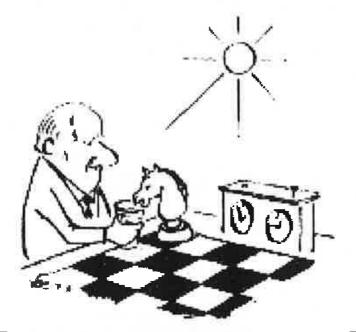
# SELECTIVE SEARCH The COMPUTER CHESS Magazine

Est. 1985 **Issue 72**  Editor: Eric Hallsworth Oct-Nov 1997 £3.50



"Sometimes it feels as if the pieces themselves are alive..."

This Issue is being completed as

I fondly remember our lovely dog KIMBO, who died 31/8/1997, just a day short of her 12th. birthday.



- SUBSCRIBE NOW to get your REGULAR COPY of the LATEST ISSUE and RATING LIST. Simply WRITE or RING: the address and phone no. details are shown below.
- £18 per year for 6 Issues by mail. Foreign addresses £24. Re FOREIGN PAYMENTS please note that CHEQUES must be in POUNDS STERLING, or (best for you) use CREDIT CARD.
- PUBLICATION DATES: Early Feb, Apr, Jun, Aug, Oct and late Nov (incl. annual BEST BUY Guide).
- A REMINDER INSERT is included when you are sent the LAST ISSUE covered by your current sub.
- **NEW SUBSCRIBERS**: please state the number of the FIRST ISSUE that you wish your sub, to cover.
- ARTICLES, REVIEWS, GAMES sent in by Readers, Distributors, Programmers etc are welcome.

### CONTENTS, Issue 72

2 Latest NEWS & some major RESULTS; also DEEP BLUE2, FIDE, + NEW products etc! 6 REVIEWS: Novag SAPPHIRE2/DIAMOND2 and AMBER; Mephisto ATLANTA 12 MChessPRO6 v (GM) Igor EFIMOV: REPORT and KEY GAMES.

16 HUMOUR in CHESS? - a few light moments! 18 Rafael VASQUEZ, Computer Destroyer! 20 RISC2 faces a CLUB Challenge! 22 TEST YOUR COMPUTER:2

24 More 3-HIRN games (incl. DEEP THOUGHT!) 27-8 COMPUTER RATING LISTS.

• SELECTIVE SEARCH is produced by ERIC HALLSWORTH.

All CORRESPONDENCE and SUBSCRIPTIONS to Eric please at The Red House, 46 High St.,

Wilburton, Cambs CB6 3RA. Or e-mail: eric@elhchess.demon.co.uk

• All COMPUTER CHESS PRODUCTS are available from COUNTRYWIDE COMPUTERS, Victoria House, 1 High Street, Wilburton, Cambs CB6 3RB.

■ 01353 740323. FREE CATALOGUE on request.

• **ERIC** is at **COUNTRYWIDE**, Mon-Fri, 1.00-5.00. Readers are welcome to ring.





## **Computer BEST BUYS - Editor's Choice**

The **RATINGS** for the computers and programs which follow can be found on pages 27 and 28. I have not tried to include all available machines - this is my 'short list' of what *I* consider to be the current '**BEST BUYS**' at various price points and playing strengths, also bearing in mind features and quality etc.

#### PORTABLE COMPUTERS

Kasparov (<u>price reductions underlined!</u>)
TRAVEL CHAMPION £89! - with display
TRAVEL CHAMP 2100 now £99! - great
value, 4½"x4½" plug-in board + display
Novaα

AMBER £129 - excellent plug-in, strong as TC2100 and well-featured with display. SAPPHIRE2 £224 - strong calculator style

#### TABLE-TOP PRESS-SENSORIES

**Fidelity** 

CHESSTER £169 - voice model, 160 BCF Kasparov

EXECUTIVE £99 - GK-2000 Morsch prog. Display etc, plus lid cover. Terrific value! GK-2100 now £129! - top quality Morsch program, clever display, recommended.

Novag

**DIAMOND2 £249** - **NEW**: strong, good features, big opening book and A1 value! **Mephisto** 

DALLAS 68000XL £165 - on special offer NIGEL SHORT £199 - laptop lid, Staunton + disc pieces, graphic display - great!

MILANO PRO now £249! - TOP SELLER!

ATLANTA £379 - NEW: fast hash-table version of Milano Pro for great strength.

#### **WOOD AUTO-SENSORIES**

Kasparov

**PRESIDENT £299** - top value wood board... ever! - good display + features. *Mephisto* 

EXCLUSIVE MM6 £449 - new Morsch module - high class, strong & quality! EXCLUSIVE BOSTON (£599?) and NEW YORK (£699?) - wood board versions of Milano Pro and Atlanta, DUE SOON!

Tasc

R30-1995 £1249 - beautiful, piece recognition board, very strong, dynamic play.

Further info. is given in Catalogues available from COUNTRYWIDE - see their address on the front page. It is always worth ringing to check any extra cost for a mains transformer where applicable, but 48 hour insured post and packing are included free to SS readers. This list is brought upto-date for each Issue of my Magazine.

#### PC PROGRAMS

HIARCS6 £89 - NEW CD for PC and MAC! - excellent 'human-like' playing style, very strong (top!), great analysis features; 2 books: 140,000 tourny, 300,000 practice! GENIUS5 (CD ROM) £89 - excellent graphics/strength/quality; 220,000 book. FRITZ5 (CD ROM) £89 - improved knowledge, superb features & graphics. REBEL9 £89 - due out NOW!

CLASSIC GAMES COLLECTION for PC! 20+ Games, inc. SAGE 4000 Draughts (very strong program!), Othello! £49

#### PC DATABASES

ChessBASE for Windows 6.0 (CD) NEW "The" games and work DATABASE, now Multi-media and with Player 'cyclopaedia. 'Basic' package 260,000 games £225 'Prof' package 340,000 games+ £325 'Mega' package 550,000 games+ £449 Analysis module, to use within CBase (or Fritz5): HIARCS6 £45 - indispensable!

**BOOKUP** for Windows £159 - *very* useful tool, now incl. Zarkov analysis module.

#### SECOND-HAND & EX DEMO

All with 9 month guarantee & adaptor! Wood, auto sensory

Mephisto ACADEMY £225 Mephisto MONTREAL £275

Press sensory

Saitek STRATOS £75

Fidelity MACH2 68000 £125

Mephisto MILANO £129

Fidelity MACH3 68000 £149

Fidelity DESIGNER MACH3 £169

Portables (no adaptors with these!)

TRAVEL CHAMPION £45

Novag SUPER VIP £35

Novag SAPPHIRE £120

## NEWS and RESULTS Computer Chess: CURRENT AFFAIRS!

#### More RESULTS from Frank HOLT

Frank is a valued contributor to 'Selective Search' as he continues his series of matches, mostly using the Auto232 player to connect his two Pentium/100 machines.

There is something from Frank in almost every Issue of the magazine, **Rebel8** being his favourite program and the 'benchmark' used in most of the matches he plays.

In SS/69 he reported on its 34-26 victory over Hiarcs4, 37½-22½ over Rebel7 and 31-29 over Genius5. But also that it had finally gone down in a match, by 27½-32½ to MChess Pro6 (with 14 games being 'suspect' in that they were quite possibly won by the specialised MCP book).

In SS/70 Rebel8 returned to its normally winning ways with a 33½-26½ suc-

cess over Fritz4.

In SS/71 we learned of Rebel8's second match defeat, this time by 33-27 at the hands of Hiarcs6.

If you think that list is substantial, I can tell you we have no less than 3 match results this time! The first two involve Hiarcs6. Though I know Frank still prefers to use Rebel8 for his own pleasure, he says that, in his opinion, "Hiarcs is now the best program for strength.... and it is nice to see a program where it's trying to win all of the time; not waiting for an opponent's mistake or just playing for draws".

Hiarcs6 P/100-Genius3 P/100
Hiarcs6 normal 8½-3½ Genius3 active
Hiarcs6 aggress 4-8 Genius3 risky
Hiarcs6 solid 6½-5½ Genius3 solid

Hiarcs6 P/100-MChess Pro6 P/100 Hiarcs6 normal 7-5 MCPro6 normal Hiarcs6 aggress 8-4 MCPro6 aggress Hiarcs6 solid 10-2 MCPro6 central

"So MChess Pro6 lost dismally, but Genius3 gave it a good run for its money, losing only marginally", comments Frank, who was unable to keep away from Rebel8 for long and has now sent this result:

Rebel8 P/100-Genius3 P/100 Rebel8 normal 4-8 Genius3 active Rebel8 active 8½-3½ Genius3 active Rebel8 defens 9½-2½ Genius3 active Rebel8 solid 6-6 Genius3 solid (6 draws!) Rebel8 aggress 6-6 Genius3 risky

The total of 34-26 against Genius3 compares with the 31-29 result against Genius5, which I referred to earlier. Frank sent me a good selection of the best games but, as we have 'an overdose of chess' (?) in this Issue, I'm saving them in case we're short when it comes to Issue 73!

To conclude his letter Frank says: "I have tried the Web EPD2DIAG - as you so rightly say in SS/71, it works a treat in a Word Processor. I am just finishing Rebel8 vs MChess Pro5, but my next real test is Rebel8 vs Hiarcs6 on Aggressive. I have tried just a few games so far, and they are TREMENDOUS... a true winner! I will send you the result, and some games with EPD2DIAGs as soon as it's finished!"

## Major NEW Computer TEST SUITE!

Many readers will be DELIGHTED to know that the creation of a new, *very* tough 27 position Test Suite has just been completed. It is called the **BS2830 Test**.

As I had already printed a set of my own 'TEST your COMPUTER: 2' positions, I didn't want to overdo the theme by includ-

ing them this time.

Also there was still a little corrective work needed on some of the positions when I first saw them and, though 4 have now been updated, I thought it best to hang on in case any others need changing. Once I know the positions are definitely finalised, I'll prepare all the diagrams and key moves info for inclusion in SS/73.

The style of the Test is the same as that used in the BT2450 and BT2630 Tests: the Computer/Program is given 15 mins. on each position and results are totalled to create an estimated Elo rating. The calculation method is, in my opinion, VERY suspect.... but the extremely difficult positions are a LOT of 'fun'!

Incidentally the 'BT' has changed to

'BS' as Hubert BEDNORZ has a new collaborator for this suite, namely Heinz-Josef SCHUMACHER.

#### **DEEP BLUE2 - still in the NEWS!** [1] \$100,000 FREDKIN PRIZE

Dr. Feng Hsuing **Hsu**, who designed DB's chess processing chip, Dr. Murray Campbell, who programmed DB, and Dr. Joseph Hoane, an expert in parallelism who worked on the system's performance, received the \$100,000 prize in July.

The prize, originally offered in 1980, consisted of three separate Awards: [1] \$5,000 for the first team to develop a machine achieving Master status; [2] \$10,000 for the first to achieve I.M status; and [3] \$100,000 for the first to develop a computer capable of beating the World Champion.

Hsu and Campbell had already participated in the 1985 Deep Thought team of 5 which won part [2] of the Award in 1985!

But will we ever see **DEEP BLUE** again?

The chances of its appearing in a World Computer Championship again seem to be as close to ZERO as you can get. The 1995 disaster, which cost them a tremendous image loss at the time - especially 'that loss' to FRITZ - is still remembered at IBM.

But this failure has now been forgotten by most (apart from a few of the top PC programmers!) thanks to DB2's victory over Kasparov, and IBM want to keep it that way. Playing PC programs again has become virtually a 'no win' situation.

So, unless KASPAROV or some other or future World Champion can offer enought to tempt DB out for another big day, I think it could be all over!

Amusingly, perhaps, the German Bundesliga club Turm (which means 'Rook') Duisberg attempted to enlist DB2 as its Board 1 player for the upcoming season!

But the league's own officials refused the proposal before it even reached IBM: DB has no player's licence and no official

date of birth!

Incidentally, if we Chess folk feel downgraded by DB2's victory over 'our' World Champ, how must Othello fans feel?! Their World Champion (Takeshi Murakani) has just lost 6-0 to Logistello on a P/233!

#### **|2| COMPUTERS:** CHESS and KASPAROV, MUSIC and MOZART!

Whilst the fact of Deep Blue2's victory over Kasparov has resulted in (for chess) quite considerable media coverage, and within chess circles the whole question of the future of **computers in chess** is more and more frequently aired, the prowess of computers in the field of music is causing great alarm amongst classical afficionados!

After a performance of Mozart's 42nd Symphony in Santa Cruz recently, the considered view was that no expert in the world could say with any certainty that the composer was anyone other than the 18th. century genius. But any knowledgeable classical music fans amongst the SS readership will have already spotted the problem!

 Mozart 'only' wrote 41 Symphonies!
 The 42nd., which features all the glorious harmonies and elegant flourishes one would expect from a major Mozart composition was, in fact, produced over 200 years after his death by a computer program called 'EMI', created by one David Cope.

EMI (Experiments in Musical Intellingence) has analysed many works by Bach, Beethoven, Chopin, Mozart and others, plus the rag-time composer Scott Joplin, and is able to produce new works in each of their appropriate styles. The Mozart is considered its best yet!

EMI is already receiving job offers for film work etc. from the commercial music industry, but purists consider it a highly provocative issue and insist that they can definitely tell the difference... its output still falls short of the real thing!'

Apparently there is 'a real thing' in mu-

sic, just as there is in chess!

#### FIDE "Destroying Chess"?!

That was the opinion expressed by Hans **BOEDLANDER** of Holland's Utrecht University when he saw FIDE's latest proposal.

The news first appeared on the Compuserve Internet Chess Forum under the subject heading:

'FIDE claims copyright'

Yes, you've read that correctly! I haven't

seen it, but apparently the new FIDE
Handbook published after the Cairo Executive Council Meeting contains the regulations for the new knock-out World
Championship which take place later this
year in Groningen, Elista and Lausanne.

It seems likely they will produce a third "World Champion" as neither Kasparov nor Karpov are willing to play in a kamikaze knock-out Event. As FIDE's other draconian move is to make the player's sign a contract precluding them from playing "in any rival championship", it is not surprising perhaps that Anand and Kramnik have also failed to enter as yet.

So the Title isn't going to mean much, but of course FIDE have to do something as chances for the proposed unification Match between the two K's still hover between

'hopeful' and 'will never happen'.

But I digress - back to the **copyright** matter! Under regulation 10 - Playing Conditions - appears this 'interesting' statement: "The players' score sheets are the property of the players and FIDE, and <u>FIDE has exclusive rights to publication</u>". (Underlining mine, ELH).

FIDE's idea is to generate additional money as the <u>players</u>, journalists, newspapers, chess magazines, chess databases, the Internet and all other media forms will have to pay if they wish to publish the games!

FIDE expects this to be a pretty remunerative idea, but if newspapers etc. have to pay to publish the games, then fewer will of course, and chess just becomes even more invisible. Three cheers for FIDE.

I underlined PLAYERS because it seems, though the games were theirs, they too will have to pay FIDE each time they wish to reproduce them in books (Games Collections, Opening Studies etc!!).

#### The LEGAL question

Can chess games be copyrighted? How will FIDE cope with the varying copyright Laws in different nations?

Willi Iclicki made FIDE's position and approach more clear when he said: "FIDE will first copyright the Tournaments which they organise, like World Championships and Olympiads, and then possibly move to extend this to private Tournaments".

Is this a bluff? Can players, tournament organisers or, indeed, anyone just sign away the rights to the games? Can FIDE just take them and stop anyone else printing them? Iclicki', when commenting on how far this plan might extend into what he called 'private' Tournaments, stated: "... it depends on the wish of the organisers and players, and the success of legal cases. For sure in England FIDE will have an easy task..." (Underlining again mine, ELH).

Are not chess gamescores simply a mechanical record of an event (a game, indeed)? 100 years of reporting chess history says it can't be done... am I right? What about an opening novelty? If its played by Anand in a FIDE event, can he play it again, never mind anyone else?!

Might FIDE think it worth suing <u>SS</u> (e.g if Kasparov vs Deep Blue3 ever took place!?)... well, not if they saw my bank

balance, they wouldn't!

#### ChessBase MAGAZINE on CD!

Including a 33 page booklet, over 1,000 recent games (many annotated), and huge amounts of material including audio and video sequences in multimedia format, these bi-monthly disks at £19.95 incl. p/p are remarkable value.

The CD includes **ChessBase LIGHT** so users DON'T need ChessBase to run it, thus it is a completely stand-alone product! You will need a CD ROM drive, Win3.1/95 and multimedia audio/video installed.

Issue 58 is especially recommended - it includes the Kasparov-Deep Blue2 games, analysis and many video clips! Also the Aeogon 1997 games and Hiarcs6 vs Hergott. Great value and hours of chess pleasure!

#### FRITZ5 and other Upgrades!

FRITZ5 came out as SS went to the printers. It is claimed to be a big feature and strength upgrade! Review and details in our next Issue.

HIARCS6 for PC and MAC, both versions on the one CD! is out and includes a 50,000 games database and free copy of Sadler's booklet on Hiarcs6-Hergott. REBEL9 is due late September (also to be reviewed in SS/73). MCHESS PRO7, HIARCS7, CSTAL ('soon' for the last 18 months), and ZARKOV4 all expected pre-Christmas.

# *REVIEWS: the NEW Computers* Novag SAPPHIRE2/DIAMOND2, AMBER Mephisto ATLANTA

#### **TESTING the NEW Computers:** Early SCORE SUMMARIES and REMARKS.

It is too early to include gradings for these Computers in our RATING LIST, but my early guesses will be shown after the Comments for each machine.

#### [1] Novag SAPPHIRE2/DIAMOND2

Early scores:

 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$  vs London Pro  $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$  vs Milano Pro

5-7 vs Atlanta

0-2 vs Hiarcs6 P/90

0-1 vs Rebel8 P/90

0-2 vs R30-1995



<u>Comments</u>: The boards and features of the new machines are pretty much the same as their pre-decessors, but there is a very worthwhile improvement in the playing strength, in my view.

Partly this is because of the increased speed (26MHz->32MHz) and greatly enlarged opening book (now 120,000 posi-

tions).

I also think that programmer Dave Kittinger has improved aspects of the endgame play, though perhaps not so much king, minor piece and pawns only. In fact I still think Novag programs slightly undervalue the pawn, which contributes towards their double-edged and tricky/trappy (i.e thought provoking) playing style in the middlegame. All round I find that the program plays a challenging and interesting game.

Sapphire2 £224.95 Diamond2 £249.95... both excellent value.

Estimated Rating: Novag claims 2420 USCF @ G/30 Selective Search list, I expect 2180-2200

#### Games Selection:

Milano Pro - Diamond2/Sapphire2 D02 Queen's Pawn Opening. G/30 game 3. 1.d4 2f6 2.2f3 d5 3.2f4 c5 Puts MP out of

book. 4.dxc5 e6 5.b4 a5 6.c3 axb4 7.cxb4 b6 8.2xb8 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xb8 \(\mathbb{T}\)he S2/D2 are wellprepared in this line, and are still in book. expecting the doubtful \a4+. After a long think MP rejects that and ends Black's book preparation. 9.2e5 9.4a4+?! 2d7+; 9.2d4 may be best. 9... ₩c7! 10.2d3 bxc5 11.2xc5 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xb4 12.2d3 \(\mathbb{Z}\)c4 13.2d2 \(\mathbb{Z}\)c2 14.\(\mathbb{Z}\)c1 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xc1 \(\mathbb{Z}\)b4 16.e3 \(\mathbb{Z}\)e4 17.2cb3 \( \text{\psi} cb3 \( \text{18.2e2} \) 0−0



19.\(\mathbb{G}\)f3? Loses, though actually I think that's tricky to see from here. 19.f3 was best, then 19...2xd2 20.\u00e4xd2 \u00e4xd2+ 21.2xd2 though 21... €d7 is still looking good for Black. 19...2xd2 20.2xd2 2d7 21.0-0 In fact White cannot save the knight! If 21.g3 \(\mathbb{Z}a8\)! threatening \(\mathbb{Z}xa2\) then Exd2 or Eal depending on White's reply. Whichever, Black has won! 21... \u20abxd2 22.e4 d4 23.\b3 \cong c8 24.a3 \cong b5 25.\bx b4 ₩xb4 26.axb4 @xf1 27.фxf1 \(\mathbb{Z}\)c2! 28.\(\phi\)e1 d3! And, effectively, that was that though the game lasted another 25 moves as MP put up a courageous rearguard action. We'll just look at a few more moves... 29.e5 \( \text{Bb2} \) 30.b5 \( \text{f5} \) 31.exf6 \( \text{gxf6} \) 32.b6 □xb6 33.\d2 □b2+ 34.\dxd3 □xf2 0-1

Atlanta – Diamond2

C50 Giuoco Piano. G/30 game 1. 1.e4 e5 2.2f3 2c6 3.2c4 2c5 4.d3 2f6 5.2c3 5.c3 is seen more often. 5...d6**6. a b 6 7.h b 1** *ive not seen this move* before (designed to stop \( \mathbb{Q} g4 \)). More usual are 7.0–0 or 7.\d2. 7...\@xe3 This is not consistent with D2's previous move. 0-0would have been more accurate. 8.fxe3 2a5 9.2d5 c6 10.2b3 2xb3 11.axb3 4b6



White's pair of doubled pawns make invit ing targets, and D2 attacks them at the first opportunity. However the Atlanta has potentially valuable open files for its rooks, so the position is more equal than might at first seem the case. 12. We2 Qe6 13.d4 ₩c7?! 14.0-0 0-0 15.ᡚg5 \fee 16.ᡚxe6 fxe6!? There's nothing actually wrong with this, but it seemed a strange choice as I'd assumed that the previous move was so that Exe6 could be played! 17.dxe5?! Attacking the \$\Pside now with 17.g4! h6! 18.dxe5 (18.h4!?) 18...dxe5 19.\g2 would have been in keeping with the position. 17...dxe5 18.\dd 18...\dd 19.\dd 19.\dd 18 \dd 18 20.2a4 "a5 21.b4 "b5 22. "xb5 cxb5 23.包c5 單d2



The game has reached its critical moments!

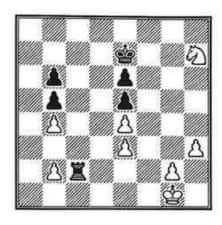
24. \(\mathbb{Z}\) xa7 This seems all right, but I would have preferred to deal with Black's rook on my second rank. Therefore 24. \(\mathbb{Z}\) f2 \(\mathbb{Z}\) xf2

25. \(\mathbb{Z}\) xf2 b6 26. \(\mathbb{Z}\) d3\(\mathbb{Z}\) was best. 24...b6

25. \(\mathbb{Z}\) xf6? What is this? What danger or opportunity did the Atlanta think it had seen? The simple enough 25. \(\mathbb{Z}\) d3 seems to offer an advantage! E.g. 25... \(\mathbb{Z}\) xc2 26. \(\mathbb{Z}\) xe5

(26. \(\mathbb{Z}\) h6 27. \(\mathbb{Z}\) b7 with a small plus for White) 26... \(\mathbb{Z}\) xb2 27. \(\mathbb{Z}\) g3 g6 28. \(\mathbb{Z}\) xg6! \(\mathbb{Z}\) xe4

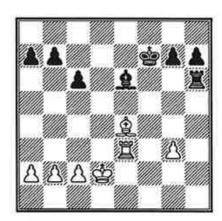
29. \(\mathbb{Z}\) g4\(\mathbb{Z}\) 25... \(\mathbb{Z}\) x6+
\(\mathbb{E}\) f7 28. \(\mathbb{Z}\) xe7+ \(\mathbb{Z}\) xe7 29. \(\mathbb{Z}\) xh7 \(\mathbb{Z}\) xc2



Black has a completely won position, the game lasts only a few more moves. 30.h4 Exb2 31.2g5 Exb4 32.4f2 Eb2+ 33.4f3 b4 34.h5 b3 35.h6 Ec2 36.h7 Ec8 0-1

Before we move on, for a look at the AM-BER, there was a strange moment in game1 of two I played between Diamond2 and Hiarcs6.

#### <u>Diamond2 – Hiarcs6 P/90</u> After White's 32. **2**€4



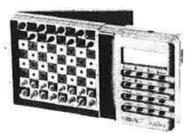
H6 has a potential win, and now persuades the Diamond2 to exchange rooks - fine! 32... □h2+ 33. □e2 33. □c3 was probably better. 33... \( \text{2xe2} + 34. \text{9xe2} \) Here, to my surprise, I saw H6 looking at the poisoned pawn on a2, but it changed its 'mind' just before moving! 34...\$f6 35.\$e3 @xa2?! Oh! 36.b3! h5! The H6 eval has dropped from >300 to just over 100. But this move is an important find in the new circumstances – speed towards a promotion and the pressure accompanying that threat is of the essence. 37.\$\psi d4 g5 38.\$\psi c3 \$\psi e5 39.\$\pi g2 \$\psi f5 40.\$\psi h3+ \$\psi e4 41.\$\psi c8 Best. 41.\$\psi b2\$  $\mathfrak{D}xb3$  42.cxb3 g4 43. $\mathfrak{D}g2+\mathfrak{D}e3$  followed by ₱f2 wins easily for Black. 41...b6 42.\$b2 @xb3 43.\psixb3 \psif3 44.\psib4 44.\psid7 was possibly better. But if this was the Novag's

only minor blemish in its response to H6's amazing pawn grab, I think we can show that Black would have won anyway... consider 44...\$\paralle\*xg3 45.\$\mathbb{Q}e8 (45.\$\mathbb{Q}xc6 \paralle\*f2 46.\$\mathbb{Q}c4 g4!) 45...h4 46.\$\mathbb{Q}xc6 h3 47.c4 \paralle\*f2+ 44...\$\mathref{x}xg3 45.\$\mathbb{Q}b7 g4 46.\$\mathref{Q}xc6 \paralle\*h2 47.c4 a6 48.c5 bxc5+ 49.\$\mathref{x}xc5 g3 0-1. When I get the time I'd like to try the position from Bxa2, Genius vs Hiarcs and Rebel vs Hiarcs. I think that Black still wins, but it still seemed an amazing risk to take!

#### |2| Novag AMBER

Early scores: Amber 4-4 Travel Champ 2100

Comments:
My views here and I quite like the
Amber - are tempered by the fact
that respected SS
reader, Alastair
Scott, posted a



"disgruntled" report of it on the Internet.
Alastair considered the Amber to be of "poor design and build quality... lacking in playing strength... as a 1900 player I am disappointed... etc" and sent some games to support his view of the playing strength.

Also on the Internet Alan Tomalty said: "It isn't strong, but seems to be a well-made unit... strong tournament players who want a peg sensory should stick to the Kasparov Travel Champion 2100".

I had read both of the above before Countrywide received its stocks so, expecting "the worst", was pleasantly surprised in a comparative sense!

If there is a drawback, then I would mention the lack of board LEDs - <u>all</u> information is transmitted through the display only, so constant reference to the LCD screen is required to check when a move has been made. Really I want to be studying the board whilst I'm playing a game and, though there is a tiny beep, with board LEDs it's immediately <u>obvious</u> when the computer has made its move selection.

I also think it's a shame that Novag couldn't squeeze a bigger book than 8,900 into the Amber: 1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 puts it out of book, for example. However the playing area is a little bit bigger than the Jade1/2, which I appreciated, and I have to say I found it easy and pleasant enough to use.

All that said, and acknowledging Alastair's views, which I respect (don't want to lose a subscriber!), the fact is that this is a later program version than Novag's Jade2 (SS rating 180BCF/2040Elo), and has had its processor speeded-up from 20->26MHz, so surely the strength shouldn't be that bad?!

Based on the fact that Novag's Jade2 and its main market rival, the Kasparov Travel Champion 2100, are rated almost side-by-side, the Amber should theoretically just edge both of them. So, the obvious thing to do was to play a few games at the popular G/30 against the Travel Champion 2100, which sells at £99.95. As this was a very close contest, it doesn't look as if there is going to be much between them!

#### Amber £129.95

Estimated Rating: Novag claims 2294 USCF @ G/30 Selective Search list, expect 2060-2070.

Games Selection:
First we should look at one of Alastair
Scott's games, which will perhaps show
why he has his 'reservations'.

Amber - Alastair Scott (1900)
[D11 QGambit - Slav Defence] G/30.
1.d4 2f6 2.c4 c6 3.e3 d5 4.2f3 2g4 5.4b3

4b6 6.4xb6 axb6 7.2e5 2f5 8.2d2 Out of book the Amber plays this opening just a little passively. 8...e6 9.2e2 2bd7 10.2xd7

4xd7 11.0-0?! 2d6 12.b3 2e4 13.2xe4

2xe4 14.f3 2g6 15.2d2 2a3?! A slightly strange move by Alastair in circumstances other than trying out a new computer!



16.Qc1? Falling for it. It was important not to exchange this bishop here, especially noting that it allows Black to double rooks on the a-file. Needed was 16.Qc3 which would have made Black's 16th. seem

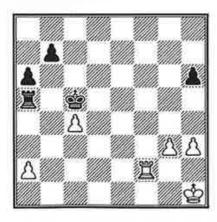
something of a waste of time. 16... \(\preceq\)xc1 17.\(\preceq\)fxc1 \(\preceq\)3!



18.cxd5 A very difficult moment for the Amber. This is possibly best, but the alternative I prefer was 18. Ed1. A) 18...dxc4 19.bxc4 (19.\text{\text{\text{2}}}xc4?! b5 20.\text{\text{\text{\text{2}}}f1 \text{\text{\text{\text{2}}}}ha8) 19...Exe3 20.Ed2 Ea8; **B)** 18...Eha8! 19.Ed2 Exb3 20.axb3 Exa1+ 21.bf2 Eb1. 18...exd5 19.♠f2? Something was needed to protect the bishop on e2 and pawn on e3. Therefore 19.\(\mathbb{E}\)e1! \(\mathbb{E}\)ha8 20.e4! with a touch of counterplay, though admittedly 20... 🗓 xa2 21. 🗒 xa2 🗒 xa2 22. exd5 🗒 d2 (22...cxd5 23.\Darkstyle b5+\Darkstyle d6 24.\Darkstyle e8! with good drawing chances.) 23.dxc6+ bxc6 favours Black. 19... ha8 20.e4? This was playable with the rook on e1, as in the previous notes, but not now. 20...dxe4 21.b4?! **Exa2** Alastair could also have played 21...e3+ 22.\Pel \Ba4 here. 22.\Bxa2 \Bxa2 23.\(\mathbb{Z}\)c3 exf3 24.gxf3 \(\mathbb{Z}\)b2 0-1

From the match **Amber vs TC2100**, I'm including a win by each machine. First here's an opportunity the TC2100 had in game 1:

TC2100 - Amber G/30, game1. After 41... Фс5



Now TC played **42. If6**. Packed with quality endgame knowledge Hiarcs6 quickly

found a win here, but it's never going to be easy without specialised coding, and smaller-sized programs will inevitably miss such opportunities sometimes. The win is 42.\(\mathbb{I}f5+!!\)\(\phib4 43.\mathbb{I}xa5\)\(\phixa5 44.g4\)\(\phib4 45.h4\)\(\phixc4 46.g5\)\(hxg5 47.h5!\)\(and 1-0\). The game itself ended: 42...\(\mathbb{I}a3\)\(43.\mathbb{I}xh6\)\(\mathbb{I}xg3\)\(44.\mathbb{I}h7\)\(b6\)\(45.h4\)\(\phixc4 \frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\).

Amber - TC2100
[E76 KIndian, Four Pawns] G/30 game2.
1.d4 ②f6 2.c4 g6 3.②c3 ②g7 4.e4 d6 5.f4 c5 6.d5 Put TC out of book, though it came back in at move 7 briefly. 6...0-0 7.②f3 e6 8.dxe6 fxe6 9.②e2 b6 10.0-0 ②b7 11.e5 dxe5 12.③xe5 □e7?! 12...②bd7 13.②f3 ②xf3 14.③xf3 (14.□xf3? ③xe5 15.fxe5 □d4+-+) 14...③h5= 13.②f3 ②xf3 14.□xf3 ②bd7 15.②c6! □f7 16.②b5 ②h6 17.□h3 ②h5 18.g3 ②b8 19.②bxa7?! Loses some of the advantage. 19.②e5 □e7 20.□d1 was best. 19...②g7 20.②xb8 □xa7 21.②c6



21...宣d7 Tempted by the open file for its rook, TC starts to spoil its comeback! If 21...宣a4! 22.g4 閏d7 and the outcome is unclear! 22.g4 閏d6? The losing move as the rook and knight will now both be en pris at move 26. 22...宣c7 was clearly better. Then 23.②e5 ②xe5 24.fxe5 閏xf1+25.閏xf1 罝xf1+26.Φxf1 ②f4 and White's plus is still nominal. 23.②e5! ②xe5 24.fxe5 閏xf1+25.閏xf1 罝xf1+26.Φxf1 তੁd1+27.Φe2 ☲h1 28.gxh5 The rest needs no comment. Although TC is able to recover 2 pawns the material deficit remains too great and the Amber wins with ease. 28...亘xh2+29.Φf3 gxh5 30.b3 ☲h1 31.②b2 ☲h2 32.☲g1+ ∯f7 33.☲g2 ☲xg2 34.∯xg2 ∯g6 35.∯h3 ∯g5 36.a3 ∯g6 37.∯h4 ∯f5 38.b4 ∯e4 39.bxc5 bxc5 40.a4 1-0

So, the Amber drew first blood in game 2, but TC equalised straight away in the 3rd. After a couple of draws the Amber went

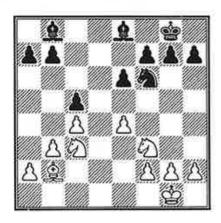
ahead again in game 6, and then this:

<u>TC2100 – Amber</u>

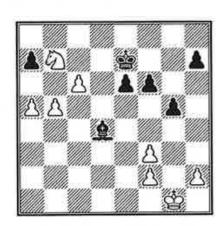
[E10 Queen's Pawn Opening] game7.

1.d4 ②16 2.②13 Amazingly this puts the Amber out of book! 2...e6 3.c4 d6?!

There's a wealth of popular choices here, including d5, c5, b6, ②c6 and ③b4+.... but not the move played that I can see. Of course it also puts TC out of book. 4.②c3 ②e7 5.e3 0-0 6.②d3 c5!? 7.dxc5?! White should not really exchange and release the central tension here. 7.②d2; 7.0-0 are both somewhat better. 7...dxc5 8.0-0 ②c6 9.b3 □b6 10.□2 ②b4 11.□d1 □d8 12.□b2 □xd3 13.□xd3 ②xd3 14.□xd3 ②d7 15.□2 ②e8 16.□d1 □d8 17.□d3 □xd3 18.□xd3 □d6 19.□xd6 ②xd6 20.e4 ②b8



After a period of 'cautious' play – you'd think the Amber knew it was I ahead in the match! – the endgame is reached already and in a totally equal position. 21.e5 2g4 22.2e4 2c6? Presumably a horizon-effect failure to see that the exchanges lead to the loss of a pawn. However, it's not that deep and it's surprising the simple 22...b6 wasn't found. 23.2xc5 2xf3 24.gxf3 2xe5 25.2xe5 2xe5 26.2xb7 2c3 27.c5! 4f8 28.c6 2e5 29.a4 29...4e7 30.b4 g5 31.b5 f6 32.a5 2d4



The best response to a series of very strong moves by TC2100. 33.c7?! White's excellent play has obtained a big enough advantage to get away with this inaccuracy. However it should be noted that 33.b6! is stronger. After @xb6 (33...axb6? 34.a6!) 34.axb6 axb6 35.\diff Black's king is unable to get at the pawn, allowing White's king to move up the board at leisure! 33...\$d7 34.2d8 e5 35.2e6 h5 36.b6 @xb6 36...axb6? 37.a6! as per an earlier note. 37.axb6 axb6 38.⊕f1 Again, Black's king can do nothing about the c7-pawn. 38...b5 39. \$\psi e2 f5 40. \$\psi d3 g4 41. fxg4 hxg4 42. \$\psi c3\$ f4 43. \$\diph\$b4 It might look dangerous leaving Black's king-side pawns with freedom to make a charge on the queening squares, but in fact everything is under control! 43...e4 44.c8₩+ Φxc8 45.ᡚxf4 Φd7 46.Φxb5 Фd6 47.Фc4 Фe5 48.Дd5! Фe6 49.Дe3 Фe7? A resignation move! But 49...\$e5 50.\$xg4+ \$\displaystyle f4 51. 2e3 makes no difference in the end. 50. dd5 df6 51. dxe4 1−0, final score 4−4!

#### [3] Mephisto ATLANTA

Early scores:

Atlanta 7-5 Sapphire2/Diamond2 Atlanta 3½-½ Fidelity Mach2C Atlanta 2-4 Tasc R30-1995



Comments:

I received a 'beta-sample' of the Atlanta at about the same time as the Sapphire2 and Diamond2 stock arrived at Countrywide, so it afforded an early opportunity to match

them against each other.

Bearing in mind its good result at Aegon, I expected the Atlanta to be a close but definite winner when I started the match, though in fact they were level up to 4-4. However the Atlanta pulled away right at the end. 12 games is still a small sample too soon to get dogmatic - but it feels good!

Compared with the earlier look-alike Milano Pro (2153 Elo), the Atlanta has a hash system - which seems to work very well, especially carrying over moves to think in opponent's time, making it very sharp and fast at atting to good doubte guidely.

at getting to good depths quickly.

The box states that an endgame database has been built-in, though I have no details of what precisely this covers, and it is claimed there are other program improvements. Whilst on the positions I tested with Milano Pro and Atlanta side-by-side, move selection was the same, the increasingly greater speed with which Atlanta got through the plies the deeper it searched was very noticeble.

These improvements certainly affected its result against the Diamond2, which is significantly better than the Milano Pro's

rather disappointing scoreline.

In short matches against Tasc's R30 (1995), whilst the Diamond2 was easily beaten in 2 games, the Atlanta noticeably has played much more convincingly.

Feature-wise, the Atlanta has LEDs on every square, easy to see for speedy and mistake-free play; and the clip-on lid for protection and portability completes what is certainly a high quality product. Comparing it with the Diamond2, I think, in terms of quality and strength, you get quite a lot for a price gap of £130 and, though the Novag just wins on features, the Atlanta is the best new product to hit the market for ages!

Atlanta £379.95 (they're 'on the sea' now, and availability date is mid-October 1997).

Estimated Rating:
Saitek claim 2300 Sweden (=2380 for us?)
Aegon result 2288 from 6 games
Selective Search list, I expect 2250-2260

#### Games Selection:

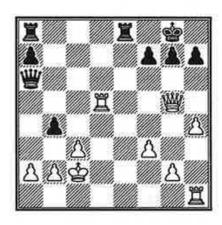
Diamond2 — Atlanta
[B63] G/30 game4.

1.e4 c5 2.2f3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.2xd4 2f6
5.2c3 2c6 6.2g5 e6 7. d2 2e7 8.0-0-0 0-0
9.2b3 d6 10.f3 d8 11.2e3 All theory to
here, but this puts the Atlanta out of book.

11... dc7 12. d5 This is okay — the Atlanta has found correct book moves. D2
drops out now, as its book line for Black
was 2d7. 13.exd5 2xd5 14.2xd5 exd5
15.2d4 de8 16.4b1 2f6 17.2d3 2d7 18.c3
2e5 19. dg dd 20.h4 2xd3 21. dxd3 b5



It is good to see both programs thematically launching pawn strikes at the enemy for after opposite side castling. The game is also very nicely balanced. 22.2g5 #b6 23.2c2! b4 24.2xf6 #xf6 25.2xd5 2f5! 26.#g5 26.2c5 Zac8! 26...2xc2+ 27.4xc2 #a6!



28. ₱b1?! 28. 且al! is probably best, and though White is still struggling after 28...bxc3 29.bxc3 h6! 30. 44 (other queen moves fail heavily to \(\mathbb{L}e2+\) 30...\(\mathbb{U}g6+\) 31.\forall f5 \quad e2+, the win isn't as easy to clinch at G/30; 28.\(\mathbb{Z}\)a5 is also slightly better, but 28... 且e2+ 29.中b3 型d3 apparently gives Black plenty of pressure, and after 30.\(\mathbb{L}c1\) bxc3 31. Exc3 Eb8+ 32. Da3 Ud6+ 33. Ecc5 Elexb2 probably the win as well. 28...bxc3 **29.bxc3 h6!** This is the move which had to be found, both here and in one of the variations at move 28. 30. #f5? Loses immediately. Necessary was 30. 4d2 Ze2 31.罩d8+罩xd8 32.眦xd8+ Φh7 33.眦d5 眦b6+ 34. 🛮 b3 🔻 g6+ 35. Фa1 🗒 xg2 36. 🖺 b1+ making Black work all the way for his win! 30... \(\mathbb{A}\) ab8+! Superb! Suddenly Black has too many threats for White to cope with! 31. a1 Ee2 32. Ea5 Wc4 33. Wc5 Exa2+ 34. \(\mathbb{A}\)xa2 \(\mathbb{A}\)xc5 and D2 resigned in view of 34...\(\mathbb{A}\)xc5 35.\(\mathbb{A}\)c1 (35.\(\mathbb{A}\)b1 \(\mathbb{A}\)xc3+ m/5) 35...\(\mathbb{A}\)b3 36.\(\mathbb{A}\)a4 \(\mathbb{A}\)e3! \(\mathbb{O}\)-1.

## MChess Pro6 vs GM Igor EFIM

SS/71 reported on the score of this impor tant 6 game Match, which took place in June. It was organised so that two G/90 games were played each day over 3 days.

MChess Pro6 was running on a Pentium MMX 200MHz PC. It had previously beaten I.M Mario Lanzani  $3\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$  at G/60 on the same equipment!

Igor EFIMOV, of Georgian origin, is now an Italian G.M and captains their Olympiad team.

Here is the promised games selection.

Day 1, games 1-2

Efimov,I (2530) – M Chess 6 [A08 King's Indian Attack] Game 1

1.Ŷf3 c5 2.g3 d5 3.Ŷg2 Ŷc6 4.0−0 e6 5.d3

The King's Indian Attack, often used by Fisher, has many positional motifs. The computer really likes Black's big centre, so it's an interesting choice by the GM. 5...2f6 6.2bd2 €e7 7.e4 0–0 8.e5 2d7 9.\mathbb{\mathbb{G}}e1 b5 10.h4

Finally putting MCP6 out of book. 10... #c7 11. #e2 @a6?!

This was criticised after the game as, though the 2 is fine on a6, the pawn push a5 should be made first. I was impressed that Hiarcs6 found this idea as I don't think the fact that the bishop can now get stuck on a6 is too obvious!

12.2f1 \(\mathbb{I}\) ae8?

This is more clearly a positional error. Firstly Black's counterplay must be on queenside and/or through the centre. But more notably, this move traps Black's other ☐ and furthermore hems in his own \( \Phi! \) 13.@f4 �b6 14.�1h2! �a4 15.�g5



A provocative move, and Black must

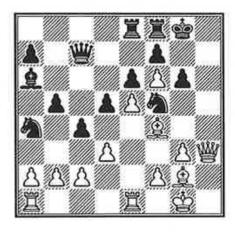
tread warily! 15...h6?!

The rule for Black in the KIA is NOT to move the castled pawns, owing to the known possibilities of piece sacrifices for White. The alternatives are interesting – what do readers think of these, and how would they turn out?: [1] 15...@xg5 16.hxg5 vd4 17.\bar{\text{\text{h}}}\text{5} vc2 18.\bar{\text{2}}\text{g}\delta is supposed to be winning for White according to analysis provided by the organisers. But how does he proceed after 18...\$h8; [2] 15... 全d4 16. 增h5; [3] 15... 全xb2 16. 增h5. 16. 骨h5!

An apparently brave sacrifice, but based on the GM's certainty that these typical tactics "have to work". We've seen the idea before against computers, but usually White hasn't castled so that hxg5 released the \(\mathbb{Z}\) still on h1 to devastating effect. The programs always used to fall for it!

16...hxg5 17.hxg5 g6 18.₩h6 \( \Delta \dd \)
MCP6 was still very confident here. In fact it showed +320 and, I believe, most programs will be +200 or more.

**19.20.**..**4 20.**...**5 20.**..**4 20.**...**4 20.**...**4 20.**...**4 20.**...**4 20.**...**4 20.**...**4 20.**...**4 20.**...**4 20.**...**4 20.**...**4 20.**...**4 20.**...**4 20.**...**4 20.**...**4 20.**...**4 20.**...**4 20.**...**3 20.**...**4 20.**...**3 20.**...**4 20.**...**3 20.**....**3 20.**....**3 20.**....**3 20.**....**3 2** matic 21.包f6 單h8 22.型h7+! 罩xh7 23.包xe8+ which would have delighted Efimov, but MCP6 saw that of course; 21.2f6+ \( \pm\) xf6 22.gxf6!



This is better than exf6 which could allow the \mathbb{\mathbb{H}}, still on that awful e8 square, as discussed at move 12, to enter the game. 22...exd3 23.g4 2c5

MCP6 finally recognised it was losing at this point, and showed -235. Note that 23... C4 is dealt with easily by 24. Ch6! 

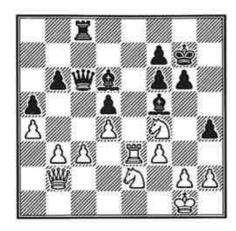
Played with a mate in 5 announcement against itself, so the operator resigned. A

worrying, even traumatic start for the computer! 1–0

Game 2 was drawn, but there was a very interesting period in the middle game:

#### M Chess 6 – Efimov, I (Game 2)

After 32... h4



Black has a small advantage because of the two bishops, and starts to put pressure on MCP6, which falls to a small minus (-15) for the first time.

33.\d2?!

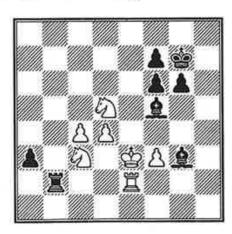
MCP6 falters! 33.g3 \( \frac{1}{2} \)d8 34.\( \frac{1}{2} \)g2 would have been slightly better.

39.2xd5 a4! 40.c4!
Good... the best counter-chance.

40...a3 41.dec3 \bigaib1+

A slightly unnecessary embellishment, though Efimov is still winning. However, simply 41...\$\mathbb{Q}\$xg3 was fine.

42.\$\mathbb{Q}\$12 \$\mathbb{Q}\$b2+ 43.\$\mathbb{Q}\$e2 \$\mathbb{Q}\$xg3+ 44.\$\mathbb{Q}\$e3



44...\mathbb{\mathbb{I}}xe2+?
Now Efimov falters! 44...\mathbb{\mathbb{I}}b3! (expected

by MCP6 and threatening 全6), looks particularly strong. After 45. 如d2 a2 46. ②xa2 国d3+ followed by 国xd4 was winning. 45. 如xe2 如f8?!

45... Qe6 was still best here, but Efimov's

chance is slipping way.

46.2xf6 Qf4 47.2fd5 Qc1 48.2b4!

Black's advantage had all but gone, and the draw was agreed at move 69! ½-½

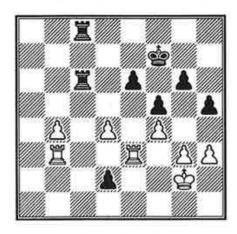
#### Day 2, games 3-4.

Game 3 was very even throughout, a Semi-Tarrasch in which Efimov got, perhaps, a slight advantage, but never enough. It was drawn by repetition at move 50.

So we move on to Game 4, and join it as the G.M is about to double rooks on the 7th. rank, after which he appears to have the win in his grasp. There was just one problem – he was very short of time!

#### M Chess 6 – Efimov,I (Game 4)

After 86... cxd2, with White coming under enormous pressure.



87. \(\begin{aligned}
87. \(\beta\) d \(\delta\) 2 88. \(\delta\) f 1 \(\delta\) 89. \(\delta\) e 2 \(\delta\) aa2! 
90. \(\delta\) 3 d 1 \(\delta\) + 91. \(\delta\) x d 1 \(\delta\) ab2 92. \(\delta\) ab3 \(\delta\) a 2 
93. \(\delta\) a 3 \(\delta\) ab2 94. \(\delta\) a 7 + \(\delta\) f 6 95. \(\delta\) a 4 \(\delta\) b 2 
96. \(\delta\) c 1

Here Efimov asked for the draw – his flag especially was close to dropping, but MCP6 had no winning chances, so agree–

ment was quickly reached.

The continuation of 96... \(\beta\)bc2+ 97.\(\phi\)d1 \(\beta\)cf2 (threatening \(\beta\)f1 mate), 98.\(\beta\)e3 (98.\(\phi\)c1 \(\beta\)h1+ 99.\(\beta\)d1 \(\beta\)xh3-+) 98...h4 would cause White extreme problems. If 99.gxh4 \(\beta\)f1+ 100.\(\beta\)e1 \(\beta\)xf4 and more pawns are going fall.

MCP's operator was more than happy to get

½-½ and felt that, after day 2, the Computer was fortunate to be only 1 down!

#### Day 3, games 5-6.

Both games were decisive on the final day, so we give them in full again.

#### Efimov,I (2530) - M Chess 6 B17 Caro Kann Defence | Game 5

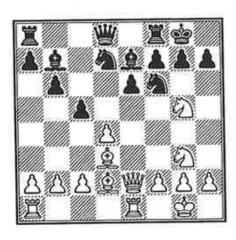
1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.2d2 dxe4 4.2xe4 2d7

5.Ձe2 Ձgf6 6.Ձ2g3 e6 7.Ձd3!?

Aiming, successfully, to take the program out of its book. The operator uses some personal (secret) settings on MCP6, and says they achieve better—than—average results for the program. Especially, he says, it has a 100% record as Black against other programs in this opening... but Efimov could be a very different story.

7...Qe7 8.0-0 0-0 9.\(\mathbb{E}\)e1 b6 10.\(\mathbb{E}\)e2 \(\mathbb{E}\)b7

11.⊈d2 c5 12.2g5



Another provocative move by the GM, similar to the 2g5 in game 1.

12 907

There were various winning sacs available to White if Black had missed finding this (only!?) defence. E.g 12...cxd4? 13.2\text{xe6} fxe6 14.\text{\text{\text{yxe6}+}}.

13.**£c3** h6

This is reasonable in this game, and best played whilst he still has his 2 on f6 to protect him from \$\mathbb{U}\$h5!

14. ②f3
14. ②xe6?! looks positively tempting, but
14...fxe6 15. ⊎xe6+ ⊕h8! 16. ②f5 ②g4 seems
to force 17. ②g3=.

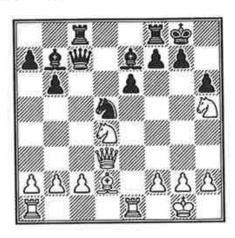
14...එd5 15.⊈d2 cxd4 16.£xd4 £c5 17.£h5!?

Allowing the ②—♀ exchange was a slightly surprising decision. 17. ⊕c4 was the alternative.

17...2xd3

MCP6 showed +49 playing this, and the operator says he was genuinely beginning to feel optimistic about the game.

18. wxd3 Eac8



19.\(\partial\)xh6?

This just isn't going to work. MCP6 expected 19.2xg7?! \$\precept xg7 20.2xe6! but I think I'd still rather be Black after 20...\$\mathref{g}6!\$

Another idea, which I saw Hiarcs6 come up with for White, was 19. 43! The more I look at it, the more I think the position is actually almost equal after this!

19...gxh6 20.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xe6?

Efimov completely misses the fact that Black has a strong yet simple reply to his

dual threats against e7 and h6.

20.②xe6 had to be tried, though 20...豐xc2 21.豐g3+ (21.豐d4? 豐g6 22.ചxf8 豐xh5!-+) 21...豐g6 22.氫xf8 亞xf8 leaves Black ahead.

20...♀g5! 21.፰e2 ፰fd8! 22.c3 ᢓf4 MCP6 correctly forces exchanges. 23.ᢓxf4 ₩xf4 24.ቯd1 ᢓf6 25.₩e3

25.\(\mathbb{\mathbb{H}}\)eeld is better, if only to avoid the \(\mathbb{\mathbb{H}}\)-exchange.

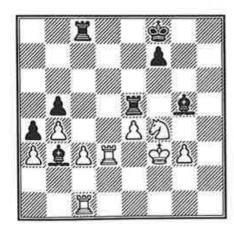
25... wxe3 26.fxe3 @g5

Of course the game is theoretically over now. That is not to make light of the rest of the MCP6 play, as if it's 'easy' – the GM isn't going to lie down peacefully, and the game still requires technical care to finish with the full point.

27.\$\psi 12 a6 28.\$\text{E}ed2 \$\text{E}e8 29.\$\text{E}e1 \$\text{Q}e4 30.g3 \\
h5 31.\$\text{Q}e2 h4 32.\$\text{Q}f4 \$\text{Q}c6 33.\$\text{E}d6 hxg3+\\
34.hxg3 \$\text{E}e5 35.\$\text{E}ed1 b5 36.a3 \$\text{Q}e7 \\
37.\$\text{E}6d3 \$\text{E}e8 38.\$\text{Q}d5 \$\text{Q}g5 39.\$\text{Q}f4 a5 40.\$\text{E}d6 \\
\text{Q}e4 41.b4 a4 42.\$\text{E}6d4 \$\text{Q}c2 43.\$\text{E}e1 \$\text{E}c8 \\
44 \$\text{E}e1 \$\text{Q}b3 45 \$\text{Q}f3 \$\text{E}c8 46 e4 \$\text{E}c8 47.\$\text{E}d3 \\
\end{array}

44.\(\mathbb{\pi}\)c1 \(\mathbb{\pi}\)b3 45.\(\mathbb{\pi}\)f3 \(\mathbb{\pi}\)ce8 46.e4 \(\mathbb{\pi}\)c8 47.\(\mathbb{\pi}\)d3

It's been a long haul and, at this point, it seems MCP6 still has some way to go to break through for the point. But....



48.罩h1?!

48.\alphad7 was probably better – or \alphad6 – either way trying to activate a rook behind/amongst the Black pawns. 48...Ξc4! 49.Ξe3 Ձc2! 50.Ξhe1 фe8

White is helpless – what can he do? – most moves lose outright except perhaps 51.2d3 but 51...@xd3 52.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xd3 f5! 53.\(\mathbb{G}\)g2 

#### <u>M Chess 6 – Efimov, I (2530)</u> C60 Ruy Lopez Game 6

1.e4 e5 2.2f3 2c6 3.€b5 \( \text{\text{\$\psi}} e7?! \)

A strange, though not unknown choice in the Ruy Lopez. Again Efimov is looking to put MCP6 out of its book (though this fails to do that, in fact) so that he can try to take advantage of superior strategy and experience, without giving too much away with this infrequently seen move.

4.0-0 2d8 5.c3 c6 6.2a4 d6 7.h3 g5 8.d4

Amazingly MCP6 has played from its book to here, and only goes out now!

In the operator's notes to the game, he says that MCP6 showed +189 here!? Am I missing something? At present there really doesn't seem to be much in it.

9...dxe5 10.⊈e3 2e6?!

12...£e6=.

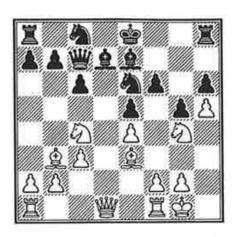
11.h4 h6 12.ളbd2

MCP6 showed +221 here, and I confess I still don't get it.

16.2h2 2e7 17.2g4

MCP6 still has an optimistic +178. Hiarcs6 had +76 if 17. dr had been played, but shows -49 for Black with its preference of 17...2f4 now, and I'd have liked to see a continuation from there, as I still don't

think White had as much as it thought.... until Efimov's next!



17...фf7??

17...�d6 was supposed to have been Efi− mov's suggestion after the game, when he agreed that \$\psi\$f7 had been his undoing! But surely 18.2xf6+ 2xf6 19. 2xd6 also has Black in all sorts of trouble, so I think the report may have been a little mixed up

17... 2f4! is the move that holds it all to gether, and after 18.\perpf f3 (18.\text{Qxf4 gxf4 is}) very double-edged and may even favour Black!) 18...b5 seems close to equal! Is that right?

18.\\f3!

Threatening ②cxe5+.

18...∳g7 19.\fd1

19.2cxe5! also still works very well here as, if 19...fxe5 20. #f5 forces 20... @e8 (20...2d6?? 21.\u00e4xe5+\u00e4f7 22.f4!) 21.譽xe6+-.

19...b5?

Efimov spent 30 minutes on this – he reported that he well understood the danger of the c4 knight, but he half-felt that maybe the computer didn't as it hadn't played it the previous move! However, he was wrong!

Objectively, then, 19...2f4 was better, to stop the move we've been discussing.

20.2cxe5!

The evaluation here was +516, and this time I agree!

20...fxe5 21.世f5 幻d6 22.世g6+

22. ac5+ af7 23. ac5 is even sharper – but no complaints as MCP6 has handled the game with great assurance.

22...\$f8 23.\$xe5 \$f4 24.\$xd7+ \$\psi xd7 25.\$\psi xf4 gxf4 26.\$\psi xd6

26... £xd6 27. ₩f6+ Φe8 28. ₩xh8+ and Black has no hope. 1–0 in this game, and 3½-2½ to MChess Pro6 for the Match!

## **HUMOUR IN CHESS?!**

It's a little late for some light 'summer holiday' reading, but I hope readers will enjoy a touch of humour anyway, just for a change.

#### [1] A POEM:

#### "The Perils of a PC!"

If a packet hits a pocket on a socket on a port,

And the bus is interrupted as a very last resort.

And the address of the memory makes your floppy disk abort,

Then the socket packet pocket has an error to report!

If your cursor finds a menu item followed by a dash,

And the double-clicking icon puts your window in the trash,

And your data is corrupted 'cause the index doesn't hash.

Then your situation's hopeless and your system's gonna crash!

If the label on the cable on the table at your house,

Says the network is connected to the button on the mouse,

But your packets want to tunnel on another protocol,

That's repeatedly rejected by the printer down the hall;

And your screen is all distorted by the side affects of Gauss,

So your icons in the windows are as wavy as a souse,

Then you may as well reboot, and go out with a bang,

'Cause as sure as I'm a poet, the sucker's gonna hang!

When the copy of your floppy's getting sloppy on the disk,

And the microcode instructions cause unnecessary RISC,

Then you have to flash your memory and you'll want to RAM your ROM.

Quickly turn off the computer and be sure to tell your mom!

Submitted by Chris Carson on the Internet, original author unknown.

#### [2] A WARNING:

#### "The Perils of Upgrading!"

Last year a friend of mine upgraded GIRLFRIEND1.0 to WIFE1.0 and found that it's a memory hog, leaving very little in the way of system resources for other applications.

He is only now noticing that WIFE1.0 also is spawning Child-Processes which are further consuming valuable resources.

No mention of these particular phenomena was included in the product brochure or documentation, though other users have since informed him that this is to be expected due to the nature of the application.

Not only that, but WIFE1.0 installs itself in such a way that it is always launched at system initialisation where it can monitor all other system activity!

So he's finding that some normal functions such as PokerNight10.3, BeerBash2.5 and PubNight7.0 are no longer able to run in the system at all, crashing everything when selected (even though they always worked fine before).

Equally, at installation, WIFE1.0 provides no option as to the non-installation of certain normally undesired plug-ins such as MotherInLaw1.0 and the BrotherInLaw beta release. As a result, system performance seems to diminish with each passing day.

My friend says there are some features he'd like to see in the proposed WIFE2.0.

- ◆ A "don't remind me again" button.
- A minimize button.
- An install feature shield that allows WIFE2.0 to be installed with a much easier uninstall option allowing use at anytime and without the loss of cache and other system resources.
- An option to run the network driver in a non-discriminate mode which would allow the systems hardware probe feature to be much more useful.

Another acquaintance of mine decided to avoid all of the headaches associated with

WIFE1.0 by sticking with GIRLFRIEND2.0. Even here, however, there are many problems as, apparently, you cannot install GIRLFRIEND2.0 on top of GIRLFRIEND1.0. You must uninstall GIRLFRIEND1.0 first.

Other users report that this is a longstanding bug which he should have been aware of as, apparently, it is a well documented fact that all the versions of GIRL-FRIEND have conflicts over shared use of the I/O port.

You would think they could have fixed such a stupid and obvious bug by now!

To make matters worse, the uninstall program for GIRLFRIEND1.0 doesn't work properly, leaving undesirable traces of the application still in the system.

For myself, I have always been pretty happy with WIFE1.0, despite some of the draw-backs mentioned above.

However I must admit I always found most annoying the messages in GIRLFRIEND1.0 which were forever popping-up: for example its frequent 'unauthorised user' warnings after only a comparatively limited user-approval period, and the constant pushing of claimed advantages in upgrading to WIFE1.0.

#### \*\*\*\*BUG WARNING\*\*\*\*

WIFE1.0 has an undocumented bug.

If you try to install MISTRESS1.1 before uninstalling WIFE1.0, WIFE1.0 will delete all MSMONEY files before doing the uninstall itself!

MISTRESS1.1 will then refuse to install, claiming insufficient resources.

#### \*\*\*\*BUG WORK-AROUNDS\*\*\*\*

To avoid the above bug, and other incompatabilities between the WIFE and MISTRESS programs (as a result of which they refuse all forms of sharing), try installing MISTRESS1.1 on a different system, but make sure to never run any file transfer applications such as LAPLINK6.0.

Another solution could be to run MISTRESS1.1 via a UseNet provider under an anonymous name.

The only thing here is that the user needs to exercise caution because of viruses

which can be accidentally downloaded from the UseNet.

All-in-all, it's pretty disconcerting. "But what", you say, "has this to do with chess?!"

Probably my best defence must rest in Purdy, who said: "Chess is as much a mystery as women".



Other notable quotes, some slightly connected to our theme and others not, are:

Nimzowitsch: "Thou shalt not shilly-shally"

Assiac: "I am hopelessly in love with... the game".

Chang Chao: "If there were no flowers and moon and beautiful women, no pen and ink, and chess and wine, I would not want to be born into the world".

Proverbs 18'22: "He who finds a wife finds what is good and receives favour from the LORD".

Prins: "Fortune favours the bold, especially when they are Alekhine".

Fine: "The real lives of dazzlingly brilliant chess geniuses are sometimes hopelessly dull".

Gerald Abrahams: "Whereas the tactician knows what to do when there is something to do, it requires a strategian to know what to do when there is nothing to do".

Don Marquis: "There is always a comforting thought in time of trouble when it is not our trouble!"

## Rafael VASQUEZ Computer DESTROYER extraordinaire!

Rafael has, over the past year or so, sent me quite a few (like 50+!) of his games, in which he demonstrates his, to many of us, remarkable ability in the art of computer destruction! He'd like me to print some of them in SELECTIVE SEARCH.

Of course, as my already sparse—enough livelihood is derived largely from trying to SELL these programs, commercial sanity usually reigns, and I just play through a few of the games myself. There's a handful against early Hiarcs versions, a few (mostly lengthy) ones against Rebel8, some against Fritz4 and a whole host against M Chess Pro5, mostly at G/5 or G/10, Sicilians, French, Caro's... you name it... as White and Black, and most no more than 25 or 30 moves! It's an amazing collection.

A couple of weeks ago he tried a new ploy

- he sent me instead a game by a friend of
his, and challenged me to ignore it. Okay,
Rafael, I give in!

<u>Chessica P/100 – S Morales (2100 Elo)</u> [A30] G/10.

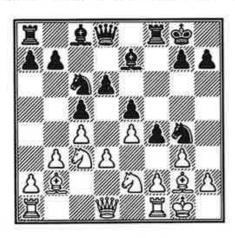
1.c4 c5 2.b3 ഉc6 3.e4

A fairly unusual opening from Chessica. One occasionally sees c4 and e4 played together early, but I can't recall seeing them alongside b3 before.

3...e5 4.@b2 d6 5.2c3 f5 6.d3 2f6 7.g3

I am not so keen on the fianchetto idea, bearing in mind Black's early potential against the ⊕-side. I'd have preferred development by ညf3 and ⊕e2.

7...Qe7 8.Qg2 0-0 9.Dge2 Dg4 10.0-0 f4



Black's attack is already looking dangerous to the human eye – though the computer programs have it as pretty equal. 11.2h1?!

11.gxf4!? exf4 12.h3 suggested by Hiarcs, is not that much better after 12...f3! 13.hxg4 @xg4

11... 2g5 12.2d5 ₩e8!

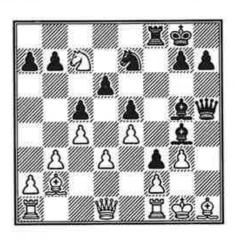
Making clear Black's aims towards the h-file. 12...fxg3 also looks okay here, even though it reduces Black's approach towards the h-file. But it will not do on Black's next — see note.

13.h3 f3!

Most computer programs actually expect, and would play 13...fxg3 14.2xg3 here, leaving White in charge with Black on the retreat and all earlier key h-file entry points covered!

14.2ec3 ₩h5 15.hxg4 @xg4 16.2b5 \ae8

17.2bc7 \( \text{ \text{Z}} \) e7 18.2xe7+ 2xe7



If you're not already playing through this game on a computer, now is a good time to set your program to the position, and see how long it takes it to recognise that White is lost! Can any program find a real improvement for White at 15, 16 or 17 that might affect the outcome at all? 19.b4

19.\(\partial c 1 \\ \partial x c 1 \quad 20.\\\\ x c 1 \quad \quad f 6 \\ and \quad White is still lost;

19.265? Ef6 with mate announcement; 19.Ee1 Ef6-+;

19.2d5 2xd5 20.exd5 (20.\mathbb{I}e1 \mathbb{I}f6! again) 20...\mathbb{I}f6 with mate announcement. 19...\mathbb{I}f6!

Obvious, but still deserving of an exclamation mark.

20.⊮a4

Anything else allows an even quicker nate.

20...2c6 21. ₩xc6 bxc6 22. ጃfb1 ℤh6 23. ⊕g2 fxg2 24. f4 ₩h2+ 25. Φf2 g1 ₩# 0-1

#### Attacking the poor, innocent King!

As readers can see, the theme is an old one – building up a 'veiled' attack against the unsuspecting enemy king. If any programmers thought this method had gone away, we can see they are WRONG... it's simply become much more sophisticated!

#### The Programmers' response.

What can the programmers do about it? Whilst some are certainly worse than others, most of them struggle against these veiled attacks against the king!

1. It might help a little to change the values for king safety, and in general increase evaluations for moves which aim towards the enemy king (even where there are intervening pieces – but are they blocked

long-term or short-term?).

2. There is a need for programs to recognise attacking set—ups and specific square weaknesses, to know whether they should be defending or attacking in a particular position. A strong human (or anti-computer specialist!) can look at any of our diagrammed positions in this article, and KNOW what's going on. But such things are not easily programmed for evaluation, and there are too many variations of the theme to put them into a database system like the opening book, or some endgame databases.

3. Finally, any overbalance which disregards manouvres on the 'other' side of the board, will just result in lost endgames instead of the middle game disasters against the arsenal of the tactically aware anti-computer expert! So it's tricky!

Well, here's one of RAFAEL's own efforts with similar ideas, which seems only fair!

R Vasquez (1900 Elo) – MChess Pro5 P/100. [A08] G/5. French Defence.

1.e4 e6 2.d3 c5 3.Ձd2 Ձc6 4.Ձgf3 Ձf6 5.g3 d5 6.Ձg2 Ձe7 7.0–0 0–0 8.≌e1 b5

Black commences major \underset - side operations, whilst White concentrates on

preparing his attack against the enemy \$\. 9.e5 \$\. d7 10.\$\. f1 a5 11.h4 b4 12.\$\. f4 \$\. a6

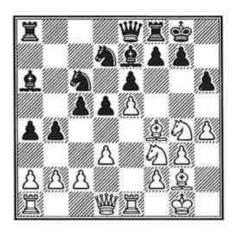


A diagram here seems appropriate to show the total conflict of emphasis the two players have shown towards the different sides of the board.

13.21h2 a4 14.2g5 ₩e8?!

A strange move in view of the change of direction at 16.

15.2g4 h6 16.2f3



16...**學b8?**!

17...h5 18.句f6+ gxf6 19.exf6 閏e8 20.fxe7 閏xe7 holds out for rather longer, unless I'm missing a Rafael Vasquez blockbuster special!

18.\(\pm\)xh6

Fairly obvious, but I was pleased to find that one or two programs (including Hiarcs) have not only become concerned about Black's position but also find this soon enough.

18...gxh6 19.\psi xh6 \psi d8 20.\partial g5 \partial xg5
21.hxg5 \partial e7 22.\partial f6+\partial xf6 23.gxf6 \partial f5
24.\partial g5+ ... and Black resigned. If 24.\partial g5+
\partial h7 (24...\partial h8?? 25.g4!) 25.\partial h3 wins eas—
ily. 1–0

## One-game CLUB CHALLENGE:

### CLUB player [BCF165] vs Mephisto RISC2

Long-time reader Clive Munro and I were talking recently, and agreeing that one type of article SS could do with more of is of the Club Standard Player v Computer variety.

#### The CHALLENGE!

So Clive popped down to his local Club and offered the princely sum of £10 to any member who could beat his prized **Mephisto RISC2** at the local Club time control (35 moves in 1hr 15, G/15 finish).

There was a taker - a Berlin Pro owner it transpired, but by then it was too late!

As it happens the RISC2 did itself proud, and Clive only got permission to send me the game - and retain his opponent's friendship - after he'd bought him a couple of pints and on the condition that John he remained anonymous!

### Club 165BCF (1920) - Meph RISC2 (2320)

**D30**, Slav Defencel Time: 35/75 and G/15. Notes: Clive & Eric.

1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.e3

3.2f3 (or sometimes 2c3) are common, but some players prefer 3.e3 in order to re-

move the force of Black's dxc.

Surprisingly e3 puts the RISC2 out of Book. The program is apparently not well prepared for the Slav which, whilst it might appear a 'quiet' opening, has some important transpositions which need to be known to obtain the type of variation you want!

3...2f6 4.2f3

Puts the RISC2 back in Book.

4...e6 5.\(\pm\)d3!?

Known, but a little unusual, and now it goes out again, this time for good!

5...c5?!

This move – appearing as c7–c5 – would be appropriate in a Tarrasch/semi–Tarrasch. But here it loses a tempo and correct would have been 2bd7, or dxc.

The previous move by Black means that he has fallen behind in development. Therefore something like 6.2c3 was more accurate, to emphasise this point.



Clive reports that the RISC2 showed –27 here.

11.\(\overline{9}\)f1!?

White told Clive that his idea here was to block the attack on his h-pawn by pushing g2-g3 and fianchettoing the bishop.

However it is a little slow, and I would prefer a more positive approach, e.g 11.2e5

11... ②g4 12.g3 ②d7 13. ②e4! ②c6 14. ②g2?!

Whilst it seems right to complete the idea behind 11. ②f1, thanks to White's 13. ②e4 Black's knight looks slightly misplaced on g4, and there was a chance here to take advantage of this with 14. ②fd2! ②h6 15. ②xd6 ₩xd6 16. ②e4 ④xe4 17. ※xe4±.

14...**⊕**xe4! 15.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xe4 \(\Delta\)f6

The exchange has enabled the knight to obtain a much better square than in our variation at move 14.

Clive says, "I took this to be the start of an anti-computer \$\Pi\$-side attack. However White must be careful not to get his rook trapped".

16...**约bd7** 17.**智d3** 

"At this point," adds Clive (looking nervously at h7), "I thought White was

looking quite dangerous. But my RISC2 seemed unfazed and played its next show—ing +22".

17... \(\mathbb{I}\) ac8 18.\(\Delta\)e1?

Too passive. Better was 18.\( \pm\$d2 or \( \pm\$e3, to get the a1-rook into the action.

18...⊌b6 19.⊈e3?!

With this the Club player deliberately

invites Black's next.

It is typical 150-175 BCF style play. At move 18, with a promising attack develping quite nicely, White played an over-passive move. As if to compensate he now plays an over-aggressive one.

But I think it's dangerous, and it demands of White that he makes his 'attack' work. Is it going to be good enough?!

19...**当xb2** 

RISC2 shows +86, which is about what you'd expect.

#### 20. Eb1 世xa2 21. Exb7



I don't think this is an easily found defence!... indeed "White missed this move", says Clive.

21... \mathbb{I}fd8 is less subtle, but also proba-

bly good for Black.

However RISC2 did well to avoid the inviting 21...2b6? which aims to block the rook onto b7: but then would come 22.\(\text{Qg5}\)! and now we remember that the f6-knight was key to protecting h7, and the d7-knight was key to protecting f6!

#### 22.\(\perpc c6??\)

The surprise causes an immediate

blunder which decides the game.

It would have been better for White to exchange rooks, though the analysis certainly favours the computer: 22.\(\mathbb{L}\xc7\)\(\mathbb{L}\xc7\)

23.皇c6 a1 24.皇d2 *(24*.母f1 閏d8 25.閏e2 皇a5—+) 24...皇a5 25.皇xa5 閏xa5 26.包f3 h6.

#### 22... \alpha xc6 23.\alpha xd7 \text{ \text{\text{\text{\$}}}b4

The RISC2 is in its element now, and Clive says it was showing +261.

#### 24.分f3 罩c3 25.\u229f1

White is bravely playing on, perhaps hoping that from here the queen can get to h3 and recreate serious threats. Against a human it would be worth hoping for a slip. But Black is a strong and nerveless computer and has all the play.

Therefore in this game better resistance would have come from 25. \$\psi\$b5 \Delta xd7 26. \$\psi\$xd7, though 26...a5 would still emphasise that White has serious problems!

25...2xd7 26.₩h3 \(\mathbb{G}\)fc8 27.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xh7 \(\mathbb{W}\)b1+ ... and White resigned. 0–1

#### **Conclusion and Comments**

I'd like to comment on opening preparation here, even though RISC2 actually overcame its lack of theory in this particular line.

I've based some of my comments over the first few moves on notes in **Matthew Sadler's** recently published book on 'The Slav'. It's the sort of book I like, as it has a nice balance between discussion on strategic aims, thematic matters and actual analysis.



The latter (i.e the analysis/move lists) are very helpful to me for putting book moves in Hiarcs, but I still want to know what's supposed to be going on in the opening, so that I can check Hiarcs at the end of the various lines to see if it has some sort of an understanding of what it should be doing next! These become the openings we encourage Hiarcs to play!

So I've enjoyed reading Matthew's book, as well as making use of it! His 10th. chapter on Move-Order and Transpositions was especially good, and I picked up some interesting 'new to me' ideas for the Black side of the Hiarcs7 book!

## TEST your COMPUTER: 2 A SET OF TRICKY MIDDLE-END GAME POSITIONS!

#### INTRODUCTION

The 'standard' type of test seems to follow the idea of using positions in which there is only one correct move (i.e it wins when all else draws, or it draws when all else loses). The test is thus "How soon can your program find it?"

These positions are different! Usually there are various possibilities which are matters of judgement, initiative, or perhaps a question of positional understanding or correct move order.

Thus scoring is applied according to whether the move which would be chosen by a Computer in a game is considered to be good, bad or just plain ugly!

#### A NEW SET of 7!

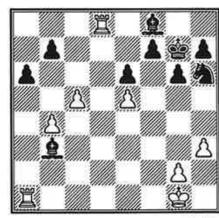
This time our set contains a series of *late* middlegame/early endgame positions.

Most of them concern finding the best way to create, or take advantage of, a passed pawn and win. In some of them it is not too clear who is even winning! See what your Computer or Program thinks, and let me know!

I recommend a maximum of 10 minutes be allowed on each of these position - sufficient to judge what is the very best your Computer would be likely to play under typical Tournament conditions.

Position 1: White to play

FRITZ 4 R07 (5)

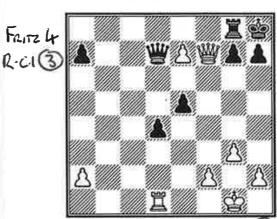


GKACOO - GH

GK2100 - KF20 R15611 - G4 5 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xa6=10. \(\mathbb{Z}\)b8=8. g4=5. \(\mathbb{Z}\)d7=5. Others=0.

A tricky one to start with, and a fascinating position in which it is possible that not everyone will agree that the top rated move is really winning. Analysis will be provided in the 'Results' issue!

Position 2: White to play



Risc 11 - Rai (3)

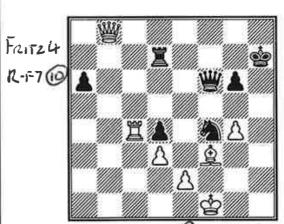
¤d3=10. ¤e1=7. f4=5. ¤b1=3. ¤c1=3.

Others=0.

GK2100 REI 7

It's an interesting choice about the best way to either [1] exploit White's strong passed pawn, or [2] stop Black's!

Position 3: Black to play

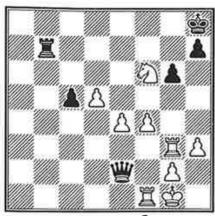


R<sub>152</sub> 11 - はらし 置f7=10. 置e7=9. 世d6=7. ②d5=5. a5=3. 雪h6=3. ②e6=3. ②xe2=1. ②xd3=1. Others=0. ほいるのひ- AS ③ (よいよ100 - NOS ⑤)

The number of choices correctly suggests this is a difficult one - it is also another on which opinions may differ about who is winning!

#### Position 4: White to play

F21724 F5 (5)

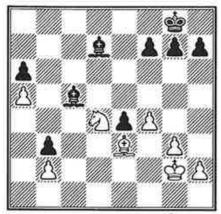


RISC 11 - ES (B)

d6=10, e5=8, f5=5, \(\mathbb{H}\)a1=4. Others=0. \(\mathbb{H}\)a2000- \(\mathbb{H}\)a100- \(\mathbb{H}\)A1 GKA100 - RAIL Everyone will probably agree that White is winning this one, but care is needed in working out which pawn to push, and at the right time.

#### Position 5: Black to play

FRITZ 4 BE6 (9)



1415c 11-BA4(8)

@g4=10. @e6=9. @a4=8. @a3=5. g6=1.

@xd4=1. Others=0.

A very difficult position and there might be disagreements, even when you've seen the analysis indicating that Black wins!

The point for Bxd4 is a very generous one for Computers which don't know about opposite coloured bishop endings!

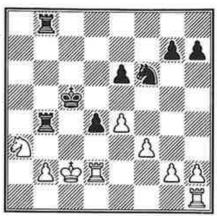
#### Position 6: White to play

By contrast with all the others the next one is probably too easy. But you never know, and it might be interesting to see if portables like the Kasparov Travel Champion and Novag Amber can do it.

GN2000-55 RISCII-52

GK2100-41 FRITZ4-51

FRITZ4 2-61 (10)

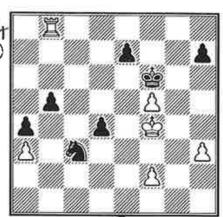


RiscH-RCI

 $\exists c1=10. \ d=7. \ \exists b1=3. \ d=3. \ d=3.$ Others=0.

GK2000-RCI (O GK2100-RCI(10) Position 7: White to play

FRITZY R BL (9)



KISC 11- H4 (7) \(\mathbb{I}f8+=10\). \(\mathbb{I}b6+=9\). h4=7\(.\mathbb{I}b7=6\). \(\mathbb{I}d8=6\). f3=2. 置a8=2. 置c8=2. 置h8=2. Others=0. G いるのの - 化子3 (ii) G いる100 - 144(7) I think the computers will probably go for one of the checks, and it's unlikely any of the '=2' scores will be picked.

In the game 46.h4 was played and White won after 46...h5. So h4=10. But then someone's analysis made 46.h4?! because (they said) of ...e5+!? Who would have been winning then? Should therefore h4 be = 10, = 7 or  $\leq$  7?

There was a good response to this test format when I did it in \$\$/69, so do, please, send me the choices of your program/s again. If you want to add a note of the computer's evaluation, a bit of 'forward analysis', or some comments of your own... all the better.

But just the basic 'moves chosen' will enable me to create a **Table of Top Scores**, which I'll print in SS/73/74, depending on when I have enough responses in.

## More 3-HIRN games A NEW and TIMELY SELECTION from Ingo Althoefer

In SS/69 we had a look at Ingo Althoefer's interesting idea in which he enters Tournaments or plays Matches as a MAN+MA-CHINE combination: 2 different chess computers/programs with one human chess player as the co-ordinator. The resulting team is thus called 3-HIRN.

It works like this: when it is 3-Hirn's turn to move, the co-ordinator (Althoefer) keeps a close eye on the analysis shown by both machines.

He can play his side's move whenever he wants – so Althoefer controls the clock – but if both computers show the same move at the chosen moment, that is the move he must make. If they are showing different moves, Althoefer can choose between them.

So, as soon as he likes the response one or both are showing, he makes the move. And if he likes neither, he can keep waiting for as long as he wishes... in hope!

#### A Chance to play Deep Thought

In April 1993 Althoefer had the opportunity to play a 2 game 'sparring' Match at G/120 against DEEP THOUGHT, the Deep Blue pre-decessor!

G/120 was being used as that was the time control for the big AEGON Tournament in May that year, and 3-Hirn was invited to play in that also.

The 3-Hirn team was:

- 1. Mephisto Lyon 68030
- 2. The King/14MHz
- 3. Controller: Ingo Althoefer

Here is game 1:

### <u>3-Hirn - Deep Thought1</u> [D25]. G/120.

1.d4 d5 2.ଛ163 ଛ16 3.c4 dxc4 4.e3 ଛg4 5.Ձxc4 e6 6.h3 ଛh5 7.0−0 ଛbd7 8.ଛc3 ଛd6 9.e4?!

Though this is a Book move, Ingo had hoped one of the programs might know 9. 2e2, keeping the position closed to stifle some of Deep Thought's much greater calculating speed.

9...e5 10.\( \pma e 2 ?! 0 - 0 11.\( \pma e 3 \) exd4 12.\( \pm x d 4 \) \( \pma e 8 13.\( \pm a 4 \) \( \pma e 5 14.\( \pm d 3 \) \( \pm c 5 15.\( \pm x c 5 \) \( \pm x c 5 16.\( \pm c 4 ?! \)



Ingo says he felt sure 'he' would lose the game when playing this. The computers were playing "one move at a time", and giving him no opportunities to close the position (which they had opened with their joint 'agreement' of 9.e4). He says, "I knew DT was now likely to profit from its superior speed and therefore tactical powers in the middle game in this position".

In 1997 we find, for example, that Hiarcs6 would play 16. Ead1 which is much better, and needs to be answered by 16...c6 I reckon, and the game remains very even. 16... d6 17. Ead1 &c6 18. Efe1 Ead8

18...a5 could also have been played now, with a small advantage.
19.b4 \( \partial \text{f8 20.} \) \( \partial \text{xc6 bxc6 21.a3 a5} \)

22.bxa5 @xa3 23.@c4?

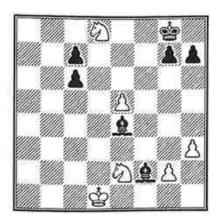
23.e5! \(\mathbb{Z}\)xd3 24.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xd3 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xd3 25.exf6 is analysis by Hiarcs, and comes out close to equal!

23...@b4! 24.\(\mathbb{I}\)xd8 \(\mathbb{I}\)xd8 \(\mathbb{I}\)xd8 25.\(\mathbb{I}\)c1

25.\(\mathbb{I}\)dl would have been fractionally worse, due to the extra \(\mathbb{I}\) exchange with 25...\(\mathbb{I}\)xd1+ 26.\(\hat{L}\)xd1 \(\mathbb{Q}\)xa5 27.\(\hat{L}\)e eval -103. 25...\(\mathbb{Q}\)xa5 26.e5 26...\(\hat{L}\)d5 27.\(\hat{L}\)e2 \(\mathbb{Q}\)b6 28.\(\mathbb{I}\)d1 \(\mathbb{E}\)e8 29.\(\hat{L}\)g3 \(\hat{L}\)f1 \(\mathbb{E}\)a8 33.\(\hat{L}\)g5 \(\mathbb{E}\)a1+ 34.\(\mathbb{E}\)e2 \(\mathbb{E}\)a2+ 35.\(\mathbb{E}\)d1!

Correct! 35.\$f3? \(\mathbb{G}\)xf2+ 36.\$\(\phi\)g4 h5+ 37.\$\(\mathbb{Q}\)xh5 \(\mathbb{G}\)xg2+ is −+

35...≅xf2 36.≌d8+ ≌f8 37.ଛxe6 ≌xd8+ 38.ଛxd8 皇f2 39.ଛe2 皇e4



Good use of the ② pair by DT is clearly leading Black safely towards the full point. 40.g4 ②e3 41.②e6 ⊕f7 42.②2d4 c5 43.②xc5

43.2d8+ de8 44.2de6 de7 45.de2 is no better as far as the practical chances of saving the game go.

43... £g2 44. £2de6 £2xh3 45. £e2 £2xg4+ 46. £xe3 £2xe6 47. £2a6 c6 48. £f4 h6 49. £c5 g5+ 50. £e4 h5 51. £2b7 £2d5+

51... \$\psig6\$ first was better, to finish the game with greater accuracy.
52.\$\psi\$5 h4 53.\$\psig4\$ \$\psi\$66 54.\$\text{2c5}\$+ \$\psi\$xe5

55. \$\psi xg5?

It doesn't matter, I suppose, as it's clearly 0-1, but 55.幻d3+ 空4 56.幻f2+ would extend the game slightly. 55... 中4 0-1

Game 2 was drawn, so **Deep Thought** won 1½-½. At Aegon 3-Hirn (pairing the same **Lyon 68030** but with a **Tasc R30** for extra speed) scored 4/6 for a 2400 grading.

#### The Next Challenge: a G.M!

3-Hirn's next appearance was in 1995 when it played an 8 game Match against GM Christopher Lutz. This was Ingo's first time using PC PROGRAMS instead of dedicated machines: "much harder work transporting the bulky PC equipment around", was Ingo's immediate reaction!

The 3-Hirn team was:

1. Genius3 on a Pentium/120

2. Fritz3 on a Pentium/120

3. Controller: **Ingo Althoefer** The PCs used were the fastest around then!

3-Hirn - Christopher Lutz (2570) [B22]. 40/120.

1.e4 c5 2.c3

Well, the Sicilian Alapin is considered

a useful line for Computers v (strong) Humans, and was used by DB1 to beat Kasparov, so its a good choice!

parov, so its a good choice! 2...d5 3.exd5 \(\psi\xd5 4.d4 \otinus f6 5.\otinus f3 \oxinthing g4 \\
6.\psi\a4+ \oxinthing d7 7.\psi\b3 cxd4 8.\oxinthing c4 \psi\e4+ 9.\oxinthing f1 \\
e6 10.cxd4?!

10.2xd4 2c6 11.2d2 is Book.

10... 2d6 11.2c3 4c6 12.2g5 4b6 13.4xb6

"Both programs insisted on 4xb6, so I had to execute the move although I did not like it", says Ingo.

An alternative was 13.d5 \( \psi xb3 \) 14.\( \psi xb3 \) \( \psi xd5 \) 15.\( \psi xd5 \) \( \psi b5 + 16.\( \psi g1 \) exd5 \( 17.\) \( \psi d1 \) \( 13...axb6 \) 14.\( \psi xf6 \) gxf6 \( 15.\) \( \psi e1 \) \( \psi b4 \) 16.\( \psi e3!?

Ingo says that this strange—looking I move was proposed by Fritz. The alternative he had was the Genius proposal of \$\daggeq g1\$, imprisoning the other I on h1.

"Instead  $\exists e3$  encourages a future be2 which enables the development of the  $h1-\exists$ , and that decided me!"

16...♀xc3 17.bxc3 ∳e7 18.∳e2! ቯc8 19.∳d3! ᡚc6 20.ቯb1 ᡚa5 21.♀b5



At this point Lutz was aware that he had not managed to get any advantage. But, having in mind that his opponent was a Computer, he decided to try for a win. 21... \(\mathbb{Z}\)c7?!

Instead the correct 21... \(\hat{L}xb5 + 22. \)\(\hat{L}xb5 \)
\(\hat{L}c4 23. \)\(\hat{L}e2 \)\(\hat{L}a3 \) would be heading for a draw.

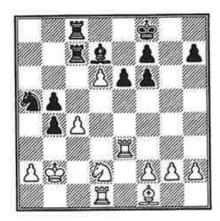
22.2d2 \(\frac{1}{2}\) ac8 23.\(\frac{1}{2}\) c2 2c6 24.\(\frac{1}{2}\) b2

The whole ∯—march f1—e2—d3—c2—b2 looks a bit strange, but Black did not find a refutation. Perhaps it could also have gone to d1 at the end?!

24...2a5 25.⊈f1 b5 26.d5!

Ingo comments that he felt Lutz was disappointed with the way his game had turned out, and was therefore pleased to be able to play an aggressive ('dynamic') move here

26...b4 27.c4! b5 28.\(\mathbb{I}\)d1 \(\phi\)f8 29.d6



29...∮xc4+

Giving up the exchange sacrifice is Black's best choice. If 29... \(\mathbb{Z}\)c6 then 30.\(\mathbb{Z}\)e4 puts Black in big trouble. 30.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xc4 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xc4 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xc4 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xc4 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xc4

The Computer programs both showed a clear plus now for White, but Ingo remained concerned about the pair of free pawns despite the little guard on a2.

32. \(\mathbb{H}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\mathbb{H}\) \(\mathbb{B}\) \(\mathbb{T}\) \(\mathbb{B}\) \(\mathbb{T}\) \(\mathbb{B}\) \(\mathbb{B}\)

"The exclamation mark", says Ingo, "is at Lutz's request. He wrote the game off at this moment and I, too, was delighted to be able to alter the state of his pawn force".

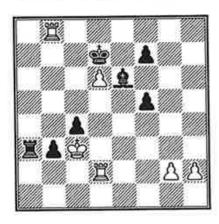
35...b3 36.\(\mathre{A}\)d1 \(\mathre{A}\)e6 37.\(\mathre{A}\)c3 f5 38.\(\mathre{A}\)e3 e4?!

38...f6 was probably better.
39.f3! \(\mathre{\pi}\)b8 40.\(\mathre{\pi}\)d2 exf3 41.\(\mathre{\pi}\)xf3 \(\mathre{\pi}\)e8

42.\(\mathbb{I}\)h3 \(\mathbb{I}\)a8! 43.\(\mathbb{I}\)xh7

Probably exactly what Lutz expected, though today some programs might play the more sophisticated 43. \$\display b2 \overline{\pi}c8 44. \$\displace c3\$.

43... \$\overline{\pi}xa3 44. \$\overline{\pi}b8 + \$\display d7 45. \$\overline{\pi}b8\$



3-Hirn seemed to have found the best continuation, expecting 45... Фc6 46.h4. But the GM comes up with a shock! 45...b2+!

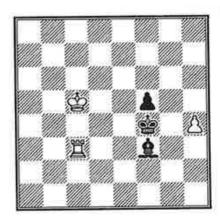
"Lutz told me after the game that at this point he already had in mind a final DRAWING position with  $\Phi+\Psi$  for White versus  $\Phi$  and  $\Phi$  on  $\Phi$  on  $\Phi$  on  $\Phi$  or  $\Phi$  and  $\Phi$  are  $\Phi$  and  $\Phi$  and  $\Phi$  or  $\Phi$  and  $\Phi$  are  $\Phi$  and  $\Phi$  are  $\Phi$  and  $\Phi$  are  $\Phi$  and  $\Phi$  and  $\Phi$  are  $\Phi$  and  $\Phi$  and  $\Phi$  are  $\Phi$  are  $\Phi$  and  $\Phi$  are  $\Phi$  and  $\Phi$  are  $\Phi$  are  $\Phi$  and  $\Phi$  are  $\Phi$  and  $\Phi$  are  $\Phi$  are  $\Phi$  are  $\Phi$  and  $\Phi$  are  $\Phi$  are  $\Phi$  are  $\Phi$  are  $\Phi$  are  $\Phi$  and  $\Phi$  are  $\Phi$  are  $\Phi$  are  $\Phi$  and  $\Phi$  are  $\Phi$  and  $\Phi$  are  $\Phi$  are

unbelievable for me! This is the difference between a GM and a strong club player, and perhaps even yet a top computer: could the current Deep Blue2 look this deep and accurately along the line?" 46.\$\Pixb2 c3+ 47.\$\Pixa3 cxd2 48.\$\Pib1 \$\Pixd6 49.\$\Pid1 \$\Picon 65 50.\$\Pixd2

Ingo and the programs were dreaming of an easy win – though the rising confidence of Lutz was "somewhat perplexing!"

50...f4 51.\(\mathbb{G}\)e2+?!

The choice of Genius and Fritz, also Hiarcs6 I noted. However Lutz said that 51.\$\displaystyle{\phi}\$b4 was the only way to go for the win. 51..\$\displaystyle{\phi}\$d4 52.\$\displaystyle{\phi}\$b4 \$\overline{\phi}\$g4 53.\$\overline{\phi}\$c2 \$\displaystyle{\phi}\$e3 54.h4 f5 55.\$\displaystyle{\phi}\$c5 f3 56.\$\overline{\phi}\$c3+\$\displaystyle{\phi}\$f4 57.gxf3 \$\overline{\phi}\$xf3



"At this point I began to see this might be a draw. I remembered an exhibition game between David Levy and Chess4.7 many years ago when, on that occasion, the computer had saved a similar position. Both Genius and Fritz wanted to play \$\mathbb{E}\$xf3 here, with very high evaluations! I waited for 20 mins hoping one of them would choose \$\mathbb{D}\$d6, which I believed could still win, but they refused to change". 58.\$\mathbb{E}\$xf3+

"On my suggestion of 58.\$\pi d6\$ the GM showed me 58...\$\mathbb{Q}e4\$ 59.h5 \$\partial g5\$ 60.\$\mathbb{Z}h3\$ \$\partial h6\$

which would also be a draw".

58.\$\psi\$d4 is the H6 suggestion, but then 58...\$\partial h5\$ should draw. But not 58...\$\partial e4?? 59.\$\partial h3 \$\partial e2\$ (59...\$\partial g4\$ 60.h5!) 60.h5 \$\partial e5\$ 61.h6 f4 62.h7 \$\partial e kh7\$ 63.\$\partial k kh7\$ \$\partial e kh7\$ 44.\$\partial e kh7\$ and White wins. 58...\$\partial e kf3\$

Reading an immediate 0 under Hiarcs6!

59.h5 f4 60.h6 ⊕g2 61.h7 f3 62.h8 ⊕ f2

"Even now", says Ingo, "both Genius3 and Fritz3 still gave evaluations around +8.00. But at least I had found reality and had a good laugh with Christopher Lutz about the foolishness of the silicon chips". ½-½. (Final Score: 3½-4½ to Lutz).

#### **RATING LISTS and NOTES**

A brief guide to the purpose of each of the HEADINGS should prove helpful for everybody.

**BCF**. These are British Chess Federation ratings. They can be calculated from Elo figures by (Elo - 600) /8, or from USCF figures by (USCF - 720) /8.

**Elo**. This is the Rating figure which is in popular use Worldwide. The BCF and Elo figures shown in SELEC-TIVE SEARCH are calculated by <u>combining</u> each Computer's <u>results v computers</u> with its <u>results v humans</u>. This determines the ranking level and order and, I believe, makes this Rating List the most accurate available anywhere for computers and programs.

+/-. The maximum likely future rating <u>movement</u>, up or down, for that particular machine. The figure is determined from the number of games played and calculated on precise standard deviation principles.

**Games.** The total number of Games on which the computer's or program's rating is based.

**Human/Games**. The Rating obtained and the total no. of Games in Tournament play vs. rated humans.

#### A guide to PC Program Gradings:

**386-PC** represents a program running on an 80386 at approx. 33MHz with 4MB RAM.

**486-PC** represents a program running on an 80486 at between 50-66MHz with 4-8MB RAM.

Pent-PC represents a program on a Pentium at ap-

prox. 100-133MHz, with 8-16MB RAM.

**PPro-PC** represents a program on a Pentium Pro/200, or a Pentium/200 MMX.

**Users** will get slightly more (or less!) in each case, if the speed of their PC is significantly different. A <u>doubling</u> or <u>halving</u> in **MHz speed** = approx. **60** Elo; a doubling or halving in **MB RAM** = approx. **5-10** Elo.

#### Approx. quide if Pentium/100 = 0

Pentium Pro/200	+80	PentMMX/200	+80
Pentium/166	+40	Pentium/133	+20
Pentium/100	0	486DX4/100	-60
486DX2/66	-80	486DX/50	-100
486DX-SX/33	-140	386DX/33	-200

#### SELECTIVE SEARCH

is @ Eric Hallzworth

No part of this publication may be reproduced in any way without the express written permission of

Eric Hallsworth, The Red House, 46 High Street, Wilburton, Cambs CB6 3RA

[e-mail]: eric@elhchess.demon.co.uk [www]: http://www.elhchess.demon.co.uk/

ARTICLES, RESULTS, GAMES and SUBSCRIP-TIONS should be sent direct to Eric, please!

13 MEPH GIDEON PRO 13 CMACHINE GIDEON 13 CMACHINE GIDEON 13 CMACHINE GIDEON 14 CHESS PRO3.1 10 HIARCS2.1 486-P 10 CHESS GENIUS1 3 10 CMET32 PENI-PC 17 KALLISTO1.8 486	IST (c) ETIC Haller CS6 PPRO-PC CS6 PPRO-PC S GENIUS5 PPRO-PC S GENIUS5 PENT-PC CS5 PENT-PC CS6 PENT-PC CS6 PENT-PC CS7 PENT-PC
	PC PRO
BENEENNI	11207445 117207,
■ ♥○ ♡○ ♡ ♥ > ○	72 6ales 192 192 192 193 193 193 193 193 193 193 193 193 193
4455442	PP1
392 295 215 216	Human/ 2389 22453 2389 2389 23887 23403 22403 22423 22423 22423 2372 2492 2391 2391 2391 2391 2391 2391 2391 23
7 6 6 20 112 118	123 44 3 7 9 2 3 2 2 3 3 7 2 2 3 3 4 4 4 5 6 1 1 2 3 3 7 2 2 3 3 7 2 2 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4

```
22172
21172
221692
2211111
2211111
221111
221111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
2211
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
2211
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
22111
2
                                                                                                                2215
2121
2250
2240
2169
2169
2183
2183
 77
77
77
77
77
77
77
                                                                                                                 23
23
23
23
23
23
23
23
2201117
22045
220117
2402117
                                                                                                                           2006
1917
1981
1981
2074
2021
1862
1999
1999
1943
                                                                                                                                                                                                              1956
1966
1966
  World Micro Chess Computer Championships
                                                                                                                                     Paris, France. Oct 25-Nov 3, 1997
```

RESULT & REPORT Next Issue, plus BEST BUY GUIDE