



# The Twentieth ACM North American Computer Chess Championship





Reno, Nevada November 12-15, 1989 A Special Event at the Supercomputing '89 Conference

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1970 New York: CHESS 3.01971 Chicago: CHESS 3.01972 Boston: CHESS 3.0
1973 Atlanta: CHESS 3.51974 San Diego: RIBBIT1975 Minneapolis: CHESS 4.4
1976 Houston: CHESS 4.51977 Seattle: CHESS 4.61978 Washington: BELLE
1979 Detroit: CHESS 4.91980 Nashville: BELLE1981 Los Angeles: BELLE
1982 Dallas: BELLE1983 New York: CRAY BLITZ1984 San Fransisco: CRAY BLITZ
1985 Denver: HITECH1986 Dallas: BELLE1987 Dallas: CHIPTEST-M1988 Orlando: DEEP THOUGHT

#### Welcome and Overview

This tournament marks the twentieth consecutive year that the ACM has organized the ACM North American Computer Chess Championship. Beginning in 1970, these tournaments have served as a historical record of progress in this most exciting area of artificial intelligence research. During these twenty years, programs have improved from the level of rank club players to among the best in the world; their USCF-equivalent ratings going from approximately 1600 to 2600! These ACM championships have served as a catalyst for some of this progress.

It was David Slate, Larry Atkin, and Keith Gorlen's program, CHESS 3.0, then 3.2, 3.5, 4.0, 4.5, and finally 4.9 that dominated the ACM tournaments throughout the 70's. RIBBIT, developed at Waterloo University by a team of students — Ron Hanson, Russell Crook, and Jim Parry — surprised everybody when it upset the Northwestern program at ACM '75, but except for that year, versions of the Slate, Atkin, and Gorlen's program won all the ACM tournaments from 1970 through 1977.

Ken Thompson and Joe Condon's BELLE, using special purpose hardware, upset CHESS 4.7 in 1978, but the later came back in 1979 and won its last ACM tournament. 1980-1982 were the years that BELLE dominated. BELLE was awarded the title of US Master in 1983. Just when BELLE seemed unbeatable, Robert Hyatt, Harry Nelson and Bert Gower's CRAY BLITZ upset Thompson and Condon's protegé in the World Championship (held in New York in place of the usual NACCC). CRAY BLITZ repeated at ACM '84. However, HITECH came to ACM '85 in Denver and performed at a new level of strength. Developed at Carnegie-Mellon University by Carl Ebeling, Hans Berliner, Any Goetsch, Andy Gruss, and Murray Campbell, HITECH used special-purpose circuitry designed by Ebeling. Berliner served as head of the team. In 1986, HITECH passed up defending its ACM title, and BELLE came out of retirement to capture first place.

For the last two years, DEEP THOUGHT has dominated the ACM championships, and it is threatening to do so again this year. DEEP THOUGHT was developed at Carnegie-Mellon Unversity by Feng-Hsiung Hsu, Murray Campbell, Thimas Anantharaman, Peter Jansen and Andrew Nowatzyk. It searches approximately 2,000,000 chess positions per second, ten times as many as any other program. DEEP THOUGHT seems to be playing chess at the Grandmaster level. It played a two game match against Gary Kasparov in New York just several weeks ago with Kasparov decisively winning both games. The match was held at the New York Academy of Art on October 22, 1989, organized by Shelby Lyman. Kasparov, in an interview just prior to the start of the match, gave DEEP THOUGHT credit for playing at the 2480-2500 FIDE level.

But DEEP THOUGHT will find that its competition is far from giving up the race. HITECH, CRAY BLITZ, and MEPHISTO X are the main challengers, but PHOENIX and BEBE can also be expected to put in strong performances.

This year's tournament offers \$5000 in prizes. The prize to the winner is \$2500, second place is worth \$1500, and the third place finisher will earn \$1000. In addition to the cash prizes, trophies will be awarded to the first three finishers. A special trophy will be given to the "Best Small Computing System."

A Technical Session will be held on Tuesday afternoon from 3:30pm-5:30pm chaired by Tony Marsland. The topic of the session will be endgame play by computers. Once upon a time computers played particularly bad endgames, but this is no longer the case. Panelists include Hans Berliner, Robert Hyatt, Feng-hsuing Hsu, David Levy, Monty Newborn, Jonathan Schaeffer, and Tony Scherzer.

David Levy will serve as Tournament Director. David is returning after almost a decade layoff, replacing Mike Valvo. David served as TD for the first time in 1971, continuing into the early 1980s when his programs began to compete. He will be assisted by Tony Marsland and Monty Newborn.

Attending as our Honored Guest is Ben Mittman. Ben was head of Northwestern University's Vogelback Computing Certer during the years that Slate, Atkin, and Gorlen dominated the ACM events. From 1971 through 1983, Ben and I organized the tournaments together. From 1977 through 1983, Ben served as the first president of the International Computer Chess Association.

I would like to extend our thanks to the Reno Chess Club, and to its president, Gerry Weikel, for the help they have provided us in running this event.

This is the second year that we have been affiliated with the Supercomputing conference. Last year, Supercomputing '88 hosted us in Orlando, this year it's Reno, and next year we are scheduled to be a part of Supercomputing '90 in New York City. I would like to express our appreciation to Supercomputing '89 for having us as part of their program.

In ending, I want to thank the participants for coming here. I wish them good luck, and I hope the audience enjoys watching one of the greatest shows on earth.

Monty Newborn Chairman, ACM Computer Chess Committee

Hans Berliner Tony Marsland Kathe Spracklen Ken Thompson Committee Members

#### **Important Times and Places**

1. Schedule of Rounds (All games are played in the Goldwyn Pavilion)

Round 1:	1:00 PM	Sunday	November 12
Round 2:	7:30 PM	Sunday	November 12
Round 3:	7:00 PM	Monday	November 13
Round 4:	7:00 PM	Tuesday	November 14
Round 5:	7:00 PM	Wednesday	November 15

- 2. Technical Session: Endgame Play by Computers, Tuesday, November 14 at 3:30PM. The moderator is Tony Marsland.
- 3. ICCA Meeting: Tuesday, November 14 at 6:00 PM in the Goldwyn Pavilion.
- 4. ACM Computer Chess Committee Meeting: Wednesday Luncheon, November 15, 1:00 PM.
- Wine and Cheese Party: Wednesday November 15 at 10:30 PM, celebrating the 20th ACM's North American Computer Chess Championship.
- 6. Awards Presentation: Thursday Luncheon, Nov. 16 at 12:00 PM. (Location to be announced)

Awards:	First Place	\$2500 and Trophy
	Second Place	
	Third Place	\$1000 and Trophy
	Best Small Computing System	

Tournament Director: David Levy (with Tony Marsland & Monty Newborn serving as assistants.)

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## The ACM Computer Chess Committee

In 1979, the ACM established the Computer Chess Committee as a standing committee on the Management Board. The committee was given the responsibility of organizing computer chess activities with the ACM. In 1984, the committee was transferred to the Conferences Board where it is today. The main function of the committee is to organize the ACM's Annual North American Computer Chess Championship. The tournament has been held annually since 1970. The current committee members are Monty Newborn, Chairman, Hans Berliner, Tony Marsland, Kathe Spracklen, and Ken Thompson.

#### Information on Participants

BEBE Tony Scherzer and Linda Scherzer, SYS-10 Inc., 2117 Stonington

Avenue, Hoffman Estates, Illinois 60195.

BP Robert Cullum, P. O. Box 111, Prospect Heights, Illinois, 60070.

CRAY BLITZ Robert Hyatt, Harry Nelson, Alburt Gower, c/o RH, Computer and

Information Science Department, Campbell Hall, University of

Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, ALabama, 35294.

DEEP THOUGHT Thomas Anantharaman, Mike Browne, Murray Campbell, Feng-hsiung

Hsu, and Andreas Nowatzyk, c/o FH, IBM T. J. Watson Research

Center, P. O. Box 704, Yorktown Heights, New York 10598.

HITECH Carl Ebeling, Hans Berliner, Gordon Goetsch, Murray Campbell,

Gruss, and Andy Palay, c/o HB, Department of Computer Science,

Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213.

MEPHISTO X Richard Lang, Hegener & Glaser A. G., Arnulf Street #2, 8000

Munich 2, West Germany.

NIGHTMARE Reinhold Gellner, Gaby von Rekowski, Bohnenkampstrasse 12.

D-4500 Osnabrueck, West Germany.

NOVAG X David Kittinger, 5965 Arbon Drive, Mobile, Alabama 36608.

REBEL 89 Ed Schroeder, c/o Hegener & Glaser A. G., Arnulf Street #2, 8000

Munich 2, West Germany.

SUN PHOENIX Jonathan Schaeffer, Department of Computing Science, University of

Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, T6G 2H1.

ZARKOV John Stanbeck, 4237 Cape Cod Circle, Ft. Collins, Colorado 80525.

On Standby:

BELLE Ken Thompson and Joe Condon, c/0 KT, Room 2C519, Bell

Laboratories, Murray Hill, New Jersey 07974.

# Computing System Information

Program	Computing system,language, etc. (* indicates computer at site)	Book size	Nodes/ sec.	Rating estimate
BEBE	SYS-10 Chess Engine, assmbler 65Kb, 16 bits,10 mips.*	5K	40K	2150
BELLE	Special Chess hardware, C (Bell Laboratories, Murray Hill)	200K	140K	2250
BP	Compaq 386/20, C+assmbler 1Mb, 32 bits, 5 mips, 300K hash table*	15K	600	2050
CRAY BLITZ	Cray XMP 48, Fortran+C+assembler 8 Mw, 64 bits, 105 mips/proc., (Lawrence Livermore National Lab.)	60K	80K	2373
DEEP THOUGHT	SUN 4 plus 6 special processors, C+microcode, 1 Meg hash table (Carnegie-Mellon Univ)	5K	2000K	2551
HITECH	SUN 4 with special hardware, assembles (Carnegie-Mellon University)	r NA	100K	2413
МЕРНІSТО X	68030 Mephisto machine, assmbler 128k ROM, 32bit, 2meg hash table.*	60K	10K	2350FIDE
NIGHTMARE	IBM PC compatible, C*	15K	2K	NA
NOVAG X	6502 dedicated hardware, assembler 64K, 8 bits, 4 mips.*	4K	4K	2164
REBEL 89	6502 bit slice processor, assembler 48K, 8 bits.*	NA	4K	2250
SUN PHOENIX	5-7 Sun 4s, C (Carnegie-Mellon University)	8K	10K	2150
ZARKOV	Hewlett-Packard 9000/835, C 48Meg, 32 bit, 10 mips (HP, Fort Collins, Colorado)	5K	3K	2200

### **Score Table**

Therese			Rou	nds		Total	Final
Team	1	2	3	4	5	Points	Place
1. BEBE							<i>y</i>
2. BELLE							
3. BP							
4. CRAY BLITZ							
5. DEEP THOUGHT							
6. НІТЕСН							
7. МЕРНІЅТО Х							
8. NIGHTMARE							
9. NOVAG X							
10. REBEL89							
11. SUN PHOENIX							
12. ZARKOV							

Note: Number under the name of each participant is its rating as provided on the entry form. All ratings are USCF unless noted otherwise.

Code:

Number of points

Number and color of opponent

#### **Tournament Rules**

- 1. Each entry is a computing system and one or more human operators. A listing of all chess-related programs running on the system must be available on demand to the TD. Each entry requires at least one full-time operator (i.e., one operator cannot assist with more than one entry).
- 2. Participants are required to attend an orgaizational meeting at 12 noon on November 12 for the purpose of officially registering for the tournament. Rules will be finalized at that meeting. The TD has the right to chose an alternate to replace an entrant who fails to appear.
- 3. The tournament is a five round Swiss style tournament. The first and second rounds will be played Sunday November 12 at 1:00 PM and 7:30 PM respectively. The third round is scheduled for Monday, November 13 at 7:00 PM, the fourth round for Tuesday November 14 at 7:00 PM, and the final round for Wednesday November 15 at 7:00 PM.
- 4. Trophies and prizes will be awarded to the first three finishers. The order of finish will be determined by the total number of points earned. If two or more teams have an equal number of points, they will be considered as tied, and the trophies and prizes divided accordingly. A prize of \$2500 will be awarded to the program which finishes the tournament with the most points, \$1500 to the second most, and \$1000 to the third most. A trophy will be awarded to the "Best Small Computing System."
- 5. Unless otherwise specified, rules of play are identical to those of "human" tournament play. If a point is in question, the TD has the right to make the final decision.
- 6. Games are played at a speed of 40 moves per player in the first two hours and 20 moves per player per hour thereafter.
- 7. The TD has the right to adjudicate a game after six hours of total clock time. The adjudication will be made on the premise that perfect chess will be played by both sides from the final position. Every effort will be made by the TD to avoid adjudication. In particular, the second round will not begin until 8:00 p.m. on Sunday, if necessary to avoid adjudicating a first-round game. A game will be adjudicated in the final round after 8 hours of play if the result of the game has no bearing on the order of the top three finishers.
- 10. An operator may ask that the TD stop the clock at most twice during the course of a game because of technical difficulties. The clock must be restarted each time after at most 15 minutes. If an operator using a remote computer can clearly establish that his problems are not in his own computing system but in the communication network, the TD can permit additional time-outs.
- 11. If a program experiences technical difficulties, the operator can ask the TD for permission to restart the program. When restarting a program after a failure of any kind, the operator must reset all parameters to their values at the time the game was interupted. An operator error made when starting a game or in the middle of a game can be corrected only with the approval of the TD.

- 12. If an operator types in an incorrect move, the TD must be immediately notified. The clock will be stopped. The game must then be backed up to the point where the error occurred. The clock of the side which made the error is left unchanged while the TD will back up the clock of the other side an amount equal to that lost. The TD may back up the clock of the side in error if it would otherwise force that side to lose the game on time, or leave it with less than two minutes per move until the next time control. In this case, the TD will back up the clock of the side in error to give it an average of two minutes per move until the next time control. If no record is available, the TD will assume each move by the side not in error required three minutes. Both sides may adjust program parameters after such an error with the approval of the TD. The TD may not allow certain parameters to be changed, e.g., the contempt factor.
- 13. Terminals located at the tournament site must communicate directly with remote computers, i.e., there cannot be any human intermediary at the remote location.
- 14. Each team that uses a terminal must position the terminal on the game table in such a way that the opponent has a good view of it. An operator can only (1) type in moves and (2) respond to request from the computer for clock information. If an operator must type in any other information, it must be approved ahead of time by the TD. (This might happen if there is noise on the communication line and, for example, a CR must be typed to clear the line.) The operator cannot querry the system to see if it alive without permission of the TD.
- 15. A team must receive the approval of the TD to change from one computing system to another.
- 16. Each game is officially played on a chess board provided by the Tournament Committee. The official clock is also provided by the Tournament Committee.
- 17. At the end of each game, each team is required to turn in a game listing to the TD.

## **History of Major Tournaments**

## **ACM North American Computer Chess Championships**

Year	City	Winner	Runner-up
1970	New York	CHESS 3.0; Slate, Atkin, Gorlen, CDC 6400	DALY CHESS PROGRAM; Daly,King, Varian 620/i
1971	Chicago	CHESS 3.5; Slate, Atkin, Gorlen, CDC 6400	TECH; Gillogly, PDP 10
1972	Boston	CHESS 3.6; Slate, Atkin, Gorlen, CDC 6400	OSTRICH; Arnold, Newborn, DG Supernova
1973	Atlanta	CHESS 4.0; Slate, Atkin, Gorlen, CDC 6400	TECH II; Baisley, PDP 10
1974	San Diego	RIBBIT; Hansen, Crook, Parry, Honeywell 6050	CHESS 4.0; Slate, Atkin, CDC 6400
1975	Minneapolis	CHESS 4.4; Slate, Atkin, CDC Cyber 175	TREEFROG; Hansen, Calnek, Crook, Honeywell 6080
1976	Houston	CHESS 4.5; Slate, Atkin, CDC Cyber 176	CHAOS; Swartz, Berman, ALexander Ruben, Toikka, Winograd, Amdahl 470
1977	Seattle	CHESS 4.6; Slate, Atkin, CDC Cyber 176	DUCHESS; Truscott, Wright, Jensen, IBM 370/168
1978	Washington	BELLE; Thompson, Condon, PDP 11/70 with chess hardware	CHESS 4.7; Slate, Atkin, CDC Cyber 176
1979	Detroit	CHESS 4.9; Slate, Atkin, CDC Cyber 176	BELLE; Thompson, Condon, PDP 11/70 with chess hardware
1980	Nashville	BELLE; Thompson, Condon, PDP 11/70 with chess hardware	CHAOS; Alexander, O'Keefe, Swartz, Berman, Amdahl 470
1981	Los Angeles	BELLE; Thompson, Condon, PDP 11/23 with chess hardware	NUCHESS; Blanchard, Slate, CDC Cyber 176
1982	Dallas	BELLE; Thompson, Condon, PDP 11/23 with chess hardware	CRAY BLITZ; Hyatt, Gower, Nelson, Cray 1
1983		e ACM's North American Computer Chess Charth World Championship. See information about	
1984	San Fransisco	CRAY BLITZ; Hyatt, Gower, Nelson, Cray XMP/4	BEBE; Scherzer, Chess Engine, and FIDELITY EXPERIMENTAL; Sparcklen, Spracklen, Fidelity machine

1985	Denver	HITECH; Ebeling, Berliner, Goetsch, Paley Campbell, Slomer, SUN w/ chess hardware	BEBE; Scherzer, Chess engine
1986	Dallas	BELLE; Thompson, Condon, PDP 11/23 with chess hardware	LACHEX; Wendroff, Cray X-MP
1987	Dallas	CHIPTEST-M; Anantharaman, Hsu Campbell, SUN 3 with VLSI chess hardware	CRAY BLITZ; Hyatt, Nelson, Gower Cray XMP 4/8
1988	Orlando	DEEP THOUGHT 0.02; Hsu Anatharaman, Browne, Campbell, Nowatzyk, SUN 3 w/ VLSI circuitry	CHESS CHALLENGER EXP; Spracklen, Spracklen, Nelson, Fidelity machine with Motorola 68030 microprocessor

# World Championships

Year	City	Winner	Runner-up
1974	Stockholm	KAISSA; Donskoy, Arlazarov, ICL 4/70	CHESS 4.0; Slate, Atkin, CDC 6600
1977	Toronto	CHESS 4.6; Slate, Atkin, CDC Cyber 176	DUCHESS; Truscott, Wright, Jensen, IBM 370/165
1980	Linz	BELLE; Thompson, Condon, PDP 11/23 with chess circuitry	CHAOS; Alexander, Swartz, Berman O'Keefe, Amdahl 470/V8
1983	New York	CRAY BLITZ; Hyatt, Gower, Nelson, Cray XMP 48	BEBE; Scherzer, Chess engine
1986	Cologne	CRAY BLITZ; Hyatt, Gower, Nelson, Cray XMP	HITECH; Berliner, et al., SUN workstaton with chess circuitry
1989	Edmonton	DEEP THOUGHT; Hsu, Anantharaman Browne, Campbell, Jansen, Nowatzyk, SUN with VLSI chess hardware	BEBE; Scherzer, Scherzer, Chess Engine

## World Microcomputer Championships

Year	City	Winner	Runner-up
1980	London	CHESS CHALLENGER	BORIS EXPERIMENTAL
1981	Travemunde	FIDELITY X	CHESS CHAMPION MARK V
1983	Budapest	ELITE A/S	MEPHISTO X
1984	Glasgow	Four way tie: ELITE X, MEPHISTO	S/X, PRINCHESS, PSION CHESS
1985	Amsterdam	MEPHISTO AMSTERDAM I	MEPHISTO AMSTERDAM II
1986	Dallas	MEPHISTO DALLAS 3	FIDELITY "2533"
1987	Rome	MEPHISTO	CYRUS 68K
1988	Almeria	MEPHISTO	FIDELITY

# Results of The Nineteenth ACM North American Computer Chess Championship

Monty Newborn and Danny Kopec

In 1987, it was called CHIPTEST-M. In 1988, with tongue in cheek and after a major overhaul, it was renamed DEEP THOUGHT 0.02. Whatever it is called, it plays tough chess! DEEP THOUGHT 0.02 won three and drew one of its four games and captured first place at The 19th ACM North American Computer Chess Championship held November 13–15, 1988 at ACM SIGARCH/IEEE Computer Society's Supercomputing '88 in Orlando, Florida. Also finishing with three-and-a-half points was CHESS CHALLENGER X. DEEP THOUGHT 0.02 was awarded first place based on a tie-breaking scheme that considers how well each program's opponents performed. The two programs divided the \$2000 first-place prize.

DEEP THOUGHT 0.02 was developed at Carnegie Mellon University by a group of graduate students headed by Feng-hsiung Hsu which included Thomas Anantharaman, Mike Browne, and Murray Campbell. It uses special-purpose VLSI chess circuitry developed by Hsu, and it searches approximately 720,000 chess positions each second. In 1987, its predecessor, CHIPTEST-M won all four of its games in winning the championship. This year, the competition was stronger yet, and while DEEP THOUGHT 0.02 finished first, the road to the title was strewn with obstacles. In Round 1, it had to be happy to finish with a draw with CHESS CHAL-LENGER X. It had a rather easy victory against SUN PHOENIX in Round 2, and played a brilliant game against HITECH in Round 3. In Round 4, it looked as though it would be upset by MEPHISTO X in an exciting, grinding game, but the great power of DEEP THOUGHT 0.02's search finally overcame the excellent positional play of MEPHISTO X.

To put the strength of the programs into perspective, it is important to note that in the week following its success in Orlando, DEEP THOUGHT 0.02 finished in a first-place tie with Grandmaster Anthony Miles in the \$130,000 Software Toolworks Chess Championship in Long Beach, California. In doing so, it defeated Grand-

master Bent Larsen who holds a World Chess Federation (FIDE) rating of 2580. It finished ahead of five other Grandmasters, including former World Champion Mikhail Tal, Sammy Reshevsky, and Walter Browne. (A comprehensive report on this tournament appears in the March 1989 issue of *Chess Life*.)

It was expected that DEEP THOUGHT 0.02 would receive its stiffest competition from HITECH, also developed at Carnegie Mellon under the leadership of former World Correspondence Chess Champion Hans Berliner, and the team of Carl Ebeling, Gordon Goetsch, Murray Campbell, Andy Gruss, and Andy Palay. HITECH uses special-purpose circuitry connected to a SUN 4. It searches approximately 150,000 chess positions per second. HITECH had finished first in the Pennsylvania State Championship both in 1987 and 1988, and its rating appeared to be over the 2400 United States Chess Federation (USCF) level. Anticipating a showdown between his program and DEEP THOUGHT 0.02, Berliner prepared a special opening for their encounter. It involved an old variation where White (DEEP THOUGHT 0.02) was given the opportunity to make a pawn sacrifice in return for sustained attacking chances. The opening proceeded as Berliner expected, but DEEP THOUGHT 0.02 took advantage of several passive moves made by HITECH just after leaving its book and defeated the latter in elegant style.

DEEP THOUGHT 0.02's strongest test came, in fact, in its Round 1 battle with CHESS CHALLENGER X. DEEP THOUGHT 0.02 was at a disadvantage throughout much of the game but hung on for a draw. CHESS CHALLENGER X, written by Dan and Kathe Spracklen and Ron Nelson, is an experimental version of Fidelity International Inc.'s CHESS CHALLENGER series of products. It defeated CRAY BLITZ, the current World Champion, in the third round and HITECH in the final round showing that its success in the first round was far from an accident.

In the final round, DEEP THOUGHT 0.02 was paired with MEPHISTO X, programmed by Richard Lang. The program is an experimental version of the commer-

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cially available series of programs developed by West Germany's Hegener and Glaser A.G., which use the name MEPHISTO. Hegener and Glaser's best commercial version of MEPHISTO is currently the World Microcomputer Champion. For most of the game, MEPHISTO X had a positional advantage, gradually constraining DEEP THOUGHT 0.02's pieces into a smaller and smaller space. However, DEEP THOUGHT 0.02 fought tenaciously and slowly turned the tables, emerging as victor on move 73. If there is one weakness which could be observed in MEPHISTO X's play, it was the inability to convert an opening or middlegame advantage into a decisive attack by opening up the position in the correct way.

As mentioned earlier, the current World Champion, CRAY BLITZ, lost to CHESS CHALLENGER X but it also could do no better than to draw with MEPHISTO X in Round 2. It had to settle for a fourth-place finish, much to the disappointment of its programmers Robert Hyatt, Bert Gower, and Harry Nelson.

A field of twelve programs participated. Even the

weakest, WAYCOOL, which managed only to pick up a half-point, played strong chess—apparently at the Expert level (2000 USCF). WAYCOOL used 256 processors of a 512-processor *N*-Cube, one of three multiprocessing systems to participate. SUN PHOENIX used a network of 28 SUN 3s, and CRAY BLITZ used a 4-processor Cray XMP.

Mike Valvo served as Tournament Director. It is interesting to note that following the tournament, Valvo and DEEP THOUGHT 0.02 entered into a two-game postal match via electronic mail. The games began in December and Valvo won both of them. Valvo has a USCF rating of 2481 and is also perhaps the best blindfold player in the United States. His two victories may mean: (1) computers intimidate Valvo less than others less familiar with their play; (2) play by computers, in contrast with that of man, is relatively weaker as time limits are increased—the combinatorial aspects of the game become less acute for humans; (3) Valvo had observed DEEP THOUGHT 0.02 play a number of games and had some feeling for its weaknesses, while DEEP

Score Table and Computing System Information

Number, program, computing system and language,			Place/Tie			
(pr	ogrammers), book size, nodes/sec, (* indicates computer at	1	2	3	4	Break
1	DEEP THOUGHT 0.02, SUN 4 plus 2 special processors, C+microcode, at CMU, (Thomas Anantharaman, Mike Browne, Murray Campbell, Feng-hsiung Hsu, Andreas Nowatzyk), 5K, 720K.	0.5 (W2)	1.5 (B6)	2.5 (W5)	3.5 (B3)	1/10
2	CHESS CHALLENGER X, 68030-based micro, assmb., (Dan Spracklen, Kathe Spracklen, Ron Nelson), NA, NA.*	0.5 (B1)	1.5 (W12)	2.5 (B4)	3.5 (W5)	2/8.5
3	MEPHISTO X, 68020 Mephisto machine, assmb., 128K ROM, 2meg RAM, (Richard Lang), 60K, 3–5K.*	1.0 (B11)	1.5 (W4)	2.5 (W6)	2.5 (W1)	3/9/35
4	CRAY BLITZ, Cray XMP, 4 proc's, Fort + C + assmb., 32Mw, 64 bits, 105 mips/proc., at Cray Research, Mendota Heights, Minn. (Robert Hyatt, Bert Gower, Harry Nelson), 50K, 80K.	1.0 (W8)	1.5 (B3)	1.5 (W2)	2.5 (B9)	4/9/32
5	HITECH, SUN 4 with hardware for search and pattern recog., assmb., (Carl Ebeling, Hans Berliner, Gordon Goetsch, Murray Campbell, Andy Gruss, and Andy Palay), NA, 110K.	1.0 (B12)	2.0 (W7)	2.0 (B1)	2.0 (B2)	5/9.5
6	SUN PHOENIX, 28 SUN 3s, C, at SUN Microsystems, Mountain View, Cal. (Jonathan Schaeffer, Marius Olaffson), 8K, 20K.	1.0 (B10)	1.0 (W1)	1.0 (W3)	2.0 (B8)	6/9
7	BEBE, SYS-10 Chess Engine, assmb., 65Kb, 16 bits, 10 mips, (Tony Scherzer, Linda Scherzer), 4K, 40K.*	1.0 (W9)	1.0 (B5)	1.0 (W8)	2.0 (B12)	7/5.5
8	NOVAG X, Novag-dedicated Super Expert, 6502 bit-sliced micro, 6502 assmb., 64Kb for program, 16Kb for search, 6 mips, (David Kittinger), 3.2K, 3K.*	0.0 (B4)	0.5 (W11)	1.5 (B7)	1.5 (W6)	8/7.5
9	BP, Compaq 386/20, C + assmb., 1Mb, 5 mips, 70Kb for program, 300 Kb for search, (Robert Cullum), 15K, 6K.*	0.0 (B7)	1.0 (W10)	1.5 (W11)	1.5 (W4)	9/7
10	CYRUS 68K, IBM PC with 68020 card, assmb., 256K RAM, (Mark Taylor, David Levy), 25K, 1K.*	0.0 (W6)	0.0 (B9)	0.5 (B12)	1.5 (W11)	10/5
11	A.I. CHESS! X, IBM compatible 80286 AT or 80386-based, assmb., 3-4mips, (Martin Hirsch), 8K, 2K.*	0.0 (W3)	0.5 (B8)	1.0 (B9)	1.0 (B10)	11/7
12	WAYCOOL, 512 processor NCUBE/10, 1/2 Mb RAM/proc., 1mips/proc., C, at Cal Tech. (Ed Felton, Steve Otto, Rod Morison, Rob Fatland), NA, NA.	0.0 (W5)	0.0 (B2)	0.5 (W10)	0.5 (W7)	12/9

The notation (W2) indicates the program played against #2 with the White colors.

THOUGHT 0.02 had no similar opportunity. This might have been particularly important in the openings and long-term strategically or structurally based positions.

The table lists the participants, information on their computing systems, their authors and basic information about the programs. It is interesting to note that all programs were written in either C or assembler, something that no one would have imagined in 1970 when the first ACM Championship was held.

The 20th ACM North American Computer Chess Championship is scheduled to take place at Supercomputing '89 in Reno, Nevada on November 12–15, 1989. Prizes for the first three finishers for this special 20th year edition of the championship will total \$5000. For information write to Professor Monty Newborn, School of Computer Science, McGill University, 3480 University St., Room 318, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, H3A 2A7.

#### THE GAMES

Five outstanding games are presented. Overview comments are made about three games, while the Round 3 showdown between DEEP THOUGHT 0.02 and HITECH and the critical Round 4 game between CHESS CHALLENGER X and HITECH are annotated in detail.

#### Round 1

Form held in the Round 1 with the exception of an outstanding performance by CHESS CHALLENGER X in drawing with favorite DEEP THOUGHT 0.02 although in the end the Fidelity program missed at least one clear chance to win. The opening was placid with a number of exchanges, but the isolated Black Q-pawn still offered White a longterm weakness to attack. DEEP THOUGHT 0.02 mishandled the position, however, looking for a tactical solution (16. c4) to exploit the weakness, only to emerge with a slightly disadvantageous ending of R+N against R+B. The resulting B versus N ending with pawns on both sides of the board and White's weakened, split Q-side pawns, clearly favored Black. A definite improvement was 34.... Ke4 when the BK could have become dominant. Instead, as more pawns were exchanged, Black's winning chances were eroded.

DEEP THOUGHT 0.02 (White)
vs. CHESS CHALLENGER X (Black)
Sicilian Defense,
c3 Variation

1. e4 c5 2. c3 e6 3. d4 d5 4. exd5 exd5 5. Nf3 Nc6

6. Be3 cxd4 7. Bxd4 Nxd4 8. Qxd4 Nf6 9. Bb5+ Bd7

10. Bxd7+ Qxd7 11. O-O Be7

12. Nbd2 O-O 13. Ne5 Qf5 14. Ndf3 Bd6 15. Rae1 Rfe8

14. Ndt3 Bd6 15. Rae1 Rfe8 16. c4 Ne4 17. Qxd5 Bxe5

18. Kh1 Rad8 19. Qxe4 Qxe4 20. Rxe4 Bxb2 21. Rxe8+ Rxe8 22. Rd1 Ba3 23. Rd7 Re2 24. h4 h5 25. Rd8+ Kh7 26. Rd2 Rxd2 27. Nxd2 Kg6 28. g3 Kf5 29. Nb3 Bb4 30. f3 f6 31. Kg2 g5 32. Nc1 Bd6 33. Kh3 Ke5 34. Ne2 Bc5 35. f4+ Kf5 36. fxg5 fxg5 37. hxg5 Kxg5 38. Nc3 Bb4 39. Nd5 Bd6 40. Kg2 Be5 41. Kf3 b6 42. a4 Bd6 43. Nc3 Bc7 44. c5 bxc5 45. Ne4+ Kg6 46. Nxc5 Kf5 47. Nd3 Kg5 48. Nb4 a5 49. Nd5 Be5 50. Ne3 Bf6 (Drawn by agreement) (1/2-1/2)

#### Round 3

When Round 3 began, HITECH was the only program with a perfect score. DEEP THOUGHT 0.02, CHESS CHALLENGER X, MEPHISTO X, and CRAY BLITZ followed with 1.5 points.

DEEP THOUGHT 0.02 (White) vs. HITECH (Black) Alekhine's Defense (ECO B, Section 04, Row 3)

Hans Berliner, the head of the programming team that developed HITECH, prepared a risky line in the Alekhine's Defense which involved an effort by Black to ensconce a pawn, but the program had to pay the price in terms of pawn structure, development, and king safety. This ploy backfired due to DEEP THOUGHT 0.02's ingenious tactical skills. Although the game was protracted, it was virtually decided by the twentieth move.

DEEP THOUGHT 0.02 was searching between eight and ten plies on most moves. Hsu provided us with a printout of the log of the game created by DEEP THOUGHT 0.02, and the following analysis of the game uses data from the log. On

each non-book move, DEEP THOUGHT 0.02 prints out the first eight moves of the principal continuation and the score of that continuation.

#### 1. e4 Nf6 2. e5 Nd5 3. d4 d6 4. Nf3 Nc6

Black can avoid the ensuing gambit with 4.... Bg4 which is the move usually seen at the Master level in this position.

#### 5. c4 Nb6 6. e6 fxe6

Berliner had anticipated the game would follow this path, and he assumed his program was capable of gaining a positional advantage after accepting the pawn sacrifice. DEEP THOUGHT 0.02 responds strongly, however, and according to Robert Byrne of the *New York Times*, the game followed "known analysis" until Black's questionable tenth move.

#### 7. Ng5

This is the sharpest move, threatening simply Bd3, but more preparation with 7. Nc3 is also possible, although theory then gives 7. ... e5 8. d5 Nd4 9. Nxd4 exd4 10. Qxd4 e5 with equality. Another principal alternative is 7. h4 when White keeps an edge (as with the text move) after: 7. ... e5 8. d5 Nd4 9. Nxd4 exd4 10. Qxd4 e5 11. Qd1 according to Boleslavsky in the Encyclopedia of Chess Openings, Vol. B, Section B04, pp. 32–34.

#### 7. ... g6

DEEP THOUGHT 0.02 leaves its opening book. If 7. . . . e5 then the *Encyclopedia* cites 8. Bd3 Nxd4 9. Bxh7! Rxh7 10. Nxh7 Bf5 11. Na3 Bxh7 12. Qh5+ Kd7 13. Qxh7 e6 as in *Ciric-Zuidema*, Belgrad, 1964, when White maintains an advantage.

#### 8. Bd3

DEEP THOUGHT 0.02 predicts 8.... Nxd4 9. Nxh7 Nf5 10. Nxf8 Rxf8 11. Nd2 e5 with a score of -.77 pawns.

#### 8. ... Nxd4 9. Nxh7 Nf5 10. Nxf8 Kxf8

This seems to have been an error by HITECH. It may have been better to have captured with the rook. In any case, for the extra pawn Black pays the price of a shattered pawn structure around the king and weakened dark squares in the absence of his KB.

#### 11. O-O c5

This seems overly ambitious. Black might better have played either Nd7 or e5 here, gaining some control of important center squares and giving his pieces a bit more freedom. Understandably, however, on 11.... e5 12. f4 may have been feared.

#### 12. b3

An enterprising move when after Bb2 White's bishop will be impressive on the open long diagonal.

#### 12. . . . d5 13. Nd2 Qd6 14. Nf3 Nd7

Although the deployment Bb2 has been discouraged, the weakness of Black's e-pawn is a permanent target which White can focus on.

#### 15. Re1 d4 16. Ne5!!?

A brilliant move from many perspectives except for one: see note to Black's 17th move. DEEP THOUGHT 0.02, of course, realizes that this is not a real sacrifice. If 16.... Nxe5, then White plays 17. Bf4 pinning the Black knight to its queen. White also threatens 17. Nxg6. Thus Black is forced to continue:

#### 16. ... Nxe5 17. Bf4 Rh7

HITECH misses the opportunity to effect some exchanges and release some pressure with the queen sacrifice 17.... Nxd3 18. Bxd6 Nxd1 etc. with good compensation for the queen.

#### 18. Rxe5

DEEP THOUGHT 0.02's scoring function goes positive for the first time, expecting the game to continue as follows: 18... Qb6 19. g4 Nh4 20. Bg3 Bd7 21. Rh5 Rxh5.

#### 18. ... Qb6 19. g4 Nh4 20. Bg3

White has a won position highlighted by the blockading and splitting effect of the R/e5 on the Black position. DEEP THOUGHT 0.02's analysis gives 20.... Kg8 21. f4 Bd7 22. Qe2 Kg7 23. Rg5 Rg8. But HITECH thinks otherwise.

#### 20. ... Bd7

(See figure.)

#### 21. Rh5

An elegant move that caught Tournament Director Valvo and the audience by surprise. DEEP THOUGHT 0.02's scoring function now believes White is ahead by approximately one pawn. However White could also win more routinely with 21. Bxh4 Rxh4 22. Qf3+ etc.

#### 21. gxh5 Bxh7

DEEP THOUGHT 0.02 sees: 22.... Kg7 23. Qd3 e5 24. Bxh4 Rh8 25. Bf5 e6, and assigns the continuation a score of +2.69 pawns.

#### 22. ... e5

A good move giving Black's queen some room to maneuver.

#### 23. Bxh4

This time, DEEP THOUGHT sees: 23....xhg4 24. Bg3 Qf6 25. Qd3 b6 26. Re1 Kf7, leading to a score of +2.79 pawns.

#### 23. . . . Bxg4 24. Qd3 Rc8 25. Re1 Qe6 26. f3 Bh3 27. Qg6

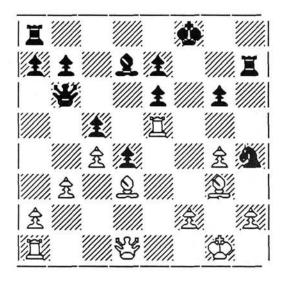
DEEP THOUGHT 0.02 sees: 27... Qxg6 28. Bxg6 Rc6 29. Bxh5 Re6 30. Bg3 d3 leading to a score of +3.32. A human might prefer to win with a K-side attack starting with 27. Bg3.

# 27. ... Qxg6 28. Bxg6 Rc6 29. Bxh5 Re6 30. Bg3 Ra6

HITECH finds a way to ruffle DEEP THOUGHT 0.02.

#### 31. a4 d3 32. Rxe5 Rd6 33. Re1 Rb6 34. Bf4 a5

HITECH has nothing better to do. Black's only chance now is somehow to trade off all material, winning the lone White pawn in the process. That would leave White with a single bishop, insufficient to mate Black. White, however, is a bit too strong to be led into this scenario. It has too many ways to win and knows that a lone bishop is a drawn game.



Position after 20. . . . Bd7

35. Be3 Rxb3 36. Bxc5 d2

37. Bxe7+ Kg7 38. Rd1 Re3

39. Bh4 Ra3 40. Be8 Rxf3

41. Bg5 Rf4 42. Bb5 Kg6

43. Be3 Rf3 44. Bxd2 Rd3

45. c5 Rd5 46. c6 bxc6

47. Bxc6 Rd6 48. Bf3 Rd4

49. Bxa5 Rxa4 50. Rd6+ Kf5

51. Bc3 Ra2 52. Rh6 Bg4

53. Bd5 Rc2 54. Rc6 Re2

55. h4 Kf4 56. Rc4+ Kg3

57. Ba5 and Black resigns.

DEEP THOUGHT 0.02 sees the game going as follows: 57....Re7 58. Bc7+ Rxc7 (not 58.... Kxh4 because of 59. Bd8 pinning the rook) 59. Rxc7 Kxh4 60. Rg7.

#### CRAY BLITZ (White) vs. CHESS CHALLENGER X (Black)

#### Sicilian Defense,

**Accelerated Dragon Variation** In the Accelerated Dragon Variation of the Sicilian Defense essayed by CHESS CHALLENGER X against CRAY BLITZ, Black appeared to be in some trouble in the middlegame. 11. Qf3 was a short-sighted move, but so was Black's reply 11.... Ne5. White should have capitalized with 13. f4, while 13. . . . b5 was a viable alternative. Black's position after 13.... Qa6!? allowed isolated doubled pawns, however, but this was not as bad as the pawn structure might suggest. It should have followed with 19. Nd5 with unclear play. Instead CRAY BLITZ gravely mishandled the resulting bishops of opposite color ending by permitting Black's passed pawns to become decisively advanced while White's were blockaded.

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. d4 cxd4

4. Nxd4 g6 5. Be3 Nf6 6. Nc3 Bg7

7. Bc4 Qa5 8. O-O O-O 9. Bb3 d6

10. h3 Bd7 11. Qf3 Ne5

12. Qe2 Rac8 13. Rad1 Qa6

14. Qxa6 bxa6 15. f4 Nc4

16. Bxc4 Rxc4 17. e5 dxe5

18. fxe5 Nh5 19. Nf3 Bc6

20. Rd4 Rxd4 21. Nxd4 Bb7

22. e6 Bxd4 23. Bxd4 fxe6

24. Rxf8+ Kxf8 25. Ne2 g5

26. c3 Kf7 27. Kf2 Kg6

28. Bxa7 Nf4 29. Nxf4+ gxf4

30. Bd4 Kf5 31. Bc5 Kf6

32. c4 e5 33. b4 Bc6 34. Bb6 e4 35. Bd4+ e5 36. Bb2 e3+

37. Kg1 Kf5 38. c5 e4 39. Bc1 Bb5

40. Kh1 Ke6 41. Kg1 Kd5

42. a4 Bxa4 43. g3 e2 44. Kf2 f3

45. Bd2 Kd4 46. g4 Bc6

47. Bf4 Kd3 48. b5 axb5

49. Bh6 b4 and White Resigns (0-1)

#### Round 4

Going into Round 4, three programs were tied for first place with 2.5 points: DEEP THOUGHT 0.02, CHESS CHALLENGER X, and MEPHISTO X. HITECH was fourth with 2.0 points. CHESS CHALLENGER X upset HITECH in a relatively fast game lasting 54 moves. The DEEP THOUGHT 0.02/MEPHISTO X game lasted much longer with MEPHISTO X in the lead for most of the game. For a long time it looked like the two microcomputers would finish 1-2; as it turned out they finished a most impressive 2-3.

From the opening, which appears to be DEEP THOUGHT 0.02's weakest phase of play, Black is worse. The game, which followed through White's 6th move SUN PHOENIX-DEEP THOUGHT 0.02 from Round 2, transposes into an Indian structure whereby White's spatial advantage and superior pieces (especially O and B) reign superior for many moves. White tries to organize a breakthrough, but DEEP THOUGHT 0.02 defends well. ME-PHISTO X's apparent weakness, which was alluded to earlier, namely the inability to find correct time (or way) to open up an advantageous position, proves costly. Around move 38 White should have tried to improve the position of its N by Ne2 and Nd4, heading for e6 or c6 with a decisive infiltration for which Black had no answer to while the BQ was tied to the defense of the bishop on b7.

Nonetheless, White maintains the same kinds of advantages for many moves as the position gradually transforms. 44. a4? was an error in ceding Black an outside passed

pawn for no apparent reason. Much stronger would have been the sequence 44. Qh8+ Kg6 45. Qg8+ Ng7 (not Kh5 46. Bxg5) 46. Bd4 as given by Grand Master Raymond Keene (ICCA Journal, Vol. 11, No. 4, p. 191), when Black is tied up in knots. Still MEPHISTO X had a trap: if 45.... Nxe4? 46. Qd1+ Kg6 (Kh6 47. Qe2) 47. Qe2 and wins. But DEEP THOUGHT 0.02 continued to regroup, as on 48. e5+ Bf5 49. exf6? Qe1+ wins for Black and soon there was no win in the offing for White. MEPHISTO X's final error was 60. Nb5? (instead of Nxe4) after which DEEP THOUGHT 0.02 was able to gradually take over the center and K-side for an overwhelming onslaught.

MEPHISTO X (White) vs. DEEP THOUGHT 0.20 (Black) 1. c4 e5 2. Nc3 Bb4 3. Nd5 Ba5 4. b4 c6 5. bxa5 cxd5 6. cxd5 Qxa5 7. e4 d6 8. Bb2 Nf6 9. Bc3 Qd8 10. Bb5+ Nbd7 11. d3 a6 12. Bxd7+ Bxd7 13. Ne2 Rc8 14. O-O O-O 15. Qd2 b5 16. Ba5 Qe7 17. f3 Nh5 18. Rac1 f5 19. Rxc8 Rxc8 20. Rc1 Nf6 21. Bb4 Qd8 22. Rxc8 Bxc8 23. Ba5 Qe7 24. Qc1 Bb7 25. Ng3 g6 26. Bb6 Kf7 27. Ne2 Kg7 28. Ba5 h5 29. Kh1 Kf7 30. h3 Kg7 31. Qe3 Kh7 32. Qb6 Ne8 33. Nc3 Qd7 34. Kg1 Kg7 35. d4 exd4 36. Qxd4+ Kf7 37. Qb6 fxe4 38. fxe4 Qe7 39. Bb4 Kf6 40. Ba3 h4 41. Bc5 Kg5 42. Be3+ Kh5 43. Qd4 g5 44. a4 bxa4 45. Qxa4 Nf6 46. Bd4 Kg6 47. Qc2 Bc8 48. Qd3 Kf7 49. Qf1 Bd7 50. Qf3 a5 51. Qe3 Kg6 52. Qd3 Kf7 53. Qf3 a4 54. Qe3 Kg6 55. Qd3 Kh6 56. Qb1 a3 57. Kh2 a2 58. Qxa2 Nxe4 59. Qe2 Bf5 60. Nb5 Qf7 61. Qc4 Bd7 62. Kg1 Qf4 63. Na3 Nd2 64. Qd3 Bf5 65. Qc3 Bxh3 66. Bg7+ Kh5 67. Qd3 Bxg2 68. Kxg2 Qg4+ 69. Kh1 Ne4

70. Qc2 Qh3+ 71. Kg1 Qe3+

itself) (0-1)

72. Kh1 Qe1+ 73. Kg2 and White

resigns (sees mate in seven against

# CHESS CHALLENGER X (White) vs. HITECH (Black)

Vienna Opening

- 1. e4 e5 2. Nc3 Nf6 3. f4 d5
- 4. fxe5 Nxe4 5. Nf3 Be7
- 6. d4 Nxc3 7. bxc3 O-O
- 8. Be2 c5 9. O-O Nc6
- 10. Be3 Qa5 11. Qd3

After an opening where White has no great prospects, this awkward move does not inspire confidence that White knows what is going on. However, the move does guard the c-pawn and prevents Bf5. Perhaps Black should play 11....g6!? when Bf5 can indeed follow.

# 11.... Bg4 12. Kh1 Bh5 13. Rfb1 Rab8 14. dxc5

Now White's pawn structure becomes rather ugly, although the tripled c-pawns do maintain a vice-like grip on the Q-side.

14.... Bxf3 15. gxf3 Nxe5 16. Qxd5 Nc6 17. Bd4 Qd8!

Necessary and good. Not 17.... Rfd8 18. Qe4 Bxc5 19. Rb5 winning. The resulting ending is rather equal.

18. Bc4 Qxd5 19. Bxd5 Bg5 20. Rg1 Bh6 21. Rab1 Rfd8 22. Bxc6 bxc6 23. Be5?!

A stronger way for White to try to make headway might be 23. Rb3 when White may gain control of the b-file or straighten out its pawn structure to mobilize the Qside.

23. . . . Rxb1 24. Rxb1 Re8 25. f4 a5 26. c4 f6 27. Rb8 Rxb8 28. Bxb8 a4 29. Kg2 g6 30. Kf3 Kf7 31. Bd6 Ke6 32. Ke4 Bg7 33. Kd4 f5+ 34. Kd3 Bf6 35. Ke3 Bg7

Clearly if Black wants to win, a passed pawn should be created with 35.... g5 or by trading bishops with 35.... Be7 when Black cannot be worse in the king and

pawn ending with a potential passed pawn on the K-side. Unfortunately, HITECH shows no inclination to create a passed pawn until it is too late.

# 36. Kd2 Bf6 37. Kd3 h5 38. Ke2 h4?

Not a particularly significant move in the ensuing play, but the pawn does become a fixed target on the color of White's bishop.

39. h3 Bb2 40. Bc7 Kd7

41. Ba5 Bd4 42. Bb4 Ke6 43. Be1 Bf6 44. Bd2 Be7

45. Be3 Bd8 46. Kd3 Kf7

47. Kc3

Black has been drifting and now suddenly its a-pawn is in serious danger.

47.... Bc7 48. Kb4 g5 49. fxg5 Kg6 50. Kxa4 Bh2 51. Ka5 f4 52. Bxf4 Bxf4 53. Kb6 Kf7 54. Kxc6 and Black resigns (1-0)

#### ACM's Nineteenth North American Computer Chess Championship

#### RESULTS AND GAMES (Ken Thompson)

Orlando, Florida November 13-15, 1988

	rate	perf	1	2	3	4	total
1 Deep Thought 0.02	1000	1241	2=□	6+■	5+□	4+■	31/2
2 Chess Challenger X	1000	1241	1=	12+□	3+■	5+□	31/2
3 Cray Blitz	1000	1070	8+□	4=■	2-0	9+■	21/2
4 Mephisto	1000	1070	11+■	3=□	6+■	1-0	21/2
5 Hitech	1000	999	12+■	7+□	1	2-■	2
6 Sun Phoenix	1000	999	10+■	1	4-0	8+■	2
7 Bebe	1000	999	9+□	5-■	8-0	12+■	2
8 Novag X	1000	928	3-■	11=□	7+■	6-□	11/2
9 BP	1000	928	7-■	10+□	11=■	3-0	11/2
10 Cryus 68K	1000	928	6-0	9-■	12=■	11+□	11/2
11 A. I. Chess	1000	851	4-0	8=■	9=□	10-■	1
12 Waycool	1000	757	5-□	2-■	10=□	7-0	01/2

# Round 1 Deep Thought 0.02 — Chess Challenger X

#### Waycool — Hitech

1 e4 e5 2 白f3 白c6 3 c3 d5 4 쌓a4 f6 5 句b5 白ge7 6 exd5 쌓xd5 7 d4 e4 8 c4 쌓d7 9 白g1 쌓xd4 10 白c3 쌓d7 11 h3 f5 12 요e3 쌓d8 13 트d1 요d7 14 c5 a6 15 요e2 白e5 16 쌓b3 쌓c8 17 白d5 白7g6 18 h4 요c6 19 h5 白e7 20 白f4 h6 21 요d4 白d3+ 22 요xd3 exd3 23 트xd3 요e4 24 트g3 쌓d7 25 요xg7 O-O-O 26 쌓e6 요xg7 27 트xg7 쌓xe6 28 白xe6 트de8 29 白e2 요d5 30 白6d4 트hg8 31 트xg8 三xg8 32 白f4 요xg2 33 白xg2 三xg2 34 三h4 三g1+ 35 含d2 含d7 36 三h3 三f1 37 三f3 三h1 38 白xf5 白xf5 39 三xf5 含e6 40 三f4 三xh5 41 三b4 三xc5 42 三xb7 含f5 43 三b3 含f4 44 三a3 a5 45 三d3 c6 46 三e3 h5 47 含d3 h4 48 含d2

国h5 49 国h3 曾g4 50 国c3 h3 51 曾e2 h2 0-1

#### Cray Blitz - Novag X

1 e4 e5 2 \( \text{2} f3 \) \( \text{2}c6 3 \) \( \text{2}b5 a6 4 \) \( \text{2}a4 \) \( \text{2}f6 5 \) d3 b5 6 ዿb3 ዿe7 7 O-O d5 8 e×d5 ᡚ×d5 9 且e1 皆d6 10 a4 且b8 11 a×b5 a×b5 12 皆e2 16 발f5 b4 17 De4 Dxe4 18 발xe4 발h8 19 且a6 且b6 20 且×b6 c×b6 21 臭a4 且c8 22 營f5 国a8 23 &xc6 當xc6 24 當xe5 &f6 25 當f4 쌉×c2 26 쌉×b4 쌉×d3 27 쌉×b6 쌉d5 28 Qe3 當g8 29 囯c1 Qe5 30 b4 囯d8 31 營a6 h6 32 쌀e2 Qd6 33 Qb6 国a8 34 国d1 쌓c6 35 Qa5 罝b8 36 皆d2 臭e5 37 皆d3 皆a4 38 囯c1 囯e8 39 當c4 gb2 40 国b1 gf6 41 gb6 国e6 42 Qe3 目c6 43 皆f1 目c2 44 b5 Qd4 45 Q×d4 쌉×d4 46 쌉e1 舀b2 47 舀×b2 쌉×b2 48 쌉e8t 當h7 49 g3 當b1+ 50 當g2 當b4 51 當c6 쌀a4 52 h4 g6 53 쌀d5 쌀a7 54 쌀b3 쌀b7t 55 皆f3 皆xb5 56 皆xf7t 當h8 57 皆xg6 알d5t 58 f3 h5 59 알h6t 알g8 60 알g5t 當×g5 61 h×g5 當g7 62 當h3 1-0

#### Cryus 68K — Sun Phoenix

1 e4 c6 2 d4 d5 3 公c3 g6 4 公f3 全g7 5 h3 dxe4 6 公xe4 公d7 7 全c4 公gf6 8 公xf6t 公xf6 9 公e5 公d5 10 O-O O-O 11 三e1 營c7 12 全b3 全f5 13 c4 公f6 14 c5 公d5 15 全d2 三fd8 16 三c1 三ab8 17 營f3 全f6 18 全f4 公xf4 19 營xf4 e6 20 三c3 h6 21 營g3 三xd4 22 公g4 營xg3 23 公xf6t 党g7 24 三xg3 党xf6 25 三f3 党e7 26 g4 全d3 27 三d1 三bd8 28 三e3 全b5 29 三xd4 三xd4 30 三c3 三d2 31 全c2 e5 32 党g2 全e2 33 党g3 全f1 34 a3 党f8 35 b3 党e7

36 b4 \$f6 37 h4 闰d4 38 闰e3 Qc4 39 g5t h×g5 40 h×g5t \$xg5 41 闰xe5t f5 42 f4t 闰xf4 43 闰e1 Qd5 44 Qd1 a5 45 b×a5 闰c4 0-1

#### Bebe - BP

1 e4 e5 2 Qf3 Qf6 3 d4 Q×e4 4 Qd3 d5 5 ♠xe5 \( \text{Qe7} \) 6 \( \text{Q} \times \text{Q} \) 4 d×e4 d×e4 7 \( \text{Q} \) c3 O-O 8 O-O f6 9 公c4 公a6 10 公xe4 皆d5 11 b3 囯d8 12 호b2 의b4 13 囯e1 호f5 14 의c3 쌀d7 15 의e3 요g6 16 a3 Qc6 17 d5 쌀c8 18 쌀e2 Qe5 19 f4 Qd7 20 f5 Qf7 21 Qe4 Qe5 22 c4 c6 23 且ad1 c×d5 24 c×d5 當c7 25 且d4 當b6 26 當d1 囯d7 27 囯d2 囯ad8 28 當h1 當a6 29 b4 Qd6 30 €7g4 Qe7 31 d6 A×d6 32 €7×d6 耳×d6 33 口×e5 f×e5 34 耳×d6 Q×d6 35 Q×e5 点f8 36 當f3 當b6 37 囯c1 a5 38 當g3 當d8 39 b×a5 쌉d2 40 쌉c3 쌉f2 41 쌉d3 쌉a2 42 国a1 當f2 43 国c1 當a2 44 h3 當f2 45 當h2 발a2 46 国c8 Qd5 47 Qb2 含f7 48 발d4 요d6+ 49 g3 요f8 50 a6 b6 51 耳c7+ 虫g8 52 □×g7+ 當h8 53 □d7+ Qg7 54 皆×g7# 1-0

#### A. I. Chess — Mephisto X

1 c4 c6 2 d4 d5 3 e3 公f6 4 公f3 全f5 5 cxd5 cxd5 6 全b5+ 公bd7 7 O-O e6 8 公h4 全xb1 9 三xb1 全d6 10 公f3 O-O 11 全d3 三c8 12 全d2 公e4 13 三c1 三xc1 14 答xc1 答b8 15 全a5 三c8 16 答e1 公df6 17 全b4 公g4 18 全xd6 答xd6 19 h3 公gf6 20 公e5 答c7 21 f3 公c5 22 全b1 公cd7 23 公d3 h6 24 答f2 资a5 25 e4 资b6 26 e5 公e8 27 b3 三c3 28 资h4 f6 29 资h1 三c8 30 exf6 公exf6 31 三e1 三c6 32 资h2 党h8 33 资f2 资c7+ 34 党g1 党g8 35 b4 公f8 36 b5 三c4 37 公e5 三b4 38 全d3 资c3 39 三d1 资b2 0-1

#### Round 2 Hitech — Bebe

1 e4 c5 2 c3 d5 3 e×d5 營×d5 4 d4 e6 5 与f3 与c6 6 桌d3 c×d4 7 c×d4 桌b4+ 8 只3 与f6 9 O-O 營a5 10 營c2 O-O 11 a3 桌e7 12 桌e3 트d8 13 b4 營h5 14 与e2 桌d6 15 与g3 桌×g3 16 h×g3 a6 17 트fb1 与g4 18 b5 a×b5 19 三xb5 巨d5 20 巨b6 巨da5 21 營b3 只xe3 22 fxe3 營g4 23 營f2 h6 24 營c3 f6 25 巨b3 巨8a7 26 巨h1 e5 27 d5 三xd5 28 桌c4 桌e6 29 三h4 營g6 30 桌×d5 桌×d5 31 三b5 桌f7 32 与d2 營f5+ 33 營g1 營e6 34 營d3 f5 35 e4 fxe4 36 只xe4 与d4 37 三c5 桌e8 38 党h2 b6 39 三c3 桌c6 40 營b1 b5 41 營e1 三f7 42 三c5 營a2 43 与d2 只b3 44 三xc6 只xd2 45 党h3 營d5 46 三c8+ 党h7 47 營e2 e4 48 三h5 三f5 49 三xf5

쌀xf5+ 50 쌀g4 쌀f6 51 闰c5 e3 52 闰xb5 쌓f1 53 쌓f5+ 쌓xf5+ 54 闰xf5 읷c4 55 闰f1 읷xa3 56 딜c1 h5 57 g4 g6 58 gxh5 gxh5 59 魯g3 e2 60 魯f2 읷b5 61 딜c5 읷d4 62 ቯxh5+ 魯g6 63 딜d5 읷e6 64 딜e5 含f6 65 딜xe2 읷f4 66 딜d2 含e5 67 魯g3 含e4 68 딜d4+ 含xd4 1-0

#### Mephisto X — Cray Blitz

1 句f3 d5 2 d4 点f5 3 c4 e6 4 曾b3 b6 5 勾c3 d×c4 6 🗳 ×c4 ᡚf6 7 ዿg5 ዿe7 8 e3 ᡚbd7 9 當c6 &b4 10 &×f6 g×f6 11 闰c1 a6 12 &e2 国a7 13 公h4 &xc3t 14 国xc3 &b1 15 營a4 Qe4 16 O-O 쌀b8 17 তfc1 b5 18 쌀a5 되b6 19 f3 Qd5 20 b3 Qa8 21 囯c5 f5 22 g3 口d5 23 e4 fxe4 24 fxe4 De7 25 Qf3 O-O 26 Ag5t 公g6 27 国cc5 国d8 28 當c3 當b6 29 国g4 国d7 30 Qg2 Qb7 31 公f3 用a8 32 公e5 用d6 33 발e3 當f8 34 白f3 當e8 35 e5 囯d7 36 白g5 鱼×g2 37 當×g2 h5 38 莒e4 皆b7 39 皆f3 国ad8 40 皆f2 国e7 41 曾g1 国ed7 42 国c1 且e7 43 且f1 a5 44 皆f6 皆b6 45 且d1 皆c6 46 国e2 當c3 47 Q×f7 国×d4 48 国f1 當d3 49 囯ef2 h4 50 囯f3 當c2 51 囯1f2 當c1+ 52 當g2 h×g3 53 h×g3 營b1 54 公h8 公×h8 55 營×h8t 當d7 56 闰f7 皆e4t 57 當h2 闰×f7 58 闰×f7t 當c6 59 쌀e8+ 當b6 60 쌀b8+ 쌀b7 61 當×b7t 當×b7 62 當g2 囯d5 63 g4 互×e5 64 當f3 囯e1 65 囯f4 1/2-1/2

#### Sun Phoenix — Deep Thought 0.02

1 c4 e5 2 진c3 臭b4 3 진d5 Ձa5 4 b4 c6 5 b×a5 c×d5 6 c×d5 진f6 7 쌀a4 진×d5 8 쌀e4 진c7 9 쌀×e5+ 진e6 10 臭b2 진c6 11 쌀d5 진×a5 12 e4 진c6 13 쌀d6 쌀b6 14 진b1 진c5 15 오c4 f6 16 f3 쌀b4 17 쌀d5 진e5 18 臭f1 d6 19 a3 쌀b6 20 a4 오e6 21 오b5+ 쌓e7 22 쌀d4 오b3 23 질a1 오×a4 24 오×a4 진ed3+ 25 쌓f1 쌀×b2 26 쌀×b2 진×b2 27 오c2 진c4 28 쌓e2 진e6 29 쌓d1 b5 30 진e2 질hc8 31 e5 진×e5 32 진c3 진d4 33 오×h7 f5 34 진e2 진×e2 35 ७×e2 쌓f6 36 f4 진c4 37 g4 f×g4 38 오e4 질e8 39 쌓d3 d5 40 질a6+ 질e6 41 오×d5 질×a6 42 오×a8 질a2 43 오c6 a6 44 질g1 질×d2+ 45 쌓c3 질×h2 46 오d5 진+30—1

#### Chess Challenger X — Waycool

1 e4 c5 2 白f3 白c6 3 点b5 a6 4 点xc6 dxc6 5 d3 g6 6 O-O 点g7 7 白c3 曾b6 8 a4 曾b4 9 点d2 曾xb2 10 百b1 点xc3 11 百xb2 点xb2 12 c3 c4 13 白e5 点a3 14 白xc4 点c5 15 曾b3 b5 16 白e5 点e6 17 曾b2 百c8 18 axb5 axb5 19 c4 白f6 20 cxb5 cxb5 21 曾xb5+ 白d7 22 百c1 百b8 23 曾c6 点b6 24 百b1 O-O 25 白xd7

#### Novag X — A. I. Chess

1 d4 d5 2 c4 e6 3 Qf3 Qf6 4 Qc3 Qe4 5 호d2 ①×d2 6 쌀×d2 호b4 7 a3 호×c3 8 쌀×c3 d×c4 9 營×c4 公d7 10 e4 O-O 11 莒c1 c6 12 Qd3 e5 13 O-O 當f6 14 當c3 囯e8 15 d×e5 當f4 16 e6 三xe6 17 三fd1 三g6 18 点b1 當g4 19 白e1 目h6 20 曾d3 曾f4 21 白f3 白f8 22 且c4 且e6 23 目d4 c5 24 g3 曾g4 25 目d6 b6 26 曾e3 闰h5 27 点d3 f6 28 点f1 闰e8 29 闰d8 발g6 30 点b5 필×d8 31 필×d8 발f7 32 点e8 當c7 33 當d2 点f7 34 点b5 當e7 35 當d7 쌀×d7 36 ዿ×d7 ዿc4 37 ዿc6 ዿe6 38 幻d2 c4 39 白f3 a6 40 白d4 負f7 41 f4 囯c5 42 負b7 a5 43 e5 c3 44 b×c3 f×e5 45 f×e5 互×e5 46 堂f2 罝c5 47 罝c8 罝×c8 48 魚×c8 g6 49 蛰e3 蛰g7 50 當f4 當f6 51 h4 h6 52 當e4 g5 53 h×g5t h×g5 54 Qg4 Qe6 55 Q×e6 Q×e6 56 Q×e6 當×e6 57 c4 當d6 58 當d4 g4 59 a4 當c6 60 ඵ්d3 ඵ්d7 61 ඵ්e4 ඵ්c6 62 ඵ්d4 ඵ්d6 63 ්ප්ර් ම්c7 64 ම්d2 ම්c6 65 ම්d3 ම්d7 ½-½

#### BP — Cryus 68K

1 e4 e5 2 f4 d5 3 exd5 exf4 4 ஓb5+ ஓd7 5 발e2+ 발e7 6 으c3 으f6 7 ஓxd7+ 진bxd7 8 d4 진b6 9 兔xf4 진bxd5 10 진xd5 진xd5 11 윷d2 진b4 12 兔xb4 발xe2+ 13 활xe2 兔xb4 14 진f3 O-O 15 h4 莒fe8+ 16 항d3 윷d6 17 c4 莒ad8 18 莒ae1 윷g3 19 莒xe8+ 莒xe8 20 d5 垕f2 21 h5 a5 22 a4 딜e3+ 23 항d2 딜b3 24 항c2 딜b4 25 b3 f6 26 딜f1 윷c5 27 진e1 딜b6 28 진d3 윷d4 29 c5 딜a6 30 딜f4 윷g1 31 b4 항f7 32 b5 딜a8 33 딜f1 윷e3 34 c6 bxc6 35 진e5+ 항e7 36 진c4 윷c5 37 dxc6 윷b4 38 b6 딜d8 39 bxc7 딜c8 40 진b6 딜xc7 41 진d5+ 항d8 42 진xc7 항xc7 43 h6 윷f8 44 hxg7 윷xg7 45 딜f5 ⑤xc6 46 딜xa5 항b7 47 딜b5+ ⑤xc6 48 ⑤xd3 h6 49 ⑤xc4 h5 50 a5 1-0

#### Round 3 Deep Thought 0.02 — Hitech

1 e4 公f6 2 e5 公d5 3 d4 d6 4 公f3 公c6 5 c4 公b6 6 e6 fxe6 7 公g5 g6 8 全d3 公xd4 9 公xh7 公f5 10 公xf8 當xf8 11 O-O c5 12 b3 d5 13 公d2 營d6 14 公f3 公d7 15 三e1 d4 16 公e5 公xe5 17 全f4 三h7 18 三xe5 營b6 19 g4 公h4 20 全g3 全d7 21 三h5 gxh5 22 全xh7 e5 23 全xh4 全xg4 24 營d3 三c8 25 三e1 營e6 26 f3 全h3 27 營g6 營xg6† 28 全xg6 三c6 29 全xh5 三e6 30 全g3 三a6 31 a4 d3 32 三xe5

#### Cray Blitz — Chess Challenger X

1 e4 c5 2 白f3 으c6 3 d4 c×d4 4 으×d4 g6 5 요e3 白f6 6 白c3 요g7 7 요c4 쌀a5 8 O-O O-O 9 요b3 d6 10 h3 요d7 11 쌀f3 白e5 12 쌀e2 트ac8 13 트ad1 쌀a6 14 쌀×a6 b×a6 15 f4 白c4 16 요×c4 트×c4 17 e5 d×e5 18 f×e5 白h5 19 白f3 요c6 20 트d4 트×d4 21 白×d4 요b7 22 e6 요×d4 23 요×d4 f×e6 24 트×f8 卷×f8 25 白e2 g5 26 c3 ७f7 27 ७f2 ७g6 28 요×a7 白f4 29 白×f4+ g×f4 30 요d4 ⑤f5 31 요c5 ⑤f6 32 c4 e5 33 b4 요c6 34 요b6 e4 35 요d4+ e5 36 요b2 e3+ 37 ⑤g1 ⑤f5 38 c5 e4 39 요c1 요b5 40 ⑤h1 ⑤pe6 41 ⑤g1 ⑤pd5 42 a4 요×a4 43 g3 e2 44 ⑤f2 f3 45 요d2 ⑤pd6 b4 O-1

#### Sun Phoenix — Mephisto X

1 c4 c6 2 Qc3 d5 3 c×d5 c×d5 4 d4 Qf6 5 \$\int 6 \inf 6 谐a4 罝c8 10 魚×c6 罝×c6 11 眥×a7 眥c8 12 쌀a5 且a6 13 쌀c7 쌀a8 14 De5 Dxe5 15 발×e5 f6 16 발b8t 발×b8 17 요×b8 含f7 18 요g3 &b4 19 O-O &xc3 20 bxc3 豆c8 21 딜fc1 b5 22 當f1 国ca8 23 复f4 h5 24 h3 复d3+ 25 當g1 三c6 26 Qh2 三a3 27 g4 h4 28 Qf4 g5 29 点b8 當e7 30 當g2 莒c8 31 点h2 莒ca8 32 當h1 莒8a4 33 点c7 点e4t 34 當g1 莒a6 35 當f1 🗒 a8 39 當g1 🗒 c8 40 當f1 當e7 41 當g1 国c4 42 gb8 gd3 43 雪g2 国a8 44 gh2 国ac8 45 \$\disp\degree g1 b4 46 f3 \textit{ \degree g6 47 }\disp\degree f2 b\times c3 48 a4 罝b4 49 當e1 罝b2 50 魚g1 魚d3 51 魚f2 罝cb8 52 闰d1 c2 53 囯dc1 囯b1 0-1

#### Bebe - Novag X

1 e4 e5 2 白f3 白c6 3 兔b5 a6 4 兔a4 白f6 5 O-O 白xe4 6 邑e1 白c5 7 白xe5 兔e7 8 兔xc6 dxc6 9 d4 白e6 10 兔e3 O-O 11 白c3 邑e8 12 骨h5 g6 13 骨d1 兔f8 14 骨d3 兔g7 15 白f3 b6 16 白e4 兔b7 17 兔g5 白xg5 18 白exg5 骨d5 19 c4 骨a5 20 骨c3 骨xc3 21 bxc3 c5 22 邑ad1 h6 23 邑xe8+ 邑xe8 24 白h3 cxd4 25 白xd4 c5 26 白b3 兔xc3 27 f3 邑e1+ 28 邑xe1

#### A. I. Chess - BP

1 e4 e5 2 Qc3 Qf6 3 f4 d5 4 fxe5 Qxe4 5 O-O Qc6 10 Qxe4 dxe4 11 Qxe4 Qxd4 12 公g5 点f5 13 点×b7 点×c2 14 當g4 □b8 15 Qe4 Q×e4 16 쌀×e4 g6 17 含h1 c5 18 쌀h4 쌀e7 19 밀b1 밀b6 20 ge3 밀fb8 21 밀be1 쌀g7 22 쌀e4 ዿ×g5 23 ዿ×g5 쌀b7 24 쌀×b7 28 点f6+ 含h6 29 囯f3 g5 30 囯g8 含h5 31 国h3t 曾g4 32 国g3t 曾f5 33 国f3t 曾e4 34 罝e8 g4 35 罝f1 當d3 36 h3 囯f7 37 h×g4 幻d4 38 g5 莒×a2 39 b4 莒e2 40 莒×e2 圦×e2 41 囯f3† 當e4 42 b×c5 口f4 43 c6 囯c7 44 囯a3 當d5 45 闰a5+ 當×c6 46 臭e5 闰f7 47 臭×f4 買×f4 48 買×a7 買h4+ 49 當g1 當d5 50 買g7 當e5 51 g6 h×g6 52 買×g6 買c4 53 當f2 買c2† 54 魯e3 囯c3+ 55 魯d2 囯a3 56 魯e2 魯e4 57 国g4t 當e5 58 国g7 當f4 59 當e1 国a2 60 當f1 \$e3 61 g4 \$f3 ½−½

#### Waycool — Cryus 68K

1 e4 c5 2 c3 2)f6 3 e5 2)d5 4 d4 c×d4 5 쌀×d4 e6 6 &c4 &c6 7 쌀e4 &de7 8 &f3 2) g6 9 gg5 f6 10 ge3 2) c×e5 11 2) xe5 2) xe5 12 🛕 b5 🗳 a5 13 a4 a6 14 💂 e2 d5 15 🗳 h4 Sc4 16 &×c4 d×c4 17 \\ x<c4 \ dd6 18 \ S\d2 쌉c7 19 쌉h4 O-O 20 臼e4 호e7 21 O-O 国d8 22 国ad1 Qd7 23 国d4 b5 24 a×b5 Q×b5 25 囯fd1 e5 26 當g3 囯×d4 27 c×d4 當c2 28 公c3 e×d4 29 當f3 囯d8 30 魚×d4 當×b2 31 公d5 營a3 32 營e4 囯d7 33 營g4 含h8 34 ○xe7 □xe7 35 Qe3 曾b3 36 h3 □e8 37 □d6 a5 38 當h5 當c4 39 囯d4 當c6 40 囯h4 h6 41 쌀g6 🗒 xe3 42 f xe3 쌀c1 + 43 쌓h2 쌀 xe3 44 쌀f5 쌀e8 45 쌀d5 a4 46 쌀c5 &d7 47 딜d4 當b8t 48 當h1 當b5 49 當a7 点c6 50 買g4 g5 51 皆e7 皆b1t 52 當h2 皆b8t 53 囯g3 皆f4 54 발f8t \$h7 55 발f7t \$h8 56 발g6 g4 57 ₩xg4 ₩xg4 58 hxg4 1/2-1/2

# Round 4 Mephisto X — Deep Thought 0.02

1 c4 e5 2 \( \text{Qc3 \( \) \( \) b4 3 \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) a5 4 b4 c6 5 b×a5 c×d5 6 c×d5 🗳×a5 7 e4 d6 8 🛕b2 🖒f6 9 호c3 쌀d8 10 호b5+ 진bd7 11 d3 a6 12 호×d7+ 魚×d7 13 幻e2 囯c8 14 O-O O-O 15 貸d2 b5 16 Qa5 曾e7 17 f3 勾h5 18 国ac1 f5 19 国×c8 □×c8 20 □c1 □f6 21 □b4 當d8 22 □×c8 å×c8 23 åa5 åe7 24 åc1 åb7 25 åg3 g6 26 gb6 當f7 27 与e2 當g7 28 ga5 h5 29 출h1 출f7 30 h3 출g7 31 쓸e3 출h7 32 쓸b6 ᡚe8 33 ᡚc3 쓸d7 34 쓸g1 쓸g7 35 d4 e×d4 36 쓸×d4+ 當f7 37 쓸b6 f×e4 38 f×e4 쓸e7 39 åb4 ₡f6 40 åa3 h4 41 åc5 ₡g5 42 åe3† 當h5 43 當d4 g5 44 a4 b×a4 45 當×a4 勾f6 46 요d4 曾g6 47 皆c2 요c8 48 皆d3 曾f7 49 皆f1 호d7 50 발f3 a5 51 발e3 발g6 52 발d3 발f7 53 當f3 a4 54 當e3 當g6 55 當d3 當h6 56 쌍b1 a3 57 \$h2 a2 58 쌓xa2 ᡚxe4 59 쌓e2 요f5 60 이b5 쌀f7 61 쌀c4 요d7 62 항g1 쌀f4 63 Qa3 Qd2 64 \daggedd d3 \overline{1}{2}f5 65 \daggedd c3 \overline{1}{2}xh3 66 호g7t \$h5 67 \* d3 호 xg2 68 \$xg2 \* g2 + 69 當h1 白e4 70 皆c2 皆h3t 71 當g1 皆e3t 72 \$h1 쌓e1t 73 \$g2 0-1

#### Chess Challenger X — Hitech

1 e4 e5 2 Qc3 Qf6 3 f4 d5 4 f×e5 Q×e4 5 \$\text{\Q}\$f3 \( \)\delta e7 6 d4 \( \)\delta \( \)\c3 7 b×c3 O−O 8 \( \)\delta e2 c5 9 O-O 白c6 10 de3 발a5 11 발d3 dg4 12 當h1 点h5 13 囯fb1 囯ab8 14 d×c5 点×f3 15 g×f3 ①×e5 16 쌀×d5 ②c6 17 Qd4 쌀d8 18 Qc4 當×d5 19 Q×d5 Qg5 20 囯g1 Qh6 21 国ab1 国fd8 22 点×c6 b×c6 23 点e5 国×b1 24 □×b1 □e8 25 f4 a5 26 c4 f6 27 □b8 □×b8 28 호×b8 a4 29 當g2 g6 30 當f3 當f7 31 호d6 ්ප්රේ 32 ජ්වීe4 බූg7 33 ජ්වීd4 f5† 34 ජ්වීd3 බූf6 ්ල්e2 h4 39 h3 ඛb2 40 ඛc7 අ්d7 41 ඛa5 dd4 42 db4 \$e6 43 de1 df6 44 dd2 de7 45 ge3 gd8 46 gd3 gf7 47 gc3 gc7 48 ්ප්ර් g5 49 f×g5 ්ප්g6 50 ්ප්×a4 ඬ h2 51 ්ප්a5 f4 52 💂×f4 💂×f4 53 🕏b6 🕏f7 54 🕏×c6 1-0

#### BP — Cray Blitz

1 e4 c5 2 白f3 e6 3 c3 d5 4 e5 쓸c7 5 d4 쓸b6 6 ဋe2 c×d4 7 c×d4 ဋb4+ 8 근c3 ဋ×c3+ 9 b×c3 戶e7 10 O-O O-O 11 쓸d3 h6 12 ဋa3 필e8 13 필ab1 쓸c6 14 쓸d2 a6 15 ဋd3 근d7 16 쓸c2 b5 17 ဋh7+ 雲h8 18 ဋd3 ቧb7 19 필b3 근c8 20 필fb1 근cb6 21 쓸c1 근c4 22 ဋb4 필ec8 23 쓸f4 쓸g8 24 필e1 근db6 25 雲h1 쓸e8 26 필eb1 필c6 27 필e1 필ac8 28 필bb1 근a4 29 필bc1 근cb2 30 쓸d2 근×d3 31 쓸×d3 근b2 32 쓸d2 근c4 33 쓸d3 근b2 34 쓸d2 근a4 35 ဋa5 근b6 36 쓸f4 근c4 37 Qb4

a5 38 &c5 \hob2 39 \rightarrow e3 \hota 40 c4 dxc4 41 \hota d6 b4 42 \rightarrow d2 c3 43 \rightarrow f4 \hob2 44 \rightarrow e3 \rightarrow d7 45 d5 exd5 46 \hota d4 \rightarrow c4 47 f3 \hota c6 48 a3 \hota a4 49 axb4 axb4 50 \hota e2 \rightarrow e8 51 \hota g3 d4 52 \rightarrow f2 d3 53 \hota e4 d2 54 \hota xd2 \hota d3 55 \rightarrow e3 0-1

#### Novag X — Sun Phoenix

1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 公c3 兔b4 4 公ge2 〇e7 5 a3 兔a5 6 b4 兔b6 7 a4 a5 8 b5 c5 9 b×c6 公b×c6 10 兔b2 O-O 11 邑b1 邑e8 12 e×d5 e×d5 13 公b5 公f5 14 g3 公d6 15 兔g2 兔g4 16 f3 公f5 17 常f2 公e3 18 常d2 兔f5 19 公a3 公b4 20 邑hc1 邑c8 21 常g1 公a2 22 邑e1 公×c2 23 邑bd1 公×e1 24 邑×e1 管e7 25 常f2 公b4 26 公f4 管×e1+ 27 管×e1 邑×e1 28 营×e1 g5 29 公×d5 公×d5 30 营d2 邑d8 31 公c4 兔c7 32 兔c3 公×c3 33 营×c3 兔d7 34 公e3 兔×a4 35 d5 b5 36 兔h1 营f8 37 营d3 兔b3 38 营e4 a4 39 营d3 a3 40 d6 0-1

#### Waycool — Bebe

1 e4 c5 2 c3 d5 3 e×d5 營×d5 4 d4 e6 5 包f3 公c6 6 总d3 c×d4 7 c×d4 总b4+ 8 公c3 幻f6 9 O-O 營a5 10 总d2 O-O 11 a3 总e7 12 公b5 營d8 13 營a4 a6 14 公c3 營b6 15 營c4 員d8

#### Cryus 68K — A. I. Chess

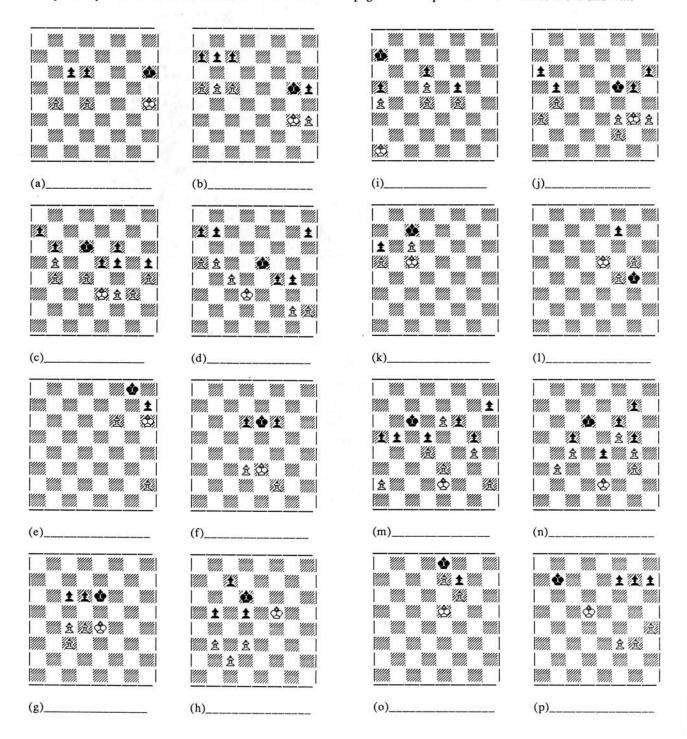
1 e4 c5 2 白f3 白c6 3 兔b5 g6 4 O-O 兔g7 5 트e1 e5 6 ゑxc6 bxc6 7 c3 白e7 8 d4 cxd4 9 cxd4 exd4 10 白xd4 且b8 11 白f3 且xb2 12 兔xb2 兔xb2 13 白bd2 兔xa1 14 쌀xa1 O-O 15 쌀f6 d6 16 트c1 쌀d7 17 白c4 d5 18 exd5 白xd5 19 쌀b2 白e7 20 쌀a3 쌀c7 21 白d6 트d8 22 白xc8 白xc8 23 h3 c5 24 쌀c3 白b6 25 쌀f6 c4 26 쌀c3 쌀f4 27 且e1 f6 28 쌀a3 白c8 29 쌀c5 h6 30 쌀c6 白b6 31 쌀e6+ �b8 32 쌀f7 c3 33 且e7 且d1+ 1-0

## The International Computer Chess Association

Established at the Second World Computer Chess Championship in Toronto in 1977, this international association has about seven hundred members from all aver the world. The ICCA Journal is the leading publication on the subject of computer chess, and one day may be the world's leading chess publication. It is published four times a year. Current officers are David Levy, President, Tony Marsland, Vice President, and Jonathan Schaeffer, Secretary/Treasurer. If you are interested in becoming a member, please write to Professor Jonathan Schaeffer, Department of Computing Science, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6G 2H1. The annual dues is \$25.00 (US).

#### Kings and Pawns Endgame Test

The set of Kings and pawns positions shown below serves as a good endgame test. HITECH and CRAY BLITZ took this test recently and solved them all in a minute or so. HITECH took no more than 40 seconds to solve any one. Try them yourself. The answers are at the bottom of this page. In each position it is White to move and win.



Solutions: (i) alb1 (j) f3f4 (k) c5d5 (l) e5e4 (m) e3e4 (n) e2f2 (o) e5f4 (p) d5d6 (a) d4d5 (b) b5b6 (c) g3g4 (d) c4c5 (e) h6g5 (f) Ke4 (g) d4d5 (h) b4b5

