

# KINGSTON CHESS BULLETIN



# 23

MARCH 1988

## Miscellany

Extracts from the 1987 Grading List

|                 | 1987 | 1986 | +/- |
|-----------------|------|------|-----|
| J. A. D. Adams  | 132  | 132  | 0   |
| J. W. Branford  | 204  | 202  | +2  |
| P. O. C. Byrne  | 158  | 159  | -1  |
| C. D. Carr      | 169  | 177  | -8  |
| C. R. A. Clegg  | 161  | 177  | -16 |
| T. Craig        | 109  | 114  | -5  |
| I. K. Cross     | 140  | 130  | +10 |
| N. T. Davies    | 156  | 140  | +16 |
| R. N. Ellis     | 123  | 105  | +18 |
| M. D. J. Groom  | 164  | 170  | -6  |
| P. J. Gibbons   | 169  | 169  | 0   |
| R. G. R. Harris | 161  | 152  | +9  |
| K. F. H. Inwood | 173  | 178  | -5  |
| C. J. Ison      | 112  | 125  | -13 |
| A. Karel        | 103  | 106  | -3  |
| D. J. Mabbs     | 188  | 180  | +8  |
| A. Nagaratnam   | 104  | -    | -   |
| T. Quelch       | 133  | -    | -   |
| P. J. Roche     | 177  | 169  | +8  |
| M. Sheehan      | 161  | -    | -   |
| W. E. Waterton  | 119  | 133  | -14 |
| J. P. Wilkinson | 123  | 139  | -16 |
| M. J. Wood      | 117  | 120  | -3  |



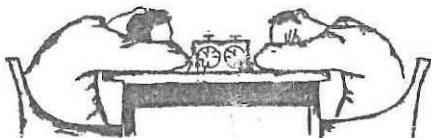
CHESSE IN SPAIN  
D.L. Rowson

After a long period of inconspicuousness - some would say since the death of Ruy Lopez! - chess in Spain has received a much-needed boost in the attention the rest of the world gives it. Two events stand out as the main reasons for this change: (1) the successes of the Georgadze-trained Spanish team at the Dubai Olympiad - they beat Yugoslavia and, controversially, England; and (2) the staging of the World Championship match in Seville. These events indicated two things about Spanish chess: firstly that there are a lot of talented young players (Fernandez, who beat Miles, Illescas, who defeated Nunn and went on to make a GM norm, Rivas, Romero, Ochoa, etc), and secondly that there is money available to be invested in the game.

I've recently spent six years living in Spain (one year in Madrid and five in Barcelona). The main chess centre is undoubtedly Barcelona: clubs from Barcelona have won the national team championship for the last five years at least. After Barcelona comes the Basque country. Relative to these areas, Madrid is surprisingly weak.

The top clubs in Barcelona actually pay strong players to represent them. The club I belonged to, V.G.A., had at various times Fernandez, (now a GM), de la Villa (IM), Romero (1st = in the 1985 European Junior Championship and an IM), Castro (an IM from Colombia), and Ochoa (IM). The club has very spacious premises with a bar in the centre of the city, and organises an international tournament every year. (Nigel Davies won the 1987 event.)

For the average player, the way chess is organised is rather different from that in England. Players are divided into categories, the lowest being Category 3 and the highest 'Preferente'. New players start in the bottom category and move up by scoring a certain number of points in a third category tournament. They then have to do the same for the second and first categories, finally, if successful, arriving at the Preferente level. It's impossible to slide down a level, with the result that although a player's ability may decline so that he does not merit his category, he will still retain that status. Another drawback is that getting from third category to Preferente can be a long business even for a talented player, given that most Spanish tournaments are local championships played at the rate of one game a week for 8-10 weeks. There are no weekend tournaments, and even most opens only have one game a day (although this does give you time to enjoy the beach, Spanish food, drink, etc).

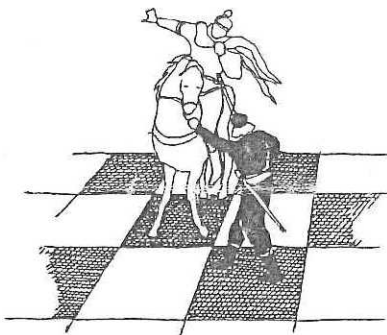


Related to this more leisurely scheduling is the time-control: at Preferente level all games are played at the rate of 40 moves in 2.5 hours. In Barcelona the usual hours of play are 9.00 pm to 2.00 am (very Spanish!) or 9.00 am to 2.00 pm on Sundays.

I have found most Spanish players to be friendly and enthusiastic. My only negative experience was when someone tried to bribe me to give him the point he needed to reach the coveted Preferente category. I can't say that I have detected any peculiarly national style of play, although I think that Spanish players tend to be more orthodox in their openings than the British.

Finally, I would recommend to anyone seeking a chess holiday the Spanish open tournaments which are held every year. (They are usually publicised in the British Chess Magazine.)

## Games...



P.J.Roche-L.Faizi  
Kingston A v Fulham A  
2 October 1986  
French: Advance

1 e4 c5 2 d4 e6 3 c3 d5 4 e5 Ne7 5 Bd3 Nec6 6 Be3 Be7 7 f4 Nd7 8 Nd2 g6  
 9 Ngf3 b6 10 h4 b5 11 Ng5

After a series of developing moves pushing the pieces around, Black is edging towards queenside castling. 11 Ng5 is intended to stop the king running away

11...N7b8 12 Qf3 Qc7 13 a3

Not an irrelevant move: White is contemplating c4 at some point

13...a5 14 0-0 Ba6

Black thinks he has forced the exchange of bishops, but...

15 N:f7! B:d3

The fun starts with 15...K:f7. I intended 16 B:g6+ K:g6 (otherwise f5 follows) 17 Qg3+ Kf7 (if 17...Kh7 18 f5 Rg8 19 Qf3) 18 f5 Ke8 (not 18...ef5 19 e6+ wins the queen) 19 f6 Bd8 (if 19...Bf8 20 f7+ Kd8 21 Qg8!) 20 f7+ Ke7 (if 20...Kf8 21 Bh6+) 21 Qg7 seems terminal

16 N:h8 Bf8

To trap the knight

17 dc5 bc5 18 f5! N:e5

If 18...B:f5 19 Ng6 and the knight cannot be taken because of Q:f8\*. If 18...gf5 19 Q:h5+ and if 18...ef5 19 N:g6 again

19 Qg3 Bd6 20 Bf4 B:f1 21 B:e5 B:e5 22 Qg6+ Ke7 23 Q:e6+ Kf8 24 Ng6+ Kg7  
 25 N:e5 Ra6 26 f6+ Kh6 27 Nf7+ Kg6 28 Nh8+ Kh7 29 Qe8 Bd3 30 Q:h5+ Kg8  
 31 f7+ Kf8 32 Re1 1-0

R.G.R.Harris-L.Szeri  
Kingston B v Harrow B, Board 1  
Thames Valley League, Division 3  
11 February 1988

Albin

1 d4 d5 2 c4 e5 3 de5 d4 4 Nf3 Nc6 5 Nbd2

Subsequent perusal of an opening book showed this as the only move that is analysed as bad for White: 5...Qe7 with a threat of

6...N:e5 7 N:d4 Nd3 mate

5...Bg4 6 a3 Qd7

6...Qe7 still looks better

7 b4 0-0-0

Black is correctly not deterred by the threatened pawn-storm, but White has control of the vital square c5

8 Bb2 Qf5 9 Qb3 f6 10 Qd3

Now 10...Q:d3 11 ed3 fe5 12 b5 and 13 N:e5 is good for White, but not as good as the text

10...fe5 11 Q:f5 B:f5 12 b5

Perhaps Black missed this obvious move

12...e4 13 bc6 ef3 14 N:f3 Bc5 15 cb7+ K:b7 16 Rd1

After 16 0-0-0 White's pawns on e2 and f2 may become weak, but at least the king is safe. 16 Ne5 is anti-positional, forcing ...Nh6 and ...Rhe8

16...Nf6 17 N:d4

Is this too greedy?

17...Bb6

Now Black threatens an embarrassing ...Ba5+ and ...c5. My intended move 18 f3 does not work: viz 18 f3 Ba5+ 19 Kf2 c5. Also bad are

19 N:f5 Ba5+ and 19 Bc3 Ne4! 19 N:c3 B:f2 mate

18 e3 Ba5+ 19 Ke2 Bd7

Perhaps 19...Ne4 is best: 20 N:f5 R:d1 21 K:d1 Nf2+ and White has the two bishops but very weak pawns. If 21...Rd8+ 22 Kc1 N:f2 23

Rg1 Bd2+ 24 Kc2 g6 25 Nd4 B:e3 26 Nf3!

20 Rb1! Kc8

This is the reason ...Bd7 is poor

21 g3 Bg4+ 22 f3 c5 23 Nb3 Bf5? 24 N:a5 B:b1 25 Bh3+ 1-0

If 25...Kc7 26 Be5+ Kb5 27 R:b1+ K:a5 28 Bc7+ regains the exchange. Alternatively, 25...Nd7 26 R:b1 threatens Be5, B:g7 and Nc6.

Notes by Richard Harris

# RESULTS...

## Centenary Trophy

|                   |         |                     |
|-------------------|---------|---------------------|
| Kingston II       | 5.5-1.5 | Wimbledon IV        |
| Crystal Palace II | 4-3     | Kingston II         |
| Kingston II       | 4.5-2.5 | Sutton IV           |
| Cobham II         | 3.5-3.5 | Kingston II         |
| South Norwood II  | 2.5-3.5 | Kingston II (1 adj) |

## Minor Trophy

|              |         |                      |
|--------------|---------|----------------------|
| Kingston III | 5.5-0.5 | Dorking              |
| Kingston III | 3.5-2.5 | South Norwood III    |
| Kingston III | 3.5-2.5 | Sutton V             |
| Streatham IV | 2-3     | Kingston III (1 adj) |
| Mitcham III  | 5-1     | Kingston III         |