

Kingston Chess Club Bulletin 15

March 1986

Centenary Trophy

28 January 1987

Surbiton	1-5	Kingston II
W.Hawthorn 136	0-1	I.Cross 130
O.Wyskocil 103	0-1	J.P.Wilkinson 139
V.H.F.Norman 125	adj	J.A.D.Adams 132
R.W.Fairhall 113	0-1	T.Quelch
K.C.Bracewell 115	0-1	W.E.Waterton 133
A.Ruch 116	1-0	default
A.Halliday 91	0-1	R.N.Ellis 105

Thames Valley League Division 2

30 January 1987

Acton	6-1	Kingston B
M.Lyell 179	adj	J.E.Pattle 146
D.Macdonald 178	1-0	default
J.Gorgol 184	1-0	I.Cross 130
J.H.Woolley 139	$\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	J.P.Wilkinson 139
R.A.Harris 132	1-0	W.E.Waterton 133
P.Kennelly 101	1-0	C.J.Ison 125
K.J.Moore 116	$\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	A.Keats
J.H.Bush	1-0	default

M.A. Bryant (131) - N.T. Davies (140)
 Islington Major - Round 3
 20 December 1986



Two Knights Defence

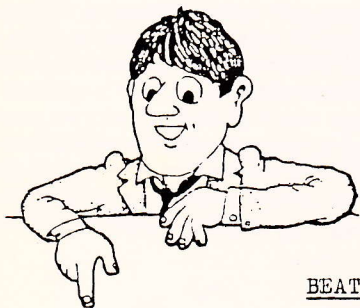
1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bc4 Nf6 4 Ng5 d5 5 ed5 Na5 6 Bb5+ c6 7
 dc6 bc6 8 Qf3 Rb8 9 B:c6+

Taking the second pawn is very dangerous. BCO recommends
 instead 9 Bd3 h6! 10 Ne4 Nd5 11 Ng3 g6 and Black has
 compensation for the pawn deficit. A game Estrin-Ragozin
 USSR 1955 continued 12 O-O Bg7 13 Nc3 O-O 14 Be2 Rb4 15 N:d5
 cd5 16 Qa3 Nc6 17 d3 h5 and Black stood slightly better, with
 some initiative on the king-side (ECO).

9...N:c6 10 Q:c6+ Nd7 11 Ne4

In his book on the Two Knights, Estrin illustrates Black's
 difficulties with a game Zihlerl-Krishnik Yugoslavia 1956.
 White continued instead 11 d3 Be7 12 Nf3 O-O 13 Qe4 Rb4 14
 Qe2 e4! 15 de4 Nc5 16 Nc3 Ba6 17 Qd1 Qa5 18 Nd2 N:e4 and
 Black has a crushing attack.

11...Rb6 12 Qc3 Be7 13 O-O O-O 14 Qe3 f5 15 Nc3 Bb7 16 d3 Rg6
 17 g3 Bc5 18 Qe2 Qh4 19 Be3 B:e3 20 Q:e3 f4! 21 Q:a7 Q:h2+!
 0-1



BEAT A GRANDMASTER

Solution to No.14

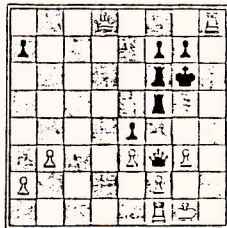
Gulko-Horvath, Sochi 1985

3Q3R/p4ppl/5rkl/5r2/4p3/1P2PqPl/P4P2/5RK1

The moves for White to avoid are 1 Rh1 and
 1 Rh4. Both fail to 1...Q:g3+ 2 fg3 R:f1+
 3 Kg2 R6f2+ 4 Kh3 Rh1+ (or ...R:h1+) 5 Kg4
 f5 mate.

1 Rh3 and 1 Rh2 are both adequate.

Gulko played 1 Rh4?



Centenary Trophy
6 February 1987

Sutton	2-4	Kingston II
C.Barnes 131	0-1	I.Cross 130
G.Williams 123	1/2-1/2	T.Quelch
A.Armitage 122	0-1	J.A.D.Adams 132
S.Morris 135	0-1	A.Keats
N.Callow 131	adj	W.E.Waterton 133
A.C.Henton 103	1-0	C.J.Ison 125
C.Harp	1/2-1/2	E.J.Wilson

Board 5: N.Callow-W.E.Waterton
Philidor/Three Knights(?)

1 e4 e5 2 Nc3 d6 3 Nf3 Nc6 4 Bc4 Na5 5 Qe2 N:c4 6 Q:c4 Be6?
7 Qb5+ Bd7 8 Q:b7 c6 9 Qa6 Be7 10 Qe2 Bf6 11 d3 Ne7 12 0-0
Ng6 13 h3 0-0 14 Nh2 Nf4 15 B:f4 ef4 16 Qd2 Bg5 17 Nf3 Bh6
18 Ne2 g5 19 Nh2 Kh8 20 f3 Qb6+ 21 Kh1 Bg7 22 c3 Rad8 23 d4
f5 24 d5 cd5 25 ed5 Rde8 26 Nc1 Re3 27 Nb3 Bb5 28 Rfe1 Rfe8
29 Nf1 B:f1 30 R:f1 Qb5 31 Nd4 B:d4 32 Q:d4+ R8e5 33 c4 Qa5
34 a3 Qa4 35 b4 Qb3 36 Q:a7 Re2 37 Qb8+ Kg7 38 Q:d6 Qb2 39
Rfb1 Qd2 40 Rd1 Qe3 41 Qd7+ Kg6 42 c5 Qf2 43 Rg1 R5e3 44 Raf1
Qg3 45 Qd6+ Kg7 46 Qd7+ Kg6 47 a4 Re1 47 Qb5 g4 48 R:e1 R:e1
49 fg4...

This is the adjourned position.
8/7p/6k1/1QPP1p2/PP3pP1/6qP/6P1/4r1RK

If it were not for the king-side attack, White would win easily with four(!) passed pawns. However, Black to play wins by 49...f3. The winning threat is ...Q:g2*
eg 50 Qb6+ Kf7 51 Qb7+ Re7 52 gf3?? Q:h3*
Let's hope the adjudicator agrees!



Adjudications...
Adjournments...



1.12.1986 Kingston B v Chertsey. Thames Valley League Div.2
Board 6: A.Keats 1/2-1/2 S.W.Stephens
Result: Kingston B 4-4 Chertsey

15.12.1986 Kingston B v NPL, Thames Valley League Div.2
Board 5: I.Cross 1/2-1/2 M.E.Woolf
Result: Kingston B 3-5 NPL

Gary Kasparov, who became the youngest-ever world champion at the age of 22, is the most exciting chess player since the American eccentric, Bobby Fischer, retired a decade ago. He carries a powerful magnetic field, radiating enormous intensity and a glamorous, superstar quality that splashes over into his private life.

Half-Jewish, half-Armenian from Baku on the Caspian Sea, he has taken the Soviet chess establishment by storm, setting off a bitter rivalry with their favourite, Anatoly Karpov. The two players are diametrically opposed in their styles both on and off the table.

Kasparov seeks surprising and ingenious solutions, making no attempt to be the perfect chess machine. He displays brilliance, romance, excitement and flights of fancy, bringing Grandmasters to their feet in applause at his daring Russian roulette. He is willing to sacrifice pieces to secure freedom of movement for his forces or to control a key section of the board – or sometimes, it seems, in pursuit of some intangible geometric harmony. This gambit style is so full of risk that it requires enormous confidence, an irresistible will and staggering talent.

Because of this flamboyant style, Kasparov's games are a joy to watch. He seems to defy the laws of gravity and make the pieces dance to his will. He is also the most athletic exponent of this sedentary sport enjoying soccer, badminton, swimming, cycling and jogging.

Karpov, in contrast, appears gentle and conservative, not in the least robust. But his exterior conceals an iron will that kept him on top of the world for 10 years. He represents all the Soviet virtues: hard work, sobriety, reliability and steadfastness. To go with his somewhat machine-like efficiency, Karpov brings great accuracy, technique and a profound understanding of the game.

Opponents say that when you play against Karpov you feel no force emanating from him. As the game proceeds, you usually find your position slowly, almost gently, drifting into difficulties. Then your game gradually disintegrates. Playing against Kasparov is like facing a whirlwind and having the breath knocked out of you with every move. Karpov, on the other hand, is like a brain surgeon. He takes you apart with a minimum of pain. Kasparov comes to the board with polished battle-axes made of futuristic alloys. Karpov brings only a well-anaesthetised scalpel.

What makes this contrast in styles so compelling is not just that they are the most gifted players in the world, or that they have become political symbols showing two faces of Russia, but that in representing the virtues of safety and the perils of risk they offer radically different approaches to the problems of life. □

OBSERVER

