

# Scottish Correspondence Chess Association

**Magazine No.103**

**Autumn 2008**

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Welcome to the autumn edition of 2008 which is packed with games for your delectation.

We kick off with an update from our Webserver Open final provided by TD George Pyrich, featuring a good win by Alan Bell.

We polled league captains and their players before deciding on the 2009 format. We'll be running two types of league to accommodate all preferences, and they're summarised here.

George has now taken over the reins from Raymond on the grading front, and he provides the ICCF autumn list for us.

Bernard's review section includes ChessBase 10, some Rybka elements, and Anand's career – all very topical! His games column is full as ever with games from our members.

Geoff Lloyd's serialised book reaches its tenth and final instalment in this edition. Many thanks again to Geoff for giving us such an enjoyable and instructive set of chess lessons! *[Ed – and for providing so much good copy!]*

George Pyrich gives a further update on the international front, including annotated games from the Otte Memorial, Champions League, Scotland v RoW match and the 16<sup>th</sup> Postal Olympiad.

We have recently started new international friendlies against England and the USA, and team sheets are posted within.

Elsewhere, Alan Borwell has just returned from chairing a successful ICCF Congress in Bulgaria, and we hope to carry his report in our winter edition.

Alan brought back an IM certificate from the Congress for yours truly. The stipulation is three norms for the title, but the two I held were at SIM level, and it proved possible to trade them up. That makes 10 SCCA IMs now, and it shouldn't be too long before that number increases again!

Colin Macgregor sent me a link to a Wikipedia entry created for Alan Borwell. The page is in German, but reasonably easy to understand, so I've included its address here.



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 Webserver Open



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

To view tables and games in the SCCA Webserver 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
September	A P Borwell	J Anderson
August	A P Borwell	S R Mannion
July	G W G Livie	G W G Livie

### 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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Play is well underway in the Final of the SCCA Webserver Open Tournament. Thus far only 7 of the 36 games have been completed. However, there a significant number of hard-fought games in progress in this strong event which can be viewed live (with 5 move delay) at [www.iccf-webchess.com](http://www.iccf-webchess.com)

Thus far Geoff Lloyd has completed 5 of his 8 games scoring 2 points – Alan Bell also has 2 points but from 2 games! However, with over 80% of the games yet to be completed, the event is still very open and almost all of the 9 players can still win the event.

### Bell,A – McBride,J

Scottish CCA Webserver Open – Final ICCF, 11.02.2008

- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| <b>1.e4</b>   | <b>e6</b>    |
| <b>2.d4</b>   | <b>d5</b>    |
| <b>3.Nc3</b>  | <b>Bb4</b>   |
| <b>4.e5</b>   | <b>c5</b>    |
| <b>5.a3</b>   | <b>Bxc3+</b> |
| <b>6.bxc3</b> | <b>Qc7</b>   |

A good alternative to the usual 6... Ne7.

### 7.Qg4

7.Nf3 is the main alternative here which featured in 2 games from our SCCA 10th Anniversary Bulletin event way back in 1990 – David Kilgour v. David Jenkins went 7...Ne7 8.a4 b6 9.Bb5+ Bd7 10.Bd3 Nbc6 11.0-0 h6 12.Ba3 Na5 13.Nd2 0-0 14.dxc5 bxc5 15.Nb3 Nxb3 16.cxb3 f6 17.exf6 Rxf6 18.b4 cxb4?! (better 18...c4 when David Jenkins v. Philip Giulian continued 19.Bc2 e5 20.b5 Be6 21.Qe2 Ng6 22.Bxg6 Rxxg6 23.Rfe1 e4 24.Qe3 Rc8 25.Bb4 Bg4 26.Kh1 Qd7 27.Rg1 Qc7 28.f3 exf3 29.gxf3 Bh5 30.Rxxg6 Bxxg6 31.Qe6+ Bf7 32.Qd6 Qxd6 33.Bxd6 d4 34.cxd4 Re8 35.Be5 c3 36.a5 Bd5 37.b6 axb6 38.axb6 Re6 39.Rc1 Bxf3+ 40.Kg1 Rxb6 draw agreed) 19.cxb4 Rc8 20.b5 Nf5 21.Rc1 Qb6 22.Qd2 Rxc1 23.Rxc1 Kh8 24.Bb2 e5 25.Bxe5 Rf7 26.Bxf5 Rxf5 27.Rc6! 1-0.

### 7... f5

7...f6 is also perfectly playable here. David Jenkins (who doesn't to seem to have had much luck in this opening faced it as White against Werner Hipfl in the 4th European Team Championship in 1988 but went down after 8.Bb5+ Kf8 9.a4 (an interesting line here is 9.Nf3 a6 10.Bd3 cxd4 11.0-0) 9...cxd4 10.Ba3+ Kf7 11.Ne2 fxe5 12.Qg3 a6 13.Nxd4 Nf6 14.Be2 Ne4 15.Qf3+ Ke8 16.Bb5+ axb5 17.Nxb5 Qd7 18.Qh5+ Kd8 19.Qh4+ Nf6 20.Bd6 Nc6 21.g4 Qf7 22.0-0 g5 23.Qh3 Ne8 24.Qg3 Nxd6 25.Nxd6 Qf8 26.Nb5 Qf4 0-1.

- |                |             |
|----------------|-------------|
| <b>8.Qg3</b>   | <b>cxd4</b> |
| <b>9.cxd4</b>  | <b>Ne7</b>  |
| <b>10.Ne2!</b> |             |

A considerable improvement on the older set-up with 10.Bd2 when one example is Iain Sneddon v. Richard Beecham, SCCA Ch. 2000-01 10...0-0 11.Bd3 b6 12.Ne2 Ba6 13.Nf4 Qd7 14.h4 Bxd3 15.Qxd3 Rc8 when White withdrew in this slightly better position.

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| <b>10...</b> | <b>0-0</b> |
| <b>11.c3</b> | <b>b6</b>  |

### 12.Nf4 Qd7



### 13.a4

The difference over the Sneddon v. Beecham game is apparent – White has the a3–f8 diagonal for the B.

- |   |             |
|---|-------------|
| <b>13...</b>                            | <b>Ba6</b>  |
| <b>14.Bb5</b>                           | <b>Bxb5</b> |
| If 14... Nec6 then 15.Nh5 looks strong. |             |
| <b>15.axb5</b>                          | <b>a5</b>   |
| <b>16.h4!</b>                           |             |

More direct than 16.Ba3 played in Anderson v. Jonckheere, World Ch. 29 sf11 which went 16...Rc8 17.0-0 Kf7 18.Qh4 Ng6 19.Qh5 Qe8 20.g4 fxg4 21.Nxxg6 hxg6 22.Qxxg4 Nd7 when Black managed to draw.

- |                |            |
|----------------|------------|
| <b>16...</b>   | <b>Nc8</b> |
| <b>17.h5</b>   | <b>Qf7</b> |
| <b>18.h6</b>   | <b>g6</b>  |
| <b>19.c4!?</b> |            |



### 19... Ne7?

Llike it or not, Black had to go for 19...dxc4 when 20.Qc3 (20.d5!/? doesn't look all that convincing) 20...Re8 21.Qxc4 Nd7 doesn't look very good for Black but he's still in the game.

- |                    |             |
|--------------------|-------------|
| <b>20.c5!</b>      |             |
| Now it's all over. |             |
| <b>20...</b>       | <b>a4</b>   |
| <b>21.Ba3</b>      | <b>bxc5</b> |
| <b>22.dxc5</b>     | <b>Nd7</b>  |

23.0-0 Rfe8  
 24.Rfe1 Rab8  
 25.Rab1 Rbc8  
 26.Rbc1 Rb8  
 27.c6 Nb6  
 28.c7 Rbc8  
 29.Nh5 f4  
 30.Qg4 Kh8

31.Nf6 1-0

Now, if ...Rf8 32.Qxf4 and Qb4 to follow, so Black resigned.



## SCCA Leagues 2009

By Iain Mackintosh

Following the article in SCCA Magazine 102, we polled team captains and players for their preferences on league structure.

The majority of players (75%) were happy with an all-play-all format on the webserver, but a significant minority (25%) preferred to continue with the current format.

The SCCA Committee has decided to operate 2 types of league next year with the number of divisions in each depending on entries.

One league will be as now (target 6 teams per division, 5 boards, 2 games per player, default postal but email by agreement).

The other league will be all-play-all (target 5 teams per division, 4 boards, 4 games per player, webserver mode only). This format should equalise the white/black split between teams and players.

Teams can enter as many sides as they wish in either or both types of league. Players can turn out for one team in either or both leagues.

Jim Anderson will structure the divisions and promotion/relegation rules once entries are known and any 'floating' players have been placed in teams.

Jim will consult with captains before year-end to finalise arrangements before play starts in January.



## ICCF World Championship Nominations

By George Pyrich

Marco Caresso, ICCF Title Tournament Commissioner, has written to remind us that Scotland still has three unused nominations for the World Championship semi-finals or preliminaries during 2008.

Ratings below 2400 will play in the preliminaries; 2400 and above in the semi-finals. If you are interested, please contact me on: [international@scottishcca.co.uk](mailto:international@scottishcca.co.uk)



## Borwell on Wikipedia

Ok, it may be in German, but you can use Babel Fish or a similar web translator to get the gist.

Follow this link:

[http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alan\\_Borwell](http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alan_Borwell)



## 2008 Grading Update

By George Pyrich

A new ICCF grading list has been published. The new grades are based on results up to 30 June 2008, and will apply to internationally graded games starting between 1 October 2008 and 31 March 2009. If your name does not appear on this list, then you have played insufficient ICCF-eligible games (<12) to obtain a provisional rating. Provisional ratings apply until 30 games have been processed, and are marked by an asterisk below.

Full ICCF grades have been gained for the first time by John Armstrong, Alastair Dawson, and Kevin Paine. Richard Beecham has reached the 2500 mark. Please get in touch with me at [grader@scottishcca.co.uk](mailto:grader@scottishcca.co.uk) if you have any queries.

No.	Name	Results	Grade	No.	Name	Results	Grade
518	Anderson, G M	133	2271	419	Lees, J A	75	2084
121	Anderson, J	137	1718	256	Lennox, C J	142	2305
049	Armstrong, A	102	1853	503	Livie, G W G	165	2332
313	Armstrong, J McK	43	1618	264	Lloyd, G	243	2104
015	Baxter, R W M	59	2332	337	Loughran, R	39	1811
155	Beacon, R	12	1846 *	441	MacCaellich-Young, Ms J	15	1517 *
511	Beecham, C R	285	2500	433	MacDonald, M	26	1583 *
	Bell, A D	14	2217 *	367	MacDonald, P H	39	1952
520	Bird, Prof G H	47	2078	584	MacGregor, C A	155	1769
	Bonetti, S	19	2307	532	Mackintosh, I	386	2274
509	Borwell, A P	616	2215	216	MacMillen, A N	336	1915
587	Boyle, C F	115	2197	566	Marshall, I H	295	2049
427	Brooksbank, Dr K	15	1831 *	434	Matheis, T	92	2397
215	Brown, Dr A C	189	2314	083	Maxwell, A	43	2181
423	Calder, H	56	2094	591	May, M A	76	2296
096	Campbell, A W I	32	1798	352	McDonald, G R	68	1955
038	Campbell, I S	210	1873	148	McEwan, Dr N R	33	1923
585	Collins, S	22	1828 *	391	McIntee, C I	72	1719
173	Cook, W M	54	1982	412	McKinstry, J	14	1548 *
364	Coope, D W	345	1871	001	McNab, Dr C A	144	2452
527	Craig, T J	313	2368	178	Milligan, B	154	1933
332	Crawley, J	13	1912 *	578	Mitchell, I W S	65	1801
166	Cumming, D R	255	2007	333	Montgomery, R S	118	2255
422	Dawson, Prof A G	35	2215	564	Murray, J S	18	1909 *
430	Doherty, T	19	1706 *		Murray, S A	21	1943 *
371	Edney, D	108	2098	440	Neil, C	34	1721
284	Findlay, J A	38	2212	429	O'Neill-McAleenan, C	42	1874
340	Finnie, D S	193	2538	444	Paine, Dr K A	33	2010
086	Gillam, S R	119	2363	048	Pyrich, G D	697	2224
	Gillespie, D L	18	1761 *	136	Reeman, I F	123	2308
551	Giulian, P M	451	2426	437	Roberts, A	110	1836
124	Goodwin, B	85	2072	407	Ross, D W	26	1920 *
445	Graham, S	107	2119	398	Rough, R E	23	1893 *
451	Hardwick, M E	34	1546	522	Savage, D J	64	2014
556	Hartford, Mrs E A	168	1912	449	Scott, A	39	1903
063	Harvey, D	62	2038	439	Smith, M J	17	1820 *
114	Hilton, S H	113	1569	565	Sprott, G R	145	2401
116	Hind, A	32	2205		Stewart, A G	20	2146 *
510	Hislop, A T	169	1936	546	Stewart, Dr K W C	112	2144
515	Jack, J P E	17	1844 *	442	Swan, I	44	2414
514	Jenkins, D M	76	2232	574	Swystun, M A	18	2121 *
322	Jessing, M	19	2161 *		Tyack, R J	20	2220 *
548	Kilgour, D A	267	2396	580	Watson, J	134	2285
260	Knox, A	56	1688	065	Young, S M	44	1900





# ChessBase CD Reviews

by Bernard Milligan

## Chessbase 10 By Chessbase



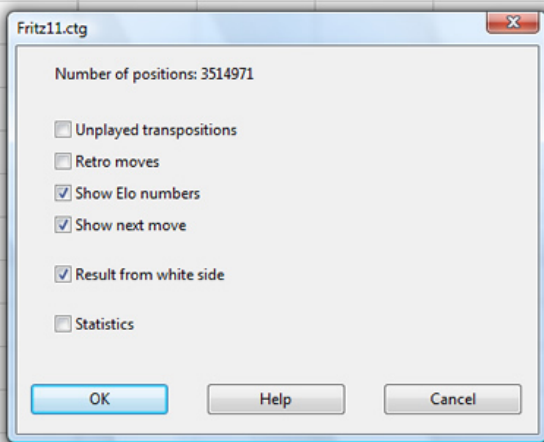
When I first looked at this Program I thought this is the easiest review ever. Put simply, **Best Software Ever, Buy It.** Job done. Still for those of you who haven't seen or heard of it yet I suppose I should write a bit more.

I would imagine that most computer Correspondence Chess players will be familiar with the various incarnations of the Chessbase Database program over the years as it has always been an invaluable tool in organising our games and research material. It is hard to believe that it could be improved on, yet those geniuses at Chessbase have done it again.

using separate Email programs and having to type in the moves. The software also takes not of the time controls and the time you have used. There are plans afoot to allow more Scottish Correspondence Chess Association games to be played using the ICCF server so Chessbase 10 could be just the ticket for our members.

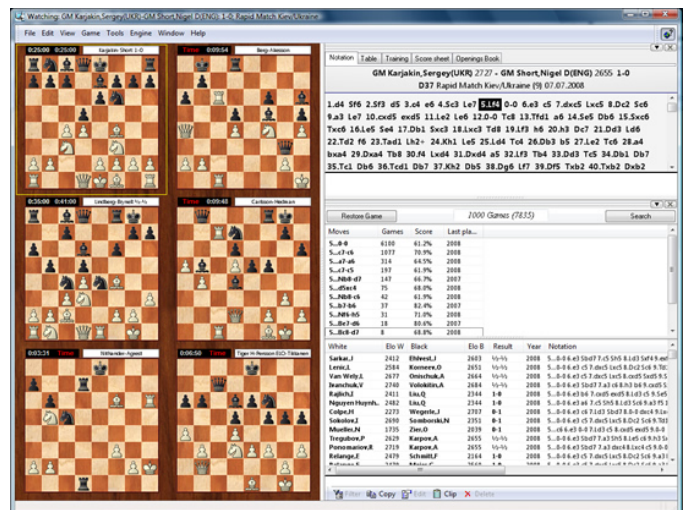


Notation	Reference	Table	Training	Score sheet	Openings Book
Fritz11.ctg					
	N	%	Av	Perf	
	991	58.9	2608	2568	
6...Lg4?	7.De2	7.0-0			
6	33.3%	1	50.0%	5	30.0%
6...Sd6?	7.0-0		7.1f4		
5	50.0%	4	62.5%	1	0.0%
6...Sc6	7.c4	7.0-0		7.Sbd2	7.De2?
510	58.6%	1	100.0%	506	58.6%
6...Le7	7.0-0		7.h3?	7.c4?	7.Sbd2?
213	59.4%	211	59.5%	2	50.0%
6...Ld6	7.0-0		7.c4?	7.Se5?	
271	60.0%	261	60.9%	10	35.0%
6...Lf5?	7.c4	7.0-0		72	29.9%
3	83.3%	1	100.0%	2	75.0%
6...Sf6?	7.0-0				
0		0			
6...Sd7?	7.0-0				
0		0			
6...g6?	7.0-0				
0		0			



One of the great features of Chessbase 10 for our members is that it gives direct access to the ICCF web server. This allows you to manage and send your moves for any games played on the server directly from Chessbase 10. You can also send messages along with the moves. All in all a lot easier that

**New in ChessBase 10.0:** New integrated online database with millions of games, kept topical and up-to-date by ChessBase; split-second online search results (DSL); automatic update of your local reference database (Big or Mega) with the weekly instalments of games; display of games and moves with statistics in tree style; optional restriction to quality games in all searches; openings references include an overview of common variations; new search booster for super-fast results; openings books with instantaneous display of replies; fast-and-easy preparation for any specific players, with tree display and games; player dossier with improved openings references; direct access to the ICCF server for correspondence chess games; new engine functions, e.g. display of discarded lines; new functions for the chess server: e.g. online database accessible for kibitzers, ECO codes in the games lists, tactics training, full Chess 960 support. In addition: new look with high-resolution pieces, improved window management.



## Rybka3 Pawns, Pieces & Plans By Vsik Rajlich



Rybka 3 – Computer Chess World Champion. Rybka 2, the world's strongest chess program, leads all ranking lists clearly, with ratings well above Elo 3000. Now Rybka 3 is here, with a dramatic improvement of at least 80 Elo points.

Rybka, which translates to "little fish", is the shooting star of computer chess and the reigning world champion, having won its title in Amsterdam 2007.

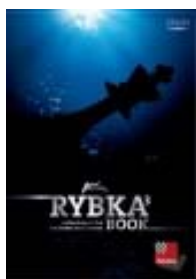
But strength is not everything. Today the main use of chess software is interactive analysis. Rybka's superior playing strength helps you to quickly assess a position. But analysis with Rybka 3 is much more than just evaluations and best moves. In the user interface designed by ChessBase, Rybka 3 introduces several ground-breaking new analysis features:

Monte Carlo Analysis yields precise evaluations by playing thousands of ultra-fast games in a few minutes in a given position. This is very much like using game result statistics, something human players do when choosing their opening variations. Monte Carlo Analysis can be used in any position, but generally it's most useful in two types of positions:

Endgames – engines often give high scores to drawn endgames (and sometimes low scores to winning ones). Monte Carlo recognises fortresses and other no-progress situations. It's also good in rook endgames, which are another computer problem.

Positions where one side has made a big material sacrifice for slow compensation (i.e. not just tactics). For instance you can find lots of piece sacrifices in famous grandmaster chess games which no computer will correctly appreciate and which Monte Carlo gets right.

## Rybka3 Book by Jeroen Noomen

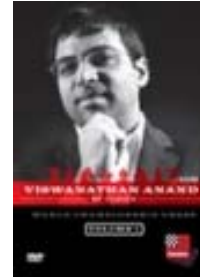


The Rybka 3 opening book is a high-class compilation of opening theory. It was developed for the world's strongest chess program Rybka 3 and will maximize the program's playing strength. The choice of variations in the book is well suited to the style of the program, and the book has been fine-tuned and checked in thousands of games.

The author of the Rybka 3 book is Jeroen Noomen, one of the world's leading experts in computer opening theory. Jeroen Noomen has been on the Rybka team since the very start, and his preparation is used in all official events, including the World Championship 2007 which Rybka won. In his long career as an opening analyst he has achieved many fine novelties in top computer chess events.

Number of positions in the Rybka 3 book: 3,387,966. Size 260 MB. The book runs on any recent ChessBase software.

## Viswanathan Anand: My Career



### My Career Vol. 1

The first DVD with videos from Anand's chess career reflects the very beginning of that career and goes as far as 1999. It starts with his memories of how he first learned chess and shows his first great games (including those from the 1984 WCh for juniors).

The high point of his early developmental phase was the winning of the 1987 WCh for juniors. After that, things continue in quick succession: the first victories over Kasparov, WCh candidate in both the FIDE and PCA cycles and the high point of the WCh match against Kasparov in 1995. 3:48 hours playing time.

### My Career Vol. 2

The second DVD begins in 2000, when Anand became FIDE World Champion, and it ends with his victory in the 2007 World Championship in Mexico.

Anand not only analyses his best games, but casts a look back at the World Championship in Delhi/Teheran in 2000 and the years before, he discusses the situation in the Bundesliga and Kasparov's retirement from tournament chess. 4:28 hours playing time.

## Corr Database 2009

Corr Database 2009 is an extensive collection of correspondence games, featuring classical correspondence games played by mail as well as email games.

The CD contains 670,471 games from 1804 until 2008 including all games of the correspondence chess world championships 1-18, correspondence chess olympics 1-15.

Corr 2009 also features a correspondence chess playerbase, which includes about 65,000 names. A must for every player of correspondence chess!



## Games Column

by Bernard Milligan

David Cumming continues to be a great supporter of the Magazine and has provided three of the four games in this quarters games column. These include a Budapest Gambit, a Grunfeld Defence and a Sicilian Defence all of which are very interesting and instructive.

It is also a great pleasure to kick off this edition with a game from one of my favourite players, George Pyrich. It was quite an epic game so allow some time to play over and thoroughly enjoy it.

7th European Team Championship - Semifi ICCF, 20.12.2005

**White:-** Y Yaroshenko (2506)

**Black:-** G Pyrich (2267)

Ruylopez [C65]

[Annotator G Pyrich]

I was probably a bit lucky to win this game but it was one of my more interesting...

**1.e4 e5**  
**2.Nf3 Nc6**  
**3.Bb5 Nf6**

I also tried 3...g6 against John Martin Johansen (NOR) in this event but lost rather badly.

**4.0-0 Bc5**

Much more interesting than the dreaded "Berlin Wall" after 4...Nxe4.

**5.c3 0-0**  
**6.d4 Bb6**  
**7.Bg5 h6**  
**8.Bh4 d6**  
**9.Qd3**

9.dxe5 Nxe5 10.Nxe5 dxe5 is nothing for White but; 9.a4 a5 10.Re1 exd4 is an interesting line.

**9... Qe7**

9...exd4 was tried in Freidel v. Gulko, USA Ch. 2007 10.cxd4 g5 11.Bg3 d5 12.exd5 Nxd5 13.Nc3 Ndb4 with lively play.

**10.Nbd2**



**10... Nb8**

10...Nd8 is also playable 11.Rfe1 (or 11.Bg3 c6 12.Ba4 Bc7 13.Bb3 Nh5) 11...c6 12.Bc4 Bc7 13.d5 Kh8 with interesting play.

**11.Rfe1 c6**  
**12.Ba4 Nbd7**  
**13.Nc4 Re8**

Played in preference to 13...Bc7 when after 14.Ne3 Nb6 15.Bc2 looks good for White, especially after 15...g5?! 16.Nxg5 hxg5 17.Bxg5 Kg7 18.f4!

**14.Nxb6**

14.Bb3 Bc7 15.Ne3 Nf8 16.Nf5 Bxf5 17.exf5 N8d7 looks ok for Black.

**14... axb6**  
**15.Bb3 Nf8**  
**16.Bg3**

16.dxe5 dxe5 17.Qe3 b5 doesn't look to cause Black problems but maybe; 16.Rad1 was best here.

**16... Ng6**  
**17.Nh4 Nxh4**  
**18.Bxh4 g5**

18...Be6 19.d5 looks good for White.

**19.Bg3 Nh5**  
**20.Rad1 Nf4**

Again 20...Be6 is met by 21.d5 when 21...cxd5 22.exd5 Bd7 23.Qe2 Nf4 24.Qe3 Ra6 looks good for White.

**21.Qe3**

21.Bxf4 is nothing after 21...gxf4 22.dxe5 dxe5 23.Qd6 Qxd6 24.Rxd6 Be6 25.Bxe6

Rxe6

**21... b5**  
**22.a3 Be6!?**

Maybe a waiting move with 22...Kg7 was better.

**23.Bc2**

23.d5 Bc8 24.dxc6 bxc6 25.c4! and White is clearly better.

**23... Qf6**  
**24.h3!?**

Again 24.d5 was better when 24...cxd5 25.exd5 Bf5 26.Bxf5 Qxf5 27.Qb6 looks good for White.

**24... Rad8**

Hoping to play d5 sometime but 24...Kg7 was likely better.

**25.Rd2**

Still he doesn't play 25.d5!

**25... h5**

25...d5?! looks very risky after 26.exd5 exd4 27.Rxd4 Nxd5 28.Qe4; but 25...c5 looks best here.

**26.Bh2 Kg7**



**27.Kh1!?**

Rather incomprehensible, at least to me I'd expected something like 27.Red1 Rh8 28.d5 (28.h4 is interesting after 28...gxh4 29.dxe5 dxe5 30.Rxd8 Rxd8 31.Rxd8 Qxd8 32.Bxf4 exf4 33.Qxf4 h3 34.g3 when Black should be ok) 28...Bc8 29.dxc6 bxc6 30.Qb6?! allows the shot



(30.a4 bxa4 31.Bxa4 looks better)  
30...Nxc2! 31.Qxc6 (not 31.Kxc2 when  
31...Bxh3+ 32.Kxh3 Qf3+ 33.Bg3 h4 is  
immediately winning for Black!) 31...Nf4  
32.Bxf4 gxf4 and Black is clearly better.

27... g4

Played in preference to 27...Rh8 as it  
seemed more direct.

28.h4

Another strange choice 28.Red1 looks  
much stronger when 28...gxf4 29.gxf4  
Ng6 (maybe 29...Qh4!? ; but not  
29...Nxc3? which loses immediately to  
30.dxe5 dxe5 31.Bxe5!) 30.d5 Bc8 is still  
better for White.

28... Ng6  
29.d5

At last, he plays it! [Instead 29.Red1 is  
difficult to assess after 29...Qxh4 30.d5  
cxd5 31.exd5 Bd7; and I didn't seriously  
expect him to play 29.g3??

29... cxd5

Fortunately Black's difficulties are almost  
all but over.

30.exd5 Bf5  
31.Bxf5 Qxf5  
32.Bg6 Qf6  
33.Qb6 Nxc3  
34.Bxc3 Qxc3+  
35.Kg1 Qg5  
36.Rdd1

36.Rd3 seems better when 36...h4  
37.Qxb5 Rh8 38.Qb4 Rh7 is still unclear  
as is the alternative(38...h3!? 39.Rg3 f5  
40.Qxb7+ Kg8 41.Qb6 hxg2 42.Rxg2 f4)

36... h4  
37.Qxb7 h3  
38.Qxb5 hxg2  
39.Kxc2 Rh8



40.Rh1?!

After this Black doesn't have too many  
problems. A better defence was 40.Qe2  
when it's still far from clear after 40...Rh3  
41.Rg1 Rdh8 42.Kf1 f5

40... Rb8  
41.Qe2 Rh3

Better than 41...f5 when 42.b4 f4 43.Qe4  
is not so clear.

42.Rdg1

Obviously not 42.Rxh3 gxf4+;  
but 42.Rh2 required Black to find  
42...Rbh8 43.Rdh1 Qh5 44.Rxh3 gxf4+  
45.Kf1 Qf5 46.Rh2 Kf8! 47.a4 Rg8  
winning; and 42.Rhg1 Qf4 43.Kf1 f5  
leaves White in severe difficulty.

42... Qh5  
43.Qe3

If 43.a4 then simply 43...Rh8 the text is  
probably White's best option although it  
leaves Black with a very good, if not  
winning, endgame.

43... Rxe3  
44.Rxh5 Rxb2  
45.Rg5+ Kf6  
46.Rxg4 Rxc3  
47.a4

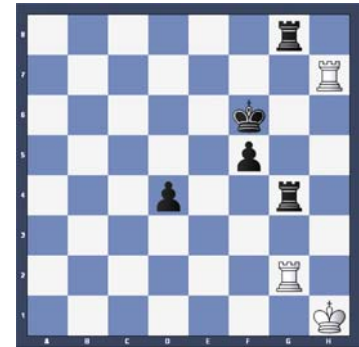


47... Rcc2!

.... and wins! White's pawns soon fall off  
and the win for Black is assured (although  
he has to watch out for stalemate tricks  
near the end.

48.Rf1 Rd2  
49.Kg1 Ra2  
50.Rb4 Kf5  
51.a5 Rxa5  
52.f4 e4  
53.Re1 e3  
54.Rb3 Kxf4  
55.Rbxc3 Raxd5  
56.Re7 Rg5+  
57.Kh1 f5  
58.Rf1+ Kg4  
59.Rg1+ Kh5  
60.Rf1 Kh4

61.Rh7+ Kg3  
62.Rg1+ Kf4  
63.Rf1+ Ke4  
64.Re7+ Kd5  
65.Ra1 Rd4  
66.Rh7 Ke5  
67.Rh8 d5  
68.Re8+ Kf6  
69.Ra6+ Kf7  
70.Rh8 Rdg4  
71.Raa8 Rg8  
72.Rh7+ Kf6  
73.Ra2 d4  
74.Rg2



74... f4!

Avoiding 74...Rxc2?? when 75.Rf7+ Kg6  
76.Rf6+ Kh5 77.Rh6+ Kg5 78.Rh5+ Kf4  
79.Rxf5+ Kg4 80.Rf4+ Kh5 81.Rh4+ Kg5  
82.Rh5+ Kg4 83.Rh4+ Kf5 84.Rf4+ Kg5  
85.Rf5+ Kh4 86.Rh5+ draws!

75.Rh6+ R8g6  
76.Rh8 Kf5

Finally, it's all over - White resigned 0-1



SCCA Open, 2008

White:- D R Cumming

Black:- J Anderson

Budapest Gambit [A52]

[Annotator D R Cumming]

1.d4 Nf6  
2.c4 e5  
3.dxe5 Ng4  
4.Bf4 Nc6  
5.Nf3 Bb4+  
6.Nc3 Qe7  
7.Qd5 Bxc3+  
8.bxc3 f6  
9.exf6 Nxf6  
10.Qd1 d6  
11.e3 0-0  
12.Bd3

12.Be2 Ne4 13.Rc1 Kh8 14.Nd4 Ne5  
15.0-0 b6 16.f3 Nc5 17.Qd2 Ba6 18.Nb5  
Qf7 19.Qd5 Qe7 20.Qd2 ½-½ Noble,M  
(2103)-Rosso,P (2167)/Chessfriend.com  
2004/Telechess CBM 107.

**12... Bg4**

12...Ne5 13.0-0 Nxd3 14.Qxd3 Ne4  
 15.Qd5+ Kh8 16.Qd4 b6 17.Rab1 a5  
 18.Nd2 Nxd2 19.Qxd2 Ba6 20.Qd5 Qf7  
 21.Qxf7 Rxf7 22.Rfd1 Bxc4 23.Rb2 b5  
 24.f3 a4 25.Bg3 a3 26.Rbd2 d5 27.e4  
 Aymard,M-Morin,S/France 1992/Corr  
 2000/ ½-½.;  
 12...b6 13.Qc2 Bb7 14.Bg5 Ne5  
 15.Bxh7+ Kh8 16.Nxe5 Qxe5 17.Bf4  
 Qe6 18.Bd3 Nh5 19.Bg3 Bxg2 20.Rg1  
 Bf3 21.Be2 Be4 22.Qd2 Rf3 23.Bxf3  
 Bxf3 24.Qd3 Rf8 25.Qd4 Rf5 26.e4 Bxe4  
 27.0-0-0 Rogemont,A-Evrard,P/France  
 1980/ Corr 2000/1-0.

**13.h3 Bxf3**  
**14.Qxf3 Ne5**  
**15.Bxe5N**



15.Qe2 Nxd3+ 16.Qxd3 Qe4 17.Qxe4  
 Nxe4 18.f3 Nc5 19.0-0-0 a5 ½-½  
 Baikov,V-Ivanov,S/Leningrad 1987/EXT  
 2003.



**15... Qxe5**  
**16.Rc1± c6**  
**17.Qf5 Rae8**  
**18.Qxe5 Rxe5**  
**19.Ke2 Nd7**  
**20.Bc2 Ra5**  
**21.a4 Nc5**  
**22.Ra1 Rf6?!**   
**23.g4!± h6**  
**24.h4 Re6**  
**25.f4 Ne4**  
**26.Bxe4 Rxe4**  
**27.Kd3 d5?**



Retreating the Rook would have been much more prudent!

**28.cxd5+- cxd5**  
**29.Rhb1 b6**  
**30.Rb4 Re7**  
**31.Rb5 Rxb5**  
**32.axb5 Kf7**  
**33.h5 Kf6**  
**34.Ra4 Rd7**  
**35.Rd4 Ke6**  
**36.c4 dxc4+**  
**37.Kc3! Rf7**

(Deep Junior 10:1) 37...Rxd4 38.Kxd4 c3  
 39.Kxc3 Kd5 40.Kd3 Kc5 41.f5 Kd6  
 42.Kd4 Ke7 43.e4 Kf6 44.e5+ Ke7  
 45.Kd5 Kd7 4.19/24);  
 (Deep Junior 10: 2) 37...Rd5 38.f5+ Rxf5  
 39.gxf5+ Kxf5 40.e4+ Ke6 41.Rxc4 Ke5  
 42.Kd3 Kf6 43.Rc6+ Kg5 44.Rg6+ Kf4  
 45.Rxg7 Ke5 46.Rxa7 Kd6 8.50/24

**38.Rxc4**



**38... g5??**

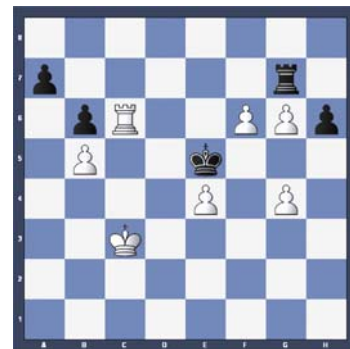
This simply hastens the end, as follows...

**39.hxg6! Rg7**  
**40.e4 Kd7**  
**41.f5 Kd6**  
**42.Rc6+ Ke5**

(Deep Junior 10: 42...Kd7  
 43.e5 Kd8 44.e6 Ke7 45.Rc7+ Kf6  
 46.Rxg7 a5 47.Rf7+ Kg5 48.g7 Kf4  
 49.g8Q 33.52/25.)

**43.f6!!**

The f-pawn cannot be stopped from promotion, viz.. 43.f6!!



43...Rxg6 44.f7 Rf6 45.Rxf6 Kxf6  
 46.f8Q+ 1-0

SCCA Premiers, 2008

**White:-** D R Cumming  
**Black:-** R Burridge  
 Grunfeld Defence [D85]  
 [Annotator D R Cumming]

**1.d4 Nf6**  
**2.c4 g6**  
**3.Nc3 d5**  
**4.cxd5 Nxd5**  
**5.e4 Nxc3**  
**6.bxc3 Bg7**  
**7.Nf3 c5**  
**8.Rb1 0-0**  
**9.Be2 Nc6!?**

There is quite a lot to be said about this little move. The first thing to note is that 9...Nc6 is quite logical: Black attacks White's centre head-on, and forces White to take immediate defensive action or lose the d4-pawn. If White limits the scope of the g7-Bishop by 10.e5, play will continue 10...c5cd4, 11.c3cd4 when the d4-pawn is left slightly weak, but the real problem is that White cannot then advance the d-pawn without dropping the e5-pawn. Alternatively, if White plays 10.Be3, Black will play 10...c5xd4, 11.c3xd4...Qa5+ forcing an exchange of Queens and reaching an endgame similar to Kirvoshey-Uuck, Oberwart Open 2000 ( ½-½, 29 moves). That only leaves White with one option: to advance the d-pawn and risk dropping the c3-pawn with check. (Edward Dearing).

**10.d5 Ne5**

By playing the Knight to e5 Black hopes to exchange White's only active piece (the f3-Knight) and then strike back at White's central pawn mass before he has time to complete development and play c3-c4 and f2-f4. The downside to this plan is that White is permitted to establish a

potentially dynamic pawn centre that restricts the movement of Black's pieces and can cause Black no end of long-term problems. All this leads to tense and highly intricate positions, which offer excellent chances to fight for the full point. (Edward Dearing). [10...Bxc3+ 11.Bd2 Bxd2+ 12.Qxd2 with an attack for White in compensation for the pawn minus.

**11.Nxe5** **Bxe5**  
**12.Qd2** **Qa5**

Going for the cheapo on c3, easily parried by

**13.Rb3** **Bd7!?**



Taking me out of paper theory, only my silicon monster with ChessBase databases had continued theory on it, which I followed with...

**14.f4** **Bg7**  
**15.c4** **Qc7**

15...Qxd2+ 16.Bxd2 Ba4 17.Rxb7 Rfb8 18.Rxb8+ Rxb8 19.Bd1 Rb1 20.Ke2 Bd4 21.Re1 Bxd1+ 22.Rxd1 Rb2 23.a4 Ra2 24.a5 Bc3 25.Ke3 Ra3 26.Bxc3 Rxc3+ 27.Rd3 Rxc4 28.e5 Kf8 29.Rb3 Rd4 30.Rb8+ Komarov,D (2539)-El Ghazali Y (2343)/Cairo 2001/CBM 082 ext/1-0.

**16.e5±** **b6?!N**

Too slow! Albeit this took me out of silicon theory (which admittedly was favourable to White!) and now I was playing chess at last! 16...b5!? suggests itself here!!

16...a6 17.0-0 b5 18.Rd1 b4 19.Rg3 a5 20.h4 a4 21.h5 Bf5 22.Bd3 Qd7 23.Qf2 Rac8 24.Rg5 Bxd3 25.Rxd3 Bh6 26.f5 Bxg5 27.Bxg5 f6 28.e6 Qe8 29.Bh6 g5 30.d6 exd6 31.Rxd6 Pruess,D (2408)-Movsisyan,M (2880)/Stillwater 2007/CBM 118/1-0.;  
16...Rfd8 17.Bf3 Rab8 18.0-0 b5 19.d6 exd6 20.exd6 Qb6 21.Bb2 Bd4+ 22.Bxd4 cxd4 23.Bd5 d3+ 24.Kh1 Bf5 25.g4 Bxg4 26.f5 Rxd6 27.Rxb5 Qc7 28.fxg6 Rxd5

29.gxf7+ Kg7 30.Rxb8 Rf5 31.Rg8+ Herms,A (2315)-Eg.K (2080)/Wiesbaden 1998/EXT 2000/1-0.;  
16...Rad8 17.0-0 f6 18.d6 exd6 19.exd6 Qc8 20.Bf3 Bc6 21.f5 Bxf3 22.Rbxf3 Qc6 23.Rd3 Rf7 24.Bb2 Bf8 25.Rd1 Qe4 26.fxg6 hxg6 27.d7 Qxc4 28.Qa5 Be7 29.Qxa7 Qb5 30.Bc3 Qc6 31.Qa5 Sidorchuk,D (2220)-Didkov,A (2132)/Kiev 2007/CBM 116 ext/1-0.

**17.0-0-** **a6**  
**18.Bb2!** **Rab8!?**  
**19.f5!!**

Winning out of the park! The e-pawn was untouchable, albeit my opponent, probably not realising how much trouble he was in, "touched it"!!? By moving the pawn to f5 I am not only challenging Black's pawn phalanx f7-g6-h7, it also "shelters" h3 so that i can play a rook there, and it also opens up the d2-h6 diagonal for my Queen. My powerful Bishop on b2 also attacks Black's kingside, x-raying it through the pawn on e5! All in all my pawn front on the 5th rank is squashing Black, restricting his mobility and generating space behind them from which my pieces can strike!

**19...** **Bxe5?**  
**20.Qh6!**



20.Qh6 Bxf5 (20...f6 21.fxg6 hxg6 22.Qxg6+ Kh8 23.g4 Bxh2+ 24.Kg2 Qg3+ 25.Rxg3 Bxg3 26.Rh1+ Bh4 27.Rxh4#; 20...Bxh2+ 21.Kh1 Be5 22.Rh3 Rfd8 23.Qxh7+ Kf8 24.fxg6 Be8 25.Rxf7+ Bxf7 26.Qxf7#) 21.Rxf5 Bxh2+ (21...gxf5 22.Rg3+ Kh8 23.Qg7+ Bxg7 24.Bxg7+ Kg8 25.Be5#) 22.Qxh2 Qxh2+ 23.Kxh2 f6 24.Rf1 was the only way that Black could avoid being mated, albeit he had to sacrifice both his Bishops for pawns and exchange Queens to prevent mate occurring, still losing for Black!

1-0



SCCA League Division 2, 2008

**White:-** R Pomeroy  
**Black:-** D R Cumming  
Sicilian Defence [B92]  
[Annotator D R Cumming]

**1.e4** **c5**  
**2.Nf3** **d6**  
**3.d4** **cxd4**  
**4.Nxd4** **Nf6**  
**5.Nc3** **a6**  
**6.Be2** **e5**  
**7.Nf3** **h6**  
**8.Bc4**

8.Be3 Be6 9.0-0 Be7 10.Qd2 Qc7 11.Rad1 Nbd7 12.Ne1 b5 13.Nd3 Nc5 14.f3 Nxd3 15.Qxd3 Bc4 16.Qd2 0-0 17.Bxc4 bxc4 18.b4 cxb3 19.cxb3 Qa5 20.Nd5 Qd8 21.Nxe7+ Qxe7 22.Qxd6 Qxd6 Basson,H (1733)-Brank,Z (1732)/IECC 2005/Telechess CBM 109/1-0.

**8...** **Nbd7**



8...Be7 9.0-0 (9.h3 Qc7 (9...Nbd7 10.a4 0-0 11.0-0 Qc7 12.Nd5 Nxd5 13.Bxd5 Nf6 14.c3 Nxd5 15.Qxd5 Be6 16.Qd1 Qc6 17.Re1 Rae8 18.Qc2 f5 19.exf5 Bxf5 20.Qb3+ Kh8 21.Kh2 Bxh3 22.gxh3 Rxf3 23.Be3 Qd7 24.Qd5 Jordanova,B-Jordanova,S/Pamporovo 2001/CBM 084 ext/0-1.)  
10.Qe2 b5 11.Nd5 Qxc4 12.Qxc4 bxc4 13.Nc7+ Kf8 14.Nxa8 Bd8 15.Be3 Nbd7 16.0-0-0 Ke7 17.Nd2 Bb7 18.Nxc4 Bxa8 19.Rxd6 Bxe4 20.Rxa6 Bxg2 21.Rg1 Bxh3 22.Rxg7 Bf1 23.Ra4 Spiel,M (2140)-Walch,I/Regensburg 1998/EXT 2999/0-1.;  
9...Nc6 10.h3 (10.Re1 0-0 11.Nd5 Bg4 12.c3 Rc8 13.Qd3 Nxd5 14.Bxd5 Qc7 15.Nd2 Bh4 16.h3 Bh5 17.Nf3 Bf6 18.Bd2 Ne7 19.Bb3 Rfd8 20.Nh2 Qd7 21.c4 Nc6 22.Bd1 Bxd1 23.Raxd1 Nd4 24.Be3 Qa4 Vetter,U-Hentze,H/www.desc-online.de 2003/Telechess CBM 111/1/2-1/2 .)  
10...0-0 11.Re1 Be6 12.Nd5 Rc8 13.c3 Na5 14.Nxf6+ Bxf6 15.Bd5 Qd7 16.Nh2 Nc6 17.Ng4 Bxg4 18.hxg4 Qe7 19.Be3 Bg5 1/2-1/2 Morawietz,D (2393)-Lalic,B (2518)/Germany 2003/CBM 098 ext.;



8...Be6 9.Bxe6 (9.Bb3 Be7 10.0-0 0-0 11.Re1 Qc7 12.Be3 Nc6 13.Nd2 Na5 14.Bxe6 fxe6 15.Qf3 Kh8 16.Qg3 d5 17.exd5 exd5 18.Bd4 Nc6 19.Bxe5 Nxe5 20.Qxe5 Bd6 21.Qd4 Bxh2+ 22.Kf1 Bd6 23.Nf3 Bc5 Speisser,P (2126)-Roberts,A (2160)/IECG 2004/Corr 2006/0-1.) 9...fxe6 10.Nh4 (10.Be3 Nc6 11.Qd3 Nb4 12.Qe2 Be7 13.Nh4 Kf7 14.0-0 g5 15.Nf3 Qc7 16.a3 Nc6 17.Rad1 Rag8 18.Qd3 Nh5 19.Kh1 Nf4 20.Qd2 Rg6 21.Na4 ½-½ Cakl,M (1800)-Gutman,P (2000)/Czech email 2003/Corr 2006 )) 10...Nc6 (10...Kf7 11.f4 Nc6 12.0-0 exf4 13.Bxf4 Be7 14.Be3 g6 15.Qe2 Kg7 16.Rad1 Ne5 17.Bd4 Qc7 18.Qf2 Kh7 19.Qg3 g5 20.Bxe5 dxe5 21.Nf3 Rhf8 22.Qxe5 Qc5+ 23.Qxc5 Bxc5+ 24.Kh1 Ng4 25.Rd7+ Heini,T (2215)-Sand,R (2092)/Balingen 2006/EXT 2007/½-½.) 11.Ng6 Rg8 12.0-0 Kf7 13.Nxf8 Rxf8 14.f4 Kg8 15.Be3 exf4 16.Rxf4 Qc7 17.Qe2 Ne5 18.Bd4 Rf7 19.Rd1 Raf8 20.Kh1 Qc4 21.Qd2 b5 22.a3 Qc6 23.Bxe5 Van der Wiel,J (2535)-Portisch,L (2640)/Tilburg 1984/MCD/0-1.

9.Be3                   b5!  
10.Bd5                  Rb8  
11.Ba7                  Nxd5  
12.Nxd5                Rb7  
13.Be3                  Nf6



14.Nd2                  Nxd5  
15.exd5                Be7  
16.0-0                  0-0  
17.c3                   Qc7  
18.a3                   f5  
19.f4                   exf4  
20.Bd4?                Bg5!  
21.Qf3                  Re8  
22.Rae1                Rxe1  
23.Rxe1                Qf7  
24.b3                   Re7  
25.Rxe7                Qxe7  
26.Qf1                  Bd7  
27.c4                   Be8  
28.Qf2-+

4b1k1/4q1p1/p2p3p/1p1P1pb1/2PB1p2/PP6/3N1QPP/6K1 b - - 0 28



28...Bh4?

The result of a clerical error on my part, I did in fact mean 28/...Bh5, but wrote down the actual move on the scorecard by mistake, getting my "orientation of the board" confused! [Deep Junior 10: 28...Bh5 29.Kh1 bxc4 30.bxc4 Qe3 31.c5 Qxa3 32.c6 Bd8 33.Qxf4 Qc1+ 34.Bg1 Bb6 35.Qf1 Qxf1 36.Nxf1 -1.52/19.]

29.Qxf4                bxc4

Still sticking with the old adage, in the Sicilian "if Black equalises he very often goes on to win", I actually still have a slight advantage at this point, so all was not lost!

30.bxc4                Bg5  
31.Qf2                 Bh5  
32.Nf1                 Qe2  
33.c5                   dxc5  
34.Bxc5                Qe4  
35.d6                   Be8!  
36.Ng3                 Qb1+  
37.Qf1                 Qxf1+  
38.Kxf1                Bb5+  
39.Kf2                 g6  
40.Ne2                 Bxe2!



Exchanging off the light-squared Bishop for the White Knight, leaving a prawn and same-coloured Bishop ending, only White had the weakness of the isolated d-prawn, protected by his Bishop, but as his King was far away, and as my own Bishop was of the same colour, the d-prawn's days were numbered!

41.Kxe2                Kf7

42.Kf3                 h5!

Guarding against a subsequent g4!

43.g3                   Ke6  
44.h4                   Bd2  
45.a4                   a5!  
46.Ke2                 Bc3  
47.Kf3                 Bb4!!  
48.Bxb4                axb4  
49.Ke3                 Kxd6  
50.Kd4                 g5!!  
51.hxg5                f4  
52.gxf4                h4



In the final position, if White pushes his g-prawn the Black King intercepts just in the nick of time. If instead he pushes his a-prawn, Black pushes his h-prawn and Queen's first, thereby winning. The only way that White can stop the h-prawn from Queening is if he intercepts it with his King, but then Black simply pushes his b-prawn! 0-1



or



You decide!





# How to See Ahead in Chess Part 10

By Geoff Lloyd

## The Author

Geoff Lloyd has an ICCF rating of 2104; 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 final section covers part 6 of Chapter 3.

### Chapter 3 – Pieces Working in Partnership

#### 23. Three or More Pieces in Combination

For each thousand games of chess played, 900 combinations are missed. Over the years many explanations have been suggested to account for this. Time limit plays a part in these phenomena of course, but I strongly believe that the answer lies in the introduction to this book.

The failure to study and travel along a learning curve, skimping on the vital area of development is the root cause. You have not made this mistake and the next two sections provide the finishing touch to your vision and calculation.

Please note that in many of the combinations that now follow several of the pieces play secondary roles, controlling an important file or diagonal, or maybe a flight square. They may in some examples provide an alternative combination, if a defence is found in one particular line.

Looking at the next position we find a knight and bishop combination, while the third piece (another knight) is guarding the Bishop. It is Black to play:

1... Nf5  
2.Qb5+ Kd8  
3.Be5 Qxe5  
4 Nxe5 Ng3#

to be addressed now is the control of specific lines and diagonals, and developing your assessment, calculation and awareness a stage further. For example, looking for flight squares and calculating accordingly, is all about your journey along the learning curve.

It is White to play, taken from the game between Blackburne and Gifford, The Hague, 1874:

1.Qxh6+ Kxh6  
2.Ne6+ Kh5  
3.Be2+ Kh4  
4.Rf4+ Nxf4  
5.g3+ Kh3  
6.Ndx4#

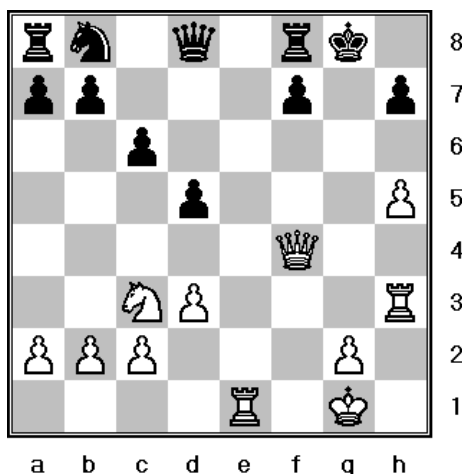
We now have a position taken from the game, Nimzowitch v Leeians. Play through the moves with care, absorbing how lines, ranks and key squares are controlled. Try to apply this kind of methodical thinking in all the future examples as simple mathematical calculation is inadequate from now on.

It is White to play:

The next example illustrates a mate new to you, however the ideas and powers of the pieces remain the same. What needs SCCA Magazine 103

**1.Re6**            **Rxe6**  
**2.Bxe6+**        **Ke4**  
**3.d3+**            **Kxd3**  
**4.Bf5#**

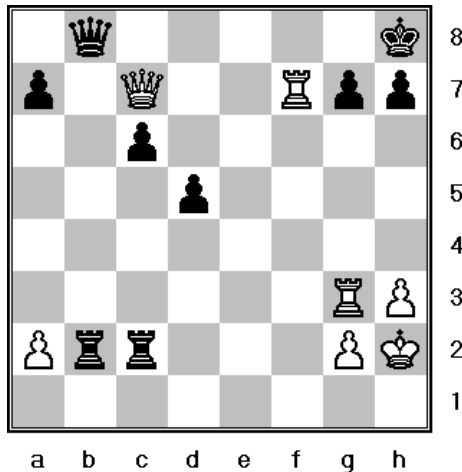
Taken from the game Harrowitz v Szen, London 1851 it is White to play:



**1.Rg3+**            **Kh8**  
**2.Qh6**            **Rg8**  
**3.Re8**            **Qd6**  
**4.Qg7#**

If 3... Qb6+ 4.Kh1 only delays the mate.

Here we have another simple but instructive example, and again it is White to play:

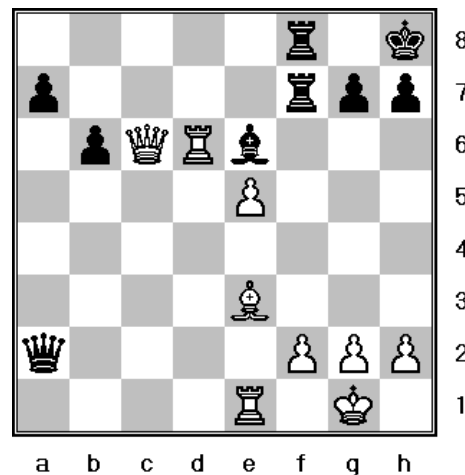


**1.Re7**            **Re2**  
**2.Re8+**        **Rxe8**  
**3.Qxg7#**

If 1... Rxc2+ 2.Rxc2 Rxc2+ 3.Kxc2 and White wins material.

We now have a variation on the last example; it is a little more difficult and is from the game Khan v Bernstein, Paris 1926.

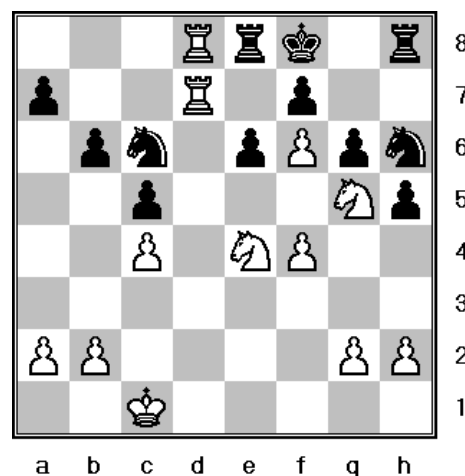
It is Black to play:



**1... Rxf2**  
**2.Rxe6**        **Qe2**

And White resigned, for if 3.h4 giving the king a flight square then 3... Qxe1+ 4.Kh2 Rf1 5.g3 Qxe3 with a massive material advantage.

Here we progress a little more along the learning curve; this example contains a mixture of piece combinations and can be difficult to see. White (to play) has established a blockade with his rooks and the f6-pawn, and both his knights are within striking distance. The black f7-pawn is attacked and defended twice, and without this pawn Black's position would be hopeless.

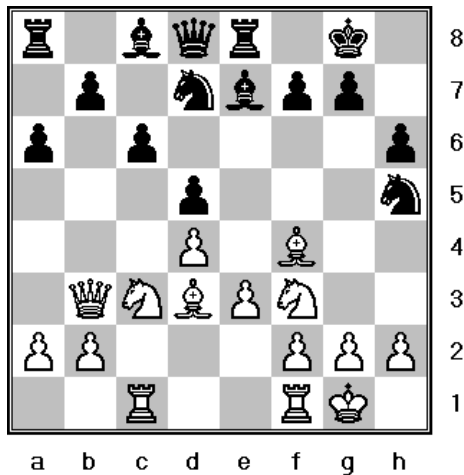


**1.Rxf7+**        **Nxf7**  
**2.Nxe6+**        **Kg8**  
**3.Rxe8+**        **Kh7**  
**4.N4g5+**        **Nxg5**  
**5.Nxg5+**        **Kh6**  
**6.Rxh8#**

What a wonderful game to play!

From the following position it is not hard to see that the Black queen is somewhat exposed on the open diagonal. The then future world champion took full advantage and exploited the weakness.

Taken from the game, Euwe v Rubinstein, Bad Kissingen 1928, and ; it is White to play:

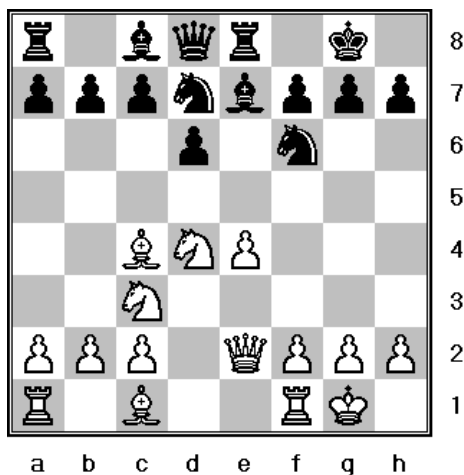


1.Nxd5            cxd5  
 2.Bc7            Nc5  
 3.Rxc5            Qd7  
 4.Ne5            Qe6  
 5.Rxd5

Black avoids the loss of his queen at a material cost.

And Black resigned.

The next position is from the game between Tylor v Koltanowski, Hastings, 1929. It is difficult to see the idea from the previous example, however it does exist and results in a fine combination. It is White to play:



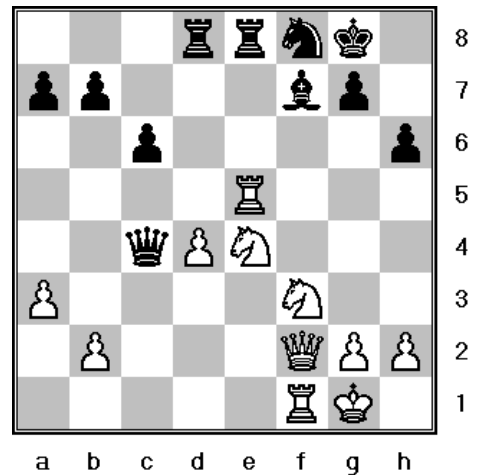
1.Bxf7+            Kxf7  
 2.Ne6            Kxe6  
 3.Qc4+            d5  
 4.exd5+            Kf7  
 5.d6+            Kf8  
 6.dxc7

If 5... Nd5 6.dxe7 Rxe7 7.Nxd5 Ne5 8.Qf4+ wins.

And White wins.

Here we find a masked threat on the bishop by White's queen and rook. The combination starts by offering a pawn in order to decoy the enemy queen on to a favourable square; the knights then chase away the Black queen from the diagonal where she protects the bishop.

It is White to play, taken from the game, Marshall v Rubinstein, Moscow, 1925:

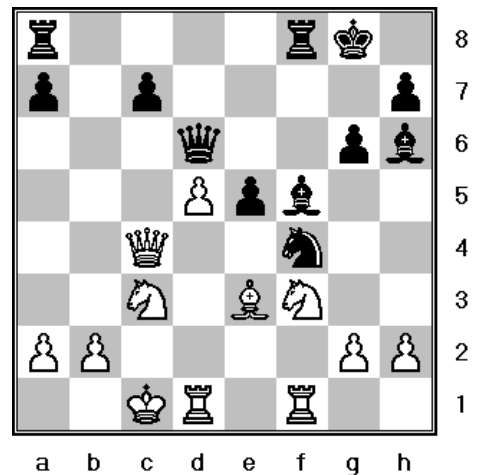


1.b3            Qxb3  
 2.Nfd2        Qa2  
 3.Nc3

And Black resigned. He may have tried 3... Rxe5 4.Nxa2 Re7 5.Nc3 and White wins, or 3... Qb2, 4.Qxf7+ Kh7 5.Rxe8 Rxe8 6.Qxe8 1-0.

### Exercise 49

This position is from the game, Schebarschin v Ssossin, Novgorod, 1923, and it is Black to play:



### Solution

1...            Rab8  
 2.a3            Qb6  
 3.b4

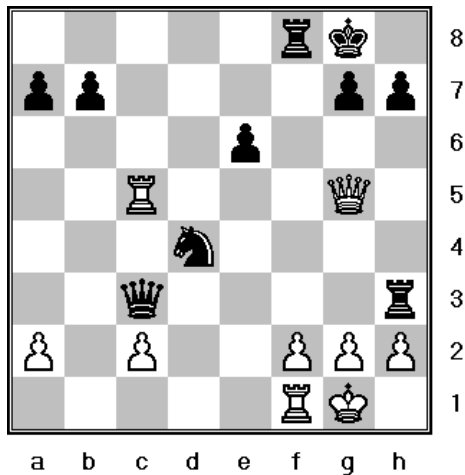
If instead: 3.Bxb6 Ne2#, or if 3.Rd2 then Qxe3. Always remember to look for and calculate material winning lines, if a defence is found during calculations.

3...            Qxe3+

And Black wins.

### Exercise 50

Moving even further along the learning curve, the winning moves are not that difficult to find. The variations that need to be calculated in this position are a lesson in themselves, and I repeat, if you write them down it's not a problem. Taken from the game between, Levitzki v Marshall, Breslau, 1912, and it is Black to play:



**Solution**

1... Qg3

Now we find many different replies and they all lose:  
 2.Qxg3 [If 2.Qe5 Nf3+ [or if 2... Ne2+ 3.Qxe2 Qxh2#]  
 3.Kh1 Rxf1#. Also, if 2.hxg3 Ne2# and if 2.fxg3 Ne2+  
 3.Kh1 Rxf1#. How wonderful to find all these different  
 mating patterns in the same position!

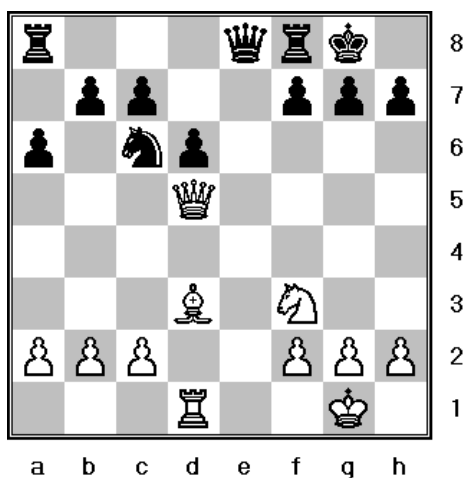
2... Ne2+  
 3.Kh1 Nxf3+  
 4.fxg3 Rxf1#

Truly a position worth a great deal of time.

**24. Sacrificing to Attack the King**

Sacrificing material in order to conduct an attack on the enemy king is the crowning glory of a game of chess. Before we establish the criteria for such an attack to be a successful one, we first whet our appetites with an example of the classic 'Greek Gift' bishop sacrifice.

A whole book could easily be devoted to this type of mating attack alone, so I advise you to make a concerted effort throughout the remainder of the book, subjecting as much as you can to memory. Put particular emphasis on the preconditions for an attack, including the placing and patterns of the pieces.



1.Bxh7+ Kxh7  
 2.Qh5+ Kg8  
 3.Ng5 Ne5

If 1... Kh8, 2.Qh5 Qe5 3.Bf5+ Kg8 4.Qh7#

**4.Qh7#**

There is no magic wand; determination by you and study is what is needed, and we at first establish firmly in our minds the three objectives of an attack against the king:

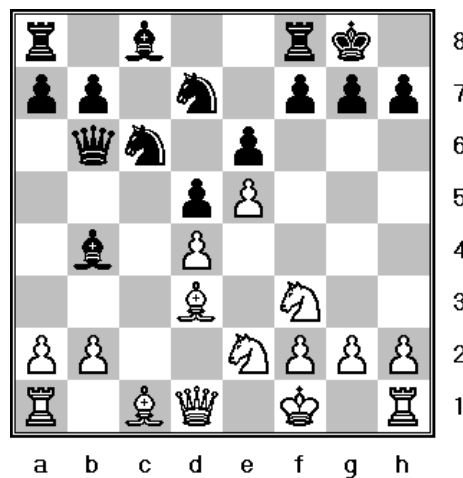
- A. Ultimately to mate the king.
- B. To gain material if mate can be avoided.
- C. To ruin the enemy position if material remains equal.

A successful attack requires the following:

1. There must be a sufficient number of pieces available to inflict mate, or win back more material than was invested.
2. Defenders are too far away and are unable to return in time, or they are immobile as a result of a pin etc, etc.
3. The defending king is unable to take flight, either because of obstruction by his own men or because the flight squares are under the control of attacking pieces.
4. The possibility of a counter-attack as been ruled out, especially in the centre.
5. You must accurately calculate that if the sacrifice can be declined, the defender is unable to gain an advantage.

Absorb well the five conditions outlined above, until they are in your bones.

From the position of the next example both knights obstruct the queen's path to the h-file, but White keeps finding forcing moves as a way of getting his queen into the desired position.



1.Bxh7+ Kxh7  
 2.Ng5+ Kg8  
 3.Qd3 Re8  
 4.Qh7+ Kf8  
 5.Qh8+ Ke7  
 6.Qxg7 Kd8  
 7.Qxf7

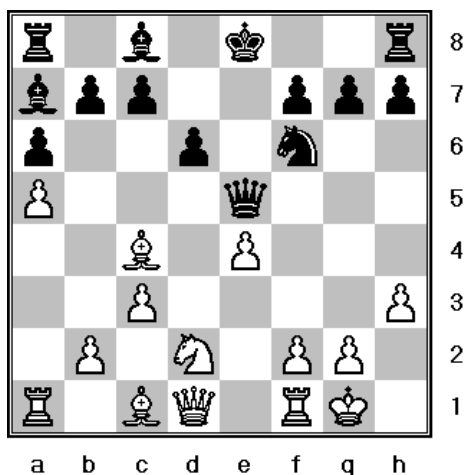
Providing a flight square for the king.

White did not succeed in a mating attack, however he has three pawns for his bishop and Black's position is poor, so justifying the sacrifice.

We now consider an attack conducted from the black side of the board, initially directed towards [h3], the pawn on [f3] is pinned and this element is an important point in the attack.



Taken from the game Scheve v Teichman, Berlin, 1907 it is Black to play:



- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| <b>1...</b>   | <b>Bxh3</b>  |
| <b>2.gxh3</b> | <b>Qg3+</b>  |
| <b>3.Kh1</b>  | <b>Qxh3+</b> |
| <b>4.Kg1</b>  | <b>Ng4</b>   |
| <b>5.Nf3</b>  |              |

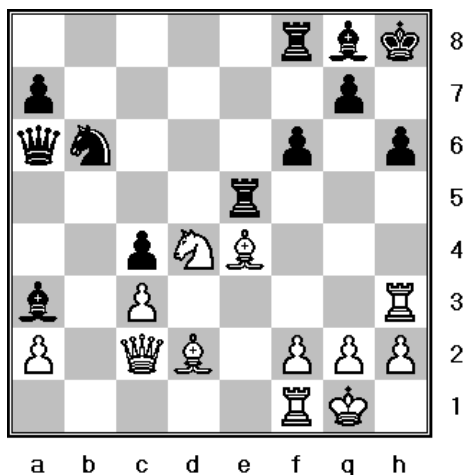
Taking advantage of the pin on the f-pawn.

Defending h2.

- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| <b>5...</b>  | <b>Qg3+</b> |
| <b>6.Kh1</b> | <b>Bxf2</b> |

And White resigned in view of 7.Rxf2 Nxf2#. Another variation is: 7... Qh3+ 8.Nh2 Qxh2#.

The following position is from a game played in Leningrad, 1925 and illustrates well the opening up of the king's position, when several of Black's pieces are unable to return and defend.



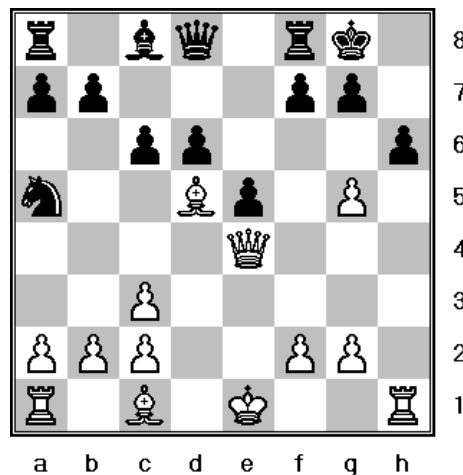
- |                |             |
|----------------|-------------|
| <b>1.Bxh6</b>  | <b>gxh6</b> |
| <b>2.Rxh6+</b> | <b>Kg7</b>  |
| <b>3.Bb7</b>   | <b>Kxh6</b> |
| <b>4.Bxa6</b>  | <b>Bh7</b>  |
| <b>5.Qd2+</b>  | <b>Kg7</b>  |

This is what was seen before the initial sacrifice - multiple mating threats.

And White is winning.

This position is from the game, Nyholm v Post, Berlin, 1927 and it is White to play. Two pieces are sacrificed and the

first is declined. However White has the open h-file at his disposal and goes on to win.



- |               |            |
|---------------|------------|
| <b>1.Rxh6</b> | <b>Re8</b> |
|---------------|------------|

Black gives his king a flight square avoiding the mate threat, we follow the actual moves played in the game, however white had an alternative win, I also include that in the text.

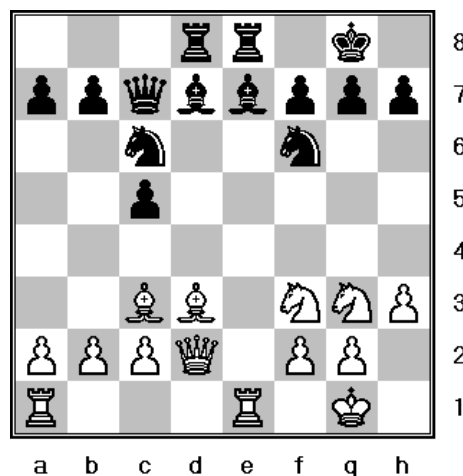
- |                |             |
|----------------|-------------|
| <b>2 Bxf7+</b> | <b>Kxf7</b> |
| <b>3 Qg6+</b>  | <b>Kg8</b>  |
| <b>4 Rh7</b>   | <b>Qd7</b>  |
| <b>5 Qh5</b>   |             |

And now the formation you are familiar with is reached.

- |                 |            |
|-----------------|------------|
| <b>5...</b>     | <b>Kf8</b> |
| <b>6.g6</b>     | <b>Ke7</b> |
| <b>7.Bg5+</b>   | <b>Ke6</b> |
| <b>8.Qg4+</b>   | <b>Kd5</b> |
| <b>9.0-0-0+</b> | <b>Kc5</b> |
| <b>10.Qb4#</b>  |            |

Let's now examine the alternative after 2.Qh7+ Kf8 3.Qh8+ Ke7 4.Qxg7 Rg8 5.Qxf7#. After 4.Qxg7 Black may try 4... Kd7 5.Bxf7 Re7 6.Rh8 Qxh8 7.Qxh8 and White is winning.

Whenever it is possible to rid the defending knight on f6 or make a sacrificial exchange on f6 and in doing so you open the g-file, the chances of a winning attack are improved. Of course you must place your pieces in the correct attacking position beforehand. The following example illustrates this, white has placed his pieces excellently, and the opportunity to sacrifice exists. It is White to play:



The reader of this series should be fast becoming aware that vision and calculation is the art of chess without doubt, up to a highest standard of the game.

**1.Rxe7            Nxe7**  
**2.Bxf6            Qb6**

As acceptance of the sacrifice often leads to a powerful attack along the a1-h8 diagonal.

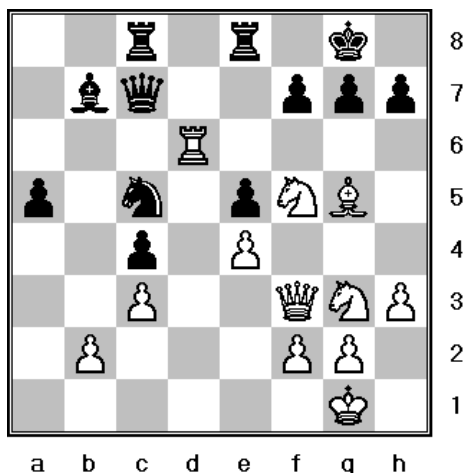
**3.Nh5            Bf5**  
**4.Qg5            Bg6**  
**5.Nxg7           h6**

If instead 5... Rd5 6.Ne5 (obstructing the rook) 6... Qxb2 7.Rf1 when White's position is devastating.

**6.Qh4            Bxd3**  
**7.Nxe8           Bh7**  
**8.Re1            Rxe8**  
**9.Qxb6**

And now White has the queen and bishop pattern. Black can only give up his queen to avoid being mated.

The following position demonstrates the gaining of a tempo in attack, when the offer of a bishop is declined, and rightly so because it prevents mate in two or three moves. Taken from the game, Wolf v Przepiorka, Pstyan, 1922, and it is White to play:



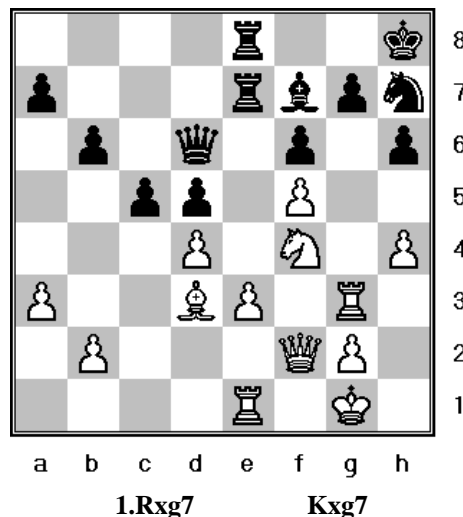
**1.Bf6            Re6**  
**2.Qg4            g6**  
**3.Qg5            Raf6**  
**4.Qxf6           Ne6**  
**5.Nh6+          Kf8**  
**6.Rxe6**

Otherwise its mate in two.

Exploiting the pin and Black resigned for he cannot defend against mate on h8.

This position is a little different from previous examples, because Black also has strong threats. His queenside is active and he has doubled rooks directed at the pawn on e3. However his pawn on g7 is weak and his queen is unprotected.

Once more I remind you of writing down possible moves and I have recorded the analysis in a simple system that you could adopt. There are many methods suggested throughout the annals of chess, but I like the uncluttered approach to analysis.



**1.Rxg7            Kxg7**

Black can play:

- A. 1... Qc7 moving his queen out of danger
- B. 1... Rd8 defending his queen
- C. 1... cxd4 attacking e3

Here's how I actually recorded my thoughts - after all it's a study not a competition. The main benefit I discovered from this method was training myself, to stick to one line at a time. Beginning with the main line, I calculate and record the moves as follows:

**1.Rxg7            Kxg7**  
**2.Qg3+           Kh8**  
**3.Ng6+**

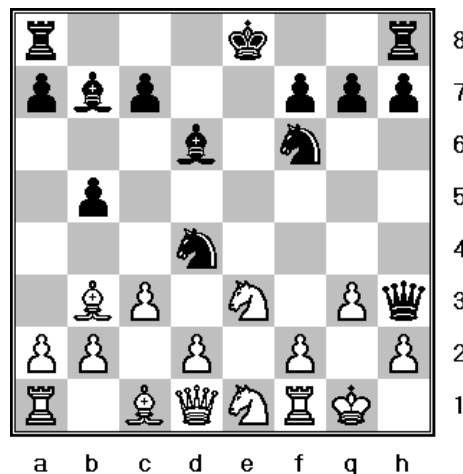
With a discovered attack on Black's undefended queen.

- A. 1... Qc7 2.Bb5 Rc8 3.Rg4 is ok - I am a pawn ahead
- B. 1... Rd8 2.Rg3 cxd4 3.Ng6+ Bxg6 4.fxg6 Nf8 5.exd4 again a pawn ahead
- C. 1...cxd4 2.Bb5 Rc8 3.Rg3 Rc5 4.Bd3+ giving me a slight edge

Visualising a slight edge is a far cry from seeing a forced line resulting in mate or winning the undefended queen. The only clue I can offer is a material count and assure you that it improves with experience and practice.

### Exercise 51

The all-important gain of a tempo is well illustrated in this test, taken from the game, Beisitzmann v Rubinstein, Warsaw, 1917, and it is Black to play:

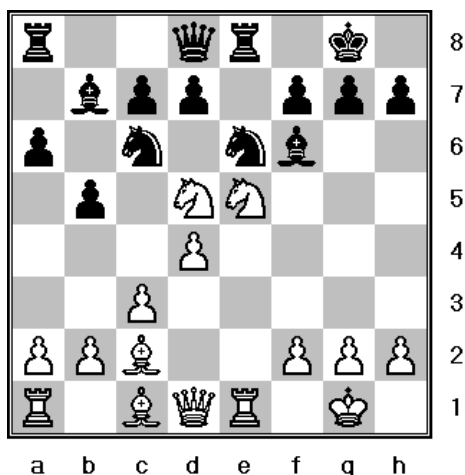


## Solution

1...	h5
2.cxd4	h4
3.Qe2	Qxh2+
4.Kxh2	hxg3+
5.Kg1	Rh1#

## Exercise 52

Remember well the preconditions for attack against the king. This is taken from the game, Wolf v Benesch, Vienna, 1922, and it is White to play:



## Solution

1.Bxh7+	Kf8
---------	-----

Declining the sacrifice.

2.Nxf6	gxf6
3.Bh6+	Ke7
4.Ng4	d5
5.Nxf6	Kxf6
6.Qf3+	Ke7
7.Bg5+	

Winning the queen.

1.Bxh7+	Kxh7
---------	------

Accepting the sacrifice.

2.Nxf7	Qc8
3.Qh5+	Kg8
4.Nxf6+	gxf6
5.Nh6+	Kf8
6.Qf7#	

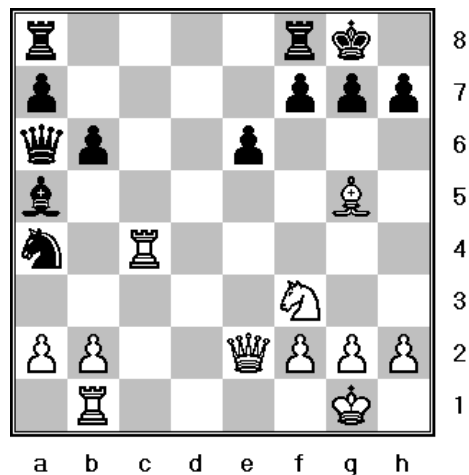
Black has two variations in the accepted line at move 5, instead of Kf8, he can play:

A. 5... Kh8 6.Nf5+ Kg8 7.Qg6+ Kh8 8.Re3 Re7 9.Rh3+ Rh7 10.Rxh7# or

B. 5... Kg7, 6.Nf5+ and the mating variation is the same as in the above line.

## Exercise 53

Our final exercise is from a game played by Alekhine, and it is White to play:



## Solution

1.Bf6	Rfc8
-------	------

If 1... gxf6 2.Rg4+ Kh8 3.Qxa6 winning the queen.

2.Qe5	Rc5
-------	-----

If 2... Qxc4 3.Qg5 Kf8 4.Qxg7+ Ke8 5.Qg8+ Kd7 6.Ne5+ Ke7 7.Qxf7+ again winning the queen. Also if: 2... Rx4 3.Qg5 Rg4 4.Qxg4 g6 5.Qxa4 winning material. Lastly if: 2... gxf6 3.Rg4+ Kf8 4.Qd6+ Ke8 5.Rg8#

3.Qg3	g6
-------	----

4.Rxa4	
--------	--

Winning material and the game.



The conclusion to be drawn from this final example is depth of calculation is far less common in chess. The emphasis in study and practice should be directed towards variations.

Always attempting to calculate one line at a time; the forced moves followed by unforced variations.

I wish you well in your pursuits. If you are successful and master the elements of combinations, you are more than half way towards the highest levels.



## NATT 6

It's still early days in the 6<sup>th</sup> North Atlantic Team Tournament which began on 20<sup>th</sup> June. However, the Scots team has already had 12 results to date – all draws! Perhaps most notable amongst these being Tom Matheis on board 1 achieving a draw against highly rated Norwegian GM Arild Haugen. Unfortunately the games in this event are available only they are completed and at least 10 games have been completed on each board. Hopefully we shall have some games from this event in our next issue.

## Harro Otte Memorial

The Scots team has now finished all its games in the Harro Otte Memorial Team Tournament finishing under 50% with 17½ from 42. 5th place now seems likely although the Latvian team presently in 6<sup>th</sup> may yet overtake us as they have several games yet to finish. Despite the rather disappointing final placing, some nice games were produced, the following being a nice end-game:

MacMillen,A – Shtrikman,R  
Otte Memorial, ICCF, 17.06.2007

1.e4	c6
2.d4	d5
3.exd5	cxd5
4.Bd3	Nc6
5.Nf3	

More accurate is 5.c3 as played in the famous Fischer v. Petrosian game at Belgrade in 1970.

5...	Bg4
6.c3	e6
7.0-0	Bd6
8.h3	Bh5
9.Nbd2	Nf6
10.Re1	0-0
11.Qc2	Qc7
12.Ng5	Bg6
13.Bxg6	hxg6
14.Ndf3	



14... Rfe8?!

Starting a faulty plan. Instead starting the minority attack with 14...b5 with Rfc8 and a5 & b4 to follow was better.

15.Bd2	e5
16.dxe5	Nxe5
17.Nxe5	Bxe5
18.Nf3!	

Now Black always has to worry about the isolated d-pawn.

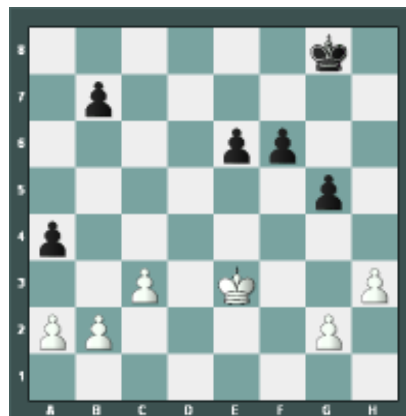
18...	Bd6
19.Be3	Re7
20.Nd4	a6
21.Bg5	Rae8
22.Rxe7	Rxe7
23.Bxf6	gxf6
24.Qd3	Qb6

Better was 24...Qc4.

25.Nb3	Re5
26.Rd1	a5
27.Qd2	Qa6
28.Re1	Rxe1+
29.Qxe1	a4
30.Nd4	Be5
31.Qd2	g5?

Simply leaving a weakness for White to exploit.

32.Nf5	Qe6
33.Ne3	Bf4
34.Qxd5	Bxe3
35.Qxe6	Bxf2+
36.Kxf2	fxe6
37.Ke3	



37... f5?

37...Kf7 was better although after 38.Kd4 Ke7 39.c4 Kd6 40.c5+ Kc6 41.b4 Black is likely losing.

38.Kd4	f4
39.Ke5	Kf7
40.c4	Ke7
41.c5	Kf7
42.b3	a3
43.b4	Ke7
44.b5	Kd7
45.Kf6!	1-0

A neat final touch! Black resigned.



## Champions League

The 3<sup>rd</sup> cycle of the ICCF Champions League is now well advanced. In Division C6, the Lewis Chessmen (Iain Mackintosh, George Livie, George Pyrich & Alan Borwell) have managed to improve a little since last time and are presently in 6<sup>th</sup> place. Newly awarded IM Iain Mackintosh on top board is on 50% with 4½ from 9 whilst George Livie on board 2 has completed all his games on a 50% score with 5 from 10. Unfortunately George Pyrich on board 3 continues to struggle with 2 from 7 to date but will hope to regain some ground in his final games. Finally, Alan Borwell on board 4 thus far has 8 draws!

In Division D6 promotion is now a real possibility for the Scottish Claymores (Gordon Anderson, Alan Bell, Geoff Lloyd (who replaced Stuart Graham who had to retire due to ill-health) & Kevin Paine) presently in 2<sup>nd</sup> place! On board 1, Gordon Anderson is unbeaten with an excellent 6 from 8 whilst on board 2 Alan Bell presently has an equally excellent unbeaten 5 from 7. Geoff Lloyd has won 2 and drawn 4 games taking the team's score on board 3 to 5 from 9 whilst thus far Kevin Paine on board 4 has scored an excellent 4½ from 6. Overall the team now has 20½ from 30 and much will depend on the last 6 games still in progress!

In Division D2 the Caledonian Kings (Arthur Knox, Jim Anderson, Andrew Macmillen & Stephen Hilton) have unfortunately had a tournament to forget with a team score of only 3½ from 35 and are presently in last place with Andrew Macmillen on board 3 with 2 out of 7 scoring more than half of the team's points. Finally, in Division D3, the Caledonian Knights have had a similarly difficult time with (David Edney (with 4 from 9), Derek Price (with 2½ from 10), Colin MacGregor (1 from 10) & Robert Rough (2 from 10) and presently occupy 9<sup>th</sup> place.

### Anderson,G – Oberascher,M Champions League 2007 D Group 6 ICCF, 01.09.2007

1.c4	e5
2.g3	Nc6
3.Bg2	Nf6
4.Nc3	Bc5
5.e3	0-0
6.Nge2	d6
7.0-0	Bb6
8.h3	

Varying from 8.d4 as in the Brown v. Zivkovic elsewhere in this issue.

8...	Be6
9.b3	Qc8
10.Kh2	Bf5
11.d4!	

At last, the thematic advance!

11...	Nb4?!
12.g4	Bg6
13.f4!	exd4

Of course 13...Nc2 14.Rb1 Nxe3 is bad for Black; 13...Nxc4+ 14.hxc4 Qxc4.

14.exd4	h6
15.f5	Bh7
16.a3	Nc6
17.Na4	Nd7

## 18.Bf4



18...	Re8
19.b4	Rxe2?!

Already a bit desperate, Black looks for active play rather than be faced with the likes of 19...a6 20.Nxb6 Nxb6 21.c5 dxc5 22.bxc5 Nd7 23.Nc3 when White wins almost as much as he pleases.

20.Qxe2	Bxd4
21.Rad1	Bf6
22.c5	dx5
23.Nxc5	Nxc5
24.bxc5	Rb8
25.Qe3	Kh8
26.Qg3	

Resignation was probably a good option for Black here.

26...	Bg8
27.Bxc7	Bh4
28.Qd6	Be7
29.Qd7	Bxc5
30.Bxb8	Qxb8+
31.Kh1	f6
32.Rfe1	Ne5
33.Qxb7	Qf8
34.Qa8	Qxa8
35.Bxa8	Bxa3
36.h4	Be7
37.Rc1	Bb4



38.Rxe5!	fxe5
39.Rc8	Kh7
40.Be4	1-0

Now, faced with a devastating discovered check at f6, Black finally resigned.

## Scotland v Rest of the World

The friendly match, Scottish CCA v. ICCF select, held to commemorate our Association's 30<sup>th</sup> Anniversary is now well under with already 31 results on the 38 server boards. Unfortunately we are currently trailing 10½ - 20½ but hopefully can narrow the gap soon! The match features 50 boards (38 played on the ICCF server and 12 by post) with the ICCF team comprising of players from 17 countries. The server games may be viewed live at [www.iccf-webchess.com](http://www.iccf-webchess.com)

Lloyd,G – Peschardt,S  
Scottish CCA v. Rest of the World, 12.05.2008

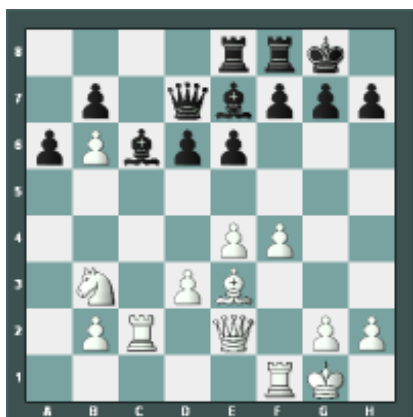
1.Nc3	c5
2.Nf3	Nc6
3.d4	cxd4
4.Nxd4	Nf6
5.e4	Qb6
6.Nb3	e6
7.Bd3	d6
8.0-0	a6
9.a4	

More common for White here is 9.Be3 with 9...Qc7 10.f4 b5 11.a3 to follow.

9...	Be7
10.a5	Qc7
11.Be3	0-0
12.Na4	Bd7
13.Nb6	Rad8
14.f4	Nb4
15.Bd2	

Morovic v. Bellon, Las Palmas, 1995 went 15.Bd4 e5 16.Bc3 Nxd3 17.cxd3 Bg4 18.Qe1 Be6 19.Nd2 exf4 20.Rc1 Qc5+ 21.d4 and White eventually won – Geoff's choice looks just as good.

15...	Nxd3
16.cxd3	Bc6
17.Rc1	Nd7
18.Be3	Rde8
19.Qe2	Nxb6
20.axb6	Qd7
21.Rc2	



21...	Ba4?
22.Rc7!	

Black must have missed this – now White's pieces spring to life.

22...	Qb5
-------	-----

23.Nd4	Qxb6
24.Nxe6	Qa5
25.b4	Qxb4
26.Nxf8	Bxf8
27.Qa2	

With a material advantage and the more active pieces, Geoff soon wraps things up.

27...	Bb3
28.Qd2	Qxd2
29.Bxd2	Ba4
30.Bb4	Bc6
31.Rc1	g6
32.Kf2	f5
33.exf5	gxf5
34.Ra1	Bg7
35.Re1	Rxe1
36.Bxe1	d5
37.Bb4	Bd4+
38.Ke2	Bb6
39.Rc8+	Kf7
40.Rf8+	Ke6
41.Rh8	a5
42.Ba3	Kf7
43.Rxh7+	Kg6
44.Rh8	Bd4
45.Rc8	1-0

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

Olympiad XVI Preliminaries began in July 2005 and now nears completion. Possibly, the last Postal Olympiad, the Scots team of Richard Beecham, Iain Mackintosh, Alan Brown and Alan Borwell is presently tantalisingly close to qualifying for the Final. Since our last report Richard Beecham duly won his last outstanding against his Bulgarian opponent (on move 104!) to take the team's final score to 19½ Germany has finished all its games with a score of 26 from 36 and along with Sweden (22/34) are assured of the top 2 spots in the 10 team section.

Our closest rivals for 3<sup>rd</sup> spot are the USA team who presently have 18 from 32 completed games and Slovakia with 16½ from 30. Croatia is not yet out of it as, with 13 from 28, they still have 8 games to finish. Presently tie-breaks for 3<sup>rd</sup> place are a distinct possibility and hopefully the team's losses to USA and Croatia (both 1½ - 2½) won't jeopardise our chances at the end of the day. Unfortunately the games can't be viewed live in a postal event and we can only hope that our rivals will take points off each other as the finishing line approaches.

Brown,A (SCO) – Zivkovic,M (CRO)  
Olympiad XVI s3b3, 10.07.2005

1.c4	Nf6
2.g3	e5
3.Bg2	Nc6
3...c6; and 3...d5	are also popular here.
4.Nc3	Bc5

[4...Bb4 is more usual here when one example is Raymond Boger v. Rene du Cret, Purdy Memorial 2003 went 5.Nd5 Bc5 6.e3 0-0 7.Ne2 d6 8.0-0 a5 9.d4 Ba7 10.Ndc3 exd4 11.exd4 Re8 12.h3 Bf5 13.g4 Be4 14.Nxe4 Nxe4 15.Nc3

Nxc3 16.bxc3 Qd7 17.Qa4 Red8 18.Qb5 Rab8 19.Bf4 Ne7 20.Qxa5 and White won a nice game.

5.e3	0-0
6.Nge2	d6
7.0-0	Bb6
8.d4	a6

This doesn't look necessary here – instead development with 8...Re8 looks more to the point when 9.Nd5 looks interesting.

9.h3	Re8
10.a3	Bf5
11.b4	Qd7
12.g4	exd4
13.exd4	Bg6
14.c5!	

Simple and strong although 14.Be3 also looks good for White.

14...	Ba7
15.Nf4	Ne4



16.d5!?

Suddenly deciding to mix it.

16...	Nb8?!
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After this Black is in real trouble. Instead 16...Nxc3 looks a bit scary but after 17.dxc6 bxc6 18.Qd4 Ne2+ 19.Nxe2 Rxe2 20.Bb2 f6 21.Qc4+ Re6 Black might just be ok as 22.Qxa6!? dxc5 23.Rad1 Qe8 seems fine; also 16...Nd8 wasn't too bad after 17.Qc2 Nf6 (17...Nxc3 18.Qxc3 Be4 19.Bxe4 Rxe4 20.Nh5; and 17...Ng3 18.Nxg6 Nxf1 19.Nf4 both look strong for White) 18.Nxg6 hxg6.

17.Bxe4	Bxe4
18.Nxe4	Rxe4
19.Qf3	Re7
20.Bb2	f6



21.c6!

1-0

Now, faced with the likes of 21... bxc6 22.dxc6 Qd8 23.Rfe1 and the likes of Qd5+ as well as Nh5 to follow, Black threw in the towel.

Beth,N (BEL) – Borwell,A (SCO)  
Olympiad XVI s3b4, 10.07.2005

1.e4	c5
2.Nf3	Nc6
3.d4	cxd4
4.Nxd4	Nf6
5.Nc3	e5
6.Ndb5	d6
7.Bg5	a6
8.Na3	b5
9.Bxf6	gxf6
10.Nd5	f5
11.Bd3	Be6
12.c4!?	

12.c3; 12.0-0; and 12.Qh5 are all playable alternatives here. White's choice doesn't have a good reputation.

12...	Qa5+
13.Kf1	fxe4
14.Bxe4	

Maybe 14.Nf6+ was better after 14...Ke7 15.Bxe4 Rc8 16.Nd5+.

14...	Rc8
15.cxb5	

Again 15.Nf6+ looks playable.

15...	axb5
16.Rc1	b4
17.Nc4	Qb5
18.Bd3	Qxd5
19.Nb6	Qa5
20.Nxc8	Nd4



21.Rg1?!

Very strange – maybe he intended Kg1 – White has a material advantage but good moves are hard to find.

21...	h5
22.Qe1	Kd8
23.Qe4	Bxc8
24.Qh4+	Kd7
25.Qh3+	Ne6
26.Qf3	

Now Black has a material advantage and is winning!

26...	d5
27.Qxf7+	Be7
28.g3	Qb6
29.Bf5	Rf8

30.Qxh5	Kd6	39.a3	bxa3
31.Rxc8	Qa6+	40.bxa3	d4
32.Kg2	Qxc8	41.Qa6+	Kf7
33.Bxe6	Qxe6	42.Qb7+	Rd7
34.Qe2	Qf5	43.Qb3+	Kg7
35.Rd1	e4	44.Rb1	e3
36.Kg1	Ke6	45.Qb2	Kh7
37.f4	Rd8		
38.Kf1	Bc5		

And, not before time, White resigned. 0-1

### Current Friendly Internationals

Two new friendly matches have started in October, and the team selections are listed below.

Start	Boards	Opponents	Mode	For	Against	Void	Result
Oct 2008	21	USA	Server/Post				
Oct 2008	28	England	Server/Post				
May 2008	50	Rest of World	Server/Post	10½	21½		
Oct 2007	20	Spain	Server	11½	21½		
Jun 2007	14	Spain	Post	4½	7½		
Apr 2007	20	Slovenia	Server	5½	31½		L
Apr 2007	20	Poland	Server	8	32		L
Nov 2006	28	Germany	Server/Post	19½	33½		L
Mar 2006	28	Sweden	Server/Post	17	39		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

Team v USA		Team v England	
W1	Mackintosh, I	W1	Mackintosh, I
W2	Anderson, G M	W2	Anderson, G M
W3	Pyrich, G D	W3	Montgomery, R S
W4	Bell, A D	W4	Pyrich, G D
W5	Stewart, Dr K W C	W5	Bell, A D
W6	Lloyd, G	W6	Stewart, Dr K W C
W7	Edney, D	W7	Lloyd, G
W8	Calder, H	W8	Edney, D
W9	Paine, Dr K	W9	Calder, H
W10	MacMillen, A N	W10	Paine, Dr K
W11	Armstrong, A	W11	MacMillen, A N
W12	Macgregor, C A	W12	Coope, D W
W13	Anderson, J	W13	Armstrong, A
W14	Armstrong, J McK	W14	Loughran, R
W15	McKinstry, J	W15	Macgregor, C A
W16	Hardwick, M E	W16	Anderson, J
P1	Lennox, C J	W17	Armstrong, J McK
P2	Savage, D J	W18	McKinstry, J
P3	Cumming, D R	W19	Cormack, W H
P4	Jack, J P E	W20	Hardwick, M E
P5	Macgregor, C A	P1	Lennox, C J
		P2	Jessing, M
		P3	Savage, D J
		P4	Cumming, D R
		P5	Jack, J P E
		P6	Macgregor, C A
		P7	Armstrong, J McK
		P8	McKinstry, J



## 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 2008-09

#### Theme 7/08: Albin Counter Gambit, D08

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e5

Entries by 1 December; play starts 15 December

#### Theme 1/09: Slav Main Line, D17

1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.Nf3 Nf6 4.Nc3 dxc4 5.a4 Bf5 6.Ne5

Entries by 1 January; play starts 15 January

### Webserver Events 2008-09

#### Theme 7/08: Catalan Opening, E01

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.g3 d5 4.Bg2

Entries by 1 December; play starts 15 December

#### Theme 1/09: From Gambit, A02

1.f4 e5 2.fxe5 d6 3.exd6 Bxd6 4.Nf3

Entries by 15 January; play starts 1 February

Note there are no Email Events in 2008-09.

## News

- ❑ Alan Borwell chaired the 2008 Congress which ran in Pleven, Bulgaria from September 20-26.
- ❑ Søren Peschardt (DEN) was elected as Finance Director and Eric Ruch (FRA) as Marketing Director. The Services Director position is still vacant and national federations are invited to make nominations.
- ❑ Ron Langeveld (NED) has agreed to continue as Qualifications Commissioner and process title applications.
- ❑ ChessBase has agreed to sponsor all stages of the World Championship cycle (men and women), with prizes being awarded for events starting September 2007 onwards.
- ❑ Issue 10 of the Amici magazine is now available for free download from the ICCF website. The link is: [http://www.iccf.com/amici/Amici\\_10\\_2008.pdf](http://www.iccf.com/amici/Amici_10_2008.pdf)

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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