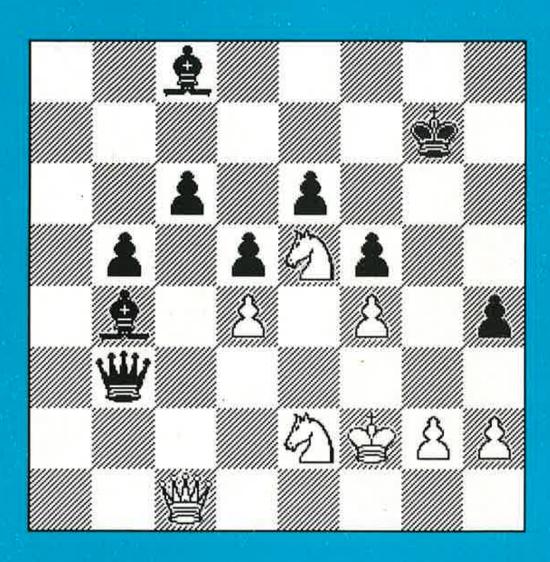
Selective Search



April / May 1995

H \boldsymbol{E} \boldsymbol{C} 0 M P T \boldsymbol{E} R CH \boldsymbol{E} S M \boldsymbol{G} Z

 \boldsymbol{E}



Hiarcs (White) here offered GM Yasser Seirawan a draw. He refused. Six moves later he resigned instead, and Hiarcs took the top computer spot at this year's Aegon...

£2.00

Issue 057

Selective Search

is a review of the UK computer scene published six times a year by

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THE NEW R30

Yes, it's out. The upgrade for the R30 has been long-awaited, but on the evidence of the results we have so far, it is something special. The price is just £129 (plus £10 p&p if you can't call in with your R30 brain for while-U-wait service).

The bad news is that it is still not possible to return to the start of the game in one keystroke, and the clocks can't be set independently. So the onus is on the chess to make the exercise worthwhile - on this score, we think the following games will be enough to convince you!

The new R30 is a much more poised and balanced performer. The 'brilliantly talented adolescent' character of the original version has been replaced by a program with a sounder, more sophisticated style. The balance between positional and tactical ability is far more even, yet the energy and optimism in its play that always made the R30 quite unique amongst dedicated chess computers has been retained. The quirky aberrations of judgement are further and fewer between, the concepts of centralisation, co-ordination, and concentration of force are far more in evidence than they were, and this leads to an interesting paradox; play a few games on the R30, either yourself or against another CC, and you will quickly conclude that the new R30's tactical panache is even more awesome than before. But, if you then set up a few test positions, you will usually find that the new version actually takes longer to solve them. Looking at the node counter provides a clue as to the reason; on average, the R30/2 looks at about 20% fewer positions per second than the R30/1. It therefore stands to reason that - except where changes to the search routine dictate otherwise - R30 new is going to be 20% 'slower' than R30 old.

But all this is, in fact, a very good thing. Only the chip has changed, not the processor, so of course the actual speed of the computer has not changed. What is happening is that the new R30 is spending 20% more time on each position it looks at, time needed to run a far more sophisticated evaluation routine.

And here the mystery is explained, the R30 appears to be stronger tactically than ever because its improved positional understanding provides it with far more good positions, and therefore more opportunities to deliver tactical blows. The imbalance of most top programs lies in the discrepancy involved in having the strategic understanding of a good club player and the tactical power of a super-grandmaster. In the new R30 that gap has been narrowed appreciably, and it is this that makes it such an unusually satisfying opponent.

Our only CC match so far was against the Berlin Pro, at game in 1 hour each and all reproduced here. The result was a staggering 8½-1½ victory; a truly mind-boggling score for anyone who owns and regularly plays this superb Mephisto.

Shortly before we went to press, we received corroboration of our findings in the form of a report from Gary Preston. His results carry still more weight than ours, since his match was against the R30's only rival for the title of 'best dedicated chess computer in the world'. Our provisional estimate is 235 BCF.

Certainly, Gary has showed no partiality toward the new R30 in the two games he chose to send in (please can we have the rest!?). But his overall result confirms our own. This is an astonishing computer.

English

☐ Mephisto Berlin Professional

■ Tasc R30v2

1 c4 ② c6 2 ② f3 e5 3 d4 exd4 4 ② xd4 ② f6 5 ② c3 象 b4 6 象 g5 0-0 7 ② xc6 dxc6 8 徵 xd8 罩 xd8 9 象 xf6 gxf6 10 罩 c1 象 f5 11 a3 象 xc3+ 12 罩 xc3 罩 d7 13 罩 b3? 象 c2!

The R30 has cheerfully traded its kingside structure for an iron grip on the d-file. It doesn't let go and the end is swift and brutal.

French

- ☐ Tasc R30v2
- **■** Mephisto Berlin Professional

1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 e5 c5 4 c3 營b6 5 包f3 ②c6 6 鱼d3 cxd4 7 cxd4 鱼d7 8 0-0 ②xd4 9 ②xd4 營xd4 10 ②c3 a6 11 營e2 鱼b4 12 a3 鱼xc3 13 bxc3 營xc3 14 鱼d2 營c7 15 宣fc1 鱼c6 16 營g4 g6 17 鱼b4

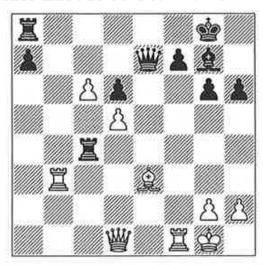
The R30 has relinquished two pawns in order to get the kind of position it loves, and once again the Pro can do nothing to stem the pulverizing attack which follows. 17...b5 18 皇d6 豐b7 19 豐f4 星c8 20 星ab1 皇d7 21 星xc8+ 豐xc8 22 星c1 豐d8 23 星c7 f5 24 exf6 豐xf6 25 豐e3 豐d8 26 皇e5 ②f6 27 豐a7 星f8 28 豐xa6 星f7 29 星a7 皇c8 30 豐xb5+ ②d7 31 豐c6 曾f8 32 皇c7 豐f6 33 皇g3 曾g7 34 豐xc8 ②e5 35 星xf7+ ②xf7 36 皇f1 豐e7 37 a4 h6 38 a5 豐d8 39 豐xd8 1-0.

Benoni

- ☐ Mephisto Berlin Professional
- Tasc R30v2

1 c4 e6 2 d4 \$\angle\$ f6 3 \$\angle\$ c3 c5 4 d5 exd5 5 cxd5 d6 6 e4 g6 7 \$\angle\$ f3 \$\angle\$ g7 8 \$\angle\$ e2 0-0 9 0-0 \$\bar{2}\$ e8 10 \$\angle\$ d2 \$\angle\$ a6 11 f3 \$\angle\$ c7 12 a4 b6

13 ②c4 ②a6 14 ②g5 Wd7 15 Ib1 h6 16 ②e3 b5 17 axb5 ②xb5 18 ②xb5 ②xb5 19 b4 ②xe4! 20 fxe4 ②xc4 21 ②xc4 Ixe4 22 bxc5 Ixc4 23 c6 We7 24 Ib3



This time it's the Pro which is material down, but with apparently strong compensation in the form of its advanced passed pawn. This looks a rather clumsy way to defend the bishop, but the Pro has in mind a build up against f7 - which doesn't succeed.

24...a5 25 營f3 罩e8 26 食b6 a4 27 罩e3 食e5 28 罩xe5?!

Certainly a tempting move, but the R30 successfully proves it is inadequate-just. ₩xe5 29 ₩xf7+ �h8 30 ₩xg6 嶌h4 31 **營f6+ 營xf6 32 罩xf6 a3 33 鼻a5 罩c4 34** If1 Ie5 35 Id1 a2 36 Ia1 Ic2 37 c7 罩xd5 38 c8響+ 罩xc8 39 罩xa2 含g7 40 호d2 향f6 41 호f4 트c4 42 g3 트e4 43 향f2 h5 44 h3 \$f5 45 \$\mathbb{Z}_a3 \$\mathref{Z}_{e6} 46 \$\mathref{Z}_{f3}\$ \$\mathref{Z}_{c4} 47\$ **罩e3+ 含d7 48 罩a3 罩d1 49 罩b3 罩c2 50** 罩b5 d5 51 罩b7+ 含e6 52 罩b6+ 含e7 53 罩b7+ 含d8 54 罩b8+ 罩c8 55 罩b5 罩d3+ 56 會e2 單d4 57 會e3 罩cc4 58 罩b8+ 會d7 59 **萬h8 萬e4+ 60 曾d2 萬cd4+ 61 曾c3** 国d1 62 含c2 国f1 63 国xh5 含c6 64 国h7 會c5 65 會d3 罩f3+ 66 會d2 會d4 67 罩a7 **Zd3+68 曾c2 Ze2+69 曾c1 Zf3 70 Za4+** 함c5 71 필a5+ 함c4 72 함d1 필h2 73 함e1 罩b3 74 盒c1 罩b1 75 當d1 罩h1+ 0-1.

Stout resistance by the Pro, but the technique and endgame ability of the new R30 has definitely improved.

Caro-Kann

☐ Tasc R30v2

■ Mephisto Berlin Professional

1 e4 c6 2 c4 d5 3 cxd5 cxd5 4 exd5 營xd5 5 d4 e5 6 ②f3 exd4 7 ②xd4 ②c6 8 ②xc6 營xd1+ 9 含xd1 bxc6 10 含e3 ②f6 11 ②d2 ②g4 12 罩c1 ②xe3+ 13 fxe3 含d7 14 含d3 罩d8 15 含e2 含d6 16 含e4 0-0?

Baffling. Presumably a deliberate pawn sac, but it's hard to see the point of it. Black ends up with temporary pressure on the isolated e-pawn, but no more than that. 17 \(\textit{2} \) xc6 \(\textit{2} \) fe8 18 \(\textit{2} \) xd7 \(\textit{2} \) xd7 19 \(\textit{1} \) c4 **Qf4 20 g3 Qg5 21 ≌hd1 ≌de7 22 罩d3 g6** 23 \(\text{Zcd1} \) f5 24 b3 \(\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\geq}\$} f6 25 h3 \text{ \$\text{\$\text{\$\geq}\$} 626 \(\text{\$\geq} f3 \) **三8e7 27 g4 fxg4+ 28 hxg4 息h4 29 三d8+** 할g7 30 罩8d7 罩f6+ 31 할g2 罩ff7 32 罩xe7 ¤xe7 33 ¤d5 h6 34 \$f3 ¤f7+ 35 \$e4 **Ee7+ 36 曾d3 皇g3 37 e4 曾f6 38 曾e3 食h2 39 a3 含e6 40 含d4 罩f7 41 罩a5 Qg1+ 42 含c3 罩f6 43 g5 hxg5 44 罩xg5 食f2** 45 **含d3 息h4** 46 **罩e5+ 含d7** 47 **罩a5** a6 48 e5 \(\mathbb{Z}\)c6 49 \(\mathbb{Z}\)d5+ \(\mathred{C}\)e6 50 \(\mathred{C}\)e4 \(\mathred{L}\)e7 51 \(\mathbb{Z}\)d3 \(\mathbb{Z}\)c8 52 \(\mathbb{Z}\)h3 \(\mathbb{Q}\)c5 53 \(\mathbb{Z}\)h7 \(\mathbb{Q}\)f8 54 罩b7 a5 55 罩b6+ 含f7 56 罩f6+ 含g7 57 **Za6 Zb8 58 Za7+ \$h6 59 e6 \$g5 60 e7 罩e8 61 罩xa5+ 含h4 62 勺e5 罩xe7 63 含d5** \$g5 64 \$\angle\$d7 \mathbb{Z}e8 65 b4 \$\angle\$f4 66 \mathbb{Z}a6 \mathbb{Z}d8 67 \(\frac{1}{2}\)f6+ \(\delta\)g5 68 \(\delta\)f7 \(\delta\)g4 69 \(\delta\)c6 \(\delta\)h6 70 a4 \(\hat{2}\)f4 71 a5 \(\bar{2}\)c8+ 72 \(\alpha\)b7 \(\bar{2}\)c7+ 73 \$a6 Ic8 74 ②b6 Ie8 75 \$b7 Ib8+ 76 會a7 單e8 77 幻d5 臭b8+ 78 曾b7 臭e5 79 a6 罩b8+ 80 當c6 罩c8+ 81 當b6 罩b8+ 82 할a5 單d8 83 ②e3+ 할g5 84 ②c4 臭d4 85 b5 \(\mathbb{Z}\)d5 86 a7 \(\oldsymbol{\old

Sicilian

- ☐ Mephisto Berlin Professional
- Tasc R30v2

1 e4 c5 2 🖾 f3 d6 3 d4 cxd4 4 🖾 xd4 🖾 f6 5 🖾 c3 a6 6 & e2 e5 7 🖾 b3 & e7 8 0-0 & e6 9 👑 d3 d5? 10 exd5 🖾 xd5 11 & f3!

The pin on the rook makes b7 indefensible. White can add ②h5, and ②e3 meets ... Za7 or ... Yb6. Black is in trouble.

11...②xc3 12 營xc3 ②c6 13 总xc6+ bxc6 14 營xc6+ 含f8 15 ②c5 息g4 16 營e4 总xc5 17 營xg4 營b6 18 c3 罩d8 19 營f5 f6 20 b4 兔e7 21 兔e3 營c6 22 罩fc1 g6 23 兔h6+? 含f7 24 營b1 g5! 25 營f5 營c8! 26 營e4 罩d6 27 罩e1?

Another apparently pointless donation of a pawn.

營xc3 28 營f5 營d3! 29 營xd3 臺xd3 30 h4
魚xb4 31 萬e4 魚d6 32 hxg5 含g6 33 f4
exf4 34 萬e6 兔e5 35 萬e1 兔d4+ 36 含f1
f3!! 37 a4 萬b8 38 gxf3 萬xf3+ 39 含g2
萬bb3 40 萬1e2 萬g3+ 41 含h1 萬h3+ 42
萬h2 萬b1+ 43 含g2 萬a3 44 萬e3 萬xe3 45
gxf6 萬b2+ 46 含f1 萬f3+ 47 含e1 萬xh2 48
兔d2 萬ff2 49 含d1 萬xd2+ 50 含e1 兔c3 51
f7 萬h1# 0-1.

Slav

- ☐ Tasc R30v2
- **■** Mephisto Berlin Professional

1 d4 d5 2 c4 c6 3 公c3 公f6 4 公f3 e6 5 e3 公bd7 6 兔d3 dxc4 7 兔xc4 b5 8 兔d3 兔b7 9 e4 b4 10 公a4 c5 11 e5 公d5 12 公xc5 兔xc5 13 dxc5 豐a5 14 豐e2 公xc5 15 兔b5+ 含e7 16 0-0 h6 17 公d4 豐c7 18 a3 bxa3 19 罩xa3 a6 20 兔c4 公b6 21 兔a2 罩hd8 22 罩d1 公e4 23 兔f4 豐c5 24 罩ad3 罩ac8 25 f3 公g5 26 罩c3 豐a5



27 **省d2!!**

This bishop offer from nowhere is the start of a superb sequence by the new R30. 27... 響xa2 28 罩c7+! 會e8 29 罩xb7 罩c4 30

Ruy Lopez

☐ Mephisto Berlin Professional

■ Tasc R30v2

1 e4 e5 2 ②f3 ②c6 3 兔b5 a6 4 兔a4 ②f6 5 0-0 兔e7 6 罩e1 b5 7 兔b3 d6 8 c3 0-0 9 h3 兔e6 10 d4 兔xb3 11 營xb3 d5 12 exd5 ②a5 13 營c2 exd4 14 cxd4 ②xd5 15 ②bd2 f5 16 ②f1 營d6 17 ②g3 營c6 18 營xc6 ②xc6 19 兔d2 兔b4 20 罩e6 兔xd2 21 罩xc6 兔b4 22 罩ac1 兔d6 23 a3 罩f6 24 含f1 a5 25 罩1c2 b4 26 罩c1 ②e7 27 罩xc7 兔xc7 28 罩xc7

Another exchange sac. by the Prowhich fails to come off, although by move 43 it seems that it just might this time.

It's too close to call - R30 has -003; Pro +035. The play continues to be very sharp and tricksy until it eventually clarifies in Black's favour.

45...宣c6 46 心h5 心c8 47 心xf4 罩xd7+ 48 含e2 罩c2+ 49 含f3 罩c3+ 50 含g4 罩xa3 51 心fe6 h6 52 罩f5 hxg5 53 罩f8+ 含h7 54 罩xc8 含h6 55 罩h8+ 罩h7 56 罩f8 罩a7 57 罩f6+ 含h7 58 心xg5+ 含g7 59 罩f4 罩a1 60 心e6+ 含h6 61 罩f6+ 含h7 62 罩f5 罩e1 63 罩h5+ 含g8 64 罩g5+ 含h8 65 罩g6 a3 66 罩h6+ 含g8 67 罩g6+ 含h7 68 含h5 a2 69 心g5+ 含h8 70 罩h6+ 含g8 71 罩g6+ 含f8 72 心e6+ 罩xe6 73 罩xe6 a1 型 0-1.

Modern

- □ Tasc R30v2
- Mephisto Berlin Professional

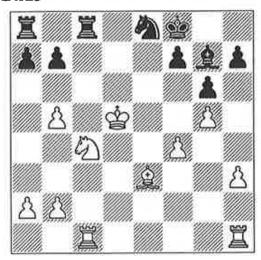
1 e4 d6 2 d4 ②f6 3 ②c3 g6 4 f4 &g7 5 ⑤f3 c5 6 dxc5 豐a5 7 &d3 豐xc5 8 豐e2 鱼g4 9 h3? ②h5!

An excellent move which puts the Pro on course for its only win of the match.

10 ② a4 營 c8 11 兔 b5+ 兔 d7 12 當 f2 0-0

13 c4 營 c7 14 g4 兔 xb5 15 cxb5 ② f6 16
② c3 罩 c8 17 g5 ② e8 18 兔 e3 營 c4 19
營 xc4 罩 xc4 20 ② d2 罩 c8 21 ② d5 當 f8 22
冨 ac1 ② d7 23 ② c4 e6 24 ② b4 ② c5 25
當 f3 ② xe4 26 當 xe4 d5+ 27 ② xd5 exd5+

28 當 xd5



Amazing. With the insouciance only a computer can show, the Pro breezes up its king to command the high ground - even though there are eight pieces still left on the board! Pro +052; R30 -003

28...②c7+ 29 \(\text{ge4} \) \(\text{Qxb5} \) 30 \(\text{Qe5} \) b6 31 罩hd1 罩xc1 32 罩xc1 罩e8 33 罩d1 含e7 34 b3 Øc3+ 38 ≜xc3 \(\textbf{Z}\)xc3 39 \(\textbf{Z}\)d6+ \(\textbf{e}\)e7 40 罩d3 罩c2 41 a3 罩g2 42 含f4 罩f2+ 43 罩f3 罩d2 44 罩c3 罩d4+ 45 含g3 含e6 46 罩e3 型d1 47 b4 罩g1+ 48 含f4 罩f1+ 49 含g4 a5 50 h4 罩g1+ 51 當f3 axb4 52 axb4 罩b1 53 翼e4 曾d5 54 翼g4 曾xe5 55 曾e2 b5 56 當d2 罩b3 57 當e2 罩c3 58 當f2 罩d3 59 罩g1 罩d4 60 含g3 罩xb4 61 罩f1 罩b3+ 62 할f2 할f4 63 할e2+ 할g4 64 필xf7 할xh4 65 罩xh7+ 含xg5 66 罩d7 含f4 67 罩d4+ 含e5 68 罩g4 曾f5 69 罩g1 b4 70 曾d2 罩f3 71 會e2 單h3 72 罩f1+ 曾g4 73 曾d1 罩f3 74 Ig1+ Ig3 75 Ie1 b3 76 含c1 含f4 77 Ie7 g5 78 罩f7+ 曾e4 79 罩e7+ 曾d5 80 曾b2 g4 81 罩d7+ 含e4 82 罩g7 含f3 83 含xb3 罩h3 84 單f7+ 曾g2+ 0-1.

Scandinavian

☐ Mephisto Berlin Professional

■ Tasc R30v2

Things were starting to look slightly uncomfortable for the R30 until it found this clever drawing resource.

40 **Q**xc5+ **\$\delta\$b5** 41 **\$\delta\$c3 \beta\$c7** 42 **\delta\$b3 \beta\$cd7** 43 **\delta\$c3 \beta\$c7** 44 **\delta\$b3 \beta\$cd7** 45 **\delta\$c3 \langle**2-\langle2 (3r).

King's Indian

■ Tasc R30

☐ Mephisto Berlin Professional

1 d4 ②f6 2 c4 g6 3 ②c3 皇g7 4 ②f3 d6 5 e4 0-0 6 皇e2 e5 7 皇e3 ②a6 8 0-0 ②g4 9 皇g5 f6 10 皇c1 當h8 11 h3 ②h6 12 dxe5 dxe5 13 皇e3 c6 14 c5 豐a5 15 a3 罩d8 16 豐c1 ②g8 17 皇c4 豐c7 18 罩d1 皇f8 19 b4

White has been gaining space with almost every move. It is unusual for a computer game to have such a 'flowing' sense about it as this one - and it gets better...

19... **②e7** 20 **三**xd8 **營**xd8 21 **營**b2 **②**c7 22 **三**d1 **營**f8 23 **營**b3 **②g7** 24 a4 **②**h6 25 a5 **②**f7 26 **②**c1 **三**b8 27 **②**a4 **②**d8 28 **②**b2 **②**de6 29 **營**c2 **三**a8 30 **②**c3 **②**f4 31 **②**e2 **②**xe2+ 32 **營**xe2 **②**e6 33 **營**e3 a6 34 **營**b3 **②**f4 35 h4 **②**g4 36 g3 **②**h3+ 37 **②**g2 **營**c8 38 **三**d2 h6 39 **②**xe5! fxe5 40 **②**xe5+ **②**h7 41 f3 h5

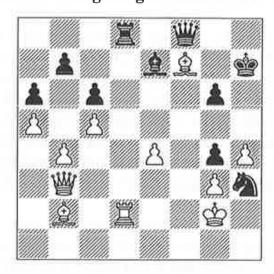
41 ... 全d7 42 全g8+! 營xg8 43 罩xd7 and two black pieces - not to mention mate in 2

- are threatened.

42 **皇b2!**

The bishop still cannot save itself; meanwhile this threatens 43 \(\mathbb{\text{W}}\)c3 and means the pawn that takes the bishop will be recaptured less favourably for Black.

42...豐f8 43 fxg4 hxg4 44 皇f7! 罩d8



45 罩f2!!

One of the most spectacular moves you will ever see a computer play? 45 .. 12xf2 is met by 46 We6 Wh6 47 Wxe7 and a mate in nine - not that alternatives are much better; Black is sunk.

45...\(\delta\h6 \delta\g8+! \delta\xg8 \d7 \deltaf7+ \deltag7 \d8 \delta\xg7+ \delta\xg7 \d9 \delta\xg7 \d1-0.

A tour de force by the new R30.

How to rate the new R30? Well, until game 8, the Berlin Pro was being whitewashed. If that had happened, the new R30 would have acquired a match performance of 275 BCF, a ludicrous state of affairs which would indeed lend power to Mr Mackie's elbow (see elsewhere in this issue). Even as it is, 8½ out of 10 gives an almost equally embarrassing 260 BCF. Gary Preston's results, coming up next, don't exactly help us here either.

The games against the Pro were with the R30 on 'active' style throughout. From game 7 onward, the R30 was on its standard tournament book. The first six used its new alternative, the 'Aegon' book, designed for use against humans. Gary Preston is in the enviable position of having both the No. 1 and No. 2 computers on the S/S dedicated rating list. His idea, explained below, of forcing his computers to play the same openings in the new R30 match as they did in the old, is an excellent one. It had in fact already occurred to us to 'duplicate' in this way the new R30 v Pro games just given against the Genius 68030 which, as most readers will know, is an identical program but one Motorola processor up from the Berlin Professional's 68020. Apart from providing the R30/2 with an even stiffer challenge, such a test would also have been a good indicator of just how much better the 68030 is than the Pro. But an extremely pleasant problem prevented us from doing so: we sold out of new R30s. Here is Gary's report.

It is probably true to say that in my long chess career I have only ever achieved the status of hobby player. However this has not prevented me from enjoying games between strong chess computers. Therefore I have been particularly pleased with my two most recent purchases, the Genius 68030 and the R30.

Prior to the release of the new version of the R30 I managed to conduct seven games at game in 1 hour each. The result was a draw. Since acquiring the new R30 program I have repeated each game, but starting from the position where the first computer came out of its opening book. I conducted the second series in this way because I feel that it gives a much better indication of potential improvement over such a small sample.

The result of the second series was a very encouraging 5-2 win for the R30/2. The game statistics are given at the foot of the page, showing the outcome from the R30's point of view.

Note that the first game is 143 moves long (!) but well worth playing through. In both matches, the R30s were on their 'Normal' style setting.

Nimzo-Indian

□ R30v2

■ Mephisto Genius 68030

(Wembley? 1966? Ed.)

1 d4 公f6 2 c4 e6 3 公c3 兔b4 4 營c2 0-0 5

a3 兔xc3+ 6 豐xc3 b6 7 兔g5 兔b7 8 內h3 d6 9 f3 c5 10 dxc5 bxc5 11 e4 ②c6 12 兔d3 ②e5 13 兔e2 h6 14 兔e3 罩c8 15 b4 ②fd7 16 0-0 豐f6 17 罩ac1 豐e7 18 b5 f5 19 exf5 罩xf5 20 f4 ②g6 21 兔d3 罩f6 22 豐a5 罩a8 23 兔d2 e5 24 豐c7 ②df8 25 豐xe7 ②xe7 26 ②f2 exf4 27 ②g4 罩e6 28 兔xf4 ②fg6 29 兔d2 h5 30 ②e3 罩f8 31 罩xf8+ ቄxf8 32 罩f1+ ቄg8 33 兔e2 h4 34 兔g4 罩e4 35 罩e1 ②e5 36 兔e6+ ቄf8 37 罩f1+ ቄe8 38 罩e1 ቄf8 39 罩f1+ ቄe8 40 a4

Despite an eval. of -0.56 the R30 refuses the dull three reps. - I find this an astonishing aspect of this program $2 \times 41 \times xc8 / xc8 / 42 / 5 = 6 / 43 / 2e3 / xc4 / 44 / xc4 / xc4 / xc4$



Take a look at this position; who would you put your money on? Mine was certainly on Black; a pawn up and with two passed pawns in the centre - not the sort of position you'd expect Genius to lose!

Game No.	110	2	3	4	5	6	7	Tot
R30/1	1	1/2	1/2	0	1/2	1	0	31/2
R30/2	1	1/2	1	1/2	1	0	1	5

45 a5 **Eg4** 46 **a** f4 h3 47 g3 g5 48 b6 axb6 48 ..gxf4?? 49 b7.

Having seen many Lang programs perform over the years, I thought this one was probably in the bag. Still, White does have chances if he can offer the bishop for the two kingside pawns before the c-pawn becomes too much of a threat. The problem is I wouldn't know how to go about this, and besides, only a human would consider this anyway, wouldn't they?

51 &c5 🖸 a4 52 \(\mathbb{E}f8+\(\mathbb{E}d7\) 53 &e3 c3 54 \(\mathbb{E}h8\) c2 55 \(\mathbb{E}xh3\) \(\mathbb{E}b4\) 56 \(\mathbb{E}h7+\(\mathbb{E}d6\) 57 \(\mathbb{E}xg5\) \(\mathbb{E}b1+\) 58 \(\mathbb{E}f2\) \(\mathbb{Q}c3\) 59 \(\mathbb{E}f3\) \(\mathbb{Q}d5\)

Maybe this is naive but I really fell that Black would be better to exchange the pawn for Bishop now! The white pawns could suddenly become very dangerous. 60 單h6+ 當d7 61 h4 罩e1 62 总d2 罩d1 63 急g5 公c7 64 罩h7+ 當c6 65 罩h8 公e6 66 急h6 當d7 67 g4 公d4+ 68 當e4 公b3 69 罩h7+ 當c6 70 罩h8 公c5+

70... ②d2+ looks like the win at first glance, but 71 &xd2 罩xd2 72 罩c8+ 含b5 73 h5 should win.

71 會f3 會d7 72 h5 ②e6 73 罩b8 罩b1 74 罩a8 罩f1+ 75 會g3 罩g1+ 76 會h3 罩h1+ 77 會g2 罩b1 78 罩a7+ 會c6 79 會f3 會d5 80 罩a5+ 會c4 81 罩a8 ②d4+ 82 會f2 ②b5 83 罩c8+ 會d3 84 臭f4 ②d4 85 h6 罩b7

The tables now turn; White has the better chances and the R30 knows it. Black has probably lost his chance of giving up the c-pawn for the bishop.

86 &c1 罩f7+ 87 會g2 ②e6 88 g5 罩f8 89 罩xf8 ②xf8 90 會f3 ②g6 91 會f2 ②e5 92 h7 ②g6 93 會f3 會d4 94 &b2+ 會c4 95 曾e4 會b3 96 曾f5

The new R30's play up to this point has been amazing, but while this still wins it is quite strange. It would be easier to cover c1 from afar and hassle the knight. In all fairness though, by now the machines were racing to keep within the time.

96...會xb2 97 曾xg6 c1Q 98 h8Q+ 曾b3 99 曾b8+ 曾a4 100 曾a8+ 曾b4 101 曾b7+

會a4 102 會h5 營d1+ 103 會h6 營d2 104 營b8 營e3 105 營a8+ 會b5 106 營b7+ 會a5 107 營c8 會b6 108 營d7 營f4 109 營e6+ 會c7 110 營f6 營d2 111 會h7 會d7 112 營g7+ 會e6 113 營h6+ 會d7 114 g6 營c2 115 營f4 會e6 116 營b8 營d3 117 營e8+ 會f6 118 營f7+ 會e5 119 營e7+ 會f4 120 營h4+ 會e5 121 會h6 營a6 122 營e7+ 會f5 123 營d7+ 會e5 124 會h7 營b6 125 營e7+ 會f5 126 營f7+ 會g5 127 營d5+ 會f6 128 g7

We're into injury time...

128... **營**c7 129 **營**g2 **含**e6 130 **營**g6+ **含**d5 131 **營**d3+ **含**e6 132 **營**c4+!

They think it's all over!...

132... **營**xc4 133 g8Q+ **含e5** 134 **營**xc4 It is now... 1-0 (143).

King's Indian

- ☐ Tasc R30v2
- Mephisto Genius 68030

"White will be lucky to get a draw here", I remember thinking at the time. 34 ②c4 豐g1+ 35 总d1 罩a6 36 罩d2 豐f1 37 a4 罩a8

Now, with the black queen out the way, it is White who starts to look dangerous. 38 a5 罩b8 39 營d3 營xd3 40 罩xd3 罩b4 41 ②e3 罩b5 42 罩a3 罩b7 43 a6 罩a7 44 全e2 含g7 45 ②f5+ 含g8 46 罩b3 f6 47 罩b7 罩xb7 48 axb7 ②b8 49 含b2 含f7 50 全b5!

Letters to the Editor

So Raymond Keene, before the Royal Institute, defended the human intellect against domination by computer chess.

Your article took me back to the fifties when C.H.O'D. Alexander used to write a column for the *Sunday Times*. Once he described a machine (we did not then speak of 'computers') which would solve a chess problem. But such machines, he claimed, would never dominate chess.

At the time I was becoming interested in the game and wrote to Alexander asking if he would be good enough to advise some books. I also queried his machine v human verdict. My logic was simple: if a machine could be made never to lose at noughts and crosses then a more complicated machine could be made never to lose at chess. His answer on this point is worth quoting:-

'On your other point, if noughts and crosses why not chess, the answer is because you can exhaust the possibilities of noughts and crosses quite easily and you cannot (in practice) those of chess. To illustrate this: 10 to the power of 40 is a very modest estimate of the number of possible games of chess eliminating gross blunders (true number is probably very much greater). Imagine you have 1,000,000 machines examining 1,000,000 complete games per second and working day and night. Suppose the universe to be 10,000,000,000 years old and that they have all been at work since it started. They will not yet have exhausted one thousand-millionth of the possibilities.'

And that, Mr Editor, ended our interesting little exchange.

James Hackett, Co Dublin

Thank you for S/S 56. I was interested in your comments about *ECO Busted* on page 15. Regrettably, I am the author of one of the "more-whimper-than-bang" examples. Analysing on, I think, my Vancouver 68020 I recommended this line for Black in *Inside Chess*:

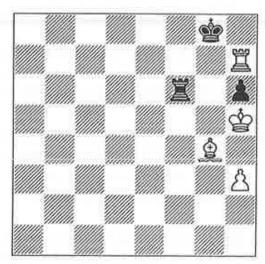
1 e4 e5 2 包f3 包c6 3 兔c4 兔c5 4 c3 包f6 5 d4 ed 6 cd 兔b4+ 7 包c3 包xe4 8 0-0 兔xc3 9 d5 兔f6 10 罩e1 包e7 11 罩xe4 d6 12 兔g5 兔xg5 13 包xg5 0-0 14 包xh7 含xh7 15 營h5+ 含g8 16 罩h4 f5 17 營h7+ 含f7 18 罩h6 罩g8 19 罩e1 營f8 20 兔b5 罩h8 21 營xh8 gh 22 營h7+ 含f6 23 罩xe7.

And now my new move (found by Vancouver) was 23...c6!?, and I thought White could scrape a draw by 24 dc 豐xe7 25 豐xh6 曾f7 26 豐h7+ 曾e6 27 兔c4+ d5 28 兔xd5+ 曾d6 29 豐xe7+ 曾xe7 30 cb 兔xb7 31 兔xb7 罩b8 32 兔d5 罩xb2. This was published in *Inside Chess* and reproduced in *ECO Busted*. However, later Lang programs have found a serious flaw! 24 罩c7!! cb 25 f4! and White is winning (!!) with the threat of h4, h5, 豐g6 mate. Black will have to play 兔e6 to break the bind and lose his bishop. Black had better go back to 23 豐xe7 and accept a draw.

Graham White, Dorset

USELESS CHESS GIMMICKS!

Uncovered by S/S in an Australian chess magazine is this searing exposé of the chess computer industry, by its co-editor John Mackie



This position, with White to move, was first submitted to a Super Constellation in 1984. The position is from a game I played as White, at tournament level. After reaching it I forced SC to make the next move for White, merely to see how quickly it would win this easy endgame. SC played 1 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xh6?? throwing away the win. Either 1 \(\mathbb{Z}\)a7, b7 or c7 wins.

After SC moved 1 \(\mathbb{Z}\) xh6, I forced it to make the next move for Black. Behold! It played 1...\(\mathbb{Z}\) f2? throwing away a draw, since 1...\(\mathbb{Z}\) xh6 draws.

In 1987, in response to E. Gik's glorifying article in the Soviet chess magazine *Schachmatny Bulletin* praising the fantastic performance of SC, I submitted this position disputing the claim. Gik published my article... and although agreeing with my criticism of SC and of chess computers generally, he erred by assuming that SC played the whole game as White. Therefore, he considered its performance to be "fantastic". This is rubbish, albeit "fantastic" rubbish.

Now that there are many "upgrades" of the multitude of useless chess gimmicks hitting the market, I have submitted the position to the following trio: Knightstalker, Fritz 2, and Fritz 3. I did this to see how much better they are than SC used to be ten years ago.

Knightstalker took twelve minutes, Fritz 2 ten minutes, and Fritz 3 four minutes on a 486/50 with 8Mb RAM at tournament level to play 1 \(\mathbb{Z}\xh6??\). Yet some of these poor performers "defeated" the strongest GMs in the world! I find this hard to swallow

The manufacturers' advertisements usually claim that their "high performing" chess wares can defeat between 92% and 98% of the chess players in the world. How is this calculated? Probably the same way that their Elo ratings are calculated. I, therefore, conclude that up to 98% of the world's chessplayers are being taken for an expensive ride.

My request for evidence on the methods used to rate the electronic chess gimmicks remain unanswered. Why?

Firstly, our full acknowledgement to International Chess Forum, Vol. 4, No. 1, 1995, in which this magnificent article appeared. Taking Mr Mackie's last fulmination first, it does indeed seem as if he is on the brink of rumbling the worldwide conspiracy to dupe the chess-playing public, a sordid affair in which the hands of all of us at Selective Search are especially soiled.

Perhaps it is now time to confess that yes, a large part of the inflated ratings casually bestowed on the likes of Hiarcs and Genius at, for example, Aegon, are there for no better reason than that they "won" lots of games against extremely strong players. Readers old enough to remember the first manned landings on the moon, may recall the theory - hugely

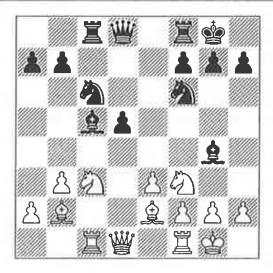
popular then and since - which posited that Neil Armstrong and co. never actually ventured further than a stage set in a Hollywood studio. Personally, I've always believed this version absolutely, over and above the transparent propaganda put about by NASA, just as I believe that any titled player who loses against a UCG (see title!) has been bribed to do so by malign and anonymous forces - forces not unconnected with the manufacture of these poisonous little toys.

The position with which Mr Mackie starts his cogent argument, is, surely, the pivotal one in the entire history of the game. Personally though, I would go further, and say that if a program is capable of making a truly stupid move in *any* one particular position, it should be dismissed out of hand, regardless of whether it can, in Mr Mackie's word, "defeat" the strongest players in the world.

Unfortunately however, it won't be long before programs refuse to play 1 \(\mathbb{Z}\xh6??\) (Genius 3 on a Pentium 100Mhz doesn't already, I regret to say), but never mind - I'm sure that even then, there'll be another position along shortly... \(SK\)

From the magazine *New Zealand Chess* comes this annotated game by the Grand Old Man of Antipodean chess, International Master Ortvin Sarapu.

☐ Genius 3 ■ IM Ortvin Sarapu 30 moves in 60 minutes each



1 c4 16 2 b3 This was a big surprise to me. there is no name to this opening. I decided to play the tarrasch defence, as b3 does not fit into that opening. 2...e6 3 15 c5 4 2b2 1c6 5 e3 2e7 6 2e2 0-0 7 0-0 d5 7...b6 is also good. 8 cxd5 exd5 Perhaps 1xd5 is better here, with b6 and 2b7 to follow. 9 d4 2g4 10 dxc5 2xc5 11 1c3 1c3 1c8 12 1c1

Here Black is sacrificing a pawn for the initiative. I was surprised that White accepted it! Only later I saw the point... 12... 豐e7 13 公xd5 公xd5 14 豐xd5 公b4 15 豐c4 魚e6 16 豐c3 f6 17 豐d2 公xa2 18 魚xf6!? This was the point, which I did not calculate when I played 12... 豐e7. 18... gxf6 Either 豐xf6 or 冨xf6 would give White a passed e-pawn. Now it is hard to make 4 pawns v 2 pawns work against Black. 19 豐xa2 �h8 20 魚c4

See diagram

②a3! My best move in the game! Black gets a passed pawn. 21 国a1 ②xc4 22 bxc4 ②c5 23 營d2 国cd8 24 營c2 国g8 25 營f5 b6 26 g3 a5! White is a pawn up, but is unable to make it work. The only thing that saves White is that Black's king is unsafe. 27 国fd1 国xd1+28 国xd1 国d8 29 国xd8+ 營xd8 30 ②d4 a4 Here Black could play ②xd4 and after 31 營d3, a4 would also draw. I would not like to give White a passed pawn after 營a8. 31 ②e6 營e7 32 營e4 營a7 To stop 營a8+! etc. 33 營d5 h6 34 營d8+ 當h7 35 營xf6 a3 36 Qf5+ 當h8 37 營g6 a2! Now White has to save himself as Q + N cannot organise mate threats. 38 營xh6+ 當g8 39 營g6+ And a draw by perpetual check ensued. ½-½-½.

ANNOTATED GAME

by Francis Monkman

King's Indian

☐ Mephisto Genius 3

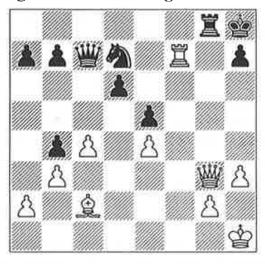
■ Complete Chess System

Pentium 90Mhz, 2 mins av. per move

1 e4 g6 2 d4 \(\preceq\)g7 3 \(\preceq\)c3 d6 4 f4 \(\preceq\)f6 5 \(\preceq\)f3 0-0 6 \(\preceq\)d3 \(\preceq\)a6

Black achieved success after this curious move in Czebe-Schlosser 1993, but more as a result of a mistaken sacrifice by White. Black's 8th move (at which point CCS was having to think for itself) was ... \(\tilde{L}\) b8 in that game, although a redirection of the knight to c7 looks possible. 6... \(\tilde{L}\) g4 is still the most usual continuation.

After further consideration Genius played 26 c5, which looks to have attacking possibilities. Or the obvious 26 學d5+. 26... 置g6 27 置df1 會h8 28 置f7 學d8 29 公c7! 學xc7 30 罩xe7 罩g7 31 罩xg7 含xg7 32 學g3+ 會h8 33 罩f7 罩g8



Arriving at one of those positions which prove to be a 'blind spot' for many

programs, including Genius 3 (which required a full-width 8-ply search, 5 minutes on my machine, to find the much better alternative).

34 **쌀e**3?

Having ingeniously stripped bare the black king, Genius 3 now heads off in the opposite direction. The lure of a pawn also proved too much (within the 2-min. allotted) for Genius 2, Hiarcs 3, and M-Chess 4, to their shame. 34 \bigwh4!, the clear winner, was chosen by Fritz 3, CM4000, CCs and Hiarcs 2 (!). After 34 營h4! 罩g7 (else (on 36 .. \$\dag{9}8 37 \dag{2}d1 \dag{6} 38 \dag{2}h5; or 36 .. \(\delta \) g6 37 \(\delta \) d1 and if 37 ... h5, then 38 h4, threatening 39 2xh5; lastly, on 36...\$h6 comes 37 h4!) 37 息d1 營c8 38 含h2 分f8 42 c5 響e7 43 Qe2 ②h7 44 Qc4+ 會h8 45 48 &xb7 營f7 49 &c6 (49 g4 含h7 50 g5 ②g4+ 51 hxg4 豐xb7 52 g6+ \$xg6 53 e5 ②g8 52 臭e4+ 曾h6 53 營d6+ 曾h5 54 皇f3+曾g5 55 h4+曾f5 56 營d3+曾xe5 57 **省5+ 含f6 58 省6+ 含f5 59 g4+ 省xg4**) 50 .. ②g8 51 營h5+ 營h7 52 營xh7+ 含xh7 53 e5 1-0.

Ah well. Returning to the anti-climactic continuation in the actual game, we had... 34... **34... 26.5! 25.1**

...and Black can either keep the white queen boxed up, or capture on e4.

37 皇d1 ②xe4 38 豐e3 ②f6 39 豐g5+ 會f7 40 豐f5 b6 41 皇h5+ 會e7 42 皇g4 豐d8 43 豐e6+ 會f8 44 皇f5 會g7 45 會g1 ½-½ 'adjudicated'.

A fortunate escape for Mr. Czub's progeny, you will agree. Claims to the contrary notwithstanding, to me CCS appears to operate along the lines of the progressive-deepening, selectively extended

search model we are all familiar with. As a package, it is not unpleasant to use, and is a great improvement on Oxford Softworks' earlier Chess Champion 2175. However, their persistence in a system of software protection that forces the user to keep the manual to hand (or memorize the appropriate key words) is likely to be an irritation. My only other gripe is that the pieces have an 'amorphous' quality to them, which, together with the use of two shades of brown not altogether dissimilar, renders the display less than ideally clear. But still, CCS is a useful addition to the

collection, 'cheap at the price', with a good library and the ability to read Chessbases. Does it sacrifice its pieces like Tal? Well, it finds Tal's 'missed sacrifice' (Botvinnik-Tal, 6th Match Game 1960, 28 ... Exc3!), but then so do today's other programs, some faster. As I say, if a winning move exists, they will probably find it (despite the exception given above, which was merely a time problem), but to create the conditions for winning moves to exist is harder, if not beyond today's programs even when left overnight, I see scant evidence of 'strategy building' on their part.

CHESS IN CYBERSPACE

by Alistair Johnstone

No, I'm not thinking of Spock trouncing some grimacing Klingon on his three dimensional set! I'm not talking about the latest virtual reality system either. I'm talking about the Information Highway, or, in more mundane terms, the Internet

The phenomenal surge of interest in the 'Net' in recent months has probably not escaped your attention. What you may not know about are the facilities the net offers to the chess enthusiast.

Having a professional interest in new developments in technology, I decided I'd better have a look at what all the fuss was about. So, with trusty modem and laptop to hand, I logged on, upped anchor and set sail on the Net. What I found was quite intriguing. Without going into the technicalities, the Net, basically, hooks together a very large number of databases and a very large number of users into one big world-wide network. The result is, anyone anywhere in the world can make contact with anyone else linked into the net and can access information stored on any of the thousands of computers on the Net.

The users of the Net have set up Newsgroups to cater for a bewildering variety of topics, including chess! So, as you might imagine, I chose to tests the Net's facilities by subscribing to a newsgroup called *rec.games.chess*. After a few days, I was receiving a weighty 'mailbag' of typically about fifty 'letters', ranging from the banal to the extraordinary. Alongside parochial requests for information on local chess clubs, I found myself witnessing front-line debates between, e.g. Kamsky and Short in the wake of Kamsky Snr.'s famous 'death threat' to our Nige.

The subject matter of the mailings varies widely and does not always stick to matters chessic. For example, a recent discussion debated how much longer we puny carbon-based life forms have got left, before the silicon behemoths take over. To begin with, this debate was firmly linked to chess, but before long had become a high-level academic discussion on the logical limits to computer evolution!

Well, this may not be everyone's cup of tea, but if you weary of the chess, you could always switch to the jokes newsgroup!

What's on offer for the Chess Fan?

In summary, what Internet offers to the chess player is:

Instant access to new games

Mark Crowther from Bradford published comprehensive bulletins of the Moscow Olympiad within hours of a round's completion. He is also responsible for an Internet journal called *The Week in Chess*, a labour of love containing some forty to fifty selected games from around the world.

The chance to play a game against an opponent anywhere

If your phone bill can stand it (all call charges are at the local rate), you can play games real-time with opponents anywhere in the world. You can play either a one-off game, invite players of similar strength to take you on, or join one of the many leagues and ladders on offer. The games are played subject to familiar time controls, with compensation given for 'response time' as the moves are transmitted round the globe.

Databanks

Up-to-date games collections for the world's strongest players or your favourite opening are held on the network databases, and can be downloaded to your own games database, if you have one. For the tournament player or the researching author, this is an immensely powerful facility.

Contacts

Your favourite 'modem-pal' can be at the other end of the street or the other end of the world!

Tuition

"What's the best response to the Morra Gambit?" type questions seem to spark the amateur analyst in all Net users and provoke a flood of free advice.

Debates

This is the 'lifeblood' of *rec.games.chess*, spanning everything from the trivial to the profound. Aside from carping comments on the US Chess Federation, from the predominant US subscribers to the newsgroup, the Net serves as a forum for some serious dialogues between some of the heavyweights of the chess world.

Alistair Johnstone is Editor of Ealing Chess Club's magazine Chess Knight, in which this article first appeared.

Genius v W-Chess

by Ray Harper

Here is my promised review of the new W-Chess software and the result of the match between it and Mephisto Genius 3. I'll begin by giving you my initial thoughts on the W-Chess software package. To be honest it appears a little crude, particularly in the operation of basic things such as loading and saving files; no drop-down menus here a la Genius, Fritz, Hiarcs etc. Still, most of the features I have come to expect are there, such as being able to see on-going background analysis whilst playing through a game, and the printing of game analysis.

One slightly irksome feature is that when saving W-Chess positions in .epd format, this, unfortunately, has not allowed me to transfer positions to other programs as you can between Genius 3 and Hiarcs 3.

I started by testing W-Chess for positional / tactical ability, using in particular Graham White's Tactical Tests on page 12/13 of S/S 046, and positions shown on page 23 of S/S 050. These tests started the first alarm bells ringing as the program seemed to have some problems solving some of the positions. In addition I tested W-Chess to see how well it understood K v K+B+P positions where the pawn is a rook's pawn and the bishop is not the colour of the queening square. W-Chess does not seem to have the same level of understanding in this regard as many of the other leading programs. Anyway, now to the match. This was over eight games, at game in 60 minutes for each program.

English

- ☐ Mephisto Genius 3
- **W-Chess**

1 c4 c5 2 2c3 2c6 3 2f3 2f6 4 g3 e6 5

Irregular

- □ W-Chess
- Mephisto Genius 3

1 b3 e5 2 兔b2 ②c6 3 e3 ②f6 4 ②f3 e4 5 ②d4 ②xd4 6 兔xd4 d5 7 ②c3 c6 8 兔e2 兔d6 9 d3 0-0 10 0-0 c5 11 兔xf6 ₩xf6 12 ₩d2 兔e5! 13 ②xd5 ₩d6 14 ②f4 兔xa1 15 萬xa1 ₩f6 16 c3 兔f5 17 dxe4 兔xe4 18 萬d1 萬ad8 19 ②d3 b6 20 f3 兔b7 21 e4 萬d7 22 e5 ₩g6 23 �h1 萬fd8 24 c4 h6 25 ₩e3 a6 26 a4 萬d4 27 h3 兔c8 28 ②f2 萬xd1+ 29 兔xd1 ₩b1 30 ₩e2 ₩c1 31 �g1 萬d2 32 ₩f1 ₩c3 33 ₩e1 ₩d4 34 兔e2 兔e6 35 a5 bxa5 36 g4 萬a2 37 兔f1 a4 38 兔d3 萬a1 39 兔b1 a3 40 �g2 a2 41 兔h7+ �xh7 42 ₩e2 �g8 43 ₩c2 аb1 44 ₩xa2 аb2 0-1.

Bishop's Opening

- ☐ Mephisto Genius 3
- **W-Chess**

Obviously this looks very drawish, but W-Chess just sits there and lets Genius make all the running.

22 單d1 曾d7 23 g4 国b5 24 b3 国c5 25 c4 互e5 26 曾f3 g6 27 a3 曾e7 28 b4 国e6 29 c5 国f6+ 30 曾g2 皇e5 31 公d4 皇f4 32 a4 h5 33 b5 hxg4 34 hxg4 c6 35 bxc6 bxc6 36 a5 曾f7 37 a6 皇e3 38 国d3 皇f4 39 国b3 曾f8 40 国f3 g5 41 国b3 曾e8 42 国h3 皇c7 43 国h7 曾d8 44 国g7 皇e5 45 公f5 皇c7 46 国xg5 国e6 47 公d4 国h6 48 曾f3 国f6+ 49 曾e4 曾d7 50 国g7+ 曾c8 51 g5 国f4+ 52 曾e3 皇e5? 53 公xc6! 皇xg7 54 曾xf4 皇f8 55 g6 曾d7 56 公xa7 皇g7 57 公b5 曾c6 58 a7 皇h6+ 59 曾e4 曾xb5 60 曾d5 皇g7 61 a8豐 1-0.

Sicilian

□ W-Chess

■ Mephisto Genius 3

1 e4 c5 2 c3 d5 3 exd5 營xd5 4 d4 e6 5 ②f3 ②f6 6 ②a3 ②c6 7 ②b5 對d8 8 dxc5 **এxc5 9 對xd8+ 含xd8 10 息g5 含e7 11** ②d2 Zd8 12 ②e4 &b6 13 &e2 a6 14 ☑a3 h6 15 Ձxf6+ gxf6 16 0-0 f5 17 ②g3 **2c5 18 b4 2a7 19 Zad1 Zg8 20 Zfe1 e5** 21 ②c4 f4 22 ②h5 &e6 23 ②d6 b5 24 a4 bxa4 25 \(\Delta f3 \) \(\Bar{a} \) ad8 26 \(\Delta xc6 \) \(\Bar{a} xd6 \) 27 **এ**xa4 **2**b8 28 g3 罩c8 29 gxf4 罩g8+ 30 會h1 皇d5+ 31 罩xd5 罩xd5 32 勾g3 罩c8 33 fxe5 罩xe5 34 罩c1 a5 35 f4 罩d5 36 c4 會f8 37 罩e1 罩d4 38 bxa5 罩dxc4 39 单d7 罩d8 40 兔b5 罩c5 41 罩b1 兔xf4 42 a6 罩b8 43 a7 罩a8 44 ②e2 鱼e3 45 含g2 **黨xa7 46 皇d3 罩a3 47 皇e4 罩g5+ 48 営f1** ②c5 49 罩b8+ 含g7 50 ②b1 罩h5 51 含e1 罩xh2 52 曾d1 罩f3 53 臭a2 罩d3+ 54 曾c2 罩xe2+ 55 含xd3 罩xa2 0-1.

Queen's Gambit Accepted

☐ Mephisto Genius 3

■ W-Chess

1 d4 d5 2 c4 dxc4 3 e4 e5 4 🖄 f3 exd4 5 \(\hat{2}\) xc4 \(\hat{2}\) b4+ 6 \(\hat{2}\) bd2 \(\hat{2}\) c6 7 0-0 \(\hat{2}\) f6 8 e5 \(\hat{2}\) d5 9 \(\hat{2}\) b3 \(\hat{2}\) b6 10 \(\hat{2}\) g5 \(\hat{2}\) e7 11 \(\hat{2}\) xe7

Queen's Gambit

□ W-Chess

■ Mephisto Genius 3

1 d4 ②f6 2 c4 c5 3 ②f3 cxd4 4 ②xd4 ②c6 5 ②c3 e6 6 ②db5 d5 7 急f4 e5 8 cxd5 exf4 9 dxc6 bxc6 10 營xd8+ 含xd8 11 黨d1+ 急d7 12 ②d6 兔xd6 13 黨xd6 黨b8 14 b3 黨b4 15 黨d3 黨e8 16 g3 含c7 17 息g2 急f5 18 黨d2 h5 19 0-0 fxg3 20 hxg3 h4 21 gxh4 黨xh4 22 黨c1 ②e4 23 ②xe4 兔xe4 24 黨cd1 含b6 25 兔xe4 黨exe4 26 f3 黨e6 27 e4 黨f4 28 黨d3 g5 29 黨e1 g4 30 含f2 黨e5 31 含g3 黨xf3+ 32 黨xf3 gxf3 33 含xf3 f5 34 含f4 黨xe4+ 35 黨xe4 fxe4 36 含xe4 含b5 37 a3 a5 38 含d4 c5+ 39 含d5 a4 40 bxa4+ 含xa4 41 含xc5 含xa3 ½-½.

Caro-Kann

☐ Mephisto Genius 3

■ W-Chess

1 e4 c6 2 d4 d5 3 包d2 dxe4 4 包xe4 皇f5 5 包g3 皇g6 6 h4 h6 7 h5 皇h7 8 包f3 包d7 9 皇d3 皇xd3 10 豐xd3 豐c7 11 皇d2 e6 12 0-0-0 包gf6 13 豐e2 0-0-0 14 包e5 包xe5 15 dxe5 包d7 16 f4 皇e7 17 包e4 包c5 18 包c3 罩hg8 19 皇e3 豐a5 20 豐g4 包d7 21 罩d3 皇b4 22 豐g3 ②xe5 23 fxe5 罩xd3 24 cxd3 皇xc3 25 bxc3 豐xc3+ 26 曾b1 豐xd3+ 27 曾a1 罩d8 28 罩c1 a5 29 豐f2 豐e4 30 豐f4 豐xf4 31 皇xf4 罩d7 32 曾b2 罩d5 33 罩c3 罩d4 34 罩f3 曾d8 35 曾c3

 基4 36 其f2 曾e7 37 g3 其e4 38 曾d3 其e1

 39 其b2 b5 40 曾d4 曾d7 41 其f2 其h1 42

 夏d2 曾e8 43 夏xa5 其xh5 44 曾c5 其xe5+

 45 曾xc6 f6 46 其b2 其e3 47 其b3 其e2 48

 a3 曾e7 49 夏b4+ 曾f7 50 曾xb5 其e5+ 51

 夏c5 其e1 52 a4 其d1 53 a5 e5 54 a6 其d7

 55 a7 其xa7 56 夏xa7 曾e6 57 曾c4 h5 58

 夏c5 曾f5 59 曾d5 g5 60 其f3+ 曾g4 61

 曾e4 h4 62 gxh4 gxh4 63 其xf6 1-0 (70).

English

■ W-Chess

☐ Mephisto Genius 3

So, an emphatic victory for Genius 3 and by a much greater margin than I would have expected given W-Chess' results in the 1994 Harvard Cup and the 1994 Uniform Platform competition. To be honest I was extremely disappointed with my purchase; it has a comprehensive opening book often staying 'in' longer than Genius and obtaining good positions. But time after time, when both had exited their books and started playing chess, Genius would comprehensively outplay its opponent in the middlegame and ending.

Examples of Genius' endgame ability are games 3 and 7. In game 3 and ending of R+B+5P (W-Chess) versus R+N+5P arose, and the way in which MG outplays

WC isn't funny. What is funny is the way WC turns down a draw by perpetual at move 27 in game 7, only to lose the ending.

WC won its only game in interesting style, showing a glimpse of how its initial reputation was earned, but Genius is unrecognisable and wastes an awful lot of time with queen moves - maybe the opening book needs looking at!

To conclude, I would have to say that I don't believe the current version of WC is in the front rank of programs and quite frankly wonder how its previous good results were achieved. The only thing I can think of is that the Pentium processor must have a Popeye effect on the program.

Mr. Harper conducted the match on his 486 DX2 /66Mhz PC, by multi-tasking through Windows. Therefore, neither program could make use of its hash tables. It may well be that this system of testing handicaps some programs more than it does others. Certainly supporters of W-Chess can reasonably point to its performance at the London Uniform Platform Tournament, where it came first with 27½ points out of a possible 30, not to mention its 2895 performance rating at the 5th Harvard Cup. 'Ply' also rate it well.

Whilst it is common for programs which take on Genius 3.0 to end up with sore egos, the scale of this particular victory - given W-Chess' impressive credentials - is such as to suggest that something strange is going on. Whether W-Chess' performance here was due to 'alt-tabbing' (multi-tasking) could, I suppose, be established by an extremely patient person, with an identical machine to Mr. Harper's, going through these games with W-Chess being the only program loaded, 'thinking' for a plausible length of time at each move - and then playing the same as Genius!

AEGON

The biggest event on the chess computer calendar produced a comfortable win for the machine side

Two years ago, the computers won the eighth Aegon for the first time - just. Last year they drew. 1995, however, has seen them win convincingly for the first time - 155 points to the humans' 132.

The complete bulletin for the tournament finally reached us shortly before we were due to go to press (in the form of seventy feet of fax paper) so there is only space and time for the leading scores and some of the wins over titled players. The general consensus amongst the human contingent was that their defeat was due more to the superior hardware of the PC programs this time - all running on Pentiums or better - rather than to any great breakthrough in artificial chess intelligence. Be that as it may, Hiarcs, Genius, M-Chess Pro and W-Chess all shone, the first two especially.

Hiarcs confirmed what we at S/S have always thought; that Hiarcs is in its element playing real people, still more than playing other CCs. Sole leader after the fifth round, its last-round battle with Dutch GM John van der Wiel decided who the winner would be. It lost, but second place at Aegon is yet another superb result for Mark Uniacke's program; look at its game against IM Hoeksma, where it shows an enterprise and aggression that would make many people guess wrongly as to which side was the human. Furthermore, the Hiarcs press release stated that theirs was the only PC program identical to the one actually on sale, rather than an experimental version.

Genius X had the distinction of achieving the highest tournament rating on the computer team; a tremendous 2662! A few dedicated machines also made a positive contribution to their side's victory:

the Mephisto Genius 68030, the Mephisto Montreux (a RISC computer by de Koning that should surface in the UK before too long), and the new R30, all made 31/2. The Berlin Pro ended with 3 points. Respective tournament performances and placings were: Elo 2445 (34th), 2235 (35), 2249 (37) and 2247 (51). Presumably the R30/2 was using its new 'Aegon' book, which, from our brief experience of it so far, would handicap it considerably. It sometimes seems more of a comic book than an openings book. Playing middleorder opponents and then John Nunn didn't exactly help its chances either, so the laurels go to the 68030 in this sector.

Sicilian

☐ GM Zsusza Polgar

■ M-Chess Pro

1 e4 c5 2 公f3 公c6 3 d4 cxd4 4 公xd4 g6 5 公c3 兔g7 6 兔e3 公f6 7 兔c4 0-0 8 兔b3 a5 9 f3 d5 10 兔xd5 公xd5 11 公xd5 f5 12 公xc6 bxc6 13 公b6 罩b8 14 豐xd8 罩xd8 15 罩d1 罩xd1+ 16 含xd1 fxe4 17 公xc8 罩xc8 18 b3 exf3 19 gxf3 a4 20 罩e1 罩a8 21 罩e2 含f7 22 兔c5 e6 23 罩d2 含e8 24 含e2 兔e5 25 含e3 g5 26 含e4 兔f4 27 罩g2 含f7 28 h4 h6 29 兔b4 罩b8 30 兔c3 罩a8 31 兔d4 罩a5 32 hxg5 hxg5 33 兔c3 罩a8 34 兔e5 axb3 35 cxb3 兔xe5 36 含xe5 含e7 37 a4 罩b8 38 罩xg5 罩xb3 39 罩g7+ 含d8 40 f4 罩b4 41 a5 罩a4 42 含xe6 罩e4+ 43 含d6 罩d4+ 44 含xc6 罩xf4 45 a6 罩c4+ 46 含b5 罩c7 47 罩g8+ 含d7 48 a7 0-1.

Modern

□ Quest

■ GM John Nunn

1 e4 g6 2 d4 \(\dot{\pm} g7 3 \(\dot{\pm} c3 \) c6 4 \(\dot{\pm} f3 \) d5 5 h3

LEADING RESULTS

The ranking order of competitors finishing with the same number of points was determined by a system involving the sum of their opponents' scores. 96 contestants took part.

		Elo	Tmt.	Pts.
1	GM J. van der Wiel	2570	2702	51/2
2	Hiarcs Master 3.0		2631	5
3	IM G. Ligterink	2440	2578	5
4	Chess Genius X		2662	5
5	GM Y. Seirawan	2600	2554	5
6	M-Chess Pro		2652	5
7	Hitech		2600	5
8	Mephisto PC-Board		2473	5
9	W-Chess		2424	5
10	Socrates		2487	5
11	GM R. Cifuentes	2535	2479	41/2
12	GM H. Ree	2435	2493	41/2
13	N. Kuijf	2286	2443	4
14	Quest		2489	4
15	GM J. Nunn	2630	2413	4
16	GM D. Bronstein	2435	2362	4
17	Fritz 3		2378	4
18	GM Sofia Polgar	2500	2436	4
19	Rebel		2403	4
20	Zarkov		2336	4
21	Virtua Chess		2305	4
22	? Chessica		2367	4
23	Zugzwang		2257	4
24	Nightmare N		2285	4
25	Kallisto		2284	4
26	Arthur		2341	4
27	Junior		2179	4

②h6 6 皇f4 f6 7 營d2 ②f7 8 0-0-0 0-0 9 皇e3 a6 10 皇e2 b5 11 皇d3 e6 12 h4 ②d7 13 h5 g5 14 h6 皇h8 15 exd5 cxd5 16 ②xd5! 皇b7 (16...exd5 17 皇xh7+ 含xh7 18 營d3+ 含g8 19 營g6+) 17 ②c3 ②d6 18 區h5 區f7 19 皇xg5! 皇xf3 20 gxf3 fxg5 21 區xg5+ 含f8 22 區dg1 ②f6 23 ②e4 ②dxe4 24 fxe4 營xd4 25 e5 含e7 26 c3 營b6 27 exf6+ 皇xf6 28 區g8 區xg8 29 區xg8 皇h4 30 f4 皇f2 31 含c2 營e3 32 營d1 營xf4 33 皇xb5! 皇b6 34 皇e8 1-0.

King's Indian

- ☐ Chess Genius X
- GM John Nunn

1 d4 ②f6 2 c4 g6 3 ②c3 兔g7 4 e4 d6 5 ②f3 0-0 6 兔e2 e5 7 兔e3 h6 8 0-0 ②g4 9 兔c1 ②c6 10 d5 ②e7 11 ②e1 f5 12 兔xg4 fxg4 13 ②c2 g5 14 ②e3 罩f4 15 f3 gxf3 16 罩xf3 c6 17 dxc6 bxc6 18 c5 罩xf3 19 gxf3 兔e6 20 營xd6 營xd6 21 cxd6 ②c8 22 b3 ②xd6 23 兔a3 兔f8 24 兔b2 ②f7 25 罩c1 罩d8 26 ②cd1 罩d6 27 罩c2 h5 28 ②f2 兔d7 29 ②c4 罩e6 30 ②d3 兔g7 31 ②c5 罩e7 32 ③a5 g4 33 ③xd7 罩xd7 34 fxg4 hxg4 35 ③xc6 ⑤g5 36 �g2 罩c7 37 罩c4 ③xe4 38 兔xe5 兔xe5 39 ⑤xe5 罩xc4 40 bxc4 a5 41 ⑤xg4 �f7 42 �f3 ⑤c3 43 ⑤e5+ �e6 44 ⑥c6 a4 45 ⑥b4 �ed6 46 h4 �ec5 47 h5 �xb4 48 c5 1-0.

Irregular

- ☐ IM Gert Ligterink
- **■** Mephisto Montreaux

1 包f3 包f6 2 c4 e6 3 b3 d5 4 兔 b2 c5 5 g3 包c6 6 兔 g2 兔 d6 7 0-0 0-0 8 e3 dxc4 9 bxc4 e5 10 包c3 兔 f5 11 d4 exd4 12 exd4 罩 e8 13 包b5 a6 14 包xd6 豐xd6 15 d5 包b4 16 包e1 罩 ad8 17 a3 包c6 18 包f3 包e7 19 豐b3 b5 20 cxb5 包exd5 21 罩 fd1 axb5 22 包h4 兔 e4 23 兔 xe4 包 xe4 24 兔 x g7!? f6 25 兔 h6 包 ec3 26 罩 e1 包 e2+27 宮 f1 包 d4 28 鬯 d3 鬯 c6 29 罩 x e8+ 罩 x e8 30 罩 e1 罩 e5 31 包 g2 罩 h5 32 兔 c1 罩 x h2 33 f3 鬯 d7 34 鬯 e4 包 c3 35 鬯 g4+ 鬯 x g4 36 fx g4 罩 h1+37 宮 f2 包 d1+0-1.

French

- ☐ Hiarcs Master 3.0
- **■** GM Yasser Seirawan

1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 公c3 兔b4 4 e5 營d7 5 兔d2 b6 6 營g4 兔f8 7 公f3 公e7 8 兔b5 公bc6 9 0-0 兔b7 10 公e2 h6 11 a4 a6 12 兔d3 a5 13 b3 公b4 14 兔xb4 axb4 15 c3 bxc3 16 公xc3 公f5 17 罩fd1 g6 18 罩dc1 c6 19 營h3 兔e7 20 罩ab1 h5 21 b4 含f8 22 ②xf5 gxf5 23 單d1 單h6 24 ②e1 會g7 25 ②d3 會h7 26 ②f4 h4 27 豐e3 豐d8 28 罩b2 兔g5 29 豐f3 兔c8 30 ②h3 兔e7 31 豐e3 豐f8 32 罩db1 罩g6 33 ②f4 罩g8 34 豐f3 豐h6 35 罩a2 兔d7 36 a5 罩gb8 37 a6 b5 38 ②d3 罩a7 39 罩ba1 罩ba8 40 豐h3 兔c8 41 f4 罩xa6 42 罩xa6 罩xa6 43 罩xa6 兔xa6 44 豐e3

Hiarcs is a pawn down, but look at Seirawan's bishops - definitely more battery than free range.

44 ... 全c8 45 ②e2 f6 46 Wc1 全d7 47 exf6 全xf6 48 ②c5 Wg7 49 We3 全c8 50 全f2 Wa7 51 Wd2 Wa1 52 We3 Wb2 53 ②d3 Wb3 54 Wd2 全g7 55 ②e5 全e7 56 Wc1 全xb4

Hiarcs offered a draw here, which looks a reasonable outcome, but the US No. 1 spurned it - a decision he would soon regret as, short of time, he falls into a mating net.

57 營xc6 皇d2 58 g3 皇e3+ 59 當g2 營d1 60 營c7+! 含h6 61 營xc8 營xe2+ 62 含h3 1-0.

Catalan

- ☐ IM Erik Hoeksma
- **■** Hiarcs Master 3.0

1 d4 ②f6 2 ②f3 e6 3 g3 b6 4 ②g2 ②b7 5 c4 ②e7 6 ②c3 ②e4 7 豐c2 d5 8 0-0 ②xc3 9 豐xc3 0-0 10 cxd5 exd5 11 b4 a5 12 b5 c5 13 bxc6 ②xc6 14 罩b1 罩e8 15 豐b2 ②a6 16 ②e3 豐d7 17 罩fd1 罩ac8 18 ②e5

₩e6 19 ②d3 ②b4 20 ②f4 ሤd7 21 ፱bc1 ሤa4 22 ሤb3 ሤxb3 23 axb3 ፱cd8 24 ዼf1 g5 25 ②h3 h6 26 ②g1 ዼg7 27 ②f3 ዼd6 28 ②g1 ዼb5 29 ዼd2 f6 30 ዼf3 f5 31 ዼxb4 ዼxb4 32 h3 ፱e7 33 ዼg2 ፱d6 34 e3 ዼd7 35 ዼe2 ፱f6 36 ዼf3 ዼe6 37 ዼf1 b5 38 ②e2 f4 39 gxf4 ዼxh3+ 40 ዼg1 ዼe6 41 ፱c6 ዼg4! 42 ፱xf6 ዼxf3 43 fxg5 ዼxe2 44 ፱c1 hxg5 45 ፱f5 ዼg6 46 ፱f8 ፱xe3! 47 ፱c6+ ዼg7 48 ፱d8 ፱xb3 49 ፱d7+ ዼg8 50 ፱c8+ ዼf8 51 ፱xd5 ፱f3 52 ፱xg5+ ዼf7 53 ፱e5 ዼc4 54 ፱c7+ ዼg6 55 ዼg2 ፱f7 56 ፱c6+ ፱f6 57 ፱c8 ዼd6 0-1.

Sicilian

- ☐ Mephisto Genius 68030
- GM Zsusza Polgar

1 e4 c5 2 c3 e6 3 d4 d5 4 exd5 \widetilde{w}xd5 5 \@f3 \@f6 6 \@a3 \@c6 7 \@e2 cxd4 8 \@b5 \widetilde{w}d8 9 \@bxd4 \@xd4 10 \widetilde{w}xd4 \widetilde{w}xd4 11 \@xd4 a6 12 \@f4 \@d7 13 \@c7 g6 14 0-0 \@g7 15 \widetilde{g}f6 0-0 16 \@f3 \widetilde{a}f8 17 \@b3 \widetilde{w}a7 18 \widetilde{w}ad1 f5 19 \@d4 \widetilde{g}f7 20 \@xf5! \gxf5 21 \@h5+ \widetilde{w}e7 22 \@d6+ \widetilde{w}d8 23 \@c5! \widetilde{a}a8 24 \@xe8 \widetilde{w}xe8 25 \widetilde{x}xe6+ \widetilde{w}f7 26 \widetilde{w}e7 \widetilde{a}a8 24 \@xe8 \widetilde{w}xe8 25 \widetilde{x}xe6+ \widetilde{w}f7 26 \widetilde{w}e7 \widetilde{g} 27 \widetilde{w}exd7 \@xd7 28 \widetilde{w}xd7 \widetilde{b} 529 \widetilde{g} 3 \widetilde{g}f6 30 \widetilde{w}f6 \widetilde{g}f7 31 \widetilde{w}g2 \widetilde{w}e5 32 \widetilde{m}f6 \widetilde{w}f7 31 \widetilde{w}g2 \widetilde{w}e5 32 \widetilde{m}f6 \widetilde{g}f3 \widetilde{w}f6 37 \widetilde{w}xf5+ \widetilde{w}e6 38 \widetilde{w}f3 \widetilde{a}5 \widetilde{g}f3 \widetilde{g}f5 \widetilde{w}f6 37 \widetilde{x}xf5+ \widetilde{w}e6 38 \widetilde{w}f3 \widetilde{a}5 \widetilde{g}f3 \widetilde{w}f5 \widetilde{a}6 \widetilde{g}f3 \widetilde{a}6 \widetilde{g}f3 \widetilde{g}6 \widetild

Why did she play another 11 moves?!

News from Ply An extract from the respected Swedish computer-testing magazine

"We have now played enough games to include Hiarcs Master 3.0 and W-Chess on the rating list. As expected, both have achieved very high ratings, not far behind the so far strongest programs.

Hiarcs 3.0 486/50-66Mhz. has received a rating of 2319 after 289 games. That is 111 points more than Hiarcs 2.0 has on a 486/33. Even if we subtract 35 points for the difference in hardware, still more than 75 points is due to program improvement. This is an excellent result of Mark Uniacke's spare-time programming!

W-Chess 486/50-66 is David Kittinger's first PC program. After 200 games it has a rating of 2313! That is only 49 points less than Genius 3.0 has. At the moment W-Chess is the fifth strongest PC program. The difference between the best programs is so small that the order between them could easily change as we play more games."

RESULTS ROUND-UP

Genius 3 scored 7½ out of 8 in a Human versus Computer tournament in Gothenberg, Sweden, making a 2737 Elo performance. Third equal came MC-Pro and Fritz 3 on 5½ and identical performances of 2443 Elo. W-Chess was 4th with 5 points and 2395 Elo. The highest-ranked human, Bent Svensson (2472 Elo) could only manage 1½. Games were rapidplay (30 minutes each) and the programs all played on a 486/66Mhz.

The four PC programs ended up winning the match 23½-8½. Even the lowest-ranked human was 2198 Elo.

Leif Svensson (2192) - M-Chess Pro 4.0: 1 公f3 d5 2 g3 公f6 3 兔g2 c6 4 0-0 兔g4 5 d3 公bd7 6 公bd2 e6 7 豐e1 兔e7 8 e4 dxe4 9 dxe4 0-0 10 公c4 兔xf3 11 兔xf3 a5 12 豐e2 b5 13 公e3 豐b6 14 h4 公e5 15 兔g2 罩fd8 16 含h2 兔c5 17 f4 兔xe3 18 兔xe3? 公eg4+ 19 含h3 公xe3 0-1.

Gosta Svenn (2406) - Genius 3:1 d4 ②f6 2 ②f3 d5 3 皇g5 e6 4 e3 c5 5 c3 ②c6 6 皇d3 皇d6 7 ②bd2 0-0 8 0-0 h6 9 皇h4 e5 10 e4 皇e6 11 dxe5 皇xe5 12 ②xe5 ②xe5 13 皇c2 d4 14 cxd4 cxd4 15 皇g3 ②c6 16 ②f3 ②b4 17 e5 ②xc2 18 營xc2 d3 19 營a4 ②h5 20 當fd1 ②xg3 21 hxg3 營b6 22 當d2 當d8 23 當ad1 當d7 24 b3 當fd8 25 營f4 當d5 26 ②e1 營b5 27 ②f3 營a5 28 g4 營c3 29 含h2 b5 30 當e1 a6 31 當e3 當d4 32 當e4 當xe4 33 營xe4 a5 34 含g3 a4 35 bxa4 營c4 36 營f4 bxa4 37 營xc4 皇xc4 38 含f4 a3 39 ②e1? 皇xa2! 40 冨xd3 冨xd3 41 ②xd3 皇b3 42 ②c5 皇d5 0-1.

M-Chess Pro 4.0 - Bengt Svensson (2472): 1 e4 c5 2 包f3 d6 3 d4 cxd4 4 包xd4 包f6 5 包c3 a6 6 息g5 e6 7 f4 包bd7 8 豐f3 豐c7 9 0-0-0 b5 10 息d3 息b7 11 国he1 息e7 12 豐g3 b4 13 包d5 exd5 14

exd5 曾d8 15 營e3 ②b6 16 ②f5 ②c8 17 ②xg7 ②xd5 18 營d4 置f8 19 夏xh7 夏xg5 20 fxg5 營a5 21 置f1 ②c3 22 bxc3 bxc3 23 ②e6+ fxe6 24 置xf8+ 會c7 25 營g7+ 會b8 26 置d3 營a3+ 27 會d1 營xa2 28 置xd6 營b1+ 29 會e2 營g1 30 夏e4 夏xe4 31 置xc8+ 曾xc8 32 營f8+ 會c7 1-0.

Michael Gillion has completed two matches between Chess Genius 1 and the Mephisto Risc v2 (the update of the Risc 1Mb). Very different results at very different time controls! At 40 moves an hour, the Mephisto delivered a crushing 13½-6½ result, but at 10 seconds a move average, it lost 7½ to 12½ - make of that what you will... CG1 was running on a 386/25.

Mr Gillion adds: "I've included a couple of games from match 1. One is a fine win by Risc v2 with Black, while the other shows that programs are now playing to grandmaster standard by agreeing to a draw in only 12 moves! I wonder if this is a record for a computer v computer game."

Mephisto Risc v2 - CG1 (386/25):1 c4 e5 2 公c3 公f6 3 公f3 公c6 4 e3 息b4 5 營c2 息xc3 6 營xc3 營e7 7 a3 d5 8 cxd5 公xd5 9 營b3 公b6 10 營c3 公d5 11 營b3 公b6 12 營c3 公d5 ½-½-½.

David .	Ca	DOF	C	Ele	DOL	/ ر	Camer	D	k Commutes	Den	Commission	Ple	D.O.C.		Cerr
Rank	Computer	BCF	Games	Elo	BCF equiv		Games	Ran	k Compuler	BCF	Games	Elo	BCF equiv.		Games
1	Tasc R30 ver 2	235	23	3		•	250	68	Conchess Plymate 5.5	157	2169	42	+	23	-
2	Meph Genius 68030	228	63	*	8	2	7.61	69	Saitek Simultano	157	364		83		
3	Meph Berlin Pro	225	232	2240	205	39	310	70	Saitek Gal/Ren.	157	976		**	3*	-
4	Tasc R30 ver I	225	38	8		8	180	71	Conchess 6	155	107		40	20	-
5	Meph Lyon 68030	218	374	2004	201	0.0	451	72	Fid Excellence 4	155	1740	*	**	*	- 4
6	Meph Vanc. 68030	216	472	2234	204	37	451	73	Novag Expert 4	155	962	*			
7	Meph Risc IMB	216	714	2210	201	24	870	74 75	Conchess Plymate 4 Saitek Turbo Kasp 4	153	372		8	-	-
8	Meph Port 68030	214	460	2215	202	33	471	76	Fid Elite C	153 152	512 182		21	-	
10	Saitek Ren Sparc 20	214 210	471 874	2198	200	24	902	77	Mephisto MM2	151	781	Ü,	2	2	1
11	Saitek Risc 2500	204	37	2087	186	32	521	78	Saitek Gal. / Ren. B4	151	37			2	
12	Novag Sapph/Diam'd Meph Vanc, 68020/12	204	933	2164	196	25	904	79	Fid Exc./ Des. 2000	150	1646	7.7	8	45	-
13	Meph Lyon 68020/12	204	2492	2101		25	020	80	Saitek Prisma / Blitz	149	306	¥.	83	, ¥3	1.5
14	Meph Vanc. 68000	202	835	2103	188	23	931	81	Conchess 4	148	509	21	9)	120	-
15	Meph Berlin	202	658	2124	190	26	773	82	Novag Super Const.	147	3689	.:	20	8	- 5
16	Meph Port, 68020	200	1713	\$3	2	4	127	83	Novag Super Nova	147	411	¥2	80	83	94
17	Fid Elite 68030 V9	199	379	2122	190	40	372	84	Novag Supremo	l 44	28	41	25	45	-
18	Meph Lyon 68000	197	1325	-	2	23	76(85	Meph Europa/M.Polo	143	240	25	20	8	-
19	Meph Almeria 68020	196	1003	=	2:	5	127	86	Novag Super VIP	143	335	F.	25	20	-
20	Meph Port, 68000	193	1478	27	2	11	796	87	Fid Prestige / Elile A	l 42	856	4.5	0.0	50	
21	Fid Mach 4/Elite V7	193	1396	27	0.0	27	191	88	Fid Sensory 12	141	1340	41	20	20	-
22	Mephisto Nigel Short	191	39	27	27		127	89	Saitek Superstar 36K	139	997	-:	6	80	-
23	Saitek Brute Force	188	223	2020	177	25	772	90	Conchess 2	139	1096	-	10	A)	-
24	Fid El. 68000 x2 V5	188	258	27	0.0	27		91	Novag Const. 3.6	137	825		97	5	-
25	Meph Roma 68020	186	1043	31	0.	25	127	92	Novag Quattro	137	585		97)	4	25
26	Meph Polgar 10	186	609	21	2	27.	187	93	Novag Primo / VIP	137	354	-<	0	60	14
27	Novag Diablo/Scorpio	185	951	2007	176	22	1016	94	Meph Mondial 2	136	31	5 N		~	
28	Meph Almeria 68000	184	1025	, 2	0.	23	7.41	95	Fid Elite B / Original	133	236	2.7		8	- 3
29	Meph Dallas 68020	184	996	21	0	20	027	96	Meph Mondial I	131	247		.0	.0	- 0
30	Fid Mach 3 68000 v2	180	2371	1994	170	14	2399	97	Novag Const. 2.0	130	1289	-1	*	*	-
31	Meph Milano	180	811	1961	170	26	740	98	CXG S Ent/Adv Star	128	922	-	**		2.4
32	Meph MM5	180	1319	1981	173	20	1215	99	CXG 3000	123	17				
33	Meph Polgar 5	179	1615	1972	171	17	1693	100	Fid Sensory 9	121	1114		-		
34	Meph Dall /Mon Dall	178	2283	12	-	74	- X 1	II.	DO D						
35	Nov S. Forte/Exp. 6C	178	2371		-	2	550		PC Programs			ı			
36 37	Meph Roma/Montreal	176	2267 2000	8	20	5	-20	1,	Mephisto Genius 3			2440	230	53	221
38	Meph Academy	175 175	22	1962	170	37	349	1	Pentuan 90 Mhz			_ , , ,	250	33	
39	GK2100/President Meph Modena	173	1204	1893	162	18	1487	2	M-Chess Pro 4.0			2419	227	62	150
40	Meph Amsterdam	173	2373	1925	166	22	1020		Pentium 90Mhz						
41	Nov S Forte/Exp 6B	173	1343	1723	100		1020	3	Mephisto Genius 3			2362	220	35	448
42	Meph Mega 4	172	2435	3			14.0		486/50-66						
43	Fid Mach 2B/C 68000	172	2909				10.	4	M-Chess Pro			2352	219	36	417
44	Saitek Gal-Ren D10	172	1209	v.			72.1		486/50-66						
45	T'Mstr./Trompowska	170	505				197.	5	Chess Genius 2			2344	218	31	561
46	Meph S Mond2/MC4	170	224				125		486/50-66						
47	Novag Ruby/Emerald	169	529	1878	160	30	545	6	Rebel 6			2324	215	31	559
48	Meph MM4	169	2866	-	4		407		486/50-66						
49	Saitek Travel Champ	169	45		32		727	7	Hiarcs 3.0			2319	215	41	289
50	Nov S.Forte /Exp. 6A	168	1155				22	1	486/50-66						
51	Saitek Turbo King 11	166	894	1867	158	23	923	8	W-Chess	3		2313	214	50	=200
52	Meph MonteCarlo	166	262	5	1	8	2.1		486/50-66						
53	Saitek Gal. / Ren. C8	166	313	5	-		720	9	ChessMachine 30-32		9	2308	213	33	508
54	CXG Splunx Galaxy	165	1567	1883	160	18	1558		Schroeder 3.1						20.4
55	Conchess Ply Vict 5.5	165	697	1868	158	26	701	10	ChessMachine 30Mhz			2307	213	24	984
56	Fid Mach 2A 68000	164	338	-	27	20	660	1	King 2.0 Aggressive			2200	212	2.7	400
57	Saitek GK2000	164	558	1902	163	30	553	11	ChessMaster 4000			2299	212	37	408
58	Novag Expert 5/6	161	532		20			1.,	486/50-66			2293	212	20	574
59	Fid Club 68000	161	1459			41		12	M-Chess Pro 3.5 486/50-66		-	2293	كاك	30	314
60	Novag Jade / Zircon	161	18		41	90	240	12				2284	210	31	540
61	Novag Forte B	159	1917		20	47	7 in	13	Chess Genius 2 486/50-66		-	2284	210	اد	J+0
62	Meph Rebell	159	2121	0.0		22	144	14	Mephisto Gideon Pro			2279	210	37	393
63 64	Fid Avant Garde 5	159	1721	-	22		190	'4	486/50-66			2219	210	217	273
65	Fid Par E /Des. 2100	158 158	2538 3053	2	15		34	15	M-Chess Pro 3-12	18	V.	2274	209	37	427
66	Sailek Stratos /Corona	158	2202		W	5	24	1,2	486/50-66				237		
67	Novag Forte A Meph S.Mondial I	157	1420	3	Ž/	5	120	16	Fritz 3.0 (486/50-66)		2	2260	207	32	491
0 /	Mehn Samondar I	137	1720					1 . ~	5 (,00,00 00)						
			20												