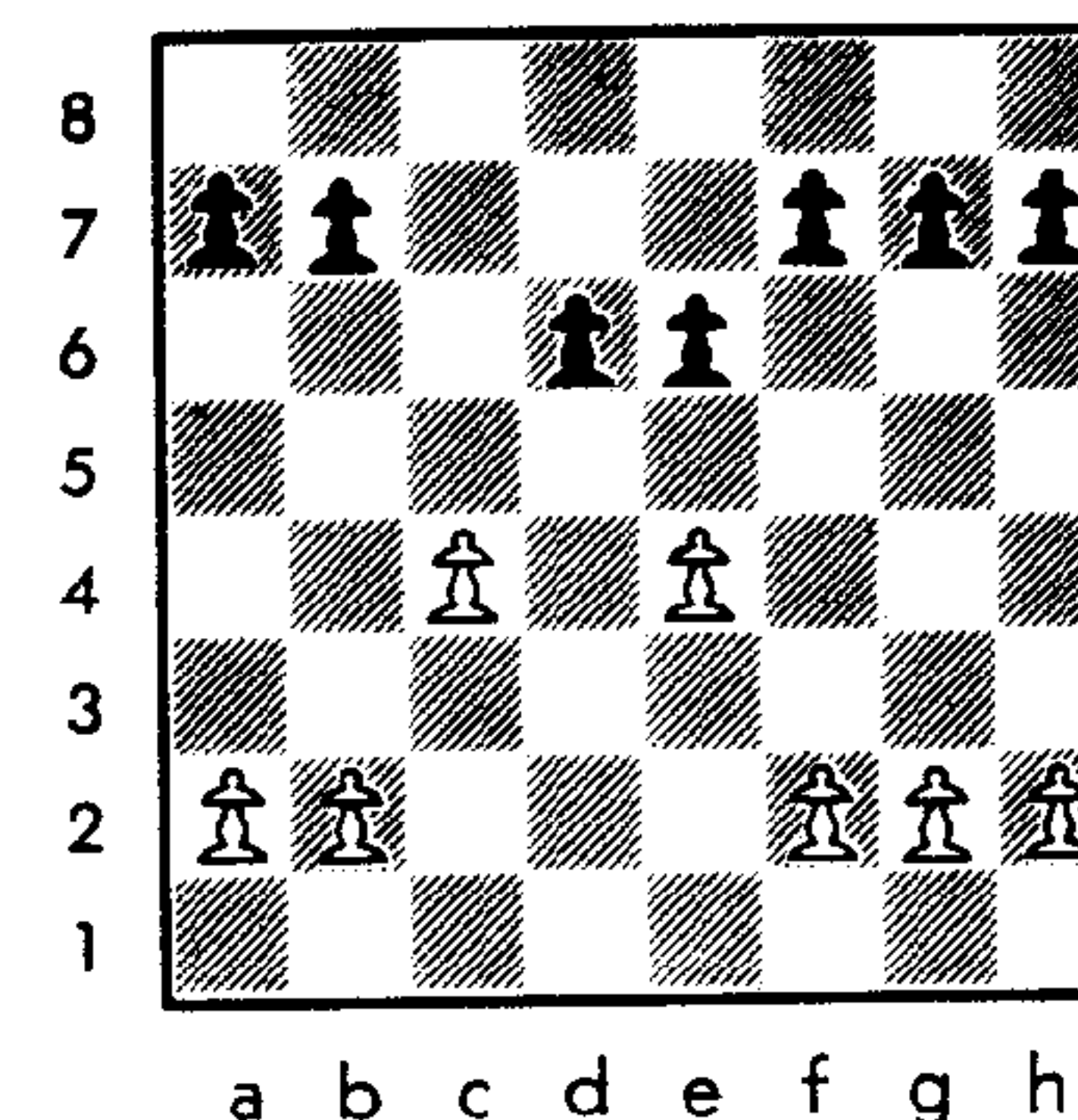
PART SEVEN

PAWN STRUCTURE AS IT RELATES TO PLANNING ILLUSTRATIVE GAME

Continuing from last issue we are now going to look at how the theoretical plan for expansion against a Maroczy Bind formation is achieved in practical play. In doing so we can get a better understanding of the interplay between strategy and tactics in the actual heat of battle.

Obviously your opponent is going to throw as many spanners in the works as he can to try to distract you from your logical plan. The idea is to immediately return to your plan as soon as your opponent gives you a breathing space. You must always have an idea of what you want to do, even if it is only a humble plan like improving your worst-placed piece. Only break your application to this task when you absolutely must - and then reluctantly.

Now, before reading on try to remember the successive stages of our thematic queenside expansion for Black. Again here's our basic pawn position:-



a b c d e f g h

- STEP ONE: Provoke b3 by White
 STEP TWO: Prepare ..b5 and force White to exchange
 STEP THREE: Fix White's weak backward a-pawn with ..b4
 STEP FOUR: Pile up on the weak pawn and win it

With accurate play White should create sufficient counterplay to negate this strong plan, but in the following game from last year's Victoria vs NSW telechess match a former Australian champion finds it easier said than done:-

White: Fred Flatow

Black: Guy West

Sicilian Defence

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 d6
 3. Bb5+

Although given by theory, I consider this move wrong in principle as it loses one tempo without a corresponding gain in another element. Black's loss in KING SAFETY (caused by meeting a kingside developing move with a queenside move) is more than compensated by the TIME he gains in recapturing with a developing move.

3. . . Bd7 4. Bxd7+ Nxd7

It makes you wonder whether 4.Qe2, trying to avoid the loss of time, might have been better. Or 4.a4, trying to gain compensation in SPACE.

5. 0-0 Ngf6 6. Qe2

A move like this should always ring warning bells as it's less natural than 6.Re1. Perhaps White is planning to put his rook on d1 or to expand soon with f4. Any information helps. Black clearly needs a kingside developing move urgently; the question is whether to play ..g6 or ..e6.

Many players would consider this a toss-up, but just because these moves are equal in TIME and KING SAFETY does not mean they are of equal value. Any pawn move gains space but ..e6 gains space in the centre. Consider every element when choosing

between moves.

6. . . e6

7. c4

Now it all becomes clear. White will play d4 to tidy up his pawn structure and we will have a Maroczy Bind formation. Black immediately formulates a long term plan and prepares phase one.

7. . . a6! 8. Nc3 Be7
 9. d4 cxd4 10. Nxd4 Qc7!

Notice how Black played ..a6! before ..Be7 and now plays ..Qc7! before castling. The reason is that Black is already trying to force White to play b3 and realises that if he succeeds White's bishop should go to b2.

But by putting the pressure on before White gets coordinated Black brings tactics to his aid. 11.b3 will be met by ..b5! and so White must forego the ideal development of his bishop. Black has achieved his first small concession.

11. Bd2 0-0 12. Rac1 Rfe8!

Before giving away any more information about his plan, Black develops and puts his house in order, removing the liability of his hanging bishop. Furthermore any action in White's area of superiority - the centre - might well open the e-file with tactical possibilities against the white queen.

13. Rfd1 Bf8 14. Bg5 Rac8
 15. b3

Step One completed! Notice how at this stage White has four pieces inhibiting Black's thematic break and yet Black is still able to successfully pursue the strategically "correct" plan.

15. . . Qa5 16. Qd2 h6
 17. Bxf6 Nxf6 18. Nd5 Qd8
 19. Nxf6+

White offered a draw!

19. . . Qxf6 20. h3 Rc5

Black constantly re-evaluates his development

before rushing into the plan. The rook on e8 was no longer useful.

21. Nf3 Rec8 22. Ne1

Despite his cosmetically reasonable position White has been playing without a plan for the whole game. Now Black gets everything, including his PAWN STRUCTURE, ideally placed before initiating any action.

23. Qe2 g6

22. . . h5!

The ideal pawn structure for an endgame as Black's least central pawn will be first to be exchanged.

25. Rcd2 Qg5

24. Rc2 R5c7

27. Rg3 Bg7

26. Rd3 Qc5

28. Qd2

The Fourth Step in Thinking is to ask yourself whether you can ignore your opponent's move and continue with your plan. Here White is not threatening the pawn as Black has ..Be5 after exchanging.

28. . . b5!

Step Two completed.

29. cxb5 axb5

30. Rd3 Rc6

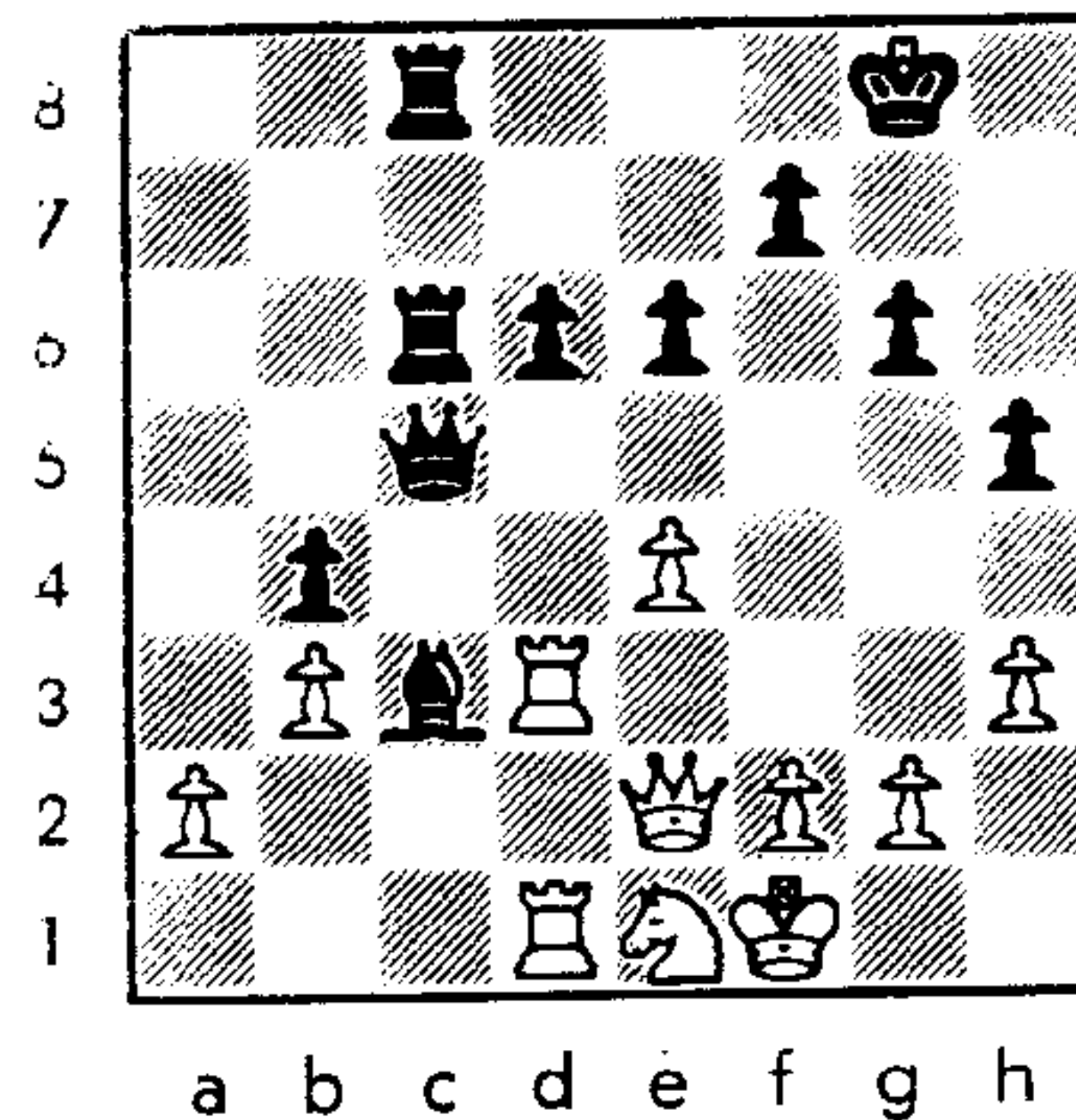
31. Kf1

Work out why White could not take the pawn.

31. . . Bc3

Black saves time again, refusing to passively defend his pawn.

32. Qe2 b4



Step Three completed.

33. Rc1

The First Step in Thinking is to work out the reason behind your opponent's move, especially if it seems a bit pointless. A closer inspection of White's move reveals the horrible threat of 34.a4!, solving all of his positional problems.

33. . . Qb5 34. Nf3 e5!

Stopping the exchange of bad knight for good bishop on d4, and gaining the d4 square for the bishop and e6 for the king.

35. Rcd1 Qa6!

Rather than just defending, Black attacks the a-pawn as well, as part of phase four.

36. Rd5 Ra8

37. Qxa6 Raxa6 38. R5d3 Kf8

Always remember that the king is worth four points as a fighting unit, more than a bishop or knight.

39. Nd2 Rxa2

Step Four completed. As you can see, Black's strategy which commenced on moves 7-10 has been totally successful without any need to hurry. Now it's a matter of carefully mopping up without any careless concessions.

40. Nc4 Bd4

41. R3d2 Ra8!

Don't swap a good piece for a bad one just because you're ahead in material.

42. Ke2 Ke7

43. g4

To stop Black's thematic ..f5 break.

43. . . hxg4 44. hxg4

Now a little practice exercise. Black would like to control both open files but White is threatening Rh1. If Black plays ..Rh8 White can play Ra2. How does Black play in order to achieve his objective? Solve this before reading on.

44. . . Rh8!

Using tactics to achieve a positional aim.

If 45.Ra2? Bxf2! wins a pawn. Look at all checks and captures.

45. f3 Ra6 46. Kd3 Rh3
47. Rf1 Bc5 48. Nb2 Bd4
49. Na4?

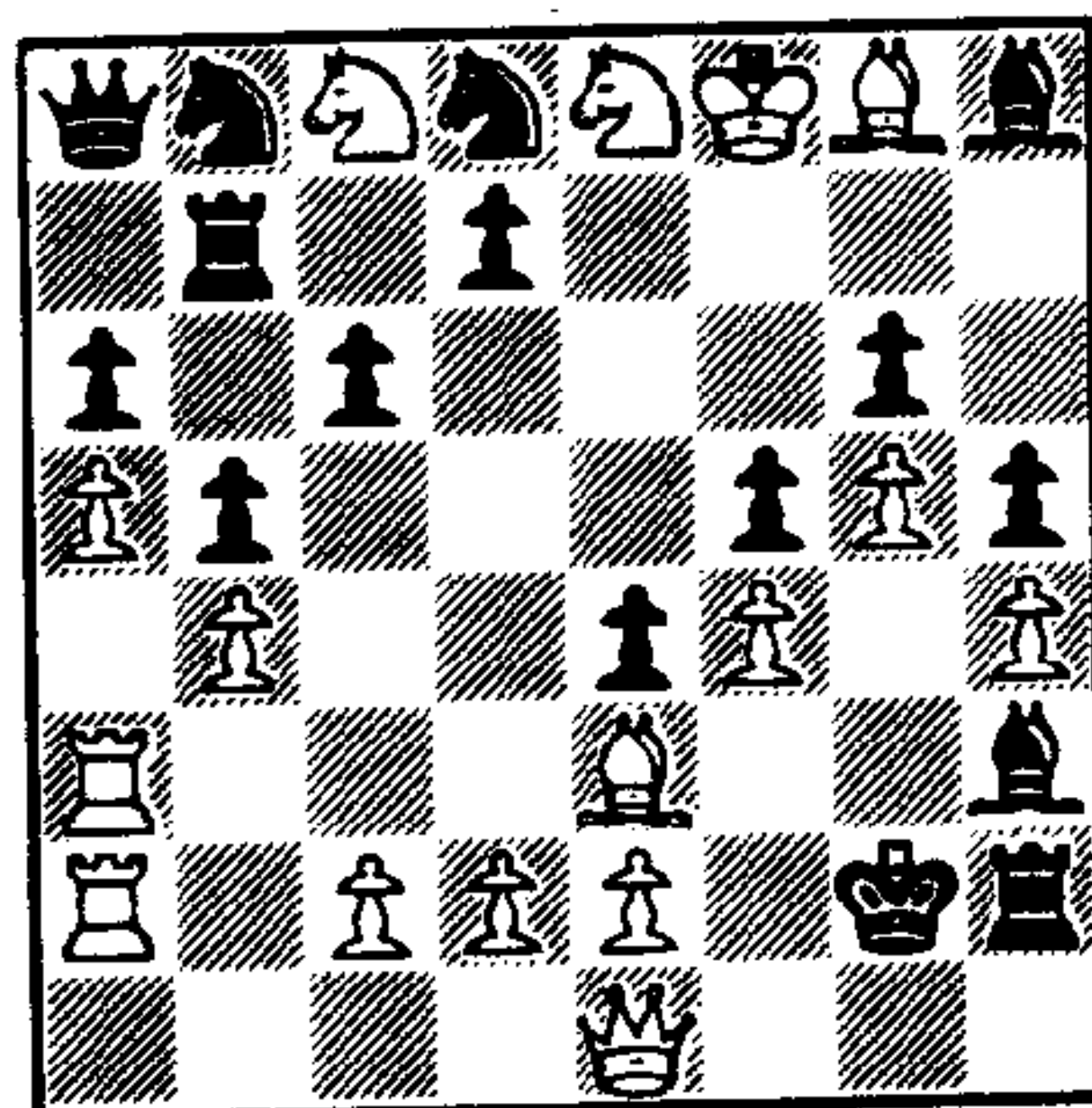
White blocks one open file and hopes to contest the other but his knight is now unbelievably bad.

49. . . Rc6 50. Rc2 Rxc2
51.Kxc2 Ke6 52. Kd3 d5
53.exd5+ Kxd5 54.Resigns

Once rooks come off Black is effectively a piece up. The threat is ..Rxf3+ or ..e4+ so the white king has to retreat to the back rank, i.e. 54.Kc2 Rh2+ 55.Kd3? f5 wins a rook. So 55.Kb1 is forced and with seven points worth of material completely useless White is history.

SOLUTION TO PEACE PROBLEM

The solution to the Peace problem published in the June issue is 33 moves, e.g. 1.b4 b6 2.a4 b5 3.h4 a6 4.g4 f5 5.g5 Nh6 6.a5 Nf7 7.Bb2 Ra7 8.Nh3 Nc6 9.Nf4 Bb7 10.Nd5 Qa8 11.f4 Nb8 12.Kf2 Nd8 13.Nf6+ Kf7 14.Ke3 Kg6 15.Ne8 Kh5 16.Kd4 Kg4 17.Kc5 h5 18.Bg2 Rh6 19.Nc3 Rd6 20.Rh3 e5 21.Na4 g6 22.Nb6 Bg7 23.Nc8 Bh8 24.Rha3 Rd3 25.Bd5 Rh3 26.Bd4 Rh2 27.Bg8 Bg2 28.Be3 Rb7 29.R1a2 c6 30.Kd6 e4 31.Ke7 Bh3 32.Kf8 Kg3 33.Qe1+ Kg2:-



QUEENSLAND CHESS FESTIVAL

18 June - 3 July 1988

The inaugural Queensland Chess Festival, a frenetic fortnight of chess in Brisbane organised by CAQ, proved to be an outstanding success. The Festival incorporated the following events:-

Queensland Open Championship
Queensland Women's Championship
Queensland Junior Championship
Queensland Girls Championship
Queensland Disabled Persons Championship
Queensland Cadet Championship
Queensland Junior Lightning Championship
Festival Novice Championship
Festival Youth Championship

Results of each event were published in the last issue of CIA.

The Festival's success would not have been possible without the invaluable support of the following sponsors:-

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CANON CALCULATORS

Special thanks are also due to:-

Janeen Solomon, Elizabeth Correlje and Alan Thomas (Arbiters)

Wendy Terry (Festival Coordinator)

Shirley & Barry Appleton, Jan & Ross McKinnon, Karen & Will Street, Carolyn & Peter Goldsmith and Mark Craven (billets for visiting players)

Mercedes Legrand, Carolyn Willadsen, Roy King, Carolyn Goldsmith, Ellen Meldrum, Mimi Allen, Shirley Appleton, Ann Wyrill, Jan McKinnon, Trish Knight and Janeen Solomon (assistance with canteen)

MINIATURES

The 1988 Queensland Women's Champion is pint-sized with freckles. 10 year old Roseanne Holloway won the title convincingly against her senior (and taller) opposition. She also picked up the Queensland Girl Champion title in the process.

The win earned Roseanne selection to represent Australia in the World Childrens Championship in Romania in July. She was far from disgraced, but as expected was outclassed by some of the European competition.

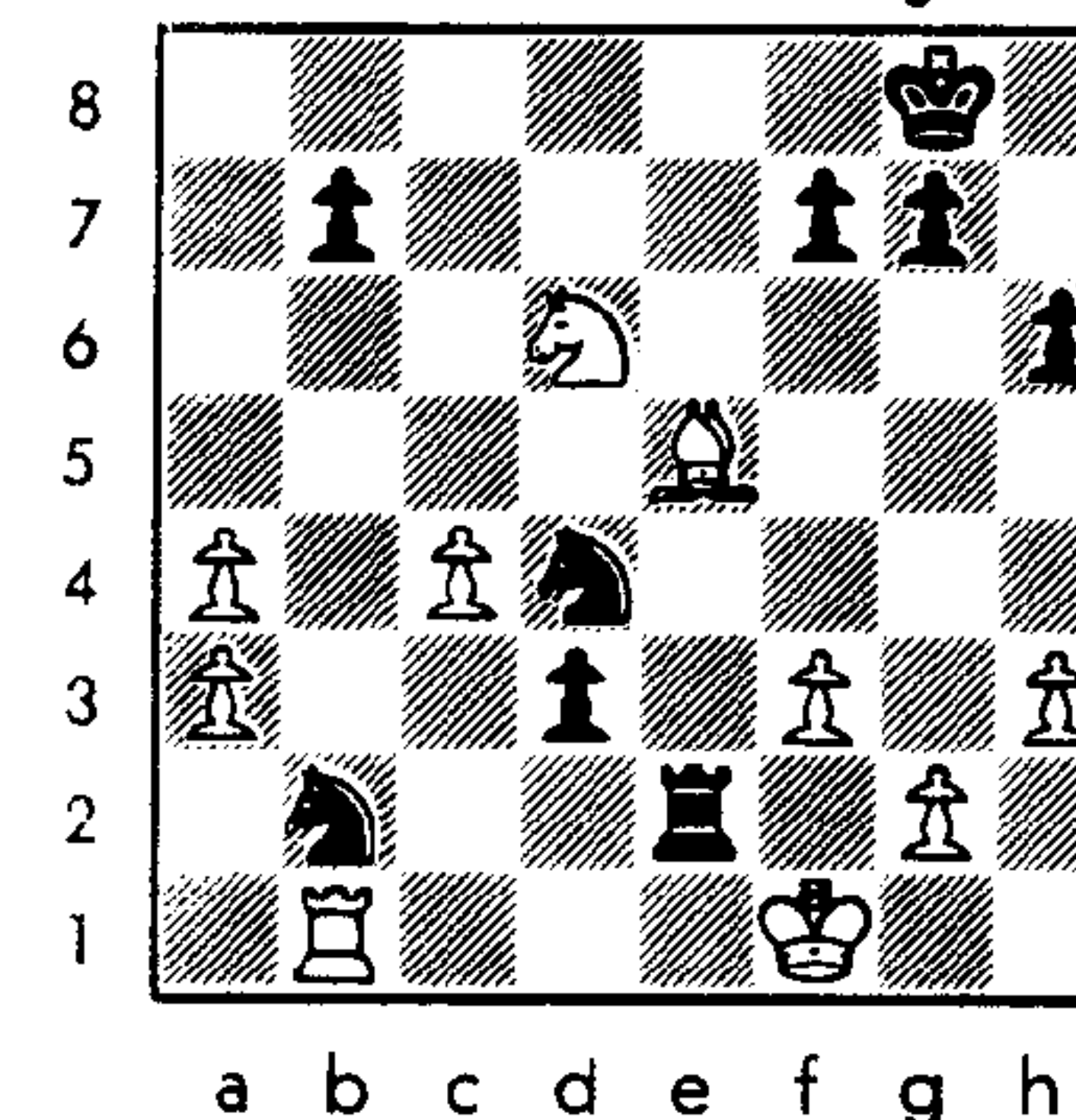
Roseanne says her ambition is to be a professional chessplayer. Encouragement at home won't be lacking - her father is Colin Holloway, former Wide Bay Champion and a prominent chess administrator for many years.

Smaller still in stature but not talent is the 1988 Queensland Under 12 Champion, 7 year old Charles Pizzato. Charles has been carving a niche for himself in junior chess for the last year - Kevin Harrison, National Junior Coaching Director, rates him the best prospect for his age he's seen.

Charles appeared in his first simul for high school players at Carindale Shopping Centre in June. On the first day, playing 16 boards, he scored 14-2, losing only to two experienced juniors Stuart Taylor and Mark Reynolds. Next day on 20 boards he scored 18-2, losing to Damien Knight and conceding two draws.

THE WIN THAT WASN'T

Last issue we published Damian Norris' game with GM Ian Rogers from the 1988 Newcastle Open, which Damian almost got away with. The following position was reached after Rogers' 31.Be5 (Norris replied 31..Rxe5 and eventually lost).



Jim Varak supplies the winning move - 31..Nc2!
 The variations:
 32.Rxb2 Ne3+ 33.Kg1 Rxb2 34.Bxb2 d2
 32.Bxb2 Ne3+ 33.Kg1 d2 34.Bc3 d1Q 35.Rxd1 Nxd1
 32.Nf5 Nxc4
 32.Bf4 g5 33.Bc1 Re1+ 34.Kf2 Nd1+ 35.Kg3 Nc3

Eat your heart out, Kid!

JUNIOR/CADET COACHING

Kevin Harrison (the ACF National Junior Coaching Director until Federal subsidies were withdrawn) plans to be in Brisbane towards the end of the year.

He will spend one Saturday giving intensive coaching to six advanced juniors. Interested juniors must book a place with Wendy Terry on 399 8485; the cost is \$30.

Next day he will give intensive coaching to six cadets. Again bookings must be made with Wendy Terry; the cost is \$20.

SCOREBOARD

AMSTRAD QUEENSLAND GRAND PRIX

QUEENSLAND OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP, BRISBANE

7	S. Solomon
6	G. Hjorth
5	A. Pardoen, Michael Forbes, T. Dunne, V. Davidovici
4.5	B. Downs
4	J. Myers, M. Kuszalansky, D. Stephson, M. Finch, K. Liddicoat, D. Appleton, L. Berry
3.5	M. Robertson, D. Norris, K. Duncan, G. Lester, H. Selnes, L. Ford, A. Meldrum, A. Sag, I. Murray K. Tran
3	A. Fossey, D. Morreau, M. Roulant, M. Bromet, A. Allen
2.5	W. Terry, P. Goltz, J. Owen
2	D. McKinnon, G. Dougherty, C. Wyrill
1	C. Chaaya, P. Mortimer, C. Pizzato

GLADSTONE OPEN

5	G. Hjorth
4	S. Solomon
3.5	K. Corker, D. Ryan, L. Berry
3	B. Downs, J. Varak, S. Beardmore, L. Ford, J. Radovanovic
2.5	G. Nest
2	L. Radovanovic, K. Franklin, N. Clarke, I. Murray, S. Waugh, W. Jensen, Mark Forbes
1.5	D. Dickson
1	L. Lechowski, D. Marks
0.5	P. Goltz

4CC BICENTENNIAL CQ CHAMPIONSHIP, ROCKHAMPTON

5	G. Hjorth
4	S. Solomon, D. Norris
3.5	L. Radovanovic, G. Lester, L. Ford
3	B. Downs, D. Ryan, L. Berry, I. Murray, D. Krajewski
2.5	J. Myers, J. Varak, N. Clarke, J. Bowen, D. Marks P. Goltz
2	D. Morreau, L. Lechowski, Mark Forbes
1.5	J. Crowley, K. Lynam, G. Nest
1	S. Corvin
0	A. Klerkx

MACKAY OPEN

4.5	S. Solomon
4	G. Hjorth, D. Ryan
3.5	B. Downs, L. Berry, D. Krajewski
3	G. Lester, J. Varak, G. Nest
2.5	N. Davis, P. Pembroke, J. Crowley, B. Bond D. Parnell
2	L. Ford, K. Botsman, I. Murray, S. Davis, S. Long Hong, N. Olsen
1.5	R. Loader
1	D. Morreau, P. Goltz
0	M. Ford

SINGER CUP PAIRS - FINAL SCORES, ROUND 1

A/B GRADE

- 7 S. Solomon/M. Forbes
 6 J. Kloostra/C. Oldham
 5.5 M. Robertson/H. Selnes
 4.5 A. Thomas/A. Meldrum
 4 A. Fossey/M. Cashman
 3 B. Downs/E. Pass

C/D GRADE, SECTION 1

- 11.5 L. Berry/N. Anskey
 9 G. Young/J. Young
 8.5 A. Sag/G. Dougherty, R. Tylour/T. Carroll
 7 Alpha 2
 5 Alpha 1
 4.5 Alpha 4
 2 Alpha 3

C/D GRADE, SECTION 2

- 10.5 C. Wyrill/A. Goldsmith
 10 D. King/C. Pizzato
 8 W. Terry/M. Reynolds
 7.5 T. Street/T. Morris
 6 King Pawn 2
 5 King Pawn 3, King Pawn 4
 4 King Pawn 1

E GRADE

- 10 D. Knight/J. Knight, A. Allen/S. Veltmeyer
 9 A. Reynolds/J. Reynolds, G. Morrison/K. Bitossi
 8 R. Delisser/K. Willadsen, R. Holloway/D. Legrand
 1 K. Meldrum/S. Chorik, T. Cullen/A. Cullen



CHESS ASSOCIATION OF QUEENSLAND INC.

Affiliated with the Australian Chess Federation Incorporated.

P.O. Box 655, South Brisbane 4101.

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Effective from 1 July 1988

Seniors	\$15
Juniors	\$9
Cadets	\$3

Non-members may enter rateable
 tournaments upon payment of a
 \$5 rating fee





CHESS ASSOCIATION OF QUEENSLAND INC.

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EDITOR/PUBLISHER: Ian Murray

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Other - Full Page	\$30.00
Other - Half Page	\$18.00
Other - Quarter Page	\$10.00

C. A. Q. NEWS

PRESIDENT'S REPORT TO THE 1988 AGM

I became President of the C.A.Q. Inc earlier this year. As I looked over the Presidents' reports for the previous few years there has generally been a statement about how difficult the year has been. I am happy to report that as at the end of 1988 Queensland Chess looks brighter to me than it has for many years.

The legal writ that was against the 1985 members of the C.A.Q. was resolved this year to, I trust, everybody's relief. I believe that we must now put this behind us and press on. My aim has been to build "bridges not walls" and I would hope that this would continue in the future.

Queensland Chess now stands at the threshold of a new and exciting era. We will either take hold of the possibilities or we will languish in mediocrity.

Some of the notable achievements in the last year in my opinion:

1. Stephen Solomon's selection for the Olympiad.
2. Karpov simul in Queensland. (For me the highlight of the year is personally meeting Anatoly Karpov.)
3. Chess Festival.
4. Chess in the Park.
5. Various innovations e.g.
 - (a) allowing non-CAQ members to play in rated tournaments on payment of an extra fee;

- (b) introduction of credit card facilities for membership.
6. Continuing production of QUEENSLAND CHESS magazine which has been well received.
 7. You will note that Peter Parr has taken our suggestion and is offering discounts to members.
 8. The incredible development of Junior Chess and Chess Coaching.
 9. The incorporation of the C.A.Q.

I make the following recommendations to future Council members:

1. We need a vision for the future.
2. We must be open to reconciliation and frank discussion with those who may not be happy with the C.A.Q.
3. A rented premises is a possibility that could be looked at in the next year.
4. I believe that our own premises is possible within the next five years at the most, e.g. a house or a strata titled office.
5. The C.A.Q. must be open to change where necessary.
6. The C.A.Q. needs greater representation on the A.C.F. Why not a Queensland President of the A.C.F.?
7. Chess officials need to learn to be managers as well as doers.

8. Chess officials of the future will need to have better "people skills". Chess needs those who can speak in public and relate to people as well as win a game.
9. Every effort needs to be put toward attracting more women to Chess.
10. We must find ways to attract new players, support existing clubs and start new ones, especially where there aren't existing ones.

In conclusion let me say a big Thank-you to the council members, and all others in Queensland who have benefited Queensland Chess.

Evan Pass
President

1988 QUEENSLAND LIGHTNING CHAMPIONSHIP

Sunday 8th January 1989
Bulimba Library Seminar Room
Oxford St Bulimba

Entries close 12.30 pm
Play starts 1.00 pm

Entry fee \$25
Non-CAQ members \$30

\$5 Discount for entries received by 6th January

PRIZES: Open Division 2 Rating Groups
Juniors Women

Send entries to:-
Brendan Downs
37 Vivian St
EASTERN HEIGHTS 4305
Enquiries - phone 812 2813

KARPOV IN QUEENSLAND

Report by Evan Pass

One of the great highlights of Queensland Chess occurred on 26th October - the arrival of Anatoly Karpov in Queensland. He arrived at Brisbane over 24 hours later than expected, a delay at Tashkent causing him to miss his connecting flight from Singapore to Australia.

Along with officials from the USSR Pavilion of World Expo 88, I went to the airport four times in two days to meet Karpov. The Soviet Pavilion sponsored his visit to Brisbane and for that we are extremely grateful.

Karpov arrived extremely tired and was able to spend only six hours in Brisbane, yet he conducted himself as a true ambassador for world chess. I found him most gracious in every way - the entire experience is probably the most significant thing that has happened to me in my chess career. I am sure we will all be cheering for him at the next World Championships.

The theatre at the Soviet Pavilion (an excellent venue) was provided for a 24-board simul by Karpov. He had five draws and the rest victories. At the time I thought this was a remarkable performance for him, especially being jetlagged and with the prospect of another flight to Sydney in a few hours. The entire simul lasted a little over three hours.

His draws were with David Appleton, Trevor and Roseanne Holloway, David McKinnon and Jacob Edwards - our juniors did exceptionally well. One of the draws included a queen sacrifice for stalemate - well done Queensland. Anatoly said to me later that he was particularly impressed with Roseanne Holloway.

George Lester from Rockhampton and Stephen Lewinsky from Melbourne both played well and had promising positions before succumbing to the onslaught.

When we heard the later simul results from down south, I realised how well we had done. Karpov drew four out of fifty and lost none in the rest of Australia - the Queensland contingent outperformed NSW and Victoria. Perhaps this was due to Karpov's tiredness but I like to think that our chess ability, especially that of our juniors, had something to do with it.



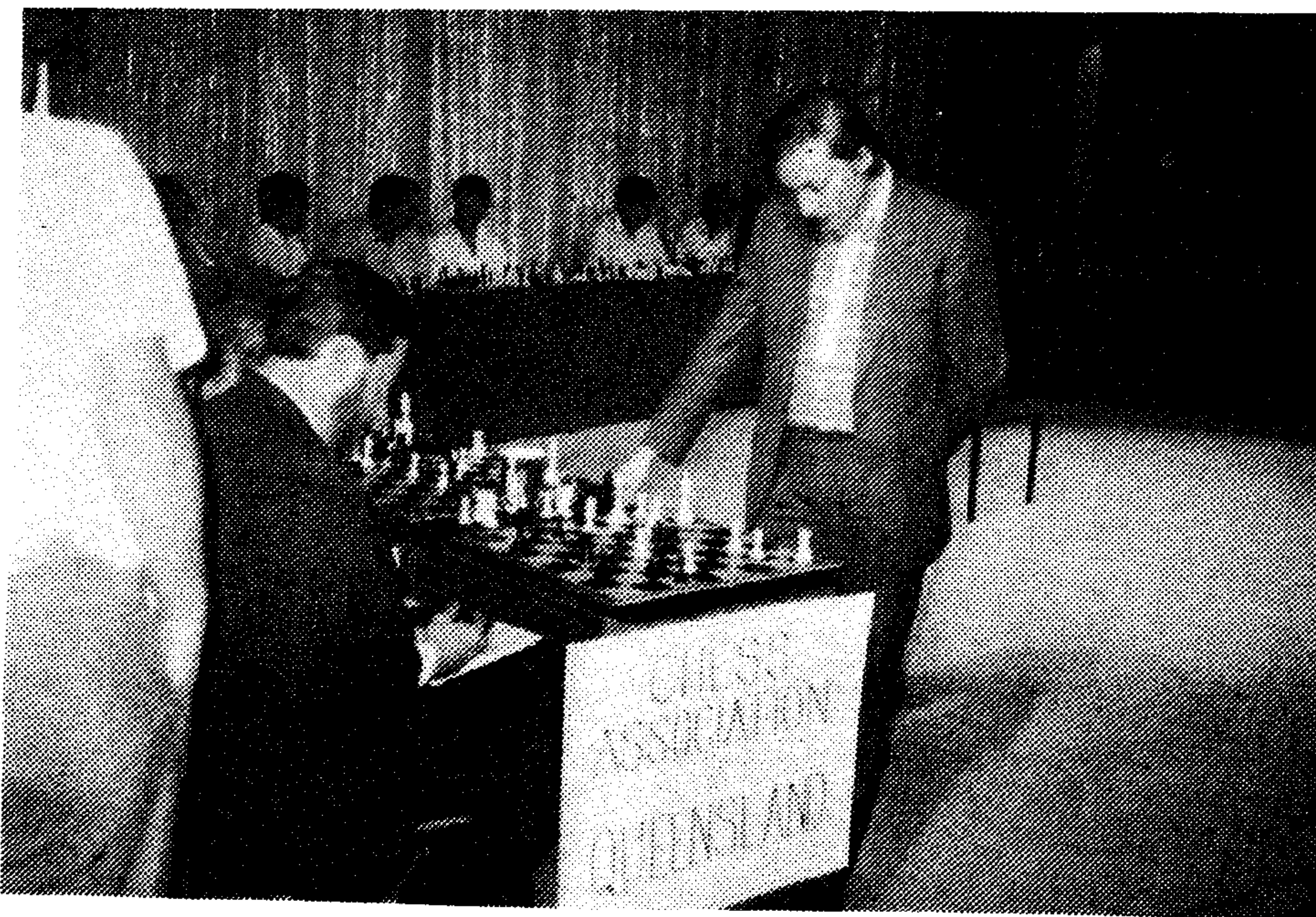
Boris Skurydin, Soviet Expo 88 Interpreter, introduces Anatoly Karpov (second from right) prior to his simul in Brisbane. Flanking Karpov are Vladimir Labzin, Soviet Pavilion Deputy Commissioner-General (right) and CAQ President Evan Pass

Photo by Mimi Allen

The Chess Association of Queensland is very grateful to the Soviet Pavilion. I would especially like to thank Mr Vladimir Labzin, Deputy Commissioner-General, and Mr Boris Skurydin, his interpreter, for their efforts in arranging the visit (Boris also played in the simul). I came to greatly appreciate Boris and the others at the pavilion during this time.

I am also thankful to Wendy Terry who put much time into the staging of the event - Queensland chess owes a lot to Wendy and her husband Clive.

In conclusion let me say that this was one of the most significant chess events that I have seen in Queensland. We were very impressed with Anatoly Karpov, not only for his extraordinary ability over the board but also for his willingness to cooperate and be an instrument to promote chess. I personally value my meeting with Karpov and the friendships I have formed with the staff of the Soviet Pavilion, especially Mr Boris Skurydin.



OLYMPIAD REPORT

by Stephen Solomon

Australia finished the 28th Olympiad very disappointingly after performing fairly well for the first twelve rounds. Final scores: Ian Rogers 6/11, Darryl Johansen 6/11, Stephen Solomon 7.5/11, Guy West 5/10, Chris Depasquale 2.5/7 and Haydn Barber 2.5/6.

1. USSR 40.5 2. England 34.5 3. Netherlands 34.5

The real excitement of the whole Olympiad though was the race between USSR and Hungary in the Women's Olympiad. It was worth being there just to watch that. A couple of sensations occurred here. After five rounds I. Madl, Hungary's third board, learned that her boy friend, IM Perenyi, had died in a car crash before the Olympiad. This was very sad. And after the ninth round the Soviet second board Elena Akhmylovskaya married John Donaldson of USA, defected and flew to New York! Her score was 8.5/9, the same as Judit Polgar's!

Now USSR was left with three players and no reserve for the final five rounds. They were ahead 1.5 points at that stage. But by round 13 Hungary had caught up, and went a half-point ahead in the last round to win the Olympiad! That is what Perenyi would have wanted; I have never seen a happier person than Madl after that last round.

Judit Polgar finished with 12.5/13 to be the star of the Olympiad - her performance rating was 2694. Only Kasparov and Karpov had better performances! They both won gold medals for their boards too.

Pia Cramling performed exceptionally well also. She scored 12.5/14 on Board 1 to easily win the gold for Sweden. Zsuzsa Polgar scored 10.5/14, also excellent, and she would have played a stronger field than Pia.

Back to our men's team. In Round 1 we defeated Fiji very convincingly 4-0 with our 3-6 boards.

In Round 2 we played the eighth-seeded West German team and won 2.5-1.5. Rogers played well to draw, Johansen won, I won and West lost.

In Round 3 we played Pakistan and won 3-1, a good win, although Rogers lost against Lodhi after trying too hard to win.

In Round 4 we played Bulgaria, ranked fifth, and lost 1-3. Johansen played very well with the black pieces to draw with the in-form Kiril Georgiev. I had a quick draw, and West and Depasquale lost. Chris was unlucky to go astray in time trouble from a good position. Guy was sadly out of form at this point, though he pulled back well later in the tournament.

In Round 5 we drew with Poland 2-2. Rogers played a great game to defeat Sznepik. Johansen played well but lost, I played one of my best games ever (I am annotating the game for the magazine at the moment) and Depasquale was defeated.

In Round 6 we played Greece A. We did well only to lose 1.5-2.5, but from here we did not do too well until Round 12. Rogers played very well to draw with Kotronias in front of a huge home crowd!

In Round 7 we lost to Denmark 1-3. West won a beautiful game against Mortensen. Rogers, Barber and I all lost; I could have drawn but tried too

hard for the win.

In Round 8 we beat Puerto Rico 2.5-1.5. Darryl and I won, Guy drew and Chris lost.

In Round 9 we lost to Switzerland 1.5-2.5. Ian could not hold out Korchnoi; Darryl, Guy and I all drew. Guy played a magnificent rook endgame to salvage a draw from a pawn down. I had an incredibly complicated game against Grobet where it appeared my opponent was winning, but I wriggled out for a draw. Korchnoi was amazed, as was everyone. I intend to annotate that one too when I get a chance, though it could take weeks!

In Round 10 we played New Zealand and won 2.5-1.5. Rogers won nicely against Small, Johansen defeated Sarfati, West drew with Dive and Barber lost to Ker. Small and Ker both earned IM norms for NZ.

In Round 11 we drew with Brazil 2-2. I played another nice London System with black against Grouveia. I have 3/3 with that opening at Olympiads now!

In Round 12 we beat Indonesia 3-1, a good result. Rogers and Johansen both played beautiful games to beat Ardiansjah and Adianto, both GMs. Now Darryl needed 2/2 for a GM norm. He scored 0/2. Guy and I both drew, although I was unfortunate that I couldn't win with a good knight versus bad bishop because my opponent controlled the only open file.

In Round 13 we lost to India 0.5-3.5, a terrible result. Ian drew, Darryl was crushed by Barua, who was also after a GM norm, I lost after trying too hard to win again, and Chris was outplayed by Thipsay. To be fair, Prasad's was easily the best game played against me in the

Olympiad.

In the final round we had another disaster, only drawing with the 60th-ranked Venezuela. Ian drew with Osnos, Darryl was crushed by Tapazlto who thus won a bronze medal, I won a nice game against Navos and Guy drew a game which he was easily winning.

We finished 40th. After Round 12 we were looking like having one of our best results ever, but scoring 2.5/8 in the last two rounds put us right back.

The women did fairly well, except for Cathy Rogers. 1. Slavotinek 7.5/14 2. Craig 6.5/11 3. Rogers 2/8 4. Wilkie 5/9.

Carin played very well. Blanche could have done better I feel; she was just a little inexperienced.

Editor's note: We look forward to publishing Stephen's notes to the games he is annotating. In the meantime here is the beauty by Guy West he mentions, with notes by Ian Rogers (for the latest in local and international news and games, read Ian's column every Friday in the Australian Financial Review):-

White: G. West, Australia

Black: E. Mortensen, Denmark

Thessaloniki 1988

1. e4 c5 2. f4

West had not been expecting a Sicilian Defence and so employs an old favourite in reply, a system which has enjoyed great popularity in Australia.

2. . . g6

3. Nf3 Bg7 4. Nc3 Nc6

5. Bc4 e6 6. f5! Nge7

Accepting the sacrificed pawn is well known to

be risky.

7. fxe6 dxe6

More usual is 7..fxe6 playing for ..d5. Mortensen however has prepared an original idea involving control of the dark squares.

8. O-O a6
9. a4 h6!?10. d3 g5!
11. Kh1 Ng6 12. Be3 b6
13. Ne1! Nge5 14. Qh5 Ra7
15. Ba2 Qd6

If 15..Nb4 16.Bb3 leaves Black's knight misplaced.

16. Nf3 Nd4
17. Nxe5 Qxe5 18. Rf2 O-O
19. Raf1 f5!?20. Bxd4! cxd4

See diagram below

21. Rxf5!! dxc3?

Mistakenly believing that this pseudo queen sacrifice refutes White's play. Mortensen allows White's attack to crash through. West had feared 21..Rxf5! 22.Rxf5 Qc7! 23.Nd1 Qxc2 when 24.Bc4 Qd2! leaves the position quite unclear.

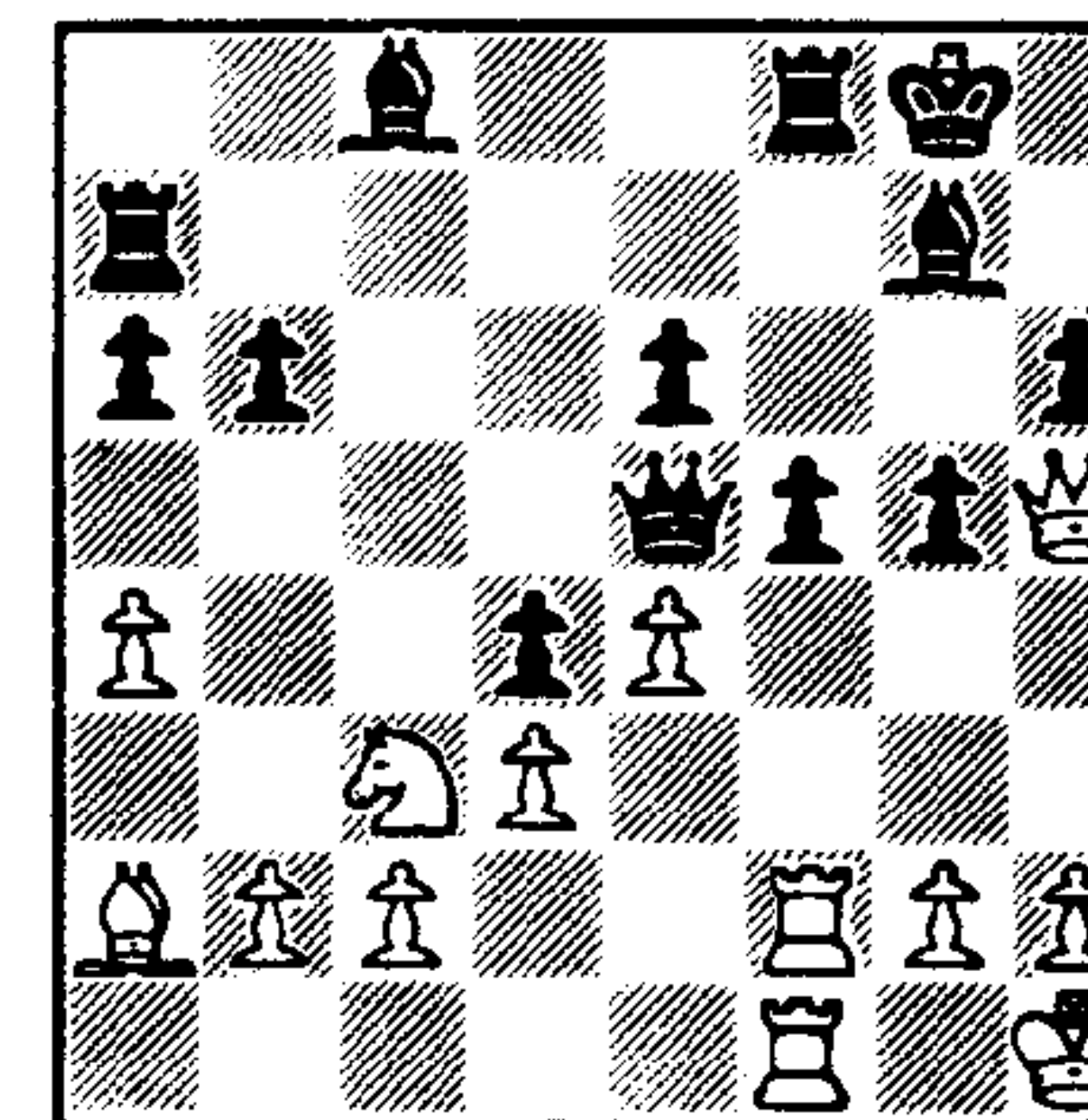
22. Rxf8+! Bxf8
23. Qe8! Qc5 24. b4!

The point - Black's queen can no longer defend both bishops.

24. . . Qe7
25. Qxc8 Kg7?!

This makes White's task easy; Black could have prolonged the struggle into an endgame with 25..Rc7 26.Qxe6+ although White's two extra pawns should be more than enough to win.

26. Qxc3+ Kg6
27. Bxe6! Qxb4? 28. Qf6+ Resigns



GAMES SECTION

White to play and win - every time? Witness the Kasparov-Karpov III match in 1986, when White won eight out of nine. According to the PSM analysis (see page 24) White has a forced win with 1.Nf3 in every variation - has analytical science made chess totally predictable and so destroyed the game?

Not yet, says Hungarian GM András Adorján in his widely acclaimed series BLACK IS OK (about to be published in English by Batsford). Adorjan sends this sequel to the series:-

BLACK IS STILL OK

Barle - Adorján
Reykjavik 1988
Caro-Kann Defence

- | | | | | | |
|-----|------|------|-----|------|------|
| 1. | e4 | c6 | 2. | d4 | d5 |
| 3. | exd5 | cxd5 | 4. | c4 | Nf6 |
| 5. | Nc3 | g6 | 6. | cxd5 | Nxd5 |
| 7. | Qb3 | Nb6 | 8. | d5 | Bg7 |
| 9. | Be3 | O-O | 10. | Rd1 | Na6 |
| 11. | Nf3 | | | | |

If 11.Bxa6 bxa6 12.Nge2 a5! 13.Qb5 Rb8 14.Qxa5(?) Nc4 gives Black plenty of counterplay for his pawn, according to Svesnikov.

11. . . . Qd6! 12. . . . a3?

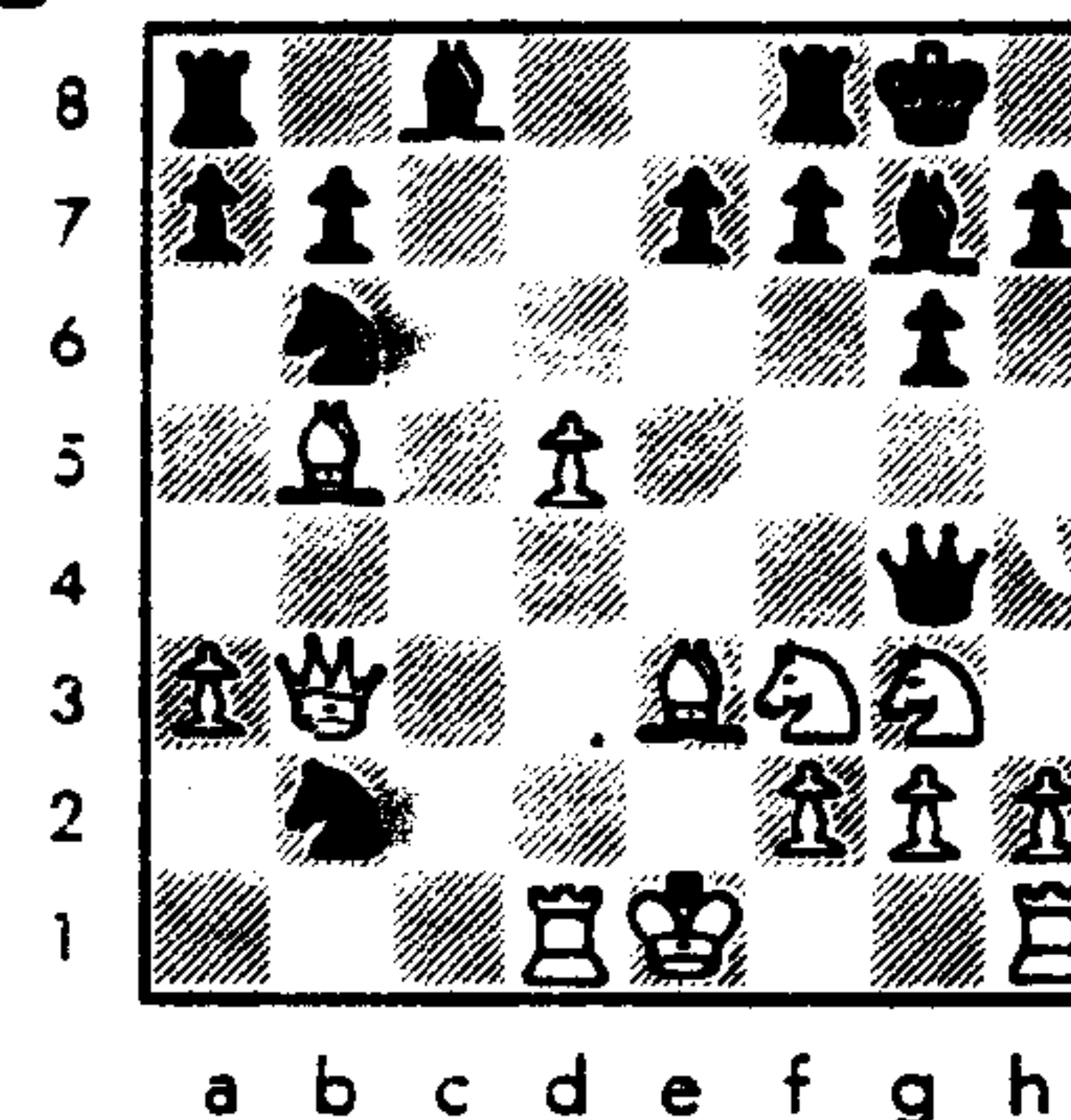
Normal is 12.Be2, when Black is still doing fine after 12..Nc5 13.Qb5 (13.Qa3 Nca4+ or 13.Qb4?? Nd3+) Nca4! 14.Ne4 (14.Na4 Bd7+) Qd7 15.Qb3 Qc7 16.O-O Bf5 17.Rc1 Qd8 18.Nc5 Nxc5 19.Rxc5 Qd6 as in Schulz-Miles BRD 1983. The text is defending against ..Qb4 but proves too costly in time.

12. . . . Nc5
13. Qa2 Nca4 14.Nxa4 Nxa4 15.Bd4 e5!+; 13.Qb4 Nca4+

13. . . . Nca4!
The tempting 13..Bxc3+ 14.bxc3 Ne4 15.Qb3 Bd7 wasn't so clear after 16.Rd4!

14. Ne4 Qd7
15. Qb3
A tricky try. Others: [a] 15.Qa5 Nxb2 16.Bxb6 axb6 17.Qxa8 Nxd1 18.Kxd1 Qxd5+ 19.Ned2 Bg4 20.Qa4 Bxf3+ 21.gxf3 Rd8 22.Qc2 Bh6-+; [b] 15.Qb4 Qf5! (on 15..Nxb2 16.Rd4! the case is not at all clear; now however White is in trouble with threats of 16..a5 and 16..Nxb2. If 16.Ng3 Qc2-+). A stylish variation: 16.Bxb6 axb6 17.b3 Nb2 18.Rd2 Rxa3!! 19.Qxa3 Qxe4+ 20.Be2 Bc3 21.O-O Bxd2 22.Nxd2 Qxe2 23.Qxb2 Rd8 24.Qd4 Be6 or 24.Qc3 Bf5 and Black wins; [c] 15.b3 Nc3+

15. . . . Nxb2 16. Bb5 Qg4
17. Ng3



All of a sudden the Black queen is trapped, but never mind!

17. . . . Nxd1 18. h3
18.Qxd1? Bc3+ 19.Kf1 Bd7-+; 18.Kxd1? Rd8 19.h3 Qe6
18. . . . Nxe3
19. hxg4 Nxg2+! 20. Kf1 Nf4

The smoke has cleared; Black has much more than enough compensation and all White may try is to complicate matters in his objectively lost position.

21. Ng5 h6 22. d6!?exd6

I spent some time considering 22..hxg5 23.dxe7 Re8! 24.Bxe8 Be6, but decided rather take than sacrifice things from this moment...

23. N5e4 Bxg4 24. Rh4 Be6

Much stronger was 24..h5! 25.f3 Be6-+

25. Qf3 Nfd5 26. Nxd6 Nc3!

27. Nge4?

A desperate attempt in mutual time trouble. Now I could easily win in the following manner: 27..Nxb5 28.Nxb5 (28.Nf6+ Bxf6 29.Qxf6 Nd7-+) Bc4+ 29.Kg1 Bxb5 30.Nf6+ Bxf6 31.Qxf6 Nd7 32.Qb2 Bc6 33.Rxh6 f6 34.Rxg6+ (or 34.Qc2 Rf7 etc) Kf7 35.Rg3 Rae8 and so on. Necessary here was 27.Kg1.

27. . . Rad8 28. Nf6+ Bxf6

29. Qxf6 Rxd6 30. Qxc3

If 30.Rxh6? Bh3+

30. . . Rc8

31. Qb2 h5 32. Be2 Rc5

33. a4?

Drops another pawn.

33. . . Bd7 34. Rd4 Nxa4

35. Qd2 Rxd4 36. Qxd4 Bc6

37. Qd8+ Kh7 38. f3 Rf5

39. Kf2 Nc3 40. Bd3 Rxf3+

41. Ke1 a5 42. Kd2 Ne4+

And White resigned.

In the last issue we published one of the clashes during the Amstrad Queensland Grand Prix between Queensland Champion Stephen Solomon and Ansett guest star Greg Hjorth, with notes by Greg.

Here is the same game from the other side of the board, annotated by Stephen:-

White: IM G.Hjorth

Black: FM S.Solomon

Amstrad Queensland Grand Prix

Gladstone 1988

1. d4 d5 2. c4 e6

3. Nc3 Nf6 4. Nf3 Be7

5. Bf4 0-0 6. e3 c5

Alternatives include 6..b6 and 6..c6

7. dxc5 Bxc5 8. a3 a5?

Here I was trying to copy my game against Murray Smith from the 1979 Australian Championship in Melbourne, but this particular move came six moves later in that game! I am no good at remembering my own games! Correct is 8..Nc6.

9. Qc2 Qe7 10. Rc1?!

White could create more pressure by 10.Rd1 Rd8 11.Bg5! dxc4 12.Rxd8+ Qxd8 13.Bxc4 followed by 0-0 and Rd1. Note that White avoids wasting a tempo with his KB in this line.

10. . . b6

11. Bd3?!

This allows Black to equalise. Still to be considered here was 11.Bg5 but best is simply 11.cxd5 Nxd5 12.Nxd5 exd5 13.Bd3 followed by 0-0 and Rfd1.

11. . . dxc4 12. Bxc4 Ba6?!

With the intention of relieving the pressure by swapping a pair of bishops, but the obvious 12..Bb7 is better after which Black has even chances, e.g. 13.0-0 Bxf3 14.gxf3 Nh5 15.Bg3 Nc6 or 13.e4!? Nbd7! 14.Bg5 h6 15.Bh4 e5! 16.0-0 g5 17.Bg3 Nh5 or here 16.Nd5? Bxd5 17.Bxd5 Rac8 18.0-0 g5 19.Bg3 Nxd5 20.exd5 f5 and Black wrests the initiative.

13. Bxa6 Nxa6

It is correct to keep the rooks connected in anticipation of a battle along the two open files.

14. 0-0 Nd7?

With the idea of ..e5 and ..f6 but Black does not have time for it. 14..Rac8 was logical and

if 15. Bg5 Qb7!??

15. Rfd1 Rfd8
If 15..e5 16.Qf5

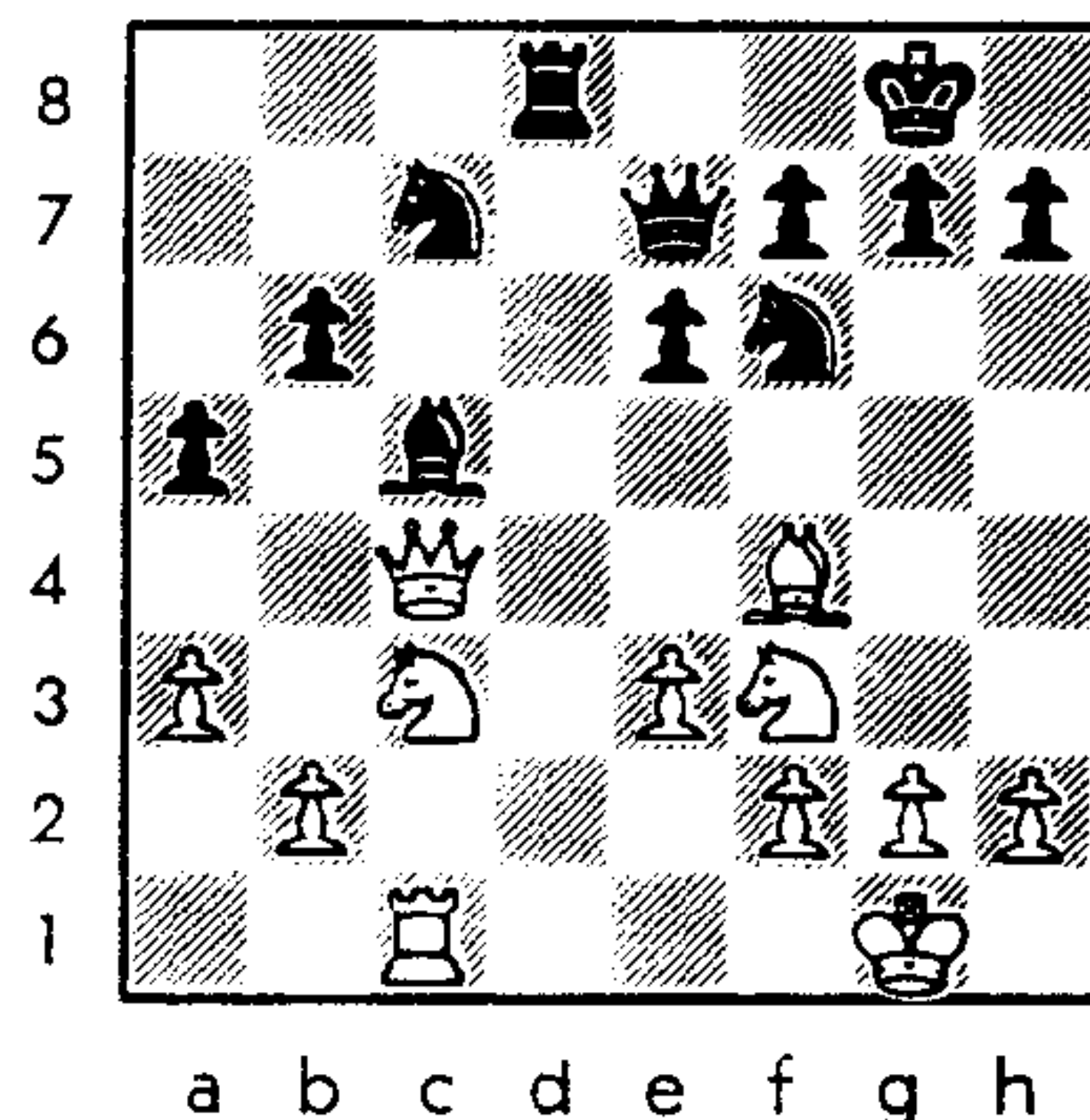
16. Qe4!

Greg brings his strongest piece into the fray just at the right time. All his pieces are developed and Black has weaknesses on the Q-side.

16. . . Nf6

Black admits his error; it is difficult to find a good move here. If 16..Rac8 17.Qb7 Nab8 18.Na4 and Black's position is grave; if 16..f6 17.Nd4! Bxd4 18.exd4 with a big positional advantage.

17. Qc4 Rxd1+ 18. Rxd1 Nc7!



Neither player was able to work out correctly all the variations here. The important question is whether White can win a piece with 19.b4. Both players were correct in deciding that he could not, but neither saw far enough.

After 19.b4 axb4 20.axb4 Bxb4 21.Bxc7 Bxc3 White can try:

A. 22.Qxc3 Nd5 (not 22..Rc8 23.Bd6) 23.Rxd5?? winning for Black;

B. 22.Bd6!?

B1. 22..Qxd6?? 23.Rxd6 Ra1+ 24.Qf1 Rxf1+ 25.Kxf1 gives White a winning endgame

B2. 22..Qd7!? 23.Qxc3 Ne4? 24.Qxg7+ Kxg7 25.Be5+ wins, or here 23..Ne8 24.Ne5 or 23..Rd8 24.Rd4! with White winning in each case

B3. 22..Rd8! 23.Qxc3 Rxd6 24.Qc8+ Qe8! (both players missed this resource) 25.Qxe8+ Nxe8 and Black saves himself

C. 22.Bxb6 is equal.

19. Bg5!?

White maintains some initiative, but best was the more obvious 19.Na4! In order to win White will have to split Black's pawn structure and try to exploit the structural weakness in the ending. Neither player is going to be checkmated, so White should act quickly to take advantage of his more actively placed pieces.

After 19.Na4! Rd8 (if either knight to d5 then simply 20.Bg3 followed by e4 is strong) 20.Rxd8+ (after 20.Rc1 Ncd5! 21.Nxc5 Qxc5 22.Qxc5 bxc5 23.Bg3 Ne4 or here 21.Bg3 Nxe3 22.fxe3 Bxe3+ and ..Bxc1 - Black should not lose the endgame in either case) Qxd8 21.Nxc5 bxc5 22.h4! Ncd5 (Black loses a pawn after 22..Qd5 23.Qc3!) 23.Qxc5 Nxf4 24.exf4 a4 25.g3 White has good chances in the ending.

19. . . Rd8 20. Rc1

Black's position would be easier to defend after rook exchanges. As mentioned in the previous note, White's best chance is to split the black pawns and try to win the ending. The best way to do this would be to keep rooks on and possibly one pair of knights.

20. . . Nce8?!

Black could have taken advantage of White's slight inaccuracy on move 19 here by 20..h6! 21.Bh4 g5 22.Bg3 Ncd5 which forces the knight exchange (if 23.Na4? Nxe3! 24.fxe3 Bxe3+ and 25..b5! wins for Black). With knights exchanged White has no advantage because Black's bishop would remain safe on its branch.

Possible here was 22.Nxg5!? hxg5 23.Bxg5 Nce8 24.Qh4 Rd7 but Black looks better.

After 20..h6 White's best may be 21.Bxf6 with an equal position after 21..Qxf6 22.Na4! Ne8 23.Nxc5

bxc5 as White's b-pawn is as weak as Black's c-pawn.

21. Na4 h6 22. Bh4

Also possible is 22.Nxc5 hxg4 23.Ne4 with good chances for White. Hjorth prefers to maintain the pressure for as long as possible.

22. . . . g5
23. Bg3 Nd6 24. Bxd6 Qxd6
25. Nxc5 bxc5

Not 25..Qxc5? as after 26.Qxc5 bxc5 27.Ne5-c4 and White reaches the favourable endgame as explained in the note to White's 20th move.

26. h3

If 26.h4 g4-g3 is good for Black. Now the c-pawn is on.

26. . . . Rb8

If 26..Nd7? 27.h4! f6 28.Qc2 threatening both Qg6+ and Rd1 followed by Qd3 is very strong for White.

27. b3?

Best is 27.Rc2 with the idea of manoeuvring the knight to c4 where it protects the backward b-pawn. Now the pawn is weaker.

27. . . . Nd7?

Overlooking White's reply, which splits Black's pawns more. After 27..Qd5! 28.Qxd5 exd5! 29.Rxc5 Rxb3 30.Rxa5 Ne4! White will lose his f-pawn after which his winning chances are minimal.

28. h4 Ne5

Hoping to reach a drawn rook ending despite being a pawn down. If 28..f6 29.Qc2! (the Hjorth trademark!) Kg7 30.h5! f5 31.Rd1 Qe7 32.Qc3+ is winning for White. Both players were approaching time trouble now.

29. Nxe5 Qxe5 30. hxg5 Qxg5

A better drawing chance was 30..hxg5 31.Qxc5 Qxc5 32.Rxc5 f6 33.Rc3 Rd8! followed by ..Rd2-b2 to place the rook behind the passed pawn, with good chances of the draw.

31. Rd1

If 31.Qxc5 Qxc5 32.Rxc5 Rxb3 33.Rxa5 Rb2 and ..Ra2 and Black has very good drawing chances. Now White threatens Rd7-a7 with big advantage, so Black tries a queen ending a pawn down.

31. . . . Rd8!? 32. Rxd8+ Qxd8
33. Qxc5 Qd1+ 34. Kh2 Qxb3
35. Qxa5 Qb2

With best play by both sides, this endgame should be won for White but not without great difficulty.

36. f3 Qf2
37. Qd8+ Kg7 38. Qd4+ Kg8
39. Qg4+ Kf8 40. Qf4 h5
41. a4 Qa2 42. Kh3 Qa1
43. Kh2 Qe1 44. Qg5 e5
45. e4 h4??

Fatigue. Black still has drawing chances after 45..Qa5! 45.Qxh5 f6! 47.Qg6 Ke7 48.Qg7+ Ke6 49.Qf8 Qe1 or here 46.Kh3 Qxa4 47.Qxe5 Qd1

46. Qxe5 Resigns

This is the eighth of a series of coaching articles by FNQ-born Guy West. Guy is a FIDE Master, Olympian, 1984/85 Australian Open Champion, 1987 and 1988 Victorian Champion and winner of the Amstrad Queensland Grand Prix in 1982, 1983 and 1986. He is also a chess journalist and professional chess coach.

A SCIENTIFIC APPROACH TO CHESS

by Guy West

PART EIGHT

PAWN STRUCTURE (CONTINUED)

We have looked at pawn structure as it relates to planning and how determining our area of space advantage will indicate the correct pawn break, with its subsequent opening of lines.

Last issue was devoted to an illustration of how a long-term thematic break can be carried out in the hurly burly of practical play with all its tactical distractions. This time we will look at pawn structure in isolation.

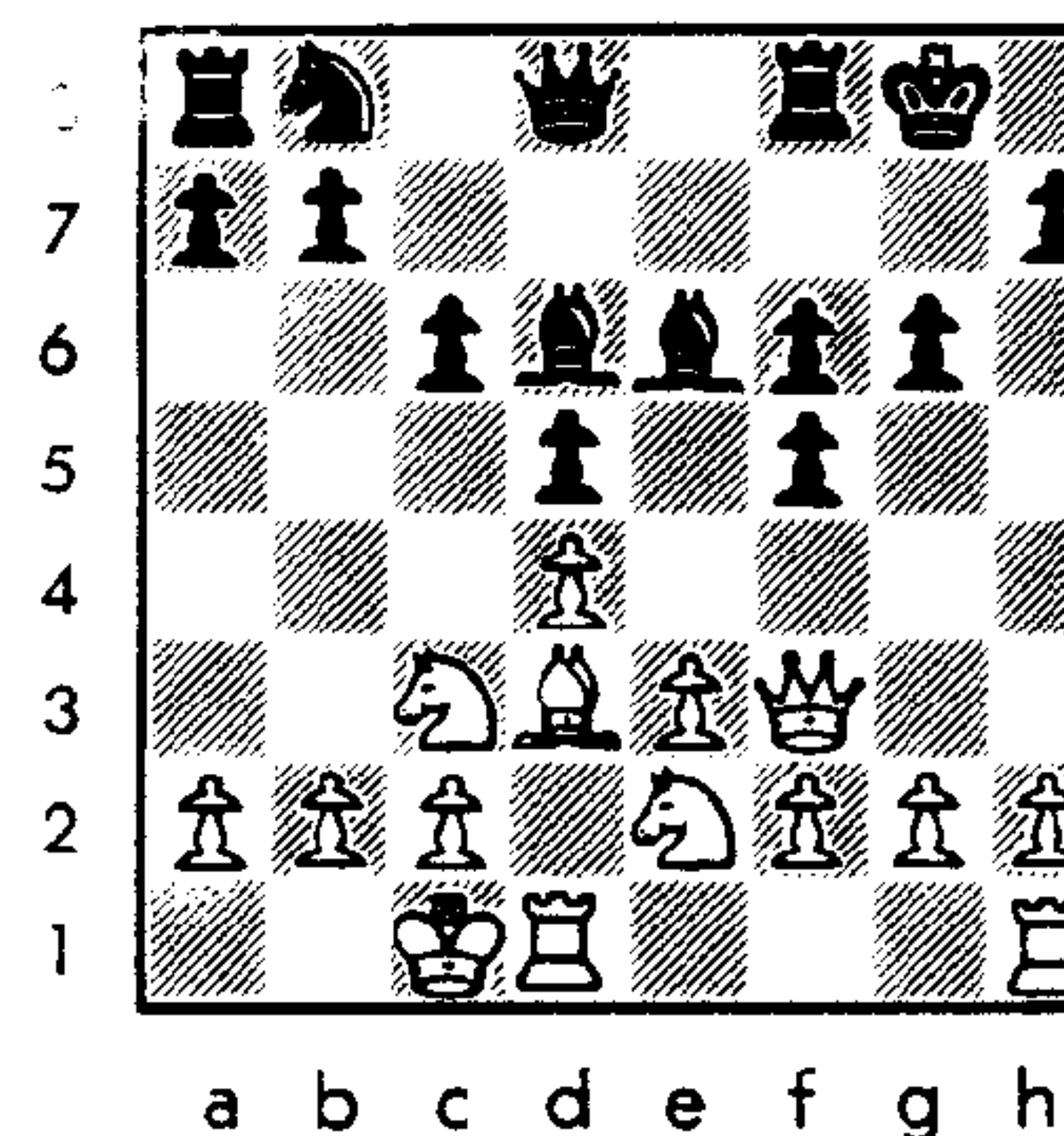
Obviously there is no need to dwell on the different types of potentially weak pawn structures: doubled pawns, isolated pawns, backward pawns, hanging pawns, boiled king pawns, holes and weak square complexes. This is basic information. Rather, we will look at some of the less well known mechanics of exploiting certain types of weak pawn.

DOUBLED PAWNS

Exploiting pawns that are both doubled and isolated presents no problem, because not only can we use the squares in front of them as safe outposts for our pieces, but the pawns themselves

are weak and can be ganged up on and won. Less well understood however are the more subtle weaknesses of doubled pawns which are not isolated. (Always bear in mind incidentally that a static weakness like doubled pawns can often be dynamically justified, e.g. control of key squares.) Yes, if there is a potential weakness of healthily (not isolated) doubled pawns, it lies in their lack of flexibility. This is best understood by example.

Take the following unusual variation of the Dutch Defence: 1.d4 f5 2.Nc3 d5 3.Bg5 Nf6?! 4.Bxf6! exf6 5.e3 c6 6.Bd3 Bd6 7.Qf3! g6 8.Nge2 Be6 9.0-0-0 0-0



At first glance Black's doubled f-pawns don't seem to be a liability. They control plenty of squares, they confer the advantage of a half-open file and of course they cost White the bishop pair in the first place. In this position several players have tried 10.h4 but after ..h5 I don't see that White can make further progress. Of course, in the diagrammed position, if Black were to gradually (and erroneously) build up for ..f4 to try to liquidate the doubled pawns, White would always respond with e4! obtaining the classic healthy majority versus useless majority.

This brings us to the first weakness of doubled pawns. In an endgame even healthily doubled pawns cannot force the creation of a passed pawn in the way that an undoubled pawn majority can. For a striking illustration of this, play the exchange variation of the Ruy Lopez with 5.d4 exd4 6.Qxd4, take all the pieces off the board and watch how White wins the king and pawn ending every time (with reasonable play!).

But what if your opponent is not so accommodating? If Black doesn't play his pawn to f4 at any stage, how can White profit from the doubled pawns? Have a think about this before reading on.

The answer lies in the lack of flexibility I mentioned earlier. Because Black cannot allow a pawn capture on f5 by White, he is positionally obligated to exchange off his doubled pawn if it is challenged. This constitutes a loss of choice. White exploits this with 10.h3! ironically planning to undouble Black's "weak" pawns with 11.g4. Of course the catch lies in other elements; Black's king safety would be compromised along with other positional deficits from the transaction such as a backward h-pawn.

Normally Black would scorn such a detrimental capture but he has little choice as the alternatives are doubled AND isolated pawns or dropping a pawn cold.

In the diagrammed position Black can delay the inevitable (after 10.h3!) by 10..Qd7 11.Rdg1 h5 but after 12.Nf4 Bxf4 13.Qxf4 White is threatening to enforce g4 tactically with even greater effect.

To summarise, one weakness of doubled pawns is that when attacked by an enemy pawn their options

are severely reduced - capturing is often positionally necessary. If the other player can produce a position where the capture is undesirable, as in the example we have just seen, then a dilemma results and the doubled pawns are exposed as a liability.

Next issue we will look at a commonly misunderstood facet of isolated pawns and then play over a couple of illustrative games.

HEADS YOU WIN . . .

by John Larkin

A break appeared in the curtains and Dennis Campbell walked onto the stage amid rapturous applause. Any casual observer (having casually paid a week's salary on entry) could be forgiven for thinking Dennis to be some new superpop hero to perform a megawatt concert.

The effect was rather spoiled of course by Dr Campbell's crisply starched shirt, trimly-set tie-knot and unfortunate tweed jacket. Many in the audience were similarly attired, as befitting the importance of the occasion - the inaugural program of the multigenerational PSM computer. The Paul Steiner Memorial computer.

As I sat in the ultra-expensive third row, absently fingering my complimentary ticket, I thought how appropriate it was that this revolutionary machine - the greatest advance in computer technology since the silicon chip all those years ago - should be named after the man whose mathematical genius and innovative thinking had gone so far in formulating the principles on which the computer was based.

Paul Steiner - a true genius. Perhaps the greatest mathematician that ever lived. A man who was liked by almost everyone who knew him, despite that small streak of arrogance, most notably broadcast in his famous textbook "Albert Who?".

Paul Steiner - a real whizz-kid with numbers, who never saw his thirties. Precisely one year before this inaugural ceremony, Paul's life had been cut short by a tragic accident. Had it not been for that final journey over a three-hundred foot precipice, who knows what brilliant work he would have produced?

My wandering attention was recaptured by one of those little coughs which Dennis uses for precisely that purpose.

"...and so the discussions to decide on the first program for this uniquely powerful machine reached an impasse. Note I avoid using the word "stalemate" incorrectly. We needed something with the right amount of controversy. Asking "Is there a God?" seemed impressive at first glance, but imagine the anticlimax of the one-word answer "Yes" or "No" or the frustration of a "Define your terms; what exactly do you mean by a God?" Loop ad infinitum. To be honest, we are not sure that the computer, although it can "think", can cope with philosophical questions - any more than philosophers can."

He acknowledged a few chuckles before proceeding. "Difficult to check up on, anyway. On the other hand, purely mathematical calculations hold no real thrills. Suddenly we hit on the perfect solution. The ideal memorial to Paul Steiner. The PSM will now be put into action - and will play the perfect game of chess."

There were gasps around the auditorium. I myself was given quite a start. I had not known about this. The irony was plain to see, however. The PSM would play the game that Paul had always refused to play. The game that everyone else in the world seemed desperate for him to take up, since all predictions were that he would be the master to beat all masters.

I had probably been more keen than anyone, since my affection and admiration for my star student were surpassed only by my love for the game of chess. Possibly my greatest regret was that I was no more than moderately good at the game. Much like many of

my mathematical predecessors, of whom only Paul Morphy and one or two others had ever achieved any real fame as a chess player.

And here was another Paul, in whom I could see innovative power and acute analytical perception that could make him a really great chess player. He was always so intense however, and chess he considered as just another game. Kid's stuff. Not worth any mental effort. He refused even to learn the moves, a fact which became well known among the general population. For Paul was a household name, despite his cloistered life. This was mainly due to his invention of the Steinersphere, a perfect sphere made of sections interlocking in an amazing fashion whereby their positions could be changed while retaining the spherical shape. This had been marketed, much to his disgust, as an ubiquitous toy on which maps of Earth, Mars and other well-known configurations could be unentangled.

This well-known fact, however, was incorrect. By the time of his death Paul had indeed learned the basic moves of chess, although they seemed of little interest to him. I know this because I taught him.

He had been in a mood slightly more outgoing than usual, having proved beyond doubt to Dennis and myself earlier in the afternoon that Imaginary Numbers had been Real all along. By that time he had graduated in an entirely new class of Honours and had joined the staff of the University.

Fortunately, although I was Mathematics Professor, I had no reason to consider him a threat since his ambitions were along much purer lines. Thus his ability to dazzle myself and my most senior colleagues was no cause for low spirits on anyone's part, and we were uniformly bright as he

accompanied us to the local hostelry - an almost unique occasion.

A relatively small amount of cider put him very much at ease. An odd sensation came over me, as when a young man sees his female companion's inhibitions - and hopefully resistance - visibly dissipate in a sea of alcohol.

This was the chance I had awaited. Dennis had to leave for a dinner engagement, and I invited Paul to my rooms in Professor's Square for a quick snack. I believe I also suggested we might look over a paper I was submitting for a conference in London, although only my wry grin at the thought of "etchings" is clear in my memory. To my delight, he agreed and we walked up to the small flat. I rustled up a Bolognese sauce after planting him firmly in the living room with a further glass of cider.

My hopes soared as I brought the food in from the kitchen. He was standing over my prize possession, a simple but perfect wooden Staunton set on an antique mahogany chess table. He picked up the king with his right hand, and it was with great difficulty that I maintained a poker face when he spoke.

"How does this one move?"

The next twenty minutes were amazing. He spoke only rarely while I explained enthusiastically the moves and the basic aims of the game. He pre-empted my description of the en passant rule by asking about its existence since he had deduced its necessity. His interest was obvious and very gratifying.

I was about to explain the various strategies of my own game - developing towards the centre, avoiding

weak pawn structures, not leaving my queen en prise - when I suddenly realised that he was no longer listening. I was losing him. He fiddled unhappily with one of the white knights, then spoke quietly.

"How do you decide who gets which colour?"

"Well," I replied, rather puzzled by the stern tone accorded to this simple question, "often in tournament games it is already decided, but usually in casual play one player holds a white pawn concealed in one hand, a black pawn concealed in the other, and asks his opponent to choose."

"Just like tossing a coin," he said morosely. "Looks like the spaghetti's cold. I'll go heat it up."

He walked into the kitchen and my heart sank. Any arguments were in vain. To my knowledge, he never again touched a chess piece.

A sudden burst of applause brought me back to the present. Up on stage, a large video screen had been revealed. A VDU display of the output from the PSM computer which was housed in a separate building.

I looked around the auditorium, and only now realised that some of the faces on my left were rather familiar. Obviously forewarned, Kasparov, the recently dethroned World Chess Champion, was sitting only yards from me. I also recognised the veteran Karpov. They sat in silence with the rest of the audience and stared at the screen in front of them. The program was now in motion and everyone awaited the answer to an ancient question: "What is the best opening move for White?"

A whirring noise came from the loudspeakers - undoubtedly a Dennis-inspired artefact for maximum

effect - followed by a click and then its appearance on the screen. The first move in the perfect game of chess.

WHITE	BLACK
1.Nf3	

There was uproar from large sections of the audience. "Hypermodernism rules OK" was one inelegant chant, surpassed only by "Eat your king's pawn out, Bobby."

The noise quickly died down as everyone realised that the reply could come at any moment.

Again a whirr. Again a click.

WHITE	BLACK
1.Nf3	Resigns

This time the noise was deafening. Some laughed, others howled in protest, while many engaged in heated arguments as to whether the computer had blown a fuse, was "having us on" or had merely been a confidence trick from the start. For the first time since awaking from my reverie, I noticed Dennis standing at the corner of the stage. He spoke hurriedly into his tie-clip. As he was informing us that the program would be re-run, the screen responded almost instantaneously.

WHITE	BLACK
1.Nf3	Resigns

"We will ask the computer to explain this ..er.. finding," Dennis fumbled, obviously discomfited by this turn of events.

Again the screen burst into life and reams of chess analysis flashed across its vast frontage. It was beyond my comprehension within seconds despite the exquisite graphics, but others were staring intently as it continued for what seemed like hours.

Suddenly it stopped, and there was silence. After a few seconds, a woman stood up from the front row. I now saw that the champion of the chess world was with us.

"It would appear," she said evenly "that despite all efforts by Black, after the opening move Knight to King's Bishop Three White has a won game - a forced combination leading to the win of at least a piece by move eleven. Ladies and gentlemen, should I feel proud to be the last World Champion? The game of chess simply no longer exists."

I sat silent and motionless in the ensuing hubbub. The computer had explained Paul's words "Just like tossing a coin". Whoever plays the white pieces must win. It had taken him less than thirty minutes to see that the game of chess was a "non-starter" since White had a forced win. The greatest computer ever built had confirmed his decision. Such was the measure of his genius.

Of course I already knew this. While my star pupil was uninterested in the game, he was always interested in publications. That night he had told me of his calculations and his intention to publish them. I pointed out that the game of chess would be ruined. I pleaded with him not to spoil the pleasure of millions, including myself. All arguments were, as I said, in vain.

Now that the computer has revealed the secret Paul had taken with him, unconscious, over that cliff, his death seemed all the more tragic. I felt for the first time a sharp pang of regret.

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