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YURY OSHMYANSKY

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On the cover is 15-year-old Yury Oshmyansky, who achieved "instant expert" status (provisionally) in his first tournament in the "States". Yury is recently arrived from the Soviet Union (Odessa). Yury entered the Class "B" Section of the Colorado Class Championships, handily defeating all four of his opponents. Tournament Director Randy Siebert has calculated Yury's provisional rating at 2142!!, from latest available ratings of his opponents. Yury 0. is attending the American Open in Los Angeles over the Thanksgiving weekend. Other Coloradoans making the trek are Curtis Carlson, Chuck Johnson, Jerry Kearns.

Dmitry Agrachov, our other Russian, sends along a game that he "shoulda" won from Sal Matera. Unfortunately his notes lapsed into illegibility. It will appear in the next issue in an article about Dmitry's New York sortie.

DENVER CHESS CLUB - - - WINTER SCHEDULE

Falkbeer Counter Gambit Tourney - 9:30 AM reg.	Dec 16
Open House & Free Simul (Nikitovich) - 7:30 PM	Dec 22
Wednesdays' Tournament - 7 to 7:25 reg.	Jan 3
Fri-Sat Tourney (Rated) - 3 SS, 7-7:25 reg.	Jan 5-6
Five Minute - Double RR - 9:30 AM	Jan 13
50/50 30/30 - Rated - 3 SS - 9:30-9:55 AM reg.	Jan 20
Thirty Minute - 3 SS - Touch Move - 9:30 reg.	Jan 27
Wednesdays Tournament - 7 PM to 7:25 reg., Rated	Jan 31
Five Minute - Double RR - 9:30 AM	Feb 3
DCC Championship - 3 SS 30/90, 7 PM Fri. reg.	Feb 9-10
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The BOULDER CHESS CLUB meets every Monday, 7 to 11 PM at Shakey's Pizza Parlor, 1964 28th St. Activities include ongoing club ladder, speed chess, rated tournaments, and skittles. Further information may be had by calling 444-6754.

From USCF, dated October 30: "After two rounds in Buenos Aires, the Bulgarian team and the Dutch team are tied for the lead in the chess Olympics. Both have scored 7 points of a possible 8 and lead a host of other teams by 1 point. Most prominent among the cluster at 6½ is the formidable Soviet team, attempting to regain the World Team Championship. Others include Hungary, West Germany, Canada, Cuba, France, Argentina and Spain. The defending World Champion American team has 5½ points. . . . . The US squad started with a 3-1 win over Paraguay, but had problems with Austria in round two and were able to win only a narrow 2½-1½ victory. The US team is led by current US Champion Kavalek and also includes Browne, Lein, Byrne, Tarjan and Lombardy. The team captain is Pal Benko. . . . . The Olympiad is scheduled for fourteen rounds and will end with the awards ceremony 12 November."

Special thanks are due Dale Vaughn for technical assistance and to Chris Hendrickson and Tom Shanley for their sketches. And thanks to Randy Siebert for his varied contributions - all the crosstables, the Colorado Class Championship story, organizing the Boulder article. Also "thank you" to all of the contributors of articles who have helped to make this (I think) a very interesting issue.

USCF is now requiring \$3 per line to announce a tournament in CL&R. This charge can be used as a credit against the rating for THAT TOURNAMENT ONLY. This policy, in effect, kills announcements of small tourneys in CL&R. Is this chess promotion?!



# 78 US OPEN

STARRING

**Curtis  
Carlson**

This year the United States Open was held in Phoenix, Arizona from August 7-19. Four Grandmasters played (Lein, Tarjan, Shamkovich, Bisguier) along with three International Masters (Peters, Soltis, Fedorowicz) along with about 20 other players over 2200. Yours truly was pre-ranked 23rd. . . . 497 played in all, not as many as expected but still a large tournament by any standard. 16 Colorado players were there, along with three from Wyoming (Marc Lynn, Dan Finucane, Steve Smith). No one from Idaho showed up. . . . The surprise of the tournament was that of Joseph M Bradford, a 2307 master from Texas who took clear first with 9 wins and 3 draws to lead the field by  $10\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ . Joe told me that he nearly went home from Stillwater, Oklahoma where he also won the North American Open but finally decided to play in Phoenix. (Good decision, Joe.) . . . Bradford was very deserving of his win as not only did he beat several masters and experts, he convincingly crushed both GM Tarjan and IM Peters! Someone commented (after Bradford's defeat of Tarjan) that he had never seen a Grandmaster get beat so badly! Joe's three draws were with Soltis, Shamkovich, and California expert John Williams. . . . On Bradford's heels were Shamkovich and 17-year-old Perry Youngworth who upset both Lein and Peters. Both received \$1125. Five players had  $9\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ . They were me, Soltis, Fedorowicz, Odendahl and Michigan expert Fred Lindsay. Odendahl and Lindsay were mild surprises, but the others were expected. Each with  $9\frac{1}{2}$  received \$462.50, except for Lindsay who took the expert's prize and \$500. Don't plan on winning any experts' prizes again soon, Fred. . . . There were other unexpected results during the tournament. One was the result of Douglas Root 2219, a 15-year-old master from Southern California. Root was tied for first as late as the 9th round when he had 8 points, but his luck ran out in the 10th round when he lost to Bradford. However, besides drawing with Shamkovich, Fedorowicz, and Lindsay, Root also upset Lein the 8th round. (Lein made a lot of news by losing to southern California juniors.) Expect to hear a lot about about Douglas Root in the future, (if you're not hearing about Randy Carney, that is). . . . Good ol' Dmitry Agrachov had a fairly good tournament. While his 8-4 score is not nearly as good as mine, he did draw Soltis and Whitehead (2357) and lost only to Grandmasters (Lein, Tarjan, Bisguier). Dmitry beat Marc Lynn in the 6th round. Dmitry and Marc always expect to meet each other in tournaments in which they both compete! Jerry Kearns had a good start, defeating masters Eric Burris and Robert Rowley in consecutive rounds. He also had a good finish, scoring  $3\frac{1}{2}$  out of the last 4. Unfortunately, he lost in the 6th, 7th, and 8th rounds. His 8-4 score was still pretty good. Even Ray Haskins, the only Colorado junior representative ever to be voted out of office, had a good start with 4 points in the first 5 rounds, drawing U S women's champion Diane Savereide in process. For a while he looked in contention for the A prize but unfortunately lost some games and finished  $7\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$ . Not bad at all for Ray, though. . . . Other Colorado players and their results: Tom Barber 7-5 (not bad for a weasel), Joseph P DeVico  $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$ , Mark Wood  $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$ , Michael Freeman  $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$ , Haynes Hendee 6-6, Joe Golub 6-6, David Landers  $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$ , Rick Mattoon  $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$ , Al Hulmes 5-7, George Stark 5-7, Tim Valle  $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $7\frac{1}{2}$ , Richard Buchanan 3-4 (withdrew) . . . Wyoming: Marc Lynn 7-5, Steve Smith  $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$ , Dan Finucane 6-6. . . . Lots of other things were going on besides the tournament games. I spent much of my day time in the swimming pool playing backgammon with Ken Jones, a chess master from Missouri. A lot of strong players spent time in the pool soaking up the hot Arizona sun: Lein, Fedorowicz, Soltis and Peters among others. In an early round IM Fedorowicz drew what he thought was a superior position vs. Diane Savereide, so we decided to play a little joke on him. The next day at the pool, I told a boy about 10 years old to swim up to Fedorowicz and ask "Is your name John Savereide?". John gave us a real dirty look. The moral: Don't ever draw a rated tournament game with a woman, even if she's a stronger player than Fischer. You'll never live it down (Right, Ray?). . . . Besides days, there were the nights. Fortunately, the skittles room was open 24 hours a day. So I spent a lot of time playing cards and backgammon, and occasionally chess! Grandmaster Lein was often there until dawn playing blitz games with all comers. Lein, a very amiable, friendly person, is truly a credit to the chess community. Even after losing to Youngworth and Root, he still hung in there. He is a lover of chess. I heard him mention to Dmitry Agrachov that he beat me in a simultaneous exhibition, and I won over \$400 more than he did in the tournament! Sorry Mr. Lein. I didn't plan it like that. . . . A few Colorado players with good memories will remember Tom Wayman, an expert who has been inactive since 1974. Tom is now an electronics student in Phoenix who didn't even know about the U S Open until he heard about it on the radio! I didn't expect to see him there, but chess life is filled with unexpected occurrences. Tom plans to become active again. . . . On the free day between the 6th and 7th rounds, Bradford, Jones and I went down to Nogales, Mexico to look around. I ended up spending about \$50. Bradford and I each bought backgammon sets. . . . When the tournament was all over and Bradford had the tournament wrapped up, I drove him and Jones to a steak restaurant on the other side of town. Joe celebrated by buying a round of steaks and shakes. As the waitress took our order, she



Tom Shanley

((Since the annotations are voluminous versus limited space, the format is being changed to underlining the actual moves. Ed.))  
 White's KP. 4 N-B3 (4 PxF NxF 5 B-QB4 P-QB3 leads to nothing) 4...QN-Q2 (Generally speaking, Black's idea in this opening is to maintain a strong point at e5 - hence he refrains from ...KxF QF for as long as possible) 5 B-QB4 B-K2 6 0-0 (Better than its reputation is 6 PxF PxF 7 BxPch. Defirmian-Flacco went 7...KxB 8 N-N5ch K-N1 9 N-K6 Q-K1 10 NxBP Q-N3 11 NxR QxNP 12 R-KB1 N-B4 13 Q-K2 B-R6 14 B-K3 QxRP ((14...QxRch is better)) 15 BxN BxR 16 QxB BxN 17 Q-B4ch K-B1 18 QxNch K-B2 19 0-0-0 with advantage to White) 6...0-0 7 P-KR3 (I have had good success with this move, although it is probably not best) 7...P-B3 8 P-QR4 (White's plan against Philidor's defense is not to go for a quick knockout but to restrict Black as much as possible in hopes that he will have to play ...KxF for lack of anything else to do. (8... P-QN4 was threatened) Peters now thought for 15 minutes) 8...NxF?! (A dubious attempt to simplify. 8...Q-B2 is more usual and probably stronger. The text leads to an imbalanced pawn structure that seems to favor White) 9 NxN P-Q4 10 B-N3! PxN 11 NxF N-B3! (Black plans to bring his knight to the strong point on Q4. 11...NxN 12 PxN QxQ 13 RxQ followed by 14 B-K3 leads to a better ending for White. Interesting - and bloody - is 11... B-Q3? 12 P-KB4 PxF ep?! 13 NxP Q-R4 14 N-N5 N-B3 15 Q-Q3 P-KR3 16 NxBP! RxN 17 Q-N6 1-0 as in Carlson/Amateur, Las Cruces 1975. Unfortunately, Peters refrained from this variation) 12 P-QB3 (A simple strong obvious natural solid move which strengthens the center and prepares to open the KB file with 13 P-KB3, not to mention that it gives the KB another square - & diagonal - on QB2. The characteristics of the position all point toward a kingside attack for which White needs both a strong center and open lines. Rarely are so many good qualities found in a single move!!) 12...N-Q4 13 P-B3 PxF 14 QxP B-K3 15 B-B2! (White now maneuvers to force a weakness in Black's castled position. One might point to the QR and QB and wonder if it is not time to develop them. Bus as Lasker said in his superb book Lasker's Manual of Chess, one should not develop just because it is the thing to do. Reti in his classic Modern Ideas in Chess said, "All moves should fit into a general scheme, and any move that does not fit into this scheme involves a loss of time." Always play with a plan! As stated, White's plan is to force a weakness) 15...P-QB4 (Logical. Black strikes at White's center in hopes of lessening the impact of White's maneuvers on the kingside) 16 Q-Q3 P-KN3(?) (Peters played this move quickly, but it seems weak to me. 16...P-KB4 looks awkward but offered stiffer resistance. After 16...P-KN3 White can bring his inactive queenside pieces into the attack with powerful effect.) 17 B-R6 (At last this piece is developed, and to a great square! As the late great Rubinstein pointed out, it is not so important that the pieces are immediately effective, but that they are ultimately effective. It was worth waiting to get this square) 17...R-K1 18 QR-K1 (White must play actively. The threat is now 19 NxNP RfXN 20 RxB. White has a tremendous advantage with every one of his pieces bearing down on Black's king) 18...B-Q3 (Relieve the KBP of the task of defending the QB) 19 Q-B3! (White's queen has done its duty on Q3 and now returns to KB3 where it bears down upon Black's weak points - Q5, KB6, and KB7) 19...Q-B2

congratulated Joe on his victory! Everyone loves a winner. The U S Open is a great tournament. I highly recommend it to anyone who loves chess. I have now played in five and hope to have 75 before I retire. 12 games isn't all that much when it's all over! (Games from U S Open follow.)  
 Rd 9, Board 4 WHITE: Curtis Carlson 2212  
 BLACK: John Peters 2519

Before the game, someone told me that if Peters respected me, he would play the Sicilian Defense - otherwise, he would play a double king pawn. Since had blown me away twice before, I was wondering what he thought of my play. I was soon to find out.

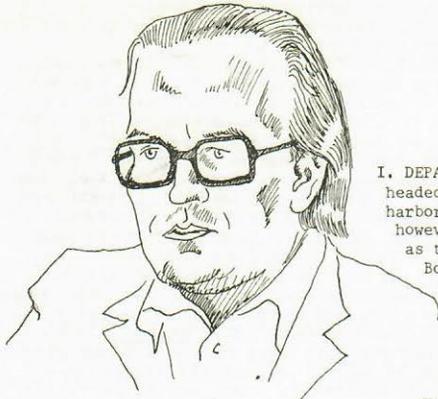
- 1. P-K4 P-K4!
- I never did get much respect.
- 2. N-KB3 P-Q3!?
- The Philidor Defense, which mildly surprised me. Nimzovich and Larsen have played the Philidor, although it has never (to my knowledge) been played by Fischer, Spassky, Karpov, or David N L Levy.
- 3. P-Q4
- White hastens to put more pressure on Black's king pawn.
- 3. B-B4 is recommended by Walter Morris, an A player from Iowa.
- 3. . . . N-KB3
- Black meets the threat on his KP with a center attack on

Continued  
 on Page 13

# ESBJERG!?

A R T  
& ARTICLE

by CHRIS HENDRICKSON



LARSEN

I. DEPARTURE: After a brief sojourn at the GHI International in New York, I headed for glory and possible riches at the annual Vesterhavs Turnering (West harbor tournament) in Esbjerg, Denmark. Due to phenomenal air traffic hassles, however, I was unable to get one of the dirt-cheap flights I had planned on, as the wait varied from two days at the Sky Train to an entire week for the Boston-Amsterdam Pan-Am \$99 deal. Still, though with less than half the expected amount of money left for the trip, off I flew on a scheduled Icelandic flight. . . . Getting out of detestable Luxembourg as fast as possible, I first made a beeline for Amsterdam, one of my favorite towns, where I fell in with some crafty Danes from a commune in Helsingør north of København (Copenhagen). Supposedly practicing Danish, my Dutch became better and better, surpassing all my previous ability; while no progress made in Danish. II. NIGHT TRAIN TO BREMEN: Then it was off to Germany, with a stop to visit one of my relatives. But at Arnhem I spent too much time burying a dead cat and eating french fries at McDonald's and missed my connecting train to Deventer by one minute. Since by the time I finally got to Deventer I had 3 hours to wait for the next train to Bremen, I walked all through the beautiful little dorf which turned out to have a delightful Japanese type park right beside a river. By the time I finally got to Bremen, it was not only too late to call my relative, but the Youth Hostel was closed. So I spent a cold night on a bench, which might be easy here but in Germany they make the benches tilted to discourage this sort of thing, and keep them so clean that you slide right off if you're not careful. Bremen is a quaint old city with many fantastic old buildings which are unique. Next day a fine time was had at Amnegret's house, where I took a bath and lived through a traditional North German breakfast.



WESTERINEN

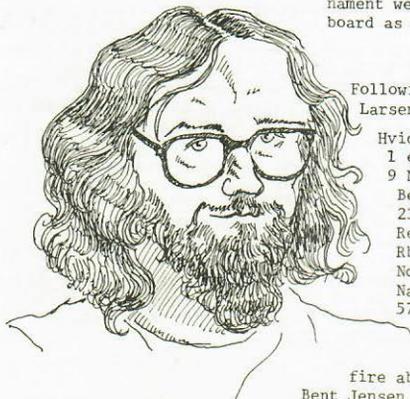
III. ON TO DENMARK: København is one of the most expensive towns in the world. I couldn't even afford to stay in the Youth Hostel or buy one postcard, so very soon headed west for Esbjerg and the chess tournament. Hitchhiking now, (no more money for trains) I got plenty of practice speaking Danish. I had now progressed from "I don't speak Danish" to "I speak a little Danish." Favorite towns along the road: Tastrup, just west of København; and Kolding, which seemed like Boulder. Giving up hitching because it was becoming dark, I met two Mormons at the train station in Kolding and together they got a special "three person rate" to Esbjerg. IV. AT THE TOURNAMENT: I turned out to be the only one from the States at the whole tournament, but there was another English speaker, Jon Mestel from England. Bent Larsen asked me, "What are you doing here? Are you playing?" The Esbjerg Youth Hostel, which soon became filled completely with chess players, has got to be the finest Youth Hostel I have ever stayed in. First of all, it was just around the corner from the tournament. Although free walls were made available at the stadium, it was miles away. Second, they let me in two hours after closing (unheard of), and the free services and benefits surpassed those of all Youth Hostels and most hotels in my experience.

As expected, Bent Larsen took first in the top section with 11 (out of 13) points, followed by Sigurjonsson with 9, Westerinen with 8, Mestel with 7½, and Forintos along with Sloth, a Dane, at 7. . . . True to the traditions established by such Denver players as Martin Deschner, I, who played in the lowest Master class managed to achieve tuna-half (out of 7). But a great time was had by all, and the conditions at the tournament were phenomenal. Wooden sets and clocks were provided and simply left at each board as no Danish player would ever consider ripping them off.

Following is a rather long but interesting game between Westerinen and "Jørn" Bent Larsen. Betcha didn't know his first name was Jørn.

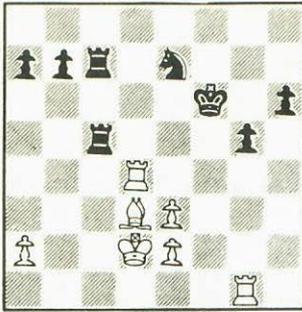
Hvid (White): Westerinen      Sort (Black): Larsen  
 1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 Nge7 4 00 Ng6 5 c3 d6 6 d4 Bd7 7 d5 Nb8 8 qb3 Qc8  
 9 Na3 Be7 10 Bd7 Nd7 11 Nc4 Nh4 12 Nh4 Bh4 13 f4 ef 14 Bf4 00 15 e5 de 16  
 Be5 a5 17 Bd4 a4 18 Qc2 Ra6 19 Ne3 Qd8 20 Rad1 Bf6 21 Bf6 Nf6 22 c4 Qe7  
 23 Qc3 Qc5 24 Qd4 Qd4 25 Rd4 Re8 26 Rd3 Ne4 27 Nd1 Nc5 28 Rdf3 f6 29 Re3  
 Re3 30 Ne3 Kf7 31 Rb1 h5 32 Kf2 f5 33 Ke2 g6 34 Nc2 Ra8 35 Re1 h4 36 h3  
 Rb8 37 Ke3 Ne4 38 Kd4 e5 39 Kd3 b5 40 b3 b4 41 Rb1 a3 42 Rf1 Kf6 43 Ne3  
 Nc3 44 Ng4 Kg7 45 Ne5 Na2 46 Nd7 Rc8 47 Nb6 Re8 48 Na4 Nc3 49 Nc5 Re2 50  
 Na6 Rg2 51 Nb4 Ne4 52 Kd4 Nd2 53 Rd1 Nb3 54 Kc3 Nc5 55 Kd4 Nb3 56 Kc3 Rg3  
 57 Kc2 Nc5 58 d6 Rg2 59 Kc3 Ne4 60 Kb3 Rg3 61 Nd3 Nc5 62 Ka3 Kf6 63 Kb4  
 Rd3 64 Ral Ne6 65 c5 g5 66 Ra6 Ke5 67 oppgivet (Resigns) 0-1

For all anxiously awaiting for one of my games, too bad--all destroyed in a fire aboard Icelandic flight 505--no, all seriousness aside, here's a win: White-Bent Jensen Black-Chris Hendrickson 1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 Kc3 Bb4 4 e5 c5 5 Nf3 Nc6 6 Be3 cd 7 Bd4 Nd4 8 Nd4 Bc3 9 bc Qc7 10 Bb5 Bd7 11 00 Ne7 12 Qd3 Bb5 13 qb5 Nc6 14 Rb1 00 15 Nc6 bc 16 Qc5 Qe5 17 a4 Qc7 18 Bb3 Rfb8 19 Rfb1 Rb3 20 Rb3 Qf4 21 g3 Qa4 22 Ra3 Qc2 23 Ra7 Qb1 24 Kg2 Qb8 25 Ra8 Qa8 26 h4 h6 27 f4 Qb7 28 Kf3 Qb5 29 Qe7 Qd3 30 Kg4 Qc3 31 Qe8 Kh7 32 Qf7 Qf6 33 Qc7 Qf5 34 Kf3 Qe4 35 Kg5 d4 (0-1 soon)



MESTEL

Carlson



Nikitovich

After 40...R4c5 - From game in next column

1 P-K4 P-K4 2 N-KB3 N-QB3 3 P-KN3 N-KB3 4 P-Q3 P-Q3  
5B-N2 B-K2 6 00 00 7 P-QB3 P-KR3 8 QN-Q2 B-N5 9 Q-N3  
N-QR4 10 Q-R4 P-QN3 11 N-QB4 N-XN 12 Q-XN N-Q2 13 P-  
Q4 B-XN 14 B-XB P-QB4 15 P-Q5 P-QR3 16 Q-K2 P-QN4 17  
P-QB4 N-N3 18 FxP FxP 19 QxP R-N1 20 Q-K2 P-KN4 21  
B-R5 N-Q2 22 P-KR4 P-KB4 23 P-KN4 (a) P-KB5 24 FxP  
BxP 25 P-KB3 N-B3 26 Q-R2 Q-N3 27 P-QR4 P-B5ch 28  
Q-B2 (a) QxQ 29 RxQ NxB 30 FxN R-N5 31 P-R5 R-B2  
32 QR-R2 R-KN2 33 B-Q2 P-R5ch 34 R-N2 R-XR 35 KxR  
R-N2 36 R-R4 RxP 37 K-R3 B-Q1 38 B-N4 R-N6 39 BxP  
RxPch 40 K-N4 R-N6ch 41 K-B5 R-N4ch 42 K-K6 P-KB6  
43 BxP (Greedy!) P-B7 44 R-RL R-N8 0-1 (a) these  
moves are fatal. (RUTH WYLIE)

Sean Merlin confesses that the following game, played in the Quad, is not of master strength. Nevertheless, he thinks the game has some interesting aspects.  
Q-2 SEAN MERLIN 1610/JOHN MCVAY (Unr) 1 P-K4 P-K3  
2 P-Q4 P-Q4 3 N-Q2 (The Tarrasch variation. I agree with Larsen that "3 N-QB3 is too much work") 3...FxP (The first surprise, releasing the central tension and transposing to the Rubinstein variation) 4 NxP P-K4 (Again unexpected play from a French player. MCO 11 doesn't even consider this move as I learned after the game. After about 5 minutes consideration, I rejected the gambit and played) 5 P-Q5 P-KB4 6 B-KN5 B-K2 7 BxB (Exchanging one of the defenders of the slightly weakened kingside) 7...NxB (Best, since it attacks the QP and gains a tempo. But, considerable time was taken on the clock) 8 N-QB3 00 9 B-B4 K-RL 10 N-B3 N-N3 (Protects the pawn, but contributes nothing to the lagging development which seems to be Black's main problem in this opening) 11 Q-Q2 N-Q2 12 000 N-B3 13 P-KR4 P-K5 14 N-KN5 P-KR3 (Again after long thought. I was hoping for this and had already planned - -) 15 P-R5 N-K4 (An active defense which I did not anticipate. Threatens to win the N/N5) B-N3 N-R2 (Perhaps 16...FxN 17 QxP is objectively best, but Black was unwilling to further weaken the kingside. For me, this was the turning point of the game. I decided to go over to an endgame where White has a protected passed pawn.) 17 N-K6 B-XN 18 FxB QxQch 19 RxQ P-B3 20 KR-Q1 KR-K1 21 N-K2 N-B3 22 N-N3 P-B5 23 N-B5 NxP 24 N-Q6 (Restores material equality. The exchange of pawns leads to a slight gain for White because the Black KP was more important than the White RP) 24...R-K2 25 NxKP P-QN3 26 R-Q6 (Threatens 27 B-R4. On 26...I'd planned 27 R-Q8 in order to exchange a rook & get my remaining rook behind the Black pawns) 26...P-B4? 27 R1-Q5 (Black must lose a knight) 27...P-B5 28 B-R4 (If 28...P-R3, then 29 P-QB3) 28...P-R4 29 R-XN and 1-0 in 38 moves.

Here is one of Hammersmith's points on his way to winning the Class "A" Championship. A-3 J HAMMERSMITH 1801/R BUCHANAN 1859 1 e4 g6 2 d4 Bg7 3 Be3 c5 4 c3 Nf6 5 f3 cd 6 cd 00 7 Nc3 d6 8 Qd2 Nc6 9 g4 e5 10 d5 Nd4 11 h4 h5 12 g5 Ne8 13 Bg2 Qa5 14 Nge2 Nb3 15 ab Qal 16 Kf2 Qa5 17 Ng3 f5 18 ef Bf5 19 Nf5 Rf5 20 Bh3 Rf8 21 Qd3 Kh7 22 Ne4 Qd8 23 Ng3 Nc7 24 Nh5 Qe7 25 Ng3 Qe7 26 Bg4 Qd5 27 Qd5 Nd5 28 h5 Ne3 29 Ke3 d5 30 h6 Bh8 31 Rcl Rf7 32 Be6 Re7 33 Bd5 Rd8 34 Be4 Rdd7 35 Ne2 Rc7 36 Nc3 Red7 37 Ral a6 38 Nd5 Rc5 39 Nb4 Rb5 40 Nc2 Rb3 41 Kf2 Rb2 42 Kg3 Rd2 43 Ne1 Ra2 44 Rcl Rd7 45 Ng2 Rad2 46 Nh4 R2d6 47 Rbl b5 48 Kg4 Rb6 49 Ral b4 50 Ng6 Kg8 51 Rcl Rb8 52 Nh8 Kh8 53 g6 a5 54 Kh5 a4 55 Rgl Rg8 56 g7 Rdg7 57 hg Rg7 58 Rg7 Kg7 59 Kg5 b3 60 Bd5 Kf8 61 Kf5 Ke7 62 Ke5 Kd7 63 f4 Kc7 64 Ke6 Kb6 65 f5 Kc5 66 f6 Kb4 67 f7 Ka3 68 f8Q Kb2 69 Qb4 1-0

M/E-3 P NIKITOVICH/C CARLSON 1 c4 e5 2 Nc3 Nf6 3 g3 Bb4 4 Bg2 00 5 Qb3 Bc3 6 de3 Nc6 7 Bg5 h6 8 Bd2 d6 9 Rd1 Qe7 10 Qc2 e4 11 h3 Bf5 12 Be3 Ne5 13 b3 Bg6 14 Qc1 Rae8 15 g4 Nh7 16 Rd4 Nc6 17 Rd5 f5 18 c5 Nf6 19 cd6 cd6 20 Rd1 fg4 21 hg4 Ng4 22 Nh3 Ne3 23 Qe3 Qe5 24 Rgl Qc5 25 Bfl Qe3 26 fe3 Rf6 27 Nf4 Bf7 28 Bh3 Kh7 29 Bd7 Re7 30 Bc8 Rc7 31 Bh3 g5 32 Nd5 Bd5 33 Rd5 Ne7 34 Rd4 d5 35 c4 dc 36 bc Rfc6 37 Bg2 Rc4 38 Be4 Kg7 39 Kd2 Kf6 40 Bd3 R4c5 41 Rd6 Kg7 42 Rfl R5c6 43 Rd8 Rc8 44 Rd7 R6c7 45 Rd6 R7c6 46 Rd7 R8c7 47 Rd8 Ng8 48 Rff8 Nf6 49 e4 Rd7 50 e5 Ne4+ 51 Ke3 Rd8 52 Rd8 Nc5 53 Bc4 h5 54 Bd5 Rc7 55 Rg8+ Kh6 56 Kd4 Nd7 57 Be4 1-0



Tom Shanley

A-4 J MAGUIRE 1888/R MALONE 1888 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d4 cd 4 Nd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 a6 6 Bc4 e6 7 Bb3 b5 8 f4 Qc7 9 f5 e5 10 Nde2 Bb7 11 Ng3 Be7 12 Bg5 Nbd7 13 Nh5 00 14 Nf6 Bf6 15 h4 Rac8 16 a3 Qc5 17 Qd3 b4 18 ab Qb4 19 Ra4! Qb6 20 Be3 Nc5 21 Bc5 Rc5? 22 g4 Ra5 23 Ra5 Qa5 24 Ke2 Qc5 25 g5 Bd8 26 g6 hg 27 fg Bb6 28 gf Kh8 29 Qf3 g6 30 h5 Kg7 31 hg Bc8 32 Nd5 Qb5 33 c4 1-0

MAGUIRE

# FISCHER DEFENSE REVISITED

## A CONTINUING SERIES

by

### WALL & MAGUIRE

In 1961, in the American Chess Quarterly, Fischer published an article claiming a "bust to the King's Gambit". He referred to his refutation as the "Berlin Defense Deferred".

1 e4 e5 2 f4 ef 3 Nf3 d6 4 Bc4 h6 5 d4 g5 6 0-0 Bg7 . . . . . Later in Fischer's career, he played the King's Gambit as White but played 3 Bc4. After 17 years, we are ready to ask the question again: "Is 3 Nf3 playable?"

In our first installment, we will investigate an interesting idea introduced by Planinc: 1 e4 e5 2 f4 ef 3 Nf3 d6 4 Bc4 a6 5 b4?! Now, the thematic 5...g5 fails after 6 Bb2!

- A. 6...f6 7 Nd4! (with the idea Qh5+) 7...c6 (7...h5 fails to 8 B:g8 R:g8 9 Q:h5+. After 7...g4 8 0-0, White has a decisive advantage. Finally if 7...Qe7, the best try, 8 Qh5+ Kd8 9 Nc3 with obvious compensation) 8 Qh5+ Kd7 9 Qg6! (with the idea 10 B:g8) 9...Ne7 (9...Be7 10 Q:f6)
- B. 6...Nf6 7 e5 d5 (7...de 8 N:e5 Be6 9 Qe2 Qe7 ((the only move)) 10 Be6 Q:e6 11 Ng4 Q:e2 12 K:e2 Ng4 13 B:hl with a winning ending) 8 Bb3 Nh5-h7-g8 (8...Nd7 9 Bd5; 8...Ne4 9 d3; 8...Ng4 9 h3) 9 e6 Nf6 (9...f6 10 Ne5!!) 10 ef+ K:f7 11 h4 mit angriff!
- C. After 6...Rh7 7 d4, Black's awkward king should give White good play for the pawn.

In the original game, Planinc/Tukmakov - Yugoslavia vs. USSR - Vrnjacka Barja 1965, there followed: 5...Nf6 6 e5 (if 6 Qe2 Nh5!) 6...de? 7 N:e5 Nd5 (7...Be6 8 B:e6 fe 9 Ng6 with the idea of capturing on f4) 8 0-0 Be6 9 Qe2 (with the idea Ng6) Nc6 (with the idea 10 Ng6 Nd4) 10 Bb2 N:e5 11 B:e5 c6 12 Nc3 which is given as unclear, but your analysts feel White is superior. 12...Qb6+ 13 Khl 0-0-0 seems to be the only answer to White's many threats, but then 14 Bd5 cd 15 R:f4 gives White the better game.

However, Tukmakov could have played better with 6...Nh5! 7 0-0 d5 8 Be2 g5 (Compare this position with the variation: 1 e4 e5 2 f4 ef 3 Nf3 Nf6 4 e5 Nh5 5 d4 d5 6 Be2 where Black has inserted the very useful h6 for White's very useless b4) 9 N:g5 (There is nothing better. Black threatens both the ill-fated b-pawn and Ng7 with consolidation) 9...hg 10 B:h5 B:b4 with a winning game. Moreover, 6...d5! is also strong:

- A. 7 ef de! (But not 7...Q:f6 8 B:d5 Q:al 9 Nc3 B:b4 10 Qe2ch K or B any 11 0-0 with the idea Bg3 winning the queen) 8 Qe2ch Be6 9 Bb2 (9 fg B:g7 10 Nc3 0-0 11 0-0 Nc6 and Black has a good game for his pawn) 9...gf (or 9...g5) 10 Na3 (10 0-0 may be better, but not significantly) 10...B:b4 11 N:c4 Nc6 12 0-0 Qe7! (with idea Qc5 ch) followed by 0-0-0 with an overwhelming game.
- B. 7 Be2 Nh5 (Also good is 7...Nd7 8 d4 g5) 8 0-0 g5 transposes into a previously discussed variation good for Black.
- C. 7 Bb5ch c6 (7...Bd7 8 B:d7ch Nf:d7 9 d4 B:b4ch 10 c3 Be7 also works) 8 ef (8 Ba4 or Be2 Nh5 winning) 8...Q:f6! (8...cb 9 fg B:g7 10 d4 0-0) 9 d4 (The attempt to trap the queen does not work here; e.g., 9 Ba4 Q:al 10 Nc3 B:b4 11 Qe2ch Be6 12 0-0 B:c3 13 Bg3 Q:a7 winning) 9...cb and White has insufficient compensation for two pawns.
- D. 7 Bb3 Nh5 and Black has the familiar winning setup.

In addition, 5...c6 sets White grave problems:

- A. 6 d4 g5 (White has compensation after 6...N:b4. For example, 7 B:f4 d5 8 ed N:d5 9 B:d5 Q:d5 10 B:c7 Nf6 11 0-0 Be7 12 Nbd2 with a good game) 7 b5 Ne7 (Definitely playable is 7...Na5! For example, 8 Bd3 Bg7 9 0-0 Ne7 10 Qel c5 11 Bd2 b6 12 B:a5 ba 13 c3 0-0 14 Nd2 a6, and Black certainly has no disadvantage) 8 0-0 Bg7 9 Nc3 Nf6 (9...Bg4 and 9...Ng6 are good alternatives) 10 e5 de 11 de (11 N:e5 0-0) 11...Q:d1 12 R:d1 Nd7 with a winning endgame.
- B. 6 Bb2 N:b4. White's compensation is nebulous at best.
- C. 6 0-0 N:b4 (6...g5 7 Bb2 Nf6 is also possible) 7 Bb2 (7 d4 g5) ...Nf6 8 e5 de 9 N:e5 Nbd5. Black's defenses are more than adequate; for example 10 R:f4 Be6!
- D. 6 b5 Ne5 7 Be2 (7 Bb3 Bg4 8 0-0 g5 9 Bb2 Bg7, and since 10 B:f7ch doesn't work, White is woefully unprepared to continue fighting) 7...g5 (or 7...N:f3ch 8 B:f3 Qh4ch) 8 Bb2 Bg7 9 N:e5 de, and now Black can begin to worry - about the next game!

Furthermore, we see no objection to 5...c6 (Sherbring) or 5...Bg4. We are forced to the conclusion that 5 b4 "slaps no skull!"

# PACKER OPEN

The First Packer Open was held on the Boulder CU campus October 14 & 15. Rather disappointingly, only 27 fanatical players (to quote Scott Lett) attended, passing up the World Series antics of Reggie Jackson and the opening day of hunting season. Some very competitive and exciting chess was played as is shown in the accompanying games. Robert Fordon continued his domination of Boulder chess by winning the Open Section, drawing only with Chuck Johnson in the last round. Bob was actually the clear leader after two rounds. Perhaps the most significant event in the Open was the return to action of two-time state champ Jack Hursch. Two tough games of Jack's are presented. Jerry Kearns also lost none and finished second ahead of Johnson, who as CU club host was rather gracious and drew his last three games. A pleasant surprise was turned in by fourth place finisher Bela Gecky, who performed nearly 500 points over his 1450 rating. . . . . Louis Tognacchi, playing his first Colorado tournament in nine years, won all four games in the Booster Section, but narrowly escaped a last round draw with second place Bill Brown. Dan Wilkinson, Gilbert Humphrey, and Bill Snyder all suffered early round upsets but finished strong to tie with Brown. Art Burreson had his best tournament ever to take 6th. Six new players broke onto the tournament scene, Rich Sweetman and Karen Arp especially showing good potential. The following games show rather interesting chess and are annotated either by Fordon or Johnson. Boulder's next tournament will be in January (see announcement near the last page of Bulletin).

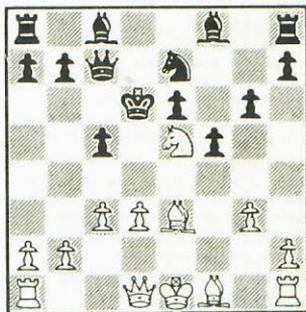
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## OPEN SECTION

1 Bob Fordon	2112	W8	W5	W7	D3	3½
2 Jerry Kearns	2025	W10	D3	D5	W4	3
3 Chuck Johnson	2075	W6	D2	D4	D1	2½
4 Bela Gecky	1450	D7	W6	D3	L2	2
5 Jack Hursch	1965	W9	L1	D2	D8	2
6 Jim Hammersmith	1804	L3	L4	W8	W9	2
7 Fred Galvin	1886	D4	W10	L1	--	1½
8 Scott Lett	1853	L1	W9	L6	D5	1½
9 Doak Heyser	1671	L5	L8	W10	L6	1
10 Steve Dillon	1809	L2	L7	L9	--	0

## BOOSTER SECTION

1 Louis Tognacchi	1633	W6	W10	W7	W2	4
2 Bill Brown	1546	W14	W13	W8	L1	3
3 Dan Wilkinson	1588	W9	L8	W13	W7	3
4 Gil Humphrey	1632	W15	L7	W14	W9	3
5 Bill Snyder	1607	L13	W16	W15	W8	3
6 Art Burreson	1278	L1	BYE	W16	W14	2½
7 Mike Landem	1343	W12	W4	L1	L3	2
8 Dave Quint	1311	W17	W3	L2	L5	2
9 Rich Sweetman	U	L3	W12	W10	L4	2
10 Steve Donovan	1425	W11	L1	L9	W13	2
11 Tom Harrington	U	L10	L14	W17	W15	2
12 Roberta Hernbloom	U	L7	L9	BYE	W16	1½
13 Karen Arp	U	W5	L2	L3	L10	1
14 Jeff King	U	L2	W11	L4	L6	1
15 Joe Beganis	1243	L4	W17	L5	L11	1
16 Greg Dolan	1061	BYE	L5	L6	L12	½
17 Don Woods	U	L8	L15	L11	BYE	½



Humphrey

B-1 S DONOVAN 1425/T HARRINGTON Unr 1 P-Q4 P-Q4 2 P-QB4 PxP 3 P-K3 (3 N-KB3 is the "Book" move) 3...B-K3? (3...P-K4 first. Then 4 PxF QxQch 5 KxQ B-K3 is good for Black) 4 N-QB3 N-KB3 (Black must prevent 5 P-Q5) 5 N-KB3 N-QB3? (Black needs the move P-QB3 to hold the center. Now the White pawns can blow his pieces away like autumn leaves) 6 P-K4 B-N5 7 BxP? (7 P-Q5! N-K4 8 BxP! gives White complete control of the center) 7...BxN 8 PxB Nxp 9 P-K5 N-R4 10 B-KN5 P-KB3? (10...P-KR3 doesn't leave the hole at K3) 11 B-R4 N-B4? 12 Q-N3 (threatens mate in two) ...N-R3 13 R-Q1 Q-B1 14 B-K6 Q-N1 15 B-Q7ch K-Q1 16 B-B6ch K-B1 17 Q-K6 mate.

B-1 G HUMPHREY 1632/J BEGANIS 1243 - Closed Sicilian 1 P-K4 P-QB4 2 P-Q3 (White ought to retain the option of playing P-Q4 as long as possible, e.g. after something like 2 N-QB3 P-K3 3 P-KN3 P-KN3? 4 P-Q4! is strong) 2...N-QB3 3 P-KB4 P-Q3 4 N-KB3 P-B4 5 P-K5 P-K3 6 P-KN3 Q-R4ch (The queen belongs on B2) 7 P-QB3 (White can gain a tempo by 7 B-Q2, since 7...Q-N3 8 N-B3 QxP? 9 R-QN1 Q-R6 10 N-N5 wins) 7...PxF 8 PxF P-KN3 9 QN-Q2 KN-K2? (9...Q-B2 immediately is better, since then 10 N-B4 can be answered by P-QN4) 10 N-B4 Q-B2 11 N-Q6ch K-Q2 12 B-K3 NxP? 13 NxNch KxN

14 N-B7ch? (There is nothing wrong with taking the rook, except that 14 B-B4! wins the queen! - a most remarkable position. The rest of the game is just a mopup) 14...K-Q2 15 Q-R4ch N-B3 16 Nxr Q-K4 17 K-B2 QxN 18 B-N2 P-QR3 19 P-Q4 P-QN4 20 Q-Q1 K-B2 21 BxN KxB 22 Q-B3ch K-B2 23 B-B4ch K-N3 24 QxR Q-B2 25 Q-Q8ch K-B3 26 Q-B7ch K-Q4 27 QxBch K-B5 28 P-N3ch KxP 29 B-K5 B-N2 30 QxB 1-0 (FORDON)

B-1 D WILKINSON 1548/R SWEETMAN unr - Ruy Lopez 1 P-K4 P-K4 2 N-KB3 N-QB3 3 B-N5 P-QR3 4 B-R4 N-B3 5 00 B-B4 (This move is usually played after 4...P-QN4 5 B-N3) 6 NxP! (Hans Kmoch called this the "fork trick". Usually it releases tension in the center prematurely, but here the White pawns can gain several tempi by attacking the exposed Black pieces) 6...NxN (6...BxPch is another way to meet the fork trick, but since it forfeits the bishop pair and leaves White with two strong center pawns, it is almost always bad. If Black had played more accurately with 4...P-QN4 5 B-N3 B-B4, then he could meet 6 NxP with 6...Q-N4 leading to complications not unfavorable to Black) 7 P-Q4 BxP (7...B-Q3 8 PxN BxP 9 P-KB4 B-Q3 10 P-K5 B-B4ch 11 K-R1 N-K5 12 Q-K2 is also better for White) 8 QxB N-N3? (8...N-B3 is essential, altho after 9 Q-Q3 White has a strong center and the bishop pair) 9 P-KB4? (9 P-K5! first, then 9...P-QN4 10 PxN PxN 11 R-K1ch K-B1 12 PxFch wins) 9...0-0? (Black had to play 9...P-QN4 10 B-N3 P-Q3. What follows is slaughter) 10 P-B5 N-K2 11 P-K5 P-B4 (11...N/3-Q4 12 P-B6 wins a piece, and 11...N-K1 12 P-B6 gives White an irresistible bind. Still, that is better than the text) 12 QxP N-N5 13 Q-Q4 N-R3 14 BxN (14 B-N5 isn't bad either. White can win pretty much any way he pleases) 14...PxB 15 P-B6 N-N3 16 Q-K3 K-R1 (to meet 17 QxP by 17...R-KN1) 17 P-B4 P-Q3 18 N-B3 (Pawns don't matter much anymore; White is more interested in bringing his pieces out for the mate) 18...NxP 19 QxP R-KN1 20 B-B2 N-N3 21 R-B4? (21 N-R4 Q-B1 22 N-N5! is quicker) 21...Q-B1 22 QxQ

# KEEPING UP THE

Ali trying to score with his left jab . . . backs away from Foreman . . . skins along the ropes . . . Foreman with a right catches Ali's arm . . . Ali dances around him, puts a soft right into the champ's midsection . . . Foreman moves in, trying to pressure Ali . . . brief flurry of punches . . . ref separates the combatants . . . jab by Foreman misses . . . and that's the bell for Round 7 . . . We'll be right back.

Have you ever seen a boxing match end explosively after many rounds of "unexciting" give-and-take? Some fights - notably those of Ali, are characterized by early dance-like manoeuvring for position, dodging the opponent's blows, keeping the adversary busy with steady, wearing pressure. Often one of the competitors wilts under the strain and either loses the later rounds or gets knocked out . . . Chess matches, to be sure, are not staged in cavernous auditoriums with thousands of fans screaming with each move. Yet the atmosphere between the players' noses is likewise charged with tension. When each builds his own position and bears down upon the other's, neither making contact, the strain on the central zone dividing the two camps increases steadily. (That is, unless the players are bent on making peace.) The first thirty moves - the first ten rounds - may seem rather quiet and uninteresting - as quiet and uninteresting as a fluffy white cloud slowly growing into a thunderhead . . . Some fights (e.g. Foreman-Frazier), and some games present an early skirmish - a spate of tactical thrusts. A quick knockout may ensue; more often the swift pace is maintained throughout the match. The two games presented last month fall into this category. Now let's look at two slower-moving, yet equally tense, battles!

1978 BUDAPEST INTERNATIONAL, ROUND 3  
White: Attila Groszpetter BLACK: Edmar Mednis  
Pirc Defense

- |        |     |
|--------|-----|
| 1. e4  | d6  |
| 2. d4  | Nf6 |
| 3. Nc3 | g6  |
| 4. Nf3 | Bg7 |
| 5. Be2 | O-O |
| 6. O-O | ... |

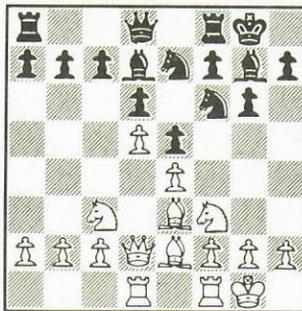
In the following round, Mednis, who tied for third in the U.S. Championship, as White essayed the sharp "Three Pawns (Austrian) Attack" against Laszlo Vadasz' Pirc Defense. The Hungarian GM tried a fist-swinging innovation, but was pummeled in short order. Groszpetter has chosen a slower mode of aggression; long-range strategical considerations come to the fore. White wishes to press for more central control and steam-roller the enemy camp; Black will try to force weaknesses in White's pawn setup and establish central-posts for his pieces. Mednis' next few moves apply more pressure to the squares d4 and e5.

- |        |     |
|--------|-----|
| 6. ... | Bg4 |
| 7. Be3 | Nc6 |
| 8. Qd2 | e5  |

White cannot comfortably defend d4, and since trading pawns only frees Black's game, strives for more by pushing past.

- |          |     |
|----------|-----|
| 9. d5    | Ne7 |
| 10. Rad1 | Bd7 |

Both players have brought out their men; now starts the jockeying for position. Black avoids possible exchange of his "better" bishop, which has already accomplished its purpose on g4 by causing a rift in White's center.



What would your plan be in this position? center is locked, so look to the wings for action. Neither player's pieces are particularly active, so look for pawn breaks to increase their scope. Advances which stand out in this position are f4 and c4-c5 (bolstered by a3 and b4 for White; ...f5, ...c6, or ...c5-a6-b5 for Black. However, three of these are blocked by knights, while White's last move hindered ...c5 by applying X-Ray pressure to the potentially vulnerable pawn on d6. Groszpetter elects to advance on the kingside and Mednis on the queenside.

- |         |     |
|---------|-----|
| 11. Bh6 | Nc8 |
|---------|-----|

To prepare the c-pawn's advance. This and the bishop's need of d7 are two reasons the knight did not retreat to b8 on the 9th move. White trades his better bishop for Black's relatively shut-in one, but primes some targets for his aggressive Kingside plans, which he makes known by also retreating a knight.

- |         |     |
|---------|-----|
| 12. BxB | KxB |
| 13. Ne1 | c5  |

Rather than play FxP e.p. and open the center, White elects to open up lines for attack on the wing. In so doing he creates a "hole" on e5, one which Black's pieces are not yet poised to exploit, however.

- |        |    |
|--------|----|
| 14. f4 | ef |
|--------|----|

Better than allowing f5, g4, with a pawn roller. Now pressure on the half-open f- & e-files becomes the dominant theme of the game. White seems to have a head start with better central control, but Black's weaknesses on d6, f6, and h6 are not easily attacked, as many of the crucial light squares are denied to White's knights. White lacks an outpost, or "jumping-off point", from which to attack, while Black may enter the fortress on e5 as soon as he finds the keys. The main danger for Black is that the position may be blasted open, particularly by e5 before he can reassert his pieces.

- |          |     |
|----------|-----|
| 15. Qxf4 | Qe7 |
| 16. Nd3  | Nb6 |

Discourages 17 e5, for after N/2xd5 18 ed, the simple Nxf4 19 dxe7 Nxe2ch 20 Nxe2 Re8 21 Nxc5 Rxe7 gives White nothing, while 18...Qe3ch! gives Black fair winning chances in a double-edged ending. (If 19 QxQ NxQ 20 Nxc5 Nf1 21 Nxd7 Nxd7? 22 Kf1 gives White good play for the Exchange, but

21...Ne3! Makes trouble made yet; the fighters their footwork.

- |          |
|----------|
| 17. Rf2  |
| 18. Rdf1 |
| 19. Qg3  |

Black would like to p1 to e5, but then 20 Nxc umbus way. So Black t his knight, but must f QN can't jump into b5

- |         |
|---------|
| 19. ... |
|---------|

This pawn move also pr queenside advance. Wh ing way to open the ce cause White cannot occ after ...de without lo the sac 20 Ne5?! dc5 ( short), also shifts to wing.

- |         |
|---------|
| 20. h4  |
| 21. h5  |
| 22. Nf4 |

- A dynamic alternative - ! This move adds mor weight of pressure to e d5, g4, and h5. How sh



The rooks would look si while 23 Bd3 invites .. knock all the props fro . . . But must White re his e-pawn? Its removal for White's pieces. Vi gram what happens after QxN 25 hg6! hg6 (...f rook) 26 Nh5ch - White, d6, f7, and the h-file, might say: "This is a worth looking into." If Qxd6 pins the g-pawn. 1 Rxf7 do not work, but ha queen by 27 Bd3! Qxd5 ( has Bxg6!) 28 Nf4! Qd4 rook) 29 Bxg6!fg6 30 N Rxf8 32 c3!! hits home. this last variation is a find, else White might j down. (However, in this able alternatives.) Wit down in a pressure-packe would probably not be ab ahead. But this is not positions, not even of g though exhilarating spar times enable even amateu

# PRESSURE

by  
**KEN  
REGAN**

le.) So no contact is  
s are still showing off

Rae8  
Ng8  
...  
lay 19...Nc4 on the way  
e5! wins a pawn the Col-  
ries to clear d7 for  
First make sure White's  
to attack d6, so...  
a6

repares a possible  
ite, seeing no promis-  
enter, (20 e5 fails be-  
by e4 with the knight  
osing the d-pawn, while  
21 Qc7 seems to fall  
action on the far

Bc8  
Nd7  
Ndf6!  
re to the 'obvious' Ne5  
re than a straw's  
e4, and also hits a  
ould White react?:



ily after 23 Bf3,  
..b5!, threatening to  
on White's position. .  
eally grovel to defend  
al would open lines  
visualize from the dia-  
23...Nxe4 24 NxN  
f6 26 Nh5ch wins a  
e, uncovers threats on  
One's intuition  
ynamic position  
If now 26...Kh6 27  
If 26...Kh8, Qxd6 and  
harassment of Black's  
(if Qe5 or Qg4, White  
4 (to pin White's  
Ng6ch Kh7 31 Nxf8ch  
e. . . . . Of course,  
a rather fortunate  
just come out a pawn  
is case there are work-  
ith the clock ticking  
ressed position, one  
able to see ten moves  
demanded in such  
grandmasters, (al-  
rks of genius some-  
urs to see that far).

One's intuition, guided by one's awareness of the position's tactical and strategical motifs, is a reliable ally, one computers do not have. In fact, all White has to do is ascertain that the consequences of ...Nxe4 are "unclear", realize that attempts to hold the pawn, or brash diversionary measures, lead to less desirable play, and then leave the agonizing decision up to his opponent. . . . . Can White do anything active right now? All of White's previous threats have been well parried. Leaving aside the possibility of ...Nxe4, does Black have any other strong plan of action? The move ...b5 certainly standsout; unlike 23...Nxe4, it is a real threat. Therefore, Caissa called on White to play the cold-blooded 23 a4!, answering Black's pressure in kind. Black might conceivably have responded with the equally steady 23...b6!, to stop a5. The temperature of the position would surely have soon reached the ignition point, but who is to say whose setup would have exploded first? The move actually chosen by Groszpetzer does set a trap . .

23. Nh3? ...  
(So that if now ...Nxe4? 24 NxN QxN 25 Rx f7ch!! RfR 26 RxRch KxR 27 Ng5ch wins) .  
. . . but leaves White open to the uppercut:  
23. ... BxN!  
24. QxB? ...  
24 gh3 would have held the pawn, although White still has problems. Black can play smoothly and operate on the king file, or try ...Nxe4 25 NxN QxN 26 Qxd6 Qe3. Perhaps White was punch-drunk or, more likely, in time pressure.

24. ... Nxe4  
25. NxN QxN  
26. Bd3 Qxd5  
TKO. The once proud pawn center has disappeared.  
27. Rf4 Qe6  
28. Qh2 Qe5  
29. Rf3 Nh6  
30. Qh3 Qg5  
31. hg hg  
32. Rf1 Rh8

"Come on, ref - stop the fight!" yell some fans. But White still has some pressure, although steady play by Mednis forces him back against the ropes.

33. Qf3 Re7  
34. Bc4 Nf5  
35. Qc3ch Re5  
36. Rf3 Rh4  
37. RxR QxR  
38. Qb3 Qd4ch  
39. Kh2 Qh4ch  
40. Kgl Relch  
41. Bfl Qd4ch  
42. Kh2 b5  
43. g3 Qd2ch  
44. Kh3 c4  
45. Qa3 Ne3

Here, White's corner threw in the towel, ending a game in which seemingly nothing happened, until suddenly one side caved in. But below the surface much was going on; battles like these can be exciting in a deeper sense.

Here is another game with much positional give-and-go before the final knockout. This was the second win in James Tarjan's phenomenal late-round streak that carried him to second place in the U.S. Championship. It came against the very innovative New York IM Andy Soltis:

U.S. CHAMPIONSHIP 1978, ROUND 12  
White: SOLTIS Black: TARJAN  
Vienna Game

- 1. P-K4 P-K4
- 2. N-QB3 N-QB3
- 3. P-KN3 B-B4
- 4. B-N2 P-QR3!?

White has chosen a very slow mode of development, so Black can afford to take 'time out' to preserve his bishop.

- 5. P-Q3 P-Q3
- 6. N-B3 KN-K2
- 7. O-O O-O
- 8. B-K3 N-Q5

To maintain a hold on the black squares, since White's early emphasis has been on the light diagonals. Soltis' setup may look meek, but it does prepare a solid central build-up. White's philosophy is: immediate attempts to attack in the center may be premature, allowing Black to exchange pieces and blunt White's initiative, whereas a carefully orchestrated buildup might prove more potent.

- 9. BxN FxB
- 10. N-K2 N-B3
- 11. Q-Q2 B-Q2
- 12. P-QB3 FxP

By virtually compelling the exchange of pawns White obtains a strong center. Black must seek to hold off their advance and jab at them from the wing.

- 13. FxP B-R2!?

A precautionary retreat. Not having to lose a tempo after White's potential P-Q4 may prove important if e.g. Black wants to put pressure on White's king pawn. This and the next move merely shore up his position, while waiting for White to announce his plans first.

- 14. N-R4 R-N1!?
- 15. K-R1 N-K2
- 16. P-KB4! ...

Action.

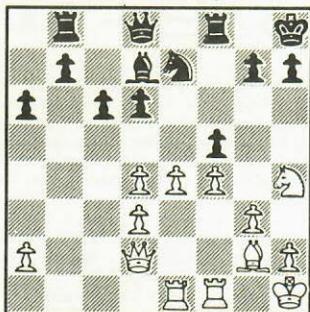
- 16. ... P-KB4!

Reaction. Black wants to render White's pawn center immobile; stationary targets are easier to hit.

- 17. QR-K1 K-R1
- 18. N-Q4! BxN
- 19. FxB P-QB3

Black's K3 is an important square in this position. If White can control and occupy it, he will have a grip on the K-file and a station from which to menace Black's king. One of the reasons Black took White's knight on Q4 is that it had exerted pressure on K6. Another is that the exchange further "fixes" White's pawns. For example, White might now try 20 P-K5 with the idea of P-K6. But Black beats White to the punch with ...B-K3!

blockading the crucial square and controlling the "stop-square" in front of White's doubled pawns. If then 21 PxF QxP 22 Q-K3 R-B3 23 Q-K5 R-Q1! is comfortable - after Black untangles his pieces, White's many weak squares will come under scorching fire.



There is a better method to carry out the plan P-K5-K6, by first playing 20 Q-N4. If then ...Q-B2 21 P-K5! is very strong because of the pin, while neither ...R-B3 nor N-B1 look at all appealing. But the thematic 20... B-K3! enables Black to stay a step ahead. So Soltis tries a different method of probing Black's weakness.

- 20. P-Q5            FxP
- 21. FxP            N-N3
- 22. N-B3            ...

Even though taking on KN6 would double Black's pawns, White feels his knight has a better future than Black's and swings it around to ...K6.

- 22. ...            Q-B3
- 23. Q-N4            P-QN3

Although Black's position is sound and resilient, the enemy forces command more space and exert a lot of pressure. Black strives to gain back some space and roll back White's men before they establish a grip on much of the board. Only then can he expose the defects in the enemy's camp: a relatively shut-in bishop, potentially weak dark squares and, most of all, the doubled queen pawns. In one sense Black is a pawn ahead - a potential passed pawn on the queenside. Thus queenside expansion is called for, especially since Black is frozen out in the other two theaters of war. Observe the logical and ruthless execution of Black's queenside expansion, from its humble beginnings to its crowning success.

- 24. R-B1            P-QR4
- 25. Q-N3            R-N2

To allow the other rook also to take a post behind the pawns - that's where they belong!

- 26. N-N5            P-N4
- 27. N-K6            ...

The hallmark of White's strategy. But: one swallow does not a summer make. Additional hawks have to fly in to swarm the enemy's nest, and Black appears to have all the other roosting points fairly well covered.

- 27. ...            R-R1
- 28. KR-K1            P-N5!

F-R5? would be a grievous error because of 29 Q-N4!, stopping Black cold. When using a Bishop to effect pawn advances, try to keep the pawns on the opposite color as much as possible. The crucial square for a pawn is usually not the one it is on but the one directly in front of it. Pawns have no control over their "stopsquares", although two pawns abreast can help each other out. Use the bishop as artillery to clear out the blockaders before the infantry pour in.

- 29. Q-B4            N-K2
- 30. N-Q4            Q-B1
- 31. N-B6            ...

The hallmark of White's frustrations. He is still setting the pace and jabbing at Black from every angle, only to find his adversary as elusive as ever. White's pressure comes to no fruition without a target to hit,

while occasional knobs at his bruised mid-section and the cut being opened up on the queenside of his face are increasingly annoying. Now Black's knight gives the phizz to White's:

- 31. ...            N-B1
- 32. Q-Q4            N-N3
- 33. P-KR4?        ...

A mistimed sally. R-K7 was indicated; ...BxN 34 RxB BxR 35 QxN is fine for White. Black could play ...N-R5 and after White doubles rooks continue his queenside operations. But White's central control would cause an equal amount of trouble. The threat of P-R5-R6 causes little sweat for Black, while he gains time for his thrusts. His next move stops R-K7 because of ...BxN.

- 33. ...            N-R5
- 34. P-R5            P-R3
- 35. B-B3            N-B6

Getting even for the White knight's sneer on Move 22.

- 36. R-B2            Q-B3!

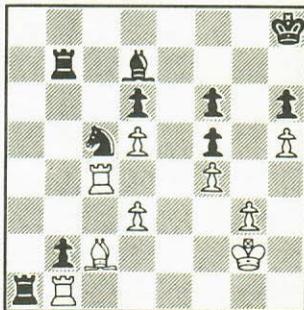
Exchanging queens removes the main obstacle to his final push; the doubled pawns are a small price to pay.

- 37. QxQ            FxQ
- 38. P-QR3?        ...

This move, played in bad time pressure, only helps Black create a passed pawn. It's hard to suggest a good move here, however. White's pressure has been blunted, while the strain on the weak pawns, queenside defenders, and dark squares increases with each move. 38 R-QN2 seems to resist the most.

- 38. ...            N-R5!
- 39. FxP            FxP
- 40. R-QN1            P-N6
- 41. R-B4            N-B4
- 42. B-Q1            P-N7
- 43. B-B2            R-R8
- 44. K-N2            ...

White's last line of defense looks reasonably solid, but Black has a "simple" move, taking advantage of White's earlier indiscretion - a pinprick stronger than a round-house blow:



- 44. ...            B-K1!
- 45. K-B2            BxP

Threatening B-Q8! White can cover one square only at the cost of unguarding another.

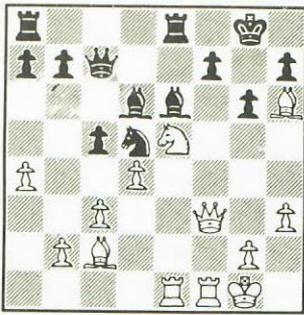
- 46. K-K1            B-B6
- 47. R-N4            RxR
- 48. NxR            N-N6!

The finish is both pretty and precise. White is in Zugzwang; King moves allow B-Q1; White's bishop must guard the rook; P-Q3 allows ...B-K5; and, most of all, White's rook is pinned and cannot take the pawn. So White unguards his QP.

- 49. N-B6            BxP
- 50. N-K7            B-K3!
- 51. K-K2            N-Q5ch
- 52. K-Q2            ...

How does Black save his pawn? The finest point is that White's knight has been forced to a square where Black can trap it (50 N-N8 or N-Q8 were no better) with:

Concluded on Page 16



20 B-K4? (This move is incomprehensible to me now. Crushing was 20 B-N3! After which Black has no defense. 20...N-N3? 21 Q-B6 B-KB1 22 NxP! Black resigns. On 20...PxP 21 PxP - less good is 21 BxN BxN - QR-Q1 22 BxN BxB 23 QxB BxN 24 RxB! wins easily. Finally on 20...PxP 21 PxP BxN 22 RxB! threatening BxN and Q-B6 which Black must sacrifice a piece to prevent. After the game someone asked me how much I was paid not to play 20 B-N3! All I could say was that I didn't realize how strong my position was. I wasn't psychologically ready to think I could beat a 2500 player in 20 moves! Time to re-read Fear of Success, which is a good book for someone like me who cannot psychologically accept how good he really is at something - in this case, chess) 20...PxP! (Black quickly takes advantage of White's error. As previously stated, 21 BxN BxN gives no advantage to White. Most of White's advantage has evaporated) 21 PxP BxN 22 PxB QxP 23 K-R1! (23 BxN Q-Q5ch 24 K-R1 BxN is at very best a draw for White. The threat is now 24 BxN QxB 25 Q-B6) 23...Q-R4 (Aiming to simplify. 23...P-KB4? loses quickly to 24 B-B2 followed by RxB!, B-N3 and R-Q1 winning material) 24 QxQ PxQ 25 BxN!? (After this timid move, White has no advantage at all. 25 B-B3 and 26 BxRP still gave some winning chances. However, since I had a perfect 0-2 record vs Peters I wanted to escape once with half my life. The opposite-colored bishops ensure the draw as Black's extra pawn on the kingside is meaningless) 25...BxB 26 B-Q2 B-K5 27 B-B3 QR-B1 28 R-Q1 B-B3 29 R-B5! (Black cannot play the intended 29...R-Q7 as 30 R-N5ch leads to mate or the win of the exchange - 30...K-B1 31 B-N4ch) 29...R-K3 30 P-R5 R-KN3 31 R-Q2 (Right about now, we both started moving faster to make the required 50 moves. At one point, four Grandmasters were watching - Lein, Shamkovich Bisguier, and Youngworth - I was praying to myself that I wouldn't make a horrible blunder in front of them. Fortunately, I managed not to) 31...R-K1 32 R-K5 (White simplifies more. With each major piece that comes off the board, the more drawn the position becomes) 32...RxB 33 BxR P-B3 34 B-B3 K-B2 (Black has a slight advantage in that his king is better placed than White's and that White's rook is tied down to the defense of KN2. With his next move, White tries to prevent Black from improving his king's position still more) 35 R-K2 P-B4 (Black's plan is now to obstruct White's rook with the bishop on K5 to allow his king to come into the center. White's plan is to relieve some of the tension on his KN2 in the next 2 moves both sides carry out their respective plans) 36 K-R2 B-K5 37 P-KN3 (White's rook is now free at last! Shamkovich even pulled up a chair and sat down to watch the time-scramble. I was starting to get a little nervous) 37...P-R5!? 38 P-KN4! K-K3 (The next 15 moves were played quickly) 39 PxFch KxP 40 R-B2ch K-K3 41 R-K2 K-Q4 42 R-Q2ch K-B3 43 R-K2 B-B4 (White would love to check on Kb6 and trade Rooks!) 44 R-KB2 B-Q2 45 R-B7ch! (Zot! The idea behind White's maneuvering) 45...K-N4 46 RxB PxB 47 K-N2 P-N4 48 B-B6 P-N5 49 PxB BxP 50 BxP KxP 51 K-B2 K-N5 52 K-K3 K-N6 53 B-B6 DRAW! Black will never be able to promote a pawn. While Peters was in poor form at the U S

Open (he won only 7 of 12 games, losing to Bradford and Youngworth), he did make a Grandmaster norm at the Lloyd's Bank tournament in London a week later! He hopes to become a GM without even being an IM first like Larry Christiansen did. He will have no trouble. I suppose



Aggressive? Who, me?

*Tom Shanley*

I should be upset with myself for missing the win on move 20, but I'm happy to draw. After all, in a match between players of equal strength, a draw is expected.

(Below are two wins from the 1978 US Open at Phoenix by the eventual tournament winner, Joe Bradford. Games selected by Curtis Carlson with a few annotations by Curt. Bradford's first opponent is a GM; the second opponent is a 15-year-old sensation who played so well that there is a separate article about him in the November CL&R. Ed.)

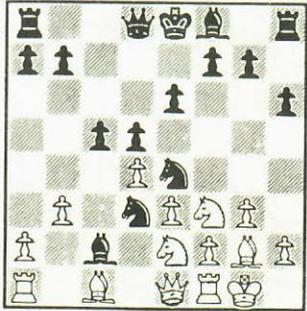
Rd 11 J BRADFORD 2305/J TARJAN 2490 1 P-K4 P-QB4  
 2 N-KB3 P-Q3 3 P-Q4 FxP 4 NxP N-KB3 5 N-QB3 N-B3  
 6 B-QB4 P-K3 7 B-K3 P-QR3 8 Q-K2 B-K2 9 B-N3 Q-B2  
 10 000 00 11 P-N4 NxN 12 RxB P-QN4 13 P-N5 N-Q2  
 14 P-KR4 N-B4 15 P-KB4 R-QN1 16 P-N6 BxP 17 P-R5  
 P-N4 18 PxP P-QR4 19 P-R6 P-N3 20 NxP! (Before this  
 move Bradford said to me, "Watch me sacrifice my  
 Queen!") 20...Q-B3 (20...RxN 21 QxR B-R3 22 BxPch  
 K-R1 23 QxB! NxQ 24 R-B4 threatens mainly 25 B-Q4ch.  
 Tarjan must have overlooked this) 21 N-B3 R-N5 22 KR-  
 Q1 Q-N2 23 B-QB4 Q-N1 24 P-N3 B-Q2 25 Q-Q2 B-QB1  
 26 RxP! RxB 27 PxB Q-N5 28 Q-Q4 R-B2 29 QxN?! (The  
 next day Joe showed me 29 R-Q8ch! BxR 30 Q-R8ch!! KxQ  
 31 RxB mate!) 29...QxN 30 R-Q8ch B-B1 31 B-Q4 1-0  
 See Page 16 for additional games from U.S. Open

RxQ 23 R-Q4 R-N1 24 R-K1 N-K4 25 K-B1 (Hardly Rx! N-B6ch) 25...N-N5 26 N-Q5 NxPch 27 K-B2 P-N4 (Black has better moves, of course, but the position is still an easy win for White) 28 R-R4 N-N5 29 K-N1 R-Q1 30 RxFch K-N1 31 N-K7ch K-B1 32 R-R9 mate 1-0 (FORDON)

0-2 J HURSCH 1965/R FORDON 2112 Sicilian Defense  
 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 e6 3 d4 cd 4 Nxd4 a6 5 g3 (premature) 5...d5 6 e5 (Believe it or not, the book move given in Encyclopedia II is 6 Nf3!) 6...Nc6 7 Nc6 bc 8 Bg2 Qc7 9 0-0? Bc5!? (I doubt that sacrificing the KP is sound, but 9 Qe2 a5 is good for Black - Koc/Polugayevski, USSR Champ 1962 - I have played many games with Jack at the Boulder Chess Club, and I know he likes to attack. I like to attack too, and since I have a good position anyway I decided not to accept the defensive burden after 9...Qe5, Jack's comment: "Aw, shucks") 10 Rl Ne7 11 Nd2 Bb7 (The bishop would have been better placed at d7 to support the KP after an eventual ...f6) 12 Nb3 Bb6 13 Be3 c5 (If Black had played 11...Bd7, then he could have played 13...Qa7 retaining control of c5 without shutting in the KB. If White tries 14 c4, then 14...B:e3 15 R:e3 dc 16 Nd2 Nd5 17 Rl c3 is good for Black) 14 f4 (I had expected 14 c4 d4, the point of Bb7) 14...Rd8 (if ...d4, then Black will end up with an isolated pawn after an eventual c3) 15 c3 0-0 16 Bf2 (Time to start making plans. White will direct his energies toward kingside action with f5 which will require some reshuffling of his pieces. He must be careful, since a premature advance can be met by ...d4, opening the center and obtaining tactical chances against the exposed White king. The move ...d4 by Black will weaken his pawns and can only be played if White is careless. ...c4 is bad because it cedes the d4 square to White, giving him a free hand on the kingside. Black has some possibilities of attacking the White queenside along the "b" file, and his next few moves are intended as "feelers" in this direction. Black's best course of action is ...f6, anticipating the White attack, which will weaken White's KP after ...fe or leave Black with a mobile center after ef, ...gf) 16 ...a5 17 a4 Ba6 18 Qc2 (When Jack played this move, the diagonal b1-h7 lit up like a neon sign, and I realized the queenside play would be too slow) ...Bc8 19 Kh1 Bd7 (Toying with the idea Be8, f6, and Bg6, but the bishop is needed to support the KP. At d7 the bishop also eyes the pawn at a4 trying to tie down White's rook, but ...) 20 Nd2 (Of course. After Nf3-g5, White's attack gains momentum) 20...Ng6 (Intended as a preparation for f6, and an excellent square for the knight except for one thing) 21 h4 (White throws hisRP into the attack with tempo, since 21...h5? 22 Bf3 is stupid. Black has wasted four of the last five moves but fortunately still has time for -) 21...f6! 22 ef gf (22... R:f6? gives up all control over the e5 square) 23 f5? (Jack was starting to get into time pressure and played too hastily. Better is 23 c4 d4 - forced; 23...Be8 24 cd ed 25 Qb3! Bb7 26 Racl (threatens 27 Ne4!) Kh8 27 Re6 Rd6 28 Rd6 Q:d6 29 Qb5 Rc8 30 Nb3 wins a pawn - 24 Be4 gives White a chance to blockade the Black center. Black would still be slightly better) 23...Ne5 24 fe B:e6 25 Nf3 Bg4 26 Nh2? (Here the knight is "dead". 26 N:e5 fe 27 c4 d4 is a better try, but here too Black has the better game) 26...Bh5 27 Qf5? (White can hardly hop to overwhelm the entire Black kingside with just his queen. Better is 27 Bh3 and 28 Bf5) 27...Bg6 28 Qe6+ (Better 28 Qh3 immediately) 28...Kg7 29 Radl (not 29 B:d5? Bf7) 29...Rfe8 30 Qh3 Nd3 (White is lost) 31 Rf1 (forced) c4 32 Ng4 Re2 (32...f5 is better. Then 33 h5 fg 34 Q:g4 Ne5 35 Qg5 h6 leaves Black a piece up) 33 h5 N:f2ch 34 R:f2?! (34 N:f2 B:f2 35 Qg4 Qe5 36 Bf3 f5 37 Qg5 Bb6! 38 B:e2 Q:e2 also wins for Black since 39 hg hg leads to annihilation on the rook file, and 39 Rde1 Q:h5ch is a won ending) 34...Bf2 35 hg (White is hoping for counterplay on the rook file) 35...h5! 36 R:d5 R:d5 37 B:d5 Q:g3 38 Q:g3 B:g3 39 B:c4 (The knight has no retreat, and 39 Bf3 R:f+ 40 Kg2 hg leaves Black a rook up) 39...Re4 40 N:f6 K:f6 41 Bf7 Re2 42 b4 h4 0-1

0-1 J KEARNS 2025/S DILLON 1671 Rd 1 Najdorf Sicilian.  
 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d4 cd 4 N:d4 Nf6 5 Nc3 a6 6 Bg5 e6 7 f4 Be7 8 Qf3 Qc7 9 000 Nbd7 10 Bd3 h6 11 Qh3 Nb6 (All book so far. The last move I believe to be an invention of GM Walter Browne) 12 f5 e5 13 Nb3 Bd7 14 Be3 (Hereabouts the game enters one of the most difficult stages, the transition to the middle game. The memorized opening variations leave off, and one must use their own head to find the proper strategic plan. White has two possibilities, opening lines on the kingside with g4, h4, and g5; and going for queenside play by Kbl, Rcl, Nd5, c4 and c5. The queenside action looks more promising, since White's minor pieces are already well posted to support it. Black can try the thematic center break d5 after moves like Bc6 and 000, this looks quite strong. Or he can build up his position on the queenside by 000, Kb8, Rc8, Nc4 and possibly b5-b4. Obviously, it is not easy to foresee the long-range consequences of each plan, and only experience will tell what to try) 14...Na4 (Black wants to exchange pieces to simplify the position, but this merely wastes time) 15 Nd5! (Of course. White ignores the poorly posted knight at a4 and exchanges off the active knight at f6, thus preventing d5 by Black) 15...Nd5 16 ed Bf6 17 Rhel 000 (Not 17...e4 18 Bd4) 18 Be4 g6? (White is much stronger on the kingside, and any activity Black undertakes there will only result in a weakness. Black ought to try the second plan indicated, building up the queenside in anticipation of White's coming c4-c5) 19 Qf3 gf? (The losing move. Black should have closed the kingside by g5, but after 20 Qf2 White has gained two valuable tempi to further his own plans) 20 B:f5 Bg7 21 Qg4 B:f5 22 Q:f5+ Qd7 23 Rf1 (Simple and strong. Note that if White played 23 Qd7+ and then Rf1, he would be two tempi behind the game continuation) 23...Q:f5 24 R:f5 Rd7 25 Rdfl Rf8 26 Rh5 Rc7 27 Rh4 (27 B:h6? Rh8 wins an exchange) 27...e4? (Black realizes that passive defense is hopeless and correctly plays to activate his pieces) 28 Bd4 (Since White is assured of winning one of the weak pawns in the long run, he first prevents Black from capturing any of his own) B:d4 29 N:d4 Rg8 30 g3 Nc5 31 R:h6 Rd8 32 Kd2 Na4 33 b3 Nc3 34 Nf5 Nd5 35 N:d6+ Kb8 36 c4 Nb4 (or 36...Rcd7 37 N:f7 Nb4+ - 37...Rf8 38 Ne5 - 38 Ke3 transposes 40 Kf5 Nc2 41 Rf4! (Forcing the exchange of rooks - 41...Rd7 42 Ne5 Ne3+ 43 Kg5 Rg7+ 44 Kf6 - after which Black has no more counterplay) 41...Ne3+ 42 Kg5 R:f4 43 K:f4 Ng2+ 44 Ke4 Re3+ 45 Kd4 Re2 46 Rh7 (The quickest. White has more than enough pawns) 46...Ra2 47 Nd6 Rd2+ 48 Kc5 Ne3 49 N:b7 1-0 (FORDON)

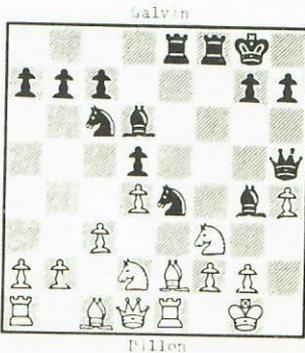
Somehow, the last issue of CSCA Bulletin gives me the idea you're hurting for space filler. (How did you like those aspens for filler? Ed.) Well, then here's a little tidbit for the odd corners, dirty jokes, and belly laughs dept . . . R ORLANDO 1496/FORDON 2021 - Assn of College Unions International Year II, 2/12/71 - Troy, NY. 1 P-Q4 N-KB3 2 N-QB3 P-Q4 3 P-KN3 B-B4 4 B-N2 P-K3 5 N-B3 P-KR3 6 P-K3 P-B4 7 N-K2 N-B3 8 P-N3 N-QN5 9 00 BxP 10 Q-Q2 N-K5 11 Q-K1 N-Q6!



(Yes, this actually happened!)

# Packer Open Cont-d

Now, back to the "Pack" 0-2 S DILLON 1671/F GALVIN 1886 "Galvin's Gambit" 1 P-K4 N-QB3 2 N-KB3 (2 P-Q4 is Nim-zovitch's Defense, which is better. By 2 N-KB3, White signals his willingness to forgive and forget and play something he knows, like the Ruy. Of course, Galvin did not shove his QN out there just to meekly defend the "Spanish Torture" . . .) 2...e5 (!) (?) (!?) (?)! - Take your pick. (What is this? A king's gambit reversed? A Greco countergambit? An ultra-accelerated Schliemann Defense? Quite frankly, I've never, ever seen it before, and I've been playing chess for half my life) 3 ef (I have no idea if this is best, but I do know that Dillon would be less than a worm if he was too chicken to take it) 3...d5 4 Nh4 (4 d4 Bxf5 5 Bd3 is an alternative, leaving White with a small advantage in the form of the backward Black KP. This is one drawback to such violent gambits: by returning the pawn, one can usually retain a positional advantage) 4...Nf6 (We can't allow 5 Qh5+, can we?) 5 d4 e6 6 fe B:e6 7 Nf3 Bd6 (In return for the pawn, Black has a big lead in development. White has no weaknesses, however, and ought to be able to hold the position) 8 c3 00 9 Bd3 Bg4 10 00 ("Castling into it". Here again, White could profitably return the pawn: 10 Be3 Ne4 11 Nbd2 Nd2 12 Q:d2 B:f3 13 gh R:f3 14 000 with a great game. 10...Re8 11 Nbd2 Bf4 12 Nf1 also looks OK. 10...Qe7 11 Qe2 Ne4 12 Nbd2 transposes into the first variation) 10...Ne4 11 Be2 Qe8 12 Nbd2 (On 12 h3, Bh5 is safe and good. 12...B:h3 13 gh Qe6 leads to murky complications that only John Watson could figure out, and probably favors White. 12 Be3 is not any better after 12...Q-R4 White has no satisfactory way to meet the threat of BxN and QxP mate. For example: 13 P-KR3 BxP 14 PxB - 14 N-N5 B-KN5 - QxP 15 R-K1 R:N 16 BxR B-R7ch 17 K-R1 B-B5ch 18 K-N1 Q-R7ch 19 K-B1 BxB 20 B-N2 - 20 R-K2, 20 Q-K2, and 20 Q-B2 all fail to 20...N-N6ch - 20...R-KB1 and White is helpless. 13 P-KR4 R:N 14 BxR QxP 15 R-K1 - 15 P-KN3 NxNP - R-KB1 16 N-Q2 - 16 BxB? Q-R7ch 17 K-B1 N-N6 mate - 16...NxN 17 BxN Q-R7ch 18 K-B1 BxB 19 PxB Q-R8ch 20 K-K2 QxPch 21 K-B1 QxP mate. Finally, 13 R-K1 R:N 14 BxR - 14 P-KR3 QR-KB1 15 N-Q2 RxR 16 PxR QxP 17 BxB Q-R7ch 18 K-B1 N-N6 mate - R-KB1 15 N-Q2 NxN transposes into the variation with 13 P-KR4) 12...Q-R4 13 P-KR4 (White must meet the threat of 13...NxN 14 BxN BxN 15 BxB QxP mate, and 13 P-KR3 BxP 14 PxB QxP 15 R-K1 NxN 16 BxN - 16 QxN RxN 17 BxR B-R7ch 18 K-R1 B-B5ch - 16...RxN 17 BxR B-R7ch 18 K-R1 B-N6ch 19 K-N1 Q-R7ch 20 K-B1 QxP is mate) 13...QR-K1 (threatening 14...NxN 15 BxN RxB 16 QxR R:N etc) 14 R-K1 (meeting the threat since now White can play 17 Q-K8ch in the above variation. Unfortunately, it leaves him open to another threat, but there is no defense by now)



14...NxN? (14...NxKB! 15 KxN - 15 Q-B2 B-N6 does not help any - 15...QxPch 16 K-N1 BxN 17 NxB R:N 18 PXR Q-R7ch 19 K-B1 B-N6 and mates. The mistake in the text throws away all Black's advantage) 15 BxN N-K2 (Now on 15...BxN 16 BxB QxP 17 B-K3, the White king can escape at K2) 16 N-K5 BxB 17 QxB QxP 18 P-KN3 Q-R6 19 Q-N4 QxQ 20 NxQ N-N3 21 N-K3 P-B3 22 R-K2 R-K5 23 R1-K1 R1-K1 24 K-B1 B-N2 25 N-B2 RxR 26 RxR RxR 27 KxR K-B2 28 N-N4 N-B1 29 N-Q3 P-QN3 30 B-B4 BxB 31 NxB N-K3 32 N-Q3 (32 NxN KxN leads to a tricky K and P ending that favors Black due to the possibility of making an outside passed pawn on the KR file) 32...K-B3 33 N-N4 N-Q1 34 K-K3 K-B4 35 N-Q3 N-B2 36 P-N3 N-Q3 37 P-B3 P-KR4 38 N-N4 (38 N-K5 is better with the idea 38...P-B4 39 P-KN4ch PxP 40 PxPch thus preventing Black from forcing a passed KR) 38...N-N4 39 K-Q3? (White needs this square for his knight to get back to K2 in time to stop the Black KR. A better try is 39 P-QB4, although after 39...PxP 40 PxP N-R6 Black probably has the better chances) 39...P-N4 40 P-R4 P-R5! 41 PxP PxP 42 PxN? (42 N-B2 P-R6 43 N-K3ch K-B5 44 N-B1 was the last chance to stop the pawn) 42...P-R6 43 PxP K-K3 44 NxP P-R7 45 NxP PxN 0-1 (FORDON)

B-3 M LANDEM 1358/L TOGNACCI 1633 1 d4 c5 2 d5 d6 3 e4 Nf6 4 Nc3 g6 5 Be2 Bg7 6 Nf3 00 7 00 a6 8 a4 b6 9 Rb1 Bg4 10 b4?! Nbd7 11 Be3 Qc7 12 Nd2 Be2 13 Qe2 cb4 14 Na2 a5 15 Rfcl Nc5 16 Bc5? dc5 17 c4 Qd7 (Black stands slightly better) 18 e5 Nd5! 19 cd5 Qd5 20 Nc4 Rad8 21 Rd1 Qc6 22 f4 e6 23 Nd6 Rd7 24 Rd3 Rfd8 25 Rbdl Bf8 26 Nc4 Rd3 27 Rd3 Rd5 28 Ncl Kg7 29 Ne3 c4! 30 Qc2 c3! 31 Nd5 ed5 (like an attack of great black African ants!) 32 Qb3 d4 33 Kfl Bc5 34 Qdl b5 35 Nb3 ba4 36 Nc5 Qc5 0-1 Hopeless. (C JOHNSON)

0-3 D HEYSER 1643/S DILLON 1671 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d3 g6 4 g3 Bg7 5 Bg2 e6 6 Bg5 Qb6 7 Nbd2 Qb2?! 8 Nb3 Qa3 9 d4 h6 10 Be3 (Look at the developed pieces) 10...c4 11 Nd2 Qa6 12 00 Ne7 13 Re1 00 14 Qe2 d5 15 ed5 Nd5 16 Ne4 Ne3 17 fe3 Bd7 18 Nfe5 Bb5?! 19 a4 Bc6 20 Bc6 Nc6 21 Nd7 Nd4? 22 ed4 Bd4 23 Kf1! Qc6 24 Qd3! Qh1! 25 Ke2 Qd2 26 Kf3 Qf2? (26...Qh6!, if Kg2 Qd5 28 Kh2 ((28 Qe4 Qe4 29 Re4 Bal 30 Nf8 Rf8 with advantage to Black)) ((Qh5= or 27 g5 Qd5 28 Qf5 - 28 Kg3 Qd7-+) 28...Qf5 29 Kf5! Bal 30 Nf8 Kf8+=) 27 Kg4 f5 28 Kh3 g5 29 Re2! +- Qe2 30 Qe2 Bal 31 Nf8 and White won on move 46. (C JOHNSON)

All of you 1400 players, cheer up if you get paired with an expert (especially me). 0-3 BELA BECZY 1450/CHUCK JOHNSON 2018 1 e4 c5 2 Nc3! e6 3 g3 g6 4 Bg2 Bg7 5 d3 Nc6 6 Be3 d6 7 Nge2 (7 f4 followed with 8 Nf3 is usual) 7...Nge7 8 Qd2 Nd4?! (premature) 9 Nd1 e5 10 c3 Ne2 11 Qe2 Be6 12 f4! Nc6 13 Bd2 Bh6?! (Qd7 is better) 14 fe5 Bd2 15 Qd2 de5 16 Ne3 00 17 00 Qg5 (desperation) 18 Rf2 Rad8 19 Nd5 Qd2 20 Rd2 Bd5 (overlooking White's 23rd move) 21 ed5 Ne7 22 Re1! f6 23 d4 cd4 24 cd4 e4! (the only equalizing move) 25 Be4 Nd5 26 Bd5 Rd5 27 Re7 Rf7 28 Rf7 Kf7 I struggled until move 41, then agreed to a draw. My sacrifice to Caissa for the year. (C JOHNSON)

\* \* \* \* \* Here's one from DCC's "Weekly Wednesdays" played Nov 15, 1978. Rd3 H HENDEE 1694/R BRANDT 1657 1 e4 c5 2 Nc3 Nc6 3 f4 g6 4 Nf3 Bg7 5 Bb5 Nd4 6 Nd4 cd4 7 Ne2 e5 8 00 Ne7 (8...Qb6 forces the awkward 9 Bd3) 9 fe5 Be5 10 d3 a6 11 Be4 d5 12 Bb3 Be6 13 Nf4 Qd6 14 g3 h5 15 Ne6 fe6 16 Bg5 Bg3 17 Be7 Bh2ch 18 Khl Ke7 19 Qe2 (not hard to find, but good) 19...Bf4 20 ed5 Be3 (closing the gate after a couple of pawns have been stolen) 21 de6 Raf8 22 Rf7ch Rf7 23 ef7 (nearing the goal; just a moment ago this pawn was on e4) 23...Qc6ch 24 Qe2 g5? 25 Bd5 Qd7 26 Re1 Qf5 27 Rf1 Bf4 28 Rcl Kf8 29 Re8 Kg7 30 Be6 Qe5 31 Rg8ch Kh7 32 Qe4ch Qe4ch 33 de Bd6 34 Bf5ch winning the rook. Black struggled on to move 41 before yielding to 1-0. (HENDEE) P.S. Chuck Johnson said that I missed 30 Rg8 Kh7 31 Be4 winning the queen.



PERFORMANCE PRIZES: New Alternative to Prize Problem. Recent trends in tournaments in Colorado make it likely that most events will only have four rounds. This will require smaller sections in order to give winners in each section. It is currently planned that prizes will only be guaranteed to first, or perhaps first and second in each section. In addition, however, performance prizes will reward any non-winner who performs well compared to his rating. A performance rating is calculated as follows: each win yields performance equal to opponent's rating plus 400 points; each draw yields performance equal to opponent's rating; each loss equals opponent's minus 400 points. Prizes would be awarded depending on actual performance, entry fee and costs of tournament. These prizes are likely to be smaller but more numerous than "class" prizes. They should also encourage players to compete in higher sections where higher performances are easier. Anyone meeting the norms for tournament gets the prize totally independent of his rating. These prizes should not detract from section prizes. It is also likely that upset prizes will be given each round to those scoring the biggest upsets. For more info, call 444-6754.

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- WHEN? WHERE? . . . . . January 27-28, 1979 - UMC Room 158, University of Colorado, 16th and Broadway, Boulder, Co 80303
- SETUP . . . . . Four-round Swiss in three sections (Open, Booster under 1650, Reserve under 1350) - - - Plus Nonrated Novice Section
- TIME CONTROL . . . . . Open 30/90 25/60; Booster and Reserve 35/90 25/60; Novice 60/G
- SCHEDULE . . . . . Rated sections 10-4, 11-5; Novice 10-12:30-3:30-6, Saturday only
- ADVANCE REGISTRATION Entry fees: Open \$15, Booster \$10, Reserve \$7, Novice \$3. Unrateds may not enter Open unless they can show 1500 strength. If joining USCF at tournament, total fees are \$25, \$22, \$20 (\$7 less for under 18). Mail before January 22 to Randy Siebert, 2939 Marine #303, Boulder, Co 80303. Phone 444-6754. Make checks payable to Boulder Chess Club. Advance registrants must attend 9:40 players' meeting
- PRIZES . . . . . \$300 GUARANTEED & mementos (trophies optional). . . OPEN: 1st \$120 & performance prizes . . . . . BOOSTER: 1st \$60 & performance prizes . . . . . RESERVE: 1st \$30 & performance prizes . . . PRIZES FOR ABOVE SECTIONS MAY BE INCREASED IN THE EVENT OF A SUBSTANTIAL TURNOUT.  
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# LES NOUVEAU RICHE

by GEORGE KOLTANOWSKI

Where are the days when chess masters were wandering minstrels, a chess board slung across their shoulders, challenging opponents at the top of their voice, in the streets of Madrid, Malaga, Valladolid, Cadiz or Alicante . . . . . And when accepted to a chess duel, play with the chess board underneath the iron bars, and if they won a few pesos . . . . . There was a time when it was fortunate to have acquired a name and fame as a chess master. Courts all over Europe and the Middle East were open territory, with kings and nobles vying for battle, the prize was fortunes! . . . . . Then in modern times when chess took hold in Germany, England, Russia and saw development of the game on a grandiose scale, tables were turned. Gone were the kings, courts, noblemen and fortunes. . . . . One of the really great chess masters literally starved! Karl Schlechter, Vienna, starved of hunger in World War I; Kurt von Bardeleben, a great German master, suffered great poverty and in 1924 committed suicide by jumping out of a window; Frederick Dewhurst Yates, dour Yorkshire player of great renown, champion of England a great number of times, committed suicide in 1932 by turning on the gas stove . . . . . Chess history has hundreds of cases of its heroes who never made both ends meet. Even Robert J. Fischer did not have it easy in his early years. YET, it is thanks to Bobby Fischer that chess has taken a swing upwards. HE RAISED CHESS VALUE BY ITS BOOTSTRAPS. In his match with Boris Spassky for the world title, Fischer insisted on an unheard of large purse (over one hundred thousand dollars for the winner) which the organizers at Reykjavik, Iceland could not meet but were helped out by an English Banker! . . . . . The recent world title in the Philippines had close to \$700,000 as total prize fund, the winner receiving \$450,000. In the Buenos Aires (1927) match for the world title (Jose Raoul Capablanca vs. Alexander Alekhine), \$10,000 was the total prize fund with the winner (Alekhine) getting \$6,500! . . . . . And now we hear of R. J. Fischer's comeback! He will play a match with Svetozar Gligoric of Yugoslavia, the prize fund to be one million dollars! . . . . . It is rumored that the Philippines would offer as much as \$5,000,000 for a match between Anatoly Karpov, world champion, and Robert Fischer, USA. And possibly it would not even be a title match! . . . . . Bent Larsen, Denmark, now living in the Canary Islands (to avoid the great tax bite in Denmark), makes at least \$50,000 a year, according to his interview in a magazine recently. This sum he makes by writing, exhibitions, books and translator of detective stories into Danish, as well as by tournament play. The Russian chess master is supported by the government, and Robert Byrne makes a great sum of money just writing for the New York Times. Just like in tennis, chess is getting wonderful publicity today, and what makes it all tick is the fact that now there is money to be made in chess! Every week there are money prizes in the hundreds of week-end tournaments all over the United States. The total prize fund has grown from \$100 to \$40,000, this for the World Open - - - - - in Philadelphia in July, 1978. With all this glory and money now being showered onto chess champs, those striving to be grandmasters still must struggle to make a reasonable living, But now the outlook is so much brighter for them. With perseverance, study, endurance, hope, and kindness, they have a chance to join the "Nouveaux" rich! . . . . . One good piece of advice to all beginners: First, you should join the United States Chess Federation, 186 Rt 9W, New Windsor, New York 12550. Membership is \$15 for those over 18, under that age it's \$8. That gets you one of the best chess magazines published monthly. Then, you should join a chess club, play in rated tournaments, which gives you a rating. And as you improve, you will climb the ladder of success. But even if you fail to become a "millionaire", chess is a wonderful game!

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## MASTERS/EXPERTS

## CROSS TABLES - COLORADO CLASS CHAMPIONSHIPS

1 NIKITOVICH, Paul S	2146	D6	W4	W2	W5	3½	20 COVELL, Stephen	1431	L1	W24	L15	W30	2
2 CARLSON, Curtis	2155	W7	W3	L1	D6	2½	21 GUMBRECHT, Russell	1415	L14	W31	L16	W27	2
3 KEARNS, Jerry	1959	Bye	L2	W4	D7	2½	22 HAMILTON, Doug	1457	L15	D33	D19	W31	2
4 FORDON, Robert	2112	W5	L1	L3	Bye	2	23 PONGONIS, Robert G	U	L8	W35	D17	L11	1½
5 JELLISON, David	2079	L4	Bye	W7	L1	2	24 TATUM, Terry	U	L9	L20	D25	W33	1½
6 JOHNSON, Charles	2018	D1	L7	Bye	D2	2	25 NIEKIEWICZ, John	U	L10	L13	D24	W34	1½
7 MADSEN, Craig	2083	L2	W6	L5	D3	1½	26 MATTOON, Rick	1461	W32	L3	L13	L19	1
							27 JOBSON, James	U	W30	L18	L12	L21	1
							28 OBOKA, Chuka R	U	W31	L1			1

## CLASS "A"

1 HAMMERSMITH, James	1801	W3	D2	W5	W4	3½	29 SCHELL, Kenneth H	1506	W12				1
2 MALONE, Robert	1888	W6	D1	W4	L3	2½	30 WICKMAN, Kevin	U	L27	L6	W32	L20	1
3 MAGUIRE, Jeff	1888	L1	W8	D7	W2	2½	31 STEVENS, William H	1352	L28	L21	W34	L22	1
4 EVERSOLE, Joe	1746	W5	W7	L2	L1	2	32 MCBREEN, Brian	U	L26	L12	L30	W35	1
5 BUCHANAN, Richard	1859	L4	W6	L1	W8	2	33 SWEETMAN, Rich	U	L17	D22	L7	L24	½
6 BIGGS, Barry	1752	L2	L5	W8	W2	2	34 ATKINSON, David	U	L3	L7	L31	L25	0
7 MACMILLAN, Shaun	1741	D8	L4	D3	L6	1	35 BENKA, Gordon	U	L18	L23			0
8 GREENWALT, Douglas	1842	D7	L3	L6	L5	½							

## CLASS "D/E"

1 OSHMYANSKY, Yury	U	W16	W10	W2	W6	4	1 MARCY, Kittredge E	1183	W34	W7	W5	W10	4
2 DEVICO, Joseph	1759	W18	W13	L1	W7	3	2 NUMBERS, Ronald P Sr	1215	W30	W13	W11	W3	4
3 MOORE, Charles E	1736	W17	W14	L6	W11	3	3 WYLIE, Ruth S	1213	W17	W18	W12	L2	3
4 DILLON, Steven	1671	W11	D6	D7	W9	3	4 CHRISCO, Kenneth U	U	W31	W6	L10	W11	3
5 LAZARO, Richard S	1738		W17	W14	W8	3	5 MZEK, Frank	1300	W32	W27	L1	W4	3
6 WOOD, Mark	1781	W19	D4	W3	L1	2½	6 HILL, David C	1291	W21	L4	W24	W13	3
7 LANDERS, David M	1574	D8	W18	D4	L2	2	7 BRYAN, Edward E	U	W20	L1	W28	W14	3
8 FINUCANE, Dan	1695	D7	D9	W12	L5	2	8 BURDICK, Douglas	U	L12	W34	W18	W20	3
9 KLABUNDE, Richard	1653	D10	D8	W15	L4	2	9 HUENNEKENS, John	1173		W33	W30	W17	3
10 YOSHINAGA, David K	1656	D9	L1	W16	D14	2	10 BEVERS, Bruce E	1277	W28	D24	W4	L1	2½
11 RAINVILLE, Charles	1636	L4	Bye	W13	L3	2	11 JOHNSON, Daniel	1168	W35	W14	L2	L4	2
12 LUNDSTROM, Brad	1631	L13	W16	L8	W15	2	12 DELONG, Richard	1397	W8	W15	L3		2
13 WITTEKIND, Richard O	1729	W12	L2	L11	D16	1½	13 BLONDIN, Larry	U	W26	L2	W21	L6	2
14 MCDONALD, Gary	1663	W15	L3	L5	D10	1½	14 BRYAN, Jim	U	W25	L11	W33	L7	2
15 STEINHARDT, Michael	1740	L14	W19	L9	L12	1	15 GIBSON, Tom	1032	W22	L12	L16	W28	2
16 SCHUMANN, Lee W	1532	L1	L12	L10	D13	½	16 LUKASZEWSKI, Lawrence	U	L27	W26	W15	L5	2
17 SHIPPEY, Daniel	1642	L3	L5	0			17 OXLEY, Bill	U	L3	W23	W27	L9	2
18 FREEMAN, C Michael	1667	L2	L7	0			18 MARTIN, Stephen W	U	W23	L3	L8	W27	2
19 BARDWICK, Todd	1673	L6	L15	0			19 SHEPARD, Brad	1063		L28	W34	W24	2
							20 HOWARD, Chris	811	L7	W35	W29	L8	2
							21 WRAY, Charles	U	L6	W22	L7	W29	2
							22 MOE, Dave	U	L15	L21	W32	W31	2
							23 FLINK, Steve	879	L18	L17	W35	WF	2
							24 BARDWICK, David	933	W29	D10	L6	L19	1½
							25 STEELE, James M	771	L14	Bye	L31	W33	1½
							26 ALLEN, Mark	873	L13	L16	Bye	W34	1½
							27 HILLIARD, Daniel L	1063	W16	L5	L17	L18	1
							28 SCHLUNDT, Conrad	U	L10	W19	L7	L15	1
							29 SCHWEERS, Michael	U	L24	W32	L20	L21	1
							30 EDMISTON, Larry	U	L2	W31	L9	LF	1
							31 SCHUETZ, Louis F	1140	L4	L30	W25	L22	1
							32 ALLEN, Kenneth W	U	L5	L29	L22	W35	1
							33 BUCHANAN, Ian D	697	Bye½	L9	L14	L25	½
							34 PARKER, Bruce	U	L1	L8	L19	L26	0
							35 DONNELLY, Paul	U	L11	L20	L23	L31	0

## QUAD

1 DESCHNER, Martin	1821	W3	W2	D4			2 SCOTT, Sean	1745	W4	L1	W3		2½
2 SCOTT, Sean	1745	W4	L1	W3			3 MERLIN, Sean	1610	L1	W4	L2		1
3 MERLIN, Sean	1610	L1	W4	L2			4 MCVAY, John	U	L2	L3	D1		½
4 MCVAY, John	U	L2	L3	D1									

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