Selective Search

October / November 1993

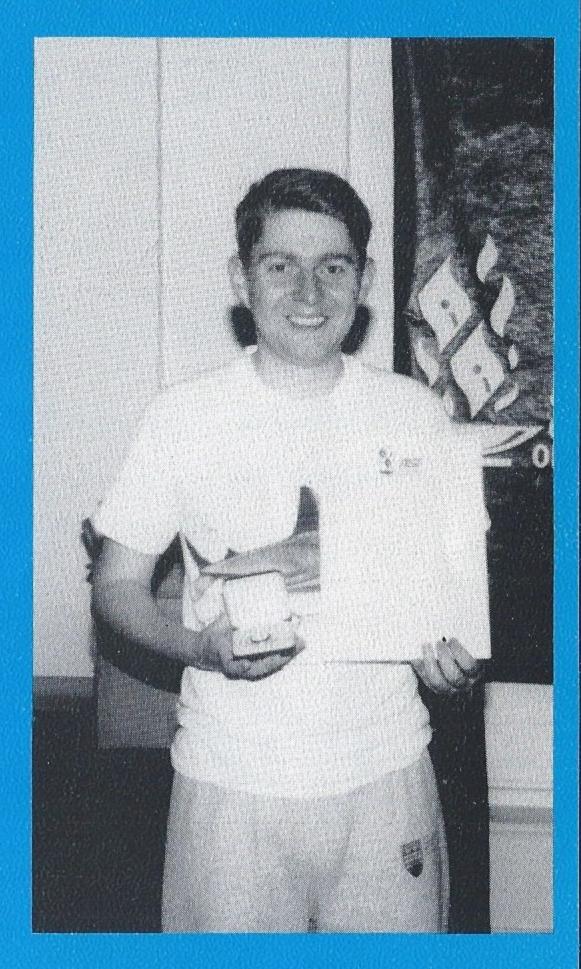
THE COMPUTER CHESS M.

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Mark Uniacke's new HIARCS takes top honours in parallel platform event

Selective Search

is a review of the UK chess computer scene published six times a year by Countrywide Computers Ltd.

who stock all the leading makes and have the widest range of new and secondhand machines in the UK. Countrywide are also sole distributors for Mephisto in Great Britain and the Republic of Ireland.

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New Product Review: Hiarcs Master 2

by John Wareing of the BCM

I suspect that never before has a chess program improved so much, in just one single upgrade, as Mark Uniacke's Hiarcs. Of course when we consider the first version it's fair to say that the impressive advances made were born out of necessity. Apparently the secret of the Hiarcs metamorphosis has been to combine computer calculating power with Marks' special routines for assessing strategical factors with the efficiency of human grandmasters. This is certainly an interesting concept and, though I don't understand how, it appears to have yielded staggering results!

These days just about every chess program on the market is accompanied by the claim "the best in the world" - clearly the accuracy of this statement is usually improved by appending the word "not" in front. The most accurate means of assessment is by playing rival software on the same hardware.

This is a bit like giving identical twins (the hardware) different chess educations (different software) and then playing them against each other. Such an experiment, using computers and not Polgar clones, was conducted by Don Beal at Queen Mary and Westfield College, University of London. Hiarcs 2 scored 14 wins and 2 draws, making it the winner by a large margin.

The following game, taken from that tournament, demonstrates the special, genuinely human-like approach that Hiarcs 2 has been given:-

☐ Hiarcs Master 2

■ M-Chess Pro

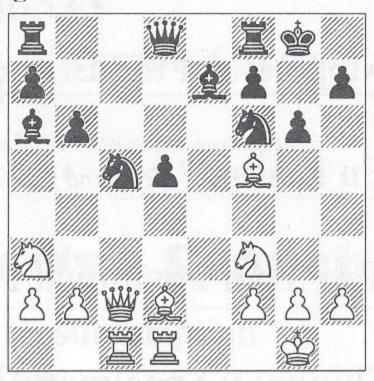
(Nimzo-Indian Defence, RubinsteinVariation)

1d4 ②f6 2 c4 e6 3 ②c3 &b4 4 e3 0-0 5 &d3 d5 6 ②f3 b6 7 &d2 &b7 8 cd ed 9 0-0 &d6?!

9...②bd7 or 9...c6 are better. 10 ②b5 &e7 11 營c2 c6 12 ②a3 ②d7

This developing move is sensible, swapping off the good bishop for the Knight on a3 would be dubious.

13 罩ac1 c5 14 dc ②xc5 15 臭f5 臭a6 16 罩d1 g6



It is in this position that Hiarcs 2 plays a move that sacrifices a pawn for what must be described as a positional initiative.

17 b4!?

So, there are two things to note about this move. Firstly Hiarcs 2 is answering a threat i.e. gxf5 with a counter threat of it's own i.e. bxc5 (the Short-Timman match was a veritable feast of such play - see Feb and March '93 *British Chess Magazine*). Secondly it lures Black into carrying out a tactical trick to go a pawn up and saddle white with doubled pawns on the f-file. However, there lurks a subtle repercussion which M-Chess Pro did not foresee.

17...gxf5 18 bxc5 兔e2 19 罩e1 兔xf3 20 gxf3 兔xc5 21 勾b1 f4

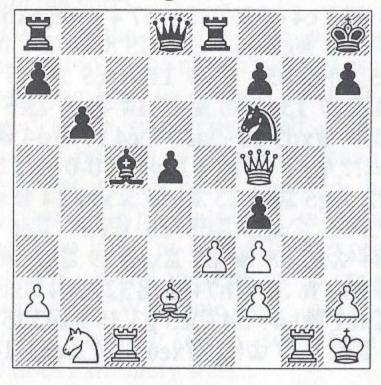
The critical highways are now the open g-file and the open a1 to h8 diagonal. Here

we see that the Black king is harder to protect than it's White counterpart; should it try to flee from the open g-file to h8, then White's bishop will pose a threat.

When we first learn chess we are taught that the pieces have certain mean values e.g. a pawn is worth 1, a knight 3, and so forth. Later we learn that these values continually change and are dependant upon the position. Thus once White manoeuvres the d2 bishop to c3 it becomes worth much more than the Black c5 bishop.

Computer chess programs have never displayed much aptitude for assessing this dynamic value of a piece, yet here we see Hiarcs 2 sacrificing a pawn for position (piece power).

22 曾h1 罩e8 23 罩g1+ 曾h8 24 豐f5



24... 營d6?

A:24...fe 25 fe 奠xe3?? 26 奠xe3 罩xe3 27 豐g5 threatens mate and hits the loose rook on e3.

B:24...d4 seems to be the only viable move but then both 25 \superstack* xf4 or 25 e4 look playable.

25 &c3! d4

This gives White a significant endgame advantage, but what else is there? (if 25... \subsection 6 then 26 \subsection g5!!).

26 ed 2xd4

Black desperately seeks to rid itself of the c3 bishop but the price proves high. 27 營d3 罩ad8 28 罩cd1 兔xc3

This admission of defeat vindicates the

deep strategy of Hiarcs 2.

29 營xd6 黨xd6 30 黨xd6 兔e5 31 黨d1 b5 32 公a3 a6 33 公c2 兔c7 34 公b4 黨e6 35 黨dc1 公e8 36 公d5 兔d6 37 黨c8 h6 38 黨a8 兔e5 39 h3 會h7 40 黨a7 公d6 41 黨xa6 公e4 42 黨a7 公g5 43 h4 公xf3 44 黨xf7+ 會h8 45 公xf4 兔xf4 46 黨d1 黨d6 47 黨xd6 兔xd6 48 黨xf3 1- 0

...Checkmate being administered on move 73. This type of play, forceful yet at the same time subtle, seems to typify the new Hiarcs.

JW

So far as features go, the first visibly striking difference from the earlier version is the addition of a mouse facility, which is indispensable when playing blitz chess. This also makes the 'position set up' much quicker and simpler to implement.

There are a number of other useful 'tweaks' built into Hiarcs 2 as well (see elsewhere in this issue for details). We have not had our hands on the final commercial version long enough to assess these in depth, but new options such as the ability to select opening book and playing style, and the retention of the excellent 'Fischer Clock' feature, all help to make this an extremely versatile and attractive

World Computer Parallel Platform Championships

August 2-6 Queen Mary & Westfield College

Hiarcs 2 15 MC-Pro 111/2 Schach 101/2 Mirage $10^{1/2}$ 81/2 Now 81/2 Gnu 5 Pawnder Psycho 11/2 Neptune

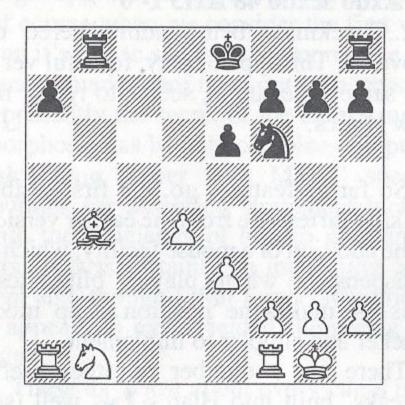
product.

Hiarcs always had a reputation for being able to play interesting chess, but now the package as a whole is of a similar high quality.

We have not tested the Expert (upgrade of the former 'Standard') at all as yet, but if the improvements are of a similar magnitude, this may also prove to be a winner in its class... SK

☐ Hiarcs Master 2

■ GnuChess



15 營xb4 營xb4 16 兔xb4 兔xf3 17 罩c1! 兔e4 18 罩xa7 ②d5 19 兔c5 兔xb1 20 兔d6 罩d8 21 罩xb1 g5 22 罩bb7 罩c8 23 兔c5 含d8 24 罩d7+ 含e8 25 e4 罩xc5 26 dxc5 ②b4 27 罩e7+ 含f8 28 罩xf7+ 含g8 29 罩g7+ 含f8 30 罩gb7 ②c6 31 罩a8+ ②d8 32 罩xd8++ 1-0.

☐ Hiarcs Master 2

■ Mirage

1 d4 d5 2 c4 e6 3 ②f3 ②f6 4 ②c3 兔e7 5 兔f4 0-0 6 e3 c5 7 dxc5 兔xc5 8 營c2 ②c6 9 a3 營a5 10 ②d2 兔b4?! 11 cxd5 兔xc3 12 dxc6 兔xd2+ 13 營xd2 營xd2+ 14 含xd2 罩d8+ 15 含e1 bxc6 16 兔c7 罩d7 17 罩d1 罩xd1+ 18 含xd1 兔b7 19 兔c4 c5 20 罩g1 罩c8 21 兔f4 罩d8+ 22 含c1 ②h5 23 兔e5 ②f6 24 h3 含f8 25 b3 含e7 26 兔b5 a6 27 兔e2 h6 28 f3 罩d5 29 兔c3 罩d8 30 e4 ⑤h5 31 兔c4 罩g8 32 含d2 f5 33 exf5 罩d8+ 34 含c2 exf5 35 罩e1+ 含d7 36 兔e6+ 含d6 37 兔xf5 兔d5 38 兔g6 ⑤f6 39 兔d3 兔b7 40 兔e5+ 含d7 41 兔f5+ 含c6 42 兔xf6 gxf6 43 罩e7 兔a8 44 g4 c4 45 bxc4

會c5 46 罩c7+ 含d4 47 f4 罩e8 48 罩f7 罩e2+ 49 含b3 ... and 1-0 on move 62

☐ Hiarcs Master 2

Psycho

☐ Hiarcs Master 2

Schach

1 d4 d5 2 c4 e6 3 ②c3 兔e7 4 cxd5 exd5 5 兔f4 c6 6 營c2 g6 7 e3 兔f5 8 營d2 ②f6 9 f3 c5 10 兔b5+ ②c6 11 dxc5 兔xc5 12 ②a4 兔e7 13 兔h6 兔d7 14 ②e2 ②e5 15 兔xd7+ 營xd7 16 ②ac3 ②c4 17 營d4 營c6 18 b4!? ③a3 19 罩c1 罩g8 20 0-0 g5 21 f4 g4 22 兔g5 罩g6 23 兔xf6 兔xf6 24 營xd5 兔xc3 25 ②xc3 罩d8 26 營e5+ 罩e6 27 營h8+ 含e7 28 營xh7 罩xe3 29 罩fe1 營e6 30 營h4+ f6 31 營h7+ 含f8 32 ②e4 罩xe1+ 33 罩xe1 營b6+ 34 ②c5 g3 35 hxg3 f5 36 罩e6 罩d1+ 37 含h2 營xe6 38 ③xe6+ 1-0

Hiarcs' next major outing will be to the World Microcomputer Chess Championship, to be held in Munich the first week in November.

Along with all the peculiar programs with the funny names (Nightmare, Pearl of Undermain, Gandalf, etc.), the event will also provide a head-on contest between the heavyweights of the chess programming world. De Koning, Lang, and Uniacke (with The King, Mephisto Genius 2, and Hiarcs 2 respectively).

Frans Morsch will also be there with a program called Quest, as will Marty Hirsch with M-Chess Pro X. Ed Schroeder is a provisional entrant at the moment.

Reader's Report

Stefan Baczkowski was one of the first in the country to buy an R30. Despite his claims to the contrary, he's no mean player, having taken one or two games off the world's best CC. So, does he want his money back? He does not...

R30 (see S/S 047, Ed.) I found that I could easily identify with what was described, as it represented much of my own impressions. Quite by chance did this chess rabbit encounter the latest (and possibly greatest) chess computer on the market. A few games later, I was well and truly snared... After hopping into (and out of) the bank, I was gleefully planting moves all over the board, and the R30 was still in the shop.

Back in the burrow, the packaging turned out to be the most awkward aspect, as learning how to operate the R30 has proved to be simplicity itself. The explanatory booklet is sparse compared to others, but it's not really required, as all the information presents itself on the large screen. So large in fact, I half expected Captain Kirk and the Enterprise crew to appear with "We come in peace, chessplayers - *shoot to kill*!" - something the R30 does extremely well...

After testing extensively against my Berlin, myself, and friends, the program has surprised us all with its strength, style, and versatility. For starters, there is absolutely no rigidity in its play, (most uncomputer-like), just playing the board position. It is well booked, though just as likely to leave it early; extremely varied in its openings and lines; not afraid to accept potential weaknesses (doubled pawns, centred king etc.) in return for the chance to launch vicious and decisive attacks down the open files.

The R30 will sacrifice for the initiative, and will rarely relinquish the advantage

once it has an edge. Often, the R30 has appeared to look far deeper into a position than it shows on the screen. How many metal monsters would be a knight and a pawn up, yet only evaluate +0.76? Not many. The evaluations are the most accurate I have seen to date.

Positionally and tactically, the R30 seems to be well at home, showing both a slow Karpovian style in building up a slight edge, or rushing headlong (circuitlong?) into a melee of complications. Like a natural player, it will play beautiful chess, or scrap and fight for every square in a manner almost alien to the normal computer style.

A word on its available playing styles: Active is just wonderful, a mixture of sharp lines and open play; Normal - very, very strong. Defensive seems to be positionally programmed; smooth, and not altogether passive. Offensive - well, prepare for fireworks. As for Solid, totally boring, though good for preparing against an opponent who does nothing.

It does favour some openings, though the variety offered exceeds that of normal players and most (if not all) computers, and it does not always select the strongest or safest lines. Basically, as when playing other people, you just don't know what it will play!

For analysing with, the R30 is a pure joy. No more keying up each piece with angry bleeps, nor encounters with the red flashing lights - just put the pieces on the board and call up 'position' from the menu. If you can't wait, make any move you like, or move anything to anywhere,

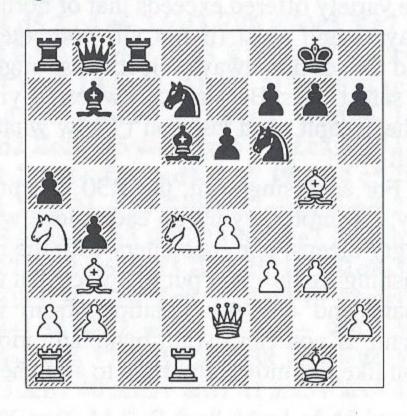
and it will start analysing the new position afresh. In short, set up any legal position and it will start analysis from there.

A couple of other things to mention before going where no man has gone before. Like a class player, it will not always make an obvious move immediately, but may take a few seconds extra before replying, as if re-checking its original analysis. In five-minute blitz, the R30 is a real whizz, both in terms of time and style. But would you believe it! I've just beaten it at expert level in a 5-minute game - Yahoo!!

Stefan backed up this report with a tremendous series of games between the R30 and his Berlin. At 40 moves in two hours the Tasc scored 15½/5½; at Game in 60 the R30 scored an even more crushing 11/1, and at five-minute blitz the Berlin took 2½ to the R30's 12½. The four following games are Stefan's choice cuts from the 40/2 contests.

☐ Mephisto Berlin

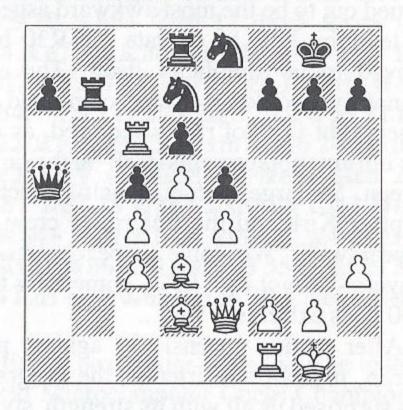
■ Tasc R30



17 ②xe6! fxe6 18 兔xe6+ 會h8 19 兔xf6 兔c6! 20 兔xd7 兔xd7 21 兔e5! 兔b5 22 兔xd6 兔xe2 23 兔xb8 兔xd1 24 罩xd1 罩axb8 25 罩d5 罩c2 26 h4 會g8 27 會f1 罩a8 28 f4 罩h2 29 會g1 罩e2 30 e5 罩c8 31 會f1 罩h2 32 會g1 罩cc2 33 罩d8+ 會f7 34 罩d3 罩cg2+ 35 會f1 罩f2+ 36 會g1 罩hg2+ 37 會h1 罩c2 38 罩d7+ 會g6 39 罩d3 會f5 40 罩d7 會g4 41 罩c7 罩h2+ 42 會g1 罩cg2+ 43 會f1 會h3 44 罩xg7 罩h1+ 0-1

☐ Mephisto Berlin

■ Tasc R30

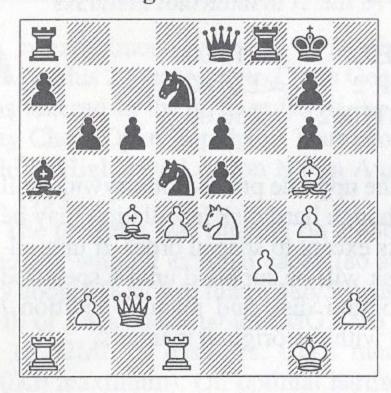


20 曾g4 罩b2 21 兔c1 罩a2 22 兔b1 罩a4 23 兔c2 罩a1 24 兔d3 勾df6 25 曾e2 罩a2 26 曾e3 勾d7 27 兔b1 罩a4 28 兔c2 罩a1 29 兔d2 罩xf1+ 30 含xf1 勾b8 31 兔d1 勾xc6 32 dxc6 智a6 33 智d3 智xc6 34 智d5 智xd5 35 cxd5 罩b8 36 c4 勾f6 37 f3 勾h5 38 含e2 罩b1 39 兔a4 勾g3+ 40 含f2 罩a1 41 兔d7 罩a2 42 含xg3 罩xd2 43 h4 罩a2 0-1

□ Tasc R30

■ Mephisto Berlin

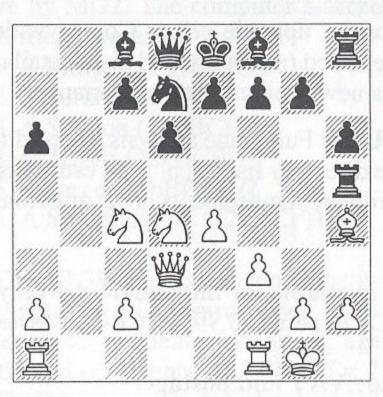
1 d4 c6 2 c4 d5 3 包f3 包f6 4 包c3 dxc4 5 a4 息f5 6 e3 e6 7 兔xc4 兔b4 8 0-0 0-0 9 包h4 兔g4 10 f3 兔h5 11 g4 兔g6 12 e4 豐e7 13 包xg6 hxg6 14 e5 包d5 15 豐d3 包d7 16 a5 b6 17 包e4 兔xa5 18 豐c2 f6 19 罩d1 fxe5 20 兔g5 豐e8



21 ②d6 營b8 22 兔xd5 cxd5 23 兔e7 exd4 24 營xg6 ②c5 25 g5 e5 26 營h5 ②d7 27 g6 ②f6 28 營xe5 d3 29 營e6+ 含h8 30 兔xf6 罩xf6 31 營h3+ 含g8 32 營h7+ 含f8 33 罩e1!! 兔xe1 34 罩xe1 罩xg6+ 35 營xg6 營xd6 36 營xd6+ 含g8 37 罩e7 1-0.

☐ Tasc R30

■ Mephisto Berlin

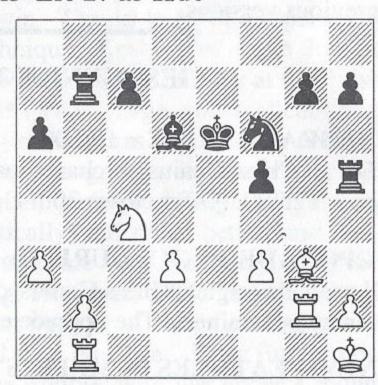


14 兔g3 e5 15 〇c6 營g5 16 罩ab1 兔e7 17 營d5 兔d8 18 〇a7 〇f6 19 營c6+ 兔d7 20 營xa6 0-0 21 〇c6 兔e6 22 罩fe1 〇d7 23 〇e3 〇b6 24 營a7 罩e8 25 a4 罩f8 26 a5 〇d7 27 罩b7 〇c5 28 〇xd8 營xd8 29 罩xc7 〇a6 30 罩c6 〇c5 31 a6 罩e8 32 罩a1 營g5 33 兔f2 罩d8 34 營c7 罩a8 35 a7 〇d7 36 營c8+ 罩xc8 37 罩xc8+ 含h7 38 a8營營f4 39 〇f1 營g5 40 〇g3 罩h4 41 〇f5 罩f4 42 h4 營h5 43 〇e7 g5 44 罩h8+ (and M10) 44...含g7 45 罩h7+ 含f6 46 營d8 冨xe4 47 fxe4 營d1+ 48 冨xd1 〇c5 49 〇f5+ 含g6 50 〖xh6++ 1-0

☐ Tasc R30

■ Mephisto Berlin

1 e4 e5 2 句f3 句c6 3 兔c4 句f6 4 句g5 d5 5 exd5 b5 6 兔xb5 營xd5 7 句c3 營xg2 8 營f3 營xf3 9 句xf3 兔d7 10 d3 a6 11 兔a4 兔b4 12 0-0 句d4 13 兔xd7+ 含xd7 14 句xe5+ 含e6 15 句c4 包xc2 16 罩b1 罩hd8 17 罩d1 罩ab8 18 句e2 句d4 19 包xd4+ 罩xd4 20 兔e3 罩g4+ 21 含h1 罩h4 22 罩g1 包g4 23 罩g2 f5 24 兔f4 罩b7 25 兔g3 罩h5 26 f3 句f6 27 a3 兔d6



三e1+ **含**d5 29 **②**e5 f4 30 **②**c3 **③**f8 31 **三**ge2 **②**d7 32 **三**e4 c5 33 **三**xf4 g6 34 **三**fe4 h6? 35 **三**e6 **②**f4 36 **三**xa6 **三**xh2+ 37 **含**g1 **②**b6 38 **②**xb6+ **三**xb6 39 **三**xb6 **三**c2 **三**e7 **三**c1+ 41 **含**f2 **三**c2+ 42 **含**f1 **三**c1+ **含**g2 **三**c2+ 44 **含**h3 **三**h2+ 45 **含**g4 e3 46 **三**d7+ 1-0

SOFTWARE UPGRADES - HIARCS AND MEPHISTO GENIUS

1. HIARCS TO HIARCS 2

UPGRADE STANDARD TO EXPERT = £16.00 UPGRADE MASTER TO MASTER 2 = £26.00 UPGRADE STANDARD TO MASTER 2 = £56.00

UPGRADE PROCEDURE: To qualify for the upgrade prices Countrywide will need the original Hiarcs disk to be returned (although hard disk installation may be retained). Hiarcs 2 is only available on 3½" disks except to special order. If upgrading from a 5.25" disk please note that a 3½" disk will be supplied unless specified otherwise. The upgarde consists of a new program disk and manual addition / amendment document to be used in conjunction with the original manual.

NEW FEATURES IN HIARCS 2: Both versions have been vastly improved with much greater strength, and easier operation with full mouse support. New features in the Master version include selectable playing styles and opening book, improved game-save and load, but most importantly an estimated rating of 2400 on a 486/50!! The Standard version is now renamed the Expert, and has a corresponding increase in strength and features, including use of the 'Fischer Clock' feature that was previously unique to the Master version. Minimum hardware requirements are as previous versions.

CHESS GENIUS TO MEPHISTO GENIUS 2

6795

UPGRADE PRICE = £30.00

For all Chess Genius purchases made by the end-user after 31st July the upgrade price is £25.00. (Offer closes 30th October 1993).

UPGRADE PROCEDURE: To qualify for the upgrade prices Countrywide will need the original Chess Genius disk to be returned (although hard disk installation may be retained). The upgrade consists of a new program disk plus manual:

NEW FEATURES IN MEPHISTO GENIUS 2: Full game analysis, user-editable opening books, extended hash tables, game directory listing, plus an estimated strength of 2450 Elo on a 486/50. Minimum hardware requirements are as previous version.

Both Hiarcs 2 and Mephisto Genius 2 are available for immediate delivery. Where no upgrade applies, prices are: HIARCS Expert £35.99, HIARCS Master £69.99. Mephisto Genius 2 £89.00.

All prices on this page include VAT and postage.

Flash of Genius?!

The new Genius makes a perfect score in last issue's HGYC - and at only a minute a move! A flash in the pan maybe, but even so, this must rank as one of the most remarkable achievements ever by a chess program. Details of this, plus an excellent tournament result by Lang's latest, courtesy of Freddy Vachha.

An experimental version of Mephisto Genius 2 (successor to Chess Genius) was entered in the 13th series of the 3rd City Chess Open Rapidplay Tournament, held in Highbury, London N5 on August 15, 1993.

The program was running on a 486/66 machine without external cache (so actually about 5% slower than a 486/50), using 7Mb of linear hash tables (MG2 can use up to 32Mb of hash, vs. CG's meagre 320Kb maximum). On optimal hardware (Pentium, 512K external cache, 32Mb RAM) a twofold speed improvement over the machine entered could have been reasonably expected (i.e. another 60 ELO / 7 BCF).

The tournament was perhaps not quite as strong as usual (consult your chess calendar to see why). In any event, the computer was undefeated and was placed second with a score of 5/6, despite it having played against the three highest rated humans present. The tournament (game in 30 minutes per side) was won by IM Peter Large, who was deprived of a perfect score by MG2. The computer's scores in each round were:

- 1. R.Morgan (137BCF) 1
- 2. S.Berkley (155BCF)1
- 3. A.Seddon (151BCF)1
- 4. M.Koshi (227BCF)1
- 5. P.Large (216BCF)1/2
- 6. A.Summerscale (222BCF)1/2

This 83.3% score against opponents averaging 2080 ELO corresponds to an excellent tournament grading, against motivated opponents, of 219BCF = 2355 ELO. Opponents 2, 4 and 5 had White. The first three games were uneventful -

had they all been against c. 200 BCF players, the score would probably have been unaffected (and that would have given a BCF 240+ rating!).

IM Koshi is a member of the Indian team. His compatriot Vishwanathan Anand is now one of the three or four strongest players per FIDE world rankings (one higher still if Kasparov is excluded - but who would want to do a petty thing like that?! Ed.).

After a pawn storm, Koshi induced MG2 to sac a queen in exchange for bishop, knight and two pawns. MG2 had been careful, though, and managed to stonewall, making it very difficult for Koshi to penetrate. Koshi - who had no previous experience against computers, it is only fair to point out - then tried too hard to win. Thanks to MG2's super endgame technique, Koshi was quite lost many moves before the blunder at the finish.

IM Peter Large, an excellent attacking player (who has lost twice to predecessor Lang programs in earlier quickplay events, perhaps through playing overly tactically) did much better, and in a fine game came very perilously close to winning. However, MG2 introduced a sufficient number of complications to survive and then equalise. Peter finally got into time trouble, with just under 1 minute on his clock (vs. 10 minutes on the computer's) in a dead-drawn position.

The prevalent rules, I understand, only provide for declaration of such games as draws by the arbiter when the requesting player has at least two minutes available, so Peter might have been forced to play on. But it would have been churlish to stick to the letter of the law against a noble

opponent, so the draw was accepted. A swing here would have guaranteed the clear win of the tournament by Chess Genius 2. It just might have lost, though, as Peter is outstandingly fast at the clock!

In the final game against Summerscale, the computer tactically outplayed him (two separate coups) and won a clear pawn, but was unable to avoid getting into one of those RvR endings that strong humans just know are drawn. Once a pawn up, MG2 could have made life somewhat tougher for Summerscale, who seemed relieved to have escaped so easily!

MG2 is very strong, clearly superior to CG even without the hash tables. Page xix-xxi of the Aug/Sept 1993 Selective Search (SS047) gave an exciting game (Hansen-Akopyan, Groningen 1991) with instructions for grading your computer on the basis of points out of 51. Gremlins must have struck the game listing, as (a) the 3 points to be awarded for 27... \was a5 (the only recommended move at that stage) must have fallen off the paper (sad but true - Ed.) - else the maximum total is 48 not 51 (!); (b) 43... 對xc5 is illegal (43... 對xc4 was clearly meant (... sadder, truer etc. Ed.), in which case the scoring is sensible); and (c) While 44... 2f4 is fine, 44... \$\preceip g7\$ is at least as good (virtually any move wins here, with forced mates at every turn: the commentator pointed this out four moves earlier) and must therefore be awarded at least 2 points too (MG2's evaluation goes over +10). With the above corrections, and given three minutes a move, the new and undoubtedly very strong £1495 Tasc R30 scored 39/51 = 76.5%, corresponding to an FM grading. However, Chess Genius 2, running on the 486/66 without external cache (and 7Mb hash), given an average of just a minute a move (i.e. three times faster time control) and left on default settings, obtained a staggering 51/51 = 100%, corresponding to a GM rating as per the score chart!! I did not tweak MG2 in any way to do well in this game (I had MG2 before SS047 was published). Of course, this is but one game.

After a lot of hard effort, I now find I can beat MG2 reasonably regularly (provided its evaluation is not visible to meelse it is psychological warfare, and MG2 has an invulnerable ego!): I score circa 40% against it. Chess Genius 2, running on a 486/50 or faster, must either be an IM (2400 ELO), or very close to one: I've been college chess champion several times and MENSA chess champion several times, and I really hate losing. I recommend MG2 unreservedly whatever your strength.

Freddy Vachha BSc.

☐ P. Large

■ Mephisto Genius 2

1 e4 e5 2 句f3 句c6 3 兔b5 a6 4 兔a4 句f6 5 0-0 兔e7 6 句c3 b5 7 兔b3 兔b7 8 d3 0-0 9 兔d2 d6 10 句d5 句xd5 11 兔xd5 彎d7 12 c4 句d8 13 兔xb7 句xb7 14 營c2 c5 15 雲h1 f5 16 句g1 罩f7 17 句e2 罩af8 18 f3 兔h4 19 cxb5 axb5 20 句c3 fxe4 21 dxe4 句d8 22 營d3 b4 23 句d5 句c6 24 a3 bxa3 25 bxa3 營e6 26 a4 句e7 27 句xe7+ 兔xe7 28 a5 c4 29 營c2 d5 30 exd5 營xd5 31 兔e3 兔c5 32 兔xc5 營xc5 33 a6 c3 34 罩fc1 罩c7 35 h3 含h8 36 營a4 罩d8 37 含h2 罩dc8 38 營e4 c2 39 罩a2 營a7 40 營xe5 h6 41 營e2 營b8 42 營e5 營a7 43 f4 營f2 44 a7 罩xa7 45 罩axc2 罩xc2 46 營e8+

會h7 47 營e4+ g6 48 基xc2 營f1 49 基c8 基f7 50 基c4 h5 51 營e6 基xf4 52 基c6 營d3 53 營e5 基f7 54 基c8 基g7 55 營b8 基f7 56 基h8+ 含g7 57 營e5+ 基f6 58 基e8 營d6 59 基e7+ 含f8 60 營xd6 基xd6 61 基b7 ½/½

□ A. Summerscale■ Mephisto Genius 2

□ Koshi

■ Mephisto Genius 2

1 c4 c6 2 b3 d5 3 兔b2 兔f5 4 勾f3 e6 5 e3 ②d76 & e2 ②gf670-0 & d68 ②c3 当c79 \(\mathbb{Z}\)c1 dxc4 10 \(\hat{\omega}\)xc4 0-0 11 \(\hat{\omega}\)e2 a6 12 d3 ②g4 13 h3 ②h2 14 ②xh2 臭xh2+15 含h1 g4 f6 20 a3 &xa3 21 \(\mathbb{Z}\) a1 \(\mathbb{L}\)xb2 22 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xa5 **豐d3 &b4 26 罩e2 罩fe8 27 &xd5 exd5 28** 罩f3 勾f8 29 f5 罩xe2 30 營xe2 a5 31 罩e3 會f7 32 營c2 臭d6 33 罩e1 臭b4 34 罩e2 ②d7 35 曾g2 曾g8 36 h4 ②f8 37 g5 fxg5 38 hxg5 罩d8 39 含h3 公d7 40 省d3 罩f8 41 罩e6 含h8 42 營f3 含g8 43 f6 罩f7 44 豐f4 句f8 45 罩e8 h6 46 g6 罩xf6 47 豐g4 b6 48 \(\mathbb{\texts} b8 \) b5 49 \(\mathbb{\texts} a8 \) a4 50 \) bxa4 bxa4 51 **罩xa4 罩xg6 52 罩xb4 罩xg4 53 含xg4 含f7** 54 曾f5 g6+ 55 曾e5 曾e7 56 曾f4 曾d6 57 罩b8 ②e6+ 58 當e3 h5 59 罩h8 c5 60 dxc5+ exc5 0 1.

I PC Corner I

by Keith Wheeler

Further to Steve Maughan's comments in PC Corner (S/S 046), the configuration file illustrated is only valid for MSDos 5 users providing they are not running a chess program which requires expanded memory for hash tables (such as the Complete Chess System or Sargon 5.0). The reason for this is the inclusion of the NOEMS statement. MSDos 6 users should achieve 320k hash for Chess Genius (the original, not MG2; see Freddy Vacha's piece. Ed.) and 128k hash for Fritz 2 (not using the EMS switch) without a special boot disk due to the superior memory management utilities plus the memory optimizer within the new operating system.

Regarding the Ply list used to illustrate the Elo changes processor speed, I have to agree with Steve's assessment; some of the figures do look decidedly odd. Is a 386dx 40Mhz really 45 Elo lower than a 486sx 20Mhz? I think not, as they both equate to the same CMhz! On this CMhz issue, I have completed extensive tests on my own 386dx 40 Mhz and a range of 486dx-based machines kindly loaned me by a local dealer. This leads me to believe that the figures quoted in S/S 42 are too optimistic.

	386dx + cache	486 dx + cache
S/S 42	x 0.95	x 1.56
S/S 37	x 0.75	x 1.50
My tests	x 0.75	x 1.50

The conclusion I have come to is that these ratios cannot be regarded as absolute figures due to a number of factors such as motherboard design, speed/amount of cache ram, and whether the processor is of standard or speed-doubling type. To illustrate this, I recently upgraded the cache ram on my PC from 64k to 256k giving a speed-up using CG1 of 10% and ≥20% using M-Chess.

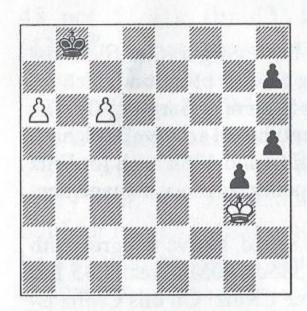
..and here Graham White gives his first impressions of the new Genius

I have been testing a preview copy of *Mephisto Genius* 2 on my 486/66 over the last few weeks. The first thing I noticed was that the chessboard graphics are a bit smarter than the first version. Also, it gives you more information under the board, detailing all the moves stored for the current position - including those it will play only on 'Random' mode, and those it won't play itself, but knows how to play against! This is extremely useful when studying opening theory, and one of those features which come along now and then that you didn't realise you missed before! Better still, on 2 player/analysis mode, it will show it's own analysis and evaluations while still in book,

and this often produces novelties and suggestions not known to theory.

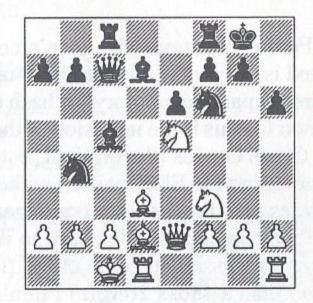
Another excellent facility offered by MG2 is the capacity to override and add to its opening book with moves of your own choice. My preview copy does not have the final version of the MG2 opening book, which, I gather, is still being tweaked at the time of writing. I have been busily compiling an extremely large file of opening moves which will be offered for sale, and this you can add to MG2's already huge opening library. My aim is to produce an opening book which will make MG2 even more interesting to use, by increasing still further the width and depth of its opening repertoire. Yet another big advantage over CG1 is that the program can now access up to 32 Megabytes of fast linear memory. I have managed to create my own system disk which gives it the use of 3Mb of ram for hash tables, and I have been very pleased with the results.

Building the add-on opening book has taken up most of my spare time recently, so I have not had much opportunity to do much testing, or play many c v c games. However, I do have a score of 7½/3½ against the Saitek Risc 2500, and I can also show the first three test positions I have done, and these show pleasing progress - especially using my 3Mb system disk. Rather than give you the solutions on a plate though, we thought that this time we would just give the solution times. Answers (and any good analyses from our readers?) will be published in the next Selective Search. White to play and win in all cases.



 $CG1 = none \ in \ 20m$ $MG2 \ (256k) = 16m \ 17 \ secs.$ $MG2 \ (3Mb) = 3m \ 04 \ secs!$

CG1 = 16 secs. MG2 (256k) = 16 secs.MG2 (3Mb) = 14 secs.



 $CG1 = 1m \ 55 \ secs.$ $MG2 \ (256k) = 1m \ 05 \ secs.$ $MG2 \ (3Mb) = 56 \ secs.$

 \triangle Here is one of MG2's best wins, using an opening variation I have added \triangle

□Saitek 2500 (Active) ■ Mephisto Genius 2 (60 minutes each)
1 e4 e5 2 f4 exf4 3 ②f3 g5 4 h4 g4 5 ②e5 ②c6 6 ②xg4 d5 7 exd5 豐e7+ 8 當f2 豐c5+ 9 當e1 豐xd5 10 ②c3 豐e6+ 11 皇e2 ②d4 12 ②f2 f3 13 gxf3 ②xf3+ 14 當f1 ②d4 15 ②b5 ②xb5 16 皇xb5+ c6 17 皇e2 ②h6 18 d4 ②f5 19 單h3 皇e7 20 皇f4 罩g8 21 h5 豐d5 22 c3 ②xd4 23 罩e3 豐g2+ 24 當e1 ②xe2 25 豐xe2 皇e6 26 罩d1 豐g1+ 27 當d2 0-0-0+ 28 ②d3 豐g4 29 罩f1 豐xe2+ 30 罩xe2 皇g5 31 皇xg5 罩xg5 32 b3 罩xh5 0-1 (Move 63).

Mephisto at The British

This years series of events, held at Dundee in early August, saw an excellent result from the Milano (a BCF 178 performance), and a truly outstanding one from the Mephisto Mondial Dallas - a BCF 203 result! Further proof - if proof were needed - that at £219 the M/D remains one of THE great CC bargains...

☐ Mephisto Mondial Dallas

■ Stenhouse

1 e4 c6 2 d4 d5 3 ②c3 dxe4 4 ②xe4 ②d7 5 兔c4 e6 6 ②f3 ②gf6 7 ②xf6+ ③xf6 8 0-0 豐c7 9 ②e5 兔e7 10 c3 b5 11 兔d3 兔b7 12 兔g5 h6 13 兔xf6 兔xf6 14 罩e1 0-0 15 a4 a6 16 豐g4 兔xe5 17 罩xe5 f5 18 豐e2 罩ae8? 19 兔xf5! 豐xe5 20 兔h7+ 含xh7 21 豐xe5 罩e7 22 豐d6 罩fe8 23 axb5 axb5 24 f4 含g8 25 罩e1 含f7 26 b3 g6 27 罩a1 h5 28 c4 bxc4 29 bxc4 罩a8 30 罩xa8 兔xa8 31 含f2

...and 1-0 on move 40

□ O'Byrne

■ Mephisto Mondial Dallas

1 d4 d5 2 息f4 c6 3 c3 ②f6 4 ②d2 息f5 5 豐b3 b6 6 e3 e6 7 c4 息d6 8 息xd6 豐xd6 9 cxd5 cxd5 10 豐a4+ ②bd7 11 罩c1 0-0 12 夏a6 冨ae8 13 ②gf3 ②b8 14 ②h4 ②xa6 15 豐xa6 豐b4! 16 豐a3 冨c8 17 冨xc8 豐xa3 18 bxa3 冨xc8 19 ②xf5? 冨c1+ 20 會e2 冨xh1 21 ②e7+ 會f8 22 ②c6 冨xh2 23 會f3 a5 24 ②a7 冨h1 25 ②c8 冨a1 26 ②xb6 冨xa2 27 ②f1 ②e4 0-1

☐ Shipley

■ Mephisto Milano

1 g3 d5 2 兔g2 e5 3 b3 兔c5 4 兔b2 公c6 5 e3 公f6 6 公e2 兔g4 7 d3 0-0 8 公d2 營d6 9 h3 兔h5 10 g4 兔g6 11 公g3 罩fd8 12 g5 公d7 13 h4 f6 14 h5 兔f7 15 公f5 營e6 16 兔h3 fxg5 17 公xg7 營f6 18 公f5 兔e6 19 公g3 兔xh3 20 罩xh3 罩f8

Having shown considerable coolness under fire, the Milano launches its counter-strike; and this attack has enough pieces behind it.

21 營e2 ②b4 22 ②df1 營f3 23 營d2 ②f6 24 ②h2 營g2

Unfortunately, the score sheet went haywire after this, but White resigned on move 35. 0-1.

☐ Mephisto Mondial Dallas

■ Findlay

1 d4 ②f6 2 c4 g6 3 ②f3 臭g7 4 ②c3 0-0 5 e4 d6 6 臭e2 e5 7 d5 ②bd7 8 臭g5 h6 9 臭h4 a6 10 0-0 營e8 11 b4 ②h5 12 a3 ②f4 13 臭g3 ②xe2+ 14 ②xe2 f5 15 exf5 gxf5 16 罩c1 f4 17 臭h4 e4 18 ②fd4 營h5 19 g3 f3 20 ②c3

Black's attack looks impressive, but the Mondial Dallas's pieces are well placed and his position is solid enough. Black's next move is designed to blow a hole in Mondial's kingside, and precise play is required.

20... 宣f4 21 gxf4 夏xd4 22 ②xe4 營xh4 23 營xf3 ②f6 24 宣cd1 ②g4 25 h3 夏g7 26 hxg4 夏xg4 27 營g3 營xg3+ 28 fxg3 夏xd1 29 宣xd1

The attack is over and the BCF 202'er has to contend with being a passed pawn down with nothing to show for it.

29...會f7 30 會f2 a5 31 b5 b6 32 f5 a4 33 国b1 兔d4+ 34 會f3 兔c5 35 公xc5 dxc5 36 国h1 国e8 37 国xh6 国e1 38 国h7+ 會f6 39 国xc7 国a1

For some reason, Black played on another 18 moves before **1-0**.

☐ Mephisto Mondial Dallas

■ Guilian

1 d4 Resigns 1-0.

A somewhat surprising decision. Black is a little behind in development it's true, but his position still contains resources and he might reasonably have fought on for a few more moves. A point is a point though, and they all count...

☐ Mephisto Milano

Sanderson

□ Burtiss

■ Mephisto Mondial Dallas

1 e4 e5 2 句f3 d6 3 兔c4 兔e6 4 兔xe6 fxe6 5 d4 句f6 6 兔g5 句c6 7 dxe5 dxe5 8 豐xd8+ 罩xd8 9 c3 h6 10 兔xf6 gxf6 11 句bd2 罩g8 12 g3 兔c5 13 含e2 含f7 14 罩ad1 a5 15 a4 b6 16 句b3 兔d6 17 罩d3 f5 18 句fd2 兔e7 19 罩f3 含g6 20 h4 h5 21 句c1 罩d7 22 句d3 罩gd8 23 罩d1 含g7 24 罩e3 兔c5 25 句xc5 bxc5 26 f4 含f6 27 含e1 exf4 28 gxf4 含f7 29 e5 句e7 30 罩e2 句g6 31 罩f2 句xh4 32 罩b1 罩xd2 33 罩xd2 句f3+ 0-1.

☐ Thompson

■ Mephisto Mondial Dallas

1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 e5 c5 4 c3 營b6 5 包f3 包c6 6 象d3 cxd4 7 cxd4 象d7 8 0-0 包xd4 9 包xd4 營xd4 10 包c3 營xe5 11 罩e1 營d6

White may have a lead in development, but it can't be worth two whole pawns - al-

though he does his best to make it look like it is!

12 ②b5 &xb5 13 &xb5+ 含d8 14 &e3 a6 15 營a4 罩c8 16 營a5+ 含e7 17 &d3

17 身f1 followed by g3, 罩ad1, 身g2 or h3 etc. might have been a better try.

17... 包f6 18 罩ac1?

Surely the last thing White needs is exchanges, but he finds plenty more resources nonetheless.

18... 萬xc1 19 萬xc1 d4 20 息d2 勾d5 21 皂e4 含f6?!

The kind of nerveless move one only sees from computers. It lands the M/D in what *looks* like a hopeless position.

22 h4 b5 23 臭g5+ 曾e5



24 & d3 學b6 25 學e1+ 會d6 26 a4 bxa4 27 學e2 h6 28 & d2 & e7 29 & xa6 & xh4 30 & b5 & xf2+! 31 會h1 會e7 32 罩c6 學b8 33 & c4 學g3 34 & b4+ 會d7 35 罩d6+ 會c7 36 罩c6+ 會xc6 37 & b5+ 會b6 38 & c5+ 會a5

...and White resigned, since he must give up his queen to prevent the mate on h4. A bloodcurdling game! **0-1**

□ Jones

■ Mephisto Mondial Dallas

 0-0 国ac8 15 国xc8 国xc8 16 c4 dxc4 17 鱼xc4 国xc4 18 ②xc4 對xc4

The rest of the game should be a good test of the M/D's technique. Two knights and an outside passed pawn versus a rook should win, but is easier in a textbook than it is over the board.

19 營a1 a6 20 罩c1 營b5 21 罩c8+ 包e8 22 營a5! 含f8 23 營d8

White is making things as difficult as possible as he fights for a draw.

23...公d5 24 罩b8 營c6 25 罩c8 營a4 26 營d6+ 公e7 27 罩a8 a5 28 營d8 h6 29 e4?

The losing move? Snaffling the a-pawn immediately would have made a draw the most likely outcome. Presumably this is a misguided attempt to actually win by pushing down the d-pawn.

White now has little better to do than wait for a mistake. None was forthcoming, so he resigned on move 66. **0-1**.

□ Flood

■ Mephisto Modena

1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 ②c3 dxe4 4 ②xe4 ②d7 5 兔d3 ②df6 6 兔g5 h6 7 兔h4 兔e7 8 ②f3 ②xe4 9 兔xe7 營xe7 10 兔xe4 ②f6 11 營d3 ②xe4 12 營xe4 營b4+ 13 ②d2 營xb2 14 0-0 0-0 15 ②c4 營c3 16 ②e5 f5 17 營h4 c5 18 罩ad1 罩f6 19 罩fe1 cxd4 20 含f1 營xc2 21 罩xd4 營xa2 22 罩d8+ 含h7 23 罩ed1 營b3 24 營h5 營b5+ 25 ②d3 b6 26 含g1 兔b7 27 罩d6 罩af8 28 ②f4 營c4 29 ②h3 營g4 0-1.

□ Ramsay

■ Mephisto Modena

1 e4 e5 2 兔 c4 包 f6 3 包 c3 包 c6 4 d3 兔 b4 5 兔 d2 包 a5 6 兔 b3 包 xb3 7 axb3 d6 8 包 ge2 兔 e6 9 f4 0-0 10 0-0 兔 g4 11 h3 兔 c5+ 12 魯 h1 包 h5 13 營 e1 exf4 14 兔 xf4 包 xf4 15 罩 xf4 兔 e6 16 d4 兔 b4 17 營 g3 a6 18 罩 af1 營 e7 19 包 d1 f6 20 c3 兔 a5 21 d5? 兔 xd5 22 exd5 營 xe2 23 包 e3 營 xb2 24 b4 兔 b6 25 包 f5 g6 26 罩 g4 魯 h8 27 冨 x g6 營 e2! 28 營 f4 營 x f1+ 29 營 x f1 h x g6

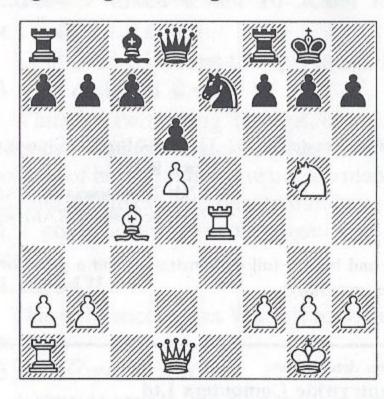
And White resigned a few moves later. **0-1**.

Of course, 'Team Mephisto' didn't have things all their own way, and the following game is probably the best point scored against them. Caro Hunt is the mother of Harriet Hunt, who is the new British Girl's Champion, and one of the country's outstanding prospects. A good win by Geoff Lawton is given on another page.

☐ Mrs. Hunt

■ Mephisto Modena

1 e4 e5 2 句f3 句c6 3 &c4 &c5 4 c3 句f6 5 d4 exd4 6 cxd4 &b4+ 7 句c3 句xe4 8 0-0 &xc3 9 d5 &f6 10 罩e1 句e7 11 罩xe4 d6 12 &g5 &xg5 13 句xg5 0-0



14 ②xh7! 含xh7 15 營h5+ 含g8 16 罩h4 f5 17 營h7+ 含f7 18 罩h6 罩g8 19 罩e1 食d7 20 罩ee6! 食xe6 21 dxe6+ 含f8 22 罩f6+ 含e8 23 營h5+ g6 24 營h7 營d7 25 exd7+ 含xd7 26 食xg8 1-0.

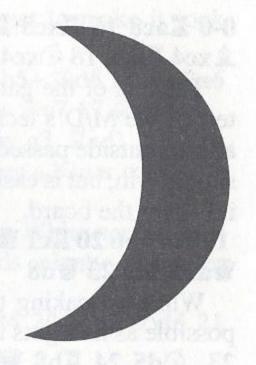
Once in a blue moon

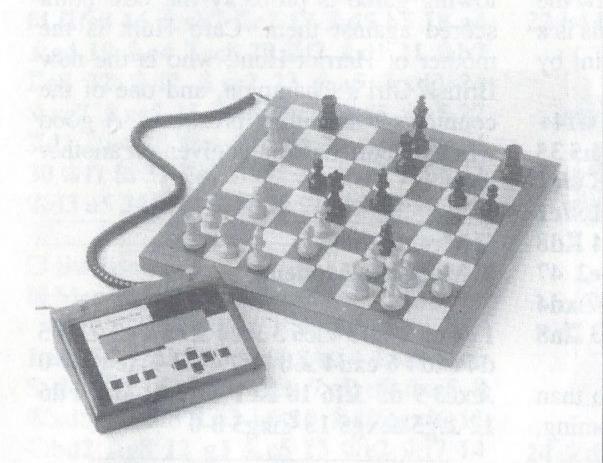
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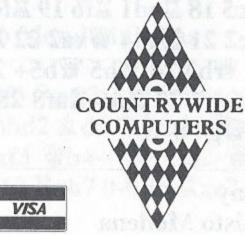
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Telephone: Ely (0353) 740323





& A A A En Passant

Freddy Vachha sends in a stop press on MG2: "At the 4th City Chess Open Rapidplay, Mephisto Genius 2 (experimental, with a weaker opening book to the final version now on sale) outshone its performance at the 3rd City event (see page x). The program, running on the equivalent of a 486/50 with 8Mb ram, scored 51/2/6 against opposition averaging 2199 Elo, giving it equal first place. It beat a Candidate Master and a BCF 237 IM, but alas drew with another IM (Andrew Martin) in a won position. This equates to a tournament grading of Elo 2591, or 249 BCF. Had the computer won its draw (it was the exchange up in a closed position, but was unable to see that the sacrifice of a pawn would have opened up the position and eventually won for it) it would have scored 6 out of 6, or roughly 2800 Elo!! Maybe Richard Lang will address the anomaly - I've suggested to him a workable method of dealing with the problem.

And general advice to IMs? Don't try to beat MG2 - content yourself with playing for draws...!" FV

On the subject of Genius, it is interesting to note the new 'Mephisto' prefix to the name. Hegener & Glaser must be very pleased to have their star programmer safely back in the fold, after Richard Lang's independent production of the original product. It is only natural to wonder whether the MG2 program will find its way into the Mephisto Upgradeable series, but we have no hard information either way on this at present.

Novag's Scorpio has been reduced in price down to £269 - a £100 reduction! A good all-rounder with lots of features, the Scorpio had nonetheless become something of a beached whale at it's previous price; another £30 gave the choice of the far stronger Berlin or Saitek 2500 CCs. The price cut makes it a good buy for people who want something even stronger than the Milano, but who can't stretch to either of the above machines. Its major competitor now is perhaps the Mondial 68000, which

boasts the same processor, is very nearly as strong, and still comes in around £50 cheaper.

The new 512k chip for the Saitek 2500 has arrived on my desk, but no time for any tests as yet - or even to put it in! If this one actually works, it will be reviewed in depth next issue.

Another game from Dundee, annotated by the winner.

☐ Geoff Lawton

■ Mephisto Mondial Dallas

1 d4 d5 2 c4 c6

Although I've just started playing 1 d4 at least I knew a bit about this opening because my own computer - the Mephisto Berlin - also likes it.

3 2f3 e6 4 e3

I don't like 4 Nc3 dxc4 - the Abraham variation - which Flear amongst others plays.

4...Nf6 5 2c3

After Capablanca's 5 Nbd2 which I notice Hebden has been playing to avoid the knight being kicked around, the Berlin plays 5...c5.

5... 2d6

New to me!

6 &d3 \(\text{Dbd7 7 0-0 0-0 8 e4} \)

The Mondial left book at this point.

12...b5 13 c5 keeps the QB locked in.

13 &e3 cxd4 14 &xd4

White has two raking bishops, more space, better development. Black still has to solve the problem of his QB. There are not too many tactics, and White can continue to build up - all in all a good position to play against a computer!).

14... Q b4?!

This only encourages White's rook into the attack.

15 罩e3 勾g4 16 罩b3!

A strange square, but a tempo is a tempo... 16... 對d6 17 h3 包f6

17...e5 18 c5 wins a piece 18 營e2 全c5 19 全xf6 gxf6 20 罩d1營f4 21 罩bd3 營xc4 Black will be lucky to survive long. All 5 white pieces can join in the attack, while Black still cannot use his QB and QR. 21...e5 22Rd5 b6 23 Rxc5 bxc5 24 g3 is amusing, trapping its queen.

22 Dd4!

22 Ne5 Qf4 23 Rg3+?? Qxg3. 22... 營d5 23 罩g3+ 含h8 24 分f5! 營e5 25 營d2 1-0.

☐ Deep Blue (30mins)

■ GM Judit Polgar (30 mins)

1 e4 c5 2 1 f3 e6 3 d4 cxd4 4 2 xd4 2 c6 5 ②c3 營c7 6 ge2 a6 7 0-0 gb4 8 ②xc6 bxc6 9 \(\text{\tinc{\text{\ti}\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\tin}\tint{ 當h1 **≜e5** 12 **≜f4 ≜xg7** 13 **≜xc7** d5 14 罩ad1 ②e7 15 ②a4 罩a7 16 臭b6 罩a8 17 c3 ②g6 18 臭c7 罩a7 19 臭b8 罩b7 20 臭g3 0-0 21 exd5 cxd5 22 罩fe1 f5 23 息d6 罩d8 24 **Qa3 罩c7 25 Qb4 罩c6 26 Qa5 罩f8 27 奧b6 罩f7 28 會g1 臭f8 29 b3 臭b7 30 臭h5** 罩e7 31 曾f1 曾f7 32 c4 罩c8 33 臭a5 dxc4 34 ②b6 罩b8 35 ②d7 罩c8 36 臭b4 cxb3 37 ②xf8 罩xf8 38 axb3 罩b8 39 食xe7 曾xe7 40 罩d4 a5 41 罩a4 桌c6 42 罩xa5 罩xb3 43 罩a7+ 含f6 44 罩xh7 勺f4 45 g3 臭b5+ 46 52 臭e2 ②e4 53 罩d1 臭d5 54 罩c1 ②d2+ 55 曾e1 ②e4 56 罩a1 ②c3 57 臭d3 ②a2? 58 曾f1 ②b4 59 臭xf5! ②c6 (if exf5? \(\bar{2}a7+\) etc.) 60 \(\bar{2}d1\) \(\bar{2}c4+\) 61 \(\bar{2}d3\) **食b3 62 罩b1 罩xb1+ 63 兔xb1 兔d5 64** 罩h7+ 曾f6 65 罩h4 ②e5 66 曾e2 息f3+ 67 할e3 호c6 68 f4 ②f7 69 g4 e5 70 g5+ 할g7 71 罩h7+ 曾g8 72 g6 exf4+ 73 曾xf4 1-0.

Next, a variation on the same theme as given last issue. We now look forward to a computer's best win against you, Mr Miceli...

☐ Miceli

■ Mephisto Berlin

1 d4 d5 2 句f3 c5 3 g3 cxd4 4 臭g2 營a5+5 臭d2 營b6 6 c3 營xb2 7 cxd4 營xa1 8 營b3 e5 9 臭c3 臭b4 10 臭xb4 exd4 11 0-0 a5 12 臭a3 a4 13 營b4 句d7 14 臭h3 罩a6 15 臭xd7+ 含xd7 16 營b5+含c7 17 罩c1+

置c6 18 置xc6+ bxc6 19 營a5+ 含d7 20 營b4 含d8 21 包e5 c5 22 營b6+ 含e8 23 營c6+ 含d8 24 營xd5+ 含e7 25 兔xc5+ 含f6 26 f4! 營xb1+ 27 含f2 1-0

☐ The King 15Mhz

■ Chess Genius 1

1 e4 e5 2 @f3 @c6 3 &c4 @f6 4 d3 &e7 5 0-0 0-0 6 &b3 d5 7 exd5 公xd5 8 &a4 f6 9 魚xc6 bxc6 10 罩e1 息g4 11 h3 息h5 12 ②bd2 罩b8 13 ②b3 ②b4 14 g4 桌f7 15 奧e3 a6 16 ②h4 曾d5 17 ②f5 臭d6 18 f4 罩fe8 19 臭a7 罩b7 20 fxe5 罩xe5 21 勺e3 罩xe3 22 食xe3 쌀e5 23 含f1 쌀h2 24 罩e2 ②d4 豐g2 28 a3 身f4! 29 身e3 豐g3+ 30 曾d2 包d5 31 曾e1 息xe3+ 32 罩xe3 曾h2+ 33 含c1 營f4 34 公f5 營xf5 35 罩e8+ 含f7 36 曾b1 息g6 37 罩a8 ②e7 38 罩a2 c5 39 罩xa6 c4 40 罩a5 c5 41 曾a1 ②c6 42 罩a6 cxd3 43 \(\textbf{Z}\) xc6 d2 44 \(\textbf{W}\) h1 \(\textbf{Z}\)d7 45 \(\textbf{Z}\)c7 罩xc7 46 b3 罩e7 47 彎d1 罩e1 48 含b2 置xd1 49 含c3 智d5 50 b4 置b1 51 bxc5 $d1=\bigcirc ++ 0-1$. (From Frank Holt).

Mr Cowdrey is playing a 40 in 2 match between the 2 CCs below. Current score is $3^{1/2}/^{1/2}$ to the Berlin.

☐ Mach 4

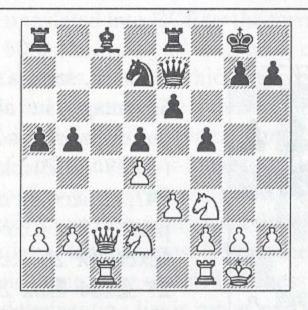
■ Mephisto Berlin

1 e4 c5 2 包f3 d6 3 d4 cxd4 4 包xd4 包f6 5 包c3 a6 6 兔g5 e6 7 f4 豐b6 8 豐d2 豐xb2 9 包b3 豐a3 10 兔xf6 gxf6 11 兔e2 包c6 12 0-0 兔d7 13 會h1 兔e7 14 包b1 豐b4 15 豐e3 兔d8 16 包1d2 豐b6 17 豐g3 兔e7 18 豐g7 置f8 19 包c4 豐c7 20 豐xh7 b5 21 包cd2 豐b6 22 兔h5 包b4 23 e5 dxe5 24 fxe5 f5 25 c4 豐c7 26 兔f3 置b8 27 cxb5 兔xb5 28 罩fc1 豐xe5 29 兔h5 包d3 30 罩f1 兔c6 31 罩ab1 兔d6 32 兔f3 兔b5 33 豐h4 罩h8 34 兔h5 包f4 35 罩xf4 豐xf4 36 豐xf4 兔xf4 37 兔f3 兔xh2 38 g3 兔xg3+ 39 會g2 兔c7 40 罩c1 0-1.

Test Your Positional Play

I made a good find in the way of chess books recently. Test Your Positional Play (by Bellin & Ponzetto, Batsford, £11.99) is an original, well written and thoughtful book that is genuinely instructive. The idea is to force the reader to decide what plan he would adopt, using the 'multiple choice' format, from a given diagram position. Three possible plans, described mostly in words but discussing concrete moves as well, are put forward in each case, and the reader scores points (which are later converted into an Elo/BCF rating) according to which he decides upon.

Some day, chess computers will no doubt be able to justify their choice of move in words. Until then, we can only guess at their intentions from what they actually do. Two examples from the book illustrate the idea, but in both cases the questions and answers have been edited right down to give a taster only. If you want more, you'd better buy the book...! SK

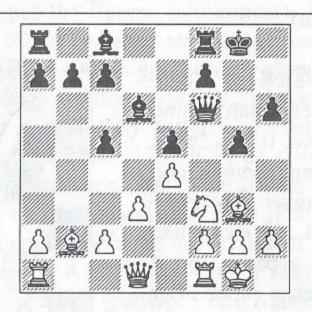


A: White's advantage lies in the bad bishop on c8, control of the c-file, and the weakness of c5 and e5. But these squares are controlled by the B②, so I'll have to get rid of him to exploit the weakness. Accordingly, I play 16 ②b3 with idea of continuing ②c5. If he plays knight takes, I take with the queen to keep the c-file open and double up my rooks...

B: I am thinking along very similar lines to A, but reckon that the exchange of all the heavy pieces down the c-file will leave white with too small an advantage. Therefore I prefer (after ... (2)xc5) to recapture with the pawn rather than the queen, creating a passed pawn on the c-file....

C: I think the dominating theme is the fact that Black threatens to counter my control of the c-file with ... \(\hat{2}\) a6 and ... \(\hat{2}\) ec8. It is therefore a matter of urgency to double rooks and penetrate to the 7th rank. Thus I play 16 \(\hat{2}\) b3 and after the likely 16... \(\hat{2}\) a6, continue 17 \(\hat{2}\) c7. This threatens \(\hat{2}\) e5 as well as the chance to double my rooks...

A is considered the best plan, and scores 10 points. B is worth only 2, and C merits 7. If \(\text{\Omega} b \) is delayed by a single move, black gets in ...a4, scuppering \(\text{\Omega} b \)/5/c5. The position is taken from Alekhine-Yates, London 1922, and given Black's moves the The R30 (on 'Normal', analysis mode) needs only a few seconds a move to follow Alekhine in playing 16 \(\text{\Omega} b \)/3 a4 17 \(\text{\Omega} c 5 \) \(\text{\Omega} x c 5 \) 18 \(\text{\omega} x c 5 \) (dxc5? e5!) 18... \(\text{\omega} x c 5 \) 19 \(\text{\omega} x c 5 \) b4 20 \(\text{\omega} f c 1 \) \(\text{\omega} a 6 \) 21 \(\text{\Omega} e 5! \) "Achieving White's strategic goals..."



A: The most significant strategic element in this position is Black's possession of the bishop pair against (2). To get the most from this advantage I must try and open up the game and free my (2) on d6, currently trapped by pawns. I would also like to get rid of my doubled c-pawns. I therefore play 12... (2) e6 with the intention of continuing ... (2) ad8 ...

B: In contrast to Plan A, I think I should keep the centre closed, as this will enable be to organise a kingside attack. However White's king is solid at the moment and there are no breakthrough points. So I decide on 12... g4 and profit from the pin to open the f-file with ... g7 and ... f5 ...

C: The unhappy position of the g3 suggests I can engineer a favourable simplification. As in Plan B, I play 12... g4 but after the likely 13 h3 I go 13 sxf3, and if White retakes with the queen I will also exchange queens. In the resulting ending, after my ...h4, White's bishop will be locked out of the game for quite some time...

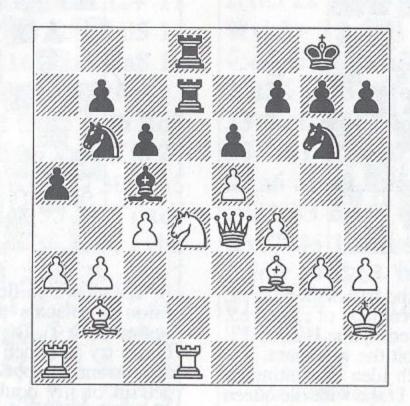
A is judged an erroneous objective, giving no importance to the fact that ...g5 has seriously weakened your own king position. I point only. B is worth 4. Correct is C for 10. Simplification is the safest way to stop White exploiting your kingside, while at the same time asserting the superiority of your own \(\Delta\). This time the R30 plays, with Capablanca (v. Winter, Hastings 1919) 12...\(\Delta\)g4! 13 h3 \(\Delta\)xf3 14 gf, but then prefers \(\Delta\)fe8 to Capa's f6! How many machines would play this, I wonder?

Shuvvy v Speelman!

As regular readers will know, *Countrywide Computers* is keeping a watching brief on the progress of nine-year old prodigy Siobhan O'Neill, and has loaned her a Mephisto Lyon as a study aid. 'Shuvvy' was kind enough to send us a beautifully annotated game she played against Super-GM Jon Speelman (White) in a simul recently. S/S is not really the place for human v human games as a rule it's true, so reluctantly, we have had to prune her notes to a minimum. However, playing the game through on the R30, our top-of-the-range CC found a line which would have caused the one-time World Semi-Finalist some real problems...

1 g3 d5 2 包f3 包f6 3 皇g2 皇f5 4 0-0 e6 5 d3 皇d6 6 b3 0-0 7 皇b2 包bd7 8 c4 c6 9 包bd2 營e7 10 a3 a5 11 營c2 罩fe8 12 e4 dxe4 13 dxe4 皇g6 14 包h4 皇h5 15 包df3 皇xf3 16 包xf3 包g4 17 h3 包ge5 18 包d4 罩ad8 19 f4 包g6 20 e5 皇c5 21 罩fd1 包b6 22 曾h2 罩d7 23 皇f3 罩ed8 24 營e4 (see diagram)

vas a deep plan behind this move. It was 'what piece can I move and least worsen my position? 24...a4 looks like it gains a pawn, but it just loses a piece after 25 b4 \(\exists xd4 \) \(\exist



when it sees a definite advantage in all lines, and even prefers 24 量ab1 (+0.63 to Black) to 24 b4?, on account of the riposte 24...公xc4!! 26 公xc6 (or 26 兔c3 兔xd4 27 兔xd4 公b2 28 兔xb2 罩d2+29 罩xd2 罩xd2+30 兔g1 罩xb2 and +0.50) 罩d2+27 兔h1 罩xd1+28 兔xd1bxc629 營xc4 兔f2!

On this line the R30 (on Normal) gives Black a plus of 0.41, but after the game continuation of $24 \, \text{Dc} 8$ Shuvvy spends the rest of the game on the defensive, although until her blunder on move 50 (which, quite reasonably, she puts down to playing $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours past bedtime!) it was certainly no walkover for Speelman.

25 會g2 h6 26 h4 公f8 27 h5 營e8 28 會f1 公e7 29 g4 公h7 30 公c2 罩xd1+ 31 罩xd1 罩xd1+ 32 食xd1 營d8 33 食e2 公f8 34 b4 axb4 35 axb4 食b6 36 營d3 營c7 37 營d6

"Or 37... 對xd6 38 exd6 ②c8 39 c5 皇d8. This is the position which I saw and immediately dismissed at the board. However, Black has serious chances of undermining the pawn chain with ... ②d7 and ... b6. The remaining moves in this line are based on this theme. 40 皇f3 (this is possibly White's best move to prevent b6) 40... ②d7 41 堂e2 ②a7 (holding onto c6 while preparing b6) 42 ②d4 (again, preventing b6) 42... 皇f6 (hitting one of the attackers of c6) 43 堂d3 e5 (preventing the threat of g5)."

37... 對d8 38 皇d4 皇c7 39 對xd8 皇xd8 40 堂f2 ②d7 41 堂e3?!

This was possibly a mistake and my last chance of a draw, and I missed it. 41...\$f8?! 41...\$b6 either gets rid of the double bishops or it allows the knight to enter at d5. 42\$f3 \$\frac{1}{2}\$e8 43 \$\frac{1}{2}\$d3 \$\frac{1}{2}\$b8 44 \$\frac{1}{2}\$e4 \$\frac{1}{2}\$c7 45 \$\frac{1}{2}\$e1 b6 46 \$\frac{1}{2}\$f3 \$\frac{1}{2}\$a6 47 \$\frac{1}{2}\$c3 \$\frac{1}{2}\$b8 48 f5 \$\frac{1}{2}\$f8 49 f6 \$\frac{1}{2}\$c8 50 g5 \$\frac{1}{2}\$a7?? 51 gxh6 gxh6 52 \$\frac{1}{2}\$d2 \$\frac{1}{2}\$g8 53 \$\frac{1}{2}\$xh6 \$\frac{1}{2}\$c8 54 \$\frac{1}{2}\$g7 \$\frac{1}{2}\$d7 55 h6 \$\frac{1}{2}\$f8 56 \$\frac{1}{2}\$xf8 1-0.

The S/S Rating Guide

For the benefit of new readers, the hieroglyphics on the back cover are explained, whilst regulars may be interested in the news from Ply...

The internationally recognised standard for assessing the strength of chessplayers is called the Elo Rating System, after its inventor Professor Arpad Elo. For UK players, there is also the system operated by the British Chess Federation. Both systems express strength in the form of a score based on results. The Elo figure can be translated into BCF by the formula 'Elo minus 600, divided by 8'. Our back cover has two rating lists, both of which have been built up over many years. The Selective Search list (abbreviated to 'S/S') contains games played at 'Game in 60 minutes' or longer, whilst the Ply list only has games played at 40 moves in 2 hours, the most frequently used time setting in international tournaments. 'Ply' is the name of a Swedish magazine devoted to chess computers, and their rating list is run as part of an ongoing university project. It is therefore free of commercial considerations of any kind. They kindly allow Selective Search to make use of their data.

Unfortunately Elo points are not identical from one country to the next, so one should add 100 points to the *Ply* figures to arrive at an 'English translation'; i.e. a Swedish player with an Elo of 2259 would be regarded as around 2359 over here. Beware of manufacturer's claims regarding 'USCF' grades. This is the American system, and runs at another 100 points higher than the UK, or 200 points more than *Ply*!

All the computers are ranked in strength order according to the S/S list, which just shows 'name, rank and number' plus the quantity of games on which the grade is based. The Ply list shows the Elo rating (without the 'add 100' adjustment mentioned above), the BCF equivalent, the number of games taken into consideration, plus another column marked

'+/- Elo'. This indicates the margin of error. For example, a computer graded at 2259 on the basis of 250 games has a margin of error of 59 Elo; i.e. the figure of 2259 might actually be as low as 2200, or as high as 2318; however the median figure is more likely to be correct than those at the extremes. The higher the number of games played, the more reliable the grade, so this 'plus or minus' figure comes down progressively as more and more games are played. Fortunately, the ratings of humans are not subjected to such rigours - your grade is your grade, for a whole year at a time!

To put the figures into context, 1000 Elo (BCF 50) is beginner standard. From here to 1400 (BCF 100) is good hobby player / weak club player territory. 1600 (125) would be regarded as a slightly better than average club player, and 2000 (175 BCF) as a very good one. Anyone over 2200 (BCF 200) is seriously strong by most standards, very likely playing for his county or in the top section of weekend congresses. A 2350 (219 BCF) player might well hold a title (perhaps FIDE Master, abbreviated to FM); a 2400 (BCF 225) player could be an International Master (IM), and 2500 (BCF 237) is Grandmaster (GM) standard. World Champion Garry Kasparov is Elo 2805 at the moment, or 257 BCF - the highest rating of all time.

Rating News From Ply

Time constraints caused by the 'chess boom' over the last couple of months means that the *Ply* list is as last time. Next issue will have a full update to both lists.

Ply reports that the Saitek Sparc 20Mhz has entered their list at 2197 after 152 games. Their other new entrant is the Complete Chess System, showing at 1998 after 106 games. This makes it around 260 points weaker than the top 2 of Genius 1 and M-Chess Pro.

Ply's next listing should see the inclusion of MG2, Gideon Professional, Chess Friend, and Novag's Ruby / Emerald.

	0/0					Ply			5/5					ly	
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2	Meph Lyon 68030	218	374	2259	207	59	250	69	Fid Elite C	152	182	- 1		-	
3	Meph Vanc. 68030	216	375	2236	205	38	420	70	Mephisto MM2	151	781	-			Water State
4	Meph Risc 1MB	216	1046	2221	204	31	579	71	Saitek Gal. / Ren. B4	151	37	7	11-	- 1	- 4
5	Meph Port 68030	214	460	-		-	-	72	Fid Exc./ Des. 2000	150	1646	- 41			
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