

SUNCOAST CHESS CLUB NEWSLETTER

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Tournament Results The Noosa Deep Freeze Tournament held through July and August over six rounds was won by **Otto Mehlreter**. The canary continues to improve with age seemingly not wearying him! **Gerry O'Connor** collected both the best performance and best upsets. Results follow:

1st **Otto Mehlreter** (5/6)
2nd **Gerry O'Connor** (4/6)
3rd **Paul Summers** (3.5/4)

Meanwhile the Noosa Allegro Championships were also held in August, with a tied result, both in the score and in their own result. **Otto Mehlreter** and **Paul Summers** emerged as the winners. Playoffs have been discussed, but have not yet eventuated.

Best performance went to **Ramon Norton**, while **Stuart McColl** took out the best upsets. Sorry Stuart cannot remember who you upset.

1st-2nd **Otto Mehlreter & Paul Summers** (5.5/6)
3rd **Ramon Norton** (4.5/6)

Rules Section A recent query raised the question of the touched piece. The circumstances were that an a player picked up an opponent's piece, replaced it and then moved to play a piece which could not capture the opponent's piece which he had first touched. Article 4.3 of the FIDE rules deals with this:-

- First, if one or more pieces of the same colour are touched, **irrespective** of whether they are the player's or the opponent's, the first piece touched must be moved or captured.
- Second, if a piece of each colour is touched first, the opponent's piece must be captured, by the player's piece, or if this is illegal, the player must move or capture the first piece touched which can be moved or captured. If it remains unclear, the player's own piece is to be considered touched, before that of the opponent.

Now a few examples. If you touch your opponent's bishop, you must capture it with whatever legal method is available. Note that Article 4.5 indicates that if there is no legal capture then any legal move may be made.

That is, there is no effect from touching the bishop.

If you touch your opponent's bishop and your queen at the same time, you must capture the bishop with your queen. If that is not possible and the queen cannot move, then the bishop must be captured with whatever piece is available. If that is not possible, then again the touching of the piece has no effect. If however the queen does have a move and it is unclear which was touched first, then it is the queen which must move.

Interestingly, in reviewing these rules, Article 4.1 caught the editor's eye:-

Each move must be made with one hand only.

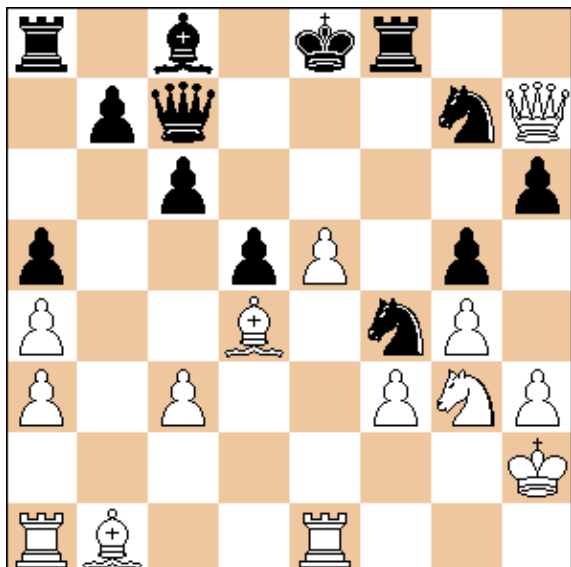
Therefore, those of us who castle with both hands or who move/capture with both hands, a time saving action in the death knell of many games, are actually in breach of the rules.

Games Section Otto provides us with notes to another of his Australian Open Giant Kills this month. In a most unusual opening Otto polishes off an 1800 player in the final round of the Open, putting the lie to his then 1600 rating again!

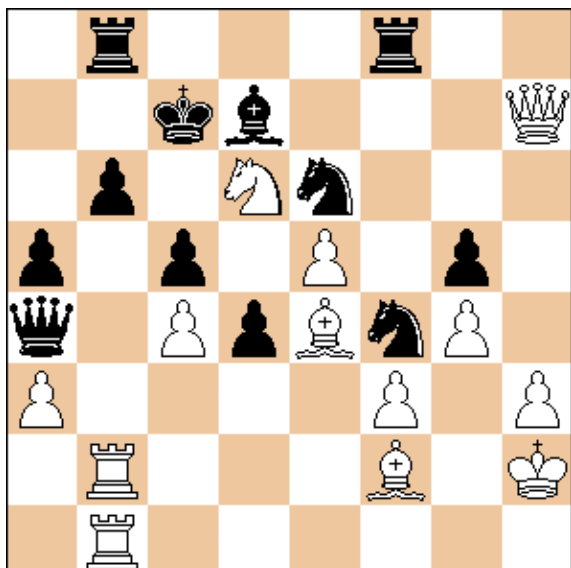
White: **Otto Mehlreter (1678)**
Black: **Winter George (1813)**
Opening: **B12 Caro Kann**

1. e4 c6 2. d4 d6 A very unusual move in the Caro-Kann defence. Is it just lack of knowledge, a transposition to a Pirc or a try to go out of the books? **3. Bc4** (*While the opening is unusual there have been the odd few famous games! Tal-Simigan, Leningrad, 1956 continued 3 Nc3 Nf6 4 f4 Qb6 5 Nf3 Bg4 6 Be2 Nbd7, while Deep Blue-Kasparov, 1997 proceeded 3 Nf3 Nf6 4 Nc3 Bg4 5 h3 Bh5 6 Bd3 e6*) **Qc7 4. Be3 e5 5. c3 Nf6 6. f3 Be7 7. Qd2 O-O 8. Bb3 a5 9. a4 Nbd7 10. Na3 Re8 11. Ne2 Nf8** This closed position is hard to play for both sides. At first White intended to castle long with a kingside pawn storm, but Black will attack first **12. O-O h6 13. h3 g5 14. g4?** This move weakens the black squares f4 and h4. White's idea is to put a N on f4 (*Otto may have meant f5, rather than f4-Ed*) and in case of an exchange to open the g-file **14...Ng6 15. Ng3 Nf4 16. Kh2 16...Kh7?** A serious blunder, giving the f-pawn away **17. Bxf7 Rf8 18. Ba2 d5** Black wants to open the b8-h2 diagonal, but provides White with the b1-h7 diagonal, which is soon occupied with the

bishop and queen, a real threat for the black king 19. dxe5 Qxe5 20. Bd4 Qc7 21. e5 Ne8 22. Bb1+ Kg8 23. Re1 Ng7 24. Qc2 Kf7 25. Qh7 Bxa3 26. bxa3 White thought there was no time to capture with the rook 26...Ke8

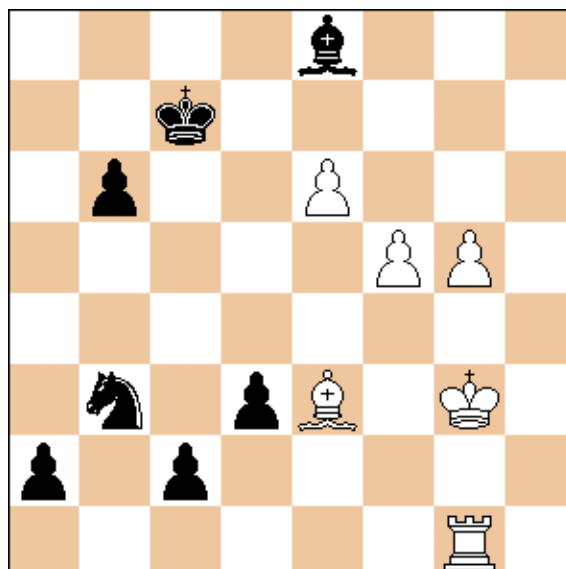


27. Nf5? 27. e6! would have won a piece. White saw Nfxe6 or Ngxe6, but this costs the queen because the knight on e6 is trapped by the rook on e1. It was the last round of the Australian Open and both players were only interested in a win 27...Nge6 28. Nd6+ Kd8 29. Qxh6 c5 30. Bf2 Bd7 31. Bf5 Qc6 32. Rab1? 32. Bxc5 is much better as 32...Nxc5 33. Qxf8+ or 32...Qxc5 33. Nxb7+ 32...Rb8 33. Rb2 b6 34. c4 d4 35. Be4 Qxa4 36. Reb1 Kc7 37. Qh7



The game has become very exciting. Black is threatening Rh8, followed by Rxh3+. White's last move forces the swap of queens with White gaining the exchange, but the black pawns are

a real threat 37...Rh8 38. Nb5+ Qxb5 39. Qxh8 Rxh8 40. cxb5 Rxh3+ 41. Kg1 d3 42. Be3 c4 43. Rh2 Rxh2 44. Kxh2 c3 45. Rc1 c2 46. a4 Nc5 47. Bxf4 47. Bxc5 bxc5 48. Bxd3 Nxd3 49. Rxc2 would be better for White 47... Nxe4 48. Be3 Nc5 49. Bxg5 Nxa4 50. Kg3 Nc5 51. Be3 Bxb5 52. g5 Be8 53. f4 Nb3 54. Rg1 a4? 54...d2 55. Bxd2 Nxd2 56. Rc1 Bg6 is better. Perhaps Black was convinced, the game was won with nearly every move 55. f5 a3 56. e6 a2



57. f6 Kb7 To avoid 57...c1=Q 58. Bxc1 a1=Q 59. Bf4+ and 60. Rxa1. Not better is 57...Kd6 57. f7 Ke7 58. Rf1 Kf8 59. e7+ 58. f7 Bxf7 59. exf7 c1=Q 60. Rxc1 Better was 60. Bx1 a1=Q 61. f3=Q Nxc1 62. Qf7 60...Nxc1 61. f8=Q Ne2+ 62. Kg4 a1=Q 63. Qf7+ Kb8 64. Qe8+ Kc7 65. Qe7+ Kc8 66. Qe6+ Kb7 67. Qxb6+ Kc8 68. Qe6+ Kb7 69. Qd7+ Kb8 70. Qd6+ Kc8 White had about 20 minutes left on the clock and calculated for a long time at this point wondering about 71. Qxd3 or 71. g6. It was too long for Black, who suddenly resigned. 71. Qxd3 Qe1 72. g6 and the pawn costs the Q, or chasing the White king with Qb4+ 75. Kf3 and the N is trapped 1-0