Reflections: Poland (5) by CM Dr Lyndon Bouah

1. Introduction

I mentioned in earlier articles that this is my third Olympiad. My second Olympiad was played in Moscow, in December 1994. It was not an easy Olympiad for me. I recall in my second book the road to Moscow started for me in February 1993. The chess authorities in SA called for the SA Trials to be held in Cape Town, as a team had to participate in the African Team Championship in Egypt. So instead of calling it a SA Closed, which it effectively was, they called it the SA Trials.

I fared badly in this event. I drew with Maxwell Solomon, Ewan Kromhout and Antonio Bravetti, beat Dan Wolf, but lost heavily to the rest of the field. This of course gave the folks all the ammunition to say that I had not deserved to be in the SA Protea team in 1992. There had been a debate about the 1992 Protea selection, as I had previously indicated. The 1992 team had been a unified team and some guarters had criticized the composition of the team.

Not only was I unrecognisable in my play, but I also think in hindsight that I should have requested help from my chess organisation. I was using public transport to get to the venue, from Bellville by taxi to Rondebosch and then hope for a lift back, and this was certainly not conducive. In future we must ensure that young players are properly managed when they play in big events.

In September 1994, the South African Trials were held again. This time the top 5 would be going to Moscow to play in the Olympiad. The venue was Peninsula Technikon in Bellville, which was within walking distance from my university residence. The scene was now set. Fourteen players were invited to participate in the SA Trials. The players came from all over South Africa and would all be pressing for the spots on offer.

The event was once again a round robin and this time I decided that I would pick my games. I needed to know when to press for a win and when not to press. Playing a 13 round event requires a strategy that must be decided upon beforehand.

I ended fourth in the event, as I had scored 1 loss, 6 draws and 6 wins! I was now directly into the SA Protea team and would go to the Olympiad in Moscow.

1994 Moscow Olympiad

The event started with South Africa playing on stage against the United States of America. We scored one draw in the match against the USA when Charles de Villiers held GM Shabalov to a draw. He is playing in the event here in Poland! I lost to GM Sergey Kudrin and the Olympiad was not a great one for me. I only scored 2 wins in the event, and I think I was so happy to have made the team that I had reserved my best chess for the trials and not the Olympiad.

The team that travelled to Moscow was Deon Solomons, Charles de Villiers, Watu Kobese, Maxwell Solomon and me. I was board 4. The manager was François Kleinhans.

South Africa ended on 29 points and in position number 58 out of 124 countries. The final results of the African countries were:

Tunisia 29 points

South Africa 29 points

Algeria 28 points

Egypt 28 points

Morocco 28 points

Playing the Olympiad in Moscow was of course a dream come true for me as a chess player. We played in the Cosmos Hotel and we were able to meet many players. I enjoyed my blitz sessions with my friends from Mauritius, and of course hearing Afrikaans being spoken in the dining room was a novelty. The voices belonged to Namibia and I met CM Otto Nakapunda there for the first time.

We travelled on the subways and made our way to St Basil's Cathedral and the Kremlin. Many of the figures that we had read about in our history books were now statues and street names in Moscow. We went to the university and met a few local folks, and I corresponded with one friend for quite some time. I enjoyed the event tremendously and, on my off days, I continued to watch the matches taking place on stage. You could sit in the auditorium and watch the games take place before you, while you are watching the screen. I vividly recall watching the Adams vs. Kramnik game. A particular highlight for me was when the late Jerry Bibuld took us to the Bolshoi Theatre to see Swan Lake. Moscow became one of my favourite cities in the world. Jerry in 1996 when we attended the Armenia Olympiad took me to see La Verdi at the Yerevan Theatre. I have also been privileged to watch the 39 Steps in one of the theatres in London.

2. Poland

After a period of fragmentation in the 12th century, Wladyslaw The Elbow-High (1261-1333) used a combination of diplomacy and murder to reunite the country. He was the first Polish king to be crowned in the Wawel Cathedral. Hi son Kaimierz the Great (1310-1370) reformed the state administration and, launched an extended programme of castle building and extended the Polish rule into modern day Ukraine. He also assembled a glittering court at Krakow and extended Jewish rights.

3. Krakow

This morning for 90 minutes Dr Bhawoodien, Andre and I used the Red Bus to tour the city. The earliest mention of Krakow in historical records dates from the middle of the 10th century. In 1000 it became a bishopric and around 1018 it assumed the importance of a capital. The city developed rapidly in the 14th and 15th century and acquired numerous Gothic Churches and secular buildings that survive to this day.

At the beginning of the 16th century, Krakow came under the influence of Renaissance and many buildings including the Wawel Castle began to be rebuilt in this style. The city gradually lost its influence and in 1596 the capital was moved to Warsaw.

We quite enjoyed the bus ride. It allowed us to see the famous Market square, various churches, the Vistula River. Even though the city is far from the sea, the traders in the Middle Ages even acquired sea rights

We were also taken past the Jewish section where there are some monuments. The one monument consists of chairs on an open square. During the Second World War, the Nazis had a roll call and people needed to sit in the assigned seats. You were then taken away.....





4. Famous Polish people

Robert Lewandowski is a famous football player who plays for Barcelona. He is a Polish professional player who has scored over 600 goals for his club and country. He is regarded as one of the most successful players in the Bundesliga.



Robert Lewandowski

5. Polish Chessplayers

The highest rated Polish player is Jan- Krzysztof Duda. He was born on 26 April 1988. He is chess prodigy. He achieved the grandmaster title in 2013 at the age of 15 years and 21 days. As of December 2023, he is ranked No.1 in Poland and No.16 in the world. His personal rating is 2760 which makes him the highest rated Polish player of all time.

Duda won the Polish Championship in 2018 and the Chess World Cup in 2021. He is a bronze medallist at the European Team Chess Championship in 2021 and he also competed at the Candidates Tournament 2022 finishing seventh. He was awarded the Golden Cross of Merit for his achievements in chess.



Duda (White Pieces) in FIDE World Cup in 2021

6. Impressions of Round Four

We played our second all woman team. They were the German ladies team. I drew on board one. I lacked a bit of energy. I was a bit upset when one of my players was not there at the start of the round. This meant that we couldn't start the game. I then sent one of the players to look for him and then the missing player arrived but not the player I asked to look for him. My mood soured. In the CT League, last year (2023) a similar thing happened. A player was late and as captain I need to see when he arrives, watch for the default time and hope he arrives on time. In my game last year, I played poorly and lost. I will call a team meeting tonight. All players bear the responsibility to be early at the board and it throws me and the other players out of our zones when you still have to go look for adult players when i woke the player at 2h30pm! Anyways enough venting. I have 3.5/4 and will play hard again tomorrow.

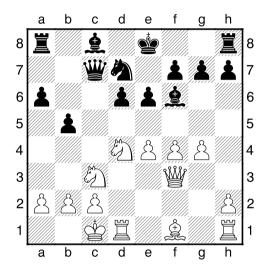
Dr Shabier Bhawoodien played a nice game and qualifies for game of the day although Andre and Allister also played their hearts out! We have nightly analysis and it seems the lessons have been taken to heart by board 3 and 4. They

played very well today. I thought that Andre should have taken the bishop on d6 after Qg7 on in the late middlegame. Andre drew and he fought well. Allister brought us victory with a neatly played endgame! We won our match against Germany women. Well done, Allister!

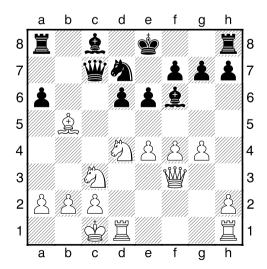
Bo.	23	Germany Women	Rtg -	28	South Africa	Rtg	1:3
14.1	WFM	☐ Skibbe, Diana	1943 -	CM	■ Bouah, Lyndon	1996	1/2 - 1/2
14.2	WFM	■ Wolf, Sylvia	1992 -	FM	☐ Bhawoodien, Shabir Hussain	1990	0 - 1
14.3	WIM	☐ Mai, Iris	1972 -		■ Metcalfe, Allister	1889	0 - 1
14.4	WIM	Jahn, Constanze	2051 -		☐ Schutte, Andre	1832	1/2 - 1/2

(5) Bhawoodien,S - Wolf,S [B99] vs Germany (4), 05.07.2024

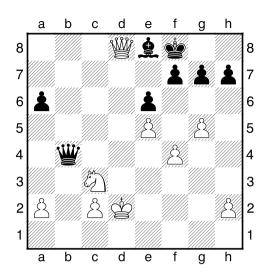
1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 a6 6.Bg5 e6 7.f4 Nbd7 8.Qf3 Be7 9.0-0-0 Qc7 10.g4 b5 11.Bxf6 Bxf6 In this well known line, Black makes a tactical error. Can you dear reader see it?



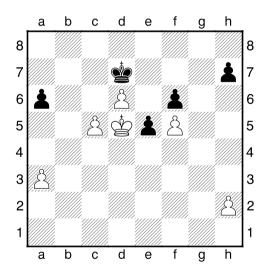
12.Bxb5! The bishop captures on b5. If the bishop is captured, then white gets three pawns and the black king will not be able to castle.



Rb8 13.Bxd7+ Bxd7 14.g5 Bxd4 15.Rxd4 Qb6 16.Qd3 Qxb2+ 17.Kd2 0-0 18.Rb1 Qa3 19.Rxb8 Rxb8 20.Rxd6 Be8 21.Rd8 Rxd8 22.Qxd8 Kf8 23.e5 Qb4 after a flurry of activity and exchanges, what should white now play to transition the game?



24.Qd6+! Qxd6+ 25.exd6 Bc6 26.Nd1 Bd5 27.a3 Ke8 28.Nb2 Kd7 29.c4 Bc6 30.c5 Bb5 31.Kc3 f6 32.Kd4 Bc6 33.gxf6 gxf6 34.Nd3 Bf3 35.Nf2 Kc6 36.Ne4 Bxe4 37.Kxe4 Kd7 38.f5 e5 39.Kd5 1–0 a lovely zugzwang position. If pawn to a5 then a4 and if h6 then h3 and h5 then h4.





Andre Schutte



CM Lyndon Bouah