SELECTIVE SEARCH 132 CHESS PLAYED BY COMPUTERS!

Est. 1985 Oct-Nov 2007 Editor: Eric Hallsworth £3.95



HARVEY WILLIAMSON - A HIARCS TEAM MEMBER CURRENTLY HELPING ZAPPA IN ITS MATCH AGAINST RYBKA! (PHOTO BY ROB VAN SON)

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- ARTICLES, REVIEWS, or GAMES sent in by Readers, Distributors, Programmers etc. are always welcome.

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- 3 NEWS, RATINGS + RESULTS

FROM AROUND THE WORLD, INCLUDING:

- Rybka 2.3.2 available on CD in SP and MP
- Results etc: DEDICATED computers v humans from SPAIN, Frank HOLT, etc.
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SELECTIVE SEARCH is produced by ERIC HALLSWORTH

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

- All COMPUTER CHESS PRODUCTS are available from COUNTRYWIDE COMPUTERS LTD, Victoria House, 1 High Street, Wilburton, Cambs CB6 3RB. Tel: 01353 740323 for INFO or to ORDER.
- Free COLOUR CATALOGUE. Readers can ring ERIC at COUNTRYWIDE, Mon-Fri, 10.15am-4.45pm

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

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

Further info/photos are on my website and in Countrywide's colour CATALOGUE, available free if you ring or write to the address/phone no. shown on the front page. Postage: portable £5, table-top £7.50, software £2.

*SPECIAL SUBSCRIBER'S OFFER: 10% OFF all DEDICATED COMPUTERS on this page and 5% OFF all SOFTWARE prices shown here.

• but please mention 'SS' when you order to remind the salesperson to do the discount for you!

PORTABLE COMPUTERS [por]

ADVANCED TRAVEL £34.95 - Saitek's smaller Club pluq-in set 160 ECF. Scrolling info display. Great value!

MAESTRO touch screen travel £49.95 - fine Saitek product, incl. Leatherette case. Backlight switch on side for easy of use. Decent chess, est'd 130 ECF

EXPERT £99.95 - top value! 41/2"x41/2" plug-in board, strong Morsch program. Multiple levels, good info display & coach system, From Saitek, 175 ECF

STAR RUBY £65 - Novag's 165 ECF program in touch screen style with stylus, and secure screen cover. Batteries only, excellent pocket portable

DE LUXE TOUCH SCREEN £79.95 - Great on-screen board and graphics, easily recognisable pieces, lots of levels and good features in 140 ECF Excalibur program

TABLE-TOP PRESS SENSORY [DS]

where you see ** the price includes the adaptor!

EXPLORER £46.95 - excellent value, neat design. Batteries only, with info display and 160 ECF program

CHALLENGER** £69.95 - Cougar '2100' program in newly designed board, a v.good value-for-money buy

TALKING CHESS ACADEMY** £99.95 - 160 ECF program, packed with features, display + voice option!

MASTER £132.95** - the Mephisto Milano Pro program and features, in attractive 13"x10" board. Strong, with good info display, and incl. plastic carry case.

CARNELIAN 2 £75 - lovely Novag unit, with wood pieces - looks really good on the table. Nice 140 ECF program, display for moves, plenty of levels.

OBSIDIAN £125 - 167 ECF with nice carry case! Good Novad board, wood pieces, excellent features/chess

TABLE TOP AUTO SENSORY (as)

CITRINE** £249 - 180 ECF wood auto-sensory with improved, faster Obsidian program, 24,000 opening book. Wood felted pieces. excellent features. New!!

GRANDMASTER £199.95 - big 2" squares, 4" king! Green/white vinyl board. Auto-sensory surface. Looks great! 150 ECF. Display at both ends of board

EXCLUSIVE** - beautiful all wood board 15"x15" with finely carved wood, felted pieces. Superb to play on. Good user-selectable info display - only a very few left! ■ With 190 ECF SENATOR (Master) program £489.95

For info... £489.95 less 10% = £440!

PC PROGRAMS from CHESSBASE on CD

All run INDEPENDENTLY + will also analyse within ChessBase8/9. Great graphics, big databases + opening books, analysis, printing, max features.
For info.... £39.95 less 5% = £37.95 !

and...... £75 less 5% = £71.25 !

FRITZ 10 dvd £36.95 - by Franz Morsch. 60+ Elo stronger, with extra chess knowledge - a marvellous program! Superb Interface, 'net connection, great Graphics, excellent in analysis and play. Game/diagram printing, good hobby levels, set your own Elo, many helpful features, includes big Games database, Chess Media video training excerpts, and Beginners Course! DEEP FRITZ 10 £75 for dual & single PCs

JUNIOR 10 dvd £39.95 - new version, this engine WON the 2006 World Championships. Very dangerous and aggressive, the nearest you'll get to Tal on your computer! All the latest superb ChessBase features DEEP JUNIOR 10 £75 very fast for multi & single PCs!

HIARCS 10 dvd £39.95 - Mark Uniacke's latest version. Simply outstanding: knowledge packed yet searching deeper for high powered tactical play... stronger than ever! All the latest superb ChessBase features + Opening Book by Eric Hallsworth.

SHREDDER 10 dvd £39.95 - Meyer-Kahlen's latest in its great ChessBase Interface. Feature-packed & knowledge-based, playing stylish chess. Plus the usual big Opening Book and Games Database etc. DEEP SHREDDER 10 £75 - one of the very top programs for single, dual & guad processors.

ZAP! £39.95 - the ChessBase version of the 2005 World Champion program. 2 engines on the CD -Paderborn and Reykjavik - with 32-bit, 64-bit and Multiprocessor versions! and its own prepared Opening Book. Games Database and usual ChessBase features

POWERBOOKS dvd £39.95 - turn your ChessBase playing engine into an openings expert! 20 million opening positions + 1 million games!!

ENDGAME TURBO dvds, set 3 still £39.95 - turn your ChessBase playing engine into an endgame expert with this 9 dvd Nalimov tablebase set!

new - PC PROGRAM - RYBKA on CD

RYBKA2.3 - uci engine with 'Fritz' opening book only £29.95. IM Vasik Rajlich's new Computer Chess World Champion RYBKA also tops every Rating List due to remarkable levels of chess understanding and excellent deep search programming. MP version £44.95

PC DATABASES on CD

CHESSBASE 9.0 dvd for Windows £99.95 !! The most popular and best Games Database system, with the top features. 2.8 million games, players encyclopaedia, multimedia presentations, fast search trees, opening reports + statistics, embed notes, engine analysis, superb printing facilities and much more, incl. recent ChessBase CD magazines & a multimedia CD!









NEWS AND RESULTS - KEEPING YOU RIGHT UP-TO-DATE IN THE COMPUTER CHESS WORLD!

Welcome to another new issue of **Selective Search**... 132! If your sub. is due for renewal at this time, can I please encourage you to subscribe again! There will be at least 6 more issues of the magazine, so your money wont be wasted!

The label on your envelope always shows the number of the last issue that you will receive of your current subscription, so it's easy to keep a check on it and also make sure I've updated you correctly after a payment has been made!

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

News Section

Rувка 2.3.2

If you're one of the few don't have Rybka but want it, then we have the new Rybka2.3(.2) uci version on CD in stock. The SP (single processor version) is £29.95 + £2 p+p, and the MP (multiprocessors) is £44.95 + £2 p+p. There's also an Opening Book for the Fritz/ChessBase interface included on these CDs, as well as the Chess Assistant engine version. I even have an advanced interface Chess Assistant MP and Chess Openings 2007 version, which also includes the uci engine, a 3 million game database and a serious Opening Encyclopaedia! This lot costs £59.95 + £2 p+p.

Finally you can go to programmer Vasik Rajlich's website: www.rybkachess.com

... and find out about future plans, download the original beta version for free, or find out how to pay for and download the MP (multiprocessor) and 64-bit versions off the Internet. There are also options to download a major Rybka Opening Book done by Jeroen Noomen, though you probably need to have Broadband as this is a big file!

Again <u>please remember</u> that <u>no</u> uci version, Rybka or anything else, comes with ANY interface - it is just an engine, so you NEED to have, or to buy, either a *ChessBase* program, Stefan Meyer-Kahlen's *Shredder 10* with its interface, or download the free *Arena* interface in order to run and use Rybka uci!

FIDELITY ELITE WANTED!

I have an American reader who is wanting to buy a **Fidelity Elite Avant Garde**. He's interested in any of the following:-

- ■v5 with 2 x 68000 processor
- ■v8 with 2 x 68020 processor
- ■v10 with the 68040 processor!
- Either the Mephisto Lyon 68020/20(!) or Mephisto Vancouver 68020/20(!) preferably just the modules from either of these rare 20MHz products



If anyone has one of these in working order and you're interested in selling it, please contact me (Eric) and I will send your details on to my subscriber, to put you in touch with each other!

The same subscriber is after some **old issues of Selective Search** which he is still missing, though a couple of readers were able to help after our request last issue. The copyright at the end of each issue prohibits photocopying etc., (especially for re-sale!), but on this occasion I will agree to it <u>on condition</u> that anyone who can provide either an original or a copy <u>also</u> does <u>a free copy for me</u>, as these are issues I haven't even got myself!

If anyone can help please tell me what issues you have and how much you want for doing the photocopying, and posting 2 copies of each to me. I will then sort it out with my subscriber, when I've collected a decent number of those he wants, and will organise for the appropriate payment to come to you!

Many thanks for those we've had! - some readers have phoned about issues they have, so we've got our fingers crossed they will come soon. The issues he is still missing are: 1-5, 7-9, 11-12, 37-8, and 40

RESULTS & RATINGS SECTION

The popular and important CCRL and CEGT Rating Lists now have their own page.

Luis BARONA

I recently received an e-mail from Luis directing me to a Spanish website (I think some of the same folk who used to publish ANACA magazine), where I found the following interesting results from events in July:

Man v Machine match

Alexis Cabrera (GM, 251	4) 1-0	Tasc R30
M Vasallo (IM, 2387)	1-0	Kasparov SPARC
C Garcia (IM, 2370)	1/2-1/2	Mephisto Lyon 68020
K Slobodan (IM, 2364)	1-0	Mephisto Montreux
C Carbonell (FM, 2250)	1/2-1/2	Novag Sapphire2

So a **4-1** victory for the strong Human team in the **Master** event.

1/2-1/2	Fidelity Mach IV
	Sphinx Dominator
	Mephisto Phantom
	Mephisto Rebell
	Novag Super VIP
	1/2-1/2 1-0 0-1 0-1 1/2-1/2

And a measure of revenge for the Computers in the **Club** event with a **3-2** win!

Computer v Computer matches

Fidelity Mach IV	61/2-31/2	Mephisto Senator
Fidelity Mach IV	1-4	Mephisto Berlin 68000
Fidelity Mach III	1-4	Mephisto Senator
Meph London 68000	11/2-31/2	Mephisto Magellan

You can find the website at:

http://www.meca-web.es/torneos.htm

RESULTS FROM SELECTIVE SEARCH READERS

FRANK HOLT

Frank has been busily catching up with, firstly, his new Rybka2.3.2 engine, and then in his second tournament, checking the various Zap versions after getting them with the Zanzibar upgrade.

How do the various Rybka versions rank? Is the Zanzibar engine much of an upgrade?

Here are your answers...

The RYBKA Tourny

Pos	Program	/48
1	К УВКА 2.3.2A	31
2	Кувка 2.1 с	28
3	RYBKA 2.3 LK	24
4	Кувка 2.3.1	221/2
5	Fritz 10	141/2

Quite a few people felt that Rybka's 2.1c was the best upgrade since the very strong 1.2f, and that neither 2.2 nor the early 2.3 versions had made that much progress. But Frank's tournament does suggest that the LK (Larry Kaufman) ideas were beneficial and, of course, these were expanded in the final 2.3.2 release which tops all rating lists.

The ZAP Tourny

Pos	Program	/20
1	Рувка 2.3.2 а	141/2
2	RYBKA 2.3 LK	13½
3	ZAP ZANZIBAR	12
4	FRITZ 10	81/2
5	ZAP REYKJAVIK	7½
6	ZAP PADERBORN	4

In this tournament Frank notes that Rybka 2.3.2a went 9-0=11... not a single loss. But the main thing to note is how much the Zanzibar upgrade has improved over previous Zap versions. Along with all the others it cannot catch Rybka, but there's no question that it has now become a genuine top level program.

ZAP/ZAPPA UPGRADE!

No sooner do I mention that **Zap Zanzibar** is a good improvement over the Zap Paderborn and Reykjavik versions (see last sentence previous section) than, blow me down, a <u>new</u> version comes out... **Zap Mexico**!

This is <u>a big surprise</u> - it is only a few months (issue 130) since I announced that Zappa's programmer **Anthony Cozzie** had retired to concentrate on his PhD studies. On his website (then) he said: "if you want to wait for the next version of Zap Chess, you will be waiting for a very long time".

However... in our last issue the long 'PC' TOURNAMENT and other MAJOR issues!' article included, on page 16, 'The RYBKA Challenge' which was Rybka programmer Vasik Rajlich's open letter to FIDE challenging the winner of their Deep FRITZ v Deep JUNIOR match to a 10 game \$100,000 Challenge Match.

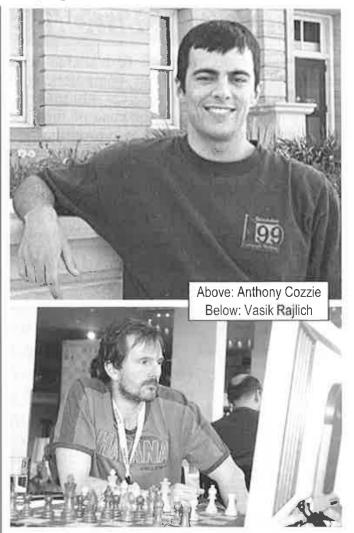
That winner proved to be Amir Ban and Shay Bushinsky's Deep Junior, but the planned subsequent Match has fallen through. Some Internet addicts among my readers might have read of the various accusations as to whose fault that is, but I'm not getting involved in that here as I only have what I've read on the Internet for evidence, and from that no-one can really tell who the guilty party is, or if they are both to blame.

Basically, in brief, and as far as I can tell, it all goes back to 'did someone such as Joel Benjamin influence some of Deep Blue 2's move selections against Kasparov', to get the computer into positions which suited it!

Now you might think that's a bit irrelevant 10 years on, but the success of some Computer + Human teams in the series of Internet Freestyle tournaments has shown just how well a chess+computer knowledgeable human working with a strong engine can do. The engines appear to be stronger than the humans, but the top, well organised human+computer pairings almost always come out the winners.

The Rybka camp wanted to be sure that there would be no way anyone could help Junior during the match, so they insisted that the match be played with the computers 'onsite'. But this meant that the Junior team would have to go to extra match expense, and they would only agree to play 'by remote'. The intricate arrangements needed for this to happen just fell through, so the Rybka team (which had put up the money) kept \$90,000 and instead offered the match to Anthony Cozzie for a \$10,000 prize fund.

So it is that we have come to the alternative \$10,000 Challenge Match between the (generally) agreed TOP TWO (when on fastest hardware)... that is Rybka2.3.2 MP+64-bit and **Zap Mexico MP+64-bit**. The match is still taking place alongside the FIDE Mexico human World Championship Event



"I figured I sort of owed it to the sponsors to do a little work on the engine, that turned out to be about 8 days, and my opening book programmer did 1 month for the match book for me... it's all probably around 25 Elo"

On that basis you'd expect Rybka to win but, as we go to 'press', this is what has happened so far: the first game was a draw, and the second should have been but Zappa went wrong in an equal endgame. Then Zappa won game 3 to equalise. Rybka had all the chances in game 4, but with a blocked centre shed a pawn each time the 50 move rule draw approached. In the end it shed one too many and lost!! And Zappa has now won game 5 showing outstanding technique against a backward central pawn.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Tot
Rybka	1/2	1	0	0	0	1/2	1/2	21/2
Zappa	1/2	0	1	1	1	1/2	1/2	41/2

This stirred Cozzie into renewed activity: | It's a 10 game Match at G/60+20secs in total.

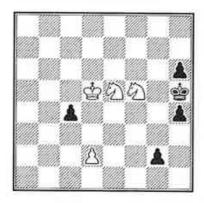
TWO TRICKY POSITIONS SOLVED FROM OUR LAST ISSUE

In our last issue, on page 6, I shared with readers 2 positions which computers find quite difficult. I didn't receive solutions for either - not a surprise in the case of the first one - but I know that one or two programs are able to do the second.

Anyway, here they are again, this time with Solutions!

Two TRICKY Positions!

Harvey Williamson sent me this one - it's White to move and draw, and very clever!



With a Black pawn poised to queen this might seem totally impossible - but it's not!

Readers may (or may not) find there's a program which can do it in reasonable time. We showed the position to a pair of GM friends, one got it and one didn't, so it's not only the PC engines which will have difficulty in finding the key move, readers probably will too!

Solution

1.堂c6!!

Anyone get that?!!

Hiarcs11.38eMP: 1.约g7+;

Deep Fritz 10: 1. ᡚg7+;

Zap!Chess Zanzibar: 1. ②g7+;

Rybka 2.3.2a mp 32-bit: 1.2g7+.

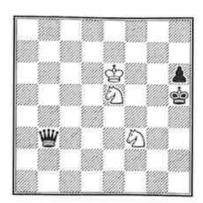
The engines all know that White loses with this 1. ②g7+, but their immediate reaction is that our solution move also fails! However...

1...g1營 2.包xh4 營a7 3.包hf3!

And the Black King is stuck!

3... 曾a5 4. 李d6 c3 5.dxc3 曾xc3 6. 李d5 曾b4 7. 李e6 曾b3+

... and White is impotent, all he can do is move his queen around and give fruitless checks! It's a draw, despite the fact that the engines still have big plus evaluations for Black!



For the second one, White to play and win, the need is to find a tactical shot which again some programs find difficult.



Readers of this magazine brought up many years ago on things like 'the George Morris' attack, will probably spot the chance of an attack by Rook and Queen up the h-file. That's part of the theme but I will tell you that the first move does not involve either rook!

Solution

1.\deltaf6!!

At 20 mins:

1. **\$**f6! Hiarcs11.45;

1. \\degree h4 ZapZ fails;

1. **身**f6! DF10;

1. **E**e3 Loop fails; 1. **&**f6! Rybka2.3.2



[1] The obvious reply:

After this sacrificing the queen is Black's only way of avoiding a mate, such as in given in the variation $2... \triangle ac5$? below

2... 쌀e7

2... ②ac5? 3. 필bd1 幽c7 4. 幽xf6, announcing m/12 which goes like this: 4... 필d8 5. 필d4 h5 to stop 国g4+ 6. 国h4 ②e4 7. 国exe4 dxe4 8. 国xh5 国d1+ 9. 2 exe4 2 exe4

3. \(\Delta xe7 + \Beta xe7 \) 4. \(\Beta bd1 \) \(\Delta ac5 \) 5. \(\Beta xf6 \) and White wins easily with the massive material advantage

[2] There is another, similar response to be considered:

Forced, this knight must protect the e6/ which is stopping the mate on g7

3.罩bd1! 營b7

White could now play 2d6 to fork queen and rook, but he has even better than this available

4.f3!

To stop Black playing ②e4

4...增c7 5.罩d4

Announcing m/11 which goes like this:

5... ②e4 6.fxe4 **\$a6** 7.exd5 **\$e2** 8.**\mathbb{E}h4 \mathbb{E}c5+** 9.**\mathbb{O}d4 \$\$h5** 10.**\mathbb{E}xh5 \mathbb{E}xd4+** 11.**\mathbb{E}xd4** f6 12.**\mathbb{E}xe6+ \mathbb{E}xe6** 13.dxe6 gxh5 14.**\mathbb{E}xf6 \mathbb{E}e8** 15.**\mathbb{E}f7#**

[3] The best response, in which there is no immediate mate that I can find...

1... ②ac7 2. ②h6+ \$f8

If 2...gxh6? 3.豐xh6 and the threat of Exe6 and 豐g7 mate forces a queen sac' with 3...豐e7 4.奠xe7 Exe7, and now 5. Eb4! wins easily;

Or 2... 空h8? 3.皇f5! gxf6 4.包g4 and the threat of 營xh7 mate forces 4...包g5 5.皇xd7 winning the queen and the game quite easily after 5...皇xd7 6.包xf6

3.營f5 g6 4.營e5

Now Black is really stuck for moves. Probably least damaging is...

4...d4

but...

5.臭g2! 包a6

6.包f5 h5

Black is still very short of non-suicidal moves. For example here 6...gxf5? 7.\(\mathbb{U}\)xf5 \(\mathbb{U}\)d8. Sacrificing the queen might seem madness, but Black must stop \(\mathbb{U}\)xh7 and \(\mathbb{U}\)h8 mate which means he has to remove the bishop from f6. Now 8.\(\mathbb{L}\)xd8 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xd8 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xa8 and of course that's all over!

7. **≜xa8 查g8 8. 罩bd1!**

and though there is still no mate announce—ment in sight as yet, Black is in very big (i.e. terminal) trouble, 1-0. It is clear that 1.2f6! wins in all variations.

Excalibur *Phantom Force* Coming Soon

No full details yet known, but the automatic self-moving Phantom is about to make a welcome re-appearance. With lots of levels, a voice feature, LCDisplay for clock times, evaluations etc. More info as soon as possible!



PETER GRAYSON EXPLAINS HIS BOOK BUILDER FOR HIARCS!

In our last issue I reported that regular reader **Peter Grayson** had improved a heavy 25-75 defeat of **Hiarcs11.1** against **Rvbka2.3.2** to a respectable 45½-54½ by <u>building his own HIARCS BOOK!</u> Fancy a go?!? Here's how....

GETTING STARTED

Once a ChessBase Openings Book has been created, it is possible to add good lines but it is not possible to remove bad lines. With this in mind, the best approach is to create a book development database to enable games to be removed and added. This provides greater flexibility for the maintenance of the book. When a new updated book is created any learnt weightings are lost. This is not necessarily a bad thing. However, to keep learnt weightings from earlier games, use the Edit\Openings Book\Learn from database option, being careful to set the correct criteria. This would need another article in its own right!

DATABASE GAME SOURCES:

PowerBook 2006, available from Countrywide Computers (2007 now available)

- All wins and draws where one player was 2650+. The logic being that games played by 2650 rated players should be of a good standard even with a reversed result.
- With a bit of cleaning for short wins of 25 moves or less to remove blunders. This provided a sound basis for the book.
- Games total used = 37320

Internet Source 1: http://www.fritzserver.org/localuser/enginetourns/ In the Downloads section: 2007 Win/Losses

This file has now been updated, and has over 360,000 games (12.08.2007) which has increased its size to 93 Mb+. **I used the earlier DB** that I still have which had just 29383 games but needed cleaning up:

* A word of warning. **Games need to be checked**. Some are wrong results where an engine has frozen and lost on time or inexplicable resignation. Inclusion of any of these would be detrimental to overall book strength. Do not blindly add games assuming they are OK.

Selection criteria:

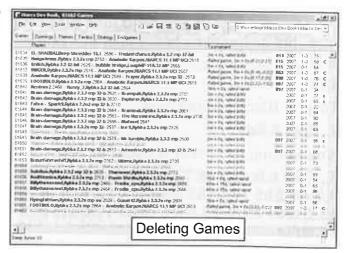
- All wins where one player is at least 2700 and both above 2400. Drop games of less than 21 moves. This got rid of many time losses and silly resignations that may have been for Elo padding.
- Drop all games exceeding 100 moves unless Hiarcs evaluation was balanced or promising around the 35 move mark. After cleaning....
- Games total used = 20429

Internet Source 2: No longer available but I have the DB's

- Early versions of Rybka wins
- Games total used = 5987

My PC's 2006/7 Internet games.

- Already cleaned up and provided
- PC1 = 8500 games



- PC2 = 5863 games
- Games total used = 14363

Private Source of quality engine games (DB available)

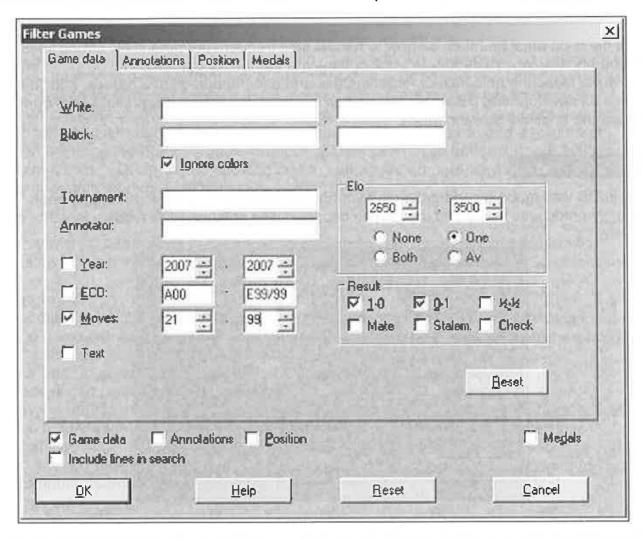
Games total used 2996.

My PC versus PC engine games (mostly 5M blitz or 40/4)

- MP Games = 3248
- non MP games = 1840 games
- Games total used = 5088

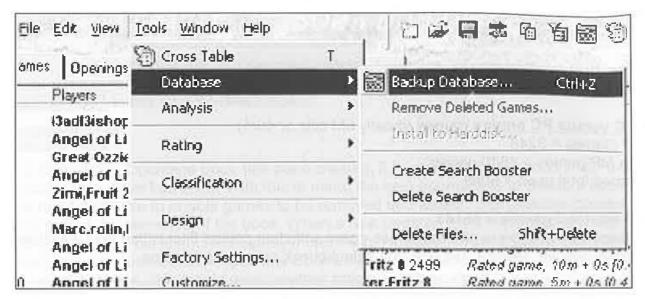
Total sourced games = 86183

Illustrated below, there is an easy to use game selection criteria filter within the Chessbase database handler: Press CTRL + F and select/check options and values.



I also added in a number of Hiarcs games several times to ensure those games had a higher probability and hence larger influence than with just a single game entry so this brought the overall total to just under 87k games.

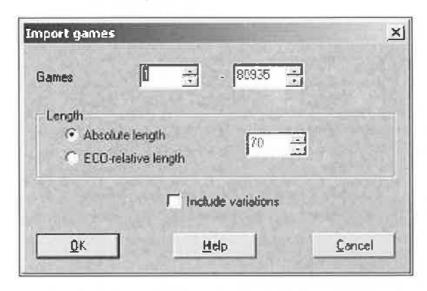
Once the reference development DB has been created and completed, BACK IT UP to a .cbv file.



Now a decision must be taken on how to handle less frequent but potentially strong lines. After the book is constructed, from book options the number of games could be set to one. However to avoid the nuisance of forgetting this and use the default of 3 games, I decided to create a 3x development DB where the games are read in 3 times. Surprisingly this does not increase the book file size too much.

BOOK COMPILATION

A single DB was made by addending the various filtered source games. An empty book Hiarcs yymmdd was made and the games imported with settings ECO relative length = 40.



Subsequently finding a number of lines in the Sicilian and Ruy Lopez openings were cut off prematurely with this setting missing a critical move later in the line, I now use import settings of Absolute length = 70 to ensure the possibility is minimised as illustrated above.

Book Use

Book used as constructed with optimised settings within the Chessbase DJ10 GUI so moves =35. You can see **I've not made some monster book** of millions of games with moves up to 128 ply.

DB MAINTENANCE

With whatever frequency you wish, I'm using approximately once a fortnight or signs of a performance drop off but say 500 played games is sensible, games need to be deleted or added to keep the book up to date. Weed out any not so good lines for the engine/hardware set up performance.

This is where some personal judgement of what is good or bad has to be made. Be mindful of MP engine variability and how far from book line cut off point that game became lost so not all losses may need to be deleted. BEFORE MAKING ANY CHANGES, BACK UP DB!

* Important note on deleting games from DB. Close the main game\engine window first ensuring only DB window is open otherwise you may get an error message when deleting games. Happens when DB game marked for deletion is in main window and therefore trying to delete open file game.

For each loss

- Follow the game through to the point where it came out of book.
- First judgement is "did score go adverse very soon after leaving book or was it much later?"
- If soon then go to position from last move in book for <u>your engine</u> and using game position filter, search for games that show a win for your colour and mark them for deletion.
- Research game sources for position to identify if there were wins for your position but not included because with different selection criteria. Judge whether to add any of these.
- When following the game through the Book and an alternative better line with 100% score is found, search DB for better line and add the improved game(s) say a further 3 times. This improves probability of better line being played.

Draws

You may wish to treat draws in the same way as losses but it is useful to keep draws, particularly against strong opponents. I delete games that produce draws in 30 or less moves.

Adding to DB

In addition to what has previously been mentioned, once the DB has been revised for not so good game results and games deleted, it is time to add all of your quality games from the time the last book was created.

- Refer back to source DB MyPCgamesDB to identify last game used.
- Select all games since this last game.
- Copy the games and paste them into the development DB. When the new book is built, the game result %ages will be adjusted for updated games with new move selection probability.
- Also add any new source of quality games not previously included such as from top human or computer tournaments. It still pays dividends to check what is being added!

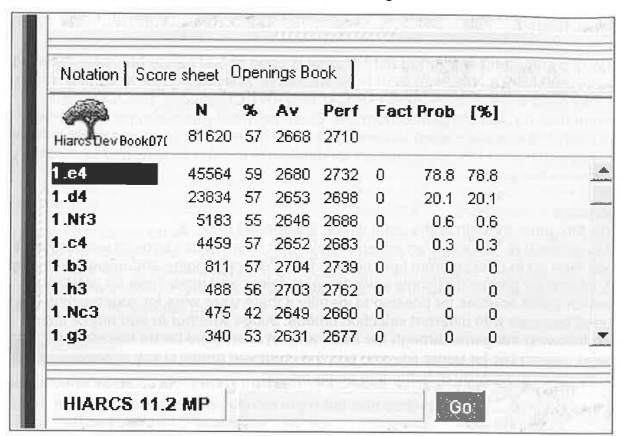
Creating New Lines

During analysis of lost games it has sometimes been found that at some point through the book line, a better move has been identified by the engine earlier in the move chain. In these instances create a pseudo game with opponents "ADDED LINE" with a 1-0, 1/2 - 1/2 or 0-1 score as appropriate for the engine evaluation. How deep the continuation is personal choice. I have added these games 3 times to the development DB. Up to now, I have not had to delete any of these added lines through losses!

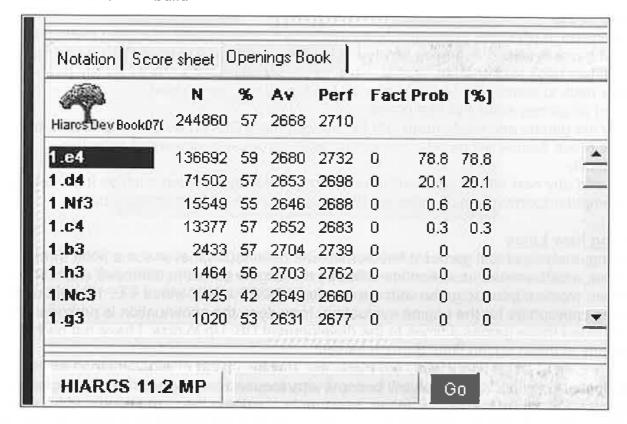
Using these methods the book will become very focused for a specific chess engine. If using the book on the Playchess server, opponents are doing the same thing and books are very competitive. Patience is required because it can take some 50 to 100 games for the book

to start to tune in. A bumpy ride may be had during that phase but eventually the end results are worth it.

The end result from the 1x DB. HiarcsDevBook070825.ctg,



For the Internet a 3x DB build

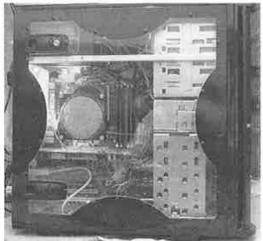


Selective Search 132, Page 13

Even with the games read in three times, the disk file size is the same.

HiarcsDevBook070825 x3.ctb	16 KB	CTB File
HiarcsDevBook070825 x3.ctg	262,700 KB	CTG File
HiarcsDevBook070825 x3.cto	1,024 KB	CTO File
HiarcsDevBook070825 x3.ini	1 KB	Configuration Setti
HiarcsDevBook070825.ctb	16 KB	CTB File
HiarcsDevBook070825.ctg	262,700 KB	CTG File
HiarcsDevBook070825.cto	1,024 KB	CTO File
HiarcsDevBook070825.ini	1 KB	Configuration Setti







To complete this fascinating article by Peter, here are 3 photos which he sent me with his own appropriate remarks:

top

"The Machine Room with clutter and beverage bottle that contains only... water... honest!"

centre

"The Monster (that's the one below, not above!). Built from scratch, it was a bit of a monster at the time. Just 18 months on and the CPU seems a bit old hat now compared to some hardware on the Playchess server, but still causing some embarassment to Quads. The glitzy lighting does nothing for its chess playing capability, but does add significantly to the electricity bill!"

bottom

"Looking very different but essentially the same AMD 64 4800x2 dual core CPU's with 2GB of DDR400 memory. The more modest later build looking a bit of a Plain Jane compared to The Monster. They are networked with an Ethernet crossover cable and both have dual O/S boot capability with one disk for XP 32 bit and another for XP 64 bit. There is no significant performance difference. The Monster has a network shared third disk used for backing up files so no need to burn CD's or DVD's"

CHRIS GOULDEN'S UCI/WINBOARD PAGE

Hi Eric

I have fixed the question I raised in my earlier e-mail about the multiple copying of PGN files. I downloaded ChessBase Light and, once the Premium facility is added, it has the ability to read PGNs and import the complete file from any Windows directory.

This will make it easier for both of us when I send you my latest set of results with the games... and you can check my additions now that you know I can occasionally get the final scores wrong, as I did the first time I sent you this set of results! Sorry:-)

This gives me a bit of time to work on my slow time project of building a chess programme!

I am having a fit of madness, learning a programming language C++ and trying to build at the same time. I am ok on the endgame table bases and opening books, it is just the calculus of the advanced evaluations. I can compute the Capablanca idea of two pawns on the 6th rank equals a rook but how the heck you compute the exchange sack, e.g. a rook for a kings side fianchetto'd bishop, and PxP ep takes some working out!

Now for the report:

I noticed recently that a lot of work had been done on the **Glaurung** program, as there had been two or three releases quite close together. I was thinking there might be a big improvement as it had recently won my 1st Division. So I brought Toga II back and Spike, and my usual collection of commercial programs including the old version of Shredder. I must ring the editor and buy v.10, having taken some friendly banter about my purchasing of engines in a recent Sel Search!

Shredder 7.04 UCI got off to an amazing start and drew as black against Rybka 2.3.2 in the first round, and Toga II drew with the Beta version of Rybka in round 3. So I was surprised to see Toga finish one from bottom after this sort of result, it also lost twice to Glaurung. Glaurung was the talk of the tournament after its win and draw against the Commercial Rybka!



Spike 1.2 Turin drew with the Beta Rybka with white in round 8, and HIARCS drew 4 blanks against the Rybka's, but got the better of Fruit in their head to head. HIARCS finished 4th in the end due to results against other engines.

You will recall that I did a test for the Fruit camp in Sel Search 127 using the Fritz 8 ChessBase interface. They were unhappy with its performance, and blamed a bug in the interface. This time we were in Winboard using the Polyglot interface for the UCI engines and a reinstalled Fruit 2.21. The Fruit camp may have a point after this showing (he says quietly), whereas Spike 1.2 Turin seems to prefer the ChessBase platforms but was up against it anyway in this sort of company.

Cheers... Chris

Pos	Engine	/14
1	К ҮВКА 2.3.2	11
2	К УВКА 1.0 ВЕТА	10
3	FRUIT 2.2.1	81/2
4	HIARCS 11.1 UCI	71/2
5	GLAURUNG 2 EPSILON-5	7
6	SPIKE 1.2 TURIN	5½
7	Toga 2 1.3x4	41/2
8	SHREDDER 7.04	31/2

The Glaurung-Rybka game and result stands out of course, and has a fascinating endgame well worth playing through and studying.

GLAURUNG 2 Eps 5 - RYBKA 2.3.2 W32

E11: Bogo-Indian

1.d4 包f6 2.c4 e6 3.包f3 皇b4+ 4.皇d2 營e7 5.g3 包c6 6.包c3 皇xc3 7.皇xc3 包e4 8.營c2 d5

8...f5 9.皇g2 0-0 10.0-0 d6 11.b4 位d8 12.皇b2 皇d7, Grabarczyk—Hulak 2001, 0-1 in 68 moves.

Also 8... 公xc3 is in the DF10 book, then 9. 對xc3 0-0 10. 皇g2 d6 11. d5 公d8 12.0-0 but this has quite a good 60% record for White

9.e3N

9.彙g2 0-0 10.0-0 ②xc3 11.營xc3 ②b8 12.②e5 c6 13.e4 dxe4 14.彙xe4 ②d7 15.c5 ⑤f6 16.彙g2 彙d7, Roeder—Tolhuizen 2002, 1-0 in 42 moves, but White had much the higher grade

9...0-0 10.\dagged3 f5 11.0-0 b6 12.cxd5 exd5 13.\dagged5 \dagged6 14.\dagged5 b5



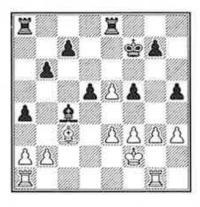
14...a5

On the basis that bishops are better than knights you might expect 14... ②xc3? but 15.營xc3 &d7 16.置fc1! ②d8 17.②g5! 營d6 18.&xd7 營xd7 19.營xc7 wins a pawn

15.兔xc6 營xc6 16.罩fe1 兔a6 17.夕e5

A good outpost square for the knight 17... **幽e6 18. 幽a4 包d6 19. 幽d7 幽xd7** 20. **包xd7 閩fe8 21.f3 a4 22. 包e5 包f7 23. 查f2** 包xe5

Black has managed to exchange the outpost knight, but gives White a central passed pawn. However as it is doubled it wont be so easy for White to support it when it wants to advance



Over the next few moves Glaurung will obtain connected passed pawns on the kingside, and we need to watch how that happens

27.g4! fxg4 28.hxg4 \(\mathbb{H}\)h8 29.gxh5 \(\mathbb{H}\)h5 30.\(\mathbb{H}\)g2

To stop \(\mathbb{I} \) h2+ followed by \(\mathbb{I} \) ah8

30...g5?!

Quite a few of the programs choose this, but I'm not sure it's correct to advance pawns into the opponent's majority

31.罩ag1! &xa2

The alternative would be 31... \$\mathbb{Q}\$ 32.a3 \mathbb{Q}\$ 5 33.f4! and now 33... \mathbb{Q}\$ d7 to stop f4, or maybe 33... c5!? Either would be finely balanced, but White's kingside pawns should give Glaurung the better chances

32.\mathbb{Z}xg5 \mathbb{Z}xg5 \mathbb{Z}33.\mathbb{Z}xg5



The Rybka evaluation is equal, but I'm sure that White is ahead here. Of course Black has 3 v 1 on the queenside, but there is still some work to do before any of them will gain passed status!

33... \$\documents b1 34.\mathbb{E}g4 a3! 35.\mathbb{E}f4+

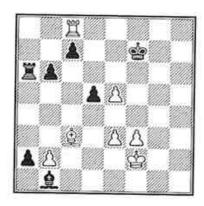
35...空e8 36.置g4

Played in preference to 36.bxa3 but as it threatens \(\mathbb{Z}g8+\) winning Black's rook, axb3 can still come next

36... 罩a6 37. 罩g8+!?

Amazing, but as White wins what can I say?! I'd definitely have chosen 37.bxa3 \(\mathbb{Z}\) xa3 38.\(\mathbb{L}\) el even though Black would now have connected passers

37... 查f7 38. 里c8 a2



The key now is that there a bishops of opposite colours! So Black has a pawn on the 7th. but the promotion square is the wrong colour!

39. 图xc7+ 空e8 40.b4!

Saving the day and Glaurung is also a pawn to the good

40...b5?

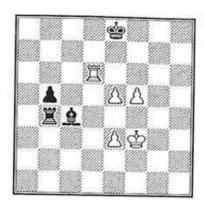
41.\c5! &d3

Rybka still believes itself just ahead here. Do my readers agree?... I don't!

42. 異xd5 &c4 43. 異d6

Finally forcing Black into the promotion. Will it still gain a draw?

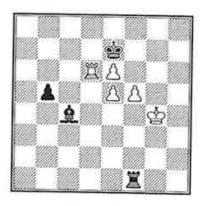
43...a1營 44.奠xa1 罩xa1 45.f4! 罩b1 46.查f3 罩xb4 47.f5



47...**∲f8**?!

Why not try 47... 置b1 giving his own passed pawn with a chance to run?! Then 48. 查e4 查e7 49.f6+ 查f7 50. 置d7+ 查f8 and Black is still hanging in there

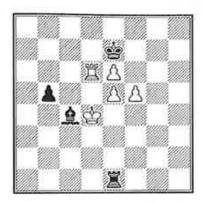
48.e4 閏b1 49.e6! 閏f1+ 50. 查g4 查e7! 51.e5



51...**選g1+?!**

The best way to draw here seems to me to be 51...b4! Would this be enough to keep Black in with a chance? Let's see... 52.閏b6 b3 53.閏b7+ (53.f6+ just seems to draw: 53... 邑xf6 54.exf6+ 全xf6 55.旦xb3 兔xb3) 53... 全e8 54.全g5 兔xe6 draw.

The very strange thing is that on my Dual2Core laptop, Rybka shows 51...b4 as =, but 51...Rg1+ as an advantage to White of +0.25 after only a very few seconds. Maybe Chris's hardware it a bit slower, and I do know he uses a fairly fast time control, so that is probably the reason as, by move 50, the engines may not have had much time left! 52.堂f4 置f1+53.堂e4 置e1+54.堂d4

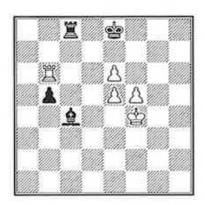


54...**∲e8**?

What if Black tries to continue the checks with 54... 量d1+ then 55. 全c5. Now there are no checks, but well worth trying and best is 55... 量f1! Now what for White? 56. 量d7+ (56. f6+? 置xf6 57. exf6+ 全xf6= followed by 兔xe6 much as in the line under Black's 51st for 51... b4!) 56... 全f8. Is there a win for White here? I don't think there is 57. 量f7+ 全8 58. f6 罩e1 (Absolutely not 58... 兔xe6?? 59. 罩e7+ 全d8 60. 罩xe6 1-0) 59. 全d4 罩d1+ and I think Black gets the draw again!

These variations show that although I've felt for many moves that White has much the better position, that doesn't ensure the win... but it does force Black to continually find the best moves to retain any drawing chance

55. **Bb6 Bd1+ 56. 中e3 Bd8 57. 中f4 Bc8**



58.**查g5!**?

The other and more certain winning way was 58.f6! b4!? 59.含f5! 含d3+60.含g5 含c4 61.含g6 b3 62.e7. Now there is nothing Black can do to save the day. 62...含d5 63.含g7 含c4 64.语d6 语b8 (64...b2 65.语b6!) 65.e6 b2 66.语d8+ 富xd8 67.exd8營+ 含xd8 68.f7 含c7 69.f8營 b1營 70.營c5+ with mate announcements

58...**₫**d8??

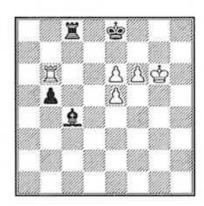
The wrong way, and that finishes it. There were still two alternatives:

[1] 58...查f8 59.查f6! 量d3! 60.e7+ 查e8 61.查e6 童c4+ (61...童xf5+ 62. 查xf5 is a known win for White) 62.查d6 彙d3 63.f6 查f7 64.置b7 彙e4! 65.置xb5 置a8. And you'd think with the three well—advanced pawns that White must have a win, but I don't think he does! Perhaps I should send this line to Bill Reid and see if he can get that "Time for Adjudication" chap to have a look at it!!
[2] and best... 58...b4! 59.f6 b3 60.查g6 查d8! 61.e7+ 查c7 62.罩b4 查d7 appears to draw

59.f6! \$\phi e8?!

Confirming it went the wrong way last time. But when you lose 2 tempii in a tricky endgame, you lose everything. Even 59...b4 wont help now: 60.e7+ 全d7 (60...全c7 61.e6 全xb6 62.f7 毫xe6 63.f8營 1-0)

60.**⊈g6!**



With mate announcement



PETE BLANDFORD: 4 X ALL-PLAY-ALL ON 2XP4/2100 AT G/60

Pete's 2nd. Tournament on his older P4/2100 machines has been running since 2003. Rybka 2.2 has now been added

Bliz 60-1 MyTown 2003

	20.00					63.0	62.5	61.5			57.5	35			5 55	25	34	3	54.0	330	85		5.05	46.5	£6.5	43.0	9	36.5	36.0
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. 00	36						13		111 144		HH	DWW				2	0		1 4440				6105			M 1 1/4	1001	***	151 150
45	0.1541	-		141 91	=	1110			1001	F1 1 M	0119	1 444.1				-	54:	1001	1 0 940	1111	950 0 1	0 95961	1 900	0 171 0	19119	1 4/0 %	i	011%	0.5550
*0	111 111	1.1 9/0		WI 1W	1.811	0111	14450 0	1 1911	0111	1110	141 141	11114	74	1100	140 144	0100	11.14	94.0444	941 95M 10 940	0100	97119	1 9991	1 9556	9441.0	11 04		0 941 9	900 11 0 11 14	0.9411
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Average Blo: 2698 <=> Car. 18gm = 44.80 m = 22.40

(1624 Gemes)

PETE BLANDFORD: 2 x ALL-PLAY-ALL ON 2x4800MHz AT G/60

Pete's 2nd. Tournament on his very fast 2 x 4800 PC has been running since 2006. Rybka 1.2f and 2.2 have now been added

G60 2x4800 XT64 2006

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Shredder 9	2811	7	%0 0	00	%1 3	% O %	% 0%	1,1%	** 0%	* %G	0 %0	0 1%	0.0 %	888		-	11	5.5%		11	55.55	11	7.7	11	8.0	11		0.1	-	=	- 8	7.1	
Junior 10	2794	0	0.1	0.0	25%	1 % 4	7.0 1	10 %	55.5	:		11	5.1	-	1.%	Ξ	1,41	0.55	555	5.1	4.75	0.1	5.75	11	-	0 %	54.94	1.1%	1	0.1	1.84	33	35.0 760
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Shredder 7.04	2743	0	0.0	10	0 0 0	0 % 0	0 % 0	0 % 0	0.0	%% 1	1 %%	-	10	-	0.0	=	10			11	1 %	143	: 4,	1.0		12.5	1 %	141	1,6%	0.1	% % % %	%% 30	30 5 / 60 849.75
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Deep Fritz 8	2726	0	0 % 5	1.0%	10	16.96 19	1 0%	1.8 %	5.0 %1	1 00	0 %	-		00	-	-				11	9 %	32	_	_	1000	-			0		5.1	1 %	29 0 7 60 823,75
Chess Tiger 15.0	32126	0	5.0	7.0	9.0%	0 % 0	0 % 1	10	2.7%	0.0 %0	40 0	_	17.7	0.1	55.55	1.0		175		8.8	0 %	00	88	=	Ξ	1 %	13%	0.1	0 1	1,4%	111	00 29	29.0760 81300
Cembit Liger 2.0	2720	7	90 4	2.5%	0 0 0	0 1/2	1 % 8	9 % 1	10 %	88, 18	9, 00	0 6%	1 0	1,4%	_	0.1	5.0	:	_	44.4			14.74	1 %	10	3.6	7.1	1 %	25.75	25.5	1. 1. 1.	88	
Fritz 7	2720	7	40%	0 03%	0.0	7.1	% % 0	20 %	%% O	0.0 %%	7. 52.5	-	0 3	0.0	5.55	1.77	88	1.6	:	0.0	72.72	1.1%	1.%	0 %	1.4	11	0.57	5:1	1 %	1 % 1	1 14 %	% % % % %	28 5 7 60 783.00
Junior 8	2715	0	40%	0.70	0.1	20 %	6.7%	0.1	0 0 1	0.0 %0	9.7		0.0	-	Ξ	0.0			11	:	Ξ	1000		1 1/4	9.0	0 1	1.0	1 % I	0 %	1 %		88	28.0 / 60
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Junior 7	2698	0	0 10	0 0 0	0 % 0	0 1 0	00	0 0 0	0 % 0	00 10	0 %1	00	7:1	540	0 1	-		11.11		1 %	0.1	:	-	0.0	::	1.0	0.0		1,5%	1.1	% I %	111 26	26.5 / 60
fiares 9	2686	7	0 % 0	00	7.0	100	0.0	N. 12 %	20 %	4.8 4.7e	7. 7.8	9 0 1	760	0.55	00	0 %	22.2	25.55	0 %	11	1.0	1 %		::	2.2%		0%	25%	1.8%	0.0	1.	22	25 5 7 60
Harres Bareev	2669	0	0 0%	0.0	010	0 0 0	0 % %	9.2%	0 0 0	00 00	0 0 %		0 %	0	-		0.0	0.55		0.85	Ξ.	::	0.0		1.55	15.55	11	1 %	0.0	1.87	8 13	W0 24.	24.0 7 60
Hiares \$	2663	7	00	0.0	100	00 %	5.1	0 0 0	0 % %1	1 0 1	1 %	1,50	0 %	1.5	6%	3.0	0.0	0.1	%0	1.95	0 %	0.0	5.5%	0 %	:	1 %	0.1	5.52	011	0110	0 % 1	1 % 23	23.5760
Shredder 7	2658	0	0 0%	0.0	00	0 0 0	00 %	% 0%	20 03	0 1 %	2, 7,0	-	0.1	976	1.0	3,0	0 %	0.56	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	88	**	34.0	:	7.8	1.1	1.0	-	1 % 1	1 % 23	23 0 / 60
Chess Tiger 14.0	2652	0	0 % 0	0.0	10 %	0 0%	0.0	1 6%	1.0 %0	0 955	% 0 %	k 1.0	0.0	0 %	0.1	0.1	5,0	540	0.55	0.1	\$30	111	_	_	200	4.75	**	1.52	10	5.52	9.8%	01 22	22.5760
Fritz 6	2640	0	%% O	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 % 1	100	8 00	88.	1.0 %0	0 0	0% (0.1	950	1 %	1.0	1.0	0.55	9%	0.5	0.1	0.0	72.72	0.75	8.8	0.0	88		101	111	8 0%	121 21	21.5 / 60 609.50
Zap!Chess Reyhjavik	2640	0	00	0 % 0	0 0 0	0 % 0	0 % 0	0.0 %0	00 0	0 0 0	00 0	00 (0 %	15.55	5,00	0.1	0.1	72.92	0 %	1.%	0.75	1,11	7.50	11		-	0.1	0.1	:	1.0	1 1%	1 1 21.	21,5760 55750
diarte 7.32	833	7	6.0	0.0	950 0	00	9.0	0.0	5.5%	00 10	0 5/2/2	5. 50		10	00	0.0	52.52	5.5	0.5	0.52	1.%	0.0	11	0.54	10	-		0.0	10	:	1 % 1	1.84 21	
Fritz 5.32	2568	0	0 0%	0 % 0	0 00	0.0	22.8	%0 0%	0 0 0	0.0 %%	% 0 %	5.0%	00	Ye.52	00		0.0	52.92		0.0	0.0	550			-	25		-		0.55		1 16.0	16,0760 443.50
Crafty 19.19	2568	0	00	000	0 0 0 0	0 % 0	00 0	0 0 0 0	0 % 30	00	00 0	00	1.40	26.00	0 1	0.0	1.1		00	00	0.0	10.00	0.0	1/7	0.0	200	1 4	4.00		4	1	_	000

Average Elo: 2738 <=> Cat: 20 gm = 19.80 m = 7.80

(930 Garnes)

THE CCRL AND CEGT RATING LISTS!

The CCRL and CEGT Website Groups each has a COMPLETE RATING LIST which includes old, new, interim and free versions - you name it! - and on a wide range of hardware. Their sites are very interesting. I extract from the lists the main Single Processor 32-bit ratings, so they can be compared with my "SelSearch" Rating List.

CEGT 40/20 32-bit Rating List

Here is the **CEGT web address** for those who want to visit the site for themselves:

http://www.husvankempen.de/nunn

Pos	ENGINE	RATING
1	R увка 2.3.2	2974
2	Кувка 2.3.1	2959
3	RYBKA 2.2N	2938
4	Rувка 1.2F	2935
5	Rувка 2.1c	2908
6	Rувка 1.1	2901
7	HIARCS 11.1	2831
8	Naum 2.2	2828
9	FRITZ 10	2826
10	LOOP 10.32F	2817
11	SHREDDER 10.1	2811
12	Toga II 1.3x4	2804
13	ZAP! ZANZIBAR	2796
14=	FRUIT 2.3.1	2795
14=	JUNIOR 10.1	2795
16	FRITZ 9	2781
17	FRUIT 2.2.1	2778
18	SPIKE 1.2 TURIN	2772
19	HIARCS 10	2770
20	NAUM 2.1	2769
21	Ктици 8.0	2760
22	SHREDDER 9.1	2750
23	GLAURUNG 2-E/2-5	2732
24	CHESS TIGER 2007.1	2729
25	THINKER 5.0B	2728
26	Naum 2.0	2720
27	FRITZ 8 BILBAO	2714
28	DEEP SJENG 2.5	2711
29	ALARIC 707	2706
30	SMARTHINK 1.0	2703
31	JUNIOR 9	2689
32	CHESS TIGER 2004	2687
33	HIARCS 9	2675
34	CHESS TIGER 15	2671
35	Scorpio 1.8	2668
36	GANDALF 6	2662
37	DELFI 5.1	2661
38	CHESSMASTER 10000	2656
39	Ruffian 2.1.0	2650
40	Pro Deo 1.1	2644

CCRL 40/40 32-bit Rating List

Here is the **CCRL** web address for those who want to visit the site for themselves:

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

Pos	Engine	RATING
	Кувка 2.3.2 а	3015
2	Rybka 2.2n	2987
3	Кувка 1.2 ғ	2976
4	Rувка 2.1c	2970
5	Кувка 1.1	2959
6=	HIARCS 11.1	2894
6=	Naum 2.2	2894
8	Zap! Zanzibar	2885
9	LOOP 13.6	2884
10	FRITZ 10	2881
11=	SHREDDER 10	2871
	Toga II 1.3.4	2871
13=	LOOP 10.32F	2868
13=	STRELKA 1.8	2868
15	LOOP 12.32	2854
16	SPIKE 1.2 TURIN	2851
17	JUNIOR 10	2846
18	Naum 2.1	2844
19	DEEP SJENG 2.7	2843
20	FRITZ 9	2842
21	FRUIT 2.2.1	2840
22	HIARCS 10	2836
23	SHREDDER 9	2824
24	JUNIOR 10.1	2821
25	Ктици 8	2803
26	Naum 2.0	2801
27	FRITZ 8 BILBAO	2800
28	GLAURUNG 2-E/5	2798
29	CHESS TIGER 2007	2793
30	Zap! Paderborn	2782
31	Junior 9	2779
32	Scorpio 1.84	2776
33	Zap! Reykjavik	2766
34	PETIR 4.9999	2762
35	SMARTHINK 1.0	2757
36	ALARIC 707	2751
37	SLOWCHESS BLITZ WV2.1	2742
38	DELFI 5.1	2740
39	CHESSMASTER 10000	2734
40	CHESS TIGER 15	2733

GRAHAM MACKLAM - INTERESTING FINDINGS ABOUT RYBKA'S PAWN AND PIECE VALUES

Hi there Eric,

I hope you have the time to read what I believe is some VERY interesting findings by myself.

I know from reading your *Selective Search* magazine that the above subject has been the cause of much bewilderment and below I present my explanations which are backed up by fact as well as evidence from various articles (including one from Larry Kaufman himself.)

Additionally the one word to bear in mind when thinking of piece values is RELATIVE.

So before I launch head first into this thesis, I really have to thank a recent game played by Harvey and Hiarcs 11.45e MP over the Playchess server for fuelling my interest in this area of chess programming.

THE ROOK

As a beginner we are told a rook is worth 5 pawns. This of course is only meant as a rough guide for beginners starting the game to avoid gross blunders when exchanging. "The value of a rook is less in the opening and middlegame than in the endgame. In the middlegame, a bishop or knight can easily be a match for a rook, and is sometimes superior" (Smith. R, 2004)

This is understandable when exchange sacrifices occur when there are few or no open lines for the rooks. Larry Kaufman even says you can "lower the rooks value by 1/8th for each pawn above five for the side to be valued, with the opposite adjustment for each pawn short of five." (Kaufman. L, 1999). World correspondence chess champion Hans Beliner also adds that the rook can lose up to 20% of its value in closed positions...

- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chess_piece_point_value
- ... but doesn't elaborate any further.

Rybka Values

What does this mean in relation to the Rybka piece values in the initial starting position?

In the start position if you remove the $\underline{A1 \text{ rook}}$ the P.V is -2.91 for Rybka 2.3.1. Using the above information we can start to see how this value can come about. If we start with the rook being worth 5 points (Kaufman. L, 1999) we can straight away use L.K's reduction of 1/8th of a pawn thingey to arrive at a value of 3.13 pawn units (5 * 0.625 = 3.125).

As you can already see this is quite close to Rybka's value! The extra 0.21 or so most likely coming from a small deduction for the amount of material left on the board (try removing the queens as well and see the value for the rook increase!) and a deduction for the lack of open files present. There could be other knowledge that accounts for the initial value for the A1 rook rather than what I have just stated but again the above is probably the most plausible. Also don't forget that L.K's work is based on the findings from a million game database with players having a F.I.D.E rating of 2300 or higher.

I believe even recent programs fail to take the above points into account. Hiarcs 10 for instance thinks the removal of the rook in the initial start position is a whopping 5.18 pawn units in favour of black! I believe this simply isn't the case. Shredder 9 isn't much better stating -5.08 pawn units in black's favour.

This is only a very small selection of what I have discovered so far. Even the section on the rook could be expanded to include:

- The exchange (rook for knight or unpaired bishop)
- The exchange with no minor pieces traded
- The exchange with the queens and a pair of rooks gone

Explanations for the above can be seen at ...

http://mywebpages.comcast.net/danheisman/Articles/evaluation_of_material_imbalance.htm

Other bits of information I have got from books and includes:

- What is rook and 2 pawns worth in the opening and middle game?
- What is rook and pawn worth in the endgame?

There really is an enormous amount of information available on the relative value of the chess pieces and this can only help a chess engine's evaluation (Hiarcs!).

Please let me know what you think to the above comments. Feel free to ask any questions. My apologies if most of it is already known to yourself.

Lastly the book by Andrew Soltis "Rethinking the Chess Pieces" is highly interesting in relation to computer chess.

Keep up the good work! All the best

Graham Macklam (a.k.a. macgra on PlayChess)

The Chess Piece Point Value article at en.wikipedia.org (full address given on first page of this article) is very interesting, although Larry Kaufman's paper is more up-to-date and computer checked using massive current databases of course.

But as well as getting various Historical Material Valuations, starting with some in an 1813 book (knight 9.25, bishop 9.75, rook 15.00, queen 23.75, king as an attack piece in the endgame 6.50, pawn 2 at the start, 3.75 in the endgame), and moving on through Howard Staunton's figures in *The Chess Player's Handbook*, 1870 where he shows figures close to the popular guide of 1, 3, 3, 5 and 9, and comments that 'the piece values are dependent on the position', the article also shows Larry Evan's, Larry Kaufman's and Hans Berliner's findings in brief, and then gives some further sources for those interested in this sort of thing.

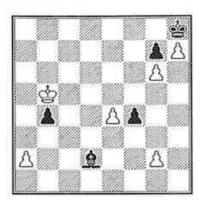
Of course the cause of this interest is the success of Rybka! In issue 125 I pointed out that Rybka had many values quite different to other engines, and encouraged readers to check this out for themselves. **Frank Holt** came up trumps and tested many programs, and in issue 126 I was able from his work to produce various tables showing the big differences. Frank kindly updated everything for us in a Chart printed in issue 130... and in fact he's sent me one since to include Rybka 2.3.1 which hasn't yet found its way into the magazine. Next time perhaps!

TIME FOR ADJUDICATION - BY BILL REID

Tuesday, October 23, 1956 did indeed turn out to be a 'thumbing your twiddles' day at GCHQ. With hundreds of thousands of demonstrators on the streets of Budapest, there had to be total focus on the latest coded messages. This meant that, while the computers were processing the most recent intercept, it wasn't possible just to turn away and work on something else, as would have been the case on a normal day. You had to be completely on the alert to follow up on any breakthrough. So, how to keep the team's brains active while they were waiting for something to happen?

Hugh Alexander's solution was to bring along a chess problem.

Practically all of his team were players of various strengths, and enjoyed looking at interesting positions which could be put aside immediately when they needed to get back to code-breaking. Here is the one he chose for October 23.



White to Play

He was sure about the basic idea. In this bishop versus two pawns ending, the pawns will win if they are four files apart, but not if they are three or fewer. However, there's quite a bit of play in the position and, even after the key move (actually two in this case, which means it wouldn't count as a problem), there's still a fair bit of analysis to be done. So, a good way to fill up some 'thumbing your twiddles' time, with the extra advantage that some of the weaker players might well come up with something he had missed. All good for team spirit!

And, indeed, that was how it worked out. It wasn't long before someone saw that the first move must be 1.\$\displays\$ c4 or \$\displays\$ a. the point being that if White plays another king move, or 1.e5, then 1...b3! draws for Black. White must take the pawn (check that the b-pawn does indeed queen in time to stop White's e-pawn winning the game!) and then the bishop can cover the advance of both b- and e-pawns, because, if the b-pawn goes to b4, Black can force capture of the f-pawn with f3 and then, after the bishop captures the b-pawn, White can't retake with the King because that would be stalemate.......

Phew! And what then happens after 1.\$\psic4? Plenty there to keep codebreakers' brains on the alert. But I guess a modern chess program like Rybka would have it all sorted in a minute or two and be back to twiddle thumbing?

Here are two conclusive lines, one for 1.e5? and the other for 1.Kc4!

1.e5? b3! 2.axb3 &c3 3.e6 &f6 4. Фc4

Here's another line, where White goes to capture the $\triangle/f4$: 4.堂c6 兔e7 5.堂d5 兔a3 6.堂e5 兔b4 7.堂xf4 兔d6+ 8.堂e4 兔b4 9.堂d5 兔e7 10.堂c6 兔a3 11.堂d7 兔e7. It can't be taken because of stalemate, so it is easy to see this is a draw

4... 2e7 5.b4 f3! 6.gxf3 2xb4

It can't be taken of course, as that would result in stalemate. So the only try is:

1.堂c4! 皇c3 2.堂b3 皇e1 3.e5! f3 4.gxf3 皇g3 5.e6 皇d6 6.堂c4! 皇e7 7.f4 皇f8 8.f5 皇e7 9.堂d5 皇f8 10.堂c6 皇e7 11.堂d7 b3 12.axb3 皇b4 13.f6 gxf6 14.e7 皇xe7 15.堂xe7 and mate looms 1-0

Bill's conclusions were confirmed unanimously by the programs when they played [Shootout] engine-engine games. 1.Kc4

always won, and 1.e5 always drew. However the truth is that many of the programs, at the root position, would have played 1.e5? and only when they were put on [Shootout] mode did they realise the error of their ways!

I know, you want to know which engine chose what! I didn't test too many, but at the

10 minute mark...

Shredder 10

1.\$\documents c4!

Deep Fritz 10

Hiarcs11 MP

Zap Zanzibar MP

1.\$\documents a4!

Those that got 1.Kc4 had this as 2nd. best!

1.e5?

Deep Junior 10

Deep Shredder 10

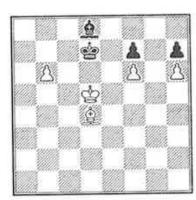
Rybka 2.3.2 MP

1.\$\dispersection{continuous continuous and continuous continuous

A New Position from Bill

It had been a long day for Alexander, but quite a successful one, both on the code breaking and the chess fronts.

But, sure enough, when he finally got home, another of those division three adjudication positions had arrived in the mail. And Bishops and pawns again! Not what he wanted after a hard day at GCHQ!



Black to Play

But this one is dead easy. After 1...Bxb6 it's a draw. Just a couple of minutes to complete and sign the form and the job is done! But I wonder, would the programs agree with that?

A Selective Search BOOK RECOMMENDATION

The members of the BCF, now ECF, and other bodies often vote for their 'Book of the Year'.

Mine for 2006 was Jan Timman's marvellous 'On the Attack!' which is full of some marvellous attacking games, superbly analysed and demonstrating the different styles and approaches of today's top GM's.

We're only half way through 2007, but I am sure that I already hold in my hands the winner for this year:

Revolution in the 70s by Garry Kasparov

Subtitled 'Garry Kasprov on Modern Chess', this is a remarkable 416 pager covering a pivotal time in chess history. Bobby Fischer's emergence at the chess summit demonstrated the need for deep preparation, an awareness of which Anatoly Karpov and Victor Korchnoi, and then Boris Spassky and Kasparov himself all took full note of.





Chess theory changed almost beyond recognition as its development approached the then coming, now with us, computer era.

100 brilliantly annotated games over 350 pages demonstrate new approaches and ideas to the openings with the transition to the middle game, and are themselves almost indispensable to a chess library. From the moment Kasparov starts with 'the Hedgehog System' right through to the end of the book where we meet 'the Volga Gambit', his and the following 28 carefully compiled and compared thematic mini-Articles from other GMs are just terrific.

To buy either book from Eric at Countrywide:

Timman's On the Attack! £25 £20 + £2 p+p
Kasparov's Revolution in the 70s £30 £20+ £2pp

15th Gebruikers for dedicated computers - revisited by Eric!

Finding that I need to correct a small mistake in the final **15th Gebruikers** table which I gave in our last issue, gives me a good excuse to also share a couple more of **Rob van Son**'s photographs, and have a look at another game! First, here is the corrected table:

Pos	Computer	/7
1	REVELATION FRUIT '05/500	7
2=	RESURRECTION II RUFFIAN/500 RESURRECTION RYBKA/200	41/2
4	MEPHISTO BERLIN PRO	31/2
5	MEPHISTO MAGELLAN	3
6	FIDELITY ELITEAG VII 68060	21/2
7	MEPHISTO LONDON PRO	2
8	NOVAG STAR DIAMOND	1

I'd missed the 'Pro' off **Berlin Pro** in the table last time, and of course there is a big difference between a Berlin 68000/12MHz and a Berlin Pro 68020/24MHz!

This was the strongest Gebruikers event <u>ever</u>, with the 3 new **Revelation/Resurrection** models from Ruud Martin taking part - last time we had a look at some of their games.

But there were other interesting ones, such as the one I've put some analysis to here between the **London Pro** and the monster **Fidelity Elite** with its 68060 processor and its program based on the Mach3/4 engine.

Mephisto London Pro - Fidelity Elite 68060 v11

B42: Sicilian: Kan Variation: 5 Bd3

1.e4 e6 2.d4 c5 3.\Delta f3 cxd4 4.\Delta xd4 a6 5.\Delta d3 \Delta f6 6.0-0 d6 7.f4





Above: Peter Schimmelpennink operates Rob's London Pro Below: Ries van Leeuwen operates Hans Mierlo's Elite 68060v11



7...d5?!N

The start of Black's troubles, and probably indicating that the Fidelity is out of book. The program was always positive in centralising its pawns, but this allows the Berlin Pro to block the centre with a gain of space.

Known Book moves/lines are: 7... 2c6 8. 2xc6 bxc6 9. 2h1 2e7 10. 2c3 0-0=

7...b6 8.空h1 奠b7 9.e5 dxe5 10.fxe5 營d5?!±
7...營b6 8.空h1 奠d7 9.②b3 ②c6 10.營e2
營c7=

7...e5 8.42f3±

7...g6 8.包c3 单g7±; 7...包bd7 8.包c3 豐b6

9.\e3 \mathbb{\text{\ti}\text{\tex}

As you see there were plenty to choose from! 8.e5 夕fd7 9.c3 兔c5 10.兔e3 夕c6 11.夕d2 0-0 12.尚h5 h6?!

Was 12...g6 a better choice, then 13. e2 \$\delta e7\$. There's a hole at g7 where the fian chetto bishop should be, but the locked pawn centre minimises the disadvantage of this

13. ② 2b3 13. 罩f3 aiming for a later 罩g3 was also good 13... 臭e7 14. 豐g4 豐c7 15. ② xc6 bxc6 16. 罩f3! 空h8 17. 罩g3



17...罩g8

The only defence! If 17...g6? 18.皇xg6! fxg6 19.豐xg6, and only 19...皇g5 stops mate, but of course 20.fxg5 ②xe5 21.皇d4 豐g7 22.豐xg7+ ②xg7 23.皇xe5+ wins easily

18.c4

18. ₩h5 looks tempting, but I concluded that 18...f5!? would slow the attack down quite nicely, at least for now

18...a5?

Not exactly where the action is! 18...dxc4 would appear to be best, then after 19.\(\mathbeloe{\mathbeloe}\) xc4 \(\Delta\) b6\(\mathbeloe{\mathbeloe}\) is more in keeping

19.cxd5!



How should Black recapture?!

19...exd5?!

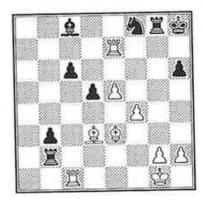
Not best. Even though Black now has a passed pawn, so does White potentially and, in fact, those e+f pawns look seriously dangerous and mobile in support of the ongoing attack.

19...cxd5 20.營h5 f5! 21.營f7 營d8 is a better way to try and hold the attack back, though 22.②d4! looks strong and White may still break through

20. **增h5 a4 21. 增xf7**

I also like the look of 21.f5!

21...axb3 22.營xe7 置xa2 23.置c1 營b7 24.置g6 包f8 25.置xg7 營xe7 26.置xe7 置xb2



Surely the pair of Black rooks attacking g2, and the queening potential of the b3/\(\Delta\) can't save the day at the last moment!?

27.g3!

No, they can't after this!

27... 皇e6 28. 置xc6 置g4 29.f5! 置a2 30.fxe6 置a1+31. 空f2 置a8

The desperate 31...b2 has become a waste of time: 32.\mathbb{Z}c8 \mathbb{Z}g8 33.\mathbb{L}xh6 would see White announcing mate in a few moves

32.罩ec7 d4 33.兔xh6 罩g6 34.罩c8

The Berlin Pro may not have announced mate, but in fact it is unavoidable!

As always my thanks to **Rob van Son** for regularly collecting the games and sending them to me, with his report which we had in our last issue, plus photos from these excellent bi-annual Gebruikers events!

THE SICILIAN DEFENCE - INVESTIGATING A TRICKY POISONED PAWN

As reported briefly in our last issue, 2 critical games were played - one in the **Deep Junior** v **Deep Fritz** Challenge Match, and the other **Rybka** v **Shredder** in the 2007 Computer Chess World Championship - using exactly the same opening moves for 22 moves.

As far as I can ascertain Shredder was well out of Book by this critical moment, Fritz and Junior had some last minute moves to help added, but Rybka was well tuned as its Opening Book programmer Jeroen Noomen had been keeping some prepared analysis in reserve for the day when this tricky opening would be played against it!

In fact he says: "After 14.Rd1 Shredder was on its own already and I knew the game would be 1-0"! (Underlining is mine).

For our Opening experts, the ECO code for this opening is B97 or, in older more descriptive terminology, it would be known as a <u>Sicilian Najdorf</u>: Poisoned Pawn variation.

First then, here are the 2 games with no notes at all.

DEEP JUNIOR - DEEP FRITZ

Ultimate Computer Challenge Elista RUS (Game 3), 08.06.2007

1.e4 c5 2.ወf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.ወxd4 ወf6 5.句c3 a6 6.臭g5 e6 7.f4 習b6 8.習d2 習xb2 9. **2**b1 **2 a 3** 10. **e 5 b 6** 11. **2 b 4 d x e 5** 12. **f x e 5** ②fd7 13.②e4 豐xa2 14.罩d1 營d5 15.豐e3 ₩xe5 16.\deltae2 \deltac5 17.\deltag3 \deltaxd4 18.\deltaxd4 a5+ 19.፰d2 0-0 20.호d6 ፰e8 21.0-0 f5 22. 學g3 匂c6 23. 對g6 對d8 24. 臭c4 由h8 25.包g5 營xg5 26.營xe8+ 空h7 27.皇f4 營g6 28. 對xg6+ 對xg6 29. 魚xe6 勾f6 30. 魚c4 對h7 31.臭c7 a5 32.簋a1 a4 33.臭b5 ②e4 34.罝d3 ②b4 35.鼍d8 a3 36.巢d7 ②xc2 37.鼍f1 巢xd7 38.買xa8 êe6 39.êe5 如g5 40.買f2 食b3 41. Exf5 由g6 42. Ef1 a2 43. Ea7 和e3 44. Exb7 ②h3+48. 9e2 ②h4 49. 2a1 2e4 50. \(\) \(\ 51.罩g3 包g5 52.罩b3 包f5 53.虫d1 包e4 54. 中c1 中g5 55. 單f3 中g4 56. 罩a3 中f4 57. 罩c8 외f2 58.필cc3 외e4 59.필f3+ 함g4 60.h3+ 함g5 61.\(\mathbb{Z}\)a5 \(\overline{Q}\)ed6 62.\(\mathbb{Z}\)a4 \(\overline{Q}\)e4 63.\(\mathbb{Z}\)b4 \(\overline{Q}\)fd6 64. \$\display b2 \display f5 65. \bar{2}b5 \displayed6 66. \bar{2}c5 \display b7 67.罩c4 句bd6 68.罩g4+ 杏h5 69.罩gf4 杏g6

70. 中 c 1 中 g 5 71. 国 g 4+ 中 h 5 72. 国 a 4 中 g 6 73. 国 f f 4 包 c 8 74. 国 a 5 包 c d 6 75. h 4 中 f 7 7 6. 国 e 5 中 g 6 77. 中 b 2 中 f 6 7 8. 中 b 3 中 f 7 7 9. 国 a 4 中 g 6 80. 国 a 6 中 f 7 81. h 5 中 f 6 82. 中 b 4 中 f 7 83. 国 a 7 + 中 f 6 84. 国 d 7 中 g 5 85. 国 x d 6 1 - 0

Rybka - Shredder

WCCC 15th Amsterdam (Round 11), 18.06.2007

1.e4 c5 2.ወf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.ወxd4 වf6 5.夕c3 a6 6.兔g5 e6 7.f4 營b6 8.營d2 營xb2 9.፱b1 ୱa3 10.e5 dxe5 11.fxe5 ଦfd7 12.ଦe4 16. ge2 gc5 17. gg3 gxd4 18. gxd4 四a5+ 19.罩d2 0-0 20.臭d6 罩e8 21.0-0 f5 22.豐g3 fxe4 23.曾g6 單d8 24.單f7 曾c3 25.皇g4 句f8 26. axf8 豐a1+ 27. 逗f1 豐xf1+ 28. exf1 罩xf8+ 29. 單f2 句c6 30. 臭h5 罩xf2+ 31. 垫xf2 句e5 32.營e8+ 查h7 33.查e3 b5 34.查f4 **\$**b7 35.營e7 总d5 36.含xe5 a5 37.g4 e3 38.g5 hxg5 39.營xg5 查g8 40.營xe3 宣f8 41.总e2 b4 42. gd3 罩f3 43. gg5 b3 44. gg6 罩f6 45. gh5 邕xg6 46.曾xg6 b2 47.曾e8+ 含h7 48.曾b5 型h6 49.響xb2 &a8 50.豐c1+ 型h5 51.豐f4 **\$d5 52.c4 \$c6 53.營f7+ 查g4 54.營xe6+ 查f3**

Okay, now let's have a closer look at the first 22 moves, as played in both games, to see whether this Poisoned Pawn variation needs to be avoided altogether, or whether Black has any improvements that might help.

Deep Junior-Deep Fritz + Rybka-Shredder

1.e4 c5 2. ፬ f3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4. ፬ xd4 ፟፬ f6 5. ፩ c3 a6 6. ፪ g5 e6 7.f4 👑 b6

Although there are many games in the databases for this move, it hasn't been played very much since around 1972! Nowadays \$e7 is the main move

8.\d2

Since the early 1970's 8. 4b3 has become the move here and its win % sufficient to turn folk away from 7... 4b6, as per previous note.

It is interesting that in 2007 the line has been resurrected, 4 times in quick succession: <u>Junior-Fritz</u>, <u>Rybka-Shredder</u>,

Shirov-Ftacnik, and Anand-van Wely. There are further notes about the last pair of games later!

8... 響xb2

8... 2c6 avoids the Poisoned Pawn variation altogether, and now White has a choice of 9.Bxf6 (my preference) or 9.0-0-0 (the Fritz book choice)

[1] 9. \$\partial xf6 9...gxf6 10. \$\Omega b3 \$\partial d7 11.0-0-0 \$\big|\$ [2] 9.0-0-0 \$\overline xd4 (9... \$\Omega xd4 10. \$\overline xd4 \$

Both these lines show as good for White

9.**罩b1 豐a**3



10.e5!?

Not totally new. In fact even before the series of four 2007 games the basic DF10 book already had quite a few games supporting its reply, and was in its supplied theory for many more moves, so the folk behind Fritz have seen that this line is playable!

In my Big Database &xf6 has 55 games and scores 47%, e5 has 47 games and scores 46%, and f5 has 26 games for 58%!

10.f5 ②c6 11.fxe6 fxe6 12. ∑xc6 bxc6 is the better known line, but Noomens has had the tricky 10.e5 heavily analysed and prepared and in waiting for a game such as this!

10...dxe5 11.fxe5 ᡚfd7 12.ᡚe4

They used to play \(\mathbb{Q} e4 \) here, but this proved to be better

12...h6 13.ዿh4 ∰xa2



14.\d1!

I think this is the key to this variation of the line. According to my database, previous to the rush of games in 2007, only 14.單b3 had been played here with a dismal 0-4=1 record! 14.單b3? 營a1+ 15.每f2 營a4干

Although in the DJ-DF game BOTH programs remain in Book here, in the Rybka-Shredder game, Shredder now started thinking on its own, an almost impossible task against a prepared opponent.



14...**≝d**5

In Analysis mode all (!) the programs evaluate that Black's pawns are worth more than the White attack at this stage

At last I have a genuine alternative in the search to 'rescue' the Poisoned Pawn variation for Black – 14...\(\Delta\)c6!? is the Junior10 antidote. The Junior Book is known for restricting choices to only those that give best chances. So let's see how that develops...

14...②c6!? 15.②xc6 bxc6 16.兔e2 豐a4.

We now break into 2 variations! The move in the Junior and Fritz books: 17.營f4?! and the move the latest Hiarcs11 versions and Rybka choose: 17.急f3!? Hiarcs gives White a small plus but, though Rybka has this =, one anticipates Jeroen has preferred this over 營f4 in his book, but we wont know until someone dares to play the line against Rybka! And if 17.皇f3 is his choice, programs will need to find the best continuation for Black!!

So if [i] 17. 全f3!? I propose 17... 營c4

(17... \(\bar{2}\)b4 looks tasty for only a moment as 18.c3 drives the bishop to c5, so it would be better to place it there immediately with 17... \(\bar{2}\)c5, which is an alternative)

18.c3

(or 18. 皇f6!? 閏b4 (18...gxf6?? 19. 公xf6+! 1-0; 18... 公xf6?? 19. 閏d8#) 19.c3 閏b6)

18...\$c5. And that's as far as I'm going here, some possible Hiarcs' lines need to be kept close to the chest!)

[ii] Did you notice that I said that the move in the DJ and DF books is 17. 4?! Yes, DF is back in its book... a shame that it didn't have the actual 14... 6c6 also in Book and it could have tested DJ with the stronger line for Black.

And if 17. #f4?! #a5+ but the DJ book ended here at which point a recent Hiarcs11 version chooses 18.c3 -0.21, and I found it is also in the DF10 book with a 50% record.

(But I think if 18. \(\delta f1?! \) \(\delta e7\) \(\delta \)

So let's go back to 18.c3 after which 18...g5 19.包f6+ (19.罩xd7? is in the Fritz book, but 19... 鱼xd7 20.包f6+ 鱼d8 21.曾d4 曾c7 looks pretty good for Black!) 19...包xf6 20.曾xf6 gxh4 21.曾xh8 曾xc3+ 22.由f2=

It would seem to me that the 17.\(\delta\) f3 from Hiarcs+Rybka is a better move for White than the one suggested by the DJ and DF Books. Okay, back to the actual game.

15.**₩e**3



15...增xe5 16.皇e2 皇c5 17.皇g3 皇xd4 18.邑xd4 閏a5+ 19.邑d2 0-0 20.皇d6



20...**罩e8?!**

Shredder, Fritz and Ftacnik choose this, but really 20... 2c6! is better. Unfortunately Computer programs wont give up the exchange because they underestimate White's growing attack and think they are winning. But this is the right move as in Anand-Van Wely, Corus 2007. It would be very interesting to know what Jeroen had up his sleeve for this! Let's have a peep at what happened in Anand-Van Wely...

20...\(\partial c6! \) 21.\(\partial xf8 \) \(\partial xf8 \)

21... \$\dag{\psi}\$ xf8 would also be okay: 22.0-0 \$\dag{\psi}\$g8 (22... \$\delta\$e5=) 23. \$\delta\$d6=

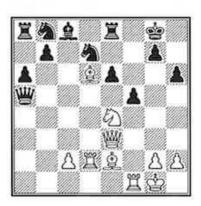
22.0-0 **包**g6

This is my suggestion (with computer help!). Van Wely played 22...Bd7?!, which is not as good and White won after $23.406\pm$.

Maybe there are other possibilities as well as $22... \, 266$, such as: $22... \, 669$, such as: 22...

23. 4d6 4ge5

21.0-0 f5



The computer engines all still think Black is winning here. Black is 3 pawns up, and they

recognise that White has attacking compensation but they don't (yet) see it as equal to the 3 pawns

Now let's have a look at the position at move 22 and compare both games to see what happened next.



22.營g3!

Some engines — not many, I'll leave readers to find out for themselves! — find this, and some of them also start to show that White might indeed be ahead here. This is the move played by Rybka using Jeroen's book, by DJ against DF, and Shirov against Ftacnik, and it looks to be better than #f4, which is popular with some of the programs

We now break into two lines: 22...fxe4 as played in Rybka-Shredder, and 22...Nc6 as played in DJ-DF

Rybka - Shredder

22...fxe4? 23.\mathbb{\mathbb{G}}g6!



Here White is now definitely winning the game

23...罩d8

23... 響xd2 is another try, but then 24. 響xe8+ 中7 25. 象h5! is very good for White. Black

must react to the threat of \$g6 mate, which means 25... 營e3+26. 空h1 營g5 27.h4! 營xh4+(no choice) 28. 空g1 營g5 29. \$e7! 1-0

24.罩f7 營c3

Appears to be best



25.皇g4!?

The last move in the Rybka book, and it leaves White with a winning/won advantage.

However as Jeroen Noomens later pointed out, bemoaning the 'slow' speed of his Dual Core laptop (which sounds as if it's about the same as mine), 25.\$\delta\$b4 was even better. Actually if he'd run Rybka and Hiarcs11 side—by—side doing the analysis he'd have seen Hiarcs11 choose the better move within only a few seconds, whereas on my machine Rybka takes 10 mins which is why he'll have missed it. We have to boast a little when 'our' program occasionally does best! Here's why the move is so much stronger...

25.彙b4! 營e5 26.彙g4. The e6 pawn must be defended, so 26...罩e8, but now 27.罩xg7+! 營xg7 28.營xe8+ 查h7 29.營xe6, threatening 彙f5+ and it's already 1-0

Here's how the actual game continued, with some Shredder evaluations from the game record in brackets...

25...②f8 26.②xf8 26...營a1+ (+1.60/20 8:19m)

Or 26... 置xf8 27. 置xf8+ 垫xf8 28. 象h5 營a1+29. 置d1 營xd1+30. 象xd1, and with 象h5 to follow White will win some pawns before Black can unravel the queenside pieces, though this line still gives Black slightly better longevity!

27.**置f1 27...營**xf1+ (+2.08/22 51s) **28.查**xf1 **罩**xf8+ **29.罩f2 ②**c6 **30.逾h5 罩**xf2+ (+2.21/24 1:53m) **31.查**xf2



31... 包e5 (+2.95/25 12:34m) 32.營e8+ 查h7 33. 查e3 b5 (+3.19/23 0s) 34. 查f4 查b7 35.營e7 盈d5 (+3.79/24 3s) 36. 查xe5 a5 (+4.05/24 0s. As you can see from the quick response times of Shredder, it knows all too well what is coming and that the game is lost) 37.g4 e3 38.g5 hxg5 (+4.79/23 2:41m) 39.營xg5 查g8 40.營xe3 宣f8 (+5.82/24 1:42m) 41.②e2 b4 42.②d3 宣f3 43.營g5 b3 (+7.14/22 3:11m) 44.②g6 宣f6 (+18.42/22 8:35m. and we can leave it there!) 1-0

DEEP JUNIOR - DEEP FRITZ

After 22. 營g3!



22... 2c6!

... was DJ-DF, 2007, and is considered better. Some programs evaluate it quite close to fxe4 (and some don't!). But as we follow it through for a while we soon see that Black retains good fighting chances!

23. 營g6! 營d8

This DJ-DF game is now following Shirov-Ftacnik, 2007, and I conclude that it is clear that programmers from both sides are automatically updating their engines with latest theory. As Shirov-Ftacnik was drawn I guess both sides allowed the moves to be played, but in truth the position greatly

favours White. However Shirov missed the best line at move 27!

A new move to theory it seems, so this means that the DJ programmers checked the Shirov line and found an improvement! Well done indeed!

(Here Shirov had played 27. \mathbb{\mathbb{M}} xe6?! but after 27... \Darkstyle f6 his attack was seen to be over and the game was drawn)

27... **当g6**

Somewhat astonishingly this was also played from the DF book! This means they had found the improvement for White and had prepared a defence against it, which they presumably thought was adequate.

28.營xg6+ 查xg6 29. 2xe6 包f6

Everything to here was in the DFritz match book from their last minute updates based on the Shirov-Ftacnik game! But in ending the line here they've left their program in what is surely a very tricky position! Probably they never thought others would be doing just the same and didn't expect the game to be played.

Now Hiarcs11.38e would play 30.\deltab3 whereas DJ played, as I think would Rybka....

30.\deltac4

Either way White is on top with the 2 rooks and Deep Junior indeed eventually went on to win!

So it seems we have shown that the whole Poisoned Pawn line, unless 14... © c6 or 20... © c6 saves the day, is losing for Black!

Maybe so, but as well as checking up further on the ... ②c6 moments, one program, after 22. 豐g3! came up with the idea of...

22... 罩f8!?

So that also might be worth looking at for both programmers and intrepid Poisoned Pawn addicts! The best try might be

23.**臭h**5

(Note that 23. $2xf8 \triangle xf8$ 24. 2f6+ 2f7 25. 2f6+ g6 26. 2e4! is a draw)

Updating current theory! :-))

LATEST RYBKA V HUMAN MATCHES

JAAN EHLVEST (GM) AND JOEL BENJAMIN (GM) TAKE ON THE ALL-CONQUERING ENGINE!

Rybka has already beaten **Ehlvest** once of course - see issue 130, the computer won $5\frac{1}{2}-2\frac{1}{2}$ in a handicap match where it gave away a pawn at the start of every game - so what on earth does the GM want to take it on again for?!

The feeling was, I think, that firstly, as Rybka had White in every game and, secondly took a different pawn off at the start of every game, it meant the GM had no opening theory to draw on, and the pawn advantage was a bit of a mixed blessing!

So for their 2nd. Match the rules were changed, the main ones being....

- Opening Book: Rybka's book limited to 3 moves deep!
- Endgame Tablebases: none allowed
- Hardware: Multi-processor 4-Core
- 6 games and EHLVEST gets WHITE every game!
- Time Limit: G/90mins + 30secs per move for Ehlvest, but G/45+15 for Rybka

So, 'proper' chess, and the rules strongly favour the GM who gets \$11,000 for a Match victory - this sounds interesting! Let's start with game 1 then....

Ehlvest - Rybka

E44. Nimzo-Indian Rubinstein variation.

1.c4 b6 2.\(\Delta\)c3 e6 3.d4 \(\Delta\)b4 4.e3 \(\Delta\)b7 5.\(\Delta\)ge2 \(\Delta\)f6 6.a3 \(\Delta\)d6

Rybka's 3-move Book and then Rybka since move 3 have done their job, and Ehlvest departs from theory (7.營d3, or 7.公g3) first! 7.d5!?

This is very sharp – is it wise?!

7...②a6 8.g3 ≌e7 9.Ձg2 h5 10.h3 exd5 11.cxd5 ②c5 12.b4 ②ce4 13.≌d3 ②xc3 14.②xc3 h4 15.g4 a5 16.b5 0-0-0 17.≌a2 g5



18.罩c2!?

You've got to admire Ehlvest's courage again here, with a fine (and sound?!) pawn sacrifice!



Watch carefully!

Again very bold! 29.單f6 a4 30.營xh4 ②xe4 31.②xe4 罩xe4 32.彙xe4 營xe4 33.營f2 彙xd5 34.罩xb6+ cxb6 35.營xb6+ 查a8 is a draw, most moves being pretty much forced

29... 2xd5 30. 2xd5 \(\text{Zxd5 31.g5} \(\text{Zxb5} \)



Ehlvest has 2 connected \(\mathbb{\mathbb{W}}\)-side pawns,

Rybka has 3 connected &-side. Anything could happen

32.e5!

Brilliant

32... 對b3 33. 異xc7?

Ehlvest was close to a masterpiece. With 33.\mathbb{Z}e2! \Omegac{O}{C}\omega (Rybka) 34.g6! White might even have been winning!

35.邑d4+ has been proposed as still saving the game for Ehlvest, but 35...空c7! 36.營f4+ 邑be5 looks to hold, though it's definitely complicated by the 空-side White pawns, so I'd class it as uncertain but probably Black's winning

35...쌜e3 36.g7 쌜e5

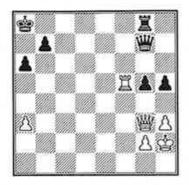
The only move that wins the day

37. 世g3 国g8 38. 由h1 国xg7 39. 国f6+ 中c7

Perhaps Ehlvest was hoping for 39... 空e7? when 40. 当xg7+ wins for White. But pretty unlikely against Rybka! The finish would be 39... 空c7 40. 当xe5+ 置xe5, and Black wins easily 0-1

Game 2 was a draw, and now I'm joining game 3 with White to move and a draw likely

Ehlvest - Rybka



32.h4?!

Better was 32.單d5 h4 33.聲e5!? You'd normally think that White should keep the major pieces on, being a pawn down, but this time it seems to be okay: 33...聲xe5+34.至xe5 b5 35.g3! 查b7 36.堂g2. But Black still has winning chances and Ehlvest would have to play very accurately for a while longer

32...gxh4 33.\dongxyxg7 \dongxyxg7 34.a4?!

It isn't usually correct to advance pawns

where your opponent has the majority. 34. 置xh5 置g4 35. 空h3 looks better

I thought 39...b4! looked strong, but after 40. 图 42. 图 42.

The move strongly recommended as best was 39... a4! and the analysis given now goes 40. a8 b4! But I was unsure what happens if 40. ab6!? b4 41. axh5+ ac4 42. axh4+ ac3 43. ab3+ ac2 44. ab4, which looks to be heading for a draw to me

40.閏a8 **空a**3?!

It doesn't look right moving away from the pawns, but it's beginning to look drawish even with something like 40... 異5

41.\Bb8! b4 42.a6 \Bg7 43.\Bb7?!

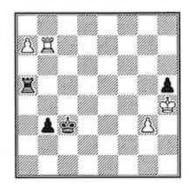
43.⊈h3! should draw

43... **国g5 44. 垫h3 国a5 45. 垫xh4 b3 46.a7 垫b2**

Or 46...\$\dot\dot\a2 47.\Bb8 \Box\dot\a2 48.\dot\xh5 draw

47.g3?!

47...**⊈**c3



48.罩c7+ db4 49.罩b7+ da4! 50.罩h7?

A fatal mistake, the rook HAS to stay on the b-file. 50. 量b8 is the same saving move as in earlier examples: 50... 墨xa7 51. 查xh5 墨a5+52. 查g6 墨b5 53. 墨a8+ 查b4 54. 墨a1! b2 55. 墨b1 draws

50...b2!

It's suddenly all over!

51.罩b7 **空**a3 52.罩b5 罩xa7 53.**空**xh5 罩a4 54.罩xb2 **空**xb2 55.g4 **空**c3 56.g5 **空**d4 57.g6

фe5 0-1

Rybka also won game 4, and then Ehlvest dropped into a more defensive shell and the final 2 games were drawn, leaving Rybka the winner by $4\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{2}$.

I've not left myself much room for the keenly awaited **Rybka - Joel Benjamin** match. Remember Benjamin had a 2-0 score against Deep Blue no less, and was believed (accused?!) to have been very influential in the controversial re-match, Kasparov v Deep Blue2. So he's something of a computer chess student and expert!

The terms this time were different again. Whereas in the first match against Ehlvest the computer had White (but minus a different pawn) each game, this time they would have 4 Whites each, and Rybka would still be without a pawn in every game.... i.e. it would play 4 games with Black and without one of its pawns.

Surely this <u>had</u> to be as good a chance as you'll get for a GM! So here's game 1!

Rybka (^d2) - GM Benjamin



1.e4 \(\tilde{Q} \) c6 2.\(\tilde{Q} \) f3 \(\tilde{Q} \) f6 3.\(\tilde{Q} \) c3 e5 4.\(\tilde{Q} \) c4 \(\tilde{Q} \) b4 5.0-0 \(\tilde{Q} \) xc3 6.bxc3 d6



Not the end of the world, but 7.\(\pm\$g5 or 7.\(\mathbb{Z}\)el are clearly better, and playing a pawn down Rybka can't afford many mistakes

7...0-0 8.42xf7?

Very strange, but apparently there was a mistake made with the contempt settings, causing Rybka to behave strangely! 8. Ee1 is best, or at least better, but White seems to be struggling whatever

8... \(\textit{Z} xf7 \) 9.\(\delta xf7 + \delta xf7 \) 10.f4 and 0-1.

Both sides agreed to set the result of the game and to restart it from move 7 as an Exhibition game, as the contempt mechanism bug in the program settings had now been found — and the forward analysis showed more blunders on the horizon!

The Rybka eval. would be around -1.50, though Hiaercs11 shows it as -2.58! I checked myself what my Rybka2.3.2MP would have played at moves 7 and 8 just to verify that it was a genuine fault 'on the day'. Eel played in the exhibition game, but of course I'm not on anything like the same hardware as in the match! At move 8 I asked for the 'top 5' moves to be shown, and at depth 17 they were, in order, 營d3, 罩e1, 兔d3, ₩e2, ₩e1, with evaluations from -0.70 to -0.85. $\triangle xf7$ never appeared in the top 5 and, as soon as it is played, the evaluation jumps to Black +1.37, so clearly it was a fault with the contempt settings (I wonder who caused that?!). Anyway it's 1-0 to Benjamin!

Here are the moves in the Exhibition game: 7.\mathbb{E}e1 h6 8.\@h4 g5 I'm a little surprised Benjamin didn't want to castle, but maybe he wanted to see how Rybka reacted to a kingside pawn push while there was no risk! 9.句f3 &e6 10.&xe6 fxe6 11.罩b1 b6 12.罩d3 쌜d7 13.외d2 외e7 14.쌀f3 由f7 15.쌀d3 외g6 16.g3 查g7 17.c4 營c6 18.h3 置hf8 19.置b3 置f7 20.罩a3 a5 21.罩b3 罩af8 22.營e2 勾d7 23. 當f1 句f6 24. 當e1 句d7. Draw agreed, neither side is trying anything, so that ended things. If Benjamin had wanted to press his chances, then 24...h5 would look as active as anything. Then Rybka would respond 25. \(\mathbb{Z} f1 \) and now perhaps 25... \(\mathbb{B}\) h8 and things might have opened up a little.

The rest of the Match in our next issue!

PC Programs - RATING LIST and Notes

The HEADINGS:

ECF. These are **E**nglish **C**hess **E**ederation ratings. They are calculated from Elo figures by (Elo - 600) /8.

Elo. This is the main Rating system in popular use Worldwide. The ECF and Elo figures shown in Selective Search are calculated by combining each Computer's results v computers with its results v humans. I believe this makes the SelSearch Rating List the most accurate available anywhere for Computer Chess.

+/-. The maximum likely future rating movement, up or down, for that particular program. The figure is determined by the number of games played and calculated on standard deviation principles.

Games. The total number of Computer v Computer games played.

Human/Games. The Rating obtained and no. of Games played in Tournaments v rated humans.

A GUIDE to PC Gradings:

The RATINGS shown represent the programs on a Pentium4/AMD at approx. 1200MHz, or Centrino 1000MHz, with 256MB RAM.

USERS will get slightly more (or less!) if their PC speed differs significantly:
A doubling/halving of 1200 MHz speed
= approx +/-30 Flo

= approx. +/-30 Elo.
A doubling in MB RAM = 3-4 Elo.
The GUIDE below will help readers calculate approximately what rating their program should play at when used on such alternative hardware.

Comp-v-Comp PC GUIDE, if Pentium4/1200 = 0

Deep prog on 8x2000	100
Deep prog on Quad 4x2000	80
Deep prog on Dual 2x2000	60
P4-Ath/2800 Centrino/2000	40
P4/1200	0
P3-K7/500	-60
PPro2-K6/300	-100
PPro2-K6/233	-120
Pent/200	-140
486DX4/100	-200
486/66	-240
386/33	-320

ECF	Engine	Elo	+/-	Games	Pos	GamesvHumans
288	Rvbka 2.3.2	2903	28	300	1	
286	Rybka 2.2n	2890	21	456		
285	Rybka 2.1o	2880	30	226	3	
283	Rybka 1.2f	2857	17	663	4	
275	Fritz 10	2803	30	261	5	
274	Zap Zanzibar	2799	30	235	2 3 4 5 7	
270	Shredder 10	2758	15	942		
269	Hiarcs 10	2749	12	1359	8	
268	Junior 10/10.1	2744	18	625	9	
266	Fruit 2.21	2735	12	1388	10	
266	Fritz 9	2733	12	1304	11	2670/4
264	Shredder 9	2713	12	1483	12	2640/20
263	Shredder 8	2705	14	1049	13	2619/21
261	Shredder 7.04	2687	11	1668	14	2703/20
258	Fritz 7	2669	11	1587	15	
258	Junior 9	2666	11	1697	16	
258	Junior 8	2664	12	1481	17	2401/4
257	Fritz 8	2658	8	2678	18	2769/14
256	Hiarcs 9	2647	11	1761	19	
255	Gambit Tiger 2	2640	11	1720	20	2542/2
254	Chess Tiger 14	2638	12	1344	21	2705/13
254	Zap Paderborn	2636	22	445	22	
253	Chess Tiger 15	2627	10	2029	23	
253	Fritz 6	2627	10	2081	24	2616/53
252	Shredder 6	2622	12	1356	25	2478/7
252	Hiarcs 8	2618	11	1642	26	2651/14
251	Gambit Tiger 1	2611	22	430	27	
251	Junior 7	2609	12	1419	28	2701/12
251	Rebel Tiger 12	2608	15	872	29	
250	Gandalf 6	2604	13	1182	30	
250	Junior 6	2604	10	1891	31	2621/22
249	Rebel Century 4	2596	21	480	32	2674/4
249	Hiarcs 7-DOS	2596	12	1397	33	
248	Hiarcs 732	2590	9	2347	34	2467/19
247	Fritz 516	2578	12	1375	35	2513/6
247	Chessmaster 6000/7000	2575	24	353	36	2594/22
246	Fritz 532	2574	12	1480	37	
247	Shredder 4	2572	16	760	38	2600/15
247	Shredder 5	2570	14	1018	39	2642/15
246	Nimzo 98	2568	12	1308	40	2475/10
246	Nimzo 7	2566	13	1208	41	
246	Nimzo 8	2565	12	1326	42	
245	Rebel Century 3	2565	25	340	43	2655/6
244	Junior 5	2554	11	1537	44	0500/04
244	Hiarcs 6	2550	13	1207	45	2592/24
243	Gandalf 5	2545	20	513	46	
243	Gandalf 4	2544	13	1147	47	007744
242	Rebel 9	2542	14	1063	48	2677/14
242	Rebel 10	2539	25	333	49	2598/17
242	Nimzo 99	2538	14	1051	50	

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Eric Hallsworth, 45 Stretham Road, Wilburton, Cambs CB6 3RX e-mail: eric@elhchess.demon.co.uk

website with reviews, photos etc: www.elhchess.demon.co.uk

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Please send ARTICLES, RESULTS, GAMES and SUBSCRIPTIONS (!) direct to Eric, at the above address please!

DEDICATED CHESS COMPUTER RATINGS

Tasc R30-1995	2354	Novag EmldClassic+Zircon2	1061	SciSys Turbostar 432	1760
			1001	Manhista MMO	1760
Mephisto London 68030		Mephisto Milano	1958	Mephisto MM2	1759
Tasc R30-1993	2311		1956	Fidelity Excellence/3+Des2000	1755
Mephisto Genius2 68030	2305	Mephisto Amsterdam	1950	Novag Jade1+Zircon1	1750
Mephisto London Pro 68020		Mephisto Academy/5		Kasparov A/4 module	1740
Mephisto Lyon 68030		Fidelity 68000 Mach2B		Conchess/4	1735
Mephisto Portorose 68030	2210	Novag Super Forte+Expert B/6	1931	Kasparov Renaissance basic	1730
Mephisto RISC2	2261	Kasparov Barracuda+Centurion	1930	Kasparov Prisma+Blitz	1730
Mephisto Vancouver 68030	2255	Kasparov GK2000+Executive	1930	Novag Super Constellation	1730
Meph Lyon+Vanc 68020/20	2251	Mephisto Mega4/5	1927	Mephisto Blitz module	1717
Mephisto Berlin Pro 68020	2247		1023	Novag Super Nova	1713
Kasparov RISC 2500-512		Fidelity 68000 Mach2C	1010	Fidelity Departies Files A	
	2242	Kanagara Talan	1919	Fidelity Prestige+Elite A	1688
Meph RISC1	2232	Kasparov Explorer, TAdvTrainer	1907	Novag Supremo+SuperVIP	1688
Mephisto Atlanta+Magellan	2223	Kasparov AdvTravel, Bravo	1907	Fidelity Sensory 12	1682
Mephisto Montreux	2219	Mephisto MM4	1906	SciSys Superstar 36K	1668
Kasparov SPARC/20			1903	Mephisto Exclusive S/12	1666
Kasparov RISC 2500-128	2200	Mephisto Modena	1001	Monh Choss School+Europa	
			1001	Meph Chess School+Europa	1664
Mephisto London 68020/12		Kasparov Maestro C/8 module		Conchess/2	1660
Novag Star Diamond/Sapphire	2186	Novag Super Forte+Expert A/6	1888	Novag Quattro	1652
Fidelity Elite 68040v10	2179	Fidelity Travelmaster+Tiger	1885	Novag Constellation/3.6	1650
Mephisto Vancouver 68020/12	2167	Fidelity 68000 Mach2A	1884	Novag Primo+VIP	1638
Mephisto Lyon 68020/12	2162	Meph Supermondial2+College	1884	Fidelity Elite B	1638
Mephisto Portorose 68020	21/17	Mephisto Monte Carlo4			
	2171	Novas Duby I Francis		Mephisto Mondial2	1611
Mephisto London 68000	2138	Novag Ruby+Emerald	1882	Fidelity Elite original	1609
Novag Sapphire2+Diamond2	2133	Mephisto Monte Carlo	1874	Mephisto Mondial1	1598
Fidelity Elite 68030v9	2122	Kasparov Travel Champion	1870	Novag Constellation/2	1594
Mephisto Vancouver 68000	2119		1870	CXG Super Enterprise	1589
Mephisto Berlin 68000	2118		1860	CXG Advanced Star Chess	1589
Mephisto Lyon 68000		_ /			
	2110	Never Expert/6		Novag AgatePlus+OpalPlus	1580
Mephisto Almeria 68020	2110			Kasparov Maestro touch screen	
Meph Master+Senator+MilPro	2105	Kasparov AdvTrainer+Capella	1850	Kasparov Touch+Cosmic	1540
Novag Sapphire1+Diamond1	2092	Conchess Plymate Roma/6	1847	Fidelity Sensory9	1527
Mephisto MM4/Turbo18	2089			Kasparov Astral+Conquistador	1526
Mephisto Portorose 68000	2088		1845	Kasparov Cavalier	1526
Fid Mach4+Des2325+68020v7	2077		1945	Chess 2001	
	2050				1500
Fidelity Elite 2x68000v5	2009	Novag Super Forte+Expert A/5	103/	Novag Mentor16+Amigo	1497
Mephisto Mega4/Turbo18	2050			GGM+Steinitz module	1496
Mephisto Polgar/10	2047	Fidelity Elite+Designer 2100	1834	Excalibur Touch Screen	1480
Mephisto Dallas 68020	2045	Fidelity Chesster	1834	Mephisto 3	1479
Mephisto Roma 68020	2039	Novag Forte B	1833	Kasparov Turbo 24K	1476
Kasparov Brute Force	2027		1820	SciSys Superstar original	1475
Mephisto Almeria 68000	2025	Mephisto Rebell	1025	CCM+Morphy module	
	2020		1020	GGM+Morphy module	1472
Novag Citrine	2022	Novag Forte A	1822	Kasparov Turbo 16K+Express	1472
Mephisto MM6				Mephisto 2	1470
Kasparov Challenger+Cougar	2016	Kasp Štratos+Corona+B/6mod	1813	SciSys C/C Mark6	1428
Kasparov Cosmos+Expert	2016		1811	Conchess A0	1426
Novag Scorpio+Diablo	2014	Kasparov TurboKing1	1806	SciSys C/C Mark5	1419
Kasp President+GK+TC2100	1003	Conchess/6	1006	CVing Philiday Country Combit	
	1000		1000	CKing Philidor+Counter Gambit	
Fid Mach3+Des2265+68000v2	1909	Mehriisio Supermondiai i	1802		1358
Mephisto Nigel Short Mephisto MM4/10 Meph Dallas 68000	1987	Excalibur Grandmaster	1/99	Sargon Auto Response Board	1320
Mephisto MM4/10	1985	Conchess Plymate/5.5	1798	Novag Solo	1280
Michi Dallas 00000	1300	1001075 TUIDO Naspato7/4		CXG Enterprise+Star Chess	1260
Novag Ohsidian	1974	Novad Evpert/4			1250
Mephisto MM5	1972	Kasparov Simultano	1702		1200
Menhisto Polgar/5	1071	Fidelity Excellence	1704	Porio Diplomat	
Monhiete Mandial 60000VI	1000	Conches Diversity /4			1150
Mephisto MM5 Mephisto Polgar/5 Mephisto Mondial 68000XL	1908	Conchess Plymate/4			1140
Nov Super Foπe+Expeπ C/6	1968	Fidelity Elite C	1778	Novag Savant	1100
Novag Star Ruby+Amber+Jade2	21961	Fidelity Elegance	1764	BorisŽ.5	1060
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