

# Scottish Correspondence Chess Association

**Magazine No.101**

**Spring 2008**

- **Douglas Livie Memorial**  
*- final x-table and annotated best game prize-winner*
- **2008 Grading List**  
*- Raymond supplies SCCA and ICCF ratings*
- **Bobby Fischer Remembered**  
*- a classic game from the great man*
- **CD Reviews**  
*- Bernard reviews the latest ChessBase DVDs*
- **Games Column**  
*- Bernard supplies more annotated games*
- **How to See Ahead in Chess**  
*- Part 8 of Geoff Lloyd's instructive text*
- **International Report**  
*- George provides detailed coverage*

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Welcome to the first edition of the 2008 collection and the first after the ton-up. It's a little later than usual, due to the website changes, me taking a week off, and Bernard not keeping so well recently.

This issue has several notable contributions. Firstly, George Livie provides the final x-table in the Douglas Livie Memorial tournament, and with it the best game annotated by winner Olavi Halme of Finland.

Secondly, Raymond Baxter supplies the 2008 SCCA grading list, updated with the ICCF Spring rating changes. This is Raymond's last grading list before he retires at this year's AGM – we wish him well after his excellent service.

Thirdly, shortly after our 100<sup>th</sup> edition, Bobby Fischer died of kidney failure in Iceland, his adopted home. Rather than dwell on his latter reclusiveness and bitter diatribes (not to mention the current unsavoury wrangling over his estate), I hope you'll just enjoy one of his classic games.

Bernard has picked himself up from his sick-bed to compile another Games Column and CD review for us – well done to him, and let's hope the better weather fully recharges his batteries.

We include the eighth instalment of Geoff Lloyd's serialised book, looking at the partnerships of two rooks and queen plus rook. Incidentally, Val Nye has picked up a minor flaw in a previous instalment, detailed in our Letters column.

George Pyrich gives his usual full account of events on the international front. It's too early to look at games from the recently started Webservice Open final, but we can look forward to these as the year unfolds. We are also getting close to starting a match with ICCF to celebrate our 30<sup>th</sup>.

The new website has been live for around a month now, and I've included a few notes to describe the changes.

Our committee met in February through the medium of Skype, which allowed us to hook up Perth, Nottingham and Frome. It all went very well for a first try, so we'll repeat it. Our AGM is provisionally set for May 18<sup>th</sup> in Stirling, once Jim Anderson confirms the booking.



Peter Woods of Airdrie advises that Chess Suppliers is back in action, operating as a mail order business, but also covering the Scottish congress circuit.

Note that the web address is slightly different from the one last used by Sam Collins:

<http://www.chesssuppliers.co.uk/>

## SCCA Webservice Open



<http://www.iccf-webchess.com/>

To view tables and games in the SCCA Webservice Open you don't need to register on the ICCF server - go to the website (above), click Tables and Results, then National Federation Events then Scotland Events.

### Recent 100 Club Winners

2008	1st	2nd
March	Mrs D Livie	G W G Livie
February	P J Moir	Mrs D Livie
January	S G Mackenzie	G D Pyrich

### SCCA Officials

SCCA Officials				
President	Iain Mackintosh	7 Tullylumb Terrace, Perth PH1 1BA	+44 (0) 1738 623194	president@scottishcca.co.uk
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## Douglas Livie Memorial

By George Livie

The final game of this highly competitive event is now over, finishing as a 96-move draw between Grant Lambert of Australia and Raul Martin Molinero of Spain. This result means that Raul Martin Molinero ties for 2nd/3rd place with Heiko Starke of Germany, both with 8/12. The event was won by Frank Geider of France with 9/12 back in January 2006, with play having started in June 2004! The best game

prize was judged by Roddy McKay of Cathcart, and awarded to Olavi Halme of Finland for his win with the white pieces against Grant Lambert. Sincere congratulations to all the prize-winners, and to all the players who contributed to such a fitting tribute to Douglas. All the games from the event are now available for download from the Scottish Games page on the SCCA website.

### Final Table

Category III, SIM Norm 9½, IM Norm 8½				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Pts
	1	Maxwell, A	2081	SCO	1	0	½	½	1	0	½	0	0	0	½	0	4
	2	Pyrich, G D	2373	SCO	0	½	½	½	½	0	½	½	0	½	0	1	4½
	3	Mackintosh, I	2328	SCO	1	½	1	0	1	½	1	½	½	0	1	0	7
	4	Borwell, A P	2229	SCO	½	½	0	½	½	1	0	½	½	0	0	½	4
	5	Brown, Dr A C	2393	SCO	½	½	1	½	½	1	1	0	0	½	½	0	6
	6	Berthelsen, R	2180	NOR	0	½	0	0	½	0	0	½	½	0	½	0	2½
	7	Halme, O	2240	FIN	1	1	½	1	0	1	½	0	½	0	1	0	6½
	8	Rawlings, A J C	2254	ENG	½	½	0	½	0	½	½	½	1	0	½	1	6
	9	Craig, T J	2403	SCO	1	½	½	½	1	½	1	½	0	½	0	0	6
	10	<b>Starke, H</b>	<b>2401</b>	<b>GER</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>½</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>½</b>	<b>½</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>½</b>	<b>½</b>	<b>½</b>	<b>8</b>
	11	<b>Geider, F</b>	<b>2412</b>	<b>FRA</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>½</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>½</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>½</b>	<b>½</b>	<b>½</b>	<b>½</b>	<b>½</b>	<b>9</b>
	12	Lambert, G R	2386	AUS	½	1	0	1	½	½	0	½	1	½	½	½	6½
	13	<b>Martin Molinero, R</b>	<b>2356</b>	<b>ESP</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>½</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>½</b>	<b>½</b>	<b>½</b>	<b>8</b>

### Best Game Prize

Halme, O (2240) – Lambert, G R (2386) [E73]

Douglas Livie Memorial 2004–08

[Notes by Olavi Halme]

1.d4                      Nf6  
 2.c4                      g6  
 3.Nc3                    Bg7  
 4.e4                      d6  
 5.Be2                    0-0  
 6.Bg5

One of my favourite openings which I have played in both OTB and Correspondence Tournaments.

6...                      Na6

[Other popular variations are 6...c5 ; and 6...h6 ]

7.Qd2                    Qe8

Allowing the move e7–e5 and at the same time removing the Bg5 pin.

8.f3                      e5  
 9.d5                      Nh5  
 10.Bd1

[10.Bd3? Nc5 11.Bc2 a5= I believe development of the bishop through the d1 square is better.]

10...                    f5  
 11.Nge2                Bd7?

[Better was 11...Nc5 keeping the knight active.]

12.a3                    Nf6  
 13.exf5                gxf5  
 14.Bc2

The natural place for the bishop.

14...                    Kh8  
 15.b4                    Qf7

16.0-0-0

Black needs time to create queenside threats so the White king can safely castle long.

16...                    Ne8  
 17.f4                    Rc8

[17...c4 18.g4!]

18.fxe5                dxe5  
 19.c5                    Nf6  
 20.g3                    Rce8  
 21.Rhf1                e4  
 22.h3                    Nb8



This knight must return to its starting square and is effectively out of the game.

**23.Be3 c6**  
**24.d6 Qc4**

With this move the Black queen is very lonely but must try something.

**25.Bh6**

[Better perhaps is 25.Nd4 a5 26.Bb3 Qa6 27.Nxf5]

**25... b6**  
**26.Bxg7+ Kxg7**  
**27.Qg5+ Kh8**



**28.Kb2!**

Now the queen must return.

**28... Qe6**  
**29.Bb3 Qe5**  
**30.cxb6 axb6**  
**31.Nf4 Rg8**  
**32.Qh4**

Taking the Rg8 with the bishop was better but this way wins too.

**32... Rg7**



**33.Bf7! Rf8**  
**34.Ng6+ Rxc6**  
**35.Bxc6 Rg8**  
**36.Bxf5! Rxc3**

[36...Bxf5 37.g4]

**37.Rc1 Bxf5**  
**38.Rxf5 Rg2+**  
**39.Rf2 Rxf2+**  
**40.Qxf2 Nbd7**

At last but...

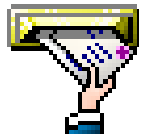
**41.Qg2 Qxd6**  
**42.Rg1**

Black gives up as his position is lost.

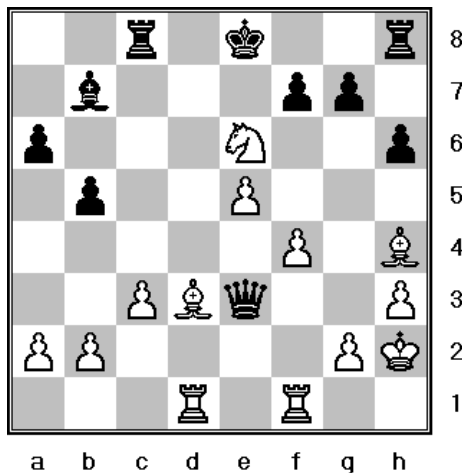
**1-0**



## Letters to the Editor



Dr Val Nye writes with reference to an example given in part 6 of Geoff Lloyd's *How to See Ahead in Chess* (Edition 99, Autumn 2007, p16, top right), viz:



**1.Bxb5+ axb5**  
**2.Nc7+ Rxc7**

Did you see the deflection?

**3.Rd8#**

Val spotted that 2.Nc7+ doesn't force the rook capture as the Black king has a flight square on f8 now that the White knight has moved.

Val's preferred move in the given position is:

**1.Nxg7+ Kf8**  
**2.Nf5 +-**

[Ed – also good for White is:

**1.Bf2 Qxd3**  
**2.Nxg7+ Kf8**  
**3.Rxd3 Kxc7**  
**4.Rfd1 +-]**

Of course, neither of these delivers the motif that Geoff was trying to illustrate, so it's back to the drawing (or was it winning?) board...

I'll print whatever Geoff comes up with next time round.

Meantime, it's good to know that his popular series is being looked at in detail by our readers. It's less cheering to note that the proof reading of the readers is rather better than that provided by your editor!



## 2008 Grading List

By Raymond Baxter

### March 2008 Notes

A new ICCF grading list has been published. The new grades are based on results up to 31 December 2007, and will apply to internationally graded games starting between 1 April and 30 September this year. If your name does not appear on this list, then you do not have an international grade. International grades have been obtained for the first time by Kevin Paine and Robert Rough. 12 results are needed for an ICCF grade to be published. A provisional grade is marked by an asterisk.

### February 2008 Notes

The grading list follows the same pattern as in recent years. Two grades are shown for those players with provisional ICCF grades (i.e. grades based on less than 30 results). If you met a player with two grades, the one that was based on the greater number of results was used in the calculation of your SCCA grade.

The SCCA grades shown in this list take account of all results which appeared on the website by early February 2008. All SCCA events listed in the magazine and the website are included. Friendly internationals are also included if the opponent's grade is known. Grades are calculated for players who have had eight or more results, provided these results were against graded players, or against ungraded players for whom it has been possible to estimate a grade. One new member, J Binnie, was active in 2007 but did not accumulate the required 8 results, and therefore he has no grade. A provisional grade (i.e. one based on less than 30 results) is marked with an asterisk. Life members are shown with membership numbers above 500.

This is my last year as grading officer, and the Executive Committee has decided that SCCA grades will not be calculated in future. Most of our members now have ICCF grades, and this trend will continue as more results will be reported to ICCF by way of the webserver.

If your name is shown wrongly, or if you are doubtful whether your grade or the number of results is correct, please let me know by emailing: [grader@scottishcca.co.uk](mailto:grader@scottishcca.co.uk). Note that correspondence grades are often substantially higher than over-the-board grades.

### Titled Players

#### Grandmaster [3xGM]

Bryson, D M (1986); Kilgour, D A (1996); Muir, A J (1995).

#### Senior International Master 4xSIM

Craig, T J (2001); Finnie, D S (2002); Giulian, P M (1999); McNab, Dr C A (1999).

#### International Master [9xIM]

Beecham, C R (2002); Borwell, A P (1993); Livie, G W G (2003); McAlpine, K B (1990); Pyrich, G D (1995); Sprott, G R (2001); Thomson, T (1999); Watson J (1999); Wickens, T S (1988).

#### SCCA Master [27xSM]

Aird, I (2002); Baxter, R W M (1998); Brown, Dr A C (2003); Gillam, S R (1997); Lennox, C J (2001); Mackintosh, I (2004); Milligan, B (2002); Morrison, G (1987); Neil, D (2002); Norris, A J (1986); Stewart, D J (1998).

[Note that GM, SIM and IM title holders are also included as SCCA Masters]

### 30 Highest Scottish Full ICCF Grades

#### 2500+

2538 Finnie, D S (SIM)

#### 2400+

2499 Beecham, C R (IM); 2480 Kilgour, D A (GM); 2467 Neil, D (SM); 2452 McNab, Dr C A (SIM); 2426 Giulian, P M (SIM); 2417 Swan, I; 2402 Franks, K; 2401 Sprott, G R (IM).

#### 2300+

2386 Matheis, T; 2366 Craig, T J (SIM); 2363 Gillam, S R (SM); 2338 Livie, G W G (IM); 2332 Baxter, R W M (SM); 2327 Thompson, B; 2317 Brown, Dr A C (SM); 2305 Lennox, C J (SM).

#### 2200+

2292 Anderson, G M; 2292 May, M A; 2292 Reeman, I F; 2276 Watson, J (IM); 2272 Mackintosh, I (SM); 2244 Montgomery, R S; 2243 Pyrich, G D (IM); 2238 Sneddon, I; 2232 Jenkins, D M; 2221 Borwell, A P (IM); 2212 Findlay, J A; 2205 Hind, A; 2193 Graham, S.

Member	Name	Results	SCCA Grade	Prov	Results	ICCF Grade	Prov
317	Almarza-Mato, C				264	2143	
518	Anderson, G M				126	2292	
121	Anderson, J				111	1595	
049	Armstrong, A				96	1857	
313	Armstrong, J M	221	1535		25	1692	*
	Ash, G	11	1985	*			
015	Baxter, R W M (SM)				59	2332	
155	Beacon, R	403	2085		12	1846	*
511	Beecham, C R (IM)				281	2499	
022	Bird, A G E	178	2050				
520	Bird, Prof G H				47	2078	
509	Borwell, A P (IM)				598	2221	
587	Boyle, C F				115	2197	
427	Brooksbank, Dr K	32	1855				
215	Brown, Dr A C (SM)				179	2317	
	Burnett, R	20	1905	*			
424	Burridge, R J	53	1805				
435	Cairney, J S	81	1860				
423	Calder, H				43	2073	
096	Campbell, A W I				32	1798	
038	Campbell, I S				210	1873	
108	Cassidy, J	221	1505				
585	Collins, S	23	1835	*	22	1828	*
173	Cook, W M				54	1982	
364	Coope, D W				332	1787	
247	Cormack, W H	45	1955				
527	Craig, T J (SIM)				312	2366	
332	Crawley, J S	49	1955		13	1912	*
166	Cumming, D R				243	1878	
	Dare, P	8	1510	*			
422	Dawson, Prof A G	27	2290	*	28	2250	*
291	Dawson, J	40	1665				
430	Doherty, T	22	1550	*	17	1730	*
595	Domnin, M	43	1620				
316	Dowell, C M	195	1775		26	1771	*
371	Edney, D				93	2145	
421	Ellis, R P	14	1705	*			
284	Findlay, J A				38	2212	
340	Finnie, D S (SIM)				193	2538	
219	Ford, M P	38	1835				
414	Franks, K				39	2402	
	Gifford, M J	23	1780	*			
086	Gillam, S R (SM)				119	2363	
	Gillespie, D L				18	1761	*
551	Giulian, P M (SIM)				451	2426	
124	Goodwin, B J				74	2119	
399	Grant, J	84	1695				
420	Greene, R J T F	10	1715	*			
425	Hart, W	16	2155	*			
556	Hartford, Mrs E A				168	1912	
063	Harvey, D				62	2038	
114	Hilton, S H				106	1563	
116	Hind, A				32	2205	
510	Hislop, A T				169	1936	
115	Hughson, D A	53	2190		15	2235	*

Member	Name	Results	SCCA Grade	Prov	Results	ICCF Grade	Prov
426	Hunter, T	8	1775	*			
515	Jack, J P E	261	1755		16	1868	*
514	Jenkins, D M				76	2232	
322	Jessing, M	38	2095		19	2161	*
408	Kennedy, G	72	1830				
548	Kilgour, D A (GM)				254	2480	
257	Kilgour, J W	94	1660				
260	Knox, A				44	1768	
417	Lawson, J	8	1785	*			
419	Lees, J A				71	2081	
256	Lennox, C J (SM)				142	2305	
503	Livie, G W G (IM)				158	2338	
264	Lloyd, G				200	2112	
337	Loughran, R J				38	1808	
429	McAleenan, C O				34	1751	
441	MacCaellish-Young, Ms J				15	1517	*
352	McDonald, G R				67	1949	
433	MacDonald, M	16	1465	*	26	1583	*
367	MacDonald, P H				39	1952	
148	McEwan, N R				33	1923	
584	MacGregor, C A				137	1747	
391	McIntee, C				58	1758	
412	McKinstry, J	40	1545		14	1548	*
532	Mackintosh, I (SM)				377	2272	
216	MacMillen, A N				306	1778	
001	McNab, Dr C A (IM)				144	2452	
566	Marshall, I H				287	2010	
434	Matheis, T				81	2386	
083	Maxwell, A				43	2181	
591	May, M A				75	2292	
178	Milligan, B (SM)				154	1933	
590	Milne, J R	54	1685				
578	Mitchell, I W S				65	1801	
401	Moir, P J	235	1835				
438	Montgomery, J	8	1405	*			
333	Montgomery, R S				105	2244	
338	Morrow, J	74	2075				
564	Murray, J S	62	2085		18	1909	*
440	Neil, C				32	1704	
202	Neil, D (SM)				36	2467	
444	Paine, Dr K	14	2015	*	24	1951	*
	Pallett, R F	8	2075	*	26	2003	*
379	Phillips, G H				179	2112	
	Pomeroy, R J	12	1920	*	24	2127	*
432	Price, D				43	2011	
048	Pyrich, G D (IM)				686	2243	
343	Rawlinson, J	31	1805				
136	Reeman, I F				119	2292	
	Richardson, D	12	1755	*	18	1971	*
437	Roberts, A				110	1836	
407	Ross, D W	39	2080		26	1920	*
	Ross, G J S	21	1840	*			
398	Rough, R E	56	1785		20	1852	*
	Ruston, A W	13	2005	*	12	1814	*
522	Savage, D J				64	2014	

Member	Name	Results	SCCA Grade	Prov	Results	ICCF Grade	Prov
311	Saxton, G				45	1839	
449	Scott, A				29	1883	*
439	Smith, M J				17	1820	*
057	Sneddon, I				103	2238	
565	Sprott, G R (IM)				145	2401	
546	Stewart, Dr K W C				110	2134	
442	Swan, I				41	2417	
	Taylor, W	22	2070	*			
365	Thompson, B				357	2327	
	Thomson, D	9	1880	*			
446	Venn, T	13	1765	*			
580	Watson, J (IM)				133	2276	
149	Wright, A	136	1740				
065	Young, S M				44	1900	



## New SCCA Website

By Iain Mackintosh

Our website makeover was completed in March, slightly after its 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary date of March 7<sup>th</sup>, but close enough. If you haven't visited the site since then, the home page now looks like this:



The job turned out to be longer than expected – 10 years of accumulation had resulted in almost 600 pages of information to be converted, and about as many images.

In addition, the techniques used to assemble the old site were very dated in internet terms, and a big chunk of the work was devoted to dragging our pages up to W3C standard – that's the international body responsible for best practice on the web. All of our pages, with the exception of some non-standard Google and ChessBase code, now validate correctly.

The new design was based round style sheets rather than frames and tables, allowing more flexible page layouts, and hopefully making future maintenance easier.

I've tried to make the layout compatible with all screen sizes and also the major browsers which, despite web standards, all do the same things slightly differently. If you have any problems viewing the pages, please let me know.

I spent a while on the menu structure, partly to compress the space taken up by the main navigation bar (by using drop-down lists), and partly to group like things together. Some pages (e.g. news archive, ChessBase reviews, annotated games, etc) have local menus to guide you through large numbers of associated pages.

The Google search box should ultimately be a powerful tool for visitors to use, but at present it's displaying a mixture of results from the old and new sites. I'm hoping the old references will gradually fade away – if you try to link to them, you'll get 404 errors (page not found), though if you change the suffix from .htm to .html you'll get the new page in most cases.

Another new feature is the use of Shadowbox to create solution boxes on the puzzle pages. This technique avoids pop-up windows which your browser will complain about.

The old message board has been removed as the volume of posts was negligible – removing spam took longer than answering any issues raised! If there's a strong enough lobby, I'll consider reinstating it, but meantime please just use the contact page to get in touch.

Feedback so far has been limited, though positive. Don't be shy about saying what you like or don't like, and if you have any ideas on what content or facilities should be included, I'd be glad to hear them.

I hope somebody else will tackle the 2018 facelift!





## Bobby Fischer Remembered

By Iain Mackintosh

[Editor's note: since our last edition, we have lost the man who was almost solely responsible for my generation picking up the pieces. Here's a classic, with notes based on those in **My 60 Memorable Games**.]

**Byrne,R – Fischer,R [D71]**  
**USA–ch New York (3), 18.12.1963**  
*[Notes based on Fischer's.]*

K F Kirby, editor of the South African Chess Quarterly, summed up the astonishment and admiration of the chess world when he wrote: "The Byrne game was quite fabulous, and I cannot call to mind anything to parallel it. After White's 11th move, I should adjudicate his position as slightly superior, and at worst completely safe. To turn this into a mating position in 11 more moves is more witchcraft than chess! Quite honestly, I do not see the man who can stop Bobby at this time."

And one can add nothing to Byrne's own words: "As I sat pondering why Fischer would choose such a line, because it was so obviously lost for Black, there suddenly came 18.Nxg2! This dazzling move came as the shocker. The culminating combination is of such depth that, even at the very moment I resigned, both GMs who were commenting on the play for the spectators believed I had a won game!"

**1.d4**                    **Nf6**  
**2.c4**                    **g6**  
**3.g3**                    **c6**  
**4.Bg2**

[4.d5 b5! 5.dxc6 bxc4 6.cxd7+ Nbx d7 7.Bg2 Rb8 8.Nf3 Bg7 9.0-0 0-0= Byrne,R–Fischer,R ch–USA 1962–3. Black's weak c–pawn is compensated for by pressure on the open b–file.]

**4...**                    **d5**  
**5.cxd5**

[5.Qb3 maintains more tension.]

**5...**                    **cx d5**  
**6.Nc3**                    **Bg7**  
**7.e3**

[7.Nf3 0-0 8.Ne5 (8.0-0 Ne4!)=) 8...Bf5 9.0-0 Ne4 10.Qb3 Nc6 11.Qxd5 Nxc3 12.bxc3 Qxd5 13.Bxd5 Nxe5 14.dxe5 Bxe5= Benko,P–Fischer,R ch–USA 1962–3, with a draw agreed soon after.]

**7...**                    **0-0**  
**8.Nge2**                    **Nc6**  
**9.0-0**                    **b6**  
**10.b3**

[It's hard for either side to introduce an imbalance into this essentially symmetrical variation. 10.Nf4 e6 11.b3 Ba6 12.Re1 Rc8 13.Ba3 Re8 14.Rc1= Stahlberg,G–Flohr,S Kemerl 1937]

**10...**                    **Ba6**  
**11.Ba3**                    **Re8**  
**12.Qd2**

[A good alternative is 12.Rc1 ; 12.f4!? e6± Δ ♕f8, ♜a8–c8–c7, ♞ec8]

**12...**                    **e5!**

[I was a bit worried about weakening my q–pawn, but felt that the tremendous activity obtained by my minor pieces would permit White no time to exploit it. 12...e6= ]

**13.dxe5**

[Passive is 13.Rac1 exd4 (13...Rc8 14.Rfd1 e4 15.f3! is tenable.) 14.exd4 Rc8 15.f3± although Black has difficulty breaking through.]

**13...**                    **Nxe5**



**14.Rfd1?**

[The wrong rook! Correct is 14.Rad1! ⊖ 14...Ne4 a)14...Rc8 15.Nxd5 Nxd5 16.Bxd5 Bd3 17.Bg2 Rc2 18.Qxc2+;

b)14...Nd3 15.Qc2;

c)14...Qd7 15.Qc2± Δ ♜d2, ♞fd1 15...Rac8 16.Qb1!;

d)14...Qc7 15.Qc1! Ne4!?! 16.Nxd5! Qxc1 17.Nxc1 Bxf1

18.Bxe4 Ba6 19.Ne7+ Kh8 20.Bxa8 Rxa8 21.f4±;

e)14...Qc8! The only move to keep the pressure. 15.Nxd5

(15.Rc1 Qd7! 16.Rcd1 Rad8;

15.Bb2 ⊖ 15...Qf5↑;

15.Qc1 Ne4 16.Nxd5 Bxe2 17.Bxe4 Kh8! 18.Qxc8 Raxc8

19.Ne7 Rc7 20.Rc1 Rd7 21.Rfe1 Bf3!–+)

15...Nxd5 16.Bxd5 Rd8 17.f4 Rxd5! 18.Qxd5 Bb7!

19.Qd8+

(19.Qd2 Qh3! 20.Nd4 Ng4 21.Rfe1 (21.Nc2 h5→)

21...Nxe3!–+)

19...Qxd8 20.Rxd8+ Rxd8 21.fxe5 Bxe5±; 15.Nxe4 dxe4

16.Bxe4 Qxd2 17.Rxd2 Nc4 18.Bxa8 Nxd2 19.Rd1 Nc4

20.bxc4

(20.Bc6! Averbakh,Y 20...Nxa3 21.Bxe8 Bxe2 22.Rd7+–)

20...Rxa8± × c4, ♞]

**14...**                    **Nd3!**

**15.Qc2**

There is hardly any other defence to the threat of Ne4.

[15.Nd4 Ne4 16.Nxe4 dxe4 17.Bb2 Rc8↑; 15.Nf4 Ne4

16.Nxe4 dxe4 (16...Bxa1? 17.Nd6) 17.Rab1 Rc8 18.Nxd3

Bc3! 19.Qe2 Bxd3 20.Qg4 f5 21.Qh3 Bxb1! 22.Rxd8

Rxd8 23.Bf1 Rd1 24.Kg2 Bd3! 25.Bxd3 exd3+; 15.f3

Bh6 16.f4 (16.Nf4? d4!) 16...Bg7! Δ ♜e4]

**15...**                    **Nxf2!**



[Equally hopeless is 21.Kg1 Bxd4+ 22.Qxd4 Re1+! 23.Kf2 Qxd4+ 24.Rxd4 Rxa1 25.Rd7 Rc8 26.Rxb7 (26.Bb2 Rh1) 26...Rxc3 27.Rb8+ Kg7 28.Bb2 Rxa2+; 21.Kf2 Qd7! 22.Rac1 Qh3 23.Nf3 Bh6 24.Qd3 Be3+ 25.Qxc3 Rxe3 26.Kxe3 Re8+ 27.Kf2 Qf5!-+ Finis!]

**21... Qd7!**



The key to Black's previous play. The complete justification for this sac does not become apparent until White resigns!

**16.Kxf2 Ng4+**  
**17.Kg1 Nxe3**  
**18.Qd2 Nxc2!**

Removing this bishop leaves White defenceless on his light squares. [18...Nxd1 19.Rxd1=]

**19.Kxg2 d4!**  
**20.Nxd4 Bb7+**

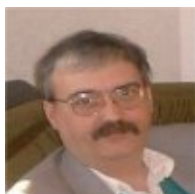
The king is at Black's mercy.

**21.Kf1**

[White's resignation was a bitter disappointment. I'd hoped for 21...Qd7! 22.Qf2 (22.Ndb5 Qh3+ 23.Kg1 Bh6+ and the curtain comes down.) 22...Qh3+ 23.Kg1 Re1+! 24.Rxe1 Bxd4+ and mate to follow shortly.]

**0-1**





## 1.e4 For The Creative Attacker By Nigel Davies



System requirements: Pentium-Processor at 300 Mhz or higher, 64 MB RAM, Windows XP or Windows Vista, Windows Media Player 9.0, DVD drive.

This DVD has a running time of about 4 hours. GM Nigel Davies gives the reader a lot of interesting of lines based on the move 1.e4. For example he gives the move 2.Na3 against the Sicilian Defence.

Grandmaster Davies is a player who avoids a lot of theory lines but his choice of moves make a lot of sense.

A good example comes in his introduction where he used to like playing 2.d3 against 2...c5, but that after a while the Black players found out that after 2.d3 d5!? 4.exd5 Qxd5 5.Nf3 Nd4 6.Bg2 Bh3 7.Bxh3 Nxf3+ 8.Kf1 Nd2 9.Kg1 Nf3 black has a easy draw, so as Davies explains you can better play the move 2.Na3!

All in all this is a well presented DVD which should give you plenty of new possibilities in your games.

## Anti Moscow Gambit By Rustam Kasimdzhanov



After the moves 1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.Nf3 Nf6 4.Nc3 e6 5.Bg5 h6 6.Bh4 dxc4 7.e4 g5 8.Bg3 b5 (D43) the Anti-Moscow Gambit arises on the board which currently is one of the most hotly contested openings in grandmaster practice. Ex-FIDE World Champion Rustam Kasimdzhanov gives an introduction into the youngest development of this variation, starting with the

game Radjabov - Anand played in August 2006.

His chronological presentation of the events is as exiting as a thriller, the 'scenes of crime' being the top tournaments of the last two years and the actors the players of the absolute world elite.

At the tournament in Wijk aan Zee 2008 Topalov opened a completely new chapter of the variation by beating his archrival Kramnik in the style of the masters of the 19th century, sacrificing a knight with 12.Nxf7 early on. Don't miss this chess thriller (3.5 hours of video).

## ChessBase Opening Encyclopaedia 2008



The ChessBase Opening Encyclopaedia 2008 features the complete coverage of all opening sectors, offering an optimal start for opening training. Many well-known specialists have made contributions in their field of expertise, such as Anand, Dautov, Dr Huebner, Jussupow, Kortschnoj, Krasenkov, Marin, Nunn, Ribli and Rogozenko.

For each of 500 opening sectors according to ECO standard there is at least one opening survey, so that the database is the ideal tool for building up a complete opening repertoire.

The game database includes 3 million games, about 78.000 of them with annotations. Furthermore, the CD contains a separate directory with 346 (64 are new) special theory databases from the CBMs.





## Games Column

by Bernard Milligan

We start our second century of games columns in the magazines with possibly one of my favourite types of annotated games. There always seems to be something special when both players take the time to annotate the same game as ai gives a unique insight into the thoughts of both players. With two high class players this game is well worth studying for future reference.

John Jordan Memorial corr, 2004  
**White:** C R Beecham (2506)  
**Black:** M Donnelly (2460)  
[Annotator C.R.Beecham and .J.Donnelly]  
Queen's Pawn Opening [B33]

**1.d4 Nf6**  
**2.Bg5**

MJD: Pre-game preparation showed this was a distinct possibility.

**2... d5**  
**3.Bxf6 exf6**



MJD: 3...gxf6 is a way to unbalance the play to a greater degree. An example is my game against the enigmatic Peter Markland who became a GM then seems to have disappeared: 4.e3 e6 5.Nc3 c5 6.Qf3 Nc6 7.0-0-0 f5 8.Nge2 Bd7 9.h3 h5 10.Rg1 Qa5 11.g4 hxg4 12.hxg4 cxd4 13.exd4 fxg4 14.Rxg4 0-0-0 15.Rg1 Bb4 16.Bg2 Rh4 17.Qxf7 Bxc3 18.Nxc3 Nxd4 19.Qf6 Nf5 20.Bxd5 Rh6 21.Qg5 exd5 22.Rxd5 Qb6 23.Rxf5 Bxf5 24.Qxf5+ Qe6 25.Qc5+ Kb8? this should lose. 26.Nb5 Qb6 27.Qe5+ Ka8 28.Nc7+ Kb8 29.Nb5+?? (29.Ne6++) 29...Ka8 30.Nc7+ Kb8 31.Nb5+ 1/2: 1/2 Donnelly-Markland, NCCU Counties Corr Ch 1978.

**4.e3 Bf5**

MJD: This is frowned upon by theory, for example, in Peter Wells' book "Winning with the Trompovsky" which had been published just prior to this game commencing.

**5.Bd3**

CRB: White has a 90% success rate against 4... Bf5, so 5.Bd3 must be good for White!

**5... Bxd3**



MJD: Indicated as "co-operative" by Wells but with no explanation why-taking Tatakover's rebellious views on opening theory into consideration I decided to give it a try again as my earlier outing with it had turned out OK. [MJD: I have also tried 5...Bg6 given !? by Wells 6.Ne2 (6.Bxg6 hxg6 was Black's invitation) 6...Bd6 7.c3 (7.0-0 Nc6?! 8.Bb5! Shereshevsky-Barkovsky, Minsk 1981 is the game Wells quotes-Black's play can of course be improved upon for example c6 is more solid but its not clear that Black is actually worst here.) 7...c6 8.Qc2 Nd7 9.Nd2 Qc7 10.0-0-0 0-0-0 11.g3 Rhe8 and Black was fine in Sime-Donnelly, Cheshire Ch 1977.

**6.Qxd3 c6**  
**7.Nf3**

CRB: White has also tried 7.Ne2 here, and after 7...Bd6 8.Nbc3 0-0 the position can be sharpened up a little with either 9.0-0-0 or 9.g3 followed by Nf4 etc.

**7... Nd7**  
**8.0-0 Bd6**

MJD: 8...Be7 9.Nbd2±

**9.e4 0-0**

MJD: Not 9...Qa5? 10.exd5 Qxd5 11.Nc3 Qh5 12.Rfe1+-

**10.exd5**

CRB: played so we both have a central pawn rather than White ending up with an isolated d-pawn. On the other hand, White is left with a weak c-pawn for the rest of the game, so on balance 10.Nc3 was better.

**10... cxd5**  
**11.Nc3 Nb6**  
**12.a4**

CRB: an interesting alternative was 12.Qb5 a6 13.Qa5 Re8 14.Rfe1 Re6 15.g3 Bc7 16.a4 Qd7 17.Qb4 Qc6=

**12... a5**



MJD: At first I was uncomfortable with the situation on Black's queenside since a Kt on b6 plus being forced to play a5 is usually disadvantageous due to b5 being weak. However, here Black has access to c4 and b4 as a form of compensation. [CRB: I expected 12...Rc8!? 13.b3 Bb4 when after 14.Nd1! a5 15.c3 Bd6 16.Qb5 White has good pressure.

**13.Nb5**

MJD: 13.Qb5 Re8 14.Rfe1 (14.Nxd5 Nxd5 15.Qxd5 Bxh2+ wins the queen) 14...Rxe1+ 15.Rxe1 Bb4=

**13... Re8**  
**14.b3 Qd7**

MJD: 14...Bf8 15.c4 dxc4 16.bxc4 Rc8 17.Rfc1±

**15.Nxd6 Qxd6**  
**16.Rfe1 Re6**

MJD: Here the rook acts like a cork in the bottle -it blocks whites pressure on the e-file and horizontally guards b6. If instead Black tries to put the queen-side in order by conventional means then White gets pressure e.g. [16...Nd7 17.Rxe8+ Rxe8 18.Qb5 b6 19.c4±]

**17.Re3**

MJD: A similar idea to Black's this time angling for c4 and thus guarding b3-White can also now aim to double on the e-file.

**17... Rc8**



MJD: Providing better control of a c4 break-the main prospect in this pawn formation. [MJD: Instead 17...Rae8 18.Rae1 Nd7 19.Qb5 b6 20.c4 dxc4 21.bxc4 with pressure.]

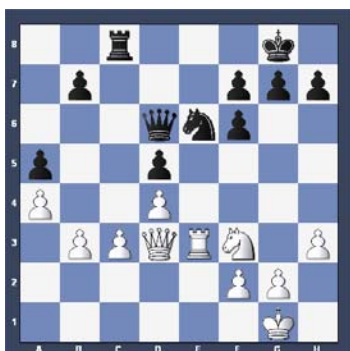
**18.Rae1 Nd7**  
**19.h3 Nf8**  
**20.c3**

MJD: 20.Nd2 Qb4 21.c4 Rd8 22.c5 b6 23.Rxe6 Nxe6±

**20... Rxe3**

MJD: 20...Rc6 21.Nd2 Qc7 22.c4±

**21.Rxe3 Ne6**



CRB: after this move I became concerned that Black might start a k-side pawn roller, attacking with f and g-pawns, moving his K to h8, his R to g1 or to c6 and thence to the k-side.

**22.Nd2 g6**

**23.Qb5 b6**  
**24.Nf3 Kg7**  
**25.Qd3 Qa3**  
**26.Qb1 Rb8**  
**27.Qc2**

MJD: 27.c4 dxc4 28.bxc4 Qxa4 29.d5 Nc5µ Whites d5 pawn is not enough compensation for the pawn deficiency.; 27.Ne1 b5 28.Nc2 Qd6 29.axb5 Rxb5 30.Qa2 Qb6±

**27... b5**  
**28.axb5 Rxb5**  
**29.c4 Rb8**

MJD: Played on the principle of placing as much space between the rook and passed pawn to give as much time for stopping it as possible.

**30.cxd5 1/2-1/2**



MJD: After 30.cxd5 the game ends in a perpetual as follows: 30...Nxd4 31.Nxd4 (31.Qc7 Qa1+ 32.Kh2 (32.Re1 Nxf3+ 33.gxf3 Qxe1+ 34.Kg2 Rxb3-+) 32...Nxf3+ 33.Rxf3 Qe5+ 34.Qxe5 fxe5³ gives black a slight edge in a R+P ending.) 31...Qa1+ 32.Kh2 Qxd4 33.Rd3 Qe5+ 34.Kg1 (34.g3 weakens the second rank allowing black to play on for win. 34...a4 35.f4 Qa1 36.d6 axb3 37.Rxb3 Re8 38.d7 Re1 39.Qf2 Rh1+ 40.Kg2 Rd1 41.Rb7 Qa5 42.Rb2 (42.h4 Qd5+ 43.Qf3 Rd2+-) 42...Qd5+ 43.Qf3 Qxd7µ) 34...Qe1+ 35.Kh2 Qe5+ 36.Kh1 Qe1+=; 30.c5 is not a good alternative e.g. 30...Nxd4 31.Nxd4 Qa1+ 32.Kh2 Qxd4 33.c6 Rc8±



Champions League CL/2007/C6, 2008  
 White: I Mackintosh (2377)  
 Black: U Burgarth (2479)  
 Sicilian Defence [B90]

The Champions League is a strong event with no easy games. Here, White has to withstand an attack from Black before pulling through.

**1.e4 c5**  
**2.Nf3 d6**  
**3.d4 cxd4**  
**4.Nxd4 Nf6**  
**5.Nc3 a6**  
**6.Be3 e5**  
**7.Nb3 Be6**  
**8.h3**



Less common than 8.f3 but stronger in my view.

**8... Be7**  
**9.Qf3 b5**

More active than 9...0-0

**10.0-0-0**

10.Be2 is the normal developing move, but both players are fully committed to attack.

**10... 0-0**  
**11.Kb1 Nbd7!?**

11...Qc7 has worked better in GM play.

**12.g4 Nb6N**



A few people have asked me what the N stands for in this annotation. Simply put it represents a novelty move. Simply speaking this is quite simplistic as if you have a small database then if the move is not found in it, it will be marked down as a novelty move. If you have a very large database of games then there is a much greater chance of finding a game where the move has been played before.

12...h6 was what I'd expected.

13.g5 Nfd7  
 14.h4 Nc4  
 15.Nd5 Bxd5  
 16.Rxd5

16.exd5 allowed Black to make an f-pawn break.

16... Qc7  
 17.Bh3 Nxe3  
 18.Qxe3 Nb6  
 19.Rd3 a5  
 20.Nd2 a4  
 21.Rg1 Rfb8

Both players have been finding aggressive moves, but White now has to contain the quicker Black attack.

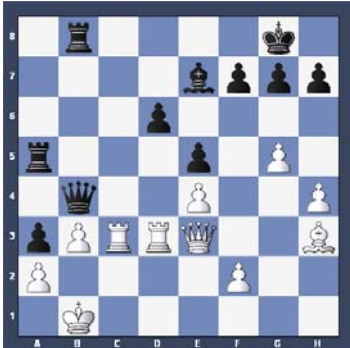
22.c3 Nc4  
 23.Qe2

23.Nxc4? bxc4 24.Rd2 a3→

23... b4  
 24.Nxc4 Qxc4  
 25.Rc1 a3

25...b3 26.a3 g6=

26.b3 bxc3  
 27.Rcxc3 Qb4  
 28.Qe3 Ra5?!



28...Bd8 immediately looked better - now White grabs a 7th rank spot, with pressure on d6 and f7.

29.Rc7 Bd8  
 30.Rd7 Bb6  
 31.Qf3 Rf8  
 32.h5

32.R3xd6 Ra7 33.Rxa7 Bxa7 34.Rd1 Bd4=

32... d5

32...Ra7 looked a better defensive move, but Black seemed determined to stay on the front foot.

33.Bf5!

Better than taking the d-pawn, while 33.Rxf7 Rxf7 34.Be6 Qe7 35.Qf5 dxe4=]

33... Ra4

33...dxe4? 34.Qxe4 Qxe4 35.Bxe4 Bxf2 36.g6±

34.R7xd5 Ra5?!  
 34...g6 35.hxg6 hxg6 36.Rxe5 gxf5 37.g6 fxxg6 38.Re6 Ra7 39.exf5 Rg7 40.Qd5 Qc5 41.Rxb6+ Qxd5 42.Rxd5 gxf5 was an interesting variation with White still ahead, but plenty of play left.

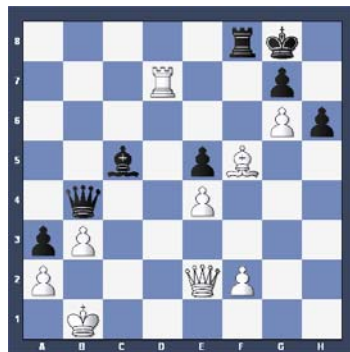
35.Rd7 Ra7  
 36.Rxa7 Bxa7  
 37.g6

24 moves after it got to g5!

37... fxxg6  
 38.hxxg6 h6  
 39.Rd7 Bc5?!

39...Bd4 40.Be6+ Kh8 41.Rf7 Bc5 42.Kc2 Rxf7 43.gxf7 Bf8 and there's no obvious way through for White, but not; 39...Qe1+? 40.Rd1 Qxf2 41.Qxf2 Bxf2 42.Be6+ Kh8 43.Rd5 Bd4 44.Kc2+-

40.Qe2



If White swaps Queens, it's a won ending.

40... Bd4  
 41.Qc4+ Qxc4  
 42.bxc4 Rb8+  
 43.Kc2 1-0

43.Kc2 Rb2+ 44.Kd3 Kf8 taking the a2-pawn allows mate. 45.Rf7+ Ke8 46.Rxxg7 Rxf2 47.c5 Bxc5 48.Rg8+ Ke7 49.Rc8 Rxa2 50.g7 Rg2 51.g8Q Rxxg8 52.Rxxg8 and the rook gets back to stop Black's a-pawn.



Alan Borwell has devoted his life to Correspondence Chess. He's been an inspiration to both Scottish and International players alike. Ignoring the

great achievements he has made in organising the game is just about impossible, but just occasionally getting to play through some of his games reminds of us of the joy of the game which inspired him to promote it for the rest of us mere mortals.

Money Prize 7-001, 11.11.2007

White: A Borwell  
 Black: W Mai  
 Scotch Game [C45]  
 [Annotator A Borwell]

1.e4 e5  
 2.Nf3 Nc6  
 3.d4 exd4  
 4.Nxd4 Qh4  
 5.Nc3 Bb4  
 6.Be2 Qxe4  
 7.Ndb5 Bxc3+  
 8.bxc3 Kd8  
 9.0-0 Nf6  
 10.Be3



Guzman book 4....Qh4, pages 225-231 has detailed analysis

10... Re8

After 10...Re8 the normal move is 11.Re1, but maybe the rook is not best placed on the e-file and perhaps a tempo can be gained. I was hoping to transpose to more favourable line after 11.Rb1.

11.Rb1 d6  
 12.Qc1

To avoid 12.Bf3 Bg4 13.Nxd6 Bxf3 14.Nxe4+ Bxd1 15.Rfxd1+ Kc8 16.Nxf6 gxf6± and bring Q to a3.

12... Ne5  
 13.f3 Qg6  
 14.Nd4 h6  
 15.f4

15.f4 Bh3 16.Rf2 Neg4 17.f5 Qh7 18.gxxh3 Nxe3 19.Rf3 Ned5 20.Rxb7 Ke7 21.c4 Nb6 22.Rxc7+ Kf8 23.Qa3 Kg8 24.Rxa7 Rxa7 25.Qxa7 Nbd7 26.Qc7 h5 27.Qxd6 Qh6 28.Qf4

15... Ned7  
 15...Ned7 16.f5 Qh7 17.Bf3 Ne5 18.Bxb7  
 Bxb7 19.Rxb7 Kc8 20.Qb2 Neg4 21.Bf4+-

16.f5 Qh7  
 17.Bf3 Ne4

17...Ne4 18.Qa3 Ndf6 19.c4 Re5 20.Rfd1  
 a6 21.Bf4 Re7 22.c5+-

18.Qa3 g6

18...g6 19.Nb5 gxf5 (19...gxf5 20.Nxa7  
 Rb8 21.Bf4 Qg6 22.Qb4 Ne5 23.Bxe5  
 dxe5 24.Bxe4 fxe4 25.Rfd1+ Bd7 26.Qc5  
 Qe6 27.Nc6+ Qxc6 28.Qxc6 bxc6  
 29.Rxb8+ Ke7 30.Rxe8+ Kxe8 31.Kf2 f5  
 32.Ke3 Ke7 33.g3 Bc8 34.Rb1 Be6 35.a4  
 h5 36.a5 Bc4 37.Rb4 Ba6 38.Rb8+-)  
 20.Bf4 a6 21.Rbd1 Qg6 22.Rfe1 b6  
 23.Nxc7 Kxc7 24.Rxe4 fxe4 25.Rxd6  
 Kb7 26.Rxg6 fxxg6 27.Qd6 Ka7 28.Qc7+  
 Bb7 29.Be2 Nc5 30.Be3 Rac8 31.Qh7±

19.Nb5 b6  
 20.c4



20.c4 gxf5 21.c5 bxc5 22.Nxa7 Rxa7  
 23.Qxa7 Qg7 (23...Qg7 24.Rb3 Ne5  
 25.Bxe4 fxe4 26.Bf2 (26.Bf4 Ng4 27.Rd1  
 Qf6 28.Bg3 e3 29.Qa5 e2 30.Rxd6+ Qxd6  
 31.Rd3 Ke7 32.Bxd6+ cxd6 33.Qe1 Ba6  
 34.Ra3 Bc4 35.h3 Ne5) 26...Qg4 27.Rh3  
 Nf3+ 28.Kh1 Qe6 29.Rd1 Rg8 30.Rg3  
 Rxxg3 31.Bxxg3) 24.Rbe1 Ne5 25.Qa8  
 Nxf3+ 26.Rxf3 Rg8 27.g3 Qg6 28.a4 h5  
 29.Rf4 Rh8 30.a5 h4 31.g4 Nf6 32.g5  
 Qxxg5+ 33.Kh1 h3 34.Rg1 Qh5 35.Bf2  
 Qe2 36.c4 Ne4

20... gxf5  
 21.c5 bxc5  
 22.Nxa7 Rxa7  
 23.Qxa7 Qg7  
 24.Rb3 Ne5  
 25.Bxe4 fxe4  
 26.Bf2 Qg4

26...Qg4 27.Bg3 Nc6 28.Qa8 Nd4 29.h3  
 Qh5 30.Rb8 (30.Rxf7 Nf3+ 31.Rbxf3 exf3  
 32.Qc6 Rg8 33.Qxc7+ Ke8 34.Rxf3)

30...Kd7 31.Kh2 Qg6 32.Qa4+ Nc6  
 33.Rb3 e3 34.Rf3 e2 35.Be1

27.Bg3



Also possible here 27.h3 Qh5 28.Qa8 Nd7  
 29.Qc6 f5 30.Bg3 Rg8 31.Bf4 Nf6 32.Rg3  
 Rxxg3 33.Bxxg3 e3 34.Rf3 e2 35.Be1

27... Nc6  
 28.Qa8 Nd4

28...Nd4 29.h3 Qh5 30.Rb8 Kd7 31.Kh2  
 e3 32.Qa4+ Ke7 33.c3 e2 34.Rf4 Ne6  
 35.Qe4 d5 36.Qe3 Ba6 37.Rxe8+ Kxe8  
 38.Rf6 Bc4= 39.Rxxh6 Qf5 40.Bxc7 Qe4  
 41.Qxe4 dxe4 42.Rh8+ Ke7 43.Bg3 Bxa2  
 44.Kg1 e3 45.Rh5

29.h3 Qh5  
 30.Rb8 Kd7

30...Kd7 31.Kh2 f5 32.c3 Ne6 33.Qd5  
 Qg6 34.Qxf5 Qxf5 35.Rxf5 (35.Rxf5 e3  
 36.Rf7+ Kc6 37.Rf6 Nd4 38.a4 Kd5  
 39.Rxxh6 Nc6 40.Ra8 Kc4 41.Be1 Nd4  
 42.Rh4 Kd3 43.cxd4 cxd4 44.a5 c5 45.a6  
 Ke2 46.a7+-) 35...Nd8 36.Rf6 Nc6  
 37.Rb2 d5 38.Rb5 Re6 39.Rxe6 Kxe6  
 40.Rxc5 Bd7 41.Kg1 h5 42.Bxc7+-

31.Kh2 f5  
 32.c3 Nc6  
 33.Rb2 e3  
 34.Rf4 e2  
 35.Be1 Ne5

35...Ne5 36.Rh4 Qg5 37.Rxe2 Ke7  
 38.Bg3 Kf7 39.Rf4 Rg8 40.Re3 h5 41.h4  
 Be6 42.Qb7 Qe7

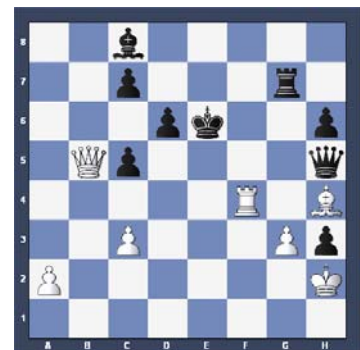
36.Rh4 Qg5  
 37.Rxe2 Re7  
 38.Bg3

38.Bg3 Ng4+ 39.Rxxg4 fxxg4 40.Rf2 Qh5  
 41.Qa4+ Ke6 42.Qc4+ Kd7 43.Qb5+ Ke6  
 44.h4 Qe8 45.Qc4+ Kd7 46.Qxxg4+ Kd8  
 47.Qf4 Bb7 48.Qxxh6 Re6 49.Qg5+ Kc8  
 50.Qg4 Kb8 51.Qg7 Qc8 52.Rf8 Re8  
 53.Rxe8 Qxe8 54.Bf4 Qe2 55.a4 Qf1  
 56.Bd2 Qd1 57.Qg5 Qxa4 58.h5 Qe8  
 59.h6 Be4 60.g4 Qf7 61.Qe3 d5

38... Ng4+  
 39.Rxxg4 fxxg4  
 40.Rf2 Qh5  
 41.Qa4+ Ke6  
 42.Qc4+ Kd7  
 43.Qb5+ Ke6

43...Ke6 Better is 44.Rf4 gxxh3 45.Bh4  
 (45.Bh4 Rg7 46.g3 Rg5 47.Bxxg5 hxxg5  
 48.Re4+ Kf6 49.Qf1+ Kg6 50.Re8 Bf5  
 51.Rf8 Qg4 52.a4+-) 45...Qe5 46.g3 Qe1  
 47.Rf6+ Ke5 48.Qd3 Qe4 49.Qxe4+ Kxe4  
 50.Rf4+ Kd3 51.Bxe7 Kxc3 52.Bf8 c4  
 53.Bxxh6 d5 54.Bg7+ Kb4 55.g4 c5 56.Bf8  
 Ka3 57.Bxc5+ Kxa2 58.Bd4 Bd7 59.g5+-

44.Rf4 gxxh3  
 45.Bh4 Rg7  
 46.g3



46.g3 Qg6 47.Rf2 Rg8 48.Qc4+ Kd7  
 49.Qa4+ Ke6 50.Qb3+ d5 51.Qa4 Kd6  
 52.Rf6+-

46... Rg5

46...Rg5 47.Bxxg5 hxxg5 48.Re4+ Kd5 see  
 above for 48...Kf6 49.Re3<sup>2</sup> Qg4 50.c4+  
 Qxc4 51.Rd3+ Qxd3 52.Qxd3+ Kc6  
 53.Qe4+ Kb6 54.g4+-

47.Bxxg5 hxxg5  
 48.Re4+ Kf6  
 49.Qf1+ Kg6  
 50.Re8 Bf5  
 51.Rf8 Qg4

51...Qg4 52.a4 d5 53.a5 d4 54.a6 dxc3  
 55.a7 Qe4 56.Qxf5+ Qxf5 57.Rxf5 Kxf5  
 58.a8Q+-

52.a4 d5  
 53.a5

Black resigned, as the a-pawn will  
 promote first, after piece exchanges on f5

1-0





## How to See Ahead in Chess Part 8

By Geoff Lloyd

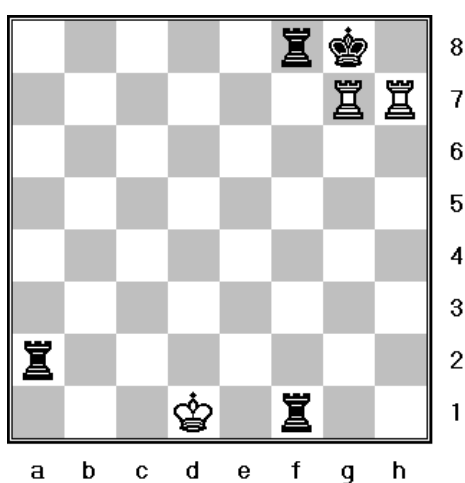
### The Author

Geoff Lloyd has an ICCF rating of 2112; two SCCA Master norms, 30 years of playing competitive chess, and seventeen years combined teaching and coaching experience.

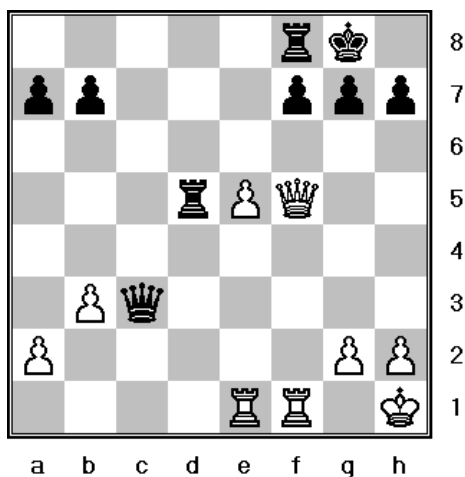
Chapter 1, serialised in 3 parts, covered the basic tactical elements, while Chapter 2 (1 part) looked at heavy pieces in combination. This issue covers part 4 of Chapter 3.

### Chapter 3 – Pieces Working in Partnership

#### 18. The Two Rooks

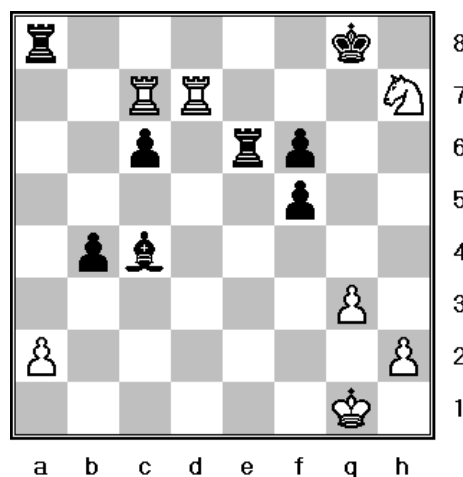


This diagram illustrates the two most basic mates using the two rooks. It is well documented that two rooks doubled on a rank inside the opponent's camp or on an open file, [one that is not obstructed by enemy pawns] are at their most powerful. Rooks normally occupy the centre files, however most mating attacks take place on the a- and h-files, because the enemy king will have castled towards one of those files. You can now study examples of how these desired patterns are reached, beginning with the next diagram.



Simple to begin with, however the process is worth remembering. White to play:

- |                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| <b>1.Rc1</b>    | <b>Qxe5</b> |
| <b>2.Qxf7+</b>  | <b>Rxf7</b> |
| <b>3.Rc8+</b>   | <b>Rf8</b>  |
| <b>4.Rcxf8#</b> |             |



This position is taken from the game Morphy v Maurian, New Orleans, 1869. You can observe here how White creates the mating pattern illustrated in the top right of the initial diagram.

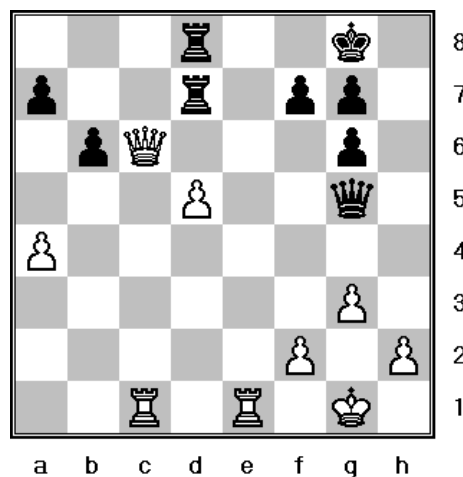
- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| <b>1...</b> | <b>Bxa2</b> |
|-------------|-------------|

If the Ra8 captures, the back rank would be unprotected against mate.

- |               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| <b>2.Rg7+</b> | <b>Kh8</b>  |
| <b>3.Nf8</b>  | <b>Rxf8</b> |

If 3... Re1+ 4.Kg2 Bd5+ 5.Kf2 and Black can't avoid mate.

- |                |            |
|----------------|------------|
| <b>4.Rh7+</b>  | <b>Kg8</b> |
| <b>5.Rcg7#</b> |            |



This position is from the game Alekhine v Colle, Paris, 1925, and it is difficult to see how the player of the White pieces can create the desired pattern with his rooks.

The correct method shows creative imagination: White is to play:

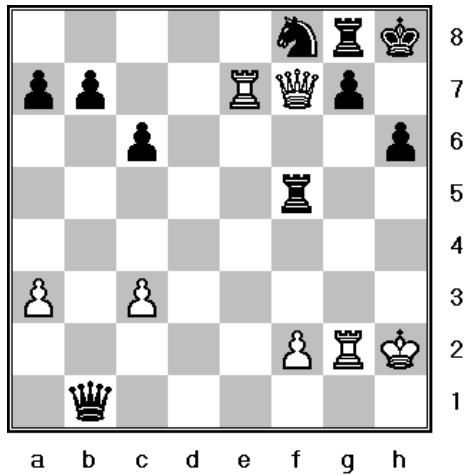


- 1.Qxd7            Rxd7
- 2.Re8+           Kh7
- 3.Rcc8
- 3...              Qc1+
- 4.Rxc1

And now mate can only be avoided at material loss.

And White wins.

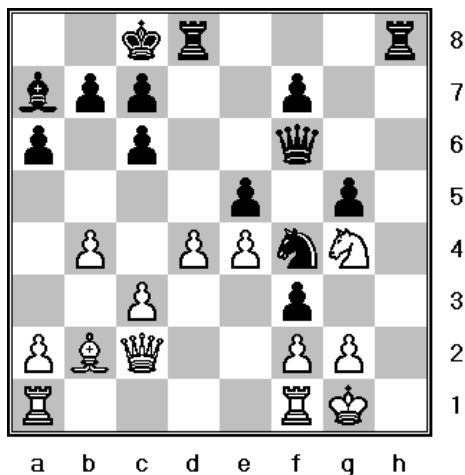
We now consider a position where the rooks are doubled on a file. Taken from the game Alapin v Levitzki, St Petersburg, 1907, it is White to play:



- 1.Qxg8+            Kxg8
- 2.Rexg7+          Kh8
- 3.Rg8+            Kh7
- 4.R2g7#

The sacrifice of the queen to achieve a doubling of the rooks is a common idea in chess; remember it well.

Rooks doubled on the seventh or eighth ranks have the advantage that the enemy pawns are of no defensive value against them. Rooks on an open file usually find that two or more squares are likely to be controlled by the enemy pawns. In this respect, either rook file is the most favourable [a- or h-files], as normally only one square would be controlled by a pawn. "The effect of doubled Rooks on a file" - the next three examples illustrate that the sacrifice of a queen is not too much a price to pay if the doubling of the rooks can be achieved with a winning attack.

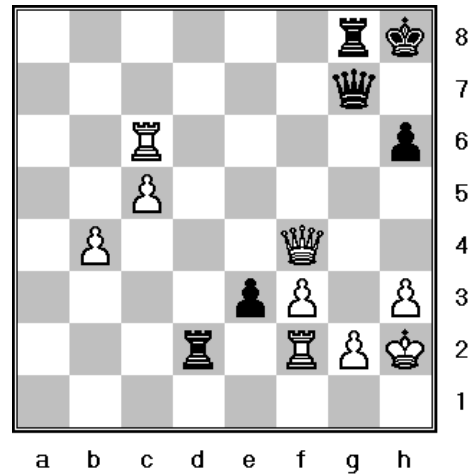


Black to play:

- 1...                Qh6
- 2.Nxh6            Rxh6
- 3.g4               Rdh8

And mate is unavoidable.

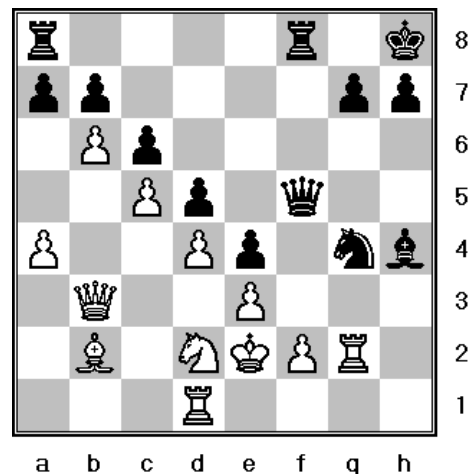
Here again Black finds the simple way to win:



Just look ahead for the desired pattern:

- 1...                Qxg2+
- 2.Rxg2            Rdxg2+
- 3.Kh1             Rg1+
- 4.Kh2             R8g2#

Now we look at a game where the rooks are doubled on the f-file. The White king is cut off from the queenside by two of its own men and the pawn on e4, and may well be standing on the a- or h-file in reality. Once more we see the sacrificing of the queen gaining a tempo that White may have used in order to extricate himself from the deathtrap he is in. From the diagram position it is Black to play, taken from the game, Landau v Noteboom, Rotterdam, 1930:

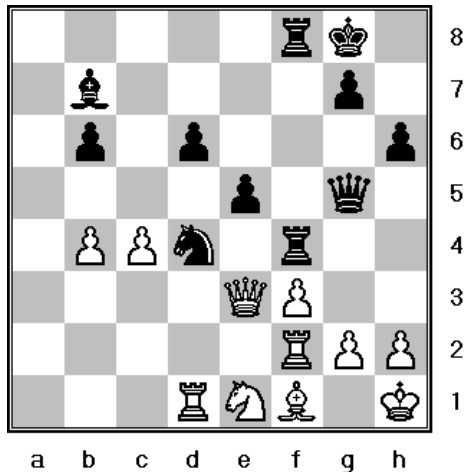


[Ed - ignore the Nd2]

- 1...                Qxf2+
- 2.Rxf2            Rxf2+
- 3.Ke1             Raf8
- 4.Rd2             Rf1+
- 5.Ke2             R3f2#

In the next example the two rooks are supported by a bishop on the long diagonal, where they co-operate in winning material by the threat of mate, an idea I consider to be of

great importance to the reader. The position is taken from the game played between, Stahlberg v Alekhine, Hamburg, 1930, and it is Black to play:



1... Rxf3

It is obvious that White will have to lose material in order to prevent mate.

2.Qxg5

If 2.Rxf3 Qxe3 3.Rxe3 Rxf1# and if 3.Rxf8+ Kxf8

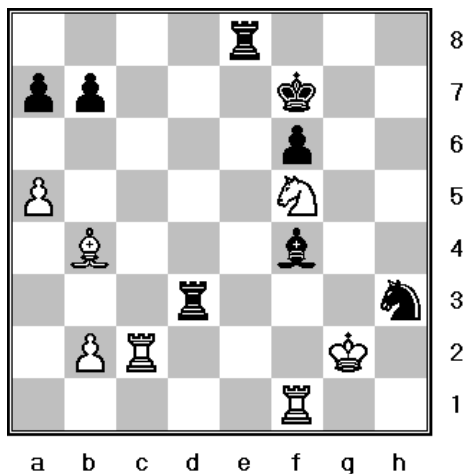
2... Rxf2

3 Nf3 hxg5

Now a few more exercises.

### Exercise 37

It is Black to play from the game, Bogoljubow v Duras, Mannheim, 1914:



**Solution**

1... Rg8+

2.Kh1

If 2.Ng7 Rxg7+ 3.Kh1 Nf2+ 4.Rxf2 Rd1+ 5.Be1 (if 5.Rf1 Rxf1#) 5...Rxe1+ 6.Rf1 Rxf1#

2... Nf2+

3.Rxf2 Rh3+

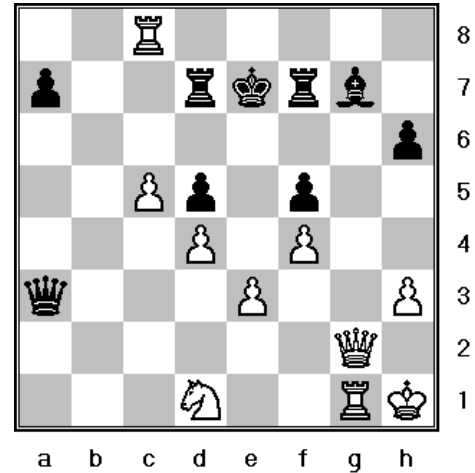
4.Rh2 Rxh2#

Let us take stock for a moment. I repeat that the depth of calculating is always subordinate to the quality. During the development of the skill in calculation it will be of benefit to

write down the moves, say them out loud and also attempt calculating without the use of the chessboard, using the diagram only.

### Exercise 38

Taken from the game Johner v Tarrasch, Trieste, 1923, and it is White to play:



**Solution**

1.Qxg7 Rxg7

2.Rxg7+ Kf6

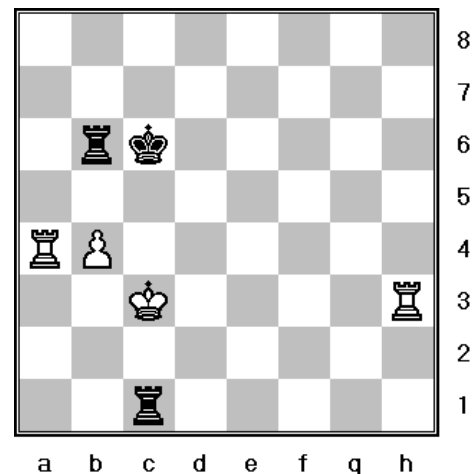
If 2...Ke6 3. Rc6+ Rd6 4.Rxd6#

3.Rad7

And Black resigned.

### Exercise 39

Black has just put White in check winning back the pawn. How would you continue?



**Solution**

1.Kb2 Kb5

2.Ra5+ Kxb4

3.Rha3

Now Black must lose a rook or get mated.

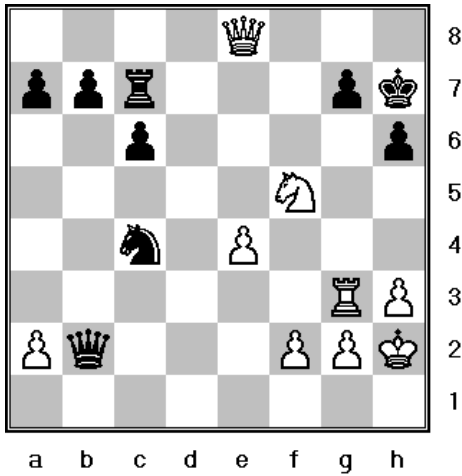
3... Rd1

If instead 3...Rb5 4.R5a4+ Kc5+ 5.Kac1

4.R3a4#

## 19. The Queen and Rook

Your next subject is the queen and rook. Study them with great care as this combination of pieces in the right hands can be formidable.



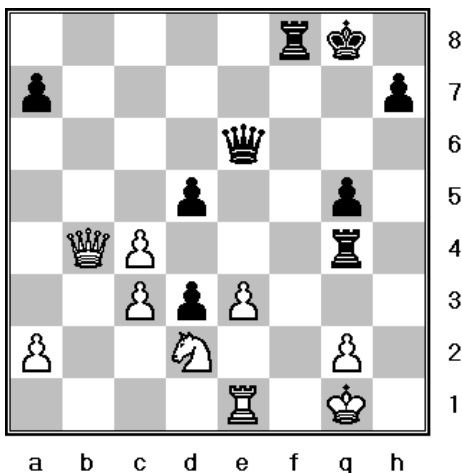
As always we begin with a simple position, taken from the game Alekhine v Phillips, New York, 1924 and it is White to play. In addition to what I have suggested previously, now is a good time to introduce into your thinking, that of the clearing of ranks, files and diagonals of enemy forces that will allow your major pieces to force their intentions upon the enemy king. From this position, White must first clear the g- and h-files of enemy forces. Keeping the idea of clearing lines in your mind, let's see just how the queen and rook come to life:

**1.Nxh6 g5**

If 1...gxh6, 2.Qg8# or instead 1...Rc8 2.Qxc8 g5 3.Qg8+ Kxh6 4.Qxg5+ Kh7 5.Qh5#

**2.Qg8+ Kxh6**  
**3.Qxg5+ Kh7**  
**4.Qh5#**

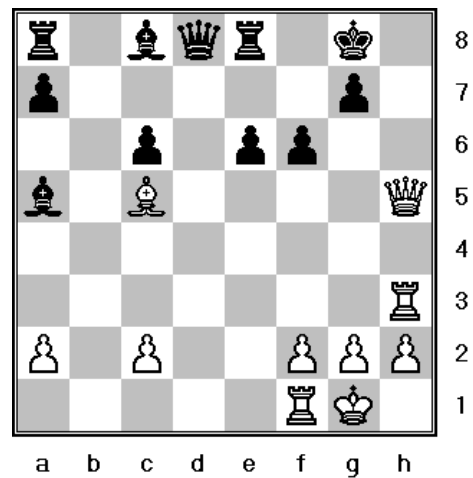
The next example illustrates a similar clearing idea, this time it is Black who wins. The White king is restricted to the g- and h-files, and the queen and knight are out of play unable to defend their monarch. It is always a good idea to take note of how many pieces can participate as defenders. Taken from the game Prokesch v Johner, Pistyan, 1922, and it is Black to play:



**1... Rxc8**  
**2.Kxg2 Qh3#**

**2... Qg4+**  
**3.Kh1 Qh4+**  
**4.Kg1 Qxe1+**  
**5.Kg2 Rf2+**  
**6.Kg3 Qg1+**  
**7.Kh3 Qg2#**

It is well documented that an attack by a queen and rook in a file, as below, that the rook should be in front of the queen. The next two positions we will find them in the wrong formation and I urge you to observe well the skill employed in reversing the position of the pieces into the desired one. Taken from the game, Zukertort v Anderssen, it is White to play:



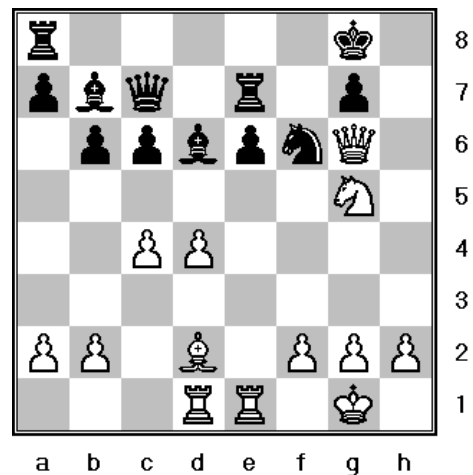
**1.Qg6**

Note the bishop cuts off the f8 flight square.

**1... Ba6**  
**2 Rh7 Qc7**  
**3 Qh5**

And now mate is unavoidable.

We now find a more difficult example, taken from the game between Alekhine v Appel, Lodz 1933, with White to play:



White's task is manoeuvre his queen and rook into the desired pattern on the h-file.

**1.Re4 Qd7**

If 1...Nxe4, 2 Qh7+ Kf8, 3Qh8#

**2.Rh4**            **Qe8**  
**3.Qd3**            **Rc7**

If 3...g6 4.Qh3 Nh5 5.Ne4 and Black loses material - the key to your calculations!

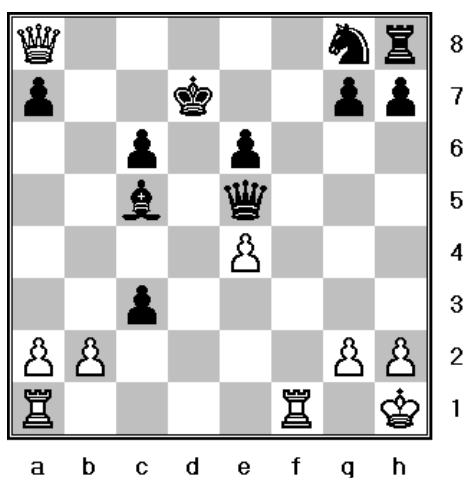
**4.Qh3**

And now the pieces are in the correct formation.

**4...**                **Kf8**  
**5.Rh8+**           **Ng8**  
**6.Re1**             **Bc8**  
**7.Qh4**

When Black must lose material.

The recurring basis of calculating material loss when mate is avoided, can be a difficult one to master, however by sticking to the suggested methods previously mentioned, be patient, it will improve as you continue to practise, often without conscious effort.



The second most common question asked is: "I can calculate now but how do I reach the winning positions?" The truth is that there are many well-hackneyed standard attacks, the classic bishop sacrifice for example. However during the course of 99% of all games played opportunities will arise.

The path you are travelling along in this series is the road to finding and exploiting them during play as they arise. From the position above it is White to play, and Morphy found our old friend deflection - forcing the king away from its defensive duties and winning the game:

**1.Qb7+**            **Qc7**

If 1...Ke8 2.Qc8+ Ke7 3.Rad1 Nf6 4.Qxh8

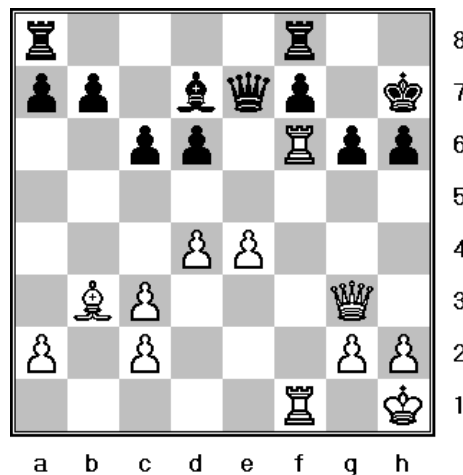
**2.Rad1+**           **Bd6**  
**3.Rxd6+**           **Kxd6**  
**4.Rd1+**

And now the king is deflected from its defence of the queen.

**4...**                **Ke7**  
**5.Qxc7+**

And White wins.

The next position is taken from the game Lasker v Raoux, Kent, 1913. It is Black to play:



Black attempted to cut off White's rook on f6 by interposing his bishop on f5. White pounced on this as follows:

**1...**                **Bf5**  
**2.R1xf5**

White still attacks f7

**2...**                **gxf5**  
**3.Qh4**

Threatening mate and a discovered attack on Black's queen.

**3...**                **Qxf6**

If 3...Rfe8 4.Qxh6+ Kg8 5.Rg6# or if instead 3...Qd7

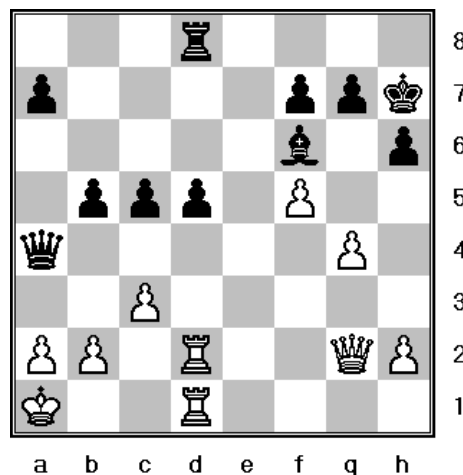
4.Rxh6+ Kg8 5 Qg5#

**4.Qxf6**

And wins.

#### Exercise 40

Now an exercise, taken from the game, Mieses v Capablanca, Berlin, 1913. White had just played 1.Rxd5 - how would you continue?



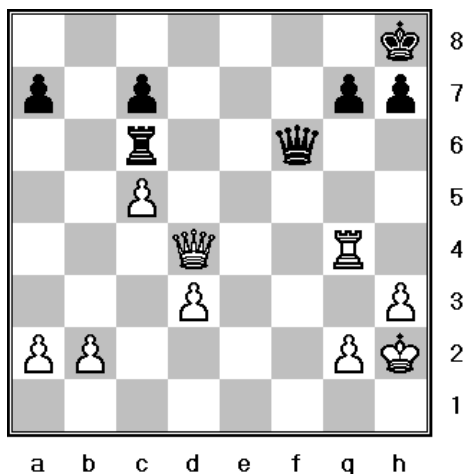
#### Solution

**1...**                **Qxd1+**  
**2 Rxd1**            **Rxd1#**

Yes, these opportunities arise even at the highest levels of the game!

### Exercise 41

Look for the overloaded piece from the game, Duras v Wolf, Vienna 1907. White to play:

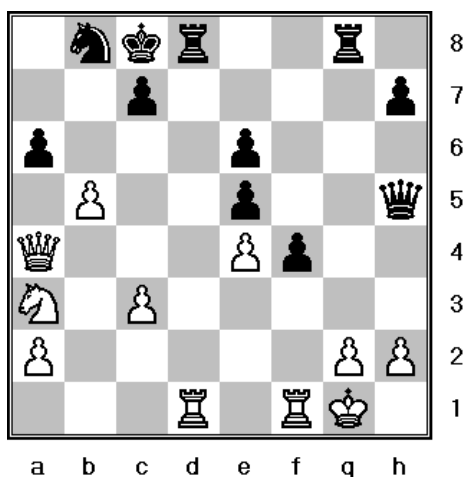


### Solution

**1.Rf4                      Qe7**  
 If 1...Qxf4 2.Qxf4 and we have a simple example of mate being avoided only at the cost of material.  
**2.Qd7                      Re6**  
 If 2...Qxd7 3.Rf8#  
**3.Qc8+                      Qe8**  
**4.Rf8+                      Qxf8**  
**5.Qxf8#**

### Exercise 42

This position is from the game Schumoff v Kolisch, and it is Black to play:

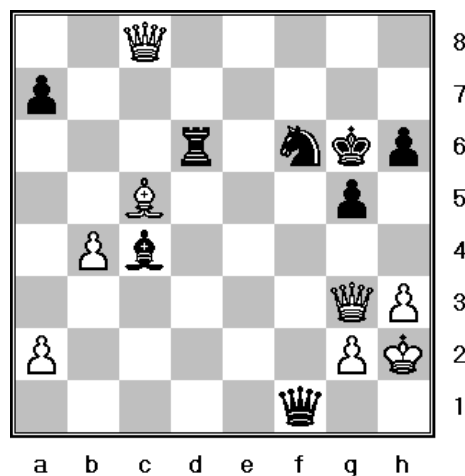


### Solution

**1...                      Rxc2+**  
**2.Kxc2                      Qe2+**  
**3.Kh1**  
 If 3 Kg1 Rg8+, 4 Kh1 Qg2#  
**3...                      Rd2**  
 And White resigned for if 4.Rxd2 Qxf1#

### Exercise 43

For your final exercise in this section of examples, the position is taken from the game played between Tartakower v Reti, Vienna. You may find it rather testing; if so write your moves down. It is Black to play:



### Solution

**1...                      Rd1**  
**2.Qf3                      Qh1+**  
**3.Kg3                      Qe1+**  
**4.Kh2**  
 If 4.Bf2 Qe5+ 5.Qf4 Qaf4#  
**4...                      Qe5+**  
**5.Qg3**  
 If 5.g3 Bd5 6.Qxd1 Qb2+ 7.Qe2 Qxe2 8.Kg1 Qg2#  
**5...                      Qa1**  
 You are now familiar with the positioning of the queen and the rook.  
**6.Qd6**  
 Pinning the knight - if 6.Qe3 Rh1+ 7.Kg3 Nh5+ 8.Kf3 Qd1+ 9 Kf2 [9.Ke4 Qd5#] 9...Qf1#  
**6...                      Rh1+**  
**7.Kg3                      Qc3+**  
**8.Be3                      Qxe3#**



The series continues next issue with the queen and bishop in combination.





## Harro Otte Memorial

Play has progressed quickly in the Harro Otte Memorial Team Tournament and after almost 10 months only a handful of games remain undecided.

Unfortunately the team has been unable to consolidate on its earlier fine start and look likely to finish in 5<sup>th</sup> place in the section of 8 teams.

On top board Stuart Graham has finished on 3½ from 7 games against some strong opposition whilst Hugh Calder on board 2 has achieved a very creditable 5 from 7. On board 3 Jim Anderson has had a difficult time so far and after 5 games completed “has yet to trouble the scorers”.

On Board 4 Alan Armstrong has a creditable 2 from 6 whilst on board 5 Andrew Macmillen has also “failed to trouble the scorers” after 4 games completed. Finally on board 6 Alex Scott has done very well on his debut to score 4½ from 7.

### Calder,H (2026) – Kuchta,J (2153)

#### Harro Otte Memorial ICCF, 2007

[Notes by George Pyrich]

<b>1.e4</b>	<b>c5</b>
<b>2.Nf3</b>	<b>d6</b>
<b>3.d4</b>	<b>cxd4</b>
<b>4.Nxd4</b>	<b>Nf6</b>
<b>5.Nc3</b>	<b>a6</b>
<b>6.Be3</b>	<b>e5</b>
<b>7.Nb3</b>	<b>Be6</b>
<b>8.f3</b>	<b>Be7</b>
<b>9.Qd2</b>	<b>0-0</b>
<b>10.0-0-0</b>	<b>Qc7</b>

[Both 10...Nbd7 ; and the immediate 10...b5 are alternatives here, with the likes of 11.g4 Nbd7 12.g5 Nh5 or(12...b4) ]

<b>11.g4</b>	<b>Nbd7</b>
--------------	-------------

[With the Q already at c7, Black usually plays 11...Rc8 here. However, in Van Oosterom v. Hefka, World Ch. 18 Final, the World Champion soon built up a strong position after 12.g5 Nh5 13.Kb1 Nd7 14.Rg1 Nb6 15.Qf2 Bd8 16.h4 g6 17.Rg2 and went on to score an important victory]

<b>12.Kb1</b>	<b>Rfc8</b>
<b>13.Qf2</b>	

In World Ch. 18 Final, Van Oosterom also played this line with Black in 2 important games! [Schoen – van Oosterom went 13.h4 b5 14.Bh3 Nb6 15.Bxb6 Qxb6 16.g5 Nh5 with an eventual draw; and Tiemann v. van Oosterom went 13.g5 Nh5 14.Rg1 g6 15.Nd5 Bxd5 16.cxd5 a5! and Black went to win]

<b>13...</b>	<b>b5</b>
<b>14.g5</b>	<b>Nh5</b>
<b>15.h4</b>	<b>b4</b>
<b>16.Nd5</b>	<b>Bxd5</b>
<b>17.Rxd5</b>	<b>a5</b>
<b>18.Bh3</b>	<b>a4</b>
<b>19.Nc1</b>	<b>Rcb8</b>

**20.Bg4**      **g6**



**21.Bxh5**

[In World Ch. 28 semi-final Iain Swan preferred 21.Nd3 against Jiri Korosec and went on to score a fine win]

<b>21...</b>	<b>gxh5</b>
<b>22.Rf1</b>	<b>Bf8</b>
<b>23.f4</b>	

[23.Qd2 was seen in Jankowicz v. Nickel, ICCF Champions League 2003–6 23...Nb6 24.Bxb6 Rxb6 25.Ne2 Rc6 and Black eventually won]

<b>23...</b>	<b>b3</b>
<b>24.axb3</b>	<b>Bg7</b>

[maybe 24...axb3 25.Nxb3 is playable]

**25.fxe5!?**

[both 25.Rfd1 and; 25.f5 look worthy of consideration]

<b>25...</b>	<b>Nxe5</b>
<b>26.Bd4</b>	<b>axb3</b>
<b>27.Nxb3</b>	<b>Rb4</b>
<b>28.Qd2</b>	<b>Rba4</b>
<b>29.Bxe5</b>	

Draw agreed! White's last move was best as the option of [29.Qf4 Nc4 30.Bxg7 Qa7 threatening mate at a1! 31.Qxf7+ forced 31...Qxf7 32.Rxf7 Kxf7 leaves White facing a difficult endgame In the final position Black is maybe slightly better after 29.... Bxe5 30.Qd3]

½-½

## Champions League

In the 3<sup>rd</sup> cycle of the ICCF Champions League, the Lewis Chessmen (Iain Mackintosh, George Livie, George Pyrich & Alan Borwell) are just about holding their own in Division C6 with Iain recently recording a fine win to reach 2½ from 4. Alan and George Livie are both on 50% with 5 and 4 draws respectively whilst George Pyrich is struggling to recover from a difficult start with ½ from 3.

In Division D6 the Scottish Claymores (Gordon Anderson, Alan Bell, Geoff Lloyd (who replaced Stuart Graham who had to retire due to ill-health) & Kevin Paine) have got off to an encouraging start.

On board 1, Gordon Anderson has scored 2 draws whilst on board 2 Alan Bell has thus far achieved an excellent 3 from 4. Geoff Lloyd has drawn 3 games taking the team's score on board 3 to 2½ from 6 and Kevin Paine has also made a fine start with a win and 2 draws to date.

In Division D2 the Caledonian Kings (Arthur Knox, Jim Anderson, Andrew Macmillen & Stephen Hilton) are unfortunately having a torrid time against some very strong opposition. Currently the team has a combined score of 2 points from 19 completed games although Andrew Macmillen on board 3 has thus far done well with 2 out of 3.

Finally, in Division D3, the Caledonian Knights (David Edney (with 2½ from 4), Derek Price, Colin MacGregor & Robert Rough) are also having rather a difficult time which is reflected in their cumulative score of 6½ from 29 completed games.

**Bell,A – Kurowski,A (2162)  
Champions League 2007 D Group 6, 2007**

*[Notes by George Pyrich]*

1.e4 e6  
2.d4 d5  
3.Nc3 Bb4  
4.e5 c5  
5.a3 Bxc3+  
6.bxc3 Ne7  
7.Qg4 Qc7

This is the old main line [Nowadays 7...0-0 is seen much more often]

8.Qxg7 Rg8  
9.Qxh7 cxd4  
10.Ne2 Nbc6  
11.f4 dxc3

[11...Bd7 12.Qd3 dxc3 13.Nxc3 a6 14.Rb1]

12.Qd3 Nf5!?

[Usual here is 12...Bd7 when one line goes 13.Nxc3 a6 14.Rb1 Na5 with complicated play]

13.Rg1 Qe7?!  
14.g3

[Obviously 14.g4 is met by 14...Qh4+]

14... d4?!

Defending the pawn but conceding the important e4 square  
[14...Rh8 looks better here]

15.Bg2 Bd7  
16.Rb1 0-0-0



17.Be4 Be8  
18.a4 f6  
19.g4! Nh4  
20.exf6 Qxf6  
21.Ba3 Qh8?

[Maybe 18...Rh8]

[21...Ng6 looks much better]

22.Qc4!  
... and wins! Alan now finishes nicely:










22... Qf6  
23.a5 a6  
24.Rb6 Rd5  
25.Rg3 Ng6  
26.Bxd5 exd5  
27.Qxd5 Rh8  
28.Nxd4 Rxd2  
29.Nxc6 Bxc6  
30.g5 Qd8  
31.Rxc6+ bxc6  
32.Qxc6+ Kb8  
33.Bd6+

1-0

**Current Friendly Internationals**











Start	Boards	Opponents	Mode	For	Against	Void	Result
Oct 2007	20	Spain	Server	5	12		
Jun 2007	14	Spain	Post	2½	3½		
Apr 2007	20	Slovenia	Server	5	31		L
Apr 2007	20	Poland	Server	7½	30½		L
Nov 2006	28	Germany	Server/Post	19½	30½		L
Mar 2006	28	Sweden	Server/Post	16½	38½		L
Sep 2005	27	Denmark	Server/Post	16½	37½		L
Jul 2005	21	Australia	Server/Post	24	18		W
Mar 2005	24	Netherlands	Post/Email	16½	25½	2	L
Feb 2005	20	BCCS	Post/Email	18½	5½	16	W

## ICCF 16<sup>th</sup> Olympiad

Postal Section 3		Australia	Belgium	Bulgaria	Croatia	Germany	Latvia	Slovakia	Sweden	USA	Points	Percentage
												
1	Beecham, C R	½	1		½	½	½	½	0	½	4	50.0
2	Mackintosh, I	1	1	1	0	½	½	½	1	½	6	66.7
3	Brown, Dr A C	½	1	½	1	0	0	1	0	0	4	44.4
4	Borwell, A P	½	1	1	0	½	½	½	0	½	4½	50.0
<b>Team Total</b>		<b>2½</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2½</b>	<b>1½</b>	<b>1½</b>	<b>1½</b>	<b>2½</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1½</b>	<b>18½</b>	<b>52.9</b>











With one unfinished game, the team is in third position behind Germany (25½) and Sweden (20), with the USA in fourth (17½). Iain Mackintosh has secured a SIM norm with 6/9.

## ICCF 17<sup>th</sup> Olympiad

Webserver Section 2		Canada	Croatia	Finland	Germany	Guatemala	Hungary	Mexico	Peru	Romania	Turkey	Points	Percentage
													
1	Mackintosh, I	½	½	0	0	0	0	½	0	0	½	2	20.0
2	Borwell, A P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	½	0	0	½	5.0
3	Craig, T J	½	½	0	½	0	0	1	½	½	0	3½	35.0
4	Lloyd, G	½	0	0	0	0	½	1	0	0	0	2	20.0
5	Anderson, G M	½	½	1	½	1	1	1	½	0	½	6½	65.0
6	Matheis, T	1	1	½	½	½	½	1	½	½	½	6½	65.0
<b>Team Total</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>2½</b>	<b>1½</b>	<b>1½</b>	<b>1½</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4½</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1½</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>35.0</b>

All games are now completed and the team has finished in 10<sup>th</sup> spot. There were fine performances from Gordon Anderson and Tom Matheis on boards 5 and 6, with both narrowly missing IM norms. Germany has 40½ points in first position, followed by Romania (38½), then Croatia (34½).

## ICCF 7<sup>th</sup> European Team Championship

Webserver Semi-Final 1		Bulgaria	Israel	Malta	Netherlands	Norway	Poland	Slovenia	Spain	Turkey	Ukraine	Points	Percentage
													
1	Mackintosh, I	0	0	½	0	0	½	0	½	½	0	2	20.0
2	Brown, Dr A C	½	½	½	0	1	0	½	½	½	0	4	40.0
3	Pyrich, G D	0	½	1	½	0	0	½	0	1	1	4½	45.0
4	Lloyd, G	½	0	1	0	½	0	½	½	0	½	3½	35.0
5	Matheis, T	1	½	1	½	1	½	½	½	½	½	6½	65.0
6	Montgomery, R S	½	½	½	0	½	1	0	½	0	0	3½	35.0
7	Roberts, A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
8	Cook, W M	0	½	1	0	½	0	½	0	0	0	2½	25.0
<b>Team Total</b>		<b>2½</b>	<b>2½</b>	<b>5½</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3½</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2½</b>	<b>2½</b>	<b>2½</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>26½</b>	<b>33.1</b>

All games are now completed and the team has finished in 10<sup>th</sup> spot. Congratulations to Tom Matheis on board 5 who picked up an IM norm with 6½/10. Top placed teams are Netherlands (56½), Slovenia (52) and Ukraine (48½).





## General Information

Members of the Scottish CCA are eligible to play in ICCF postal, email and webserver tournaments, which cover European and World, Open (O - under 1900), Higher (H - 1900-2100) and Master (M - over 2100) classes. Entries to H or M class events for the first time require evidence of grading strength, or promotion from a lower class. O and H classes have 7 players/section, with M class having 11. It is usually possible to interchange between playing modes when promotion from a class has been obtained.

New World Cup tournaments start every 2-3 years, with 11-player sections of all grading strengths, and promotion to 1/2 finals and final. Winners proceed to the Semi-Finals, and winners of these qualify for a World Cup Final. The entry fee covers all stages, and multiple entries are allowed, though Semi-Finals are restricted to 2 places per individual.

Master and GM Norm tournaments with 13-player sections are available for strong players. Master entry level is fixed ICCF rating of 2300+, (2000 ladies); non-fixed ICCF 2350+ (2050 ladies); or FIDE 2350+ (2050 ladies); while medal winners (outright winners ladies) in national championships are also eligible. GM entry levels are 150 rating points higher. A player can enter only one section per playing mode per year. Section winners who do not achieve norms receive entry to a World Championship Semi-Final.

International numeric notation is the standard for postal events, while PGN is normal for email and webserver play. Playing rules and time limits are provided for each event, and the usual postal limit is 30 days per 10 moves, with 60 days for 10 moves in email and webserver. Players may take up to 30 days leave per calendar year.

Use air mail stickers to all destinations to speed postal play, and be aware that some patience is required, as games may take up to 3 years against opponents in countries with poor mail services. Silent withdrawal is bad etiquette! International CC postcards are recommended, and can be obtained from Chess Suppliers (Scotland). Email and webserver have speeded up many events, and made it cheaper to play. Generally, you play less email/webserver games simultaneously than postal because of the faster play.

A prerequisite for entry via the SCCA is that the player remains a full member of the SCCA for the duration of the tournament. We wish you great enjoyment from your overseas games, and from making new chess friendships!

Current tournament fees are shown on the ICCF Index page of the SCCA website, and all Scottish players competing in ICCF events have bookmarks from the SCCA site to the relevant ICCF cross-table for easy checking of results. The SCCA international secretary can advise on all aspects of play, how to enter, current entry fees, etc.

## Thematic Tournaments

### Postal Events 2007-08

#### Theme 3/08: French Defence, Tarrasch Main Line, C06

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nd2 Nf6 4.e5 Nfd7 5.c3 c5 6.Bd3 Nc6 7.Ne2 cxd4 8.cxd4 f6

Entries by 1 April; play starts 15 April

#### Theme 4/08: Scotch Defence, Steinitz System, C45

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 exd4 4.Nxd4 Qh4

Entries by 15 May; play starts 1 June

### Webserver Events 2007-08

#### Theme 3/08: Barcza/Reti Gambit, A11

1.Nf3 d5 2.c4 Nf6 3.g3 c6 4.Bg2 dxc4

Entries by 15 April; play starts 1 May

#### Theme 4/08: Sicilian Dragon, B70-9

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 g6

Entries by 1 June; play starts 15 June

Note there are no Email Events in 2008.

## News

- ❑ England has offered to host the ICCF Congress in 2009.
- ❑ Michael Blake, Marketing Director and Hans-Jürgen Isigkeit, Finance Director, have both resigned their positions and new elections will be held.
- ❑ Nol van 't Riet (NED) will present a proposal on the World Championship format to the 2008 Congress in Pleven, Bulgaria.
- ❑ Alan Borwell has hands over control of the Webserver Development Committee to Services Director Gino Figlio (PER) from 1<sup>st</sup> May.
- ❑ Long-standing supporters Gerhard Radosticz (AUT), Günter Henrich (GER) and Witold Bielecki (POL) have all recently passed away. The next World Championship will be held in memory of Witold, for many years its TD.

Further details of all ICCF activities and events; entries to events, and orders for ICCF publications may be obtained via George Pyrich at: [international@scottishcca.co.uk](mailto:international@scottishcca.co.uk)

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