



MACATUR MAGAZINE

\$2.50

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE MALAYSIAN CHESS FEDERATION

KDN 0721/79

OCTOBER 1979

No: 2

Malaysian Chess Federation

Registered Address:

7th Floor Bangkok Bank Building,
105 Jalan Bandar,
Kuala Lumpur 01-22,
Tel: 03-23341/3.

Hon. Patron:

YAB Datuk Hussein b. Onn SPDK,
SPMJ.

Patrons:

YAB Datuk Seri Dr. Mahathir b.
Mohamad, SSDK, SPMS.

YAB Dr. Lim Chong Eu.

Office-bearers for 1978-1980:

President:

Datuk Tan Chin Nam SMT, JMN,
DPMT.

Vice-Presidents:

Mr. Fang Ewe Churh, PJM, PJK.
Encik A. Rahim Merican PPN, AK,
PB.

Hon. Secretary:

Mr. Wong Yen Wah.

Hon. Treasurer:

Mr. Laurence How.

Council Members:

Encik Justice Anuar b. Datuk
Zainal Abidin, JMN.

Mr. Charles Chan Yeng.

Mr. Lee Keng Cheong.

Editor:

Mr. Quah Seng Sun.

Affiliates:

Penang Chess Association.
Chess Association of Selangor.
Kelantan Chess Club.
Johore Chess Club.
Chess Association of Perak
Negri Sembilan Chess Association.
Kuala Lumpur Chess Association.
Pahang Chess Association.

Published for the
Malaysian Chess Federation.
by the

Penang Chess Association.
c/o Han Chiang Primary School,
Lim Lean Teng Road,
Penang.
Tel: 04-21242.

Contents

LOCAL AFFAIRS

Know Your Associations.....	2
At A Glance.....	3
Fifth National Chess Championship 1978.....	11
Sixth MSSM Championships 1977.....	12
Seventh MSSM Championships 1978.....	13
First National Team Championships 1979.....	16
Penang — Selangor Match 1978.....	18
Local News In Brief.....	20

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

First Asian Junior Championship 1977.....	27
First Asian Cities Chess Championship 1979.....	29
Malaysia At The 23rd Chess Olympiad 1978.....	36

WORLD AFFAIRS

FIDE Congress 1978.....	38
Battle of Baguio.....	38
Man And His World Chess Challenge Cup 1979.....	43
FIDE And World News In Brief.....	49

FOCUS

Goodwill Tour of China.....	4
-----------------------------	---

FEATURES

History of the National Championships.....	9
Interview.....	10
Sejarah Catur.....	15
Undang-undang Kejohanan Catur Peseorangan Malaysia.....	26
The Marshall Attach.....	33
Letter From Finland.....	42
The Seventh Marlboro Chess Classic.....	46
Book Review.....	48

Opinions expressed by the contributors do not necessarily reflect those of the Malaysian Chess Federation or the Editorial Board unless indicated otherwise.

COMMENT

As far as can be remembered, the visit of former world champion and president of the Federation Internationale des Echecs, Prof Max Euwe, to Malaysia in March 1972 was really the first opportunity that chess was exposed to players outside the Kuala Lumpur region. Student chess players from around the country were invited to participate in a simultaneous exhibition by Prof Euwe. Prior to this significant event, competitions organised by the Chess Association of Malaysia under the name of Malaysian Chess Congress were no more than limited or known to players residing in Kuala Lumpur only. The 1972 world championship match changed all that. Later, Malaysia sent a team to the 20th men's olympiad in Skopje, Yugoslavia. At the end of the year, the first modestly large scale tournament outside Kuala Lumpur was organised in Penang under the auspices of the Malaysian Schools Sports Council.

In 1974, when the Chess Association of Malaysia was superceded by the Malaysian Chess Federation under the presidentship of development magnate Datuk Tan Chin Nam, the chess movement in Malaysia has never looked back ever since. The same year, Malaysia had a share of the world stage with the holding of the first Asian team championship and the bureau meeting of the Federation Internationale des Echecs.

Malaysia has been much involved in international tournaments ever since. Apart from the chess olympiads of 1974 and 1978, our players have participated in the Asian grandmaster circuit, the Asian and World junior championships, the Asian team championships, and an assortment of regional events elsewhere.

These international events together with the numerous tournaments organised locally by the various State associations are part of our chess history and if not chronicled properly, will be lost in the annals of time. This issue of CATUR therefore attempts to capture some of our moments of glory. It cannot be complete because CATUR never had the opportunity for complete cooperation in collecting information from the various State associations.

Accordingly, CATUR has tried its best to obtain its information from other various sources. It has partially succeeded, except that CATUR has been unable to collect enough games for publication. Certain events are given full exposure because there are writers who are willing to contribute their experiences with others. You have players like Phuah Eng Chye, Jimmy Liew, Mohd. Jamil Yahaya, Goh Yoon Wah and Lam Leong Yew who have been inspired by Caissa to contribute towards the success of this magazine.

This is your national magazine. Be proud of CATUR just as much as we have been proud of producing it.

KNOW YOUR ASSOCIATIONS

PENANG CHESS ASSOCIATION

c/o Han Chiang Primary School
Lim Lean Teng Road Penang.

President: Mr. Fang Ewe
Churh

Secretary: Mr. Tan Kai Ming
Playing sessions at Hooi Lye
Association

43 Kimberley Street, Penang.
Fridays 8.30 pm.
Sundays 3.00 pm.

KELANTAN CHESS ASSOCIATION

c/o 3872 Jalan Hamzah
Kota Baru.

President: Encik Rahim
Merican

Secretary: Encik Abdul
Rahman Ahmad

CHESS ASSOCIATION OF SELANGOR

P.O. Box 1178
Jalan Pantai Baru
Kuala Lumpur.

President: Dato Tan Chin Nam
Secretary: Mr. Laurence How
Playing sessions at Selangor
Club, Kuala Lumpur

Fridays 8.00 pm.
and at La Salle Secondary
School, Petaling Jaya
Sundays 9.00 am.

JOHORE CHESS CLUB

c/o Kelab M.K. & S.P.K.J.
Johor Bharu.

President: Dato Dr. Yeoh Bok
Choon

CHESS ASSOCIATION OF PERAK

c/o (1st Floor) 31 Station
Road
Ipoh.

President: Mr. Hira Singh
Secretary: Mr. J. R. Devadas

NEGERI SEMBILAN CHESS ASSOCIATION

c/o 396 Jalan Rahang
Seremban.

President: Tunku Faisal b.
Tunku Hussain

Secretary: Mr. Charles Chan
Yeng

Playing sessions at Seremban
Rest House

Sundays 3.00 pm.

**KUALA LUMPUR CHESS
ASSOCIATION**

31 Jalan Petaling
Kuala Lumpur.

Secretary: Mr. Wong Yen Wah
Playing sessions at M.B.S.O.-
B.A.

Jalan Davidson
Kuala Lumpur

Sundays 2.00 pm.

**PAHANG CHESS
ASSOCIATION**

c/o Sekolah Menengah Abdul
Rahman Talib
Jalan Beserah
Kuantan.

President: Dato Dr. Mohamed
b. Taib

Secretary: Mr. Kan Man Cheng

**PERSATUAN CATUR
SARAWAK**

c/o Ting Clinic
13 Jalan Jawa
Kuching.

President: Dr. Ting Ing Kiet

Secretary: Mr. James Brodie

AT A GLANCE

Here is a list of some of the activities of the Malaysian Chess Federation and its affiliates since 1977:

MAY 1977: First Penang-Selangor match, Penang. Winner: Penang 11-9.

JUNE 1977: Fourth Selangor open championship, Petaling Jaya, Selangor. Winner: IM Max Wotulo (Indonesia).

JUNE 1977: Second Negeri Sembilan championship, Seremban, Negeri Sembilan. Winner: Mohd. Noor Yahya (Negri Sembilan).

AUGUST 1977: Fourth Penang open championship, Penang. Winner: Jimmy Liew (Penang).

AUGUST 1977: First Asian junior championship, Baguio, Philippines. Winner: Murray Chandler (New Zealand). Our representative — national master Goh Yoon Wah (Penang).

SEPTEMBER 1977: Fourth national championship, Kota Baru, Kelantan. Winner: Tan Bian Huat (Penang).

NOVEMBER 1977: Second Asian team championship, Auckland, New Zealand. Winner: Philippines. The Malaysian team — Laurence How (official), national master Tan Bian Huat (Penang), Christi Hon (Selangor), Joseph Toh (Selangor), Ee Lay Hoon (Johore), Hassan Yaakub (Kelantan).

DECEMBER 1977: Second City of Kuala Lumpur vs Combined Universities match, Kuala Lumpur. Winner: City of Kuala Lumpur.

DECEMBER 1977: Sixth MSSM championship, Malacca. Winner (individual): Mohd Noor Yahaya (Negri Sembilan); winner (team): Selangor.

JANUARY 1978: First Kuala Lumpur open championship, Kuala Lumpur. Winners: IM Max Wotulo (Indonesia), IM Giam Choo Kwee (Singapore). Best local performer: Jimmy Liew (Penang).

MARCH 1978: First leg of first Asian grandmaster chess circuit, Baguio, Philippines. Winners: IGM Miguel Quinteros (Argentina), IGM Eugenio Torre (Philippines), IM Ardiansyah (Indonesia). Our representative — Christi Hon (Selangor).

APRIL 1978: Goodwill tour of the People's Republic of China. The Malaysian team — Datuk Tan Chin Nam (official), Victor Vijiarungam (official), national master Tan Bian Huat (Penang), Christi Hon (Selangor), national master Chan Swee Loon (Perak), Hu Yu Kuang (Johore), R. Subramaniam (Selangor), Abdul Rahman Ahmad (Kelantan), Quah Seng Sun (Penang).

MAY 1978: Second Selangor-Penang match, Petaling Jaya, Selangor. Winner: Penang 10½-9½.

MAY 1978: Third leg of first Asian grandmaster chess circuit, Jakarta, Indonesia. Winners: IGM Eugenio Torre (Philippines), IGM Miguel Quinteros (Argentina). Our representative — Christi Hon (Selangor).

JUNE 1978: Fourth leg of first Asian grandmaster chess circuit, Penang. Winners: Kamran Shirazi (Iran), IGM Eugenio Torre (Philippines), IM Rico Mascarinas (Philippines), IM Mehrshad Sharif (Iran). Our representatives — national master Tan Bian Huat (Penang), Jimmy Liew (Penang), Christi Hon (Selangor).

JUNE 1978: Fifth Selangor open championship, Petaling Jaya, Selangor. Winner: Luis Chiong (Philippines). Best local performer: Woo Beng Keong (Selangor).

JULY 1978: Fifth Penang open championship, Penang. Winner: Craig Laird (New Zealand). Best local performer: Jimmy Liew (Penang).

AUGUST 1978: Second Negri Sembilan open championship, Seremban, Negri Sembilan. Winner: Chan San Choy (Negri Sembilan).

AUGUST 1978: World junior championship, Graz, Austria. Our representative — Phuah Eng Chye (Selangor).

SEPTEMBER 1978: Fifth leg of first Asian grandmaster chess circuit, Tiruchy, India. Winner: IGM Eugeny Vasyukov (USSR). Our representative — Jimmy Liew (Penang).

SEPTEMBER 1978: Johore open championship, Johore Bharu, Johore. Winner: Choy Siew Mun (Johore).

OCTOBER 1978: 23rd men's olympiad, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Winner: Hungary. The Malaysian team — Fang Ewe Churh (official), national master Tan Bian Huat (Penang), Woo Beng Keong (Selangor), Christi Hon (Selangor), Jimmy Liew (Penang), Laurence How (Selangor). Mr. Fang Ewe Churh was awarded the title of international arbiter and elected to the Commission for Assistance to chess-developing countries.

DECEMBER 1978: Seventh MSSM championship, Penang. Winner: (individual): Peter Long (Selangor); winner (team): Penang.

DECEMBER 1978: Fifth national championship, Petaling Jaya, Selangor. Winner: Christi Hon (Selangor).

MARCH 1979: First Asian cities championship, Hongkong. Winner: Singapore. The Penang team — Jimmy Liew, national master Goh Yoon Wah, Eric Cheah, Quah Seng Sun, Lam Leong Yew. The Kuala Lumpur team — national master Christi Hon (Selangor), Peter Long (Selangor), Ramli Bahari (Pahang), Woo Beng Keong (Selangor), Chua Poh Soon (Negri Sembilan).

APRIL 1979: Camp Bakat championship, Serdang, Selangor. Winner: Teoh Guan Khung (Penang).

APRIL 1979: First national team championship, Petaling Jaya, Selangor. Winner: Penang.

GOODWILL TOUR OF CHINA

Finally! After almost a two year wait for the opportunity to visit one of the last few inaccessible places in the world, a group of Malaysians finally made an official tour of the People's Republic of China from April 1 to April 16 1978.

And what a hectic tour it was for the chess team. The players were exposed to the uncomfortable onslaughts of their Chinese counterparts over the chessboards while away from the chessboards



Play in progress against the Chinese national team in Shanghai.

they were exposed to the wear and tear of the weather. This will be explained later on.

But first — about the team itself. Led by Encik Wan Ahmad Radzi and Encik Abdul Rahman Yaacob from the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports, and Datuk Tan Chin Nam and Mr. Victor Vijiarungam, the players spent a total of 16 days inside the land of 900 million people.

The choice of the players was more like a selection of King Arthur's famous round-table knights. From all over the country, the players arrived in Kuala Lumpur on March 30, the day before their departure for Hongkong.

From down south, Hu Yu Kuang came representing the Johore Chess Club, from the east came Abdul Rahman Ahmad of the Persatuan Catur Kelantan, from the Penang Chess Association came Tan Bian Huat and myself, the Chess Association of Perak sent Chan Swee Loon while the Chess Association of Selangor was represented by Christi Hon and R. Subramaniam.

Efforts to secure an eighth player from Negri Sembilan failed when the selected player proved more elusive than attempts to get Bobby Fischer to play in any tournament nowadays.

So, it was in Kuala Lumpur that this group of players met each other. Never before had there been such a gathering of players from different states that constituted a greater strength than the group that assembled at Subang airport on March 31 morning.

Tan Bian Huat was the 1977 national champion, Chan Swee Loon was the 1975 national champion, Christi Hon had been playing in New Zealand and the Philippines and seemed to be Malaysia's best chances of getting onto

FIDE's rating list, Hu Yu Kuang was by far one of the most impressive student players from Johore, Abdul Rahman Ahmad had consistently performed well in the national championships as well as having participated in the 1974 Asian Team Championship in Penang. R. Subramaniam had always been known for his fighting spirit in local chess events although not that lucky enough to win any tournament, while I had played on board 2 in the Asian team event four years ago.

Apparently our group was in high spirits and, except for myself, was in brimming good health. For two weeks, I had been knocked out in bed with a bad bout of influenza and the doctor had sounded the warning for me to take things easy.

We entered China through Hongkong and flew from Canton to Shanghai. Reaching China's most populated city at about 8 pm, Yu Kuang and Subramaniam practically shivered from the moment they stepped outside the Trident jet. Before long all our teeth were chattering in unison in the near forties temperature.

The daytime was only a wee bit better. The temperature reached a maximum of only 60° in the sun.

Our first match was against the Chinese national team. What a day that was for us. The venue was in one of Shanghai's most prominent areas, but unfortunately nothing had been done to warm up the hall. Luckily our hosts were able to provide us with some Custom-made overcoats.

But unluckily enough, the coats were heavy and by the third hour of play our shoulders began to get sore as the overcoats seemed to get heavier and heavier.

We know that the English learnt the "art" of drinking tea from the Chinese about a century ago; but nothing was more gratifying than to confirm that drinking tea was China's favourite pastime.

We learnt to warm our hands by grasping the tea cups in our palms; but tea was there to be drunk and we did drink the tea. We must have consumed more tea in 16 days than we ever did in a year.

Anyway, back to chess. By expectations, the team performed fairly. The Chinese had fielded one of their strongest combinations with their talented Chi Ching-hsuan on top board. By the third hour of play, Bian Huat reported that play was even but time trouble slowly crept in and by the adjournment, Chi had the upper hand. Our other hands fared about just as badly, and apart from a draw each by Christi and myself, the rest lost.

After the match, we were told that our second match would be against the Shanghai team. Now was the time, most of us thought, to improve on our results. However, a surprise awaited us when we learnt that their lineup was basically unchanged. Chi Ching-hsuan was still playing first board and Hsi Hung-hsu had been raised to second board.

Further inquiries showed that the Shanghai team had been their champion team in their national championship last year and it seemed that the bulk of their national players came from Shanghai.

Undaunted, we plodded on but surprisingly enough found that resistance against their onslaughts was better than expected. Chi Ching-hsuan won his game easily, as did Hsi Hung-hsu. The draws came on third and fourth boards from Christi and Yu Kuang.

However, an unexpected turn of luck came on seventh board. In time pressure, the Chinese player blundered his position and allowed me to win material after a forced exchange of queens.

There is a Chinese saying praising the beauty of Hangzhou and Soochou as comparable to heaven on earth. What better chance to find out for ourselves when we boarded the train for Hangzhou on April 5. The next day, we were taken to the West Lake and following a breath-taking tour of the area, the third encounter of the same kind began in the afternoon.

We ended up with the score $2\frac{1}{2}$ — $4\frac{1}{2}$ in their favour. Only two games were decisive: Christi and myself lost on second and fourth boards while the rest draw their games. One of the hardest fought games was on sixth board between Abdul Rahman and Wen Ken-hung. Chances favoured Abdul Rahman slightly at the adjourned position but further analysis showed that the win was not so easy for him. Yu Kuang had the other adjourned game in a difficult position but the draw was also there.

By this time, the whole team was more than grateful for the Chinese hospitality. Most of the time, we would be taken on sightseeing tours of the region in the mornings and afternoons and right after a satisfying lunch we would be whisked to the tournament room where between the chessboard and endless cups of tea, the opponents would gradually break up our resistances as we nod sleepily over a piece of their cake.

But Soochou proved just as difficult for them as it was for us. Their 18-year-old prodigy,



The Malaysian contingent during a boat trip at the West Lake in Hangzhou — from left: (seated) Mr. Victor Vijiarungam, Dato Tan Chin Nam, Encik Wan Ahmad Radzi, Encik Abdul Rahman Yaacob; (standing) Tan Bian Huat, Abdul Rahman Ahmad, Christi Hon, R. Subramaniam, Quah Seng Sun, Chan Swee Loon, Hu Yu Kuang. Most eyes were on Dato Tan as he described the "fish that got away".

Liang Chin-yung, who the day before had won easily, had obtained an overwhelming position but in the critical stage of the game had missed the correct line and allowed Swee Loon to defend the position adequately.

Christi came up with a head-splitting toothache but the ache was forgotten in his game with Li Chu-nein as he succeeded in pressuring his opponent almost to the point of constricting the king until a sacrifice broke up the position. The win came at an apt moment and allowed us to slowly creep up with a score of 3—4.

Surely then, we thought that we must be getting better, for if you will notice, the team started out with a 1—6 score in Shanghai and by the time we got to Soochou had improved slowly with a 2—5 in Shanghai, a $2\frac{1}{2}$ — $4\frac{1}{2}$ in Hangzhou and a 3—4 in Soochou.

Hopes were high for an outright win in our fifth and last match. Yes, we did reach a new high in Peking but only as high as the Great Wall about 30 miles north of the Chinese capital.

I drew my game easily and then saw Yu Kuang, Swee Loon and Abdul Rahman lose theirs. Subramaniam had a good position but it gradually turned bad before another dramatic switch of luck converted the game into a draw. Only Bian Huat and Christi had any chances of winning but by the fifth hour Christi's game was drawish and Bian Huat followed soon by agreeing to draw with his opponent.

The tour therefore ended without the Malaysian team winning any match anywhere except that Christi and myself won a game each and that there were quite a lot of hard-fought drawn games. But for us, it had been a very revealing opportunity to play against a nation which by Asian standards comes second only to the Philippines. One only needs to know that the Chinese was second at the second Asian Team Championship in New Zealand in 1977 and that Chi Ching-hsuan performed well at the zonal tournament in Japan in February although he just missed qualifying from the preliminary group by only half a point.

Detailed results of the China tour:

Match: Malaysia vs China, Shanghai, April 3

Tan Bian Huat — Chi Ching-hsuan	0—1
Chan Swee Loon — Chang Tung-lu	0—1
Christi Hon — Hsi Hung-hsu	½—½
Hu Yu Kuang — Li Chun-chien	0—1
Abdul Rahman Ahmad — Hou Chen-chi	0—1
R. Subramaniam — Cheng Tze-lin	0—1
Quah Seng Sun — Choo Sui-pin	½—½
(Malaysia white on odd boards)	

Match: Malaysia vs Shanghai, Shanghai, April 4

Tan Bian Huat — Chi Ching-hsuan	0—1
Chan Swee Loon — Hsi Hung-hsu	0—1
Christi Hon — Tang Hung-chun	½—½
Hu Yu Kuang — Li Chu-nein	½—½
Abdul Rahman Ahmad — Chou Wei-hsin	0—1
R. Subramaniam — Hsi Tze-hsin	0—1
Quah Seng Sun — Chu Chun-yao	1—0
(Malaysia white on even boards)	

Match: Malaysia vs China, Hangzhou, April 6

Tan Bian Huat — Chen Te	½—½
Christi Hon — Wang Ka-chun	0—1
Chan Swee Loon — Chang Wei-ta	½—½
Quah Seng Sun — Liang Chin-yung	0—1
Hu Yu Kuang — Hung Ke-min	½—½
Abdul Rahman Ahmad — Wen Ken-hung	½—½
R. Subramaniam — Chu Fu-san	½—½
(Malaysia white on odd boards)	

Match: Malaysia vs China, Soochou, April 8

Tan Bian Huat — Chang Tung-lu	½—½
Christi Hon — Li Chu-nein	1—0
Chan Swee Loon — Liang Chin-yung	½—½
Quah Seng Sun — Sun Si-chong	0—1
Hu Yu Kuang — Pan Kang	½—½
Abdul Rahman Ahmad — Tang Hung-chun	0—1
R. Subramaniam — Wang Cheng-yun	½—½
(Malaysia white on even boards)	

Match: Malaysia vs Peking, Peking, April 12

Tan Bian Huat — Liu Wen-zhe	½—½
Christi Hon — Hsu Chia-liang	½—½
Chan Swee Loon — Wang Bi-jiang	0—1
Hu Yu Kuang — Yang Sien	0—1
R. Subramaniam — Chang Lien-cheng	½—½

Quah Seng Sun — Jia Hui-chuan	½—½
Abdul Rahman Ahmad — Mao Riu-guang	0—1
(Malaysia white on odd boards)	

Tan Bian Huat — Chi Ching-hsuan

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nf3 b6 4 g3 Bb7 5 Bg2 Be7 6 0—0 0—0 7 Nc3 d5 8 cxd5 exd5 9 Re1 Nbd7 10 Ne5 c5 11 e3 Qc7 12 Nb5 Qc8 13 Nc3 Rd8 14 Bh3 Qc7 15 Nb5 Qb8 16 Nxd7 Nxd7 17 Nc3 Nf6 18 b3 Bc6 19 Ba3 Qb7 20 Qe2 Re8 21 Qf1 h6 22 Rac1 Rad8 23 Red1 Bf8 24 Rc2 Nd7 25 Rdc1 cxd4 26 Bxf8 Nxf8 27 exd4 Bd7 28 Bxd7 Qxd7 29 Kg2 Qg4 30 Qd1 Qg6 31 Re2 Ne6 32 Qd2 Ng5 33 h4 Ne4 34 Qf4 Rd7 35 Rce1 Qc6 36 Nxe4 dxe4 37 Qe3 f5 38 Rc1 Qd5 39 Rd2 Red8 40 Rcd1 Qc6 41 Kh2 Rd5 42 f3 Re8 43 Re2 Rdd8 44 fxe4 Rxe4 45 Qd3 R8xd4 46 Qxd4 Rxe2+ 0—1

Christi Hon — Hsi Hung-hsu

1 e4 Nf6 2 e5 Nd5 3 c4 Nb6 4 c5 Nd5 5 Bc4 e6 6 d4 d6 7 cxd6 cxd6 8 Nf3 Nb6 9 Bd3 Nc6 10 0—0 dxe5 11 dxe5 Nb4 12 Be4 Qxd1 13 Rxd1 N4d5 14 Nc3 Nxc3 15 bxc3 Nd7 16 Be3 Nc5 17 Bc2 h6 18 Rab1 b6 19 Nd4 Bd7 20 Nb5 Bxb5 21 Rxb5 Rd8 22 Bd4 Be7 23 a4 Nd7 24 a5 0—0 25 f4 a6 26 Rxb6 Nxb6 27 axb6 Rd5 28 Ra1 Bc5 29 Bxc5 Rxc5 30 Rxa6 Rxc3 31 Ra2 f6 32 b7 Rc7 33 Be4 Rc4 34 Ra8 Rb4 35 f5 Kf7 36 fxe6+ Ke7 37 exf6+ gxf6 38 Kf2 Rd8 39 Ke3 f5 40 Bxf5 Rxb7 41 Rxd8 Kxd8 42 Be4 Rb5 43 Kf4 Ke7 ½—½

Quah Seng Sun — Choo Sui-pin

1 e4 d6 2 d4 Nf6 3 Nc3 g6 4 Nf3 Bg7 5 Be2 c6 6 a4 a5 7 0—0 0—0 8 Bg5 Qc7 9 Qd2 Na6 10 h3 e5 11 Rfel Re8 12 Bxa6 Rxa6 13 dxe5 dxe5 14 Rad1 Be6 15 Qd6 Qxd6 16 Rxd6 h6 17 Be3 Nd7 18 Red1 Re7 19 Ne1 Ra8 20 Nd3 Bf8 21 Nc1 Nf6 22 Nb3 Rd7 23 R6d2 Bxb3 24 cxb3 Rad8 25 Rxd7 Rxd7 26 Rxd7 Nxd7 27 Kf1 h5 28 Ke2 Bc5 29 Nb1 Kf8 30 Nd2 b5 31 axb5 cxb5 32 Kd3 Ke7 33 Bxc5+ Nxc5+ 34 Kc3 Kd6 35 b4 Na4+ 36 Kb3 axb4 37 Kxb4 Nxb2 38 Kxb5 Nd3 39 f3 Nf4 40 Nc4+ Ke6 41 Ne3 Kd6 42 Nc4+ Ke6 ½—½

Chu Chun-yao — Quah Seng Sun

1 c4 e5 2 Nc3 Nf6 3 g3 Bb4 4 Bg2 0—0 5 e4 Nc6 6 Nge2 Re8 7 0—0 Bxc3 8 dxc3 h6 9 h3 d6 10 Be3 Be6 11 b3 Qe7 12 Nc1 Rad8 13 Nd3 a5 14 Qc2 a4 15 Nb2 axb3 16 axb3 Ra8 17 Rfb1 Qd7 18 Kh2 Nh7 19 Nd1 f5 20 f3 Qf7 21 Qc1 fxe4 22 fxe4 Nf6 23 Qc2 Qh5 24 Bf2 g5 25 Ne3 Bxh3 26 Bxh3 g4 27 Qd1 Qxh3+ 0—1

Tan Bian Huat — Chen Te

1 d4 d5 2 c4 e6 3 Nf3 Nf6 4 Bg5 Be7 5 e3 h6 6 Bh4
0—0 7 Nc3 b6 8 Bd3 Bb7 9 Bxf6 10 0—0 dxc4
11 Bxc4 Nd7 12 Rc1 c5 13 d5 exd5 14 Bxd5 Bxd5
15 Qxd5 Bxc3 16 Rxc3 Nf6 17 Qb3 Qe7 18 Rd1
Rfd8 19 Rcd3 Rac8 20 Rxd8+ Rxd8 21 Rd3 Rxd3
22 Qxd3 Qd7 23 Qxd7 Nxd7 ½—½

Chan Swee Loon — Chang Wei-ta

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nf3 b6 4 g3 Bb7 5 Bg2 Be7 6
0—0 0—0 7 Nc3 Ne4 8 Qc2 Nxc3 9 Qxc3 c5 10
Bf4 Bf6 11 Bd6 Be7 12 dxc5 bxc5 13 Rfd1 Bxd6
14 Rxd6 Qc7 15 Qd3 f6 16 g4 a5 17 g5 Ra6 18
Rd1 Rxd6 19 Qxd6 Qxd6 20 Rxd6 Bc6 21 Nd2
Bxg2 22 Kxg2 fxc5 23 Nb3 a4 24 Nxc5 Rc8 25
Nxa4 Rxc4 26 Nb6 Rc2 27 Nxd7 Nxd7 28 Rxd7
Rxb2 29 a4 Rxe2 30 Kf3 Ra2 31 Ra7 h6 32 h3
Kh7 33 Ra6 e5 34 Re6 Ra3+ 35 Kg2 Rxa4 36
Rxe5 Rf4 37 Ra5 Kg6 38 Ra7 ½—½

Hu Yu Kuang — Hung Ke-min

1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 a6 4 Ba4 Nf6 5 0—0 Be7
6 Re1 b5 7 Bb3 0—0 8 d4 d6 9 c3 Bg4 10 Be3
exd4 11 cxd4 Na5 12 Bc2 Nc4 13 Bc1 c5 14 b3
Na5 15 Bb2 Nc6 16 d5 Nb4 17 Nbd2 Nxc2 18
Qxc2 Bh5 19 Qd3 Bg6 20 Nf1 Re8 21 Ng3 Nd7 22
Re2 Bf6 23 Bxf6 Qxf6 24 Rb1 Rac8 25 Nd2 Ne5
26 Qc3 h5 27 R2e1 h4 28 Ne2 Nd7 29 Qxf6
Nxf6 30 f3 Nd7 31 g3 f5 32 Nf4 Bh7 33 Rbc1
hxc3 34 hxc3 fxe4 35 Nxe4 Bxe4 36 Rxe4 Nf6 37
Rxe8+ Rxe8 38 Kf2 Kf7 39 g4 Re5 40 Re1 Rxe1
41 Kxe1 Nd7 42 Kd2 ½—½

Wen Ken-hung — Abdul Rahman Ahmad

1 c4 c5 2 Nc3 Nc6 3 g3 Nf6 4 Bg2 e6 5 e4 a6 6
Nge2 Be7 7 0—0 0—0 8 d4 cxd4 9 Nxd4 Qc7 10 b3
Bc5 11 Be3 Bxd4 12 Bxd4 Nxd4 13 Qxd4 e5 14
Qd3 d6 15 h3 Be6 16 Kh2 Rac8 17 Rac1 h6 18 f4
Rfd8 19 f5 Bd7 20 Rfd1 Bc6 21 Qd2 Qb8 22 a4
b5 23 axb5 axb5 24 cxb5 Bxb5 25 Nd5 Nxd5 26
Qxd5 Rxc1 27 Rxc1 Qb6 28 Rc2 Qa6 29 h4 Kf8
30 Bh3 f6 31 Bg2 Qb6 32 b4 Ba4 33 Rb2 Bc6 34
Qd3 Qb5 35 Qxb5 Bxb5 36 Kg1 Rc8 37 Kf2 Rc3
38 Bf3 Ke7 39 Bg2 Kd7 40 Bf3 Kc6 41 Ra2 Kb6
42 Ra8 Rc7 43 Rb8+ Rb7 44 Rxb7+ Kxb7 45 Ke3
Kb6 46 Kd2 Bf1 47 Kc3 Kb5 48 Kb3 ½—½

Chang Tung-lu — Tan Bian Huat

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 g6 3 Nc3 d5 4 Bf4 Bg7 5 e3 0—0 6
Nf3 c6 7 h3 Nbd7 8 Rc1 Qa5 9 Qd2 dxc4 10 Bxc4
Nb6 Bb3 Nbd5 12 Nxd5 Qxd2+ 13 Kxd2 cxd4 14
Rc7 e6 15 Rhc1 b6 16 Ne5 Ba6 17 f3 Ne8 18
R7c3 Bxe5 19 Bxe5 Ng7 20 g4 Rfc8 21 Rxc8+
Rxc8 22 Rxc8+ Bxc8 23 e4 Bb7 24 exd5 Bxd5 25
Bxd5 exd5 26 Ke3 Ne6 27 h4 ½—½

Christi Hon — Li Chu-nein

1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 a6 4 Ba4 Nf6 5 0—0 b5 6
Bb3 Be7 7 Re1 0—0 8 c3 d6 9 h3 Nb8 10 d4 Nbd7

11 Nbd2 Bb7 12 a4 h6 13 Bc2 Re8 14 Nf1 Bf8 15
Ng3 c5 16 d5 Nb6 17 axb5 axb5 18 Rxa8 Qxa8 19
Nf5 Bc8 20 g4 Nh7 21 Kh2 Bd7 22 Rg1 g5 23 h4
f6 24 Qf1 c4 25 Be3 Na4 26 Qc1 Qd8 27 hxg5
hxg5 28 Kg3 Bxf5 29 gxf5 Re7 30 Nh2 Nc5 31
Ng4 Qa8 32 Rh1 Bg7 33 Qf1 Nd7 34 Qh3 Nh8 35
Rb1 Nc5 36 Rh1 Qa2 37 Bc1 Qa8 38 Qh5 Qa7 39
Bxg5 fxg5 40 f6 1—0

Liang Chun-yung — Chan Swee Loon

1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d4 cxd4 4 Nxd4 Nc6 5 Bb5
Bd7 6 Bxc6 Bxc6 7 Nc3 Nf6 8 Bg5 h6 9 Bxf6
gxf6 10 0—0—0 Qa5 11 Kb1 Rg8 12 Rhg1 Bg7 13
Qe3 Rc8 14 Nd4 Bd7 15 g4 Qc5 16 Qd2 Bf8 17
Nf5 Rh8 18 h3 a5 19 Nd5 a4 20 a3 h5 21 f4 b5 22
Rge1 Be6 23 c3 Qc4 24 Qd3 Qxd3 25 Rxd3 hxg4
26 hxg4 Rc4 27 Nb6 Bxf5 28 gxf5 Rc5 29 Nd5
Rh5 30 Rg1 ½—½

Tan Bian Huat — Liu Wen-zhe

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 c5 3 d5 d6 4 Nc3 g6 5 e4 Bg7 6 Be2
0—0 7 Nf3 e6 8 0—0 exd5 9 cxd5 Re8 10 Nd2
Nbd7 11 f3 a6 12 a4 Nh5 13 Nc4 Ne5 14 Na3 f5
15 exf5 gxf5 16 Be3 Ng6 17 Bf2 Ngf4 18 Bc4 Qg5
19 g3 Nh3+ 20 Kh1 Nxf2+ 21 Rxf2 Bd7 22 a5
Kh8 23 Nc2 Re7 24 Qd2 Qxd2 25 Rxd2 Rae8 26
Ra3 Nf6 27 Rb3 Bc8 28 Rb6 Bf8 29 Kg2 Rg7 30
Re2 Rxe2+ 31 Nxe2 Nd7 32 Rb3 Ne5 33 Rc3 Re7
34 Nf4 Bh6 35 Kf2 Nxc4 36 Rxc4 Bd7 37 Rc3
Bg7 38 Re3 Rxe3 39 Nxe3 Bxb2 40 Nc4 Bd4+
41 Kg2 Bc3 42 Nxd6 Bxa5 43 Nxb7 Bb6 44 Nd6
½—½

Chan Swee Loon — Wang Bi-jiang

1 g3 Nf6 2 Bg2 g6 3 Nf3 Bg7 4 d3 0—0 5 0—0 c5
6 Nbd2 Nc6 7 Rb1 d6 8 b3 Nd5 9 Bb2 Nc3 10
Bxc3 Bxc3 11 Ne4 Bg7 12 Qd2 Bf5 13 Nh4 Bd7
14 f4 Nd4 15 b4 cxb4 16 Rxb4 Bc6 17 f5 a5 18
R4b1 Rc8 19 c4 d5 20 Nc5 b6 21 cxd5 Bxd5 22
e4 Rxc5 23 exd5 Rc2 24 Qe3 Rxa2 25 Rf4 Ne2+
0—1

Yang Sien — Hu Yu Kuang

1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d4 cxd4 4 Nxd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 a6
6 Bg5 e6 7 f4 Be7 8 Qf3 Qc7 9 0—0—0 Nbd7 10
g4 b5 11 Bxf6 Nxf6 12 g5 Nd7 13 f5 Bxg5+ 14
Kb1 Ne5 15 Qh5 Be3 16 Nxe6 Bxe6 17 fxe6 0—0
18 Nd5 Qc5 19 Bh3 fxe6 20 Bxe6+ Kh8 21 Nxe3
Qxe3 22 Rxd6 Qf4 23 Rhd1 Rae8 24 Qe2 Rf6 25
Bb3 Ng4 26 Rd8 R6f8 27 Rxe8 Rxe8 28 Rf1 Qg5
29 Rg1 Rf8 30 a3 1—0.

Abdul Rahman Ahmad — Mao Riu-guang

1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 e6 3 d4 cxd4 4 Nxd4 Nc6 5 Nc3
Qc7 6 a3 a6 7 Be3 b5 8 Bd3 Ne5 9 0—0 Nf6 10
Nce2 Nc4 11 b4 Nxe3 12 fxe3 Bb7 13 Ng3 Bd6 14
Qf3 h5 15 Kh1 h4 16 Nge2 Bxh2 17 Ng1 Be5 18
Rad1 d5 19 exd5 Bxd4 20 exd4 Bxd5 21 Qh3
Nh5 22 Ne2 0—0—0 23 Kg1 Ng3 24 Rf2 g5 25 a4
g4 26 Qxg4 Nxe2+ 27 Qxe2 h3 28 Be4 Rdg8 29
Bxd5 Qh2+ 0—1

1 c4 Nf6 2 Nf3 c5 3 g3 Nc6 4 Bg2 g6 5 0—0 Bg7
6 Nc3 0—0 7 d3 d6 8 Bd2 Bd7 9 Ng5 h6 10 Ne4
Ne4 11 dxe4 Kh7 12 f4 Qc8 13 f5 Ne5 14 b3 Bc6
15 Qc2 Qd8 16 Rad1 Ng4 17 h3 Bd4 18 Kh1 Nf2
19 Rf2 Bf2 20 Kh2 Bd4 21 Nd5 Bd5 22 exd5 Kg7
23 Rf1 g5 24 Qe4 Bf6 25 Qg4 Rh8 26 Qh5 a5 27

a4 Qb6 28 Rf3 Qc7 29 Re3 Rag8 30 Be4 Kf8 31
Rf3 g4 32 Rd3 Ke8 33 Kg2 gxh3+ 34 Qxh3 Kd7
35 Bf3 Ke8 36 Bh5 Kf8 37 Rf3 b6 38 Rf1 Be5 39
Bf4 Bxf4 40 Rxf4 Qd7 41 Bf3 Ke8 42 Rh4 Kd8
43 e4 f6 44 Bh5 Kc7 45 Kf3 Qd8 46 Bg6 Qf8 47
Qg4 $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$

Quah Seng Sun

A HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS

"Chess is a kind of game which requires intelligence and intellectual agility. Chess playing does not require physical effort but the requisites are patience and tolerance. Encouraging students to play the game is a healthy move. It trains our children to think intelligently and mould their personalities. These are traits which have important bearing in chess playing. I believe that the (National) Championship and chess tournaments sponsored by the Federation and its affiliates at National, State, District and school levels will enhance the popularity of the game amongst the vast majority of the population."

— Dato Hussein Onn —

(Prime Minister and Hon. Patron of the Malaysian Chess Federation)

The national chess championships began during the British administration of the Malay Peninsula after World War Two. Originating from a group in Singapore who named it the Malayan Chess Congress, it was an open five-round Swiss tournament played during the Easter weekend holidays. A challenge trophy was presented by Dr. Lim Boon Keng. It was possible to complete the tournament in one weekend of three days because two rounds were played each day: Each session of play lasted four hours with time control at the rate of 40 moves in two hours.

Kuala Lumpur staged the first Malayan Chess Congress in 1955 mainly through the efforts of G.M.F. Grundy and the hospitality of the Selangor Chinese Recreation Club. The winner was Pritchard of Great Britain who won the title from Dr. Lim Kok Aun and Mrs. Pritchard. The star attraction was Mrs. Pritchard. She was the former Elaine Saunders, the British ladies champion, in whose honour was dedicated a book on the endgame by Sargeant. The defending champion, Hickey, did not compete.

The Malayan Chess Congress was also a springboard for more ambitious takeoffs. In 1957 with Dr. Foo Lum Choon president and Dr. Lim Kok Aun secretary, the MCC decided to make a bid to hold the zonal tournament. To do this, it was necessary for the MCC to become a national body and seek membership with the International Chess Federation (FIDE).

So the two doctors engineered the birth of the Malayan Chess Federation. However, FIDE awarded the zonal tournament to the Philippines.

In 1958, Kuala Lumpur again hosted the Malayan Chess Congress. It was won by a student, Choo Min Wang, who beat the defending champion, Hickey. From then on, Choo was singled out for grooming to break into the international arena.

This policy of grooming was further reinforced by another event. In 1960, Singapore decided to take over the privileges of the FIDE membership of the Malayan Chess Federation solely for herself and renamed it the Singapore Chess Federation.

This left the rest of the Malay Peninsula without FIDE voice or membership. Under these circumstances the Chess Association of Malaya was formed with Dr. Foo Lum Choon as president and Mr. McHugh as vice-president. CAM's sponsorship into FIDE was Mr. Koshnitsky, the zonal vice-president, who is from Australia. Choo Min Wang was selected to represent the CAM in the 1960 Australian sub-zonal. This gave our young candidate valuable experience for the next zonal tournament in Jakarta in 1963 where he gave a career best performance emerging with an equal 3—5 placing. Many of the participants in this zonal tournament have since then become international masters.

They included Berger, the winner, Bachtiar of Indonesia, Cardoso of the Philippines, and Sarapu of New Zealand. Choo won two more national titles, a record which no other Malaysian chess player to date has yet equalled.

After the formation of Malaysia, CAM and SCF jointly organised the 1964 MCC in Kuala Lumpur. Tan Lian Seng of Singapore won it

INTERVIEW

Mr. Quah Seng Sun talks to Mr. Tan Yam San, honorary life member of the Penang Chess Association, who recollects some memories of chess activities on the island prior to the founding of the present association:

CATUR: Can you give us a brief account of chess activities in Penang during the past four decades?

TAN YAM SAN: Chess in Penang during the prewar days remain a hazy part of my memory mainly because I had yet to be beaten by the chess bug, but it was known then that a chess circle was regularly meeting in the Eastern & Oriental Hotel in Farquhar Street. Following the war, the Penang Chess Club, as it was called, was reorganised by an European at the E & O Hotel and during its heyday used to attract 20 to 30 players from the local community and expatriates during the playing sessions.

CATUR: Were any championships held in this period?

TAN: Yes, there was an annual tournament for the Rose Bowl challenge trophy. Unfortunately for the donor, he was one night murdered in his house when he took upon himself the task of surprising a burglar, but fortunately for chess, the fight for the Rose Bowl went on. The championship was organised yearly until the end of the fifties. Then, as more foreigners left the country, interest in the game began to wane and all activity stopped soon after Mr. Cheah Toon Thuan became the last champion.

During this period also, a Pan-Malayan championship was

organised. One of the teams invited here was Singapore which was led by Mr. Lim Kok Aun (Prof. Lim of Singapore is now the Zone 10 president of FIDE. He sat on the panel of jury during last year's world championship match in Baguio — Editor).

CATUR: What about your own chess activities?

TAN: I only started playing in the fifties. I used to play in the junior championships and among my early experiences was a six-move mate given to me by a schoolboy!

CATUR: Were there any colourful figures that you know of?

TAN: You must remember that I am nearly seventy years old now; I cannot fully recollect the dim past, but apart from Mr. Cheah Toon Thuan, there was Dr. Cheah Swee Cheng. He was so interested in the game that whenever I visited him for an ailment, he would push all diagnosis aside and suggest a game of chess as therapy, stopping once in a while to attend to other patients.

In the early sixties, Mr. Chee Choon Ham tried to revive the club at the Boston Restaurant. This was only partly successful because activities there were only maintained for a few years. There were hilarious moments at times also. Once, during a blackout, the unperturbed players continued by candlelight. On another occasion, there was a challenge between an ex-judge and an European for a sum of \$5. The ex-judge won.

CATUR: What of events after that?

TAN: Nothing was done in the meantime. Since I was

teaching, I occupied myself mainly with students from the various schools in Penang. In the later part of the sixties, chess clubs from the Penang Free School, Saint Xavier's Institution, Chung Ling High School, Han Chiang High School, Methodist Boys School and Bukit Mertajam High School banded together to call themselves the Penang Schools Chess Council. Various events were held and at its peak, ten tournaments were going on at the same time.

In 1971, the Penang Library started their own chess group. The following year, it hosted a simultaneous display by Mr. Choo Min Wang who was the Malaysian champion. Three schoolboys managed to beat him, and when the president of FIDE, Dr. Max Euwe, gave a simultaneous exhibition in Kuala Lumpur later that year, these three students were invited by the Chess Association of Malaysia to participate.

The Penang Chess Association naturally grew out of the library group. Mr. Fang Ewe Churh is still the president, elected since the inaugural meeting in 1972. With the setting up of the association and the start of the MSSPP and MSSM series of chess championships for students that same year, the Penang Schools Chess Council stopped functioning.

In late 1972, an official ceremony to hand over all the existing trophies of the council to the association was made. I was there to oversee the ceremony which was a significant milestone. I knew then that chess had finally come to stay in Penang.

from page 9

from Prof. Lim Kok Aun and Choo Min Wang. After this event, Singapore became independent and the two organisations had to part company once again.

At this point, partly because of the lack of organisers, the Congress was not held every year. The last Congress championship was played in Kuala Lumpur in 1972-73 and was won by Chan Mun Fye.

In 1974, the Malaysian Chess Federation replaced the CAM. Its president was Datuk Tan Chin Nam. Since the formation of MCF, Datuk Tan has been at the helm of Malaysian chess.

The national championships were played under a new format. Entries were nominated from State affiliates which have grown in number from the original three to

eight last year. Each State affiliate has the privilege of sending a maximum of four entries with the defending champion earning an automatic qualification. The host State provided expenses and lodgings for the duration of the tournament which was a six or seven-round Swiss.

The first national championship in 1974 was held in Kuala Lumpur by the MCF. It was won by Choo Min Wang. The Penang Chess Association was the host the following year when a Perak student, Chan Swee Loon, emerged as the new champion. The third championship was organised in Ipoh by the Chess Association of Perak where yet another student, Goh Yoon Wah from Penang, won the title. For the first time, the title of national master was awarded to the winner of the championship. The two previous

winners were also awarded the title.

In 1977, the Kelantan Chess Club organised the tournament in Kota Bharu and Tan Bian Huat of Penang emerged as the new champion.

The fifth national championship in 1978 saw a departure from the usual format of seven-round Swiss as the Chess Association of Selangor, as hosts, had obtained the MCF's approval for a preliminary four-round Swiss to narrow the field to seven contenders who would then join the defending champion in a round-robin.

— Dr. Foo Lum Choon —

FIFTH NATIONAL CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP 1978

The two-tier system of play as introduced by the Chess Association of Selangor for the fifth national championship in Petaling Jaya was a move in the right direction for the Malaysian Chess Federation.

The first four years of this annual championship has witnessed the growth in the number of state affiliates to the MCF and with each increase, the number of participants in the national event has expanded tremendously. In 1974, for example, when the first national championship was organised, there were only 14 players — four each from Penang, Selangor and Johore and one each from Kelantan and Perak.

By 1978, the number of participants had more than doubled. With eight affiliated state associations already

sending their representatives, the MCF made a pertinent decision to issue special invitations to the winner of the annual schoolboys individuals championship and to states which have the chess talent but with no proper organisation to represent them.

The decision to introduce the two-tier system therefore came at the right time. While it not only serve to separate the more-talented from the less-talented players while still preserving the player's right to be able to play a minimum number of games, the system has also eased the financial burden of the organisers.

Thus, the fifth national championship last year could be deemed a success. Of the seven qualifiers to the final round-robin stage, most of them had rightfully earned their places. For the first

time, the champion of the tournament could be gauged by his playing strength against rivals near his standard.

Christi Hon, by winning this tournament, has been awarded the title of National Master by MCF.

Other placings in the preliminary stage of play:

9 Tay Chong Thai (Kuala Lumpur); 10-14 Joseph Toh (Selangor), Chua Poh Soon (Negri Sembilan), R. Subramaniam (Kuala Lumpur), Woo Beng Keong (Selangor), Azhar b. Abdul Malek (Perlis); 15-23 Paul Foo (Selangor), Abdul Rahman b. Ahmad (Kelantan), Fong Foo Khun (Penang), Chan Hing Wah (Selangor), J. R. Devadas (Perak), Lee Tin Kha (Negri Sembilan), Chan Mun Fye (Kuala Lumpur), Chan Kia Soon (Pahang), Heng Ooi Khiang (Penang); 24-27

Yussof b. Ismail (Kelantan), Colin Madhaven (Perak), Hassan Yaakub (Kelantan), Justin Si (Negri Sembilan); 28—33 A. Soorian (Negri Sembilan), Hasbullah b. Awang (Kelantan), Wong Tze Kong (Johore), Foo Lum Choon (Selangor), Low Swee Peng (Kuala Lumpur), Ahmad Daud (Perak); 34 Chan Swee Yoong (Perak); 35 Mohd. Zahir b. Mohd. Zain (Perlis).

Results of the round-robin tournament:

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	pts
1	Christi Hon (Selangor)	x	1	1	½	1	1	1	1	6½
2	Jimmy Liew (Penang)	0	x	1	½	1	1	1	1	5½
3	Peter Long (MSSM)	0	0	x	½	1	½	1	1	4
4	Eric Cheah (Penang)	½	½	½	x	0	½	1	½	3½
5	Hu Yu Kuang (Johore)	0	0	0	1	x	1	½	½	3
6	Choy Siew Mun (Johore)	0	0	½	½	0	x	½	½	2
7	Ramli Bahari (Pahang)	0	0	0	0	½	½	x	1	2
8	Tan Bian Huat (Penang)	0	0	0	½	½	½	0	x	1½

SIXTH MSSM CHAMPIONSHIPS 1977

For the first time, a MSSM player seems to have retained his title. Mohd. Noor Yahya of Negri Sembilan "shared" it the first time with Penang's Goh Yoon Wah (1976 MSSM and Nat. champion) in Seremban. It is still disputed as to whether Mat. Noor should be allowed to "share" the title since it had been decided beforehand that the Solkoff tiebreaker would be used to decide placings.

The argument used by Negri officials were that the Solkoff was an unsuitable tiebreaker and that since Mat Noor had a higher S.B, it would only be fair to split the title. Penang officials were rather sporting to agree(!?).

In Melaka, he left no doubt that he was a deserving champion with a display of polished and refined chess. His victory could be attributed to his better knowledge and understanding of the opening and his positional control of the middle-game. There was little opportunity to witness his endgame technique (to which I have once fallen victim). I have included some of his games which will be featured below.

The other players in the Individuals tournament who were impressive were Tang Kok Chew (Johore), Chiew

Sin Cheok (Selangor), Mohd. Kassim Othman (Perlis) and Reta Sajahrudin (Perak). Watch our also for Penang's Eric Cheah who is only 14 years old but who shall become a force to reckon with in the near future, circumstances permitting (as a wise man once said).

The team tournament was hotly disputed by favourites Negri Sembilan, Selangor and Penang. Negri's challenge however faded out after the fourth round 3—1 defeat to Selangor. Penang in the meantime had been winning their matches by large margins.

The fifth round therefore was crucial to Selangor and Penang. Selangor's top two boards prevailed and the eventual score was 2½—1½. The coast was now clear. However two rounds later, Selangor met hosts Melaka and for a while it looked as though Melaka was going to win 4—0. The tide turned on the 2nd and 4th boards and Selangor squeaked through with a 2—2 draw to win the Championship.

Selangor's victory could be attributed to the performances of their top two boards:Phuah Eng Chye scoring 7½/9 and Tham Tick Hong achieving 100% with a 9/9 score. Other members of the team were

Chin Kar Heng (1½/3), Phang Koon Yim (6½/9), Chin Kar Loong (3/3) and Leong Kok Keong (1½/3). Another factor which could be responsible for their successes was the ability of the team to function as a cohesive unit rather than as talented individuals playing for themselves.

Penang was able to capture second place despite suffering 2½—1½ defeats from Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Johore. They made up for their losses by winning their games from the weaker teams by large margins. Negri depended too much on their top board, Michael Chye, who had the highest score on board one (8½/9). He stole much of the limelight in the team tournament. He has been participating in MSSM competitions since 1973. In 1976, he managed to capture third spot in the Singapore Open. During the tournament, he even appeared once to play in his pajamas as he had been worn out by the rigorous schedule.

The first official MSSM lightning chess tournament was held in Melaka. The first tournament was sponsored by a local firm in Seremban (1976) and the winner was Goh Yoon Wah. The favourite for the 1977 tournament was Md. Noor who was leading till

the last round despite suffering a loss to Sin Cheok. The last game to finish was the one between Michael and Sin Cheok. The latter came out the winner, tied with Md. Noor on points and beat him on S.B. Surprisingly, third place went to Lim Beng Huat from Trengganu. Peter Long from Selangor finished fourth.

A few technical errors were committed in Melaka. For the lightning tournament, a rule was introduced whereby the "touch move" rule was enforced only for pawns but not for pieces. It is nerve-wrecking to play lightning chess with Russian clocks as they have a tendency to fall a minute before time. Furthermore it is kind of hard to push down the knobs.

For long games, these clocks should be set with an extra five minutes to prevent complaints regarding the clock's accuracy and timing mechanism. German clocks which are more reliable should be adjusted with an extra three minutes. This is an international practice and was employed successfully in the Skopje Olympiad 1972. In the Petrosian-Hubner game, the flag fell with a minute of Petrosian's time remaining. A win was awarded to Hubner because of the above reason. The flag, despite its inadequacies, still remains the best device to decide when a player's time is up.

In the Eric-Reza game, Eric failed to meet the 45 move time control. Reza was not allowed to claim a win on time as he had not recorded down the last few moves. FIDE regulations state that so long

as a player passes up a complete and accurate scoresheet, he is allowed to claim a win on time. Thus, in time trouble, he is permitted to tick off his moves, providing he can recall his moves later. Only when a player fails to record his game at all or just merely ticks off his moves, is he barred from claiming a win on time.

A rule was adopted with regard to positions lost on time i.e., no player could claim a win on time unless he possessed either a major piece or at least a pawn. This ruling is obviously wrong as it is possible to mate with two minor pieces. In one of the games, there was a position with King and rook against King and three minor pieces with both players in time trouble. Both flags fell at the same time and the player with the rook was declared the winner. This was a bad decision as the player with the three minor pieces was having the better game and the game should have been declared a draw since both flags fell at the same time.

A far better criteria for deciding such situations would be the FIDE lightning regulations which state: "If one player has insufficient material for a possible checkmate as described under Art. 10e (King vs king, King vs king and bishop, king vs king and knight) and the opponent's flag falls first. "This should form the basis of a draw irregardless of time. An opinion was expressed that it was better that time be the dominant factor in deciding the result of the game; played under 'death time' conditions,

it would be highly unfair to penalise a player with the loss of the game in a drawn position.

In the Individuals Championship, the Solkoff was abandoned, when it could prove useful as a second tiebreaker (after S.B.). The S.B. was also employed wrongly for the team tournament. (It should be based on percentage rather than taking your opponents' scores completely).

The hosts went to a lot of trouble to make our stay a pleasant one. We were provided with comfortable quarters, transport and recreation but there were a few incidents that took place that made us think we weren't exactly welcome. For example, it took us two hours to reach Melaka from K.L. and two hours from the Melaka bus station to reach the place where we were supposed to stay and play. And while we were crossing roads, the cars upon seeing us, invariably decides to go faster. The water supply also proved to be irrational and irregular and left many chess players stranded in the bathroom, all soaped up. They also fed us with a lot of bananas causing us to lose much precious time on the clock while we attended to much more urgent matters. However inspite of these incidents, most of the players enjoyed themselves, making new friends and feeling together.

NOTE: SELANGOR WAS ALSO THE BEST DRESSED TEAM IN MELAKA.

continue page 55

SEVENTH MSSM CHAMPIONSHIPS 1978

For the fourth time since the inception of the national schools chess championships for teams and individuals by the Malaysian Schools Sports Council (MSSM), Penang

played hosts to a gathering of top schoolboy chess players from around Peninsular Malaysia.

In 1972 when chess was

initially introduced into the timetable of the MSSM, the Penang Schools Sports Council (MSSPP) was given the opportunity to organise the inaugural event.

In that first event, the championship was limited to a field of 11 teams of four players each, with each player having no choice but to play in all the games. The team championship was won by Selangor who managed to finish on top of Penang by a half-point margin. More important than the results, however, was the significant fact that this was the first opportunity for most of the pioneer student players to mingle with players from other states. For the first time, there was nation-wide friendship through chess.

Penang again organised the second MSSM championships the following year. The individuals championship was introduced with the top student players vying for the challenge trophy donated by Datuk Hussein Onn who was at that time the Minister of Education. In the team event, Penang and Selangor tied on points and were declared joint champions while in the individual event, the pre-championship favourites from these two states received a jolt when Harry Kam Cheng Hong of Malacca became the champion.

In 1974, the MSSM championships moved south to Selangor but in 1975, Penang again played hosts for the third time. The 1976 championships were organised in Negri Sembilan and the 1977 championships in Malacca.

Some selected games from the championships:
Eric Cheah Woon Leng (Penang) — Quek Jin Kin (Johore), Individuals

1 e4 c6 2 d4 d5 3 exd5 cxd5 4 c4 Nf6 5 c5 a6 6 Nf3 Nc6 7 Nc3 Ne4 8 Bd3 Nxc3 9 dxc3 Qc7 10 0-0 Bg4 11 h3 Bh5 12 Bg5 e6 13 Rb1 Be7 14 Bxe7 Qxe7 15 Qe2 0-0 16 g4 Bg6 17 Bxg6 hxd6 18 Ne5 Nxe5 19 Qxe5 Rfd8 20 Rb6 Rac8 21 Rfb1 Rd7 22 Kg2 Rcc7 23 f4 Kh7 24 Rd6 Rc6 25 Rxd7 Qxd7 26 Qb8 Rc7 27 Rb6 Qe7 28 Rd6 Rd7 29 Kg3 f6 30 Rxd7 Qxd7 31 Qd6 Qc6 32 Qxc6 bxc6 33 g5 Kg8 34 h4 Kf7 35 Kf3 Ke7 36 Ke3 Kd7 37 Kd3 Kc7 38 c4 a5 39 cxd5 exd5 (up to here, White has outplayed his opponent in all stages of the game. Black's final mistake here hastens his end

(The 1976 championships was organised under curious conditions. In the first place, misinterpretation of the Swiss tournament rules by the tournament director led to the tournament leader in the individuals event to play six consecutive games with the black pieces. Existing MSSM rules were not complied with at that time when two players were declared as joint champions. New regulations to that effect only became effective in 1977, which meant that the sole winner of the individuals event in 1976 should be Goh Yoon Wah of Penang).

For the fourth time in seven years then, the MSSM chess championships came to Penang. Eleven teams participated in the team championship while 20 players took part in the individuals event.

Since the start of the individuals championship in 1973, none of the past winners have been able to successfully defend their titles. However, Mohd. Nor bin Yahaya of Negri Sembilan, who had been playing consistently in the 1976 and 1977 series, looked set to repeat his performances. But as the tournament began, it became clear that Mohd Nor's play was disappointing and was never near the form which had gained him a runaway championship title the

previous year. The individuals honours instead belonged to Peter Long Chay Boon of Selangor.

In the team event, Penang proved to be a more consistent team than her nearest rivals when a final-day seesaw battle saw the home players pipping Johore by a mere half point for the team title.

The final results:

Individuals: 1 Peter Long Chay Boon (Selangor) 7 pts; 2-3 Eric Cheah Woon Leng (Penang), Goh Kar Seong (Selangor) 6½ pts; 4 Lim Beng Huat (Trengganu) 6 pts; 5-6 Chan Swee Yoong (Perak), Mohd Nor Yahaya (Negri Sembilan) 5½ pts; 7-10 Quek Jin Kin (Johore), Hu Yu Kuang (Johore), David Chan (Pahang), Tay Kim Yong (Malacca) 5 pts; 11 Tan Seng Lee (Kelantan) 4½ pts; 12-13 Teoh Boon Hoe (Penang), Wong Chee Leong (Negri Sembilan) 4 pts; 14 Ti Lian Yu (Pahang) 3½ pts; 15-17 Stephen Royan (Trengganu), Thye Fook Kah (Perak), Goh Soon Hock (Malacca) 3 pts; 18-19 Mohd Khossim Othman (Perlis), Choo Kok Kang (Kelantan) 2½ pts; 20 Mohd Saad (Perlis) 2 pts.

Teams: 1 Penang 30½ pts; 2 Johore 30 pts; 3 Selangor 28½ pts; 4 Malacca 25 pts; 5 Kelantan 23½ pts; 6 Negri Sembilan 20½ pts; 7-8 Kedah, Perak 19 pts; 9 Trengganu 16 pts; 10 Perlis 7 pts; 11 Pahang 1 pt.

although he would still be lost after 39...cxd5) 40 gxf6 gxf6 41 f5 Kd7 42 fxg6 Ke6 43 h5 f5 44 Ke3 Kf6 45 Kf4 a4 46 a3 Ke6 47 g7 Kf7 48 h6 Kg8 49 Kxf5 Kh7 50 Kf6 Kg8 51 h7+ 1-0.
A well-conducted game.

Goh Kok Kheong (Penang) — Chiew Sim Cheok (Selangor), Team

1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 Nc3 Nf6 4 exd5 exd5 5 Bd3 Nc6 6 Nf3 Bg4 7 Be3 Qd7 8 h3 Bh5 9 a3 Bd6 10 0-0 0-0 11 b4 g5 12 Be2 g4 13 Nh2 Qf5 14 Nxg4 Rhg8 15 Re1 Bxg4 16 Bxg4 Nxg4 17 hxg4 Rxg4 18 Nb5 Rdg8 19 Nxd6+ Qxd6 20 Kf1 Rxg2 21 Ke2 Qe4 22 Kf1 Rh2 23 c3 Rg1+ 0-1 (since 24 Ke2 Rxf2+ 25 Kxf2 Qg2#).

Peter Long (Selangor) — David Chan (Pahang), Individuals

1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 a6 4 Ba4 Nf6 5 0—0 Be7 6 Re1 b5 7 Bb3 0—0 8 c3 d6 9 h3 Na5 10 Bc2 c5 11 d4 Qc7 12 Nd2 Bd7 13 Nf1 Rfe8 14 Ng3 g6 15 Bg5 Rad8 16 d5 Nc4 17 b3 Nb6 18 Qd2 Bc8 19 Rad1 Nbd7 20 Nh4 a5 21 f4 c4 22 Rf1 Kg7 (White now wraps up the game with a typical knight sacrifice in such positions) 23 Ngf5+ gxf5 24 Nxf5+ Kg6 25 fxe5 dxe5 26 Nxe7+ Rxe7 27 d6 Qa7+ 28 Be3 Nb6 29 Rxf6+ Kg7 30 Qh6+ 1—0

Munawir Abdul Ghani (Negri Sembilan) — Lee Wei Ming (Penang), Team

1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 d4 cxd4 4 Nxd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 g6 6 Be3 Bg7 7 Be2 0—0 8 Qd2 a6 9 h4 d6 10 h5 Ng4 11 Bxg4 Bxg4 12 f3 Bd7 13 hxg6 fxe6 14 0—0 Ne5 15 Nb6 Be6 16 Bh6 Rf7 17 Nd4 Nc4 18 Nxe6 Qb6 19 Na4 Bxb2+ 0—1.

Eric Cheah (Penang) — Mohd Nor Yahaya (Negri Sembilan), Individuals

1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 d4 cxd4 4 Nxd4 e6 5 Nc3 a6

6 Be2 Qc7 7 0—0 Nf6 8 Kh1 Bd6 (mistake, allowing...) 9 Ndb5 axb5 10 Nxb5 Qb8 11 Nxd6+ Kf8 12 f4 h5 13 e5 Ne8 14 Nxe8 Kxe8 15 Bxh5 Nxe5 16 fxe5 g6 17 Qf3 Rxh5 18 Qxf7+ Kd8 19 Qf8+ 1—0 (since 19...Kc7 20 Qd6+ Kd8 21 Rf8#).

Lim Beng Huat (Trengganu) — Peter Long (Selangor), Individuals

1 e4 c6 2 d4 g6 3 f4 Bg7 4 Nf3 d5 5 e5 Bg4 6 h3 Bxf3 7 Qxf3 h5 8 Be3 Nd7 9 c4 e6 10 Nc3 Ne7 11 g4 hxg4 12 hxg4 Rxh1 13 Qxh1 dxc4 14 Bxc4 Nb6 15 Bb3 Ned5 16 Bxd5 Nxd5 17 Bd2 Nb4 18 Qe4 Qxd4 19 Qxd4 Nc2+ 20 Kf2 Nxd4 21 Ne4 b6 22 Nd6+ Ke7 23 Bc3 Nb5 24 Nxb5 cxb5 25 Bb4+ Ke8 (although a pawn down, White has played actively enough for an equal position) 26 Rh1 Kd7 27 Rh7 Rg8 28 Ke3 a5 29 Bd6 Kc6 30 Kd4 f6 31 Ke4 b4 32 b3 g5 33 Rxg7 f5+ 34 gxf5 exf5+ 35 Kxf5 Rxg7 36 fxe5 Rf7+ 37 Ke6 Rf2 38 g6 Rxa2 39 g7 Rg2 40 Bf8 a4 41 bxa4 b3 42 Ba3 Rxg7 ½—½?? (White is in zugzwang and is lost after 43 Kf6 Rg2 44 e6 b2 45 Bxb2 Rxb2 46 e7 Re2 47 Kf7 Kd7 wins).

SEJARAH CATUR

Sejarah catur tidak begitu jelas. Mengikut catitan rekod, catur bermula di India pada abad yang keenam. Buktinya ia hasil daripada kajian Sir William Jones dalam bukunya "Asiatic Research" tentang bahasa Sanskrit. Perkataan "Chaturanga" bermaksud permainan empat bahagian bala tentera, iaitu kuda, gajah, kereta perang dan askar.

Pandangan Sir William Jones disokong oleh J.R. Murray dalam bukunya "History of Chess (1913)". Dari Indian, permainan ini berkembang ke Parsi. Nama permainan ini menukar nama ke Chatrang. Seorang pemain handal bernama Karmanok menukis diantara tahun masihi 650—850 cara-cara bermain dan undang-undang.

Setelah Arab menguasai Parsi perkataan bertukar menjadi Shatranj. Hingga sekarang perkataan "checkmate" diambil dari perkataan Parsi. Shah bermaksud raja dan Shahmat bererti raja telah mati. Dizaman kegemilangan Islam, catur dimainkan secara meluas. Pemain-pemain handal seperti Al-Adli, Al-Razi, Al-Suli sangat-sangat dihormati.

Permainan catur sampai ke negeri China pada abad kelapan dan Korea serta negeri Jepun pada abad kesebelas. Catur merebak ke Eropah melalui perdagangan timur-barat dan peperangan. Setelah Parsi dikuasai oleh Islam, ia merebak keseluruh empayar Islam. Sepanyol yang menjadi sebahagian tanah jajahan Islam menjadi negara Eropah yang pertama bermain catur. Dari sini ia merabak ke Peranchis, England dan seterusnya ke seluruh negeri Eropah.

Pada mulanya permainan ini ditentang oleh ugama Islam, Kristian, Anglikan dan Yahudi. Alasannya

mengikut pandangan-pandangan Islam, rupa bentuk buah catur seperti manusia adalah salah disisi undang-undang Islam. Demikian juga pendapat paderi Kristian. Bermain catur melalaikan seseorang daripada tanggungjawab ugama. Hinggakan hukuman-hukuman dikena kepada sesiapa yang melanggar undang-undang tersebut. Lama kelamaan undang-undang diterjemah semula untuk membenarkan permainan catur. Semenjak itu catur berkembang dengan pesat.

Dizaman yang lampau catur adalah permainan golongan atasan. Ini termasuk raja-raja, anak raja, orang-orang bangsawan, hulubalang dan sebagainya. Pada beberapa abad yang lalu, permainan catur merebak disemua peringkat dan semua golongan. Catur telah mengalami banyak perubahan dan bentuk permainan. Penyelarasan tentang ini dibuat oleh suatu pertubuhan yang dipanggil FIDE (Federation International des Echecs) atau Persekutuan Catur Antarabangsa.

Diantara pemain-pemain yang handal diabad kelapanbelas ialah Andre Philidor warganegara Peranchis, Howard Staunton dari England, Adolf Anderson dari Jermany dan Paul Morphy dari Amerika Syarikat.

Berikut ialah johan-johan sedunia diantara 1866 hingga sekarang: 1866 — 1894 William Steinitz, 1894 — 1921 Emmanuel Lasker, 1921 — 1927 Jose Raoul Capablanca, 1927 — 1935 Alexander Alekhin, 1935 — 1937 Max Euwe, 1937 — 1946 Alexander Alekhin, 1948 — 1957 Mikhail Botvinnik, 1957 — 1958 Vasily Smyslov, 1958 — 1960 Mikhail Botvinnik, 1960 — 1961 Mikhail Tal, 1961 — 1963 Mikhail Botvinnik, 1963 — 1969

Tigran Petrosian, 1969 — 1972 Boris Spassky, 1972 — 1975 Robert Fischer, 1975 — Anatoly Karpov.

William Steinitz, johan resmi sedunia yang pertama, mengekalkan kejohannya selama 22 tahun. Ia seorang pengarang, ahli teori dan pemain catur yang berani. Lahir di Prague, Austria, pada 17hb Mei 1836 berbangsa Yahudi. Ia terlalu cenderung kepada catur hingga ia tercicir daripada persekolahannya Politeknik di Vienna.

Kejohanan catur sedunia direbut oleh Robert Fischer dari tangan Boris Spassky pada tahun 1972 di Reykjavik. Fischer seorang yang bersifat karismatik telah membawa catur begitu popular sekali diseluruh dunia. Ia dilucutkan kejohannya kerana keengganan bertemu dengan lawannya iaitu Anatoly Karpov. Jadi kejohanan sedunia sekarang ini diberi kepada Karpov tanpa pertandingan.

— Mohd. Jamil bin Yahaya —

FIRST NATIONAL TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP 1979



The victorious Penang team at the first national team championship in Petaling Jaya; from left, Jimmy Liew, Fong Foo Khun, Chuah Heng Meng, Goh Yoon Wah and Ooi Gim Ewe.

Saturday, April 28 1979. After a simple opening ceremony, the tournament started off at the Petaling Jaya Civic Centre. Late entries Malaysian Malays Chess Association (MMCA) and Selangor B (an invitational team) joined the Penang, Selangor A, Perak, Kuala Lumpur, Kelantan and Negri Sembilan teams in the fight for the handsome Ng Quee Gam challenge trophy donated by the Chee Tat Realty Group.

But with K.K. Ivanov, a Soviet citizen attached to the Soviet Embassy in Kuala Lumpur, leading the invitational team, perhaps the tournament should have been called the first national open team championship instead.

After two rounds it seemed that Selangor B were going to run away with the championship with their crushing 4-0 victories

over Negri Sembilan and the MMCA. Pre-tournament favourites Penang and Selangor A were behind by $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ points respectively.

However, Selangor B's lead was shortlived; they dropped $1\frac{1}{2}$ points against Perak in the third round, allowing Penang and Selangor A to catch up with their 4-0 victories. It was beyond any doubt after the third round that the race was between Selangor A, Selangor B and Penang who had left a wide gap between them and the rest of the field.

Round four saw the Selangor A suffer their first but only demeanour when they were crushed $\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ in the crucial encounter with the Penang team. Their quick loss on third board probably did a lot to dampen the team's spirit. Selangor B had a light round, defeating Kelantan $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$. The

game of the tournament could very well be the top board game of the Penang-Selangor A match in which Penang's star player, Jimmy Liew, had a hard-fought game against the current national champion, Christi Hon. By painstaking but brilliant manoeuvres, Jimmy infiltrated his opponent's queenside to win the game.

After that, it looked as if Selangor A had been put out of contention but everyone was in for a surprise in round five. Selangor A not only overcame their psychological setback but even bounced back with doubled vigour and Selangor B, of all people, had to fall victim to this vengeful team. At adjournment, Selangor A had already won three games. The adjourned fourth game looked like a draw but the Selangor B player managed to lose it on resumption. Penang too had an easy round against Perak. Fortunately for Perak, they had former national champion Chan Swee Loon who ended Jimmy Liew's winning streak by holding him to a draw.

Penang entered round six with $16\frac{1}{2}$ points, $1\frac{1}{2}$ points ahead of Selangor A. However, this could be very misleading in an all-play-all system. While Selangor A had only tail-enders Negri Sembilan and MMCA to take care of, Penang had a very formidable round six opponent in Selangor B. Things turned out as expected; Selangor A defeated Negri

Sembilan 3½—½ and Selangor B gave Penang their worst score in the tournament. The Penang team had uphill struggles on all boards but the games eventually ended peacefully in draws.

Round seven brought the tournament to a fittingly electrifying climax. Selangor A had caught up with Penang and both were having weak teams as opponents. This meant that neither team could allow even a half point to sneak pass on any board. It was an ironical fact that whilst Penang and Selangor A were fighting for first place, their opponents were striving to avoid the last position!

Tension built up with every move in the Penang and Selangor A games while those not concerned finished their games quite early, many in peace. Selangor A hardly sweated and halfway through the playing session they had already pocketed three wins, including a walkover (Something should be done about these disgusting practices, especially during crucial stages).

On the other hand, Penang found themselves faced with surprisingly stubborn resistance from Negri Sembilan. Except for the first two boards, the Penang players seemed to be going nowhere. Jimmy

brought Penang the first point but the rest had to settle for adjournments with only a clear win on second board and a slight edge on the other two.

The Penang players were already looking disappointed since it was quite certain that Selangor A would win their adjourned game. However, the smiles came back during resumption the next morning; they had found good winning chances in their analyses which took them past three in the morning!

The way it turned out, the games did not follow the best lines as found in analysis, and two games ended within half an hour in favour of Penang. By then the battle was as good as over but for the second board game in which the Negri Sembilan player held on in a hopeless position just to ensure that they would not come out last. When he finally resigned, Penang became the champion with 22½ points out of 28, beating Selangor A on tie-break using match points. A very close fight indeed!

The final tables:

		01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	pts
01	Penang	x	3½	2	2½	3½	3	4	4	22½
02	Selangor A	½	x	4	4	2½	4	3½	4	22½
03	Selangor B	2	0	x	2½	2½	3½	4	4	18½
04	Kuala Lumpur	1½	0	1½	x	2½	3	4	2	14½
05	Perak	½	1½	1½	1½	x	1½	2½	4	13
06	Kelantan	1	0	½	1	2½	x	2	2½	9½
07	Negri Sembilan	0	½	0	0	1½	2	x	2	6
08	MMCA	0	0	0	2	0	1½	2	x	5½

— Goh Yoon Wah —

Due to the non-availability of tournament bulletins, the following games by the Penang players are reproduced instead.

Jimmy Liew (Penang) — Abdul Rahman Ahmad (Kelantan), Petaling Jaya 1979

1 e4 e6 2 d4 Ne7 3 Bd3 d5 4 Nd2 Nbc6 5 Ngf3 g6 6 c3 Bg7 7 e5 f6 8 exf6 Bxf6 9 Nf1 0—0 10 Bh6 Bg7 11 Bxg7 Kxg7 12 Qe2 Qd6 13 0—0—0 a5 14 h4 a4 15 a3 Na5 16 h5 b6 17 Ne5 c5 18 hxg6 hxg6 19 Qe3 Nf5 20 Bxf5 exf5 21 Qh6+ 1—0.

Jimmy Liew (Penang) — K.K. Ivanov (Selangor B), Petaling Jaya 1979

1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 c3 Nf6 4 Bd3 Nc6 5 Bc2 Qc7 6 0—0 e5 7 d3 Be7 8 Nbd2 0—0 9 Nc4 d5 10 exd5 Nxd5 11 Re1 Bf6 12 a4 Bf5 13 Ng5 Rad8 14 Qf3 Bg6 15 Bd2 Rfe8 16 Ne4 Be7 17 Rad1 b6 18 Ng3 Ndb4 19 cxb4 Nd4 20 Qg4 Nxc2 21 Rxe5 Bxd3 22 Bc3 Bg6 23 bxc5 Bxc5 24 Rxe8+ Rxe8 25 h4 h5 26 Qd7 Re7 27 Qxc7 Rxc7 28 Ne5 Kh7 29 Nxc6 fxc6 30 Rc1 Ne3 31 Ne4 Nf5 32 Nxc5 Rxc5 33 g3 ½—½.

Here are the three decisive games between Penang and Selangor A given with the players' comments:

Jimmy Liew (Penang) — Christi Hon (Selangor A), Petaling Jaya 1979

1 e4 c6 2 Nc3 d5 3 Nf3 Bg4 4 h3 Bxf3 5 Qxf3 d4!? 6 Ne2 g6 7 g4 Bg7 8 Ng3 Nd7 9 Bg2 Qc7 10 d3 e5 11 h4 Nc5 (intending 12...Na4) 12 a4 0—0—0 (Better was 12...Ne7 13 Bd2 Nc8 14 b4 Ne6 15 0—0 Nd6 16 Rfb1 0—0 with a slight edge for White) 13 Bd2 Kb8 14 b4 Nc6 15 0—0 h6? 16 b5 c5 17 b6! axb6 (17...Qxb6 18 Qxf7 Rf8 19 Qxg6 h5 20 gxh5 Ne7 21 Qg4 Rhg8 with compensation for Black) 18 Rfb1 Ne7 19 a5 Rd6 20 Qd1 (threatening 21 axb6 Rxb6 22 Ba5 winning) 20...bxa5 21 Bxa5 Qd7 22 Qc1 Ra6 23 Qb2 (White was threatening 24 Bc7+) 23...Kc8 24 Bb6 Nc6 25 Rxa6 bxa6 26 Qa3 Qb7 27 Nf1 Bf8 28 Nd2 Nb4 (White wins after 28...c4 29 Qa2 c3 30 Nc4 Nb4 31 Qa4 Nc6 32 Rb3, but not 30 Ba5?? cxd2 when it is Black who will win) 29 Nc4 Qc6 (29...Nxc2? 30 Qa1 Nb4 31 Rxb4) 30 Ba5 Nf4 (30...Nxc2 31 Qc1 Nb4 32 Nxe5 wins) 31 Nb6+ Kb7? (31...Kb8! would be more exact. 31...Kd8 also

loses. eg 32 Nd5+ Kd7 33 Nxf4 exf4 34 c3 Nxd3 35 cxd3 d4 36 Qc3 Rg8 37 Rb6 Qc8 38 e5) 32 Nd5 Nxd5?? (32...Ka7? 33 Nxf4 exf4 34 c3 Nxd3 35 Bb6+ Qxb6 36 Rxb6 Kxb6 37 Qb3+; 32...Bd6? 33 Nxf4 exf4 34 e5 f3 35 exd6 fxd2 36 Bxb4 cxb4 37 Qxb4+ Ka8 38 Qxd4 Rd8 39 Rb6 Qc8 40 Qd5+ Ka7 41 Ra6; 32...Qe6? 33 Nxf4 exf4 34 c3 dxc3 35 Qxc3 Rg8 36 d4; 32...Nxg2! 33 Kxg2 f5 34 f3 Bd6 35 Nxb4 cxb4 36 Bxb4 Bxb4 37 Qxb4+ Ka8 38 Qe7 Re8 39 Qg7 and White still maintains his advantage) 33 exd5 Qb5 (33...Qd6 34 Rxb4 cxb4 35 Bxb4 Qd8 36 d6 Kc8 37 Qxa6+ Kd7 38 Bd5 wins, or 33...Qd7 34 d6+ Kc8 35 Bxb4 cxb4 36 Qxa6+ Kd8 37 Qa5+ Kc8 38 Qa8+ Qd8 39 Bc6#) 34 d6+ Kc8 (34...Ka7 35 Bxb4 cxb4 36 Rxb4 Bxd6 37 Rxb5 Bxa3 38 Rb7+ also wins) 35 Bc7 Kd7 (35...Nxc2 36 Qa2 Nb4 37 Qxf7) 36 Qb3 Rh7 (36...Ke8 37 Ra1 Qd7 38 Rxa6!! Nxa6 39 Qb6 Bxd6 40 Bxd6 Nb4 41 Bxc5) 37 Ra1 Nc6 (Better was 37...Bxd6 38 Ra5 Bxc7 39 Rxb5 axb5) 38 Qd5 f6?? (38...Qb7 39 Ra3 Qb5 40 Rb3 Nb4 41 Qa8 Rh8 42 Qd8+ Kc6 43 g5 wins) 39 Qg8 1-0.

Joseph Toh (Selangor A) — Goh Yoon Wah (Penang), Petaling Jaya 1979

1 d4 e6 2 e4 d5 3 e5 c5 4 c3 Nc6 5 Nf3 Bd7 6 dxc5 Bxc5 7 Bd3 Qc7 8 Bf4 f5 9 exf6 Qxf4 10 fxd7 Qf6 11 gxh8=Q Qxh8 12 0-0 0-0-0 (This position is an echo of my game against international master Murray Chandler in Baguio, 1977. I was Black: 1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 e5 c5 4 c3 Nc6 5 Nf3 Bd7 6 dxc5 Qc7 7 Bf4 Bxc5 8 b4 Bb6 9 Bd3 Nge7 10 Bg3 h5 11 0-0 g5 12 Nxg5 h4 13 Bf4 f6 14 Nh7 Rxh7 15 Bxh7 0-0-0 and Black's chances are not to be underestimated) 13 b4 Bd6 14 Na3 e5 15 Re1 Qf6 16 Be2 Nce7 17 Nb5 Bb8 18 Rc1 a6 19 c4 axb5 20 axb5+ Bc7 21 Qc2 Qd6 22 Nxe5 (Charity?) 22...Qxe5 23 Qxh7 Nf6 24 Qh4 Ng6 25 Qg3 Qxg3 26 hxg3 Kb8 27 a4 b6 28 f4 Ne4 29 Bh5 Ne7 30 Bf7 Bf5 31 Re3 d4 32 Ra3 Nxg3 33 Rxg3 Bxf4 34 Rc3 Bxc1 35 Rxc1 d3 36 Bh5 d2 37 Rd1 Bc2 38 Kf2 Bxd1 39 Bxd1 Nd5 40 a5 Nc3 0-1.

Chuah Heng Meng (Penang) — Peter Long (Selangor A), Petaling Jaya 1979

1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 e6 3 d4 cxd4 4 Nxd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 Bb4 (A doubtful move) 6 Bd3 (A possible try for White is 6 e5 Ne4 7 Qg4 Nxc3 8 a3, while 6...Nd5 7 Bd2 is Westerinen-Gruchacz, Lone Pine 1978) 6...e5 (This is a waste of a tempo. Better is 6...b6 and 7...Bb7) 7 Nde2 0-0 8 0-0 (8 Bg5 may have been good but I wanted to castle before attacking Black's kingside) 8...h6 9 Kh1 (Removing my king from the g1-a7 diagonal — always a good idea in such variations) 9...Nc6 10 f4 Ng4 (A dubious move. Black should play 10...exf4 followed by ...d6, ...Ne5 and ...Be6) 11 Qe1 (11 Ng3? Nxh2!) 11...d6 12 f5 Nd4? 13 Qg3 (Black is suddenly lost) 13...Nxe2 14 Bxe2 h5 (14...Nf6 15 Bxh6 Ne8 16 Bxg7 Nxg7 17 f6 wins) 15 Nd5 (If 15 h3, then 15...Nf6 16 Bh6 Ne8 17 Bxg7 h4!) 15...Bc5 16 Bxg4 hxg4 17 Qxg4 f6 18 Rf3 Rf7 19 Rh3 b5 20 Qh5 Rd7 21 Nxf6+ (More accurate is 21 Qh7+ Kf7 22 Qg6+ Kg8 23 Rh7 followed by 24 Qh5) 21...Qxf6 22 Qe8+ Qf8 23 Rh8+ Kxh8 24 Qxf8+ Kh7 25 Qe8 Rc7 26 Qh5+ Kg8 27 Bg5 Bb7 28 Qg4 Re8 29 Rd1 b4 30 h4 Bd4 31 c3 bxc3 32 bxc3 Rxc3 33 f6 Rc7 34 h5 Bc8 35 Qg3 Kh7 36 Bh4 Kg8 37 Qg6 Rf7 38 h6 R8f8 39 hxg7 Bg4 40 gxf8=Q+ Kxf8 41 Qxg4 1-0.

Chuah Heng Meng (Penang) — Chan (Negri Sembilan), Petaling Jaya 1979

1 e4 c6 2 c4 g6 3 d4 Bg7 4 Nc3 d5 5 cxd5 cxd5 6 e5 a6 7 f4 e6 8 Nf3 Ne7 9 Be2 Nbc6 10 Be3 Bd7 11 Rc1 Nf5 12 Bf2 Rc8 13 0-0 0-0 14 g4 Nfe7 15 Bh4 f5 16 Bxe7 Nxe7 17 g5 Kf7 18 Qd2 Nc6 19 Qe3 Qe7 20 Ne1 h6 21 gxh6 Bxh6 22 Nf3 Rh8 23 Rf2 Rcg8 24 Rg2 Rg7 25 a3 Rhg8 26 Ng5+ Bxg5 27 Rxg5 Rh7 28 Rc2 Be8 29 Bf1 Kf8 30 b4 b5 31 Ne2 Qe8 32 Nc1 Rc7 33 Nb3 Nb8 34 Nc5?! (34 Rxc7) 34...Rc6 35 Qh3 Qe7 36 Qh4 Nd7 37 Rcg2 Nb6 38 Nxa6!? (38 Be2) 38...Nc4 39 Nc5 Nxa3 40 Ra2 Nc4 41 Ra8 Rb6 42 Qe1? Qh7 43 Qg3 Rg7 44 Rd8 Ke7 45 Rc8 Kf8 46 h4 Re7 47 Rxg6 Rc6 48 Rb8 Rb6 49 Ra8 1-0 (time).

PENANG-SELANGOR MATCH 1978

On May 1 1977, the Chess Association of Selangor and the Penang Chess Association had a friendly encounter which was played in Penang. This was the beginning of an annual affair hosted by each association every alternate year and 1978 was the year for Selangor to receive the players from up north.

The last time that the two associations met, Penang had beaten Selangor by an overall

score of 11-9. Now, the Chess Association of Selangor had the opportunity to turn the tables on their Penang friends.

On April 29 then, the team representing the Penang Chess Association, consisting of 10 players and two officials, left Penang to oblige the hosts.

The players were Goh Yoon Wah, Jimmy Liew Chee Meng, Ooi Gim Ewe, Quah Seng Sun,

Chuah Heng Meng, Eric Cheah Woon Leng, Fong Foo Khun, Heng Ooi Khiang, Lam Leong Yew and Lee Wei Ming while the officials were Mr. Fang Ewe Churh and Mr. Leong Sit Chew, the president and vice-president of the Penang Chess Association respectively.

After a restless night, the Penangites finally reached Kuala Lumpur on the morning of April 30. Following a brisk breakfast, they set off

for Wisma Belia where they were putting up for the whole visit.

On reaching the hostel, the visitors found the vice-president of the Chess Association of Selangor, Mr. Lew Chin Chuan, and their hon secretary, Mr. Laurence How, waiting for them. Within half an hour, the visitors were whisked to La Salle Secondary School, the venue of play.

The match started at 9 am on ten boards with the time limit set at two hours per player to "play-to-death". By 1 pm, the Penang team had edged the Selangor team by a score of $5\frac{1}{2}$ — $4\frac{1}{2}$.

The score on the individual boards (Penang players mentioned first) were:

Goh Yoon Wah — Christi Hon	0—1;
Jimmy Liew — Woo Beng Keong	1—0;
Ooi Gim Ewe — Chan Mun Fye	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$;
Quah Seng Sun — R. Subramaniam	1—0;
Eric Cheah — Chiew Sin Cheok	0—1;
Chuah Heng Meng — Peter Long	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$;
Fong Foo Khun — Chan Swee Loon	1—0;
Heng Ooi Khiang — Tham Tick Hong	1—0;
Lam Leong Yew — Choo Min Wang	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$;
Lee Wei Ming — Tay Chong Thai	0—1.

After the match, the

GAMES FROM THE PENANG-SELANGOR MATCH

GOH YOON WAH (PENANG) — CHRISTI HON (SELANGOR)

1.c4, e5; 2.Nc3, Nf6; 3.Nf3, d6; 4.g3, Nbd7; 5.Bg2, Be7; 6.0—0, 0—0; 7.d4, c6; 8.Qc2, Re8; 9. Rd1, Qc7; 10. b3, Bf8; 11. dxe5, dxe5; 12. Ng5, Nc5; 13. Nce4, Nfxe4; 14. Nxe4, Ne6; 15. Bes, Bd7; 16. c5, Rad8; 17. Nd6, Bxd6; 18. cxd6, Qb8; 19. Rd2, b6; 20. Qe4, f6; 21. Qh4, c5; 22. Be4, Nf8; 23. Rad1, Kh8; 24. Qh5, Qc8; 25. Qf7, a5; 26. Bd5, Ne6; 27. Be4, Nf8; 28. Bd5, Be6; 0—1.

Penangites went sightseeing around Kuala Lumpur leaving the Selangor team even more bent on beating the visitors by at least $6\frac{1}{2}$ — $3\frac{1}{2}$ in the second round. They seemed determined to equal the overall score brought forward from the previous year.

The second round was played the next morning at the same venue and to benefit the players, it was decided that the players would meet different opponents.

Chan Swee Loon, Tham Tick Hong and Choo Min Wang were dropped and to strengthen the Selangor Team, Liew Fah Onn, Bernard Ng and Kwan Nam Seng were added.

If Selangor was seeking to smash Penang, they were apparently succeeding for within the first two hours of play, the homesters were leading 3—0. The visitors managed to pick up one point but then lost another when their board 9 lost on time.

With a score of 4—1 standing against them, Penang looked desperate. A scan at the remaining boards showed that only boards 2 and 5 looked promising. Board 1 was almost certainly a draw whilst board 4 looked hopeless. The position on board 10 was unsure.

However, a few surprises were in store for all. The games on boards 1, 2 and 5 ended with the expected results and the visitors

collected $2\frac{1}{2}$ points from there. Then Penang equalised the score when Selangor's board 3 lost on time.

The score was now $4\frac{1}{2}$ — $4\frac{1}{2}$ with the last board being the decisive game. The Selangor player had a winning position and looked set to win in two moves. He looked at the board, hovered his hand over it and then made his move — which turned out to be a blunder! A draw was now inevitable.

With the final score at 5—5, the second round was drawn, but the visitors had however won by an overall score of $10\frac{1}{2}$ — $9\frac{1}{2}$.

The score on the individual boards in the second day's play (Selangor players mentioned first) were:

Christi Hon — Jimmy Liew	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$;
Woo Beng Keong — Goh Yoon Wah	0—1;
Chan Mun Fye — Quah Seng Sun	0—1;
Liew Fah Onn — Ooi Gim Ewe	0—1;
Bernard Ng — Eric Cheah	0—1;
Chiew Sin Cheok — Chuah Heng Meng	1—0;
R. Subramaniam — Fong Foo Khun	0—1;
Tay Chong Thai — Heng Ooi Khiang	1—0;
Peter Long — Lam Leong Yew	1—0;
Kwan Nam Seng — Lee Wei Ming	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$.

ERIC CHEAH (PENANG) — CHIEW SIN CHEOK (SELANGOR)

1. e4, e6; 2. d4, d5; 3. Nc3, Bb4; 4. a3, Bxc3+ 5. bxc3, dxe4; 6. Qg4, Nf6; 7. Qxg7, Rg8; 8. Qh6, Nbd7; 9. Ne2, b6; 10. Ng3, Bb7; 11. Bg5, Qe7; 12. Bb5, Ng4; 13. Bxd7+ Kxd7; 14. Bxe7, Nxb6; 15. Bf6, Ng4; 16. Be5, Nxe5; 17. dxe5, Rg5; 18. Rd1+ Ke7; 19. 0—0, Rag8; 20. Rfe1, h5; 21. h4, Rxe8; 22. Re3, Rg4; 23. Ne2, Rd5; 24. Rxd5, Bxd5; 25. g3, e5; 26. c4, Bxc4; 27. Nc5, f5; 28. Kg2, Ke6; 29. Re1, c6; 30. Nd1, f4; 31. Nb2, f3+ 32. Kg1, Be2; 33. Nd1, Bxd1; 34. Rxd1, Rg7; 35. Re1, Kd5; 36. Re3, Rd7; 37. Kh2, c5; 38. c4+ Kd4; 39.

Kh3, Rg7; 40. Re1, Kd3; 41. Re3+ Kd4; 42. Re1, Rg4; 43. Rc1, Kd3 0-1.

LAM LEONG YEW (PENANG) — CHOO MIN WANG (SELANGOR)

1. d4, Nf6; 2. c4, g6; 3. Nc3, Bg7; 4. e4, d6; 5. Be2, 0-0; 6. Nf3, e5; 7. 0-0, Nc6; 8. d5, Ne7; 9. Ne1, Nd7; 10. f3, f5; 11. g4, Nf6; 12. Ng2, f4; 13. h4, a5; 14. Bd2, Bd7; 15. Rc1, Qb8; 16. Be1, Be8; 17. Bf2, b6; 18. B3, Rf7; 19. a3, Bf8 ½-½.

CHRISTI HON (SELANGOR) — JIMMY LIEW (PENANG)

1. e4, e6; 2. d4, d5; 3. e5, c5; 4. c3, Nc6; 5. Nf3, Qb6; 6. Be2, Nh6; 7. 0-0, cxd4; 8. cxd4, Nf5; 9. Be3, Qxb2; 10. Qd2, Qxd2; 11. Nbx d2, Bd7; 12. Nb3, Be7; 13. Bd2, h5; 14. Rab1, Rb8; 15. Bd3, g6; 16. Rfc1, 0-0; 17. g3, Rfc8; 18. Bxf5, exf5; 19. Kg2, b6; 20. Bf4, Be6; 21. h4, Ba3; 22. Rc3, Bb4; 23. Rc2, Na5; 24. Rxc8+ Rxc8; 25. Nxa5, Bxa5; 26. Rc1, Bb4; 27. Bd2, Bxd2; 28. Rxc8+ Bxc8; 29. Nxd2, Ba6; 30. Kf3, Kf8; 31. Ke3, Ke7; 32. f4, Kd7; 33. Nf3, Bc4; 34. a3, Bb5; 35. Ng5, Ke7; 36. Kd2, Be8; 37. Kc3, a5; 38. Kd2, Kd7; 39. Kc3, Kc6; 40. Kb3, Kb5; 41. Nf3, Kc6; 42. Ng5, Kd7; 43. Kc3, Ke7; 44. Nf3, Ba4; 45. Kd2, Bb5; 46. Ng5, Bf1; 47. Nf3, Bg2; 48. Ng1, Kd7;

49. Kc3, Kc6; 50. Ne2, Bf1; 51. Ng1, Bg2; 52. Ne7, Bf1; 53. Ng1, Bg2; 54. Ne2, Bf3; 55. Nc1, Be4; 56. Kb3, Kb5; 57. Ne2, Bf3; 58. Nc3+ Kc6; 59. Kc2, Bg2; 60. Kb3 ½-½.

GOH YOON WAH (PENANG) — WOO BENG KEONG (SELANGOR)

1. c4, Nf6; 2. d4, g6; 3. Nc3, d5; 4. cxd5, Nxd5; 5. e4, Nxc3; 6. Bxc3, Bg7; 7. Bc4, c5; 8. Ne2, 0-0; 9. 0-0, Nc6; 10. Be3, Qc7; 11. Rc1, Na5; 12. Bd3, c4; 13. Bb1, b6; 14. Ng3, Bb7; 15. f4, e6; 16. f5, exf5; 17. exf5, Rfe8; 18. Qd2, Rad8; 19. Bh6, Qd6; 20. Bxg7, Kxg7; 21. Nh5+ Kh8; 22. fxg6, fxg6; 23. Qh6, Rd7; 24. Nf6, Ree2, 25. Ne4!! 1-0.

ERIC CHEAH (PENANG) — BERNARD NG (SELANGOR)

1. e4, Nf6; 2. Nc3, d5; 3. e5, d4; 4. exf6, dxc3; 5. fxg7, cxd2+; 6. Qxd2, Qxd2+ 7. Bxd2, Bxg7; 8. 0-0-0, Bf5; 9. f4, Nc6; 10. Bc4, e6; 11. Nf3, a6; 12. h3, b5; 13. Bb3, a5; 14. a4, Rb8; 15. Bc3, Bxc3; 16. bxc3, b4; 17. Rhe1, h5; a8. Nh4, Ne7; 19. Nxf5, Nxf5; 20. g4, hxg4; 21. hxg4, Nh6; 22. f5, Nxg4; 23. fxe6, f6; 24. Rd7, c5; 25. cxb4, Ne5; 26. Rc7, cxb4; 27. Bd5, Rd8? 28. Re5 1-0.

—Lam Leong Yew—

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF

FIRST KUALA LUMPUR CITY OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP 1978

The Kuala Lumpur Chess Association organised the Kuala Lumpur City open championship at a leading hotel in the Federal Capital from January 25 to February 4 1978.

The nine-round Swiss tournament attracted entries from around the peninsula, including some players from Singapore.

According to the association's secretary, sixteen prize-winners shared a total of ten cash prizes presented by the patron of the association, Encik Khir Johari.

The winners of the tournament, international masters Dr. Max Wotulo of Indonesia and Giam Choo Kwee of Singapore, were presented with cash prizes of \$575 each as well as replicas of the challenge trophy. The players were also given certificates to mark their participation in the championship.

The major results: 1-2 Dr. Max Wotulo IM, Giam Choo Kwee IM 7½ points; 3-4 Jimmy Liew, R. Subramaniam 7 points; 5-7 K.K. Ivanov, Michael Chye, Joseph Toh 6½ points; 8-16 Christi Hon, Tay Chong Thai, Lam Leong Yew, Sim Cheng Kwee, Chan Mun Fye, Kwan Nam Seng, Stephen Su, K.W. Ponder, Paul Foo 6 points; 17-22

Andrew Lim, Woo Beng Keong, Liew Fah Onn, Ramli Bahari, K.H. Low, Mohd. Jamil Yahya 5½ points; 23-32 Husin Sida, Phuah Eng Chye, Dr. Foo Lum Choon, B.H. Lee, S.P. Low, Kong Ah Then, Chua Poh Soon, Abdullah Sani, David Ng, John Law 5 points; etc...72 players (Thanks to Y.W. Wong).

PENANG INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT 1978 — Fourth leg of the first Asian grandmaster chess circuit

The fourth leg of the first Asian grandmaster chess circuit, held in Penang from June 5 to June 22 1978, was organised jointly by the Penang State Government and the Penang Chess Association on behalf of the Malaysian Chess Federation.

Although initial plans to register this tournament as a Category Five event failed, the tournament nevertheless gained the support of many of the foreign participants, some of whom were searching for their international title norms.

A glaring fact in the tournament was that most of the front-runners were satisfied with draws among themselves while concentrating on wiping up the tailenders.

Consequently, the tournament finished with a four-way tie on first to fourth places between the Iranians Kamran Shirazi and IM Mehrshad Sharif,

and the Filipinos IGM Eugenio Torre and IM Rico Mascarinas, while fifth place belonged to IM Murray Chandler of New Zealand. None of the games between these five players were decisive.

For Shirazi, however, it was a satisfying tournament since he qualified for his second international master norm. He nearly faltered at the finishing post: in attempting to continue playing despite a bad bout of food poisoning, he won a full point from Indian IM Manuel Aaron but, in the penultimate game, lost weakly to the Malaysian champion, Tan Bian Huat.

IGM Alberic O'Kelly's play was disappointing and he only qualified for a consolation prize. The

The results:

		01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	pts	
01	K. Shirazi	x	½	½	½	½	½	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	1-4
02	E. Torre IGM	½	x	½	½	½	1	½	1	1	1	½	0	1	1	1	1	11	1-4
03	R. Mascarinas IM	½	½	x	½	½	½	1	½	1	1	½	½	1	1	1	1	11	1-4
04	M. Sharif IM	½	½	½	x	½	½	½	½	1	1	1	1	½	1	1	1	11	1-4
05	M. Chandler IM	½	½	½	½	x	½	½	½	½	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	10	5
06	Ardiansyah IM	½	0	½	½	½	x	½	½	½	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	9½	6
07	A. O'Kelly IGM	½	½	0	½	½	½	x	½	1	½	0	1	0	1	1	1	8½	7-8
08	A. Bachtiar IM	0	0	½	½	½	½	½	x	1	1	1	½	½	½	½	1	8½	7-8
09	M. Aaron IM	0	0	0	0	½	½	0	0	x	1	½	½	1	1	1	1	7	9
10	L. Chiong	0	0	0	0	0	1	½	0	0	x	0	1	1	1	1	1	6½	10
11	R. Khan	0	½	½	0	0	0	1	0	½	1	x	0	0	½	1	1	6	11
12	M. Wotulo IM	0	1	½	0	0	0	0	½	½	0	1	x	1	0	½	½	5½	12
13	C. Laird	0	0	0	½	0	0	1	½	0	0	1	0	x	1	0	1	5	13
14	J. Liew	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	½	0	0	½	1	0	x	½	½	4	14
15	C. Hon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	½	0	0	0	½	1	½	x	½	3	15
16	B. H. Tan	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	½	0	½	½	x	2½	16

For Christi Hon, the Penang leg of the circuit was his third circuit tournament. In March, he played in the first leg in the Philippines. The results of the first leg: 1-3 IGM Miguel Quinteros (Argentina), Torre, Ardiansyah 9 points; 4-5 IGM Rosendo Balinas (Philippines), IM Harandi (Iran) 8 points; 6-8 Sharif, Jerry Sampouw (Indonesia), Mascarinas 7½ points; 9 Shirazi 5½ points; 10-11 Bachtiar, IM Rodolfo Tan Cardoso (Philippines) 5 points; 12 Ruben Rodriguez (Philippines) 4½ points; 13 Laird 4 points; 14 Hon 1½ points.

The results of the second leg in New Zealand in April: 1 Quinteros 10 points; 2 Torre 8 points; 3-4 IM Ortvin Sarapu (New Zealand), Mascarinas 7 points; 5-7 Vernon Small (New Zealand), Sharif, Ewen Green (New Zealand) 6 points; 8 Chandler 5½ points; 9-13 Sampouw, IGM Herman Suradiredja (Indonesia), Sutton (New Zealand), Shirazi, Cardoso 4½ points.

Filipino Luis Chiong also performed badly and only found his touch near the end of the tournament, while veteran players like Aaron and Indonesian IM Max Wotulo were left lingering behind.

Malaysia's own inexperienced batch of players put up a spirited display but predictably enough ended at the bottom of the table. Tan Bian Huat earned a win (from Shirazi) and three draws while Christi Hon won from Craig Laird of New Zealand and drew four games.

Only Jimmy Liew performed better. He drew four games and won two against international masters Murray Chandler and Max Wotulo.

Christi Hon also participated in the third leg in Indonesia in May: 1-2 Torre, Quinteros 10½ points; 3 Sharif 9½ points; 4 Mascarinas 9 points; 5 Bachtiar 7 points; 6 Chiong 6½ points; 7-9 O'Kelly, Laird, Shirazi 6 points; 10 Chandler 5½ points; 11 Ardiansyah 5 points; 12 Sampouw 4½ points; 13-14 Hon, Suradiredja 2½ points. Mascarinas fulfilled his second international master norm in this tournament.

Malaysia was represented in the Indian leg of the circuit in September by Jimmy Liew. The results: 1 IGM Eugeny Vasiukov (USSR) 10 points; 2 Torre 9½ points; 3 IGM Anatoly Lein (USA) 9 points; 4-6 Shirazi, Sharif, Rodriguez 7 points; 7 Ravishekar (India) 6½ points; 8 Thipsay (India) 6 points; 9 Glenn Bordonada (Philippines) 5 points; 10 Mascarinas 4 points; 11-12 Hassan (India), Ghalib (India) 3 points; 13 Liew 1 point. (Thanks to Quah Seng Sun)

A selection of games from the Penang leg:

LIEW (Malaysia) — MASCARINAS (Philippines)

1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 d4 cxd4 4 Nxd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 d6 6 Bc4 e6 7 Be3 a6 8 Bb3 Qc7 9 Qe2 b5 10 0-0-0 Na5 11 Rhe1 Nxb3 12 axb3 Bb7 13 f3 Be7 14 Bf2 0-0 15 g4 Rac8 16 Bg3 Nd7 17 Kb1 Nc5 18 e5 d5 19 f4 Rfe8 20 f5 Bf8 21 Qe3 b4 22 Nce2 Ne4 23 Bf4 f6 24 Nxe6 Rxe6 25 fxe6 Qxc2+ 26 Ka1 Rc5.

0-1 (1:55 - 0:40)

SHIRAZI (Iran) — LAIRD (New Zealand)

1 e4 Nc6 2 Nf3 e5 3 Bb5 Nf6 4 0-0 Nxe4 5 Re1 Nd6 6 Nxe5 Nxe5 7 Rxe5+ Be7 8 Nc3 c6 9 Bd3 0-0 10 b3 Bf6 11 Rh5 g6 12 Ba3 Be7 13 Re5 Nf5 14 Bxe7 Nxe7 15 Qe2 Re8 16 Re1 Kf8 17 Qe3 f6 18 Qh6+ Kg8 19 Ne4 Nd5 20 Ng5.

1-0 (0:35 - 0:57)

TORRE (Philippines) — TAN (Malaysia)

1 c4 Nf6 2 Nc3 g6 3 e4 d6 4 d4 Bg7 5 Nf3 0-0 6 Be2 e5 7 0-0 Ne6 8 d5 Ne7 9 Nd2 Ne8 10 b4 f5 11 f3 Nf6 12 c5 Bd7 13 Nc4 Be8 14 a4 Rb8 15 Be3 Nc8 16 Qc2 f4 17 Bf2 g5 18 Rfc1 h5 19 Qd1 Rf7 20 b5 Bf8 21 a5 Rg7 22 b6 axb6 23 axb6 cxb6 24 cxd6 Bxd6 25 Rab1 Nd7 26 Nxd6 Nxd6 27 Na4 Nc8 28 Rb4 g4 29 fxg4 hxg4 30 Bxg4 Qg5 31 Be6+ Kh8 32 Qf1 f3 33 g3 Nd6 34 Rc3 Rh7 35 Rxf3 Qh5 36 Qg2 Rc8 37 Nc3 Ra8 38 g4 Qh6 39 Be3 Qh4 40 Rb1 Nc5 41 Rf8+ Kg7 42 Rg8+.

1-0 (1:45 - 2:30)

HON (Malaysia) — LAIRD (New Zealand)

1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 a6 4 Ba4 Nf6 5 0-0 Nxe4 6 Bxc6 dxc6 7 Re1 Nd6 8 Nxe5 Be7 9 Qe2 Be6 10 d3 Nf5 11 c3 0-0 12 Nd2 Re8 13 Ne4 Qd5 14 Nf3 Rad8 15 Bf4 Nd6 16 Nd4 Bc8 17 Qf3 Qa5 18 Qg3 c5 19 Be5 g6 20 Nb3 Qb5 21 Nf6+ Bxf6 22 Bxf6 Rd7 23 c4 Qc6 24 Re5 b6 25 Rae1 Re6 26 Qg5 Nf5 27 Rxe6 fxe6 28 Be5 Bb7 29 f3 Ng7 30 Nd2 Ne8 31 Ne4 Rf7 32 Bc3 Bc8 33 Qe5 Ng7 34 Nf6+ Kh8 35 Re4 Qd6 36 Rh4 h5 37 Qg5 Qxd3 38 Qh6#.

1-0 (2:04 - 2:12)

LIEW (Malaysia) — WOTULO (Indonesia)

1 e4 d6 2 d4 Nf6 3 Nc3 c6 4 Be2 g6 5 Be3 Bg7 6 Qd2 h5 7 h3 Qc7 8 Nf3 Nh7 9 Bh6 Bf6 10 e5 dxe5 11 dxe5 Be5 12 Nxe5 Qxe5 13 0-0-0 Nd7 14 Rhe1 Qa5 15 Bc4 Nh8 16 Bxf8 Kxf8 17 f4 Qc5 18 Qe2 e6 19 g4 Nb6 20 Rd8+ Kg7 21 Rxh8 Kxh8 22 Bd3 Qd4 23 Rf1 h4 24 f5 exf5 25 gxf5 Bd7 26 fxg6 fxg6 27 Bxg6 Qc5 28 Ne4 Qe5 29 Qf2 Qe7 30 Nf6 Kg7 31 Be4 Qf7 32 Nh5+ Qxh5 33 Qf6+

1-0 (2:25 - 2:29)

HON (Malaysia) — O'KELLY (Belgium)

1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 d4 exd4 4 Nxd4 Bc5 5 Nxc6 bxc6 6 Bd3 d6 7 0-0 Nf6 8 Bg5 h6 9 Bh4 g5 10 Bg3 h5 11 b4 Bb6 12 Re1 h4 13 e5 hxg3 14 exf6+ Be6 15 hxg3 3 Qxf6 16 Qd2 Bxf2+ 17 Qxf2 Rh1+.

0-1 (1:02 - 1:10)

SHRAZI (Iran) — TAN (Malaysia)

1 e4 e6 2 Nf3 d5 3 Nc3 Nf6 4 Bd3 Bb4 5 e5 Nfd7 6 0-0 c5 7 b3 Nc6 8 Re1 Bxc3 9 dxc3 f6 10 exf6 Nxf6 11 Ng5 e5 12 Bxh7 Nxh7 13 Qh5+ Kd7 14 Nf7 Qe8 15 Qg6 Nf6 16 Qxg7 Qe7 17 Qxh8 Qxf7 18 Bg5 Ne4 Rxe4 dxe4 20 Rd1+ Kc7 21 Bd8+ Kh8 22 b4 b5 23 c4 a6 24 bxc5 Kb7 25 cxb5 axb5 26 Rb1 b4 27 Bg5 Rxa2 28 Qf6 Qxf6 29 Bxf6 Rxc2 30 h4 Rxc5 31 h5 Bf5 32 h6 e3 33 Rb2 Rc2 34 Rb3 Rc1.

0-1 (2:04 - 1:13)

CHIONG (Philippines) — RAFIQ KHAN (India)

1 e4 b6 2 d4 Bb7 3 Bd3 e6 4 Nf3 c5 5 c3 Ba6 6 c4 cxd4 7 Nxd4 Qf6 8 Nb5 Bxb5 9 cxb5 Bb4+ 10 Nd2 Ne7 11 0-0 Ng6 12 Nf3 Ne5 13 Nxe5 Qxe5 14 f4 Qd4+ 15 Kh1 a5 16 Qe2 Bc5 17 f5 0-0 18 f6 g6 19 Bh6 Re8 20 Rf3 d6 21 Raf1 Nd7 22 Be3 Qe5 23 Bxc5 dxc5 24 Qd2 Kh8 25 Bb1 Ra7 26 Qh6 Rg8 27 Qd2 g5 28 Qc3 Rg6 29 Rd1 Qxc3 30 bxc3 Rf6 31 Rf6 Nf6 32 e5 Rd7 33 Rf1 Ng4 34 Be4 Nf7+.

0-1 (2:59 - 1:58)

CHANDLER (New Zealand) — SHIRAZI (Iran)

1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nf6 3 Nxe5 d6 4 Nf3 Nxe4 5 d4 Be7 6 Bd3 Nf6 7 0-0 Bg4 8 Re1 0-0 9 Nbd2 c5 10 h3 Bh5 11 d5 b5 12 Bxb5 Nxd5 13 Qe2 Nc7 14 Ba4 Ne6 15 c3 Nd7 16 g4 Bg6 17 Bb3 Kh8 18 Bxe6 fxe6 19 Qxe6 Ne5 20 Nxe5 dxe5 21 Nf1 Rf3 22 Qxe5 Bd6 23 Bg5 Qf8 24 Be7 Bxe7 25 Qxe7 Qf4 26 Rad1 h6 27 Qe5 Qf8 28 Qh2 Qf7 29 Rd2 Qxa2 30 Qd6 Qf7 31 Ng3 Raf8 32 Re7 Rxg3 33 fxg3.

½-½ (2:27 - 2:27)

AARON (India) — SHIRAZI (Iran)

1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 c3 d5 4 exd5 Qxd5 5 d4 e5 6 Nxe5 Nxe5 7 dxe5 Qxe5+ 8 Be3 Bd7 9 Nd2 0-0-0 10 Nf3 Qe8 11 Qb3 Nh6 12 0-0-0 Ng4 13 Re1 Be4 14 Qa3 c4 15 b4 cxb3 16 Qb2 bxa2 17 Bc4 Qe4 18 Nd4 Ba3 19 Qxa3 Qb1+.

0-1 (1:23 - 0:41)

HON (Malaysia) — WOTULO (Indonesia)

1 e4 g6 2 d4 Bg7 3 Nf3 d6 4 Bd3 Bg4 5 c3 e6 6 Nbd2 Ne7 7 0-0 Nd7 8 h3 Bxf3 9 Nxf3 c6 10 Be3 d5 11 e5 Nf5 12 Bg5 Qc7 13 Qd2 h6 14 Bf4 Qb6 15 a4 c5 16 a5 Qc7 17 b3 a6 18 Rfc1 Qd8 19 g4 Ne7 20 Kg2 Nc6 21 b4 c4 22 Bc2 Na7 23 Rg1 Nb5 24 Ba4 Bf8 25 Ra2 g5 26 Be3 Qe7 27 Rb2 0-0-0

28 Ra1 Nb8 29 Ne1 f5 30 f3 f4 31 Bg1 h5 32 Kf1 Qh7 33 Bxb5 axb5 34 Nc2 Na6 35 Ne1 Kb8 36 Qc2 Qh6 37 Qe2 Rd7 38 R1b1 R2h7 39 Qg2 Qg6 40 Qc2 Qe8 41 Rd1 Be7 42 Rd2 Rh6 43 Ke2 Qf8 44 Qb1 hxg4 45 hxg4 Rh1 46 Kf1 Rh3 47 Rh2 Qh6 48 Rxh1 Rxh1 49 Qc2 Ka7 50 Qg2 Rh3 51 Ke2 Rh4 52 Kf1 Qh7 53 Qc2 Qh6 54 Qg2 Nb8 55 Qc2 Rh1 56 Qg2 Nc6 57 Ke2 Ka6 58 Kd1 Rh3 59 Qd2 Qh7 60 Qe2 Nb8 61 Qc2 Qxc2 62 Rxc2 Rh1 63 Rg2 Nd7 64 Bf2 b6 65 axb6 Nxb6 Nxb6 66 Rg1 Rh3 67 Kc2 Nd7 68 Kd2 Nb8 69 Ke2 Kb6 70 Nc2 Nc6 71 Rb1 Bd8 72 Rg1 Rh2 73 Ra1 Kb7 74 Kf1 Bb6 75 Re1 Rh8 76 Kg2 Ra8 77 Ra1 Ra4 78 Kf1 Bd8 79 Ke2 Be7 80 Rb1 Ra2 81 Kd1 Bd8 82 Ra1 Ra4 83 Kc1 Bb6 84 Rxa4 bxa4 85 Be1 Bc7 86 Bd2 Ne7(s) 87 Kd1 Ng6 88 Bc1 Kc6 89 Ba3.

½-½ (4:50 - 2:24)

CHIONG (Philippines) — TAN (Malaysia)

1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 e5 c5 4 c3 Nc6 5 Nf3 Qc7 6 a3 Bd7 7 Bd3 f6 8 Bf4 0-0-0 9 0-0 c4 10 Bc2 h5 11 h4 Be7 12 Qc1 f5 13 b3 Na5 14 Nbd2 Nh6 15 bxc4 Nxc4 16 Nxc4 Qxc4 17 Qb2 Nf7 18 Rfb1 Bc6 19 Bb3 Qa6 20 a4 Rhg8 21 Qc1 Kb8 22 g3 Rc8 23 Qd2 Ka8 24 Bd1 Bd7 25 Be2 Qa5 26 c4 Qxd2 27 Nxd2 dxc4 28 Nxc4 Bc6 29 Bxh5 g6 30 Be2 g5 31 hxg5 Rh8 32 f3 Bxg5 33 Kg2 Bxf4 34 gxf4 Rcg8+ 35 Kf2 Rh2+ 36 Ke3 R8g2 37 Re1 Nh6 38 Nb2 Ng8 39 Nd1 Ne7 40 Nc3 Kb8 41 Rac1 Nd5 42 Nxd5 Bxd5 43 a5 a6 44 Rc5 Rf2 45 Rxd5 exd5 46 Bd3 Ra2 47 Bxf5 Ra3+ 48 Bd3 Rc2 49 f5 R2c3 50 Rd1 Kc7 51 f6 Kd7 52 f4 Ke6 53 Ke2 Rab3 54 Rd2 Kf7 55 Ke3 Ra3 56 Rd1 Rcb3 57 Ke2 Rc3. 58 Rd2(s) Rcb3 59 Bf5 Rf3 60 Rc2 Rac3 61 Rxc3 Rxc3 62 Bg4 Rc2+ 63 Kd3 Rh2 64 Bc8 Rb2 65 f5 Rb3+ 66 Ke2 Rb5 67 Ke3 b6 68 axb6 a5 69 b7 a4 70 Be6+ Kf8 71 Bxd5 a3 72 e6 Rxb7 73 e7+ Ke8 74 Bxb7

1-0 (4:20 - 4:20)

WOTULO (Indonesia) — TORRE (Philippines)

1 c4 g6 2 Nc3 Bg7 3 g3 Nf6 4 Bg2 0-0 5 e4 c5 6 Nge2 Nc6 7 0-0 Ne8 8 d3 Nc7 9 Be3 Ne6 10 Rb1 d6 11 a3 a5 12 Nb5 Nc7 13 Nec3 Nd4 14 Nxc7 Qxc7 15 b4 axb4 Nf3+ 17 Bxf3 Bxc3 18 b5 Bh3 19 Bg2 Bxg2 20 Kxg2 Bg7 21 h4 Ra3 22 h5 Qa5 23 hxg6 hxg6 24 Qe2 Ra8 25 Rh1 Qc3 26 Rbd1 Bd4 27 Bxd4 Qxd4 28 Rd2 Rb3 29 Qf3 Ra7 30 Qg4 Ra8 31 Qh4 Rba3 32 Qxe7 b6 33 Qh4 Qg7 34 Qf4 Ra1 35 R2d1 Rxd1 36 Rxd1 Qd4 37 Qh4 Ra2 38 g4 Kf8 39 Rh1 g5 40 Qg3 Ke7 41 Qf3 Rd2 42 e5 Rxf2+ 43 Qxf2 Qxg4+ 44 Kf1 Qd1+ 45 Qe1 Qxd3+ 46 Qe2 Qf5+ 47 Kg2 dxe5 48 Rf1 Qe6 49 Qe4 Kf8 50 Rf5 f6 51 Rf3 Kg7 52 Rh3 Qg8 53 Kf2.

1-0 (1:30 - 2:15)

FIFTH SELANGOR OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP 1978

Immediately following the conclusion of the

Penang international tournament, the foreign players were lured into playing what is now the strongest local open championship in the history of the game in the country.

With a field of seven foreign players, 13 national players and 14 Selangor players in the finals — a six-round Swiss — the tournament drew considerable interest from various parts of the country.

The championship ended with Filipino Luis Chiong practically running away with the first prize of \$500/-, dropping only half a point to his compatriot Rico Mascarinas in the last round. New Zealander Murray Chandler tied with four others and shared a combined prize of \$650/-. The best performance by a Malaysian was Woo Beng Keong, who was among the prize winners.

The results:

1 Luis Chiong 5.5 pts; 2-6 IM Murray Chandler (New Zealand), Mascarinas, Woo Beng Keong, IM Manuel Aaron (India), K.K. Ivanov (USSR) 4.5 pts; 7-8 Craig Laird (New Zealand), Chang Hing Wah 4 pts; 9-13 Christi Hon, Rafiq Khan (India), Jimmy Liew, Dr. Foo Lum Choon, Joseph Toh 3.5 pts; 14-21 Chan Swee Loon, Phuah Eng Chye, Paul Foo, H.K. Low, Chua Poh Soon, Chew Soon Keong, Tham Tick Hong, Husin Sida 3 pts; 22-25 Bernard Ng, Tan Vooi Giap, Kwan Nam Seng, Lee Keng Cheong 2.5 pts; 26-30 Bobby Ooi, Chan Mun Fye, R. Subramaniam, Ng Fook Sun, Tay Chong Thai 2 pts; 31 Tan Bian Huat 1.5 pts; 32 Kadir Ismail 1 pt; 33-34 Surander Singh, Law Kow 0 pt. (Thanks to Laurence How & Lew Chin Chuan)

FIFTH PENANG OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP 1978

The Penang Open championship, held during the second term school vacation, was won by Craig Laird, the New Zealand champion, who decided to remain in the country after the conclusion of the Selangor Open.

Scoring seven points from eight games, Laird showed his superiority over his opponents by emerging undefeated, dropping draws only to Jimmy Liew and Heng Ooi Khiang.

For this tournament, the Penang Chess Association introduced special prizes for the best performances by unrated players. These prizes were won by Kwong Keng Leong, Ahmad Nadzri and Tye Sze Piew.

The results:

1 Craig Laird 7 pts; 2 Jimmy Liew 6 pts; 3-5 Eric Cheah, Fong Foo Khun, Heng Ooi Khiang 5.5 pts; 6-7 Quah Seng Sun, Gunn Han Chong 5 pts; 8-12 Kwong Keng Leong, Md. Jamil Yahaya, Ahmad Nadzri, Tye Sze Piew, Lam Leong Yew 4.5 pts; 13-16 Teoh Guan Khung, Cheah Hoe Kooi,

George Yeoh, Lim Chee Hoe 4 pts; 17 Ahmad Shafian 3.5 pts; 18–21 Chuah Heng Meng, Afendi Md. Nor, Kwong Yin Leong, Lam Leong Poh 3 pts; 22–24 Lee Yow Fee, Lim Khoo Seng, Rosli Hashim 2.5 pts; 25 Sarjeet Singh Pada 2 pts; 26 Ooi Gim Eng 1 pt. (Thanks to Quah Seng Sun)

A selection of games:

Lam Leong Yew — Gunn Han Chong

(Comments by Gunn Han Chong.) 1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nc3 Bb4 4 e3 c5 5 Bd3 Nc6 6 Ne2 (6 Ne2 is more popular nowadays.) 6...00 7 00 d5 (Now that the pin on the knight is off, e2–e4 has to be prevented) 8 a3 Bxc3 9 bxc3 (9 Nxc3 is also possible. Now, by transposition of moves, we have reached the Botvinnik variation. White now plans to set up a strong pawn centre with pawns at f3, e4, d4 and c3. Black plans to prevent this.) 9...b6 (Any pawn captures simply gives up the centre. This move retains the tension and prepares to put the Q-bishop on either of three diagonals depending on White's replies.) 10 exd5 cxd5 11 Ng3 (This is a critical position for Black as this move decides his plan for the rest of the game. 11...c4 was played in Reshevsky-Petrosjan, Amsterdam 1956, with the idea of creating a passed pawn on the Q-side. This involves defending against a strong K-side attack in the middle game and then using the passed pawn as the deciding factor in the endgame. With White having the bishop-pair and a mobile pawn centre, I decided that only a Petrosjan can defend such a middle game position. Instead I chose to attack the central pawns with pieces.) 11...Re8 12 Re1? (After this move, White has a lost position. The correct move is 12 f3 and then 13 Re1. The point is that the square c4 comes under Black's control after the move made. Such a trivial thing as a wrong move order is enough to lose a game.) 12...Ne4 13 Nxe4?! (13 Bxe4 is better as then White does not lose a tempo retreating a piece. Moreover he gets some counter-play and control of the d-file in compensation for the bad bishop. eg. 13...dxe4 14 dxc5 Qxd1 15 Rxd1 bxc5 16 Rd5 etc. 13 Qc2 is also possible.) 13...dxe4 14 Bc2 Qg5 15 f3 Bf5! (If 15...Bh3 16 g3 followed by 17 Qe2 and White can defend his white square and the 2nd rank. The threat is now 16...exf3.) 16 fxe4 (16 f4 is an alternative.) 16...Bxe4 17 Bxe4 Rxe4 18 Qf3 Rae8 19 Rf1 Qe7 (This retreat tightens the noose around White's neck. The blockade on e4 is now absolute.) 20 Qg3 (20 Ra2 followed by 21 Raf2 is to be considered.) 20...Na5 21 Rf3 Nc4 22 Kf2 (It would be better to give up a pawn now and try to defend the endgame. White actually overlooked Black's powerful reply...) 22...cxd4 23 cxd4 Rxd4 24 Rb1 Rd1 25 Qg4? Ne5 26 Qg3 Nxf3 27 gxf3 Rxc1, 0–1 (1:28 – 1:34)

Quah Seng Sun — Gunn Han Chong

1 d4 Nf6 2 Nf3 e6 3 c4 b6 4 g3 Bb7 5 Bg2 Be7 6

00 00 7 Nc3 Ne4 8 Qc2 Nxc3 9 Qxc3 f5 (9...Be4 10 Ne1 Bxg2 11 Nxc2, Quah — Fong, Penang Open, 1977) 10 b3 Bf6 11 Bb2 d6 12 Rfd1 Nd7 13 Ne1 Bxg2 14 Nxc2 g5 15 Qc2 Bg7 (With the idea of 16...f4, starting a dangerous attack on the kingside) 16 f3! (this move is essential to close up Black's kingside play should either f or g pawn advances, e.g. 16...f4 17 g5 or 16...g4 17 f4, while an immediate 16 e4, which Black was expecting, will invite a juicy 16...f4! and 16 f4 fails to 16...Nf6 with a terrible hole on e4) 16...Qf6 17 Rd2 (I had also contemplated 17 Rb1 intending 18 Ba1 and 19 b4 with a general queenside pawn advance but Black's threats on the kingside seemed faster) 17...Qh6 18 e4 18...Rae8 19 Rf1! (Anticipating the opening of the f file) 19...fxe4 20 Qxe4 Nf6 (A delicate situation I have to decide between the retreat of my feminine monarch or to mess things up further.) 21 Qb7 (21 Qc6 Re7 is strong for Black since he can double up his rooks on the f file before preparing his knight sacrifice) 21...Ng4!? 22 fxc4 (23 Ne1 declining the offered piece did not look nice to me) 22...Rxf1+ 23 Kxf1 Qxh2 24 Rf2! Qh1+ 25 Ke2 Qb1 26 Bc3 Qc2+! (26...Qxa2+ would probably lose in the long run since the queen can hardly get back into the fray in time) 27 Bd2 Bxd4 28 Ne3 Bxe3 (28...Qxa2? 29 Qxc7 wins) 29 Kxe3 d5! 30 Ke2 (30 Rf3 dxc4 31 Qxc7?! Qd3+ 32 Kf2 Qxd2+ 33 Kf1 Qd1+ 34 Kg2 Qc2+ 35 Kh3 Qg6 and it is Black instead who has the advantage. Anyway, mate in one is threatened.) 30...Qe4+ 31 Kd1 (Playing for the win. 31 Kf1 Qh1+ 32 Ke2 Qe4+ is as good as agreeing to a draw, and 31 Be3 Qc2+ 32 Kf1 Qb1+ 33 Kg2?? Qe4+ 34 Rf3 Rf8 is kaput for White.) 31...Qxg4+ 32 Kc1 Qxg3 33 Qc6! (Time trouble was slowly creeping in for both players but the position was still as complicated as ever) 33...Qxf2 (33...Qg1+ 34 Kc2 Qxf2 will present White with a tempo over the game) 34 Qxe8+ Qf8 (34...Kg7 35 Qe7+ Qf7 36 Qxg5+ Qg6 37 Qe7+ Qf7 38 Bh6+ and wins) 35 Qxe6+ Qf7 36 Qxf7+ (36 Qxd5 Qxd6 37 cxd5 is winning for White since Black's Queenside pawns are fixed on black squares and therefore vulnerable to White's bishop, e.g. 37...h6 38 Be1 and 40 Bg3. However, in time trouble I had to choose between this and the move played which at first glance involves the elimination of Black's connected kingside pawns.) 36...Kxf7 37 Bxg5 dxc4 38 bxc4 Ke6 39 a4 a6 40 Kc2 c6 41 Bh6 (But now, it is time to take stock of the position and it is hopelessly drawn) 41...b5 42 cxb5 cxb5.

½–½ (1:52 – 2:06)

(Comments by Quah Seng Sun)

Heng Ooi Khiang — Craig Laird

(Comments by Craig Laird [C] and Heng Ooi Khiang [H]) 1 e4 Nc6 (My favourite. Ooi Khiang was the only one who dared to accept the challenge with 2 d4 — C) 2 d4 d5 3 e5 Bf5 4 Nf3

(?! 4 f4 should be played first, otherwise the e-pawn will be difficult to support — H) 4...f6 5 Bd3 Qd7 6 c3 Bxd3 7 Qxd3 e6 8 Be3? fxe5 9 dxe5 Nge7 10 Bf4 (Black's theme is to attack the artificially isolated e-pawn. Black's system is fluid and dynamic and he has already compared with Ardiansyah — Laird, Penang 1978) C) 10...Ng6 11 Bg3 Bc5 12 h4? (Wasting time — C) 12...00 13 Ndb2 Rf5 (Gaining even more time because of the weak pawn — C) 14 Qe2 Raf8 15 h5 (...and creating a weakness — C) 15...Nf4 16 Bxf4 Rxf4 (By exchanging off pieces, White hopes to reduce pressure on e5 — H) 17 000 Qf7 (Major pieces belong on open and semi-open files! — C) 18 Kb1 h6 19 Ka1 Rf5 (Knocking the target off — C) 20 Nf1 (I don't see any way to save the h-pawn, e.g. 20 g4 Rxf3, so I tried my best to get as good a position as possible. The knight will go to g3 where it will have a control over f5, a good post for Black's pieces. Here, I am taking a great risk. I dared not move the queen's knight a few moves earlier because Black may sacrifice his rook on f3, after that my pawn structure will weaken. But now, I think Black is keen to win the h-pawn, so this is the chance for me to manoeuvre the knight. — H) 20...Rxh5 (I still think 20...Rxf3 wins for Black — H) 21 Ng3 Rxh1 22 Rxh1 (The position apart from the pawn is quite balanced with neither side having anything particularly active. White is tied down to his f-pawn and Black for a while considered 22...Bxf2 23 Qxf2 Nxe5; with very good endgame chances but decided to delay and maybe induce White into weakening. — C) 22...Qf4 23 a3?! (Now Black has definite possibilities on the Q-side... — C) 23...Qc4 24 Qc2 d4 25 Qe4! (...but White has a kingsider in mind. 23 Qg6 fails to 23...dxc3 — C) 25...Bxa3? (Premature. Black gives away his advantage by allowing White time to combine. 25...Qxd5 gives White a difficult decision. If queens come off, the extra pawn will tell quickly, however, 26 Qg6 will allow Black his ...dxc3 after which 27 Rxh6 cxb7+ 28 Kxb7 Bxa3+ 29 Kxa3 Rxf3+ 30 gxf3 Qxf3+ and Black checks until he can capture White's rook with his queen. — C) 26 Rxh6 (! — C) (I am only hoping for a draw at this stage of the game — H) 26...Bxb7+ 27 Kb1 Rf5 (? If 27...Qxc3 then 28 then 28 Qh7+ Kf7 29 Qg6+ Ke7 [or 29...Kg7 30 Qh7 draws] 30 Qxg7+ Rf7 [30...Ke8 31 Rxe6 wins] 31 Nf5+ wins. But 27...Qb3! protecting e6 and threatening mate wins for Black, e.g. 28 Qh7+ Kf7 29 Qg6+ 29 Ng5+ 0 29 Rf6+ are equally useless 29...Ke7 30 Qxg7+ Ke8 31 Nd2 Qd1+ 32 Kxb2 Qxd2+ 33 Kb1 Qd1+ followed by Rxf2 wins. — H) 28 Nxf5 exf5 29 Qxf5 Qf1+ (At this stage, if Black plays ...gxh6 with the idea of ...Kf8 after Qg6+, he has to deal with e5-e6! — C) 30 Kxb7 dxc3+ 31 Kxc3 Qc1+ 32 Kb3 (In the final position, Ooi Khiang offered a draw. I had not realized during my analysis that after ...Na5+ White must play Ka2. I had missed K-b4/a4 Qc4+ wins for Black. I had thought

variations after ...Qxh6 or ...gxh6 gave White the option of perpetual check or trying for more. — C) (Black cannot win as once he stops checking, White will draw by perpetual check — H).

½ — ½ (1:15 — 1:23)

Jimmy Liew — Fong Foo Khun

(Comments by Jimmy Liew) 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 d4 cxd4 4 Nxd4 e6 5 Nc3 a6 6 Be3 Nge7 (This unusual move is a favourite of Fong's who has already won two games with it from me.) 7 Nb3! (In a previous encounter, I ignored black's plan with 7 Bc4 Nxd4 8 Bxd4 Nc6 9 a4 Qc7 10 Bb3. Nxd4 11 Qxd4 Qc5 12 Qd2 Be7 13 a5 and white soon obtained the advantage. With 7 Nb3, white cuts across black's plans. Black's king-knight will be a problem since it is not well placed on e7 or g6.) 7...Ng6 (Perhaps 7...b5 is better.) 8 a4 Bb5 9 Qh5 Qh4 10 Qxh4 Nxh4 11 000 00 12 g3 Ng6 13 f4 f5?! (13...Be7 with the idea of 14...d6 is better.) 14 e5 Nge7? (Losing the black-square bishop.) 15 Na2 Nd5? (Overlooking a simple combination, although 15...Ba5 16 Nxa5 Nxa5 17 Bb6 Nac6 18 Bg2 leaves black with very little to play for.) 16 Rxd5 exd5 17 Nxb4 d5?? 18 Bc4+ Kh8 19 Bxd4 Nxd4 (19...Nxb4 20 Bc5 wins a piece for white.) 20 Nxd4 b5 21 Bd5 Rb8 22 a5 Bb7 23 Bxb7 Rxb7 24 Rd1 g6 25 Nf3 Rc8 26 Rd6 Ra7 27 Nd4 Kg8 28 Nd5 Rc4 29 b3 Rc5 30 Nf6+ Kh8.

1—0 (0:51 — 1:08)

The games and comments are reproduced from the Penang open championship tournament book by Quah Seng Sun and Lam Leong Yew.

THIRD NEGRI SEMBILAN OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP 1978

The championship was organised in Seremban during the latter part of August over five Swiss rounds by the Negri Sembilan Chess Association.

The event was won by Chan San Choy who scored 4.5 pts ahead of second-placed Yong Khoo Fook with four points. Other placings are: 3—4 Ignatius Si, Baharom Abdul Ghani 3 pts; 5 Dr. A Soorian 2.5 pts; 6—7 Lee Chee Sing, V. Batumalai 2 pts; 8—9 V.T. Retnam, Low Seng Kee 1 pt.

The veterans event, held at the same time, was won by Maurice Chye with a clean score of four points over Lee Siew Choon and Tham Chee Hong 2 pts, and Charles Chan and Thomas Lee 1 pt. (Thanks to Charles Chan).

JOHORE CLOSED CHAMPIONSHIP 1978

The Johore Closed championship, held over seven rounds, attracted 50 entries from around the State.

The results:

1 Choy Siew Mun 6.5 pts; 2—4 Hu Yu Kuang, Wong Tze Kong, Siah Chee Ming 5.5 pts; 5—8

Jamaludin Mohamed, Lim Eng Siang, Vincent Lai, Ee Ley Hoon 5 pts; 9-11 Dato Dr. Yeoh Bok Choon, Shahrin Shariff, Suleiman Daud 4.5 pts; 12-21 Lee Chu Ming, Grey Khoo, Wong

Kang Hong, Peter Low, Mok Fork Lai, Sabar Md. Hashim, Wan Ali Wan Manan, Wan Osman Salleh, Abdul Rahman Omar, Ibrahim Ahmad 4 pts; etc. (Thanks to Hu Yu Kuang)

continue page 57

UNDANG-UNDANG KEJOHANAN CATUR PESEORANGAN MALAYSIA

Jangkamasa

Fasal 1:

Satu kejohanan Catur Peseorangan Malaysia akan dikelolakan pada tiap-tiap tahun oleh sebuah persatuan Catur negeri yang bergabung dengan Persekutuan Catur Malaysia dan ditetapkan oleh Mesyuarat Agung Tahunan seelok-eloknya dua tahun sebelum kejohanan tersebut dijadualkan.

Penyertaan

Fasal 2:

Hanya pemain catur warganegara Malaysia yang menjadi ahli "bona fide" sebuah persatuan gabungan Persekutuan Catur Malaysia dibenarkan mengambil bahagian.

Fasal 3:

Johan yang mempertahankan gelarannya adalah berhak mengambil bahagian.

Fasal 4:

Tiap-tiap persatuan negeri gabungan berhak menghantar empat wakil. Persatuan negeri pengelola diberi satu tempat tambahan dan berhak menghantar seorang wakil simpanan lagi untuk menjadikan bilangan peserta itu mencukupi jika perlu.

Fasal 5:

Persatuan negeri pengelola hendaklah menghantar jemputan kepada semua persatuan/gabungan Persekutuan Catur Malaysia sekurang-kurangnya tiga bulan sebelum pertandingan. Surat jemputan hendaklah diluluskan oleh Presiden, Persekutuan Catur Malaysia. Salinan-salinan jemputan hendaklah dikirimkan kepada Presiden serta ahli-ahli Exco persekutuan.

Fasal 6:

Tiap-tiap persatuan yang bersetujui menyertai pertandingan tersebut dikehendaki mengirimkan borang penyertaan kepada persatuan pengelola sekurang-kurangnya sebulan sebelum permulaan pertandingan. Salinan-salinan borang penyertaan hendaklah juga dikirimkan kepada Presiden persekutuan. Kegagalan mematuhi yang tersebut akan mengakibatkan penyertaan tersebut ditolak. Borang-borang penyertaan lewat akan hanya diterima diatas kelulusan Presiden persekutuan dan juga persatuan pengelola.

Jadual Pertandingan

Fasal 7:

Pertandingan akan dijalankan dalam tujuh pusingan mengikut sistem Swiss. Sebarang corak pertandingan selain daripada yang tersebut hendaklah diluluskan oleh Persekutuan Catur Malaysia.

Syarat-syarat Pertandingan

Fasal 8:

Pertandingan akan diadakan mengikut peraturan-peraturan permainan FIDE.

Fasal 9:

Tempuh yang diperuntukan untuk sesi pertama sesuatu perlawanan ialah lima jam mengikut jam catur. Kawalan masa ialah 40 langkah dalam tempuh 2½ jam pertama dan kemudian 16 langkah tiap-tiap satu jam. Tiap-tiap perlawanan hendaklah didahului dengan masa lapang selama dua jam; sesuatu sambungan pada hari yang sama sebagai perlawan baru hendaklah juga didahului dengan masa lapang selama dua jam. Pada semua hari yang ditetapkan untuk perlawan yang telah ditangguhkan, tiap-tiap perlawan hendaklah didahului dengan masa lapang selama setengah jam. Sebelum memulakan pusingan terakhir semua perlawanan yang ditangguhkan daripada pusingan-pusingan yang lebih awal hendaklah diselesaikan.

Ketua Arbiter dan Penolong-penolongnya

Fasal 10:

Presiden persekutuan, setelah berunding dengan pihak pengelola, akan mencalonkan seorang Ketua Arbiter serta penolong-penolong Arbiter dan lain-lain pegawai yang perlu.

Fasal 11:

Semua bantahan, termasuk bantahan terhadap keputusan Ketua Arbiter, hendaklah dikemukakan secara bertulis, kepada Ketua Arbiter dalam tempuh dua jam selepas tamatnya sesi permainan.

Jawatankuasa Rayuan

Fasal 12:

Sebelum pertandingan dimulakan satu jawatankuasa rayuan hendaklah dibentuk. Jawatankuasa ini dianggotai oleh tiga orang ahli serta dua orang simpanan yang dipilih oleh pemain-pemain diantara

mereka atau wakil-wakil persatuan negeri yang hadir. Ahli-ahli yang terpilih hendaklah mewakili lima persatuan yang berlainan. Tidak seorang ahli jawatankuasa yang berhak membuat keputusan atas sesuatu yang melibatkan persatuannya sendiri. Dalam keadaan sedemikian, ahli berkenaan hanya berhak menyertai perbincangan jawatankuasa.

Cara untuk menentukan Pemenang

Fasal 13:

Kedudukan pemain akan ditentukan mengikut jumlah mata yang diperolehi. Pada akhir pertandingan jika terdapat dua atau lebih pemain yang mempunyai jumlah mata yang sama, kedudukan seri in akan dipisahkan mengikut susunan yang berikut -

1. Mengikut sistem Sonnenborn-Berger;
2. Mengikut jumlah kemenangan yang tertinggi;
3. Mengikut jumlah mata yang diperolehi oleh lawan-lawannya, kecuali pemain-pemain yang mempunyai jumlah mata yang tinggi sekali dan yang rendah sekali;
4. Mengikut jumlah kemenangan yang tertinggi.

Peraturan-peraturan Kewangan dan Hadiah-hadiah

Fasal 14:

Semua perbelanjaan pengangkutan/perjalanan para pemain dan pegawai hendaklah ditanggung oleh persatuan masing-masing manakala makanan dan tempat penginapan akan disediakan oleh pihak pengelola bagi semua pemain dan seorang lagi bagi

tiap-tiap persatuan yang menyertai pertandingan.

Fasal 15:

Pihak pengelola hendaklah memberi hadiah kepada sekurang-kurangnya lima orang pemain yang menduduki tempat yang tinggi sekali dan satu cenderamata bagi tiap-tiap peserta. Sebelum pertandingan bermula, satu senarai hadiah-hadiah hendak dicetak bersama-sama dengan lain-lain hadiah dan syarat-syarat untuk memenangnya.

Hadiah Pusingan dan Gelaran

Fasal 16:

Nama pemenang gelaran Johan Malaysia akan diturunkan oleh Persekutuan Catur Malaysia atas Hadiah Pusingan Datuk Hussein Onn.

Fasal 17:

Johan tersebut akan dikurniakan gelaran National Master.

Laporan-laporan Akhir

Fasal 18:

Pihak pengelola hendaklah mengemukakan kepada Persekutuan Catur Malaysia, dalam tempoh dua bulan selepas tamatnya pertandingan berkenaan, satu Kenyataan Kewangan yang telah dioditkan serta satu salinan Rekod Perlawanan dan Keputusan Akhir Pertandingan berkenaan. Rekod Perlawanan serta Keputusan Akhir Pertandingan hendaklah juga dikirimkan kepada semua peserta dan ahli-ahli majlis Persekutuan Catur Malaysia.

First Asian Junior Chess Championship, Baguio City, Philippines August 8 - 21, 1977

The Malaysian delegation, comprising M.C.F. president, Dato Tan Chin Nam, M.C.F. hon. secretary, Mr. Victor Vijiarungum, and myself as player, arrived at Manila International Airport on the afternoon of August 5. After a warm welcome by the president of Philippines Chess Federation, Justice Federico Moreno, veteran player Rudolfo Cardoso and several other officials, we were taken for a ride through Greater Manila to Quezon City where we put up at a cosy Sulo Hotel. One unique and eye-catching mode of public transport in Manila is by gaily coloured and decorated jeeps.

Later in the day several other players arrived, among them the talented international master, Bachar Kouatly of Lebanon, a heavy favourite to win the tournament. By August 6, every player except Murray Chandler of New Zealand had arrived and we were all set to leave for Baguio City the morning after. Chandler apparently had some problems with his flight.

We travelled to Baguio City by bus, seeing a lot of country-side along the way. The 4-hour trip ended with a long and winding climb up the summer mountain resort (in the bus, of course!). Cool, serene and even misty, Baguio is indeed an ideal spot for chess playing. Well, Karpov and Korchnoi seem to agree too — they played their 1978 world championship match there. Our arrival at the plush Pines Hotel was welcome by a group of gaily dressed native dancers — another expression of the reputable Filipino hospitality. The players and delegates settled down to rest and prepare for what is coming the next day.

The opening ceremonies were held in the Benguet Hall of the hotel, also the tournament hall. The guest of honour was no other than the daughter of President Marcos, Ms Imee Marcos. Also present were Baguio City Mayor Mr. Luis Lardizabal, Justice Moreno, Dr. Abdul Hussein Navabi and Prof. Lim Kok Aun, presidents of

F.I.D.E. zone IX and X respectively, and F.I.D.E. Deputy President Mr. Florencio Campomanes. The occasion concluded with a ceremonial game between Kouatly and Miss Marcos which, of course, ended in a 'draw' after a few moves.

By noon, the players participating had been confirmed. They were IM Bachar Kouatly (Lebanon), Pravin M. Thipsay (India), Dan Fardell (Australia), Sassan Rabii (Iran), Lim Chye Seng (Singapore), Anton F.L. Tobing (Indonesia), Phillip Goodings (Hong Kong), Adrian Pacis and Andronica Yap (of the host country, Philippines), Murray Chandler (of New Zealand, who has yet to arrive) and myself. Stephen Knoll of Papua New Guinea withdrew at the last moment.

The first round started off aspiringly for me with a win against Goodings (who was to know he would come out last?). This was followed by two free days as a result of a bye and my game with Chandler being postponed to a later free day. It was no great help since it means I would have to play on the next eight consecutive days.

The sensation of the second round (August 9) came when Thipsay defeated Kouatly in a well-earned win, reducing the latter's chances for first place. Kouatly paid dearly for his speculative style of play. He sacrificed a pawn early in the game, hoping to catch Thipsay in an attack. Thipsay defended calmly and when all was under control, went out for a crushing attack against Kouatly's king. The Lebanese resigned on the 36th move.

The First Asian Chess Federation Presidents' Conference was held side by side with the tournament on August 10. Justice Moreno who chaired the conference read the message from President Marcos, "..... the various chess federations of Asia now have the unique opportunity to link up their effort and to exchange ideas in tackling the problems facing the sport" An important result of this conference is the initiation of the Asian Grandmasters' Circuit which will, without doubt, prove to be a great step in the advance of chess standards in the region.

August 11 saw the arrival of Chandler who will play his first game in the fourth round — with Kouatly, of all people! Kouatly had met and defeated Chandler before and expressed great confidence in beating him again. Here is the game between the two top contenders, the comments being based on Kouatly's during the post-mortem.

60 Chandler (New Zealand) — Kouatly (Iran),
Baguio 1977

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. d4 cxd4 4. Nxd4 Nf6 5. Nc3 e5 (Kouatly's pet variation in the Sicilian Defence. He had employed it very frequently in tournament games and obtained

excellent results with it. Black gets dynamic play in compensation for his backward but not necessarily weak d-pawn) 6. Ndb5 d6 7. Bg5 a6 8. Na3 b5 9. Nd5 Be7 10. Bxf6 Bxf6 (Up to now it's all book...) 11. h4 (...but this Kouatly did not expect. Chandler must be trying to steer clear of charted waters as Kouatly is familiar with the usual lines. However the innovation may be doubtful). 11...Bxh4 12. Rxh4 Qxh4 13. Nc7+ Ke7 14. Nxa8 Qxe4+ 15. Qe2 Qb4+ 16. c3 Qa5 (If White thought that the N/a8 could escape he had been mistaken) 17. Qe3 Be6 18. Nb6 Rb8 19. Qg5+ Kf8 20. Rd1 Qxb6 21. Rxd6. b4 22. Nb1 Bxa2 23. Nd2 bxc3 (Black is now two pawns up but has no quick win yet) 24. bxc3 Be6 25. Bd3 h6 26. Qh4 Qc7 27. Ne4 a5 28. g4 (White must do something before it is too late).

28...Ne7 29. Qg3 Ng6 30. Bc2 Nf4 31. g5 h5 32. Rd2 Rb2 33. g6 f6 34. f3 Qb6 (Now it seems that Black is ready to bring down the axe. Chandler's reaction?) 35. Nxf6 (A desperate try, but...35...gxf6) (... it did pay off! Surely there are other clear ways of winning, e.g. 35...Qe3+ 36. Kd1 Rxc2, etc) 36. g7+ Kg8?? (This is suicide. Kouatly had more than an hour on his clock while Chandler had less than ten minutes.) 37. Bh7+ Kxh7 38. g8=Q+ Kouatly resigned. The mate was not hard to see. Why then? Kouatly's explanation — "I lost my game and I lost my date"!!

Dato and Datin Tan and Mr. Vijiarungum left Baguio on August 12 morning. That saved me some awkward moments when I lost dramatically to Kouatly that afternoon. Chandler's swindle must have brought the tiger out of the Lebanese. This was followed by another dramatic loss to Chandler on 13th August, a free day. This time I was not myself. Never known to sacrifice speculatively, I was amazed when I found myself sacrificing a pawn on the 11th move and then the exchange three moves later!

61 Chandler (New Zealand) — Goh (Malaysia),
Baguio 1977

1. e4 e6 2. d4 d5 3. e5 c5 4. c3 Nc6 5. Nf3 Bd7 (More usual is 5...Qb6. However, I was inspired by the game Kupreichik-Gulko in which Black won brilliantly). 6. dxc5 Qc7 7. Bf4 Bxc5 8. b4 Bb6 9. Bd3 Nge7 10. Bg3 h5 11. O-O g5 12. Nxe5 h4 13. Bf4 f6 14. Nh7 Rxh7 15. Bxh7 O-O-O 16. a4 a5 (Much stronger was 16...fxe5 followed by 17...Qd6 as pointed out by Kouatly just after the game). 17. Na3 fxe5 18. Nb5 Qb8 (I got my Queen on to the same square in a later game against Lim of Singapore. b8 is not a bad square for a Queen after all!) 19. Bg5 Rh8 20. Bd3 e4 21. Bxe4 Qe5 (21...dxe4 22. Nd6+ Kc7 23. b5 is not too appetizing) 22. Bxe7 Nxe7 23. Bd3 Bxb5 (A weak move. This bishop could obtain some prospects on the h1-a8 diagonal; its exchange makes things easy for White) 24. axb5 h3 25. g3 Nf5 26. Qe2 Qd6 27. Bxf5 exf5 28. bxa5 Bc5 29. Rae1 I stopped my clock.

After these setbacks, I pulled myself together and managed to extract $1\frac{1}{2}$ points from the next two rounds (1 from Pacis and $\frac{1}{2}$ from Tobing) and seemed set to place high since my losses so far were to the top contenders. Let's stop for a while to look at the situation after round seven. Although Thipsay was leading with $5\frac{1}{2}$ points (+5=1-1) he had only 3 games to play. Chandler with a clean score of 5 out of 5 looked more like the prospective champion. Kouatly and Rabii came next each with 4 points and four games to go. I had $2\frac{1}{2}$ points with 4 games to go and was placed seventh at the moment. By this time most of the players had loosened up and started to enjoy themselves at the Sadiwan discotheque in the hotel.

Round eight saw Chandler finally being stopped — by Lim Chye Seng of Singapore. Lim defended well against Chandler's Vienna Opening to hold him to a draw in 52 moves. Kouatly and Thipsay couldn't have been more delighted. Round nine passed without much incident, the top three leaders all winning their games. Round ten brought Chandler and Thipsay to the opposite sides of the board. It was a dry game with Chandler employing a Ponziani opening, exchanging pieces early. They agreed to halve the point on the 24th move. Now Chandler only needed $1\frac{1}{2}$ points from his next two games with Fardell (a postponed game of the second round) and Goodings to clinch first place.

Just before the last round we had a free day on the 19th. The day was spent at a beautiful Bauang beach where the players let themselves go by

swimming and motorboat rides. We returned in the late afternoon to allow Chandler and Fardell play their postponed game. It turned out to be the shortest game of the tournament. Both were happy to shake hands after the 12th move in a position where only a pair of minor pieces were exchanged. Chandler knew he was going to win his last game against the luckless Goodings, and the crown along with it.

It was over in 27 moves. Goodings couldn't cope with the complications arising from the...e5 variation of the Sicilian and fell into a mating net. Lim-Kouatly was another...e5 Sicilian in which the Lebanese won in 44 moves to come out second, ahead of Thipsay on tie-breaking. This final round was a truly round, not only because of the climaxing of tension but also because of two black-outs during play. Kerosene lamps had to be brought into the hall and the players were asked to leave their tables until the power failure was corrected. It was a great coincidence that years back a similar incident happened during a tournament held there.

Chandler is now International Master Murray Chandler. Besides the IM title, he won a US\$200 cash prize, a trophy donated by Miss Imee Marcos, the Presidents' Award which guaranteed his transportation to the world Junior Championship 1977 at Ipswich, Austria (a resolution of the Federation Presidents' Conference) and a free tour of the Philippines. What else could one ask for.....

Goh Yoon Wah

FIRST ASIAN CITIES CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP 1979



Jimmy Liew of Penang thinking hard against Filipino international master Rudolfo Tan Cardoso in the first round of the Asian cities team championship at the Aberdeen indoor stadium, Hongkong. In the background, the Tokyo team can be seen playing the Shanghai team.

In recent years, the International Chess Federation (FIDE) has become aware that it could no longer choose to conveniently ignore this part of the world which contains more than 1,000 million people. As a result, FIDE Zones 9 and 10 have never had it so good before. More tournaments and matches have been organised in this region during the last five years than perhaps in the previous 20.

One of the latest international events to spring up from the Asian continent was the first Asian cities team championship which was organised in Hongkong during the last week of March this year.

The Hongkong Chess Federation, as organisers, however



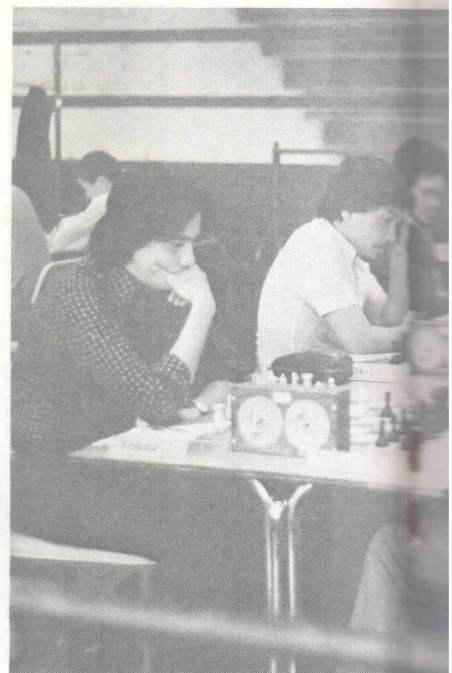
Newly-elected FIDE president Fridrik Olafsson of Iceland being flanked by former president Dr. Max Euwe of Holland (left) and S Jonsson at the FIDE General Assembly in Buenos Aires last year.



PICTURE P



The Malaysian team led by national master Tan Bian Huat playing against the team from the Arab Emirates. The Malaysian players, from left, Jimmy Liew, Christi Hon, Woo Beng Keong and Tan Bian Huat.



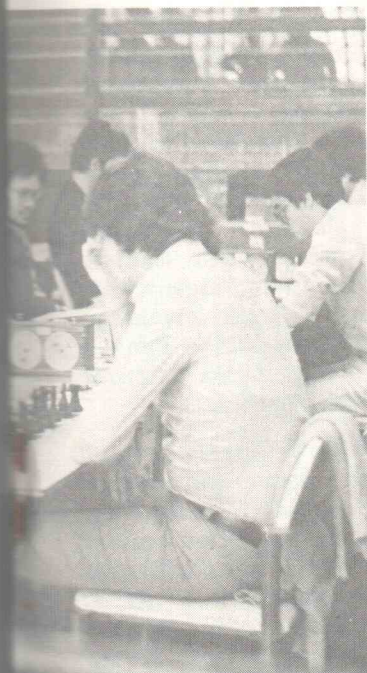
The Philippines team in action, led by

TUR AZINE

POWER!



Asian delegates at the General Assembly. At right is Mr. Fang Ewe Churh, the Malaysian delegate. Others in the photograph included, from right, Prof. Lim Kok Aun (Singapore), Mr. Matsumoto (Japan), Mr. Navabi (Iran) and the Syrian delegate.



by grandmaster Eugene Torre.



Qi Jingxuan (right) playing on board one for the Chinese team which was making a sensational first appearance in a world event of such magnitude. His other team-mates in the photograph are, from right, Chen De, Liu Wenzhe and Liang Jingyong.

had a different view of how invitations should be sent to the Asian members of FIDE and chose to invite, not countries, but city teams instead. It was explained, at least unofficially, that the HKCF under Leslie Collings was determined to bring together players who would push pawns in friendship even if their respective governments were not speaking to each other. By inviting cities to take part, Collings was able to keep politics out of sport.

Originally, sixteen teams were expected from the Zone 10 members of FIDE but the event finally went under way with only 12 teams. China, the new emerging chess force in Asia (remember that the Chinese team in the Buenos Aires chess olympiad was the best scoring Asian team ahead of traditional rival Philippines), produced three teams representing Beijing (Peking), Shanghai and Guangzhou (Canton).

Malaysia was able to send two teams — one playing under the name of Kuala Lumpur team but in effect the players were members of the Chess Association of Selangor, and another team from the Penang Chess Association, which had received a personal invitation from the HKCF.

Other teams at the Asian cities championships were Metro Manila, Jakarta, Bangkok, Tokyo, Hongkong A and B and Singapore. From the geographical point of view, however, the Singapore team was most indistinguishable as it was a city and national team at the same time!

Contrary to views expressed from certain quarters, Singapore was not the firm favourite to win the title. They had a lucky pairing in the final round and went on to prove it, while the definite favourite, the Peking team, met with unexpected trouble

from a Hongkong team which refused to be defeated. Metro Manila, on the other hand, could only beat the Shanghai team by a narrow margin. Singapore therefore became the first Asian city champion, half a point ahead of Metro Manila with Peking third a further half point behind.

Jakarta arrived late for the opening ceremony and in the first round Singapore was made to sit around for two hours twiddling their thumbs while waiting in suspense. Kuala Lumpur and Penang were both whitewashed by the Peking and Metro Manila teams respectively. The Peking players were led by the Chinese number three, Liu Wenzhe who had been dubbed as the "Chinese Kieseritzky" after his win against Dutch grandmaster Donner six months before. The Filipinos, although a young team were by no means a weak team as could be expected from their country and their later performances in the tournament.

Jakarta, after a disappointing first round, came back in force to down Kuala Lumpur 4-0 while Penang sneaked in a narrow $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ victory over the Hongkong B team. Canton and Peking agreed to a very early 2-2 result over their four boards but Shanghai, with Qi Jingxuan on first board, put up a remarkable fight before losing 1-3 to Singapore. Leslie Leow played very well in the end game to prevent the China number one from winning the full point.

Kuala Lumpur repeated Penang's performance in the second round by narrowly beating Hongkong B in the third round, but Penang lost narrowly to the Tokyo team here. The Bangkok team tasted the Peking ducks in this round which shot the Chinese into the lead as Singapore and Metro Manila fought out to a

draw. Jakarta was playing attacking chess all the way to down Canton 3-1.

In round four, the four tournament leaders split the points equally among themselves and maintained the status quo. This round also saw a battle between Penang and Kuala Lumpur with the islanders notching a $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ victory. Jimmy Liew was quick to avenge his loss to Christi Hon in the national championship last year, while Eric Cheah saw to it that his win against Ramli Bahari last year was repeated.

Tokyo paid the price for fielding their lady player against Kuala Lumpur and lost 1-3. Penang could not meet the onslaught of the Bangkok team and lost by a similar margin. Meanwhile, the race for tournament leader hotted up with Jakarta scoring a decisive blow against Shanghai. Singapore's win from Hongkong A was narrower but Peking and Metro Manila could only draw.

In the sixth round, Metro Manila went into joint lead with Peking when the Filipinos crushed Tokyo almost totally. Peking again dropped two points, this time against Jakarta. Singapore dropped back when Canton drew with them. Meanwhile, Hongkong A took advantage in some lapses in the Penang defence while Kuala Lumpur drew with Bangkok.

The luck of the last round draw put Singapore against Kuala Lumpur when they could have been paired against Bangkok which was further up the tournament table. As it was, the Singaporeans created history by offering Kuala Lumpur no peace of mind at all. In the meantime, Penang salvaged half a point against Canton.

The final results: 1 Singapore 19 points; 2 Metro Manila

18½ points; 3 Peking 18 points; 4 Jakarta 18 points; 5 Canton 16½ points; 6 Hongkong A 16 points; 7 Shanghai 14½ points; 8 Bangkok 14 points; 9 Tokyo 10 points; 10 Kuala Lumpur 9 points; 11 Penang 8½ points; 12 Hongkong B6 points.

Although Shanghai had indecisive results during the tournament, their first board player, Qi Jingxuan, was the best performer. The Chinese number one was certainly in a class by himself, scoring 6 points from seven games. Although FIDE has yet to

award him with a title, his playing strength is such that he was specially invited to participate in the Buenos Aires Invitational tournament where 75% of the field were grandmasters.

— Goh Yoon Wah —

THE MARSHALL ATTACK

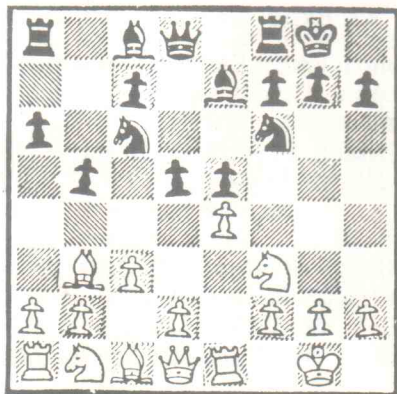
The Marshall Attack was named after the American champion Frank J Marshall who first used it against Jose Capablanca in the 1918 New York Masters tournament. This gambit is particularly attractive to players who have little use for strategic manoeuvring with the black side of the Ruy Lopez.

The first instance in which I used the Marshall was in the 1975 Penang Open championship. At that time a queer system of play was used for the tournament. There was a preliminary event of six Swiss rounds in which a player had to score a minimum of 4½ points to qualify for a final league event. After four rounds, I had scored 2½ points and therefore needed to win my last two games to qualify.

In the fifth round I had Black against Fong Foo Khun, a particularly fine player who could rise to the occasion when necessary, for example, the following year he won the championship by the remarkable score of seven wins and three draws.

Fong Foo Khun — Jimmy Liew

1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 a6 4 Ba4 Nf6 5 0-0 Be7 6 Re1 b5 7 Bb3 0-0 8 c3 d5.



This move inaugurates the start of the Marshall Attack. Black sacrifices a pawn to open up the game quickly and to utilise his lead in development to launch an attack on the white king.

9 exd5 Nxd5 10 d4

Declining the gambit. Incidentally, it should be noted that if White does not wish to accept the gambit pawn he would do well to play one of the Anti-Marshall lines, but even then Black should have no problems. In fact, many masters play 7 . . . 0-0 not with the intention of continuing with 8 . . . d5 but rather in the hope that White will play into the Anti-Marshall

10 . . . exd4 11 Nxd4 Bb7 12 Bxd5.

Since this does not win a piece, it would have been better for White to continue developing with 12 Be3, 13 Nd2, etc.

12 . . . Qxd5 13 Nxc6 Qxc6.

13 . . . Bxc6 loses a piece to 14 Qxd5 Bxd5 15 Rxe7.

14 Qg4 Bd6 with advantage. Later, a piece sacrifice smoked out the white king and I won in 28 moves. Inspired, I was to use the Marshall Attack occasionally over the next three years with the highly successful score of six wins and one draw.

In the Marshall Accepted, the dark squares around White's kingside are particularly vulnerable to attack due to the absence of the king's knight and the slow development of the queen's bishop.

Thus, in the Original Marshall Attack after

1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 a6 4 Ba4 Nf6 5 0-0 Be7 6 Re1 b5 7 Bb3 0-0 8 c3 d5 9 exd5 Nxd5 10 Nxe5 Nxe5 11 Rxe5, Black plays . . . Nd5-f6-g4 and . . . Qd8-h4 attacking f2 and h2 squares. The vulnerability of these two squares is demonstrated in the game below. White overlooks a tactical possibility which allows Black a lightning-quick attack on the white king.

Lim Tiong Jee — Jimmy Liew, Singapore 1977

1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 a6 4 Ba4 Nf6 5 0-0 Be7 6 Re1 b5 7 Bb3 0-0 8 c3 d5 9 exd5 Nxd5 10 d4 exd4 11 Nxd4 Nxd4 12 Qxd4

Also 12 cxd4 is possible. Keres now recommended 12 . . . Nb6 and 13 . . . Bg4

12 . . . Bb7 13 Nd2 c5 14 Qe4 Qd7!

This is my improvement over the usual 14. . . Bf6 15 Nf3 Re8 16 Qxe8 Qxe8 17 Rxe8 Rxe8 18 Bxd5 (but not 18 Bd2 c4 19 Bc2 b4! ♢) 18. . . Bxd5 19 Be3 ♢ in the endgame though it is not easy to win against accurate defence. 14. . . Qd7! keeps the game alive with winning possibilities (as well as losing ones) for Black.

15 Nf3.

15 Bxd5 Bxd5 16 Qxe7 Re8 -+

15 . . . Bd6

Now 16 Bc2 Nf6 17 Qh4 Qg4 =. Instead, White completely overlooked Black's threat

16 Be3?? Nf4 17 Qb1 Bxf3 18 Bxf4

18 gxf3 Qh3 19 Bxf4 Bxf4 comes to the same thing

18 . . . Bxf4

But not 18 . . . Qg4 19 Bg3

19 gxf3 Qh3 and White resigned as mate could not averted.

The Original Marshall was the way Frank Marshall continued against Jose Capablanca in their historic game. Of course, when the game was played, the positions were totally new to the chess world and the best line for both sides were yet to be found.

Now, it is known that 11. . . Nf6 is not quite adequate and much analysis went into 11. . . c6 12 d4 Bd6 13 Re1 Ng4 14 h3. The other possibility 14 g3 does not necessarily lead to a forced loss: 14. . . Nxe2 15 Qh5! (15 Kxe2? Qh4 16 Kg1 Bxg3 17 fxe3 Qxe3 18 Kh1 Bg4 -+) 15. . . Ng4 16 Bg5 Nf6 17 Qh4 f5 18 Bxf6 Qxf6 19 Qxf6 gxf6 20 Nd2 ±

14 . . . Qh4 15 Qf3

The knight cannot be taken as 15 hxe4 Qh2 16 Kf1 Qh1 17 Ke2 Bxg4 18 Kd3 Qxg2 19 Rg1 (19 Qd2 Bf5 -+; 19 f3 Bxf3 20 Qd2 Qg3 -+; 20 Rg1 Be4 21 Ke3 Qh3 22 Kf2 Qf5 23 Ke1 Bf3 -+; 22 Kxe4 Rfe8 23 Kd5 Qc8 -+) 19. . . Bf5 20 Ke2 Rae8 21 Be3 Rxe3! 22 Kxe3 Re8 23 Kd2 Bf4#

15 . . . Nxf2?! Black has nothing better than Shamkovich's move 15. . . h5 which will be discussed later

After 15. . . Nxf2, White has

A: 16 Re2

B: 16 Bd2

16 Qxf2? allows Black to justify his last move with 16. . . Bh2 (16. . . Bg3 17 Qxf7 Rxf7 18 Re8# is a well-known trap) 17 Kf1 Bg3 18 Qe2 (but now if 18 Qxf7, Black recaptures with check) 18. . . Bxh3 followed with. . . Rae8 with advantage.

A: 16 Re2 Bg4 17 hxe4 (if 17 Qxf2 Bg3 18 Qf1 Bxe2 19 Qxe2 Rae8 with advantage to Black) 17. . . Bh2 18 Kf1 Bg3 19 Rxf2 Qh1 20 Ke2 Bxf2

(20. . . Qxc1 21 Qxg3 and White is winning) 21 Bd2! Bh4 22 Qh3 Rae8 23 Kd3 Qf1 24 Kc2 and White later started a counter-attack and won in 32 moves, Capablanca-Marshall, New York 1918.

B: 16 Bd2 Bb6 17 Qxb7 (17 Qxf2 is a mistake, eg 17. . . Bh2 18 Kf1 Bg3 19 Qg1 Rae8 20 Re3 Re6 and now:

a) 21 Bxe6 fxe6 22 Ke2 Qh5 23 Kd3 Qg6 24 Ke2 Rf2 25 Kd1 Bxg2 26 Re1 Qd3 -+ (analysis by Lilienthal)

b) 21 d5 Rf6 22 Rf3 Rxf3 23 gxf3 Re8 24 Na3 Bc8 -+) 17. . . Nd3 with the following possibilities:

B1: Rf1? Qg3 19 Rxf7 Kh8 ♢

B2: 18 g3? Qxg3 19 Qg2 Nxe1 20 Qxg3 Bxg3 21 Bxe1 Bxe1 -+, Korman-Westerinen, Goteborg 1964

B3: 18 Qe4? Qf2 19 Kh1 Qg3 20 Kgi Qh2 21 Kf1 Qh1 22 Ke2 Nxe1 -+

B4: 18 Re2! Qg3 19 Kf1 Qh2 20 g4 Qxh3 21 Qg2 and Black does not have enough compensation.

The above analysis shows at best, 15. . . Nxf2 is a dubious move. The Original Marshall was not seen again in master chess until 1956 when Shamkovich introduced the move 15. . . h5 in the semi-finals of the USSR championship.

The immediate point is that Black can now play 16. . . Bb7 since the knight at g4 is protected by the pawn. One of my games went 16 Bd2? Bb7 17 d5 (17 Qxb7 loses to 17. . . Qxf2 18 Kh1 Qg3 19 Kg1 Qh2 20 Kf1 Qh1 21 Ke2 Rae8 22 Kd3 Nf2 23 Kc2 Rxe1 24 Bxe1 Qxe1 -+) 17. . . Rae8 18 Na3 (and now 18. . . Re6! with advantage) 18. . . Ne5 and after missing a win in the endgame, the game was drawn.

Shamkovich's first game with this line was with Boleslavsky who replied 16 Nd2 Bb7? 17 Ne4 Rae8 18 Bg5 Bxe4 19 Rxe4! Bh2 20 Kf1 Bg3 21 Bxf7 Kh8 22 Bxh4 Nh2 23 Ke2 1-0

A few rounds later, the same position occurred against Livshin. This time, Shamkovich found the correct continuation: 16 Nd2 Bh2! 17 Kf1 (17 Kh1 is a mistake. 17. . . Nxf2 18 Kxh2 Ng4) 17. . . Bd6 18 Kg1 (18 hxe4 Bxg4 19 g3 Qh2 20 Qc6 Bxg3 -+) 18. . . Bh2 19 Kf1 ½-½. 16 Bf4 is also drawn after 16. . . Nxf2 17 Bxd6 Nxe3 18 Kf1 Bg4 19 Bg3 Qg5 20 Re5! (20 Qe3 Qf5 -+) 20. . . Qc1 21 Re1 Qg5 22 Re5 =. White's best appears to be 16 Be3 Nxe3 17 Rxe3 Qf4 18 Qxf4 Bxf4 but after 19. . . Bf5 Black still has the initiative.

In Wade and Harding's book "The Marshall Attack", the authors also gave 16. . . Be6! 17 d5 with the comment: "Black has the manoeuvre 17. . . Bh2 followed by. . . Bd6 when White could find his queen perilously positioned", after which the reader is cunningly left to his own devices. In fact, 17 d5 is a mistake which allows 17. . . Nh2 18 Qe2 Bxh3, regaining the pawn with a strong

attack. If 19 gxf3, then 19 ... Qxf3 and White can defend in two ways:

A: 20 f4? Nf3 21 Kf2 Nh4 and White is lost, eg 22 Kg1 Rae8 threatening 23. . . Rxe3; or 22 Rg1 Rae8 23 Nd2 (23 Rg3 Qh2 -) 23. . . Bxf4 24 Nf1 Bxe3 25 Nxe3 Re4 -+

B: 20 Nd2 Rae8 and White has several ways of breaking the pin, eg 21 f4 Rxe3 22 Qxe3 Bc5 23 Qxc5 Qg3 24 Kh1 Qh3 25 Kg1 Qg3 =; or 21 Bd1 Ng4 22 Qf3! (22 Nf3 Bh2 23 Kh1 Bf4 24 Kg1 Nxe3 24 fxe3 Bxe3 26 Qxe3 Rxe3 27 Rxe3 f5 -+; 22 Nf1 Nxe3 23 fxe3 Re5 24 Qf3 Qh4 -) 22 ... Bh2 23 Kh1 Bg3 24 Kg1 Bh2 =. Interesting is 22. . . Qh2 23 Kf1 Nxe3 24 fxe3! (24 Rxe3 Rxe3 25 Qxe3 Bf4 26 Qe2 Bxd2 27 Qxd2 Re8 28 Qg5 Qh1 29 Qg1 Re1 -+ 24. . . Qxd2 25 Re2 Qd3 26 Bc2 Qc4 27 Qxh5 f5!

However, after the simple 17 Nd2 Black is hard pressed to justify his pawn sacrifice. After 17 ... Rae8 18 Nf1, White is threatening to capture the black knight. 18 Ne4? was actually played in Woo Beng Keong-Jimmy Liew in the 1978 Selangor-Penang match: 18 ... Nh2 19 Qe2 Qxe4 20 Bc2 (20 Qxh5 g6 21 Qh6 Bxb3 23 axb3 Re6+) 20 ... Qh4 21 Qd3 g6 22 Qe4 Ng4 0-1

The 1975 Malaysian championship was hosted by the Penang Chess Association during the last week of December. The tournament was won by Chan Swee Loon from Perak with the previous year's champion, Choo Min Wang, in second place. Tying on ninth to 14th places was a young Johore player Ee Ley Hoon, who could very well have taken second place from Choo for in the very first round, these two players met. Incredibly, Ee obtained a well-analysed book position known to be good for Black:

Choo Min Wang — Ee Ley Hoon

1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 a6 4 Ba4 Nf6 5 0-0 Be7 6 Re1 b5 7 Bb3 0-0 8 c3 d5 9 exd5 e4

The Herman-Steiner variation. Although 9. . . e4 was first proposed by Marshall, it was first played by Steiner against Stoltz in the Hamburg Olympiad.

10 Ng5

Though 10 Ng5 is a risky move, it is often played by players not acquainted with the complexities of 10 dxc6 exf3 11 Qxf3, or 11 d4

10 ... Bg4 11 Qc2?!

The safest course for White is 11 f3 exf3 12 Nxf3

11 ... Na5? It seems that Black knew even less about this opening than his opponent. 11 ... Ne5 is very good for Black. The game continued 12 Nxe4 Nxb3 13 axb3 Qxd5 14 d4 and White soon won a piece and the game.

After 11 ... Ne5 12 Nxe4 Nxe4 13 Qxe4 (13 Rxe4 Bf5 14 d4 Nc4 +) 13 ... Bd6, White can play either 14 d4 or 14 f4. The first alternative as we shall see almost leads to a forced loss so 14 f4 seems to be the only move in this position.

14 d4 f5 15 Qc2 (15 Qe3 f4 16 Qe4 Bf5 17 Qxf4 Ng4 18 Qg5 Bxh2 19 Kh1 Qd6 winning, Romanov-Zhuralev, Moscow 1949) 15 ... Nc3! 16 gxf3 Qh4 17 Re5 Bh3 with a strong attack. Up to this point all this can be found in any standard opening manuals. In 1976, I did some independent analysis on the position after 16 gxf3. Unfortunately I lost the original notes but I have managed to reproduce some parts from memory. I have also included some analysis from the book "The Marshall Attack".

After 16 gxf3 Qh4 White cannot afford to take the bishop on g4, as 17 fxg4 Qxh2 18 Kf1 fxg4 19 Be3 (19 Re3 g3 still wins) 19 ... g3 20 Ke2 gxf2 21 Rf1 Rae8 22 Nd2 Qh5 23 Kd3 Rxe3 -+ (Wade and Harding)

17 Re5 blocks the bishop's diagonal and clears the e1 square for flight by the white king. This, Black immediately prevents 17 ... Bh3 18 Qe2 (Wade and Harding also gave 18 Nd2 Rf6, commenting that Black has excellent winning chances. However, it is not difficult to see that after 18 Nd2??, Black mates in two) 18 ... Bxe5 19 dxe5 f4 20 d6 Kh8 21 Be6 Bxe6 22 Nd2 Rf5 23 Qe4 Rg5 24 Kf1 Bh3 25 Ke2 Re8! 0-1. Weibull-End, Sweden 1961.

One possibility which has been missed by analysts is 17 Re3 when attempts to mate White with 17 ... Bh3 fails, eg 18 f4 and now:

A: 18 ... Bxf4 19 Rxh3 Qxh3 20 Bxf4 Qg4 21 Bg3 f4 22 Nd2 fxg3 23 fxg3 Rad8 24 Rf1 Rxf1 25 Nxf1 Re2 26 Qd3 and White is even winning;

B: 18 ... Rae8 19 Qe2 Rxe3 20 Bxe3 (20 Qxe3? Bxf4! 21 Qxf4 Re8) 20 ... Rf6 (20. . . Re8 21 Nd2 Bxf4 22 Nf1 warding off Black's threats) 21 Qf3! (21 f3? Rg6 22 Kh1 Bg2 23 Qxg2 Qe1 24 Bg1 (if 24 Qg1 Rxd1 25 Bxg1 Qe2 26 h4 Qxf3 27 Kh2 Bxf4#, and 24 ... Rxd1 25 Kxg2 Qe2 +) 21. . . Rg6 23 Kh1 Bg2 24 Qxg2 Rxd1 25 Kxg2 Qg4 26 Kh1 Qf3 27 Kg1 Qg4 28 Kh1=

C: 18 ... Rf6 19 Rg3 Rg6. This position can also be reached by 16. . . Bh3 17 f4 (Wade and Harding gave this a "?" giving the following defence for White: 17 c4 bxc4 18 Bxc4 Qh4 19 Bf1. However, after 17. . . Qh4 18 Nc3 not 18. . . f4 19 Ne4 defending, but 18. . . Bxh2! 19 Kh1 Rf6 winning) 17 ... Rf6 18 Re3 Rg6 19 Rg3 Qh4. Now Tsoi-Mordkovich, USSR 1955 continued 20 Be3 Re8 21 Qc1 Bxf4 and White soon lost the game, though after 21 Na3 it is far from clear how Black is to win.

14 f4 Ng6 This move was recommended by Gutmann and Vitolinsky whose analysis went 15 f5 Qh4 16 h3 Qg3 17 hgx4 Nf4 -+ and 15 d4 Qd7

16 Rf1 Rae8 with good compensation for the pawns.

— Jimmy Liew —

Malaysia At The 23rd Chess Olympiad - Buenos Aires 1978

Malaysia made a third appearance in the FIDE-sanctioned chess olympiad held during October-November in Argentina last year. The team, comprising Tan Bian Huat, Woo Beng Keong, Christi Hon, Jimmy Liew, Dr. Foo Lum Choon and Laurence How (non-playing captain) was managed by Mr. Fang Ewe Churh who also attended the FIDE Congress as Malaysia's delegate.

The team finished in 57th position out of a field of 65 countries with a total score of 25 points from 14 matches.

The 23rd chess olympiad, like the preceding event in Haifa in 1976, was run on a Swiss-pairing basis. While this system of pairing does not give credit to the exact final placings of the teams in the lower half of the table, it nevertheless affords weaker teams a chance to be occasionally paired against stronger teams. The Swiss-pairings therefore were accurate only for the top quarter of the table.

Malaysia's first participation in the chess olympiad movement was way back in 1972 at Skopje, Yugoslavia. In 1974, Malaysia entered a team for the Nice Olympiad in France. On both occasions, the national team finished in 59th position. Malaysia did not send any team to play in the 1976 olympiad as it was held in Israel.

The team championship was won by Hungary, led by grandmaster Lajos Portisch, ahead of pre-tournament

favourite Soviet Union by one point. Among the front runners of the olympiad, the Soviet team suffered a loss to the West German team in the ninth round and then, still faltering, only managed a draw with Sweden two rounds later. The Hungarians slipped into the lead in round twelve and hanged grimly onto it until the end for only their third Olympiad victory, just 50 years after they last won.

The final standings of the teams: 1 Hungary (L. Portisch, Z. Ribli, G. Sax, A. Adorjan, I. Csom, L. Vadasz) 37 pts; 2 Soviet Union (B. Spassky, T. Petrosian, L. Polugaevsky, B. Gulko, O. Romanishin, R. Vaganian) 36 pts; 3 U.S.A. (L. Kavalek, W. Browne, A. Lein, R. Byrne, J. Tarjan, W. Lombardy) 35 pts; 4 West Germany (R. Hubner, W. Unizicker, H. Pfleger, K. Darga, H. Hecht, O. Borik) 33 pts;

5-6 Israel, Romania 32½ pts; 7-11 Denmark, Poland, Spain, Switzerland, Canada 32 pts; 12-14 England, Bulgaria, Holland 31½ pts; 15-17 Yugoslavia, Sweden, Argentina 31 pts; 18-21 Cuba, Austria, China, Mexico 30½ pts; 22-23 Finland, Colombia 30 pts; 24-27 Philippines, New Zealand, Indonesia, Brazil 29½ pts; 28-31 Iceland, Chile, Australia, Norway 29 pts; 32 Paraguay 28½ pts; 33-35 Scotland, Venezuela, Syria 28 pts;

36-40 France, Uruguay, Dominican Republic, Sri Lanka, Hongkong 27½ pts; 41-46 Wales, Peru, Guyana, Japan, Luxembourg, Faroe

Islands 27 pts; 47-49 Belgium, Guatemala, Morocco 26½ pts; 50-54 Tunisia, Ecuador, Bolivia, Trinidad-Tobago, Jordan 26 pts; 55 Jamaica 25½ pts; 56-57 Puerto Rico, Malaysia 25 pts; 58-59 Libya, Mauritania 23½ pts; 60 Andorra 22½ pts; 61 American Virgin Isles 22 pts; 62 Bermuda 20½ pts; 63 Zaire 16 pts; 64-65 Arab Emirates, British Virgin Isles 12½ pts.

The Malaysian team's round-by-round scores:

Round 1: Malaysia-Poland ½-3½ (Tan — Schmidt 0-1, Woo — Kuligowski 0-1, Hon — Sznepik ½-½, Liew — Adamski 0-1)

Round 2: Scotland — Malaysia 3½-½ (Pritchett — Tan 1-0, Levy — Woo 1-0, Jamieson — Hon 1-0, Upton — Liew ½-½).

Round 3: Malaysia — Sri Lanka 2-2 (Woo — Weeramantry 0-1, Hon — Aturupana 0-1, Liew — Goonetilleka 1-0, Foo — Parakama 1-0).

Round 4: Libya — Malaysia ½-3½ (Shabsh Abdulatif — Tan ½-½, Elageli Kamel — Hon 0-1, Tawengi Ahmad — Liew 0-1, Talha — Foo 0-1).

Round 5: Faroe Islands — Malaysia 1-3 (Petersen — Tan ½-½, Ika — Woo ½-½, Midjord — Hon 0-1, Durhuus — Liew 0-1).

Round 6: Malaysia — Uruguay 3-1 (Tan — Degrandi 1-0, Woo — Dienavorian ½-½, Hon — Orchanian 1-0, Liew — Baliero ½-½).

Round 7: New Zealand — Malaysia 3½–½ (Sarapu — Tan 1–0, Chandler — Woo 1–0, Small — Hon ½–½, Anderson — Foo 1–0).

Round 8: Malaysia — Austria ½–3½ (Tan — Robatsch 0–1, Woo — Hoelzl 0–1, Liew — Stoppel ½–½, Foo — Wittmann 0–1).

Round 9: Guatemala — Malaysia 2½–1½ (Batres — Woo 1–0, Canda — Hon 1–0, Grajeda — Liew 0–1, Garrido — Foo ½–½).

Round 10: Malaysia — Belgium 2–2 (Tan — Schumacher 1–0, Hon — Wostyn ½–½, Liew — Mollekens ½–½, Foo — De Hert 0–1).

Round 11: Malaysia–America Virgin Isles 3–1 (Tan — Tilbury ½–½, Woo — Hoyt ½–½, Hon — Gruner 1–0, Liew — Honno 1–0).

Round 12: Hongkong — Malaysia 3½–½ (K. Jhunhnuwala Tan 1–0, Valdellon — Woo ½–½, Kan — Hon 1–0, R. Jhunhnuwala — Foo 1–0).

Round 13: Malaysia — Puerto Rico 1–3 (Tan — Moraza 1–0, Woo — Freyre 0–1, Hon — Torres 0–1, Liew — Martinez 0–1).

Round 14: Arab Emirates — Malaysia ½–3½ (Husain — Tan ½–½, Ghafoor — Woo 0–1, Abdul Abdullah — Hon 0–1, Alkaitoob — Liew 0–1).

The Malaysian players' individual scores were:

Tan Bian Huat +3=3-5
5 pts from 12 games 41.7%

Woo Beng Keong +1=4-7
3 pts from 12 games 25.0%

Christi Hon +5=3-5
6½ pts from 13 games 50.0%

Jimmy Liew +6=4-2
8 pts from 12 games 66.7%

Foo Lum Choon +2=1-4
2½ pts from 7 games 35.7%

In the process, Tan played grandmasters Schmidt of

Poland and Robatsch of Austria, and international masters Pritchett of Scotland and Sarapu of New Zealand.

Stateless Viktor Korchnoi, playing for Switzerland, scored nine points from 11 games and ended the Olympiad as the best performer on board one. Kuligowski of Poland was the best performer on board two, while the best performers on boards three and four were, respectively, Tringov of Bulgaria and Bordonada of the Philippines. Tarjan of the U.S.A. and Turner of the American Virgin Isles were the best performers as first and second reserves, respectively. Jimmy Liew, playing on board four, was placed eighth in his category.

Among the Asian countries performing in the Olympiad, the Chinese team, playing in the event for the first time, easily eclipsed the Philippines as the premier chess power in the region. Led by their number one player, Chi Ching-hsuan, the Chinese overpowered the Icelandic team 3–1 in the first round. In the eighth round, China drew with Holland 2–2 with the Chinese third board player scoring a convincing win over the Dutch grandmaster, Donner.

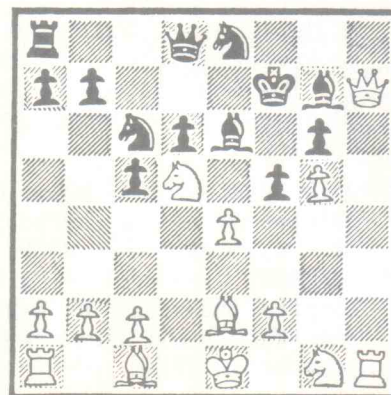
After Sigurjonsson's loss to Chi in the first round, Donner went to console the Icelandic grandmaster with the words, "Tell me, Gudmundur, how can a Western European grandmaster lose to a Chinaman?" In round eight, the following game was played:

Liu Wen-zhe (China) — Jan Donner (Holland)

1 e4 d6 2 d4 Nf6 3 Nc3 g6 4 Be2 Bg7 5 g4 h6 6 h3 c5 7 d5 0–0 8 h4! ("A really nice move, refreshingly free from inhibition, which immediately shows up the weakness of

Black's position" — W. Hartston) 8...e6 9 g5 hgx5 10 hgx5 Ne8? ("After this Black is already lost. The only way to continue was 10...Nh7 followed by ...Re8 and ...Nf8" — W. Hartston) 11 Qd3! exd5 12 Nxd5 Nc6 ("The final mistake; now mate is already forced! 12...Nc7 followed by ...Nxd5 and ...Re8 to leave an escape for the king at f8 was the only way to play on" — W. Hartston) 13 Qg3 Be6 14 Qh4 f5 15 Qh7+ Kf7.

Donner



15...Kf 7
Liu

16 Qxg6+ 17 Bh5+ Kh7 18 Bf7+ Bh6 19 g6+! Kg7 20 Bxh6+ 1–0.

After the game the Dutch grandmaster was none too pleased, but he quickly recovered his normal composure and, realising that he had just made a piece of chess history, became far happier. He rushed to Telex the game to a Dutch newspaper and relaxed in the knowledge that his name would soon be known to eight hundred million people. "When they have the first international tournament in Peking, Donner will be the first European invited," he said.

FIDE CONGRESS 1978

The FIDE Congress was held in Buenos Aires in conjunction with the chess olympiad. Here are some items of interest:

1. Twenty new grandmasters and 55 new international masters were registered with FIDE at the Congress, among whom were grandmaster Herman Suradiredja (Indonesia) and international masters Arovah Bachtiar (Indonesia), Rico Mascarinas (Philippines), Lim Seng Hoo (Singapore), Ravikumar (India), Ruben Rodriguez (Philippines) and Kamran Shirazi (Iran). Mr. Fang Ewe Churh, one of the vice-presidents of the Malaysian Chess Federation, was conferred the title of international arbiter.
2. A new title known as FIDE Master was created at the Congress. Norms for the new title will be lower than that for the international master. J. Arnason (Iceland) and P. Motwani (Scotland) are currently the only two FIDE masters.
3. After eight years in office, Dr. Max Euwe had decided not to run again. In the elections held on November 8, IGM Fridrik Olafsson (Iceland) was elected FIDE's fourth president. In appreciation for his contribution to chess and FIDE, Dr. Euwe was made honorary president of FIDE.
4. The deputy presidents for the next four years are Mr. R. Belkadi (Tunisia), Mr. F. Campomanes (Philippines), Prof. K. Jungwirth (Austria) and Mr. J. Prentice (Canada). Ms Ineke Bakker was re-elected as general secretary and Mr. S. Jonsson was elected as treasurer. The members of the FIDE bureau are Mr. Y. Averbakh (USSR), Mr. H. Hasan (Indonesia), Mr. A. Kinzel (East Germany) and Mr. J. Vega Fernandez (Colombia).
5. The General Assembly treated a protest by the Swiss Chess Federation concerning the 1978 match for the individual world championship and decided (a) that the match was finished at the score of 6-5 with grandmaster Anatoly Karpov declared the winner of the match; (b) that grandmaster Viktor Korchnoi's cheque could be encashed unconditionally as it had been cashable from the outset; and (c) that the FIDE bureau, after having received the report of the chief arbiter, should consider this report. The parties concerned in this protest, viz the representatives of the champion and challenger, the chief arbiter and the head of the panel of jury, declared their willingness to answer some pertinent questions. The Swiss delegate was satisfied with the procedure to be followed.
6. Mr. Fang Ewe Churh was elected to the Commission for Assistance to Chess-developing Countries.
7. Change in the 50-move rule. In endings king and two knights against king and pawn, the 50-move rule has been extended to 100 moves if the following conditions are met:
 - (a) the pawn is safely blocked by a knight;
 - (b) the pawn is not further advanced than for Black: a4, b6, c5, d4, e4, f5, g6 or h4; for White: a5, b3 c4, d5, e5, f4, g3 or h5.
8. A new FIDE zone, the African Zone (Zone 12), was created which was to be separated from the former Afro-Mediterranean Zone 11, now renamed the Mediterranean Zone.

THE BATTLE OF BAGUIO

Are marinated quails eggs a potential source of secret code? Does hypnotism work from afar, and does meditation really help? Will association with a pair of convicts degrade the reputation of chess? Would Bobby Fischer have reacted any differently in the circumstances?

These were only some of the questions and speculations during the recent world chess championship match in Baguio

between defending champion Anatoly Karpov and challenger Viktor Korchnoj.

Never before has a championship match been wrecked by such turbulence and controversy as was seen in the three-months of high tension and suspense when charges and counter-charges were flung at the delegations of both players.

In truth, the match even made

the 1972 encounter between the American Bobby Fischer and his Soviet rival Boris Spaskij, when the American genius wrested the crown from Soviet hands for the first time since 1948, look like a tame affair.

Even before the first move was made on the board, heated off-the-board wranglings had already started.

The Soviet delegation, headed

by Viktor Baturinskij, protested against Korchnoj's choice of the Swiss flag to be flown at the opening ceremony during the match on grounds that the challenger was not a Swiss citizen. That dispute was solved Solomon-like when the match jury decided not to use any flag during the match although it conceded that the Soviet flag would adorn the playing stage during the opening ceremony.

In turn, the Korchnoj camp, headed by their fiery Mrs. Petra Leeuwerik, accused the huge Soviet delegation of containing "a secret army of anonymous agents whose true functions are hidden from the public".

It was not until the second game of the match that comic relief started to prevail during the protests. When the challenger's delegation argued that the serving of a cup of coloured yoghurt to Karpov halfway through the game could constitute a secret signal to their player to ask for a draw and quoted some other possibilities like quails eggs and sliced mangoes. Baturinskij rose equally to the occasion by countering that Mrs. Leeuwerik could indeed be guilty of such misconduct herself by waving a pair of binoculars at Korchnoj.

If the Filipino organisers thought the match would proceed with little complaints, they were wrong. From the fifth round, controversy rocked the northern mountain city when Soviet psychologist Dr. Vladimir Zukhar, one of Karpov's delegation members, was spotted sitting in the front row concentrating motionlessly with hands in his hair and staring with piercing eyes at both players.

Naturally, the challenger's delegation raised their protests and demanded the removal of Zukhar from the front rows. At one stage, Korchnoj

reacted by threatening to forcibly remove the Soviet doctor himself if the doctor was not moved back. As a result, in subsequent games, Zukhar found himself being gradually moved back from the front row to the back of the hall.

This prompted Baturinskij to charge that Mrs. Leeuwerik and British grandmaster Raymond Keene, one of Korchnoj's seconds, were trying to manoeuvre Zukhar out of the playing hall altogether.

The clash came to a head before the end of August. Korchnoj, suffering his fourth loss in the match, suddenly left for Manila and vowed not to return until a one-way glass mirror was erected between the stage and the gallery to neutralise Zukhar's stares.

The crisis was only resolved when Keene managed to work out an agreement with Baturinskij whereby Zukhar would remain at the back of the hall with other members of his group while the demand for the mirror was dropped.

Korchnoj came back to Baguio with two new found friends who were members of the Indian-based fanatical Ananda Marga sect. While he resumed his match with Karpov, the two American yogis sat in the audience in meditation-like poses and subjected the stage and the Soviet delegation to long stares.

Baturinskij would have nothing of this and his repeated protests to the match jury initially banned the yogis from the playing hall and finally evicted the pair from the city. This was before the 32nd game when Korchnoj had already worked himself from a 2-5 deficit to the five-all with the champion, when a singular win by either player would mean the end of the match.

Baturinskij's protests seemed motivated by the fact that Korchnoj's unprecedented recovery came when Zukhar ceased to sit near the stage to be effective enough to upset the challenger while Korchnoj had obviously gained from his meditation sessions with the Americans.

Moreover, the Filipino organisers argued that the American yogis had been convicted of attempted murder of an Indian diplomat earlier in the year and an association with criminals with reputed chess "heroes" would not be good for the game.

With the yogis banished from Baguio, Baturinskij suddenly announced that his earlier agreement with Keene was abrogated since Korchnoj had in the first place violated the agreement by his close friendship with the yogis despite assurances by his seconds that the Americans were in no way attached to the challenger's camp.

As a result, the Soviet psychologist was back in the front row during the 32nd game. And by a curious coincidence, Korchnoj began to play badly and got himself into a jam from which he could not extricate himself.

Dr. Zukhar and the two American yogis seem to have raised and answered any questions about the usefulness or uselessness of hypnotism and meditation and its relation to the modern world.

Would Bobby Fischer have permitted all these wranglings to go on if he were one of the contestants? It seems very unlikely that he would have allowed these disputes to surface without issuing some ultimatum of his own. Even though Karpov is the world's champion (and rules and regulations, by the way, tend to favour the champion). Fischer's reputation is such

the organisers and match jury will be more patient with him and even be more severely tested. One can only remember how he got his way with Spaskij in the 1972

match and earlier in the Candidates matches of 1971.

If ever the champion and Fischer should come to a stand-off over rules,

conditions and play, a match will most certainly be possible only at a higher level of psychological warfare. If such a case should arise, chess may never the same again.

Here are a selection of the decisive games at Baguio:

Karpov — Korchnoi, 8th game, Baguio 1978

1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 a6 4 Ba4 Nf6 5 0—0 Nxe4 6 d4 b5 7 Bb3 d5 8 dxe5 Be6 9 Nbd2 Nc5 10 c3 g6? (Korchnoi played this at the spur of the moment. Correct was 10...d4) 11 Qe2 Bg7 12 Nd4! Nxe5 13 f4 Nc4 14 f5 gxf5 15 Nxf5 Rg8 16 Nxc4 dxc4 17 Bc2 Nd3 18 Bh6! Bf8 (IGM's Bryne and Najdorf suggested 18...Bxh6 19 Nxh6 Rg6 but after 20 Nxf7! Qc7 21 Bxd3 cxd3 22 Qe4 Qc5+ 23 Rf2! Rb8 24 Ne5 Rf6 25 Nxd3 White is material up with a raging attack) 19 Rad1 Qd5 20 Bxd3 cxd3 21 Rxd3 Qc6 22 Bxf8 Qb6+ 23 Kh1 Kxf8 24 Qf3 Re8 25 Nh6 Rg7 26 Rd7!! Rb8 (26...Bxd7 27 Qxf7+! Rxf7 28 Rxf7#) 27 Nxf7 Bxd7 28 Nd8+ 1—0 (analysis based on IM M. Chandler's comments).

Karpov — Korchnoi, 14th game, Baguio 1978

1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 a6 4 Ba4 Nf6 5 0—0 Nxe4 6 d4 b5 7 Bb3 d5 8 dxe5 Be6 9 c3 Bc5 10 Nbd2 0—0 11 Bc2 Bf5 12 Nb3 Bg4 13 h3 Bh5 14 g4 Bg6 15 Bxe4 dxe4 16 Nxc5 exf3 17 Bf4 Qxd1 18 Raxd1 Nd8 19 Rd7 Ne6 20 Nxe6 fxe6 21 Be3 Rac8 22 Rfd1 Be4 23 Bc5 Rfe8 24 R7d4! Bd5 25 b3 a5 26 Kh2 Ra8 27 Kg3 Ra6! (27...a4 28 c4 bxc4 29 bxc4 Bc6 30 a3 intending 31 Bb4 would still keep out Black's rooks) 28 h4 Rc6 29 Rxd5!! exd5 30 Rxd5 Rce6 31 Bd4 c6 32 Rc5! (Karpov's technique is excellent. He prepares to destroy Black's queenside pawn formation with 33 a4) 32...Rf8! (32...Rd8 was better) 33 a4 bxa4 34 bxa4 g6 35 Rxa5 R6e8 36 Ra7 Rf7 37 Ra6 Rc7 38 Bc5 (Necessary to prevent 38...c5. Now 38...Rxe5 cannot be played owing to 39 Bd6, winning) 38...Rcc8 39 Bd6 Ra8 40 Rxc6 Rxa4 41 Kxf3 h5 42 gxh5 gxh5 43 c4 Ra2 44 Rb6 Kf7 45 c5 Ra4 46 c6 Ke6 47 c7 Kd7 48 Rb8 Rc8 49 Ke3 Rxh4 50 e6+ 1—0 (notes based on IGM O. Panno's comments).

Korchnoi — Karpov, 17th game, Baguio 1978

1 c4 Nf6 2 Nc3 e6 3 d4 Bb4 4 e3 0—0 5 Bd3 c5 6 d5 b5 7 dxe6 fxe6 8 cxb5 a6 9 Nge2 d5 10 0—0 e5 11 a3 axb5 12 Bxb5 Bxe3 13 bxc3! Ba6 14 Rb1 Qd6 15 c4 d4 16 Ng3 Nc6 17 a4 Na5 18 Qd3 Qe6 19 exd4 cxd4 20 c5 Rfc8 21 f4!? Rxc5 22 Bxa6 Qxa6 23 Qxa6? (Korchnoi should have played 23 Rb8+! Kf7 24 Rb5 exf4 25 Bxf4 Kg8 26 Nf5 with a huge advantage) 23...Rxa6 24 Ba3 Rd5 25 Nf5 Kf7 26 fxe5 Rxe5 27 Rb5 Nc4! (So

that if 28 Nd6+ then 28...Rxd6! 29 Rxe5 Rd7! leaves White's rook and bishop forked) 28 Rb7+ Ke6 29 Nxd4+ Kd5 30 Nf3? (30 Nc2! Nxa3 31 Nb4+ or 30...Rxa4 31 Bf8!) 31 Nxe5 Kxe5 32 Re7+ Kd4 33 Rxg7 Nc4 34 Rf4+ Ne4 (And now 35 Rxe4+ Kxe4 36 Rxh7 draws, but Korchnoi was in time trouble) 35 Rd7+ Ke3 36 Rf3+ Ke2 37 Rxh7 Ncd2 38 Ra3 Rc6 39 Ra1?? (39 g4 still draws) 39...Nf3+! 0—1 (40 Kh1 Nf2# or 40 gxf3 Rg6+ 41 Kh1 Nf2#) (analysis based on IM M. Chandler's comments)

Korchnoi — Karpov, 27th game, Baguio 1978

1 c4 Nf6 2 Nc3 e5 3 Nf3 Nc6 4 g3 Bb4 5 Nd5 Nxd5 6 cxd5 Nd4 7 Nxd4 exd4 8 Qc2! Qe7 9 Bg2 Bc5 10 0—0 0—0 11 e3 Bb6 12 a4! (After 12...a5 13 b3 Black has nothing better than 13...dxe3) 12...dxe3 13 dxe3 a5 14 Bd2 Bc5 15 Bc3 (15 Rab1 d6 16 b4 axb4 17 Bxb4 gives White strong pressure on the c-file) 15...d6 16 Qd2 b6 17 Rfe1 Bd7 18 e4 Rfe8 19 Kh1 c6! (20 f4 cxd5 21 Qxd5 and Black's queen's bishop comes to life; 20 b4 axb4 21 Bxb4 cxd5 22 exd5 Bxb4 23 Qxb4 Rxa4!) 20 e5 cxd5 21 Bxd5 Rad8 22 Qf4 Qf8! 23 Qf3 dxe5 24 Bxe5 Bg4 25 Qxg4 Rxd5 26 Bc3 (26 Bxg7? Rxe1+ 27 Rxe1 Qxg7 28 Re1+ Bf8; 26 Bf6? h5) 26...Red8! (26...h5 27 Qxg7 Qxg7 28 Rxe8+ Qf8 29 Rxf8+ Kxf8) 27 Kg2 Bd4 28 Rac1 (28 Rad1 Bxc3 29 bxc3 is best) 28...g6! 29 Qe2 Qd6 30 Bxd4 Rxd4 31 Qb5 Rb4 32 Re8+ Kg7 33 Rxd8 Qxd8 34 Qe2 Qd5+ (34...Rxa4? 35 Qe5+ Qf6 36 Qxf6+ and 37 Rd6+) 35 f3 Rxa4 36 Rc2 Rd4 37 Qe3 b5 38 h4 h5 39 Qe2 a4 40 Qe3 b4 41 Rf2 Rd3 0—1 (analysis based on IGM M. Tal's notes)

Karpov — Korchnoi, 28th game, Baguio 1978

1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 a6 4 Ba4 Nf6 5 0—0 Nxe4 6 d4 b5 7 Bb3 d5 8 dxe5 Be6 9 c3 Nc5 10 Bc2 Bg4 11 Re1 Be7 12 Nbd2 Qd7 13 Nb3 Ne6 14 h3 Bh5 15 Bf5 Ncd8 16 Be3 a5 17 Bc5 a4 18 Bxe7 Qxe7 19 Nbd2 (19 Nbd4 Nxd4 20 cxd4 Ne6) 19...c6 20 b4 Ng5 21 Qe2 g6 22 Bg4 (Better 22 Bc2) 22...Bxg4 23 hxg4 Nde6 24 Qe3 h5 25 Nxg5 (Slightly better was 25 Nh2 hxg4 26 Nxg4 0—0—0) 25...Qxg5 26 Qxg5 Nxg5 27 gxh5 Rxh5 28 Nf1 Rh4 29 Rad1 Ke7 (29...Ne4 30 Rd4 but not 30 Rd3 or 30 Re3 Rh1+) 30 f3 Ne6 31 Ne3 Rd8 32 Ng4 Ng5 33 Ne3 (33 Kf2 Ne4+! 34 fxe4 Rxg4) 33...Ne6 34 Ng4 Ng7 35 Ne3 Nf5 36 Nc2 (36 Nxf5 gxf5 37 Rd4 f4 38 g4 Rdh8 39 Rxf4 Rh1+ 40 Kf2 R8h2+ 41 Kg3 Rxe1 42 Kxh2 Rxe5 with advantage to Black) 36...Rc4 37 Rd3 d4! 38 g4 Ng7 39 Nxd4 Ne6 40 Red1 Nxd4 41 cxd4 Rxb4

42 Kf2 c5 (42...Rb2+ 43 R1d2 Rxd2+ 44 Rxd2 Ke6 45 Ke3 c5 46 f4! Rxd4 47 Rxd4 cxd4+ 48 Ke4! and the pawn ending is drawn after 49 f5, etc) 43 d5 Rb2+ 44 Kg3 Rxa2 45 Re3 b4 46 e6 Ra3 47 Re2 fxe6 48 Rxe6+ Kf7 49 Rde1 Rd7 50 Rb6 Rd3 51 Ree6 R3xd5 52 Rxc6 a3 53 Rbf6+ Ke7 54 Re6+ Kf8 55 Ref6+ Ke7 56 Re6+ Kd8 57 Ra6 Rb7 58 Rg8+ Kc7 59 Rg7+ Rd7 60 Rg5 b3 61 Rxc5+ Kb8 0-1 (analysis based on IGM M. Tal's notes)

Korchnoi — Karpov, 29th game, Baguio 1978

1 c4 Nf6 2 Nc3 e6 3 e4 c5 4 e5 Ng8 5 d4 cxd4 6 Qxd4 Nc6 7 Qe4 d6 8 Nf3 dxe5 9 Nxe5 Nf6 10 Nxc6 Qb6 11 Qf3 bxc6 12 Be2 Bb7 13 0-0 c5 14 Qh3 Be7 15 Bf3 0-0 16 b3 Rfd8 (16...Nd7 17 Bf4 Bf6 18 Na4! Qa6 19 Rad1 Bd4 20 Nxc5 Bxc5 21 Rxd7 Bxf3 22 Qxf3 Qxa2 23 Be5 with a clear advantage for White) 17 Be3 Bc6 (17...Nd7 18 Na4! Qc7 19 Rad1 is in White's favour) 18 Na4 Qc7 19 Bxc6 Qxc6 20 Rad1 Rac8 21 Qg3 Bd6 22 Qh4 Be7 23 f3 Kf8 24 Qf2 Rxd1 25 Rxd1 Qc7 26 Qg3 Qxg3 27 hxg3 h5 28 Kf2 Ke8 29 Ke2 g6 30 Nc3 a6 31 Na4 Rc6 (31...Nd7 32 Rxd7 Kxd7 33 Nb6+ with advantage) 32 Rh1 Bd6 33 Bf2 Nd7 34 g4 35 Rh8+ Ke7 36 hxg4 (Black wins a pawn after 36 Bh4+ f6 37 fxg4 g5!) 36...g5 37 Be3 f6 38 Nc3 Kf7 39 Rh7+ Ke8 40 Ne4 Be7 41 Rh6 (41 Bd2! Ne5 42 Nf2 f5 43 Bc3! Nxc4 44 fxc4 45 Be5, or 42...Nf7 43 Bc3 Kf8 44 Ne4 Kg8 45 Rh5! Kg7 46 Nxc5 Nxc5 47 Rxc5+ winning in both cases) 41...Kf7 42 Rh7+ Kf8! 43 Rh8+ Kf7 44 Bd2 Nf8 45 Rh1 Kg6 46 Rd1 f5 47 Nf2 Bd6 48 Bc3 Nd7 49

gxf5+ exf5 50 g4! (50...Be5 51 Rxd7 Bxc3 52 gxf5+ Kxf5 53 Rxd5+ Kf4 54 Nh3 winning the g-pawn) 50...Nb6 51 Kf3 Bf6 52 Ba5 Rf6 53 Kg2 fxg4 54 Nxc4 Re6 55 Kf3 Bf6 56 Nxf6 Rxf6+ 57 Kg4 Nc8 (57...Nxc4 58 bxc4 Rf4+ 59 Kg3 Rf5 with chances for a draw) 58 Bd8 Rf4+ 57 Kg3 Rf5 60 a4 Kf7 61 Rd3 Re5 62 Kg4 Kg6 63 a5 Re4+ 64 Kf3 Rf4+ 65 Ke3 Rh4 66 Rd5 Rh3+ 67 Kd2 Rxb3 68 Rxc5 Rb8 69 Rc6+ Kf5 70 Rxa6 g4 71 Rf6+ Ke4 72 Bc7 Rb2+ 73 Kc3 Rb7 74 Bh2 Rh7 75 Bb8 Rb7 76 Bg3 Rb1 77 Rf4+ Ke3 78 Rf8 Ne7 79 a6 1-0 (analysis based on IGM M. Tal's notes)

Karpov — Korchnoi, 32nd game, Baguio 1978

1 e4 d6 2 d4 Nf6 3 Nc3 g6 4 Nf3 Bg7 5 Be2 0-0 6 0-0 c5 7 d5 Na6 8 Bf4 Nc7 9 a4 b6 10 Re1 Bb7 11 Bc4 Nh5 12 Bg5 Nf6 13 Qd3 a6 14 Rad1 Rb8 15 h3 Nd7 16 Qe3 Ba8 17 Bh6 b5 18 Bxg7 Kxg7 19 Bf1 Nf6 20 axb5 axb5 21 Ne2 Bb7 22 Ng3 Ra8 23 c3 Ra4 24 Bd3 Qa8 25 e5! dxe5 (25...Nfxd5 26 Nf5+ gxf5 27 Qg5+ Kh8 28 Qxf5 wins) 26 Qxe5 Ncxd5 27 Bxb5 Ra7 28 Nh4! Bc8 (28...Bc6 29 Bxc6 Qxc6 30 c4 Nb4 31 Rd6! exd6 32 Nh5+ gxh5 33 Qg5+ Kh8 34 Qxf6+ Kg8 35 Nf5; 28...Qb8 29 c4 Qxe5 30 Rxe5 Nc7 31 Rxc5 Rc8 32 Nhf5+ gxf5 33 Nxf5+ Kf8 34 Rxc7! both winning for White) 29 Be2! Be6 30 c4 Nb4 31 Qxc5 Qb8 32 Bf1 Rc8 33 Qg5 Kh8 34 Rd2 Nc6 35 Qh6! Rg8 36 Nf3 Qf8 37 Qe3 Kg7 38 Ng5 Bd7 39 b4 Qa8 40 b5 Na5 41 b6 Rb7 1-0 (analysis based on IGM M. Tal's notes)

The Dispute Over Dr Vladimir Zukhar

The Soviet psychologist Dr. Vladimir Zukhar who was at the centre of one of the storms at Baguio, is an expert in problems of psychology and neurology "with many years experience and impeccable professional reputation," according to the Soviet delegation head, Viktor Baturinskij.

In Baguio, therefore, Zukhar's presence was seen more as a psychological and mental threat to Korchnoj rather than as a physical threat.

Korchnoj's delegation head, Mrs. Petra Leeuwerik, first noting Zukhar in a front row seat during the fifth game, alleged that the doctor was

disturbing the challenger mentally and appealed to the match jury to move the Soviet doctor to the back of the hall

However, the jury, maintaining that mental disturbances could not be determined by the arbiters, allowed Zukhar to remain seated anywhere between the fourth and seventh rows in the gallery.

When Zukhar was eventually moved to the back of the hall following an agreement between Baturinskij and Korchnoj's chief second, British grandmaster Raymond Keene, the challenger all at once began to play better and started to set his younger opponent problems over the board.

In the 32nd game when Zukhar was brought back to the fourth row, Korchnoj's play deteriorated as if in support

of his claims of mental disturbances and played a game which was alien to his style of play

If the Soviet's actions were predictable, then the Korchnoi camp's antics were amusing enough. In an obvious move to counter Zukhar's presence, two Swiss doctors arrived in the Philippines in August and began subjecting the Soviet doctor to a game of psychology.

During the 14th game, the Swiss doctors sat directly behind Zukhar and gave him long stares. In later games, supporters of Korchnoj sat next to Zukhar and harassed him while Mrs. Leeuwerik herself sat beside him and poked him in the ribs. Keene and Mrs. Leeuwerik went as far as distributing copies of books by Soviet dissident writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn

Said Mrs. Leeuwerik at one point: "Whether this man is a true parapsychologist or just a half-baked quack is irrelevant. His presence, creeping ever nearer to the stage, is a sure sign that the Soviets regard him as an important person to be protected and therefore has some influence on the play — be it favourable to Karpov or inimical to Korchnoj"

The Dispute Over The Ananda Marga

The American members of the Indian-based Ananda Marga religious sect, Steven Dwyer and Victoria Sheppard touched up another controversy when Korchnoj returned with them after a brief walkout concerning disputes over a Soviet doctor.

Referring to them as convicts who had received prison sentences for attempted murder of an Indian diplomat in Manila in May, the Soviet delegation said that a world chess championship match "is not an arena for convicts" and charged that they were "terrorists".

What probably irked the Soviets, apart from that they had been convicted, was that Dwyer and Sheppard would both sit a short distance from the Soviets and either close their eyes in meditation or give long stares at Dr. Zukhar.

As the dispute were on, Korchnoj repeatedly said that he would have nothing to do with the yogis but he continued to give them access to his private villa and at one point allowed photographers to take pictures of

him doing his yoga exercises in front of Dwyer and Sheppard.

The match organisers also felt that the Americans were giving a bad image to chess for aspiring young players.

"We would not like them to get the image that chess heroes associate with people who have police records," said one of the organisers.

In the end, faced with an ultimatum from the Soviet delegation that Karpov would not play unless the Americans were evicted, Raymond Keene, Korchnoj's grand-master second from Britain, gave a guarantee they would not return.

"I am saving Karpov from defaulting the match," he said after signing the guarantee in a police station.

Records

The 28th world championship match between Soviet defending champion Anatoly Karpov and his stateless challenger Viktor Korchnoj was one of the most record-setting matches in the history of the game since the International Chess Federation (FIDE) took control of the running of world championship series in 1948.

As early as the fifth game, Korchnoj and Karpov set a record for the longest game in a title match when they played to a 124-move draw. The previous record was a 121-move draw between the Soviets Mikhail Tal and Mikhail Botvinnik in their 1961 contest.

After seven games, the two protagonists set another

record by playing the longest sequence of draws at the start of a contest. The 1966 Tigran Petrosjan-Boris Spaskij match ended with a decisive result after six consecutive draws.

After 24 games, the players had agreed to 18 draws which beat the old record of 17 draws in the 1966 match but at the end of the match, 21 games had been drawn, achieving a new post-war record. It is surpassed only by the 1927 match between the Cuban titlist Jose Raoul Capablanca and his Russian emigre challenger Alexander Alekhin which produced 25 draws.

The 32 games were yet another record in post-war chess. Before new rules were agreed to by Karpov and Korchnoj to make this year's match open-ended until a

player scored six victories, previous matches were best-of-24-games affair with the first player to obtain 12½ points declared the champion while a 12-12 result meant that the champion retained his title.

The 93 days of the contest is an all-time record. The previous record was the pre-war figure of 89 days of the 1927 match.

The one record which has been unmatched before by which looks certain to be broken anytime in the future is the unprecedented prize money of about US\$697,240 (M\$1,470,000).

And of course, this is the first time a world championship match has been held in an Asian country.

LETTER FROM FINLAND

Writing for your magazine is an interesting challenge and flattering for me too. Here is a game from the open Finnish tournament 1977. It is not a very special game but it contains some

interesting points and represent the reflections of a young player tasting his first real success. My final result was 9/13 (without a loss) and I managed to obtain sixth place among 163 players.

Erkki Korhonen — Markku Henttinen, Finnish Open 1977

1 e4 Nf6 2 Nc3 d5 3 exd5 (sharper and more common is 3 e5) 3...Nxd5 4 Nf3?! (Allowing Black to solve his white-square bishop problem. Theory continues with 4 Bc4 e6 5 Nf3 Be7 6 0-0 0-0 7 d4 with a pleasant game for White but Black should have no difficulty equalising. The other line is 4 Bc4 Nb6 5 Bb3 c5 6 Qh5 e6 7 d3) 4...Bg4 (Perhaps also 4...Nxc3 5 bxc3 with the idea of ...g6, ...Bg7 and ...c5)

5 Bc4 e6 6 d4 Be7 7 Ne4!? Nd7 8 Ng3 0-0 9 h3 Bxf3 10 Qxf3 N7f6 11 0-0 c5 (Opens up the position for White's bishop pair. Safer was 11...c6) 12 dxc5 Bxc5 13 Bg5 Qc7 14 Bd3 (threatens c4) 14...h6 15 c4?! (Better is 15 Bd2 with some advantage) 15...hxc5 16 cxd5 Qf4! (Both 16...exd5 and 16...Nxd5 are bad for Black) 17 dxe6 fxe6 18 Be2?! (Better was the exchange of queens) 18...g6! 19 Qb3 Nd5 20 Bg4 (20 Bf3? Qxg3 21 Bxd5 Bxf2+) 20...Bxf2+ 21 Kh1 Qe5 22. Qc2 Kg7 (22...Bxg3 23 Qxg6+ allows White at least the possibility of drawing) 23 Rxf2 Qxg3 24 Re2 (Better is 24 Raf1) 24...Nf4 25 Rd2 Rf7 26 Qc5 (Underestimating Black's chances; 26 Rad1 was necessary)

26...Raf8! 27 Qe5+ (27 Qxg5? Nxh3 winning) 27...Kh6 (At this point, I was in time trouble) 28 Bxe6? (This was a mistake. However, White's position was difficult but he manages to use my time shortage quite well) 28...Re8 29 Re1 Rxe6 30 Qh8+ Rh7 31 Qf8+ Kh5 32 Rxe6 Nxe6 33 Qg8! (Shock number one and my flag was already hanging) 33...Qe1+ (It's always good to give a check but don't take that rook) 34 Kh2 Qe5+ 35 Kh1 Rh8 36 Rd7! (Shock number two) 36...Kh4! (Thank goodness for this move. My flag was still tottering) 37 Qxg6 Qe1+ 38 Kh2 Qe5+ 39 Kg1 Qe1+ 40 Kh3 Qg3+ (That was the right move and I managed to clear the time control).

41 Kg1 Qxg2+ (sealed move) 42 Kxg2 Nf4+ 43

Kh2 Nxg6 44 Rxb7 a5! (I analysed this to win easily. It is good to give up a pawn on a5 so that I don't have to give up the good king and knight position in order to get the rook into play) 45 Ra7 Nf4 46 Rxa5 Rc8 47 b4 Rc2+ 48 Kh1 Nxh3 49 b5 g4 50 Ra4 Rb2 51 Rc4 Rxb5 52 a4 Rb3 53 Kg2 Rb2+ 54 Kh1 Ng5 55 Kg1 Nf3+ 56 Kf1 Nd2+ 0-1.

— Markku Henttinen —

(Markku Henttinen was the runner-up in the Finnish junior championship last year. He tied with Kimmo Valkesalmi on points but the title was given to his rival after a 3-3 play-off. Henttinen was Finland's representative to the world junior championship in Graz 1978.

He won the Finnish B-tournament in January this year with seven points out of nine Swiss rounds, thereby qualifying for next year's premier championship.

Here is one of his games from that tournament:

Henttinen — Kirimuki, Helsinki 1979

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nf3 Bb4+ 4 Bd2 Qe7 5 g3 Bxd2+ 6 Nbx d2 b6 7 Bg2 Bb7 8 0-0 0-0 9 Qc2 g6 10 e4 d6 11 Ne1 Nh5 12 Nd3 Nd7 (White has a nice position with all his pieces developed) 13 f4 c5 14 d5 e5 15 f4 g5 16 Qd1! Ng7 17 h4! h6 (17...f6!?) 18 hxg5 hxg5 19 Kf2 f6 20 Bf3! Kf7 21 Bh5+ Nxh5 22 Qxh5+ Kg8 23 Rh1 Qg7 24 Rh2 Rf7 25 Rahl Kf8 (These moves have all been practically forced and now I have a nice move after which Black's position looks lost) 26 Qg6!! Qxg6 (Forced, since 26...Ke7 is met by 27 Rh7 Qxg6 28 fxc6 Rxh7 29 Rxh7+ Ke8 30 g7 and 26...Re8 27 Rh7 Qxg6 28 fxc6 wins also) 27 fxc6 Rg7 28 Rh6! Ke7 29 Nf1 Nf8 (Perhaps more consistent is 29...Rag8 30 Ne3 Rxc6 31 Nf5+ Kd8 32 Rxc6 Rxc6 33 Nxd6 but White is still winning easily) 30 Ne3 Bc8 31 Rh7! Nxh7 32 gxh7 Bd7 33 h8=Q Rxh8 34 Rxh8 b5 1-0 Notes are by Henttinen — Editor)

MAN AND HIS WORLD CHESS CHALLENGE CUP 1979

The world has witnessed the richest world championship title match at Baguio last year; this year, the richest tournament in chess history was organised in Montreal under the auspices of the Government of Quebec with a total prize money of US\$110,000.

Only 10 players were specially invited to take part in the tournament, but with talents such as world champion Anatoly Karpov, former world champions Boris Spassky and Mikhail Tal, and pretenders to the title Lajos Portisch, Jan Timman, Bent Larsen, Vlastimil Hort, Robert Hubner, Lubomir Kavalek and Ljubomir Ljubojevic participating, the tournament was easily the strongest in chess history as well.

The average rating of the players was 2622 making the event the only Category 15 tournament since the formation of the Federation Internationale des Echecs. The grandmaster norm was 4½ points while the international master norm was 3 points, but in this field of grandmasters only, these norms are of no importance.

Clearly, only the cream of the world's best players have been invited, as can be seen that an eminent person such as Yugoslav grandmaster Svetozar Gligoric was present at the tournament only as the tournament director.

The tournament was the brainchild of Chess Tournament Inc, a group comprising Lubomir

Kavalek, Hollywood movie director Ivan Passer and New York attorney Michael Zivian. The basic idea behind the formation of Chess Tourn Inc (CTI) was to raise chess to the level it deserves to be on, bearing in mind the rights of the players (in the past organisers dictated conditions that players had to accept and CTI's idea is that the roles should virtually be reversed, with the views of the players being the most important), protecting those rights and trying to create the best possible conditions for chess. In short, tournaments of the players, by the players, for the players, and at least one annual World Chess Challenge Cup.

But it was obvious that many other grandmasters, perhaps worthier than some of the participants, were not invited; the most notable absence being Korchnoi. However, Karpov had been quoted as having told the organisers: "If I could not refuse to face Korchnoi at Baguio I am now entitled to expect organisers to respect certain conditions. Either they invite Korchnoi or me.") A world-wide boycott of Korchnoi by Soviet players seems to be in effect at present-Editor) The tournament started on April 10 as a double round league, ending only on May 7. Bearing in mind that the players were of superclass calibre, there was a high proportion of decisive games fluctuating from round to round at 44%.

The final results:

	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	pts
01 Karpov	xx	1/2 1/2	1/2 1/2	11	11	11	1/2 1/2	1/2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	12
02 Tal	1/2 1/2	xx	1/2 1	1/2 1/2	11	1/2 1/2	1/2 1/2	1/2 1	1 1/2	1 1/2	12
03 Portisch	1/2 1/2	1/2 0	xx	1/2 1/2	1/2 1/2	1/2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1/2 1/2	11	10 1/2
04 Ljubojevic	00	1/2 1/2	1/2 1/2	xx	1/2 0	1/2 1/2	11	1/2 1/2	10	1 1/2	9
05 Spassky	00	00	1/2 1/2	1/2 1	xx	1/2 1/2	1/2 1/2	1/2 1	1 1/2	01	8 1/2
06 Timman	00	1/2 1/2	1/2 1/2	1/2 1/2	1/2 1/2	xx	1/2 1	1/2 1/2	1/2 0	1 1/2	8 1/2
07 Hort	1/2 1/2	1/2 1/2	0 1/2	00	1/2 1/2	1/2 0	xx	1/2 1/2	1/2 1/2	11	8
08 Hubner	1/2 1/2	1/2 0	0 1/2	1/2 1/2	1/2 0	1/2 1/2	1/2 1/2	xx	10	1 1/2	8
09 Kavalek	0 1/2	0 1/2	1/2 1/2	01	0 1/2	1/2 1	1/2 1/2	01	xx	01	8
10 Larsen	1/2 1	0 1/2	00	0 1/2	10	0 1/2	00	0 1/2	10	xx	5 1/2

Here are some games from the historic event:

Tal (USSR) — Spassky (USSR), Montreal 1979

1 Nf3 Nf6 2 c4 g6 3 Nc3 Bg7 4 e4 d6 5 d4 0-0 6 Be2 e5 7 0-0 exd4 8 Nxd4 Re8 9 f3 c6 10 Khl! d5 11 cxd5 cxd5 12 Bg5! dxe4 (A dangerous move for Black, but 12... Nc6 13 exd5 was also not very promising) 13 fxe4! Nbd7 14 Ndb5 Re5 15 Bf4 Nxe4 16 Bxe5 Bxe5 17 Nxe4 Qh4 18 h3 Qxe4 19 Qb3 (After the simple 19 Nd6 Bxd6 20 Qxd6 Qxe2 21 Rael, Black would be in a hopeless position, eg 21...Qxb2 22 Re8+ Kg7 23 Rxf7+ with a mating attack) 19...Nf6 20 Bc4 Qh4 21 Bxf7+ Kh8 (probably 21...Kg7 was better, for after 22 Rael Qg3 23 Qxg3 Bxg3 24 Re7 Kf8, Black can fight) 22 Rf3 Bf5 23 Nc3! Ne4 24 Nxe4 Bxe4 25 Qc4! Rd8 26 Raf1 Kg7 27 Be6 Rd2? 28 Qc5 Bxf3 29 Qxe5+ Qf6 30 Qxf6+ Kxf6 31 Bg4 Rxb2 32 Rxf3+ 1-0 (notes based on Gligoric's annotations in the tournament bulletin)

Tal (USSR) — Larsen (Denmark), Montreal 1979

1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 d4 cxd4 4 Nxd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 d6 6 Bg5 e6 7 Qd2 Be7 8 0-0-0 a6 9 f4 Qc7 10 Be2 Nxd4 11 Qxd4 b5?! 12 e5 dxe5 13 fxe5 Nd5 14 Bxe7 Nxc3 15 Bf3 Nxd1 (15...Ne2+ 16 Bxe2

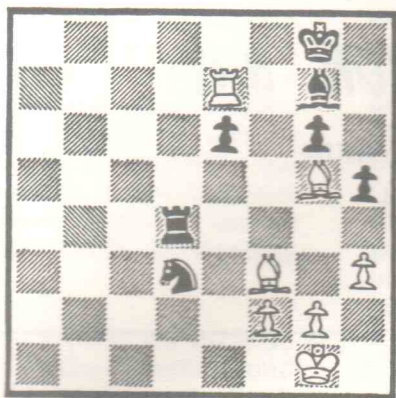
Qxe7 17 Bf3 Bb7 18 Bxb7 Qxb7 19 Qd6 Rc8 20 Rd2 Qc6 21 Rhd1 Qxd6 22 Rxd6 Ra8 23 Rb6 h5 24 Rdd6 h4 25 Rxa6 Rxa6 26 Rxa6 Rh5 27 Ra5 Rxe5 28 a4 with the superior ending, eg 28...Re2 29 axb5 Rxg2 30 b6 Kd7 31 Rc5 and White wins) 16 Bd6 Qc4 17 Qb6 Nf2 18 Bc6+ Bd7 19 Bxd7+ Kxd7 20 Qb7+ Kd8 21 Qxa8+ Qc8 22 Qa7 1-0

Karpov (USSR) — Ljubojevic (Yugoslavia), Montreal 1979

1 c4 c5 2 Nf3 Nf6 3 Nc3 d5 4 cxd5 5 d4 Nxc3 6 bxc3 g6 7 e4 Bg7 8 Be2 0-0 9 0-0 Bg4 10 Be3 Qa5 11 Qb3 cxd4 12 cxd4 Nc6 13 Rad1 Qb4 14 h3 Bxf3 15 Bxf3 Rfc8 16 Qxb4 Nxb4 17 e5 Rc7 18 Rcl Rac8 19 Rxc7 (If 19 Bxb7 Rxc1 20 Rxc1 Rxc1+ 21 Bxc1 Nxa2 22 Bd2 e6 and Black would be all right) 19...Rxc7 20 Rb1 Nxa2 21 Ra1! Nb4 22 Rxa7 h5 23 Bf4 (The game is on the verge of a draw and White makes the only possible moves to create problems for the opponent. If 23 Rxb7 Rxb7 24 Bxb7 Nc2 and the bishops of opposite

colour would give Black an easy draw despite being a pawn down) 23...Nd3 24 Bg5 Rd7 25 Rxb7 Rxd4 26 e6 fxe6 27 Rxe7.

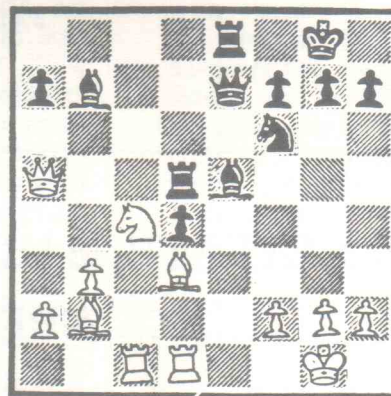
Liubojevic



27 Rxe6
Karpov

Qxd4 Nc5, and after 17 Nxd4 I was considering two alternatives: the first was 17...Qe5 18 Nf3 Qh5, with a strong attack, but I was more enthusiastic about 17...Bxh2+ 18 Kxh2 Ng4+ 19 Kg3 Qe5+ 20 f4 Qe3+ 21 N4 f3 Ndf6 and the attack is very strong, although I did not see a clear win) 17...Ne5 18 Nxe5 Bxe5 19 Nc4 (This loses at once after 19 Nf1 Nd5 20 Ng3 Nf4 21 Bf1 h5, Black has a ferocious attack for nothing) 19...Rd5.

Tal



19...Rd5
Spassky

20 Qd2 (After 20 Ba3 there would be a different mate: 20...Qe6 21 Qd2 Bxh2+ 22 Kxh2 Rh5+ 23 Kg1 Rh1+! 24 Kxh1 Qh3+ and mates next move) 20...Bxh2+ 21 Kxh2 Rh5+ (More exact than 21...Ng4+ 23 Kg3) 22 Kg1 (22 Kg3 Ne4+ forces mate) 22...Ng4 0-1 (There is no defence to...Qh4 (or...Rh1+), mating in either case) (Notes are by Tal)

Timman (Holland) — Portisch (Hungary), Montreal 1979

1 c4 Nf6 2 Nc3 e5 3 Nf3 Nc6 4 e3 Bb4 5 Qc2 0-0 6 Nd5 Re8 7 Qf5 d6 8 Nxf6+ gxf6 9 Qh5 d5 10 cxd5 Qxd5 11 Be2 Be6 12 a3 Be7 13 d3 Kh8 14 0-0 Rg8 15 Ne1 (Meeting the threat of...Bg4) 15...Na5 16 Bd2 Nb3 17 Rd1 Nxd2 (Another possibility was 17...c5 and if 18 Bc3 b5 but White also has the possibility of f4) 18 Rxd2 f5 19 Nf3! (White prevents Rg5 and at the same time threatens d4) 19...Rad8 20 d4 e4 21 Ne5 b5 (An interest possibility was the queen sacrifice 21...Qxe5 22 dxe5 Rxd2 but 23 h4 Rxb2 24 Rc1 c5 24 Bc4) 22 Rc2 c5 23 Bxb5 Qb3 (If 23...cxd4 24 Nc6) 24 Qe2 (White defends everything. All Black's efforts to gain a winning advantage have ended in a double-edged position, so Black decides to open the position of the white king, giving up two rooks for queen) 24...cxd4 25 exd4 Qh3 26 f4 Rxd2+ 27 Qxd2 Rg8 28 Bd7! (A very unpleasant move for Black; White threatens a mating attack by trying to divert an important defensive piece) 28...Bd5 29 Bc6 Qe3+ 30 Kh1 Rxd2 31 Rxd2 Qxd4 32 Bxd5 Qxd5 33 Rc1 h6 34 Rc7 e3 35 Rxe7 Qd1+ 36 Rg1 Qd5+ 37 Rg2 Qd1+ 1/2-1/2 (Notes are by Gligoric)

27...Rd6 (27...Ne5 was another good possibility to fight for a draw) 28 Be4 e5 29 Rc7 Bf8 30 Be3 Nf4 31 Rc8 Kg7 32 g3 Ne6 33 Kg2 Be7 34 Rb8 Bg5 35 Rb7+ Kf6 36 Ba7 Bd2 (Black has manoeuvred his pieces skilfully and has activity, so he is approaching a drawish position) 37 Rb3 Ba5 38 h4 Nd4 39 Rb7 Ne6 40 Be3 Bc3 41 Rb3 Bd4 42 Bh6 Ng7 43 Bg5+ Kf7 44 Rb7+ (White misses his best line: 44 Rf3+) 44...Kg8 45 Be7 Ra6 46 Bd5+ Kh7 47 Bg5 Rd6 48 Be4 Kg8 49 Rb8+ Kf7 (49...Kh7 would be wrong because of 50 Rf8. It is essential to protect the squares f8 and e7) 50 Rc8 Ne6 51 Bh6 Bc5 (A very good move; it covers squares around Black's king and threatens to exchange the white rook by...Rd8, thus killing White's winning chances) 52 Ra8 Rd8 53 Ra5 Rd6 54 Bb1 (White finds his best chance: to keep the bishop on one or other of the strong diagonals, thus increasing his threats) 54...Bd4 55 Ra8 Bc5 56 Ba2 Kf6 57 Rc8 Bd4 58 Re8 Ra6 59 Bc4 Rc6 60 Bd3 Kf7 61 Ra8 Rd6 62 Be4 Bc5 63 Kf1 Rd1+ 64 Kg2 (White has made no progress whatsoever) 64...Rd6 65 Bb1 Bd4 (An interesting possibility was 65...Rb6 66 Ba2 Rb2 67 Ra6 Rxf2+ 68 Kh3 Rxa2 69 Rxa2 Kf6 70 Kg2 e4 with good drawing chances in an unclear position) 66 Ra3 Nc7 67 Ba2+ Ke8 68 Rf3 Ne6 69 Bb1 Nc5 70 Rf8+ Ke7? (70...Kd7 gives chances to fight: 71 Rg8 e4 72 Bf8 Rf6 73 Bxc5 Bxc5 74 Bxe4 Rxf2+ 75 Kh3 Bd6 with very good drawing chances because the white bishop does not control h8) 71 Rg8 e4 72 Bf8+ 1-0 (If 72...Kf7 73 Ba2+, or 71...Rb6 72 Bxg6 Rb2 73 Bg5+ Ke6 74 Rf8) (Notes are by Gligoric and Ljubojevic)

Spassky (USSR) — Tal (USSR), Montreal 1979

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nf3 b6 4 e3 Bb7 5 Bd3 d5 6 b3 Bd6 7 0-0 0-0 8 Bb2 Nbd7 9 Nbd2 Qe7 10 Rc1 Rad8 11 Qc2 (After 11 Qe2, 11...Ne4 is good) 11...c5 12 cxd5 exd5 13 dxc5 bxc5 14 Qc3 Rfe8 15 Rfd1 d4 16 exd4 cxd4 17 Qa5 (After 17

WITH COMPLIMENTS

THIS PAGE IS DONATED BY

NEGARA PROPERTIES SDN. BHD.

TINGKAT 2 & 3, WISMA YAKIN,
JALAN MASJID INDIA,
KUALA LUMPUR.

THE SEVENTH MARLBORO CHESS CLASSIC.....

.....A SPECTATOR'S EYE-VIEW

MANILA. June 15 1979. The second leg of the second Asian grandmaster chess circuit swung into action with a minimum of fuss and ceremony. The chess enthusiasts that crowded the Phil-Am Life Chess Hall hardly missed the lack of pomp and glitter; the prospect of plenty of top-level chess was treat enough.

Seldom had any Asian tournament boasted of such a glittering line-up. Heading the battery of grandmasters was Josif Dorfman, the 1977 Soviet champion and currently ranked 14th in the world. His compatriot, Yuri Averbakh, another former Soviet champion and renowned theoretician, was still a formidable barrier to anyone below GM standard. Then there was the genial FIDE president, Fridrik Olafsson — he was only half-joking when he singled himself out as the man to beat British GM Raymond Keene — was a face already familiar to Manilans. And of course there was Asia's own wunderkind and sentimental favourite, Eugene

Torre. His modest pre-tournament prognosis: "I'll be happy if I finish fourth" did not stop his legion of fans from recalling that on his home-ground he had beaten the best in the world, including the fabulous Karpov.

The rest of the line-up had already proven that they were not going to be mere fodder feed for the GMs. Indonesian IMs Arovah Bachtiar and Ardiansyah and NM Jerry Sampouw, Australia's Rogers and Shaw, and the host country's own hopefuls IM Ruben Rodriguez, Glenn Bordonada, Lito Maninang and Andronico Yap are almost all of them potential giant killers. The baby and Cinderella of the tournament was Yap, national junior champion and joint thrid-placer in the recently concluded National Seniors. Filipino IM Rico Mascarinas was late in returning from a campaign deep in Russian territory and by this stroke of circumstance, the diminutive 17-year-old suddenly found himself elevated from tournament steward to tournament participant.

And then they were off and running. The first part of the tournament undoubtedly belonged to Olafsson. The Icelandic grandmaster steamrolled over Rodriguez, Sampouw and Bordonada in quick succession, was temporarily held by Bachtiar in the fourth round, then crushed Yap and Shaw to garner 5½ points after six rounds. It was a useful lead to carry into future encounters with his fellow GMs.

Torre in the meantime was pacing himself well. After successive draws against Shaw, Averbakh and Dorfman, Asia's first GM was lucky to salvage the full point from a losing position against Rodriguez, his conqueror in last year's Asian zonals. He picked up another point when Keene resigned their adjourned fourth-round game without resuming, and then drew with Bordonada to occupy solo second place 1½ points behind Olafsson. Averbakh with an adjourned game in hand was joint third with Ardiansyah; then followed in order, Dorfman, Bachtiar, Keene, Shaw, Maninang, Bordonada, Sampouw, Rogers and Yap.

The 1.47m (4'10") Yap had only one win to his credit, but what a scalp it was — no less than that of top-seed Josif Dorfman. The Soviet player was dominating play right up to the 36th move when a weak pawn push enabled the Filipino sophomore to mount a fierce attack that forced the grandmaster's resignation just five moves later and earned the shy youth a standing ovation.

Torre started his surge to the top in the seventh round when he destroyed Yap's

game in 41 moves. In round eight, however, both Torre and the pace-setting Olafsson settled for placid draws against Averbakh and Maninang respectively. Maninang thus earned himself the distinction of drawing against all five GMs and was now gunning for the IM norm of 7½ points. Dorfman, shrugging off his shock defeat, made up lost ground by mastering Shaw in 38 moves, then minutes later picked up another point from his adjourned fourth round games with Rogers with prospects of a further point

from a winning adjourned position against Bachtiar.

Round nine saw the clash of leader and pursuer with Torre decisively outplaying Olafsson in just 28 moves to share the lead for the first time. Both were now on 6½ points. In striking distance was Ardiansyah, co-champion with Torre and GM Quinteros in Baguio last year. His 41-move win over Yap was his third in as many days. Dorfman drew with countryman Averbakh in 23 to place fourth, a full 1½ points behind Ardiansyah.

2nd leg — Asian grandmaster circuit II — Manila, June 1979

01	Torre	g	2520	x	1	½	1	½	½	1	1	1	½	½	½	1	1	10
02	Olafsson	g	2555	0	x	½	½	½	½	1	1	½	½	1	1	1	1	9
03	Dorfman	g	2595	½	½	x	½	½	½	½	0	½	1	½	1	1	1	8
04	Keene	g	2465	0	½	½	x	½	½	1	0	½	1	1	1	1	½	8
05	Averbakh	g	2515	½	½	½	½	x	1	0	1	½	1	½	½	1	½	8
06	Maninang		2320	½	½	½	½	0	x	0	1	1	½	½	½	1	1	7½
07	Rodriguez	m	2370	0	0	½	0	1	1	x	1	0	0	½	1	1	½	6½
08	Yap			0	0	1	1	0	0	0	x	0	1	1	1	½	1	6½
09	Ardiansyah	m	2380	0	½	½	½	½	0	1	1	x	½	1	½	½	0	6½
10	Bachtiar	m	2390	½	½	0	0	0	½	1	0	½	x	1	½	½	½	5½
11	Bordonada		2365	½	0	½	0	½	½	½	0	0	0	x	1	1	1	5½
12	Shaw		2355	½	0	0	0	½	½	0	0	½	½	0	x	0	1	3½
13	Sampouw		2320	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	½	½	½	0	1	x	1	3½
14	Rogers		2390	0	0	0	½	½	0	½	0	1	½	0	0	0	x	3

There was no stopping Torre now. A blistering win over Rogers gave him 7½ points and the solo lead for the first time in the tournament. The Australian attempted a surprise with the little played Cordel variation of the Spanish but Torre countered with a pawn sac that opened up a devastating queenside attack which forced Rogers' resignation in just 23 moves. Meanwhile, Olafsson slipped into second place when he could only draw with Dorfman, and Ardiansyah's bid for top placing and a GM norm was extinguished by the inexorable play of

Maninang. Despite his loss, the Indonesian remained third on 6 points and he still had a chance if he could upset Torre in the following round.

The youthful grandmaster, however, was not to be surprised. Instead, in just 24 moves of his favourite Pirc, he crushed the Ardiansyah challenge to virtually clinch the tournament. Rodriguez shared the limelight of this round with another major upset. Averbakh was at the receiving end this time, succumbing to the Filipino's King's Indian in just 29 moves. It was a good day for the

Filipinos as Yap collected yet another titled scalp — that of IM Bachtiar — while Maninang and Bordonada overcame Sampouw and Shaw respectively. Dorfman and Keene drew their game to put themselves out of contention for the top two places.

As expected, Torre made the top placing and the \$2000 winner's prize his personal property when he whipped Sampouw in the penultimate round. Olafsson likewise clinched second place with a win over Rogers.

Going into the final round,

the spotlight shifted from Torre to two other Filipinos. Maninang needed only a draw against Shaw to secure his first IM norm. Yap had the much more formidable task of beating Averbakh to make the magic $7\frac{1}{2}$ points. Torre, Olafsson and Maninang drew their respective games to gain their respective goals. Yap tried gamely but could not repeat his GM-killing feat. His $6\frac{1}{2}$ points, giving him joint seventh place with Rodriguez and Ardiansyah,

was a great debut nevertheless. Dorfman, Keene and Averbakh shared joint third place. Thus, true to form, the grandmasters occupied all top five places. Maninang was alone on sixth, one-half of an IM title comfortably tucked under his belt.

And so it was over. Torre was a convincing and popular winner, Olafsson an almost equally popular runner-up. For the organisers, the PCF and FIDE, the tournament

was a tremendous success. Chess had held centre stage for more than two weeks with all the goodwill and camaraderie that had been so sadly lacking in the more glamorous Karpov — Korchnoi world title match. Asian chess marked another milestone as it continues on its quest of “raising the standard of Asian chess by ensuring constant activity in the region”.

— Kenneth James —

BOOKS REVIEW

CHESS INFORMATOR VOLUME 26. Paperback; 312 pages. In figurine algebraic description.

The latest in a series dating back more than a decade, Volume 26 of Chess Informant contains more than 700 games selected from tournaments during the period July to December 1978. The games from the men's and women's world championship and from the 23rd olympiad are also included.

As usual, the latest volume also has a selection on combinations and endgames as well as a chapter on FIDE information. Changes from the past volumes, however, are the 1979 international rating list drawn up according to the ratings, and a special section on chess books and magazines published in various parts of the world.

THE RHM SURVEY OF CURRENT CHESS OPENINGS. RHM Press. In algebraic.

One of the most important aids to chess play ever devised! Each individual survey comes in loose sheets which are three-hole punched for insertion into an ingenious plastic three-ring holder.

As all opening theory is in a perpetual state of change, the RHM Survey has set for itself the task of continuously collecting virtually all the grandmaster chess games played in current tournaments which are then separated into the openings, line and variation. These games are published on a continuous basis, and as each successive section is published, frequency during the year depending upon its popularity, each new section can be filed with its predecessors.

The first three Surveys published so far are:

THE KING'S INDIAN DEFENCE — Part I: covering Samisch, Four Pawns Attack and the Averbakh; by Petrosian, Szabo, Uhlmann and Hartston. Price: £4.00.

SICILIAN: KAN — by Anatoly Karpov in a 44-page analysis and Hartston. Price: £4.50.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENCE — by Ivkov, Keene and Kaplan. Price: £4.50.

Each issue contains a complete, fully indexed opening classification; more than 100 latest grandmaster games; and a two-part theory section on the “ideas” behind

the opening, and the theoretically significant changes revealed by the latest games.

ANATOLY KARPOV'S GAMES AS WORLD CHAMPION 1975-77, by Kevin O'Connell and David Levy. B.T. Batsford Ltd. Clothbound; 221 pages. In algebraic. Price: £7.95.

A sequel to “The Complete Games of World Champion Anatoly Karpov”, also published by Batsford, the present volume contains all the games that Karpov has played from the time he won his world title until the Bogojno tournament in March last year.

Within this period as world champion, Karpov has played in 15 major competitions, including 10 individual international tournaments. It is in individual tournaments that the champion's crown is put under the most severe test and Karpov has come through with flying colours — winning outright eight of the 10 tournaments.

KORCHNOI'S 400 BEST GAMES, by Viktor Korchnoi, Robert Wade and Leslie Blackstock. B.T. Batsford Ltd. Clothbound; 264 pages. In algebraic. Price: £7.95.

Viktor Korchnoi, who is often regarded as the fiercest, most fighting player of the post-war era, has selected 400 of his best games, many with his own notes, from a playing career that began in 1946 and which has spanned almost 30 years.

Korchnoi's playing record and crosstables of almost all his major tournaments are given.

KARPOV - KORCHNOI 1978, by Raymond Keene. B.T. Batsford Ltd. Paperback; 159 pages. In descriptive. Price: £1.50.

The book of the historic world title clash by the man-on-the-spot, British grandmaster Raymond Keene, who was one of Korchnoi's seconds. This is a detailed story covering the duration of the match from a very objective view.

Keene makes known his displeasure of the tactics employed by Korchnoi's close associate, Petra Leeuwerik, and describes all the drama that unfolded after Korchnoi's retreat to Manila halfway through the match.

The games are all deeply annotated with spot notes made by Korchnoi and his

team of seconds. Also included is an appendix with documents relating to the protests and counter-protests.

THE RATING OF CHESS-PLAYERS PAST AND PRESENT, by Arpad Elo. B. T. Batsford Ltd. Clothbound; 206 pages. Price: £6.50.

This is a chess book with a difference, dealing with the international rating system, its history and development, and its application to FIDE events.

Unless the reader is statistically minded with at least an university course in theoretical statistics, this book will be as alien to him as any other significant work on statistics.

The book is full of diagrams, graphs, tables and statistical formulae (but not one chess diagram) which are certain to confuse the mind of the uninitiated. But for those who fully understands the theory of statistics, this book is one of the few major theoretical works and a joy to read.

Among some of the topics Prof. Arpad Elo dealt on are the development of chess-master proficiency and the influence of genetics, and

some analogies with physics.

Other Batsford books in brief:

PLAY LIKE A GRAND-MASTER, by Alexander Kotov. Price: £5.95. A companion book to IGM Kotov's "Think Like A Grandmaster", this book is divided into positional judgement, planning, combinational vision, and calculation and practical play.

SPANISH RUY LOPEZ: MARSHALL, by T.D. Harding. Price: £5.50. Similar to the Marshall Attack, an earlier book published by Batsford, but Harding's book is more up to date.

SPANISH RUY LOPEZ: OPEN, by Kevin O'Connell. Price: £4.25. A very concise book, but the Karpov-Korchnoi match revealed several innovations not covered here by the author.

ROOK v MINOR PIECE ENDINGS, by Yuri Averbakh. Price: £5.50.

QUEEN v ROOK/MINOR PIECE ENDINGS, by Yuri Averbakh. Price: £6.50. Translated from Yuri Averbakh's classic series in Russian on the endings.

FIDE AND WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

01) FIDE has published the 1979 international rating list, and the world's top rated players are:

1 Anatoly Karpov (USSR) 2705; 2 Viktor Korchnoi (stateless) 2695; 3 Boris Spassky (USSR) 2640; 4 Lajos Portisch (Hungary) 2640; 5 Jan Timman (Holland) 2625; 6 Lev Polugaevsky (USSR) 2625; 7 Bent Larsen (Denmark) 2620; 8 Mikhail Tal (USSR) 2615; 9 Henrique Mecking (Brazil) 2615; 10 Tigran Petrosian (USSR) 2610; 11 Juri Balashov (USSR) 2600; 12 Vlastimil Hort (Czechoslovakia) 2600.

02) The FIDE Bureau meeting in Graz, Austria, in February, considered matters in connection with the world championship match in Baguio, hearing the explanations of Mr. Baturinsky representing Anatoly Karpov and Mr. Brodbeck representing Viktor Korchnoi while going through corres-

pondence and the minutes of Buenos Aires General Assembly before unanimously issuing the following statement:

"The bureau came to the conclusion that during the 32nd game both the match regulations and the Rules of Play of FIDE were respected and fully enforced.

"The World Chess Championship Match between Anatoly Karpov and Viktor Korchnoi in Baguio 1978 was prepared and organised in a thoroughly excellent manner by the Chess Federation of the Philippine Republic.

"After a painstaking examination the FIDE bureau confirms that the Jury and the Panel of Arbiters also fulfilled their duties in an objective and effective fashion.

"Under these circumstances we must condemn premeditated actions and omissions on the part of the challenger within the framework of the World Chess Championship which did not conform to the sporting ethics of chess and general social obligations and which also damaged the dignity and prestige of FIDE.

"The FIDE bureau regrets the challenger's attitude and severely admonishes Mr. Korchnoi to conduct himself in a correct manner in all future matches."

03) The following players have qualified for the Interzonal tournaments later in 1979 from the various FIDE zones: Jan Timman (Holland), Tony Miles (England), Zoltan Ribli (Hungary), Guyla Sax (Hungary), Jan Smejkal (Czechoslovakia), Florin Gheorghiu (Rumania), Andras Adorjan (Hungary), Juri Balashov (USSR), Rafael Vaganian (USSR), Gennadi Kuzmin (USSR), Vitali Zeschkovsky (USSR), Lubomir Kavalek (USA), James Tarjan (USA), Leonid Shamkovich (USA), Jean Hebert (Canada), Guillermo Garcia (Cuba), Ramon Hernandez (Cuba), Francisco Trois (Brazil), Luis Bronstein (Argentina), Herman Claudius van Riemsdijk (Brazil), Harandi (Iran), Eugenio Torre (Philippines), Ruben Rodriguez (Philippines), Dragoljub Velimirovic (Yugoslavia), Ljubomir Ljubojevic (Yugoslavia) and Borislav Ivkov (Yugoslavia).

They will join the following players who have already qualified for the Interzonals: Mikhail Tal (USSR), Vlastimil Hort (Czechoslovakia), Bent Larsen (Denmark), Henrique Mecking (Brazil), Tigran Petrosian (USSR), Lev Polugaevsky (USSR) and Lajos Portisch (Hungary).

FIDE president Fridrik Olafsson has revealed that the Interzonal tournaments will be held in Rio de Janeiro from Sept. 22 to Oct. 22 1979 and in Jurmala, USSR from Sept. 4 to Oct. 4 1979.

04) Hastings 1978/79

Swedish grandmaster Ulf Andersson started the new year by winning the annual Hastings tournament. When the tournament finished on Jan. 14, Andersson was a full point ahead of Csom, Speelman, Kochiev and Vasiukov. Csom had a chance to catch Andersson with one round to go but misplayed an adjourned game. The results: 1 IGM Andersson (Sweden) 9½; 2-5 IGM Csom (Hungary), IM Speelman (England), IGM Kochiev (USSR), IGM Vasiukov (USSR) 8½; 6-8 IGM Lein (stateless), IGM Christiansen (USA), IM Mestel (England) 8; 9-10 IGM Biyiasas (Canada), IM Hartston (England) 7½; 11 IM Taulbut (England) 5½; 12-13 IM Boterill (England), IGM Suba (Rumania) 5; 14 Peters (USA) 4; 15 Balshan (Israel) 3.

05) Asian grandmaster circuit 1978

After the final leg of the grandmaster circuit in Tehran (1 IGM Lein, 2 IGM Torre), the three money prizes for the full circuit was distributed as follows: 1 IGM Torre (Philippines) US\$3,000; 2 IM Sharif (Iran) US\$2,000; 3 IM Rico Mascarinas (Philippines) US\$1,000. Torre finished among the top two in all six tournaments, and Mascarinas earned his final norm for the international master in the third leg at Jakarta.

06) Stateless Viktor Korchnoi was voted as Chess Player for the Year 1978 by 64 journalists from 22 countries and had been awarded the Chess Oscar. The full results of the voting were: 1 Viktor Korchnoi (stateless) 707 points; 2 Anatoly Karpov (USSR) 689 points; 3 Jan Timman (Holland) 587 points; 4 Lajos Portisch (Hungary) 541 points; 5 Boris Spassky (USSR) 432 points; 6 Bent Larsen (Denmark) 208 points; 7 Roman Dzindzhishvili (Israel) 193 points; 8 Ulf Andersson (Sweden) 182 points; 9 Anthony Miles (England) 159 points; 10 Mikhail Tal (USSR) 152 points. Past winners have been: 1971 Bent Larsen, 1972 Robert Fischer, 1973-1977 Anatoly Karpov.

It came as a surprise to many that Karpov only came second after five straight victories, and this was even in a year when he defended a title which he won with no title match in 1975. In addition, he had a win in the category 14 tournament at Bugojno last year. Against that, Korchnoi had a very close world championship match, a victory in the Beersheva tournament in Israel and, what undoubtedly was the main reason, the best score on board one in Buenos Aires playing for Switzerland.

07) Munich 1979

In what could have been the first tournament by the world champion since retaining his title, Anatoly Karpov had to withdraw from the event after five rounds due to his father's serious illness in the USSR. Karpov had just slipped into the lead when he had to withdraw. The following round, Hungary's Andras Adorjan himself had to withdraw because of illness. Despite the withdrawals of two players, the event remained a category 10.

The final results: 1-4 Andersson (Sweden), Robert Hubner (West Germany), Juri Balashov (USSR), Boris Spassky (USSR) 8½ points; 5-7 Robatsch (Austria), Pachman (West Germany), Stear (England) 7 points; 8-9 Unzicker (West Germany), Olafsson (Iceland) 6½ points; 10-11 Sigurjonsson (Iceland), Pflieger (West Germany) 6 points; 12 Lar (West Germany) 4½ points; 13 Lieb (West Germany) 4 points; 14 Dankert (West Germany) 2½ points. This was particularly satisfying for Andersson as he has four first placings and a second from his last five tournaments and in

addition, was third best player on board one in Buenos Aires.

Here is Andersson's win against Robatsch:

Andersson (Sweden) — Robatsch (Austria),
Munich, 1979

1 Nf3 Nf6 2 c4 c5 3 g3 b6 4 Bg2 Bb7 5 0—0 g6 6
b3 Bg7 7 Bb2 0—0 8 Nc3 d5 9 Nxd5 Nxd5 10
Bxg7 Kxg7 11 cxd5 Qxd5 12 d4 cxd4 13 Qxd4
Qxd4 14 Nxd4 Bxg2 15 Kxg2 a6 16 Rac1 Ra7 17
Rc2 Rfd8 18 e3 e5 19 Ndf3 f6 20 g4 Rd6 21 Rfc1
Nd7 22 Rc6 Rxc6 23 Rxc6 Kf7 24 Nd2 Ke7 25
Ne4 Rb7 26 b4 Rb8 27 Nc3 f5 28 Nd5+ Kf7 29
Kg3 h5 30 gxf5 31 Rd6 Rb7 32 Kh4 Kg7 33 Kxh5
1—0

08) Tallinn 1979

The Soviet grandmaster Tigran Petrosian was the only undefeated player and with more wins than usual for his style of play, he won the event. However, it was only in the very last round when he won against Guyla Sax while the tournament leader Tal lost to Yugoslav grandmaster Ivanovic that Petrosian was certain of winning. In fact, it was Ivanovic that decided the outcome of the tournament as he lost to the winner while beating both of the winner's rivals.

The final results: 1 Petrosian (USSR) 12 points; 2—3 Vaganjan (USSR), Tal (USSR) 11½ points; 4 Bronstein (USSR) 10 points; 5—6 Veingold (USSR), Sax (Hungary) 9½ points; 7—10 Silberstein (USSR), Knaak (East Germany), Lechtinsky (Czechoslovakia), Hartston (England) 8 points; 11—12 Christiansen (USA), Nei (USSR) 7½ points; 13—14 Vilela (Cuba), Vooremaa (USSR) 6 points; 15 Pitov (USSR) 5½ points; 16 Ivanovic (Yugoslavia) 5 points; 17 Rantenan 2½ points.

Here is the decisive game between Petrosian and Sax in the final round:

Petrosian (USSR) — Sax (Hungary), Tallinn 1979

1 Nf3 g6 2 e4 Bg7 3 d4 d6 4 Nf6 5 Be2 6 0—0 Bg4 7
Be3 Nc6 8 Qd2 e5 9 dxe5 dxe5 10 Rad1 Qc8 11
Qc1 Rd8 12 Rxd8+ Qxd8 13 Rd1 Qf8 14 h3 Bxf3
15 Bxf3 a6 16 Nb1 Rd8 17 Rxd8 Qxd8 18 c3 Qd3
19 Nd2 Bf8 20 Qb1 Qb5 21 Qc2 Nd8 22 Qb3 Qd3
23 Qc4 Qd6 24 Qe2 Qe6 25 Qd3 Nc6 26 a3 Qe7
27 b4 Nd8 28 Nc4 Nd7 29 Bg4 Ne6 30 Na5 b5 31
Nc6 Qe8 32 c4 Nf6 33 cxb5 axb5 34 Qxb5 Nxe4
35 Qc4 Nd6 36 Qd5 h5 37 Bxe6 fxe6 38 Qc5 Nf5
39 Qc2 Bg7 40 b5 Nd4 41 Qc4 Qd7 42 a4 Nf5 43
Qe2 1—0

09) Match: Ljubojevic — Gligoric

The friendly match between the two strongest grandmasters in Yugoslavia, Ljubomir Ljubojevic and Svetozar Gligoric, was no friendlier than the

prize fund of US\$13,000 out of which the winner was to receive 60%. The match was won by Ljubojevic with the score 5½—4½.

10) Lone Pine 1979

The Louis Statham tournament in Lone Pine, California had a field including 27 grandmasters and 22 international masters this year. Despite this record, two vital players did not play though they had arrived in Lone Pine. The Soviet players Cheshkovsky and Romanishin withdrew when Korchnoi was allowed to play. A total Soviet boycott of Viktor Korchnoi seems to be in operation. In that field, therefore, the main favourites were Korchnoi and Larsen, the previous year's winner.

However, Larsen suffered a defeat in the second round after which he could only draw most of his remaining games. Likewise, Korchnoi went down to two consecutive defeats to Liberzon and Lombardy and found himself out of the race. The main results: 1—4 IGM Gligoric (Yugoslavia), IGM Hort (Czechoslovakia), IGM Gheorghiu (Rumania), IGM Liberzon (Israel) 6½ points; 5—10 IGM Larsen (Denmark), IGM Sahovic (Yugoslavia), IGM Lombardy (USA), IGM Sosonko (Holland), IM Ree (Holland), IM Grunfeld (Israel) 6 points; ... 73 players.

In round seven, Larsen won a wild attacking game from grandmaster Lein. Spectators were speculating about the pieces that Larsen had lost around his king, but at the other end of the board

Larsen (Denmark) — Lein (USA), Lone Pine 1979

1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 Nc3 Nc6 4 d4 cxd4 5 Nxd4 Nf6
6 f4 g6 7 Nxc6 bxc6 8 e5 Nd7 9 exd6 exd6 10 Be3
Be7 11 Qd2 0—0 12 0—0—0 Nb6 13 Be2 d5 14 h4
h5 15 g4 Bxg4 16 Bxg4 Nc4 17 Qd3 Qb8 18 b3
Ba3+ 19 Kb1 Re8 20 Bd4 Nb2 21 Qd2 hxg4 22 f5
Nxd1 23 Qh6 Nxc3+ 24 Bxc3 Re5 25 fxg6 fxg6 26
Qxg6+ Kf8 27 Rf1+ Ke7 28 Rf7+ Kd8 29 Qg8+
Re8 30 Bf6+ Be7 31 Bxe7+ 1—0.

11) Banja Luka 1979

Sixteen-year-old Soviet wonder boy Gary Kasparov has possibly performed the sensation of the year by winning the strong category 10 Banja Luka tournament in Yugoslavia last April.

Kasparov, as yet without a rating in the latest FIDE rating list, won the tournament from a 16-player field including 13 grandmasters with two rounds to spare. He finished the tournament with 10½ points, ahead of Jan Smejkal (Czechoslovakia), Ulf Andersson (Sweden) and former world champion Tigran Petrosian (USSR) who had 8 points each. For a player tipped to be the successor to Karpov's title, Kasparov scored a 70% result in the tournament and has obtained his first grand-

master norm. His international master title is automatically awarded.

Here is his game with American grandmaster Walter Browne in the third round:

Kasparov (USSR) — Browne (USA), Banja Luka 1979

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nf3 b6 4 a3 c5 Ba6 6 Qc2 exd5 7 cxd5 d6 8 Nc3 Nbd7 9 Bf4 Be7 10 g3 0—0 11 Bg2 Re8 12 0—0 Nh5 13 Bd2 Nhf6 14 Rfe1 Bf8 15 a4 Ng4 16 Nb5 Bb7 17 e4 a6 18 Na3 Rb8 19 h3 Ngf6 20 Bc3 Qc7 21 Nd2 Bc8 22 Bf1 g5 23 Nf3 h6 24 Nc4 b5 25 axb5 axb5 26 e5 Nxd5 27 Nxd6 Bxd6 28 exd6 Qd8 29 Ne5 Nb4 30 Qd2 Nxe5 31 Rxe5 Rxe5 32 Bxe5 Nc6 33 Qe3 Nxe5 34 Qxe5 c4 35 Bg6 Be6 36 Ra7 b4 37 Be4 c3 38 Bh7+ Kxh7 39 Qxe6 1—0.

Other grandmasters in the tournament included Marovic, Marjanovic, Knesevic, Vukic, Matanovic, Kurajica, Bukic (all Yugoslavia), Garcia (Cuba) and Adorjan (Hungary).

12) Soviet Championship 1978

As always, the Soviet championships are among the strongest tournaments of the year. The 1978 Soviet championship held in Tbilisi in December constituted a field of 16 grandmasters, one international master and one unrated player. The unrated player, of course, was Gary Kasparov, who finished halfway in the tournament with a 50% score. Former world champion Mikhail Tal and V Tseshkovsky were tied for first place with 11 points each from 17 games.

An interesting point is that, given the strength of the tournament (Category 12, average rating had it been an international tournament, the IGM norm would have been 9½ points and 12 of the grandmasters would have scored less than that!

Great interest in the championship was centred on Kasparov. His performances had already shown him to be of outstanding talent for a sixteen-year-old (fifteen at the time of the championship), and in this game he decisively confirms his claim to be the greatest player since Karpov.

Kasparov (USSR) — Polugaevsky (USSR), Tbilisi 1978

1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 e6 3 d4 cxd4 4 Nxd4 a6 5 Nc3 Qc7 6 Be2 b5 7 Bf3 Bb7 8 0—0 Nc6 9 Nxc6 dxc6 10 e5 (A pawn sacrifice prepared by Kasparov for this game) 10Qxe5 11 Re1 Qc7 12 Bh5! Be7 13 Rxe6 g6 14 Re1 (Avoiding 14 Qd4? fxe6 15 Qxh8 0—0—0 16 Bg4 Bf6 17 Bxe6+ Kb8 winning) 14 Rd8 15 Qf3 c5 16 Bf4! Qb6 17 Qg3 gxh5 18 Bc7 Qg6 19 Bxd8 Qxg3 20 hxg3 Kxd8 21 Rad1+ Kc7 22 Nd5+ Bxd5 23 Rxd5 h6 24 Rxh5 Rh7 25 Rhe5 Kd7 26 R5e3 Rg7 27 Rd3+ Kc7 28 Ra3 Rg6 29

Rf3 (completing the rook manoeuvre) 29 Bf6 30 c3 Kd7 31 Rd3+ Kc7 32 Re8 Ne7 33 Red8 Nc6 34 R8c7+ Kb6 35 Rxf7 Be7 36 Re3 Bd6 37 f4 c4 38 Kh2 Bc5 39 Re2 b4 40 Re4 bxc3 41 bxc3 Bf2 42 Rxc4 Bxg3+ 43 Kh3 Be1 44 a4 (preventing Black's intended 44 ... Kb5 to stifle all counter-play) 44 Na5 45 Rb4+ Kc5 46 Rf5+ 1—0.

13) Bugojno 1978 and Tilburg 1978

These two tournaments were the strongest events last year. However, the Bugojno tournament, with 16 grandmasters, was only slightly weaker than the Tilburg event with its 12 grandmasters although both tournaments were Category 14 affairs. More interest however was centred in the Yugoslav city as the world champion had been invited to play and possibly to use the games as a warm up for the world championship title match later in the year.

The final results in Bugojno: 1—2 Karpov (USSR), Spassky (USSR) 10 points; 3 Timman (Holland) 9 points; 4—5 Ljubojevic (Yugoslavia), Tal (USSR) 8½ points; 6—7 Hort (Czechoslovakia), Larsen (Denmark) 8 points; 8—9 Balashov (USSR), Hubner (West Germany) 7½ points; 10 Miles (England) 7 points; 11—12 Ivkov (Yugoslavia), Portisch (Hungary) 6½ points; 13—14 Byrne (USA), Vukic (Yugoslavia) 6 points; 15—16 Bukic (Yugoslavia), Gligoric (Yugoslavia) 5½ points.

Here is Karpov's win against Larsen in the first round:

Karpov (USSR) — Larsen (Denmark), Bugojno 1978.

1 e4 c6 2 d4 d5 3 Nd2 dxe4 4 Nxe4 Bf5 5 Ng3 Bg6 6 Nf3 Nd7 7 h4 h5 8 Bd3 Bxd3 9 Qxd3 e6 10 Ne4 Qa5+ 11 Bd2 Qf5 12 0—0—0 0—0—0 13 Be3 Nh6 14 Neg5 Qxd3 15 Rxd3 Be7 16 Re1 Rhf8 17 Nh3 Ng4 18 Bg5 Rfe8 19 Bxe7 Rxe7 20 Nfg5 Ndf6 21 Rd2 Red7 22 R1e2 g6 23 c3 b6 24 Nf3 c5 25 bxc5 26 Nhg5 Kc7 27 Rxd7+ Rxd7 28 Nd2 Nd5 29 g3 Re7 30 Nge4 Lc6 31 Nb3 c4 32 Nd4+ Kb6 33 Nc2 f5 34 Nd2 Kc5 35 Na3 Nb6 36 f3 Nf6 37 Re5+ Nfd5 38 Kc2 Nd7 39 Re1 N5b6 40 Ndx4 e5 41 Rd1 Nxc4 42 b4+ Kc6 43 Nxc4 Rg7 44 Rd6+ Kc7 45 Ra6 g5 46 hxg5 Rxg5 47 Rxa7+ Kd8 48 f4 exf4 49 gxf4 Rg2+ 50 Kb3 Rf2 51 Ne3 Nf6 52 Nxf5 Rxf4 53 Nd4 Rf1 54 Ra8+ Ke7 55 a4 Kf7 56 a5 Kg7 57 a6 Nd5 58 Rd8 1—0.

Spassky, who lost to Ljubojevic in the first round, came storming back in the later rounds to tie with Karpov on points. Here is his last-round win against Miles:

Spassky (USSR) — Miles (England), Bugjino 1978

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

2 Bg7 7 Be3 0-0 8 0-0 Nc6 9 Nb3 Be6 10 f4
 (10...Na5 11 f5 Bc4 12 Nxa5 Bxe2 13 Qxe2
 5 14 g4 Rac8 15 g5 Rxc3 16 gxf6 Rxe3 17
 3 Bxf6=) 11 f5 b4? (11...Bxb3) 12 fxe6 bxc3
 exf7+ Kh8 14 bxc3 Ne5 (14...Nxe4 15 Bf3
 3 16 Qd2 intending Nd4 with advantage) 15
 Nxe4 16 Bf3 Nxf3+ 17 Qxf3 Nf6 18 Rad1
 (18...Rxf7! 19 Nc5 with the idea Ne6, and if
 dxc5, then 20 Bxf6 Qe8 21 Bxg7+ Kxg7 22
) 19 Bxf6! Bxf6 20 Rxd6 Rxf7 21 Rc6 Qe8 22
 Rd8 23 g3 Bg7 24 Qe6 Rxf1+ 25 Kxf1 Bf6
 Nc5 Bxc3 27 Ne4 Bd4 28 c3 Bb6 (28...Bg7 29
 winning) 29 Ke2 Qd7 30 Qxd7 Rxd7 31 c4
 ?! 32 Ng5 h6? 33 Rc8+ 1-0.

Tilburg, the final results were: 1 Portisch
 (Hungary) 7 points; 2 Timman (Holland) 6½
 points; 3-5 Dzhindzhishvili (Israel), (Hubner
 (Germany)), Miles (England) 6 points; 6-8
 Spassky (USSR), Horta (Czechoslovakia), Spassky
 (USSR) 5½ points; 9 Larsen (Denmark) 5 points;
 11 Ljubojevic (Yugoslavia), Sosonko (Holland)
 4 points; 12 Ribli (Hungary) 4 points.

Ribli (Hungary) — Horta (Czechoslovakia),
 Tilburg 1978

1 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nf3 b6 4 g3 Ba6 5 b3 Bb4+ 6
 Be7 7 Nc3 (7 Bg2 c6 8 0-0 d5 9 Ne5 0-0 10
 Nfd7 11 Nxd7 Nxd7 12 Nd2 Rc8 13 e4 dxc4!
 bxc4 b5! 15 Qc2 bxc4 16 Rfd1 Nf6 17 Rab1
 Ukic-Tal, Bugojno 1978) 7 . . . c6 8 e4 d5 9
 (9 e5!? Ne4 10 Bd3 Nxd2!? 11 Qxd2 Bb7!?
 Horta-Speelman, Lone Pine 1978) 9 . . . dxe4 10
 Bb7! 11 Bd3 Nbd7 12 0-0-0!? (12 Bc3
 intending Rd1, 0-0) 12 . . . Nxe4 13 Bxe4 Nf6 14
 e1 0-0 (Black has a slight advantage) 15 h4?!
 16 Bc3 Bb4 17 Bxb4?! (17 Ne5) 17 . . . axb4 18
 Nxe4 19 Rxe4 (19 Qxe4 Rxa2 winning)
 . . . c5 20 dxc5!? (20 Rf4 Qc7; 20 Reel cxd4
 h to Black's advantage. Also, 20 Re2 cxd4 21
 12 Qc7! 22 f4 f6!) 20 . . . Bxe4 21 Qxe4 (21
 18 Bxc2 wins) 21 . . . Qf6! 22 cxb6 Qxf2
 . . . Rxa2!) 23 Qd4! (23 b7? Rxa2 wins; 23
 2!? Qxb6! 24 Nd7 Qg1+ 25 Rd1 Qxg3 26 Nxf8
 f8; 26 . . . Rxa2?? 27 Qxh7+ wins; 23 Rd2!?
 1+ 24 Rd1! Qxb6!/?/Qxg3!/?; 24 Kb2? Qxb6 25
 7 Qa7 26 Nxf8 Qxa2+ wins, eg 27 Kc1 Qa1+ 28
 1 Qc3+ 29 Rc2 Qe1+ 30 Kb2 Qe5+! 31 Kc1
 1) 23 . . . Qxa2 24 Nd7? (24 b7? Qa1+ 25 Qxa1
 a1+ 26 Kc2 Rxd1 27 Kxd1 Rb8; 24 Qb2!/?)
 . . . Qa1+! 25 Qxa1 Rxa1+ 26 Kc2 Rxd1 27
 d1 (27 Nxf8 Rd8 28 c5 Kxf8 29 c6 Ke7 30 c7
 8 31 Kd3 Kd7 32 b7 Kxc7 wins) 27 . . . Rd8 28
 Rxd7+ 29 Ke2 Rb7! (29 . . . Kf8?? 30 c6 Ke7
 b7! and White wins instead) 30 Kd3 Kf8 31
 4 Ke8 0-1.

The above three games were taken from the
 excellent booklets Bugojno 26th February — 16th
 March 1978 and Tilburg 1978 published by Master
 Chess Publications)

14) The 1978 Under-17 world championship, held
 in Sas van Gent, Holland, from December 27 1978
 to January 6 1979, was won by Paul Motwani of
 Scotland who has been registered as FIDE Master.

15) The second Asian junior championship was
 held from October 3 to 18 1978 in Tehran. The
 tournament was played as a double round-robin
 since there were only seven players. The winner
 was V Ravikumar of India and the runner-up was
 Ricardo de Guzman of the Philippines. Ravikumar
 has been registered as International Master.

16) A world-wide challenge has been issued by the
 Dutch software house, Volmac, for the first person
 or company to design and develop a chess-playing
 computer programme that can play chess at the
 grandmaster level. The former world champion, Dr.
 Max Euwe, has agreed to be the opponent, and
 Volmac is offering a reward of US\$50,000 if the
 programme can win more than two games of a
 four-game match against Dr. Euwe. The offer is
 valid until January 1 1984.

According to Volmac, many programmes already
 exist that enable computers to play chess. Most
 programmes have barely outgrown the beginner's
 level but nevertheless there are a few that are
 supposed to have reached master level. However,
 the gap between these programmes and the top
 grandmasters is still very wide.

The company says there are four reasons for their
 offer: to stimulate the development of better
 chess-playing programmes; to stimulate chess in
 general by the extra attention drawn by the
 match; to bring an exclusive challenge to computer
 design experts; and to stimulate research for a
 different approach in computer programme design.

17) The 86th New Zealand championship
 organised in Auckland at the beginning of this
 year, was won by their veteran international master
 Ortvin Sarapu. Here is the most discussed game
 from the championship:

Green — Sutton, New Zealand championship
 1979.

1 d4 d5 2 c4 c6 3 Nf3 Nf6 4 Nc3 e6 5 Bg5 dxc4 6
 e4 b5 7 e5 h6 8 Bh4 g5 9 Nxg5 hxg5 10 Bxg5
 Nbd7 11 Qf3 Bb7 12 Be2 Qc7 13 Bxf6 Nxf6 14
 Qxf6 Rh6 15 Qf4 0-0-0 16 0-0 f5! 17 Bf3 Qh7
 18 Rfd1 Rh4 19 Qe3 Bh6 20 Qe2 Rxh2! 21 g3
 Bf4!! 22 Bg2 b4 23 Qxc4 Rh8 24 Bxc6!? Kb8!
 25 Lf1 Rxf2+ 26 Kxf2 Qh2+ 27 Kf1 Be3 28 Rd2
 Qg1 29 Ke2 Qf2 30 Kd3 Qxd2 0-1.

18) In a series of lectures given by former world
 champion Mikhail Botvinnik at the University of
 Moscow, he described the two sides of a chess
 player — the talent and practical strength, and
 investigatory and analytical capacity.

"Today," he said, "leading chess players are excessively carried away by tournament practise and less by research and looking for new paths in chess. Scientific preparations for competitions must be more serious, and this is why I find it difficult to name the next challenger to the world chess crown among contemporary chess masters."

19) In the wake of a world-wide boycott of Viktor Korchnoi by Soviet players, FIDE president Fridrik Olafsson recently broke his silence on the matter.

Taking a firm stand on possible future boycotts by tournaments or federations against individual players, IGM Olafsson said: "I would advise any chess organisation intending to launch a boycott to seriously reconsider their stance. Any such action can only damage the image of chess in the world and have adverse effect upon the authority of FIDE."

He was replying to allegations that certain chess federations are preventing Korchnoi from participating in major international tournaments. Olafsson continued by drawing attention to a petition signed by 50 players from the Lone Pine tournament which stated: "We appeal to you as FIDE president, as one of the leading grandmasters and as one of our colleagues in chess to take a serious and immediate action. We protest strongly against this deplorable method of boycotting because we see it as our duty to defend the principles of sportsmanship and of our motto 'Gens Una Sumus'. To keep silent means to be as guilty as those responsible for this boycott."

The FIDE president said an invitation for Korchnoi to play in Banja Luka was withdrawn. The letter to

Korchnoi said: "Many foreign chess players want to revoke their participation in the tournament because you are taking part in it."

Mr. Olafsson agreed that any such withdrawal of an invitation was absolutely contrary to the principles of FIDE. He said it was his intention to issue stern reprimands and possible penalties against any tournament found guilty of this..

Mr. Olafsson then stunned his audience of assembled world press by producing evidence of yet another identical boycott against another grandmaster for not an unsimilar reason. The organisers of an international tournament in Biel, Switzerland, had issued an invitation to British grandmaster Raymond Keene and then subsequently withdrew it. The letter to Keene, who was Korchnoi's second at Baguio, read: "As a consequence of the circumstance that you and Korchnoi, a member of the Biel Chess Club, are not on the best of terms anymore, I see myself forced to withdraw your participation. By no means do I wish to have a group of participants in Biel with whom under certain circumstances one could expect problems."

20) Swiss international master Werner Hug smashed Vlastimil Hort's world record for simultaneous play on May 12 1979 when the 27-year-old student of mathematics beat the Czech grandmaster's feat of non-stop play in Reykjavik two years ago.

Hug played from Friday afternoon for 25 hours and met 560 opponents, defeating 385, drawing with 126 and losing only 49 games. An estimated 18,000 people watched his performance during which he covered approximately 20 miles taking about five seconds per move on each board.

WITH COMPLIMENTS

THIS PAGE IS DONATED BY

PETALING GARDEN CO SDN BHD

49-B, JALAN 6/31,

PETALING GARDEN,

PETALING JAYA.

from page 13:

Game of the Tournament.

Team round four

Phuah Eng Chye (Selangor) -- Michael Chye (Negri Sembilan) Board One

1 Nf3 Nf6 2 g3 g6 3 Bg2 Bg7 4 0-0 0-0 5 d3 d6 6 e4 e5 7 Nc3 (7 Nbd2) Nc6 8 h3 Be6 9 Ng5!? h6 10 Nxe6 fxe6 11 Bd2 Qe7 12 Ne2 d5 13 c3 Rad8 (Not 13...d4 14 cxd4 with f4 would give white control of e5) 14 f4? (Kh1) dxe4 15 dxe4 Rd7 16 Qc2 Qc5+ 17 Kh1 Nb4!! 18 Qb3! Rxd2 (Not 18...Nd3 19 Be1) 19 cxb4 Qc2 (19...Qd6? 20 fxe5 Qxe5 21 Nf4) 20 fxe5?! (20 Qxe6+ leading to the text at least prevents Black from changing queens) Nh5 (Not Nxe4 allowing Nf4. However Black could have played 20...Qxb3 21 axb3 Nh5 22 Rxf8+ Kxf8 23 Nf4 Nxc3+ 24 Kh2 Bxe5! 25 Kxc3 g5 with a won ending) 21 Qxe6+ Kh7 22 Rxf8 Bxf8 23 Rc1 Nxc3+ 24 Kh2 Qxb2 25 Rxc7+ Bg7 26 Rc8 h5 27 Qg8+ Kh6 28 Rc7! Qxe5 (28...Bxe5 29 Qh7+ gives white counterplay) 29 Rc5! (29 Qxc5 30 bxc5 Rxe2 31 Qf7 with chances for both sides. c) 29...Nf1+ 30 Kg8 Qh2+ 31 Kxf1 and black does not have compensation for the piece) 30 Nf4 Nxe4 31 Qe6 (threatening 32 Qxc6# and 32 Rxh5#) Rxc7!! 32 Nxc3 Nxc5 33 Qe3+ Kh7 34 Qxc5 Be5+ 35 Kh1 (35 Kg1? Bd4) Qb1+ 36 Qg1 Qxa2 (36...Qxb4 37 Qxa7) 37 Qd1 Qa1 38 Qxa1 Bxa1 39 Ne3 b6? (Important was 39...a6 40 Nc4 Be3. Black was having minor time trouble) 40 b5! Kg7 41 Nd5 g5?! (Kf7) 42 Kg2 h4 43 Kf3 Bf6 44 Nb4 Kf7 45 Nc6 Ke6 46 Nxa7 Bc3 47 Ke4 Bd2 48 Kf3 Kd5 49 Kg4 Kc4 50 Kf3 Bf4 51 Kg4 Bb8 52 Nc8! Kxb5 53 Nxb6 Kxb6 54 Kxc5 Bg3 55 Kg4 ½-½. Actually Michael continued playing but both of us did not bother to record our game after this point.

The next few selections will feature games by the champion, Mohd. Noor Yahya. Take note especially of the way he plays his openings.

Individuals: round 2.

Mohd. Khoasim Othman (Perlis) -- Mohd. Noor (Negri Sembilan).

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nc3 Bb4 4 Qb3 Nc6 5 Nf3 d6 6 Bg5 h6 7 d5? (7 Bh4) Bxc3+ 8 Qxc3 hxc3 9 dxc6 g4 10 Nd4 e5 11 cxb7 Bxb7 12 Qe3? (Nf5 or Nc2 is much better) Kf8! 13 Nf5 (Now white's queen has no useful role on e3 and makes it harder for himself to free his position) Ne4 14 f3?! gxf3 15 gxf3 g6 16 0-0-0 (white has no good moves to

make at this point) gxf5 17 fxe4 Bxe4 18 Rg1 Rxh2 19 Qg3 Qh4 20 Qg7+ Ke7 21 c5 Rb8 22 Rd2 Rb5 23 cxd6+ cxd6 24 Kd1 (or else Qe8+ 25 Rd1 Rc4#) Rd5 25 Rxd5 Bxd5 26 Qg5+ Qxc5 27 Rxc5 f4 28 a3 f3 29 Rg3 f2 30 e3 Rh1 0-1.

Individuals: round 4.

Tang Kok Chew (Johore) -- Md. Noor (Negri Sembilan).

1 e4 e6 2 c4 d5 3 cxd5 exd5 4 exd5 Nf6. Tang-Tan Swee Ee (NS) round one went: 4...exd5 5 Nc3 Qd8 6 d4 Bb4 7 Bc4 Qe7+ 8 Ne2 Bxc3 9 bxc3 and white has the advantage. Md. Noor must have prepared this opening for his line is recommended by Encyclopaedia of chess Openings (ECO).

5 Bb5+ Nbd7 6 Nc3 Be7 7 Qf3 0-0 8 d3?! (Better is 8 d4 = restricting blacks position. White makes the fatal mistake of trying to hold onto the pawn) Nxb6 9 Bc4 Bb4 10 Bg5 Bg4 11 Qf4?! (11 Qxc4 Nxc4 12 Bxd8 Rxd8 gives white an inferior ending but is better than the text) Bxc3+ 12 axb3 Nxb3 13 Bxd5 Qxd5 14 Bxf6 Qe6+ 15 Kd2 gxf6 16 h3 Bh5 17 g4 Bg6 18 Nf3 Qb6! (skillfully exploiting white's weakness) 19 Rac1 Qxf2+ 20 Kd1 Bxd3 21 Rh2 Be2+ 22 Kc2 Qxf3 23 Qh6 Rfd8 24 g5 0-1 white lost on time. Tang Kok Chew normally uses a lot of time in the opening and has to play very quickly, making about 10-15 moves in less than five minutes, near time control.

Here are some of the other interesting games. Tang Kok Chew managed to finish a clear second, proving himself to be a cut above the others.

Individuals: round one.

Chew Sin Cheok (Selangor) -- Tang Kok Chew (Johore).

1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 a6 4 Ba4 Nf6 5 Qe2 b5 6 Bb3 Bc5 7 c3 0-0 8 0-0?! (8 d3 d6 9 0-0 =) Bb7 (8...d5 9 exd5 e4 10 Ng5 Bg4 11 Qe1 Ne5 Schaffer-Chitto 1937) 9 Rd1?! 5 (9 d3) d5 10 d3 Qd6 11 Be3 d4 12 cxd4 Bxd4 13 Bxd4 Nxd4 14 Nxd4 Qxd4 15 Nc3 Nd7 16 Nd5 Nc5 17 Ne7+ (17 Nxc7 Rac8 18 Nd5 Nxb3 19 Ne7+ Kh8 20 axb3 Rc7 21 Nf5 Qb4 with compensation for the pawn) Kh8 18 Nf5 Qb4 19 Rac1 Nxb3 20 axb3 Qxb3 21 Rxc7 Bc8 22 Ne3 (Nf3) a5 23 Nd5 Be6!! 24 Rc3 Bxd5!! 25 Rxb3 Bxb3 26 Ra1 Rfc8 27 h3 b4 28 Qg4 (Qe3) a4 29 Qg5 f6 30 Qd2 a3 31 bxa3 bxa3 32 d4 exd4 33 Qxd4 a2 34 f4 Rd8 35 Qc3 Rd1+ 36 Kh2 Rxa1 37 Qxa1 Rd8 38 Qb2 Bg8 39 e5 fxe5 40 Qc1 exf4 41 h4 Rb8 0-1.

Here is a game between the second and third runner-ups.

Individuals: round eight.

Chan Swee Yoong (Perak) — Chiew Sin Cheok (Selangor).

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 g6 3 Nc3 d5 4 Bg4 Ne4 5 Nxe4 dxe4 6 e3 c6?! 6...bg7 followed by 7...c5! with advantage to black) 7 Qd2 (to prevent Qa5+ which wins the bishop) Bg7 8 Ne2 0-0 9 Nc3 Bf5 (9...f5 looks better) 10 Be2 h6 11 Bh4 g5 12 Bg3 Nd7 13 0-0 Bg6 14 f3 exf3 (f5 restricting white's centre may be better) 15 Bf3 e5 16 Rad1 Qe7 17 d5 e4 18 Be2 Ne5 19 d6 Qe6 20 c5 (Bxe5 removing black's most active piece will give white more play) b6 21 b4 f5 22 Bxe5 Qxe5 ½-½. Black have more chances than white.

Reza always manages to build up beautiful positions, only to miss the best lines, by playing indecisively. In the game below, he builds up a beautiful game and then proceeds to lose it by playing too decisively!

Individuals: round two.

Reza Saharudin (Perak) — Heng Ooi Khiang (Penang).

1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d4 cxd4 4 Nxd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 a6 6 h3 e6 7 Bd3 Be7 8 0-0 0-0 9 Nce2 Nbd7 10 Ng3 Qc7 11 Nf3 b5 12 b3 Bb7 13 Bb2 Nc5 14 Re1 Rfd8 15 Ng5 h6 16 Nf3 d5? (Usually d5 is considered a freeing move for black in the Sicilian; however it should not have been played in this position as it will restrict black's pieces from aiding his king especially with so white pieces pointed at him) 17 e5 Nfe4 18 Nd4 Nxd3 19 fxd3 Nxd3 20 cxd3 Bc5 21 Kh1 Qb6 22 Qg4 Rac8 23 Rf1 Rd7 24 Rf6!! h5 25 Qxh5!! gxf6 26 exf6 Bf8 27 Nf3? (Re1-e5-g5# is better) Qe3 28 Ng5 Qxd3 29 Re1 d4 30 Re5?? Qf8+ 31 Kh2 Qxg2# 0-1.

Tan Swee Ee of Negri was one of the unluckiest players in the tournament. He blundered away a queen against Ooi Khiang in an even position and was pipped on the fourth position (four prizes were offered) by Sin Cheok on S.B. If Mohd. Noor had given the point away to him (Mohd. Noor didn't need it as he was already sure of first prize) in the eighth round instead of sharing it, Swee Ee was sure to have been placed among the top four. The actions of both these Negri players are to be praised.

Individuals: round seven.

Tan Swee Ee (Negri Sembilan) — Hu Yu Kuang (Johore).

1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d4 cxd4 4 Nxd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 a6 (the Nadjorf is Yu Kuang's favourite defence which he persists in using despite suffering several defeats with it. Swee Ee counters it with his usual Be2, a4 variation with which he has been successful.) 6 Be2 e6 7 a4 Be7 8 0-0 Nc6 (Nbd7) 9 Nb3 b6 10 f4 Qc7 11 Be3 (white has the better of the opening) 0-0 12 Qe1 Bd7?! (Bb7) 13 Qg3 Rfd8 14 f5 Ne5 (14...exf5 15 Bh6 Bf8 16 Nd5) 15 Bh6 Bf8?! (possible are also two equally bad moves Ne8 16-f6! or g6 16 Bg5) 16 fxe6 Bxe6 17 Rxf6 Bxb3 18 cxb3 Kh8 19 Bg5! h6 20 Nd5 Qc6 21 Rc1 (21 Qxe5!! Qc5+ 22 Be3 dxe5 23 Bxc5 Bxc5+ 24 Rf2 leads to an easy endgame win) Qe8 22 Rff1 hxg5 23 Nc7 Qe7 24 Nxa8 Rxa8 25 Rf5 g6 26 R5f1 Bg7 27 Rc2 Kg1 28 R1 e1 Qb7 29 Bd3 1-0.

Team tournament: round six.

M. Shafiee Abdullah (Trengganu) — Chin Kar Loong (Selangor) Board four

1 e4 e5 2 Nc3 Nf6 3 Nf3 Nc6 4 Bc4 Bc5 5 0-0 0-0 6 a3 a6 7 b4 Ba7 8 d3 d6 9 h3 Nd4 10 Bb2?! (Bg5) b5 11 Ba2 Be6 12 Bxe6 (Nxe6) Nxe6 13 Ne2 Nh5 14 Bc1 f5 15 exf5 Rxf5 16 Be3 Nh4 17 Bxa7 Rxa7 18 Qe1? (Ng3 followed by Qe2) Nxb3+! 19 Kh1 Rxf6!! 20 gxf6 Qh4 21 Kg2 (21 Ng3 Nhg5+ followed by Mate) Nh4 + 22 Nxf4 Nxf4+ 23 Kg1 Qg5+ 0-1.

Let us review some of the openings played in the tournament. Peter Long, the u-20 Selangor champion uses a bizarre form of Modern Defence, which the Melaka annotators named as Caro-Kanns. They also called Gruenfelds as Queen Gambits Declined.

Azhar—Peter round one 1 e4 c6 2 d4 d6 3 c4 g6 4 Nc3 Bg7 5 Be3 Nd7 6 Qd2 Qc7 7 Bd3 h5 8 Nge2 Nh6 9 f3 Nb6 10 Rc1 (0-0-0) h4 11 b3 f5! 12 h3 e5! 13 d5 f5 14 Bf2 Nf7 15 0-0? (c5!) Ng5 16 Kh2 Bxh3! and 0-1 in 20.

A. Ong—Peter round three 1 e4 c6 2 Nf3 g6 3 d4 Bg7 4 Nc3 d6 5 h3 Nd7 6 Bc4 b5 7 Bb3 Nb6 8 a3 Qc7 9 Ng5? Nh6 10 Nf3?! Rb8 11 0-0 a6 12 Bf4 f6 13 Nh2?! Nc4 14 Qc1 Nf7 15 Ba2 e5 16 dxe5 dxe5 and black stands better.

However in another game, our Malaysian "Suttles" did not fare too well. Tang—Peter round seven 1 e4 d6 2 d4 g6 3 Nc3 Bg7 4 f4 c6 5 Nf3 Bg4 6 Be3 Nd7 7 Bc4 b5? 8 Bxf7+! Kxf7 9 Ng5+ Ke8 10 Qxg4 with a pawn up and a better position.

And here we have Chiew Sin Cheok's Bird Opening, which he often used on unsuspecting

opponents. This game was played in the last round and was important in determining fourth position.

Chiew—Heng 1 f4 g6 2 e3 Bg7 3 d4 d5 4 Nf3 Nf6 5 Be2 c5 6 c3 c5 7 b3 b5 8 a4 Qa5 9 Ba3!! Ba6 10 Bb4 Qc7 11 axb5 Bxb5 12 Na3 Ba6 13 bxc4 threatening Qa4+ and White has a overwhelming game.

The champion used an inferior opening to surprise his opponent and got away with it.

Eric—M. Noor round nine 1 e4 d5 (centre-counter) 2 exd5 Nf6 3 d4 Nxd5 4 c4 Nb4? 5 Qa4+ N8c6 6 d5? (6 a3! Na6 7 Be3 Bd7 8 Qc2 and white has more room and control of the centre) b5!! 7 cxb5 Nd4! 8 Na3 e5 9 Bd2 Nxd5 10 Ne2 Nb6 with advantage to black.

In ending this article, I would like to thank Chiew Sin Cheok, for allowing me to use certain extracts from his chess club report, and my brother Phuah Eng Huat.

— Phuah Eng Chye —

Local News in Brief — from page 26

PERAK GRADING TOURNAMENT 1978

The results of the nine-Swiss rounds Perak grading tournament:

1 Chan Swee Yoong 8 pts; 2 Roland Hor 7 pts; 3—5 Joseph Chan, Mohd. Jamil Yahaya, Choo Shek Nyen 6 pts; 6—8 Ahmad Daud, Phang Chee Keong, Tan Boon Kim 5 pts; etc (Thanks to Mohd. Jamil Yahaya)

CAMP BAKAT CHESS COURSES 1979

The Malaysian Chess Federation participated in the Camp Bakat organised by the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports at the Universiti Pertanian, Serdang, from April 2 to 12 1979. Chess was included inside the itinerary of the Ministry's programmes and the Malaysian Chess Federation was asked to plan a series of courses for student chess players.

In response to the Camp, 20 students nominated by the eight affiliated associations attended the programmes conducted by three session leaders from the MCF.

Throughout the 10 days of centralised training, the players were made to understand some of the practical points of the games. A seven-round Swiss tournament and a lightning chess tournament was organised. In addition, there were simultaneous displays given by various national players, including the national champion.

The seven-round Swiss tournament was won by Teoh Guan Khung of Penang with six points, and places second was Choong Yit Chuan also from Penang. The lightning tournament, organised towards the end of the course was similarly won by Teoh Guan Khung with Choong Yit Chuan in second place. (Thanks to Teoh Guan Khung)

EPILOGUE

The production of a magazine is a tedious task. The Malaysian Chess Federation is well aware of this and has been very realistic in its outlook. As such, future CATUR magazines may be a yearly affair incorporating the Malaysian chess yearbook.

However, until and unless CATUR magazine receives contributions from the various state affiliates, future issues will continue to have limited local news. CATUR appeals therefore to the secretaries of the affiliates to provide us with the necessary articles concerning elections, tournament results, activities and other relevant news items.

CATUR also welcomes any chess player who is willing to contribute his share of ideas and articles. The magazine is not solely written to be informative; it is for your participation also. It deserves to be better for it is your magazine; it is up to you to demonstrate how it can be better.

Contributions can be sent addressed to

The Editor
CATUR Magazine
c/o Malaysian Chess Federation
7th floor Bangkok Bank Building
105 Jalan Bandar
Kuala Lumpur.

CATUR would like to acknowledge its invaluable thanks to:

- 1 Dato Tan Chin Nam, president of the Malaysian Chess Federation;
- 2 Mr. Fang Ewe Churh, vice-president of the Malaysian Chess Federation and president of the Penang Chess Association;
- 3 Mr. Leong Sit Chew, vice-president of the Penang Chess Association;

4. The Chess Association of Selangor for permission to reproduce the article on the history of the national championship;
5. Petaling Garden Co. Sdn. Bhd, Negara Properties Sdn. Bhd and Mr. David Snow for their advertisements;
6. Mr. Phuah Eng Chye, Mr. Markku Henttinen, Mr. Jimmy Liew, Encik Mohd. Jamil Yahaya, Mr. Goh Yoon Wah and Mr. Lam Leong Yew and Mr. Kenneth James for their contributions.

LATESTLATESTLATEST.....

Congratulations to Dato Tan Chin Nam for being awarded the title of Datuk Darjah Paduka Mahkota Trengganu (DPMT) by His Royal Highness, the Sultan of Trengganu, in June The sixth Selangor Open championship was organised in Petaling Jaya at the end of May by the Chess Association of Selangor. Attracting more than 70 entries, the tournament ended in a three-way tie at the top between national master and champion Christi Hon, Joseph Toh and Soviet Embassy official K.K. Ivanov. Tied on fourth to sixth places were Jimmy Liew, Paul Foo and R. Subramaniam The Penang Chess Association organised the Penang team championship in conjunction with the National Sports Week. The Indonesian Consulate team won the championship with the Cheng Ah Eng Construction team following closely behind The annual Agung's Birthday lightning championship in Penang was won by Chuah Heng Meng ahead of Ooi Gim Ewe and Quah Seng Sun FIDE president Fridrik Olafsson and FIDE deputy president Florencio Campomanes dropped in at the Malaysian Chess Federation in Kuala Lumpur on July 3 as part of Mr. Olafsson's tour of the far east. News has it that despite their arrival at Subang at nearly midnight followed by a late supper-cum-discussion session with MCF officials, the Icelandic grandmaster gave a spirited simultaneous display the next morning with the score +6=4-1. Mr. Olafsson's only loss was to Lim Chin Aik while he drew with national master Goh Yoon Wah, Jimmy Liew, Peter Long and Thomas Chan The Perak Open championship in Ipoh in the middle of July proved to be easily the richest event on the local scene. Organised by Club Beperi on behalf of the Chess Association of Perak and sponsored by Ipoh Garden Berhad, it attracted Glenn Bordonada and Rafaelito Maninang from the Philippines. The two Filipino national masters proved to be a class above the other competitors when they practically ran away with the top two prizes. The other spoils were wiped away by Christi Hon, Paul Foo and Wong Chee Leong tying for third to fifth places, and Jimmy Liew, Kwan Nam Sang, Mohd. Noor Yahya and Chong Chee Meng tying for sixth to ninth places The sixth Penang Open championship, organised by the Penang Chess

Association, was held immediately after the Perak Open. It ended in a two-way tie between Jimmy Liew and Christi Hon, but the trophy was awarded to the former on better tie-break. Joint third-fourth were Chuah Heng Meng and Christopher Lee, and on fifth to eighth places were Lee Wei Ming, Ooi Gim Ewe, Quah Seng Sun and Ooi Tien Sun Incidentally, the Selangor, Perak and Penang Open championships held within a short span of time from one another was the closest thing Malaysia ever had concerning a local chess circuit In the planning for next year will be the Asean Open chess circuit comprising Open championships to be held in the five Asean countries of Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and Philippines. Each leg of the circuit will offer a first prize of about US\$1,000 Anatoly Karpov takes a bride. The lucky girl is Irina Kulmova, a secretary in a Soviet government office. According to the British newspaper "Daily Mail", the world champion had twice postponed his wedding ceremony. Karpov first booked a March date at Moscow's Palace of Weddings which was quickly cancelled with the explanation that it was a ruse to test possible leaks to the Press, only for the real date — March 31 — to be called off because of the untimely death of Karpov senior. Will marriage affect his play? An important agreement has been reached between FIDE and AIPE concerning closer cooperation between the two bodies. Among the proposals are that FIDE recognises AIPE as the only official international organisation of chess reporters whereas AIPE recognises FIDE as the highest chess organisation in the world. FIDE and AIPE aims at the optimum spreading of chess news in the widest sense and at close cooperation in public relations Four-man double-round mini tournaments seem to be rage these years. In 1976 two such tournaments were held in Manila and Amsterdam. In the Oude Meester Grand Prix in South Africa in May, involving grandmasters Viktor Korchnoi, Anatoly Lein, Tony Miles and Wolfgang Unzicker, the tournament was won by Korchnoi. His only loss was to Unzicker. Waddinxveen was the scene of the second four-man tournament, this time involving Anatoly Karpov, Lubomir Kavalek, Vlastimil Hort and Gennady Sosonko. Karpov

dispelled doubts about his new playing strength after his marriage (sic!) by convincingly beating all his three fellow grandmasters The Vrnjacka Banja tournament in Yugoslavia in April was won by Stefan Duric who obtained his first grandmaster norm. Second was Ermenkov of Bulgaria and third was Tukmakov of the Soviet Union The Bled-Portoroz "Vidmar Memorial" tournament in June was won by Timman, a full point ahead of Ribli and Larsen. This was a category 12 event The qualifiers for the Interzonal tournaments later this year from FIDE zone 2 are Hubner (West Germany), Grunfeld (Israel) and Kagan (Israel) The second Asian grandmaster chess circuit kicked off with the first leg held in Jakarta in May. According to British grandmaster Keene, the grandmasters had a very tough time. After five rounds Torre had only 1½ points, but he won his last five games. The results: 1-3 Averbakh (USSR), Torre (Philippines) 6½ points; 4 Keene

(England) 6 points; 5 Handoko 5½; 6 Shaw 5; 7-9 Maninang, Bordonada, Killeng 4½; 10 Ardijansyah 3; 11 Bachtiar 2½. The second leg was held in Manila in June where the four grandmasters from the first leg was joined by Olafsson for the Marlboro Chess Classic. Torre was lucky this time on home ground as he finished as undisputed winner a point ahead of Olafsson. Third to fifth were Averbakh, Keene and Dorfman; sixth was Maninang; seventh to ninth were Ardijansyah, Rodriguez and Yap; tenth to eleventh were Bachtiar and Bordonada; twelfth to thirteenth were Shaw and Sampouw; and fourteenth was Rogers. Maninang made his first international master norm. The circuit now takes a rest for the Interzonals and will continue later in Brisbane, Wellington and Bombay Congratulations to Mr. How Ching Kau (aka Laurence) and Debbie for hitching up their wagon and riding into the far east

Postal Chess Players from over 50 countries are waiting to challenge you. If interested contact:

David Snow
World-Wide Postal Chess
RR# 1 Box 183A
Warren, IN 46792
U.S.A.

IN THE NEXT ISSUE...

.....CATUR secures an exclusive interview with Asia's first grandmaster, Eugene Torre, of the Philippines

..... CATUR focuses on the Malaysian Rating System and the Malaysian Rating List

..... CATUR reports on the major tournaments in the country during 1979, including a highlight on the Sixth National Championship in Kuala Lumpur

..... CATUR reports on the 1979 Interzonal championships in Riga and Rio de Janeiro

..... CATUR reports on the Third Asian Team Championship in Singapore and the Third Asian Junior Championship in India

..... CATUR secures an article by one of Austria's top junior players

STOP PRESS!

The Interzonal championships have just ended. In Riga, ex-world champion Mikhail Tal scored a sensational first place with 14 points, $2\frac{1}{2}$ points ahead of second placed Lev Polugaevsky. Hungary's Ribli and Adorjan with 11 points each will play a sudden-death match to decide the third place. In Rio de Janeiro, ex-world champion Tigran Petrosian was joined by Robert Hubner and Lajos Portisch for a three-way tie on first place with $11\frac{1}{2}$ points each. Tal, Polugaevsky, Petrosian, Portisch, Hubner and either Ribli or Adorjan will join another ex-world champion, Boris Spassky, and Viktor Korchnoi in next year's series of Candidates match-tournament.