

# Rank & Phile

Haynes Hendee  
CSCA President

Colorado chess tournaments are much tougher now than ten years ago. In those days, one was hard put to think of anyone rated over 2000. A 1900 player was practically a celebrity. About that time, however, Marv Sills, Sal Martinez, and Bob Wendling moved to Colorado. In 1970 Rudolf Petters reactivated himself for a few years. Vic Traibush, Jack Hursch, Doc Graves, and George Pipiringos played occasionally and had all been experts. Wes Koehler, now in Kansas, was an expert or close to it. In 1971 Bob Shean, Colorado's first home-grown master, returned to the state. And with Bob O'Donnell, Bill Riley and (later) Curtis Carlson, Alan Sebeckis, Mark Sherbring, Dave Jellison, Jim Hamblin, Steve Henderson, and Mike Dalisio developing, Colorado chess was on the way to a higher plateau. In another year or two Brian Wall and Paul Nikitovich made their presence known. Players who developed elsewhere, such as Bill Abbott, John Watson, and Don Sutherland added to the renaissance before departing. By 1975 two Colorado high-schoolers, Jerry Kearns and Paul Nikitovich, were able to finish in a 3-way tie for first place in the California junior championship. People other than the top players have also contributed to Colorado's chess resurgence. Rudy Ramsey's even-handed, no-nonsense tournament direction comes to mind. And Royal Franklin gave a tremendous boost with his colorful, dynamic CSCA bulletins featuring nationally known chess writers. Joe Mirsky helped organize simultaneous exhibitions for international grandmasters and was a sparkplug president of the Denver Chess Club . . . . The format of this issue is the conception of Dale Vaughn, a graphic designer by profession. Dale is back into chess after approximately a six-year absence. Your opinions on this new format will be appreciated. Doak Heyser also pitched in to help get this issue into print. Dan Shippey has helped to cut costs by collating, folding, and "stitching". Curt Carlson's annotation of the Queen City Bonanza games is appreciated . . . . Your CSCA Board has two functions this year, bulletin production and tournament organization. A third function, education and promotion, has not received the attention it merits. Anyone interested in this phase of chess organization would be most welcome. See you at the Al Wallace!

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## COMING EVENTS!

Ft Collins/Loveland Open . . . .	Feb 17-18
Speed Tourney-North Jeffco . . . .	Feb 22
Wm Martz Simuls-Colo Springs . .	Feb 23-25
DCC Open House & Free Simul . . .	Feb 23
20 Minute - DCC . . . . .	Feb 24
Wednesdays' Tourney-DCC . .	Starts Feb 28
Al Wallace Memorial . . . . .	Mar 3-4
Burger King Open-Salt Lake City	Mar 9-10
DCC Annual 30-30 Championship . .	Mar 17
DCC Open House & Free Simul . . .	Mar 23
Five Minute - DCC . . . . .	Mar 24
Wednesdays' Tourney . . . .	Starts Mar 28
Oslo Boat - DCC . . . . .	Mar 30-31
Awards Breakfast-DCC . . . . .	Apr 1
DCC Annual Membership Meeting . . .	Apr 5
(TC) 35/79 - DCC . . . . .	Apr 7
Thirty Minute - DCC . . . . .	Apr 14
Appreciation Open . . . . .	May 5-6

Hats off to Randy Siebert and the Boulder Chess Club! In spite of snow and near-zero weather, they lured 120 protagonists to their Boulder Open held January 27-28 at the University of Colorado. The tournament had more than the normal run of surprises. The Open Section boasted five experts and a master; however, Joe DeVico (1765) was the clear winner with a score of 4-0. Joe defeated two experts whose average rating was 2100!

Here is the participation breakdown by sections: Open 41, Booster 31, Reserve 28, Novice 20. The tournament crosstable and annotated games will appear in the next issue.

ON THE COVER is a photograph of Jerry Kearns, who placed fifth in the American Open in Los Angeles last November. Jerry has an account of the trip in this issue, including several of his games played in the tournament.

# A Trip to the American Open

Jerry Kearns

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The American Open was played in Los Angeles, November 23-26. Four Coloradoans made the long trip including Curtis Carlson, Chuck Johnson, Yury Oshmyansky and myself. We set forth on the trek in a Fiat scrounged up by Chuck. This little car had several interesting traits; these made for an eventful journey.

First, before even leaving Denver, we noticed that the brake system warning light remained on constantly. This caused little concern, and we pressed on towards L.A. After what seemed an extremely short distance, another light began flashing, this time indicating a nearly empty fuel tank. A little arithmetic at the gas station brought to light an extremely depressing statistic; we were getting only 10 m.p.g.! This limited our cruising range to about 100 miles.

As we drove westward into colder weather, the car began chugging and finally quit altogether. The problem was fuel line ice-up. Curt found that a good shake of the fuel hose corrected the problem. Unfortunately, he had to repeat this procedure every thirty miles! Inevitably, we did not find a gas station and ran out of gas. As we coasted to a halt on the shoulder of the highway, a rear tire went flat. A little hitchhiking and we acquired enough gas to reach the station. Here Chuck and Curt broke out the backgammon set while the attendant repaired the tire. These backgammon sessions occurred at every stop, and Chuck began to build a lead over Curt.

With all of these delays, we arrived in Albuquerque hours after the time Curt was to join Elliot Winslow for the rest of the trip. Elliot, showing good sense, was long gone. This meant that we were stuck with Curt for the whole trip.

Another incident involved running out of gas about 200 yards downhill of the station. After we had pushed the car about half way a pickup came to the rescue and shoved us into the station. Just five minutes later and the gas station would have been closed!

We finally made it to Chuck's mother's house in San Diego where Chuck picked up a nice gift, a pickup! After enjoying her

gracious hospitality for a few hours, we set out in two vehicles to L.A. On the way we delivered the Fiat to its owners.

After we checked into the hotel room, Yury immediately turned on the TV and began to watch cartoons. This became his favorite pastime, and he could hardly be persuaded to show up for his games at the tournament!

The tournament was a tremendous success for me. I scored 6-2 and finished in a three-way tie for the A prize, winning the trophy on tiebreaks. This strong performance will push my rating over 2200! After beating a "1225" in the first round, I was paired up in the second.

In the last round Curtis Carlson and I played at adjacent boards, Curt being paired with one of my rivals for the Class A prize. Although Curt defended with great tenacity, using all of his innate ability and cunning, he was inevitably forced to resign. This loss cost me \$100 which I had all but put in my wallet, because, as everyone knows, "WHEN EQUALS MEET A DRAW IS EXPECTED".

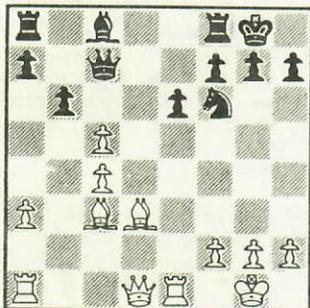
The trip home was much easier than the trip out, the only problem occurred when we came out to Chuck's pickup after eating and found it standing in a pool of gas. A short stop at a gas station to repair the fuel line and we were on our way. The only further delays were caused because Curt insisted on stopping at every available restaurant to try and recoup his backgammon losses to Chuck. Finally, just outside of Denver, Curt pulled even with Chuck and we were able to return home.

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The second annual Student Team Championship (STC) will be held Saturday, April 7, beginning at 9:00 AM in the East Building of Cherry Creek High School. 4-man teams will compete in HS and Junior HS sections. A "travelling" trophy will be awarded to winner of each section. Entry fee is \$5 per team, and schools are free to bring more than one. Late registration is from 8:30 to 9:00 AM at the site; but PLEASE pre-register by calling Gil Humphrey 377-7187 or Haynes Hendee 831-0072. This is a state-wide tournament.

Rd 2 KEARNS/C JONES 2145 1 e4 e6  
 2 d4 d5 3 Nc3 Bb4 4 e5 c5 5 a3 Bc3  
 6 bc Qa5 7 Bd2 Qa4?! (A very interesting  
 idea, but probably dubious. Over the  
 board I decided to try for a development  
 advantage) 8 dc Nd7 (8...Qe4 9 Be2 Qg2  
 10 Bf3 Qg6 11 Ne2 with a very good edge)  
 9 Nf3 Qe4 10 Be2 Ne5 11 Ne5 Qe5 12 00  
 Nf6 13 Rel Qc7 14 c4 00 15 cd Nd5 16  
 16 c4 Nf6 17 Bd3 b6 18 Bc3



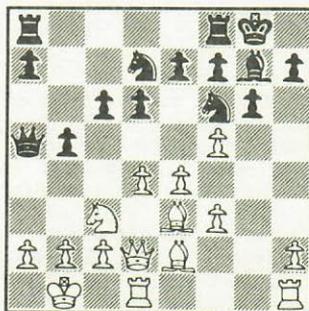
18...Qc5?? (A bad mistake which goes  
 unpunished. During the game, I thought  
 that 19 Bf6 gf was bad because of the  
 strong position of Black's queen. But  
 20 Qf3 attacking the rook and pawn would  
 win. Bad, however, is 19 Bb4? Qc6 20 Bf8  
 Bb7 advantage Black) 19 Re5? Qe7 20 Qf3  
 Bb7 21 Qh3 g6 22 Qh4 Rfe8 (During the  
 game I thought I was winning, but Black  
 defends accurately) 23 Re3 Nh5! 24 Qh5  
 gh 25 Rg3 Kf8 26 Bh7 Qc5??? (Amazing!  
 After the simple 26...f6 27 Bb4, the game  
 would be even) 27 Bf6! 1-0

After that lucky win, I sustained my only  
 loss of the tournament, blundering horrib-  
 ly to lose an even queen ending against a  
 "2158". In round 4 I managed a good come-  
 back with this game: KEARNS/MAZNER 2119  
 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 d4 cd 4 Nd4 g6  
 5 c4 Bg7 6 Be3 d6 7 Nc3 Nf6 8 Be2 00  
 9 Rcl Bd7 10 00 a6?! (In this position,  
 a better plan is 10...Ne8 followed by f5)  
 11 Qd2 Rc8 12 f3 Ne8? (Too late)  
 13 Nc6! bc? (A common mistake, but White  
 would have a big edge even after 13...Bc6  
 14 Nd5) 14 c5! (The equally common refu-  
 tation) 14...Ra8 (Not 14...Qa5 15 Nd5!)  
 15 Na4! Be6 16 b3 d5 17 ed Bd5 18 Nb6  
 e6 (White's passed c-pawn decides on  
 18...Ra7 19 Nd5) 19 Na8 Qa8 20 Qa5 Nf6  
 21 Rc2?! (An inaccuracy. Stronger was  
 21 Bd4) 21...Nd7 22 Qa6 Qb8 23 Bc4 Qe5

24 Bf2 Qf5 (Harrassment) 25 Bd3 Qf4  
 26 Qa4! Qa4 27 ba Ra8 28 Bc4 Ra4 29 Bd5  
 ed 30 Rbl Ra7 31 Rb6! Rc7 32 Ra6 f5  
 33 Kf1 g5 34 Ra8 Kf7 35 a4 Rb7 36 Rc8  
 Rbl 37 Ke2 d4 38 Rc7 Ke7 39 Rd2 Rb4  
 40 a5 Kd8 41 Rc6 1-0

In round 5 I played a poison pawn Najdorf  
 Sicilian against a "2100" and held the  
 pawn to win the ending. Round 6 gave me  
 the black pieces against a "2155". This  
 time my poison pawn Najdorf could only  
 draw. In round 7 I had the white pieces  
 against a "2197". I quickly won a piece  
 for two pawns, but then in a complicated  
 but winning position I had a sudden pang  
 of fear and offered a draw, which he quick-  
 ly accepted. This brought me into  
 round 8 with 5 points, needing a win to  
 clinch the "A" prize.

Rd 8 KEARNS/TODD MILLER 2192 1 e4 g6  
 2 d4 Bg7 3 Nc3 d6 4 f4 c6 5 Nf3 Bg4  
 6 Be3 Qb6 7 Qd2 Bf3 8 gf Nd7 9 000 Qa5  
 10 Kbl Ngf6 11 f5! 00? (The book move,  
 which I knew at the time, was 11 Bh3, but  
 I wanted a sharp game. I intended to meet  
 11 f5 gf with 12 Rgl. In the game, Black  
 should have castled queenside) 12 Be2 b5?  
 (Allows White to establish a winning bind)



13 Nd5! Qd8 14 Nf4! Re8 15 Rhg1 Qc7  
 16 h4 e5 17 fe fe 18 d5! ed 19 ed Nf8  
 (White was threatening to invade on e6)  
 20 dc Qc6 21 h5 Rac8 22 Bd4 Nd5 23 hg  
 hg 24 Ng6 Ne6 25 Bg7 Ng7 26 Bd3 Ne3  
 27 Be4 Qc5 28 Rdel d5 (Black has played  
 just well enough not to be mated in the  
 middlegame, but now finds himself in an  
 ending; two pawns down) 29 Qe3 de  
 30 Qc5 Rc5 31 Re4 Rd8 32 Re7 Rg5  
 33 Reel Ne6 34 Nf4! Rgl 35 Rgl Kf7  
 36 Ne6 Ke6, and White soon won.

# 1979 Junior Championship

Randy Siebert

The Junior Championship was a small but spirited event. The twenty-two contestants played a total of fifty games, and amazingly there were only three draws. This fighting style of chess culminated in the final found battle between tourney winner Dmitry Agrachov and still unrated "expert" Yury Oshmyansky. The victory gave Dmitry the title he narrowly missed the previous year, and the loss was the first for Yury in three Colorado tournaments. Dmitry was hard-pressed, however, to go undefeated. In all likelihood he never should have won his first round, and after surviving that could easily have lost to Scott Lett in Round 2. Ray Haskins lost only to Dmitry and finished second, edging Lett on tiebreaks. Oshmyansky and Todd Bardwick drew in the third round and tied for fourth. All were glad to see Keith Oxman return after a four-year absence.

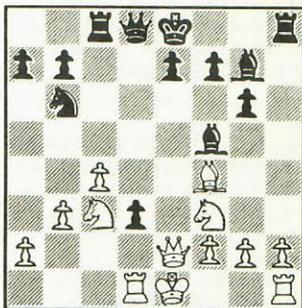
In the eight man Reserve Section, newcomer Jeff Spiegel clearly dominated, losing none. Only two draws occurred in the section as the young players bitterly fought each game to the end. Denny Osha placed second a half point ahead of Kevin Hughes and David Bardwick. I was the tournament director, and I especially want to thank Todd and Dave Bardwick for their excellent recruiting. Seven of the 22 players were from the Bardwicks' school district, Cherry Creek. Following is a selection of games from the junior tournament, 1979 vintage.

T BARDWICK 1687/Y OSHMYANSKY (2150?)  
 1 c4 b6 2 Nc3 Bb7 3 Nf3 g6 4 g3 Bg7  
 5 Bg2 c5 6 00 Nc6 7 e3 e6 8 d4 Nge7  
 9 d5 Na5 10 d6 Nc8 (If 10...Nf5? 11 e4 Nd4 12 Nd4 cd4 13 Nb5+; 10...Nec6 makes for an awkwardly placed knight at a5)  
 11 Nb5 00 12 Qd3 Rb8 13 e4 e5 14 Nd2 Nc6 15 f4 a6 16 Nc3 ef?! (16...Nb4 17 Qf3 Nd6 18 f5 is better for Black!)  
 17 gf Nb4 18 Qg3 Nd6 19 f5 Qe7! 20 f6! Bf6 21 Rf6 Qf6 22 e5 Qe6 23 ed6 Bg2 24 Kg2 Nc2 25 Rb1 Ne3 26 Kgl Nf5 27 Qf4 Nd6 28 Nd5! (Perhaps 28 Nde4 Nc4 29 Nf6 Kh8 30 Qh4; or 28...Nd4 29 Nd4 is better for White) 28...f5 29 b3 Qel 30 Nf1 Ne4 31 Bb2! Qb1 32 Qe5 Qb2 33 Qb2 b5 34 Ng3 Ng3 35 hg3 bc4 36 Nf6 Rf6 37 Qf6 cb3 38 Qe5 Rb5 39 Qd5 Kg7 40 ab3 d6 41 Kf2 Rb6 42 Kf3 a5 43 Ke2 Rb4 44 Kf2 Rd4 45 Qb7 Kh6

46 Qb5 Rb4 47 Qa5 Rb3 48 Qd2 Kg7  
 49 Qd6 Rb4 50 Qe5 Kh6 51 Qc5 Rg4  
 52 Qf8 Kh5 53 Qg7 h6 54 Kf3 Re4 ½-½  
 (Annotated by Todd Bardwick)

Rd 1 D AGRACHOV 2243/DAN WILKINSON 1588  
 1 P-K4 P-QB4 2 N-QB3 P-Q3 3 P-B4 N-QB3  
 4 N-KB3 P-KN3 5 B-B4 B-N2 6 00 P-K3  
 7 P-B5 N-B3 8 P-Q3 00 9 B-KN5 P-QR3  
 10 P-QR4 R-N1 11 Q-K1 N-Q5 12 Q-R4  
 P-N4 13 PxQNP PxNP 14 P-K5 PxKP  
 15 N-K4 NxKBP 16 Q-R3 PxB 17 PxB P-R3  
 18 QR-Q1 Q-K2 19 BxN BxB 20 P-KN4 N-K6  
 21 N-Q4 KFxN 22 NxB K-N2 23 Q-R4 Q-N2  
 24 Q-N3 NxQR? (24...P-K4!, Wilkinson)  
 25 Q-K5 R-N1 26 N-Q7 P-B3 27 QxPch K-R2  
 28 Q-K7 K-R1 29 R-B7 R-N2 30 R-B8 R-N1  
 31 RxB KxR 32 Q-B8 1-0

Rd 2 DAN WILKINSON/TODD BARDWICK  
 1 P-K4 N-KB3 2 P-K5 N-Q4 3 P-Q4 P-Q3  
 4 P-QB4 N-N3 5 PxB BPxP 6 N-QB3 N-B3  
 7 B-Q3 NxQP 8 BxB N-B4 9 BxN BxB  
 10 Q-K2 P-N3 11 N-B3 B-N2 12 B-Q2 R-QB1  
 P-QN3 P-Q4 14 R-Q1 P-Q5 15 B-B4 P-Q6



16 Q-Q2 NxP 17 PxN RxB 18 B-K5 B-R3  
 19 Q-N2 P-B3 20 Q-N5 R-B3 21 B-Q4 P-Q7  
 22 NxP QxB 23 N/2-K4 Q-K4 24 QxQ PxQ  
 25 R-Q5 00 26 00 KR-B1 27 RxB P-N2  
 28 RxB BxQN 29 NxB RxN 30 RxB P-Q6  
 31 R-K1 R-B8 32 R-K7 R/1-B7 33 P-QR3  
 RxB 34 RxB R-R7 0-1 eventually.

Rd 2 S MACMILLAN 1717/R HASKINS 1965  
 1 Nf3 Nf6 2 b3 d6 3 Bb2 e5 4 Nc3 g6  
 5 e4 Bg7 6 Be2 Nc6 7 00 00 8 d3 h6  
 9 Qd2 Be6 10 Rad1 Nd4 11 Nd4 ed4  
 12 Nb5 c5 13 c3 a6 14 Na3 dc3 15 Bc3  
 d5 16 e5 d4 17 Ba5 b6 18Bb6 Qb6  
 19 ef6 Bf6 20 Qh6 Bd5 21 Qf4 Rae8  
 22 Rfel Be5 23 Qd2 Qc7 24 g3 Bb7 25  
 25 Rf1 Qc6 26 f3 Kg7 27 Nc4 Bc7 28 Qel  
 Rh8 29 Rf2 Rh3 30 Rg2 Qe6 31 Qf2 R8h8  
 32 Kf1 Bg3 33 Rg3 Rh2 34 Rg2 Rh1

35 Rg1 R8h2 36 Rh1 Rh1 37 Qg1 Rg1  
38 Kg1 Qe2 0-1

Rd 3 D AGRACHOV 2243/R HASKINS 1965  
1 e4 e6 2 Nf3 d5 3 Nc3 Nf6 4 e5 Nfd7  
5 d4 c5 6 dc5 Bc5 7 Bd3 Nc6 8 Bf4 a6  
9 00 f6 10 ef6 Nf6 11 Bg3 00 12 Qd2  
Bd6 13 Rael Bg3 14 fg3 Qb6 15 Khl Bd7  
16 Na4 Qb4 17 Qb4 Nb4 18 Nc5 Rac8  
19 Ne6 Nc2 20 Bc2 Be6 21 Bh7 Nh7  
22 Re6 Ng5 23 Re2 Rcd8 24 h4 Ne4  
25 Kh2 Rf6 26 Rdl Rfd6 27 g4 Nf6  
28 Rd4 Ne4 29 Kh3 Nc5 30 Ng5 b5 31 Re5  
Na4 32 Re2 Nb6 33 Nf3 Nd7 34 g5 Nf8  
35 Kg4 Ne6 36 Rdl d4 37 g6 Nc5 38 h5  
d3 39 Re3 Kf8 40 Ng5 Rd4 41 Kg3 d2  
42 b4 Rd3 43 Kf2 Re3 44 Ke3 Re8 45 Kd2  
Ne4 46 Ne4 Re4 47 Rfl Kg8 48 Rel Rd4  
49 Kc3 Rc4 50 Kb3 Kf8 51 Rfl Ke8 52 h6  
Rg4 53 hg Rg3 54 Kc2 Rg2 55 Kbl 1-0

Rd 4 (Jr Res) D BARDWICK/J SPIEGEL  
1 P-K4 P-QB4 2 N-KB3 N-QB3 3 P-QB3 P-K3  
4 P-Q4 P-Q4 5 P-K5 P-B3 6 B-KB4 PxKP  
7 NxP B-Q3 8 NxN PxN 9 BxB QxB 10 N-Q2  
N-B3 11 N-N3 PxP 12 PxP 00 13 B-K2  
P-K4 14 00 P-K5 15 P-B4 PxP ep 16 RxP  
N-K5 17 RxR QxR 18 R-B1 Q-B7 19 K-R1  
Q-K6 20 N-B5? N-B7 21 K-N1 NxQ 0-1

Rd 4 RICH SWEETMAN Unr/JERRY DYKES 1508  
1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bc4 Bc5 4 Nc3 Nf6  
5 a3 d6 6 h3 00 7 d3 Bd7 8 Ne2 a6  
9 Bd2 b5 10 Ba2 a5 11 Ng3 b4 12 Qc1  
Ne8 13 Bg5 Qc8 14 h4 Bg4 15 Bd5 Qd7  
16 ab Bb4 17 c3 Bc5 18 b4 Nb4 19 cb  
Bb4 20 Kfl Ra7 21 h5 Kh8 22 Nh4 Be6  
23 Nf5 f6 24 Be3 c5 25 Bh6 Bd5 26 ed5  
Rf7 27 Be3 Kg8 28 g4 Qb7 29 h6 g6  
30 Ng3 Qd5 31 Qc4 Qc6 32 Ng6 d5 33 Ne5  
fe5 34 Qc2 d4 35 Bd2 Bd2 36 Qd2 Qf3  
37 Rgl Rf4 38 Re2 Raf7 39 Qf3 Rf3  
40 Rg2 Rd3 and Black went on to win.  
White apparently was unable to formu-  
late any plan.

OPEN SECTION - 1979 JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP

1 AGRACHOV, Dmitry	2243	W10	W3	W2	W4	4
2 HASKINS, Raymond	1965	W8	W7	L1	W5	3
3 LETT, Scott	1853	W12	L1	W8	W6	3
4 OSHMYANSKY, Yury	U	W9	W6	D5	L1	2½
5 BARDWICK, Todd	1687	W14	W10	D4	L2	2½
6 DILLON, Steve	1809	W11	L4	W12	L3	2
7 MACMILLAN, Shaun	1717	W13	L2	W11		2
8 DYKES, Jerry	1508	L2	W13	L3	W12	2
9 OXMAN, Keith	1507	L4	L11	W14	W10	2
10 WILKINSON, Dan	1588	L1	L5	W13	L9	1
11 FLINK, Steve	1100	L6	W9	L7	L13	1
12 SWEETMAN, Rich	U	L3	W14	L6	L8	1
13 FURTNEY, David	U	L7	L8	L10	W11	1
14 HARBURG, Aaron	955	L5	L12	L9	BYE	1

RESERVE SECTION - 1979 JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP

1 SPIEGEL, Jeff	W8	W2	W5	W4	W3	5	
2 OSHA, Denny	W7	L1	L4	W3	W8	D5	3½
3 HUGHES, Kevin	W6	L5	W8	L2	L1	W4	3
4 BARDWICK, David	L5	W7	W2	L1	W6	L3	3
5 MAYO, Keith	W4	W3	L1	L6	L7	D2	2½
6 BRYAN, Edward E	L3	L8	W7	W5	L4	D7	2½
7 PARKER, Bruce	L2	L4	L6	W8	W5	D6	2½
8 SPIEGEL, Steve	L1	W6	L3	L7	L2		1

# Queen City Bonanza

Dick Lazaro

Yury Oshmyansky continues to show us that Dmitry Agrachov is not the only teenage immigrant with talent. After sweeping the B section of the class championships, with a 2144 performance (and still holding at 2114 after the American Open later in November), Yuri capitalized on another bad day in the life of Paul Nikitovich, edging out Curtis Carlson on tie-break in this tourney held December 9th and 10th at the Ramada Inn. Carlson, meanwhile, continued his six-year personal domination over Brian Wall, who earlier had eliminated top-seeded Dmitry in round 3.

The most newsworthy performances, however, came from Ray Haskins and Steve Covell, who tied for 3rd with  $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ . Each player drew with Buck Buchanan, who with two wins and two draws gets my vote for best overall performance by a player who didn't win a nickel. Sorry Buck, but I've been there too. Ray gained 56 rating points with a 2280 performance, highlighted by a win over California master Rainer Rickford. Steve, with a 1432 pre-tournament rating, gained 142 points on a 2150 performance.

Oshmyansky and Carlson each took home \$250. Haskins and Covell won \$100 apiece. Steve Dillon, Todd Bardwick, and Shaun MacMillan (each with 3 points) split the \$90 B prize. Dave Landers and Ken Schell (also 3-1) split the \$80 C prize. Gary Bagstad, Dave Waldron, Edward A. Bryan, and Dave Quint (each at 2-2) won \$17.50 apiece, splitting the \$70 Class D/Unrated prize. And that, in a nutshell, is the story of the Queen City Bonanza, with the possible exception that the Denver Chess Club lost about 450 green ones. Oh yes, newcomer Nelson Robins won the Quad and \$20. The Open Section attracted 50 competitors. The crosstable is shown elsewhere in this bulletin. Following are some games from the Queen City Bonanza, selected and annotated by Curtis Carlson.

Rd 4 BRIAN WALL 2081/CURTIS CARLSON 2155  
1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 e3 d5 4 Nf3 c6  
5 Bd3 Nbd7 6 0-0 Bd6 (Black could consider 6...PxP 7 BxP P-QN4 8 B-Q3 P-QR3 and 9...P-QB4) 7 Nc3 00 8 e4 de 9 Ne4 Ne4 10 Be4 Nf6? (10...P-KR3! followed by either ...P-K4 or ...P-QB4. Now it is difficult to get a center break, and

Black remains at a space disadvantage)  
11 Bc2 h6 12 Re1 Qc7 13 Bd2 (Stronger was 13 P-QN3 and B-N2 where White has an obvious advantage) 13...Rd8 (Black maneuvers to put pressure on White's only weakness, the QP) 14 Bc3 Be7 15 Qe2 b6 16 Nd2 (White plays to eliminate Black's knight, the main kingside defender. Black plays to make White's eventual P-Q5 harder to obtain) 16...Bb7 17 Ne4 Kf8 18 Rad1 Rac8 19 d5? (White, now with the advantage, should first have made the preparatory move 19 B-N1) 19...cd 20 Nf6 Bf6 21 Bf6 gf 22 Qe3 (The point behind 18...Rac8 is clear; White cannot play 22 PxP) 22...Qc4 23 Qh6 Ke7 24 Bf5 (Threatening BxP PxB, then Q-N7ch, QxB) 24...Rc6 (If 25 BxP RxB 26 RxB KxR 27 R-K1 K-Q2 28 QxP K-B1) 25 Qg7 Bc8 26 Re3 Qf4 0-1 on time forfeit.

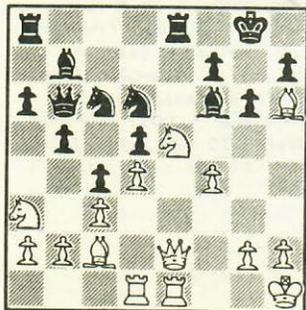
Rd 4 P NIKITOVICH 2146/Y OSHMYANSKY Unr  
1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 Nc3 Bb4 4 e5 c5  
5 a3 Bc3 6 bc Ne7 7 a4 Qa5 8 Bd2 Nbc6  
9 Nf3 Bd7 10 Be2 c4 11 00 f6 12 Re1 f5  
13 Ng5 h6 14 Nh3 000 15 Qb1 g5 16 Qb5 Qb6 17 Qb6 ab 18 Re1 Kc7 19 Bc1 Ra8 20 Ba3 Ra6 21 Bd6 Kd8 22 f4? (After this move, White's KB becomes very bad. White could consider 22 Bh5) 22...g4 23 Nf2 Nc8 24 Nd1 Nd6 25 ed Bc8 26 Ne3 (The knight is completely ineffective here where it bears on Black's strong points, Q4 and KB4) 26...Kd7 27 Rb5 (White could consider 27 g3 followed by Ng2-h4, hoping for Ng6-e5) 27...Kd6 28 g3 Bd7 29 h3 (A blunder, but White's game was difficult anyhow. 29 Rab1 was consistent) 29...Nd4! 30 Rd5 ed 31 cd h5 0-1

Rd 1 V AANDAHL 1608/D HILLIARD 1063  
1 P-K4 P-K4 2 B-B4 N-QB3 3 N-QB3 N-B3  
4 P-B4 P-Q3 5 N-B3 B-N5 6 00 N-Q5  
7 P-Q3 NxN 8 PxB B-R6 9 R-K1 (Probably stronger is 9 R-B2, as the K file is unlikely to be opened) 9...N-Q2 (Black has no time for such shenanigans. He should play ...Q-Q2 and ...000) 10 P-B5 P-KN3 11 P-B4 NPxP? 12 BxP KxB 13 Q-R5 K-K2 14 N-Q5 K-K3 15 QxB R-N1 16 K-R1 R-N5? 17 PxB KxN 18 QxR 1-0 (A nice game by the 1970 Denver champion)

Rd 1 R BUCHANAN 1955/S COVELL 1431  
 1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nf3 b6 4 g3 Bb7  
 5 Bg2 d5 6 Nc3 dc 7 Qa4 Nbd7 8 Qc4 Be7  
 9 Bf4 c5 10 Nb5 00 11 00 a6 12 Nd6  
 Bd5 13 Qc2 Nh5 14 Nc4 Nf4 15 gf cd  
 16 Nce5 Rc8 17 Qd3 Ne5 18 fe Bc4  
 19 Qe4 Bd5 20 Qd3 Bc4 21 Qd2 (Black,  
 with the better game, plays for a draw  
 while White plays to win!) 21...Bd5?  
 (21...P-Q6 gave good chances) 22 Rfd1  
 a5 23 Qd4 Bf3 24 Bf3 Qd4 25 Rd4 Rcd8  
 (Better is ...KR-Q1) 26 Rc4 Bc5 27 a3  
 Bd4 28 Rb1 Be5 29 Rc6 Rd6 30 b4 Rc6  
 31 Bc6  $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$

Rd 1 W OXLEY Unr/D CLINT 1604 1 P-QB4  
 N-KB3 2 N-KB3 P-QB3 3 N-QB3 P-K3  
 4 P-Q4 P-Q4 5 P-KN3 PXP 6 B-N2 P-QN4  
 (Later in the game, Black will regret  
 this greed) 7 00 B-N2 8 R-K1 B-K2  
 9 P-K4 P-N5 10 P-K5 N-Q4 11 N-K4 00  
 12 Q-B2 P-KB4 13 PXP ep NXP 14 QXP N-Q4  
 15 N-QB5 BxN 16 QxB N-Q2 17 Q-Q6 N-B2  
 18 QxNP N-N3 19 N-N5 R-B3 20 Q-B3 Q-Q2  
 21 Q-Q3 P-KN3 22 N-K4 R-B2 23 B-N5  
 N/N-Q4 24 N-QB5 Q-B1 25 NxB QxN 26 R-  
 K2 R-K1 27 P-KR4 N-KB3 28 Q-B4 N/2-Q4  
 29 B-KR3 Q-B1 30 QR-K1 R/2-K2 31 BxN  
 NxB 32 BXP (White's play has been very  
 logical, to hit Black's weakness on K6  
 with everything he's got; the end comes  
 quickly now) 32...RxB 33 RxR K-N2  
 34 RxR NXR 35 R-K7 K-R3 36 Q-B7 K-R4  
 37 RxN Q-R3 1-0 (Not a bad game by  
 an unrated player)

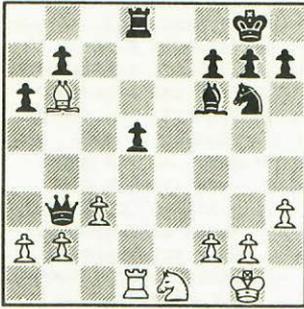
Rd 1 K SCHELL 1506/P NIKITOVICH 2146  
 1 e4 b6 2 d4 e6 3 Nf3 Bb7 4 Bd3 Be7  
 5 Nc3 d5 6 Qe2 Nf6 7 00 c5 8 ed5 e5  
 9 Re1 c4 10 Bf5 Nc6 11 Bf4 00 12 Nb5  
 Ne8 13 c3 a6 14 Na3 Nd6 15 Bc2 b5  
 16 Rad1 Bf6 17 Ne5 g6 18 Bh6 Re8 19 f4  
 Qb6 20 Kh1



20...Ne7?? (A surprising slip for a 1900  
 player to make) 21 Nd7 Nef5 22 Nf6 Kh8  
 23 Qf2?? (Simply 23 NxR won easily,  
 after which White is a rook up; 23...RxN?  
 24 QxRch mates) 23...Re1 24 Re1 Nh6  
 25 Qh4 Qd8 26 Qh6 Qf6 27 Nbl Ne4  
 28 Be4 de 29 Nd2 Qf5 30 Nfl Kg8 31 Ne3  
 Qf6 32 Rfl Qg7 33 Qg5 f5 34 h4 a5  
 35 b3? (This only helps Black get a  
 passed pawn) 35...cb3 36 ab3 Rc8 37 c4  
 bc4 38 bc4 a4 39 d5 a3 40 Nc2 a2 and  
 Black went on to win. Yet another lucky  
 escape by Paul. As Gerald Abrahams said  
 in The Chess Mind (p. 180), luck is when  
 bad play is met by worse play!

Rd 4 S MACMILLAN 1741/V AANDAHL 1608  
 1 P-QN3 N-KB3 2 B-N2 P-KN3 3 P-N3 B-N2  
 4 B-N2 00 5 P-K3 P-Q3 6 N-K2 P-K4 7 00  
 R-K1 8 P-QB4 QN-Q2 9 P-QN4 N-N3 10 P-  
 Q3 B-Q2 11 P-QR4 P-B3 12 N-Q2 Q-B2  
 13 Q-B2 QR-Q1 14 KR-B1 N-B1 15 N-QB3  
 N-K2 16 P-N5 B-K3 17 B-QR3 Q-Q2 18 QN-  
 K4 N-B4 19 N-N5 P-Q4 20 NxB RxN  
 21 BPXP PXP 22 Q-B7 QxQ 23 RxQ R-N1  
 24 R/1-QB1 R/3-K1 25 B-R3 B-R3 26 BxN  
 PxB 27 B-K7 N-N5 (Threatening NxKP)  
 28 K-N2 P-Q5 29 N-B1 P-K5 30 P-R3 N-K4  
 31 QXP PXP 32 B-B5 N-Q6 33 BXP??  
 (Loses quickly, or should lose quickly)  
 33...R-R1! (Naturally!) 34 RxNP? (White  
 was losing material but didn't have to  
 lose a full rook!!) 34...NxR 35 R-B7  
 PXP 36 NXP BxN 37 BxB R/K1-QB1? (Black  
 is over-anxious to simplify. Simply  
 37...N-Q6 won easily) 38 RxN RxR  
 39 BxR RxP 40 B-K3 R-N5 41 P-N6 K-B1??  
 42 B-B5ch! 1-0

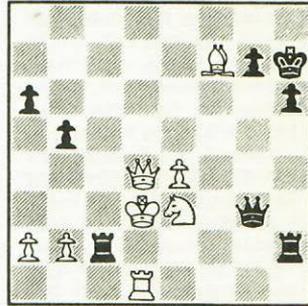
Rd 4 R BUCHANAN 1955/R HASKINS 1865  
 1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 Nd2 c5 4 ed ed  
 5 Ngf3 Nc6 6 dc (It is better to play  
 6 Bb5 and wait for Bd6 before making this  
 capture) 6...Bc5 7 Nb3 Bd6 8 Be2 Nge7  
 9 00 00 10 Nbd4 a6 11 Be3 Qc7 12 Re1  
 Bg4 13 h3 Bh5 14 c3 Rad8 15 Qc2 Bg6  
 16 Bd3 Ne5 17 Ne5 Be5 18 Rad1 Bd3  
 19 Qd3 (Stronger is 19 Rd3 and Red1)  
 19...Ng6 20 Nf3 Bf6 21 Qc2 (21 Bd4!)  
 21...Rfe8 22 Qb3 Qc6 23 Nd4 Qc8 24 Nc2  
 Qc4! (Black is trying too hard to win.  
 He should probably repeat with Qc6 in-  
 stead of voluntarily going into a dif-  
 ficult game.) 25 Bb6! Re1 26 Nel Qb3?



(The last thing Black should with an isolated QP is to go into an ending; better was 26...R-K1) 27 ab Rd7 28 Nc2 h6 29 Ne3 (White evidently does not understand that the weakness of an isolated pawn consists not in the pawn itself but the square in front of it. Hence his top priority should be to blockade the pawn & only then concern himself with winning it) 29...Nf4! (Threatening 30...P-Q5!, and if 31 BxP BxB 32 PxB RxP! 32 RxR N-K2+) 30 Kh2 d4! (Threatening 31...PxN 32 RxR P-K7) 31 Bd4 Bd4 32 Rd4 Rd4 33 cd (White has won a pawn but under much less favorable conditions than had he not allowed the pawn to advance ((that is, White would be much happier if his QP were still on QB3. Black's next move is excellent as it ties White's knight to pawn on QN2. If White has any advantage at all, it is very slight. Black may even be better) 33...Nd3! 34 Nd1 Kf8 35 Kg1 (35 K-N3 K-K2 36 K-B3 N-K8ch! gets nowhere) 35...Ke7 36 Kf1 Kd6 37 Ke2 Nc1 38 Kd2 Nb3 39 Kc3 Nc1 40 Ne3 Ne2 (Black creates new losing chances for himself. There is no need to chase White's king to the center. 40... P-KN3 was good enough) 41 Kd3 Nf4 42 Ke4 g5 43 h4! b5 44 g3? (White had some winning chances after 44 PxP PxP 45 P-QN4! followed by P-N3 and N-B5ch) 44...Nh3 45 Nd1? b4  $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$

Rd 3 D AGRACHOV 2201/B WALL 2081  
 1 e4 Nc6 2 Nf3 e5 3 Bb5 a6 4 Ba4 Nf6  
 5 d3 b5 6 Bb3 Be7 7 00 d6 8c3 00 9 Re1  
 Na5 10 Bc2 c5 11 Nbd2 Nc6 12 Nf1 Re8  
 13 h3 Bf8 14 Bg5 h6 15 Bh4 Be7 16 d4  
 cd 17 cd Nh7 18 Bg3 Ng5 19 de Nf3  
 20 Qf3 de 21 Bb3 Bf6 22 Bd5 Nd4 23 Qd3  
 Ra7 (White refused a draw) 24 Ne3 Rc7

25 f4 Nc6 26 Rad1 ef 27 Bf4 Be5 28 Be5  
 Ne5 29 Qd4 Qg5 30 Khl Bh3!?! (A gutsy  
 move to make on the last move of time  
 control!) 31 gh Qg3! (31...N-B6 32 R-  
 KN1! NxQ 33 RxQ PxR 34 RxN is slightly  
 better for White) 32 Rf1 Qh3 33 Kgl Qg3  
 34 Khl Qh3 35 Kgl (Black refused a  
 draw) 35...Qg3 36 Khl Nf3 37 Rf3 Qf3  
 38 Kgl Qg3 39 Kf1 Re5 40 Ke2 Rh5  
 41 Rf1 Rh2 42 Kd3 Rcc2 43 Bf7 Kh7  
 44 Rdl Qel! 45 Bg8 Kg8 46 Qg7 Kg7



47 Nf5 Kf6 48 Re1 Rb2 49 Nd4 Rh3 0-1

Rd 2 STEVE DILLON 1671/D AGRACHOV  
 1 d4 Nf6 2 NE3 g6 3 c4 c5 4 d5 Bg7  
 5 Nc3 00 6 e4 d6 7 Bd3 e6 8 h3 ed5  
 9 cd5 Re8 (9...P-QN4 10 NxP NxP is  
 strong) 10 00 c4 11 Bc2 b5 12 Re1 a6  
 13 a3 Nbd7 14 Nd4 Bb7 15 Bg5 Qb6  
 16 Be3 Nc5 17 f3 Nd5! (This combination  
 is possible because of a change in the  
 enemy position) 18 Nd5 Bd5 19 ed5 Re3  
 20 Re3 Nb3 21 Nb3 Qe3 22 Kf1 (22 K-R1  
 was better after which 22...PxN 23 BxP  
 BxP 24 R-R2 B-K4 25 Q-Q2, Black must  
 still work to win) 22...cb3 23 Bb3 Bd4  
 0-1

Rd 1 M STEINHARDT 1740/DAVID HILL 1291  
 1 P-K4 P-QB4 2 N-KB3 N-QB3 3 P-Q4 PxP  
 4 NxP N-KB3 5 N-QB3 P-Q3 6 B-K2 P-KN3  
 7 B-K3 B-N2 8 Q-Q2 00 9 00 KN-N5 10 BxN  
 BxB 11 NxN PxN 12 B-R6 Q-N3 13 BxB KxB  
 14 QR-QN1 QR-K1 15 K-R1 Q-B2 16 P-KR3  
 B-K3 17 P-KR4 P-KB4 18 P-KN4 PxP  
 19 P-B5 B-B5 20 Q-Q4 1-0

Rd 3 Y OSHMYANSKY Unr/D LANDERS 1574  
 1 P-QB4 N-KB3 2 N-QB3 P-KN3 3 P-KN3 B-  
 N2 4 B-N2 0-0 5 P-K4 P-Q3 6 P-KR3 P-B4  
 7 N/1-K2 P-K4 8 P-Q3 P-QR3 9 P-R3 N-B3  
 10 R-QN1 B-Q2 11 00 N-R2 12 P-B4

(White's play is a little confusing. His 9th and 10th moves indicated play on the queenside, but now he starts actions on the other flank. Krogius has said that one of the most difficult things in chess was to play on both flanks) 12...P-QN4 (Black could play 12...PxP 13 PxP R-QN1 and ...P-QN4 instead of ceding so much space on the kingside. White's pieces are much too disorganized to try for any kingside attack) 13 P-B5 R-N1? (13...P-N5 was correct, kicking the knight before White could eliminate the defender of d5) 14 B-N5! P-R3 15 BxN BxB 16 N-Q5 B-N2? (16...B-B3 was much stronger. The text makes a great concession in allowing a strong pawn so far into his position. Even 16...B-R1 was better, as it doesn't lose a tempo) 17 P-B6 B-R1 18 P-KN4 B-K3 19 N-K7 K-R2 20 P-N5 PxP 21 Q-Q2 BxP/B3 22 RxB QxN 23 QxP N-B3 24 N-N3 R-KR1 25 R/l-KB1 PxP? (Suicide 25...K-N1 was the only try. ((25...K-N2? 26 RxBch BxR 27 N-B5+)) If then 26 N-B5 BxN 27 R/lxB R-R4 28 Q-N3 RxR) 26 N-B5 BxN 27 PxR R/R-N1 (Had Black played 25...K-N1, he could now play 27...R-R4 making the move N-B5 a mistake. Now the end comes quickly) 28 PxBch PxP 29 R-B7 R-N2 30 RxQ NxR 31 Q-R4 K-N1 32 QxPch K-R1 33 P-N4 PxP 34 PxP N-B4 35 R-B1 N-K6 36 QxP NxB 37 KxN RxP 38 QxP R-Q5 39 QxP RxP 40 R-B7 R-Q7 41 K-B1 1-0

Rd 3 J MAGUIRE 1888/D WILKINSON 1548  
P-K4 P-QB4 2 N-KB3 P-Q3 3 P-Q4 PxP  
4 NxP N-KB3 5 N-QB3 P-QR3 6 B-QB4 P-K3  
7 B-N3 P-QN4 8 P-B4 B-K2 9 P-B5 P-K4  
10 N-K2 B-N2 11 N-N3 QN-Q2 12 B-N5  
R-QB1 13 N-R5 (13 0-0 P-KR4! is Byrne/  
Fischer 1967) 13...00? (Black should  
not allow White to exchange both his  
knights as he needs one of them to cover  
his weak Q4 square. Hence, 13...NxN  
14 QxN 0-0 suggested itself) 14 BxN NxB  
15 NxN BxN 16 B-Q5 BxB? (Better was  
16...Q-N3 17 BxB QxB 18 N-Q5 Q-N2  
19 NxBch PxN is probably not dangerous  
for Black) 17 NxB B-R5 18 P-N3 B-N4  
19 P-B3 R-B5 20 Q-Q3 Q-R1 21 P-QR3?  
(Pointless. Simply 21 0-0 threatening  
P-B6 was better) 21...Q-R2! 22 K-K2 KR-  
B1 23 KR-KB1 P-B3 24 P-QR4 (White  
should try to open lines on the other  
flank with 24 P-KR4 B-R3 25 P-KN4, R-KN1  
and P-N5. He should not try to open  
lines on the other flank) 24...PxP

25 R-R2 Q-N2 26 KR-QR1 K-B1 27 K-B3  
Q-N6 28 Q-Q1 Q-N2 29 P-R4 B-R3 30 Q-B2  
R-Q5! 31 Q-B2 Q-N6 32 R-R3 R-Q6  
33 K-N2 Q-N4 34 Q-R7 R-Q7 35 K-R3 R-K1  
36 R-K1 QxP 37 RxP R-R7 38 K-N4 Q-Q7  
(Very strong was 38...Q-KN7 threatening  
39...B-Q7 and 40...P-R4ch) 39 QR-R1 R-N7  
40 QxP B-B5 41 QxP K-N1 42 NxP PxN  
43 QxQ RxP 44 K-R5 BxQ 45 R-Q1 BxP  
46 R-R6 R-K6 (42...R-KB1 47 R-Q1 R-N2  
keeps White off the 7th) 47 R-Q7 B-Q5  
48 K-R6 RxP? (48...R-N6 still gave win-  
ning chances as 49 RxRP? loses to B-K6ch.  
If 49 RxBP R-K6ch 50 K-R5 R-N2 is still  
the right idea) 49 R-N7ch K-R1 50 RxPch  
K-N1 51 R-N7ch K-R1  $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$

Rd 3 T BARDWICK 1673/STEPHEN MORRIS Un  
1 P-QB4 P-K4 2 N-QB3 P-Q3 3 N-B3 N-K2  
4 P-Q3 P-QN3 5 P-KN3 B-N2 6 B-N2 P-KN3  
7 00 B-N2 8 B-Q2 N-Q2 9 P-QR3 P-QR4  
10 Q-B2 00 11 P-QN4 PxP 12 PxP P-QB4  
13 P-K4 N-QB3 14 N-Q5 N-Q5 15 NxN KPxN  
16 B-B4 B-K4 17 B-R6 B-N2 18 BxB KxB  
19 RxR BxR 20 P-N5 P-B4 21 PxP RxP  
22 B-R3 R-B2 23 B-K6 R-B1 24 BxN BxN  
25 B-R3 B-N2 26 B-N2 P-Q4? (Black cre-  
ates losing chances for himself; 27...BxB  
28 KxB Q-B3 was dead equal) 27 Q-R2 Q-  
Q2? (28...Q-R1) 28 Q-R7 R-B2 29 QxP  
Q-B2 30 QxQ RxQ 31 BxP BxB 32 PxR  
R-Q2? (Black should think first about  
containing the most distant pawn; hence,  
32...R-N2 33 R-N1 K-B3 should draw)  
33 R-N1 RxP 34 P-N6 R-Q1 35 P-N7 R-QN1  
36 R-N6 K-B2 37 P-B4? (White should  
hasten to bring his king to the center  
with 37 K-N2-B3-K4-Q5) 37...P-B5?? 1-0  
Resignation. 37...K-K2 38 K-B2? K-Q2  
39 K-B3 K-B2 40 R-N2 RxP, White must  
fight for a draw!

QUEEN CITY BONANZA - December 9-10, 1978

1	OSHYANSKY, Yury	U	W32	W35	W7	W6	4
2	CARLSON, Curtis W	2155	W48	W24	W11	W5	4
3	HASKINS, Raymond	1865	W28	W25	W18	D12	3½
4	COVELL, Stephen	1431	D12	W33	W37	W15	3½
5	WALL, Brian	2058	W22	W16	W17	L2	3
6	NIKITOVICH, Paul	2146	W8	W23	W19	L1	3
7	LANDERS, David M	1574	W36	W21	L1	W23	3
8	SCHELL, Kenneth H	1506	L6	W49	W48	W24	3
9	DILLON, Steven C	1671	W39	L17	W22	W25	3
10	BARDWICK, Todd A	1673	W46	L20	W32	W30	3
11	MACMILLAN, Shaun T	1741	W43	W38	L2	W19	3
12	BUCHANAN, Richard	1955	D4	W46	W31	D3	3
13	WILKINSON, Dan	1548	L17	W43	D21	W31	2½
14	SCHUMANN, Lee W	1532	L18	W44	W38	D16	2½
15	BIGGS, Barry F	1752	W29	D31	W20	L4	2½
16	SHIPPEY, Daniel A	1642	W41	L5	W28	D14	2½
17	AGRACHOV, Dmitry	2201	W13	W9	L5	-	2
18	RICKFORD, Rainer R	2200	W14	W34	L3	-	2
19	AANDAHL, Vance	1608	W47	W37	L6	L11	2
20	DEVICO, Joseph	1759	D33	W10	L15	D21	2
21	MAGUIRE, Jeff	1888	W26	L7	D13	D20	2
22	GRAY, Dennis H	1442	L5	W41	L9	W44	2
23	YOSHINAGA, David K	1656	W49	L6	W26	L7	2
24	KLABUNDE, Richard	1653	W45	L2	W27	L8	2
25	NELSON, James W	1598	W40	L3	W29	L9	2
26	BAGSTAD, Gary L	1357	L21	W42	L23	W33	2
27	WALDRON, David	U	L37	W47	L24	W41	2
28	BRYAN, Edward A	1365	L3	W40	L16	W39	2
29	QUINT, David P	1311	L15	W50	L25	W38	2
30	CLINT, Daniel R	1604	L38	W36	W39	L10	2
31	LEONHARD, Ronald F	1560	W50	D15	L12	L13	1½
32	MORRIS, Stephen	U	L1	D45	L10	W40	1½
33	LUKASZEWSKI, Lawrence S	U	D20	L4	WF	L26	1½
34	STEINHARDT, Michael	1740	W44	L18	-	-	1
35	HENDEE, Haynes	1694	W42	L1	-	-	1
36	EDMISTON, Larry R	U	L7	L30	W49	-	1
37	PRESSNALL, Wayne M	1933	W27	L19	L4	-	1
38	OXLEY, William	U	W30	L11	L14	L29	1
39	PRESSNALL, William	1257	L9	W48	L30	L28	1
40	HANAGAN, Christopher	U	L25	L28	W43	L32	1
41	MOE, David M	U	L16	L22	W50	L27	1
42	HOELSCHER, Duane	U	L35	L26	L44	W49	1
43	BURDICK, Douglas	U	L11	L13	L40	W50	1
44	HILL, David C	1291	L34	L14	W42	L22	1
45	PONGONIS, Robert G	U	L24	D32	-	--	½
46	TAYLOR, William D	U	L10	L12	-	-	0
47	HILLIARD, Daniel L	1063	L19	L27	-	-	0
48	STEWART, Herbert L	1519	L2	L39	L8	-	0
49	BRYAN, Edward E	U	L23	L8	L36	L42	0
50	SCHMADEKE, Steve	U	L31	L29	L41	L43	0

QUAD

1	ROBINS, Nelson	U	W4	D2	W3		2½
2	MCVAY, John G	U	W3	D1	L4		1½
3	BEVERS, Bruce E	1277	L2	W4	L1		1
4	MILLER, Daniel J	U	L1	L3	W2		1

# English Opening, Smyslov System, Part III

John Watson

(John Watson is a Senior- and Life-Master who has been working for several years on a book on the English Opening for Batsford, the first part of which should appear this summer. For newcomers to chess in Colorado, John spent the better part of the years 1974-75 infusing more life into Denver and Colorado chess via his Chess House. He also did a stint as editor of this bulletin. Ed.)

In the first two installments of this article, we saw that Smyslov's 2...P-Q3 (after 1 P-QB4 P-K4 2 N-QB3) is a move more aggressive than it first appears. Versus 3 P-Q4 and 3 N-B3 in particular, Black's counterattacking possibilities are quite attractive, in the former case because of rapid development (3...PxP) and in the latter case because of a good grip on the center (3...P-KB4 4 P-Q4 P-K5). To conclude the survey, we take up a less forceful but extremely logical move: (D) 3 P-KN3. White thereby increases his control over the central light squares and prepares castling. After 4 B-N2, he may develop by 5 N-B3, 6 O-O, and 7 P-Q4; or by 5 P-K3, 6 KN-K2, and 7 P-Q4 . . . Usually his strategy is determined by Black's reply: (D-1) 3... B-K3; (D-2) 3...P-KB4; (D-3) 3...B-N5. . . . There are two other moves worth mentioning: (a) 3...P-KN3. Black will probably transpose into a King's Indian Defense, e.g. 4 B-N2 B-N2 5 N-B3 N-B3 6 P-Q4 QN-Q2. White could try 5 P-K4. (b) 3...N-QB3 4 B-N2 B-K3 is D-1 below (note to 4...P-QB3). Black can also play 4...N-B3 instead of 4...B-K3, when an interesting game went 5 P-Q3 (5 P-K3!) 5...P-KN3 6 P-B4 B-N2 7 N-B3 O-O 8 O-O PxP 9 BxP B-N5 (9...P-KR3!) 10 Q-Q2 R-K1? (10...Q-Q2) 11 QR-K1 R-N1 12 B-N5! BxN 13 BxB N-K4 14 Q-B4 P-KR3 (14...N4-Q2 15 N-K4 +) 15 BxRP with a clear pawn, Botvinnik/Smyslov 1966.

(D-1) 3...B-K3 4 B-N2

Natural but not necessarily best!

(a) 4 P-N3 P-Q4! 5 B-KN2 (5 PxB BxP 6 NxB QxN 7 N-B3 N-QB3 =) 5...P-Q5!? (or 5...P-QB3) 6 N-N1 (6 BxNP PxN 7 BxR P-QB3) 6...N-QB3 7 P-Q3 Q-Q2 8 P-QR3 P-QR4 9 N-Q2 B-K2 10 N-N2 P-B4, Filip/Tal 1973. Black has good attacking

chances. (b) 4 N-B3 (! an important move) 4...P-QB3 (4...BxP 5 Q-R4ch P-QN4 6 NxNP +; 4...N-QB3 5 P-Q4 PxB 6 NxB BxP 7 Q-R4 B-K3 8 NxN PxN 9 QxPch B-Q2 10 Q-K4ch B-K2 11 N-Q5 with some advantage) 5 P-N3 (or even 5 P-Q4!) 5... N-B3 6 B-KN2 P-KR3 7 O-O Q-B1 8 B-QR3 B-R6 9 P-Q4 P-K5 10 N-K1 P-KR4? 11 P-B3 with a big advantage, Bakunin/Trapl 1966.

4...P-QB3

An important alternative is 4...N-QB3 which also defends the QNP and threatens. 5...BxP: 5 P-Q3 (5 N-Q5 KN-K2 6 P-K3 Q-Q2 7 P-QR3 N-Q1! 8 P-Q3 P-QB3 9 N-QB3 P-Q4 10 N-B3 P-B3 and Black was better, Popov/Troger 1960; maybe 5 Q-R4!?) 5...Q-Q2 6 P-B4 (6 P-QN4 P-KN3 7 P-N5 N-Q1 8 P-QR4 is complicated; 6 P-K4!?) 6...PxP (6...P-B3) 7 BxP (7 PxP!? B-K2 8 N-B3 B-R6 9 R-KN1! N-R3 10 P-K4 BxB 11 RxB P-B4 12 N-Q5 O-O-0 13 B-K3, and White was better Stein/Ljubojevic 1972, though the game was drawn) 7...KN-K2 (7...N-B3 8 N-Q5) 8 N-Q5 N-Q1 9 P-K4! P-QB3 10 N-K3, and White is better (10...P-Q4 11 KPxB PxP 12 Q-N3!).

5 P-Q3

5 P-N3 P-Q4!

5...N-B3

5...B-K2!? or 5...P-KN3 is possible. In both cases, 6 P-K4 should lead to an interesting fight.

6 N-B3 B-K2 7 O-O O-O(?)

Bronstein once played 7...N-R3! here, evidently to prevent White's next:

8 P-B5! P-KR3 9 PxB BxQP

10 P-N3 QN-Q2 11 B-N2 Q-K2 12 Q-B2, Averbakh/Balashov 1973. Like a Sicilian Defense! White has nice central and queenside squares. He might continue, e.g. N-Q2-B4, K-R1, and P-B4.

(D-2) 3...P-KB4 4 P-Q4

4 B-N2 gives Black more time to consolidate: 4...N-KB3 5 P-K3 (5 P-Q3 B-K2 6 P-K3 O-O 7 KN-K2 P-B3 8 O-O K-R1 9 P-Q4 P-K5?! - - better is 9...Q-B2! - - 10 P-Q5! P-B4 11 P-B3 PxB 12 BxP N-R3 13 N-B4 Amos/Allan 1976; or here 6 N-B3 O-O 7 O-O K-R1 8 P-QN4 P-QR4?! - - 8...Q-K1!? - - 9 P-N5 QN-Q2 10 B-QR3! Q-K1 11 R-B1 R-QN1 12 P-K3, Benko/Larsen 1968. White plans P-Q4 and P-B5 with

the better game.) 5...P-B3 6 P-Q4 B-K2 (6...P-K5!?) 7 KN-K2 0-0 8 P-N3 QN-Q2 9 B-N2? (White should try 9 PxB PxB 10 B-N2, extending the scope of his QB. Then 9...N-B4 10 N-B1 is equal.) 9...P-K5! Now Black stands excellently, according to Nunn, e.g. 10 P-Q5? N-K4, or 10 N-B4 N-N3 11 P-Q5 P-N4 12 N-K6 BxN 13 PxB Q-B1.

#### 4...P-K5?!

Since Black does not gain a tempo with this advance (compare C: 3 N-B3 P-KB4 4 P-Q4 P-K5!), White will have time to undermine the advanced pawn. 4...PxP? is also unsatisfactory: 5 QxP N-QB3 6 Q-Q2 N-B3 7 P-N3 P-KN3 8 B-KN2 B-N2 9 B-N2 0-0 10 N-R3 +, Black's position compares poorly (but instructively) with Section (B). . . . Best is 4...B-K2!, when Black is willing to go into the end-game 5 PxB PxB 6 QxQch BxQ e.g. 7 B-N2 N-KB3 (7...N-QB3 8 BxNch!; 7...P-B3 8 P-K4!) 8 P-N3 (8 N-B3 N-B3 9 B-K3 B-K3 =) 8...P-B3 9 B-N2 0-0! and if 10 N-B3, 10...P-K5. Taimanov/Vaganian saw 9...QN-Q2?! 10 N-B3 0-0 11 0-0 R-K1 12 QR-Q1 B-B2 13 N-KR4 with a small advantage.

#### 5 P-B3 N-KB3

5...PxP 6 PxB! (or 6 NxP) 6...N-KB3 7 B-N2 P-KN3 8 KN-K2 B-N2 9 0-0 0-0 10 B-K3 R-K1 11 Q-Q2 with advantage, Benko/Formanek 1968.

#### 6 B-N2

Or 6 B-N5

#### 6...PxP 7 NxP

Or 7 PxB, as in Benko/Formanek

7...P-KN3 8 0-0 B-N2 Toran/Tal 1961. Now by 9 P-Q5! White gets the better game. For instance: 9...P-B4 10 PxB e.p. PxB 11 B-B4 or 9...0-0 10 N-KN5! R-K1 11 P-K4 P-KR3 12 N-K6!

#### (D-3) 3...B-N5

This looks illogical ("pinning air"), but Black may want to set up a light-square pawn chain behind his QB rather than box it in.

#### 4 B-N2 P-QB3 5 N-B3 N-B3

A normal move. Interesting would be 5...B-K2 and if 6 0-0, either 6...N-Q2 or 6...Q-Q2. If 6 P-KR3 B-R4 7 0-0, then 7...P-KB4!, to meet 8 P-Q4 with 8...P-K5 9 N-K1 N-B3, intending 10...P-Q4. And on 10 P-Q5, 10...N-R3! 11 P-B3 Q-N3ch 12 K-R2 N-B4 with complications. Just for fun!

#### 6 0-0 QN-Q2 7 P-Q4 B-K2

Now if 7...Q-N3, 8 P-B5!

#### 8 P-KR3 B-R4

8...BxN 9 BxB PxB 10 QxP was a game Dorfman/Bronstein in which White had two bishops and a lasting spatial advantage.

#### 9 N-KR4 0-0 10 N-B5 R-K1

#### 11 P-Q5! PxB 12 NxQP(5) NxN

#### 13 BxN Q-B2 14 P-N3 Smejkal/

Balashov 1973. White controls the Q5 square and Black's pawn on ...Q3 is very weak. Smejkal won handily.

So 3 P-KN3 is probably White's best bet against 2...P-Q3; but it isn't terribly forcing, and Black can try either 3...P-KB4 or 3...B-N5! for original play that may well become rather sharp. Thus the modest move 2...P-Q3, at first sight passive, can lead to complicated and intricate play even in the very early stages of the game. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that tactical and inventive players such as Larsen, Bronstein, Polugaevsky, and Kavalek are its main adherents among grandmasters!

The following game is a good illustration of how important a space advantage can be, even after simplification:

JOHN WATSON 2417/GYOZO FORINTOS 2435 (GM) CCA International, NYC, November 1978

1 P-K4 P-QB4 2 N-KB3 P-KN3 3 P-Q4 B-N2 4 P-B4 P-Q3 5 P-Q5 (not my normal style) 5...N-KB3 6 N-B3 0-0 7 B-K2 P-K3 8 0-0 R-K1 9 P-KR3! (9 N-Q2 is normal, or 9 R-K1) 9...N-R3 (? But 9...PxP 10 KPxB, and where does Black put his QB? White would play B-KB4, Q-Q2, P-QR4, QR-K1 etc.) 10 PxB! BxB 11 B-B4 Q-N3 12 R-N1 QR-Q1 13 Q-Q2 (The effects of 10 PxB! become clear. Black has to cope with B-N5 followed by Q-B4 or N-Q5) 13...B-Q2! 14 B-N5 N-B2 15 B-Q3! Q-R3 16 P-N3 B-B3 (forced) 17 N-Q5 BxN 18 KPxB R-N1 19 QR-K1 (practically decisive) 19...N-Q2 20 P-QR4 Q-N3 21 B-B2 N-R3 22 RxRch RxR 23 R-K1 (Normally I don't like to simplify, but this is very strong.) 23...RxRch 24 QxR N-K4 25 NxN BxN 26 P-B4 B-Q5ch 27 K-R2! Q-N5? (27...K-N2 was the best defensive try, though insufficient) 28 Q-K8ch K-N2 29 B-K7 K-R3 30 Q-B8ch 1-0

# THE FIRST ANNUAL · 1979



**DATE:** Friday, Saturday, March 9-10, 1979.

**PLACE:** ZCMI Center, 36 South State, Downtown, Salt Lake City, Utah.

**TOURNAMENT DIRECTORS:** GEORGE KOLTANOWSKI, International Arbitrator, assisted by Craig Madsen.  
All decisions by Tournament Director are final in all matters.

**TYPE:** Four Round Swiss, in two divisions, each with its own cash prizes.

**PRIZES:** O P E N S E C T I O N (Open to All)

"OPEN"	\$500.00	\$250.00	\$125.00
"Class A"	\$250.00	\$125.00	
"Class B"	\$250.00	\$100.00	

R E S E R V E S E C T I O N (Open to under 1600)

"Class C"	\$250.00	\$150.00	\$100.00
"Class D"	\$150.00	\$ 75.00	
"E & Unr"	\$150.00	\$ 75.00	

**Important!** No player can win more than one cash prize. The prize-fund is guaranteed. If entries warrant, the number of prizes will be augmented (INCREASED!!!!!!).

**TIME CONTROL:** 45 moves in 2 hours and 12 moves each half hour thereafter.

**ROUNDS:**

#1 Friday	March 9, 1979	1:00 PM
#2 Friday	March 9, 1979	7:30 PM
#3 Saturday	March 10, 1979	10:00 AM
#4 Saturday	March 10, 1979	3:00 PM

**TIE-BREAKS:** Solkoff, Median, S.B. (Only if other prizes are offered such as trophies, books, etc.)

**EARLY REGISTRATION:** See next page.

**LATE REGISTRATION:** ZCMI CENTER PLAZA, 9:30 AM - 12:30 PM . . . Friday, March 9, 1979.

## \$2500 GUARANTEED PRIZE FUND





# In the Beginning, the End

Ken Regan

Some games of chess seem to be over before they begin. The image of two Methuselahs sitting for hours at the board, locked in a ponderous struggle of the ages, is not borne out by games which show all the long draw-out intensity of a firecracker fuse. "Sudden victories" are not limited to the lower rank and file of chessboard action -- witness the Kavalek - Byrne encounter from the recent U.S. Championship, in which White's surprise 10 N-N5! forced Black to relinquish a piece with little real compensation.

It may reflect a strange quirk of human nature, that a grandmaster can produce a model of strategic near-perfection one day, and be lost in twelve moves the next. Of course, instances of the former far outnumber the latter; the mark of a grandmaster is the ability to rise above the natural tendency to err with overall brilliant play. But this is a matter of frequencies, not of absolutes; accidents can and will happen, as the recent action-and error-packed Karpov - Korchnoi match reminds us. Despite its being a "100% rational game of perfect information" in mathematical theory, chess in practice is a rough-and-tumble battle of wits. Even Chess 4.7 could not avoid the chessboard mirror of human personality traits, as it lost to England's prodigious Nigel Short in 10 moves! In regard to such "shamefully quick" losses, often the laws of probability decide whether the fatal error comes on the 50th move or the 10th.

To be sure, most grandmasters have mapped out their opening strategies well beyond the tenth move; this makes instances such as Hans Ree's famous eight-move loss to Petrosian, or Mednis' recent 17-move victory over Vadasz, or the games below, all the more surprising. Here the error may have taken place not in the heat of the battle, but in the serenity of the home study room. But the recent tremendous expansion of opening knowledge has, if anything, enhanced the discovery of "Theoretical Novelties". TN's still explode like TNT against the lines of the less wary; most new chapters in opening history are published not in the lab, but over the board. It is a credit to the diversity of chess that new ideas sometimes crop up even in long-established lines. Those lucky enough to find them add to their "bag of tricks" for use against the numerous incognoscenti.

Two of my recent games illustrate surprising refutations of previously played lines; I have sampled both the egg and the champagne. (Presenting the case in which I take my medicine first might leave a bad initial aftertaste, but how much better to wash it away by saving the sweet for last!) I have had qualms about how to treat the following game, an experiment with the Zuckerman-Benko line mentioned in last year's U.S. Championship article. My first impulse was to save it for a cold winter's day and a Princeton friend's fireplace. Or I could have presented it with colors reversed, after the tradition of Alekhine. But Jiminey Cricket, and journalistic obligations, lead me to take a different tack:

White: HARDICSAY                      Black: ANONYMOUS  
1978 Tungsram International, Round 9

## Sicilian Defense

1	e4	c5
2	Nf3	e6
3	d4	cd
4	Nxd4	Nf6
5	Nc3	Nc6
6	Ndb5	...

White foregoes rapid development in order to create immediate weaknesses in Black's position. This challenging move can lead to the volatile Pelikan lines after ...d6 7 Bf4 e5 8 Bg5, or more staid play after:

6	...	Bb4
---	-----	-----

Now 7 Nd6+ Ke7 8 NxB+ RxN helps Black develop while not greatly endangering his King. White goes for the two Bishops.

7	a3	Bxc3+
8	Nxc3	d5
9	ed	Nxd5!?

9 ... ed5 is more usual

10	Bd2	Qh4!?
11	Qf3	Nd4
12	Qd3	

"White is much better" say the ECO gang.

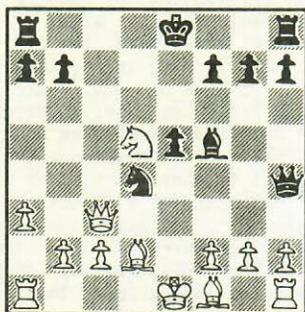
12	...	e5!?!?
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"O yeah?! - Wanna make somet'in' of it?!", sez I.

13	NxN	Bf5
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Here he again thought for more than half an hour, while Black reviewed his analysis: If 14 Nc7+ Kd8! (instead of Van Riemsdyk's Kd7 against Morris from Lone Pine, which led to a perpetual check) 15 Qc4 Rc8 leads to delightfully double-edged play. If 14 Qc3 or Qc4, 14 ... Rc8! transposes. Or 14 Qg3 Nxc2+ 15 Kd1 Qxg3 16 hg3 Nxa1 17 Nc1+ Ke7 18 Nxa8 Rxa8,

which is also fine for Black. But White played, with a smile, the "anyway" move:  
14 Qc3!!



I reached out to play 14 ... Rc8, but then noticed 15 Bb5+!! It is difficult to describe the sinking feeling which accompanied this revelation, and persisted for 70 minutes of thinking time. If 15 ... Kd8 16 Qa5+ b6 17 Qxa7 gives White a strong attack, e.g. 17... Qe5+ 18 Ne3 Nxb5 19 Qxb6+ Nxc7 20 0-0-0!, or 18 Nxc2+ 19 Kf1 Nxa1 20 Qxb6+ Rc7 21 Qd6+ Kc8 (... Bd7 22 Ba5!) 22 Ba6+ Kb8 23 Nxf5 Qxf5 24 Qb6+ wins. Black's best course may be 14 ... Rc8 15 Bb5+ Nxb5 16 Qxe5+ Be6, but after 17 Ne3! White is on top. Perhaps there is a flaw in the above analysis, although Benko did not point one out when I related my tale of woe at a recent tournament -- I believe the above is correct. Sidetracked by a fleeting ray of hope I actually tried:

14 ... Qe4+  
15 Ne3 Rc8

-- But then saw coming the ouchaceous Zwischenzug:

16 Bd3! Rxc3  
17 Bxe4 Rxe3+  
18 fe3 Bxe4  
19 ed4 Resigns

The opposite-color Bishops would give Black fair drawing chances were it not for the slight detail of White's extra Rook.

I recovered from this ughiferous setback with excellent play in my last six games, including a victory and three draws against four GM's. I had a great time and gained good experience in Budapest; missing the IM norm was my only disappointment.

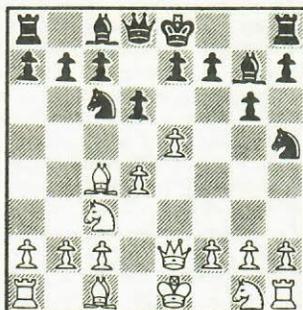
The following game, from the last round of the recent Thanksgiving tournament in N.Y. (I tied for 5th, a half-point behind Soltis, Seirawan, Matera, and Zaltsman, after a very slow start.) Two and a half years ago, in a very similar last-round situation in the World Open, Grandmaster Leonid Shamkovich had met my tricky Pirc line with a wrinkle of his own:

White: Regan Black: Shamkovich

1 P-K4 P-Q3  
2 P-Q4 N-KB3  
3 N-QB3 P-KN3  
4 B-QB4 B-N2  
5 Q-K2!? N-QB3!?  
6 P-K5 ...

Now ...Nxd4 7 exf6 Nxe2 8 fxg7 Rg8 9 Nxe2 leads to unusual, double-edged play. Also customary for Black is 6 ... N/6d7 7 Nf3 Nb6. But Black slyly offered a Knight:

6 ... N-KR4!?



My thoughts at the time were restricted to whether I should try to play solidly or go for the bait with 7 P-KN4; I chose the latter. After ...NXP8 Q-Q1 BxNP! 9 QxN B-B4 White should admit that Black has three Pawns for the piece and a fine position and brace the defense by playing Nf3 or Bd3 either now or on the next move. Instead I tried to hold the compensation to one Pawn, but Shamkovich justified his venture with quite a nice attack. I give the rest of the game for completeness, but young children unaccustomed to the sight of violence should skip this part: 10 Q-Q5?! 0-0 11 QxNP BxP 12 B-Q5?! R-N1 13 QxP P-K3 14 B-B3 Q-R5 15 N-K2 P-QB4! 16 B-R6 N-N2 17 BxN KxB 18 0-0-0 QxP 19 R-B1 Q-K6+ 20 R-Q2 RxP! 21 KxR QxR 22 R-QB1 Q-K6 23 Q-N7 P-Q4 24 Resigns.

That night, after Shamkovich left the post-mortem, I looked at the game again with some onlookers and friends, and discovered a new move. Although it comes a bit short of being a total refutation, it definitely throws a heavy burden of justification onto Black. (The "Informator" system would probably rate the result  $\pm$ .) See if you can discover the correct line of play, starting from the diagram, before looking below.

I and fellow analysts kept it secret. Meanwhile, the above game, with kudos for 6...N-KR4, appeared in Chess Informant, Chess Player, in Shamkovich's survey of Pirc Defense games in CL&R (up to move eleven), and perhaps in European magazines as well. I saved it for months, hoping that some admirer of that game, or even Shamkovich himself, would give 6...N-KR4 a second go. Time went by with no takers, however, and as I was every so often but-tunholed by people who asked: "In your game with Shamkovich from the World Open, couldn't you have played ...?", I feared its freshness was deteriorating. Last year someone informed me that it had been published in Britain -- the world's bellwether of Pirc-Modern Defense theory -- and presumably credited to Nigel Short! Although I opened 1 P-K4 against Shamkovich twice in the meantime, he sidestepped that line. I feared the secret was out (Now, of course, it is, at least in the East.), and was beginning to give up hope when Fortune reversed her cold stare with a smile:

White: Regan                      Black: Shamkovich

New York, Nov 1978, Rd 10, Pirc Defense

-- Same first six moves as above, leading to the diagram. When Black, after some thoughtful hesitation, played 6 ... N-KR4, I smoothly uncorked the quiet, but venomous:

7 B-QN5!! ...

The key to winning one Knight is to put the other in jeopardy too! White threatens to remove the QN so he can play P-KN4 and still keep his center intact. If 7 ... B-Q2, 8 BxN BxB 9 P-Q5! wins a piece for two Pawns. Perhaps Black's best is to castle; after ... 0-0 8 BxN PxB 9 P-KN4 PxP 10 PxP BxNP 11 QxB BxKP Black still has some play, although White's chances are surely preferable. But why can't Black simply save his KN by e.g. PxP?

This is exactly what Black played, after 30 minutes' thought:

7 ... PxF?  
8 P-Q5! ...

The point is that the well-known piece-saving combination ... 1-QR3 9 PxN (not 9 B-R4?, P-QN4) PxB, White has 10 PxNP BxP 11 QxP+ forking the King and Bishop. Having the Queen on K2 does have its advantages.

(As a digression, this points up a rare case in which an exception to Haynes Hendee's excellent comments in the last Bulletin should be made; here naming a square in "descriptive" has its advantages. The phrase "A Queen on K2" has certain strategical and tactical connotations (e.g. ability to support the KP or hop to QN5) which are the same for White and Black; differentiating between e2 and e7 would deprive the observation of its generality. But otherwise, algebraic notation should be given preference in naming a specific square, to avoid ambiguity even if the game is in descriptive.)

In about the same length of time it takes to read through all that, (ten times, of course), Shamkovich played:

8 ... 0-0  
9 PxN PxF  
10 BxP R-N1  
11 Q-Q1! ...

To force the trade of Queens and remove most of Black's counterattack possibilities.

11 ... B-R3  
12 QxQ KRxB  
13 KN-K2 P-KB4  
14 B-Q5+?! K-R1

The more aggressive 14 B-KN5 was probably preferable, but White wished to consolidate first. Timid play, however, is often the wrong method of winning "won" games.

15 B-N3 P-K5

On ... P-QB4, I intended 16 P-QR4!, followed shortly by N-QN5, gaining command of the Queenside.

16 B-K3 B-K4  
17 BxRP R-N2  
18 B-B5 P-B3  
19 R-Q1 R/2-Q2  
20 RxR RxR

Black's pressure does prevent White from castling, but he has few weaknesses to attack, and White can unravel the bind.

21 P-KN3 N-KB3  
22 N-Q1 K-N2

# Five Easy Pieces

Jerry Kearns

23	P-QB4	N-K1
24	N/1-B3	N-Q3
25	B-Q4	B-B3!?
26	BxB+	KxB
27	N-R4!	BxP
28	N-N6!	...
That does it ...		R-N2
29	NxB	NxN
30	BxN	RxP
31	O-O	P-KN4
If ... R-B7, 32 R-B1!		
32	R-B1	K-K4
33	P-QR4	R-N5
34	P-R5	R-R5
35	P-R6	P-B5
36	N-B3!	Resigns.

After 36 ... R-R6 37 R-B2 and R-R2, the White Pawn is escorted to the 8th rank.

One qualm remains about such a victory. It did not represent an actual outplaying of the opponent, but only a nuclear test of a secret device. As with some other cases from the international scene, there was hardly any game at all. Although I do not recommend a changeover to something like "Pre-Chess" (at least not yet; quite a lot of experimentation is necessary first), which would put the players on their wits from the very start and lessen the premium on encyclopedic theoretical knowledge, considerations such as the above do point out its advantages. But this does not cause me to disown such a victory; it was the fruit of my own preparation, and it was pleasant to even the score, both on the year and in this Pirc line.

The North Jeffco CC holds forth every Thursday night from about 7 PM at Secrest Recreation Center, 64th Av and Pierce St, Arvada. February 22nd the club will host a speed tournament. Registration is from 6:30 to 7:30 PM, the entry fee 50¢; annual dues (\$3) also required, if you're not already a member. 1st prize is \$5 or a CSCA membership; the same prize will also be awarded to the top performer in the under-1500 rating category. For further details call 423-9336 or 427-7913. Weekly activities include a weekly rating list similar to USCF ratings, club tournaments, contests for raising club rating and bug-house.

The Dragon Sicilian remains unrefuted as one of Black's sharpest defenses against 1 e4. Presented below, with light notes, are some of my experiences with this interesting defense.

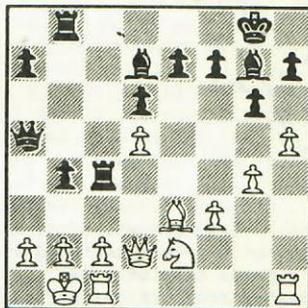
VICTOR BAJA 2179/JERRY KEARNS . . California Junior Championship 1975 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d4 cd 4 Nd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 g6 6 Be3 Bg7 7 f3 Nc6 8 Bc4 Qa5?! (This move and its sequel, 9...Qb4?, were suggested to me before the game by Paul Nikitovich, who later blamed authorship on Brian Wall.) 9 Qd2 Qb4 10 Bb3 Ne4 11 Nc6 Qc3 12 Qc3 Nc3 13 Bd4? Bd4 (13 Na7 securing two pieces for a rook or the exchange for a pawn is the refutation of The Wall Variation.) 14 Nd4 e5 15 bc ed 16 cd Be6 and eventually drawn.

Alferd Packer Open - Boulder, Co - Oct '78 . . J KEARNS 2025 vs "ATTACKING JACK" HURSCH 1965 . . 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d4 cd 4 Nd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 a6 6 Bg5 e6 7 f4 b5 8 e5 de 9 fe Qc7 10 Qe2 Nfd7 11 000 Bb7 12 Qg4 Qe5 (12...Qb6 13 Be2 Ne5 14 Qh3 Nbd7 15 Rhel h6 16 Bh4 g5 17 Bg5 Rg8 18 Bh4 Bg2 19 Qe3 Bc5 20 Bh5 %) 13 Bb5! ab 14 Rhel h5! 15 Qh4 Qc5 16 Qg3! g6?! (16 Ncb5 Be7 % . . 16 Qg3 Na6? 17 Ne6 fe 18 Re6 Kf7 19 Rd7 Ke6 20 Rb7 Bd6 21 Bf4 Nc7 22 Bd6 Qd6 23 Rb6+; 16 Qg3 Ra6!?! \* Bd6 %) 17 Ncb5 Na6 18 Ne6 fe 19 Re6 Kf7 20 Be3?? Qf5+ (20 Rd7! Ke6 21 Rb7 Qg1! ((21...Qg5? 22 Qg5 Bh6 23 Re7 #)) 22 Kd2 Bb4 23 Ke2 Rhf8 24 Qb3 Ke5 25 Qg3=) 21 Nd4 Qg4 22 Qf2 Kg8 23 h3 Qg2 24 Rg6 Qg6 25 Rgl Qgl 26 Qgl Kf7 27 Qf2 Nf6 28 Bg5 Rh6! 29 Nf5 Rg6 30 Qb6 Be4 31 h4 Bc5 32 Qb5 Ra7 33 Qc4 Bd5 34 Qf4 Nc7 35 a3 Ne6 36 Qe5 Rd7 37 b4 Bf8 38 Ne3 Bd6 39 Qf5 Be4 40 Qb5 Rb7 41 Qa6 Bf4 42 Bf4 Nf4 43 Nc4 Rgl 44 Kb2 Re7 45 Nd6 Kg7 46 Qc4 Rg2 47 Ne4 Re4 48 Qc7 Kg6 49 b5 N4d5 50 Qc6 Ree2 51 a4 Rc2? (51...Nb4++) 52 Qc2 Rc2 53 Kc2 Kf5 54 a5 Ke5? (54...Kg4++) 55 Kd3 Nd7 56 Kd2 Kd6? 57 b6 Kc6 58 Kd3 Kb5 59 Ke4 Kc6 60 Kf5 ½-½ The Black king is tied to the queen-side, and both knights must guard the h-pawn. A lucky save for White.

Packer Open - J KEARNS/STEVE DILLON 1809  
 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d4 cd 4 Nd4 Nf6  
 5 Nc3 a6 6 Bg5 e6 7 f4 Be7 8 Qf3 Qc7  
 9 000 Nbd7 10 Bd3 h6 11 Qh3 Nb6 12 f5!  
 e5 13 Nb3 Bd7 14 Be3 Na4?! (14...Nc4?  
 15 Bc4 Qc4 16 Nd2 Qc6 17 Bg5 +-; 14...  
 Bc6 %) 15 Nd5! Nd5 16 ed Bf6 17 Rhel  
 000 18 Be4 g6? (18...Nb6! 19 Bb6 Qb6  
 20 Kbl +=) 19 Qf3 gf 20 Bf5 Bg7  
 21 Qg4! Bf5 22 Qf5 Qd7 (22...Kb8?  
 23 Qg4! +-) 23 Rf1 Qf5 24 Rf5 Rd7  
 25 Rdf1 Rf8 26 Rh5 Rc7 27 Rh4! e4  
 (27 Bh6? Rh8 -+) 28 Bd4 Bd4 29 Nd4 Rg8  
 30 g3 Nc5 31 Rh6 Rd8 +- 32 Kd2 Na4  
 33 b3 Nc3 34 Nf5 Nd5 35 Nd6 Kb8 36 c4  
 Nb4 37 Ke3 Rcd7 38 Nf7 Rd3 39 Ke4 R8d4  
 40 Kf5 Nc2 41 Rf4 Ne3 42 Kg5 Rf4  
 43 Kf4 Ng2 44 Ke4 Re3 45 Kd4 Re2  
 46 Rh7 Ra2 47 Nd6 Rd2 48 Kc5 Ne3  
 49 Nb7 1-0

The next game illustrates another, less popular, attacking plan for White. This game was played in the same tournament in which I tied for first with Paul Nikitovich and Jay Whitehead . . . NIKITOVICH/KEARNS . . . 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d4 cd 4 Nd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 g6 6 Be3 Bg7 7 Bc4 Nc6 8 h3 Bd7 9 00 Rc8 10 Bb3 00 11 f4 Qa5 12 Qf3 e5? (Correct is 12...Nd4 13 Bd4 Bc6) 13 Nc6 Bc6 14 f5! b5 15 fg hg 16 Bg5 b4 (At this point, I realized that the situation was desperate and went for my best chance to save the game.) 17 Bf6 bc 18 Bg7? Kg7 (At first glance, it appears that Black's weakened king position must decide. Incredibly, however, the monarch can survive. The correct method was 18 Be7! Qc5 19 Khl cb 20 Rdl as Paul pointed out after the game.) 19 Qf6 Kh7 20 Bf7 Qc5 21 Kh2 Be4 (Now I felt like I was back in the game. Of course, White has a perpetual check, but Paul presses hard for the win.) 22 Qh4 Kg7 23 Qf6 Kh7 24 Qh4 Kg7 25 Qe4 Rf7 26 Rf7 Kf7 27 Rf1 Kg7 28 Qh4 Qc7 29 bc Qd8 30 Qf2 Qe7 31 Qe3 Rb8 32 a4 Rb2 33 Rf2 Ra2 34 Qe4 Qd7 35 Qa8 Qe7 36 Qc6 e4 37 Qc4 Ra3 38 Qd4? Qe5 39 Qe5 de 40 Re2 Ra4 41 Kgl (Here Paul craftily offered a draw. Not realizing that the advantage had switched hands, I quickly accepted. After 41...Rc4 42 Re3 a5, Black should win.)

The following game provided me with great satisfaction. I hope you find it amusing . . . BECKER/KEARNS . . . 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d4 cd 4 Nd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 g6 6 Be3 Bg7 7 f3 Nc6 8 Bc4 00 9 Qd2 Bd7 10 000 Qa5 11 Bb3 Rfc8 12 Kbl Ne5 13 h4 Nc4 14 Bc4 Rc4 15 g4? Rac8 (Stronger was 15 Nb3 followed by 16 h5. White's passive play allows a nice finish.) 16 Nde2 b5 17 Rcl b4 18 Nd5 Nd5 19 ed Rb8 20 h5



Black to Move and Win

20...Bc3! 21 Qd1 Qa3! White resigns.

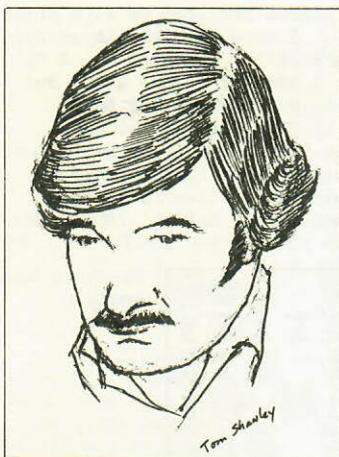
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# Among My Best

Chuck Johnson



Expert Charles W. Johnson, now a student at the University of Colorado in Boulder, once played on a chess team of a San Diego, Calif. high school. Playing first board, he would sometimes lock horns with Larry Christiansen (now a GM) of Riverside, Calif. high school. The following are among C. Johnson's "most memorable games":

'74 US Open Rd 7 CHUCK JOHNSON 1958/  
LEONID BALMAZI 2331 1 e4 d6 2 d4 Nf6  
3 Nc3 g6 4 f4 Bg7 5 Nf3 00 6 Bd3 c5?!  
(not considered good, but Balmazi has  
prepared an innovation) 7 dc5 dc5 8 e5  
Nd5 9 Nd5 Qd5 10 Qe2 Bf5! (Usual is  
...Nc6 11 Be4 followed with Be3 and a  
crush for White) 11 Bf5 gf5 12 00 Na6?!  
13 c4! Qc6 14 Be3 Rfd8 15 Rad1 Nc7  
16 Nh4! Qe4?! (Desperation; if ...e6  
then 17 Nf3! with the idea of Bf2, Bh4,  
and Bf6+- which is difficult to stop)  
17 Qf3 b6 (if ...Qf3, 18 gf3+-) 18 Qe4  
fe4 19 Nf5 Bf8 20 Ng3 Rd3 (Here  
Balmazi has worked out a combination,  
actually a trick, which is not refuted  
until move 28.) 21 Kf2! Rad8 22 Ke2 Na6  
23 Ne4 Rd1 24 Rd1 Rd1 25 Kd1 Nb4 26 a3  
Nd3 27 b3! Bh6! 28 Kd2! (If 28 g3,  
then ...Ne5! =) 28...Nf4 29 g3 1-0  
After that game, I drew a master and lost  
to an expert. I expected to get a 1300  
player in Rd 10, but got a 2300 player  
instead!

'74 US Open Rd 10 JOHNSON/GEORGE KANE  
2391 . . . 1 g3 Nf6 2 Bg2 g6 3 e4 e5  
4 Nc3 Bg7 5 d3 d6 6 f4 Nc6 7 Nge2 Bg4  
8 h3 Be2 9 Ne2 Qe7 10 Be3 Nh5 11 c3  
Bh6?! (...f5 is much stronger) 12 Qd2  
ef4 13 gf4! (Now 13...00 gets crushed  
by 14 000, Rdf1, and Rhg1) 13...Nd8  
(Black's plan to work on the f-pawn is  
not very good. Kane is not playing like  
a 2300 player) 14 Bf3 Ne6 15 000 Qh4  
16 Bh5! Qh5 17 Rdf1 Qa5 18 Kbl f5?!  
(...000+=) 19 Ng3 fe4 20 f5+- Be3  
21 Qe3 Nf8 22 Qe4 Kd7 (On 22...Qe5,  
23 Qb7 threatening Qa8 and Rel+-) 23 Rel  
gf5 24 Nf5 Ng6 25 Qe6 Kc6 26 b4 Qa6  
27 c4!+- Qa3 28 Nd4 Kb6 29 c5 and mate  
in one. 1-0

San Diego Weekly, July ' 78 JOHNSON 2018  
vs A COLES 1953 . . . 1 g3!!! (the best  
move) d5 2 Bg2 Nf6 3 Nc3 c5 4 e4 de4  
5 Ne4 Nbd7 6 d3 g6 7 Ne2 Bg7 8 00 00  
9 N2c3 a6 10 Be3 Qc7 11 Qd2 Ne4  
12 de4! Nf6 13 Rad1 Bg4 14 f3 Bd7?!  
(The bishop is much better placed on e6.)  
15 Qf2 Rac8 16 Rd2 b5 17 Rfd1 e6 (Pre-  
venting 18 Nd5 Nd5 19 Rd5, however . . )  
18 e5! Qe5 19 Rd7 Nd7 20 Rd7 Rfd8  
21 Rd8 Rd8 22 Bc5 Qc5? (Black needs his  
queen and bishop to try for a draw)  
23 Qc5 Bd4 24 Qd4 Rd4 25 Bf1! b4  
26 Ne4 Rd1 27 Kg2! f5 28 Nf2+- Rbl  
29 Ba6 Rb2 30 Bc4 Rc2 31 Be6 Kg7  
32 Bb3 Rd2 33 f4! h6 34 Kf3 g5 35 Ke3  
Rd6 36 Nd3 Rb6 37 Kd4 Rd6 38 Kc4 Kg6  
39 Nb4 Rd2? 40 a4 Rh2? 41 a5 Rg2 42 a6  
Rg3 43 a7 Rg4 44 a8 Qf4 45 Kd3 1-0

Curtis Carlson conducted a simultaneous  
exhibition at the Denver Chess Club, on  
a Friday night dated December 22, 1978.  
The turnout for the free exhibition was  
small; nevertheless, Curtis could do no  
better than just about break even with  
his foes (probably because he allowed  
each player to choose colors). Jim Nel-  
son submits the win he achieved below.  
JAMES NELSON/CURTIS CARLSON. 1 e4 c5  
2 Nc3 Nc6 3 g3 g6 4 Bg2 Bg7 5 Nge2 e6  
6 d3 Nge7 7 Be3 Qa5 8 0-0 0-0 9 f4 Nd4  
10 e5 Nef5 11 Bd2 Qc7 12 Ne4 d5 13 ed  
N:d6 14 c3 N/4f5 15 Qel Bd7 16 g4 N:e4  
17 de Ne7 18 Qh4 Bb5 19 Rf2 Rad8  
20 Ng3 Nc6 21 f5 ef 22 ef Rfe8 23 fg  
hg 24 Ne4 R:e4 25 B:e4 Qe5 26 B:c6  
B:c6 27 Q:d8 1-0

# Dmitry in the USSR & NYC

Dmitry Agrachov

Maya Chiburdinadze, as you all know, recently defeated Nona Gaprindashvili for the WGCC (Women's World Chess Championship). One item that you may not know is that Maya also defeated Dmitry Agrachov! - in a junior tournament in the USSR. This was the most important junior event of 1976 in the USSR, the XIV Spartakiad, held in Lvov, August 1976. This was a team competition with Maya and Dmitry playing 6th board for their respective teams, "All-Georgia" and "All-White Russia". Both were 15, Maya already having achieved woman IM status; Dmitry was a candidate master. Notes to theirs and the game following it are by Agrachov.

CHIBURDANIDZE/AGRACHOV 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 d4 cd 4 Nd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 d6 6 Bg5 Bd7 7 Qd2 Rc8 8 000 Nd4 9 Qd4 Qa5 10 Bd2 (This is one of the lines in the Rubinstein Variation, but I was unfamiliar with it. I was only prepared for 10 f4) 10...g6?! (Afterwards I figured out that 10...a6 11 Kbl Qc7 12 Bd3 e6 would give me an even game) 11 Kbl Bg7 12 Bd3 Qc7 13 Nd5 Qc5 14 Qc5 cd 15 Bc3 Nh5 16 Bg7 Ng7 17 e5 Bc6 (After all the exchanges, White has the better end-game) 18 Be4 b6 19 Rd2 Bd5 20 Bd5 e6 21 Bb7 Rd8 22 Rhd1 Ke7 23 c3 Rd2 24 Rd2 Rd8 25 Rd8 Kd8 26 Kc2 Ne8 27 Kd3 Ke7 28 Ke4 Nc7 29 f4 Ke8 (Black has nothing to do but wait for White to penetrate) 30 g4 h6 31 f5 g5 32 h3 Ke7 33 f6 Kd8 34 Kd3 Ke8 35 Bc6 Kd8 36 Kc4 Kc8 37 a4 a5 (If Black were to play ...Kd8, after 38 b4 cb 39 Kb4 followed by c4-c5, White can reach the same position as in the game) 38 b4 cb 39 cb ab 40 Kb4 Kd8 41 a5 ba 42 Ka5 Kc8 43 Kb6 Kd8 44 Kc5 Na6 45 Kd6 Nb4 46 Bd7 Nd3 47 Be6 Ke8 48 Bc4 Nf4 49 Bfl Ne6 (Here the game was adjourned. I showed my position to our coach GM Isaak Boleslavsky. He said "there is nothing to do, it's a lost game". So I did not analyze that night. However, on the way to the tournament the next morning, Korzubov - who played Board 1 for us - showed me some drawing chances. After the game GM Gufeld, coach of the opposing team, told me they stayed up most of the night analyzing the position and could not come up with a clear win for White) 50 Kd5 Nf4 51 Ke4 Ng6 52 Bb5 Kf8 53 Ba4 Nh4 (If ...Nf4 54 Kf5 Nh3 55 e6 fe 56 Kg6, winning Black's g- and h-pawns) 54 Bd7 Ng6 55 Bf5 Nh4 56 e6 fe 57 Be6 Ng2

58 Ke5 Nh4 59 Bc4 Nf3 60 Ke6 Ng1 61 Kf5 Nh3 62 Kg6 Nf2 63 Kh5 Ke8 64 Be6 1-0 I resigned because I thought I had a lost position. But then Gufeld, Chiburdinadze, Korzubov and I analyzed the position and could come up with no clear win for White.

During July 1976 our team coach, GM Boleslavsky, conducted a clock simultaneous (TC 120/G) against six of us for training purposes. His score was even, and I was able to win my game presented below.

BOLES LAVSKY/AGRACHOV 1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 c5 3 d5 e5 4 Nc3 d6 5 e4 g6 6 g3 Bg7 7 Bg2 00 8 Nge2 Nh5 9 00 f5 10 ef gf 11 f4 e4? (Better ...Nd7) 12 g4 fg 13 Ne4 Qh4 14 Be3 Re8 15 Qd2 Qe7 16 f5 Nf6 17 N2g3 Nbd7 18 Bg5 Ne5 19 Rael Bd7 20 Nf6 Bf6 21 Bf6 Qf6 22 Ne4 Qf8 23 f6? (Better is Ng5) ...Nf7 24 b4 b6 25 bc bc 26 Rbl Rab8 27 Rb3 Re5 28 Rfbl Rbe8 29 Rb7? Bc8 (White did not see this move) 30 Rf7 Kf7 31 Ng5 Kg6 32 f7 R8e7 33 Ne6 Be6 34 de R5e6 35 Bd5 Rf6 0-1 Time forfeit.

I was in New York City for about six weeks (with a side trip to Hartford, Connecticut) between mid-October and late November. During that time, unfortunately, I was able to play in only three rated tournaments. They were: Hartford Open, CCA NY Congress, and the 9th Annual National Congress. In the last one, the International Section boasted six grandmasters and about 25 international masters. The GMs were Shamkovich, Westerman, Benko, Bisguier, Forintos, and Balinas.

I thought that my play in the East was good, but I was not lucky. For example, against Sal Matera I had achieved the better position but sealed the wrong move in time pressure. Also, I had not yet become acclimated to the bitter New York weather.

Here is my game with Matera, played in the NY November Chess Congress, November 11-12, 1978. MATERA 2433/AGRACHOV 2243 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 d4 cd 4 Nd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 d6 6 Bg5 e6 7 Qd2 h6 8 Bf6 gf 9 000 a6 10 f4 Bd7 11 Kbl Qb6 12 Nf3 (Nb3 is better) 12...000 13 Be2 Kb8 14 Rhfl Be7 15 g3 Rc8 16 f5 (If 16 e5 d5, and Black stands better) 16...Na5

17 Nd4 Nc4 18 Bc4 Rc4 19 Nce2 (If  
 19 fe fe 20 Nce2 e5 21 Nf5 Bf5 22 ef  
 Rgc8, and Black has the better game;  
 Shamkovich) 19...e5 20 Nb3 Rhc8 21 Nc3  
 Rc3! (If 21...Bc6 22 Qd3+) 22 bc a5!  
 23 Kal a4 24 Nc1 Qc6 (If 24...Rc4  
 25 Nd3 Re4 26 Nb4 Bc6 27 Nd5 Bd5  
 28 Qd5 Qc6 29 Rd3, and the position is  
 unclear) 25 Rfel Qc3 26 Qc3 Rc3 27 Nd3  
 d5!? (Better is 27...Rc4 28 Kb2 Bc6  
 29 Nf2 Kc7 with the idea Kd7, Bd8, Bb6,  
 and Black has a winning position because  
 White does not have counterplay) 28 ed  
 Rc2 29 g4 Bb5 30 Re4 Bc4?? (This move  
 was sealed in time pressure. If 30...  
 Rh2! --+; e.g., 31 Nb4 Bd6 and after  
 32...h5, White cannot hold the pawn on  
 f5) 31 d6!! Bd8 (If 31...Bd6, 32 Nel)  
 32 Nb4 Rc3 33 Kb2 1-0

Here is one versus a Swedish IM, played  
 November 23, 1978 in the 9th National  
 Congress. My opponent was born in Georg-  
 ia USSR, his parents having emigrated to  
 Sweden when he was two years old.  
 KAISZAURI 2420/AGRACHOV 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3  
 Nc6 3 Bb5 g6 4 O0 Bg7 5 Re1 Nf6 6 e5  
 Nd5 7 b3!? (Usual is 7 Nc3, but after  
 7...Nc7 Black has a good game My oppo-  
 nent later said that he had played the  
 text move against two GMs in the past,  
 winning both games) 7...00 8 Bb2 d6  
 9 Bc6 bc 10 d3 Bf5 (Usually Black man-  
 euvers the knight to e6 instead) 11 Nbd2  
 Qd7 12 Nc4 f6 13 ed ed 14 Nfd2 Rad8  
 15 Ne4 Be4 16 de Nb6 17 Nd2 Rfe8 (17...  
 d5=) 18 c4 Re6 (18...d5 is still possi-  
 ble, but I thought I could put pressure  
 on his e-pawn) 19 Qf3 Rde8 20 Re2 Qe7  
 21 Rael Bh6 22 Nf1 Nd7 23 Ng3 Ne5  
 24 Qc3 Nf7 25 Bcl Bg7 26 Qc2 Qd7 27 f4  
 R6e7 28 Qd3 h5 (I should have made this  
 two moves earlier) 29 Qf3 h4 30 Nhl g5?  
 (Again the wrong move in time pressure -  
 30 seconds to go. 30...f5 gives Black a  
 playable game) 31 Nf2 d5 32 cd cd  
 33 ed Re2 34 Re2 Re2 35 Qe2 Qd5 36 Qe8  
 Bf8 37 Qe4 Qe4 38 Ne4 f5 39 Ng5 and  
 1-0 soon.

## DENVER CHESS CLUB ACTIVITIES

TEN MINUTE - - Saturday, February 17, 9:30  
 AM. Double RR. EF \$3, \$2 . . TOUCH MOVE!

OPEN HOUSE - - Friday, February 23, about  
 7 PM. Free simul by Dave Jellison @ 7:30.  
 Refreshments.

TWENTY MINUTE - - Saturday, February 24,  
 9:30 AM. RR. EF \$5, \$3 . . . TOUCH MOVE.

WEDNESDAYS - - Beginning February 28, 7 PM  
 1 rd on consecutive Wednesdays @ 7:30 PM.  
 SS or RR according to turnout. TC 40/90  
 30/60. EF \$7, \$5. Rated. Cash prizes.

KING'S GAMBIT - - Saturday, March 10, 9:30  
 AM. EF \$4, \$3. TC 40/G. Touch move.

OSLO BOAT - - Fri-Sat, March 30-31, 7 PM.  
 1st rd @ 8 PM. 3-SS, TC 40/100, 30/60.  
 EF \$7, \$5. Rated. Cash prizes.

ANNUAL 30-30 CHAMPIONSHIP - - Saturday,  
 March 17, 9:30 AM. 4-SS, TC 30-30. EF  
 \$4, members free. Rated. Trophies to  
 top three DCC finishers.

TUNA MEMORIAL! - - Five Minute, Saturday,  
 March 24, 9:30 AM. Double RR. EF \$3, \$2.

OPEN HOUSE - - Friday, March 23, from  
 about 7 PM. Free simul by an expert or  
 master @ 7:30. Refreshments.

WEDNESDAYS - - Beginning March 28, 7 PM.  
 Same format as for tourney beginning Feb.  
 28 above.

AWARDS BREAKFAST - - Sunday, April 1,  
 Ramada Inn Board Room @ 9:30 AM. \$3.50.

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING - - Thursday,  
 April 5, 7:30 PM.

THIRTY MINUTE - - April 14, 9 AM. 1st rd  
 @ 9:30 AM. 3-SS, Touch Move. \$4, \$3.

# Swiss Clusters

Gil Humphrey

Most players prefer two rounds per day, but for two-day tournaments, a significant minority prefer five rounds total and three on the first day. We base this on the results of Haynes Hendee's experiment with the 1978 Appreciation Open (in which players chose between four and five round sections) and a recent survey by current organizer Randy Siebert.

So, we propose to continue Haynes' experiment of last May: the 1979 Al Wallace will include a five round, low EF section open to all, and one or more four round sections open to rateds (and in special cases, unrateds whose strength can be estimated). The open section is intended to be the more informal: only trophies to the top finishers and small cash prizes to players who perform the highest above their pre-tournament ratings. We feel and hope that unrateds will not be unhappy with being forced into the open; in fact, playing the there will probably provide a better statistical sampling for figuring their initial ratings.

We want to avoid four round sections having many more than 16 players, or too few either. One attempt to solve this problem is to structure the sections after registration: either (1) create equally strong sections by distributing the strong players equally among the sections, or (2) create a hierarchy of sections by "clustering" the strongest players in the top section, the strongest remaining players in the next section, etc. We feel that the "cluster" method is better, i.e., that it will satisfy a greater number of players, especially when one considers the optional five round open section to be run concurrently.

Thus, the COLORADO SWISS CLUSTER APPROACH or CSCA (excuse the pun). The exact method of distributing players among sections is as follows. If no more than 16 players opt for the four rounders, then clearly they all play in just one section. Otherwise, the top 16 rated players go into the first section, the remaining top 16 players go into the next section, and so on, with the exception of the last two sections, as shown in the table to the left, where column "r" is the remainder after dividing the total number of players by 16, "ntl" is the corresponding number of players in the next-to-last section, and "l" the number of players in the last section. For example, if 38 players opt for the four rounders, there will be sections of 16, 12, and 10. The table is designed to make the last two sections nearly equal in size and put an even number of players in each, if possible. The table may seem lengthy and unnecessary, but we think that this way is much better than trying to state a formula involving more complicated computations!

The size of the entry fees (EFs) is an interesting problem with this system. In general, lower-rated players are less interested in playing for money. Our CSCA system: a player's EF in dollars is his rating without the last two digits. For example, a 1932 player pays an EF of \$19, and a 978 pays \$9. The CSCA will of course generate higher prize funds in higher sections. (Note in the tournament announce-

r	ntl	l
0	16	16
1	17	16
2	18	16
3	18	17
4	10	10
5	11	10
6	12	10
7	12	11
8	12	12
9	13	12
10	14	12
11	14	13
12	14	14
13	15	14
14	16	14
15	16	15

FT. COLLINS/LOVELAND OPEN - February 17-18  
CSU Student Center, W. Laurel St, Fort  
Collins, Rooms 228 and 232. Registration  
from 8:30-9:30 AM, February 17. 5-SS, TC  
40/100 for first three rounds, then 40/2.  
Schedule of rds: 10-2:30-7:30, 11-5.  
EF \$10. \$50 guaranteed first. Other cash  
prizes. EF for CSU students, \$7. Mail  
entries to Dave Landers, 1743 B Spring-  
meadows Ct, Ft Collins 80525. Dave's  
phone # is 482-3720.

THREE FREE SIMULS BY I.M. WILLIAM E MARTZ  
(2411) of Wisconsin. Sessions will be at  
the Citadel Shopping Mall in Colorado  
Springs, February 23-24-25. Play is from  
4-9 PM Friday, 12-5 PM Saturday & Sunday.  
All equipment is provided. Call Jay  
Francis @ 475-2521 in Colorado Springs  
for further details.

ment that pre-entrants pay a slightly reduced EF.) For the 1979 Al Wallace, we will use the December 1978 rating list in CL&R to determine EFs. That issue will be available to almost all players in the Al Wallace. For players not listed there, we will use the most recently published rating elsewhere. Please note that this discussion concerns only EFs, and not the ratings to be used by the TD in structuring the sections, and applies only to the four round sections. In almost all cases, players' ratings will not have changed from one hundred level to another, so that even if published since December, they will still pay an EF consistent with their current rating. The EFs for lower sections will not help support the prize funds in higher sections.

Of course, the CSCA adds an element of chance to the structure of the sections, an element more lacking in the more traditional method of pre-defining the rating bounds separating the various sections. But we think that many players will enjoy the chance of being near the top of their respective sections-to-be-determined. There is always an element of chance involved in which players decide to enter a given tournament!

Perhaps the most serious objection will come from those players who want to "play up" to improve their chess. Such a player would be unhappy with finding himself near the top of his section. In the case of Class C and lower, playing in the open section might be the solution -- more games to be played and against better opposition, provided one is doing well. In the case of Classes B and A, one will most likely find himself in the top section anyway. In any case, a player has little to gain by playing two classes over his own. Such a player may become accustomed to being a loser, even if he does gain a few rating points from time to time! Perhaps one best learns from far superior players by taking lessons from them, the ideal position in a tournament section being in the middle. Also, a tournament organizer is normally unhappy to see one or two much lower rated players in one of the top sections. The other players are not pleased because a lower rated opponent is not likely to bring

many tie-breaker points. And especially in the case of four rounders, there are not enough rounds to "smooth out the discontinuities" created by the entry of a few weaker players.

Under the "CSCA", the cash prize fund in the top section is limited, the winner getting about \$120.

In this area, six or more rounds are required for a good determination of an "open champion", since normally more than 40 players will enter a championship open section. Only the Colorado Open, held over a three-day weekend, offers an opportunity for six rounds. If the CSCA continues to avoid the Fourth of July weekend and thus to limit that tournament to four rounds, then perhaps we should make that tournament (formerly the Denver Open) the Robert Wendling Memorial/Denver (Closed) Championship and award the title of Denver Champion to the winner of the top four round section, under the "CSCA" described above. Only (?) in the case of Vance Aandahl's memorable win in the 1970 Denver Open has a player initially ranked lower than 16th won a championship -- and we would still have a true open championship in the Colorado Open.

Handling trophies has been a nuisance over the years. Many players simply do not care about them, and from time to time trophy thieves have been active. Also, there has been little ceremony in handling over trophies at the end of a tournament. The winner is probably just as pleased by the ceremony of being handed a check anyway. So in the future, the CSCA will announce and budget only cash prizes in general and give the winners the option of getting a trophy, the expense of which would be subtracted from the cash prize. An extra touch: the winner's name will be engraved on each trophy.

As always, the CSCA wants your comments, especially letters suitable for printing in the Bulletin. Let us know your thoughts and desires concerning activities of the CSCA. Names, addresses, and phones of the Board members are listed on the masthead.

# Al Wallace Memorial

**WHEN & WHERE** March 3-4, 1979; Aurora Volunteer Fire Dept, 1400 Dallas, Aurora, Col.

**SETUP** BUSINESS SECTION: 4-SS, TC 30/90 25/60. Sixteen-Player divisions "clustered" by ratings from top. Lower divisions, 10 to 18 players per entries. No unrated players allowed in this section unless strength is known. . . . COMPETITIVE SECTION: 5-SS, TC 35/75 30/60. Accelerated pairings if entries exceed 32 . . . . QUADS: TC 35/75 30/60 . . . . NOVICE SECTION: 4-SS, TC 60/G (Available to unrateds and those rated below 1200)

**SCHEDULE** Business: 10-4, 9:30-3:30. Competitive: 10-3-8, 9:30-3:30. Quads: 10-3-8, March 3. Novice: 10-12:30-3-5:30, March 3.

**ADVANCE REGISTRATION** ENTRY FEES: (1) Business Section based on 12/78 ratings. Drop last two digits; what's left is EF in \$ . . . . (2) Competitive Section \$10. . . . (3) Quads \$7 . . . . (4) Novice \$2. No entry fee if joining USCF for first time in connection with tournament and playing in a rated section . . . . ALL RATED SECTIONS - ENTRY FEE IS \$2 LESS IF RECEIVED BY 2/27 . . . . Send your completed blank to Alan Bardwick, 1433 Williams #200, Denver, CO 80218. Checks payable to CSCA.

**PRIZES** BUSINESS SECTION: \$120 first prize guaranteed in top division. All divisions - prize fund divided 2/3 - 1/3 to 1st and 2nd respectively. Trophies optional . . . COMPETITIVE SECTION: Trophies and/or cash to 1st, 2nd, best performance by UNR. \$13 performance prizes to 5 best performers . . . QUADS: Trophy or cash to 1st . . . NOVICE: CSCA memberships to anyone scoring 3 points.

**OTHER INFORMATION** Late registration: 8-9 AM, March 3 at site. All players must attend Players' Meeting at 9:45 AM, March 3. Combined USCF/CSCA membership \$17 (\$8.50 for under-18 juniors), IF you join USCF thru CSCA. No memberships required for Novice Section. No smoking.

\$2 ENTRY FEE DISCOUNT IF MAILED BY FEB. 26

Name . . . . .  
Address . . . . .  
. . . . . Zip . . . . .

Today's  
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I am now joining USCF:  
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ID# . . . . .  
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My CSCA  
Expiration Date . . . . .  
This is my first  
USCF Tournament - Yes . . .  
No . . . . .  
If unrated, give  
estimated rating . . . . .  
Name, Date, & Site  
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Yes! I want to make a tax-exempt cash donation to help promote the growth of Colorado chess. I prefer that my donation be used in the area(s) of:

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\*Deduct affiliate fee from USCF listed dues, if paying CSCA dues also.

# Colorado State Chess Association

affiliated with the United States Chess Federation

The COLORADO STATE CHESS ASSOCIATION INC. is a Sec. 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 at least six major Colorado tournaments. CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE COLORADO STATE CHESS ASSOCIATION ARE TAX EXEMPT and will be used to promote Colorado chess through the Education and Promotion Committee. Contributors please make checks payable to CSCA and mail to the treasurer. CSCA membership dues: Adults \$5 per year, Juniors (under 21 at expiration) \$2.50; special out-of-state dues for one tournament, \$2. Special rates for members renewing USCF membership through CSCA. CSCA STANDING COMMITTEES: Tournament Planning Director, Randall Siebert; Publicity, Robert Keatinge; Education and Promotion, Ray Haskins; School Program Director, Todd Bardwick. USCF Delegate-H Hendee; Alternate Delegates-(1) M Wood, (2) A Bardwick, (3) M Kinnan. Alternate Voting Members-(1) R Haskins, (2) R Siebert, (3) G Humphrey. . . . . Editor of CSCA BULLETIN: Haynes Hendee

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