

éénentachtig



nederlandse  
shogi bond

nr. 75

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## Redactioneel

Wegens FESA-beslommeringen (veel gedoe rond het wel of niet erkennen van de graden behorende bij de door de Renmei verstrekte dan-diploma's en mede daardoor het late verschijnen van de officiële elo-lijst), het nog een paar dagen blijven uitstellen i.v.m. het vaststellen van de datum van het 8<sup>ste</sup> Rikai toernooi (die op de datum van het drukken helaas nog steeds niet definitief is – de voorlopige datum van 31 mei en 1 juni zal zo spoedig mogelijk bevestigd worden), en nog een aantal kleine dingen, valt deze 81 later bij jullie in de bus dan gepland. Later, met het oog op het NK op 1 maart. De meesten van jullie zijn inmiddels al via email op de hoogte gebracht, maar diegenen zonder email of Shogi-vrienden met email, vinden de aankondiging wellicht aan de krappe kant. Hiervoor mijn excuses. Verder is een klein deel van de kopij voor deze 81 doorgeschoven naar het volgende nummer i.v.m. een sterk ruimtegebrek. Vooral door de ijver van onze voorzitter is deze 81 meer dan gevuld. Het stuk 'Gradus ad Parnassum' is een reactie op een discussie tussen de FESA en verschillende FESA-leden over het wel of niet erkennen van de door de Renmei verstrekte dan-diploma's en –graden. Alleen hierover zou al een 81 te vullen zijn. Wegens ruimtegebrek zal een toelichting van mijn kant moeten wachten tot de ALV en evt. de volgende 81. Verder wil ik een ieder opmerkzaam maken op de aankondigingen van het EK in Zweden deze zomer, en op het alweer 8<sup>ste</sup> Rikai toernooi.

Ten slotte, en ik wil dit punt ook op de ALV naar voren brengen, zou ik graag willen weten of er belangstelling bestaat voor een elektronisch abonnement op de 81. Een simpel ja of nee via email volstaat, en ik zou dit graag voor 1 maart van jullie vernemen.

Veel lees- en Shogi-plezier,

*Hugo Hollanders*  
(februari 2003)

## Colofon

EENENTACHTIG is een uitgave van de Nederlandse Shogi Bond (NShB) en verschijnt vier keer per jaar. Lidmaatschap NShB: € 20.25 per jaar (tot 18 jaar € 11.25). Abonnement niet-bondsleden: € 11.25 per jaar. Losse nummers: € 2.25 excl. verzendkosten. Subscription in and outside Europe: € 11.25 incl. P&P. Lid worden van de Nederlandse Shogi bond geschiedt automatisch na overmaken van het lidmaatschapsgeld op de rekening van de NShB (zie adressenpagina). **Het lidmaatschapsgeld dient te worden voldaan voor het einde van de eerste maand van elk kalenderjaar.**

Omslagontwerp: Henk Kooy

## 50<sup>th</sup> Oza Match

[continued from 81-74]

**Black: Sato Yasumitsu, Challenger**  
**White: Habu Yoshiharu, Oza**  
**50th Oza-sen, Game 3, October 9th 2002**

1.P7f

This was the 50th Oza match and to celebrate this, this third game was played in Shanghai. There were some big events around this game, the most interesting one a Shogi tournament for children in which about 600(!) Chinese children participated. It seems obvious that with so many children who still have the possibility of entering the Shoreikai, the first non-Japanese professional will come from China.

1... P3d 2.P2f P8d 3.P2e P8e 4.G7h G3b 5.P2d Px2d 6.Rx2d P8f 7.Px8f Rx8f 8.Rx3d B3c 9.R3f S2b 10.P'8g R8e 11.R2f K4a 12.S4h P7d 13.G3h S6b 14.P3f G5a 15.K5h N7c 16.N3g P'8f 17.Px8f Rx8f 18.P3e R8e 19.Bx3c+ Nx3c 20.P3d P'2e 21.R4f

An interesting opening battle in this popular variation. The position after 20... P'2e is known from the game between Goda and Moriuchi, which was played in the challenger finals of this Oza tournament. Goda played 21.R2i here, but after 421... Rx8i+ Px3c+ Sx3c Nx2e S3d! P'3c G3a B'5f N'4e N'4f P'3g Moriuchi got a decisive attack. This game was the start of some deep analysis of the position after P'2e, and the conclusion was that 21.R4f was good for black. Both Sato and Habu will have been aware of this, so it was a surprise that Habu challenged the general opinion by allowing Sato to play 21.R4f. However, in the rest of the game Habu shows that things are not that easy and that black needs to play very accurately to actually win from here.

21... Rx8i+ 22.P'2c Sx2c 23.Px3c+ Gx3c 24.Nx2e G3b 25.P'3c G34b 26.P'2d Sx2d!

It is very unlikely that this move was deeply analysed. It just seems to give up a full gold. The

normal move would be 26... S3d, but then 27.B'2c Sx2c Px2c P'3a P3b+ Px3b P'3c N'8f Px3b+ K5b +Px4b Gx4b G'6i! holds the black position together because Nx7h+ Sx7h is an attack on the promoted rook.

27.B'2c

The obvious reply, but black's advantage is much smaller than it looks (if there is an advantage at all). Alternatives are 27.N'3d or 27.B'3d.

27... K5b 28.P3b+ N'5d 29.+Px4b Gx4b 30.N'3d?

It was very difficult to calculate this to the end, but this was a mistake. Correct was 30.R2f. Then 30... Sx2e Rx2e N'4f K4i B'5h K3i P'3g Sx3g Bx4g+ Gx4g +Rx7h looks winning for white as the black king is hisshi. However, black can continue with N'4d Px4d B3d+ N'4c +Bx4c Gx4c R2b+ B'4b S'4a Kx4a B'3b K5a G'5b Kx5b Bx4c+ Kx4c G'3c K5b Gx4b K6a +Rx1a S'5a Gx5a Sx5a B'1f which defends against the mating threat on 3h with check, so black can take the rook on 7h on the next move. Even Sato, who is famous for his deep calculation, could not find this long winning sequence.

30... Nx4f 31.Px4f Sx2e 32.Nx4b+ Kx4b 33.N'3d Sx3d

A change of plan. Habu thought he could play 33... K3c here, but realised here that this would lose to 34.N2b+ (34... Kx2b G'2d leaves white without defence). Usually a change of plan in a sharp position like this is fatal, but Habu has luck on his side. 33... Sx3d is actually a playable alternative to 33... K3c.

34.Bx3d+ P'3c 35.S'3a

If black could play 35.S'4a here, the game would be over. Unfortunately for Sato, this fails to 35... B'1d.

35... K5b 36.+Bx3c N'5d 37.G3g P6d!

Good move. Opening this escape route suddenly makes it difficult for black to mate the white king. Still, Sato gets one more chance to win this close endgame...

38.P'8d +Rx8d 39.S4b+ K6c 40.+Bx4c P'4g  
41.S3i R'2i 42.+S5b?

The losing move. Sato could have won the game here with the hidden move 42.P'8c!. 42... +Rx8c fails to 43.G'6a and 42... N6e to 43.G'8b. Nobody in the pressroom had seen P'8c, but Habu pointed it out after the game, adding that he had no idea who would win this game until the very end.

42... N6e

Now it is clear that black has no way to give his attack decisive strength. Habu wins the game and the match.

43.Kx4g Rx3i+ 44.+Sx6b Kx6b 45.S'5a K7c  
46.+B6a Nx5g+ 47.K3f S'3e 48.K4e +R8e  
49.K3d B'2e 50.Kx2e S4d Resigns

Not an easy mate, but mate nonetheless after 51.G'7e (or B'7e) +Rx7e and 52... S'1d. Sato took his final minute to make sure and then resigned. Habu wins the Oza match in straight games, picking up his 11th Oza title in a row. Sato will be disappointed with this performance in the first two games, but in this third game he showed that he can make life difficult for Habu. If he would have started this match like he played in this game, the match would not have been over so quickly.

## Middle Shogi Manual

By George Hodges

An 88-page A4-sized booklet together with an eight-page Supplement. More than twelve months painstaking preparation went into this comprehensive survey, which contains ALL that is currently known about the greatest of all the Shogi variants. It includes material for beginners and experts alike. There are chapters covering the basic rules of the game, the complete handicap system (including examples of how to play each handicap), the full scores of six historical games, dating from 1778 and a long chapter devoted to hints on strategy and tactics. There are no fewer than 224 Middle Shogi mating problems, dating from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and ALL are brought together here for the first time in one publication. All the given solutions, together with additional analyses are included. In addition the Supplement contains suggested solutions to a number of the hitherto unsolved problems.

This absolute mine of vital information will be a MUST for all Middle Shogi enthusiasts.  
Limited First Edition – only 250 copies were produced (original publication date: March 1993)

The Second Edition of the Middle Shogi Manual is now available.  
This edition of 119 A4 pages (March 2002) has been brought fully up to date and includes additional material in the chapter on strategy. It may be ordered either in a loose-leaf format (laser-printed A4), enabling purchasers to bind or not to their own requirements, or on a CD ROM in pdf format.

Price including postage and packing: € 45.00. All payments please by transfer to the following German bank account: G.F. Hodges – Deutsche Bank, Postfach 4 40 – 79004 Freiburg. Account number: 0357624 – Sort code: 680 70030

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## Gradus ad Parnassum

Peter Blommers

Gert Schnider's recent promotion from 3-dan directly to 5-dan by winning Shogi Forum II elicited a sudden debate on Shogi-L whether or not FESA/USSF should recognize that grade in their lists or not. It was felt that Schnider should prove his grade through Elo first. This idea met some criticism and the FESA secretary proposed at some point that grades differing from FESA-grades should be marked in some way in published lists of players. For FESA this was their largest compromise offer, ready for the vote, and hoping to avoid this way all undue problems for future cases. The Dutch position, at the time of writing, is that the problem itself should be cancelled, the 5-dan grade acknowledged, and in no way people should carry more than one grade. In that way you simply also have no problems in future cases. There is a rich history in Western Shogi to find arguments for this position, and some follow here.

- There are many grades, acknowledged by FESA, that have an obscure history. For instance, most grades awarded by myself in my capacity as kyu-grade determiner for my country came into existence by wet fingerwork (this is a translated Dutch expression). I did not use a calculation points system, as was customary for dan-grades, but simply looked at 'game won/lost against what grade' and subjectively promoted or not based on single tournament results. Most of these promotions later proved to be premature, compared with later Elo ratings. A difference of one to three grades is normal, but these players were six to seven grades out of line. But they still have their grades.
- Larry Kaufman has been a 5-dan for years, and his grade is universally acknowledged, yet in 2000, in a discussion with an NSR-official, I found out they had issued only a 4-dan diploma to Kaufman. At Shogi Forum II there was an opportunity to ask Kaufman about this and his reply was Ōyama (15<sup>th</sup> lifetime Meijin and president of NSR at the time) had awarded him the grade orally, and he added 'that's what counts for me'. Fair enough. But his is not different from Schnider's case.
- Marc Theeuwen, many times Dutch Champion, was awarded a 1-dan diploma at Shogi Forum I, due to an early loss. Rumour has it he was not too happy about this as his FESA grade was 3-dan at the time. Matt Casters from Belgium, also a 3-dan, *did* receive the 3-dan diploma, because he survived two more rounds in the Shogi Forum I knockout. Theeuwen would probably not be too happy to see his current FESA 4-dan grade being annotated NSR-shodan.
- There is an agreed limit to dan-promotion. Nobody except NSR, both in Japan and overseas, promotes to 5-dan or higher. Reijer Grimbergen, former multiple times Dutch Champion, accordingly still is a 4-dan, while his Elo would suggest 5-dan. The strongest 4-dan in Japan itself can give a rook handicap to the weakest, due to regional differences.
- There is *one* 7-dan amateur in Japan, the person in case being the winner of a tournament limited to living persons with an amateur Meijin diploma (which is automatically 6-dan). Contrary to what I expected at the time, there were no subsequent promotions of other people to 7-dan, for instance by games played against that 7-dan. Clearly the grade was a *title* and *not* a grade. And this is the same with all 5-dans and 6-dans.
- Trevor Leggett, pioneer Shogi promoter and famous Zen writer (he once compared the Zen flash-of-insight with solving tsume problems) held a 4-dan grade in Shogi, but he was known to be much weaker, and he was a personal friend of Ōyama's. Once Shogi Sekai published a photograph of the two exchanging shikishis (paperboards with calligraphy) which read 'the way of the warrior' and 'the way of the gentleman' below which the Shogi Sekai editor had written 'who's the gentleman, and who's the warrior?'. Clearly in Leggett's case the 4-dan grade was a gift.
- In the Edo Period a custom existed of selling shodan diplomas. Everybody knew that a shodan diploma more often than not was a fake. Shodan to be seen, of course, as 'professional shodan', for amateurs had no grade in those days. Top amateurs in these days accordingly were very keen

to obtain such a certificate, as it was the crowning achievement of their playing career. Promotion to 2-dan and higher of course was only possible when one belonged to one of the playing houses. Admission to these houses was only granted by the head of the house. Those were the *real* professionals.

- In all Japanese endeavours with a grade system, so-called ‘honorary grades’ occur. A person of outstanding merit, for instance by setting up karate dojos in the US amounting to thousands of karatekas, could be awarded a 7-dan grade (by custom the highest amateur grade, although in Go there are now 8-dan amateurs). An honorary grade, of course, is never seen as a strength indication, and is never *treated* as such.
- Shimozawa, a former helper of Dutch Shogi, had a shodan grade, obtained by solving next-move competition problems in Shogi Sekai. Nobody here ever questioned that grade. Nor would we question any Japanese grade of players entering Western tournaments.

The above are just a few instances. They are to show that all grades above 4-dan are to be seen as ornaments ‘only’. When we accepted the NSR demand that we do not promote beyond 4-dan, we implicitly accepted all *their* promotions beyond 4-dan, simply because we recognize their authority. Kaufman’s 5-dan we also accepted, so we now have simply two 5-dans. Should Pieter Stouten, the current FESA secretary, have won Shogi Forum II for Italy, he would have earned the 5-dan grade himself without any problem, no doubt, and like Schnider he would have skipped the 4-dan grade.

So far the social side to all this. The psychological side is, I think, not to be neglected. Shogi is a competitive game, which naturally attracts competitive people. The tournament guide personal wishes of the contestants in Shogi Forum II broadly divided between ‘I want to get first place’ and ‘I like to meet old and new Shogi friends’. Because feelings are always present, especially concerning the win/loss situation, people tend to develop the idea that they can ‘feel’ strength of counterplay. Naturally enough. But many people extend *that* to the ability to ‘feel’ a person’s strength. And *that* is nonsense. Strength is simply your playing result. You *cannot* say ‘my strength didn’t come out’. You *can* say ‘if it weren’t for that blunder, I would have won’, but that is a different thing. It is a fact that if I had seen the mate-in-one against Jan Oosterwijk, at one recent Dutch Championship, I would have won. But I did *not* see it and I *didn’t* win. The tension between reality and feelings is something people sometimes suffer too much from. Though human, its effect on decision-making is then too great, is my idea. Let’s mention an example from my own past in Shogi. Collectively known as ‘lifetime 4-kyu’ myself and a number of other players stuck at that grade for a long time, 4-kyu probably being the first threshold players meet in Shogi. It is likely that at that level your tactical ability reaches some saturation point and a new mode of thinking is now required (for instance finding good moves instead of avoiding bad ones). The joke, incidentally coined by our current FESA secretary, was a pun on the title Lifetime Meijin, and was made at our expense by more fortunate local players, such as shodans. In Dutch this joke belongs to the *lekker-pûh* category, which is untranslatable. Later the joke was extended to less friendly modes when at the European Championships dan-players were allowed to take their consumptions for free while the kyu-players had to pay and to teaching situations from which kyu-players were excluded. When these things happened I realized for the first time that games players are not only arrogant, but also frequently *not* nice people. Some unnecessary extra war always seems to be going on. At one time I had a very good result in my group at a European Championship, together with another Dutch player, also a 4-kyu. The promotion officer, himself a 4-kyu, ‘refused’ to promote us. That is, he postponed the decision indefinitely. *Had* he refused that would have been a different matter. After endless delays I told him that I would call myself 3-kyu from then on and tell the other player to do the same. The reply was that I could call myself just as I wanted. I told him no protest from him amounted to accepting the promotion. He did not protest. Yet, at the very next opportunity he promoted himself to 3-kyu also. At that point I understood that the problem was not my results, which he couldn’t deny, but his *perception* of my strength. He could not see me as one grade stronger than he was, so he could not bring himself to promote me. The irony of it is, incidentally, that I do not care *at all* about what my grade is. It is simply of no interest to me. Too many people do not

play Shogi so much, as well as the game ‘I am better than you’ or ‘who’s who in the Shogi world’. Although human, both latter games tend to be destructive. We lost many players at the 1-kyu level (probably the second threshold in Shogi) simply because they couldn’t make shodan quickly enough. And that’s a shame. Of course, I cannot order people to think and feel differently, as everybody is entitled to have his own motivation for playing Shogi. But I have a strong feeling that there is not much difference between Schnider’s 5-dan grade recognition and my own 3-kyu grade recognition at the time, at the psychological level. If that is true then the problem is with FESA and not with the NSR Shogi Forum II 5-dan diploma award. The award, incidentally, was premeditated. Any winner would have received the 5-dan diploma, regardless of previous strength. Favourite, of course, was Larry Kaufman, already a 5-dan. But Larry didn’t win his first game by an oversight in the late endgame, in a totally won position. Had he won that game I would not have had to write this text.

One glance at internet discussions shows a marked interest in the West with grades. As if it were a collective experience. Discussion about moves is almost absent. I propose a shift in the opposite direction. Preoccupation with strength ultimately leads to drop-out of players and death of the Western Shogi enterprise. Preoccupation with moves leads to the opposite. A grade is always an average, even when allowing for peak moments awards. There is simply no true grade. The firm believe in innate, ‘true’, grades produces these grade controversies, which, in my view, simply should be abandoned. The desire to ever find order in *this* mess of human activity is hopeless. Recently handicap games were allowed into the Elo system, simply because the majority of American games are handicap games and people need Elo reflections of their results.<sup>1</sup> However, the handicap system is not linear.<sup>2</sup> The difference between handicaps is moreover not in neat units. I once received a projected scale of handicap distances from NSR, and there is no way all these factors were weighed and programmed into the current Elo calculation system. Practice shows that handicaps can vary totally illogically between players. Such is our inconsistency in playing strength. What *are* we talking about? One point is even clear to me, though. People can be so competitive and crazy that anything can happen. I know a Go player who, when 5-dan, consistently called himself 7-dan in Japan, while unable to show that in play. Back in Holland he called himself 6-dan, but the Go classification committee prevented that, by publicly *stating* “this person is a 5-dan”. That *is* your duty as an authority. FESA, however, is only responsible for neatly calculating correctly its own Elo-list. The customary relation between Elo and dan/kyu they abandoned themselves. Officially the relation Elo/dan(kyu) is:

4-dan	2100 and higher
3-dan	2000
2-dan	1900
1-dan	1800
1-kyu	1700 etc., neatly going in steps by hundreds.

In the West recalculations were done of these limits, as I was told ‘because past history of Western grades had to be incorporated’.<sup>3</sup> This is totally wrong in my view. That is an attempt to dictate reality. When two

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1 *Editorial comment*: According to Pieter Stouten, handicap games have already been rated for many years in the US. Most important reason to also use them in Europe is that many handicap games are being played. Moreover, an analysis by Asle Olufsen has shown that these results are consistent with non-handicap ratings.

2 *Editorial comment*: According to Pieter Stouten, handicaps are indeed non-linear. The before-mentioned analysis by Asle Olufsen has also shown this, and in the current system handicaps for higher grades are weighted more heavily.

3 *Editorial comment*: Not true according to Pieter Stouten. The most important reason to use different brackets is: “In Japan some clubs distinguish between weak and strong 1 dans, 2 dans, 3 dans, and 4 dans.

systems produce different results, you simply use the chosen new system for all *future* grades, leaving the old ones untouched. You do not force one system into the other. Grades simply have different histories, then, as has always been the case. When Pieter Stouten received the dan-point classification system from me (I got it from a Dutch Go official, who in turn got it from the British Go Federation) he immediately changed the figures. Why, do I ask? For any mathematical reason, or just to satisfy the psychological idea that changing figures means controlling the system? Or for making it easier to promote? Should that have been the case it would also have been a matter of forcing reality to one's wishes. A system should preferably be left alone, unless clear reasons for alteration have emerged. But *then* there is no problem. The easy solution to the problems concerning Schnider's 5-dan diploma is simply to acknowledge the grade, abandoning any attempt that all published grades should be seen as recognised by FESA. The artificially reconstructed levels for Elo-dan/kyu relations should be abandoned also, as it simply is a matter of *established custom*. We recognize NSR as the final authority. Elo in Japan is done by the Nihon Amateur Shogi Renmei, but NSR acknowledges that situation, though they do not use it for the pro situation. Shogi Journal, published by the NASR, occasionally published Elo-lists for professionals, and when Nakahara was at his peak, he had a rating above 2800. Far before Kasparov crossed that limit in Chess. So we recognize the NASR limits for relating Elo to dan/kyu, in neat hundreds. 'We' is 'we should', of course, here. But after having initiated FESA and co-erected it, I left its business to Hans Secelle and Pieter Stouten. I always was against FESA as a super-association and preferred a platform for exchanging ideas between autonomous national associations. This was after some time ignored, and FESA *is* now a super-association, complete with board. But sometimes institutions *create* problems. But so do individuals. What to think of a Dutch Go player who thrice refused his promotion to shodan because he 'didn't *feel* to be shodan', the classification committee promoting him each next opportunity again. That is a nonsensical relation or communication. Apart from the fact that you logically cannot 'feel' your strength (if you 'feel' you are not yet shodan, how do you know how *that* feels?) the player should have no say in this. Not him, not Mirnik (I refer here to a Shogi-L line), and once promoted is simply promoted. A matter of good manners.

Finally, from Pieter Stouten's musings it also appeared that people still see wins by illegal moves as not honest wins.<sup>4</sup> They are. Nobody wins by overpowering a neutral opponent with extra-good moves. You win because your opponent made more mistakes than you did. What mistakes *are* is a matter of analysis. An illegal move is simply a *very* bad move. An illegal move is a *personal* mistake and as such part of a *personal* failure. The fight is a fight between *people*, not between systems. Just as you cannot say 'well, that loss was caused by a blunder, so the result doesn't count', you cannot say the same about an illegal move-loss. Reglementary losses are borderline cases, because there was no play at all, but an argument *could* be made for letting them count as well, assuming that random causes eventually negate their effects. In the whole population that is. But since a grade is also very much an individual matter (identification), it makes sense to omit reglementary wins/losses from the Elo-system. But remember, Shogi is a game to be enjoyed, not fought about. That is another game. Let the contests be on the board only.

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With an Elo difference of only 100 between grades, it is virtually impossible to distinguish between weak and strong players of the same dan grade." Interested readers may consult the following webpage for more info: <http://www.shogi.net/elo/pas-rgh-40.html>.

4 *Editorial comment*: Reference is made to Asle Olufsen NSR 4-dan diploma. The original remark questioning the validity of this 'promotion' was made by Eric Cheymol, not by Pieter Stouten, who objected to Eric's remark.

## FESA nieuws

Hugo Hollanders

Bovenstaand stuk van Peter Blommers is een reactie op enige turbulentie binnen de FESA n.a.v. het 5-dan diploma dat Gert Schnider van de Nihon Shogi Renmei heeft ontvangen. Plotsklaps leek het wel of een aantal spelers zich in hun eigen speelsterkte voelden aangetast, dat het toch eigenlijk niet kon dat de Renmei iemand die én nog niet zo lang Shogi speelt én die voor een dergelijke promotie een te lage eloring heeft, toch een 5-dan diploma verstrekt. Zoals Peter al heeft aangegeven betreft het hier een eregraad, een graad die enkel en alleen is verstrekt als erkenning en beloning voor de winnaar van het Shogi Forum. Een ieder die het toernooi gewonnen had zou dit diploma hebben gekregen, ongeacht de speelsterkte volgens FESA-normen.

Tussen de FESA-leden en het bestuur van de FESA (of eigenlijk het uitvoerend comité) heeft zich vervolgens via email een discussie ontsponnen over het wel of niet erkennen van 'Renmei-graden'. Het weergeven van deze discussie gaat de ruimte in deze 81 te boven, en zal derhalve hier achterwege worden gelaten. Geïnteresseerden kunnen op aanvraag van mij de complete emailcorrespondentie krijgen. Uiteindelijk is besloten om e.e.a. ter stemming te brengen. Er waren 2 voorstellen: het eerste, van Pieter Stouten, was om naast de elo-graad, zowel de FESA-graad als een mogelijke NSR-graad te vermelden. Het tweede voorstel, van mij en gesteund door het hele bestuur, was om niet moeilijk te doen en alleen de hoogste graad te vermelden, ongeacht herkomst (wie zijn wij immers om de autoriteit van de Renmei in twijfel te trekken). Toen de stemming halverwege was, werd deze, n.a.v. een email van Martin Danerud, in zijn hoedanigheid als voorzitter van de Zweedse bond, stopgezet en vervangen door een nieuwe stemming, ditmaal met 3 keuzes: de beide bovengenoemde voorstellen en het voorstel om het aan de FESA over te laten welke graden wel en welke niet te vermelden. Uiteindelijk werd het oorspronkelijke voorstel van Pieter met een 'meerderheid' van stemmen gekozen. Alleen Nederland en Engeland steunden 'ons' voorstel. Ik schrijf 'meerderheid', omdat je in een stemming met meerdere keuzes nooit een eenduidige uitslag zult hebben vanwege strategisch stemgedrag. Desalniettemin leggen we ons neer bij de keuze van de meerderheid: de FESA is immers een democratie. Wel zullen wij de discussie over dit onderwerp niet mijden in de contacten met de Renmei.

Op de officiële elo-lijst is Gert Schnider dus nog steeds 3-dan, net als Boris Mirnik die in Japan geen 5-dan, maar wel een 4-dan diploma heeft gekregen. In de elo-lijst in deze 81 is, als respect voor de Renmei, bij beide spelers hun hoogste graad vermeld.

## Depot

Peter Blommers

Nieuwe boeken van de Renmei zijn Futukami's *Tsumeshogi Collection* en Naito's *Tsumeshogi Collection*, beide 1400 yen, en Kubo's *Strongest Fourth-file Rook Manual* en Satō's *Strongest Static Rook Manual*, beide 1575 yen.

Was er vroeger een run op Shogi Sekais, tegenwoordig houd ik 3 exemplaren over, elke maand. Het oude rechten-systeem is daarmee komen te vervallen, en dat noopte een paar leden om de Sekais maar gratis op te eisen naar hun goeddunken, maar dat doen we niet. Sinds jaar en dag kosten ze € 30,63 (het oude fl 67,50) per jaargang, en dat blijven ze. Als er geen afnemers meer gevonden worden, wordt een verzoek gedaan aan de Renmei om het aantal exemplaren te verminderen. Maar bedenk: ze komen dan niet meer terug, want we kregen er al twee teveel, omdat er destijds zelfs ruzie over ontstond. De sequentie 'claims + ruzie' naar 'geen interesse' zien we op alle terreinen, helaas.

## The Second International Shogi Forum, a personal impression

Peter Blommers

It was sheer fun. Since I only came to talk and not play it was double fun for me, since talking is my real game. The Forum discussion, led by Aono Teruichi 9-dan, was slow-paced, however, partly since the three beautiful young female translators were almost inaudible. The discussion even choked when Tony Hosking tried a metaphor and talked about Whole-board Vision (Taikyokukan) in organizing. When his second attempt also failed, I helped him out with the Japanese word, and everybody understood, much to Tony's relief. At the farewell party he thanked me twice for helping him out, as he thought he would die on the spot. Tony, who graduated on Wittgenstein, the language philosopher, now really knows the value of Wittgenstein's famous line "worüber mann nicht sprechen kann darüber muss man schweigen". I myself suffered from communication errors, entering the Forum discussion in a grey t-shirt. I had not expected cameras and spotlights, and soon I discovered dark grey wet spots on my shirt, and I interrupted the session for a while to change into a suit upstairs. On re-entering, the discussion had just progressed to its break, and a journalist approached me with a smile "did your luggage arrive?". He picked up on my Forum remark that most Dutch players are now internet players (Aono looked very sad when hearing that, as he remembered four clubs twenty years ago) and gave me his card

Yoshi Niwata: yokokoshi@aol.com

telling me he would *love* to play against us and make contact. And that's what the Forum is for, establishing better contacts.

My second interest was the Chess Games of the World department, which featured Thai Chess, Korean Chess, Chinese Chess and Western Chess. Communication was difficult and only *after* the meeting I realized I had talked to the Taikyoku Shogi (36x36) researcher himself, whom I wanted to meet, so one opportunity was missed to discuss the problems around that monster game.

My third interest was Shogi books, and the Renmei fortunately brought books to the Forum venue, much to the dismay of Marc Theeuwens, who had visited the Renmei bookshop a few days earlier, spending all his money and having to walk through much of Tokyo with a backpack full of books. Shogi is a hard game. Highlight for me was a second-hand bookshop in the Kanda area, kindly indicated to me by Mr. Onogi. Together with Mr. Onogi I visited the Renmei building myself on Sunday, kids' day, and the sight of all those playing kids (70 boards) consumed me so much that I forgot to take photographs.

Of the play I saw nothing, and I hope the other Dutch participants will write down *their* impressions too. The Japanese are very polite and pleasant, and the renewed contact with people I met in the past was really thrilling. I played two 4-piece handicap games, one against Takahashi 9-dan at a massive teaching session, which attracted rows of (paying) Japanese amateurs, and another against Taki 7-dan, who was quite surprised I still play at 4-piece. Well, I lost them both, that's why. That was in the training room of the Forum.

## Results of the Team Match

### Group A

Round 1:

Germany - USA	2 - 1	Sweden - Japan	0 - 3
Mirnik - Kaufman	1 - 0	Kaneko - Hanawa	0 - 1
Drechsler - Ito	0 - 1	Nilsson - Obata	0 - 1
Wartlick – Trotter	1 - 0	Carlsson - Takeda	0 - 1

Round 2:

Germany - Japan	1 - 2	USA - Sweden	1 - 2
Mirnik - Hanawa	1 - 0	Kaufman - Kaneko	1 - 0
Drechsler - Obata	0 - 1	Ito - Nilsson	0 - 1
Wartlick – Takeda	0 - 1	Trotter – Carlsson	0 - 1

Japan to the semifinals. USA knocked out.

Round 3:

Germany - Sweden	1 - 2
Mirnik - Kaneko	1 - 0
Drechsler - Nilsson	0 - 1
Wartlick – Carlsson	0 - 1

Sweden to the semifinals. Germany knocked out.

### Group B

Round 1:

Great Britain - Brazil	2 - 1	Netherlands - China	0 - 3
Lamb - Yoshida	0 - 1	Theeuwen - Shunjie	0 - 1
Blackstock - Hama	1 - 0	Litjens - Jiming	0 - 1
Hassabis – Shibayama	1 - 0	Haaksma – Liang	0 - 1

Round 2:

Great Britain - China	1 - 2	Brazil - Netherlands	2 - 1
Lamb - Shunjie	1 - 0	Yoshida - Theeuwen	1 - 0
Blackstock - Jiming	0 - 1	Hama - Litjens	0 - 1
Hassabis – Liang	0 - 1	Shibayama - Haaksma	1 - 0

China to the semifinals. Netherlands knocked out.

Round 3:

Great Britain - Brazil	1 - 2
Lamb - Yoshida	0 - 1
Blackstock - Hama	0 - 1
Hassabis – Shibayama	1 - 0

Brazil to the semifinals. Great Britain knocked out.

### Semi-finals

China - Sweden	2 - 1	Japan-Brazil	2 - 1
Shunjie - Kaneko	0 - 1	Hanawa-Yoshida	1 - 0
Jiming - Nilsson	1 - 0	Obata-Hama	0 - 1
Liang – Carlsson	1 - 0	Takeda-Shibayama	1 - 0

Sweden and Brazil got the third prize.

### Final

Japan - China	3 - 0
Hanawa - Shunjie	1 - 0
Obata - Jiming	1 - 0
Takeda – Liang	1 - 0

China got the second prize and Japan got the first prize.

## Partijen Nederlandse deelnemers

### Tang Shunjie - Marc Theeuwen

1.P7f P3d 2.P2f P5d 3.P2e R5b 4.P2d Px2d 5.Rx2d Bx8h+ 6.Sx8h B'3c 7.Rx2a+ Bx8h+ 8.B'7g +Bx8i  
9.Bx1a+ K6b 10.P'2c N'2g 11.P2b+ Nx3i+ 12.Gx3i +Bx9i 13.L'6f P'2h 14.+Px3a Px2i+ 15.Gx2i N'5e  
16.+Px4a +B7g 17.G'6h +Bx6g 18.Gx6g Nx6g+ 19.+P4b Rx4b 20.Lx6c+ Kx6c 21.+Rx6a S'6b 22.N'7e  
K7d 23.B'6c K6d 24.Bx5d+ K7d 25.N'8f K8d 26.+Rx6b S'6h 27.K4i P9d 28.Nx8c+ Kx8c 29.S'8d Kx8d  
30.G'7e 1-0

### Mathijs Litjens - Tao Jiming

1.P7f P3d 2.P6f P3e 3.S6h R3b 4.S6g K6b 5.B7g G45b 6.R8h S8b 7.S2h K7b 8.G4h P3f 9.Px3f Rx3f  
10.P'3g R3d 11.K4i G66b 12.P9f P9d 13.P8f P1d 14.P1f N3c 15.G65h S3b 16.P8e B1c 17.P6e P4d  
18.P8d Px8d 19.Rx8d S4c 20.R8f P'8c 21.P7e L1b 22.K3h B3a 23.R3f Rx3f 24.Px3f R'7i 25.R'1a B4b  
26.Rx1b+ Rx8i+ 27.L'4f N'2d 28.S3g P4e 29.+Rx2c N2e 30.Lx4e Nx3g+ 31.Kx3g +R3i 32.N'3h S'2e  
33.Lx4c+ Sx3f 34.K4f +Rx4h 35.K5f +Rx3h 36.+Lx4b S4e 37.K6f Gx4b 38.+R2a P'4a 39.S'5a G'6a  
40.Sx4b+ Px4b 41.+Rx2d N'8d 42.B'8e N9c 43.Bx9d S'8e 44.P9e L'5d 45.Bx8e Nx8e 0-1

### Henk Haaksma - Qin Liang

1.P2f P3d 2.P2e B3c 3.P7f P4d 4.S4h S3b 5.G45h R4b 6.K6h K6b 7.K7h K7b 8.P5f G45b 9.S6h K8b  
10.S65g S7b 11.P3f S4c 12.P1f P1d 13.P4f L1b 14.G66h P9d 15.P9f P5d 16.S3g P6d 17.S2f G6c 18.P3e  
R3b 19.Px3d Sx3d 20.R3h P4e 21.Bx3c+ Rx3c 22.B'8h P'3e 23.Px4e B'2g 24.R2h Bx4e+ 25.P'4f +B3f  
26.P'3g +Bx5h 27.Gx5h P3f 28.Bx3c+ Nx3c 29.Px3f P2d 30.R'3b G'4c 31.Rx1b+ Px2e 32.S3e Sx3e  
33.Px3e P5e 34.S'5b Gx5b 35.+Rx5b G45c 36.+R5a S'6b 37.+R3a Px5f 38.Sx5f P'5g 39.G6h P'4h 40.L'5e  
P5h+ 41.Gx5h P'5d 42.Lx5d G5x5d 43.G'5b S6b-7a 44.G5b-6a S7bx6a 45.+R3ax6a S7a-7b 46.+R6a-3a  
P4h-4i+ 47.+R3ax3c B'4d 48.+R3cx4d G5dx4d 49.N'7e G6c-6b 50.R2hx2e +P4i-4h 51.G5h-6h G'5h  
52.G6hx5h +P4hx5h 53.R2e-2b+ R'6i 54.K7h-8h G'7h 55.K8h-9g R6ix8i+ 56.G'9h P9d-9e 57.P9fx9e  
L9ax9e 58.P'9f L9ex9f 59.K9gx9f P'9e 60.K9fx9e P'9d 61.K9e-9f +R8ix9h 62.L9ix9h L'9e 0-1

### Marc Theeuwen - Kunio Yoshida

1.P7f P8d 2.P1f P8e 3.B7g S6b 4.P5f P5d 5.R5h K4b 6.S6h K3b 7.K4h S4b 8.P5e Px5e 9.Rx5e S45c  
10.K3h B3a 11.K2h S4d 12.R5i P8f 13.Px8f Bx8f 14.G7h P'8h 15.Bx8f Rx8f 16.B'7g R8b 17.Bx8h P'8f  
18.P'8d Rx8d 19.B6f R8b 20.P'8d S65c 21.N7g B'8g 22.Gx8g Px8g+ 23.N6e S4b 24.P'5d P'5b 25.S3h  
+P7h 26.S5g P6d 27.B'8c G6b 28.Bx4d Px4d 29.S'7a R7b 30.Sx6b+ Rx6b 31.G'5c R8b 32.S4f Px6e  
33.Bx6e+ G'7d 34.P8c+ Rx8c 35.Gx4b Gx4b 36.P5c+ Gx6e 37.+Px4b Kx4b 38.S'3a Kx3a 39.Rx5b+  
G'4b 40.+R6a S'4a 41.+Rx6e R8i+ 42.P'5i +P6h 43.G'5a B'3b 44.+R6a B'3d 45.+R7b +Px5i 46.G3i +P5h  
47.P'5c S'4h 48.Gx4h +Px4h 49.Gx4a Gx4a 50.G'5b +Px3h 51.Kx3h G'3i 52.K2h Gx2i 53.K1g S'2h 0-1

### Koshiro Hama - Mathijs Litjens

1.P2f P3d 2.P2e B3c 3.P7f P4d 4.S6h R3b 5.P1f K6b 6.G7h S7b 7.P9f P9d 8.G5h K7a 9.K6i G45b  
10.S4h S4b 11.P5f P5d 12.S7g K8b 13.B7i R2b 14.P3f S4c 15.S3g P1d 16.P3e Px3e 17.Bx3e S3d 18.B6h  
P'3e 19.S4f P3f 20.R2f P2d 21.Px2d Rx2d 22.Rx2d Bx2d 23.R'2h P'2e 24.P'3e R'4i 25.G5i R3i+ R3i+  
26.R2g +R3h 27.P'2h P4e 28.Px3d Px4f 29.Px4f +Rx2i 30.Rx2e B4b 31.Rx2a+ N'4g 32.+Rx1a Nx5i+  
33.Bx5i S'5g 34.L'5h Sx5h+ 35.Kx5h L'5g 36.K4g Lx5i+ 37.Kx3f +R3h 38.N'3g G4c 39.S'3e B'4g  
40.K4e +Rx3g 0-1

### **Henk Haaksma - Kaizo Shibayama**

1.P2f P3d 2.P2e B3c 3.P7f P4d 4.S4h R4b 5.G45h K6b 6.K6h K7b 7.K7h K8b 8.P3f S3b 9.S6h G45b  
10.P5f S7b 11.P1f P5d 12.S65g P6d 13.P4f G6c 14.G66h S4c 15.S3g P1d 16.S2f P9d 17.P9f P7d 18.P3e  
N7c 19.Px3d Sx3d 20.R3h S4c 21.P'3d B2b 22.S3e R3b 23.P2d P4e 24.Bx2b+ Rx2b 25.B'8h B'4d  
26.Sx4d Sx4d 27.Bx4d R4b 28.Px4e S'4i 29.R2h Sx5h+ 30.Gx5h P'4f 31.S'3c Rx4d 32.Sx4d+ G'4g  
33.Gx4g Px4g+ 34.S6h B'3i 35.R2e +P5h 36.S'7i B4h+ 37.R'3b +Px6h 38.Sx6h +B5h 39.R2h S'6i 40.K8h  
N8e 41.P8f G'7h 42.K9h +Bx6h 43.Rx6h Gx6h 44.Px8e S7h+ 45.G'8h P9e 46.P8d R'8e 47.Px8c+ Rx8c 0-  
1

### **Eric Cheymol - Marc Theeuwen**

1.P7f P3d 2.P5f Bx8h+ 3.Sx8h B'5g 4.S4h B2d+ 5.G45h +B3c 6.S7g P8d 7.G7h S6b 8.P3f K4b 9.S5g  
K3b 10.S4f G65b 11.R3h K2b 12.P3e Px3e 13.Sx3e G3b 14.P'3d +B4b 15.K6h P5d 16.P1f S5c 17.P1e  
P4d 18.P2f G54c 19.K7i P9d 20.G56h P6d 21.R3f +B5b 22.N3g S34b 23.N2e P2d 24.Nx1c+ Kx1c  
25.P2e Px2e 26.P1d K2b 27.P1c+ Lx1c 28.Lx1c+ Kx1c 29.R1f P'1d 30.P'1e Px1e 31.Rx1e P'1d 32.Rx2e  
P'2c 33.R2h K2b 34.L'2f N'1a 35.P'2d Px2d 36.P'2c Gx2c 37.Lx2d Gx2d 38.Sx2d K3a 39.P'2b Gx3d  
40.Px2a+ K4a 41.S3e L'2c 42.R1h L'1e 43.R3h Gx3e 44.Rx3e P'3d 45.R3i P'2g 46.+P2b P2h+ 47.R6i  
L2g+ 48.B'3b K5a 49.Bx1d+ L1g+ 50.+P3b K6a 51.+Px4b Sx4b 52.N'7e S'7d 53.S'6c Sx6c 54.G'8c R6b  
55.Nx6c+ +Bx6c 56.G'8b S'7a 57.Gx9a +P3h 58.+B3b +P4h 59.P5e S7b 60.G8b P7d 61.Px5d P'5h  
62.K8h P5i+ 63.R7i +P45h 64.L'5c Sx5c 65.+B4c P'5b 66.Px5c+ +Bx5c 67.+Bx5c Px5c 68.P'5d K5b  
69.B'7a +Px6h 70.Gx6h G'6a 71.Rx5i Px5d 72.Rx5d P'5c 73.Bx6b+ Kx6b 74.Rx6d P'6c 75.Rx4d L'5b  
76.R4b+ K7c 77.G9x8a N'8e 78.N'6e K6b 79.S'7c 1-0

### **Barbara Umeyama - Marc Theeuwen**

1.P7f P3d 2.G6h P4d 3.K6i R4b 4.P2f K6b 5.P2e B3c 6.P3f K7b 7.G5i K8b 8.P5f P9d 9.R5h S3b 10.P1f  
S7b 11.S4h S4c 12.P5e R2b 13.S5g P2d 14.Px2d Rx2d 15.P'2h P'2g 16.Px2g Rx2g+ 17.N1g +R2i 18.N2e  
+Rx2e 19.S5f +R2i 20.L1h P'2f 21.P1e P2g+ 22.L1f +P3g 23.P9f N'6d 24.G7h Nx5f 25.Rx5f +P4h  
26.S6h S'6e 27.R4f B2d 28.N'2c +Px5i 29.Sx5i G'5g 30.K7i +Rx5i 0-1

### **Giuseppe Baggio - Marc Theeuwen**

1.P7f P3d 2.P6f R3b 3.R6h P3e 4.K4h P3f 5.Px3f Rx3f 6.P'3g R3d 7.S2h K6b 8.K3h K7b 9.G4h G45b  
10.G65h P1d 11.P1f G66b 12.P9f S4b 13.P9e R7d 14.R7h R8d 15.P6e S3c 16.Bx3c+ Bx3c 17.S8h R3d  
18.S7g N1c 19.L9g S8b 20.P5f B2d 21.G55g B'6i 22.R8h Bx5g+ 23.Gx5g G'7h 24.R9h Gx7g 25.Nx7g  
Bx8g+ 26.R4h +Bx7g 27.B'4e R8d 28.Bx2c+ R8i+ 29.P5e +R9i 30.G'8i +Rx9g 31.S'8h +Bx8h 32.Gx8h  
+Rx5g 33.G7h N'5f 0-1

## **Van de bestuurstafel: oproep ALV**

Hugo Hollanders

Bij deze worden alle leden van de Nederlandse Shogi Bond opgeroepen om aanwezig te zijn op de Algemene Ledenvergadering. Deze zal aansluitend aan het NK plaatsvinden d.d. 1 maart 2003 in het Kalsbeek College, Singel 81 te Woerden.

De voorlopige agenda omvat de volgende punten: 1) Nederlands Grand Prix toernooi; 2) FESA-beslommeringen (o.a. wel of niet erkennen van door de Renmei verstrekte graden/diploma's); 3) EK Shogi 2003; 4) elektronisch abonnement op 81.

Aanvullende punten voor de agenda kunnen tot 27 februari schriftelijk of via email aan de secretaris worden doorgegeven.

## What's in Shogi Sekai These Days?

Peter Blommers

*Shogi Sekai 2002-10* has Tanigawa on its cover.

Page 25 Has a neatly illustrated report about the first All Japan Primary School Storage Ōshō Tournament, whatever *that* means. But no doubt the Japanese invest in their Shogi future.

I skip all regular items from *Shogi Sekai 2002-9*, so I continue with

Page 36 43<sup>rd</sup> Ōi Title Match, game 3. Black is Habu, White is Tanigawa.

Page 47 43<sup>rd</sup> Ōi Title Match, game 4 (moves only)

Page 48 43<sup>rd</sup> Ōi Title Match, game 2 (moves only)

Page 51 73<sup>rd</sup> Kisei Title Match, game 6. Black is Satō (Ōshō), White is Gōda (Kisei).

Page 59 Has a talk between Tanigawa and Naito, both 9-dan, about the famous historical player Sakata Sankichi.

Page 68 6 piece, first instalment

Page 91 Katō – Manabe game

Page 98 Habu - Morishita game

Page 101 Kubo – Murayama game

Page 108 Katō – Ōyama game from 1968, Ōza Title Match

Page 110 Horiguchi Kazushiza – Nakata Hiroki game. As there are more Horiguchi's and Nakata's I give their personal names too.

Page 130 Takamichi treats Central Rook, Ultra Quick Fight.

Page 134 Has the analysis of the final game of the children's tournament mentioned on page 25. Sugimoto won. Personal name not readable without name card (can be many readings).

Page 174 Gold section, wrongly called part 1 (there is no part 2 in *Shogi Sekai 11*).

*Shogi Sekai 2002-11* has Habu on its cover.

Page 22 Has the final game of the 10<sup>th</sup> Milky Way Tournament. Tanigawa (Ōi) against Habu (Ryū-ō).

Page 36 Has the 5<sup>th</sup> game of the 43<sup>rd</sup> Ōi Title Match. Habu (Ōi) against Tanigawa 9-dan.

Page 46 Has an interview with Ōi winner Tanigawa.

Page 52 Is about Fighting in the Fujii-system, written by Satō.

Page 60 Takano discusses the third game of the mini-match to decide the challenger in the 15<sup>th</sup> Ryū-ō, Abe against Nakata Hiroki.

Page 69 50<sup>th</sup> Ōza Title Match, first game, Satō – Habu.

Page 70 6 piece, middle instalment

Page 93 Satō Daigorō against Nakahara, a game from 1969 (B1 group Jun-i-sen)

Page 100 Katō – Masuda, a game from 1965 (A group Jun-i-sen)

Page 109 Kubo – Habu, third game of 26<sup>th</sup> Kiō Title Match, 2001

Page 116 Satō – Aono

Page 118 Naganuma – Nakata Isao

Page 138 Bishop section

Page 143 A pro/ama game (30 minutes per player). The pro is 4-dan Anyōji Takanori. Note that the grade of the amateur is not mentioned, but simply called 'ama'. Bad news for all these Westerners who are so preoccupied with their grades. In the face of pro illumination the amateur in Japan becomes modest. How modest? The amateur, Koizumi, won. Good news for all these Western amateurs feeling on par with the pros.

Page 146 Final of the 15<sup>th</sup> National Senior High School Ryū-ō (20 minutes per player). Names transcription without kana is difficult, except in clear cases, even with O'Neill's Name Dictionary, so I omit the names, except in clear cases, as with Koizumi above. But even for him I omit his personal name, and give only his family name. The problem is that for names there is a truly vast range of readings to choose from. The Japanese themselves really need

their name cards, complete with kana. In the case of pros, kana indications to spelling are written next to their names in the yearbook.

Page 176 Final of the 56<sup>th</sup> Amateur Meijin Tournament (50 minutes per player).

Page 206 Takamichi discusses Double Opposing Rook.

*Shogi Sekai 2002-12* has all participants of Shogi Forum II on its cover.

Page 6 Habu and Satō play the third game of the 50<sup>th</sup> Ōza Title Match in Shanghai. For those who do not know, Shanghai produced 10,000 Shogi amateurs in just a couple of years.

Page 48 The second game of the 50<sup>th</sup> Ōza.

Page 51 Has a report of the 33<sup>rd</sup> Shinjinō Tournament (New Faces). Two games between Kimura Kazuki and Suzuki Daisuke. As there are more Kimuras and Suzukis, I give their personal names too. Report by Kimura Kazuki.

Page 60 Has the 13<sup>th</sup> Female Ōi Title Match, first game. Ishibashi Sachio 3-dan against Female Ōi Shimizu Ichiyo. Shimizu is the leading Female pro player. When Habu held all titles simultaneously (7 Crowns), she did the same (4 Crowns) in the Female pro department. Games 2 and 3 are on page 66.

Page 67 Has the 7<sup>th</sup> Rokujima Cup (Female Shogi tournament). Ishibashi reports. Note that these are 10 minutes per player games. Ishibashi's opponent is 2-dan Takebe Sayuri.

Page 72 6 piece, final instalment

Page 96 Masuda against Kimura Yoshio, a game from 1946. Kimura was Meijin at the time.

Page 101 Katō against Ōyama, a game from 1968 (7<sup>th</sup> 10-dan Title Match). The 10-dan Title Match later changed its name to Ryū-ō.

Page 109 Kubo – Awaji, a game from 1995 (21<sup>st</sup> Kiō Tournament).

Page 116 Satō – Maruyama

Page 118 Ōuchi – Nakagawa

Page 138 Rook section

Page 155 The Second International Shogi Forum report.

Page 208 Takamichi discusses Aiyagura Newest Shapes (Double Fortress).

## The Mental Factor (4)

Peter Blommers

Of course my brother denied any truth value in my analysis of the prelude to his depart from the Shogi scene (“you really missed the point”), but he *did* see the text before publication and gave his consent, so I invited him to give his own reading of events. Over the years I have seen players come and go and I truly feel the mental factor is a major one in all dealings we have with Shogi. We still would have had Huib Olij as a major player, were it not for the mental factor. We would still have buzzing strong clubs if strong players could bear the sight of weak players becoming also strong by games against themselves (the phenomenon is present in Go also, where it is a status matter *not* to attend clubs anymore when there is nothing left to ‘gain’; instead strong players prefer to meet privately at home). We would see a focus *towards* Shogi culture instead of *away* from it. We would not have any discussion about a 5-dan grade received in Japan, as happens now.

Westerners are individuals, trying to force their way to a position in reality. Easterners tend to *accept* their position, which leaves much more scope for life than here. In general, their lives are not as miserable as ours, and that's the *real* success of the Japanese. In chess, Bobby Fischer is the ultimate expression of a player, after having reached top position, divorcing himself from the game, and in so doing maintaining his claim to that very top position, which was the goal from the beginning. When the game is an instrument to a claim, and not an enjoyment in itself, that makes sense. But would we really want to change places with him? I for one wouldn't.

The claim game has destructive consequences. The Den Haag Go club was demolished by a 6-dan player claiming he alone could rescue the club from oblivion (we were down to 5 players) by his sheer presence. He bossed everybody around so much that he is now left alone with a single admirer (not me). Had he 'just joined the club', it would have been a different matter. Any psychological game is negative, since it always satisfies a different objective than it makes one believe. Hidden agendas are always destructive, so I never go along with such endeavours. I prefer to fight them, which is why many people 'hate' me so much, but sometimes it is much wiser to flee, as in the case of the Den Haag Go club. The claim game, however, is not Shogi, or Go. Shogi and Go are to be enjoyed by all. And that's what happens in Japan for real. The sheer sight of all those amateurs queuing up in order to be able to play a pro in a handicap game was a happy one. Smiling faces everywhere. I still see the face of female shodan Nakakura Akiko as an onlooker there. The Japanese focus on Shogi, pro and amateur alike. *We* tend to focus on *ourselves*, and that's a pity. So here in the end everything tends to become an 'insult', while in Japan insults, as well as positions, are socially regulated and defined. As said, leaving scope for life. If we *really* want to realize what keeps us small here, try the mental factor. Easy to discern in others, much more difficult in ourselves, as my brother's attitude shows. Shogi clearly insulted him, just like all those dan-players who refuse to play 6-piece handicap (it happened time and again, complete with throwing away the pieces), feeling insulted, unjustifiedly. Losing on 6-piece is something anybody should be able to do graciously.

## Shogi History (1)

Peter Blommers

The origin of Shogi is lost in the mists of time. The first references to the game are from the beginning of the eleventh century and are diary notes of members of the nobility. Although one would expect otherwise, Shogi bears very little resemblance to Chinese Chess (Xiangqi). There is a slightly better resemblance to Thai Chess (Makruk) and Burmese Chess (Sittuyin), in that the pieces are on the squares instead of the intersections of lines, Pawns are on the third row and the third back row piece goes one step diagonally or straight forward. Shogi historian Masukawa Kōichi believes that trade contacts between Japan and South-East Asia along the Black Current (Kuroshiro) are the likely cause of the transmission. Although Chinese Chess was known in Japan for centuries, it never really flourished there.

Most historians agree that chess itself originated in India sometime before the seventh century. The first mentions are from about 600 AD. From India the game went East to South-East Asia, North to Tibet and China, and West to Persia and Arabia. The Europeans received the game from the Muslim world. A few structural observations are in order. Only in Europe the board is checkered (light and dark squares). Pawns capture diagonally everywhere, except in China, Korea and Japan. Pieces are figurines (little statues) everywhere, except in China, Korea and Japan where they are flat with their names written on them in characters. Pieces are on the squares everywhere, except in China and Korea where they are on the intersections of lines, like in the Chinese game of Weiqi (Korea: Baduk; Japan: Igo or simply Go). Games rules tend to be transmitted orally, and Shogi was no exception. So we do not really know what the game from Heian times (roughly 9<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> century AD) looked like. Ironically, there exists a 12<sup>th</sup> century description of an enlarged form of Shogi in which the moves and location of the extra pieces are described, but only the location of the regular Shogi pieces. From this, it can be reconstructed that Heian Dai Shogi (dai = great) was played on a 13x13 square board.

Chū Shogi, commonly called Middle Shogi in the West (chū = middle, center), on a board of 12x12 squares sees the light of day around 1350 AD and, with its 92 playing pieces, is much more sophisticated than its slightly larger cousin. If anything, it stayed alive over the centuries, although it was completely eclipsed by modern Shogi with drops. Drops were invented in the second half of the 16<sup>th</sup> century.

The first Shōgun of the Edo Period (1600-1868), Tokugawa Ieyasu, protected both Go and Shogi, and a class of professional players, divided over “houses”, emerged. The players were classified according to playing strength (dan-grades only) and the handicap system, as we now know it, was adopted (with small differences of detail). In the Edo Period (Edo was the old name of Tokyo and means “Door of the Bay”, with Tokyo meaning “Eastern Capital”) the various Shogi openings were developed. Tactically the players were already very strong early in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. After 1868 Shogi lost its protection and accordingly had to endure a number of decades of hardship, together with Go, but both games re-emerged with the advent of modern newspapers, which soon competed with each other, organizing tournaments for both games, with exclusive reports. Shogi again prospered and a new class of paid professionals emerged. The best time for Shogi no doubt is the present. Shogi was never better before.

## **Ten Shogi Variants**

By George Hodges

As a companion volume to the 2002 edition of the Middle Shogi Manual, this comprehensive 129-page document has been published containing the initial positions, rules and moves of the pieces for playing the following Shogi variants:

TORI, WA, HEIAN-DAI, DAI, TENJIKU, DAI-DAI, MAKI-DAI-DAI, TAI, TAI-KYOKU  
AND YONIN SHOGI (the modern four-handed game)

This publication contains all the relevant material from the various “How to Play” leaflets, brought fully up to date and including full details of the giant Tai-Kyoku Shogi; further detailed information about which has only recently come to light in Japan. Included also, in the chapter on Tori Shogi, are some additional items reprinted from SHOGI magazine.

Ten Shogi Variants may be ordered either in a loose-leaf format (laser-printed A4), enabling purchasers to bind or not to their own requirements, or on a CD ROM in pdf format.

Price including postage and packing: € 45.00. All payments please by transfer to the following German bank account: G.F. Hodges – Deutsche Bank, Postfach 4 40 – 79004 Freiburg. Account number: 0357624 – Sort code: 680 70030

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## **Haagse club**

Peter Blommers

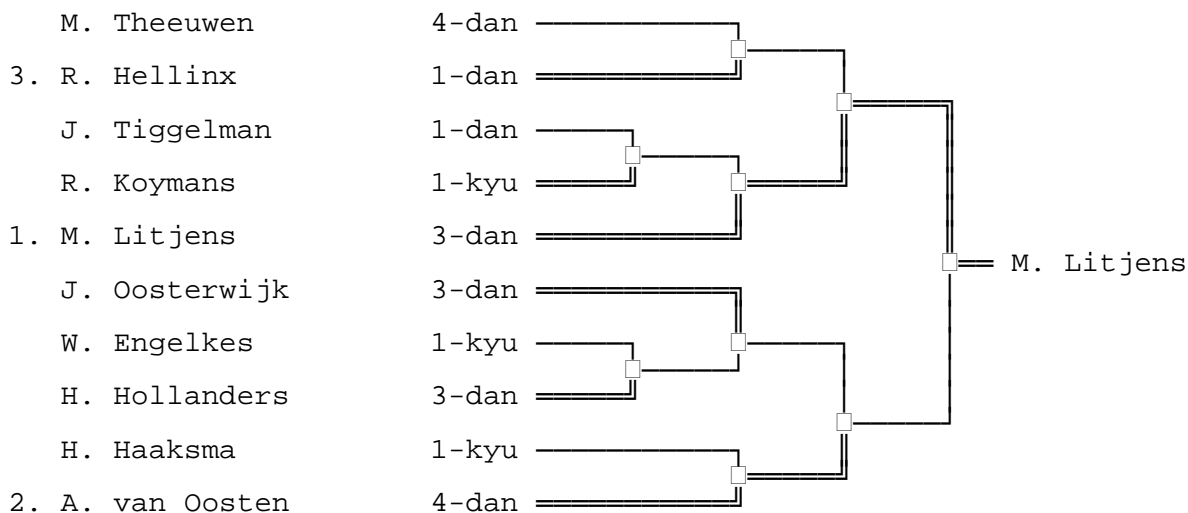
Het (definitieve) vertrek van mijn broer Joost werd goedge maakt door drie nieuwe leden: Frans Hoyneck, Willem Hessels en Lex van der Lubbe. Hoyneck betaalde zijn lidmaatschap na het horen van Joosts vertrek, zodat de club kon blijven voortbestaan, en Willem Hessels bleek een van de Haagse clubleden van het eerste uur te zijn, en Joost herinnerde zich hem ook. Maar zelfs Tom Kau had Hessels niet meer meegemaakt. Willem was aangestoken door het Shogi enthousiasme van zijn neefje Lex van der Lubbe (14 jaar), die we voor een jaar gratis lid hebben gemaakt. We gaan een speciale beginnerscursus voor hem maken. Hij verloor de eerste gelijk-op partij tegen mij, en ook de 2-piece partij daarna. ‘Hoe doet u dat toch?’ vroeg hij toen ik hem net mat zette. ‘Da’s routine’ was mijn antwoord, wat Paul Regeer noopte tot

de opmerking (hij stak z'n hoofd om de deur en maakte het aantal spelers even) 'talent tegen routine', waarop ik Lex vertelde dat tegen-je-verlies-kunnen belangrijk is om door te kunnen blijven gaan met Shogi.

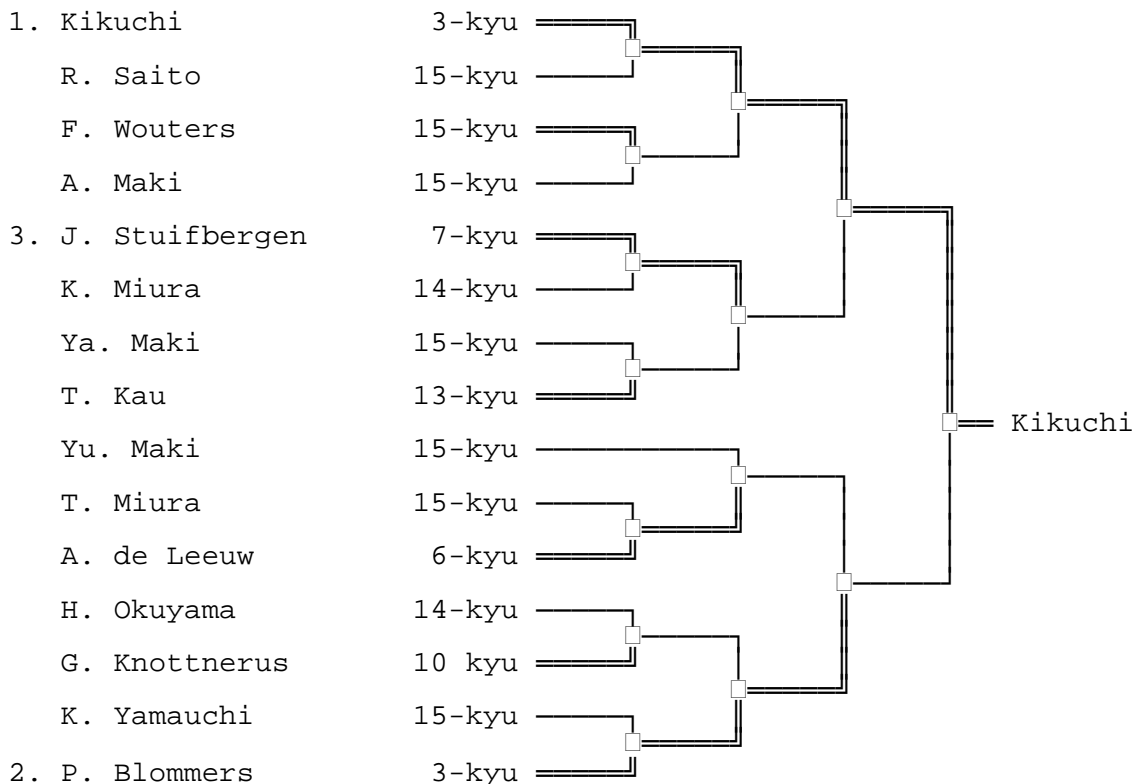
Helaas zijn er geen spelresultaten te melden, omdat ook de animo van Jeroen is verminderd na Joosts vertrek (die twee speelden reeksen van vluggertjes, overal een favoriete hobby van shodans en 1-kyu's), en Frank gaat na een jaar gelijk-op partijen zijn Haagse graad proberen op te krikken met handicap games.

## Japan – Nederland ontmoeting

### A Groep



### B Groep



## Elo lijst van 1 januari 2003

De volledige lijst is op internet terug te vinden op de FESA website: <http://www.shogi.net/fesa/>. De volgende lijst geeft een overzicht van de Europese spelers met 12 of meer gespeelde partijen:

	Grade	Elo	#games	Nat		Grade	Elo	#games	Nat
14 Lamb, Stephen	4 Dan	2168	207	GB	164 Danerud, Martin	2 Dan	1546	160	SE
16 Cheymol, Eric	4 Dan	2164	321	FR	167 Palmgren, Jan	2 Kyu	1497	96	SE
22 Schnider, Gert	5 Dan	2114	75	AT	169 Staberhofer, Rainer	4 Kyu	1491	16	AT
23 Mirnik, Boris	4 Dan	2109	188	DE	171 Engelhardt, Alexander	2 Kyu	1482	199	DE
29 van Oosten, Arend	4 Dan	2067	636	NL	172 Neumaier, Andreas	2 Kyu	1464	33	AT
37 Hosking, Tony	3 Dan	2029	238	GB	176 Wiebering, Kees	1 Kyu	1461	70	NL
48 Blackstock, Les	3 Dan	1997	281	GB	177 Schamelhout, Emmanuel	1 Kyu	1443	59	FR
51 Secelle, Hans	3 Dan	1991	241	BE	178 Söderberg, Robert	2 Kyu	1442	90	SE
53 Sams, Richard	2 Dan	1976	20	GB	181 Schäfer, Norbert	4 Kyu	1432	38	DE
57 Oosterwijk, Jan	3 Dan	1956	334	NL	182 Sprenger, Bernd	1 Kyu	1432	89	DE
64 Pottier, Frederic	3 Dan	1927	304	FR	183 Stebbings, Anthony	3 Kyu	1427	51	GB
65 Theeuwes, Marc	4 Dan	1926	420	NL	185 Dreblow, Leo	2 Kyu	1419	114	DE
67 Casters, Matt	3 Dan	1921	287	BE	186 Schöneburg, Eberhard	2 Kyu	1416	14	DE
69 Nilsson, Carl Johan	2 Dan	1915	195	SE	187 Faldon, Dave	3 Kyu	1413	42	GB
73 Hollanders, Hugo	3 Dan	1902	166	NL	189 Wiemer, Ralf	4 Kyu	1410	45	DE
74 Segers, Hans	3 Dan	1880	373	NL	191 Blommers, Joost	1 Kyu	1401	145	NL
77 Maaß, Stephan	1 Dan	1874	18	DE	192 Hoffmann, Wolfgang	3 Kyu	1396	83	DE
79 Wartlick, Karl	1 Dan	1856	51	DE	196 Olufsen, Asle	3 Kyu	1370	124	NO
80 Drechsler, Jochen	2 Dan	1848	203	DE	197 Vidal, Anders	4 Kyu	1370	80	SE
82 Litjens, Mathijs	3 Dan	1841	477	NL	198 Marian, Marc	4 Kyu	1370	23	DE
87 Baker, Alan	2 Dan	1827	99	GB	199 Rossmanith, Alexander	5 Kyu	1365	17	DE
88 Pfaffel, Thomas	2 Dan	1826	73	AT	200 Baggio, Giuseppe	4 Kyu	1362	41	IT
89 Stouten, Pieter	3 Dan	1824	266	IT	204 Namyslik, Frank	4 Kyu	1344	22	DE
95 Roquas, Frans	2 Dan	1802	429	NL	206 Blommers, Peter	3 Kyu	1327	45	NL
98 Schmidt, Guillaume	3 Dan	1796	201	FR	207 Rapmund, Antje	3 Kyu	1324	107	NO
101 Cain, Steven	2 Dan	1784	185	GB	208 Thörnvall, Ronny	3 Kyu	1314	44	SE
103 Hellinx, Robert	1 Dan	1772	93	NL	212 Guzek, Florian	4 Kyu	1306	58	FR
104 Heeffer, Albrecht	2 Dan	1769	249	BE	216 Rösch, Wilfried	5 Kyu	1280	21	DE
110 Ångqvist, Thore	1 Dan	1748	50	SE	217 Reid, Matthew	4 Kyu	1280	42	GB
111 Mensching, Günther	1 Kyu	1747	25	DE	218 Ahlqvist, Jonas	5 Kyu	1272	23	SE
116 Koymans, Ron	1 Kyu	1730	45	NL	219 Kau, Tom	3 Kyu	1263	305	NL
117 Dietmayer, Marco	1 Kyu	1727	23	AT	222 Erben, Wolfgang	7 Kyu	1253	13	DE
120 Boekschoten, Michiel	3 Dan	1707	169	NL	224 Coria-Espada, Florencio	5 Kyu	1241	49	DE
124 Carlsson, Nils	1 Kyu	1696	31	SE	226 Holving, Rasmus	6 Kyu	1231	23	SE
126 Kaneko, Peter	3 Dan	1692	41	SE	229 Patterson, Stuart	6 Kyu	1218	26	GB
127 Hassabis, Demis	1 Kyu	1679	23	GB	231 Holland, Phil	4 Kyu	1203	38	GB
128 Bjerke, Richard	1 Kyu	1679	93	NO	232 Rabe, Jan	6 Kyu	1201	31	SE
129 Christoffersen, Terje	1 Dan	1678	149	NO	233 Korsner, Sven-Erik	5 Kyu	1197	143	SE
137 Novikova, Irina	1 Dan	1640	26	IL	234 Gammelgård, Tor	6 Kyu	1176	42	SE
138 Majewski, Thomas	2 Dan	1636	256	DE	237 Hrabal, Wojteck	8 Kyu	1164	16	CZ
141 Hartman, Christer	1 Kyu	1622	33	SE	238 Jansson, Mikael	6 Kyu	1159	77	SE
142 Jacobs, Peter	1 Kyu	1618	101	NL	242 Stuijbergen, Jan	7 Kyu	1145	68	NL
143 Tiggelman, Jeroen	1 Dan	1617	101	NL	243 Staurnes, Jarl Ove	7 Kyu	1139	31	NO
145 Haaksma, Henk	1 Kyu	1610	56	NL	246 Rouhani, Farhad	7 Kyu	1129	29	SE
147 Gorissen, Theo	2 Dan	1596	263	NL	247 Rose, Bernd Oliver	6 Kyu	1124	71	DE
149 Verhaeven, Eddy	1 Kyu	1593	67	BE	248 Lukas, Wolfgang	7 Kyu	1123	21	AT
150 Weimann, Christophe	1 Kyu	1590	229	FR	250 Ferrières, Sylvain	8 Kyu	1122	12	FR
157 Werner, Eduard	1 Kyu	1562	24	DE	251 Albertsson, Mikael	6 Kyu	1118	46	SE
160 Sandbom, Jonas	3 Kyu	1558	18	SE	253 Rama, Hendrik	7 Kyu	1108	84	DE
161 Greb, Wolfgang	1 Kyu	1557	168	DE	255 Camacho, Eddy	8 Kyu	1099	90	FR

	Grade	Elo	#games	Nat		Grade	Elo	#games	Nat
258 Hollingworth, Justin	8 Kyu	1084	51	GB	309 Krauß, Ulrich	9 Kyu	779	104	DE
259 Palmblad, Jan Peter	9 Kyu	1075	17	SE	310 Schmied, Horst	13 Kyu	770	16	AT
262 Tognoni, Enrico	9 Kyu	1067	12	IT	311 Juntti, Tord	11 Kyu	769	40	SE
263 Kristiansson, Per	7 Kyu	1066	75	SE	313 Debrieu, Claude	11 Kyu	753	49	FR
267 Nordlander, Sven	9 Kyu	1052	13	SE	314 Skotnicki, Rickard	12 Kyu	739	30	SE
272 Többens, Daniel	8 Kyu	1034	33	DE	317 Haug, Bernhard	12 Kyu	716	23	DE
277 Hingley, Peter	9 Kyu	1011	79	GB	318 Wetzl, Roland	12 Kyu	710	24	AT
279 Nordgren, Rikard	9 Kyu	975	52	SE	323 Mallet, Francois	14 Kyu	669	13	FR
280 Fahrner, Petra	9 Kyu	973	16	AT	326 De Leeuw, Arnout		655	4	NL
282 Woodcraft, Matthew	7 Kyu	971	18	GB	327 Johansen, Sverre Hvammen	14 Kyu	649	17	NO
285 Osmont, Fabien	9 Kyu	957	85	FR	329 Jodet, Luc	13 Kyu	645	21	FR
293 Marquand, Jean-Christophe	10 Kyu	908	19	FR	331 Wredenberg, Daniel	15 Kyu	625	16	SE
294 Comesse, Fabrice	9 Kyu	905	28	FR	341 Johansson, Roland	15 Kyu	468	20	SE
295 Andersson, Joakim	11 Kyu	902	16	SE	343 Ivarsson, Daniel	15 Kyu	459	23	SE
296 Böttcher, Hans-Joachim	9 Kyu	901	96	DE	346 Alfredsson, Lennart		410	17	SE
297 Spitznas, Hanko	11 Kyu	900	14	DE	351 Tjällgren, Björn		400	17	SE
301 Gomilshak, Martin	11 Kyu	856	19	AT	388 Wouters, Frank		400	8	NL
308 Lindkvist, Ronny	12 Kyu	787	17	SE	392 Hellberg, Henrik		385	23	SE

## Toernooiuitslagen<sup>5</sup>

### 2<sup>nd</sup> International Shogi Forum, Individual, 1<sup>st</sup> board, Tokyo: 2002-10-18 - 2002-10-19

Nr	Name		Nat	Grade	ELO	1	2	3	4	5	Pts	+/-
1	Schnider	Gert	AT	3 Dan	2110	4+	5-	7+	8+	6+	4	+21
2	Mirnik	Boris	DE	3 Dan	2101	3+	7+	13+	5+	4-	4	+24
3	Kaufman	Larry	US	5 Dan	2284	2-	13+	9+	10+	5+	4	-1
=	Cheyamol	Eric	FR	4 Dan	2160	1-	14+	12+	11+	2+	4	+4
5	Kolomiyets	Artem	UA		2127	14+	1+	8+	2-	3-	3	-9
6	Yoshida	Kunio	BR	5 Dan	2252*	10+	12+	10+	7-	1-	3	
7	Hanawa	Masaaki	JP	4 Dan	2084*	13+	2-	1-	6+	15+	3	
8	Bjerke	Richard	NO	1 Kyu	1633	9+	11+	5-	1-	16+	3	+25
9	Clanuwat	Tarin	TH	2 Dan	1777*	8-	16+	3-	14+	11+	3	
10	Lamb	Stephen	GB	4 Dan	2185	6-	15+	6-	3-	13+	2	-17
11	Belov	Sergey	RU	2 Dan	1701	16+	8-	15+	4-	9-	2	-13
12	Theeuwien	Marc	NL	4 Dan	1987	15-	6-	4-	16+	14+	2	-19
13	Kaneko	Peter	SE	3 Dan	1690	7-	3-	2-	15+	10-	1	+2
14	Baggio	Giuseppe	IT	4 Kyu	1343	5-	4-	16+	9-	12-	1	+4
15	Tang	Shunjie	CNs	1 Dan	1669*	12+	10-	11-	13-	7-	1	
16	Umeyama	Barbara	PY	3 Kyu	1219*	11-	9-	14-	12-	8-	0	

Door Shogi Forum II te winnen, kreeg Gert Schnider een 5-dan diploma van de Nihon Shogi Renmei, en is daarmee de eerste speler met een 5-dan graad in Europa.

<sup>5</sup> Note: an \* means that this player, having played less than 12 official games, has not yet an official grade.

**2<sup>nd</sup> International Shogi Forum, 2<sup>nd</sup> board, Tokyo: 2002-10-18 - 2002-10-19**

Nr	Name	Nat	Grade	ELO	1	2	3	4	5	Pts	+/-	
1	Obata	Atsushi	JP	2 Dan	2056*	3+	8+	0-	4-	2+	3	
2	Jiming	Tao	CN	3 Dan	2121*	6+	5+	0-	3+	1-	3	
3	Nilsson	Carl Johan	SE	2 Dan	1906	1-	7+	8+	2-	0-	2	+17
4	Hama	Koshiro	BR	3 Dan	1956*	5-	6-	5+	1+	0-	2	
5	Blackstock	Les	GB	3 Dan	2003	4+	2-	4-	0-	0-	1	-6
6	Litjens	Mathijs	NL	3 Dan	1823	2-	4+	0-	0-	0-	1	+9
7	Ito	Mac	US	3 Dan	2020	8+	3-	0-	0-	0-	1	-8
8	Drechsler	Jochen	DE	2 Dan	1863	7-	1-	3-	0-	0-	0	-21

**2<sup>nd</sup> International Shogi Forum, 3<sup>rd</sup> board, Tokyo: 2002-10-18 - 2002-10-19**

Nr	Name	Nat	Grade	ELO	1	2	3	4	5	Pts	+/-	
1	Takeda	Masakazu	JP	1 Kyu	1949*	3+	6+	0-	5+	2+	4	
2	Liang	Qin	CN	1 Kyu	1827*	7+	4+	0-	3+	1-	3	
3	Carlsson	Nils	SE	2 Kyu	1598	1-	8+	6+	2-	0-	2	+24
4	Hassabis	Demis	GB	1 Kyu	1672	5+	2-	5+	0-	0-	2	+7
5	Shibayama	Kaizo	BR	1 Kyu	1561*	4-	7+	4-	1-	0-	1	
6	Wartlick	Karl	DE	1 Dan	1840	8+	1-	3-	0-	0-	1	-21
7	Haaksma	Henk	NL	1 Kyu	1623	2-	5-	0-	0-	0-	0	-13
8	Trotter	Alex	US	2 Kyu	1562	6-	3-	0-	0-	0-	0	-14

**Norwegian Championship, Oslo, 2002-11-16 - 2002-11-17**

Nr	Name	Nat	Grade	ELO	1	2	3	4	5	Pts	+/-	
1	Bjerke	Richard	NO	1 Kyu	1658	3+	0-	5+	4+	2+	4	+19
2	Christoffersen	Terje	NO	1 Dan	1693	5+	4+	0-	3+	1-	3	-8
3	Staurnes	Jarl Ove	NO	7 Kyu	1114	1-	5+	4+	2-	0-	2	+25
4	Olufsen	Asle	NO	3 Kyu	1446	0-	2-	3-	1-	5+	1	-36
5	Kristensen	David	NO	400*	2-	3-	1-	0-	4-	0		

**5. Shogi Handicaptournament Graz: 2002-11-24**

Nr	Name	Nat	Grade	ELO	1	2	3	4	5	Pts	+/-
1	Dietmayer, Marco	AT	1 Kyu	1701	7+(-6p)	6+(-6p)	3+(-6p)	5+(-6p)	2+(-B)	5	+26
2	Staberhofer, Rainer	AT	4 Kyu	1488	5+(-6p)	3-(-6p)	4+(+4p)	6+(-6p)	1-(+B)	3	+3
3	Gomilschak, Martin	AT	13 Kyu	737	9+(+6p)	2+(+6p)	1-(+6p)	4-(+6p)	10+(+6p)	3	+119
4	Schnider, Gert	AT	3 Dan	2131	8-(-5p)	7+(-6p)	2-(-4p)	3+(-6p)	9+(-B)	3	-17
5	Schmied, Horst	AT	15 Kyu	635	2-(+6p)	10+(+6p)	9+(+6p)	1-(+6p)	8+(+5p)	3	+135
6	Wetzel, Roland	AT	13 Kyu	673	10+(+6p)	1-(+6p)	8+(+4p)	2-(+6p)	7-	2	+37
7	Pirker, Georg	AT		836*	1-(+6p)	4-(+6p)	10+(+6p)	8-(+4p)	6+	2	
8	Lukas, Wolfgang	AT	8 Kyu	1126	4+(+5p)	9-(-5p)	6-(-4p)	7+(-4p)	5-(-5p)	2	-3

9	Pfaffel, Thomas	AT	2 Dan	1860	3-(-6p)	8+(-5p)	5-(-6p)	10+(-RL)	4-(+B)	2	-34
10	Neumaier, Andreas	AT	2 Kyu	1551	6-(-6p)	5-(-6p)	7-(-6p)	9-(+RL)	3-(-6p)	0	-87

Promoting Gomilschak Martin to 11 Kyu, Schmied Horst to 13 Kyu, Wetzl Roland to 12 Kyu, Lukas Wolfgang to 7 Kyu

## 12. German Open Shogi Championship, Hannover: 2002-11-23 - 2002-11-24

Nr	Name	Nat	Grade	ELO	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Pts	+/-
1	Ichiyanagi Kei	JP	4 Dan	2097	5+	2-	8+	3+	4+	6+	7+	8	+19
2	van Oosten Arend	NL	4 Dan	2052	9+	1+	5-	7-	8+	4+	6+	7	-1
3	Mirnik Boris	DE	3 Dan	2125	11+	4-	7+	1-	5+	16+	8+	7	-16
4	Wartlick Karl	DE	1 Dan	1819	7+	3+	6+	9+	1-	2-	5-	6	+37
5	Litjens Mathijs	NL	3 Dan	1832	1-	10+	2+	6-	3-	12+	4+	6	+24
6	Theeuwens Marc	NL	4 Dan	1968	10+	12+	4-	5+	13+	1-	2-	6	-16
7	Drechsler Jochen	DE	2 Dan	1842	4-	15+	3-	2+	9+	17+	1-	6	+6
8	Mensching Günther	DE	1 Kyu	1728	16+	13+	1-	11+	2-	9+	3-	5	+19
9	Roquas Frans	NL	2 Dan	1706	2-	11+	19+	4-	7-	8-	20+	5	-13
10	Majewski Thomas	DE	2 Dan	1672	6-	5-	14+	13-	12-	20+	11+	5	-28
11	Someno Shinobu	JP	1 Dan	1662	3-	9-	12+	8-	21+	13+	10-	5	-28
12	Schäfer Norbert	DE	4 Kyu	1353	19+	6-	11-	14+	10+	5-	16+	5	+79
13	Erben Wolfgang	DE		1125	20+	8-	18+	10+	6-	11-	21+	5	+128
14	Dreblow Leo	DE	2 Kyu	1433	15-	20+	10-	12-	22+	18+	17+	5	-22
15	Kau Tom	NL	3 Kyu	1268	14+	7-	16-	19+	17-	24+	23+	5	+2
16	Engelhardt Alexander	DE	2 Kyu	1528	8-	22+	15+	17-	18+	3-	12-	4	-46
17	Többens Daniel	DE	11 Kyu	878	24+	18-	23+	16+	15+	7-	14-	4	+97
18	Hingley Peter	GB	9 Kyu	924	21+	17+	13-	20+	16-	14-	24+	4	+87
19	Korsner Sven-Erik	SE	5 Kyu	1248	12-	21+	9-	15-	24+	23-	22+	4	-51
20	Sprenger Bernd	DE	1 Kyu	1507	13-	14-	22+	18-	23+	10-	9-	3	-80
21	Spitznas Hanko	DE		901	18-	19-	24+	23+	11-	22+	13-	3	-1
22	Haug Bernhard	DE	13 Kyu	701	23+	16-	20-	24+	14-	21-	19-	2	+15
23	Krauß Ulrich	DE	9 Kyu	789	22-	24+	17-	21-	20-	19+	15-	2	-10
24	Hannemann Markus	DE		400*	17-	23-	21-	22-	19-	15-	18-	0	

Promoting Erben Wolfgang to 7 Kyu, Többens Daniel to 9 Kyu, Spitznas Hanko to 11 Kyu, Haug Bernhard to 12 Kyu

## Goteborg Open 2002: 2002-11-30 - 2002-12-01

Nr	Name	Nat	Grade	ELO	1	2	3	4	5	6	Pts	+/-
1	Carlsson Nils	SE	2 Kyu	1622	10+	2+	6+	3+	4+	5+	6	+74
2	Nilsson Carl Johan	SE	2 Dan	1923	7+	1-	8+	5+	3+	4+	5	-8
3	Bjerke Richard	NO	1 Kyu	1677	9+	5+	4+	1-	2-	6+	4	+2
4	Christoffersen Terje	NO	1 Dan	1685	8+	6+	3-	9+	1-	2-	3	-23

5	Ahlqvist	Jonas	SE	7 Kyu	1264	12+	3-	7+	2-	9+	1-	3	+8
6	Söderberg	Robert	SE	2 Kyu	1450	11+	4-	1-	8+	7+	3-	3	-8
7	Rabe	Jan	SE	6 Kyu	1223	2-	10+	5-	11+	6-	12+	3	-22
8	Jansson	Mikael	SE	6 Kyu	1165	4-	11+	2-	6-	12+	10+	3	-6
9	Wredenberg	Daniel	SE	15 Kyu	590	3-	12+	10+	4-	5-	11+	3	+35
10	Ivarsson	Daniel	SE		483	1-	7-	9-	12-	11+	8-	1	-24
11	Tjällgren	Björn	SE		407	6-	8-	12+	7-	10-	9-	1	-7
12	Hellberg	Henrik	SE		388	5-	9-	11-	10+	8-	7-	1	-3

Promoting Carlsson Nils to 1 Kyu, Ahlqvist Jonas to 5 Kyu, Ivarsson Daniel to 15 Kyu

### Italy Open, Milano: 2002-12-07 - 2002-12-08

Nr	Name	Nat	Grade	ELO	1	2	3	4	5	6	Pts	+/-	
1	Secelle	Hans	BE	3 Dan	1976	4+	3+	11+	2+	7+	6+	6	+15
2	Heefffer	Albrecht	BE	2 Dan	1822	3-	5+	7+	1-	4+	11+	4	-9
3	Christoffersen	Terje	NO	1 Dan	1662	2+	1-	4-	11+	5+	9+	4	+16
4	Stouten	Pieter	NL	3 Dan	1836	1-	11+	3+	7+	2-	10+	4	-12
5	Baggio	Giuseppe	IT	4 Kyu	1347	9+	2-	12-	8+	3-	7+	3	+15
6	Camacho	Eddy	FR	8 Kyu	1023	8-	10+	9+	13+	11+	1-	4	+76
7	Tognoni	Enrico	IT	10 Kyu	1021	0+	12+	2-	4-	1-	5-	2	+46
8	Hrabal	Wojteck	CZ	8 Kyu	1157	6+	9-	13+	5-	10+	0+	4	+7
9	Olufsen	Asle	NO	3 Kyu	1410	5-	8+	6-	0+	13+	3-	3	-40
10	Osmont	Fabien	FR	9 Kyu	938	13+	6-	0+	12+	8-	4-	3	+19
11	Müller	Martin	CH		1253*	12+	4-	1-	3-	6-	2-	1	
12	Verhaeven	Eddy	BE	1 Kyu	1646	11-	7-	5+	10-	0-	0-	1	-53
13	Trombettoni	Andrea	IT		400*	10-	0+	8-	6-	9-	0-	1	

Promoting Tognoni Enrico to 9 Kyu

### Paris Open Championship, Paris: 2002-12-14 - 2002-12-15

Nr	Name	Nat	Grade	ELO	1	2	3	4	5	6	Pts	+/-	
1	Uemura	Yoshiyuki	JP	4 Dan	2153	18+	3+	4+	2+	10+	8+	6	+15
2	Theeuwien	Marc	NL	4 Dan	1952	6+	7+	5+	1-	3+	4+	5	+17
3	Roquas	Frans	NL	2 Dan	1693	17+	1-	8+	5+	2-	7+	4	+37
4	Casters	Matt	BE	3 Dan	1921	19+	11+	1-	8+	7+	2-	4	+0
5	Heefffer	Albrecht	BE	2 Dan	1813	14+	9+	2-	3-	12+	10+	4	-19
6	Ferrières	Sylvain	FR		1050	2-	12+	7-	21+	16+	9+	4	+72
7	Weimann	Christophe	FR	1 Kyu	1606	12+	2-	6+	9+	4-	3-	3	-9
8	Pottier	Frederic	FR	3 Dan	1927	16+	10+	3-	4-	15+	1-	3	-28
9	Kau	Tom	NL	3 Kyu	1270	13+	5-	15+	7-	11+	6-	3	+0
10	Faldon	Dave	GB	4 Kyu	1407	20+	8-	16+	11+	1-	5-	3	+6
11	Guzek	Florian	FR	4 Kyu	1329	15+	4-	13+	10-	9-	14+	3	-23

12	Escofier	Luc	FR		1038*	7-	6-	14+	13+	5-	20+	3	
13	Pinto	Jean-François	FR		958*	9-	14+	11-	12-	17+	15+	3	
14	Jodet	Luc	FR	15 Kyu	617	5-	13-	12-	17+	19+	11-	2	+28
15	Boudine	Valery	FR		972*	11-	19+	9-	16+	8-	13-	2	
16	Marquand	Jean-Christophe	FR	11 Kyu	916	8-	20+	10-	15-	6-	19+	2	-8
17	Flotte	Antoine	FR		400*	3-	18-	20+	14-	13-	21+	2	
18	Yoshida	Kazuhide	JP		1104	1-	17+	19+	0-	0-	0-	2	+8
19	Debrieu	Claude	FR	11 Kyu	801	4-	15-	18-	20+	14-	16-	1	-48
20	Flotte	Joelle	FR		400*	10-	16-	17-	19-	21+	12-	1	
21	Flotte	Alain	FR		400*	0-	0-	0-	6-	20-	17-	0	

Promoting Ferrières Sylvain to 8 Kyu, Faldon Dave to 3 Kyu, Jodet Luc to 13 Kyu, Marquand Jean-Christophe to 10 Kyu, Yoshida Kazuhide to 9 Kyu

### 16th Nijmegen tournament, Nijmegen: 2002-12-28 - 2002-12-30

Nr	Name	Nat	Grade	ELO	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Pts	+/-
1	van Oosten	Arend	NL 4 Dan	2051	5+	9+	2-	8+	7+	3+	4+	6+	7	+16
2	Roquas	Frans	NL 2 Dan	1730	10+	11+	1+	3+	4-	7-	8+	5+	6	+72
3	Pottier	Frederic	FR 3 Dan	1899	7+	12+	4+	2-	5+	1-	6+	9+	6	+28
4	Oosterwijk	Jan	NL 3 Dan	1953	6+	13+	3-	5+	2+	8+	1-	10+	6	+3
5	Litjens	Mathijs	NL 3 Dan	1856	1-	15+	9+	4-	3-	11+	7+	2-	4	-15
6	Heeffe	Albrecht	BE 2 Dan	1794	4-	8-	10+	13+	11+	9+	3-	1-	4	-25
7	Theeuwen	Marc	NL 4 Dan	1969	3-	10+	11+	14+	1-	2+	5-	12-	4	-43
8	Dreblow	Leo	DE 2 Kyu	1411	12-	6+	13+	1-	14+	4-	2-	0+	4	+8
9	Majewski	Thomas	DE 2 Dan	1644	0+	1-	5-	11+	15+	6-	14+	3-	4	-8
10	Weimann	Christophe	FR 1 Kyu	1597	2-	7-	6-	0+	13+	12+	15+	4-	4	-7
11	Sprenger	Bernd	DE 1 Kyu	1427	15+	2-	7-	9-	6-	5-	0+	14+	3	+5
12	Kau	Tom	NL 3 Kyu	1270	8+	3-	14-	15-	0+	10-	13-	7+	3	-7
13	Többens	Daniel	DE 9 Kyu	975	14+	4-	8-	6-	10-	0+	12+	15-	3	+59
14	Stuifbergen	Jan	NL 7 Kyu	1127	13-	0+	12+	7-	8-	15+	9-	11-	3	+18
15	Wiebering	Kees	NL 1 Kyu	1520	11-	5-	0+	12+	9-	14-	10-	13+	3	-59

Promoting Többens Daniel to 8 Kyu

### Nijmegen, ronde 1: Jan Oosterwijk - Albrecht Heeffe

1.P7f P3d 2.Bx2b+ Sx2b 3.S8h R4b 4.B'4e K6b 5.Bx3d K7b 6.S7g G6b 7.B5f S8b 8.R8h P4d 9.P4f G45b 10.G4h P5d 11.S6f G55c 12.P3f P1d 13.S2h P1e 14.P8f R4c 15.P8e P2d 16.K4i G6d 17.S3g P5e 18.B3h P4e 19.Px4e Rx4e 20.P'4f R4d 21.K3i P2e 22.K2h S3c 23.P8d Px8d 24.Rx8d P'8c 25.R8e R2d 26.Sx5e Gx5e 27.Rx5e B'8h 28.R5a+ Bx9i+ 29.B6e R8d 30.Bx2a+ Rx8i+ 31.+B4c +B4d 32.N'5d S7a 33.+Bx4d S'3i 34.K1h P9d 35.Nx6b+ K8b 36.+Rx7a K9c 37.+B6f P8d 38.G'8c Kx8c 39.+R7b wit geeft op, mat op de volgende zet.