

kingston chess 28



Congratulations to Ayse Karel on being selected to represent Turkey at the Salonika Olympiad. Here's one of her recent wins against a higher graded opponent:

J.Goldberg(145)-A.Karel
Barbican
10 September 1988

Scandinavian

1 e4 d5 2 ed5 Q:d5 3 Nc3 Qa5 4 d4 c6 5 Bf4 Nf6 6 Bc4 Bg4 7 f3 Bf5
8 Nge2 Nbd7 9 a3 e5 10 b4 Qc7 11 de5 N:e5 12 Qd4 Bd6 13 Bb3 Rad8
14 Rdl 0-0 15 Ng3? N:f3+! 16 gf3 B:f4 17 Qf2 Rfe8+ 18 Nce2 Be3
19 Qg2 R:d1+ 20 K:d1 Qd6+ 0-1

Ellam Trophy
24 October 1988

Battersea I 4½ - 2½ Kingston II

P.C.Stokes 163	1-0	R.Banbury
N.D.Grey 152	a-a	J.Grant
J.Shakespeare 152	½-½	J.B.Brooks
N.Totea	1-0	W.E.Waterton
N.Stapley 127	0-1	J.P.Wilkinson
W.B.Drennan	1-0	C.J.Ison
A.Hunt	1-0	default
C.Cronin 82	0-1	T.Craig

1988

Christmas

ШАХМАТЫ В СССР

CHESS IN THE U.S.S.R.

David Rowson - whom many will remember as a long-standing member of Kingston Chess Club - has spent several years working abroad. Members may recall reading his report about Chess in Spain in an earlier edition of the Bulletin (no.23). David spent 1987-88 trying to find a chess club in Alexandria, Egypt but without success.

However, he is now teaching English in the U.S.S.R., in Tbilisi, Georgia. Notwithstanding his duties, and responding to the overwhelming hospitality from the traditionally generous Georgians, he says he has been playing chess "till it comes out of his ears".

David has entered the Tbilisi Club Championship. There are about 120 players competing in an 11-round Swiss. When I last heard from him he had won 5, drawn 3 and lost 1. With $1\frac{1}{2}$ or possibly just 1 point from the last two games, he should qualify for the semi-final stage.

We will try to extract some reports from him about chess in Tbilisi, but in the meantime here are two games he played in the Club Championship against Grigadze (the son of the grandmaster) and Grigalashvili.

P.J.Roche



Rowson-Grigalashvili
Tbilisi Club Championship 1988

Scandinavian

1 e4 d5 2 ed5 Nf6 3 d4 N:d5 4 c4 Nb6 5 Nc3 e5?! 6 de5 Q:d1+ 7 N:d1 Nc6?
7...Bb4+ is better, as after 8 Nc3 Black exchanges on c3 and attacks the weak pawns. Alternatively 8 Bd2 B:d2+ 9 K:d2 and White's king is less secure than in the game. As played, White can play to hold the extra pawn and has the chance to create a haven on f2 for the king
8 f4 Bb4+ 9 Kf2 0-0 10 Nf3 f6 11 ef6 R:f6 12 Be3 Bg4 13 a3 B:f3 14 gf3!
14 K:f3 allows counterplay based on the pinned f-pawn. Now White gets the g-file and central control
14...Bf8 15 Nc3 Re8 16 Ne4 Rf5 17 Bd3 Rh5 18 Rg1
18 c5 and 19 Bc4 may be better
18...Kh8 19 b4 a5 20 b5 Nd8 21 f5 Nd7
If 21...R:f5 22 Nd6 R:e3 23 B:f5 (or even 23 K:e3 Re5+ 24 Ne4 Bc5+ 25 Kf4).
Or if 21...B:a3 22 f6 followed by Bd4
22 f4 b6 23 Kf3 Nf7 24 f6 N:f6 25 N:f6 gf6 26 Bd4 Bg7 27 Rg3 Nd8 28 Bc3 Rh4
If 28...Ne6 29 Re1 Nd4+ 30 Kg4 wins. After the text, White wins in a more straightforward fashion
29 Bf5 Nf7 30 Rhg1 Nh6 31 Bd7 Re7 32 R:g7 R:g7 33 B:f6 Ng4 34 R:g4 R:g4
35 B:g4 1-0

Notes by David Rowson

Georgadze-Rowson
Tbilisi Club Championship 1988

Spanish

1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 a6 4 Ba4 d6 5 0-0 Bd7 6 c3 g6 7 d4 Bg7 8 Re1
Other moves are 8 Bg5 or 8 de5 followed by 9 Be3, threatening 10 Bc5
8...Nge7 9 d5

(The position now bears similarities to a King's Indian - J.W.)

9...Nb8 10 Bc2 0-0 11 c4 a5 12 b3 Bg4 13 Nbd2 h6 14 h3 Bd7

Dithering? Or just being careful?! I think White's knight is better on c3
and Black needs to retain the light-squared bishop

15 Nf1 Na6 16 a3 f5 17 Ng3?

I think 17 ef5 must be better, since now Black gets a strong kingside bind

17...f4 18 Nf1 g5 19 N3h2 Qe8 20 f3 h5 21 Bd2 Ng6!?

The sacrifice may not be completely convincing, but 21...b6 22 b4 ab4 23
ab4 leaves Black's queenside tied up. If 21...Nc5 22 b4 ab4 23 ab4 Na4 then
24 Qe2 threatens to exchange on a4 and play b5, or just double rooks on the
a-file

22 B:a5 Nh4 23 Qe2 Qg6 24 Recl

I expected 24 Qf2 Bf6 25 g3 or 25 g4

24...g4 25 fg4 hg4 26 hg4 f3 27 gf3?

27 N:f3 Q:g4 28 Nlh2 N:f3+ 29 N:f3 Bh6 30 Rf1 was better, though Black
keeps the attack

27...N:f3+ 28 N:f3 Q:g4+ 29 Qg2 Q:f3 30 Q:f3 R:f3

White is still in trouble, despite the queen exchange

31 Bd1 Rf6 32 Ra2 b6 33 Be1? Nc5 34 Bc2? Raf8 35 Ng3 Bh6 36 Rdl Bg4

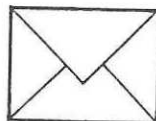
Winning the exchange, because if 37 Rdl then Black wins by 37...Be3+ 38 Kg2
Rf2+ 39 B:f2 R:f2+ and now 40 Kh1 Bf3+ 41 Kgl Rg2+ or 40 Kgl R:c2+ 41 Kf1
Bh3+ 42 Kel Bf2+

37 Bd2 B:d1 38 B:d1 B:d2 39 R:d2 Rg6 40 Kh2? R:g3 0-1

Clearly 41 K:g3 N:e4+ wins easily



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Benko Gambit

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 c5 3 d5 b5 4 cb5 a6 5 ba6 B:a6 6 Nc3 d6 7 f4

There is no mention of this approach in Benko's original book (1973) on the opening. It appears to have been played for the first time in 1974. "White first plays f4 and Nf3, then e4, after which ...B:f1 is met by R:f1 and Kf2-g1. The point is that White avoids weakening his kingside with moves such as g3 or h3. His set-up with pawns on e4 and f4, and his knight on f3, is ready for the advance e5 at an opportune moment." (Levy, 1978)

7...g6 8 Nf3 Bg7 9 e4 0-0!?

Although Black decides not to fall in with White's plan, the eventual position reached is no different, since White now exchanges bishops, and castles anyway

10 B:a6 N:a6 11 0-0

This position could have been reached by 9...B:f1 10 R:f1 0-0 11 Kf2 Na6 12 Kgl

11...Qb6 12 Qe2

A multi-purpose move: to protect b2, to threaten e5, and to meet 12...c4+ by 13 Be3. However, Black's reply wastes valuable time

12...Nd7 13 e5 Nb4

Black clearly did not want to permit White the use of the f-file, so the pawn exchange looks unattractive, but instead he now faces difficulties over his f7 pawn. The text appears to give Black counterplay against c2

14 e6 Nf6 15 ef7+ R:f7 16 Qe6

Aiming to win the exchange by Ng5

16...Nc2 17 Ng5!

If now 17...N:a1 18 N:f7 Rf8 19 N:d6+ Kh8 20 Nf7+, or 18...Nc2 19 Nh6+ Kh8 20 Qg8+

17...Rf8 18 N:f7 R:f7 19 Rb1 h5 20 Ne4

Threatening Ng5 again

20...Nd4 21 N:f6+ B:f6 22 Qe4 Nf5

White cannot now play h3 to provide a breathing space for the king because of 23...c4+ and 25...Ng3+. I was most concerned about a plan based on 23...h4, 24...Bd4+, and 25...Ng3+

23 Bd2 c4+ 24 Khl

If Black plays 24...h4, threatening 25...Ng3+ and 26...Rh7*, White should still win after 25 Bel Ng3+ 26 B:g3 hg3 27 h3

24...Qa6

White now has the chance to exchange into a won ending

25 Rfc1 Q:a2 26 Q:c4 Q:c4

A surprising decision. After the queens go, Black has no chance to stop the supported passed b-pawn

27 R:c4 Rf8 28 b4 Kf7 29 b5 Rb8 30 b6 Ke8 31 b7

White's threat is 32 Rc8+ so the Black king must advance to the d-file. White then plays 33 Ba5 and the rook invades at c7. For example, 31...Kd7 32 Ba5 Bd4 33 Rc7+ Kd8 34 Rc8+. So...

1-0

Notes by Jim Wilkinson