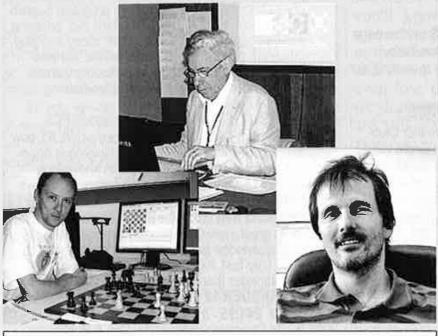
SELECTIVE SEARCH 153 THE COMPUTER CHESS MAGAZINE!

Est. 1985 Apr-May 2011 Published by Eric Hallsworth £3.95



David Levy (ICGA, centre) has been asked by **Fabien Letouzey** (Fruit, left) and 15 other top programmers to investigate the origins of **Vasik Rajlich**'s Rybka (right)

- ■SUBSCRIBE NOW to get REGULAR COPIES of the LATEST ISSUE and RATING LISTS mailed to you as soon as they come out!
- ■£24 per YEAR for 6 ISSUES by mail in UK. EUROPE addresses £30, elsewhere £34. For FOREIGN PAYMENTS CHEQUES must be in POUNDS STERLING, or (best for you) use a CREDIT CARD.
- ■PUBLICATION DATES: early Feb, Apr, Jun, Aug, Oct, Dec.
- ARTICLES, REVIEWS, or GAMES sent in by Readers, Distributors, Programmers etc. are always welcome.

Visit the SELECTIVE SEARCH and COUNTRYWIDE web pages:



Reviews, Photos, best U.K prices for Computer Chess Products. Order Form, Credit Card facilities, etc.



IN THIS ISSUE!

- 2 COMPUTER CHESS BEST BUYS!
- 3 NEWS, RESULTS, INFO, RATINGS + NEW PRODUCTS

FROM AROUND THE WORLD, INCL.

- COUNTRYWIDE MOVING... AND ERIC FINISHING... SOME CHANGES TO SELECTIVE SEARCH JUNIOR 12 HIARCS 13 SPECIAL OFFERS! LEIDEN OR CLONING?! RESULTS FROM TCEC AND SEDATCHESS ETC.
- 7 PETE BILSON PLAYS HIS NOVAG OBSIDIAN V SAITEK CENTURION
 - A PARTICULARLY INTERESTING GAME + ANALYSIS BY ERIC HALLSWORTH
- 9 CLONE WARS
 - THE CHESS PROGRAMMERS FIGHT BACK & THE ICGA JOIN IN!!
- 17 GEBRUIKERS 21, PART 2
 - ROB VAN SON AND ERIC LOOK AT MORE OF THE DEDICATED COMPUTER GAMES FROM GEB21! Plus MORE GREAT PHOTOS
- 27 BILL REID'S TOUGH POSITIONS
 - We catch up with Bill's latest wonderful TEASERS, and EMBARRASS some of our top PC ENGINES!
- 29 PETER GRAYSON UPDATES HIS OPENING BOOK
 - LESSONS FROM INTERNET PLAY AS PETER'S BOOK GOES FROM LOSING TO WINNING!
- 35 LATEST SELECTIVE SEARCH, CCRL & CEGT DEDICATED & PC RATINGS

SELECTIVE SEARCH is produced by ERIC HALLSWORTH

All CORRESPONDENCE and SUBSCRIPTIONS please to: Eric Hallsworth, 45 Stretham Road, Wilburton, Cambs CB6 3RX. Or E-MAIL: eric@elhchess.demon.co.uk

All COMPUTER CHESS PRODUCTS are available from COUNTRYWIDE COMPUTERS LTD, Victoria House, 1 High Street, Wilburton, Cambs CB6 3RB. Tel: 01353 740323 for INFO or to ORDER.

Free COLOUR CATALOGUE. Readers can ring ERIC at COUNTRYWIDE, Mon-Fri, 10.15am-4.45pm

CHESS COMPUTERS AND PC PROGRAMS... THE BEST BUYS!

The **RATINGS** for these computers and PC programs are on the back pages. This is not a complete product listing - they are what I think are the BEST BUYS bearing in mind price, playing strength, features and quality.

Further info/photos are on my website and in Countrywide's colour CATALOGUE, available free if you ring or write to the address/phone no. shown on the front page. Postage: portable £6, table-top £7.50, software £2.

- **SPECIAL SUBSCRIBER'S OFFER:** 10% OFF all DEDICATED COMPUTERS on this page and 5% OFF all SOFTWARE prices shown here.
- but please mention 'SS' when you order to remind our salesperson to do the discount for you!

PORTABLE COMPUTERS [por]

ADVANCED TRAVEL £38.50 - Saitek's smaller Club plug-in set 160 ECF. Scrolling info display. Great value! MAESTRO touch screen travel £55 - fine Saitek product, incl. Leatherette case. Backlight switch on side for

ease of use. Decent chess, est'd 130 ECF NEW YORK de luxe touch chess £72.50 - best graphics of all the touch screens, with backlight, incl. stylus,

quality carry pouch. Batteries only, est'd 125 ECF EXPERT £95 - top value! 4½"x4½" plug-in board, strong Morsch program. Multiple levels, good info display & coach system. From Saitek. 175 ECF

TABLE-TOP PRESS SENSORY [DS]

where you see ** the price includes the adaptor!

STAR AQUAMARINE £64.50 - lovely Novag chess computer with the Carnelian1 program in a very attractive press-sensory board. Nice 130 ECF program, display for moves, plenty of levels, low price

EXPLORER PRO £74.50** - the 170 ECF Challenger program in very attractive Explorer board, and now with adaptor included. Excellent value, smart design. Mains or Batteries, with info display and 170 ECF program

CHALLENGER £69.50** - Cougar '2100' program in standard design board, Staunton style pieces. A very good value-for-money buy and 170 ECF rated

MASTER £149** - the Mephisto Milano Pro/Senator program and features, in attractive 13"x10" board with Staunton style pieces. Very strong at blitz and tournament or in analysis, with good info display, and incl. plastic carry case.

CARNELIAN2 £79 - lovely Novag unit, with wood pieces - looks really good on the table. Nice 140 ECF program, display for moves, plenty of levels.

OBSIDIAN £135 - 170 ECF with a nice carry case! Good looking Novag board with decent wood pieces. Plays good chess and has an excellent range of features and levels, info display etc

TABLE-TOP AUTO SENSORY [as]

CITRINE £235** - New 180 ECF all wood auto-sensory with improved, faster Obsidian program, and bigger 24,000+ opening book. Nice wood felted Staunton pieces, 64 leds, wide range of playing levels + separate info display system to access excellent range of features. With serial port cable for PC connection.

PC PROGRAMS from CHESSBASE on CD

All run INDEPENDENTLY + will interact with other ChessBase engines + ChessBase9/10. Great graphics, big databases + opening books, analysis, top features.

For info.... £42.50 less 5% = £40.25!

■ and...... £84.50 less 5% = £80 !

FRITZ 12 dvd £42.50 - by Franz Morsch. 40 Elo stronger than Fritz11, with new search methods and extra chess knowledge - a marvellous program! Superb Interface, 'net connection, great Graphics incl. amazing Excellent new features for analysis, study and play. Game/diagram printing, good hobby levels, set your own Elo, many helpful features, includes big Games database, 13 hours of Chess Media video training excerpts, and Beginners Course!

DEEP FRITZ 12 £84.50 for single/dual/multi PCs

HIARCS 13 dvd £44.95 - Mark Uniacke's GREAT new program. Top opening theory, a very dangerous opponent and clever in quieter positions with knowledge improvements + faster searching. Excellent as always DEEP HIARCS 13 £84.95 for single/dual/multi PCs!

SHREDDER 12 dvd £42.50 - Stefan Meyer-Kahlen's latest in its great, new ChessBase Interface. Featurepacked & knowledge-based, with new 'deeper search' routines to play fast, high power and stylish chess. 60/80 Elo stronger than Shredder 10!

DEEP SHREDDER 12 £84.50 for single/dual/multi PCs. JUNIOR 12 £44.95 - the ChessBase version of the 2004 World Champion program by Ban & Bushinsky. **DEEP JUNIOR 12 £84.95** - for single/dual/multi PCs

POWERBOOKS dvd £44.50 - turn your ChessBase playing engine into an openings expert! 23 million ranked opening positions + 1.5 million games!!

ENDGAME TURBO 3 with 9 dvds (!) £44.50 - turn your ChessBase playing engine into an endgame expert with this 9 dvd Nalimov tablebase set!

RYBKA 4 for PC on dvd

RYBKA 4... IM Vasik Rajlich's RYBKA uci engine, the Computer Chess World Champion for the last 3 years. Incredibly strong, a remarkable program.

- CHESSBASE version in latest interface, with exciting new RYBKA analysis features.
- SP Rybka4 £42.50, MP Deep Rybka4 £84.50
- Convekta's AQUARIUM version in new Chess Assistant interface, again with full features.
- SP single Rybka4 £42.50. MP Deep Rybka4 £84.50 PC DATABASES on CD

CHESSBASE 11 STARTER on dvd £129.95

The best Games Database system, with the top features. 4+ million games, players encyclopaedia, multimedia presentations, fast search trees and statistics, + opening books and reports, engine analysis, printing, Internet access for automatic game collection, updates and much more! MEGA 11 package £224.95









NEWS AND RESULTS

KEEPING YOU UP-TO-DATE IN THE COMPUTER CHESS WORLD!

Welcome to another new issue of **Selective Search**... no. 153. If your sub. is due for renewal, **please** subscribe again! There will be at least 6 more issues of the magazine!

The label on your envelope shows the number of the last issue you will receive of your current subscription, so it's easy to check that, as well as make sure it's been updated after you've made a renewal payment!

If you renew by credit card, please note that I <u>must</u> have the **security code** (last 3 numbers on the back) as well as the card number and expiry date - thanks!

TWO MONTHS CAN BE A LONG TIME in anyone's life! I have already laboured you with some of my woes over the last 2 issues, and was glad to see the back of 2010, not our family's best year.

But so far 2011 isn't looking any better. What have we done to deserve this?!

My Brother-in-law

We knew in January that my brother-in-law's cancer had possibly returned, and sadly it has. He had major surgery near the end of January - a massive 10 hour operation, trying to avoid chemotherapy - and has stayed in intensive care ever since, with my sister getting a 6 a.m. phone call asking her to come into Bradford Hospital on his most critical days. I wont go into the details except to say that, at the moment, he's still there. I have quite a few family in Yorkshire and we are going up at Easter to see them all.

My wife Chris

Then also during Jan/Feb we finally got some results for all of the tests **my wife Chris** has been having to find out what's wrong with her legs. She's been struggling for about 5 years, but just getting worse. The local doctors and hospital have done tests, scans and X-rays, given her exercises to do, given her physiotherapy, and had her wearing thin stockings, thick stocking, short stockings, long stockings, new shoes - you name it - but they didn't really know what to do.

Finally we managed to get her an

appointment at the excellent Addenbrooke's Hospital in Cambridge and, after 4 visits there, we've been told she has MS (multiple sclerosis). If you know anything about MS you'll know that this is not good news. It means we have to get ready for the medical probability that she wont be able to get up and down stairs in the near future, and may even lose the use of her legs altogether. But we don't know yet how developed it is as we are still waiting for the dear NHS Specialist Nurse to give us an appointment to get more detailed information.

Countrywide Computers

A few days before we got this news I was warned by Chess & Bridge that they were looking at **Countrywide's future**, but that they would give me 3 months notice if they decided to close the Wilburton office. Obviously I hoped that I'd get as long as possible before this happened, but while we were still only in the middle of February the news came through that Countrywide would be relocated into the Chess & Bridge premises in London during May! Sadly I wont be going as well!

I started my life in computer chess in 1985, spent a couple of happy years with Paul Cohen at Eureka in Brighton, then a year and a bit with Terry Knight and Competence in Brighton, before moving to Wilburton in 1989 to work with Mike Healey at Countrywide. When Mike sold Countrywide to Malcolm Pein of Chess & Bridge in 2001, I was invited to stay on as manager, an offer which I happily accepted.

It is an amazing thing, but I have not had a single day off work due to my own ill health in those 9½ years since 'the takeover'! I think I'd only had 4 days off in the previous 11 years as well. I've had 3 days off for funerals, and taken short one or two hour breaks to drive Chris to the doctor's or hospital on maybe half a dozen occasions, but I've always managed to work through my own minor coughs, colds, the odd dose of flu', and even a bout of shingles! And I've survived on just 2 weeks holiday a year as well, one paid and one not paid. It's a record I'm proud of, and I

reckon few even much younger than myself could match it!

But on June 1st I wont be setting my alarm clock, and will be having a lie in!

Selective Search

Of course my dear readers will be wondering what all of this might mean for **Selective Search**?!

Well, for the time being at least - no major changes!

The magazine doesn't make a lot of money for me, but I don't lose money. Even the small income from it will be welcome in the future and, if I could get a few more subscribers it would be even more worthwhile!

Of course it has also fitted in very nicely with my work for Countrywide, adding to their sales potential as well as putting me in a place where I learned about new products quickly and easily.

It also meant subscribers had somewhere they could ring me - for a chat, to tell me about something they knew about to make sure I did as well, and also to buy things from me! Plus the Broadband connection at the office has been useful, I will have to find alternative ways of gathering information without it becoming too expensive!

Obviously I'll be keeping a closer watch on how it works out financially and how it fits into other life changes we may well need to make. But for the moment <u>nothing changes</u>, **keep subscribing!**

Paying your Subscription

In fact one thing will have to change a little. I have been able to take **Credit Card payments** for subscriptions for most of the past 20 years, as I had access to the Countrywide credit card machine and then paid Countrywide a commission on all renewals.

However at some time towards the end of May I will lose this possibility, and all subscriptions will have to be paid by cheque! This can be quite difficult for my readers abroad as you have to add an amount of up to £10 to include the Bank charges in the UK which apply to foreign cheques even when made out in £ sterling. So of course my readers abroad always use a credit card.

Let's say for the moment that I will keep the magazine going up to and including an issue 160. This should change if things go well! If you want to update your payment to get all the way up to and including issue 160, the Chart below will show you how much to pay. Ring, e-mail or post me your credit card info before mid-May and I will extend your subscription to issue 160.

You can find out when your sub. runs out from the Address Label on your envelope.

| Runs out | UK | Europe | RoW |
|----------|--------|--------|--------|
| 153 | £28.00 | £35.00 | £40.00 |
| 154 | £24.00 | £30.00 | £34.00 |
| 155 | £20.00 | £25.00 | £28.00 |
| 156 | £16.00 | £20.00 | £23.00 |
| 157 | £12.00 | £15.00 | £17.00 |
| 158 | £8.00 | £10.00 | £12.00 |
| 159 | £4.00 | £5.00 | £6.00 |

Of course if you're in the UK and normally pay by cheque, there is no need to do this at all if you don't want to. Just wait for your renewal reminder in the usual way!

The Next Issue

I probably need to warn you that the next issue, 154, will almost certainly be a little late. Although the final date for transferring the Countrywide business into the Chess & Bridge set-up is 31st May, computer and software stock, paperwork, invoices, spare pieces, manuals, cupboards, cabinets and other fittings, old PC, mailing lists and other things will need to be moved over during the month of May.

I don't have definite dates yet, nor do I know how much work this will involve, but I imagine it will be virtually impossible to complete work on issue 154 and get it out while this is happening.

Chris, Connor and I have our week's holiday in Hunstanton (Sunny Hunny) in early June, which we still intend to take, so I will aim to get issue 154 to my printers before we go away. They can print it, and I will get it posted out to everyone as soon as we come back. This probably means it will drop through your letterbox around 16/17th June.

Don't forget this! If you ring me to ask why it's late... I wont be there! But don't panic, you WILL get it!

CHESS: NEWS SECTION

AS FOR THIS ISSUE you will find again that it's a little different, but I do hope you ENJOY it! Really our pages should have been packed with the Games, Photos and News from Leiden. It will be interesting when we do get to it, because it will include the revelation that the Leiden organiser, Cock de Gorter, was caught by Harvey Williamson using a cracked (stolen) copy of Junior 12!

Although there is a UCI version available from the Hiarcs website and, now, also a Junior 12 *ChessBase* version, Cock didn't want to pay so got himself an illegal cracked UCI copy and started openly using it! But when Harvey challenged him and explained his "disapproval", Cock responded, not by apologising, but by banning Harvey from all future Leiden events! It will be a good read!

Actually STOLEN chess programs and CLONED CODE is the very reason that Leiden is being left over (again) to next time. We had a cloning article in issue 152, but much more has come to light since then. It is not only a very important matter but also makes necessary reading for anyone interested in computer chess, integrity, deceit, moral standards, and err... the law!

You will find this major expose under the heading, "Cloning, the Chess Programmers Fight Back"!

JUNIOR/DEEP JUNIOR 12 CHESSBASE HIARCS/DEEP HIARCS 13 CHESSBASE

Don't forget about these new engines!

Both come in the latest ChessBase Interface, with excellent opening books and Playchess Internet access.

Both are quite a bit stronger than their predecessors, and the Hiarcs13 dvd actually has the latest Hiarcs13.2 engine in it. **Chess-Base** themselves have been particularly complimentary about the **Hiarcs** engine in a Press Release: "... for more than 20 years HIARCS has been among the world's leading engines. HIARCS has always cultivated a very human chess style and profits in its calculation from a high degree of chess knowledge"!

There are **special prices for readers** as this is likely to be the last 2 months you can buy from Countrywide through me!

JUNIOR 12 SP VERSION

£42.95 LESS SEL/SEARCH 5% DISCOUNT = £40 + £2.50 P+P
JUNIOR 12 MP VERSION

£84.95 LESS SEL/SEARCH 5% DISCOUNT = £80 + £2.50 P+P
HIARCS 13 SP VERSION

£42.95 LESS SEL/SEARCH 5% DISCOUNT = £40 + £2.50 P+P
HIARCS 13 MP VERSION

£84.95 LESS SEL/SEARCH 5% DISCOUNT = £80 + £2.50 P+P
PROFESSIONAL HIARCS OPENING BOOK

£22.95 LESS SEL/SEARCH 5% DISCOUNT = £21 + £2.50 P+P

You can also buy these as UCI engines direct from the Hiarcs website:

· www.hiarcs.com

POWERBOOKS 2011

I mentioned this last time as well. The normal **PowerBooks 2011 dvd** price is £44.95, but I've done a deal and have SIX copies available to *Selective Search* readers for

£36.95 LESS THE 5% DISCOUNT = £35 + £2.50 P+P

It contains 23 million (!) opening positions, derived from 1.5 million high class tournament games, which are also on the dvd.

CHESS: RESULTS SECTION

TCEC - THORESEN CHESS ENGINE COMPETITION

I've shown results at Martin Thoresen's site where he runs Matches and Tournaments at long time controls, 40 moves/100 mins, on a fast 6-core Intel i7 computer. Ponder is Off so the engines use all 6 cores on their moves.

His latest double round Tournament had 8 top engines playing. He uses 3 pts for a win, but programmers prepare the engines expecting 1 pt for a win, ½ for a draw, so I've been naughty and converted his final scores...

| • 1 | Houdini 1.5 | 91/2/14 |
|------|-------------|---------|
| • 2 | Rybka4 | 81/2 |
| • 3 | Stockfish 2 | 8 |
| • 4= | Ivanhoe B47 | 7 |
| • 4= | Critter 0.9 | 7 |
| • 6= | Hiarcs 13.2 | 51/2 |
| • 6= | Shredder 12 | 51/2 |
| • 8 | Naum 4.2 | 5 |

Martin then played the 2 top engines against each other in a 40 game match, which ended

Houdini 1.5 v Rybka 4 23½-16½

His interesting website is at http://www.tcec-chess.org

SEDATCHESS

The latest **Gladiators 2011** tournament was also well underway at SEDAT's website. G/60+10secs when we went to press for 152.

Gladiators Tournament 2011

| Houdini 1.5 x64 | 46/71 |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| Rybka 4 x64 | 38½/71 |
| Naum 4.2 x64 | 36/70 |
| Stockfish 1.9 x64 | 34/71 |
| • Critter 0.90 x64 | 33½/71 |
| Shredder 12 x64 | 24/70 |

Final scores next time, I said, and so here they are!!



The Next Issue - 154

In our **next issue** we will bring you all the latest news on the **Cloning Wars**, hopefully my belated **Leiden** Report and Games, an amazing miniature between the **Novag Sapphire 2** and the **Mephisto Atlanta**, sent to me by *SelSearch* reader John Sexton. There's also a **GM game** from Harvey Williamson which he got Stockfish, Houdini and Hiarcs to analyse, and concluded, "there's some moves computers can't find, you can still deceive them occasionally". Which reminds

me, there will be something from **Bill Reid** as well! And no doubt plenty of other things will crop up in the next 2 months, so it will be another packed issue I'm sure!

SPECIAL OFFERS

Don't forget, this is the last time you will be able to buy from me at the **Inside Front Cover** special offer prices, with the extra subscriber 5% and 10% discounts.

Plus... Extra Special offers this time:

JUNIOR 12 SP VERSION, RRP £44.95 £42.95 LESS SEL/SEARCH 5% DISCOUNT = £40 + £2.50 P+P

JUNIOR 12 MP VERSION, RRP £89.95

£84.95 LESS SEL/SEARCH 5% DISCOUNT = £80 + £2.50 P+P

HIARCS 13 SP VERSION, RRP £44.95

£42.95 LESS SEL/SEARCH 5% DISCOUNT = £40 + £2.50 P+P

HIARCS 13 MP VERSION, RRP £89.95

£84.95 LESS SEL/SEARCH 5% DISCOUNT = £80 + £2.50 P+P

Professional Hiarcs Opening Book, RRP £44.95

£22.95 LESS SEL/SEARCH 5% DISCOUNT = £21 + £2.50 P+P

PowerBooks 2011, RRP £44.95

£36.95 LESS THE 5% DISCOUNT = £35 + £2.50 P+P

NEW YORK DE LUXE TOUCH CHESS, RRP £72.95

Normally £72.50 LESS 10% = £65.25 + £6 P+P

FOR THIS ISSUE ONLY: £66.95 LESS MY 10% DISCOUNT = £60 + £6 P+P



Novag OBSIDIAN v Kasparov CENTURION

Pete Bilson sends me some of his dedicated computer games from time to time, and every now and then one of them proves to be really interesting, a "must" for *Selective Search*. This is one such game!

Pete gives them a few opening moves to make sure the game should be interesting, often there's a material or pawn structure imbalance that mean the computers soon have to start making some fairly critical decisions.

Obsidian - Centurion

B33: Sicilian: Pelikan and Sveshnikov Variations

1.e4 c5 2.\(\Delta\)c3 e6 3.\(\Delta\)f3 \(\Delta\)c6 4.d4 cxd4 5.\(\Delta\)xd4 \(\Delta\)f6 6.\(\Delta\)db5 d6



As you can see Pete has given them a fairly standard Sicilian Four Knights to play from. The position is considered as very even so now it's down to the computers. They stay in theory for a few moves!

7. \$\pm\$f4 e5 8. \$\pm\$g5 \$\pm\$e6

8...a6 9.42 a3 b5 is considered the better variation for White

9.\&xf6

The first move they've played not in my Book. I have 9.句 5 置c8 10.c3. Also possible, shown in Powerbooks and played quite often I see is 9.a4

9...gxf6 10.包d5 置c8 11.单d3

This and one or two other moves are in Powerbooks, including 11.c3 and 11.Nbc3

11...**\mathbb{E}g8N**

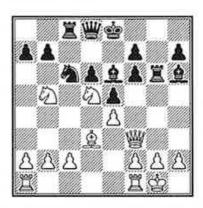
The first totally new move, our dedicated friends have done well to stay with the theory in this challenging opening.

To stay with theory 11...f5! was needed,

then 12.0-0 and now either 12...f4 or 12...a6 are known

The move chosen by the Centurion is partly with the threat to win material (Rxg2) but also so it has a reply to White's next

12. 對f3 罩g6 13.0-0 盒h6



It's about to get quite complicated!

14. 學h5?

A weak threat which is easily repelled and in fact turns the advantage over to Black

14. 2e3 seems best, then 14...a6 15. 2c3. White now has the better pawn structure and king safety, but it's all still to play for!

14...≜g4! 15.\\hat{\psi}h4 \\mathbb{\psi}f3! 16.g3 a6!

Another good move by the Centurion

17.夕bc3



17...Ød4?

Lets the Obsidian back into the game. 17... 全 would have been okay, but 17... 全 seems even better. Now probably 18. 墨ae1 墨h6! The queen has no escape square, so 19. 公xf6+ is best, then 19... 學xf6 20. 學xf6 墨xf6-+ and Black has 全 for 公

Get the game position on a board if you can't visualise it because Black is about to do

something very interesting after the Obsidian's next move!

18.h3?

Taking a vital escape square off its own queen which puts her in serious danger

If 18.營h3 皇g7! and not 19.營xh7?? 查f8! followed by 閏h6 winning the queen

But 18. ②e3 looks okay. Black needs to get its king safe, so 18... ②f8 19. ৺h3∓

The trouble with a move like this is that, by its very nature it comes with a health hazard warning 'beware and think twice before you touch me!' So a human opponent would be alerted immediately. Of course as he'd be playing a mid—range chess computer he might think it's a blunder.

What will the Obsidian think? 19.\maxdl or 19.\maxdl!?

Sadly for the Centurion there is one calm reply that completely turns the game in White's favour, and the Obsidian finds it!

19.f4!

The only reply that wins! 19. 置axd1?? 包f3+20. 由 包xh4-+. Ouch! And of course 19. 置fxd1 runs into the same

Even 19.f3 doesn't quite work after 19... ②xc2 20. ②xc2 公xc2 and now 21. 罩ad1 公e3 22. 公xe3 ②xe3+23. ②g2 營b6 24. 罩b1 營d4〒 leaves Black a pawn ahead with clear winning chances

19...包f3+?

20. Exf3! &xf3 21.f5





21....**皇g**5

There is nothing better

22.營xh7 閏h6 23.營g8+ 查d7 24.營xf7+ 查c6 25. 包b4+

I loved 25. 全xa6! when I saw it: 25...bxa6 26. 包b4+ 全c5 27. 營a7+ and Black must lose its queen just to delay mate!

After 28... 查xa6 (28... 查a8 29. 包xd8 #9) 29. 包xd8 食xe4 30. 營c7 食xd5 31. 營xb8 食e3+32. 查h2 置h7 33. 置d1 we see that White wins easily. Lots of fun, an enjoyable game to play through with its various surprises! 1-0

CLONE WARS.... part II The CHESS PROGRAMMERS FIGHT BACK!

In our last issue we had an article, *Cloning Concerns*, by Peter Skinner. He made reference in it (see right hand column, page 17) to the suggestions that **Rybka** might be a clone of **Fruit** but, as he said, nothing had been definitely proven. So his main area of concern was the engines Ippolit, Robbolito, Fire, Ivanhoe and Houdini which appear (from their play) to be clones or at least very closely associated to Rybka. Vasik Rajlich, the Rybka programmer, will have seen their code as some of it has been made Open Source, and has claimed that they <u>are</u> Rybka clones. We haven't seen the Rybka code of course, so we can't be sure.

Of course free strong chess engines are a source of concern to me, as they greatly reduce my sales of commercial engines. Anyone can buy one copy of a ChessBase or Convekta engine and then obtain free UCI engines off the Internet and greatly reduce the number of commercial engines they buy! We have seen that happening over the past 2 years, it has hurt Countrywide income, and my pocket as well because of reducing sales commission! It is a small part of why Countrywide is about to be absorbed into its owners, Chess & Bridge, and I will soon be without a job!

It hurts others more than me. Some programmers such as Mark Uniacke of Hiarcs and Stefan Meyer-Kahlen of Shredder - and others - have the sale of their chess engines in one form or another as pretty much their sole source of income.

But when some of these new programs are clones, based on code originally stolen from a proper chess programmer, and then built up using Open Source code released by some of the other cloners, then the folk whose livelihood is in the chess business can start to get a bit cross!

Let's have a look at a bit of algebra!

- If S = F (essentially the same but with improvements)
- And if S = R (with some improvements, but still essentially the same)

Then clearly R = F, or is at least very close to it, but no doubt also with some improvements

The **first** statement was made by Strelka programmer S, Osimov, and can be seen on Wikipedia! The **second** statement was made by Rybka programmer V. Rajlich. The **third** is my conclusion!

S stands for **Strelka**, F stands for **Fruit**, R stands for **Rybka**. If Strelka is very much like Fruit, and Strelka is a Rybka copy/clone, then Rybka must be like very much like Fruit as well. That's the theory.

Here is what it says on Wikipedia, re Strelka: Controversy about the recognition in the world

In May 2007, a new chess program Strelka, produced by Yuri Osipov.

Soon, there were allegations that Strelka was a clone of Rybka 1.0 beta, in the sense that it has been redesigned and slightly modified version of Rybka. [3] Several players have found that Strelka led to an identical analysis with Rybka in a variety of positions, with the same the most errors and weaknesses in certain cases.

Osipov, however, has repeatedly said on the forums that Strelka was based on Fruit, not Rybka, and that any similarities are because Rybka was also based on the Fruit, or because he instigated the evaluation function to be as close as possible to Rybka . [4] [5]

With the release of Strelka 2.0 beta has been included source code .

Creator Rybka, <u>Vasik Rajlich</u>, said that the code pointed to "evidence" that Strelka 2.0 beta was a clone of Rybka 1.0 beta, although not without some improvements in certain areas. On this basis, he called the code of his own and intended to re-release it under his own name, <u>[6]</u>, although later he did not. He also claimed that «Yuri Osipov» was a pseudonym.

Authorship Osipova support Bryan Hofmann, Dann Corbit and Sergei Markov (Sergei S. Markoff), who had the opportunity to get acquainted with the original files.

But <u>did</u> Vasik Rajlich really say that Strelka was a Rybka copy or clone?!

When the origins of Strelka became the subject of heated debate in the computer chess forums, Vasik pitched in with his own comments, claiming that Strelka was a clone of Rybka, and posted the following on the Rybka forum:

By Vasik Railich Date 2008-01-11 12:26

I've taken a look this morning at the Strelka 2.0 sources. The picture is quite clear. (I could have easily underlined the words "quite clear" - Eric)

Vast sections of these sources started their life as a decompiled Rybka 1.0. The traces of this are everywhere. The board representation is identical, and all sorts of absolutely unique Rybka code methods, bitboard tricks and even exact data tables are used throughout. Significant portions of the search and evaluation logic are not fully disassembled - the author has left in hardcoded constants and used generic "PawnStruScore03 (such as names "PassedPawnValue03 "PawnStruScore13. through "PassedPawnValue73, etc) which show that he hasn't yet fully understood what is happening.

In some cases, these traces do also extend beyond the inner search and evaluation kernel. For instance, Rybka and Strelka are the only engines which I know about which don't report "seldepth" and "hashfull". Rybka's UCI strings are used throughout.

The author did at first make attempts to hide the Rybka origins, for example by masking the table values in earlier Strelka versions. He also made significant attempts to improve the program. The attempts at improvement are not very original, but they are everywhere. They include PV collection, null verification (and in fact changes to the null implementation itself), some endgame drawishness heuristics, a handful of new evaluation term, a new approach to blending between opening and endgame eval terms, and so on. They also do include various structural changes, such as knight underpromotions, on-the-fly calculations of many tables, the setting of piece-square table values, etc. These changes are extensive and no doubt lead to differences in playing style and perhaps a useful engine for users to have, but they do not change the illegality of the code base.

In light of the above, I am claiming Strelka 2.0 as my own and will release it in the next few days under my own name. The name of the author with the pen name "Osipov" will be included if he comes forward with hiw own real name, otherwise an anonymous contribution will be noted. The contributions of Igor Korshunov will also be confirmed and noted if appropriate. All usage permissions will be granted with this release.

I do not see obvious signs of other code usage, but perhaps this deserves a closer look. Some of the transplanted ideas, such as the null verification search, are rather naive implementations of the approach in Fruit/Toga, although my first impression is that that code

itself is original. The Winboard parser from Beowolf which was added to Strelka 1.0 seems to have been completely removed. If someone else does find other signs of code theft, please get in touch with me and I will give proper credit in the upcoming release.

If someone has suggestions about an appropriate license, and in particular the pros and cons of the GPL for a chess engine and for this unusual scenario, or if someone would be willing to help in preparing this code and license for release, please also get in touch with me.

As this code is two years and several hundred Elo old, I am not going to launch any major action. However, 'Osipov' has already threatened to repeat the procedure with Rybka 2.3.2a. (He did this after I declined to grant him rights to commercialize Strelka.) If this situation does repeat with a newer Rybka version, I will not just stand and watch any more. In the meantime, if someone has information about 'Osipov', please get in touch with me.

ALL OF THIS appeared on the Internet quite some time ago, and arguments have gone forwards and backwards time and again about if Strelka is a Fruit copy/clone, or a Rybka copy/clone, or Ippolit a Rybka copy/clone, or any/all of Ivanhoe, Firebird, Fire, Saros and Houdini copies or clones of Rybka.

The Rybka programmer has frequently accused the Ippolit-Ivanhoe-Firebird-Houdini series of being copies or clones of stolen Rybka code, and does not allow any mention of their names or rating lists containing their names on the Rybka web Forum. But in the background - and it would be the height of hypocrisy it it were true-there has always been this suggestion that maybe Rybka itself is a clone, though of course that has been strenuously denied by their team and its supporters.

So what has started it off again?!?

The Fabien Letouzey e-mail

Fabien Letouzey is the programmer of Fruit and, with versions 2.0 and 2.1, he released the actual source code for it (under the GPL licence), though he did not make the code available with the commercial release of version 2.2 because, with its final improvements, it became probably the strongest chess engine available at the time.

Indeed it is worth noting here that Fruit2 placed second, behind newcomer Zappa, in the 13th World Computer Chess Championship in Reykjavik in 2005, see *Selective Search* 120, page 4 and pages 17-27, and 2 months later it was also 2nd behind Fritz9 in the *Selective Search* rating list - see issue 121.

It is also worth noting that in 2004 an early Rybka

version had come 48= with 2½/9 in the CCT6 (see Selective Search 122 page 13), but by the end of 2005 it had jumped to the top. You can read quite a lot into this regarding the sudden timing of Rybka's improvement, but on its own the evidence is circumstantial!

And finally before we read Fabien's e-mail... where does the GPL Licence come in? The terms of the GPL licence (under which Fruit's source code was released) allow licensed code and ideas to be used if the new work, and the entire source code of the derivative work, is also released under a GPL licence. Of course any attempt to commercialise work which is based on an open source project released under GPL license is in breach of the terms of that license.

So, out of the blue, in January 2011, an e-mail by Fabien appeared on one of the Chess Forums:

"Hello.

Long time no see.

First, I am not back to computer chess, sorry about that. I just want to clarify a few things. Sorry if that's old but there is some misunderstanding I need to fix, and I found out only yesterday. Bear in mind that I am mostly unaware of what has happened for five years though.

First there was the Strelka case. Dann approached me with some "Strelka" source code for me to check. I had never heard of it. I assumed it was some closed-source free engine and that people wanted to know whether it was based on the Fruit source code.

The short answer was "no", it was not a verbatim copy of the source code. All the code had been typed (can't say "designed" though, see below) by an individual. So legally there was no issue that I knew of. It was however a whole re-write (copy with different words if you like, similar to a translation) of the algorithms. Not just an extraction of a couple of ideas as is common, and normal.

That being said, some original changes and ideas were also included in the program. So it was, as has since been stated many times in forum I suppose, a bitboard re-write of Fruit with some personal (or otherwise) ideas. Also note that the source code Dann sent me might not be that from the 2.0 version.

Edit: I've just had a look at the 2.0 sources. On top of what I said above, there are many constant and function names that are identical to Fruit's. I remember noticing it back then as well.

Hope it helps, because my email answer to Dann was unusually short and cryptic even by my standards. And Dann, please next time make it clear when you want a public statement instead of a private opinion, thanks.

I want to point out something immediately: there was no mention of Rybka whatsoever. Indeed I was unaware of any relation between Strelka and Rybka, this is precisely what I learned only yesterday. I insist because it seems I have often been quoted about "not caring" about the (possible) Fruit/Rybka relationship, but this is not so. Strelka did not look like a problem because I assumed it was free.

Next, I was approached by Ryan (I think) and Christophe Theron about whether I could help with some "possible Fruit code inside Rybka" issues. I answered "yes, but how?", but did not get a reply. This did not make me really aware of a clone possibility however because I thought they were talking about some insignificant UCI-handling code or whatnot. Also this was several years after the initial Rybka release, and I guess quite a few people had a close look at it. Apparently Chrilly did?

Now if someone could tell me a bit more about the major events last five years and the current state of affairs, I'd be much obliged.

A few things I noticed yesterday, can you confirm?

- Rybka search info was obfuscated in some way (like displaying depth-3 or something), any pointers on details please?
- Vasik claimed that Strelka 2.0 is a clone of Rybka 1.0 (and you know what that would imply!)
- Zach Wegner found many Fruit ideas (and nearly identical code) in Rybka 1.0; I think someone else did, too
- Some even stronger open-source program appeared as a decompilation of Rybka (with own ideas, sounds familiar), what came up of looking at those?

Any questions, now is the one time to ask.

Thanks for your attention,

Fabien Letouzey".

Fruit2/2.1 was issued with its Source Code for other programmers to see what they could find that might be useful for helping to improve the coding of their own engines - Bob Hyatt has done the same sort of thing with Crafty.

I think it was an early version of Loop/List that got banned from a tournament because it was a Crafty clone - yes, List by Fritz Reul at Graz in 2003 - there may well be others.

But under the GPL Licence any sort of commercial use is NOT ALLOWED, and copying/cloning the code, renaming it, entering it in tournaments, or <u>selling it</u> is NOT the idea at all, even if some changes or improvements have been made or added.

Fabien had clearly thought that Strelka was a rewrite of Fruit2/2.1 but, as Fruit2/2.1 was Open Source and Strelka was as well, and available for free, he wasn't at that time bothered it would seem. But now he has been alerted to the Rybka-Strelka cloning claims, so if Rybka

= Strelka and, as is **his** opinion, Strelka is based on Fruit, then he **is** interested. Rybka has earned some folk quite a bit of money.

Enter David Levy, the ICCA/ ICGA Chairman

Cloning Chess Engines *By David Levy*

Introduction

The cloning of chess engines appears to have been steadily on the rise in recent years and is a practice strongly disapproved of by the International Computer Games Association (ICGA). In the world of computer chess cloning not only damages the commercial opportunities for the original programmers, it also steals the kudos of tournament successes. Genuinely achieving a great result in a top level chess tournament requires years of painstaking effort by a highly skilled and highly motivated programmer or team of programmers, yet the creation of a clone steals the glory and public acclaim from its rightful owner. The ICGA would like to see this disgusting practice stopped and those who perpetrate the cloning publicly exposed for what they are. This article is the ICGA's opening shot in that struggle.

We start by considering two aspects of cloning, and presenting links to various Internet postings (by others) on specific allegations, as well as some additional quotations.

The Langer Case

First we consider cases where an entire chess engine has been ripped off, without any attempt being made to change its code. The first such case to come to the attention of the ICGA (which was then called the ICCA), was at the 1989 World Microcomputer Chess Championship in Portoroz, where play took place in the very same hall where, 31 years earlier, the 15-year-old Bobby Fischer qualified for the first time for the Candidates stage of the World Chess Championship. I well remember how, during the first round of the 1989 event, I was impressed with the play of the program Quickstep, entered by a German programmer, Herr Langer. I became less impressed shortly afterwards when Richard Lang, then the programmer of the Mephisto range of chess computers, revealed that the user interface of Quickstep was identical to that of his own program. The matter was investigated on the spot by interrogating Herr Langer who at first denied that he had copied the Mephisto Almeria code. But when Richard Lang demonstrated a bug in his own program, and it was found that exactly the same bug existed in Quickstep, Mr. Langer confessed and was immediately

disqualified. Mr Langer's embarrassment was compounded by the fact that he and his wife were on their honeymoon in Portoroz, and his wife witnessed his unmasking and his disqualification.

The Espin Case

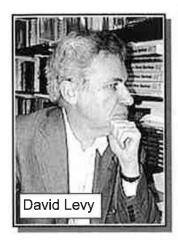
Much more recently the ICGA experienced a 21st century attempt at something similar, when the FIDE Master Johnadry Gonzalez Espin of Habana, Cuba, applied to enter the 2010 World Computer Chess Championship in Kanazawa, Japan. After making great efforts, successfully, to help Espin obtain a visa to participate in Japan, the ICGA was informed that "his" program SquarknII is a clone of the program Robbolito 0.85g3 with only 3 values changed in the entire code. Espin was duly barred from entering the tournament and will not be permitted to take part in ICGA events in the future. For more information about the Espin case visit this ICGA news item or this post at Susan Polgar's blog.

The Rybka-Fruit Case

In cases such as the antics of Langer and Espin very little proof is needed to establish the cloning. But in some cases there is a more sophisticated cloning effort, when the clone programmer(s) attempt to hide their actions by making changes to the code of "their" program, presumably hoping to obscure the original source of the algorithms, ideas and the original code itself. The most serious allegations we have come across of this type relate to Rybka, currently the world's top rated chess program and the winner of the World Computer Chess Championship in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010. Rybka's programmer is Vasik Rajlich, an International Master. For more than three years we have been hearing rumours in the computer chess world that Rybka's engine was derived from the program Fruit, programmed by Fabien Letouzey, which placed second in the 13th World Computer Chess Championship in Reykjavik in 2005. Soon after his success in Reykjavik Fabien Letouzey made his program open source, under a Gnu Public License (GPL), so its copyright is now controlled by the Free Software Foundation.

In order to consider how the published Fruit source code might have influenced the development of Rybka, it is perhaps useful to examine some of the history of both programs. First let us go back a few years, to a time before the Fruit source code was made public. The Hiarcs forum contains the <u>results</u> of the CCCT6 tournament, played on January 31st and February 1st 2004, in which Rybka finished in 53rd place out of 54 contestants. On the Fruit Web site we find the following <u>details</u> of the open source versions of Fruit.

"It made its first appearance to the public in March 2004. Fruit was then just a basic program with a very



simple evaluation and basic search. However since then it made skirmish progress adding about 100 Elo to each new release (1.5, 2.0, 2.1 and Fruit 2.2). The latest version from "Fruit Fabien is Beta 05/11/073 compiled on November, the 3rd 2005. Since then no new versions where released.

Until Version 2.1, Fruit

was open source. But with Fruit2.2 becoming the strongest engine, the author decided to close the source code to avoid clones which might participate in official tournaments."

And furthermore, Fruit 2.1 was released with source code on June 17th 2005 under the GNU GPL license. Let us now consider the point in time when it became clear that Rybka had become enormously strong. From Wikipedia we learn that:

"Vasik Rajlich started working on his chess program at the beginning of 2003. The first Rybka beta was released on December 2, 2005... In December 2005, Rybka participated in the 15th International Paderborn Computer Chess Championship. Rybka won the tournament with a score of 5½ points out of 7, ahead of other engines such as Gandalf, Zappa, Spike, Shredder and Fruit."

So Rybka's first outstanding tournament success would seem to have been in December 2005, six months after the date of the release of the open source version of Fruit 2.1. One can understand from this coincidence of timing how many computer chess experts might have been led to think that Rybka's development owed a considerable debt to the Fruit source code.

But as I have mentioned, at first the Rybka-Fruit case was mere rumour. More recently, however, these rumours have become firm allegations, made by expert chess programmers and supported by evidence which appears on the surface to be rather compelling, both in its nature and in its volume. At this point in time I do not intend to make any definitive statement of my own on these allegations, but will allow the reader to form their own opinion after reading the following.

First, here is a posting by **Zach Wegner**, who currently develops (with the full permission of Anthony Cozzie, the original Zappa programmer) an upgraded version of Zappa, the World Computer Chess Champion in 2005. Wegner participated in the 2010 World Computer Chess Championship with their program which is called Rondo.

Evaluation

Rybka's evaluation has been the subject of much speculation ever since its appearance. Various theories have been put forth about the inner workings of the evaluation, but with the publication of Strelka, it was shown just how wrong everyone was. It is perhaps ironic that Rybka's evaluation is its most similar part to Fruit; it contains, in my opinion, the most damning evidence of all.

General Differences

Simply put, Rybka's evaluation is virtually identical to Fruit's. There are a few important changes though, that should be kept in mind when viewing this analysis.

- Most obviously. the translation to Rvbka's bitboard data structures. In some instances, such as in the pawn evaluation, the bitboard version will behave slightly differently than the original. But the high-level functionality is always equivalent in these cases; the changes are brought about because of a more natural representation in bitboards, or for a slight speed gain. In other cases the code has been reorganized a bit; this should be seen more as an optimization than as a real change, since the end result is the same.
- All of the enddame and draw recognition logic in Fruit has been replaced by a large material table in Rybka. This serves mostly the same purpose as the material hash table in Fruit, since it has an evaluation and a flags field.
- All of the weights have been tuned. Due to the unnatural values of Rybka's evaluation parameters, they were mostly likely tuned in some automated fashion. However, there are a few places where the origin of the values in Fruit is still apparent: piece square tables, passed pawn scores, and the flags in the material table.

Evaluation Detail

In this section, which we skip here for being slightly too technical, the author goes into more depth about the details of each aspect of the evaluations and their similarities and differences. You can read it in the <u>PDF</u> version of this article.

Responses from Vasik Rajlich

When it was suggested in 2007 in an Internet posting that Rybka was a clone of Fruit, Vasik Rajlich strongly denied it

"Osipov's speculation is not correct. Rybka is and always was completely original code, with the exception

of various low-level snippets which are in the public domain.

Rybka's scores are minimax score – they are propagated up the search tree. In principle, they should be from the tip of the PV, but because Rybka takes the PV from the hash table, this may not always be thecase.

Re depth, this is simply a tool to drive the iterative search. By conventional I mean 'in the normal range'.

Vas"

David Levy then asked Vasik to comment on Zach Wegner's analysis, and to elucidate on his earlier comments stating 'quite clearly' that Strelka was a clone of Rybka. I have shown Vas' statement earlier, but when Levy asked him further about it he replied...

"Hi David.

I'm not really sure what to say. The Rybka source code is original. I used lots of ideas from Fruit, as I have mentioned many times. Both Fruit and Rybka also use all sorts of common computer chess ideas.

Aside from that, this document is horribly bogus. All that "Rybka code" isn't Rybka code, it's just someone's imagination.

Best regards,

Vas"

And when I (David Levy) asked for clarification as to whether this response meant that the Rybka 1 source code was original, Vasik replied:

"All of the Rybka versions are original, in the sense that I always wrote the source code myself (with the standard exceptions like various low-level snippets, magic numbers, etc)."

We're back to David Levy's original Cloning Chess Engines Article

Fringe Problems

There is one other type of offence that I would like to mention here in connection with cloning, namely entering a cloned program created by someone other than the entrant, in a tournament, with the entrant knowing it be a clone. One might draw an analogy between the criminal law offence of theft and the crime of handling goods knowing them to be stolen. This offence in the computer chess world is similar to one that recently caused something of a scandal in the Netherlands, when a board member of the Dutch Computer Chess Association (CSVN), the body that organises the prestigious Leiden tournaments entered a pirated copy of Junior in one of the major online annual tournaments. (See here for more details.) Put simply, if

someone knows that a program has been ripped off, either by cloning or through piracy, they will not be permitted to use a ripped off copy to compete in any ICGA event.

How to investigate such allegations and deal with cloning?

The ICGA intends to set up a forum for investigating prima facia claims of cloning in the world of computer strategy games. Claims that are proven to the satisfaction of the ICGA will result in sanctions being imposed by the ICGA on the offending persons, who will be named and shamed on the Internet.

Setting up such a forum for chess will require the support of leading members of the computer chess fratemity. We will need people willing to examine and compare source codes and to write reports on what they discover. The ICGA does not have a source of funds to pay for any such work, so anyone helping us will be a volunteer. Our current thinking is to make this chess forum open only to those who have already participated with their own chess program in an ICGA event. Anyone who comes into this category will be most welcome as a founder member of the group.

The first thing we need is someone willing to set up and operate a bulletin board where members of the forum can "meet" and exchange views. Will someone volunteer to do this to help the ICGA on its way to stamping out these insidious practices?

Then Levy on February 21st, 2011 11:04

Thanks to all of you who have thus far shown an interest in this matter. There are too many comments for me to reply to every one, so I hope that the following will deal with most of your comments.

First the question of Herr Langer in Portoroz, who had cloned a Richard Lang program

As my article points out, Herr Langer confessed to having copied Richard Lang's program, when it was pointed out to him that Richard Lang's program had a bug that was reproduced exactly in "Langer's" program. When the accused confesses, backed up by evidence such as this, there is no real need to examine source code.

The main point I would like to make right now is that the ICGA is in the process of setting up a tribunal in which chess programmers will be able to discuss allegations of cloning and whatever evidence is available to support or disprove such allegations. The ICGA will be strongly guided by this tribunal in its decisions as to the truth or otherwise of such allegations, and in its decisions as to what sanctions if any should be imposed on those found by the tribunal to have cloned the programs of others. This tribunal will

thus be a kind of court, in which anyone accused of cloning will be judged by their peers. If any of you can find anything wrong in this approach please say so.

Finally, I would like to comment on the suggestion that my mind is already made up in the case of the Rybka-Fruit issue.

What I have said is that I believe the evidence presented thus far against Vaskik Railich is rather compelling in its volume and nature. This is quite a natural reaction when the vast majority of evidence presented in this discussion had been on the "prosecution" side. Although Vasik Rajlich has replied to some of his accusers, he has not yet, I believe, presented a substantive case for his defence. He will, as part of the process and regulations of the tribunal, be invited to present whatever evidence and arguments he wishes. All of the tribunal discussions will be conducted with the real names of those posting on the tribunal's forum - no anonymity allowed - so no-one will be able to hide behind the cloak of a handle. It is my belief that in this way Vasik will receive a fair hearing from his peers, and that his peers will, in the end, be able to make a fair and balanced judgment on the case.

As to the question of accusations against other chess programs, they will also form part of the tribunal's deliberations, which will be conducted on a case-by-case basis.

The ICGA has already received two offers to host the tribunal's forum, and a decision is likely to be taken in the next few days as to which offer will be taken up. I shall post further information about the forum during this week.

David Levy

Additionally in a new statement on chessvibes from Febr 21st, **David Levy** wrote (in extract):

The ICGA will be strongly guided by this tribunal in its decisions as to the truth or otherwise of such allegations, and in its decisions as to what sanctions if any should be imposed on those found by the tribunal to have cloned the programs of others. This tribunal will thus be a kind of court, in which anyone accused of cloning will be judged by their peers. If any of you can find anything wrong in this approach please say so.

Finally, I would like to comment on the suggestion that my mind is already made up in the case of the Rybka-Fruit issue.

What I have said is that I believe the evidence presented thus far against Vaskik Rajlich is rather compelling in its volume and nature. This is quite a natural reaction when the vast majority of evidence presented in this discussion had been on the "prosecution" side. Although Vasik Rajlich has replied to

some of his accusers, he has not yet, I believe, presented a substantive case for his defence. He will, as part of the process and regulations of the tribunal, be invited to present whatever evidence and arguments he wishes. All of the tribunal discussions will be conducted with the real names of those posting on the tribunal's forum – no anonymity allowed – so no-one will be able to hide behind the cloak of a handle. It is my belief that in this way Vasik will receive a fair hearing from his peers, and that his peers will, in the end, be able to make a fair and balanced judgment on the case.

And then on 1st. March 2011 we got this - **the PROGRAMMERS fight back!** And if anyone should think this is a light matter they should read the list of programmers who co-signed this at the end!

Open letter to the ICGA about the Rybka-Fruit issue Dear David Levy, Jaap van den Herik and the ICGA Board.

Recently the author of Fruit, Fabien Letouzey, wrote an open letter to the computer chess community where he raised the concern that Rybka 1.0 beta may be a derivative of Fruit 2.1 in this public post.

Since then it has emerged from highly respected sources like Zach Wegner, Bob Hyatt and others that there is a lot of evidence that has been accumulated over the last few years that Rybka 1.0 beta is a derivative of Fruit 2.1.

Zach Wegner has presented evidence of alleged significant copied/derived Fruit evaluations in Rybka 1.0 beta here.

A collection of evidence of the many cases of alleged copied/derived Fruit structure, code & data appearing in Rybka 1.0 beta has been put together in this PDF by Mark Watkins.

It is also worth considering that prior to Rybka 1.0 beta, previous Rybka versions were many hundreds of Elo points weaker than the Rybka 1.0 beta version that suddenly emerged in public in December 2005, just a few months after the open source public release of Fruit 2.1 under the GPL license. That same month Rybka beta entered and won the International Paderborn Computer Chess tournament.

The evidence alleges that by using and deriving code, data and structure from Fruit 2.1, Vasik Rajlich was able to make dramatic and huge progress with "his" program Rybka to the detriment of his fellow competitors. In our view this has made competitions involving Rybka grossly unfair.

As chess programmers we find this overwhelming evidence compelling. We believe Rybka is a Fruit derivative albeit an advanced one.

It is very likely that later Rybka versions have

derived and benefited from Rybka 1.0 beta and hence in the circumstances our view is they should also be considered derivatives of Fruit 2.1 until proven otherwise.

We wish to make an official complaint to the ICGA that Rybka is a Fruit 2.1 derivative. Furthermore we believe it is a breach of the GPL license under which Fruit 2.1 was released.

We believe as an unauthorized Fruit derivative Rybka's entry into ICGA events has been contrary to the ICGA rules and the rules of fair play.

We ask the ICGA to carefully review the evidence, assess its validity, and act accordingly.

We note that the ICGA is intending on setting up a tribunal to assess such allegations and we believe this evidence should be strongly considered in that process.

In addition, we think the ICGA should in future insist that all authors of entries to ICGA events must submit to the ICGA the same executable(s), that is taking part in the ICGA event, where they can be stored for future analysis of potential derivative claims should they arise. Each author should also make a full and clear statement as to the originality of the entry, its contributors and any acknowledgements. Should justified suspicions exist authors must be willing to submit source code on a private and confidential basis to a select group of impartial programmers to privately determine source code origin.

Co-signed by the following chess programmers, Fabien Letouzey, Zach Wegner, Mark Uniacke, Stefan Meyer-Kahlen, Ed Schröder, Don Dailey, Christophe Theron, Richard Pijl, Amir Ban, Anthony Cozzie, Tord Romstad, Ralf Schäfer, Gerd Isenberg, Johannes Zwanzger, Volker Bohm, Shay Bushinsky

A question worth considering is, what punishments could be considered by the ICGA for anyone who is found "guilty" of a cloning or derivative offence? I found the following likely answer in part of the Charter of the ICGA forum:

[h] The ICGA shall consider the reports and recommendations of the Panel and shall at its sole discretion decide upon what action if any should be taken. The sanctions that the ICGA might take against those found guilty of cloning or creating a derivative include but are not limited to:

[i] Banning the guilty person(s) from participation in future ICGA events for any period deemed appropriate by the ICGA;

[ii] Publicizing, wheresoever it deems appropriate, the allegations and the names of those who have been investigated by the Panel and the findings of the Panel;

[iii] Recommending to other computer event

organizers the exclusion of persons who have been found quilty by the Panel.

[iv] Annulling any titles that have already been awarded to programs that have since found by the Panel to have been clones or derivative programs, and demanding the return of any prize money paid to the offending programmer(s).

<u>Please note</u> that much of this information has been published on various Chess Forums, notably **Open Chess, TalkChess** and **Chess Vibes**.

We now wait to see if the ICGA will take action, or if Vasik Rajlich will respond on behalf of Rybka.

The RATING LISTS

One of the decisions to be made for all Computer Chess RATING LISTS, in magazines (are there any others now besides *Selective Search?*) or on the Internet, is which engines to include in the Rating Lists.

Some recently started to include Houdini, Strelka and others, some have stayed the same 'for now', while others are removing them! Some websites and forums wont allow either Posts or Rating Lists with the ones they allege are clones to be mentioned, others seem to have decided that, well, *if* Rybka is a clone it's too late to do much about it, so we might as well include everything.

For the past year I have been showing the CEGT and CCRL PC Engine Ratings: they have many testers and use a wide range of hardware, far more than I could manage on my own even when I included the SSDF results. For the time being they are retaining Rybka's results and also now include one or two of the alleged (and probable) clones, but only in their 64-bit versions. The CCRL calls many of them, including Rybka, 'Controversial'. If the ICGA comes out against some engines, whichever ones they may be, then I would hope that the CEGT and CCRL would come out against them as well. If an engine wont be allowed (or daren't enter!) the Computer World Championship or other Major Events, then they shouldn't be on the Rating Lists either. Am I right on that?!

Readers, and my reader programmers, are welcome to write in with their views.

21st GEBRUIKERS - PART 2: BY ROB VAN SON AND ERIC HALLSWORTH

We had a look at the first 2 rounds of 21st. Gebruikers in our last issue, but I ran out of space! The entrants were:

- Mephisto London Pro
- Mephisto Atlanta, these 2 owned by Rob, the Atlanta operated by his friend Peter Schimmelpenninck
- Mephisto Berlin Pro, Ries van Leeuwen
- Mephisto Magellan, Hein Veldhuis
- Mephisto RISC2, Luuk Hofman
- Kasparov RISC 2500, Hans van Mierlo
- Mephisto Master, Markus Pillen
- Novag Sapphire, Alphons Termaat
- Resurrection Sjeng 1.8, Xavier Goossens
- Novag Super Expect C, Gerrit Hoogeveen

For this Gebruikers event only chess computers with an Elo below 2300 in their Dutch ratings were allowed, so there were 10 computers in total, and they played 6 rounds using a time control of 30 minutes on the clock for each computer.

In Rob's introduction last time we mentioned that Hans van Mierlo was not satisfied with the results of his Saitek Risc 2500.

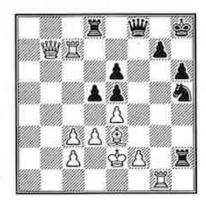
"It is very interesting to mention is his game against my Berlin London Pro. The London played with White and opened 1 e2-e4. The Risc 2500 played 1...d7-d5! He wanted to play the Scandinavian!? Well, I haven't seen this for a long time and Hans started to look sad. At the 8th move, Black played e7-e5 and that was a terrible blunder. After 16 moves, Hans resigned the game for the Risc 2500. I really didn't expect that, neither did he!"

I expect you have been looking forward to seeing that game, but first there was a game from round 1 which I should have included last time, as it introduces you to the **Sjeng 1.8** PC program converted by Ruud Martin to run in one of his Resurrection units.

MEPH BERLIN PRO 68020 - RES DEEP SJENG 1.8



16.營xa4 包d4 17.營xa5 罩a8 18.營b4 包xf3+ 19.gxf3 包h5 20.營c4 罩xf3 21.還b7 罩xh3 22.罩xc7 營e8 23.壹g2 罩h4 24.壹f3 罩h2 25.罩g1 壹h8 26.營c6 營d8 27.壹e2 營f8 28.營d7 d5 29.營c6 罩d8 30.營b7



30...2 f4+?!

The knight isn't as well protected here as it might seem but, more importantly, it has forsaken its protection of g7.

30... 單b8 31. 營a7 and here 31...d4 32.cxd4 包f4+ is okay as after 33. 全d2 包h3 looks to be a draw

31.**⊈**d2 d4?

Falls into tactics that prove to be beyond the Sjeng program.

A bit of 'chase me Charlie' along the 7th and 8th ranks with 31... 型b8 32. 型a7 罩a8 33. 罩f7 豐e8 34. 豐e7 豐xe7 35. 罩xe7 followed by 35... 公g2 would have been a better continuation

We had a tendency to feel that Richard Lang's programs for Mephisto were some times a little slow at seeing tactics, but here the Berlin engine plays with great power 32.cxd4! exd4?

Black's best try was probably 32...包g2 33.罩f7 營g8 34.dxe5 罩f8, but 35.罩e7 will eventually put White 3 pawns up 33.毫xd4! 罩xd4?!

Right, let's update everyone properly on the results from the first 2 rounds:

Round 1

| ■ Berllin Pro - Res1 Sjeng 1.8 | 1-0 |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| London Pro - Meph Risc2 | 1-0 |
| ■ Master - Atlanta | 1-0 |

(That was a surprise, although the Master is a later model from Mephisto than the Atlanta, the latter had hash tables so ran faster).

Magellan - Novag Sapphire 0-1
 (Another big shock, and we showed you how the Sapphire did it in our last issue)

Risc 2500 - Super Expect C
 1-0

Round 2

| Master - Berlin Pro | 1-0 |
|---|-----|
| Novag Sapphire - London Pro | 0-1 |
| Atlanta - Risc 2500 | 0-1 |

(The Risc 2500 had actually won its first 2 games, so at this stage Hans van Mierlo was very happy with it! The Atlanta on the other hand had lost both its first 2 games!)

Meph Risc2 - Meph Magellan
 Super Expert C - Res1 Sjeng 1.8
 0-1

2 Master, LondonPro, Risc2500

1 Sjeng1.8, BerlinPro, Sapphire

1/2 Magellan, Risc2

O Atlanta, SuperExpertC

So, on to <u>round 3</u>! Here is the game that Rob's upgraded **London** lost to the previous

version, the Berlin. Of course 1 game in isolation can always go wrong. The London upgrade has proved to be worth about 30 Elo, but in this game the **Berlin Pro** plays extremely well!

MEPH LONDON PRO - MEPH BERLIN PRO

B47: Sicilian: Taimanov: 5 Nc3 Qc7 6 f4, 6 g3 and 6 Be2

1.e4 c5 2.ᡚf3 e6 3.d4 cxd4 4.ᡚxd4 a6 5.ᡚc3 ᡚc6 6.g3 c7 7.Ձg2 ᡚf6 8.0-0 Ձe7 9.፰e1 ᡚxd4 10.xd4 Ձc5 11.d1 d6 12.ዴe3 e5 13.ᡚd5

13. dd2 de6 is a little more popular 13.. dxd5 14. dxc5N

I can only find a game with 14. 增xd5 in my database, but White lost so the London finding a new move is probably a good idea 14... 增xc5 15. 增xd5 急e6 16. 增xc5 dxc5 17. 罩ed1

Now Black cannot castle queen side 17... de 18.a4 a5



19.**£**f3?!

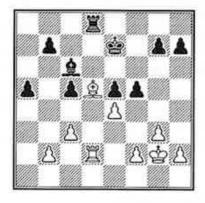
I'm not sure that this is a good plan. In fact it stops White playing f2-f4 which would have been better here

19... Zhd8 20. \$\dagger\$ f6 21. \$\dagger\$ e2

The \(\hat{L}\) has wasted quite a bit of time 21...\(\hat{L}\) d4 22.c3?

Loses a pawn. Obviously White didn't like the look of 22.\mathbb{Z}xd4 cxd4, but 22.f3 would have been a reasonable alternative 22...\mathbb{Z}xd1+23.\mathbb{Z}xd1 \mathbb{L}b3 24.\mathbb{Z}d2 \mathbb{L}xa4 25.\mathbb{L}c4 \mathbb{L}c6 26.\mathbb{L}d5 \mathbb{Z}d8 27.\mathbb{L}g2 f5!?





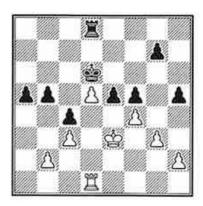
28. 查f3??

A pawn down and approaching the endgame meant that White was already struggling, but now it has fallen apart

Not 28.exf5 &xd5+ of course, but 28.f3 c4! 29.\(\dot{\psi}\)f2 \(\delta\)xd5 30.exd5 would have made Black work much harder for the win 28...c4

I also found 28...fxe4+! 29. 堂xe4 罩xd5 30. 罩xd5 堂e6 which would have been immediately decisive and 0-1

29.空e3 &xd5 30.exd5 空d6 31.f4 h5 32.罩d1 b5



33.h4?

The attempt to block the position is misguided, this leads to a quick end

33.置g1 e4 34.h3 was better, but 34...空c5! 35.空e2 罩xd5 should still win for Black 33...e4! 34.空d4 a4! 35.罩e1 罩c8 36.罩e2 罩c5 37.空e3 罩xd5 38.空f2 罩d3 39.罩c2 空c5

Getting ready to force an entry point for himself on the queenside

40.堂g2 b4! 41.cxb4+ 堂xb4 42.罩e2 c3 43.bxc3+ 堂xc3

White could resign, the Berlin Pro has played this beautifully

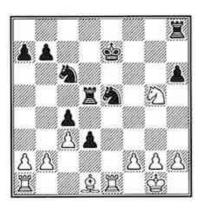
44. Ee1 a3 45. 由f1 a2 46. Ea1 由b2 47. Exa2+由xa2

After 48.堂e1 there are various routes to m/8, this is one: 48...堂b1 49.g4 hxg4 50.堂e2 罩f3 51.堂d2 g3 52.h5 g2 53.堂e2 g1營 54.h6 營f1+ 55.堂d2 罩d3#. **0-1**

Mostly we are aiming to cover Rob's games with his London Pro, but some of the other games are very interesting as well. The **Super Expert C** hadn't scored a point yet, but gives the **Mephisto Risc2** a big fright in this game!

Novag Super Expert C - Meph Risc 2

1.e4 c5 2.c3 e5 3.ᡚf3 ᡚc6 4.ይc4 ᡚf6 5.ᡚg5 d5 6.exd5 ᡚxd5 7.d4 exd4 8.e2+ ይe7 9.쌀e4 ᡚf6 10.ይxf7+ �f8 11.e2 d3 12.e3 ᡚg4 13.ᡚe6+ ይxe6 14.쌀xe6 ᡚge5 15.ይh5 쌀c8 16.쌀xc8+ ፫xc8 17.0-0 c4 18.፰e1 ቯd8 19.ይf4 ፫d5 20.ᡚd2 g6 21.ይd1 g5 22.ይe3 ይf6 23.ᡚe4 �e7 24.ይxg5 ይxg5 25.ᡚxg5 h6



At this point in the game the Super Expert was certainly threatening to cause another shock. It is a healthy pawn up and should be able to cope with Black's advanced c+d/pawns. Just retreating the ② to e4 would be good

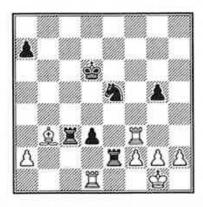
26.\(\mathbb{2}\)f3?

Correct was 26.2e4 Ef8 27.2d2±

26... 置c5 27. **Q**xc6 hxg5!

Black equalises. 27...bxc6 wouldn't, with 28. 2e4± White would still have the advantage

28. 皇xb7 閏b8 29. 皇a6 閏xb2 30. 皇xc4 堂d6 31. 皇b3 罝xc3 32. 罝e3 勺g4 33. 罝f3 罝e2 34. 罝d1 勺e5



The game was still level, Black's advanced d-pawn with its rook support just about counters White's extra pawn 35.\mathbb{Z}e3?

With 35. 国f6+ 堂c5 36. 堂f1 堂b4 37. 国b1 it would be hard to say for sure who is winning. Black must play 37... 堂c5 and now 38. 国e1! 国xe1+ 39. 堂xe1 国c1+ 40. 堂d2 国g1 41. 国e6±.

After the game move Black can now exchange rooks and its d-pawn becomes much stronger!

35...≣xe3 36.fxe3 ᡚg4! 37.\d2 ₾e5

Not 37...包xe3? 38.全f2 包f5 39.g4 包d4 40.全e3 包xb3 41.axb3 罩xb3 42.罩a2 and



Gerrit Hoogeveen & his Super Expert C, watched by Xavier Goossens, the Res1 Sjeng owner

White gets a draw! 38.**2d1 ②xe3** 39.**2b3**

39.⊈f2 is no longer any good as Black can now play 39... ②c4!

39... 中e4 40. 中f2 罩c2 41. 中e1?!

Getting rid of the pawn with 41. 置xc2 costs a piece, so would not really make that much difference in the end: 41...dxc2 42. 毫xc2+ 公xc2-+

41... වxg2+ 42. 호d1 වe3+ 43. 호e1 볼c1+ 44. 호d1 호d4

Other round 3 results
■ Risc 2500 - Mephisto Master 1-0
■ Res1 Sjeng1.8 - Sapphire 0-1
■ Magellan - Atlanta ½-½

So Hans van Mierlo's Kasparov **Risc 2500** is the outright leader with 3/3, a point ahead of a group of machines on 2/3. But that was all about to change.

MEPH LONDON PRO - SAITEK RISC 2500

B01: Scandinavian Defence

1.e4 d5?!

Rob says that Hans was already starting to look a little sad, they had not seen this in a computer game for a long time

2.exd5 營xd5 3.包c3 營a5 4.d4 包f6 5.包f3 c6 6.包e5 包bd7 7.包c4 營c7 8.營f3

I wish I'd still got a Risc2500 as I'd like to know when it came out of its Opening Book!



It was obviously out of its Book now, as we'll realise from its next move!



8...e5??

You know, I'm sure, that the Scandina—vian isn't all bad! Here 8... ②b6 9. 全f4 營d7 is a popular continuation, well known to theory, and the game is pretty even 9.dxe5 ②d5

Perhaps in playing 8...e5? the Risc2500 thought that it would be able to continue with 9...包xe5 as 10.包xe5 營xe5+11.營e3 is equal, but of course White would play 10.營e2! and after 10...包fg4 11.f4! wins easily 10.包xd5 cxd5 11.營xd5 f6?

Not good at all, but the game was already lost after that 8th move

11... 全e7 would enable Black to hold on for a little longer. After the probable 12. 公d6+ 全xd6 13.exd6 營xc2 14. 全d3 營c5 it would have escaped only a pawn down for the moment, though the 公d6 gives White a strong added bonus!

12.包d6+



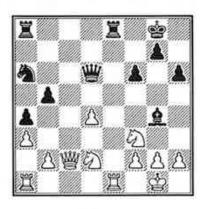
17.Ձb3 №e8 18.0-0 followed by 19.\(\mathbb{I}\)ae! is terminal. How long is it since you've seen the Risc2500 vanquished in just 16 moves?! Not that Rob minded! **1-0**

Here's another from round 4.

Meph Berlin Pro - Meph Risc2

C42: Petroff Defence: 3 Nxe5 and unusual White 3rd moves

1.e4 e5 2.包f3 包f6 3.包xe5 d6 4.包f3 包xe4 5.d4 d5 6.兔d3 兔d6 7.0-0 0-0 8.c4 c6 9.營c2 包a6 10.兔xe4 dxe4 11.營xe4 莒e8 12.營d3 兔g4 13.兔g5 營d7 14.包bd2 h6 15.兔h4 包b4 16.營b3 a5 17.a3 a4 18.營c3 包a6 19.兔g3 f6 20.兔xd6 營xd6 21.莒fe1 b5 22.cxb5 cxb5 23.營c2



Some of the things that happen in these dedicated computer games quite surprise me! They make me wonder why I didn't manage to beat them more often myself! Yet the truth is that the Risc2 was a regular opponent in our testing for early Hiarcs1+2 versions, as we thought it was an opponent we could trust and that could give Hiarcs (on a very early

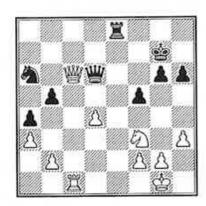
PC processor) a decent game. And that was the Hiarcs that won the World Championship and Uniform Platform events in 1991!

23...f5?

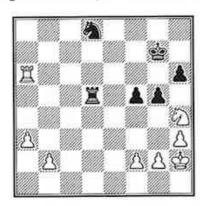
A really loose move, unfair on its own bishop, and the pawn soon has to be protected by another weakening move as well, as we shall see

23... 營d7 24. 墨xe8+ 墨xe8 25. 墨c1 墨e7 would have been fine 24. h3! 象xf3 25. 包xf3

Not 25.gxf3? 營xd4 26.包f1 營c5= 25...g6 26.邑xe8+ 邑xe8 27.邑c1 也g7 28.營c6!



A pawn up, the enemy pawns all over the place, so let's exchange queens!
28... 對xc6 29. 置xc6 包b8 30. 置b6 置c8
31. 置xb5 包c6 32. 置b7+ 查g8 33.d5 包d8
34. 置a7 置c1+ 35. 查h2 置d1 36. 置xa4 置xd5
37. 置a6 查g7 38. 包h4 g5



Can you spot White's reply, a nice surprise 39. \(\begin{aligned} 34. \\ \exists \]

39.₺f3 would have won eventually as well, but the move played is much nicer!
39.₺\$\mathbb{Z}\$xd6 40.₺\$xf5+

40...\$\Delta\$f6 41.\$\Delta\$xd6, and that's \$\Delta\$+5\$\Delta\$ v \$\Delta\$+2\$\Delta\$ – too much for anyone! **1-0**

Rob's Atlanta, operated by his friend Peter Schimmelpenninck, was having an awful

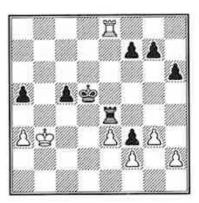


Luuk Hofman's RISC2 plays against Hein Veldhuis' Magellan, watched by players & spectators!

tournament, and was on $\frac{1}{2}$ 3, just above the **Super ExpertC** on 0/3. They met in round 4.

MEPH ATLANTA - NOVAG SUPER EXPERT C

We join the game it's White to play, move 33.



33. 置xe4??

A bad mistake, letting Black's king get nearer to the key pawns. Probably the Atlanta analysed that its 34th move would block the enemy king's route and would also threaten the pawn on c5... not realising it is poisoned!

33... 🖢 xe4 34. 🖆 c4 g6 35.a4?

Trying to find something it can move! 35.党c3 was best, but note that 35.党xc5?? 党d3! 0-1

35...h5 36.h3 f6 37.h4 g5! 38.堂c3 堂d5 39.堂d2 堂c4 40.hxg5 fxg5 41.e4 堂d4 42.e5 堂xe5 43.堂e3 h4

It's all over. A PC engine showed 44.gxh4 gxh4 45.查xf3 h3 46.查g3 c4 47.查xh3 c3 48.查g4 c2 49.f4+ 查e4 50.查g5 c1豐 51.查f6 查xf4 52.查e7 查e5 53.查f7 查f5 54.查e8 豐c7 55.查f8 查f6 56.查e8 豐e7# 0-1

Other round 4 results:

Novag Sapphire - Master
Res1 Sjeng1.8 - Magellan

 $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$

3 LondonPro, BerlinPro, Risc2500 2½ Sapphire, Master 1½ Risc2, Res1 Sjeng1.8, Magellan and others

We join the **London Pro**'s <u>round 5</u> game after Black's 15th move.

MEPH MASTER - MEPH LONDON PRO

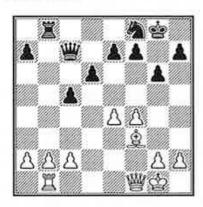


We're not long out of theory, White's response to the attack on its & should just be 16. &e3, but the Master tries something a bit too clever

16.2 d5?!

Not fatal, but White's small advantage passes to Black

16...包xd5 17.皇xg7 包e3 18.營e2 包xf1 19.皇xf8 包xf8 20.營xf1



The slightly strange sequence of exchanges leaves White with \(\mathbb{L}\) for \(\varphi\), but Black's pieces are more active

20...增a5! 21.b3 包e6

21...\"xa2!? 22.\"d1 c4∓

22.營c1 包d4 23.営b2 營c3 24.查f2 c4

25.**\delta**e2?!

The Master is very adept at complicating matters though, objectively, 25.\mathbb{Z}b1 might have been sounder!

25...cxb3 26.axb3 置xb3 27.置xb3 包xb3 28.營e3 包c5 29.象d3

Exchanging queens, though losing a pawn, was the other possibility: 29.營xc3 ②xe4+30.堂e3 ②xc3 and now best is 31.堂f3-+

29...a5! 30.\$\dot{\phi}e2 a4 31.e5 dxe5?

31...a3! would have ended it here! 0-1 32.營xe5 營xe5+ 33.fxe5 ②d7 34.全d2 ②xe5

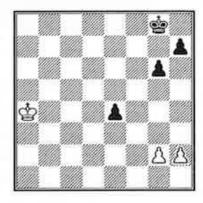


I think White must keep its \(\mathbb{L}\) on here, but the Master disagrees!

35.**⊈c**3?

35.ዿb5!? a3 36.堂c3 with some chances of a draw perhaps

35...包xd3! 36.cxd3 e5 37.垫b4 f5 38.垫xa4 e4 39.dxe4 fxe4



40.**∲b**4

The king can just get back, but...

42.堂d4 堂f5 43.g3 h5 44.堂e3 堂g4 45.堂xe4 堂h3! 46.堂f4 堂xh2 makes no difference, Black still queens and wins 42...堂f5 43.g3 h5 44.堂e2 堂g4 45.堂e3 堂h3 46.堂xe4 堂xh2 0-1

This win put Rob's London Pro in top spot with one game to play as the Risc2500 and

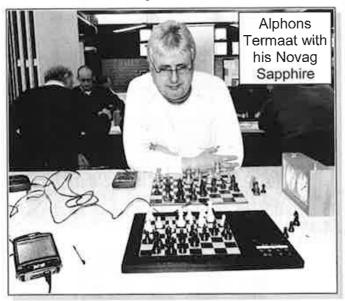
BerlinPro (=top with Rob's machine before this round), met in this round and drew!

| Other round 5 results: | |
|--|---------|
| Meph Risc2 - Sapphire | 1/2-1/2 |
| Risc2500 - BerlinPro | 1/2-1/2 |
| Meph Magellan - Super Expert C | 1-0 |
| ■ Meph Atlanta - Res1 Sjeng1.8 | 1/2-1/2 |

4 LondonPro 31/2 BerlinPro, Risc2500

Sapphire

It is a great shame that I don't have all of the Novag Sapphire games! It was already doing very well as you can see and, in this the final round, it beat the Risc2500 to reach 4/6 and therefore overtaking it!



In fact the end of the Tournament was a bit of a damp squib - for everyone but Rob! Before the last round started he needed to win to be sure of top place, but the Sapphire had drawn as I've mentioned, and the Berlin Pro made an early mistake at move 18 against the Magellan and was completely lost by move 26, though the operator played on hoping for a most unlikely miracle.

So the London Pro just needed a draw, but it was Black against the Res1 Sjeng1.8.

Res. Sjeng 1.8 - Meph London Pro

B42: Sicilian: Kan Variation: 5 Bd3

1.e4 c5 2.2f3 e6 3.d4 cxd4 4.2xd4 a6 5.\(\frac{1}{2}\)d3 \(\frac{1}{2}\)f6 6.0-0 d6 7.c4 g6 8.\(\frac{1}{2}\)c3 \(\frac{1}{2}\)g7

All well established theory to here where

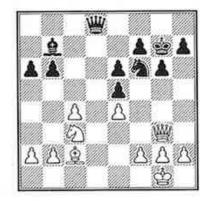
9.\(\preceq\)e3 is the most popular move for White. But Sjeng's choice is also quite well known 9.夕f3 0-0 10.臯f4 匂h5 11.臯g5 豐b6N

11... ₩c7 has appeared in a few games but this move, as far as I know, would be new if tried in top level play

12. 曾d2 包f6 13. ge3 曾c6 14. gh6 包bd7

Not many folk would want to play engines think it's okay!? 15. axg7 曾xg7 16. Ead1 包e5 17. 2xe5 dxe5 18.曾e3 b6 19.豐g3 豐c7 20.罩d2 息b7 21.皇c2 **≝fd8**

21... 對xc4 22. 對xe5= was also possible



25.\medge e3

25. ₩xe5 would allow Black to play 25... \delta d2. Now 26.g4 is forced and the game is still level after 26...h6=. Note that after 26... \alpha xc2? White has 27.g5! which is exactly why we commented that 26.g4 was forced, and 27...h5 28.gxf6+ $\triangle h6$ 29.h4± would follow giving White an advantage 25...營d4

There's quite a battle going on for White's e4 pawn!

26.曾d3 包g4

Threatening \mathbb{\mathbb{W}}\xf2+ and mate follows 27.曹e2 f5 28.h3 勾f6 29.由h1?!

Looks like an "I don't know what to do move". In fact neither side finds a way to make progress over the next few moves 29...fxe4 30.並g1 並f7 31.並h2 h6 32.a3 h5 33. 空g1 h4 34. 空h1 皇c6 35. a4 a5 36. 空g1 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\



39.单d1?

Too much fiddling around with the bishop, and this time it allows Black to make

some progress

39. We3 Wxe3 40.fxe3 was better and would be interesting! Black is a pawn up but has 3 blocked and tripled on the e-file! But White's b/\(\text{\Delta}\) is backward so there's possibly not much in it

39... 2d3! 40. 臭b3?

No! It was best on c2 where it came from the previous move! So $40.2c2 ext{ de7}$ (40... $ext{ ac4}?! ext{ 41}. ext{ de3} ext{ ac4} ext{ 42}. ext{ ac4} ext{ ac4} ext{ 43}. ext{ de6} + ext{ de7} ext{ 44}. ext{ ac4} ex$

There was also 40...包c1! 41.營c2 包xb3 42.營xb3 e3!

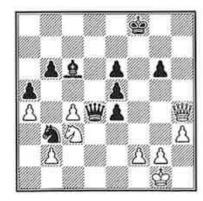
41.營d2?

Getting the bishop back to 41.\(\pmace2\) eyeing the e4/\(\triangle \) again was still best. It keeps moving around but doesn't end up where it would be best!

41... 2c5! 42. ₩h6

Best. If for example 42.\(\mathbb{U}\)c2, to protect the \(\mathbb{L}\), then 42...e3! is very strong

42... ②xb3 43. 營h7+ 查f8 44. 營xh4



44...ge8?

Gives White a chance of getting back into the game

44... 4c5! was MUCH better, and if

45.營f6+ 含e8 46.營xg6+含d7 47.營g7+含d6 48.營f8+含c7 49.營g7+包d7 then the checks have run out and Black, with for △ and also c4 then a4 due to fall, is winning 45.②xe4 營xb2

45...②c1 was best, then probably White would try 46.營f6+ 全f7 47.營h8+ 空e7 48.營f6+ 空e8 49.營h8+ 空d7. Once more the checks have ended, so 50.營f8 ②e2+ 51.党h2 營xe4 52.營xf7+ (the checks start again) 空d6 53.營f8+. It would be a very long variation if we kept going, but once again the checks should come to an end when White interposes its queen, and will still have ② for ③ and a win

46.營h8+ 查e7 47.營h4+ 查d7 48.包f6+ 查d8 49.包d5+ 查c8



This would be draw but, oh no! not with... 50. 2xb6+??

50.營e7! rescues the draw, e.g: 50...exd5 51.營xe8+ 空b7 52.營d7+ 空b8 53.營d8+ 空b7 54.營d7+ 空a6 55.營c8+ 空a7 56.營d7+ 空a8 57.營c8+ 空a7 58.營c7+ 空a8 59.營d8+ 空a7 60.營d7+ 空b8 61.營d8+ 空b7 62.營d7+= **50...空b7!**

Now Black can win again.

Not 50... 空b8? when 51. 營d8+ is correct and would/should then be back to a draw again!

51.營e7+ 亞xb6 52.營xe8 營c1+ 53.空h2 營xc4 54.營xg6?!

It was more important to leave the queen where it could make nuisance checks (and maybe steal a draw). Also with 54.g3 the would still protect the important \(\Delta / a4 \) though 54...\(\Delta d4 55.h4 \) c2 will win for Black as long as it made no mistakes during another series of checks 56.\(\Delta d8 + \Delta c6 + \text{etc} \)

54...包c5 55.營e8 營xa4

and White resigned. Even if Sjeng did somehow find its way to a draw through the checks it was now known that the London Pro would win the tournament! But almost certainly Black would have won in the end anyway! 0-1

The round 6 results:

| Res1 Sjeng1.8 - London Pro | 0-1 |
|--|---------|
| ■ Novag Sapphire - Risc2500 | 1/2-1/2 |
| BerlinPro - Meph Magellan | 0-1 |
| Super Expert C - Meph Master | 0-1 |
| ■ Meph Risc2 - Meph Atlanta | 1/2-1/2 |

The Risc2 and Atlanta both had poor tournaments for two normally strong dedicated computers, but at least they shared the honours in the last round! As already mentioned the Sapphire did exceptionally well and far exceeded its expected result, and the Mephisto Master also produced a very good performance.

Of course Rob was very pleased with his victory, and wrote:

"The London Pro is my Berlin Pro 68020 which I have also used on former tournaments, but now I changed the standard Eprom to the London program.. I didn't expect that the London should play much better and win more games than with the standard program, but what happened..! I (and of course my Berlin u/g to London) won the tournament easily with 5 points out of 6 games!!"

"Well Eric, you will understand that I'm a proud man and for the immediate future I

will not change the London Eprom anymore. So the first place for me, and that means a big trophy and a bottle of red wine!"

Cheers - Rob!



Above: Ries and Alfons, watched by Resurrection creator Ruud Martin

Below: The Prizewinners, Ries, Ruud and Alfons

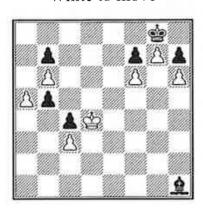


| Pos | FINAL TABLE - GEBRUIKERS 21 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | Score/6 |
|-----|-----------------------------|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|---------|
| 1 | MEPHISTO LONDON PRO | Х | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | 5 |
| 2 | Novag Sapphire | 0 | х | | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 1/2 | | | 4 |
| 3= | MEPHISTO BERLIN PRO | 1 | | Х | 1/2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | | | 31/2 |
| 3= | MEPHISTO RISC 2500 | 0 | 0 | 1/2 | х | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | 31/2 |
| 3= | MEPHISTO MASTER | 0 | 1/2 | 1 | 0 | x | | | | 1 | 1 | 31/2 |
| 3= | MEPHISTO MAGELLAN | | 0 | 1 | | | х | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1 | 1/2 | 31/2 |
| 7= | RESURRECTION 1 SJENG 1.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 1/2 | Х | | 1 | 1 | 21/2 |
| 7= | MEPHISTO RISC2 | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | | | 1/2 | | X | 1 | 1/2 | 21/2 |
| 9= | NOVAG SUPER EXPERT C | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | X | 1 | 1 |
| 9= | MEPHISTO ATLANTA | | | | 0 | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | Х | 1 |

BILL REID'S "TIME FOR ADJUDICATION" TOUGH POSITIONS FOR COMPUTERS... AND SOMETIMES US!

In SelS 152 Bill shared another of those 'Time for Adjudication' positions where the team captains were keen to agree on a result in order to save the five shillings they would have to spend in sending it to a local chess master.

White to move



In this case it took the captains no time at all to decide it had to be a draw. But would the computer programs agree with them? And, if not, does that mean that those old team captains for once came to a wrong decision?

<u>Eric</u>: You will recall that I encouraged you to have a go at this, as the engines which I tested produced some wildly varying evaluations. They all wanted to play 1.Kc5, but the lowest evaluation I got for ages on my dual2core hardware was +2.48 from Junior12. Toga wasn't as bad as some with +5.97, Shredder12 had 7.86. But even the great Houdini showed +8.76 and, even more embarrassingly, Rybka was +10.97 and Zap-Mexico2 +14.28?!?!

Then, right near the end, **Stockfish2.1** actually showed 0.00 after 1min 30 secs... and it doesn't use tablebases!

Here was Bill's solution:

First of all many thanks to Eric for printing that beautiful picture of the Isle of Lewis king. That really brings home to us what a different game chess was when it was natural for us to talk with our pieces. If readers would like to confront the king himself, they



More pictures of the ISLE OF LEWIS chess set

can find him and the other pieces of that set in the British Museum, where there are also copies available for readers to purchase.

Accounts of how the programs dealt with that position which the Lewis King judged so



splendidly show that they could indeed gain from an ability to get talking with the chessmen!

But how did they get on with this, my new position, where the team captains settled for a draw?

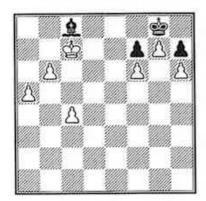
1.⊈c5 b4

It's no good trying to defend the pawn with 1... 26?? because, after 2.a6 it's mate in 4: 2...bxa6 (2... 2d7 3.a7 2c8 4.a8 b4 5. 對xc8#) 3. 公xc6 b4 4.b7 bxc3 5.b8 数# 2.公xb4 2d5

Eric: While Stockfish knows this is a draw, Rybka4 still has w+10.98

And now Fritz8 thinks it's all over, i.e. 1-0?! Three connected pawns all lining up to queen! He rates the advantage at +11.28. But human players can easily see that if a pawn goes onto a White square defended by the king, then the bishop will capture it and the king can't take the bishop because then Black would have no legal moves. But Fritz8 is

getting a bit elderly now, I'm sure more modern programs must have seen that the old team captains were right.



Eric: No, Bill, they don't. Amazing isn't it, it seems so obvious to us! Only Glaurung has joined Stockfish and knows it's a draw, after about 1 min. The rest still have their big + evaluations... Houdini 8.76 after 6 mins, Junior12, which was the best apart from Stockfish with 2.48 at the beginning but is now up to 6.35, Rybka4 shows 9.38?! A fine bunch of Adjudicators they'd make! But of course many congratulations to Stockfish!

Other readers found exactly the same.

Brian Deane gave engines an hour to process it on his 4 CPU machine, and enjoyed seeing the widely varying opinions. He had as his lowest **APILchess** (an engine I don't know) showing an excellent 0.66, but at the other end CometB68 14.25! Nearly as bad as Zappa!

Incidentally Brian also told me that Deep Sjeng1.6 after an hour on our 151–2 position had come up with a mate in 5!! If only it was so easy!! The general consensus is that it's a mate in 36, though Rybka had mate in 30, and that still needs checking. Even worse for Sjeng was that its mating move was 1.Kb3, but then1...Kxa8 of course is an instant draw, White can only win by keeping the knight as we saw with the analysis last time.

Peter Grayson wrote: "Bill's position in SelS 152 seems easy to the human eye, to identify as a draw. But similar to your findings, all but one engine gave a high score for White in the 10 minutes I allowed for analysis. Whatever the way and timing of White's pawn advance, provided Black's bishop keeps control of the a8/h1 or c8/a6 diagonal,

it can pick off the pawns as they advance with immunity. If White captures the bishop it is immediate stalemate! **Stockfish**, despite or maybe because it does not use tablebases, was the only engine that could find this on my hardware. Fairly quickly too!"

And here is **Bill's new position**. First his introduction.

What we were looking at in that last position was, of course, an example of 'Statics'. As I suggested in 2003 in my booklet 'Thought Processes in Chess', it can sometimes pay to think of parts of the game as 'Tactics and Statics' rather than 'Tactics and Strategy'.

So let's check out another statics position that this time didn't even get to the eyes of the team captains. Those old players just agreed the draw between themselves.

Black to move



This one is a bit simpler than the last one, though poor old Fritz8 still doesn't get it.

However I'm sure that more modern programs will quickly come up with a correct evaluation. (Bill wrote those words without knowing how the engines were faring after Black's 11...Bc8 in the previous position. If he'd seen that he might not have been so generous in his expectations!).

Comparing the listings in the 2003 SelS 102 with those in 2011 SelS152, I see that the top rating has gone up from 2684 to 3104! However, does that mean that today's programs have acquired some insight into Statics?! Or is it just that their calculating abilities have become much deeper? Maybe some study of how they judge this position will help us answer that question?!

PETER GRAYSON AT WORK ON HIS OWN OPENING BOOK FOR THE INTERNET

Hi Eric!

On the theme of something a little different for Selective Search, which you said you'd like if someone could come up with something, I thought it might be interesting to see just how much work goes into maintaining a good private Opening Book for use in Blitz Chess on the Playchess server!

I have to admit that I have not been so active more recently, due to my father's ill health, but include for you an example of what is needed to remain reasonably competitive, particularly when you have hardware like mine that is starting to show its age.

The first game was a loss when playing using my main 'nick'. Then I have discussed the work that went into changing the loss into a win, and some of my reasoning behind it. Then there was a brief flurry of 4 games, followed by a slight gap before a fifth game that seems to have signalled the end of Black efforts to play this line against me. I have a second 'nick' at Playchess and strangely all of the later games were against that rather than against my main 'nick' from the first game.

Okay, here is the original game, which my PC, playing White, loses. I have left the computer evaluations in, which I have noticed you often like to do in the articles, to help readers discover the critical game moments. B/0 means a Book move.

Where a move is in brackets after the move played it indicates the opponent expected something different, e.g. 19.dxc5 (Nxf5) 0.13/12 3 is move played, move expected by opponent, evaluation/depth and time taken

The opening is the Caro-Kann, Advance Variation, ECO classification B12.

Gray Blitz Rybka 3 - PurePower Rybka 3

| 1.e4 B/0 | c6 B/0 |
|------------------|----------------|
| 2.d4 B/0 | d5 B/0 |
| 3.e5 B/0 | ≜f5 B/0 |
| 4.≜e3 B/0 | e6 B/0 |



5.**公d2** B/0 6.**公gf3** B/0 **2d7** B/0



6...≌c7 0.02/13 2

Incredibly, having been taken <u>out of its book</u>, my opponent's Rybka 3 – which is of course using a different Book to my own! – has played a move that created all sorts of problems and for which I could not find a quick solution.

My Book did enable my engine to stay in opening theory for quite a few more moves, but not convincingly. Therefore counter measures were going to be needed at an earlier point, which is what I will show you after this game!

| 7. ②h4 B/0 | 5 e7 0.09/13 2 |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 8.\(\preceq\)e2 (c4) B/0 | 0-0-0 -0.17/13 5 |
| 9.0-0 B/0 | f6 -0.19/13 3 |
| 10.f4 (c3) B/0 | g5 -0.30/12 2 |
| 11.fxg5 B/0 | fxe5 -0.37/14 9 |
| 12.c3 (Nb3) B/0 | h6 -0.54/12 5 |
| 13.≜g4 (Qa4) B/0 | hxg5 -0.33/13 6 |
| My Book has also n | ow come to an end |

| 14.≜xg5 −0.14/12 3 | e4 -0.43/13 2 |
|--|----------------------------|
| 15. ≝ e2 0.00/13 11 | a6 -0.29/14 0 |
| 16.盒h5 0.04/12 2 | ♣b8 −0.22/13 0 |
| 17.වb3 0.00/13 7 | Ġa8 −0.23/15 0 |
| 18.\mathbb{E}f2 (Bf4) 0.00/14 2 | c5 (Rg8) -0.11/12 2 |



My engine threatens to win a pawn, and the opponent decides that it's okay and that Black's resulting pressure is sufficient compensation

營c6 (Bh6) -0.11/14 5

23. 2xe7 (Bf7) 0.04/12 4 **2xe7** -0.15/12 0 24.\(\mathbb{E}\)xf5\\ 0.01/13\\ 4 d4 - 0.21/140**25.cxd4** 0.00/14 2 **\mathbb{g}xd4** −0.28/15 1 **26.a3** (Kh1) 0.00/14 0 **\(\mathbb{E}\)c4** (Rd3) −0.24/14 2 **27.b4** (Kh1) -0.13/12 2 **\mathbb{E}c2** -0.31/12 0 **28. \@e3** −0.18/13 2 **営c3** −0.29/14 0 **29.** ₩d4 −0.22/14 4 **選d8** -0.31/15 0 **30.**₩**g7** −0.21/14 1 **\$d6** −0.39/15 6 **≜c7** −0.34/14 5 **32.\$h1?!** −0.21/14 0

The more active 32. \(\mathbb{M} f6, \) threatening exchanges, would have suited White, and was better. Now the pressure against my engine starts to increase very noticeably



७d2?! (Qd4) −0.59/12 1 35... **७**d4 looks better, the move Black has

played gave White the chance of a helpful 幽 exchange... which he spurned!

36. 2 2 36. 2 2 36. 36. 2 36. 36

| | 置c3 -0.61/13 0 |
|---|------------------------------|
| 37.¤6f2 −0.48/13 2 | ≌e3 (Qd4) −0.64/13 2 |
| 38.Ee2 −0.51/11 2 | ≝c5 −0.72/12 0 |
| 39.≝f7 (Bg4) −0.50/12 | 2 2 對h8 -0.84/12 1 |
| 40.≅f5 −0.50/12 0 | 営c1 + −1.09/11 0 |
| 41.⊈g2 −0.56/13 0 | g1 + −1.11/13 11 |
| 42.\$\dotha h3 −0.49/14 0 | 罩c5! -1.11/15 3 |
| 43.\mathred{\mathred{A}}ef2 −0.92/13 1 | e3! -1.11/14 0 |
| 44.\a2 (Re2) −1.00/14 | 5 |
| 45. ₩ xf5 −0.85/12 1 | ≜b6 −1.08/15 0 |
| 46.罩g2 -1.10/14 5 | ≝c1 −1.33/15 1 |
| 47.Ee2 (Ra2) −1.09/13 | 5 營h1 −1.33/13 0 |
| 48.g4 −1.36/13 5 | ≝d1 (Ka7) −1.52/15 0 |
| 49.≌f3 −1.18/12 1 | 營d3 −1.45/15 0 |
| 50.\$\delta\$g2 −1.22/12 1 | ≜c5 (Qxb5) −1.54/14 0 |



51.\(\mathbb{Z}\)a2 -1.49/11 1

Even 51.g5 offered White no chance after 51... \\ \mathbb{\tem} h7!

| ı | | |
|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | 営f8 −2.47/14 7 |
| | 52.₫f7 −1.41/14 0 | ≌d4 (Qxb5) −2.87/14 8 |
| | 53.b6 −1.25/10 1 | ≜xb6 −3.58/13 3 |
| | 54.g5 -3.58/13 5 | 置 c8 -3.78/14 1 |
| | 55.≜h5 −3.58/12 6 | 罩c5 -4.82/14 0 |
| | 56.g4 -4.76/12 2 | 営xg5 −5.02/14 4 |
| | 57.⊈h3 −4.76/13 2 | 增h8 + (Bc7) -5.62/12 3 |
| | 58.⊈g2 −4.76/10 0 | 營g8 (Bc7) -5.38/8 0 |
| | 59.፰a4 −6.00/11 6 | 営d5 −6.46/10 0 |
| | 60.⊈h1 −4.72/9 5 | 置 d2 -8.02/10 0 |
| | 61.≌f5 −7.31/9 4 | 쌀h8 −7.67/11 0 |
| | 62.h3 (Qc8+) -7.31/8 1 | ≝c3 (e2) −7.47/9 1 |
| | 63. ₩c8 + (Rf4) −6.42/6 | 0 ≌xc8 −7.85/10 0 |
| | 64.≜xc8 −7.18/9 0 | e2 -8.25/12 4 |
| | 65.Ee4 -7.63/13 0 | ≜f2 −8.30/12 0 |
| | 66.......... . . . | e1 增+ -9.86/12 1 |

≜xe1 −10.13/14 0 **67.** □ xe1 -7.91/13 1 **68.≜e8** (Bb5) −9.68/11 1 **♣a7** (Rd4) −10.28/11 2 **69.☆g1** (Bb5) −9.69/10 0 **♣h4** (Bg3) −12.07/11 **70.♣h1** (Ba4) −11.18/9 0 **♣b6** −19.91/11 0 $\Phi c5 - 20.30/10.0$ **71.** \triangle **g1** -17.84/12 0 **72.♦h1** −24.56/12 2 **b5** –#13/10 0 **73.\(\hat{2}\) h5** (Bg6) -24.56/11 1 **a4** (b4) -#12/8 0 **74. 查g1** (Bf7) -#12/6 0 **a3** -#10/5 0 75.**\$f**7 -#10/4 0 a2 - #9/4076.\(\partia\)xa2 -\(\psi\)9/4 0 置xa2 -#8/4 0 77.**含h1** -#8/3 0 **b4** -#8/3 0 **78.含g1** -#6/3 0 $\mathbf{b3} - \#5/30$ **79.查f1** -#5/3 0 b2 - #4/3**80. 空e2** -#4/3 0 **b1**增+ -#3/3 0 **81.№e3** −#3/3 0 **空d5** -#2/3 0 82. Φ f3 -#2/3 0 ₩e4#

After game ANALYSIS of what went wrong, and a proposed remedy.

Here were the opening moves up to the proposed improvement:

1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.e5 &f5 4.&e3 e6



The move I decided to look at was...

5.h4!!

The intention is to deviate from those first game moves as soon as possible to avoid any repeat of 6... $\mbox{2}$ c7.

5.h4 is in tradition with the earlier Caro—Kann ideas, but of course engines will not know this and rely on the book for help in these early stages of openings.

5...₩b6

Provided engine moves are predictable it becomes any easy task to lure them into distant traps. Black needs to play ..h6 quickly! Maybe f6 is an alternative.

6.b3 c5

Or 6...h6. I also added lines for this as possibly Black's best defence that is again in keeping with the early ideas of the Caro-Kann.

7.94

The reason for 5.h4. Engines believe the Bishop entrapment is not real and that is correct, but the means of keeping the material balance creates a horrible time, positional and spatial imbalance for Black that soon reveals an untenable situation.

7... 2g6 8.h5

The point about Black missing out h6 is that White is able to keep forcing the play.



8...cxd4

This looks to redress the balance by exchanging opposite coloured bishops

There is also 8... **2e4** which I had thought could be Black's alternative try.

9.f3

As with the main line, keeping he pressure on the Bishop is key.

9...Øc6

Black tries to develop and contending for the centre seems the best approach without h6 or f6. Strange that none of the engines went down this route!

If 9...cxd4 the ensuing idea for White is similar to the main line. 10. 鱼xd4 鱼xc2 11. 幽xc2 幽xd4 12. 幽c8+ 由e7 13. 鱼b5 幽xe5+ 14. 白e2 幽xa1 15. 幽c5+ 由f6 16.g5+ 由xg5 17. 国g1+ 由f6+-

10.fxe4 cxd4 11.exd5 dxe3 12.dxc6 \(\mathbb{\text{\pi}}\) xc6 13.\(\Delta\) f3

Or 13. \(\mathbb{U}\)d4 \(\mathbb{L}\)c5 14. \(\mathbb{U}\)a4 \(\mathbb{U}\)xa4 15.bxa4 \(\mathbb{L}\)d4 16.c3 \(\mathbb{L}\)xe5 17. \(\mathbb{L}\)g2\(\mathbb{L}\). Does Black have sufficient compensation for the piece?

13...罩d8

13... **\$**b4+? 14.c3 **\$**xc3+ 15.**\$**xc3 **\$**xc3+ 16.**\$**e2+-)

14. dd3 包h6±

Here Black's Queen has been pulled out of

position and White very quickly establishes an advantage by threats against the King.

11. 世c8+ 空e7 12. 臭b5

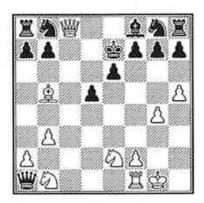
It is essential to maintain pressure against Black's King and further enhances White's development.

12...\\mathbb{u}xe5+

Providing a possible escape path for the King, a quick root back to the Kingside for the Queen and better than the immediate capture of the Rook on a1. However, the Rook is just a decoy!

13. \(\Delta e 2 \) \(\Boxed{\text{mat 14.0-0}} \)

Completing White's development. In contrast Black has only the Queen developed as was the point of White's ideas.



14...2f6 15.2bc3!

Keeping Black's Queen out of the game.

15...增b2

The only square for the Queen.

16.營xb7+

Now White can recover material and set up the Queenside pawn imbalance that should make for an easy win.

16...包bd7

16... 公fd7 is played by several of the engines in the ensuing games, but White's position was strong enough for a 100% record! with 17. 虽d1±17. 图xa8 图d2 18. 图xa7 图g5

White's queenside pawns will be enough to win. Just important now to ensure Black has no tricks left and the following move 19.f3 seemed better to me than the 19.Re1 suggested by engines. So...

19.f3 g6 20.置e1

Having consolidated the g4 pawn, Rel was now playable with the threat of a future Nxd5. 20... \(\tilde{\text{Z}} \)8

Or 20... ₩*e5 21.f4*±

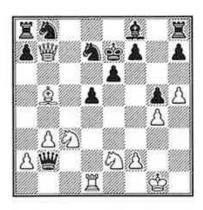
21. 空f1 營h4 22. 皇xd7 包xd7 23. 包f4 空e8 24. 包cxd5 皇d6 25. 包c7+ 皇xc7+-

So, all of this and potential sidelines went into my

Book, and I sent my Nicknamed Engines out into battle again! Here are the games, each with a diagram at the point where my engine goes out of book!

Angel of Light Rybka 3 - SedatChess6

1.e4 B/0 0 c6 B/0 0 2.d4 B/0 0 d5 B/0 0
3.e5 B/0 0 全f5 B/0 0 4.全e3 B/0 0 e6 B/0 0
5.h4 B/0 0 曾b6 -0.32/13 3 6.b3 (Bc1) B/0 0
6...c5 -0.49/13 4 7.g4 (Nf3) B/0 0 7...全g6
-0.61/12 2 8.h5 B/0 0 cxd4 0.00/12 4
9.全xd4 B/0 0 全xc2 -0.01/13 2 10.当xc2 B/0 0 当xd4 0.18/14 9 11.当c8+ B/0 0 空e7
0.18/14 0 12.全b5 B/0 0 当xe5+ 0.18/13 22
13.全e2 B/0 0 当xa1 0.18/14 18 14.0-0 B/0 0 与f6 0.38/14 6 15.全bc3 B/0 0 当b2 0.38/14
15 16.当xb7+ B/0 0 全fd7 0.31/14 12 17.当d1
B/0 0 g5 0.31/14 10

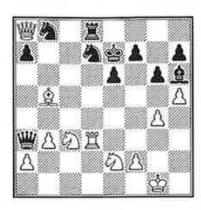


18. ②xd5+ 1.66/11 4!!! exd5 1.45/12 0
19. ②d4 1.85/13 5 查f6 1.79/12 0 20. 豐xa8
1.85/13 1 ②d6 (Bc5) 1.79/12 0 21. 豐xd5
1.85/11 0 ③e5 2.19/13 8 22. 豐f3+ 2.44/13 0
③f4 2.36/14 5 23. 豐e4 2.48/14 3 ②e5 2.36/13
4 24. ②f5 2.48/14 2 罩e8 2.36/13 4 25. ②xe8
2.48/14 0 ②xg4 2.36/13 5 26. 豐e7+ 3.31/14
22 查xf5 3.41/11 0 27. 豐xf7+ 5.07/10 7 ②f6
3.41/10 0 28. ②b5 5.07/11 2 ②e5 (Kg4) 3.41/9
2 29. ③d3+ 4.11/12 0 查f4 10.74/11 4 30. 豐e6 (Qc4+) 7.54/8 1 30... ②e4 9.77/8 4 31. ②xe4
7.96/9 12 查xe4 12.18/11 0 32. f3+
Sedat Chess 6, Rybka 3 Human resigns. 1-0

Angel of Light Rybka 3 - Popovvlad Rybka 3

1.e4 B/0 0 c6 B/0 0 2.d4 B/0 0 d5 B/0 0
3.e5 B/0 0 \(\frac{1}{2}\$f5 B/0 0 4.\(\frac{1}{2}\$e3 B/0 0 e6 B/0 0
5.h4 B/0 0 \(\frac{1}{2}\$b6 -0.23/11 5 6.b3 (Bc1) B/0 0
6...c5 -0.31/11 7 7.g4 (Nc3) B/0 0 7...\(\frac{1}{2}\$g6 -0.44/10 5 8.h5 (Nc3) B/0 0 8...\(\ccdot \c

B/0 0 營xd4 0.00/13 11 11.營c8+ B/0 0 查e7 0.00/13 0 12.호b5 B/0 0 營xe5+ 0.00/13 15 13.公e2 B/0 0 營xa1 0.00/14 12 14.0-0 (Qc5+) B/0 0 14...公f6 0.06/10 9 15.公bc3 B/0 0 營b2 0.04/12 7 16.營xb7+ B/0 0 公fd7 0.04/12 27 17.還d1 B/0 0 g6 0.46/11 15 18.還xd5 B/0 0 盒h6 0.54/11 7 19.還d3 B/0 0 還d8 0.54/11 20 20.營xa8 B/0 0 營a3 0.53/10 7



21. 2d4 0.62/11 6 2c5 0.53/10 0 22. 2f5+ 1.18/12 11 gxf5 1.00/11 0 23.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xd8 1.66/13 16 **含xd8** 0.99/13 0 **24.**營**xb8**+ 1.51/13 3 **含e7** 0.99/13 0 **25.曾e5** 1.51/14 9 **含f8** 0.99/12 8 26. De2 (g5) 1.62/15 35 26...De4 (Kg8) 1.14/9 1 27.\\donumh8+ (gxf5) 1.52/11 5 27...\donumber e7 1.14/6 0 28. **公d4** 1.75/12 28 **含d6** 2.04/9 0 **29. 公c6** 1.75/12 3 **\(\mathbb{G}\)c1+** 1.78/8 4 **30.\(\mathred{\phi}\)g2** 2.15/13 26 **營c3** 1.64/10 0 **31.營d8**+ (Ob8+) 2.71/12 11 2.79/9 7 **34.\$\delta\$b3**+ 4.11/11 0 **\$\delta\$b5** 3.58/10 12 35.營d7 4.22/13 0 **查b6** 3.58/10 2 **36.4a**5 18 **♣c5** 3.58/11 0 **38.₩e7**+ 4.28/14 13 **△d6** 3.58/11 0 **39.**營**xa7**+ 4.28/14 1 **查d5** 3.58/11 9 4.28/14 0 **5b7** 4.46/12 7 **42.\$c2**+ 4.28/14 0 **\$\d5** 4.46/11 6 **43.\darkappa xb7** 4.22/14 0 **\darkappa d4** 4.66/11 2 **44.gxf5** (Nd8) 4.62/14 9 **44... 2 44...** 3.77/10 1 **45.\$\delta\$d1** (Qa7+) 4.81/14 6 **45...\$\delta\$d5**+ (Kc3) 3.38/8 0 46.**单f3** 5.32/12 4 **增xf5** 3.72/11 0 47.\(\text{\mathbb{e}}\)h8+ (Qd8+) 5.32/11 1 47...\(\text{\mathbb{e}}\)e5 (Oe5) 3.72/8 0 **48.曾d8**+ 6.89/9 0 **全c3** 6.22/9 3 **49.公c5** 7.09/11 0 **含b2** 6.96/9 1 **50.曾d2**+ 11.37/11 0 **\Delta a1** (Ka3) 6.65/8 4 **51.\Delta e4** (Qe1+) 14.81/9 0 **51... "xe4+** (Qg4+) 13.54/8 3 52. 2xe4 Popovvlad, Rybka 3 ñäàåòñÿ (Lag: Av=1.86s, max=7.3s) 5.11/8 0 1-0

Angel of Light Rybka 3 - Acid moon

1.e4 B/0 0 c6 B/0 0 2.d4 B/0 0 d5 B/0 0

3.e5 B/0 0 童f5 B/0 0 4.童e3 B/0 0 e6 B/0 0
5.h4 B/0 0 曾b6 -0.31/12 2 6.b3 (Bc1) B/0 0
6...c5 -0.54/11 5 7.g4 (Nf3) B/0 0 7...童g6
-0.79/12 3 8.h5 B/0 0 cxd4 0.00/14 21
9.童xd4 B/0 0 童xc2 0.00/15 11 10.豐xc2 B/0 0 豐xd4 0.00/15 19 11.豐c8+ B/0 0 童e7
0.00/15 0 12.童b5 B/0 0 豐xe5+ 0.00/15 3
13.至e2 B/0 0 豐xa1 0.00/16 4 14.0-0 (Qc5+)
B/0 0 14...童f6 -0.11/12 1 15.昼bc3 (Qxb7+)
B/0 0 15...豐b2 0.05/12 2 16.豐xb7+ B/0 0
全fd7 0.24/12 3 17.邑d1 B/0 0 g6 0.36/12 8
18.岂xd5 B/0 0 魯h6 0.41/13 11 19.邑d3 B/0 0
国d8 0.41/12 11 20.豐xa8 B/0 0 豐a3 0.41/12 9

The first 20 moves are the same as the previous game, so the diagram opposite can be used to play on from here!

21. 公d4 0.55/11 5 **Qg7** (Nc5) 1.05/11 2 22.\(\Delta \colon 6 + \ 1.43/10 \) 3 \(\Delta \colon 6 \) 1.45/12 \(0 \) 23.\(\Delta \colon 6 \) 1.72/13 4 **axc3** 1.52/13 2 **24. axc3** 1.65/14 6 a6 1.51/14 1 25.\(\delta\)a4 1.70/15 7 \(\delta\)c5 1.51/14 0 **26.**\mathbb{Z}\textbf{x}\textbf{d8} 1.70/15 27 \phrac{1}{2}\textbf{x}\textbf{d8} 1.68/16 0 27. 当f6+ 1.70/16 4 全c8 1.69/16 0 28. 当xf7 1.75/17 8 gxh5 1.69/17 0 29.\delta e8+ (Of8+) 1.79/17 1 **29...含b7** (Kc7) 1.62/17 1 **30.**營e**7**+ 2.24/18 20 **含b6** 1.73/17 0 **31.曾d6**+ 2.61/17 11 $\triangle b7$ 1.73/17 0 32. $\triangle c6+$ 2.61/17 0 $\triangle c8$ 1.73/16 7 **33.\$d7**+ 2.61/18 5 **\$b7** 1.73/16 2 34.\(\text{\psi}\)c6+ 2.60/18 7 \(\text{\phi}\)a7 2.35/16 0 35.\(\text{\psi}\)c7+ 2.60/18 11 **5b**7 2.44/18 0 **36.\$c8** (Bxe6) 4.20/18 9 **36...皆b4** 3.95/14 0 **37.\$xb7** 5.03/15 6 **增xb7** 4.14/17 0 **38.增xb7**+ 5.02/14 $0 \, \, \dot{\Phi}$ xb7 4.14/16 0 39.g5 5.02/15 4 $\, \dot{\Phi}$ c6 4.14/16 1 **40.\delta h2** 5.01/14 1 **e5** (Kd5) 4.14/13 3 **41.**\dot{\phi}g**3** (Kh3) 5.09/15 5 **41...e4** (Kd5) 5.12/13 5 **42.b4** 5.09/14 4 **d5** (Kb5) 7.07/12 0 43. \$\dot{\phi}\$h4 5.11/12 0 \$\dot{\phi}\$c4 7.55/11 3 44.a4 (Kxh5) 6.37/12 0 44... **\$\delta\$xb4** 3.75/9 0 **45.**Φ**xh5** 6.34/11 1 Φ**c3** (Kc4) 6.00/9 0 46.\$\documen\$h6 5.11/9 0 \$\documen\$d2 (e3) 6.57/11 2 47.\$\documen\$xh7 6.49/11 0 **de2** 6.68/11 0 **48.g6** 6.95/11 1 **\$\primerrightarrow{\primerri** resigns (Lag: Av=1.30s, max=5.7s) 6.95/11 0 1-0

Angel of Light Rybka 3 - DAVDA Rybka 3

1.e4 B/0 0 c6 B/0 0 2.d4 B/0 0 d5 B/0 0
3.e5 B/0 0 急f5 B/0 0 4.急e3 B/0 0 e6 B/0 0
5.h4 B/0 0 營b6 -0.16/9 4 6.b3 B/0 0 c5
-0.25/10 7 7.g4 (Cg1-f3) B/0 0 7...急g6
-0.44/9 6 8.h5 (Cb1-c3) B/0 0 8...cxd4
-0.69/9 5 9.急xd4 (Ae3-f4) B/0 0 9...急xc2
-0.70/9 1 10.營xc2 B/0 0 營xd4 -0.70/10 2

11.營c8+ B/0 0 含e7 -0.70/11 0 12.彙b5 B/0 0 營xe5+ -0.70/10 3 13.公e2 B/0 0 營xa1 0.00/12 17 14.0-0 (Dc8-c5+) B/0 0 14...公f6 0.07/11 15 15.公bc3 B/0 0 營b2 0.00/11 3 16.營xb7+ B/0 0 公fd7 0.03/11 8 17.罩d1 (Db7xa8) B/0 0 17...g6 0.28/9 15 18.罩xd5 B/0 0 食h6 0.44/9 3 19.罩d3 B/0 0 含f6 0.64/8 1



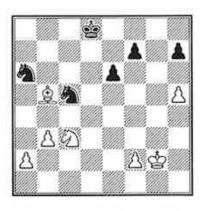
20.營xa8 2.69/10 5!!! 包e5 0.68/10 0 21.營e4 (Td3-h3) 2.58/13 9 **21... 2**xd3 1.84/7 3 22.增xd3 2.58/14 0 **空g7** (Ke7) 2.50/9 11 23.\dd+ 3.56/11 2 \ddg8 3.29/11 7 24.\delta e8 3.81/13 1 **@a3** 3.40/11 6 **25.2xf7**+ 3.91/14 5 **♣xf7** 3.40/12 3 **26.₩xh8** 4.11/15 22 **gxh5 28. 29. 30. a b f 7** (Kf8) 3.67/12 0 **31.增h5**+ 4.56/13 0 **查e7** (Kf8) 3.96/11 1 32.\preceqg2 4.70/15 6 \preceqxc3 4.17/11 0 33.\preceqxc3 4.70/16 1 **b4** 4.33/10 2 **34.e5** 4.70/16 0 **暨b7**+ 4.36/11 0 **35. 暨e4** 4.72/17 2 **暨c8** 4.37/12 0 **36.\dd** (De4-h7+) 4.92/16 3 **36...≌a6** (Qc6+) 4.39/8 0 **37.②e4** (Dd4xg4) 5.27/12 1 **37...\mathrew{\mathrew{W}}a3** 4.80/8 1 **38.\mathrew{\mathrew{W}}g7+** (Dd4-e5) 5.36/11 3 **38... d8** 5.04/9 2 **39. e5** 5.58/11 6 **幽a6** 5.82/10 0 **40.幽b8**+ 5.89/13 3 **豐c8** 5.82/11 0 **41.豐xa7** (Db8xc8+) 6.23/13 5 **41... * © c6** 5.45/9 0 **42. * © d4+** 6.76/13 4 **© c7** (Ke8) 5.65/10 0 **43.\(\text{\mathematheta}\)c5** (Rg2-g3) 7.07/12 1 43...e5 (Qxc5) 5.91/7 0 44.\(\text{\text{\text{W}xc6+}}\) (Dc5xe5+) 7.15/10 1 44... **a**xc6 7.32/10 1 45.a4 (Rg2-g3) 8.36/12 5 **45...含d5** 7.71/9 0 **46.②c3**+ (a4-a5) 8.39/11 0 **46...c5** 7.52/8 0 **47.a5** DAVDA, Rybka 3 32-bit rinde (Lag: Av=1.33s, max=4.8s) 9.26/11 0 1-0

Angel of Light Rybka 3 - Lasker#77 Rybka 3

1.e4 B/0 0 **c6** B/0 0 **2.d4** B/0 0 **d5** B/0 0 **3.e5** B/0 0 **\$\frac{1}{2}\$f5** B/0 0 **4.\$\frac{1}{2}\$e3** B/0 0 **e6** B/0 0

Peter's engine is still in his newly prepared Book, and the opponent's evaluation shows Black is already in big trouble

23.公xc3 B/0 0 營c1+ 1.74/12 2 24.全g2 B/0 0 營g5 1.74/12 1 25.營a3+ B/0 0 營c5 1.78/13 1 26.營xc5+ B/0 0 公xc5 1.87/16 1 27.爰xd8 B/0 0 全xd8 2.01/18 4 28.gxh5 B/0 0 公ba6 2.00/17 1



29.\(\preceq\)xa6 2.05/19 10 \(\Delta\)xa6 2.05/19 0 30.\(\Delta\)f3 2.23/20 10 **h6** 2.24/19 0 **31.空e3** (a3) 2.38/19 3 **31...4b8** (Nc5) 2.44/16 1 **32.b4** 2.93/19 5 **ወd7** (Kc7) 2.44/20 0 **33.**ወe4 3.02/19 6 **ውc7** 2.44/21 4 **34.**\$\dot{\phi}\$f4 (Kd4) 3.07/20 0 **34...**\$\dot{\phi}\$c6 (Nb6) 2.85/16 3 **35.a4** 3.32/16 0 **4d5** 3.37/17 2 **36.a5** 3.98/19 4 **f5** (Kc6) 3.75/18 0 **37.**4c5 4.19/19 2 **2 f6** 3.94/18 7 **38.a6** 4.99/20 29 **Φd6** (Ne8) 5.12/19 0 **39.a7** 4.99/18 0 **Δd5**+ 5.12/17 8 **40.全g3** 4.98/23 0 **包b6** (Nc7) 5.12/17 2 **41.**2a4 (f4) 5.12/22 33 **41...**2a8 $3.94/15 \ 0 \ 42.$ \$\delta f4 \ 5.08/17 \ 27 \ \delta c6 \ 5.12/16 \ 0 **43.2c5** 5.08/16 23 **2d6** 5.12/15 0 **44.2d3** 5.08/14 4 **查d7** 5.12/16 2 **45.②e5**+ (Ke5) 6.01/14 1 **45...\Delta e8** 6.18/14 6 **46.b5** 6.50/16 12 **\Delta d8** (Ke7) 7.50/14 0 **47.**\Delta f7+ 8.31/12 6 **Φe7** 7.93/13 0 **48.**ᡚ**xh6** 10.96/14 12 **Φf6** 8.81/14 0 **49.**2\(\frac{1}{2}\)g8+ (f3) Lasker#77, Rybka 3 resigns (Lag: Av=0.21s, max=0.8s) 10.94/12 1 1-0

THE CCRL AND CEGT RATING LISTS!

The very interesting CCRL & CEGT Website Groups have COMPLETE RATING LISTS for a wide range of PC hardware, and include old, new, interim and free versions, though they don't always both test exactly the SAME engines! I extract from the lists their ratings for engines when they're running on a Single Processors.

CEGT 40/20 32/64-bit 1 cpu Rating List

http://www.husvankempen.de/nunn

Helps compare SOME engines at both 32 & 64-bit

| 2 RYBKA 4 x64 313 3 STOCKFISH 2.01 x64 312 4 RYBKA 4 x32 316 6 RYBKA 3 x64 309 7 STOCKFISH 1.9.1 x64 309 8 CRITTER 0.90 x64 309 9 RYBKA 3 x32 309 10 NAUM 4.2 x64 309 11 KOMODO 1.3 x64 309 12 NAUM 4.2 x32 309 13 CRITTER 0.80 x64 309 14 KOMODO 1.2 x64 309 15 RYBKA 2.3.2A x64 299 16 SHREDDER 12 x64 299 17 NAUM 4/4.1 x32 299 18 SJENG CT 2010 x64 299 19 GULL 1.1 x64 299 20 CRITTER 0.70 x64 299 21 SPIKE 1.4 x32 299 22 DEEP FRITZ 12 x32 299 23 RYBKA 2.3.2A x32 299 24 PROTECTOR 1.4.0 x64 299 25 RYBKA 1.2F x64 299 26 SPARK 1.0 x64 299 27 HIARCS 13.2 x32 299 28 KOMODO 1.2 x32 299 29 SPARK 0.5 x64 399 30 DOCH 1.3.4 x64 399 31 DEEP FRITZ 11 x32 399 32 RYBKA 1.2F x32 299 33 FRITZ 12 x32 299 34 HIARCS 13/13.1 x32 299 35 FRITZ 11 x32 299 36 THINKER 5.4D INERT x64 299 37 SPARK 0.4 x64 299 38 ZAPPA MEXICO II x64 299 39 SHREDDER WM (BONN) EDITION x32 299 40 NAUM 3.1 x64 299 41 THINKER 5.4D INERT x32 299 40 NAUM 3.1 x64 299 41 THINKER 5.4D INERT x32 299 40 NAUM 3.1 x64 299 41 THINKER 5.4D INERT x32 299 40 NAUM 3.1 x64 299 41 THINKER 5.4D INERT x32 299 41 THINKER 5.4D INERT x32 299 42 SPARK 0.4 x64 299 43 SHREDDER WM (BONN) EDITION x32 299 44 THINKER 5.4D INERT x32 299 45 SHREDDER WM (BONN) EDITION x32 299 46 NAUM 3.1 x64 299 47 THINKER 5.4D INERT x32 299 48 THINKER 5.4D INERT x32 299 49 SHREDDER WM (BONN) EDITION x32 299 40 NAUM 3.1 x64 299 | Pos | Engine | RATING |
|--|-----|-----------------------------|--------------|
| 3 STOCKFISH 2.01 x64 4 RYBKA 4 x32 5 STOCKFISH 1.9.1 x64 6 RYBKA 3 x64 7 STOCKFISH 1.8 x64 8 CRITTER 0.90 x64 9 RYBKA 3 x32 10 NAUM 4.2 x64 11 KOMODO 1.3 x64 12 NAUM 4.2 x32 13 CRITTER 0.80 x64 14 KOMODO 1.2 x64 15 RYBKA 2.3.2A x64 16 SHREDDER 12 x64 17 NAUM 4/4.1 x32 18 SJENG CT 2010 x64 29 CRITTER 0.70 x64 29 CRITTER 0.70 x64 29 CRITTER 1.4 x32 20 DEEP FRITZ 12 x32 21 RYBKA 2.3.2A x32 22 PROTECTOR 1.4.0 x64 29 CRITTER 1.0 x64 | | Houdini 1.5a x64 | 3201 |
| 4 RYBKA 4 x32 310 5 STOCKFISH 1.9.1 x64 310 6 RYBKA 3 x64 309 7 STOCKFISH 1.8 x64 309 8 CRITTER 0.90 x64 309 9 RYBKA 3 x32 305 10 NAUM 4.2 x64 300 11 KOMODO 1.3 x64 300 12 NAUM 4.2 x32 300 13 CRITTER 0.80 x64 300 14 KOMODO 1.2 x64 300 15 RYBKA 2.3.2A x64 296 16 SHREDDER 12 x64 296 17 NAUM 4/4.1 x32 297 18 SJENG CT 2010 x64 297 19 GULL 1.1 x64 297 20 CRITTER 0.70 x64 297 21 SPIKE 1.4 x32 296 22 DEEP FRITZ 12 x32 296 23 RYBKA 2.3.2A x32 296 24 PROTECTOR 1.4.0 x64 296 25 RYBKA 1.2F x64 296 26 SPARK 1.0 x64 296 27 HIARCS 13.2 x32 296 28 KOMODO 1.2 x32 296 29 SPARK 0.5 x64 296 30 DOCH 1.3.4 x64 296 31 DEEP FRITZ 11 x32 296 32 RYBKA 1.2F x32 296 33 FRITZ 12 x32 296 34 HIARCS 13/13.1 x32 296 35 FRITZ 11 x32 296 36 THINKER 5.4D INERT x64 296 37 SPARK 0.4 x64 296 38 SPARK 0.4 x64 296 39 SHREDDER WM (BONN) EDITION x32 296 40 NAUM 3.1 x64 286 41 THINKER 5.4D INERT x32 286 41 THINKER 5.4D INERT x32 286 | | Ризи 4 x64 | 3131 |
| 5 STOCKFISH 1.9.1 x64 6 RYBKA 3 x64 7 STOCKFISH 1.8 x64 8 CRITTER 0.90 x64 9 RYBKA 3 x32 10 NAUM 4.2 x64 11 KOMODO 1.3 x64 12 NAUM 4.2 x32 13 CRITTER 0.80 x64 14 KOMODO 1.2 x64 15 RYBKA 2.3.2A x64 16 SHREDDER 12 x64 17 NAUM 4/4.1 x32 18 SJENG CT 2010 x64 19 GULL 1.1 x64 20 CRITTER 0.70 x64 21 SPIKE 1.4 x32 22 DEEP FRITZ 12 x32 23 RYBKA 2.3.2A x32 24 PROTECTOR 1.4.0 x64 25 RYBKA 1.2F x64 26 SPARK 1.0 x64 27 HIARCS 13.2 x32 28 KOMODO 1.2 x32 29 SPARK 0.5 x64 30 DOCH 1.3.4 x64 29 SPARK 1.2F x32 31 FRITZ 12 x32 32 RYBKA 1.2F x32 33 FRITZ 12 x32 34 HIARCS 13.1 x32 35 FRITZ 11 x32 36 THINKER 5.4D INERT x64 39 SPARK 0.4 x64 39 SPARK 0.5 x64 39 SPARK 0.5 x64 39 SPARK 0.5 x64 39 SPARK 0.4 x64 39 SPARK 0.4 x64 39 SPARK 0.4 x64 39 SPARK 0.5 x64 39 SPARK 0.4 x64 39 SPARK 0.5 x64 39 SPARK 0.5 x64 39 SPARK 0.5 x64 39 SPARK 0.4 x64 39 SPARK 0.5 x64 39 SPARK 0 | 3 | S тоскыя 2.01 х64 | 3120 |
| 6 Rybka 3 x64 305 7 Stockfish 1.8 x64 305 8 Critter 0.90 x64 307 9 Rybka 3 x32 305 10 Naum 4.2 x64 302 11 Komodo 1.3 x64 302 12 Naum 4.2 x32 306 14 Komodo 1.2 x64 306 15 Rybka 2.3.2a x64 298 16 Shredder 12 x64 298 17 Naum 4/4.1 x32 297 18 Sjeng ct 2010 x64 297 20 Critter 0.70 x64 297 21 Spike 1.4 x32 296 22 Deep Fritz 12 x32 296 23 Rybka 2.3.2a x32 296 24 Protector 1.4.0 x64 295 25 Rybka 1.2f x64 296 26 Spark 1.0 x64 296 27 Hiarcs 13.2 x32 296 28 Komodo 1.2 x32 296 30 Doch 1.3.4 x64 296 31 Deep Fritz 11 x32 296 32 Rybka 1. | 4 | Кувка 4 х32 | 3103 |
| 7 STOCKFISH 1.8 x64 307 8 CRITTER 0.90 x64 307 9 RYBKA 3 x32 305 10 NAUM 4.2 x64 307 11 KOMODO 1.3 x64 307 12 NAUM 4.2 x32 307 13 CRITTER 0.80 x64 307 14 KOMODO 1.2 x64 307 15 RYBKA 2.3.2A x64 295 16 SHREDDER 12 x64 295 17 NAUM 4/4.1 x32 297 18 SJENG CT 2010 x64 297 19 GULL 1.1 x64 297 20 CRITTER 0.70 x64 297 21 SPIKE 1.4 x32 296 22 DEEP FRITZ 12 x32 296 23 RYBKA 2.3.2A x32 296 24 PROTECTOR 1.4.0 x64 297 25 RYBKA 1.2F x64 297 26 SPARK 1.0 x64 297 27 HIARCS 13.2 x32 297 28 KOMODO 1.2 x32 297 29 SPARK 0.5 x64 297 30 DOCH 1.3.4 x64 297 31 DEEP FRITZ 11 x32 297 32 RYBKA 1.2F x32 297 33 FRITZ 12 x32 297 34 HIARCS 13/13.1 x32 297 35 FRITZ 11 x32 297 36 THINKER 5.4D INERT x64 297 37 SPARK 0.4 x64 297 38 ZAPPA MEXICO II x64 297 39 SHREDDER WM (BONN) EDITION x32 297 40 NAUM 3.1 x64 297 41 THINKER 5.4D INERT x32 297 40 NAUM 3.1 x64 297 41 THINKER 5.4D INERT x32 297 40 NAUM 3.1 x64 297 41 THINKER 5.4D INERT x32 297 40 NAUM 3.1 x64 297 41 THINKER 5.4D INERT x32 297 42 SHREDDER WM (BONN) EDITION x32 297 40 NAUM 3.1 x64 297 41 THINKER 5.4D INERT x32 297 42 SHREDDER WM (BONN) EDITION x32 297 44 THINKER 5.4D INERT x32 297 45 THINKER 5.4D INERT x32 297 46 THINKER 5.4D INERT x32 297 47 THINKER 5.4D INERT x32 297 48 THINKER 5.4D INERT x32 297 49 SHREDDER WM (BONN) EDITION x32 297 40 NAUM 3.1 x64 297 41 THINKER 5.4D INERT x32 297 41 THINKER 5.4D INERT x32 297 | 5 | S тоскгізн 1.9.1 х64 | 3100 |
| 8 | 6 | Ривка 3 x64 | 3099 |
| 8 | 7 | STOCKFISH 1.8 x64 | 3092 |
| 9 RYBKA 3 x32 305 10 NAUM 4.2 x64 303 11 KOMODO 1.3 x64 303 12 NAUM 4.2 x32 306 13 CRITTER 0.80 x64 306 14 KOMODO 1.2 x64 306 15 RYBKA 2.3.2A x64 296 16 SHREDDER 12 x64 297 17 NAUM 4/4.1 x32 297 18 SJENG CT 2010 x64 297 19 GULL 1.1 x64 297 20 CRITTER 0.70 x64 297 21 SPIKE 1.4 x32 296 22 DEEP FRITZ 12 x32 296 23 RYBKA 2.3.2A x32 296 24 PROTECTOR 1.4.0 x64 297 26 SPARK 1.0 x64 297 27 HIARCS 13.2 x32 296 28 KOMODO 1.2 x32 296 29 SPARK 0.5 x64 297 30 DOCH 1.3.4 x64 297 31 DEEP FRITZ 11 x32 297 32 RYBKA 1.2F x32 297 33 FRITZ 12 x32 297 34 HIARCS 13.1 x32 297 35 FRITZ 11 x32 297 36 THINKER 5.4D INERT x64 297 37 SPARK 0.4 x64 297 38 ZAPPA MEXICO II x64 297 39 SHREDDER WM (BONN) EDITION x32 297 40 NAUM 3.1 x64 287 41 THINKER 5.4D INERT x32 297 40 NAUM 3.1 x64 287 41 THINKER 5.4D INERT x32 297 40 NAUM 3.1 x64 287 41 THINKER 5.4D INERT x32 297 41 THINKER 5.4D INERT x32 297 42 SHREDDER WM (BONN) EDITION x32 297 44 THINKER 5.4D INERT x32 297 45 SHREDDER WM (BONN) EDITION x32 297 46 THINKER 5.4D INERT x32 297 47 THINKER 5.4D INERT x32 297 48 THINKER 5.4D INERT x32 297 49 SHREDDER WM (BONN) EDITION x32 297 40 NAUM 3.1 x64 287 41 THINKER 5.4D INERT x32 287 | 8 | CRITTER 0.90 x64 | 3076 |
| 11 Komodo 1.3 x64 302 12 Naum 4.2 x32 300 13 Critter 0.80 x64 300 14 Komodo 1.2 x64 300 15 Rybka 2.3.2a x64 296 16 Shredder 12 x64 296 17 Naum 4/4.1 x32 297 18 Sjeng ct 2010 x64 297 19 Gull 1.1 x64 297 20 Critter 0.70 x64 297 21 Spike 1.4 x32 296 22 Deep Fritz 12 x32 296 23 Rybka 2.3.2a x32 296 24 Protector 1.4.0 x64 297 25 Rybka 1.2f x64 297 26 Spark 1.0 x64 297 27 Hiarcs13.2 x32 296 28 Komodo 1.2 x32 297 29 Spark 0.5 x64 297 30 Doch 1.3.4 x64 297 31 Deep Fritz 11 x32 297 32 Rybka 1.2f x32 297 33 Fritz 12 x32 297 34 Hiarcs 13/13.1 x32 297 35 Fritz 11 x32 297 36 Thinker 5.4d inert x64 297 37 Spark 0.4 x64 297 38 Zappa Mexico II x64 297 39 Shredder WM (Bonn) edition x32 297 40 Naum 3.1 x64 287 41 Thinker 5.4d inert x32 287 41 Thinker 5.4d inert x32 287 42 Shredder WM (Bonn) edition x32 297 40 Naum 3.1 x64 287 41 Thinker 5.4d inert x32 287 | 9 | | 3050 |
| 11 KOMODO 1.3 x64 12 NAUM 4.2 x32 13 CRITTER 0.80 x64 14 KOMODO 1.2 x64 15 RYBKA 2.3.2A x64 16 SHREDDER 12 x64 17 NAUM 4/4.1 x32 18 SJENG CT 2010 x64 19 GULL 1.1 x64 20 CRITTER 0.70 x64 21 SPIKE 1.4 x32 22 DEEP FRITZ 12 x32 23 RYBKA 2.3.2A x32 24 PROTECTOR 1.4.0 x64 25 RYBKA 1.2F x64 27 HIARCS13.2 x32 28 KOMODO 1.2 x32 29 SPARK 0.5 x64 30 DOCH 1.3.4 x64 31 DEEP FRITZ 11 x32 32 RYBKA 1.2F x32 33 FRITZ 12 x32 34 HIARCS 13/13.1 x32 35 FRITZ 12 x32 36 THINKER 5.4D INERT x64 39 SHREDDER WM (BONN) EDITION x32 40 NAUM 3.1 x64 41 THINKER 5.4D INERT x32 48 SOMODO RESIDENCY SAS | 10 | | 3030 |
| 12 NAUM 4.2 x32 300 13 CRITTER 0.80 x64 300 14 KOMODO 1.2 x64 300 15 RYBKA 2.3.2A x64 296 16 SHREDDER 12 x64 296 17 NAUM 4/4.1 x32 297 18 SJENG CT 2010 x64 297 19 GULL 1.1 x64 297 20 CRITTER 0.70 x64 297 21 SPIKE 1.4 x32 296 22 DEEP FRITZ 12 x32 296 23 RYBKA 2.3.2A x32 296 24 PROTECTOR 1.4.0 x64 297 25 RYBKA 1.2F x64 297 26 SPARK 1.0 x64 297 27 HIARCS 13.2 x32 297 28 KOMODO 1.2 x32 297 29 SPARK 0.5 x64 297 30 DOCH 1.3.4 x64 297 31 DEEP FRITZ 11 x32 297 32 RYBKA 1.2F x32 297 33 FRITZ 12 x32 297 34 HIARCS 13/13.1 x32 297 35 FRITZ 11 x32 297 36 THINKER 5.4D INERT x64 297 37 SPARK 0.4 x64 297 38 SHREDDER WM (BONN) EDITION x32 297 40 NAUM 3.1 x64 287 41 THINKER 5.4D INERT x32 287 40 NAUM 3.1 x64 287 41 THINKER 5.4D INERT x32 287 41 THINKER 5.4D INERT x32 287 42 | 11 | | 3027 |
| 13 | 12 | | 3008 |
| 14 Komodo 1.2 x64 15 Rybka 2.3.2a x64 16 Shredder 12 x64 17 Naum 4/4.1 x32 18 Sjeng ct 2010 x64 19 Gull 1.1 x64 20 Critter 0.70 x64 21 Spike 1.4 x32 22 Deep Fritz 12 x32 23 Rybka 2.3.2a x32 24 Protector 1.4.0 x64 25 Rybka 1.2f x64 27 Hiarcs 13.2 x32 28 Komodo 1.2 x32 29 Spark 0.5 x64 30 Doch 1.3.4 x64 31 Deep Fritz 11 x32 32 Rybka 1.2f x32 33 Fritz 12 x32 34 Hiarcs 13/13.1 x32 35 Fritz 11 x32 36 Thinker 5.4d inert x64 37 Spark 0.4 x64 39 Shredder WM (bonn) edition x32 40 Naum 3.1 x64 41 Thinker 5.4d inert x32 | | | 3006 |
| 15 RYBKA 2.3.2A x64 296 17 NAUM 4/4.1 x32 297 18 SJENG CT 2010 x64 297 19 GULL 1.1 x64 297 20 CRITTER 0.70 x64 297 21 SPIKE 1.4 x32 296 22 DEEP FRITZ 12 x32 296 23 RYBKA 2.3.2A x32 296 24 PROTECTOR 1.4.0 x64 297 25 RYBKA 1.2F x64 297 26 SPARK 1.0 x64 297 27 HIARCS 13.2 x32 297 28 KOMODO 1.2 x32 297 29 SPARK 0.5 x64 297 30 DOCH 1.3.4 x64 297 31 DEEP FRITZ 11 x32 297 32 RYBKA 1.2F x32 297 33 FRITZ 12 x32 297 34 HIARCS 13/13.1 x32 297 35 FRITZ 11 x32 297 36 THINKER 5.4D INERT x64 297 37 SPARK 0.4 x64 297 38 ZAPPA MEXICO II x64 297 39 SHREDDER WM (BONN) EDITION x32 297 40 NAUM 3.1 x64 287 41 THINKER 5.4D INERT x32 297 40 NAUM 3.1 x64 287 41 THINKER 5.4D INERT x32 297 | | | 3002 |
| 16 | | | 2995 |
| 17 NAUM 4/4.1 x32 297 18 SJENG CT 2010 x64 297 19 GULL 1.1 x64 297 20 CRITTER 0.70 x64 297 21 SPIKE 1.4 x32 296 22 DEEP FRITZ 12 x32 296 23 RYBKA 2.3.2A x32 296 24 PROTECTOR 1.4.0 x64 297 25 RYBKA 1.2F x64 297 26 SPARK 1.0 x64 297 27 HIARCS 13.2 x32 297 28 KOMODO 1.2 x32 297 29 SPARK 0.5 x64 297 30 DOCH 1.3.4 x64 297 31 DEEP FRITZ 11 x32 297 32 RYBKA 1.2F x32 297 33 FRITZ 12 x32 297 34 HIARCS 13/13.1 x32 297 35 FRITZ 11 x32 297 36 THINKER 5.4D INERT x64 296 37 SPARK 0.4 x64 296 38 ZAPPA MEXICO II x64 296 39 SHREDDER WM (BONN) EDITION x32 297 40 NAUM 3.1 x64 285 41 THINKER 5.4D INERT x32 285 | | | 2983 |
| 18 SJENG CT 2010 x64 19 GULL 1.1 x64 20 CRITTER 0.70 x64 21 SPIKE 1.4 x32 22 DEEP FRITZ 12 x32 23 RYBKA 2.3.2A x32 24 PROTECTOR 1.4.0 x64 25 RYBKA 1.2F x64 26 SPARK 1.0 x64 27 HIARCS 13.2 x32 28 KOMODO 1.2 x32 29 SPARK 0.5 x64 30 DOCH 1.3.4 x64 31 DEEP FRITZ 11 x32 32 RYBKA 1.2F x32 33 FRITZ 12 x32 34 HIARCS 13/13.1 x32 35 FRITZ 11 x32 36 THINKER 5.4D INERT x64 37 SPARK 0.4 x64 38 ZAPPA MEXICO II x64 39 SHREDDER WM (BONN) EDITION x32 40 NAUM 3.1 x64 41 THINKER 5.4D INERT x32 | | | 2976 |
| 19 GULL 1.1 x64 20 CRITTER 0.70 x64 21 SPIKE 1.4 x32 22 DEEP FRITZ 12 x32 23 RYBKA 2.3.2A x32 24 PROTECTOR 1.4.0 x64 25 RYBKA 1.2F x64 26 SPARK 1.0 x64 27 HIARCS 13.2 x32 28 KOMODO 1.2 x32 29 SPARK 0.5 x64 30 DOCH 1.3.4 x64 31 DEEP FRITZ 11 x32 32 RYBKA 1.2F x32 33 FRITZ 12 x32 34 HIARCS 13/13.1 x32 35 FRITZ 11 x32 36 THINKER 5.4D INERT x64 39 SHREDDER WM (BONN) EDITION x32 40 NAUM 3.1 x64 41 THINKER 5.4D INERT x32 | | | 2975 |
| 20 CRITTER 0.70 x64 297 21 SPIKE 1.4 x32 296 22 DEEP FRITZ 12 x32 296 23 RYBKA 2.3.2A x32 296 24 PROTECTOR 1.4.0 x64 295 25 RYBKA 1.2F x64 296 26 SPARK 1.0 x64 296 27 HIARCS 13.2 x32 296 28 KOMODO 1.2 x32 296 30 DOCH 1.3.4 x64 296 31 DEEP FRITZ 11 x32 297 32 RYBKA 1.2F x32 297 33 FRITZ 12 x32 297 34 HIARCS 13/13.1 x32 297 35 FRITZ 11 x32 297 36 THINKER 5.4D INERT x64 296 37 SPARK 0.4 x64 296 38 ZAPPA MEXICO II x64 296 39 SHREDDER WM (BONN) EDITION x32 297 40 NAUM 3.1 x64 286 41 THINKER 5.4D INERT x32 286 | | | 2975 |
| 21 SPIKE 1.4 x32 296 22 DEEP FRITZ 12 x32 296 23 RYBKA 2.3.2A x32 296 24 PROTECTOR 1.4.0 x64 295 25 RYBKA 1.2F x64 296 26 SPARK 1.0 x64 296 27 HIARCS13.2 x32 296 28 KOMODO 1.2 x32 296 29 SPARK 0.5 x64 296 30 DOCH 1.3.4 x64 296 31 DEEP FRITZ 11 x32 296 32 RYBKA 1.2F x32 296 33 FRITZ 12 x32 296 34 HIARCS 13/13.1 x32 296 35 FRITZ 11 x32 296 36 THINKER 5.4D INERT x64 296 37 SPARK 0.4 x64 296 38 ZAPPA MEXICO II x64 296 39 SHREDDER WM (BONN) EDITION x32 296 40 NAUM 3.1 x64 286 41 THINKER 5.4D INERT x32 286 | | | 2975 |
| 22 DEEP FRITZ 12 x32 296 23 RYBKA 2.3.2A x32 296 24 PROTECTOR 1.4.0 x64 295 25 RYBKA 1.2F x64 294 26 SPARK 1.0 x64 294 27 HIARCS 13.2 x32 294 28 KOMODO 1.2 x32 294 30 DOCH 1.3.4 x64 293 31 DEEP FRITZ 11 x32 293 32 RYBKA 1.2F x32 293 33 FRITZ 12 x32 293 34 HIARCS 13/13.1 x32 293 35 FRITZ 11 x32 293 36 THINKER 5.4D INERT x64 296 37 SPARK 0.4 x64 296 38 ZAPPA MEXICO II x64 296 39 SHREDDER WM (BONN) EDITION x32 296 40 NAUM 3.1 x64 286 41 THINKER 5.4D INERT x32 286 | | | 2969 |
| 23 RYBKA 2.3.2A X32 295 24 PROTECTOR 1.4.0 X64 295 25 RYBKA 1.2F X64 294 26 SPARK 1.0 X64 294 27 HIARCS 13.2 X32 294 28 KOMODO 1.2 X32 294 30 DOCH 1.3.4 X64 295 31 DEEP FRITZ 11 X32 295 32 RYBKA 1.2F X32 295 33 FRITZ 12 X32 295 34 HIARCS 13/13.1 X32 295 35 FRITZ 11 X32 295 36 THINKER 5.4D INERT X64 296 37 SPARK 0.4 X64 296 38 ZAPPA MEXICO II X64 296 39 SHREDDER WM (BONN) EDITION X32 296 40 NAUM 3.1 X64 285 41 THINKER 5.4D INERT X32 285 | | | 2961 |
| 24 PROTECTOR 1.4.0 x64 295 25 RYBKA 1.2 F x64 294 26 SPARK 1.0 x64 294 27 HIARCS 13.2 x32 294 28 KOMODO 1.2 x32 294 29 SPARK 0.5 x64 293 30 DOCH 1.3.4 x64 293 31 DEEP FRITZ 11 x32 293 32 RYBKA 1.2 F x32 293 33 FRITZ 12 x32 293 34 HIARCS 13/13.1 x32 293 35 FRITZ 11 x32 293 36 THINKER 5.4D INERT x64 290 37 SPARK 0.4 x64 290 38 ZAPPA MEXICO II x64 290 39 SHREDDER WM (BONN) EDITION x32 290 40 NAUM 3.1 x64 280 41 THINKER 5.4D INERT x32 280 | | | 2960 |
| 25 RYBKA 1.2F x64 294 26 SPARK 1.0 x64 294 27 HIARCS13.2 x32 294 28 KOMODO 1.2 x32 294 29 SPARK 0.5 x64 294 30 DOCH 1.3.4 x64 293 31 DEEP FRITZ 11 x32 293 32 RYBKA 1.2F x32 293 33 FRITZ 12 x32 293 34 HIARCS 13/13.1 x32 293 35 FRITZ 11 x32 293 36 THINKER 5.4D INERT x64 296 37 SPARK 0.4 x64 296 38 ZAPPA MEXICO II x64 296 39 SHREDDER WM (BONN) EDITION x32 296 40 NAUM 3.1 x64 285 41 THINKER 5.4D INERT x32 285 | | | 2957 |
| 26 SPARK 1.0 x64 294 27 HIARCS 13.2 x32 294 28 KOMODO 1.2 x32 294 30 DOCH 1.3.4 x64 293 31 DEEP FRITZ 11 x32 293 32 RYBKA 1.2F x32 293 34 HIARCS 13/13.1 x32 293 35 FRITZ 12 x32 293 36 THINKER 5.4D INERT x64 296 37 SPARK 0.4 x64 296 38 ZAPPA MEXICO II x64 296 39 SHREDDER WM (BONN) EDITION x32 296 40 NAUM 3.1 x64 286 41 THINKER 5.4D INERT x32 286 | | | 2949 |
| 27 Hiarcs13.2 x32 294 28 Komodo 1.2 x32 294 29 Spark 0.5 x64 294 30 Doch 1.3.4 x64 293 31 Deep Fritz 11 x32 293 32 Rybka 1.2f x32 292 33 Fritz 12 x32 292 34 Hiarcs 13/13.1 x32 293 35 Fritz 11 x32 293 36 Thinker 5.4d inert x64 290 37 Spark 0.4 x64 290 38 Zappa Mexico II x64 290 39 Shredder WM (Bonn) Edition x32 290 40 Naum 3.1 x64 283 41 Thinker 5.4d inert x32 283 | | | |
| 28 Komodo 1.2 x32 294 29 Spark 0.5 x64 294 30 Doch 1.3.4 x64 293 31 Deep Fritz 11 x32 293 32 Rybka 1.2f x32 292 33 Fritz 12 x32 292 34 Hiarcs 13/13.1 x32 293 35 Fritz 11 x32 293 36 Thinker 5.4d inert x64 290 37 Spark 0.4 x64 290 38 Zappa Mexico II x64 290 39 Shredder WM (Bonn) Edition x32 290 40 Naum 3.1 x64 280 41 Thinker 5.4d inert x32 280 | | | 2946 |
| 29 SPARK 0.5 x64 293 30 DOCH 1.3.4 x64 293 31 DEEP FRITZ 11 x32 293 32 RYBKA 1.2F x32 293 33 FRITZ 12 x32 293 34 HIARCS 13/13.1 x32 293 35 FRITZ 11 x32 293 36 THINKER 5.4D INERT x64 296 37 SPARK 0.4 x64 296 38 ZAPPA MEXICO II x64 296 39 SHREDDER WM (BONN) EDITION x32 293 40 NAUM 3.1 x64 283 41 THINKER 5.4D INERT x32 283 | | | |
| 30 Doch 1.3.4 x64 293 31 DEEP FRITZ 11 x32 293 32 RYBKA 1.2F x32 292 33 FRITZ 12 x32 292 34 HIARCS 13/13.1 x32 292 35 FRITZ 11 x32 293 36 THINKER 5.4D INERT x64 290 37 SPARK 0.4 x64 290 38 ZAPPA MEXICO II x64 290 39 SHREDDER WM (BONN) EDITION x32 290 40 NAUM 3.1 x64 283 41 THINKER 5.4D INERT x32 283 | | | |
| 31 DEEP FRITZ 11 x32 293 32 RYBKA 1.2F x32 292 33 FRITZ 12 x32 292 34 HIARCS 13/13.1 x32 293 35 FRITZ 11 x32 293 36 THINKER 5.4D INERT x64 290 37 SPARK 0.4 x64 290 38 ZAPPA MEXICO II x64 290 39 SHREDDER WM (BONN) EDITION x32 290 40 NAUM 3.1 x64 280 41 THINKER 5.4D INERT x32 280 | | | |
| 32 RYBKA 1.2F x32 292 33 FRITZ 12 x32 292 34 HIARCS 13/13.1 x32 292 35 FRITZ 11 x32 293 36 THINKER 5.4D INERT x64 290 37 SPARK 0.4 x64 290 38 ZAPPA MEXICO II x64 290 39 SHREDDER WM (BONN) EDITION x32 290 40 NAUM 3.1 x64 283 41 THINKER 5.4D INERT x32 283 | | | |
| 33 FRITZ 12 x32 292 34 HIARCS 13/13.1 x32 292 35 FRITZ 11 x32 293 36 THINKER 5.4d INERT x64 290 37 SPARK 0.4 x64 290 38 ZAPPA MEXICO II x64 290 39 SHREDDER WM (BONN) EDITION x32 290 40 NAUM 3.1 x64 283 41 THINKER 5.4d INERT x32 283 | | | |
| 34 Hiarcs 13/13.1 x32 292 35 Fritz 11 x32 293 36 Thinker 5.4d inert x64 290 37 Spark 0.4 x64 290 38 Zappa Mexico II x64 290 39 Shredder WM (Bonn) edition x32 290 40 Naum 3.1 x64 283 41 Thinker 5.4d inert x32 283 | | | |
| 35 FRITZ 11 x32 29° 36 THINKER 5.4D INERT x64 29° 37 SPARK 0.4 x64 29° 38 ZAPPA MEXICO II x64 29° 39 SHREDDER WM (BONN) EDITION x32 29° 40 NAUM 3.1 x64 28° 41 THINKER 5.4D INERT x32 28° | | | |
| 36 THINKER 5.4D INERT x64 290 37 SPARK 0.4 x64 290 38 ZAPPA MEXICO II x64 290 39 SHREDDER WM (BONN) EDITION x32 290 40 NAUM 3.1 x64 280 41 THINKER 5.4D INERT x32 280 | | | |
| 37 Spark 0.4 x64 290 38 Zappa Mexico II x64 290 39 Shredder WM (Bonn) edition x32 290 40 Naum 3.1 x64 283 41 Thinker 5.4d inert x32 283 | | | 2913 |
| 38 ZAPPA MEXICO II x64 290 39 SHREDDER WM (BONN) EDITION x32 290 40 NAUM 3.1 x64 283 41 THINKER 5.4D INERT x32 283 | | | 2909 |
| 39 Shredder WM (Bonn) Edition x32 290 40 Naum 3.1 x64 280 41 Thinker 5.4d inert x32 280 | | | 2905 |
| 40 Naum 3.1 x64 289 41 THINKER 5.4D INERT x32 289 | | | 2904 |
| 41 THINKER 5.4D INERT x32 289 | | | 2902 |
| | | | 2894 |
| 42 II SUDEDDED 11 VKA 1 000 | _ | | 2890 |
| | 42 | SHREDDER 11 x64 | 2890 2888 |

CCRL 40/40 32-bit 1 cpu Rating List

http://www.computerchess.org.uk/ccrl

An EQUAL (all 32-bit) comparison of the engines

| Pos | ENGINE | RATING |
|-----|--------------------|--------|
| 1 | STOCKFISH 2.01 | 3118 |
| 2 | К ҮВКА 4 | 3115 |
| 3 | Sтоскгізн 1.9.1 | 3103 |
| 4 | Кувка 3 | 3097 |
| 5 | CRITTER 0.90 | 3093 |
| 6 | STOCKFISH 1.8 | 3086 |
| 7 | STOCKFISH 1.7.1 | 3072 |
| 8 | Naum 4.2 | 3058 |
| 9 | Naum 4/4.1 | 3048 |
| 10 | SJENG 2010 CT | 3038 |
| 11 | SHREDDER 12 OA=OFF | 3033 |
| 12 | CRITTER 0.80 | 3027 |
| 13 | SPIKE 1.4 LEIDEN | 3025 |
| 14 | Komopo 1.3 | 3024 |
| 15 | Кувка 2.3.2a | 3018 |
| 16 | HIARCS 13.2 | 3009 |
| 17 | Komodo 1.2 | 3000 |
| 18 | GULL 1.0A | 2999 |
| 19 | FRITZ 12 | 2999 |
| | | |
| 20 | PROTECTOR 1.4.0 | 2981 |
| 21 | HIARCS 13/13.1 | 2981 |
| 22 | CRITTER 0.70 | 2980 |
| 23 | Rувка 1.2F | 2977 |
| 24 | SPARK 1.0 | 2973 |
| 25 | Коморо 1.0 | 2965 |
| 26 | Naum 3/3.1 | 2963 |
| 27 | JUNIOR 12 | 2961 |
| 28 | FRITZ 11 | 2959 |
| 29 | THINKER 5.4D INERT | 2957 |
| 30 | Вооот 5.1.0 | 2957 |
| 31 | Досн 1.3.4 | 2949 |
| 32 | SHREDDER 11 | 2936 |
| 33 | JUNIOR 11.1A | 2934 |
| 34 | CYCLONE XTREME | 2933 |
| 35 | Toga II 1.4.1 se | 2930 |
| 36 | GRAPEFRUIT 1.0 | 2930 |
| 37 | SJENG WC2008 | 2928 |
| 38 | SPARK 0.4 | 2925 |
| 39 | HIARCS 12/12.1 | 2921 |
| 40 | SJENG 3.0 | 2917 |
| 41 | ZAPPA MEXICO 2 | 2913 |
| 42 | Toga II 1.4 BETA5c | 2909 |
| 43 | HANNIBAL 1.0A | 2908 |

DEDICATED CHESS COMPUTER RATINGS

| Tasc R30-1995 | 2331 | Novag EmldClassic+Zircon2 | 1952 | SciSys Turbostar 432 | 1762 |
|--------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|------|---------------------------------|------|
| | | Mephsto Montreal+Roma68000 | | | 1757 |
| Mephisto London 68030 | | | | | |
| Tasc R30-1993 | | | | Fidelity Excellence/3+Des2000 | 1754 |
| Mephisto Genius2 68030 | | | | Novag Jade1+Zircon1 | 1744 |
| Mephisto London Pro 68020 | 2269 | Mephisto Academy/5 | 1944 | Kasparov A/4 module | 1740 |
| Mephisto Lyon 68030 | | | 1931 | Conchess/4 | 1734 |
| Mephisto Portorose 68030 | | | (C) | Kasparov Renaissance basic | 1729 |
| | | | | | 1729 |
| Mephisto RISC2 | | | | Kasparov Prisma+Blitz | |
| Mephisto Vancouver 68030 | 2245 | Kasparov Barracuda+Centurion | | | 1728 |
| Meph Lyon+Vanc 68020/20 | 2239 | Kasparov Maestro D/10 module | | Mephisto Blitz module | 1716 |
| Mephisto Berlin Pro 68020 | 2236 | Kasparov GK2000+Executive | 1919 | Novag Super Nova | 1701 |
| Kasparov RISC 2500-512 | 2232 | Fidelity 68000 Mach2C | 1916 | Fidelity Prestige+Elite A | 1688 |
| Meph RISC1 | 2221 | Kasparov Explorer+TAdvTrainer | | | 1684 |
| Mephisto Montreux | | | | Fidelity Sensory 12 | 1681 |
| | | | | | |
| Kasparov SPARC/20 | | | | SciSys Superstar 36K | 1667 |
| Mephisto Atlanta+Magellan | | | | Mephisto Exclusive S/12 | 1665 |
| Kasparov RISC 2500-128 | 2192 | Mephisto Modena | 1899 | Meph Chess School+Europa | 1664 |
| Mephisto London 68020/12 | 2179 | Kasparov Maestro C/8 module | 1891 | Conchess/2 | 1658 |
| Novag Star Diamond/Sapphire | | Meph Supermondial2+College | | Novag Quattro | 1650 |
| Fidelity Elite 68040v10 | | Mephisto Monte Carlo4 | | Novag Constellation/3.6 | 1646 |
| | | | | | 1637 |
| Mephisto Vancouver 68020/12 | | Novag Super Forte+Expert A/6 | | Fidelity Elite B | |
| Mephisto Lyon 68020/12 | | Fidelity Travelmaster+Tiger | | Novag Primo+VIP | 1631 |
| Mephisto Portorose 68020 | | Fidelity_68000_Mach2A | | Mephisto Mondial2 | 1610 |
| Mephisto London 68000 | 2131 | Novag Ruby+Emerald | 1879 | Fidelity Elite original | 1609 |
| Novag Sapphire2+Diamond2 | 2123 | Kasparov Travel Champion | 1867 | Mephisto Mondial1 | 1597 |
| Fidelity Elite 68030v9 | 2113 | CXG Sphinx Galaxy | 1866 | Novag Constellation/2 | 1591 |
| Mephisto Vancouver 68000 | | Conchess Plymate Victoria/5.5 | | CXG Super Enterprise | 1589 |
| Mephisto Lyon 68000 | | Mephisto Monte Carlo | | CXG Advanced Star Chess | 1589 |
| Mephisto Berlin 68000 | 2107 | Kasparov TurboKing2 | | Novag AgatePlus+OpalPlus | 1575 |
| | | | | Kasparov Maestro+Cosmic | 1550 |
| Meph Master+Senator+MilPro | | Novag Expert/6 | | | |
| Mephisto Almeria 68020 | 2103 | Kasparov AdvTrainer+Capella | | Excalibur New York touch | 1530 |
| Novag Sapphire1+Diamond1 | | Conchess Plymate Roma/6 | | Fidelity Sensory9 | 1528 |
| Mephisto MM4/Turbo18 | | Fidelity Par Excellence/8 | | Kasparov Astral+Conquistador | 1520 |
| Mephisto Portorose 68000 | | Fidelity 68000 Club B | | Kasparov Cavalier | 1520 |
| Fid Mach4+Des2325+68020v7 | 2070 | Novag Expert/5 | 1840 | Chess 2001 | 1500 |
| Fidelity Elite 2x68000v5 | 2051 | Novag Super Forte+Expert A/5 | 1830 | Novag Mentor16+Amigo | 1494 |
| Mephisto Mega4/Turbo18 | | Fidelity Par Excellence | | GGM+Steinitz module | 1490 |
| Mephisto Polgar/10 | | Fidelity Elite+Designer 2100 | | Excalibur Touch Screen | 1485 |
| Mephisto Dallas 68020 | | Fidelity Chesster | | Mephisto 3 | 1479 |
| | | | | | 1476 |
| Mephisto Roma 68020 | 2029 | Novag Forte B | 1028 | Kasparov Turbo 24K | |
| Kasparov Brute Force | 2023 | Fidelity Avant Garde | 1029 | SciSys Superstar original | 1475 |
| Mephisto MM6+ExplorerPro | 2022 | Mephisto Rebell | 1825 | GGM+Morphy module_ | 1472 |
| Kasparov GK2100+Cougar | | Kasp Stratos+Corona+B/6mod | 1824 | Kasparov Turbo 16K+Express | 1470 |
| Kasparov Cosmos+Expert | 2022 | Novag Forte A | 1819 | Mephisto 2 | 1470 |
| Mephisto Almeria 68000 | | Fidelity 68000 Club A | | SciSys C/C Mark6 | 1428 |
| Novag Citrine | 2017 | Excalibur Grandmaster | | Conchess A0 | 1426 |
| Novag Scorpio+Diablo | | Kasparov Maestro A/6 module | | SciSys C/C Mark5 | 1419 |
| | | | 1010 | CKing Philidor+Counter Gambit | |
| Kasp Challenger+President | 1004 | Kasparov TurboKing1 | | | |
| Fid Mach3+Des2265+68000v2 | | Conchess/6 | 1002 | Morphy Encore+Prodigy | 1358 |
| Mephisto MM4/10 | | Mephisto Supermondial1 | 1801 | Sargon Auto Response Board | 1320 |
| Meph Dallas 68000 | | Conchess Plymate/5.5 | 1/94 | Novag Solo | 1270 |
| Mephisto Nigel Short | 1969 | SciSys Turbo Kasparov/4 | 1791 | CXG Enterprise+Star Chess | 1260 |
| Mephisto MM5 | 1963 | Novag Expert/4 | 1790 | Fidelity Chess Challenger Voice | 1260 |
| Mephisto Polgar/5 | 1963 | Kasparov Simultano | 1790 | ChessKing Master | 1200 |
| Novag Obsidian | | Fidelity Excellence/4 | 1783 | Fidelity Chess Challenger 10 | 1175 |
| Mephisto Mondial 68000XL | | Conchess Plymate/4 | 1778 | Boris Diplomat | 1150 |
| Nov SuperForte+Expert C/6 | | Fidelity Elite C | | Novag Savant | 1100 |
| Novag Star Ruby+Amber+Jade | | | | Boris2.5 | 1060 |
| Movay otal Indust Alliber Jade | - 1000 | I identy Lieganice | 1100 | 501132.0 | 1000 |