



Daily bulletin
of the
Turin 2006
Chess Olympiad.
Supplement
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Turin moves

Chess is a sport. The definition comes from the pen of Marcel Duchamp, the great painter who was also a top flight competitive chess player, at the height of his artistic career. "The most violent of sports," said Garry Kasparov, world champion, at the height of his chess career, just to make things ultra-clear. The heat of conflict, and the inevitable moments of acute nervous and psychological tension, turn a game of chess into an authentic sporting contest which often also produces a type of creativity that can only be called artistic for the beauty and profundity of the combinations involved.

But chess is also a sport, or a game if you will, that brings people of all races, colour, religion and political belief together. And the very best demonstration of this is the Chess Olympiad, a tournament involving national teams both male and female.

It is Turin that will be playing host to the next edition of the Chess Olympiad, to be precise the 37th edition, from 20 May to 4 June. The Oval will be the enormous, prestigious venue, and the Olympic Village will give hospitality to the "chess family" which is made up of about 2300 players, trainers, members of national delegations and federal delegates. The Italian Post Office is to dedicate a stamp to the event.

The Chess Olympiad comes to Italy for the very first time in its history; the first edition took place in Paris on the occasion of the Olympic Games (at that time there was no distinction between Summer and Winter varieties), and the chess tournament was part of the official programme. At the time, however, there was no such thing as a World Federation which was actually set up at the

Appointment in May

The Chess Olympiad in Turin ♦ 2300 players and trainers expected ♦ The games broadcast live on the Internet ♦ Ennio Morricone composes the Olympiad anthem

end of the Paris tournament. It is for this reason that the first official edition of the Chess Olympiad is considered to be the one that took place in London in 1927, followed a year later by the Dutch edition held in Amsterdam and The Hague, still in the context of the Olympic Games. Then chess, like other similar events, was removed from the Olympics because its players were not amateurs but professionals who played for prize money. Now that professionalism is recognised in all sports, chess has been readmitted to the Olympic circle and Fide is recognised by the IOC.

It might be useful to recall that chess in Italy was considered a sport, and the Italian Federation was a member of CONI, right from the 1920s. Then, again as a result of problems of professionalism, the sport was expelled until in 1988 the Italian Chess Federation was readmitted to CONI as an "associated sporting discipline", a status which it continues to enjoy today.

The Turin event promises to break all the records. Certainly the record for the highest number of nations represented and consequently the highest number of male and female teams will be beaten. Here it should be remembered that, as in many other sports, the

two sexes play separately even though we are talking about a sport that prevalently involves the intelligence, and even though the psycho-physical aspect must always be borne in mind and there is more than one male team which also includes girls among its members.

We have said that the psycho-physical aspect must be borne in mind because it is this aspect that really makes the difference. A game of chess, in fact, can last 5-6 hours, with moments of great tension, so that physical stamina proves essential and this is the main reason why women, for reasons related to their physical structure or, why not, to problems of maternity and so on, experience difficulty competing on an equal footing with men.

With the highest number of teams there will also be a record number of participants. The men's teams consist of 4 players and 2 reserves, the women's of 3 players and one reserve; add a non-playing captain, the official federation member accompanying the team and, at least for the top teams, a chess trainer, an athletics coach and, at times even a psychologist.

Another event of great appeal taking place alongside the Chess Olympiad is the World Chess Computer (meaning software) Championship with the participation of well-known scientists who

then use the results for their research in other sectors such as medicine, telephony and astronomy, mere enthusiasts who want to test out their abilities, university researchers, and software houses who compete with their commercial programs. It is an event that saw the light in 1974 and which marked and promoted the advance of computers and software programs that play chess.

But technology is also present at the Chess Olympiad in other forms. In fact every single game, and we are talking about more than 450 games going on at the same time, will be broadcast live on the internet. Live broadcasting of the games will enable fans all over the world to follow their own team or to follow the games of the great champions move by move. Forecasts speak of almost 30 million fans who will be connected from all over the world to follow the games.

Great personalities for a great event
The anthem for the Chess Olympiad will be composed by Ennio Morricone, a great aficionado of the game (a curiosity: the great women's champion Judit Polgar says that before every game she plays she listens to music by Morricone and this helps her to win!).

Piero Angela, another chess enthusiast, albeit mainly from the historical and artistic viewpoint, and well known for his TV programmes, will be a testimonial of the Olympiad.

Plus numerous other personalities from the world of entertainment, art and science who will be attending the conferences and congresses on chess matters which will characterise the extensive cultural programme that will provide the icing on the cake of the Olympiad.

The world play chess

165 nations are affiliated to the International Chess Federation. Turin will welcome all the American and European, most of the Asian and many African federations.

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Aruba, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan;
Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bermuda, Bolivia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, British Virgin Islands, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi;
Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Chinese Taipei, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic;
Denmark, Dominican Republic;
Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, England, Estonia, Ethiopia;
Faroe Islands, Fiji, Finland, Former YUG Rep of Macedonia, France;
Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guernsey; Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary;
Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy; Jamaica, Japan, Jersey, Jordan;
Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan;
Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg;

Macau, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar;
Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway;
Pakistan, Palestine, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Puerto Rico;
Qatar;
Romania, Russia, Rwanda;
San Marino, Scotland, Serbia & Montenegro, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria;
Tajikistan, Thailand, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan;
Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Uruguay, US Virgin Islands, Uzbekistan;
Venezuela, Vietnam;
Wales;
Yemen;
Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Twenty months of work

The Organising Committee was set up in July 2004. President of the Committee was Paolo Fresco, Vice-President Alessandro Casazza, and general manager Michele Cordara. They were joined as Committee members by Mercedes Bresso for the Region of Piedmont, Antonio Saitta for the Province of Turin, Sergio Chiamparino for the City of Turin, Giampietro Pagnoncelli for the Italian Chess Federation, Roberto Rivello for the Fsi/Chess Regional Committee, and Massimo De Barberis for the Turin Chess Club. In addition Carlo Caracciolo, Evelina Christillin, Mario Fabbri, Luigi Gubitosi, Gianluigi Melega and Alan Nixon.



Paolo Fresco and European ladies champion, Alexandra Kosteniuk.



World Number One Garry Kasparov with the Mayor of Turin, Sergio Chiamparino.

It was early in 2002 when the Turin Chess Club, one of Italy's most important, submitted its proposal to organise the 2006 Chess Olympiad to the local authorities. The idea was at once simple and courageous: given that Turin was to host the 2006 Winter Olympics and was equipping itself to handle the organisation of that event, why not use the work and structures, not to mention the accommodation and the international publicity, to host the Chess Olympiad too, immediately afterwards? Right from the start, the project received the support of the three local authorities in the persons of the Mayor of Turin, Sergio Chiamparino, the President of the Provincial Government, Mercedes Bresso, and the President of the Regional Government of Piedmont, Enzo Ghigo, who offered their personal support to a demanding undertaking that would see Turin challenged by two rivals vaunting much greater chess prestige: India and Estonia. The selection would take place at the Fide Congress of Bled in Slovenia during the 35th Chess Olympiad. Time was extremely limited: the candidacy file had to be prepared, and Fide delegates had to be invited to Turin for an inspection of the structures being built for the Winter Olympics and to meet City Council representatives.

As mentioned above, the difficulties facing our candidacy would mainly consist of the two competitors: Tallinn for Estonia and New Delhi for India, both federations of great prestige and tradition. The Indian Federation in particular had the direct support of the country's government which, in recent years, has lavished a wealth of financing on the chess youth movement, enabling exchange relations to be set up with almost all the African Federations and

Victory in Bled

10 November 2002: the 37th edition is assigned to Italy for the very first time ♦ New Delhi and Tallin defeated ♦ A diplomatic offensive ♦ The Organising Committee is set up

important events such as the world individual championships and various world championships for the young to be organised.

But we did not despair. On August 1 2002, funded by the three local authorities, the Promotion Committee for the 2006 Chess Olympiad was formed in Turin with the firm intention of bringing the leading world chess event to Italy for the very first time.

The presentation strategy demanded enormous commitment and meticulous canvassing to persuade international delegates to vote the right way. It was decided that at Bled the former Fsi President Alvis Zichichi would represent the Promotion Committee right from the start of the Fide Congress, backed up in the final, decisive days of the Congress by the President of the Promotion Committee, Michele Cordara, and by the President of the Fsi Regional Committee, Roberto Rivello. Our small but combative delegation was joined by the Italian delegate to Fide Nicola Palladino who, as President of the Fide commission "Chess in Schools" and as the senior member of Fide, was able to deploy his invaluable personal contacts on our behalf.

The week of the Congress passed off between contacts and chats with dele-

gates and Fide commissions until we got to the gala dinner for the official presentation of Turin's candidacy: about 110 delegates from all over the world took part, in addition to the most important chess journalists. The presentation speeches were opened by Adriana Apollonio, representing the Italian Embassy in Slovenia. There followed a speech by Roberto Rivello for the Promotion Committee, Paolo Bellino for the Turin City Council who presented a much acclaimed video about Turin, Alvis Zichichi for the Fsi and the vice president of Fide Georgios Makropoulos. Dinner was organised on the lake, in the oldest hotel in Bled, with an international menu and Piedmontese wines offered by the Head of the Agriculture Department of the Region of Piedmont. A stylishly elegant setting which, even if there were no need, reminded everybody of what Italian hospitality is like.

It goes without saying that during dinner persuasion work went on to talk as many delegates as possible into voting for Turin, after which we could only wait for election day.

The vibes were good but we had no idea our diplomatic offensive would have such a triumphal outcome.

On November 10 2002, at the Plenary Congress of the International Chess Federation, the result was over-

whelming: 108 delegates out of 130 voted for Turin. The thirty-seventh edition of the Chess Olympiad had been assigned to Italy. It would take place in late spring, from May 20 to June 4 2006.

The Organising Committee was set up on July 6 2004 with the participation of all three local authorities. President of the Committee is Paolo Fresco, former Chairman of Fiat, who as an enthusiastic chess fan had contributed to the project right from the start. One of the decisive factors in the choice of the International Federation was, of course, the fact that the Winter Olympics were to be held in Turin in February 2006.

For the very first time, chess and winter sports will be hosted in the same city in the same year. An association which guarantees the broadest possible media coverage and which exploits the exceptional opportunity to house players in the newly built Olympic structures which will have already been broken in by the participants in the Winter Games. Fulcrum of the event will be the Olympic Village, a complex of thirty buildings divided into comfortable apartments.

This will become a veritable chess city, housing players, delegates, Fide offices and officials, arbiters and press facilities. For a fortnight it will become a magnet for world chess that will attract the attention of the media of 150 countries. It is from here that the live Internet broadcasts will be made, a possibility that was already an enormous success at the Bled Olympiad in 2002 and which, in 2006, with technology even more advanced and with a much increased potential, will enable fans all over the world to participate in the event in real time.



M A I N S P O N S O R

Piedmontese students in the spotlight

“Ruky” was the idea of Annalisa Mondino, a student at the Schiaparelli-Marconi Junior Secondary School of Savigliano, who, out of more than 240 participants, won the contest “A mascot for the Chess Olympiad – Turin 2006” run by the Organising Committee in the schools of Piedmont.

The graphic adaptation is the work of Irene Bedino, a young professional illustrator from Turin.

The logo of the Chess Olympiad was created by Lorenzo De Palo, a student in the Graphics Course at the European Design Institute, Turin.



15 feverish days

Gala evening at the Teatro Carignano ♦ The world chess computer championship ♦ Film review ♦ Popular chess-related conferences ♦ Photographers and caricaturists

Saturday, May 20. The echoes of yesterday's incredible inaugural gala evening in the Teatro Carignano have not yet died away, and the media are already chasing up the event of the day: the arrival of the 136 national teams. A record for Turin! A record for the Chess Olympiad! Three months after the Winter Olympics, Turin's Olympic Village will be full and buzzing with life again. The opening ceremony, that will take place at 9 pm this evening with the “mind athletes”, will be accompanied by the Italian national anthem, the FIDE anthem and an anthem composed for the Chess Olympiad by Ennio Morricone.

Sunday, May 21. Everyone at the OVAL – Lingotto. The structure is ready to host this tournament between nations. But that is not all, the OVAL will also host the collateral evening tournaments, and there will be a number of stands for Sponsors, the Institutions and merchandising in general. And on Wednesday, the World Computer Championship will also get underway there.

Monday, May 22. At 7 pm this evening the collateral tournaments organised by the “Torino 2006 Chess Group” will start. There will be four opens with long time controls sessions for local players, and chess enthusiasts from all over the world.

Tuesday, May 23. Today we can start to appreciate the hard work done by the Press Office set up by Misho Cebalo, Adolivio Capece and Silvia Bertero, and the students of Turin's School of Journalism. The size of the press review we produce every day is incredible. It is also a lot of work for the technicians who load the 450 games played at the OVAL into the Internet every day.

Wednesday, May 24. The world computer championship organised for Turin

by ICGA of Maastricht duly gets under way. It is based on challenges between chess software with long tournament time controls, and will continue until June 1.

Thursday, May 25. The series of informative lectures about computer science and chess starts at the Polytechnic. Some of the lectures will be given by outstanding speakers, some from outside the university world: Piergiorgio Odifeddi, Paolo Ciancarini and Giuseppe Longo, to name just three.

Friday, May 26. The first rest day, and we take advantage to take the Federations from Palestine, Israel, Iraq, Iran and USA to Sermig to talk to the young audience there, together with representatives of the political world, as part of the day dedicated to “Gens una Sumus: dialogue of peace between nations”. During the day the new “Turing-Duchamp Chess Studies Centre” will also be presented; this Association will be responsible for organising cultural initiatives related to chess in Turin in the coming years.

Saturday, May 27. The Tournament director Boris Kutin and all 110 arbiters are back at work to avoid any protests or disturbance for the players. So far they have not had much to do. The spectators, who are able to get within a few metres of their idols for the first time maintaining a religious silence and not crowding.

Sunday, May 28. The Chess Base interviews with the most famous players continue every day at the Oval, and they can then be accessed and downloaded from our site www.chessolympiad-torino2006.org. The live comments by a number of G.M.s of three of the day's most interesting matches have been an enormous success.

Monday, May 29. The biennial “Computer Games” international conference opens in the Great Hall of Turin University in Via Po, bringing together representatives from university research centres all over the world, in Turin for the first time.

Tuesday, May 30. The active chess collateral tournaments start at 7 pm today. These are a series of tournaments in 7 rounds in which each player has 30 minutes to finish the match.

Wednesday, May 31. They may not have been much in evidence while they were working, but 6 official photographers have been doing the rounds since the first day. They are the winners of the competition held in March and April and open to professional and amateur photographers from all over the world. We think that even fewer people will have noticed the Romanian caricaturist Stefan Popa, who is famous for the speed with which he portrays his subjects.

Thursday, June 1. The second rest day. But only for the teams. For everyone

else, this evening marks the inauguration of the review of films about chess at the Massimo cinema. The review, organised with the National Cinema Museum, will continue until Saturday June 10, carrying forward the memory of the final battles over the chessboard.

Friday, June 2. Back to work. The eleventh round, still at the OVAL, still at 3.30 pm. The collateral “blitz” tournaments end this evening. From tomorrow, the chess boards occupied by the local players and tourists will be removed and work will start to prepare the space at the Oval for the closing ceremony.

Saturday, June 3. Today will see the last number of the “Turin moves” newspaper, which has kept us company since the first day, with spectacular punctuality and interesting articles. The idea of publishing a tabloid paper instead of the classic bulletin was very popular, and we will be sending complete printed series to the many people who have expressed interest once they are back home.

Sunday, June 4. The tournament which this morning began at 10 am is over. The closing ceremony will be held at 9 pm this evening: a group of actors will read poems about chess in the original languages, from Jorge Luis Borges to Omar Khajjam and Eugenio Montale. The FIDE Congress has also been concluded, and the Federation's president and Council for the next 4 years have been elected.

Monday, June 5. Everyone home! It has been an enormous effort, but the satisfaction will also be huge, although as usual it will take us a few days to recover! Our thanks go to everyone who has helped us, from the authorities to the sponsors, the volunteers and the professionals, in other words everyone who has given us their precious support.

Strolling round the boards

The OVAL Lingotto will be given over totally to chess. Inside it the best teams from all over the world will give battle for a fortnight.



The biggest playing venue ever seen for a Chess Olympiad: more than 21,000 sq. m. (the playing area is a rectangle of 210x107 metres, while a football pitch, goalpost to goalpost, measures at the most 110 x 75), with the ceiling height varying between 12 and 18 metres.

In the OVAL saranno giocate 450 games a day for 14 days.

But there is much more. There is ample room in the OVAL for analysis rooms where games will be commented live by the GMs present, the 14th World Chess Computer Championship, popular conferences, a marketplace for chess books and materials, and open tournaments for all to play in.

Plus giant screens to enable you to follow the most important games, and access to the playing hall so that you can watch the games from close at hand.

Men's Olympiads host city		year	1st	2nd	3rd	teams
Paris		1924	CSR	HUN	SUI	18
Budapest		1926	HUN	YUG	ROM	4
London		1927	HUN	DEN	ENG	16
The Hague		1928	HUN	USA	POL	17
Hamburg		1930	POL	HUN	GER	18
Prague		1931	USA	POL	CSR	19
Folkestone		1933	USA	CSR	SWE	15
Warsaw		1935	USA	SWE	POL	20
Munich		1936	HUN	POL	GER	21
Stockholm		1937	USA	HUN	POL	19
Buenos Aires		1939	GER	POL	EST	27
Dubrovnik		1950	YUG	ARG	GER	16
Helsinki		1952	URS	ARG	YUG	25
Amsterdam		1954	URS	ARG	YUG	26
Moscow		1956	URS	YUG	HUN	34
Munich		1958	URS	YUG	ARG	36
Leipzig		1960	URS	USA	YUG	40
Varna		1962	URS	YUG	ARG	38
Tel Aviv		1964	URS	YUG	GER	50
Havana		1966	URS	USA	HUN	52
Lugano		1968	URS	YUG	BUL	53
Siegen		1970	URS	HUN	YUG	60
Skopje		1972	URS	HUN	YUG	63
Nice		1974	URS	YUG	USA	75
Haifa		1976	USA	NED	ENG	48
Tripoli		1976	ESA	TUN	PAK	34
Buenos Aires		1978	HUN	URS	USA	66
La Valetta		1980	URS	HUN	YUG	82
Lucerne		1982	URS	CSR	USA	92
Thessaloniki		1984	URS	ENG	USA	88
Dubai		1986	URS	ENG	USA	108
Thessaloniki		1988	URS	ENG	NED	107
Novi Sad		1990	URS	USA	ENG	108
Manila		1992	RUS	UZB	ARM	102
Moscow		1994	RUS	BIH	RUS2	124
Yerevan		1996	RUS	UKR	USA	114
Elista		1998	RUS	USA	UKR	110
Istanbul		2000	RUS	GER	UKR	126
Bled		2002	RUS	HUN	ARM	135
Calvià		2004	UKR	RUS	ARM	129

no.	Women's Olympiads host city		year	1st	2nd	3rd	teams
1.	Emmen		1957	URS	ROM	GDR	21
2.	Split		1963	URS	YUG	GDR	15
3.	Oberhausen		1966	URS	ROM	GDR	14
4.	Lublin		1969	URS	HUN	CSR	15
5.	Skopje		1972	URS	ROM	HUN	23
6.	Medelin		1974	URS	ROM	BUL	26
7.	Haifa		1976	ISR	ENG	ESP	23
8.	Buenos Aires		1978	URS	HUN	GER	32
9.	La Valetta		1980	URS	HUN	POL	42
10.	Lucerne		1982	URS	ROM	HUN	45
26.	Thessaloniki		1984	URS	BUL	ROM	51
27.	Dubai		1986	URS	HUN	ROM	49
28.	Thessaloniki		1988	HUN	URS	YUG	56
29.	Novi Sad		1990	HUN	URS	CHN	64
30.	Manila		1992	GEO	UKR	CHN	62
31.	Moscow		1994	GEO	HUN	CHN	81
32.	Yerevan		1996	GEO	CHN	RUS	74
33.	Elista		1998	CHN	RUS	GEO	72
34.	Istanbul		2000	CHN	GEO	RUS	86
35.	Bled		2002	CHN	RUS	POL	91
36.	Calvià		2004	CHN	USA	RUS	87



Chess Olympiad - Nice 1974.

Draw in 190 moves

Statistics of the Chess Olympiad ♦ The shortest game ♦
The longest game ♦ The youngest participant ♦
The oldest participant ♦ Unusual final positions

The oldest and the youngest Olympian. The youngest reported Olympiadns were Andrew Sherman and John Jarecki of Virgin Islands in 1970 and 1980 respectively, both aged 11. The oldest reported one was Bill Hook of (yes!) Virgin Islands who was 79 as he played in Calvia. There is no proof those are absolute all-time records though.

Celebrities. There weren't much non-chess celebrities among the Olympians. By far the most notable one is famous painter Marcel Duchamp who played for France in late 30's.

World Champions. Virtually all of the World Champions (everyone but Steinitz who died in 1900 and Lasker who was already retired in 1927) took part at the Olympiads. However not all of them appeared as the reigning champions. Here's the concise Olympiad list together with World Champions notes:

Longest games. The longest Olympic game was Seirawan-Xu, Thessaloniki 1988, which lasted for 190 moves and went on for a draw. The longest decisive game was Fier-Pazos played in Calvia, 2004. It took White 135 moves to seal their win in a KQvKR ending (36 moves since last pawn was taken).

Shortest games. There is number of brisk draws in the Olympic scoresheets. For sake of your nerves we will NOT list all of those games. Just not to left the field blank we are obliged to report you that the shortest game ever played at the Olympiads was played in Calvia and lasted for 3 halfmoves! 1.e4 c6 2.d4 drawn... The holders of this shameful record are GM Fedorov of Belarus and GM Kachieshvili of Georgia (round 11).

On the other hand you will certainly be very keen to see the shortest decisive games played in the history the Olympiads.

Latest first capture: Neumann-Wilson 1-0, Yerevan 1996, 48th move and Van Wely-Krylov 1-0, Calvia 2004, 41st move.

Quickest pawn endgame: Parakrama-Midjord fi-fi, Buenos Aires 1978, after Black's 22nd move.

Quickest minor pieces endgame (no Rooks and Queens): Rossetto-Kokkoris

1-0, Lugano 1968, after Black's 13th move.

Quickest major pieces endgame (no Knights and Bishops): Rauber-Sammut Briffa 1-0, Moscow 1994, after Black's 12th move.

Quickest Bishop ending: Kostro-Langeweg fi-fi, Leipzig 1960, after White's 18th move.

Quickest Knight ending: Kwan-Gomez Abad 1-0, Skopje 1972, after Black's 17th move.

Quickest Rook ending: four games, including Benko-Darga 1-0, Tel Aviv 1964, after Black's 14th move.

Quickest Queen ending: Berg-Patriarca 1-0, Calvia 2004, after White's 20th move.

Biggest material imbalance: 20 points (two Rooks, two Bishops and four pawns) Ayyoubi-Mason 1-0, Bled 2002, after White's 37th move.

Heaviest pawn rout: Ciocaltea-Tringov 0-1, Lugano 1968, just 6 pawns (3 B. and 3 W.) survived after White's 16th move.

Most Queens on board: four. Quickest: Johansson-Nilsson 0-1, Amsterdam 1954, after White's 13th move.

Longest Kings immobility: Hassan-Galego 1-0, Elista 1998, white King castled on White's 38th move.

Unusual material imbalance:

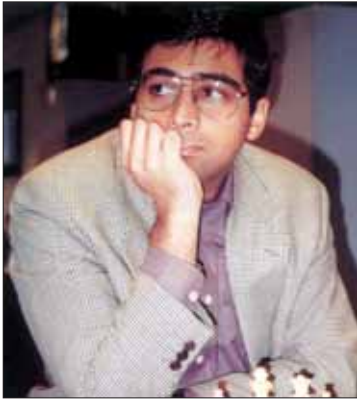
A Rook fighting five pawns: Lungu-Marder Rivera 1-0, Novi Sad 1990 after Black's 52nd move.

Two Rooks fighting four minor pieces: Padevsky-Matanovi? 0-1, Havana 1966 after Black's 30th move.

A Bishop fighting seven pawns: Hugueta-Flores Soto 1-0, Lugano 1968, after White's 42nd move.

A Queen fighting pair of Bishops and pawns: Tsvetkov-Hounie Fleurquin 0-1, Buenos Aires 1939, after White's 54th move.

A Queen fighting pair of Knights and pawns: Lalic-Shirov fi-fi, Moscow 1994, after Black's 54th move.



The charge of the young Italians

The next chess event will bring the cream of world chess to Turin. Each federation will be calling up its best players to achieve the best result possible, so we will be seeing stars of the stature of Vladimir Kramnik, Vishwanathan Anand (in the photo), Veselin Topalov and Etienne Bacrot (the latter in the photo here). Italian fans can look forward confidently to the results of the A team captained by Michele Godena (photo) and the junior team made up of Alex Rombaldoni, Sabino Brunello, Niccolò Ronchetti and Daniele Vocaturo (the latter two in the photo here).

ADDICKS - DUCHAMP
Prague, 1931
1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 b6 3.c4 e6 4.Nc3 Bb4 5.Qc2 Bb7 6.Nd2 Nc6 7.e3 e5 8.d5 Ne7 9.a3 Bc3 10.Qc3 d6 11.e4 Qd7 12.Be2 Ng6 13.h4 Nf4 14.Bf3 h5 15.g3 Ng6 16.Bg2 c6 17.Bh3 Qc7 18.dc6 Qc6 19.f3 Bc8 20.Nf1 Ne4 21.fe4 Qe4 22.Kf2 Nh4 23.Rh2 Bh3 24.gh4 Qf5 25.Kg3 Bf1 26.Be3 Qg4 27.Kf2 Bc4 28.Rg1 Qf5 29.Ke1 Rc8 30.Qd2 d5 31.Rg5 Qf1



ALEKHINE - APSCHENEK
Folkestone, 1933
1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 c6 3.Nf3 d5 4.e3 e6 5.Bd3 a6 6.Nbd2 dc4 7.Nc4 b5 8.Nce5 h6 9.a4 Bb7 10.Bd2 Nbd7 11.Qc2 Rc8 12.Bg6 Ne5 13.Ne5 Rc7 14.Ba5 fg6 15.Qg6 Ke7 16.Nf7 Qe8 17.Nh8 Rc8 18.Bb4 c5 19.Bc5 Rc5 20.dc5 Be4 21.Qe8 Ne8 22.f3 Bd3 23.ab5



CASTALDI - TARTAKOVER
Stoccolma, 1937
1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 d6 The Philidor Defence, from the name of the famous French champion 1726-1795, also famous as a musician. 3.d4 Nf6 4.Nc3 Nbd7 5.Be2 Be7 6.0-0 h6 7.b3 c6 8.Bb2 Qc7 9.Qd2 g5 10.Rfd1 Nf8 With the idea of putting the Knight on g6, however... 11.de5 de5 12.Ne5!! A thunderbolt. 12...Be6 If 12...Qe5 13.Nd5 and as 13...Qb2 is not possible because of 14.Nc7# Black has to return the piece, so losing material. 13.Nb5! Qb8 If 13...cb5 14.Bb5 N8d7 15.Nd7 and wins; or if 13...Qb6 14.Nc4 Bc4 15.Bf6 Be2 16.Nd6 Bd6 17.Qd6 Ng6 18.Rd2 Rg8 19.Re2. 14.Qa5 Bd8 In the event of 14...b6 there would have followed 15.Nc6 Qb7 (15...ba5? 16.Nb8 Rb8 17.Nc7#) 16.Qc3 Rc8 17.Nba7 Rc7 18.Bb5 Bd7 19.e5 Ne4 20.Qd4 Bc6

Olympiad moves

Marcel Duchamp at the Prague Olympiad ♦ Some games by world champions ♦ Six years before the big match in Reykjavik ♦ One of the most beautiful games

21.Bc6 Rc6 22.Qe4 Rc7 23.Nb5 Rd7 24.Nd6 Bd6 25.Qb7 Rb7 26.ed6 Rg8 27.Bf6. 15.Rd8 A superb seal on a famous miniature. 15...Qd8 16.Nc7



CAPABLANCA - TROMPOWSKY
Buenos Aires, 1939
1.c4 Nf6 2.g3 e6 3.Bg2 d5 4.d4 c5 5.cd5 Nd5 6.Nf3 Nc6 7.0-0 cd4 8.Nd4 Be7 9.Nc6 bc6 10.Qa4 Bb7 11.Rd1 0-0 12.Na3 Qb6 13.e4 Nf6 14.Nc4 Qb5 15.Qc2 Rfd8 16.Bf4 Rac8 17.Bd6 Ba6 18.Be7 Rd1 19.Rd1 Qc4 20.Qc4 Bc4 21.b3 Bb5 22.a4 Ba6 23.Bc5 h6 24.Ba7 Kf8 25.f3 Ke7 26.Bc5 Ke8 27.Kf2 Nd7 28.Bd6 c5 29.e5 Bb7 30.Rc1 Bd5 31.f4 Bg2 32.Kg2 c4 33.a5 c3 34.Kf3 c2 35.Ke2 Nb8 36.Kd2



KARPOV - SEIRAWAN
Lucerne 1982
1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.Nd2 de4 4.Ne4 Bf5 5.Ng3 Bg6 6.h4 h6 7.Nf3 Nd7 8.h5 Bh7 9.Bd3 Bd3 10.Qd3 Qc7 11.Bd2 Ngf6 12.0-0-0 e6 13.Ne4 Rd8 14.Nf6 Nf6 15.Qe2 c5 16.dc5 Bc5 17.Ne5 0-0 18.Nd3 Be7 19.Kb1 Rc8 20.Rc1 Qc4 21.Rhe1Nd5 22.g4 a5 23.Ne5 Qe2 24.Re2 a4 25.a3 b5 26.Nd3 Rc4 27.f3 Rfc8 28.c3 Bd6 29.Rg1 Re8 30.g5 hg5 31.Rg5 Be7 32.Rg1 Rh4 33.Reg2 Bf8 34.Bh6 Rh5

35.Bg7 Bg7 36.Rg7 Kf8 37.R7g4 Rf5 38.Nb4 Nb4 39.Rb4 Rf3 40.Rb5 e5 41.Kc2 e4 42.Kd2 e3 43.Ke1 Rf2 44.Rf1 Rc2 45.Rb7 Rc1 46.Ke2 Rc2 47.Ke1 Rc1



FISCHER - SPASSKY
La Habana 1966
1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Ba4 Nf6 5.0-0 Be7 6.Re1 b5 7.Bb3 0-0 8.c3 d6 9.h3 h6 10.d4 Re8 11.Nbd2 Bf8 12.Nf1 Bd7 13.Ng3 Na5 14.Bc2 c5 15.b3 cd4 16.cd4 Nc6 17.Bb2 g6 18.Qd2 Bg7 19.Rad1 Qb6 20.Nf1 Rad8 21.Ne3 Qb8 22.Bb1 Qb7 23.Rc1 Kh7 24.a3 Bc8 25.Bc3 Bd7 26.Qb2 Qb8 27.b4 Kg8 28.Rcd1 Nh7 29.Ba2 Ng5 30.Ng5 hg5 31.de5 de5 32.Nd5 Ne7 33.Ne7 Re7 34.Qd2 Bf6 35.Qd6 Kg7 36.Qa6 Rc8 37.Rd6 Rc3 38.Rf6 Be6 39.Re6 fe6 40.Rd1 Qb7 41.Qb7 Rb7 42.Be6 Ra3 43.Kh2 Ra4 44.Rb1 Rc7 45.f3 Ra6 46.Bb3 Ra3 47.Rb2 Ra1 48.Kg3 Kf6 49.Kg4 Rc3 50.Bd5 Raa3 51.h4 gh4 52.Kh4 Ra1 53.Rd2 Raa3 54.Kg4 Rd3 55.Re2 Rac3 56.Ra2 Ra3 57.Rb2



KASPAROV - HRACEK
Erevan, 1996
1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cd4 4.Nd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 Nc6 6.Bg5 The move that

announces the Richter-Rauzer attack in the Sicilian. 6...e6 7.Qd2 a6 8.0-0-0 Nd4 9.Qd4 Be7 10.f4 b5 11.Bf6 gf6 White wins quickly in the event of 11...Bf6 12.e5 de5 13.Qe4! 12.e5! A novelty that would appear to definitively refute 10...b5. A short time before, in Amsterdam, Kasparov against Kramnik had played 12.Bd3 Qc7 13.Qe3 Qc5 14.Qg3 b4 15.Ne2 with a slight advantage for White; the theoretical continuation is 12.f5 which, however, gives Black defensive chances. 12...d5 Forced; if 12...de5 13.Qe4; worse 12...fe5 13.fe5 d5 and the opening of the 'f' file favours White. 13.Kb1 b4 13...fe5 14.fe5 b4 15.Ne2. 14.Ne2 a5 15.Ng3 f5 16.Nh5 Rb8?! Better was 16...Rg8 being careful, after 17.Be2 not to play 17...Rg2 18.Rhg1 Re2 because of 19.Rg8 Bf8 20.Nf6 Ke7 21.Qc5 Qd6 22.Qd6#. 17.g4! fg4 18.f5! Kasparov's attack is fast and decisive. 18...Rg8 The continuation 18...ef5 19.e6 Rg8 20.ef7 Kf7 21.Bg2 Bb7 22.Rhf1 Rg5 23.Ng3. 19.Nf6 Bf6 20.ef6 Qd6 Or 20...Qc7 21.Bg2 a4 22.fe6 Be6 23.Bd5- is favourable to White; and if 20...ef5 21.Qe5 Be6 22.Rd5! Qd5 23.Qb8. 21.Bg2 Less incisive is 21.Bd3 ef5 22.Rhe1 Kf8. 21...Rg5?! More resistance would have been offered by 21...Bb7 22.Rhe1 Kd7 23.fe6 fe6 24.h3 g3 25.Qh4 Rh8 26.Rd3; in his own comment to the game, Kasparov proposes 21...Rb7 22.Qe3 Kd8 23.Qh6. 22.Bd5! Threatening the decisive Bishop check in c6. 22...Bd7 Or 22...Qd5 23.Qf4; 22...Bb7 is pointless because of the amusing continuation 23.Bb7 Qd4 24.Bc6. 23.Rhe1 h6 Or 23...Rf5 24.Be6 Qd4 25.Bf5 Kf8 26.Rd4 Bf5 27.Re5 and White wins without difficulty. 24.fe6 fe6 25.Qa7 The main threat is the Bishop capture in e6. One of the finest games from the Olympiad.



We wish to thank the following for their support and cooperation:





Giant glass pieces from the "Fucina degli angeli", Murano, in homage to Max Ernst.



Luigi Mussini (1813-1881): "Il Puttino alla corte del Re di Spagna".

The history of every game and sport is first and foremost the history of its rules: chess is no exception.

In the Indian four-player game known as *Chaturanga*, considered the prototype of chess, according to Al-Biruni's description Pawns could only move one square vertically, the *Ruch* (that is the War Chariot, forerunner of the Rook) jumped to the third square diagonally (from c1 to a3 or e3), while the *Pil* (the Elephant, today's Bishop) could move one single square diagonally and a single square vertically. Only the King – except when castling – and the Knight already moved in the way we know today.

It was in *Chatrang*, the Persian two-player version of the game, that the *Ruch* moved as the Rook does today, whereas the *Pil* jumped to the third square diagonally like the *Ruch* did in the four-player Indian game. Pawns only moved one square vertically and captured diagonally and, lastly, the King and the Knight continued to move as in the original game. And *Chatrang* also heralded the arrival of a piece that didn't exist in the four-player game, the *Farzin* – the counsellor – that moved only one square diagonally.

The Arabs first learned about chess when they conquered Persia in 642 and as a result the *Farzin* became *Firzan* and the *Pil* became *Al-Fil*, although the moves pieces could make remained the same. However, when a Pawn reached the eighth rank it could become a *Firzan*, even if this latter piece had still not been captured.

Victory occurred not only when capture of the King was imminent and inevitable, that is, checkmate, but also when this piece was the only one remaining or could no longer move (today's stalemate). Normally when just both Kings remained the game was considered a draw, but also when the same sequence of moves was repeated a number of times or if a checkmate situation was clearly impossible.

So it was the Arabs who brought chess to Europe (the game was introduced directly from Persia only into Russia and the Byzantine Empire), mainly through Spain and southern Italy. As a result of this migration the rules of the game underwent several changes.

In Spain the *Firzan* (forerunner of the Queen), became *Alfferza* (in Latin, *Fersa*), which right from the first move could jump to the third square in any direction, even by passing over other pieces. All the other pieces continued to move as they did in the Arab game, but already when speaking of Pawns the Alfonsino Code mentioned that "ay

2000 years of history

From India to Europe ♦ The great reform ♦ Birth of professionalism ♦ Italian rules ♦ The acceptance of international rules ♦ Chess in Italy in XX century

algunos que usan a iogar de los Peones a tercera casa la primera vez – some people move Pawns to the third square on their first move", a practice that spread rapidly.

Further innovations became popular in around the XVth century: in the game known as '*del Viejo*' described in the treatise written in Salamanca by Lucena at the end of the 1400s. For instance, when a Pawn reached the fifth rank it was entitled to capture a rival Pawn by moving two squares on the adjacent files (this marked the beginning of taking a piece *en passant*). As for the King, the *Rey robado* (*Roi depouillé* in French) no longer implied victory and the *Rey ahogado*, that is, a stalemate, ended the game with a draw.

In Italy the rules were laid down in Lombardy, even though chess arrived in that region from the South. Among the oldest pieces found in Italy are those from Venafrò, now held at the Naples Archaeological Museum and dated using the radiocarbon 14 technique as being late 9th century.

In the *assizes lombardes* – Lombardy rules – when making its first move the King could jump to the third free square in any direction, just like the Knight, whereas making its first move the *Fersa* could jump to the third free square, a rule that was also extended to include the *Fersa nova*, that is, a piece just promoted. Simultaneous to jumping the King and *Fersa* could move another piece, while Pawns could also move two squares on their opening move although the possibility to capture *en passant* didn't exist. Lastly the *Rex spoliatus* (the King remaining alone on the board) and *Rex tabulatus* (namely, a stalemate) led to a draw.

In France, on the other hand, the King and *Fersa* moved as in Spain, whereas Pawns could move two squares on their first move and also capture *en passant*.

Between the XVth and XVIth centuries, probably in Spain in the second half of the 1400s, an important change was introduced as regards moves made by the *Fersa* and *Al-Fil*: they lost their ability to jump over other pieces, although both acquired an unlimited power to move diagonally and as regards

the *Fersa*, now known as the *Domina*, a similar power to move horizontally and vertically.

This reform marked the birth of the modern game and already seems to be covered in Lucena's treatise, given that he distinguishes between *i partiti* (namely, the problems) of the old-style game, referred to as *viejo*, and the new style known as *a la rabiosa*.

The reform spread so rapidly throughout Europe that in his book published in Rome in 1512, Portuguese author Damiano no longer makes any mention of the old moves made by the Bishop and Queen. Almost simultaneously the King lost his power to jump too, except for one move on the first rank – today known as castling – introduced at an unspecified time, although before the treatise written by the Spaniard Ruy Lopez.

In the Lucena treatise this lateral jump involved two separate moves, first the Rook moved alongside the King and then at the next move the King jumped over the Rook. But already Ruy Lopez' book printed in Alcalá in 1561 mentioned that in some parts of Italy this took place in "*todo de un lance* – all in one move".

This combination of the original two moves into one castling move, capture *en passant* and multiple promotion to Queens of Pawns reaching the eighth rank rapidly became accepted throughout Europe.

Chess became extremely popular in Italy and this led to the birth of the modern professional movement: top players from the Italian school were able to live in a dignified manner thanks to prize money won in challenge matches and financing they received from their patrons.

Perhaps, as mentioned by Italy's major chess historian Adriano Chicco, the professional activity in many countries of Giulio Cesare Polerio, better known as the *Abruzzese* and Gioachino Greco, the *Calabrese*, and their frequent contacts with various peoples and customs, led to their accepting 'normal' castling, which from then on was referred to as the *arrocco alla calabrista* – Calabria-style castling, in honour of Gioachino Greco – and the multiple Queens obtained by promotion.

Their level of play was so high that English and French translations of Gioachino Greco's works continued to be the best chess treatises printed up until Philidor's *Analyse* was published in the Age of Enlightenment.

Italy refused to recognise innovations as regards the rules: Pietro Carrera even repudiated the possibility of castling with a single move, referring to castling as "a two-headed monster". Alessandro Salvio, on the other hand, was in favour of 'free castling', in which the King and the Knight could jump to any square between e1-h1 or e1-a1.

As a result of this resistance, during the XVIIth and XIXth centuries the game in Italy was regulated by special rules and this led to the isolation of the country's chess movement, while very little recourse was made to analysis, above all as regards openings of the game's major theoreticians.

Ponziani's version of the rules contained these definitions: *arrocco libero* – free castling – with the faculty of the King and Rook to occupy any intermediate square except a1, e1, or h1 (a8, e8 or h8 for the black pieces). Exclusion of the *presa al varco* – capture *en passant* – namely, acceptance of the so-called '*passar battaglia*' rule. Impossibility to promote a Pawn that reached the eighth rank to a piece still present on the board; if no pieces had been lost the Pawn remained 'suspended' but was then automatically promoted to take the place of the first piece captured by the rival player.

These rules remained in force until almost the end of the 1800s and were then only officially abandoned after a heated debate in Italian chess magazines and newspaper columns of the time on the occasion of the third edition of the Italian national tournament in Milan in 1881. And so Italy was the last major European country to adopt the international chess rules.

We wish to thank the following foundations for their support of "Grand Master moves" the cultural programme of the Chess Olympiad:

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The church of the Gran Madre.



Piazza Castello by night.

In and about town

Turin, city of Events ♦ The royal residences ♦ From the classic to the contemporary ♦ The museum circuit, the historic cafés, flea markets, shopping ♦ The Torino card

Turin is a city of culture, of international artistic events, and the host to numerous other important attractions: in 2006 alone, the city will host the XX Olympic Winter Games, the Food Fair in October 2006, it will be the World Book Capital together with Rome from 2006 to 2007, and will host the World Congress of Architecture in 2008, and that is not all. Turin has also been awarded a number of exceptional international sporting events: the 37th edition of the Chess Olympiad with the 76th Congress of the World Chess Federation (165 federations in all) in May 2006, the World Fencing Championships in September 2006, and the University Games in January 2007.

All these appointments will obviously bring even more tourists, and we think it is important to tell visitors about the beauties of our city, even if this article is certainly too short to give more than a taste.

But if a taste whets the appetite ...

Discovering Turin means enjoying a city with a varied, rich cultural life: museums and baroque “palazzi”, prestigious museums, the Savoy residences, the new architecture, gastronomic traditions, design, nature and entertainment: these are the city's many points of excellence.

In many ways, Turin is extremely modern, evolved and high-tech, looking to the future but determined to safeguard the traditions that make it unique.

Turin has an amazing element of great historical and architectural interest, which has now been named a Unesco Heritage Site: the circuit of Royal Residences. These majestic palaces, fairy-tale castles and large estates relive a past of warrior dukes and kings, of art patrons and collectors, of refined “Madame reali” or dowager queens, who

loved ballet and the theatre, of court architects and ceremonies.

Turin is also the European capital of Baroque art thanks to the Savoy rulers and the genius of great architects like Guarino Guarini, Filippo Juvarra, Ascanio Vitozzi and the Castellamontes, who designed the look of the city in the 17th and 18th centuries, creating absolute artistic masterpieces. Take a stroll through the centre and admire the elegance and grandeur of buildings that are unique in Italy, and which are perfectly at home in the streets and square of an urban fabric that is extraordinary for its very simplicity and elegance.

From the classical to the contemporary; Turin is becoming known increasingly as the capital of contemporary art,

thanks to the Civic Modern and Contemporary Art Gallery (GAM), the Museum of Contemporary Art of Rivoli Castle, the Sandretto Re Rebaudengo Foundation and the recent Merz Foundation.

But Turin is also cinema and entertainment... and the exciting displays of the National Cinema Museum, housed in the extraordinary setting of the Mole Antonelliana – a memorable adventure in the beguiling world of the cinema, from the shadow theatre to memorabilia of the great film stars and the special effects of Hollywood movies.

To discover the refined, elegant Turin of the past, take time to visit the many

historical cafes, traditional cultural meeting-places, once frequented by the leaders of the Italian Risorgimento movement which wrote the history of United Italy. These historical cafes are full of references to Turin's history: from the furnishings to the cultural and artistic values of Italian history. This is the only place to sit down and enjoy a “bicerin”, the historical Torinese drink, or to purchase some real “gianduiotti”, a Turin speciality made of chocolate.

And what about the food and wine? The cuisine is all worth discovering, offering plenty of different specialities that reveal the flavours and colours of Piedmont's unforgettably good culinary culture, all accompanied by excellent local wines. Turin's cuisine is among the most varied and refined in Italy, truly authentic because it has maintained intact the good things of the past, and the ancient traditions that have grown up around local products.

And if you still have time... there are certainly plenty of places to enjoy some shopping.

Take a walk through the streets of the centre, and sense the vitality of the shops and boutiques which feature Italian design and fashion. Or visit the flea markets, like the “Balôn”, looking for bargains.

Turin obviously has a huge heritage, which has been “managed” since 1998 by Turismo Torino, the Tourist Board for Turin and the Metropolitan area.

We must mention one of the many initiatives on offer: the Torino Card, a “pass for the city” which entitles the holder to visit over 140 museums free of charge, travel on the urban and out-of-town transport network, take the panoramic lift up the Mole Antonelliana, cruise down the river Po, and enjoy concessions for guided tours, theatres and concerts, car rentals and plenty more besides.



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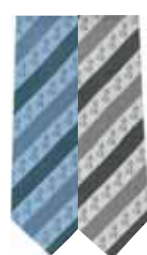
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Chess is the art, which expresses the science of logic - Botvinnik (O)
Chess is life in miniature: it's a struggle and a battle - Kasparov (P)



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