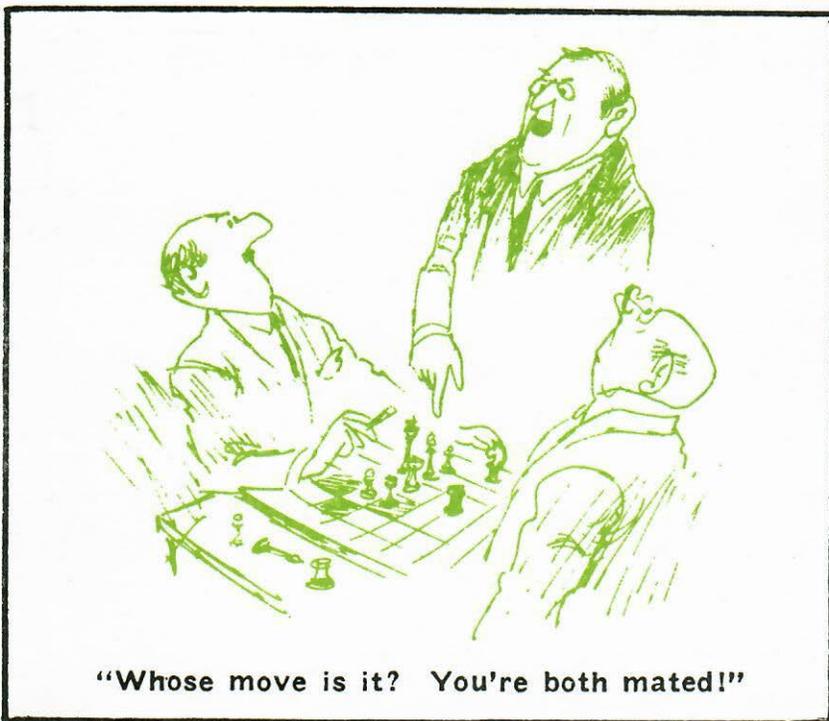




FEBRUARY - MARCH 1977
Volume 4 Number 1
COLORADO STATE CHESS
ASSOCIATION BULLETIN



TWELFTH ANNUAL • MARCH 5-6, 1977 • DENVER, COLO.

AL WALLACE MEMORIAL

Application Form Page 15

Colorado State Chess Association

AFFILIATED WITH THE UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION

The COLORADO STATE CHESS ASSOCIATION, Inc. is a 501 (c) (3) tax-exempt, non-profit educational corporation formed to promote chess in the State of Colorado through educational programs, lectures, courses of study, youth activities, tournaments, club development and regular publication of local chess news and instructional materials. CSCA annually sponsors the six major Colorado Tournaments which include: January-Colorado Junior Championships and Colorado Senior Championships; March-Al Wallace Memorial; May-Appreciation Open; July-Denver Open; September-Colorado Open (Colorado Championship); November-Mile High Class Championships and Colorado Invitational, CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE COLORADO STATE CHESS ASSOCIATION ARE TAX EXEMPT and will be used to promote Colorado Chess through the Promotion and Educational Committee. Contributors please make checks payable to CSCA and mail to Treasurer. Please make notation if you wish your contribution to be used in specific area (Hospital Chess, Library Chess, College Chess, High School Chess, Prison and Correctional Institutions Chess). CSCA Membership Dues: Adults \$5 per year, Juniors (under 21 years at expiration) \$2.50; Special out-of-state dues for one tournament \$2, Special rates for all members renewing their USCF Memberships through CSCA (please inquire).

President-Robert Shean, 1395 S Navajo St, Denver, Colo 80203..... 777-3580	Board Members:
V President-John Harris, 2350 S Holly Place, Denver, Colo 80222..... 297-3268	C. Mark Smith, 2612 Sherwood Circle, Boulder, Colo 80302..... 447-0139
Secretary-Gilbert Humphrey, PO Box 20403, Denver, Colo 80220..... 377-7187	John LeRoux, PO Box 9694, Denver, Colo 80209..... 238-1560
Treasurer-Robert Overdorff, 7141 Bryant St, Westminster, Colo 80030..... 429-7281	Royal Franklin (Past Pres) 3072 E Peakview Cir, Littleton, Colo 80121..... 795-6767
Junior Rep-Ray Haskins, 120 South Weir Dr, Denver, Colo 80219..... 935-7629	H Rudy Ramsey (Past Sect) 1385 S Ward Way, Lakewood, Colo 80228..... 986-7229

Colo. USCF Delegate: Bob Shean; Alternate Delegates: Royal Franklin, John Harris, Gilbert Humphrey; Alternate Voting Members: Robert Overdorff, John LeRoux, Ray Haskins
CSCA Standing Committees; Tournament Planning Committee: Gilbert Humphrey-Chairman; Promotion and Education Committee: C Mark Smith-Chairman

CSCA BULLETIN: Royal Franklin-Editor

The CSCA BULLETIN is the official publication of the Colorado State Chess Association. It is published six times a year between CSCA Tournaments. Copies are mailed to all current CSCA Members and Bulletin Subscribers. Local and/or Colorado chess news items are solicited, including tournament announcements, results, club activities, games, letters to the editor, suggestions etc. Mail to: CSCA Bulletin, 3072 East Peakview Circle, Littleton, Colorado 80121, Telephone 795-6767

1977 COLORADO TOURNAMENTS, BULLETIN CONTRIBUTORS

Feb 11,12,13,1977 Loveland Open (page 11)
Feb 17,18,19,1977 Denver Chess Club Championship, USCF Rated, TC 50/120, Swiss System, Registration 7:30 PM Feb 17, Nonmembers welcome \$4 EF, Highest placing Denver Chess Club member becomes 1977 Club Champion (Inquiries 831-7700)

Feb 19,20,21, 1977 Colorado Springs City Chess Championship (page 10.)
Feb 26, 1977 DCC 30-Minute Tourney, Noon register, First round 12.30 PM, EF \$2 & \$4, Cash prizes, Unrated, Should be over about 5:15 PM

March 5,6, 1977 AL WALLACE MEMORIAL - CSCA (page 15)
March 9, 1977 DCC Wednesdays' Tournament, 7:30 PM register, Rated, TC 40/100 30/60, RR or SS according to # entrants, One rd per wk @ 8 PM EF \$4 & \$7, Cash prizes

March 18, 1977 Fridays' Tournament DCC, Specs identical to Wednesdays' tourney above
March 19, 1977 King's Gambit Tourney DCC, 10 AM, 3 or 4 rounds, 60 minutes allotted to each player, max game time 2 hrs, EF \$2 & \$4, cash prizes

March 26,1977 Check Quads DCC, 8:30 AM, Rated, Rds 9, 2 and 7PM, EF \$4 & \$7
May 6,7,8, 1977 APPRECIATION OPEN - CSCA
July 2,3,4, 1977 DENVER OPEN - CSCA
Sept 3,4,5, 1977 COLORADO OPEN - CSCA
Nov 5,6, 1977 MILE HIGH - CSCA

Many thanks to all the contributors to this Feb-Mar Bulletin...Bob Shean acted as games editor... John Harris and his "reflecting back"...Haynes Hendee for the Denver Chess Club info... Jay Francis for the Colorado Springs Chess Club story... Barry F. Biggs for the Colorado Springs photos... Gilbert Humphrey for the CSCA Board minutes... Brian Wall, Bob O'Donnell, Paul Nikitovich and Curtis Carlson for the annotated games... Dick Lazaro for the crosstables from the Colorado Jr-Sr... Rudy Ramsey for the preparation of all the mailing labels

CSCA - JAN. BOARD MEETING

The meeting was called to order by President Bob Shean at 1:35PM, January 8, 1977, at Howard Johnson's South with the following Board Members present: Bob Shean, John Harris, Gil Humphrey, Bob Overdorff, Ray Haskins, C. Mark Smith and Royal Franklin. Also present was Dick Lazaro, TD of the Colorado Jr - Sr Championships.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved with corrections.

Treasurer Bob Overdorff reported that the CSCA has spent \$342 more than it has taken in since the beginning of the fiscal year in October, and would lose another \$250 from the Junior-Senior Tourney. He commented that although the CSCA is solvent, this kind of deficit spending cannot continue for long. It was mentioned that \$200 of this money was paid for two years' worth of tournament supplies, and is recoverable as expenses against future tournaments. Overdorff also reported that the Colorado Annual Corporation Report is due soon, as are two reports to the U.S. IRS, in February. These reports will be sent to President Shean for signature. Bob Shean commended Bob Overdorff for his report.

Royal Franklin reported that the Educational and Promotional Committee (EPC) has had success in its

correspondence with Carlos Boca, an official at the Canon City Prison. The Prison wants to begin chess activities in maximum security by February. Jay Francis, President of the Colorado Springs Chess Club, will accompany Bob Shean and Royal Franklin on a visit to the Prison on January 15th. Correspondence on this matter will be kept in the CSCA files by the Secretary. Bob Shean emphasized that the Canon City program requires regular support from outside players.

C. Mark Smith, Chairman of EPC, reported that volunteers for the Children's Hospital program (Bob Keatinge in charge) must register at the Hospital, then play whenever they want. A sign-up sheet for Keatinge's use was put on the bulletin board for the Jr-Sr Tournament.

The correspondence game program (Rudy Ramsey in charge) was proceeding slowly, according to Smith. Currently the committee is interested mainly in games with Canon City inmates, and is awaiting developments there. No money has been spent yet. A sign-up sheet for this program is also available on the Jr - Sr Tournament bulletin board. Bob Shean recommended some kind of "gold star" system to encourage CSCA members to volunteer for EPC programs. Mark Smith suggested publicizing vol-

unteers in the CSCA Bulletin, and agreed to work on this idea.

The Board approved of the facilities at Howard Johnson's South, and authorized Tournament Planning Committee Chairman Gil Humphrey to schedule the remaining tournaments for 1977 at those facilities.

John Harris was appointed chairman of a committee to choose the honoree for the 1977 Appreciation Open. Previous honorees George Pipirinos and Pat Mahoney will be asked to serve on that special committee, which will report its choice at the next Board meeting.

Gil Humphrey reported that three TDs will direct the 1977 Al Wallace Tournament. They are Dick Lazaro (if he is available), Chris Hendrickson and Gil Humphrey. Humphrey pointed out that there are few Intermediate TDs in the Denver area, and that the CSCA should develop more by encouraging more Local TDs to begin directing sections of CSCA tournaments.

Dick Lazaro remarked that only persons who are easily contacted should be mentioned in public announcements about CSCA activities. Gil Humphrey agreed to become permanent contact for information about the CSCA. Bob Shean asked Ray Haskins to notify Denver newspapers and the Chamber of Commerce of Humphrey's phone and address.

Royal Franklin turned in bills for the extra trophy needed for the Class E section of the past Mile High Class Championships, and for the CSCA Postoffice Bulk Mailing Permit.

Bob Shean presented a questionnaire from the USCF, concerning the possible regional re-organization. After some discussion, the Board took the basic position that the USCF Regional Organizations are nominal and ineffective, and likely will continue to be so. This position was stated as response to the last few items on the questionnaire, which will be completed and sent to the USCF by Royal Franklin.

John Harris commented that he will insure that the large display board at Colorado Womens College will be claimed by the CSCA, in case the College ceases operations.

The meeting was adjourned at 3:15 PM. The next meeting was set for 3:00 PM on February 12 between rounds 2 and 3 of the Loveland Open in Loveland, Colorado.

(Gilbert Humphrey-Secretary)
EDITOR'S NOTE: The minutes above are being reproduced prior to their being read and approved by the CSCA Board of Directors.

Schaefer, Dykes, Carlson, Bosnjak Win Colorado Jr-Sr Championships

A total of 105 players converged on the Colorado State Chess Association's new playing facilities at Howard Johnson's South January 7,8 and 9th to participate in the Third Annual Colorado Junior-Senior Championships. This lower cost, trophies only, Colorado Championship Tournament for all age brackets was well fought, with Bradley Schaefer winning the Junior Open on tie-break over Carl Koontz, each with 4 1/2 points; Jerry Dykes clearly too strong for the Junior Reserve Section; Curtis Carlson continuing his winning ways with a 4 1/2 point (tie-break) victory over Charles Johnson in the Top Twenties; and Milovan Bosnjak the clear winner in the Over 40 Section with a 5-0 score. Winners received beautiful clock-trophies for their efforts and the 1977 Colorado Championship Titles. Second and Third place trophies were unusual and beautiful desk chess trophies.

This special Swiss Tourney, sectioned by ages, has become one of Colorado's favorites. The lower costs, combined with the Colorado Championship designations and the special trophies, is an outgrowth of Colorado's original Junior Championship Tournaments and has resulted in a Tournament open to all age brackets.

There were few surprises in the Tournament with the exception of the Junior Open, captured by Brad Schaefer. John Siddeek and Carl Koontz were the pre-tourney favorites to win, with Raymond Haskins and Sam Welch considered strong dark-horses. This year's Junior Open may have suffered from the lack of higher-rated players. John Siddeek (1814) was the highest rated player to participate. A total of 23 competed in this year's Junior Open, down from the 31 that played last year. Second place was won by Carl Koontz, and Raymond Haskins placed third.

Jerry Dykes 7-0 victory in the Junior Reserve demonstrated that he should be ready for bigger and better things. Jerry placed second in last year's Junior Reserve and is rapidly developing into one of Colorado's best, younger players. K. Powelson placed second, and Mike Nats beat Bruce Plomondon in an extra game to decide third. Ten players participated in this year's Junior Reserve.

Curtis Carlson's victory in the Top Twenties was no surprise, although his winning by tie-break over Charles Johnson (also with 4 1/2 points) made it a down-to-the-wire-finish. Charly received second place for his great effort, and Stephen Henderson, who always seems to place in the top-select, won third. Brian Wall, who won the 1972 Colorado Junior Open, placed fourth (no trophy). The Top-Twenties Section again attracted the greatest number of players, with a total of 56 entries.

Milovan Bosnjak was the only Class A player in the Over-40 Section, and won the title with his five wins. Milovan placed second in last year's contest after losing a key game to George Pipirinos (last year's Over 40 Champion). Ray Doherty received the second place award (he won fourth last year) and Haynes Hendee received third. Sixteen players competed in the Over 40 Section.

The new facilities at Howard Johnson were enjoyed by all. Lighting was good, and rooms and service were very satisfactory. Although costs are higher than we have paid in the past, most players expressed preference for the new quarters. As a result of the generally good response to the new facilities, reservations have been made and confirmed at Howard Johnson's South for the coming Al Wallace, Appreciation Open, Denver Open, Colorado Open and Mile High Class Championships.

Complete crosstables for this years Colorado Junior Senior Championships can be found in the rear section of this Bulletin and select games will be found on the following pages.

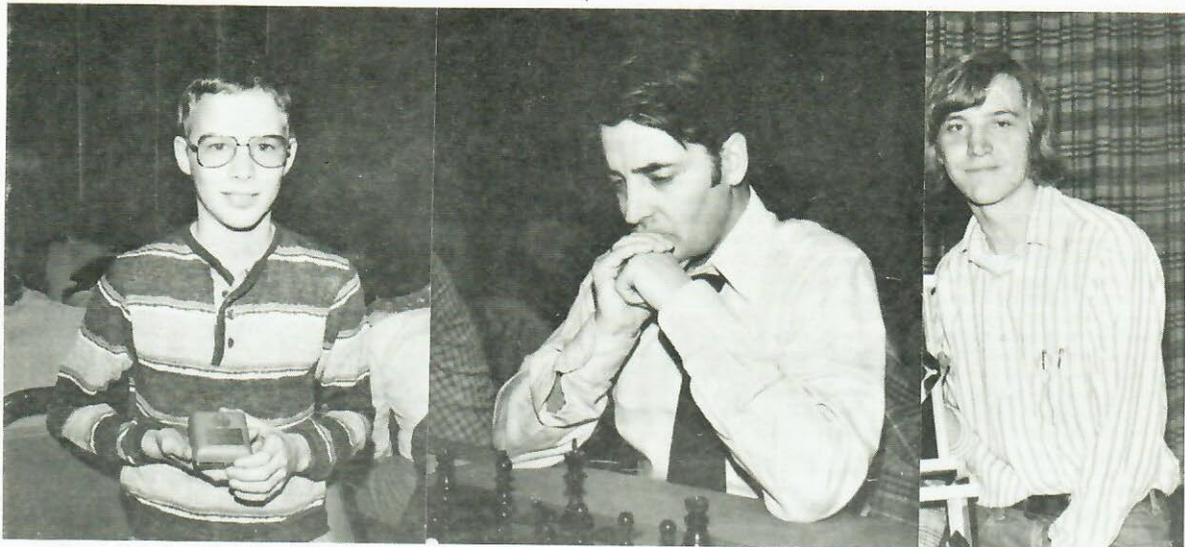


Bradley Schaefer
1977 Colorado Junior Champ

Bradley Schaefer of Littleton, Colorado was declared this year's Colorado Junior Champion, on a tie-break win over Carl Koontz who also received 4 1/2 points. Brad is a Junior at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he is majoring in Astronomy. He is Vice-President of the MIT Chess Club and has served as Captain for several years of the MIT "B" Industrial League Team. His club has just sent five teams to the Pan Am's and has several Masters and Experts as members. Brad recently joined in a chess-outing in Vermont, and has most recently taken up Tidlywinks. Brad is a member of the MIT Tidlywinks Team which is the current North American Co-champions. He has been playing in Colorado Chess Tournaments for many years, but this is his first notable success.

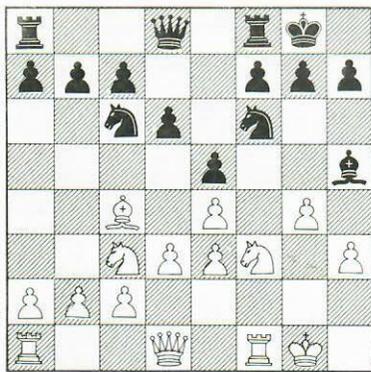


THEY ALSO RAN in the 1977 Junior Open. Carl Koontz (above left) was edged out on tie-break to finish with second place. Carl finished 9th in last year's Junior Open. Ray Haskins (above) placed third with 4 points. He finished 8th in last year's contest. Ray is the Junior Representative on the Board of Directors of CSCA.



WINNERS OF THE 1977 COLORADO JR-SR CHAMPIONSHIPS included (above left) Jerry Dykes in the Junior Reserve, Milovan Bosnjak (above center) in the Over 40 Section and Curtis Carlson (above right) in the Top Twenties Section.

Twelve year old Jerry Dykes winner of the Colorado Junior Reserve, has great promise as a chess future. In this game, a reluctance for passive defense encourages Jerry to make a positional sacrifice. His opponent Larry Powelson does not defend well against the threats and is mated. Junior Reserve-Round 2-Bishop Game Larry Powelson vs. Jerry Dykes



10...BXP1? 11.FXB,NXNP 12.N-Q5? (Better was 12.Q-K2 and it is hard to see how black proceeds) 12...N-R4 13.B-N5?(13.B-N3) 13...P-QB3 14.B-R4,FXN 15.FXP,P-QR3 16.Q-K1,P-N4 17.B-N3,NXB 18.RPXN,Q-N3! 19.K-R1?,NXP 20.R-KN1,NXBP 21.Q-N3,P-N3 22.QR-QB1,N-K6 23.R-B6,Q-Q1 24.KR-QB1,N-B4 25.Q-R3,N-K2 26.R(6)-B3,NXP 27.N-N5,QXN 28.R-B8,N-B5 29.Q-Q7,Q-N7Mate

Junior Open - Round 5 Brad Schaefer vs. Shawn Macmillan 1.e4,Nf6 2.Nc3,e5 3.Bc4,Be7 4.Nf3,

O-O 5.N:e5,N:e4? 6.N:f7,d5?? 7.N:d8, N:c3 8.c:d and White won. (the above decisive game was not an example of the calibre of play expected in the final round of the Junior Championship. It is included here only for historical and tutorial reasons as "How to lose badly".

Junior Open - Round 4 - Alekhines Rich Mattoon vs. Shawn Macmillan 1.P-K4,N-KB3 2.P-K5,N-Q4 3.P-Q4,F-Q3 4.P-QB4,N-N3 5.N-KB3,B-N5 6.B-B4,N-B3 7.FXP,KXP 8.P-Q5,Q-K2+ 9.B-K3,N-K4 10.N-Q2,NXN+ 11.NXN,BXN 12.QXB,P-KN3 13.B-K2,B-N2 14.QR-N1,O-O 15.O-O,Q-Q2 16.P-QN3,KR-K1 17.KR-K1,P-QR4 18.BXN,FXB 19.B-Q3,P-R5 20.P-QN4,P-R6 21.R-K3,B-N7 22.R-B2,R-K2 23.R(1)-K1,R(1)-K1 24.Q-Q1,RXR 25.RXR,RXR 26.FXR,Q-K2 27.P-K4,Q-N4 28.Q-K1,Q-B5 29.K-R1,B-K4 30.Q-KN1,Q-Q7 31.Q-N1,B-N7 32.P-N5,B-B8! 33.P-N3,Q-K8+ 34.K-N2,Q-K7 35.K-R3,Q-B8+ 36.K-N4,P-R4+ 37.K-R4,P-N4+ 38.resign

Junior/Senior Open - Round 4 Arman Goplen vs. James King 1.P-K4,P-QB3 2.N-KB3,P-Q4 3.FXP,FXP 4.P-Q4,B-KN5 5.P-QB3,N-KB3 6.B-K3,P-K3 7.B-N5+,QN-Q2 8.N-Q2,P-QR3 9.B-QR4,B-Q3 10.Q-B2,B-KB4 11.Q-B1,O-O 12.O-O,Q-B2 13.P-KB3,N-K5 14.NXN,BXN 15.N-N5,N-B3 16.NXB,NXN 17.R-B2,P-K4 18.Q-Q1,FXP 19.BXP,RXB 20.Q-N4,B-R4 21.BXB,RXB 22.P-KB4,Q-N3+ 23.K-R2,N-KB3 24.Q-N3,R-K7 25.B-N3,RXNP 26.QR-Q1,R-Q1 27.R-Q4,Q-K3 28.R-K1,R-K7 29.R(1)-Q1,P-KR3(white was in time trouble at this point) 30.Q-R4,Q-K1 31.BXP,NXB 32.RXN,RXR 33.RXR,P-B3 34.P-KB5,RXRP 35.Q-QB4,Q-N1+ 36.R-Q6+,K-R2 37.Q-K6,R-Q7 38.K-N1,QXR 39.White lost on time.

Tops 20's - Round 3 - Sicilian C. Johnson vs. B. Biggs 1.e4,e5 2.Nc3,Nc6 3.g3,g6 4.Bg2,g6 5.d3,Be7 6.f4,Nge7 7.f4f3,Rb8 8.Be3,b5 9.Rb1,Qa5 10.Qd2,b2 11.Ne2,Qa2 12.O-O,c4 13.d4,c3? 14.b:c,b:c 15.N:c3,Qc4 16.R:b8,N:b8 17.Rb1,Nc6 18.Bf1,Ne5? 19.N:e5,Qc7 20.Nb5 Resigns

Senior Open - Round 1 - Max Lange Ray Doherty vs. Joe Johnson 1.P-K4,P-K4 2.N-KB3,N-QB3 3.P-Q4,FXP 4.B-QB4,B-B4 5.O-O,N-B3 6.P-K5,N-KN5 7.BXP+,KXB 8.N-N5+,K-K1 9.QXN,NXP 10.R-K1,F-Q3 11.Q-K4,P-KN3 12.P-KB4,B-B4 13.Q-Q5,KR-B1 14.FXN,P-Q6+ 15.K-R1,K-Q2 16.P-K6+,K-K2 17.N-B7,Q-B1 18.B-N5+,K-K1 19.R-B6,P-Q7 20.NXP(2),BXP 21.RXB+,KXN 22.R-E1+,K-N1 23.RXNP+,K-R1 24.P-N7Mate

Top 20's - Round 4 - Alekhines Brian Wall vs. Eric Anderson 1.P-K4,N-KB3 2.P-K5,N-Q4 3.P-Q4,P-Q3 4.N-KB3,P-KN3 5.B-QB4,N-N3 6.B-N3,B-N2 7.N-N5,P-Q4 8.P-KB4,O-O 9.O-O,P-KB3 10.N-KB3,B-N5 11.P-KR3?(Better was 11.QN-Q2 before P-KR3) 11...BXN 12.RXB,N-B3 13.P-B3,Q-Q2 14.N-Q2,N-Q1 15.P-QR4,P-QR4 16.R-B1,N-K3 17.N-B3,P-KB4 18.B-K3,P-B3?(Blacks play is along the QB file and should try to get in P-QB4 by 1st 18...QR-B1) 19.N-K1,B-R3 20.N-Q3,N-B5 21.B-B1,R-B2 22.B-B2,P-QN4 23.K-R2,K-R1 24.P-KN3,Q-R2 25.FXP,FXP 26.P-KN4,FXP 27.FXP,R(1)-KB1 28.K-N3,P-N5 29.R-B2,Q-N3 30.Q-R11,P-N6 31.B-Q1,B-N2 32.QXQP,Q-R3 33.BXP,N-Q7 34.BXN,QXN+ 35.Q-B3,NXBP 36.QXQ,Resigns

Junior/Senior Open - Round 2 Doug Kremer vs. L. R. Moore 1.P-Q4,P-Q4 2.B-B4,B-B4 3.P-KR3,N-K B3 4.N-QB3,N-QB3 5.N-N5,P-K4 6.FXP,N-QN5 7.N-Q4,N-K5 8.NXB,NXP+ 9.QXN,B-N5+ 10.K-Q1,NXP+ 11.K-B1,O-O 12.R-R2,P-B4 13.N-B3,P-B5 14.N-N5,P-B6 15.N-K7+ Resigns

Top 20's - Round 3 Sicilian Dave Dustin vs. Dave Landers 1.P-K4,P-QB4 2.N-QB3,P-K3 3.P-KN3,N-QB3 4.B-N2,P-KN3 5.P-Q3,B-N2 6.P-B4,P-Q3 7.N-B3,N-B3 8.O-O,O-O 9.P-KR3,P-Q4 10.FXP,FXP 11.N-K2,P-KR3 12.P-B3,Q-B2 13.B-Q2,P-K3 14.B-K1?,R(R)-K1 15.Q-Q2,P-N3 16.P-KN4,Q-Q2 17.N-B3,P-Q5 18.N-R4,FXP 19.FXP,B-K4 20.P-N5,BXB 21.QXB?,P-KN4 22.N-B3,QXQP 23.P-KR4,NXP1 24.B-Q2,N-K6 25.BXN,RXB 26.FXP,FXP 27.R-R5,QXKBP 28.NXP,Q-N3 Black won on time.

Ray Doherty said this was the most exciting game he ever played. Both players were in time trouble which added to the tension. When Haynes won the exchange and a pawn, he thought he had a win but later, he felt he should have lost.

Senior Open - Round 5

Ray Doherty vs. Haynes Hendee
Kings Indian Defense

1.d4,g6 2.e4,Ng7 3.Nc3,d6 4.Nf3,Nf6 5.e4,0-0 6.Be2,Nbd7 7.0-0,e5 8.d5, Ne8 9.Ne1,f5 10.e1f,g1f 11.f4,ndf6 12.g3,e4 13.Ng2,qe7 14.Be3,c5 15.h3, qf7 16.g4,kh8 17.g5,Ng8 18.Bh5,qd7 19.Bd2,Bd4+ 20.Be3,qg7 21.qd2,bd7 22.Ra1,B:c3 23:b:c,Ne7 24.Rb1,b6 25. Kf2,Ne7 26.Rb2,Rfb8 27.Rfb1(diagram)

N-QR47(Neglects development) ..N-Q51 7.NXB7,PXN7(NXN1) 8.P-QB3,NXN+ 9. FXN,B-R6 10.R-K1??,Q-N4+ 11.Resigns

SENIOR OPEN - Round 4

Denton Dykes vs. Haynes Hendee
Kings Indian Defense

1.d4,g6 2.g3,Ng7 3.Bg2,Nf6 4.Nf3,0-0 5.0-0,d6 6.Nbd2,qc7 7.Re1,Nbd7 8.e4, e5 9.c3,b5 10.b4,c6 11.Rb1,Nb6 12.

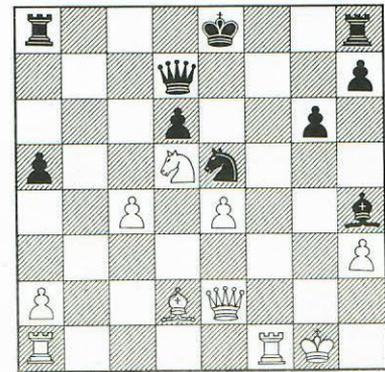


Haynes Hendee

Bb2,Be6 13.a3,Na4 14.Ba1,Nd7 15.Qc2, h6 16.e4,Qb6 17.d5,cd5 18.cxd5,Rac8 19.Qd1,Bg4 20.h3,Bf3 21.Bf3,Ne3 22.B:c3,R:c3 23.Rb3,Ro7 24.Rb1,f5 25.Qe2,Rc2 26.e1f,g1f 27.Rec1,Ra2 28.Rc5,qd4 29.Nb3,R:e2 30.N:d4,Ra2 31.N:b5,e4 32.Bg2,Be5 33.Rb1,Nb6 34.Bf1,f4 35.R6o2,R:c2 36.R:c2,f1g 37.f1g,a6 38.Na7,Kh7 39.g4,N:d5 (With two threats, Bd4+ and Rf1+) 40.Nc6,Rf1+ 41.K:1f1,Ne3+ Black won

Junior Open - Round 4 - Dutch

Karl Koontz vs. Brad Schaefer
1.P-QB4,P-RB4 2.P-Q4,P-K3 3.N-QB3, N-KB3 4.P-K3,B-K2 5.B-Q3,P-Q3 6.KN-K2 ,P-K4 7.P-B3,N-B3 8.P-Q5,N-QN1 9. P-QN4,P-QR4 10.P-QN5,P-B3 11.Q-B2, P-KN3 12.B-Q2,QN-Q2 13.P-KN4,N-B4 14. FXKBP,NXB+ 15.QXN,BXPB 16.P-K4,B-Q2 17.P-B4,N-N5 18.0-0,PXPB 19.NXBP,B-R5 20.P-KR3,N-K4 21.Q-K2,Q-K2 22.NXPX, PXP 23.PXP,BXP 24.N(3)-Q5,BXN 25.NXB, Q-Q2(See diagram, Black's game is difficult but white goes astray when he tries to win the exchange at once)



EDITOR'S NOTE

Specially annotated games from past tournaments and events are being published with shaded backgrounds and in chronological order...Simply turn pages for continuity of study...

The following game is from the second round of the November, 1976 Colorado Invitational. Annotations by Robert O'Donnell.

R. O'Donnell-1998 (White) S. Wicker-2026 (Black)
1. P-K4 P-K4 2.N-KB3 N-QB3
3. B-N5 P-QR3 4. B-R4 N-B3
5.0-0 B-K2 6.R-K1 P-QN4
7. B-N3 0-0 8. P-B3 P-Q3
9. P-KR3 P-R3 10. P-Q4 R-K1
11. QN-Q2 B-B1 12. N-B1 B-N2
Not ... PxP 13. PxP NxKP 14. B-Q5
13. N-N3 N-QR4 14. B-B2 N-B5
15. P-N3 N-N3 16. B-N2 P-B4
17. PxKP PxP 18. P-B4 Q-B2

So far, so Book
19. B-Q3

I prefer this setup rather than the commoner 19. Q-K2 since an eventual N-K3 will not interfere with the defense of the KP
19.... P-N5

This is good since White may try P-QR3 followed by PxP at some point to put pressure on the QB file.
20. Q-B2 P-QR4?

This is too slow, since the opening of the QR file is inconsequential at this point, and the Rooks have little chance of doing anything. White's plan is to put a Knight on Q5. Naturally, Black will exchange it off and White wants to recapture with his KP, exposing Black's KP to pressure and possibly leading to a K side attack. Black should counter with something like 20.... QR-Q1 21. N-B1 P-N3 22. N-K3 N-R4! and now if 23. N-Q5 Black will play ... P-KB4
21. N-B1 P-R5

More waste of time...
22. N-K3 P-N3 23. N-Q5? Correct was 23. QR-Q1 and 24. P-KN4 and only then N-Q5

23.... N(B)xN1 24. BPxN If 24. KPxN, 24.... N-B2 = too strong
24.... B-N2 25. QR-B1?

This throws away the last of White's advantage. Correct was 25. QR-Q1 PxP 26. PxP QR-B1 and now 27. N-Q2 (not 27. B-QB1 because P-B5!) eventually intangles the Q side and White can begin with B-B1, K3 to put pressure on the QBP.
25.... P-R6!

Before White can play 26. P-QR3
26. B-R1

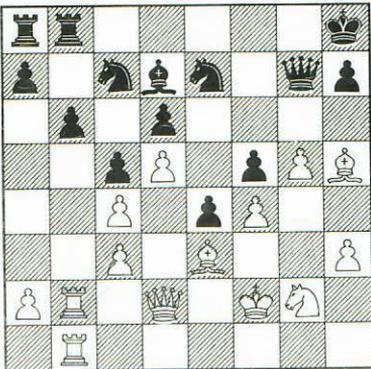
This has serious disadvantages
26.... QR-B1 27. N-Q2 P-KR4!?

This makes ... P-B4 difficult. If Black wanted the QB1-KR6 diagonal, why not 27.... B-B3
28. N-B4 NxN 29. BxN Q-Q3
30. Q-K2 B-KR3 31. QR-Q1 R-B2
32. P-N3 P-B3 33. P-B4
If 33.... Pxp? 34. P-K5. White threatens 34. P-B5 PxP 35. QxP
33.... R-R2!

Now White's plans are unplayable due to 35.... B-K6ch. Nor is there time for something like 34. K-N2 due to 34.... P-R5 and whether White captures, pushes or allows Black to capture, Black's Bishop gets to KB5 and Black can start an attack down the KR file.
34. PxP

So that the KP will be a point of contention, requiring piece protection. At least the QB is half-alive
34.... PxP 35. R-KB1

So that if now 35.... P-R5 36. PxP B-B5 37. Rx



The break on the queen side gives Black a great deal of play.
27...b5! 28.0:b, Rb5 29.R:b5, B:c5 30.a4, Bc4 31.Rb4, B:d5(not 31...c:b because of 32. Bd4!) 32.Rd4, Kg8 33. 0-0, ord 34. B:d4, Qf8 35. ord, Neid5 (from a defensive standpoint, it was better to capture with the other Knight) 36. Ba1, e3+ 37. N:e3, N:f4 38. Bf3, Re8 39. Qc3, N:h3+ 40. Kg3, f4+ 41. K:h3, R:e3 42. Qh8+ Kf7 43. Q:h7+ Ke8 44. Kg2, Kd8 45. Bf6+ Kc8 46. Qf5+ Ne6 47. Qb5, Qf7 48. Qa6+ Kc8 49. Q:d6+ Qc7 50. Q:c7+ K:c7 51. e6, Ra3 52. g7, N:g7 53. B:g7, R:a4 DRAW

Junior Open - Round 2 - Sicilian

Mark Luce vs. Barry Biggs
1. P-K4, P-QB4 2. N-KB3, P-Q3 3. P-Q4, PXP 4. NXK, N-KB3 5. N-QB3, P-KN3 6. P-B4, Q-N3 7. P-K2, B-N2 8. N-N3, N-B3 9. B-B3, P-QR4 10. P-QR4, B-K3 11. R-R3, 0-0 12. N-N5. QR-B1 13. P-B3, P-Q4 14. Q-K2, PXP 15. BXP, NXB 16. QXN, B-B4 17. Q-K2, Q-Q1 18. N-B5, P-N3 19. N-N3, P-K4 20. K-B2, PXP 21. BXP, R-K1 22. Q-Q2, Q-B3 23. R-Q1, R(B)-Q1 24. Q-B1, B-N5 25. RXR, RXR 26. K-N3, Q-Q6+ 27. B-K3, Q-K4+ 28. KXB, RXB 29. Resigns

Top 20's - Round 4 - English

John Kossett vs. J. Purcell
(Notes by J. Purcell)
1. P-QB4, N-KB3 2. N-QB3, P-Q3 3. N-B3, N-B3 4. P-KN3?, P-K5! 6. N-N5, P-Q4! (Protecting the KP and opening lines) 6. PXP, NXPI (Threats abound. e.g. (a) 7. N(5)XKP, P-B4! (b) 7. NXN, QXN 8. N-N5, P-K6!) 7. P-Q3, P-K6! 8. P-B4, B-QN5 9. B-N2, NXN 10. Resigns

Junior Reserve Champion Jerry Dykes demonstrates an elementary checkmate.

Junior Reserve - Round 6 - Kings Pawn

Sendor Toth vs. Jerry Dykes
1. P-K4, P-K4 2. N-KB3, N-QB3 3. N-QB3, B-QB4 4. B-QB4, P-Q3 5. 0-0, B-KN5 6.

B1 PxR 38, P-K51
 35... B-QB1 36. K-R2 B-N4
 37. R-Q3 R-B1 38. R(3)B3 R(2)B2

The position is becoming increasingly drawish. The passed pawn of White is his only asset. But this is only useful in an ending and endgames here are very dangerous for White on account of the Q side situation. Any endgame would be too likely to produce a position with Queens or Rooks marauding around, counterattacking each other's territory and pawns, and White's QB and QRP are too awkward to defend. In addition, Blacks QRP is only 2 moves away from Queening. 4-Bishop endings are also dangerous because of possibilities of... B-QN4-Q6-QN8 or B-KR3-QB8-QN3 or... B-K6-Q5 to name a few. Black on the other hand has an unstable center. His KP and QBP need watching and the Q Pawn must be firmly blockaded. White would sacrifice the QP with P-Q6 if Q5 would be used effectively.

39. RxR RxR 40. RxR KxR
 41. Q-B1ch K-N2 42. Q-B2 B-Q2
 43. B-K2 B-K2 44. Q-B4 B-B3
 45. Q-K3 K-R2 46. B-B1 B-K2

The sealed move. White offered a draw, declined. Post adjournment conversation: Carlson, "Do you have any chances in that game?" O'Donnell, "The only way I can win that position is if he tries to".

26. N-N6? (A better try is 26. R-B4, B-Q1 27. QR-B1 and the bare King in the center is open to attack)
 26... Q-R21 27. P-B5, Q-R3 28. QXQ, RXQ 29. B-B3, R-B1 30. N-Q3, R-QB3 31. RXR+, KXR 32. R-B1+, N-B21 33. PXP, RXP 34. BXP, R-K31 35. B-N4+, K-N1 36. R-B4, B-N4
 Draw agreed.



Ray Doherty

Senior Open - Round 4
 M. Bosnjak vs. R. Doherty
 French Defense
 1. P-K4, P-K3 2. P-Q4, P-Q4 3. N-Q2, PXP 4. NXP, Q-Q4? 5. Q-Q31? (Why not?), N-QB3 6. P-QB3, P-K4 7. PXP, QXQ 8. BXP, NXP 9. B-B2, N-K2 10. P-KB4, N-B3? 11. N-K2, P-B4? 12. N-N3, B-K3 13. B-K3, N-Q4 14. B-Q4, N-K6?? 15. BXP, Resigns



Martin Deschner

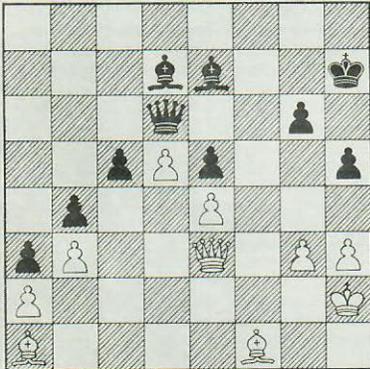
Junior Open - Round 3 - Ruy Lopez
 John Siddeek vs. Sam Welch
 1. P-K4, P-K4 2. N-KB3, N-QB3 3. B-N5, P-QR3 4. B-R4, N-B3 5. O-O, B-K2 6. R-K1, P-QN4 7. B-N3, P-Q3 8. P-B3, O-O 9. P-KR3, N-QR4 10. B-B2, P-B4 11. P-Q4, BXP 12. PXP, Q-B2 13. QN-Q2, B-N2 14. N-B1, QR-B1 15. B-Q3, N-B3 16. P-Q5, N-N5 17. N-K3, NKB 18. QXN, P-N3 19. B-Q2, R-K1 20. P-

QR4, PXP 21. RXP, N-Q2 22. Q-R3, Q-N1 23. R-B4, N-N3 24. R-N4, B-Q1 25. Q-N3, Q-R2 26. N-N4, P-QB4 27. R-R1, P-R5 28. R(1)XP, NXR 29. RXB, N-B4 30. RXQ, NXQ 31. N-R6+



John Siddeek

, K-R1 32. NXP+, K-N1 33. N-R6+, K-R1 34. N-B7+, K-N1 35. NXQP, NXB 36. NXR(B), B-N4 37. NXB, RXN (See diagram)



Position after 46... B-K2

47. B-K2 Q-B3 48. K-N2 Q-N2
 49. B-B1

White is marking time with the Bishop
 49... B-K1 50. B-R6 B-Q2
 51. B-B1 K-N1

Black seems to be trying some plan involving seizing the QB1-KR6 diagonal with his Q and KB and bringing the K to Q3, which has no realistic chance of working. But it allows a trap!
 52. B-B4!

This B move means something
 52... K-B1?

This might be the losing move! Simply 52... K-R2 is a dead draw.

53. Q-B3ch! K-K1
 If 53... B-B3 54. BxP, if 53... Q-B3 54. BxP BxPch 55. K-B2 Whites connected passed pawns will win

54. Q-B4!

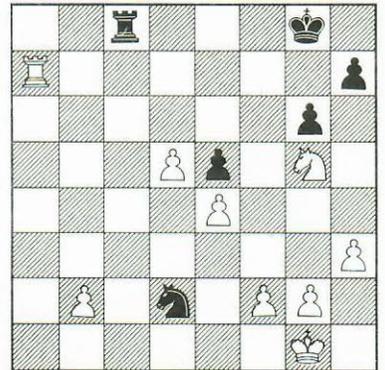
The Point!

54... B-Q3

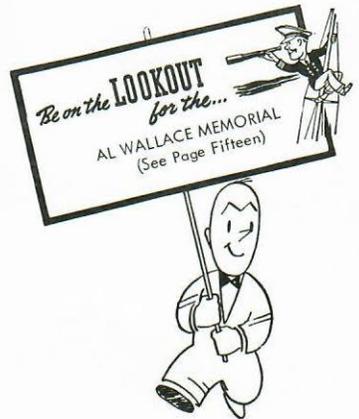
If 54... B-K3 55. Q-Q2!

55. Q-N5!

Now Black is near zugzwang. The Queen is tied to the defense of the KNP and KP and the King has no moves (5... K-B2 56. Q-Q8) and there are no constructive Bishop moves. White intends simply playing B-K2 and picking off the Kside pawns.



38. P-Q6?? (White makes a stunning error and allows Black a perpetual)
 38... R-B8+ 39. K-R2, N-B8+ Draw





reflecting back

by John A. Harris

Hiya Tiger! That familiar greeting extended by Alfred A. Wallace was heard for a period of seven years as an invitation for a chess game to all opponents. Al, puffing away on his favorite cigar, would sit for hours masterminding and with authority move the chess pieces.

Rumors had it that when confronted with over-the-board play, his worldly cares as a banker would disappear. He would display a lopsided grin and become very apologetic when his opponent was in a difficult position.

Chess players of the State of Colorado were shocked and saddened by his sudden death, which occurred New Year's eve, December 31, 1965.

Mr. Wallace, a USCF Director for the State of Colorado and a sustaining member of the USCF, was most famous as the founder of Denver's Central Bank Chess Club, along with his excellent tournament direction. The Central Bank Chess Club, founded in 1958, was located in the heart of downtown Denver at 15th and Arapahoe Streets. The club was visited by hundreds of players—including some of the outstanding American Grandmasters. Congenial hospitality always prevailed at the Central Bank Chess Club.

Al was a co-organizer and charter member of the Colorado State Chess Association. His organizing ability led to the present format for chess activities enjoyed by all today.

Al Wallace was the first President of the Denver Chess League from 1959-1960. From 1960 until his death, he held the office of Treasurer in the Denver Chess League, and from 1963, he held the office of Treasurer in the CSCA.

In 1960, the Denver Chess Championship Trophy was awarded to him as a result of his outstanding play, topping a field of eight with a 5-1 score.

Al's last competitive play was in a chess match played between the Denver Chess League's Traveling Team and the Aspen Colorado Chess Club. The team match was held on the weekend of November 20, 1965, at the Hotel Jerome in Aspen, Colorado. He spearheaded the Denver Team to victory by a score of 6-2.

One of his cherished experiences was related to the 1965 U.S. Open held in August at the University of Puerto Rico, San Juan. He finished 91st in a field of 163.

The Colorado State Chess Association, at their annual meeting held in conjunction with the 1965 Colorado Open, presented Mr. Alfred A. Wallace with a silver plaque in appreciation for his long and arduous work in promoting chess in the State of Colorado.

The first Al Wallace Memorial Chess Tournament, held March 25-27, 1966, in the cafeteria of the Gates Rubber Company, Denver, ended in a 5-0 sweep by Daniel Gollub. Forty players participated, having part of each entry fee donated to the USCF International Fund. Listed below are the names of Al Wallace Memorial Champions from the first tournament to the present:

1966 Daniel Gollub, Denver	1972 Mike Dalesio, Denver and James Hamblin, Lakewood
1967 Dr. George N. Pipirinos, Denver	1973 Robert Wendling, Denver
1968 Dr. Harlan Graves, Denver and Richard Jourdan, Colo Springs	1974 John Watson, Denver
1969 Marvin Sills, Denver (Tie-Break)	1975 Don Sutherland, Lowry AFB
1970 Marvin Sills, Denver	1976 Paul Nikitovich, Englewood (on Tie-Break)
1971 Bob O'Donnell, Boulder	

The winner of the next Al Wallace Memorial held at Howard Johnson's South in Denver could be you! "Hiya, Tiger! Come on in, I'll set up the board!"



THE FIRST BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Denver Chess League, August 26, 1959. Left to Right: Alfred Hulmes, Charles Schupp, Claude Woods, Al Wallace. (Photo Denver Post)

55.... B-QB1 56.B-N5ch B-Q2
57.B-K2 P-R5! ?
Trappy! White can win with 58.B-R5 Q-K2 59.
QxPch (But not 59.BxPch?)
58.PxP
Now White's Bishop need not leave K2 since P-R5-
R6 decides
58.... B-K2 59.QxKP Q-R3
60.Q-R8ch QxQ 61.BxQ BxP
62.B-K5
Not 62.P-K5 B-B4! or 62.B-Q3 K-B2 63.P-K5
K-N1!
62.... K-K2 63.B-R2 B-K8
64.B-Q3 B-B6 65.P-K5
66.BxP B-B4 67.P-Q6ch K-Q2
68.P-K6ch
Also winning is 68.B-K2 B-N8 69.B-Q1 BxP 70.
B-B2 or 68.B-K2 B-B7 69.B-B4 B-N8 70.P-K6ch
68.... BxP 69.BxBch KxB
70.K-B3
The rest is easy. White can go after the KNP or
the QNP
70.... K-Q4 71.P-Q7 B-B3
72.B-B7 K-Q5 73.K-K2 K-B6
74.B-K5ch!
And White won.

Also from the second round of the 1976 Colorado Invitational is this game annotated by Curtis Carlson, winner of the tournament.

Curtis Carlson-2144 (White) P Nikitovich-2166(BI)
This was a very enjoyable game for me, not only because I won, but mainly because the win was against Nikitovich

1.P-K4 P-K4!
Curses! All my preparations for Paul's Sicilian go
untested!
2.N-KB3 N-QB3 3.B-N5 KN-K2
Cozio's variation of the Ruy Lopez
4.O-O P-Q3 5.P-Q4 B-Q2
6.P-B3 N-N3

Another plan here is 6.... P-KN3 followed by
7.... B-N2 and castling
7.QN-Q2 B-K2 8.R-K1 O-O
9.N-B1 P-KR3
Black plans to exchange his bad Bishop (KB) for one
of White's pieces with more scope
10.N-N3! ?

Slightly better here is 10.N-K3 to keep the option
of both N-B5 and N-Q5. 10.N-N3 aims only for
N-B5

10.... P-QR3 11.B-R4 P-QN4
12.B-N3 N-R4 13.B-QB2 P-QB4
14.P-Q5 B-N4

After messing around on the Q side for a while,
Black comes back to his original plan

15.NxB! PxN 16.N-B5! N-N2
Black has to protect his QP. Not 16.... Q-B2
because of 17.BxP
17.P-KN3!

This stops Black from playing his Knight to KB5
17.... P-B3

Blacks plan is to evict the White Knight from it's
strong port by an eventual P-KN3. White counters
this by taking advantage of the newly created weak-
nesses in Black's position by opening lines for his
Bishops.

18.Q-N4!
Preparing P-KR4

18.... N-R1
Black continues with his plan

19.P-KR4!
Sacrificing a piece to open lines

19.... P-N3 20.PxP! PxN
21.PxP(B5)

White has obvious compensation for his piece: 2
pawns and attack. Notice the sad state of Black's
Knights.

21.... K-B2

Candid History of Colorado Springs Chess Club - Past to Present

The Colorado Springs Chess Club, after years of dormancy, is on the move again! Through the establishment of new playing quarters, cooperation and assistance from the Colorado Springs Park and Recreation Department and the work of President Jay Francis and others, Colorado Springs can now be proud of a "model program"!!

In addition to it's other community projects, the Colorado Springs Chess Club is announcing an Open City Championship to be held this February 19,20 and 21st, sponsored by the Colorado Springs Park and Recreation Department (see full details page 10).

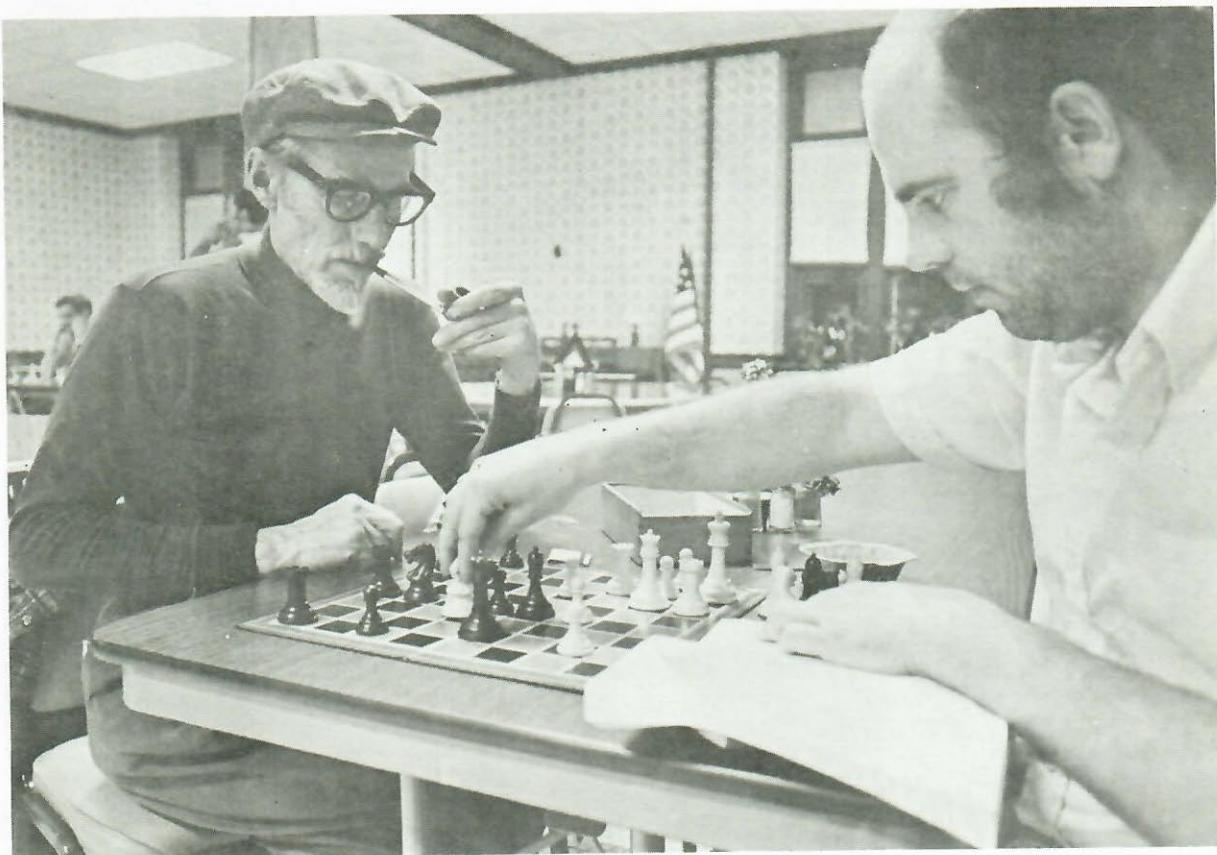
The Colorado Springs Chess Club was founded in 1948 by Juan Reid and Harold Wilcox and held its first weekly playing sessions in the various homes of its members. Later, the club met at the local YMCA, then moved into permanent quarters at the Colorado College in 1955.

During the club's twelve years at Colorado College from 1955 through 1967, chess reached its height in Colorado Springs. Under Juan Reid's leadership, Grandmaster Sammy Reshevsky and International Master Al Horowitz, Editor of Chess Review, were brought to Colorado Springs to give lectures and simultaneous exhibitions, and a number of chess matches were held with teams from Boulder, Denver and Pueblo. When the Colorado State Chess Association was founded in 1958, Juan Reid was elected its first President and served as the state's first representative to the United States Chess Federation. The year 1958 also marked the only time the Colorado State Championships were held in Colorado Springs.

In 1966 Juan Reid retired from organized chess, and shortly thereafter the club departed Colorado College in the search of new quarters. Membership dwindled until, in September, 1969, the club was virtually extinct. It was at that time that Ray Howard took over as President. Under his excellent leadership, membership increased and peaked three years later during the "Fischer Era." However, as the Fischer Era faded and the club continued its quest for a permanent home, membership again declined.

Now, Colorado Springs is again experiencing a resurgence of chess interest. The city's new program could well be a model for other cities seeking to improve their chess programs.

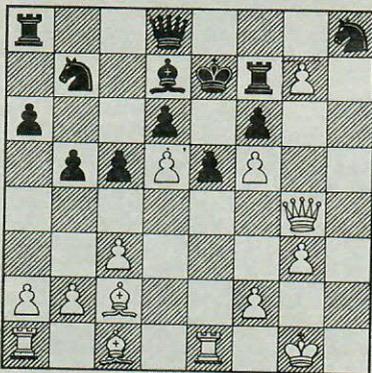
Two features highlight the program: Last August, the Colorado Springs Chess Club ended its years of nomadic existence when it entered into an agreement to rent permanent facilities at the Acacia Park Hotel, corner of Platte Ave and Tejon Street in Downtown Colorado Springs. The meeting room is spacious and well-lit, contrasting sharply with the less-desirable places frequented by the club in the past (the club meets evenings from 7:00 PM to midnight). Also



RAY HOWARD (above left) former President of the Colorado Springs Chess Club (1969 on), checks out a game with Ken Case, former President of the Colorado State Chess Association (1973) at the beautiful new facilities of the Colorado Springs Chess Club. Ken has recently regained his expert's rating (2001) and now plays actively in Colorado Springs. Photos on facing page show the well lighted, spacious club quarters. The club meets Monday evenings from 7:00 to midnight at the Acacia Park Hotel, corner of Platte Avenue and Tejon Street in Downtown Colorado Springs. Jay Francis is President. (Photos by Barry F. Biggs)



Of course bad here is 21.... PxP?? 22.BxP Q-R2 23.B-B6ch K-B2 24.Q-N7ch K-K1 25.Q-K7 Mate
22.P-N6ch K-K2 23.P-N7 R-B2
This sets the stage for what I consider to be my best move of the tournament...



Position after 23.... R-B2

24.K-N2!!
Black's Knight is going nowhere! With this move White gains a valuable tempo to transfer his Rooks to the KR file

24.... Q-KN1 25.PxN/Q QxQ/R1

26.R-KR1

Get off my file!

26.... R-R2 27.B-K3 R-KN1

28.RxRch QxR 29.Q-R3

You're still on my file. Get off!

29.... Q-B2 30.B-K4

No, you can't have my QP

30.... R-N2 31.R-R1

No, you can't have my file!

31.... B-K1?

Black should have played 31.... P-B5, 32....

N-B4 to get the N Back in the game. He was pre-occupied with preventing White from playing Q-R5 32.P-N3!

Now 32.... P-B5 is answered by P-QN4 and the N can't get in. White is in effect a piece up for the rest of the game due to the Knight's passivity. 32.... K-Q1 33.K-B3!

White plans to advance his KNP to get a passed P on the K side.

33.... N-R4?

Black goes off on a wild-goose chase. It is obvious that White plans to advance his K side pawns, so Black should have tried to get his King out of the crossfire by moving it over to the Q side.

34.P-KN4 Q-N2

Black's idea is to keep the KB on K4 or else to win White's QP with check should it move.

35.Q-R6! Q-K2 36.P-N5 PxP

37.P-B6 R-B2

37.... P-N5ch?? Loses quickly!

38.BxP(N5) Q-N2 39.Q-R8! Q-R1

40.R-R7

White plays very carelessly. 40.Q-N8 Q-N2 41.R-R8 Q-K2 wins more quickly than the game continuation, where every one of White's pieces is bearing down on Black's King.

40.... Q-N2 41.RxR QxR

42.B-N6!

The poor position of Black's K quickens his fall.

42.... QxB 43.P-B7ch K-B2

44.PxB/Q Q-B4ch

White has to play his King to KR2 via K2 as K-N2 would lose the Bishop with check.

45.K-K2 Q-N5ch 46.K-B1 Resigns

This was my best game in the Colorado Invitational.

(Continued from page 8)

last August, the Colorado Springs Chess Club and the Colorado Springs Park and Recreation Department began working together to establish a first-class chess program for the community. The Department now provides excellent facilities free of charge for all weekend chess tournaments, and it publicizes all chess activities through the radio and newspaper media and by printing and distributing thousands of fliers. The Department also offers chess classes for players of all ages. To support the new program, it has purchased a quantity of chess sets, boards and clocks and makes them available for all chess activities.

The results have been immediate. Last fall, three USCF-rated chess tournaments and one non-rated were held in Colorado Springs. This year's winter schedule includes the Colorado Springs Amateur Championships (a non-USCF tournament just completed), the Colorado Springs City Championships (see below), and the Southern Colorado Scholastic Championships (a non-USCF tournament in 3 sections for grade school, junior high and high school students) to be held March 12.

Jay Francis, President of the Colorado Springs Chess Club, reports that the club's rolls have increased to more than 60 players, with more new members expected as the program becomes better known. Plans for this summer include a chess league comprised of teams from the Air Force Academy, Colorado College, local high schools, Fort Carson, Air Force installations, and the club itself. A high school league is contemplated for next fall.

In short, the success formula in Colorado Springs has been to offer an active program with good facilities and plenty of publicity. New players are attracted by the publicity, and the program and facilities keep them active and interested. The close cooperation between the Park and Recreation Department and the Colorado Springs Chess Club is ideal and exemplifies the relationship other cities should foster as they seek to improve their chess programs.

COLORADO SPRINGS CITY CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

Sponsored by the Colorado Springs Park and Recreation Department and hosted by the Colorado Springs Chess Club.

Played over the George Washington Holiday Weekend.

Deerfield Hills Recreation Center, 4290 Deerfield Hills Road, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

FIVE ROUND SWISS SYSTEM TOURNAMENT

Registration:	8:30 A.M. - 9:30 A.M. Sat., Feb. 19, 1977.
Players' Meeting:	9:50 A.M. - 10:00 A.M. Sat., Feb. 19, 1977.
Round I:	10:00 A.M. - 3:00 P.M. Sat., Feb. 19, 1977.
Round II:	3:15 P.M. - 6:15 P.M. Sat., Feb. 19, 1977.
Adjournments:	8:45 A.M. - 10:45 A.M. Sun., Feb. 20, 1977.
Round III:	11:00 A.M. - 4:00 P.M. Sun., Feb. 20, 1977.
Adjournments:	4:15 P.M. - Completion Sun., Feb. 20, 1977.
Round IV:	8:45 A.M. - 10:45 A.M. Mon., Feb. 21, 1977.
Round V:	11:00 A.M. - Completion Mon., Feb. 21, 1977.

Prizes are based on 30 entries; class prizes are based on 5 entries per class. Accelerated pairings will be used if more than 32 players enter.

PRIZES: 1st \$40; Top B \$20; Top C \$20; Top D \$20; Top Unr. \$20; Trophy to top Colorado Springs resident.

ENTRY FEE: \$7.00 Adults, \$6.00 Juniors if received by Feb. 15, 1977; \$1.00 more at tournament.

TIME CONTROL: 45 moves the first 90 minutes and 30 moves per hour thereafter.

Mail entry to: Mr. Jay Francis, 804 Cresta Road, Colorado Springs, CO 80906 (475-2521).

NAME: _____ USCF Membership Number: _____

ADDRESS: _____

USCF RATING: _____ DATE LAST PUBLISHED: _____

USCF EXPIRATION DATE: _____



NOTE: United States Chess Federation membership is required for entry. Memberships are \$15.00 for Adults and \$2.50 for Juniors (under age 18).

Loveland Open

Loveland Chess Club

February 11, 12, 13, 1977

Community Building
545 Cleveland Ave.
Loveland, Colo.

100% Net. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, A, B, C Unrated

5 Round Swiss. USCF Rated. L.N.S.

40/2

\$6 if received by Feb. 9th
\$8 at playing site
USCF membership required \$15 per year

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Loveland, CO 80537

Phone (303) 667-9796

Late Registration & Check-in:
6 to 7:15p.m.

Friday Feb. 11th

7:30p.m.

ROUNDS 10:00a.m., 5:00p.m.
9:00a.m., 4:00p.m.

Name:
Address:
USCF No.:
Exp. Date:
Rating (Estimate):

EUROPEAN TOUR by Paul S. Nikitovich

Last summer ventured to Europe to travel, visit relatives, and play some chess. I spent the month of June in France with my grandparents and some of my cousins. I played very little chess except for a chance meeting with the German Grandmaster Robert Huebner while I was in Paris. He took on eighteen players, all within A to Master strength, and ended up with 17 wins and only one draw. I had the consolation of being the last to lose.

From France it was on to Biel, Switzerland for the month of July. I played in two tournaments during this time. The first one, the 9th International Open, was a nine round, open Swiss. It was, however, a very strong Swiss. With a Master's rating I was ranked 46th. There were 12 IMs along with a host of players over 2400! I started off quite well, winning my first three games, but then I came up against the big guns. In round four I met the eventual tournament winner, IM Dragoutin Sahovich, and I was efficiently squeezed to death—on my birthday no less. I still managed to keep up the pace, going into round 7 with 4 1/2 points, and coming out of round 7 with 4 1/2 points! This time, I had lost to the highest rated IM in the tournament, Kagan, from Israel. I had remembered seeing games of his in the NY Times when I was only twelve or thirteen and now I had my big chance to play him! The game should have been drawn but I played for a win and lost—quite fittingly. The next round I played a nice attack against a US player who has been residing in Italy for quite some time. After the game I started to make some comment on the variation that my opponent had chosen—and then he started to rattle off lines right and left concerning the variation. It was only then that I found out that I had just played a 2325 and not just another expert as I had expected. And so going into the last round I had 5 1/2 points and if I won I would receive a nice amount of money. But the clock was once again against me and in time trouble I threw away a nice game and lost.

Between games when I was not playing chess I was viewing it. Within the same building the Interzonal of the older generation, the label that has been given to it—was being played. I was able to see and to sometime even eat (within the building) with such greats as Bent Larsen, Mikhail Tal and Tigran Petrosian (who once winced terribly at a move I had made in a speed chess game. This, for some reason, gave me an awful feeling of guilt; as if God Himself had just handed down a judgement).

I also met players from my tournament, visitors who just came to watch the Interzonal, journalists who came to cover it—all drawn together by chess. There was one spectator from Holland that I'd met who would buy me a beer after every game I'd won but I'd do the same for him when I'd lose.

A day after the first tournament was over the second one started. This one was an open which, however, was limited to Masters only. There were no easy games and my lack of opening preparation was evident. I had to use large amounts of time to see my way through them and then time trouble would set in and spoil some very nice positions. There were two occasions though where the clock was my ally and helped me save losing positions.

After losing my second game which I had been winning the whole time, I began to fall apart and lost three games in a row. In round five I got myself into a crazy tactical battle which I should have lost but won. And so now I was back on a winning streak. Entering the 10th round I had 5 1/2 points and needed 1 1/2 points in the next two games to enter the winners circle. But I lost my 10th round game and so entering the last round it didn't matter what my result would be. Even though, I still tried to win, but my opponent's repeated draw offerings finally got to me, and so I ended up with six out of eleven. Not bad but not terrific!

The one important lesson I learned from this tournament is that it takes a great amount of work—i.e. opening preparation and constant practice, to be able to excel within the higher echelons of the chess world. I came to the conclusion that all that time and effort is not really worth the rewards that are to be gained.

I would like to thank Haynes Hendee and John Howell and all the members of the Denver Chess Club that helped make this trip possible. It was one of my most enjoyable adventures yet!

Now on to some interesting games from the First tournament and in the next CSCA Bulletin I will cover the Second tournament.

9th International Open, Biel, Switz.
Round 2, July 14, 1976
White-Reiner Stach W. Germany
Black Paul Nikitovich

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6
3.Nc3 Bg7 4.g3 d6
5.Bg2 0-0 6.Nf3 c6
7.0-0 Na6?!

Deviating from the more normal 7.... Nbd7, ... e5, ... Re8 which is what Black usually plays
8.e4 Nc7 9.h3 Nd7

Black plans to first fix the white King pawn to lock in the white Kingbishop before starting action on the queenside
10.Be3 e5 11.Qd2 Re8

Trying to entice White into d5 ... c5! which would then enable Black to commence his queenside play and not have to worry about action in the center. White does not oblige but instead of seeking some sort of plan simply tries to prevent Black from achieving his goals—a strategy that is almost always doomed to failure.
12.Rad1?!
12.Rfd1?!, Rac1, b4 and c5 was the correct approach

12.... Qe7 13.Kh2 a6
14.a4 Rb8 15.Rc1

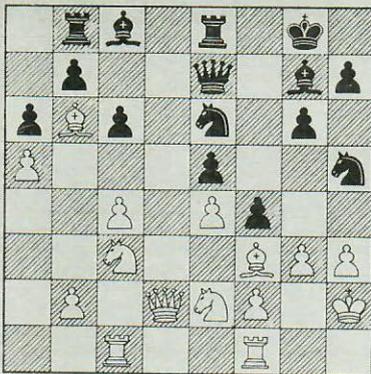
Admitting his earlier error but also geared against 15... b5 16.cxb5 cxb5 (or 16... axb5 17.Nxb5 18.cxb5 19.Rxc7 bxa4 19.Rfd1) 17.Nxb5 Nxb5 18.axb5 Rxb5 19.Rc7 with initiative on the queenside. Black now decides to change his strategy to a Kingside attack which seems a bit ill conceived but his Knights are well poised for action.

15.... Nf6 16.a5
Fixing the queenside but Black has new plans
16.... Nh5 17.Ng1 f5
18.dxe dxe 19.Nge2 Ne6?!

Due to a miscalculation. Black wanted to play 19... f4 20.gxf4 exf4 21.Nxf4! Rd8 22.Nd3! a clear pawn up—however instead of 20.... exf4?!, 20.... Rd8! first, a simple interpolation which is crushing i.e. 21.Qe1 exf4 22.Bb6 (not 22.Nxf4 Be5!) f3! 23.Bxf3 Qh4! 24.Bg2 (if 24.Bxc7 then Qxh3 and Qxf3 is decisive) Be5ch with a winning attack i.e. 25.Kg1 Nf4! or 25.Ng3 Nf4! 20.Bb6?

20.f4 had to be played even though it would leave White with an isolated f pawn i.e. 20.f4 exf4 21.gxf4 Rd8 22.Qe1 fxe 23.Nxe4 Nd4 with a slight pull
20.... f4 21.Bf3?
Leads to swift defeat. 21.g4 would have offered stiffer resistance where there would still be some pitfalls Black could succumb to. i.e. 21.g4 f3 22.Bxf3 (22.gxh5 fxg2 23.Kxg2 Qh4) A. 22... Qh4?! 23.gxh5! Ng5 24.Bg2 Bxh3 (24... hxh3 25.Qe3! Nxf2ch 26.Kg1 Ng4 27.Qg3 holds—it is easy for White to defend here by 25.Bxh3 Bxh3 26.Rh1! or 25.... Qxh3ch 26.Kg1 Bg4 27.f4! Bf3 28.Rxf3 Qf3 29.Qe3) 25.f4! where Black should take a perpetual. Or instead of 22.... Qh4 B. 22.... Nef4 23.gxh5 Qh4 24.Nxf4 Bh6 25.Nce2! (not 25.Be3 exf4 26.Bany Qxh3ch and Qxf3) exf4 26.Ng1—if instead 25.... Bxf4ch! 26.Nxf4 exf4 27.Kg1! (not Bg2 f3!) Qg5ch 28.Bg2! holds the piece since 28.... f3 can't be played because Black queen is hanging and 28.... Bxh3 29f3! So then how should Black handle the attack? Well, instead of 21.... f3, 21.... Qh4! is stronger. Now if 22.f3 Ng3 23.Rf2 (not Nxg3 f3g3ch 24.Kany Nf4 wins) Ng5 and then h5 leads to a winning breakthrough and 22.gxh5 Ng5 23.f3 Bh3 24.Bxh3 Qxh3ch 25.Kg1 Nxf3ch 26.Rxf3 Qxf3 with a big advantage due to the three connected passed pawns which will soon storm down on White's King. White

can improve here with 24.Qe1! Qxh5 25.Qf2 Be6h 26.Kg1 Bx4 with 3 pawns for the piece but an unclear position. Perhaps that Black should handle the attack slowly with 21... Nf6...h5...Ng5...Rf8 and an eventual sack on g4 at the right moment. The defenses and attacks are ripe in these kind of positions. It is the question of choosing the best one in either case.



Position after 21.Bf3?

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| 21.... Ng5 | 22.Bxh5 | gxf5 |
| 23.Ng1 Bxh3! | 24.Rfd1 | Bg4 |
| 25.gxf | | |
- Trying to get some pawns for the exchange while temporarily closing lines on the Kingside but to no avail.
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| 25.... Nf3ch | 26.Nxf3 | Bxf3 |
| 27.Kg3 Bxd1 | 28.Rxd1 | exfch |
| 29.Kh3 Qe6ch | 30.Kh2 | f3 |
| 31.Rg1 Kh8 | 32.Rg5 | Be5ch |
| 33.Kg1 Rg8 | 34 resigns | |

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| 20.Ne2 Re7 | 21.Rdd3 | Rae8 |
| 22.Nc3 h5 | 23.Rd8 | Rxd8 |
| 24.Rxd8 Rd7! | | |
- I came to the conclusion that the bishop vs knight ending was the best way to draw.
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| 25.Rxd7 Bxd7 | 26.Ne2 | g5 |
| 27.h4? | | |

Trying to split the pawns but I believe 27.Nd4 was the correct attempt. Now Black limits the knight's scope even more.

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| 27.... c5 | 28.c4 | Ke6 |
| 29.Nc3 Ke5 | 30.Ke2 | Bh3?! |
- The start of a faulty plan. Simply 30... b6... Bc6 with an easy draw. I wanted to win at this point by obtaining a passed pawn on the Kingside but this turns out to be a losing idea.

31.Nb5 Bg2? Probably the losing move. Black's Q pawn is more valuable than White's Kingspawn but I thought that the passed KR pawn I was to obtain would be quite strong. Better was 31... a6... Bd7

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| 32.Nxa7 Bxe4 | 33.Nb5 | Bc6 |
| 34.Nc3 gxf | 35.gxf | Kf5 |
| 36.Nd5 Kg4 | 37.Nf4 | Kxh4 |
| 38.e4 Kg5 | 39.Nd5 | |

What a beautiful knight! Black can't exchange it and can't approach it! Only now did I realize that I was lost.

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| 39.... Kg4 | | |
| The last try | | |
| 40.Kf2 | | |
| Squelched | | |
| 40.... h4 | 41.e5! | h3 |

Here the game was adjourned until the next morning. I spent hours trying to find a draw but to no avail and so I didn't bother to show up at 9:00 AM the next morning. The main line was 42.e6 h2 43.Kg2 b5 44.e7 bxc 45.e8Q Bxe8 46.Nf6ch Kf4 47.Nxe8 Ke3 48.Nd6 Kd3 49.a4 If after 42.e6 Kg5 then 43.Ne7ch and Nxc6 where White wins easily due to the passed QR pawn.

well placed, keeping White's Q tied down to the P on KN5. This move relieves the Q of this task; 2.Black could have saved the check for later when it had more purpose, or else force White to lose a tempo playing K-R1. Simply 20... Pxp was preferable, where White has the advantage but no forced win.

21.K-R1 Thank you! 21.... Pxp Black has only 4 minutes to make the 40/2 time control. He spent 15 minutes on his blunder on move number 20

22.N-Q4 After the game, Enright told me he thought 22.NxP was better, but I was worried about opening the KR1-QR8 diagonal upon my King.

22.... BxN Three of his four precious minutes on this move! At this point, Black started making instant replies to my moves.

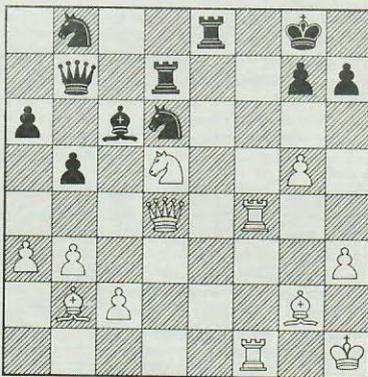
23.QxB Q-N2 24.QR-K1 Stronger here is 24.R-B4 and 25.QR-KB1, which White realizes after making the move.

24.... R-Q2 25.R-B4 R1-Q1 26.R1-KB1

As a result of White's mistake on move 24, Black has an extra tempo to defend his QP

26.... N-Q3?? After Black's last move his game collapses. 27.NxP! At last! 27.... R-K1?

This loses quickly, but 27.... N-B4 28.N-K7ch! K-B2 29.RxNch KxN 30.R-K1 wins (28.... K-R1 29.QxPch! NxQ 30.R-BBch mates. Also on 28.... RxN? 29.QxRch R-K1 30.QxRch! BxQ 31.BxQ wins. 28.... NxN? 29.QxPmate1) Black is left with no good moves, and almost no time to ponder them. After White's next move, Black gets mated by force.



Position after 27.... R-K1!

28.N-B6ch!! The climax of White's attack! 28.... PxN On 28.... K-R1 29.R-R4! BxBch 30.K-R2 P-R3 31.NxR/Q7ch and mates in at most 2 moves 29.QxBP BxBch 30.K-R2 At this point Black is 2 pieces up but helpless to prevent mate on B8, N7 or R8 all at once. 30.... R-N2 This stops the Q-R8 mate threat but allow the B8 mate. 31.Q-B8ch! Resigns Notice that White's QB, which did not participate in the game for so long, played such a vital part in White's attack.

"This was my best game from the American Open" said Carlson about this gem, played 11-25-76 in Santa Monica, California.

C. Carlson-2144 (White) P. Enright-2096 (Black)

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| 1.P-K4 | P-QB4 | 2.N-KB3 | P-Q3 |
| 3.P-Q4 | N-KB3 | 4.N-QB3 | PxP |
| 5.NxP | P-K3 | 6.P-KN3 | |

This fianchetto system against the Sicilian defense is very popular. It aims for a slow-buildup rather than a direct attack.

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| 6.... B-Q2 | 7.B-N2 | N-B3 |
| 8.0-0 | B-K2 | 9.P-N3 |

White intends to fianchetto both Bishops. The QB will be well-placed for a K side attack

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| 9.... 0-0 | 10.B-N2 | P-QR3 |
| 11.Q-Q2!? | | |

Better here is 11.N/4-K2 followed by P-KR3, P-KN4, N-N3

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| 11.... Q-B2 | 12.P-KR3 | |
| Better late than never | | |
| 12.... P-QN4 | 13.P-R3 | QR-B1 |

14.P-KN4 KR-Q1? Black's plan is to play ... P-Q4, White's plan is to play P-KN5 and P-KB5 opening lines for a K side attack. Black should have played 14.... N

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| xN 15.... B-QB3 | | |
| 15.N/4-K2! | | |

Now to play ... P-Q4 Black must put his QN on a poor square

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| 15.... N-N1 | 16.P-B4 | B-QB3 |
| Black is making preparations to play ... P-Q4 | | |
| 17.P-N5 | N-K1 | 18.P-B5 |
| | | P-Q4 |

Both sides have carried out their respective plans. White's 11th move (Q-Q2) has fit in well with his plan, as the Q guards the pawn on KN5

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| 19.BPxP | BPxP | 20.KPxP | B-B4ch? |
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This is weak for two reasons: 1. the B on K2 was

Round 7, July 19, 1976-Ruy Lopez

White-Kagan (IM) Black-Nikitovich

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| 1.e4 e5 | 2.Nf3 | Nc6 |
| 3.Bb5 Nge7 | | |

Thus the Cozio, a cramped defense-with chances for both sides. It also allows Black to sidestep the avalanches of analysis covering the main lines.

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| 4.0-0 Ng6?! | | |
| ... d6, ... Bd7 first is better | | |
| 5.d4 exd4 | 6.Nxd4 | Bc5! ?! |

As far as I know a novelty. The idea was to slow down the coming Kingside pawn advance f4, e5, f5 and at the same time get in some development.

7.Be3?! Not the most energetic. White is simply interested in a small lead in development. I would have instead played Nb3, Nc3 and Nd5.

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| 7.... Nxd4 | 8.Bxd4 | Bxd4 |
| 9.Qxd4 0-0?! | | |

Black misses his chance. Correct was 9... Qg5! 10.Be2 (forced for if 10.Nc3 then ... Nh4 which threatens mate and ... Nf3ch winning the queen)

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| -> 10.... d6 and maybe 0-0 would have led to an interesting tactical battle | | |
| 10.Nc3 Qg5 | | |
| One move too late | | |
| 11.g3 Nf4 | 12.Bxd7! | Rd8 |

13.Qe3 Nh3ch The best try. If 13.... Rxd7 14.Qxf4 Qxf4

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| 15.gxf4 Rd2 | 16.Rad1 | |
| 14.Bxh3 Qxe3 | 15.fxe3 | Bxh3 |
| 16.Rfd1 c6 | | |

To stop Nd5 17.Rd4 Re8

Black's plan is to build up against the weak White Kingpawns which should suffice for a draw

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| 18.Rad1 f6 | 19.Kf2 | Kf7 |
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DON'T TWEAK THE TIGER BY THE TAIL

by BRIAN WALL



Mile High Invitational 1976

White-Mark Sherbring Black-James Hamblin 1. P-K4 P-K4 2. N-KB3 P-KB4?!

The Latvian Gambit, formerly known as the Greco Counter Gambit. 3. B-B4

As usual, Mark prefers the sharp, tactical approach ... more positional is 3. NXP. Unorthodox tries are 3. P-Q4 and 3. PXP

3.... Q-B3! The main line is 3.... PXP 4. NXP Q-N4 5. P-Q4 QxP 6. Q-R5ch, leading to wild complications

4. P-Q3! 4. P-Q3 is simple and good, transposing into a King's Gambit Declined with a tempo up. The move played is more in the Sherbring tradition.

4.... N-B3 What else? If 4.... P-Q3 5. PXP PXP 6. B-KN5 Q-Q3 (to prevent mate) 7. NXP wins. If 4.... PXP 5. NXP and what can Black do about his KB2? And 4.... PXP 5. P-K5 is obviously better for White.

5. B-KN5 5. N-B3! is simple and strong, e.g. (A) 5.... PXP 6. N-Q5 Q-Q1 7. B-KN5 with advantage.

(B) 5.... PXP 6. NXP (4) (6. N-Q5 Q-N3 might lead to a strange draw after 7. N-R4 Q-Q3 8. N-B5 Q-N3 9. N-R4 etc) Q-B4 (if 6.... Q-N3 7. N(4)-N5 N-R3 8. PXP winning) 7. N-N3 Q-B3 (hanging onto the KP) 8. 0-0 with advantage.

(C) On 5.... P-Q3 or 5.... N-B5 simply 6. 0-0 maintains the edge. Mark chooses another way. 5.... Q-N3 6. PXP QXP 7. 0-0?!

Playing with dynamite! A simpler course was 7. PXP P NXP 8. Q-K2 P-Q3 and Black will be stuck with an isolated king-pawn.

7.... P-K5 8. R-K1 White can avoid losing material with 8. BxN, but after 8.... RxB (8.... PxN 9. R-K1ch) 9. R-K1 K-B2! 10. Q-K2! P-Q4 11. B-R4 P-KN4! 12. NXPch 13. BxR QxB Black's two pieces are stronger than White's R and P.

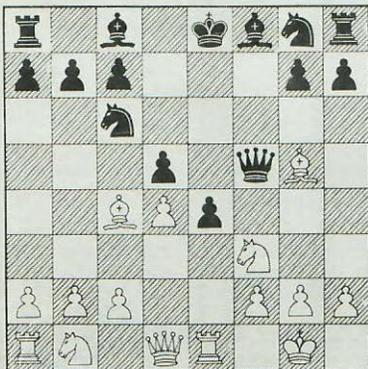
8.... P-Q4

If 8.... B-K2 9. BxB KNxB (9.... PxN 10. B-R4ch KN-K2 11. P-Q5 N-K4 12. P-Q6 winning) 10. N-R4! Q-KN4 11. RXP P-Q4 12. BXP QxB 13. N-QB3 Q-B2 (13.... Q-KN4 14. P-Q5 N-Q1 15. P-Q6 PXP 16. N-Q5 N-B3 17. N-KB3 followed by 18. Q-K2 wins) 14. P-Q5 N-Q1 15. Q-K2 and Black has no satisfactory defense against 16. R-K1. But 8.... B-N5 first, inducing 9. P-B3 and then 9.... B-K2 appears tenable. 9. BxP!!

Necessary, but good. If 9. B-KB1 K-B2! wins. If 9. B-N5 B-K3! and now (A) 10. N-K5 QxB 11. NxB N-Q2 wins a piece. (B) 10. Q-K2 K-B2! etc. (C) on 10. P-B4 simply PxN 11. PXP QxP 12. N-B3 QxB(KN4) 13. RxBch KN-K2 14. BxNch PxB 15. QxP 0-0-0 is one refutation. 9.... QxB(Q4) 10. N-B3 Q-KB4

This definitely loses, but can White win after 10.... Q-B2? After 11. RXPch QN-K2! (if 11.... B-K2 12. P-Q5 P-KR3 /if 12.... N-Q1 13. Q-K2 and Black can't shake off the king file pressure/ 13. PxB 14. N-Q5 P-N5 /14.... K-B1 15. NxB NxB 16. Q-Q8ch Q-K1 17. QxQch KxQ 18. R(1)-K1 with an easily won ending. If 14.... B-B4 15. RxBch NxB 16. NXPch K-B1 17. NXR wins /15. RxBch! NXR 16. NXPch mates. 11. KN-K2 is very similar, 12. P-Q5 P-KR3 /12.... N-Q1 13. Q-K2 /13. PxB 14. N-Q5 etc.) 12. Q-K2 Black can try many defenses: (A) 12.... B-B4? 13. Q-N5 ch destroys the queenside after P-B3 14. QxNP or wins outright after 13.... K-Q1 14. QxNP BxR 15. NxB R-B1 16. N-K5 Q-K3 17. N-B5 Q-B4 18. P-N4 (B) 12.... P-B3? 13. P-Q5 PXP (13.... B-B4 or 13.... N-B3 14. N-K5 traps the queen) 14. Q-N4ch B-Q2 (14.... K-Q1 15. R-Q1 and Black's kings is too exposed) 15. QxNP PXR (15.... R-B1, Q1 16. NXP wins) 16. QxRch N-B1 (16.... B-B1 17. NXP kills) 17. R-K1 and White wins (C) 12.... P-KR3?! 13. N-K5 (on 13. BxN NxB 14. R-K1 K-Q1 is tough to crack) Q-B4 (13.... Q-K3 14. Q-R5ch etc.) 14. N-Q5! ? (14. Q-R5ch P-N3 15. NXP QxB1 is good, e.g., 16. QxQ PXP 17. NXR B-B4 and 18.... B-N2 next) and now (1) 14.... QxB 15. NXPch K-Q1 16. N-B7ch nets the queen (2) 14.... NxB 15. Q-R5ch P-N3 16. NXPch K-Q2 (16.... QxR 17. N-K5ch and mate next. If 16.... B-K3! 7. N-K5ch wins. And if Black interposes on K2, White wins by capturing on K2 with discovered check) 17. R-K5 N(1)-B3 (if 17.... Q-B2 18. R-K7ch does the trick. And on 17.... N(4)-B3 18. NxBch K-Q3 19. Q-B7 is one win) 18. dRxQ NxB 19. Nch and White is winning. (3) 14.... PxB!?! 15. NXPch K-Q1 16. NXR leads to a very unclear position where both players seem to be fighting for a draw! (D) 12.... B-Q2 13. N-K5 (13. R-K1 0-0-0 14. BxN NxB 15. RxB BxR 16. QxB looks roughly equal) Q-K3 (13.... Q-B4 14. N-Q5!! and now (1) 14.... QxB 15. NXPch K-Q1 16. N-B7ch etc. (2) 14.... 0-0-0 15. BxN NxB 16. NxBch BxN 17. NxB RxB 18. RxB etc (3) 14.... NxB 15. Q-R5ch P-N3 16. NXPch etc.) 14. N-B4 Q-B2 (Other moves allow an eventual N-Q5, e.g., 14.... Q-B3 15. P-Q5 Q-QB3 /15.... Q-B4 16. B-K3 Q-N5 17. P-QR3 traps the queen/ 16. P-Q6 PXP 17. N-Q5 or 14.... Q-KN3 15. BxN NxB 16. N-Q5) 15. N-K5 Q-K3 and White can take the draw with 16. N-B4 or play for more with 16. P-Q5?! although 16.... Q-QR3 is hard to beat (but not 16.... Q-B4 17. P-KR4!) (E) 12.... N-B3 13. BxN (13. R-K5 could lead to rough equality after 13.... B-Q2 14. R-K1 0-0 15. RxBch. with two pawns for the exchange. Unsound is 13. N-K5 Q-R4 14. Q-N5ch P-B3 15. NXP and now (1) 15.... NXR? 16. NxBch! B-Q2 /if 16.... K-B2 17. NxB! threatening 18. QxPch /17. QxP NxB! 18. R-K1! and wins. (2) 15.... PxBch! 16. QxPch K-B2 17. RxBch! 18. BxB and White is struggling for e-

quality after either 18.... R-N1 19. BxN R-N3 20. Q-Q5 QxQ 21. BxQ RXP or 18.... BxB 19. QxR BxP (3) 15.... P-QR3! wins, e.g., 16. Q-N6 NxB etc.) PxB 14. R-Q1 K-Q1! where White still has two pawns and a strong attack for the piece. After all this, I still didn't know whether the sacrifice was sound or not. So I did what everybody in Colorado does - I asked John Watson!! He sent me a letter from California with the following beautiful analysis: (My "embellishments" are underlined.) After 9. BxP QxB(Q4) 10. N-B3 Q-B2 11. RXPch QN-K2 12. Q-K2 N-B3 13. BxN PxB 14. R-K1 P-B3 (I now think 14.... K-Q1 is best - see note E above) 15. P-Q5 K-Q1 16. P-Q6 N-N3 17. R-K8ch K-Q2 18. N-K4 I thought Black was better, but John destroyed my 18.... P-N3 with 19. N(4)-N5. On Queen moves, 20. R-Q8ch wins and on 19.... PxN 20. NXP N-B5 (20.... Q-B3 21. R-Q8 mates - the move I missed!) 21. Q-N4ch And on my 18.... B-N2 John "suggests" 19. R-K6! If (A) 19.... N-B5 20. R-K7ch (B) 19.... P-N3 20. N(4)-N5 Q-B1 (20.... PxN 21. NXP Q-B1 22. RXP RXP 23. Q-K6ch K-Q1 24. N-B7ch QxN 25. QxQ. There are many variations here, but they all look good for White) 21. R-K7ch! NXR 22. PxN Q-K1 (22.... Q-N1 23. N-K6! N-B8ch. If 23.... B-N2 then 24. R-Q1 ch or 24. Q-Q3ch look pretty easy) 23. N-K6! (NxB or Q-Q3ch, etc.) If 23.... QxP 24. N-R4!! N-B5 is, a rook down, completely decisive! If 24.... R-K1 25. R-Q1ch Q-Q3 26. RxBch KxR 27. N-B5ch K-Q2 (27.... K-Q4 28. P-B4 mate) 28. N(5)x B (C) 19.... K-Q1 20. N(4)-N5 PxN (20.... Q-B1 21. R-K7 PxN 22. NXP transposes, as does 20.... Q-N1) 21. NXP Q-B1 (21.... Q-N1 22. RxBN 22. R-K7 N-K4 (22.... N-B5 23. Q-K4 or Q2, etc.; 22.... B-Q2 23. N-B7ch K-B1 24. RxB) 23. Q-R5 and 23.... B-N5 24. N-B7ch K-B1 (24.... NxB 25. QxB) 25. Q-N5! (25. R-B7ch K-N1 26. NxB QxP!) B-Q2 26. NxB BxN 27. QxB RxB even on 27.... Q-Q1 Or 23.... B-B3 24. R(1)xN BxN (24.... BxR(4) 25. N-B7ch QxN 26. QxQ BxN 27. R-K1!) 25. QxB. On other 23rd moves R(1)xN looks strong. But the main point of John's analysis is that after 9. BxP QxB(Q4) 10. N-B3 Q-B2 White should now play 11. NXP! instead of my 11. RXPch. He then gives: (A) 11.... KN-K2 12. P-Q5 B-N5 (12.... N-Q1 13. P-Q6 12.... B-B4 13. PxB etc) 12. PxB PXP (13.... R-Q1 14. QxRch and 15. PXP or even simpler 14. PXP; 13.... BxN 14. Q-Q7 mate) 14. R-K3 or anything White is apawn and position up. (B) 11.... B-K2 12. P-Q5 is similar. Perhaps 12.... N-KB3 13. BxN PxB 14. PxB but where's that at? Obviously (C) 11.... QN-K2 (Here we go!) 12. P-Q5 (White must not play N-K5 too early) 12.... B-N5 (12.... P-KR3 13. BxN and P-Q6 if need be; 12.... QxP 13. QxQ NxB 14. N-B6ch; or 12.... N-B3 13. N-K5 Q-R4 13.... QxP 14. BxN QxQ 15. QxRQ 14. NxBch or just 13. BxNand 14. P-Q6; critical is 12.... B-B4 13. P-Q6 0-0-0 /13.... R-K1 14. PXP RxB 15. QxRQ is crushing /14. N-Q5! Q-K3! /14.... Q-K1 15. Q-Q4 look. Two pawns already for the piece and if 15.... BxN? 16. P-Q7ch RXP 17. QxRP or 15.... K-N1 16. PXPch KxP 17. QxRP or 15.... P-N3 16. Q-B4 easy /15. N-B5! QxQP /on 15.... RXP 16. Q-K2! Q-Q4 17. P-QN4! with too many threats, e.g. 17.... N-QB3 18. NxBN! or 17.... N-KB3 18. QR-Q1 followed by BxN and Q-N5 or 17.... P-KR3 18. BxN BxB 19. QR-Q1 QxRP 20. Q-N5 P-N3 21. Q-K8ch B-Q1 22. QxBch! mating in three /16. N-B7 QxQ 17. QRxQ RxB 18. RxB N-QB3 19. NxB BxN 20. R-Q5 and I think White is winning. /Have looked at several Black tries. / So anyway after 12.... B-N5, White can try 13. P-Q6, so that after 13.... 0-0-0 14. N-K5 or 13.... R-Q1 14. Q-K2



Position after 8.... P-Q4

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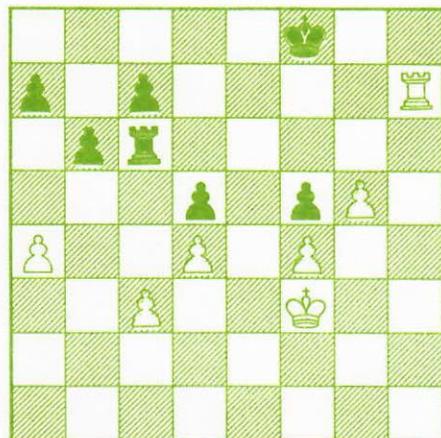
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PATZERS' CHESS CLINIC



Happy New Year to all you patient patzers. The good doctor hopes that one of your New Years resolutions was to swindle a won game from a lost end game. Today's medical history involves a terminal case with the symptoms of both passed pawn and bad king position. Indeed, this is one of the most common of illnesses in rook and pawn endings. The diagram below shows such a position prior to entering the operating room. The surgery will be performed by that world famous surgeon Dr. Capablanca.



As was stated earlier, the patients obvious symptoms of illness are a bad king position and white's protected passed KNP. It is not easy to assess both sides chances for the good doctor as white will have to courageously sacrifice his QBP in order to provide the patient relief from his suffering. As can be seen, once the good doctor's QBP is gone, his opponent also has a passed pawn. However, the doctor has recognized the proper surgical technique is to coordinate his King, KNP and Rook against the hapless black monarch. Once, the coordination is accomplished, the patient does indeed become quickly terminal. Dr. Capablanca begins his surgery with the sacrifice of two pawns. 1.K-N3!! ,RXP+ 2.K-R4, R-KB6(No better was 2...R-B8 3.K-R5,R-R8+ 4.K-N6, After the patient loses his KBP, the doctor's two connected passed pawns provide swift euthanasia.) 3.P-N6!,RXP+ 4.K-N5,R-K5 5.K-B6(The KBP will not run away, and the combined surgical tools of the doctor now bring about a swift demise.) 5...K-N1 6.R-N7+,K-R1 7.RXP,R-K1 8.KXP, R-K5 9.K-B6,R-B5+ 10.K-K5,R-N5 11.P-N7+,K-N1(Simplifying into a pawn ending would be suicide for the patient.) 12.RXP,R-N8 13.KXP,R-QB8 14.K-Q6,R-B7 15.P-Q5,R-B8 16.R-QB7,R-QR8 17.K-B6,RXP 18.P-Q6 and Blacks life support machines were turned off.

Dr. Capablanca's surgical technique was perfect and also demonstrated the considerable advantage gained by cutting off the patient's king along the 7th rank. So, all you good doctor's friends remember this "A rook on the 7th rank is like money in the bank". *By Dr. Fyler Kukulniker D.D.S*

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