



NOOSA CHESS CLUB NEWSLETTER

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No comments, either positive or negative after the first issue and no law suits so we will risk at least a second. Not much assistance by way of articles either, however **Dominique Patissier** has provided a Nordic flavour to our games section. Be warned though, your losses will appear if you don't assist!!

Noosa Tournament Results. Two tournaments have been completed since the last issue. The Noosa Christmas Tournament:-

- First **Paul Summers** with 5.5/6
- Second **Otto Mehlreter** with 4.5/6
- Third **Stuart M^cColl** with 4/6.

Stuart M^cColl shone in this tournament with far and away the best weight for age result, achieving a performance rating of 1648.

The annual Noosa Challenge Tournament, or the Squeeze Enough Wins Out of As Many Games As You Can Play and Almost Anyone Can Win Tournament) had the following results:-

- First **Kevin M^cColl** with a picket fence 12/12
- Second **Robert Hochstadt** with 7/11
- Third **Otto Mehlreter** with 6/8.

Lazar Simic was the star performer in this tournament with a performance rating of 1277.

Few over the board tournaments are played in the new year, although the Chinese New Year was celebrated with a 20 minute-a-side tournament held in the Valley in Brisbane. Top seeds for the tournament were David Stephson, Kevin Casey and Alain Pardeon. The tournament was won by an unrated (in Australia) New Zealand player who performed at 2300+. **Paul Summers**, scored 5.5/8 but played dreadful chess and swindled to avoid a much lower score.

Our volunteer for an annotated game for next month's issue is **Allan Wilkes**, well done Allan.

Games Section This month's game comes from the 1995 Noosa No-Name Tournament at 60 minutes-a-side, with notes by **Dominique Patissier**.

White: Dominique Patissier (then 1318)
Black: Allan Wilkes (then 1467)

Opening: B01 Scandinavian Defence

1 e4 d5 This opening has had an increase in popularity over recent years (*Ian Rogers being a major contributor to its theory - Ed.*) **2 exd Nf6** **3 c4 e6** The Icelandic Gambit, one of Allan's pet lines (*and given ?! by Stephen Solomon in 1997 - Ed.*) **4 dxe Bxe6** **5 d4 Bb4+** A good developing move which puts White under a lot of pressure **6 Nc3 Qe7** **7 Be3** Up to here follows the book, but with Black's next move, the game moves into uncharted waters **7...OO** **8 Nf3 Ne4?!** It is difficult to criticise this move, but 8...c6 gives Black a greater say in the control of the centre (*An early N manoeuvre was tried in Dolmatov-Boissonnet, Buenos Aires, 1991 which went 6...Nc6 7 Nf3 Ne4 8 Bd2 Nxd2 9 Qxd2 Qe7 10 OO with White achieving ± by move 22 - Ed.*) **9 Qc2 Bf5** **10 Bd3 Nc6?!** Again 10...c6 followed by ...Nbd7 would have been better **11 OO Rfe8** **11 a3 Bxc3** Forced otherwise the B will be lost **13 bxc3 Bg6** **14 a4 Rad8!** Putting more pressure on the centre **15 Rfb1** (*Diagram 1*)

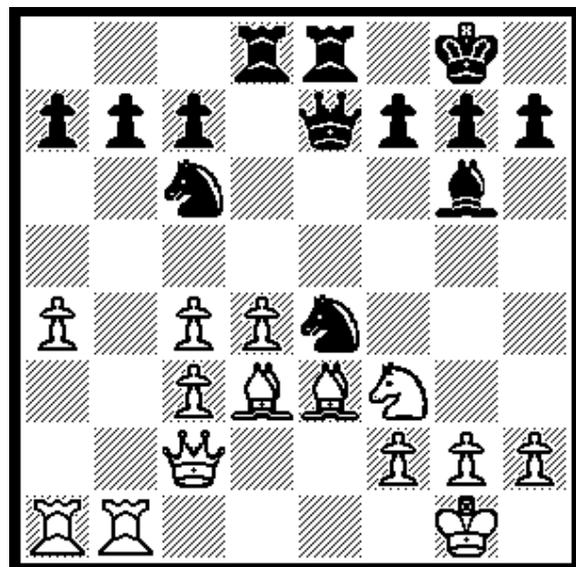


Diagram 1 after 15 Rfb1

15...Na5 (*Black's position is difficult, but it is not helped by placing the N on the board's edge. If 15...b6 16 d5 Ne5 17 Bxe4 wins a piece eg. 17...Bxe4 18 Qxe4 Nxf3+ 19 Qxf3 or 17...Nxf3+ 18 Bxf3. The uncomfortable 16...Nb8 must be tried, with Black hoping to gain enough time from the placement of the White Rs, suggesting that 15 Rab1 may have been preferable - Ed*) **16 Rb5!** The refutation to Black's 8th move **16...b6** **17 Re5 Qf8** **18 Bxe4 Nxc4** **19 Rxe8**

Rxe8 20 Bxg6 hxc6 21 Bf4 Qe7 22 Kf1 To avoid a possible exchange of Qs with **22...f6 23 Re1 Qf7 24 Rxe8+ Qxe8 25 Bxc7 Resigns**

Annotating your own games is a well known way of improving your chess. The evaluation of your moves, in the quiet after the battle, in order to produce notes of interest to others, enables a more critical assessment of your own play. Often without the over-optimism which happens to us all over the board. So get to it and improve your chess.

We all make horrible blunders over the board. Our tendency is to give up in absolute disgust immediately. Sometimes this can be the right thing to do to avoid the pain of a drawn out defeat and out of courtesy to your opponent. Most of us though, tend to give up just a little too early, without attempting to extract the most out of the position.

The following game is an example of not saying die, but finding what little play there is in the position and incrementally improving the position. While there are lots of improvements to be found for Black, the pressure of finding these improvements over the board can be telling.

White: Paul Summers
Black: Mike Finch
Tournament: 1993 Gap Open (final round)
Opening: SICILIAN DEFENCE, Grand Prix

1 e4 c5 2 f4 d6 3 Nf3 Nf6 4 Nc3 Nc6 5 a3 a6 6 e5?! In this line, the advances e5 and f5 are thematic, but this is clearly premature dx e 7 fxe Ng4 8 e6 Bxe6 9 Ng5 Qd4 10 Qf3 Nge5 11 Qg3 Bf5 12 d3 e6 13 Be3 Qd8 14 h3 Be7 15 Nge4?? 15 Nf3 was forced 15...Bh4 (Diagram 2) Now examining the position objectively, White has no counterplay which can possibly make up for the Q loss. But White can prevent Black castling, with some play in the offing after the K has moved. So White plays on for a few more moves 16 Nd6+ Kd7 16...Ke7 is met by 17 Qxh4+ while 16...Kf8 17 Nxf5 exf5 (not 17...Bxg3 18 Nxc3 and White has 2 pieces for the Q) 18 Bxc5+ gets an extra pawn, but at the cost of a further exchange of pieces than in the line followed in the game 17 Qxh4 Qxh4+ 18 Bf2 Qh6?! The Q is removed from the play here, allowing White a few complications on the exposed Black K

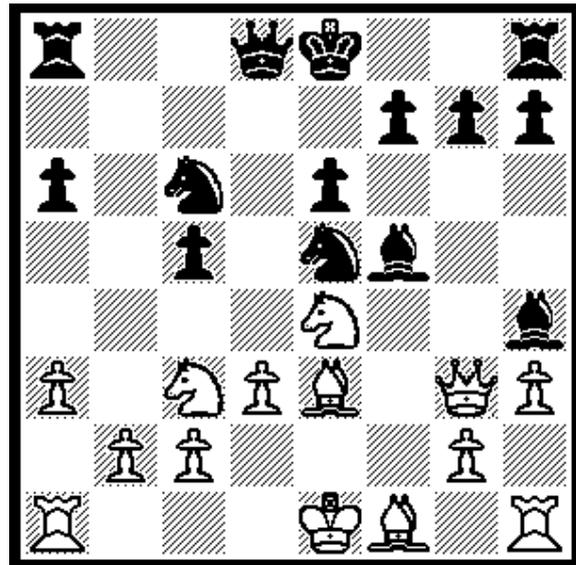


Diagram 2 after 15...Bh4

19 Nxb7 Rhb8 20 Nxc5+ Ke8 White still has little to show for the Q (B and P), however the BQ remains out of play, with plenty of White pieces exposed to potential attack **21 d4 Nd7 22 Nxa6 Rxa6** The White Bs in combination with the N are starting to look menacing, so Black gives back a little material **23 Bxa6 Rxb2** White now has a R and P for the Q, not adequate compensation, but the BQ still remains out of play **24 Nb5 Rxc2 25 Nd6+ Ke7 26 Nxf5+ exf5 27 OO** A pair of Rs and Bs can be a potent force against exposed pieces and this is what White gambled on in allowing the capture of the c pawn **27...Qg5** The opportunity was available to either get the Q into central play or remove the exposed K. Black chooses to attack the WK, overlooking the central pressure which is building **28 Bd3 Rxf2** The threat is 29 Bxf5 followed by play on both the Q and the K, so once again Black gives up material attempting to relieve the pressure **29 Rae1+!** If 29 Rxf2? Qe3 will provide some defence in an unclear position **29...Kd6 30 Rxf2 Nxd4 31 Rd1 g6?** The drawn out game, time pressure and the complexities of the combinations now tell on Black **32 Bb5 Kc5 33 Bxd7 Qe3 34 Kf1 Qxa3 35 Rfd2 Qa6+ 36 Kf2 Ne6 37 Rc2+** The original decision to play on was based exposing the BK by 16 Nd6+. 21 moves later the chickens come home to roost **37...Kb4 38 Rb1+ Ka3 39 Ra1+ Kb3 40 Rxa6+ Kxc2 41 Bxe6 Resigns**

An awful game for Black, where the pressure of having an easy win proved too much.