



PLOVDIV 2003

EUROPEAN TEAM CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

BULLETIN

БЮЛЕТИН





Dear ladies and gentlemen,

I am happy to address the participants in yet another European Chess Championship for men and women, hosted by Bulgaria. In my capacity of Chairman of the Organising Committee for the competition I am especially pleased to welcome our guests from abroad.

The authority of this sports event is evidenced by the participation of teams of almost 40 National Federations, and I am convinced that this championship will be remembered as a festival of the wise game. Competitions of this rank will undoubtedly set the scene for the best to shine and will attract still more lovers to the sport of the wise.

I hope that thanks to the interesting and creative sport battles in the next 10 days Plovdiv will become an European chess capital.

I sincerely wish all of you success and the results you hope for. Let our guest save some precious memories of our hospitable city of the hills.

Good luck to all of you!

Vassil Ivanov,
Minister of Youth and Sport

УВАЖАЕМИ ДАМИ И ГОСПОДА ,

Щастлив съм да приветствам участниците на поредното Европейско първенство по шахмат за мъже и жени, на което България е домакин. Като председател на Организационния комитет на състезанието ми е особено приятно да кажа “Добре дошли!” на всички наши гости от чужбина.

Авторитетът на това спортно събитие се доказва от участието на отбори от 40 национални федерации и аз съм убеден, че шампионатът ще се превърне в истински празник на мъдрата игра. Провеждането на състезания от такъв висок ранг ще дадат възможност за изява на най-добрите и ще допринесат за привличането на още повече привърженици на спорта на мъдреците.

Надявам се, че благодарение на интересните и творчески спортни битки в предстоящите 10 дни Пловдив отново ще бъде европейска шахматна столица.

Искрено ви пожелавам успешно представяне и постигане на желаните резултати- Нека нашите гости съхранят незабравими мигове от гостоприемния ни град на тепетата.

На добър час!

ВАСИЛ ИВАНОВ
Министър на младежта и спорта
на Република България



Dear ladies and gentlemen,
Dear guests,

We are witnessing today one more fact in the sport biography of our city – hosting the European Team Chess Championship. This is a valuable distinction for Plovdiv, a city with ancient history and culture, which rests upon several layers of human civilization, a city, which has given life and creative impetus to many Bulgarians – men of spirit, thought and sport, a city, which has past, present and future.

I believe, that the participants will touch the unique typically Plovdiv atmosphere, will feel the hospitality, joy for life and wisdom of its inhabitants.

We have proven time and again our organisational capabilities, hosting World, European and other international sports events. I would like to support my words by stressing that Plovdiv is hosting an European Chess Championship for the second time. This sets a precedent in the practice of the European Chess Union, an honour and distinction, which no city has enjoyed so far. I believe that this time together with the European Chess Union, the Ministry of youth and sports, the Bulgarian Chess Federation and Bulpartners Travel we will create the best conditions possible for the successful completion of the Championship. I wish all participants calm creative atmosphere, highest of achievements, and success.

Good luck and success to the Fourteenth European Teams Chess Championship Plovdiv 2003!.

Dr. Ivan Chomakov, Mayor of Plovdiv

Уважаеми госпожи и господа,
Уважаеми гости,

Днес ставаме свидетели на още един факт в спортната биография на нашия град-домакин на Европейското отборно първенство по шахмат. Това е достойно признание за Пловдив, града с древна история и култура, съхранил в себе си няколко пласта човешка цивилизация, дал живот и творчески импулс на много достойни българи - хора на духа , мисълта и спорта, град, който има минало, настояще и бъдеще.

Вярвам, че участниците ще се докоснат до неповторимата типично пловдивска атмосфера, ще усетят гостоприемството, жизнерадостта и мъдростта на неговите жители.

Ние сме доказали не веднъж организационните си възможности, като домакини на световни, европейски и други международни спортни прояви. В подкрепа на думите ми бих искал да подчертая, че Пловдив е за втори път домакин на Европейско първенство по шахмат прецедент в практиката на Европейския шахматен съюз, чест и доверие ,което не е оказвано на нито един град до сега - Вярвам, че и сега заедно с Европейския шахматен съюз, Министерството на младежта и спорта, Българската федерация по шахмат и Булпартнерс травел ще създадем възможно най-добрите условия за успешното провеждане на първенството. Желая на всички участници спокойна творческа атмосфера, високи постижения и успех.

На добър час на Четиринадесетото Европейското отборно първенство по шахмат Пловдив 2003!

д-р Иван Чомаков, кмет на гр. Пловдив



За мен е удоволствие да приветствам всички участници на Европейското отборно първенство в Пловдив.

Пловдив е единственият град, в който за втори път се организира Европейско отборно първенство. Тук вече се е провеждал финал на Европейско отборно първенство през 1983 г.

Освен това, Българската шахматна федерация винаги е била една от най-активните европейски федерации и е допринесла много за успеха на шахмата в Европа.

От името на Европейския шахматен съюз бих искал да благодаря на Българската шахматна федерация и на всички спонсори за тяхната дейност и усилия за успешното провеждане на това първенство.

Като пожелавам на всички състезатели и гости приятно прекарване в Пловдив, аз се надявам всички участници да създадат страхотни партии, за да стане това Европейско отборно първенство едно незабравимо събитие.

Борис Кутин
Президент на Европейския шахматен съюз

It is a pleasure for me to extend greetings to all participants of the European Team Championship in Plovdiv.

Plovdiv is the only city where the European Team Championship is organized for the second time . In 1983 the final of the European Team Championship had been already held there.

In addition to that the Bulgarian Chess Federation has always been one of the most active European Federations and has contributed a lot to the success of European chess.

On behalf of the European Chess Union, I would like to thank the Bulgarian Chess Federation and all sponsors for their activities and efforts in order to hold this championship successfully.

Wishing all players and guests an enjoyable stay in Plovdiv, I hope all participants will produce tremendous games in order to make this European Team Championship an unforgettable event.

Boris Kutin
President of the European Chess Union

Welcome to Plovdiv

Bulgaria's second city, Plovdiv, is a worthy rival to Sofia. Its situation astride the River Maritsa, and its three hills which are prominent features on the Thracian plain, indicate its strategic significance and account for its long tradition as an inhabited place. Here Thracians, Romans, Byzantines, Ottoman Turks and Bulgarians have all made an architectural impression.

The center of the modern town is the huge main square across which the Post Office and the faded elegance of the Hotel Trimontium face each other. From the square, the main street leads to Freedom Park, with its fountains and colored lights, this is the route of the twice daily promenade. It is fun either to watch from a cafe or to join the walking, chatting crowd.

In this part of Plovdiv the few remaining ruins of a Roman stadium are visible below street level. The Dzhumaiya and Imaret Mosques, with their distinctively patterned minarets also catch the eye. It is, however, the Old Town which attracts most visitors.



Ancient Roman Amphitheatre

Once again there is a feast of National Revival style, here elevated to more sophisticated architectural levels than in the small towns and villages. There is a verifiable warren of cobbled alleys and wandering rather than map-reading is the best approach, allowing the visitor to follow tempting paths at will. No-one should miss the Roman theatre, an astonishing archaeological discovery made in the early 1980s. These impressive ruins would have been part of the acropolis of Trimontium, built when the Romans made it a provincial capital in the 2nd century. Along some streets, ancient fortress walls from

Byzantine times can be seen, and high up on the hill is the even older ruined citadel of Nebet Tepe. This stronghold was fortified first in the 5th century B.C. by a Thracian tribe, and was subsequently seen as an essential target by every successive conqueror of this region.



A Street in Plovdiv - The Old Town

A prominent house with a striking symmetrical appearance is the Lamartine House, named after the French poet, who stayed here in 1833 while writing *Voyage en l'Orient*. Several of the old houses are now delightful restaurants, for example the Alafrangite and Puldin, and these give a good idea of the opulence of these mansions in their heyday. Visiting the fascinating Ethnographic Museum, the former Koyumdjioglu House, gives another opportunity to admire a lavish interior, notably the stunning rosette in the ceiling of the main reception hall upstairs. Outside, its roof sweeps in voluptuous curves and ornate gilt wreaths decorate its facade. The Georgiadi House also has a remarkable exterior and inside has the small Museum of the National Liberation Struggle, which pays tribute



Plovdiv – The Central Part of the City

to the English Lady Strangford, who philanthropically gave her time and financial support to the Bulgarians in the 19th century. Another handsome building houses a permanent exhibition of the works of Zlatyu Boyadjiev (1903-1976), who painted many scenes of Bulgarian village life.

The city of Plovdiv combines an interesting past with a lively present, it is the home of various arts festivals and trade fairs each year. The first international trade fair was held in 1892, nowadays there are two fairs each year, the largest events in the Balkans.



Plovdiv – Paintings on the street

On October 10, 2003, at 11 o'clock in the lobby of the Plovdiv Central Post Office a stamp dedicated to the Plovdiv European Team Chess Championship 2003 was validated. The stamp, the special envelope and the seal dedicated to the Championship were floated. All of these have been designed by the artist Emilian Stankev.





EUROPEAN TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP
October 10th - October 21st 2003
Plovdiv, Bulgaria



TOURNAMENT REGULATIONS

1. Organizers

The Bulgarian Chess Federation under the auspices of the European Chess Union and with the support of the Ministry of Youth and Sport of the Republic of Bulgaria, Municipality of Plovdiv, and Bulpartners Travel Ltd.

2. Participation

Each National Chess Federation shall have the right to be represented by a men's team of four players and one reserve and by a women's team of two players and one reserve.

3. Venue, date, schedule

The Championship will be held from October 10th (day of arrival) till October 21st (day of departure), 2003 in Plovdiv, Bulgaria. The tournament hall is situated at the International Fair Complex in Plovdiv. The playing hall will be set in Pavilion № 3.

Schedule

Friday	10.10		Arrival of participants
Friday	10.10	at 19.00	Opening ceremony
Friday	10.10	at 22.00	Technical Meeting
Saturday	11.10	at 14.30	1 st round
Sunday	12.10	at 14.30	2 nd round
Monday	13.10	at 14.30	3 rd round
Tuesday	14.10	at 14.30	4 th round
Wednesday	15.10	at 14.30	5 th round
Thursday	16.10		Free day
Friday	17.10	at 14.30	6 th round
Saturday	18.10	at 14.30	7 th round
Sunday	19.10	at 14.30	8 th round
Monday	20.10	at 11.00	9 th round
Monday	20.10	at 19.00	Closing ceremony
Tuesday	21.10		Departure

Remark: After consultations with ECU and the Organizers the Chief Arbiter may make changes in the preliminary program. The changes should be announced in due time.

4. Tournament rules

- 4.1. The valid regulations to be followed shall be the "ECU Tournament Rules" approved by the General Assembly of the European Chess Union in Bled (Slovenia) in 2002.
- 4.2. The Championship shall be played according to the "Swiss System for the Team Competitions" in 9 rounds.

5. Rate of play

- 5.1. Rate of play shall be **90 min** for the whole game with an incremental time of **30 seconds per move** from move 1. DGT and DGT XL electronic chess clocks will be used.
- 5.2. No games will be adjourned.

6. Scoring and tie-breaking system

- 6.1. The score in each game is 1 for a win, $\frac{1}{2}$ for a draw and 0 for a lost game.
- 6.2. Scoring and tie-breaking in team competitions.
 - 6.2.1. The sum of scores of each game in a match is referred to as the board points. The team which scores more board points in a match than its opponents receives two match points, the opponents receives no match points. In the case a match ends in such a way that the sum of the board points is equal to that of its opponents, each team receives one match point. The ranking will be made according to match points, the team obtaining the highest number of match points being declared the winner of the competition. In case of equality, 6.2.2. shall be applied.
 - 6.2.2. The order of teams that finish with the same number of match points shall be determined by application of the following tie-breaking procedures in sequence, proceeding from (a) to (b) to

- (c) to (d) the extent required:
- (a) *by the number of board points won, the highest number wins;*
- (b) *by the sum of the board points of all team's opponents, the highest number wins;*
- (c) *by the sum of the board points of all opponents defeated plus one half of the board points of all the opponents with which a tied result was achieved, the highest number wins;*
- (d) *by the sum of the board points of all the team's opponents, excluding the opponent who scored the highest number of board points and the opponent who scored the lowest number of board points, the highest number wins.*

7. Titles and prizes

7.1. The titles of "European Men's (or Women's) Team Champion 2003" is bestowed on the winning team.

7.1.1. The teams ranked on place 1 to 3 in their respective tournaments shall receive a trophy from the organising federation.

7.1.2. In addition, the winning team in the men's competition two years before the World Team Championship will represent Europe in that competition. If, however, this team will qualify through the next year's Olympiad, the highest ranked not qualified in any other way, may represent Europe in the World Team Championship.

8. Individual prizes in team competitions

8.1. The players who obtained the best individual results on their respective boards shall receive gold medals. Silver and bronze medals shall be awarded to the second and third place winners.

8.1.1. For this purpose the players percentage score is calculated if the player takes part in at least 60% of the rounds. The highest percentage wins. In case of a tie it shall be broken by:

- (a) number of games, the highest number wins;

(b) mutual results (if all played each other);

(c) tournament performance rating

9. Arbiters

9.1. Chief Arbiter:

Mr. Zdravko NEDEV (Bulgaria) – IA FIDE.

9.2. Deputy Chief Arbiters and Pairings:

Mr. Werner STUBENVOLL (Austria) - IA FIDE.

Mr. Dirk DE RIDDER (Belgium) – IA FIDE.

9.3. Senior Arbiters

Mrs. Elisabeta POLIHRONIADE (Romania)
– IA FIDE.

Mr. Vladimir DVORKOVICH (Russia) –
IA FIDE.

Mr. Rumen ANGELOV (Bulgaria) – IA
FIDE.

Mr. Ashot VARDAPETYIAN (Armenia) –
IA FIDE.

Mr. Ales DRINOVEC (Slovenia) – IA FIDE.

9.4. Match Arbiters

Mr. Muslum ERSOY (Turkey) – IA FIDE.

Mrs. Andra CIMINA (Latvia) – IA FIDE.

Mr. Evgenij MELSET-BEK (Georgia) – IA
FIDE.

Mr. Mihajlo SAVIC (Serbia and Montenegro)
– IA FIDE.

Mr. Ljubivoje PERUNOVIC (Serbia and
Montenegro) – IA FIDE

Mr. Milen PETROV (Bulgaria) – IA FIDE.

Mr. Rosen VALCHEV (Bulgaria) – IA FIDE.

Mr. Jordan AJANSKI (Bulgaria) – IA FIDE.

Mr. Toncho DEMIREV (Bulgaria) – IA FIDE.

Mr. Nachko PEHLIVANOV

(Bulgaria) – IA FIDE.

Mr. Zarko BOSKOSKI (FYROM)

Mr. Robert RUDMAN (Slovenia)

Mr. Shkelqim LAZAJ (Albania)

Mr. Ivan STOJNOV (Bulgaria)

Mr. Radislav ATANASOV (Bulgaria)

Mr. Emil TEDESKI (Bulgaria)

Mr. Dimitar KARAPCHANSKI (Bulgaria)

Mr. Simeon STOICHKOV (Bulgaria)

Mr. Zhivko ZHEKOV (Bulgaria)

Mr. Kosta ANGELOV (Bulgaria)
Mr. Kostadin PRODANOV (Bulgaria)
Ms. Petranka DRAGANOVA (Bulgaria)
Mr. Milan SCOKO (Serbia and Montenegro)
Ms. Anastasia SOROKINA (Belarus)

10. Appeals Committee

Mr. Boris KUTIN (Slovenia) - ECU President - IA FIDE - Chairman;
Mr. Horst METZING (Germany) - IA FIDE – Member
Mr. Ali Nihat YAZICI (Turkey) - IA FIDE – Member.

11. Procedure of appeals.

Protests, including protests against decisions of the Chief Arbiter or his assistants, or the Tournament Director, must be submitted in written form to the Chairman of the appeals committee within one hour after completion of the playing session.

The protest must be accompanied with the sum of 100 ? or the equivalent in local currency (196 Lewa), as a deposit from the signatory. The deposit must be handed to the Chairman of the appeals committee. If the appeal is granted, the sum shall be returned immediately. If the appeal is refused, the deposit is forfeited to the European Chess Union.

The appeal has to be lodged by the team captain or – if present and known before the start of the competition – by the chief of delegation.

The decisions of the Appeals Committee are final.

12. Team captains

12.1. *Each team must have a team captain.*

12.2. *Each team is entitled to have only one team captain. The team captain may appoint a deputy to exercise his function but must inform the Chief Arbiter of this in writing. However, during the course of playing only one team captain will be allowed into the playing area.*

12.2.1. The chief of delegation is not allowed to enter the playing area.

12.3. *Team composition*

12.3.1. The team captain must list the players of his team in a fixed board order during the captain's meeting before start of the tournament; this list is called the final players list. The board order cannot be altered during the tournament; hence reserves may play on the bottom boards only.

12.3.2. Until 10:00 a.m. the team captain must deliver to the Chief Arbiter in the tournament hall a list of the team members who are to take part in the round in question.

12.3.3. If this list is not delivered by the appointed time, the team may not use its reserve players. Every deviation from a board order 1, 2, 3, 4 (1, 2 in the women's competition) will result in the loss of the game(s) in question.

12.3.4. If the board order in which a team plays differs from the board order of its final players list, this will result in the loss of the game(s) in question.

12.3.5. The use of any player who does not figure in the final players list will cause the round to be forfeited 4:0 (2:0 in the women's competition).

12.4. *The basic duties and rights of a team captain are defined in the FIDE Tournament Rules.*

12.4.1. In the exercise of his function the team captain has the right of access to the area reserved for the players, but it is his duty to ensure that the members of his team who are not involved in the current match or have finished their games do not enter or remain in this area.

12.4.2. During the games the captain must refrain from interfering in any way. He is, however, entitled to advise his players on the offering or accepting of draws or resigning of games, provided that he makes no comment on the actual position on the chess board, and confines himself to giving brief information which can in no way be regarded as an opinion about the progress of the game. The exchange

of information should be done in the presence of the Arbiter.

- 12.4.3. At the end of the playing session, the captain is responsible both for reporting the result to the arbiters and for delivering to them legibly written score sheets of the finished games.

13. Other matters

- 13.3. All players, team captains and organisers are to take part in the opening and closing ceremony.

- 13.3.1. If one the prize winners (player, member or captain of a team) is absent during the closing ceremony, then:

- his (their) money prize will be reduced by 20 % with a minimum of 100 ?
- any other prize (medal, trophy, ...) will not be awarded as long as a penalty of 100 ? per player (or captain) has not been paid

The money will be forfeited to ECU.

- 13.2. The fact of beginning the game in the first round of a championship implies acceptance of the General Tournament Rules and the Specific Rules for this championship.

14. Additional regulations

- 14.1 All the players have to obey the Rules of Chess and the current Tournament Regulations and shall play their games in the spirit of fair play.
- 14.2 The Tournament is valid for FIDE ratings and for norms for FIDE titles. To achieve a title norm it is necessary to play 8 or 9 games.
- 14.3 All moves will be put down during the whole game.
- 14.4 Article 10.2 of the Laws of Chess is not valid.
- 14.5 Any adjournment of a game will not be allowed.
- 14.6 After each game the players will hand the original score sheets to the arbiter signed by both of them.
- 14.7 A player who refuses to sign the form will be punished according to the Laws of Chess for bad behavior.

- 14.8 Analyzing is not allowed in the playing hall.
- 14.9 During the game the players are not allowed to go to the analyzing room.
- 14.10 Players who have finished their games shall be considered to be spectators and are not allowed to stay in the playing area.
- 14.11 *It is not allowed to bring any mobile phone into the playing hall. Violations of this rule will be punished according to Art. 13.4 of the Laws of Chess by loss of their game.*
- 14.12 Flashes may be used only in the first ten minutes of the games.
- 14.13 We assume that all the players have read the Tournament Regulations and are obliged to obey them.
- 14.14 Only the players, arbiters and team captains shall be allowed in the actual playing area, except with the express permission of the chief arbiter.
- 14.15 As long as his/her game is in progress a player may talk only to an arbiter or to his/her team captain, or with his opponent as permitted by the Laws of Chess.
- 14.16 The English text of these Tournament Regulations is the authentic version.

15. Medical care

During the Tournament there will be Medical Services according to the FIDE Tournament Regulations.



Zdravko Nedev, Chief Arbiter

Шахматният Пловдив

A Chess Perspective of the City of Plovdiv

За втори път след 1983 г. Пловдив е гостоприемен домакин на Европейския шахматен елит. И това съвсем не е случайно. Градът край тепетата отдавна си е извоювал правото да бъде шахматната столица на България.

Началото на организирания шахматен живот в Пловдив се поставя през 1925 г., когато е основан и шахматният клуб в града. Най-яркият му представител през първите години на неговото съществуване е **д-р Юрий Тошев**, двукратен шампион на България (1942 и 1947 г.). Участник в 8 първенства на страната, като на първото през 1933 г. във Варна разделя първото място с Г. Гешев, но в последствие губи мача за титлата с $4\frac{1}{2}:3\frac{1}{2}$. С националния отбор на България участва на Турнира на нациите в Мюнхен през 1936 г. и редица двустранни международни срещи.

Освен като силен състезател Ю. Тошев има огромен принос и за организирането и пропагандирането на шахматната игра в града.

В края на 40-те години в Пловдивския шахматен клуб правят първите си стъпки бъдещите гротмайстори Милко Бобоцов и Никола Пъ-



д-р Юрий
Тошев

Dr. Yury Toshev

For the second time after 1983 Plovdiv is hosting the European chess elite. And this is not a coincidence. The city of the seven hills has long deserved the right to be called the chess capital of Bulgaria.

The origins of organized chess life in Plovdiv can be traced back to 1925, when the Plovdiv chess club was established. Its most talented representative during the first years of its existence is Dr. Yury Toshev, two times Champion of Bulgaria (1942 and 1947). He has taken part in 8 National championships, and in the first one in 1933 in the city of Varna he shares first place with Georgi Geshev, but loses the title match by $4\frac{1}{2} : 3\frac{1}{2}$. He plays on the Bulgarian national team in the Nations' Cup tournament in Munich in 1936 and in a number of bilateral international encounters.

Beside being a powerful competitor, Dr. Toshev has contributed tremendously to the organization and promotion of chess in the city.

At the end of the 1940s the Plovdiv Chess Club is the place where the future grandmasters Milko Bobotsov and Nicola Pudevski make their debut. At the beginning of the 1950s, the newcomers are Georgi Tringov and Lyuben Popov. This famous chess quartette from Plovdiv for years to come is the kernel of the National team, and deserves merit for all major achievements of Bulgarian chess for more than 25 years.

Milko Bobotsov (1931-2000) is the first Bulgarian Grandmaster (1960). He has taken part in eight Chess Olympics, half of these playing on first board, four zonal tournaments for the World Championship and a number of other prestigious international events. His overall international performance is very good. One of the peaks of his chess career is the second place in the super grandmaster tournament in Mos-

девски, а в началото на 50-те – Георги Трингов и Любен Попов. Този знаменит пловдивски шахматен квартет дълги години е основното ядро на националния отбор, с него са свързани всички успехи на българския шахмат в продължение на повече от 25 години.

Милко Бобоцов (1931-2000) е първият български гротмайстор (1960), участник в 8 шахматни олимпиади, като в 4 от тях играе на първа дъска, в 4 зонални турнира за световно първенство и редица други престижни международни турнири, в които е постигнал много добри резултати. Сред тях се откроява второто място на супергротмайсторския турнир в Москва през 1967 г. Шампион на България за 1958 г.

Георги Трингов (1937-2000) е вторият български гротмайстор. Трикратен шампион на страната 1963, 1981 и 1986 г. Участвал е 12 пъти на олимпиадите, като два пъти – Лугано 1968 и Буенос Айрес 1978 г. е победител на своята дъска. Играл е в 95 международни турнири – най-големият му успех е първото място в зоналния турнир за световното първенство в Кечкемет (Унг) през 1964 г.. Световен студентски шампион (Будапеща 1959 г.).

Никола Пъдевски (1933 г.) е третият български шахматист, удостоен с най-високото шахматно звание. Участник в 11 олимпиади (на три от тях играе на първа дъска) и в повече от 50 международни турнира. Световен студентски шампион (Будапеща, 1959 г.) Четирикратен шампион на България (1954, 1955, 1962 и 1964 г.). От 1981 г. до 1989 г. е треньор на мъжкия национален отбор. Високо ерудиран шахматист и шахматен публицист.

Милко Бобоцов, Георги Трингов и Никола Пъдевски са начело на националния отбор, постигнал най-големия успех в историята на българския шахмат – трето място на олимпиадата в Лугано през 1968 г.

Любен Попов (1936) международен майстор, рекордьор по участия в републиканските първенства – 24 пъти. Шампион през 1970 г. Участник в 7 олимпиади (4-то място в Ница през 1974 г.) и три зонални турнира за световно първенство. Световен студентски шампион (Будапеща 1959 г.).

Сред звездните пловдивски шахматисти оп-

гм Милко
Бобоцов

gm Milko
Bobotsov



cow in 1967. He has won the National Championship in 1958.

Georgi Tringov (1937-2000) is the second Bulgarian grandmaster. Three times National Champion in 1963, 1981, and 1986. Twelve times on the Bulgarian Olympic team, and two times – Lugano 1968 and Buenos Aires 1978 – overall winner on his board. He has taken part in 95 international tournaments, his most successful one being the first place in the Kecskemet zonal tournament (Hungary) in 1964. World Student Champion (Budapest, 1959).

Nicola Pudevski (b. 1933) is the third Bulgarian grandmaster. Eleven times on the Bulgarian Olympic team (three times on first board) he has played in more than 50 international tournaments. World Student Champion (Budapest, 1959). Four times National Champion (1954, 1955, 1962, and 1964). He has been the coach of the men's National team from 1981 to 1989. A chess player and chess writer of immense experience.

Lyuben Popov (1936) is an International Master, who holds the record in participations in the National Championships – 24. Champion in 1970. He has taken part in 7 Olympics (4th place in Nice, 1974) and three zonal tournaments for the World Championship. World Student Champion from Budapest, 1959.

Among the chess stars of Plovdiv shines also the International Master Peycho Peev (b. 1940),



гм Георги Трингов

gm Georgi Tringov

ределено място заема и международният майстор **Пейчо Пеев** (1940), шампион на България за 1968 г. С определен принос за спечелването на бронзовите медали от Олимпиадата в Лугано.

Пловдивските шахматисти, състезаващи се под името “Локомотив”, са многократни шампиони на България. За тези успехи определен принос имат и мм Саркиз Бохосян, Йордан Аянски, Аврам Друмев, гросмайстор Милко Попчев, гросмайстор Петър Генов, мм Юлиян Радулски, мм Атанас Куртенков и много други.

Уверено по стъпките на големите пловдивски шахматисти върви най-младият български гросмайстор, 17-годишният Иван Чепаринов.

С голяма почит и уважение сред шахматната ни общественост се ползват и пловдивските шахматистки. Най-ярките имена сред тях са: **Румяна Гочева** – международен майстор, шампионка на страната (1980, 1982, 1984, 1987, 1989 и 1991 г.), участничка в 6 олимпиади. С отбора на България е носителка на сребърен медал от Олимпиадата в Солун през 1984 г. Играла е и в два зонални турнира за световно първенство; **Ружка Генова** – международен майстор, републикански шампион за 1988 г., участничка в един зонален турнир за световно първенство и редица двустранни

Bulgarian National Champion for 1968. With vital contribution for winning the bronze medals in the Lugano Olympiad.

The Plovdiv chess team of “Locomotive” has won multiple National Team Chess Championships. These successes are certainly due to IM Sarkiz Bohosian, Jordan Ayanski, Avram Droumev, GM Milko Popchev, GM Peter Genov, IM Yulian Radulski, IM Atanas Kourtenkov, etc.

The youngest Bulgarian grandmaster Ivan Cheparinov (17) follows the steps of the great Plovdiv chess players.

A great deal of respect have earned for themselves and Bulgarian chess the women chess players from Plovdiv. The best known names are:

Roumyana Gocheva – International Master, six times winner of the National Championship (1980, 1982, 1984, 1987, 1989, and 1991), six times on the National Olympic Team. She was on the silver medal winning team from the Thessalonica Olympiad in 1984. She has also played two times in zonal tournaments for the World Championship.

Rouzhka Genova – International Master, National Champion for 1988, a zonal tournament participant, who has defended the colours of Bulgaria in numerous bilateral encounters.

Emilia Jingarova – International Master, on of the major hopes of Bulgarian Chess, who is on the Bulgarian National Team in this European Championship. Just a few days ago Emilia Jingarova has covered a third grandmaster norm.

A few memorable names from the early days of women’s chess in Plovdiv are Kalinka Karamanova, Liliana Lyulyanina, Anni Nedelcheva, etc.

The first major international competition held in Plovdiv was the World Women’s Championship Candidates Tournament in 1959. Since 1973 the city has regularly hosted international tournaments for men and women. Annually it becomes the scene for the Open Championship of Bulgaria, which will have its 25th edition this year.

The eighth European Team Championship in Plovdiv 1983, provided a powerful push for further development of chess, not only in the city but in the entire country.

Beside the great players merits for establish-

срещи на националния отбор.; **Емилия Джингарова** – международен майстор, една от големите надежди на българския шахмат, която на това европейско първенство е включена в състава на страната, а само преди няколко дни покри и последния си бал за гросмайстор.

В зората на женския шахмат в Пловдив много добри изяви имаха Калинка Караманова, Лиляна Люлянина, Ани Неделчева и редица други.

Първото голямо международно шахматно състезание в Пловдив е Турнирът за кандидатките за световно първенство (1959). От 1973 г. започва редовното провеждане на международни турнири за мъже и жени. Ежегодно в града се организира и откритото първенство на България, което през тази година ще се проведе за 25 път.

Осмото европейско отборно първенство, проведено през 1983 г., даде мощен тласък на по-нататъшното развитие на шахмата, не само в града, но и в цялата страна.

Голяма заслуга за утвърждаването на Пловдив като най-големия шахматен център в България имат и деятелите, сред които с апостолската си дейност се открояват архитект Владимир Рангелов, шахматен композитор, дългогодишен председател на Българската федерация по шахмат, Иван Гулев – бивш председател на шахматната секция в града и член на Бюрото на БФ Шахмат, Юрий Тошев, Любен Попов, Аврам Друмев, Йордан Аянски и Агоп Мердинян, които дълги години успешно съчетават състезателната с организаторската дейност и нелеката работа на шахматен треньор.

През последните години свой определен принос имат и Камен Тошков – бивш председател, а сега зам.-председател на БФ Шахмат, Ани Панева, Георги Кюркчийски, Бохос Рупенян, които в различни периоди са ръководели пловдивския шахмат и са били членове на ръководството на Българската федерация по шахмат.

И днес Пловдив продължава да държи високо шахматното знаме на страната. Поколенията се сменят, но пловдивските шахматисти не отстъпват от завоюваните позиции.



гм Никола Пъдевски

gm Nicola Pudevski

ing Plovdiv as the greatest chess centre in Bulgaria deserve the supporting people, most notably Architect Vladimir Rangelov, a chess composer and long time chairman of the Bulgarian Chess Federation, Ivan Goulev, former chairman of the city chess chapter and member of the Bureau of the Bulgarian Chess Federation, Dr. Jury Toshev, Lyuben Popov, Avram Droumev, Jordan Ayanski, and Agop Merdinian, who for long years have successfully employed both organizational work and the far from easy task of the chess coach.

In recent years, we must mention Kamen Toshkov – former Chairman (currently Deputy Chairman) of the Bulgarian Chess Federation, Anni Paneva, Georgi Kyurkchiiski, Bohos Rupenian, who have managed Plovdiv chess through the years and have been members of the executive staff of the Bulgarian Chess Federation.

As of today, Plovdiv still leads the way for Bulgarian chess life. Through the generation changes the Plovdiv chess players and chess lovers maintain the valuable legacy of the pioneers.

The Prize-Winning Teams of the Past European Championships

VIENA - BADEN, 1957

1. USSR - 41 [Smyslov Vassily - 3½/6; Keres Paul - 3/5; Bronstein David - 4½/6; Tal Mihail - 3/5; Spassky Boris - 3½/5; Petrosjan Tigran - 4/5; Taimanov Mark - 3½/5; Kortschnoj Viktor - 5½/6; Tolush Alexander - 4/5; Boleslavsky Isaak - 3/5; Averbakh Yuri - 2/4; Aronin Lev - 1½/3]

2. Jugoslavija - 34 [Gligoric Svetozar - 3/6; Matanovic Aleksandar - 2½/6; Ivkov Borislav - 3½/6; Trifunovic Petar - 3/5; Fuderer Andrija - 3½/6; Karaklajic Nikola - 2½/5; Nedeljko Srecko - 4/6; Milic Borislav - 2/4; Beirtok Mario - 2½/5; Rabar Braslav - 3½/5; Djurasevic Bozidar - 2/3; Rakic Tomislav - 2/3].

3. Czechoslovakija - 24½ [Filip Miroslav - 3/6; Pachman Ludek - 3½/6; Alster Ladislav - 1/5; Zita Frantisek - 1½/5; Kosma Julius - 4/6; Sefc Jan - 1/5; Fichtl Jiri - 3/6; Pithart Frantisek - 1/4; Rejfir Josef - 2/6; Jezek Jaroslav - 2½/5; Blatny Frantisek - 1/3; Ujtelky Maximilian - 1/3]

4. Germany - 20½

OBERCHAUSEN 1961

1. USSR - 74½ [Botvinnik Mikhail - 6/9; Tal Mihail - 5½/9; Keres Paul - 6/8; Petrosian Tigran - 6/8; Smyslov Vassily - 8/9; Kortschnoj Viktor - 8½/9; Geller Efim - 6½/9; Taimanov Mark - 7½/9; Polugaevsky Lev - 6½/9; Furman Semen - 4/7; Tolush Alexander - 4½/6; Bagirov Vladimir - 5½/8].

2. Jugoslavija 58½ [Gligoric Svetozar - 4/10; Trifunovic Petar - 5/9; Matanovic Aleksandar - 7/10; Bertok Mario - 3/7; Matulovic Milan - 4½/9; Udovic Mijo - 7/10; Ciric Dragoljub - 6½/9; Milic Borislav - 5/9; Nedeljko Srecko - 5½/9; Minic Dragoljub - 4/6; Marovic Drazen - 1/4; Djurasevic Bozidar - 6/8].

3. Hungary - 53 [Szabo Laszlo - 4½/10; Portisch Lajos - 6½/10; Barcza Gedeon - 5½/10; Bilek Istvan - 5½/10; Florian Tibor - 3½/9; Honfi

Karoly - 5/10; Haag Ervin - 5/8; Pogats Jozsef - 6/10; Forintos Gyozo - 5/10; Lengyel Levente - 5½/9; Dr. Szily Jozsef - ½/2; Navarovszky Laszlo - ½/1].

4. Czechoslovakija - 41

5. Germany - 37½

6. Espana - 35½

HAMBURG 1965

1. USSR 66 [Petrosian Tigran - 6/10; Botvinnik Mikhail - 3½/8; Kortschnoj Viktor - 5½/9; Smyslov Vassily - 6/9; Bronstein David - 5/9; Stein Leonid - 7/10; Taimanov Mark - 5/8; Averbakh Yuri - 6/8; Krogus Nikolai - 4½/8; Boleslavsky Isaak - 5/6; Lein Anatoly - 6/7; Lutikov Anatoly - 6½/8].

2. Jugoslavija 57 [Ivkov Borislav - 5/10; Gligoric Svetozar - 7/10; Matanovic Aleksandar - 5½/10; Matulovic Milan - 6½/10; Parma Bruno - 5½/10; Trifunovic Petar - 3½/7; Damjanovic Mato - 4/9; Udovic Mijo - 6/9; Ciric Dragoljub - 4/8; Minic Dragoljub - 4/8; Marovic Drazen - 3½/5; Buljovic Ivan - 2½/4].

3. Hungary - 57 [Portisch Lajos - 5/9; Szabo Laszlo - 5/10; Bilek Istvan - 4/9; Lengyel Levente - 5½/10; Barcza Gedeon - 7/10; Forintos Gyozo - 7½/10; Honfi Karoly - 5½/9; Dely Peter - 5/9; Flesch Janos - 3½/7; Kluger Gyula - 2½/6; Pogats Jozsef - 3½/5; Navarovszky Laszlo - 3/6].

4. Germany - 45

5. Romania - 41½

6. Netherland - 33½

KAPFENBERG 1970

1. USSR - 52½ [Petrosian Tigran - 3½/6; Kortschnoj Viktor - 4/6; Polugaevsky Lev - 5/7; Geller Efim - 4/6; Smyslov Vassily - 5/6; Taimanov Mark - 5/6; Tal Mihail - 5/6; Keres Paul - 5/5; Stein Leonid - 4/6; Kholmov Ratmir -

4½/6; Balashov Yuri - 3½/5; Gipslis Aivars - 4/5].

2. Hungary - 41 [Portisch Lajos - 4/7; Lengyel Levente - 3½/7; Szabo Laszlo - 3½/6; Barcza Gedeon - 2½/6; Barczay Laszlo - 2½/6; Bilek Istvan - 5/7; Dely Peter - 3½/6; Csom Istvan - 4/6; Forintos Gyozo - 6/7; Honfi Karoly - 2/5; Adorjan Andrasch - 2½/4; Haag Ervin - 2/3].

3. Germany - 39½ [Uhlmann Wolfgang - 4½/7; Malich Burkhard - 4½/7; Fuchs Reinhart - 2½/6; Hennings Artur - 3½/7; Liebert Heinz - 4½/7; Zinn Lothar - 4½/7; Baumbach Friechrich - 2½/6; Espig Lutz - 2½/5; Golz Werner - 3½/6; Vogt Lothar - ½/3; Schoeneberg Manfred - 4/6; Neukirch Detlef - 1½/3].

4. Jugoslavija - 37½

5. Czechoslovakija - 37

6. Bulgaria - 34

BAT 1973

1. USSR - 40½ [Spassky Boris - 5/7; Petrosian Tigran - 4½/7; Kortschnoj Viktor - 4/6; Karpov Anatoly 5/6; Tal Mihail 4/6; Smislov Vassily - 4/5; Geller Efim - 4½/5; Kuzmin Gennadi - 3/5; Tukmakov Vladimir - 4/5; Balashov Yuri - 2½/4].

2. Jugoslavija - 34 [Gligoric Svetozar - 5/7; Ivkov Borislav - 4½/7; Ljubojevic Ljubomir - 5½; Matanovic Aleksandar - 4/7; Parma Bruno - 4/6; Planinc Albin - 3/6; Velimirovic Dragoljub - 3½/7; Matulovic Milan - 3/6; Minic Dragoljub - 1/2; Bukic Enver - ½/1].

3. Hungary - 33 [Portisch Lajos - 3½/5; Szabo Laszlo - 3/7; Bilek Istvan - 3½/7; Ribli Zoltan - 4½/7; Csom Istvan - 5½/7; Forintos Gyozo - 4/6; Adorjan Andras - 3/6; Sax Gyula - 4/6; Honti Karoly - 1½/3; Tompa Janos - ½/2].

4. Poland - 25

5. Germany /BDR/ - 24

6. England - 24

MOSKVA 1977



1. USSR 41½ [Karpov Anatoly - 5/5; Petrosian Tigran - 3½/6; Polugaevsky Lev - 3½/4; Tal Mihail - 4½/6; Balashov Yuri - 4/6; Geller Efim - 4½/7; Romanishin Oleg - 3½/6; Tseshkovsky Vitaly - 4½/5; Dorfman Yosif - 4½/6; Svesnikov Evgenij - 4/5].

2. Hungary - 31 [Portisch Lajos - 4½/7; Ribli Zoltan - 4½/7; Sax Gyula - 2½/6; Csom Istvan - 3½/7; Adorjan Andras - 3½/7; Farago Ivan - 3/6; Vadasz Laszlo - 3½/6; Barczay Laszlo - 3/6; Lukacs Peter - 2½/3; Hazai Laszlo - ½/1].

3. Yugoslavia - 30 [Ljubojevic Ljubomir - 2½/7; Gligoric Svetozar - 3½/7; Matanovic Aleksandar - 3/6; Velimirovic Dragoljub - 4½/7; Parma Bruno - 3½/6; Ivkov Borislav - 4/7; Bukic Enver - 3½/6; Hulak Krunoslav - 2½/5; Knezevic Milorad - 2½/4; Marangunic Srdjan - ½/1].

4. BDR - 25

5. Bulgaria - 25

6. Czechoslovakia - 21½

SKARA 1980



1. USSR - 36½ [Karpov Anatoly - 2/5; Tal Mihail - 2/5; Petrosian Tigran - 2½/5; Polugaevsky Lev - 4½/7; Geller Efim - 4/6; Balashov Yuri - 4/6; Romanischin Oleg - 4/6;

Vaganian Rafael - 4½/6; Jussupov Artur - 3½/4; Kasparov Garry - 5½/6].

2. Hungary - 29 [Portisch Lajos - 3½/6; Ribli Zoltan - 2½/7; Adorjan Andras - 3½/7; Sax Gyula - 3½/7; Csom Istvan - 3/5; Farago Ivan 3½/6; Vadasz Laszlo - 2½/5; Pinter Jozsef - 4½/7; Lukacs Peter - 2/4; Hazai Laszlo - ½/2].

3. England - 28½ [Miles Antony - 4½/7; Stean Michael - 4½/7; Nunn John - 5/7; Speelman Jonathan - 3½/6; Keene Raymond - 4½/7; Hortston William - ½/5; Mestel Jonathan - 3½/

6; Bellin Robert - 1/3; Littlewood Paul - 0/3; Webb Simon - 1½/5].

4. Jugoslavija - 28

5. Bulgaria - 27½

6. Czechoslovakija - 26

PLOVDIV 1983



1. USSR 38 [Karpov

Anatoly - 2½/4;

Polugaevski Lev - 3½/6;

Petrosian Tigran - 3½/5;

Vaganian Rafael - 4/5;

Beljavsky Aleksander - 3½/

6; Tukmakov Vladimir - 3/

6; Psachis Lev - 5/7;

Romanischin Oleg - 4½/6;

Jusupov Artur - 5½/7; Geller Efim - 3/4].

2. Jugoslavia 33 [Ljubojevic Ljubomir - 3½/6; Gligoric Svetozar - 4½/7; Nikolic Predrag - 5/7; Kovacevic Vladimir - 5/7; Kurajica Bojan - 1½/4; Hulak Krunoslav - 1½/5; Rajkovic Duschan - 2½/5; Ivanovic Bojidar - 5/7; Djuric Stefan - 3½/4; Cebalo Miso - 1/4].

3. Hungary - 31 [Portisch Lajos - 4½/7; Ribli Zoltan - 4/7; Sax Gyula - 3/7; Pinter Jozsef - 1/4; Adorjan Andras - 5½/7; Csom Istvan - 4/7; Farago Ivan - 1/4; Gtospeter Atila - 2½/5; Schnajder Atila 2/3; Horvath Tomas - 3½/5].

4. England - 30

5. Netherland - 29½

6. Bulgaria - 25

HAIFA 1989



1. SSSR - 36 [Salov Valery - 5/8; Beliavsky Alexander - 4/7; Vaganian Rafael - 4½/7; Gurevich Mikhail - 5/7; Gelfand Boris - 4/6; Polugaevsky Lev - 4/6; Eingorn Vereslav - 5/7; Tukmakov Vladimir - 4½/6].

2. Jugoslavia - 33

[Sokolov Ivan - 4½/9; Hulak Krunoslav - 7/9; Lalic Bogdan - 4/6; Todorcevic Miodrag - 2/5; Kovacevic Vladimir - 4½/8; Barlov Dragan - 5/7; Cvitan Ognjen - 4½/8; Djuric Stefan - 1½/2].

3. FRG /Deutschland/ - 31½ [Huebner Robert - 5/9; Hort Vlastimil - 4/8; Lobron Eric - 2/7; Kindermann Stefan - 5½/8; Wahls Matthias - 4½/6; Hickl Joerg - 4/6; Bischoff Klaus - 5½/7; Mohr Stefan - 1/3].

4. Finland - 31

5. Bulgaria - 30½

6. Romania - 30½

DEBRECEN 1992



1. Russia - 25 [Kasparov Garry - 6/8; Bareev Eveny - 5/8; Kramnik Vladimir - 6/7; Dreev Alexey - 3/6; Vyzmanavin Alexey - 5/7]

2. Ukraine 22½

[Ivanchuk Vassily - 5½/8;

Beliavsky Alexander - 3½/7; Romanishin Oleg - 5½/7; Eingorn Vereslav - 4/7; Novikov Igor - 4/7].

3. England - 21½ [Short Nigel - 5½/8; Speelman Jonathan - 3/7; Adams Michael - 6½/8; Nunn John - 3/6; Miles Anthony - 3½/7].

4. Israel - 21

5. Sweden - 20½

6. Lithuania - 20½

PULA 1997



1. England - 22½ [Short Nigel - 4/7; Adams Michael - 5/9; Speelman Jonathan - 4½/8; Sadler Matthew - 7/9; Hodgson Julian - 2/3].

2. Russia - 22½ [Barejev Evgeny - 5½/8; Svidlev Peter - 6/9; Zvjagincev Vadim - 5½/8; Glek Igor - 2½/5; Jakovic Yuri - 3/6].

3. Armenia - 22 [Akopian Vladimir - 5/8; Vaganian Rafael - 5/7; Lputian Smbat - 2/5; Minasian Art - 3½/8; Anastasian Ashot - 6½/8].

4. Hungary - 21½

5. Germany - 21½

6. Israel - 21



BATUMI 1999

1. Armenia - 22½
[Lputian Smbat - 5½/9; Minasian Artashes - 4½/9; Anastasian Ashot - 6½/9; Aronian Levon - 6/9].

2. Hungary - 22
[Leko Peter - 6/9; Polgar

Judit - 6½/9; Almasi Zoltan - 6/9; Pinter Jozsef - 1½/4; Chernin Alexander - 2/5].

3. Germany - 21 [Jussupow Artur - 4/8; Huebner Robert - 2½/6; Dautov Rustem - 5½/8; Lutz Christopher - 4½/7; Gabriel Christian - 4½/7].

4. Bulgaria - 20½

5. Russia - 20½

6. Ukraine - 20½

LEON 2001



1. Netherlands - 24½
[Van Wely Loek - 3½/8; Piket Jeroen - 6½/9; Tiviakov Sergei - 7/9; Van den Doel Erik - 3½/5; Nijboer Friso - 4/5].

2. France - 23 [Bacrot E - 3/7; Lautier Joel - 7½/9; Bauer Cristian - 3½/7; Degraeve Jean Mark - 4/6; Fressinet Laurent - 5/7].

3. Germany - 22 [Lutz Christopher - 4/8; Huebner Robert - 6/9; Hertneck Gerala - 3/6; Bischoff Klaus - 6/8; Buhmann Reiner - 3/5].

4. England - 21½

5. Slovenia - 21½

6. Israel - 20½

WOMEN DEBRECEN 1992

1 Ukraine - 13½ [Galliamova Alisa - 6½/7; Litinskaya Martha - 3½/5; Chelushkina Irina - 3½/6].

2. Georgia - 13 [Arkhamia Ketevan - 5/7; Gurieli Nino - 4/6; Kahiani Ketevan - 4/5].

3. Azerbaijan - 12½ [Velikhanli Firuza - 6½/9; Kadimova Ilaha - 6/9]

4. Poland - 11

5. Czechoslovakia - 11

6. France - 10½

PULA 1997

1. Georgia - 13 [Chiburidanidze Maja - 5/6; Joseliani Nana - 5½/7; Arachamia Grant Ketevan - 2½/5].

2. Romania - 12 [Peptan Corina - 5½/8; Foisor Cristina - 5½/7; Cosma Elena Luminita - 1/3]

3. England - 12 [Lalic Susan - 4½/8; Hunt Harriet - 5/7; Sheldon Ruth - 2½/3].

4. Russia - 11½

5. Armenia - 11

6. Hungary 10½

BATUMI 1999

1. Slovakia - 12½ [Hgarova Zuzana - 5/8; Pokorna Regina - 6/8; Bekiaisoava Alena - 1½/2].

2. Yugoslavia - 12 [Maric Alisa - 6/9; Bojkovic Natasa - 6/9].

3. Romania - 12 [Peptan Corina - 4/8; Cosma Elena Luminita - 6/7; Vajda Szidonia - 2/3]

4. Ukraine - 11½

5. Armenia - 11

6. Bulgaria - 10½

LEON 2001

1. France - 12½ [Nepeina Lekonte Maria - 1½/5; Sebag Marie - 3/5; Te Lialemand Rosa - 7/8]

2. Moldova - 12 [Skripchenko Almira - 6½/9; Petrenko Svetlana - 5½/9]

3. England - 12 [Hunt Harriet - 3/6; Houska Jovanka - 5/5; Lalic Susan - 4/7]

4. Germany - 11½

5. Poland - 11½

6. Yugoslavia 10½

Шахматът в България

Шахматът по българските земи има хилядолетна история. Той е бил известен на старите българи още от времето на Първото българско царство. За това свидетелстват намерените костни шахматни фигурки (вж. фиг. долу) при археологическите разкопки край Плиска и Преслав, датирани към IX-X век, и написаното в “Шестоднев” на Йоан Екзарх.

През средните векове, в резултат на турско-то владичество, шахматната игра изчезва от бита на българина, за да се появи отново в средата на XVIII век, непосредствено преди Руско-Турската война.

Първите запазени шахматни партии са от началото на организираното шахматно движение. То се поставя през 1922 г. с основаването на Софийския шахматен клуб. Шест години покъсно във Велико Търново се създава Българският шахматен съюз, който официално е регистриран в Софийски градски съд на 1 юни 1931 година.

От 1933 г. започва редовно провеждане на държавните индивидуални първенства за мъже, а от 1951 г. и за жени. През същата година се поставя началото и на отборните първенства.

През 1936 г. Българският шахматен съюз става член на ФИДЕ и още същата година националният отбор на страната взема участие в Турнира на нациите в Мюнхен. Ентузиазмът на българските шахматисти ги отвежда през 1939 г. и на Олимпиадата в Буенос Айрес, а от 1954 г. България е редовен участник в това най-престижно шахматно състезание на планетата.

От средата на 50-те години започва активното сътрудничество между Българската шахматна федерация и ФИДЕ. България се оказва гостоприемна домакин на редица международни прояви.

Началото е през 1957 г., когато в София се организира и провежда зонален турнир за Световно първенство.



Chess in Bulgaria

Chess has millennium long history in these lands. It was known to the old Bulgarians as early as the First Bulgarian Kingdom, as evidenced by the findings of bone-tissue chess pieces (see below) during the archaeological excavations around the ancient Bulgarian capitals of Pliska and Preslav, dated to the IX – X centuries A.D., and the writings of John Ekzarh's, namely “The Six Days”.

During the middle ages, as a result of the invasion of the Turks, chess disappeared from the life of the Bulgarians, only to reappear in the middle of XVIII c., right before the Liberation.

The first chess games on record date from the early days of organized chess activities – 1922, when the Sofia Chess Club was founded. Six years later the Bulgarian Chess Union was established in Veliko Turnovo, and was officially registered in the Sofia City Court on June 1, 1931.

Since 1933 regular National Individual Championships are conducted, and since 1951 the women's championships are held as well. That same year sees the first of many National Team Championships.

In 1936, the Bulgarian Chess Union becomes a member of FIDE and that same year the National Team takes part in the Nations' Cup Tournament in Munich. The enthusiasm of the Bulgarian players carries them across the ocean to the Buenos Aires Olympiad in 1939. Since 1954, Bulgaria is a regular participant in these most prestigious competitions in the world.

Since the mid-1950s Bulgaria actively cooperates with FIDE and has hosted a number of international events.

The beginning is in 1957, when Sofia organizes and hosts a zonal tournament for the World Championship. This was the first time for international players to gather in Bulgaria and everyone was delighted with the perfect conditions and the hospitality of



Ancient Chess Figures

До този момент в България не е провеждано нито едно шахматно състезание с участието на чуждестранни шахматисти и изведнъж всички остават възхитени от прекрасните условия и гостоприемството на нашата страна. Затова съвсем закономерно през следващите години България става най-желаната страна за проявите на ФИДЕ.

През 1958 г. в курортния комплекс “Златни пясъци” край Варна се провежда Световното студентско отборно първенство, на следващата 1959 г. в Пловдив се събират претендентките за световната титла, които играят в турнира на кандидатките.

Всичко това дава самочувствие на българските шахматисти и те се кандидатира за домакини на XV шахматна олимпиада. ФИДЕ няма проблеми при определяне на домакинството. За България и българския шахмат се говори с уважение. През септември и октомври 1962 г. морското казино в курорта “Златни пясъци” става арена на много интересни и вълнуващи шахматни битки. Тук е световният шампион Михаил Ботвиник, бившите световни шампиони Макс Еве и Михаил Тал, бъдещите носители на шахматната корона Тигран Петросян, Борис Спаски, Роберт Фишер. Сред шахматните величия на “Златни пясъци” са и неостаряващите магьосници Мигел Найдорф, Паул Керес, Светозар Глигорич и много други, чиято игра винаги е будела голям интерес.

XV шахматна олимпиада е предшествана от 32-ия конгрес на ФИДЕ, който се провежда през 1961 г. в София.

В следващите години сътрудничеството между БФ Шахмат и ФИДЕ се задълбочава. като признание за българския шахмат е избрането на отговорния секретар на федерацията Захари Станчев за член на ЦК на ФИДЕ. По-късно за членове на ръководния орган на Международната федерация по шахмат са избирани и Андрей Малчев, Атанас Попов и Живко Кайкамджозов а за президенти на Европейската зона, в която е България - З. Станчев, Ж. Кайкамджозов, В. Прахов и К. Тошков.

България продължава да бъде организатор на престижни шахматни състезания. През 1966 г. във Варна, през 1972 г. в Перник и през 1985



Отборът на България – Световен студентски шампион, Будапеща, 1959 г. (отляво-надясно, долу): Радко Бобеков, Илия Димитров, Николай Радев, Никола Пъдевски, втори ред: Георги Трингов и Любен Попов
The Bulgarian team – World Student Champions, Budapest, 1959

our country. Therefore in the years to come Bulgaria becomes a natural host for the FIDE events.

In 1958 the World Student Teams Championship takes place in the Zlatni Piasatsi resort near the city of Varna, and the very next year 1959, Plovdiv becomes the meeting point for the women candidates for the World Championship.

All these successful events give confidence to the Bulgarian Chess Federation to enlist as a possible host of the XV Chess Olympiad. Bulgaria and Bulgarian chess have earned international recognition and respect. In September and October 1962 the Casino in the Zlatni Piasatsi resort near Varna becomes the playground for numerous interesting and emotional chess encounters. We meet the running World Champion Mikhail Botvinnik, ex-World Champions Max Euwe and Mikhail Tal, the future World Champions Tigran Petrosian, Boris Spasky, Robert Fischer. The all-time chess stars Miguel Naidorf, Paul Keres, Svetosar Gligoric are also here.

The XVth Chess Olympiad is preceded by the 32nd FIDE Congress held in Sofia in 1961.

The years to come see furthering the co-operation between the Bulgarian Chess Federation and FIDE. A recognition for Bulgarian Chess is the election of the Secretary General of the Bulgarian Chess Federation Mr. Zahari Stanchev as a member of the FIDE Central Committee. Later the same distinction has been extended to Andrei Malchev, Atanas Popov, and Zhivko Kajkamjuzov.

г. във Велико Търново се провеждат зонални турнири за световно първенство за жени, а през 1975 г. във Враца и 1990 г. в Стара Загора и зонални турнири за мъже.

През 1983 г. Пловдив бе домакин на Осмото европейско отборно първенство. През 1987 г. в София се игра първата половина от мача за световната титла при жените между световната шампионка Мая Чибурданидзе и претендентката Елена Ахмиловская.

Два пъти, през 1994 г. в София и през 2000 г. във Варна, България е домакин на индивидуалното световно първенство за мъже и жени, а през миналата 2002 г. във Варна се проведе и Третото европейско индивидуално първенство за жени.

В страната са гостували 10 от 13-те световни шампиони по шахмат - Александър Алехин (1936), Макс Еве (1962 и 1973), Михаил Ботвиник (1962), Василий Смилов (1968 и 1981), Михаил Тал (1958, 1962, 1984 и 1986), Тигран Петросян (1962, 1983), Борис Спаски (1962 и 1984), Роберт Фишер (1962), Анатолий Карпов (1983 и 1995), Гари Каспаров (1998).

От 1969 г. в курортния комплекс “Албена”, а от 1970 г. и в Младежкия център “Приморско” се поставя началото на традиционните шахматни празници, в които участваха хиляди приятели на древната игра от страната и чужбина.

В България са организирани и много кръгови международни турнири - Варна, Пловдив, София, Перник, Русе, Шумен и др.

Забележително е присъствието на българските шахматисти в международния шахматен

Bulgaria’s representatives have served also as Presidents of the European Zone, including Bulgaria, namely, Zahari Stanchev, Zhivko Kaikamjov, Vladimir Prahov, and Kamen Toshkov.

Bulgaria has continued to host prestigious chess events, e.g., the women Zonal Tournaments in Varna (1966), Pernik (1972), and Veliko Turnovo (1985), as well as the men’s Zonal Tournaments in Vratsa (1975) and Stara Zagora (1990).

In 1983 Plovdiv was the host of the 8th European Team Championship. In 1987 the first half of the World Championship match between Maya Chiburdanidze and Elena Ahmilovskaya was played in Sofia.

Two times, in 1994 (Sofia) and 2000 (Varna) Bulgaria has hosted World Individual Championships for men and women, and in 2002 Varna provided the scene for the Third European Individual Championship for women.

Our valuable international guest thorough the years include 10 of the 13 World Champions – Alexander Alekhine (1936), Max Euwe (1962 and 1973), Mikhail Botvinnik (1962), Vasily Smyslov (1968 and 1981), Mikhail Tal (1958, 1962, 1984, and 1986), Tigran Petrosian (1962 and 1983), Boris Spasky (1962 and 1984), Robert Fischer (1962), Anatoly Karpov (1983 and 1995), Garry Kasparov (1998).

Since 1969 in the “Albena” seaside resort, and since 1970 in the Primorsko Youth Centre, as well, regular chess festivals are being conducted. Thousands of chess lovers both from Bulgaria and abroad have taken part in these memorable events.

Bulgaria has also organized numerous round-

Българският мъжки отбор –
бронзов медалист от
Олимпиадата в Лугано 1968 г.,
(отляво-надясно): П. Иванов
(ст. треньор), М. Бобоцов, Г.
Трингов, Н. Пъдевски, Ив.
Радулов и П. Пеев



The Bulgarian Men’s Team –
bronze medalists from the
Lugano Olympiad, 1968

живот. Националният отбор - жени е носител на сребърните медали от Олимпиадата в Солун (1984) и на бронзовите от Меделин (1974), а мъжкият - на бронзовите от Лугано (1968).

Студентите са световни шампиони от първенството в Будапеща (1959).

Световни шампиони за младежи до 20 години са били Кирил Георгиев (Белфор 1983) и Васил Спасов (Тунха 1989). Златни медали в различните възрастови групи от първенствата на планетата са печелили и Катрин Аладжова (Рио Галегое 1986 и Пуерто Рико 1989), Антоанета Стефанова (Пуерто Рико 1989) и Веселин Топалов (Пуерто Рико 1989).

Много са и призовите места от първенствата на света и стария континент.

От 1951 г., когато Здравко Милев печели първото място на международния турнир в Букурещ, имената на български шахматисти непрекъснато се срещат в челото на таблиците. Своеобразен връх е Европейската индивидуална титла на Антоанета Стефанова от Варна 2002. Днес тя е 4-та в ранглистата на ФИДЕ, а Веселин Топалов е 5-ти. Сред първите шахматисти на планетата се нареждат и Кирил Георгиев, Александър Делчев и Васил Спасов.

Шахматът се ползва с голяма популярност в България. Шахматистите са организирани в 106 шахматни клуба, които развиват интересна и разнообразна дейност.

Няма съмнение, че и за в бъдеще Българската федерация по шахмат ще бъде активен сътрудник на ФИДЕ и на Европейския шахматен съюз, а българските шахматисти ще играят все по-важна роля в международния шахматен живот.

robin international tournaments: in Varna, Plovdiv, Sofia, Pernik, Rousse, Shoumen, etc.

Bulgarian chess players have acquired notable presence in international chess life. The women's National team is a silver medal winner from the Thessalonica Olympiad (1984), and bronze medalists from Medelin (1974), while the men's Nationals have won the bronze in Lugano (1968).

Our students managed to win the World Championship in Budapest (1959).

Our World Champions for Juniors under 20 are Kiril Georgiev (Belfore, 1983) and Vassil Spassov (Tunha, 1989). Gold World Championship medals in various age chapters have been awarded to: Katrine Alajova (Rio Gallegos, 1986, and Puerto Ricco, 1989), Antoinette Stefanova (Puerto Ricco, 1989), and Vesselin Topalov (Puerto Ricco, 1989).

Our players have also won also numerous prizes from world and European championships.

The names of the Bulgarian players are invariably high in the tournament rankings, since the first international win of Zdravko Milev in 1951 (Bucharest). Special mention deserves the European individual title of Antoinette Stefanova from Varna, 2002.

Today, Antoinette Stefanova is 4th in the FIDE ranking, and Vesselin Topalov is 5th. Kiril Georgiev, Alexander Delchev, and Vassil Spassov are among the strongest players in the world.

Chess is very popular in Bulgaria. The chess players are organized in 106 chess clubs.

There is no doubt that the Bulgarian Chess Federation will actively co-operate with FIDE and the European Chess Union in the years to come. We hope that Bulgarian chess players will more often come under the spotlight in international chess life.

На 10 октомври т.г. в 11:00 часа във фойето на Централната поща в гр. Пловдив беше валидирана пощенската марка и бяха пуснати в обръщение специалният плик и печатът, посветени на Европейското отборно първенство по шахмат.

Те са изработени по проект на художника Емилиян Станкев.



Combined Table of the European Team Championships for Men 1957 – 2001

Обобщена таблица на Европейските първенства за мъже 1957 – 2001 г.

№	Federation	1957		1961		1965		1970		1973		1977		1980		1983		1989		1992		1997		1999		2001	
		№	Pts.	№	Pts.	№	Pts.	№	Pts.	№	Pts.	№	Pts.	№	Pts.	№	Pts.	№	Pts.	№	Pts.	№	Pts.	№	Pts.	№	Pts.
1	USSR (Russia)	1	41	1	74½	1	66	1	52½	1	40½	1	41½	1	36½	1	38	1	36	1	25	2	22½	5	20½		
2	Yugoslavia	2	34	2	58½	2	57	4	37½	2	34	3	30	4	28	2	33	2	33	4	3			27	17	18	19
3	Czechoslovakia	3	24½	4	41			5	37			7	21½	6	26			7	30	27	17½						
4	GFR (Germany)	4	20½	5	37½	4	45			5	24	6	25			8	17½	3	31½	8	20½	5	21½	3	21	3	22
5	Hungary			3	53	3	57	2	41	3	33	2	31	2	29	3	31	11	29	11	19½	4	21½	2	22		
6	Spain			6	35½			7	20½									18	27	15	19½	20	18	15	19½	7	20
7	Romania					5	42½			7	23	4	29					6	30½	14	19½			22	18½		
8	Netherlands					6	33½									5	29½			19	18½	11	19½	11	19½	1	24½
9	GDR							3	39½																		
10	Bulgaria							6	34			5	25	5	27½	6	25	5	30½	12	19½			4	20½	9	19½
11	Denmark							8	18							7	20			21	18						
12	Poland									4	25							17	27	24	17½	12	19½	16	19	14	19
13	England									6	24	8	21	3	28½	4	30	8	29½	3	21½	1	22½	10	19½	4	21½
14	Switzerland									8	20½							15	27½	35	16½	14	19	14	19½	16	19
15	Israel													7	25			9	29½	4	21	6	21	7	20½	6	20½
16	Sweden													8	29½			13	28½	5	20½	17	19	18	18½	15	19
17	France																	10	29½	29	17	19	18	26	17½	2	23
18	Slovenia																			30	17	28	16½	8	20½	5	21½
19	Greece																	12	29	17	18½	26	17			8	20
20	Belarus																			25	17½	9	19½	9	20	10	19½
21	Ukraine																			2	22½			5	20½	12	19
22	Czech Republic																					25	17	12	19½	13	19
23	Georgia																			9	20	8	20	29	16½	17	19
24	Finland																	4	31	33	17	30	16½	32	15½	19	18½
25	Slovakia																					16	19	28	17	20	18½
26	Iceland																			13	19½					21	18
27	Latvia																			28	17½	18	18	17	19	22	18

№ Federation	1957		1961		1965		1970		1973		1977		1980		1983		1989		1992		1997		1999		2001			
	№	Pts.	№	Pts.	№	Pts.	№	Pts.	№	Pts.	№	Pts.	№	Pts.	№	Pts.	№	Pts.	№	Pts.	№	Pts.	№	Pts.	№	Pts.		
28 Azerbaijan																												
29 Croatia																												
30 Albania																												
31 Ireland																												
32 Portugal																												
33 Italy																												
34 Macedonia (FYROM)																												
35 Austria																												
36 Scotland																												
37 Luxembourg																												
38 Cyprus																												
39 Turkey																												
40 Wales																												
41 Armenia																												
42 Bosnia & Herzegovina																												
43 Lithuania																												
44 Belgium																												
45 Estonia																												
46 Norway																												
47 Moldova																												

The European Team Championships for Women 1957 – 2001

Европейските първенства за жени 1992 – 2001 г.

№	Federation	1992		1997		1999		2001	
		№	Pts.	№	Pts.	№	Pts.	№	Pts.
1	Ukraine	1	13½			4	1½	10	10
2	Georgia	2	13	1	13	10	10	15	9½
3	Azerbaijan	3	12½	12	9½	13	10	8	10½
4	Poland	4	11	10	10	15	9	5	11½
5	Czechoslovakia	5	11						
6	France	6	10½	22	8	18	9	1	12½
7	Spain	7	10½	18	9	9	10½	14	9½
8	Romania	8	10½	2	12	3	12	7	10½
9	Israel	9	10	13	9½	12	10		
10	Greece	10	10	11	9½	23	8½	16	9½
11	Switzerland	11	10			14	9½	13	9½
12	Hungary	12	10	6	10½	11	10	17	9
13	Estonia	13	9½			27	7½		
14	Bosnia and Herzegovina	14	9½	8	10½	16	9		
15	Moldova	15	9½					2	12
16	Germany	16	9½	9	10	17	9	4	11½
17	Russia	17	9½	4	11½	8	10½		
18	England	18	9½	3	12	7	10½	3	12
19	Armenia	19	9	5	11	5	11		
20	Bulgaria	20	9			6	10½	12	9½
21	Finland	21	9	17	9	25	7½	20	9
22	Lithuania	22	8½	7	10½	22	9		
23	Norway	23	8½						
24	Belarus	24	8½					19	9
25	Denmark	25	8						
26	Croatia	26	8	15	9	20	9	18	9
27	Latvia	27	8	14	9½	21	9	23	8
28	Scotland	28	8			24	8	27	7½
29	Slovenia	29	7½	25	7	30	7	11	10
30	Belgium	30	7						
31	Sweden	31	7	23	8	28	7½	25	8
32	Austria	32	7	24	7½	32	6½	28	7
33	Portugal	33	6½	26	6½	29	7½		
34	Ireland	34	5	29	4½			32	1½
35	Wales	35	3½						
36	Yugoslavia	36	1			2	12	6	10½
37	Netherlands			16	9	26	7½	9	10
38	Slovakia			19	9	1	12½	22	8½
39	Czech Republic			20	8½	19	9	21	9
40	Macedonia			21	8	31	7	29	7
41	Turkey			27	5	33	5	30	6½
42	Italy			28	5	34	3	24	8
43	Iceland							26	7½
44	Albania							31	5