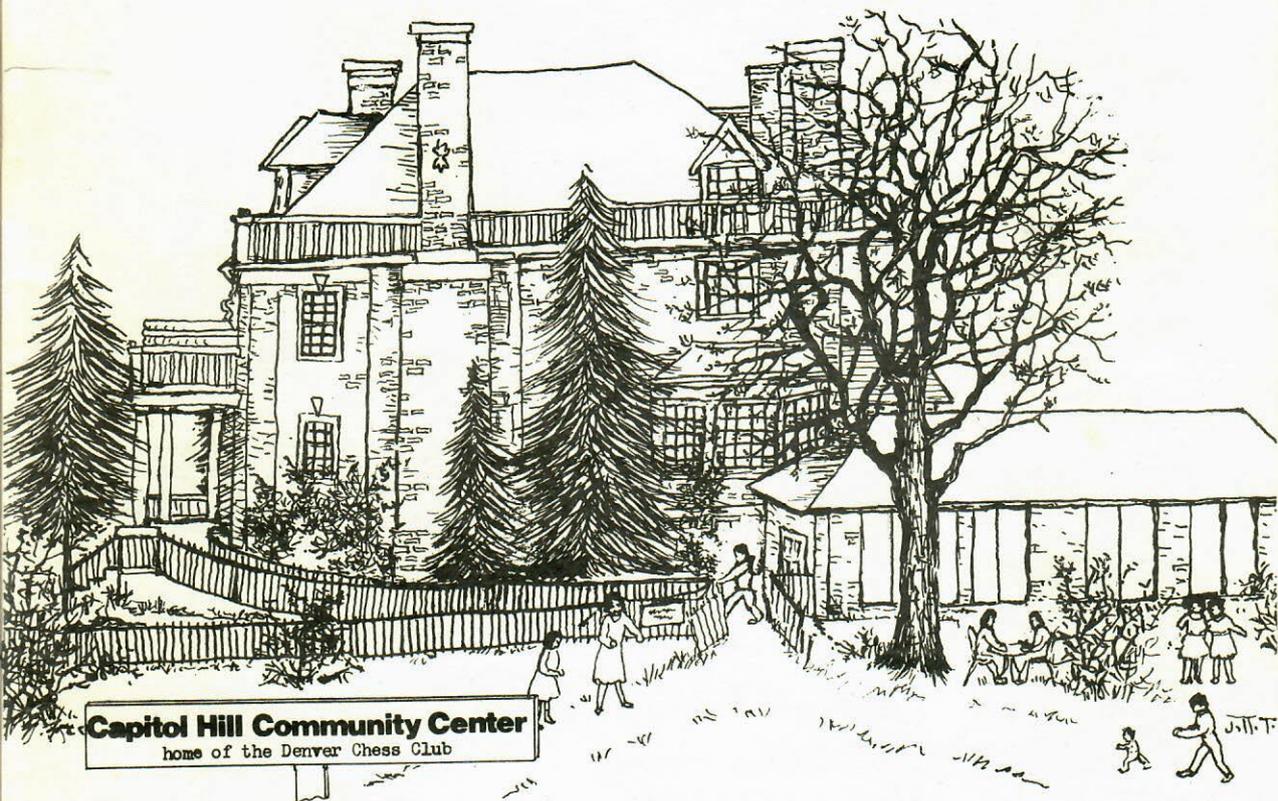


CSCA

Bulletin

\$100



Colorado State Chess Association
Volume 7 Number 3, 1980

Calendar

WINTER PARK OPEN

August 16 and 17 at Winter Park,
Co., Lodge
Excellent warmup for Colorado Open!
3-SS, TC 45/90, 15/30 EF \$7
Rounds at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. Saturday,
10 a.m. Sunday. Sections of up to
12 players.
GUARANTEED PRIZES: \$75 1st; \$40 2nd;
\$40 1st lower section, Unrated \$15.
USCF membership required.

Inexpensive lodging in the
beautiful Rockies. Come up and
enjoy scenery, tennis, swimming and
much more.

Registration: 9:30-10:30 a.m.
Entries: Send to CSCA President
Randy Siebert, 2939 Marine, Boulder,
CO., 80303 before August 13.

1980 COLORADO OPEN

see announcement, inside back cover

THIRD ANNUAL PACKER OPEN

USCF Rated 4-SS and nonrated Amateur
Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 27 and 28
University of Colorado UMC, Room 155,
Boulder, 16th and Broadway

OPEN: EF \$14, \$100 - 1st gtd. Based on
23 open entries: \$60 - 2nd, \$30 -
3rd.

BOOSTER: (Under 1700 plus UR) EF \$10,
\$50 - 1st gtd. Based on 23 Booster
entries: \$25 - 2nd, \$15 - 3rd

AMATEUR: \$3 entry, prizes per entries.
Performance prizes and more per
entries.

TIME CONTROLS: 30/90, 25/60, 15/30
(Amateur 60/G) Accelerated pairings
if needed.

ROUNDS: 10-3, 9:30-3 NO BRONCOS GAME.
Amateur: 10-12:30, 3-5:30 Saturday
Discounts to BCC, CUCC members.

REGISTRATION: 8-9 a.m., UMC Room 159
\$2 late fee.

ENTRIES: Send to Randy Siebert, 2939
Marine, Boulder, CO 80303

1980 PUEBLO OPEN

Major Colorado Chess Tournament
October 25 and 26. 5-SS

PRIZES: \$150 - 1st guaranteed!!
Over \$300 more if 50 entries.

Many trophies, merchandise prizes!
ENTRY: Only \$12 in advance

Watch for more details upcoming, or call
Harold Long, 544-4746, or Warren
Barter, 542-6139

COLORADO CHESS CLUBS

Denver Chess Club: 1290 Williams, 322-0168
7 days a week
Boulder Chess Club: Shakey's, 1960 N. 28th
444-6754, Monday 6:30-11
C.U. Chess Club: UMC #425, Dave Furtney at
492-3644, Thursday 7-10
Golden C.C.: 300 Club Restaurant, 2400
East St., Sat. noon
Pueblo Chess Club: Central H.S. Cafeteria,
John Reed 546-0234 Wed. 7
North Jeffco C.C.: Secret Rec. Center, 66th
& Pierce, Arvada, Mike
Kinnan 427-7913 Thurs. 7
Glenwood Springs C.C.: Hotel Colorado Lobby
945-8366, Wednesday, 7 pm

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EDITOR'S COMMENTS

One of life's great frustrations is trying to play over a chess game from a printed score, only to run into an impossible or ambiguous move. To attempt to minimize erroneous scores in the Bulletin, we are now playing over games a second time, from the typed copy. In this way we will catch errors made in typing the scores (or made by the player on his scoresheet, but not flagged by the annotator). Some mistakes will still sneak through, of course, but they should be fewer.

↑

One of the sources of the problem just mentioned is that some folks keep lousy scores. Of course we all get in situations where we cannot devote the time we would like to keeping a correct (and therefore useful) scoresheet—but if your Bulletin is to have the best possible selection of games, our annotators must have readable scores to work from.

↑

Some interest has been expressed in the possibility of the Bulletin's conducting some sort of problem-solving contest. We would like to hear from (a) readers who would like to see such a feature and (b) readers who would like to conduct such a feature. The difficulty is that someone has to receive contestants' answers and score them, and our present volunteer staff simply cannot handle it. Communications on this subject to the Editor, please.

↑

If you run across a local merchant who carries chess merchandise, please drop us a line. We will be pleased to acquaint that individual with the wisdom of advertising in the Bulletin.

↑

As always, volunteers who can help with any aspect of creating the Bulletin are needed. In particular, there is always typing to be done.

bulletin volunteers

Editor:	David Babcock
Editorial Assistants:	Damian Baumgardner Rich Sweetman
Annotators:	USCF Masters Curtis Carlson Dave Jellison USCF Experts Todd Bardwick Bob Fordon
Production and Distribution:	Larry Brown Haynes Hendee Dan Shippey
Calligraphy:	David Bardwick

LEGAL MATTERS

NOTICE OF C.S.C.A. MEETING

This year's annual meeting will be held between rounds 3 and 4 of the Colorado Open. All members in good standing may vote for officers and on amendments to the C.S.C.A. constitution. Other topics of interest will also be discussed. The meeting is at Hilton Harvest House Hotel, 1345 28th Street, Boulder, 2:30-4 P.M. August 31.

We are in dire need of volunteers for the C.S.C.A. Board of Directors and for the four standing committees: Publicity, Bulletin, Education and Promotion, and Tournament Planning and Coordination. All interested persons are asked to call C.S.C.A. President Randy Siebert (address and phone on rear cover). Ideas are welcome.

Incidentally, members are welcome at C.S.C.A. Board meetings. The next one is at noon, August 24, at Alan Bardwick's (see rear cover). —Randy Siebert

OFFICIAL NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO CSCA BYLAWS

Your board of directors is recommending three specific changes to CSCA bylaws. The bylaws state that amendments require a two-thirds vote of the members voting at a meeting of the membership. Notification of these proposed amendments must be sent to the membership in advance. This publication constitutes the required advance notice.

The proposed amendments are as follows:

1. Moved that Article III, para. 1, first sentence of the CSCA Bylaws be amended from "Association dues shall be \$5.00 for one year," to "Association dues shall be \$8.00 for one year."

The board feels that this amendment is required for revenues to match costs in our current economy.

2. Moved that Article III, para. 1, second sentence of the CSCA Bylaws be amended from "Juniors (under 21 years of age at date of expiration of membership) need pay only half of the amount," to "Juniors (definition to correspond to USCF definition) need pay only half of the amount."

The board feels this will reduce the paperwork required in processing memberships. We recommend this wording so no additional amendment will be required should USCF change their definition.

3. Moved to add to Article III, para. 1, the sentence "A non-voting single tournament membership is available at a cost of \$2.00, half that amount for Juniors."

This is recommended to provide a similar option to the USCF tournament membership.

Colorado Class Championships

Agrachov, Anderson, Bagstad, Livingston,
Wylie Win 1980 Class Titles

Following a one year absence, the Colorado Class Championships returned and five new class titlists have been crowned. Surprisingly, none of the 1978 winners returned to play; but this year's tournament still featured keen competition.

95 players, including 11 unrateds (one a computer), fought through the four round event held May 31-June 1 in Colorado Springs. Several out-of-staters joined in -- including Australian Master Darryl Johansen. Johansen was in Colorado on part of his U.S. vacation and decided to attend the tournament while visiting friends. He demonstrated his skills (he is one of Australia's top four players) by winning the Master/Expert section with $3\frac{1}{2}$ points. A final round draw with Utah expert Craig Madsen secured first place when State Champ Dmitry Agrachov bested Brian Wall. Johansen defeated Agrachov in round 3 after Saturday victories over Colorado Springs players Jim Dacus and Albert Chao. Agrachov, Madsen, Chao and Todd Bardwick tied for second; Agrachov won the class title on tiebreak. Bardwick's performance should gain him his first Expert's rating. Good performances were also turned in by Alex Fishbein and long inactive Ken Case -- each scored upsets.

Many players in the Category I section wish Eric Anderson had not

decided to attend this years event. His perfect 4-0 score included wins over Dave Landers, Franco Gaudiano, Fred Nelson (7 hour game), and fast-rising junior Darrend Brown. Anderson was the only top seed to win his section. Colo. Springs veteran Shaun MacMillan tied Brown for second at 3. Boulder's Rich Sweetman and Helmut Letinsky did well to finish at $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Category II's new champion is Gary Bagstad, who was heard to say "You know I never play for money, but it sure is nice when it comes." Gary could have stayed in Category III, but took the challenge and recieved a \$90 reward for his 4 points. Dan Shippey was second; Haynes Hendee (good to see him playing again) was third. Gordon Adamson, who played Bagstad, Shippey, Walt Gerash, and Ed Bryan did well at $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Relative newcomer Boyd Livingston of The Springs turned in a spotless 4-0 to capture Category III. He beat Joe Golob in the finale to win. He was followed closely by Dave Quint and Rick Mattoon at $3\frac{1}{2}$. They drew each other in round 2. Golob, Doug Hamilton, and Arnold Delconte tied at 3.

Tournament veteran Ruth Wylie scored a perfect 4 to capture Category IV. One might say her chess lessons from Carlson are paying off. Close behind was top unrated Steve Readell, $3\frac{1}{2}$. New player and Category V winner Karl

(continued on page 14)

ALL COLORADO CHESS PLAYERS ARE PATZERS

(including myself)

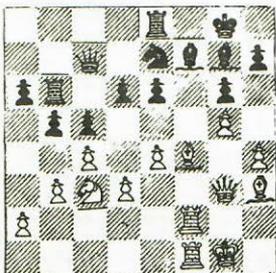
Jack Hursch

This article is stimulated by the fact that, at tournaments, as I look around at games I find over and over again that I'm looking at positions which are an incredible mess; the pieces are totally uncoordinated, the pawn structures are a shambles, and so forth. And the players are usually Colorado's best.

If you thought the headline meant I was going to show you how some people blundered away a piece, you were wrong. It's the positional aspects of the game that I'm worried about. Over and over again I see moves which neglect general principles. Frequently, the right moves are hard to find because they involve the apparent risk of loss of material. But if we are to improve the quality of our chess we must look for and discover the hard-to-find correct moves.

For example, consider the following positions from the Colorado Class Championships, 1980.

Todd Bardwick-Brian Wall:



after Black's 25th

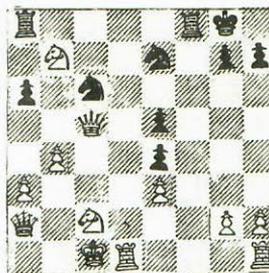
(The complete game score, as well as another analysis, appears on page 14. Ed.)

White, on move, had his knight en prise, and moved it to e2--not a promising place for it. I submit that, in view of the uncoordinated position of Black's pieces, White should have played 26 e5! with the idea of sacking a pawn to bring his knight to the e4 square and increase the pressure on Black's defensive position. The game in fact continued 26 Ne2 Ne5 27 Bg4 Re7 28 Qh3 d5 29 cd? ed, and Black broke out winning on move 49.

Curtis Carlson had a bad tournament (for him) and was hardly recognizable--possibly because his thoughts were in India where his girlfriend has gone (temporarily, I hope, for the sake of quality chess in Colorado). Anyway Curt had White against Todd Bardwick in a game that opened: 1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 Nd2 Nf6 4 e5 Nfd7 5 Bd3 c5 6 c3 Nc6 7 Ne2. Book to here. But now Bardwick decided to start an excursion to the side of the board, ignoring the center and attacking the base of the pawn chain at c3 (too much Nimzovich, no doubt). 7...Qa5? 8 0-0 b5? 9 f4 Be7 10 Khl b4. Now, in my opinion,

White should play 11 c4! on the grounds that Black has neglected the center and therefore White should attack there. After 11...Nxd4 12 Nxd4 cd4 13 cd5 ed5 White has sacked a pawn but Black's pawn structure is a shambles and White is way ahead in development. Black can hardly castle K-side and it is hard to imagine where his king might find safety. Curt continued 11 f5 and eventually lost (but not because he is lost after f5, in my opinion). (The complete game score, annotated by Bardwick, appears on page 15. Ed.)

The third case is the game Dmitry Agrachov-Darryl Johansen.



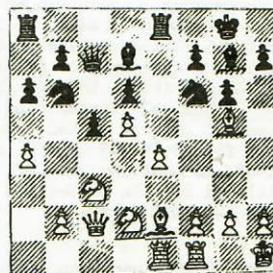
after Black's 20th

(The complete game score, with annotations by Johansen, appears on page 14. Ed.)

Dmitry has gone on a pawn-hunting excursion, defending his king solely with the immobile knight at c2. Black has penetrated with his queen; his rooks threaten to take the 7th rank or the c-file where king and queen have haplessly found themselves. The natural end is enjoyable: 20 Rd2? Rac8 21 Nd6 Nd4! 22 exd4 Rxc5 23 dxc5 e3! 24 Re2 Nd5 25 g3 Nc3 26 Rxe3 Qb1+ 27 Kd2 Rf2+ 0-1

If I'm going to criticize everyone else, in fairness I must criticize myself too--

Craig Madsen-Jack Hursch



after White's 15th

Northern Colo. Open

TOP SECTION

Greeley, Colorado
12-13 April, 1988

Place	Name	tie break	Rating	Results
Score= 5.0				
Score= 4.5				
1	Dave Jellison	27 23 55	2211 W 6 W17 D 2 W 5 W 4	
2	Curtis Carlson	27 22 53	2226 W 7 D 1 W 6 W 3	
Score= 4.0				
Score= 3.5				
Score= 3.0				
3	Dan Wilpinson	22 18 24	2027 W14 W12 L 6 W13 L 2	
4	Eric Anderson	21 22 32	1905 W 9 D 5 D 7 W12 L 1	
5	Jack Hursch	21 21 30	2016 W20 D 4 W10 L 1 D 6	
6	Robert Fordon	20 19 28	2151 D11 W19 L 3 L 2 D 5	
7	Richard Buchanan	17 21 30	1940 W13 L 2 L 1 D 8 W10	
8	Brad Lundstrom	14 18 26	1726 L 1 D15 W11 D 7 W12	
9	Rich Sweetman	14 15 24	1532 L 4 W20 L19 W16 W13	
Score= 2.5				
10	Franco Gaudiano	17 15 16	1770 D21 W11 L 5 W19 L 7	
11	Helmut Lestinsky	11 17 18	1688 D 6 L10 L 8 W21 WF	
Score= 2.0				
12	Howard L. Hosler	16 16 8	1608 W22 L 3 W21 L 4 L 8	
13	Larry A. Duke	14 20 16	1616 L 7 W16 W14 L 3 L 9	
14	Donald P. Thompson	11 14 12	1658 L 8 W22 L13 D20 D15	
15	Steve Jared	9 15 14	1533 L17 D 8 L20 W22 D14	
16	Patrick J. Mahoney	8 15 10	1738 L 2 L13 W22 L 9 W19	
Score= 1.5				
17	Fred M. Nelson	UT	13 9 13	1910 W15 L 1 D18 LF LF
18	David M. Landers	12 5 10	1774 D19 T21 D17 LF LF	
19	Al Gardner	11 20 17	1521 D18 L 6 W 9 L10 L16	
20	Charles Martinez	8 18 12	1654 L 5 L 9 W15 D14 LF	
Score= 1.0				
21	Edward A. Bryan	9 15 10	1516 D10 D18 L12 L11 L22	
22	Arthur J. Dumont	2 14 4	1442 L12 L14 L16 L15 W21	
Score= 0.5				
Score= 0.0				

Northern Colo. Open, Rd. 5 Jellison 2211/
Anderson 1905 1 d4 Nf6 2 Nf3 g6 3 g3 Bg7 4 Bg2
0-0 5 0-0 d6 6 c4 c5 7 Nc3 Nc6 8 d5 Na5 9 Qd3 Qc7
10 h3 a6 11 Bg5! (Now the natural 12 Nd2 looks
even more natural. e7 is indirectly attacked,
and White hopes to provoke ...h6 which would be
a weakness.) Bd7 12 Nd2 Rab8 13 e4 b5 14 f4 Nc4
15 Nc4 bc 16 Qe2! Nh5 17 Kh2 e5 (The problems of
defending e7 now become apparent) 18 f5 Nf6 19
Qd2 Rb6 20 Rf2 gf 21 ef Rf8 22 Bh6 Qd8 23 Bg7
Kg7 24 Qg5 ch Kh8 25 Rb1 Qe7 (threatening 26...
Nd5 winning a pawn) 26 Qh4 Rg8 27 Ne4 (couldn't
be stopped) Nd5 28 f6 Qf8 29 Ng5 Kg5 30 Qg5 Be6
(Better is...Nb4-d3, as shutting off the d-file
has become crucial) 31 Rdl Nb4 32 Be4 Na2 33
Rfd2 Qg8 34 Qg8 ch 1-0 (Jellison)

21 Khl f5 22 gf Nde5 23 fe! 19 g4 kf7 (if 19...fe
now 20 gf e4 21 Ng5 Nf6 22 Qh6 Qc7! 23 Be2 ef with
equality but White can transpose with 20 de Rf7 21
gf) 20 gf fe 21 de ef (if 21...Rg7 ch 22 Khl ef 23
Rgl Nc5 24 Rg7 ch Kg7 25 Rgl ch with a winning
advantage) 22 Khl Nf8 23 Rgl ch Ng6 24 Ng5 Rg7 25
Nh7 Rh7 26 Rg6 ch Kh8 27 Qg5 1-0 (Jellison)

Northern Colo. Open, Rd. 5 Fordon 2151/Hursch
2016 1 c4 Nf6 2 g3 e6 3 Bg2 d5 4 Nf3 c5 5 0-0
Nc6 6 b3 Be7 7 Bb2 0-0 8 e3 b6 9 Qe2 Ba6 10
Nc3 Rc8 11 d3 Qd7 12 Rfd1 Rfd8 13 cd (13 d4!?)
ed 14 Ng5 d4 15 Nce4 (Unclear is 15 Bh3 dc 16
Bd7 cb 17 Qxb2 Rxd7, though the three pieces
are usually preferable) Nxe4 16 Nxe4 de (on
16...f5?! 17 Nd2 de 18 Qe3! with equality) 17
fe Bxd3 18 Qh5 Qe6 19 Rxd3! Rxd3 20 Rf1 hcd8?
(20...Rf8! wins) 21 Bh3 Qg6 22 Qf3 Nd4 23 Bxd4
cd 24 Bf5 Qh6 25 Ng5! Qxg5 (25...Rxe3 loses to
26 Bh7 ch Kh8 27 Nf7 ch Kch7 28 Qg4!!) 26 Bxd3
Qxe3 ch 27 Kg2 Qxf3 ch 28 Kxf3 g6 29 g4 Kg7 30

Northern Colo. Open, Rd. 5 Lundstrom 1726
Hosler 1608 1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 Nd2 Nf6 4 e5 Nfd7
5 Bd3 c5 6 c3 Nc6 7 Ne2 Qb6 8 Nf3 cd 9 cd Bb4 ch?
10 Bd2 0-0 11 0-0 Bxd2 12 Qxd2 Ne7 13 Nf4 g6 14
Nh5! gh 15 Qh6 Nf5 16 Qg5 ch Ng7 17 Qh6 Nf5 18
Qh5 f6 (18...h6 loses to 19 g4 Nd4 20 Qh6 Nf3 ch

(continued on page 21)

Other Tournaments

1980 MOUNTAIN VALLEY RECREATION ASSOCIATION CHESS TOURNAMENT

- with organization assistance from the Colorado State Chess Association

NAME	RATING or AGE	ROUND 1	ROUND 2	ROUND 3	ROUND 4	GAMES WON
1. Hammersmith, James	1955	W19	W15	W 4	D 2	3.5
2. Wilkinson, Dan	2036	W20	W16	W 3	D 1	3.5
3. Buchanan, Richard	1950	W 5	W10	L 2	W11	3.0
4. Bond, Bruce	unr.	W 8	W 9	L 1	W 7	3.0
5. Carr, John	1609	L 3	W13	W 7	W12	3.0
6. Squire, Mark	10 yrs	L 7	W18	W14	W 8	3.0
7. Buchanan, Ian	10 yrs	W 6	W14	L 5	L 4	2.0
8. Gardner, Kent	13 yrs	L 4	W17	W 9	L 6	2.0
9. Reeves, Darin	12 yrs	W17	L 4	L 8	W14	2.0
10. Rubino, Bob	unr.	W12	L 3	D11	L13	1.5
11. Benka, Steve	1400	L16	W20	D10	L 3	1.5
12. Szymanski, Joe	unr.	L10	D19	W18	L 5	1.5
13. Biggs, Barry	1875	L15	L 5	D20	W10	1.5
14. Suslak, Danny	10 yrs	W18	L 7	L 6	L 9	1.0
15. Oross, George	1295	W13	L 1	---	---	1.0
16. Nelson, Fred	1899	W11	L 2	---	---	1.0
17. Sabatini, Mark	12 yrs	L 9	L 8	W F	L18	1.0
18. Carrenza, John	10 yrs	L14	L 6	L12	W17	1.0
19. Walker, John	1700	L 1	D10	---	---	0.5
20. Maguire, Jeff	1850	L 2	L11	D13	---	0.5

Note: non-conventional pairings used

P R I Z E S

James Hammersmith	\$37.50 + trophy	
Dan Wilkinson	\$37.50	
Mark Squire	C.S.C.A membership	Top age 10
Kent Gardner	C.S.C.A membership	Top age 12-13

Above are the final results of the M. V. R. A. chess tournament of June 7, 1980. Tiebreaks were made according to the method posted at the tournament, which gave emphasis to wins in the early rounds.

Thanks for coming to our tournament. Your participation made it a success
 - Garth Courtois Jr.
 tournament director

(continued on page 23)

THE HENNING-SCHARA GAMBIT

and other musings

George Koltanowski

The purpose of this article is not only to describe an attacking line for Black against the Queen's Pawn opening, but to outline for the reader some of the principles that must be followed in examining moves at the outset of the game. Many moves that look playable at first glance are immediately refuted; a player must learn to find these refutations, either before making such moves himself or once his opponent has made them. When a basic tactical point such as this is discussed in the text, the reader will be asked the answer, and should, as a rule, be able to answer almost immediately (just "in case," answers are given at the end of the article). Also, I discuss some guidelines for evaluating tempo or development vs. material; a player is called upon to make many such judgments over-the-board, especially if he gets into an unfamiliar line. Some other general principles are touched on as well.

The Hennig-Schara Gambit is a pawn sacrifice for Black and can lead to interesting play. Look over this line very carefully; you may learn a number of new ideas on how to seek counterplay for Black, and find out some of the countermeasures White must take—and if you play 1 P-Q4, you may find yourself facing the Hennig-Schara one of these days! The opening runs as follows:

1 P-Q4 P-Q4 2 P-QB4 P-K3 3 N-QB3 P-QB4
4 B-PxP B-PxP?!

In the Tarrasch Defense (characterized by the move 3...P-QB4) Black usually recaptures with the KP. We can see that when he chooses to recapture with the BP instead, he sacrifices a pawn. IS THAT GOOD OR BAD? WHAT IS THE REASON BEHIND IT? We shall see the answers to these questions as we go along; but first, what are White's playable continuations? There are seven moves among which White must choose: A: 5 N-N1 B: 5 N-R4 C: 5 N-N5 D: 5 N-K4 E: 5 PxP F: 5 QxP G: 5 Q-R4ch. We shall consider all these in turn.

- A: 5 N-N1 gives White no play at all. The knight returns for no valid reason and loses valuable time.
- B: 5 N-R4 loses the knight (How? Question #1)
- C: 5 N-N5 also loses the knight (How? Question #2)
- D: 5 N-K4 would only mean you have to move the knight again after 5...PxP, so we cannot recommend this move.
- E: 5 PxP apparently sacrificing the knight. However, Black cannot take it, for White would then play 6 PxPch K-K2 (if 6...KxP White wins the queen) 7 P-K-Nch! and wins. Best for Black is 5...BxP 6 Q-R4ch N-QB3

with a fine game. Thus, only the Queen moves remain for our consideration.

F: 5 QxP. White gains a pawn, but Black is going to gain a great deal of time (tempi). The early development of the Queen is hardly ever good, but in this case it is almost forced. 5...N-QB3 White must either protect his pawn or plan for a counterattack. His only possible moves, with these objectives in mind, are 6 Q-Q1 and 6 Q-QR4. A move like 6 Q-QB4 would fail after 6...PxP 7 NxP B-K3 8 P-K4 B-N5ch 9 B-Q2 BxCh 10 KxB N-B3 followed by castling, and Black has a fine game. Considering 6 Q-Q1, 6...PxP 7 QxP B-K3 8 Q-QN5 P-QR3 9 QxNP N-N5! threatens N-B7 mate; but let us look at the position after 7...B-K3. The exchange of queens is something that Black does not mind at all. After 8 QxQch RxQ Black has three pieces finely developed and has a number of nasty threats up his sleeve—especially N-QN5. If now 9 B-Q2 (where else can the bishop go? B4 is no better than Q4, and 9 B-K3 shuts in the other B, and 9 B-N5 leads to further loss after 9...P-KB3) 9...N-N5 forces something like 10 O-O-O, with the intention of returning a pawn and perhaps freeing the White game. Let's see: 10...NxPch 11 NxN BxN 12 P-KN3 B-N6 13 R-K1 N-B3, threatening N-K5 or N-N5, plus the development of the KB (if 14 B-N2, what should Black play? Question #3). These threats, plus the fact that the pawn is regained, suffice to show that in this line at least Black's sacrifice was justified. Let us try another line for White on his 10th move. Instead of 10 O-O-O try 10 R-R1; Black continues 10...NxP 11 NxN BxN 12 R-R1 B-B5 13 RxP, but Black should now be able to trap this rook (How? Question #4).

A White alternative is 9 P-K3 (in the line 6 Q-Q1 PxP 7 QxP B-K3 8 QxQch RxQ). If White can complete his development before Black's attack strikes home, his extra pawn should win easily. 9...N-QN5 (with what threat? Question #5) 10 B-N5ch K-K2 (it would be useless to interpose the N or the B, for such a move would mean an end to all ideas of attack). In this position, the well-placed Black pieces make up for his king's poor position. 11 B-R4 (Why does White play this? Question #6) B-B5 (threatening 12...N-Q6, followed by a discovered check. What if White now plays 12 P-QN3? Question #7) 12 KN-K2 P-QN4 (White loses quickly if he takes this pawn. Why? Question #8) 13 B-Q1 N-Q6ch 14 K-B1 P-N5 (Note how Black has been gaining time.

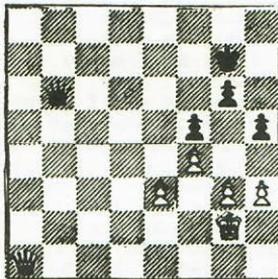
(continued on page 13)

Carlson On the End Game

(In this issue, the Bulletin begins what is planned as a feature by USCF Master Curtis Carlson, designed to teach end game technique to those wishing to study same. In each Bulletin issue, Curt will examine an end game taken from recent Colorado play, in which one player or the other, or both, has trashed out his or her position, either failing to win a won position or losing a drawn one. Names will be withheld to protect the guilty. Ed.)

Curtis Carlson

The diagrammed position occurred in a game in Section V of the Class Championships a couple of months ago.



Black to play

A one-pawn advantage is often hard to win if the queens are still on the board and the defending pawns are connected. In the kind of position shown, the win for White is much more likely if the Queens are removed. Black obliges by offering to exchange queens.

36...Qxf6 37 Qxf6 ch Kxf6 38 Kf3 g5 39 fg ch Kxg5 40 h4 ch Kf6

40...Kg6 would draw; after 41 e4 Kf6 42 Kf4 fe 43 Kxe4, Ke6 Black has the opposition; by simply opposing his king on the 6th to White's on the 4th he prevents White from making any progress.

41 e4

With 41 Kf4 White can put his opponent in zugzwang--i.e., make it disadvantageous for him to have to move. Black would shortly have to abandon the f-pawn or the h-pawn.

41...Ke5

41...fe draws after 42 Kxe4, Ke6 for the same reason discussed in the analysis of 40...Kg6.

42 of Kxf5 43 Kg2 Kg6 44 Kf3 Kf5 45 Ke3 Kg4 46 Kf2 Kf5 47 Kf3 Kf6

The kings are crucial in a pawn ending. White cannot get anywhere if he cannot get his king into the act. 47...Ke5 keeps the White king at bay.

48 Kf4 Kg6 49 g4

After 49 Ke5, Black's h-pawn must fall. As it was, White apparently was trying to reduce to K plus RP vs. K, thinking that is a win. Alas, that ending is always a draw as long as Black's king can reach a square in front of the pawn, as is the case here.

49...Kh6

Black, it seems, also did not know about RP endings. 49...hg 50 Kxg4 draws.

50 gh

Again, mistakenly offering the RP ending. 50 g5 wins; with careful play White will eventually nab the h-pawn.

50...Kxh5 eventually drawing.



A Question On Korchnoi-Petrosian

Yury Oshmyansky

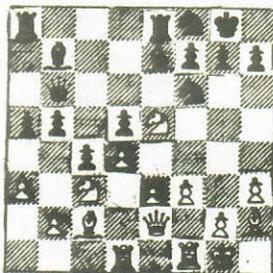
As an admirer of Victor Korchnoi, I was interested to play over the games of his quarter-final candidates' match earlier this year with Tigran Petrosian. The account of the match that I read was in the magazine 64, one of the most prominent Soviet chess publications.

That the Soviets dislike Korchnoi is well known, of course, and therefore I was also curious to see whether this feeling would be verified in the annotations written by Soviet GM Rotmir Holmov.

The fifth game of the match, the first one not to end in a draw, was especially interesting to me, because it reflected the quality of patience that is so important to a chess player and because Holmov seems not to have tried too hard to credit Korchnoi for his performance. Although I would not presume to question GM Holmov's expertise compared to mine, still I would like to bring to the reader's attention my view that Korchnoi's victory in the fifth game was not due simply to an error by Petrosian, but was well earned.

In the following score, GM Holmov's annotations in 64, which I have translated, are in parentheses.

1980 Candidates, Korchnoi-Petrosian (5th): 1. c4, e6 2. Nc3, d5 3. d4, Nf6 4. Nf, Be7 5. Bf4, 0-0 6. e3, b6 (Black avoids the modern variation with 6. ...c5 which was tested in Baguio) 7. cd ed 8. Bd3, Bb7 9. h3, c5 10. 0-0, Nbd7 (This destroys the equilibrium. The pressure on the center is removed and the play goes to the Queenside.) 11. Qe2, c4 12. Bc2, a6 13. Rad1 b5 14. a3, Re8 (It was worthwhile to look at 14. ...Ne4 which would ease the situation somewhat. The actual move allows White to strengthen the position of the Knight in the center.) 15. Ne5, Nf8 16. Bh2, Qb6 17. f3, a5



(The attack by Black on the Queenside is continuing. At this moment it is impossible to suspect that Black's position is bad -- but in this game it was proven that play in the center is better than play on the sides.) 18. Kh1, b4 19. Na4, Qb5 20. Ra1, N6d7 21. Nxd7, Nxd7 22. e4, Nf8 (It looks as if Black's initiative has run into a dead end. White, on the other hand, still has chances for active play. It appears that Black was premature in trying to safeguard against White's threat. It was worthwhile to look at regrouping by 22. ...Bc6 and 23. ...Qb7, with the threat of b4-b3.) 23. Bg1, Bc6 24. Rfe1, Rab8 (For some reason Black abandoned the basic idea of 24. ...Qb7. It is possible that he did not like 25. ed, Bxd5 26. Be4 with the threat of not only 27. Bxd5 and 28. Nb6, but also 27. Qxc4. Now if 26. ...Bh4 then 27. Nc5! Qb6 28. Rec1 Bg5 29. Rc2 guarantees White some advantage because of Black's Pawn on c4 which becomes very weak. But after 26. ...Bxe4 27. fe (27. Qxe4? Qb5 28. Qc2, b3 29. Nc3 bc 30. Nxb5, Bg5 with advantage to Black) ba 28. ba Qb3 29. Qd1 Rab8 30. dc, Rac8 31. Rac1 c3 32. Qd3, Qxa3

Denver Chess Club

DENVER CHESS CLUB RELOCATES

Alan Bardwick

The Denver Chess Club has moved to the Capitol Hill Community Center at 1290 Williams (just a few blocks south and east of its old site). The new playing quarters are in the basement of this restored mansion located at the north end of Cheesman Park.

Regular club activities include the Wednesday night, four-round-per-month Swiss, beginning the first Wednesday each month; the Monday night Swiss which works the same way, but is restricted to players rated under 1600 (the September edition will start on the 8th); and some event every Saturday on which there is no major state event. For details please call the Club at 322-0168 or Alan Bardwick at 322-8284.

CLUB TITLES GO TO MANY;
TRAVESTY IX DECIDED BY OFF-THE-WALL OPENING OF a3

Dick Lazaro

Ray Haskins in the 1980 Denver Chess Club champion, having breezed to a $3\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$ score, placing ahead of 3-1 finishers Jeff Maguire (whom he drew), Todd Bardwick (whom he beat), and Steve Covell (whom he also beat). Frank Mezek captured the Reserve title (under 1600) with 2-2, beating Dave Yoshinaga (1806) and Larry Duke (1675). Frank also won the club's first Monday night Reserve tournament, beating Walt Gerash in the critical final round.

Earlier this year, Dick Lazaro won the 30/30 title, tying at 3-1 with Bruce Markielewski. Bruce had better tie breaks but Lazaro pulled rank on him (rank being determined first by club membership and second by score). Markielewski, incidentally, seems to specialize in tornadoes--perhaps he should play in Grand Island. He swept the last one 4-0, beating Carl Stahl (1857) and Fred Nelson (1899). Nelson, meanwhile, with $2\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$ in the June Weekender, won the title, "Great Wazoo." Richard Garcia, with 2-1, was First Runner-up Wazoo, which could be important, for if

anything happens to Fred in the next twelve months, Garcia would replace him as Great Wazoo.

Wednesday nights continue to dominate the schedule with the increasingly popular game-a-week Swiss. Last September, Gary Bagstad named the new series (then Travesty I). In April, Travesty IX hosted 22 players, including Master Dave Jellison, Expert Brian Wall, and Category I players Hammersmith, Stahl, Alan Bardwick, Maguire, Markielewski, and Covell. Wall and Jellison went into the final round each with 3-0, and their critical game is annotated later. Travesty X saw a stunning upset, as Helmut Lestinsky (1802) beat Dan Wilkinson (2026) to score 4-0. Wilkinson, at 3-1, tied with Elliott Brown and unrated Jim McCarty. Brown and McCarty then shared first in Travesty XI, during which Jim upset Ray Haskins. His initial rating should be close to 2100. Brown, meanwhile, beat three Category I players (Lazaro, Maguire, and Lestinsky) for a performance rating near 2200, which should boost his rating about 140 points.

When people learn I am a published satirical writer, they often ask me to say something in satire. Well, to kill two birds with one stone, the critical game of Travesty IX, our most awesome recent tourney in terms of both strength and attendance, deserves annotation. Accordingly, I shall annotate that critical game, in the unique journalistic style of one of Colorado's most distinguished chess practitioners.

Brian Wall 2095/Dave Jellison 2212 1 a3! b6 (maybe e6. No. Pretty sure was b6) 2 thru 12 Doesn't matter. White win easy to find.

Actually, the game only shows that even masters can be erratic. Jellison tends to totally blow every thousandth game or so. His students readily agree this has no bearing on his creativity or knowledge of the game.

And finally, what may be the most interesting news for all you non-members. The Denver Chess Club has finally come to realize that we live in a throw-away society. Accordingly, its lifetime initiation fee is now optional. You may elect to join the club one year at a time. The current annual rate is \$50.

Coloradans Play in Futurity

starring Curtis Carlson

The Utah Chess Association sponsored a Futurity in Salt Lake City from June 14-19, 1980. Charles Johnson of Boulder and I were invited to play by Craig Madsen, a Salt Laker who often plays in Denver (as Jerry Kearns could testify). Dan Wilkinson, Colorado's most promising young player, was invited to play but wisely declined for fear of losing again to me.

For those few of you who have never played in a Futurity, it is a Masters' round-robin designed to give United States players ratings in the World Chess Federation (FIDE). Many futurities have been held in California and New York, but this was Salt Lake's first. Seven Masters competed with five Experts to make this Futurity one of the strongest ever held. There were players from many different regions--Salgado (see cross table), Gibbons, and Hanken are from California; Wharton lives in Tucson, Arizona; Coudari came from Quebec (!); Madsen, Miller, Reeve, White, and Lither are all Utahans. Many previous Futurities consisted mostly of Californians or mostly of New Yorkers. The Salt Lake Futurity showed geographic balance as well as strength.

I like big Joe Bradford. Big, burley, mustachioed Joe was unable to play because of a schedule conflict. He evidently decided to participate in the U.S. Championship and did not show in Salt Lake.

Johnson and I flew to Salt Lake on Friday, June 13, his lucky day. Chuck was a little late, picking me up at 9:15 to make the half-hour drive to the airport for our 10:05 flight. Chuck overcame this shortage of time by turning on his hazard lights and going 70 the whole way. The other cars on I-70 must have thought he was either a crazy college kid or an undercover

policeman, something I could only half agree with. But we made our flight on time and arrived safely in Salt Lake where Madsen picked us up. Craig and his family were kind enough to put us up for six nights during the event. Chuck quickly made friends with their two cold-nosed dachshunds who spent much of the night hopping on and off his bed, good preparation for a hard day of tournament chess against Masters.

As for the tournament, there were highs and lows. Salgado took an early lead and never looked back, although he had a fair amount of luck. I had a bad start, losing a close game to Gibbons and failing to beat Coudari after he dropped a full piece for nothing. After eight rounds I had only $3\frac{1}{2}$ points and knew my only chance to finish well was to win my last three games, which I actually managed to do (Madsen, Reeve, and Hanken all came through for me). My $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$ score was good enough to tie for third and take back the \$75 entry fee. Chuck played much better than his $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$ score would indicate. He was crushing Salgado but blundered a piece and lost. He also dealt Gibbons, Reeve, and Lither crushing defeats and was better vs. Hanken before conceding a draw. Chuck calculated that he needed $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$ to gain a high enough performance rating to have his name published on the annual list so went all-out for a win vs. White in the final round but overextended himself and lost. An unhappy ending to what could easily have been a good tournament for Chuck. Someone told me that my score would give me a FIDE rating of about 2290 but I expect to see it more around 2240. FIDE has a habit (or a practice) of assigning American ratings 50 points or so below their performances, perhaps as a way of punishing Bobby Fischer's fellow United States Masters.

All in all the event was an enjoyable and worthwhile experience, although sometimes a discouraging one. In the years to come I hope to see many more Futurities being held all over the country. Financing will always be the major problem. Let us hope that some corporation or human arts group can be persuaded into sponsoring chess tournaments on a regular basis.

Robert Salgado	2275	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	9-2
Will Wharton	2317	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	7-4
Bart Gibbons	2269	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$
Curtis Carlson	2246	0	1	0	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$6\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$
Camille Coudari	2325	0	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	6-5
Craig Madsen	2169	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	0	1	6-5
Todd Miller	2297	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	0	1	1	1	1	6-5
Gerry Hanken	2210	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$
Charles Johnson	2062	0	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	1	0	1	$4\frac{1}{2}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$
Mark Reeve	2038	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1	0	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$3\frac{1}{2}$ - $7\frac{1}{2}$
Mitchell White	2198	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$ - $7\frac{1}{2}$
David Lither	2023	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1	X	3-8

By BOSS WILLIAMS
Copley News Service

Decade shows shift in chess power

Soviet and East European players have long been dominant in international tournaments and world championships, but recent figures show that their grip on world chess may be slipping.

Data for the decade from 1970 to 1980 show that the non-Communist chess federations are holding their own in their percentage share of grand masters (GMs), but they are gaining substantially in the achievement, measured by the world chess federation ratings, of their GMs compared to the achievement of the GMs in Communist federations.

Tables below show grandmaster performance data for 1970 and 1980 for chess powers — national federations having more than 2 percent of the total number of GMs. How each power compared with the others at the start and end of the decade is a measure of the effectiveness of each federation's program for developing players

Fed.	1970 GMs %	Ave. Rating
USSR	31 37.3	2574
Yugo.	9 10.8	2519
U.S.A.	8 9.6	2556
Hung.	6 7.2	2513
Arg.	6 7.2	2470
W.Ger.	5 6.0	2486
Bulg.	3 3.6	2473
Czech	3 3.6	2540
E.Ger.	2 2.4	2500
Others (10 Feds)	10 12.3	2510
Total	88 100.0	2535
Nine Chess Powers		
Comm.	54 74.0	2546
Non.Comm.	19 26.0	2511
Total	73 100.0	

Fed.	1980 GMs %	Ave. Rating
USSR	39 23.0	2547
Yugo.	23 17.0	2475
U.S.A.	15 9.1	2517
Hung.	14 8.5	2502
Bulg.	8 4.8	2451
Arg.	7 4.2	2464
W.Ger.	7 4.2	2522
Cuba	5 3.0	2458
Czech	5 3.0	2520
E.Ger.	4 2.4	2519
England	4 2.4	2513
Others (18 Feds)	29 17.8	2494
Total	165 100.0	2505

Eleven Chess Powers		
Comm.	103	75.7 2507
Non.Comm.	33	24.3 2506
Total	136	100.0

The number of GMs roughly doubled in the decade while the number of federations having at least one GM increased from 19 to 29. An effective federation would be one that increased its number of GMs by 100 percent or more during the period.

Yugoslavia stands out as the top developer of GMs. Hungary, Bulgaria, Cuba and England increased their share of the total number. The latter two had no GMs in 1970. East Germany maintained its percentage share of the total.

National federations not holding their own in developing GMs are: USSR, United States, Argentina, West Germany and Czechoslovakia.

Although the U.S. Chess

Federation missed maintaining its share of the total GMs by only one-half of a percentage point, its experience is unique in one respect. Of eight new GMs added in the decade (loss of Robert Fischer as an active GM made a net U.S. gain of seven GMs), five earned their titles while representing other federations. Only three new GMs actually were developed by USCF in the decade. When national population data — each federation's pool of potential chess talent — are compared in conjunction with the GM data, USCF's performance in developing top players ranks with the poorest achievers.

There was an overall reduction of 30 points between the average rating of all GMs in 1980 compared with the average in 1970. National federations that during the decade actually increased the average ratings of their GMs or kept their rating loss less than the average loss can be said to have an effective top player development program.

East and West Germany increased the average rating performance of their GMs during the decade. USSR, Hungary, Bulgaria, Argentina and Czechoslovakia kept their rating loss below the overall loss average of 30 points. England and Cuba are new to the list.

The least effective top player development programs are in Yugoslavia and the United States. Some of

the United States' 30 point average rating loss occurred when Fischer's high rating was removed from the data.

The average ratings of the Communist and non-Communist GMs are roughly equal in 1980 compared with a substantial difference between the averages in 1970. In 1970, the United States was second to the Soviet Union in the rating performance of its GMs, but in 1980, the United States has dropped to fifth position in GM performance among the chess powers, only a few percentage points ahead of a last-closing England.



COLORADO TOP TEN PLAYERS AND TOP JUNIORS

The recent June 1980 rating supplement shows about 250 active players in Colorado. Of those 37 are over 1900, 20 are over 2000. Here are the best, plus those who are "getting close."

Top 10 (+3) Players

1. Dmitry Agrachov.....	2302
2. Curtis Carlson.....	2246
3. Dave Jellison.....	2231
4. Eugene Levin.....	2228
5. Yury Oshmyansky.....	2178
6. Gregory Fishbein.....	2174
7. Jerry Kearns.....	2148

8. Ray Haskins.....	2109
9. Bob Fordon.....	2106
10. Jim Hamblin.....	2085
10. Andres Rios.....	2085
12. Dave Eberly.....	2080
13. Brian Wall.....	2065

Top 5 (+2) Juniors

1. Dmitry Agrachov.....	2302
2. Yury Oshmyansky.....	2178
3. Ray Haskins.....	2109
4. Randy Canney.....	2054
5. Dan Wilkinson.....	2028
6. Alexander Fishbein.....	1968
7. Steve Dillon.....	1956

DENVER OPEN

SUMMARY

HUGE PRIZE FOR FIRST COMPUTER WORLD CHESS CHAMPION

(complete coverage of the Denver Open next issue)

OPEN

3½ Nelson; 3 Eberly, Henderson, Haskins, Dillon, Hamblin, Case, Markielewski, Lundstrom, Shean; 2½ Wayne Pressnall, DeVico, L. Ludwig, Chao; 2 Buchanan, Meier, Baumgardner, Hursch, Rice, Biggs, Steinhardt, Steinshouer, Neidorf, Covell, Maguire, Traibush; 1½ Graham, M. Ludwig, Landers, Anderson, Oshmyansky; 1 Duke, Welch, Riley, Hulmes, Snyder, Nowokunski; ½ Younkle, T. Bardwick; 0 Yoshinaga.

PREMIER

4 Garcia; 3½ White, Taylor; 3 Dunlop, D. Hamilton, Murdock, Mezek, Arado, Shippey, Hosler, Voorhis, Bryan; 2½ Will Pressnall, Avery, Norkus; 2 Sayeedi, Shedd, Stevens, Gardner, Walker, Howell, Mattoon, Bagstad, Simmons, Chrisco, Ondler, Harris, Dumont, Libero, Schmadeke, McCann; 1 Holland, Millstid, Clark, Yaconi, Hopkins, Quint, Benka, Kindsfather, Mestel; ½ Westerfield, Nathaniel; 0 Kohler, VanDeHey, Jared.

RESERVE

4 D. Hays; 3 Flink, Porter, Pichotta, B. Hays, Gurtner, Hastings; 2½ Yoon, Osha, Johnson, Valle, Rote, Wylie, Leo; 2 Spiegel, Wecker, W. Hamilton, Horine, Lombardi, Wearne, Babcock; 1½ Stevens, Cox, Cook; 1 Cruz, Arp, Huennekens, Cappuccino, Martin; ½ Welch, Ebel; 0 Aragon, McVay.

The Fredkin Foundation of Cambridge, Mass., recently offered a \$100,000 prize for the first computer program to win the world chess championship, according to USCF. The foundation is also starting an annual computer-against-human competition.

The huge Fredkin prize was announced by Carnegie-Mellon University of Pittsburgh, Pa. Former World Correspondence Chess Champion Hans Berliner, a member of the Carnegie-Mellon Computer Science Department, will head a committee to formulate the rules for the competition. Carnegie-Mellon will act as a trustee for the prize until it is awarded.

Dr. Berliner thinks it unlikely that a computer program will win the World Championship, currently held by Grandmaster Anatoly Karpov of the Soviet Union, in the next few years. However, Berliner thinks it likely that a computer program will win the title by the year 2000.

The road to the World Championship is not an easy one. The first step is somehow to qualify as one of the best players from the zone of residence, as established by FIDE, the World Chess Federation. In the United States, such qualification requires finishing near the top of a selective championship tournament, earning the right to represent our zone in an International Tournament, a kind of world-wide all-star event.

These Interzonals select the players to be "Candidates" who play elimination matches for the right to be the challenger to the World Champion.

The current World Champion of computers is rated about 2100 by the U.S. Chess Federation, several classes below the 2500+ average in the 1980 U.S. Championship. Nevertheless, Dr. Berliner expects to see a computer in the U.S. Championship by 1985.

While programmers continue to strive for world-class chess skill in computers the Fredkin Foundation is offering a series of incentive prizes for computer-against-human competition. "Two human players of a specified skill level will be selected randomly from among the chess players at that level," Berliner explains. These players will then play the top two programs based on that year's competition. Each will play a two-game match, winner take all. In the case of a tie, the prize money will be evenly split.

In each succeeding year, stronger

WINTER PARK OPEN

3-SS

AUGUST 16-17

a perfect warm-up for the Open

details in the Calendar



The White knight must move again. The Black attack is possible only because of the poor position of the White pieces. White may now either defend (withdraw) his Knight or attack a Black piece. Thus he has four possible moves: 15 N-K4, 15 N-R4, 15 N-QN1, or 15 P-QN3. We shall consider each in turn.

(1) 15 N-K4 P-B4 16 N/4-N3 P-KN3 17 B-B2 B-N2. A position such as this, in which your development can proceed rapidly while your opponents' pieces are tied up, is always worth a pawn! Another continuation for Black in this line would be 15...N-KB3 16 NxN? N-B5 17 K-K1 (Why not Pxd? Question #9) NxPch 18 K-B1 N-R4 and Black should win easily. Better for White, but still not sufficient, would be 17 B-Q2 RxB 18 PxdN (What should Black play in response to 18 N-K4 or K-K1? Question #10) KxN 19 P-QN3 B-N4 and after Black develops his bishop and plays R-K1 he has a won game. But then, what if White does not take the knight? Thus: 15 N-K4 N-B3 16 N/4-N3, Black wins with N-N5 followed by N6xBP.

(2) 15 N-R4 N-B5 16 B-Q2 BxB 17 PxdN B-N4 18 P-QN3 BxdN/R5 19 PxB P-KN3 20 K-K1 R-N7 21 B-N3 B-N2 22 R-QB1 N-R3 23 R-B7ch K-Q3 24 RxdP R-K1 25 B-Q1 B-B6ch 26 K-B1 R-N8 and Black wins.

(3) 15 N-QN1 loses a piece (How? Question #11)

(4) 15 P-QN3 B-R3 16 N-R4 N-B5 17 B-Q2 RxB 18 PxdN B-N4, and we have the same plan as in (2).

But what if Black had not been able to attack the White KB as easily as he did? Should White play 11 K-K2 instead of 11 B-R4? Let's see: 11 K-K2 P-QR3 12 B-R4 B-B5ch 13 K-B3 P-KN4 with good prospects for Black. If 11 K-B1 P-KN3 12 P-QR3 N-B7 13 R-N1 B-N2 14 KN-K2 B-R7! wins.

A further alternative for White's 9th is 9 P-KB3. Kashdan-Tartakower, Eled 1931 continued 9...N-QN5 10 K-B2 N-B7 11 R-N1 B-B4ch 12 P-K3 with equal chances for both sides. This line is probably best for White if he has exchanged queens. In the lines examined so far, we have seen that Black received adequate compensation for his sacrificed pawn in his better development. Remember, in general, a gain of two tempi

in the opening is equal to the value of a pawn.

Of course 7 NxP presents itself as an alternative to 7 QxP. 7 NxP N-B3! 8 NcNch QxdN. Black's free game and advantage in position make the pawn sacrifice worthwhile In summary, 5 QxP is nothing for Black to fear.

G: Q-R4ch: Black now has three continuations: (1) 5...Q-Q2 6 N-N5 N-QR3 (Why is this necessary? Question #12) 7 P-Q6, to be followed by B-B4 and White has a strong game.

(2) 5...N-Q2 is obviously a poor move. (Why? Question #13)

(3) 5...B-Q2! This is the only move which gains time and secures some counter-play for the pawn sacrifice. There can now follow 6 QxQP PxF 7 QxQP N-QB3 8 B-KN5 N-B3 9 Q-Q3 P-KR3 (Is there another good move for Black? Question #14) 10 BxdN QxB 11 P-K3 O-O 12 O-O 13 B-KN5 and Black regains his pawn and has the better position. Black could also try 7...N-KB3 8 QxNP N-B3 9 Q-N3 N-Q5 10 Q-Q1 B-KB4 with a grand game.

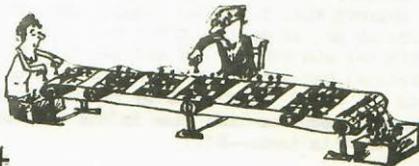
Our study of the Hennig-Schara Gambit ends here. Attack was our goal. The many ideas explained in this thesis must have helped all students of the game.

(Further discussion of the Hennig-Schara Gambit can be found in Sergiu Samarian, Queen's Gambit Declined, Chess Digest 1974, pp. 158 ff. and T.D. Harding, Counter Gambits, British Chess Magazine 1974, pp. 114 ff. Ed.)

Answers to Questions:

1. 5 N-R4 P-QN4 wins the knight.
2. 5 N-N5 Q-R4ch wins the knight.
3. 14 B-N2 N-Q4 etc.
4. 13 RxF B-R3 etc.
5. The threat is ...N-B7ch winning the rook.
6. To prevent N-B7ch.
7. 12 P-QN3 N-B7 mate.
8. 13 B(or N)xP, BxB(or N) 14 N(or B)xB, N-B7ch 15 K-B1 R-Q8 mate
9. 17 PxdN? RxB mate.
10. 18...RxdN, and the Black pawn on the knight file should soon become dangerous.
11. 15 N-QN1? NxB wins a piece.
12. 6...N-QR3 is needed to stop 7 N-B7ch.
13. White can play PxF, and then QxQP.
14. 9...N-QN5 is also good.

human players will be selected and the prize will be increased. The first competition will take place in November 1980 at Carnegie-Mellon; the prizes will be \$1500 and \$1000. (USCF)



Nathaniel finished at 3. Steve Spiegel won a performance prize. Mike Westerfield's computer system, operated by Gil Humphrey, did not fare so well. It did finally win a game to escape the cellar, but evidenced weaknesses in many phases of the game. We can, however, expect to see more of it in the future.

Special thanks should go to Jim Dacus for site selection and local publicity. Many Springs players, and it is hoped that this successful event will lead to many more on The Springs. It should be noted that more than half of all players under 2000 chose to play out of their section and up against higher competition. Five, including Bagstad, won prizes. This trend toward players wanting tougher competition is very encouraging. Perhaps prize money is not all that's important. Assisting me in running this event were David Bardwick and Kiyoshi Akima (acting as treasurer for CSCA). Thanks also to Steve Dillon for examining games for possible publication. —Randy Siebert

Games from the Colorado Class Championships

LUDD BARDWICK 1917/BRIAN WALL 2101 - Rd2 Bd4
1 c4 a6 2 Nc3 e6 3 e4 c5 4 g3 d6 5 Bg2 Nf6
6 Ne2 Nc6 7 0-0 Be7 8 d3 0-0 9 h3 Bd7 10 f4
Be8?! (White expected ...Ne8 and ...f5) 11 g4
Qc7 12 Be3 Kh8 13 f5 Ne5 14 Nf4 g5! (Surprise!
White now begins to lose his grip on the kingside.
The knight on f4 may be better placed on g3) 15
fg Ng6 16 Ng6 fg 17 g5 Nd7 18 Qg4 Bf7 19 Bf4
(Preventing ...Ne5) Rb8 20 h4 b5 21 b3 Kg8 22
Bh3 Rfe8 23 Rf2 Bf8 24 Qg3 Rb6 25 Rafl Bg7 *
26 Ne2 Ne5? 27 Bg4?? (White missed the easy win:
27 Be5! Be5 28 Qe3!, and Black cannot defend
against Rf3 followed by Be6) Re7 28 Qh3 d5 29
cd ed 30 Qg3 Qc6? 31 Be5 Be5 32 Qe3?? (The
last chance: 32 Rf7! wins for White - e.g.,
...Bg3 32 Re7. One threat of many is Be6ch with
mate to follow) Rb8 33 Rcl d4 34 Qd2 Qd6 35
Bh3 c4 36 bc bc 37 dc d3 38 Nc3 Bc4 39Kh1 Qd4
40 Rf3 Rf8 41 Rf8 Kf8 42 Bg2 Rf7 43 Nd1 Rf4
44 Nc3 Rh4+ 45 Kgl Bf4 46 Kf2 Bg5 47 Qb4+ Kg7
48 Re1 d2 . . . 0-1 (Annotated by T. Bardwick)
(Jack Hursch discusses this game in his article
elsewhere in this issue—Ed.)

J. Dacus/D. Johansen, Rd. 2:
1. e4,e5 2. Nf3,Nc6 3. Bb5,Bc5 4. 0-0,
Nd4 5. Nd4,Bd4 6. c3,Bb6 7. d4,c6
8. Ba4,d6 9. Be3?! Nf6 10. Qe2,0-0
11. de5,de5 12. Rdl,Bg4?! 13. f3,Be3+
14. Qe3,Qb6 15. Qb6,ab6 16. Bb3!,Bd7
(The chances are balanced; white controls
the Q file while black has an open QR file
and a slightly better bishop, in most
endings.) 17. a4,b5 18. Nd2,ba4 19. Ra4,
b5 20. Ra8,Ra8 21. c4,b4 (Black takes
risks playing for the win.) 22. c5!,Ne8
(With the idea of attacking the c pawn
somehow e.g. Nc7,Ra5 and Na6--also de-
fending the pawn. If 22. ...Ra5 then
23. Rcl followed by Rc4 is good for white.)
23. Nf1,Ra7 (If Bc8 then 24. Ba4 simplifies)
24. Ne3,Kf8 25. Nc2 (25. Nf5,Bf5 26. ef5,
Nf6!=) 25. ...Ke7 26. Ra1?! (Better was
26. Bc4 e.g. 26. ...f6 ((26. ...Nc7??,Bf7))
27. b3 and the pawn is awkward to defend.)
26. ...Ra1+ 27. Na1,Nc7 28. Nc2,Na6
29. Bc4,Nc5 30. Nb4,f6 31. Kf2,Kd6
32. Ke3,Na4 33. Nd3,c5 34. Bg8,h6
35. b4,Bb5 36. Be5+,Nc5 37. Nc5,Kc5
(Any advantage black might have is hardly
enough to win, but surprising things happen
if you play on.) 38. f4 (?) (This doesn't
lose, but why commit oneself to any weak-
ening--simply 38. g3) 38. ...Bc4 39. Bh7
(the pawn ending would naturally be lost)
39. ...ef4+ 40. Kf4,Kd6 41. Bg6,Bd3
42. h4,Ke6 43. Bf5+,Kd6 44. Bg6,Ke6
45. Bf5+,Ke7 (It is always a good idea to
offer a repetition before setting a trap.
Now Dacus played ...) 46. e5? (without
hesitation. Simply 46. g4 planning g5
would make the draw ironclad.) 46. ...g5+
47. hg5,hg5+ 48. Kg4,Be2+ 49. Kg3,fe5
(So black can justify playing on; but it's
still drawn.) 50. Be4,Bh5 51. Bf3,Bg6
52. Kf2,Bf5 53. g4? (Why place this pawn
on a light square; after 53. Ke3 the K could
never be budgeted.) 53. ...Bg6 54. Ke3,Ke6
55. Be4?? (But this loses!) 55. ...Be4
56. Ke4,Kd6 57. Kf5,Kd5 58. Kg5,e4
(Now my opponent sank into a long think-
but it is too late.) 59. Kf4,Kd4 60. Kg3
(The point is 60. g5,e3 61. g6,e2
63. g7,e1(Q) 64. g8(Q) would allow b4...
Qf1+ followed by Qg1+ catching the new
queen. The text admits defeat.) 60. ...e3
61. Kg2,Kd3 62. Kf1,Kd2 0-1

All this long and rather dull game shows is that if one tries hard enough, particularly if one's opponent is content to draw, there are chances to swindle a win in even the most barren positions. I almost lost through playing for a draw in the last round. (notes by Johansen)

D. Agrachov/ D. Johansen, Rd. 3:
1. e4,c5 2. Nf3,Nc6 3. d4,cd4 4. Nd4,a6
5. c4,e5 6. Nc2 (I judged my opponent to
be a solid player, who would shy away from
the more testing 6. Nf5. After 6. Nf5 black
usually lashes out with 6. ...d5 7. cd5,

(continued...)

(continued)

Bf5, 8. ef5, Nd4 9. Nc3 though this leads to advantage for white I intended the untried idea 6. ...d6-g6-Bg7-Nge7 with control of d4 to compensate for the weak d pawn.) 6. ...Bc5 7. Be3, d6 8. Nc3, Nge7 (8. ...Nf6 has been suggested, but the text which lends support to d4 and allows a later f5, looks more logical.) 9. a3, 0-0 10. Qd2, Be6 (An alternative, to try to make something of blacks development is 10. ...f5!? e.g.: 11. b4, Bd4 12. Nd4, ed4 13. Bd4, fe4 14. Ne4, Nd4 15. Qd4, and black has compensation for the pawn. A sample line is 15. ...Nf5 16. Qd5+, Kh8 17. 0-0-0, Bd7! and 18. Nd6? is refuted by Qf6.) 11. b4, Be3 12. fe3, f5 (one could defend the d pawn adequately by 12. ...Qc7 and Rd8, or Nc8, but I was determined to play sharply.) 13. 0-0-0! (I expected 13. Rd1.) 13. ...Qc8 14. Na4 (14. Qd6 is risky owing to 14. ...Rd8 15. Qc5, Rd1+ 16. Kd1 ((16. Nd1?, Qd8 and ...b6)) 16. ...Qd8+ 17. Nd5, fe4.) 14. ...Qe8 15. Qd6, Qf7 (Now, 16. Nd5 is no longer possible.) 16. Nc5 (16. Qc5!? or Nb6 maintaining the c pawn.) 16. ...Bc4 17. Nb7, fe4 18. Bc4, Qc4 19. Qc5, Qa2 20. Rd2??? (The losing move! With 20. Nd6 ((threat Qc4+ trading blacks active queen)) 20. ...Rf2 21. Rd2 whites position is safe enough. Also possible is 20. Qc3 ((threat Qb2)) though even after the queen swap blacks active position and whites unhappy knight on c2 would compensate for blacks inferior pawn structure. Agrachov overestimates his chances in the middle game, but after...) 20. ...Rac8! (A new, unstoppable terror in 21. ...Nd4 has appeared.) 21. Nd6, Nd4! 22. ed4 (Effectively resigning. But 22. Nc8, Nb3+ 23. Kd1, Nc5 24. Ne7+, Kh8 25. Ke2, Nb3 etc. is no better.) 22. ...Rc5 23. dc5, e3! 24. Re2, Nd5 25. g3 (25. Ne4 would lengthen the resistance) 25. ...Nc3 26. Re3, Qb1+ 27. Kd2, Rf2+ 0-1 (notes by Johansen)

(This game is discussed in Jack Hursch's article elsewhere in this issue--Ed.)

CURTIS CARLSON 2195/TODD BARDWICK 1967 - Open Sec Rd4 Bd3 1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 Nd2 Nf6 4 e5 Nfd7 5 Bd3 c5 6 c3 Nc6 7 Ne2 Qa5 8 0-0 b5 9 f4 Be7 10 Kh1 (Waiting to see what Black intends to do) ...b4 11 f5 ef5 12 Bf5 Nf8?! (Black is getting too fancy, and his kingside development is hurting) 13 Bc8 Rc8 14 Nf4! bc3 15 Qg4? (15 Nb3! Qd8 16 bc3 is winning for White as Black has no plan for protecting his King) ...Rd8 (15...Rb8!? is perhaps better) 16 bc3 (White refused several options: I: If 16 Qg7 cd2 17 Qh8 dcl(Q) 18 Racl, and Black's position is defensible. II: 16 e6 fe6 17 Ne6 Ne6 18 Qe6 cd2 19 Bd2 Qd2; 19 Qc6 Rd7, and White has at least a perpetual. III: 16 Nb3 Qa6 followed by g6. After this move, White is starting to get into time pressure) ...Qc3 17 Rb1 g6 18 Ne2 Qe3 19 Nb3 Qe4 20 Qe4 de4 21 dc5 Ne6 22 Ng3 0-0 (It is risky to try to win a pawn. 22...Nc5 23 Nc5 Bc5 24 Ne4 followed by Nf6ch, or 22...Bc5 23 Nc5 Nc5 24 Ba3 Rd5 25 Bc5 Rc5 26 Ne4 Re5 27 Nf6ch with good play for the pawn.

Now, both players are in time pressure) 23 Ne4 Ne5 24 Ba3 f5 25 Nd6 Bd6 26 ed6 Rfe8 27 Rbcl Rd7 28 Rc3 Ng5 (Aiming for e4) 29 Rc7 Red8 30 Bb2 Ngf7 31 Rd1?? Rc7 . . . 0-1 (Annotated by T. Bardwick)

BRIAN WALL 2101/DMITRY AGRACHOV 2302 - Open Sec Rd4 Bd2 1 a3 g6 2 c4 Bg7 3 d4 Nf6 4 Nf3 0-0 5 g3 d6 6 Bg2 Nbd7 7 0-0 e5 8 Nc3 ed 9 N:d4 a5 10 Rb1 Ne5 11 b3 Nfd7 12 f4 Ng4 13 h3 Nf6 14 b4 ab 15 ab c6 16 b5 c5 17 Nc2 Nb6 18 Qd3 Be6 19 Ne3 Qe7 20 f5 Bc8 21 g4 g5 22 Bb2 Re8 23 Ncd5 Nbd5 24 Nd5 Nd5 25 Bd5 Q:e2 26 Q:e2 R:e2 27 f6 Bf8 28 Rfel R:e1 29 R:e1 Be6 30 B:e6 fe 31 R:e6 Ra4 32 Re8 R:c4 33 Rb8 Rc2 34 f7 ch K:f7 35 R:l7 ch B:e7 36 Bh8 d5 37 b6 d4 38 Kf1 Ke6 39 Ke1 Bb2 40 Kd1 Bd6 41 Kc1 Rb3 42 R:h7 R:b6 43 Rg7 Bf4 ch 44 Kc2 Kd5 45 Rd7 ch Kc4 46 Bg7 Rb3 . . . 0-1 (White never really recovered from his first move - C. Carlson)

COLO. CLASS RD1: Dimitry Agrachov-Alexander Fishbein: 1. e4, e5 2. Nf3, Nc6 3. Bb5, a6 4. Ba4, Nf6 5. d3, b5 6. Bb3, Be7 7. 0-0, 0-0 8. Re1, h6 9. N(1)d2 10. a4, Bb7 11. Nf1, Bf8 12. Ne3, d6 13. c3, Ne7 14. h3, Ng6 15. Ng4, Ng4 16. hg, d5 17. Qe2, de 18. de, Nf4 19. Bf4, ef 20. e5, Bd6 21. ab, ab 22. Ra8, Qa8 23. Qb5, Bf3 24. gf, Re7 25. Re4, c6 26. Qe2, Bc7 27. Kg2, Qb8 28. Rf4, Qe8 29. Rf5, Be5 30. Rf7, Rf7 31. f4, Qe8 32. fe5, Kf8 33. Bf7, Kf7 34. e6+, Ke7 35. Qe5, Qg8 36. Qc5+, Kf6 37. Qc6, Qb8 38. Qe4, Qe8 39. Qf5+ 1-0

Colo. Class Rd. 4: Chao 1886/Dacus 1928 1 Nf3 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 d4 b6 4 Bf4 Bb4 ch 5 Nbd2 0-0 6 e3 Bb7 7 a3 Be7 8 Bd3 e5 9 e4 d5 10 e5 Ne4 11 Qc2 Nxd2 12 Bxd7 ch Kh8 13 Bxd2 dc 14 dc Bxf3 15 gxf3 Nd7 16 0-0-0 Nxe5! 17 Bc3 Qc7 18 f4 Nd3 ch 19 Bxd3 ed 20 Rxd3 Qxf4 ch 21 Kbl Qf5 22 Rgl f6 23 Rd7 Qxc2 ch 24 Kxc2 Rfe8 25 c6 Kg8 26 Bb4 Kf8 27 Rgd1 Rac8 28 e7 Bxb4? (Black's only hope was 28...Kf7, to answer Rd8 with Rxc7, hoping for e5 and Ke6) 29 axb4 e5 30 Kb3 a6 31 R/ld6 a5 32 Rxb6 ab 33 Kxb4 Ra3 34 Kc5 Rec8 35 b4 Ke8 36 Rg7 Ra7 37 Rg8 ch Kd7 38 Rd6 ch Kc7 39 Rc6 ch Kd7 40 Rgx8 1-0 (Carlson)

Colo. Class Rd. 4 Gaudiano/Neidorf 1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 Nc3 Bb4 4 e5 c5 5 a3 Ba5 6 Nf3 (I wasn't sure about the complications arising from 6 b4 or 6 dc) Nc6 7 Bb5 Bd7 8 Bxc6 (the white bishop isn't too active in the French. Furthermore, I intended to take the pawn on c5 without having to worry too much about by d4 and e5 squares, which were watched by the Black knight.) Bxc6 9 dc Bxc3 ch (otherwise White would play b4, getting a good position) 10 bc Ne7 11 0-0 Bb5 12 Re1 Qc7 13 a4 Ba6 (Bc4 looks stronger, but the b7 pawn may need protection; the c4 square, anyway, will be an excellent spot for the knight) 14 Ba3 Nc6 15 Re3 (with the idea of a quick transfer to g3 if Black castles on the

(continued...)

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K-side) Na5 l6 Nd2 0-0-0?! (this move surprised me a bit. I thought this was the right moment to give my pawn back for the sake of a stronger bishop.) 17 c6!? Qxx6 l8 Bd6 b6 (with the idea of chasing my B by Nb7. So I tried to divert his attention by threatening something else.) 19 Qg4 Rhg8 (the g7 pawn does need protection; opening the g-file would be useless to Black, thanks to my rook guarding the g3 square.) 20 Qx3, f5 (now, since 21 Qh5 is aimless, I had to invent something else to keep Black from playing 21...Nb7. So I decided to offer him something better-looking, namely the c4 square.) 21 Nb3!? Nc4 22 Nd4 Qd7 23 a5 (the initiative is more important than material advantage!) b5! (allowing White to open the a-file would be suicide) 24 Rbl !? (at this point the N at c4 is bewildered. He can choose among captures at a5, d6, e3, or bl. The wisest would probably be 24...Nxd6, although White may later get something by attacking the e6 pawn. Black finally went after bl. He knew I was willing to give the exchange at e3, but possibly he thought I had overlooked the fork at d2 and had made my move in error) 24...Nd2 25 Qdl Nxd1 26 Qxd1 (and now what? Black's position is, to say the least, cramped. White's main threat is Qb4-c5 ch, with harmful effects on the Black king. So he decided to remove the king from the c-file and replace it with a rook) Kb7 27 Nb3! (now the c4 square is a jackpot for the N. Black must return the exchange to survive) Rc8 28 Nc5 ch Rxc5 29 Exc5 Rc8 30 Qb4 Qc6 31 Bd4 Qc4 32 Qxx4 (at this point I was satisfied with a draw, so I avoided the double-edged line starting with 32 Qe7 ch because the Black queen, too, might become dangerous) bc (32...Rxc4 33 Rg3 g6 34 Rh3 h5 35 Rg3 Ra4 36 f4 Rxa5 37 Rxb6 would give White better chances) 33 Rg3 Rc7 34 h4 Bb5 35 h5 Ka6 36 h6 g6 37 Re3 Ba4? (here, and on the next move, ...Kxa5 would be a better choice, giving Black some slight chances of winning) 38 Re1 Bc2 39 Ral Rb7 40 Kh2 Bd3 2-1 (Gaudiano)

COLO. CLASS RD 2; John Carr-Gordon
Adamson: 1.P-K4, P-QB3 2.N-QB3, P-Q4
3.P-Q4, PXP 4. NXP, B-B4 5.N-N3, B-N3
6.N-B3, P-KR3 7.B-QB4, N-Q2 8.O-O, P-K3
9.P-B3, B-Q3 10.Q-N3, Q-B2 11.R-K1, N-K2
12.N-K4, BxN 13.RxB, N-B3 14.R-K1, N/2-Q4
15.N-K5, N-Q2 16.BxN, BXP 17.P-KB4,
N-B3 18.P-B5, N-K5 19.Q-N5+, K-K2
20.PXP, BxN 21.PxB, PXP 22.B-K3, P-QN3
23.B-Q4, KR-KB1 24.Q-K2, R-B4 25.R-KB1,
R/1-KB1 26.RxR, RxR 27.R-KB1, RxR+
28.QxR, N-Q7 29.Q-K1, N-B5 30.P-QN3,
N-R4 31.Q-R4+, K-B1 32.Q-R5, N-B3
33.K-B2, NxB 34.PxN, Q-K2 35.P-N3, P-QR4
36.Q-N6, Q-B2+ 37.QxQ, KxQ 38.K-B3,
K-K2 39.K-N4, P-N3 40.P-KR4, K-Q2
41.K-B4, P-R5?! 42.K-K3 (42.PXP was
obviously good. Black cannot even
win the Pawn back and may lose.)
PXP 43.PXP, K-B3 44.K-Q3, K-N4
45.K-B3, K-R4 46.P-KN4, P-KN4
47.PXP, PXP 48.K-N2, K-N5 49.K-B2,
K-R6 50.K-B3, P-N4 51.P-N4, K-R5 0-1
! (Carlson)

FRED NELSON 1899/ERIC ANDERSON 1930 - SecII Rd3
1 P-K4 N-KB3 2 P-K5 N-Q4 3 P-Q4 P-Q3 4 N-KB3
P-KN3 5 B-QB4 N-N3 6 B-N3 B-N2 7 N-N5 P-Q4
8 P-KB4 P-KB3 9 N-KB3 0-0 10 B-K3 P-QR4
11 P-QR4 B-N5 12 QN-Q2 N-B3 13 0-0 Q-Q2 14 Q-K2
N-Q1 15 P-R3 BxN 16 RxB PXP 17 BXP RxB
18 NxB N-K3 19 Q-K1 N-B5 20 BxN PxB 21 Q-B3
Q-Q4 22 N-Q2 R-Q1 23 QxBP NXP 24 BxN QxQ 25
NxxQ RxB 26 P-QN3 R-Q4 27 R-K1 P-K3 28 K-B2
K-B1 29 K-B3 P-N3 30 K-K4 K-K2 31 R-K2 R-Q8
32 K-B3 R-QB8 33 K-K3 B-R3ch 34 K-Q3 R-Q8ch 35
K-B3 B-B5 36 R-K4 P-KN4 37 P-R4 P-R3 38 PXP
PXP 39 N-N2 R-KN8 40 R-K2 K-B2 41 N-Q3 K-N3
42 K-B4 R-KR8 43 K-N5 K-B4 44 K-B6 R-R2 45 P-
B4 R-K2 46 P-B5 PXP 47 K-N5 R-Q2 48 NxB PxN
49 KxRP R-Q6 50 K-N5 RxPch 51 KxP R-QR6 52 K-
N4 R-R8 53 P-R5? (White should be content with
a draw, as his outside passed pawn is neutralized
by Black's superior king position) P-B3! (White
is in zugzwang!) 54 R-QB2 KxP 55 RXP R-R7 56
P-R6 RxBMP 57 P-R7 R-N1 58 R-N6 R-QR1 59 R-N7
P-B6 60 K-B3 P-B7 61 R-KB7 RXP 62 RXP R-R6ch
63 K-N2 R-Q6 64 K-B2 R-Q5 65 R-B8 K-K5 66 R-K8
P-K4 67 R-K7 K-B5 68 K-B3 R-Q1 69 K-B2 P-K5
70 R-B7ch K-K6 71 R-KR7 K-K7 72 R-R2ch K-B6
73 R-R3ch K-B7 74 R-R5 P-K6 75 R-K5 P-K7 76
R-B5ch K-K8 77 R-K5 R-B1ch 78 K-N1 R-B5 . . 0-1
(Annotated by T. Bardwick)

DARREND BROWN 1854/RICH SWEETMAN 1556 - SecII
Rd2 Bd3 1 e4 Nc6 2 d4 e5 3 de Ne5 4 f4 Ng6
5 Be3!? (5 Bc4 Nh6 6 Nf3 Bc5 7 Nc3 c6 8 f5
Nh4 9 g3 Nf3 10 Qf3 Qf6 11 Bd2 0-0 12 0-0-0
d5! 13 cd +, Denker) d6 6 Nf3 Nf6 7 Nc3 Be7
8 h3 Nh5?! 9 f5 Ngf4! (This move gets Black in-
to trouble. Stronger is 9...Ne5; if 10 Ne5
Bh4ch with advantage to Black. Otherwise, White
has a small advantage due to superior piece
placement) 10 g4 Ng3 11 Rh2 Bh4 12 Nh4 Qh4 13
Bf2 (13 Kd2! wins the knight on f4) h5 14 Qf3
g5 15 Bg3 hg 16 Bh4 gf 17 Bg5 Ng2 18 Kf2 Rg8
19 h4 f6 20 Bf6 Nf4 21 h5 d5 22 Kf3 Kf7 23 e5
d4 24 Kf4 dc 25 Bc4 Kf8 26 Bg8 cb 27 Rg1: a5
28 h6 bl(q) 29 Rbl a4 30 Rdl Kg8 31 h7 Kf7
32 Rd8 Bf5 33 Kf5 Rd8 34 e6 . . . 1-0
(Annotated by T. Bardwick)

COLO. CLASS RD 4: Rich Sweetman-Dave
Landers: 1. P-QB4, N-KB3 2. N-KB3,
P-KN3 3. P-KN3, B-N2 4. B-N2, 0-0
5. N-B3, P-Q3 6. P-Q3, P-K4 7. B-N5,
P-KR3 8. B-Q2, N(N1)-Q2 9. Q-B1, K-R2
10. P-KR4, P-B3 11. P-R5, P-KN4?
(11...NXP 12. P-N4, N-B5 trades some
material instead of allowing an
attack.) 12. BXP! PxB 13. NXP, K-N1
14. P-R6, BXP (Pitiful, but ...B-R1
is worse.) 15. RxB, N-N5 16. N-K6,
Q-K2 (16...PxN 17. R-N6+, K-Q2
18. RxN is also lost.) 17. NxB, NxB
18. NxB 1-0 in 25 moves. (Carlson)

COLO. CLASS RD 2: Anthony Thomason-
Alan Tucker: 1.P-Q4, P-Q4 2.N-KB3,
N-KB3 3.P-K3, N-B3 4.B-Q3, B-N5
5.QN-Q2, P-K4 6.PXP, NXP 7.B-K2, N-B3
8.0-0, B(5)-B4 (Improving the
position of the QB. The KB is too

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well placed to move.) 9.P-B4,N-QN5
 10.N-Q4,B-N3 (The idea behind Black's
 8th move.) 11.P-QR3,P-B4 12.Q-R4+
 P-N4 13.QxP+,N-Q2 14.PxN,PxN 15.KPxP,
 B-Q3 16.N-B3,0-0 17.R-K1,R-K1 18.B-N5,
 N-B3 19.P-B5,B-B2 20.P-B6,P-KR3
 21.B-R4,Q-Q3 22.BxN,PxB 23,B-Q3
 (Q-B5. The text allows B-R4
 doubling pawns.) B-R4 24.RxR+
 RxR 25.N-K5,PxN 0-1 in 37 moves.
 (Carlson)

COLO. CLASS RD 4: Hal Wadsworth-Ruth
 Wylie: 1. P-K4, P-K4 2. N-KB3, N-QB3
 3. B-N5, N-KB3 4. 0-0, B-B4 5. N-B3,
 P-Q3 6. R-K1, 0-0 7. P-KR3, B-Q2
 8. N-QR4, B-Q5 9. P-QB3, B-B4
 10. NxN, PxN 11. P-Q3, R-K1 12. B-N5,
 P-KR3 13. B-R4, P-KN4 14. B-N3,
 Q-K2 15. BxN, BxB 16. NxP, B-Q2
 17. NxN, QxN 18. Q-Q2? (Q-B3 -- the
 text allows NxP, exploiting the pin.)
 P-B5 19. P-K5, N-R4 20. P-Q4, NxN
 21. PxN, QR-Q1 22. Q-QB2, Q-Q4
 23. QR-Q1, R-K3 24. R-KB1, Q-QB3
 25. P-KN4, Q-N3 26. P-KN3, RxP

27. Q-KB2, R-K2 28. P-KR4, R(Q1)-K1
 29. QR-K1, RxR 30. QxP+, K-R1
 0-1 (Carlson)

RUTH WYLIE/KARL NATHANIEL - Sec V Rd3 Bd43
 1 N-KB3 P-Q4 2 P-QB4 PxP 3 P-KN3 N-QB3 4 B-N2
 B-B4 5 0-0 N-N5? 6 Q-R4 ch N-B3 7 QxP?!
 (7 N-K5 B-Q2 8 NxN PxN 9 QxP(B4) is stronger)
 7...N-KB3 8 P-Q3 B-K3?! 9 Q-B2 N-N5? (Black
 didn't learn his lesson the first time ((move 5))
 He wasted another tempo) 10 Q-R4+ N-B3 11 N-B3
 (11 N-K5 is stronger) ...B-Q2?! Q-Q1 P-K3 13
 P-K4 B-Q3 14 R-K1 P-K4 15 P-Q4 PxP 16 QN-N5
 B-QB4 17 B-KB4 B-N3 18 QNxP NxN 19 NxN B-N5
 20 Q-R4 ch P-B3 21 B-K5 BxN 22 QxB QxQ 23 BxQ
 0-0 24 P-B3 B-K3 25 P-QN3 P-QR4 26 QR-Q1 P-R5
 27 R-K3 PxP 28 PxP R-R6? (...KR-Q1 should be
 played first) 29 B-B5 RxP 30 RxR BxR 31 R-N1
 B-B7 32 RxP (32 R-N2 or R-QB1 are both easy
 wins for White) ...R-R1 33 R-B7 B-Q6 34 B-Q4
 B-N4 35 B-R3 R-Q1 36 K-B2 P-R3 37 B-K3 N-K1
 38 R-K7 K-B1 39 B-QB5 R-Q7 ch (?) (Blundering a
 piece) 40 K-K1 R-K7 ch 41 K-Q1 RxP (If ...N-B3
 42 R-N7ch K-N1 43 RxR RxP 44 R-N8ch wins for
 White) 42 R-K5ch K-N1 43 RxNch K-R2 44 B-B5ch
 P-N3 45 B-Q7 B-R5ch 46 K-K1 R-R8ch 47 K-B2
 R-R7ch 48 K-N1 R-B7 49 B-Q4 R-B8ch 50 K-R2
 R-B7ch 51 K-R3 P-N4 52 B-B5# . . . 1-0
 (Notes by T. Bardwick)

MASTER/EXPERT SECTION

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>Rd1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Darryl Johansen	2075	W5	W8	W2	D3	3½
2. Dmitry Agrachov	2302	W11	W9	L1	W6	3
3. Craig Madsen	2151	W18	D12	W7	D1	3
4. Todd Bardwick	1917	W15	L6	W9	W10	3
5. Albert Chao	1886	L1	W17	W13	W8	3
6. Brian Wall	2101	D13	W4	W12	L2	2½
7. Jack Hursch	2009	D14	W13	L3	W12	2½
8. Jim Dacus	1928	W17	L1	W15	L5	2
9. Richard Buchanan	1976	W16	L2	L4	W14	2
10. Curtis Carlson	2195	L12	W14	W11	L4	2
11. Alexander Fishbein	1969	L2	W16	L10	W15	2
12. Kenneth Case	1966	W10	D3	L6	L7	1½
13. Joseph P. DeVico	1899	D6	L7	L5	W16	1½
14. Alan Bardwick	1846	D7	L10	D17	L9	1
15. James Hamblin	2122	L4	W18	L8	L11	1
16. Jeff Maguire	1832	L9	L11	W18	L13	1
17. Robert Fordon	2126	L8	L5	D14	--	½
18. Steve Dillon	1956	L3	L15	L16	--	0

CATEGORY I (CLASS A)

	<u>Name</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>Rd1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>Total</u>
1.	Eric Anderson	1930	W13	W10	W6	W2	4
2.	Darrend Brown	1854	W7	W4	W10	L1	3
3.	Shaun MacMillan	1715	B8	D11	W12	WF	3
4.	Rich Sweetman	1556	W11	L2	D7	W13	2½
5.	Helmut Letinsky	1788	L12	W8	W9	D7	2½
6.	Fred Nelson	1899	W14	W12	L1	LF	2
7.	Michael Danielian	1690	L2	W13	D4	D5	2
8.	Robert Neidorf	1863	D3	L5	W11	B10	2
9.	Michael Steinbach	1611	L10	W14	L5	W12	2
10.	Franco Gaudiano	1805	W9	L1	L2	D8	1½
11.	Harvey Blair	1764	L4	D3	L8	W14	1½
12.	Damian Baumgardner	1610	W5	L6	L3	L9	1
13.	David Landers	1742	L1	L7	W14	L4	1
14.	John Walker	1717	L6	L9	L13	L11	0

CATEGORY II (CLASS B)

	<u>Name</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>Rd1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>Total</u>
1.	Gary Bagstad	1583	W11	W3	W7	W4	4
2.	Daniel Shippey	1690	W15	W5	D4	W7	3½
3.	Haynes Hendee	1665	W6	L1	W10	W9	3
4.	Gordon Adamson	1786	W10	W13	D2	L1	2½
5.	Walter Gerash	1575	W14	L2	W8	D6	2½
6.	Edward A. Bryan	1532	L3	W11	W13	D5	2½
7.	Jack Murdoch	1727	W16	W8	L1	L2	2
8.	Joe Taylor	1656	W9	L7	L5	W13	2
9.	Art Dumont	1494	L8	W16	W15	L3	2
10.	Daniel Simmons	1569	L4	W12	L3	W14	2
11.	Mani Sayeedi	1473	L1	L10	D12	W15	1½
12.	Michael Landem	1494	L13	L10	D11	W16	1½
13.	John Carr	1598	W12	L4	L6	L8	1
14.	John Shriver	1455	L5	D15	D16	L10	1
15.	Tim McKenzie	1565	L2	D14	L9	L11	½
16.	Kenneth Windholz	1570	L7	L9	D14	L12	½

CATEGORY III (CLASS C)

	<u>Name</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>Rd1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>Total</u>
1.	Boyd Livingston	1512	W10	W8	W5	W4	4
2.	David Quint	1516	W23	D3	W8	W7	3½
3.	Rick Mattoon	1594	W22	D2	W15	W9	3½
4.	Joe Golob	1476	W21	W7	W6	L1	3
5.	Doug Hamilton	1430	W17	W14	L1	W10	3
6.	Arnold Delconte	1262	W9	W18	L4	W17	3
7.	Marek Jakubowski	1544	W20	L4	W11	L2	2

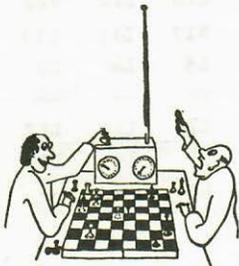
8.	Lee Norkus	1563	W11	L1	L2	W14	2
9.	James Benway	1488	L6	W13	W19	L3	2
10.	Skid Millstid	1287	L1	W20	W18	L5	2
11.	Gregory Waas	1413	L8	W23	L7	W16	2
12.	Mark Bradford	776	Bye	L15	D22	W21	2
13.	John Reed	1364	L14	L9	W20	W19	2
14.	James Westerfield	1522	W13	L5	D16	L8	1½
15.	Steve Waldron	NEW	D16	W12	L3	--	1½
16.	Harold Long	1400	D15	D17	D14	L11	1½
17.	Al Gardner	1565	L5	D16	W21	L6	1½
18.	Kiyoshi Akima	1518	W19	L6	L10	--	1
19.	Larry Brown	1359	L18	W22	L9	L13	1
20.	Gordon Benka	1368	L7	L10	L13	W22	1
21.	Richard Vidmar	1068	L4	Bye	L17	L12	½
22.	Robert Brown	1435	L3	L19	D12	L20	½
23.	Chris Hanagan	1296	L2	L11	Bye	--	½

CATEGORY IV+V (CLASSES D+E)

	<u>Name</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>Rd1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>Total</u>
1.	Ruth Wylie	1287	W12	W4	W3	W5	4
2.	Steve Readel	NEW	W20	Bye	W7	W6	3½
3.	Karl Nathaniel	NEW	W15	W8	L1	W14	3
4.	Mike Horine	1130	W16	L1	W19	W15	3
5.	Hal Wadsworth	1337	W18	W19	D6	L1	2½
6.	Daniel Johnson	1228	W13	W14	D5	L2	2½
7.	Steve Spiegel	809	Bye	W22	L2	W16	2½
8.	Jeff Pichotta	NEW	W23	L3	W13	D10	2½
9.	George Lombardi	1202	L14	L20	W22	W19	2
10.	Saul Lissauer	1136	D22	L11	W21	D8	2
11.	David Moe	1131	WF	W10	--	--	2
12.	Anthony Thomason	NEW	L1	L13	W17	W21	2
13.	Alan Tucker	971	L6	W12	L8	W18	2
14.	Bruce Christopher	NEW	W9	L6	W16	L3	2
15.	Tomas Gallegos	NEW	L3	WF	W18	L4	2
16.	John Kindsfather	1348	L4	W21	L14	L7	1
17.	Sargon II/Apple II Comp.	NEW	L19	L18	L12	W22	1
18.	Edward E. Bryan	1122	L5	W17	L15	L13	1
19.	Walt Hamilton	956	W17	L5	L4	L9	1
20.	Richard Kidd	NEW	L2	W9	--	--	1
21.	Tim Chambers	NEW	Bye	L16	L10	L12	½
22.	Jim Winsor	NEW	D10	L7	L9	L17	½
23.	Joseph Aragon	1141	L8	LF	--	--	0

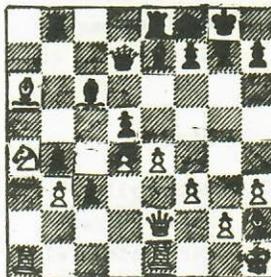
Playing an unfamiliar opening, and visualizing White's e- and f-pawns advancing unhindered, I began to panic. The main threat is f4-f5-fg. Probably I could have hung in there by playing (after f5) gf and Re5 or Nxd5. But I panicked and played 15...h6 16 Bh4 Nh7 (threatening-- maybe--Bxc3 and N or Bxa4) 17 b3 f5?! (counter-play, but under the circumstances 17...Rf8 is probably better so that if 18 Be7 then ...Rfe8) 18 a5! Nc8 19 ef Bxf5 20 Bd3! Rf8 21 Bxf5 gxf5 22 Nc4 Qf7 23 Re6 Qh5 24 Be7 Nxe7 25 Rxe7 Rae8! (now if 26 Rfel then Be5!--so,) 26 Rxb7 Ng5 27 Qd3! (stopping threats like Nf3) Rf7?? (True, the rook on the 7th is extremely dangerous. But I've been building counterchances, and this fearful move negates all that. Probably Ne4, or maybe Re4, is much better. If neither of those work out, maybe I'm just lost. Anyway, the game went) 28 Rxf7 Nxf7 29 f4! (now my knight is condemned to passive defense) Bd4 30 h3 Qh4 31 Ne2 Re5 32 Qg3+! and I resigned on move 41.

This one's a little embarrassing. I had White vs. Joe DeVico in the following: 1 g3 e5 2 Nf3 e4 (Alekhine's Defense Reversed) 3 Nd4 Be5 4 Nb3 Eb6 5 Bg2 Nf6 6 d3 Ng4! (premature attack) 7 d4 Qf6? (more of the same premature attack) 8 O-O Nc6 9 Nc3! (I like the move. It's like a sling shot. It's not only developing the knight but there's no defense to the threat Nxe4 with tempo.) Nxd4 10 Nd5??? (Yech! 10 Nxe4 Qe5 11 Bf4 wins a piece because if 11...Qd5 12 Nf6+ wins the queen. Oh, well...) Qc6 11 Bxe4 Nxb3 12 axb3 Qe5 13 Nxb6 Qxb6 14 Bg2 a6? (Now that I missed all that, DeVico, who was apparently slightly bewildered by my blunders, proceeds to weaken his black squares-- undoubtedly motivated by guilt and a desire to lose.) 15 Bd2 c6? (Fantastic!) 16 Ba5 Qe5 17 Qd2 Qh5 (good idea--maybe I won't see it) 18 h3! Nf6 19 Qe3+ Kf8 20 Bb4+ Kg8 21 g4 Qb5+ 22 Qe7 h6 23 Ra5 Qb6 24 g5 hg 25 Rxc5 d6 26 Qxf6 Rh7 27 Ba5?? (counter-guilt) Qxa5! 28 Qe7! (Lucky!) Bf5 ("the only move") 29 e4 Qd2 30 Rxf5 g6 31 Rf6 Qxc2 (juicy pawns), White mated Black on move 37 (the finish: 32 Rxd6 Qxb3 33 R1d1 Qxb2 34 e5 Rf8 35 Rd8 Rxd8 36 Rxd8+ Kg7 37 Qf8++ Ed.)



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33. Rxc3 Qa4 34. Ra3, Qb4 Black would still have some fairly good chances.) 25. ab (White's maneuver which began by this move would be impossible if the Rook were on a8 and the Queen on b7. White allows his opponent to make a protected passed Pawn, but in exchange for this his pieces have very active play.) ab 26. b3, c3 27. Bd3, Qb7 28. Ba6, Qd7 (Better would be 28. ...Qa7, so that on 29. ed Black would have 29. ...Bh4! and on any Queen retreat 30. ...Bxa4!) 29. Bh2



29. ...de (To quiet his opponent's initiative, Black decided to sacrifice the exchange for a Pawn. Obviously it was a premature decision. It was possible to play 29. ...Rbd8 30. Nb6 and now, instead of 30. ...Qa7? 31. Nxc5!, it would be better to play 30. ...Qe6! 31. Bc7 and Black's best move is 31. ...Bh4! with very undetermined consequences) 30. fe, 1-0 in 46.

It is disappointing to me that on his suggested line 29. ...Rbd8 30. Nb6, Qe6 31. Bc7, Bh4, Holmov does not discuss the continuation 32. Red1, de (Necessary to avoid having no compensation for the loss of the exchange.) 33. f4. White will win the exchange anyway. Is my analysis faulty, or would some people prefer that Korchnoi not look too good?

This game was, to me, an impressive demonstration of why Korchnoi is the great player he is. 22. e4 and 23. Bg1 was a good example of the patience I mentioned at the outset; Korchnoi quietly bears down on the important square c5 without dramatics. It is patience like this that chess players must develop.

(NORTHERN/continued from page 4)

Bc4 f5 3l gf gf 32 Rg1 ch Kf6 33 Rg8 Rd7 34
Bd3 Bd6 35 h3 Re7 36 Bc4 b5 37 Bd3 a6 38 Rd8
Bc5 39 Rd5 Ke6 40 Rxf5 Bb4 1/2-1/2 (Jellison)

Northern Colo. Open, Rd. 5: Duke 1616/Sweetman
1556 1 e4 Nc6 2 f4 e5 3 Nf3 d6 4 Bc4 Bg4 5
Bxf7 ch? Kf7 6 Ng5 ch Qxg5 7 fg Bxd1 8 O-Och
Ke6 9 Rxd1 Be7 10 d3 Rf8 11 Be3 h6 12 gh gh 13
Nc3 Nf6 14 Nb5 Kd7 15 a4 a6 16 Nc3 Ng4 17 Bd2
Nd4 18 Racl Rhg8 19 Rel Bh4 20 Rf1 Kf2 21 Bxb6
Nf3 mate

Northern Colo. Open, Rd. 1: Norlus 1563/
Szalecki UR 1 b4 e5 2 Bb2 Bxb4 3 Bxe5 Nf6 4 a3
Ba5 5 c4 O-O 6 e3 d5 7 Nc3 Be6 8 cd Nxd5 9 Nxd5
Qxd5 10 f4? (10 Nf3 is better, as Black is much
better in development) Nc6 11 Bb2 Rad8 12 Nf3 Bg4
13 Bc3 Bxc3 14 dxc3 Qe4 15 Nd2? (15 Qe2 is forced,
15...Rfel 16 Kf2 and White at least keeps the
pawn) Qxe3 ch and O-O, 24 (Jellison)

Northern Colo. Open, Rd. 5: Kindsfather 900/
Mathers 1351 1 P-K4, P-QB4 2 N-KB3 P-Q3 3 N-B3
P-K3 4 B-QN5 ch N-B3 5 P-Q4 P-R3? (5...PxpP 6 NcP
B-Q2 is normal) 6 BxN ch PxB 7 Pxp Pxp 8 QxcQ ch
KxQ 9 N-K5! K-K1 10 Nxp B-N2 11 N-R5 R-K1? 12
B-B4 and won (Jellison)

BOTTOM SECTION

Place	Name	tie break	Rating	Results
	Score= 5.0			
	Score= 4.5			
1	Rick Mattson	26 21	50 1583	W22 D 2 W 3 W 4 W 5
	Score= 4.0			
2	Damian Edmunds	25 22	46 1399	W17 D 1 W11 W 7 D 4
3	John E. Reed	24 20	40 1364	W18 W12 L 1 W 6 W11
	Score= 3.5			
4	Mojciech Szalecki	25 27	46 e1400	W 9 W 7 W 6 L 1 D 2
	Score= 3.0			
5	Michael P. Shedd	20 21	30 1545	W13 L 6 W 8 W15 L 1
6	Richard Sharpe	20 19	24 e1385	W21 W 5 L 4 L 3 W14
7	Jerry Dykes	18 19	24 1635	W15 L 4 W19 L 2 W12
8	Dan Farlinan	14 18	26 e1000	L12 W10 L 5 W18 W17
9	Lee Norlus	14 11	22 1563	L 4 W16 LF W19 W15
10	Terry Kindsfather	12 9	10 e 900	L16 L 8 WF W20 W19
	Score= 2.5			
11	Kiyoshi Akiwa	18 20	21 1473	W14 D19 L 2 W13 L 3
12	Vinail L. Fairchild	17 21	25 1547	W 8 L 3 D13 W14 L 7
13	Steven Schaller	13 14	13 e1000	L 5 W20 D12 L11 W21
	Score= 2.0			
14	Douglas Loubach	14 18	16 e1000	L11 W17 W16 L12 L 6
15	Cary Jelinek	14 18	12 e1100	L 7 W21 W18 L 5 L 9
16	Robert S. Holland	12 13	10 1288	W10 L 9 L14 L17 W22
17	Marek Jakubowski	10 16	12 1524	L 2 L14 W21 W16 L 8
18	John Kindsfather	10 12	4 e 900	L 3 W22 L15 L 8 W20
	Score= 1.5			
19	Jim Mathers	14 18	9 1351	W20 D11 L 7 L 9 L10
	Score= 1.0			
20	Clifford T. Bailey	6 12	0 e 900	L19 L13 W22 L10 L18
21	Richard S. Vidmar	4 13	0 967	L 6 L15 L17 W22 L13
	Score= 0.5			
	Score= 0.0			
22	Edward E. Bryan	0 12	0 1043	L 1 L18 L20 L21 L16

PACKER OPEN

4-SS

September 27-28

at the University of Colorado

details in the Calendar



games

1980 Boulder Open: Bruce Johnson 1723/Dave Eberly 1723 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 d4 cd 4 Nxd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 e5 6 Ndb5 d6 7 Bg5 a6 8 Bxf6 gxf6 9 Na3 b5 (I considered ...f5 immediately but I'm not familiar with the approach. I've played ...b5 in postal games but White always managed to get the better game with 10 Nd5 f5 11 Bxb5 axb5 12 Nxb5 Ra4 13 Nbc7+ Kd7 14 0-0 Qg5 15 c4. But this is over-the-board, so I was willing to take chances) 10 Nd5 f5 11 exf5 Bxf5 12 c3 (prepares Qf3 and Nf6+) Be6 13 Nc2 Bh6 14 a4 0-0 (according to current analyses, this is best. Unfortunately I disagree. See further notes) 15 axb5 axb5 16 Rxa8 Qxa8 (at this point in Sigurjónsson-Sax, Ljubljana 1977 White played 17 Bxb5 Nd4! and Black got a playable game. My opponent may have been aware of this so I expected some deviation) 17 Nc7?! (This, however, I had analyzed in a postal game and found that Black does well. I believe White gets a good game with 17 Nf6+ Kg7 [17...Kh8?? 18 Qd3 1-0] 18 Nh5+ [if 18 Qf3 threatening mate among other things, 18...Qa2! is more than adequate] Kg8 19 Bxb5 [if 19...Nd4 20 Nxd4 Qxg2 21 Qf3 +-; 19...Rb8 may be playable but White may get the upper hand with 20 c4 Qa5+ 21 b4 Nxb4 22 0-0; if 22...Nxc2 then 23 Qxc2 threatens 24 Nf6+] Qa2! 18 Nxe6 fxe6 19 Bd3 (What else is there?) Qxb2 20 0-0 Qxc3 (White hopes for play against the king) 21 Qg4+ Kh8 22 Rd1 Qc5 23 Qe4 Rf7 (not 23...Qxf2+ 24 Kh1 when mate is threatened by White and the knight is en prise) 24 Ra1 Qxf2+ (White is always a move behind) 25 Kh1 Ne7 26 Bxb5 Rf4 27 Qb7 Nd5 (blocks the queen from the defense of the king) 28 g3 (not best; this is desperation) Rf7 29 Qc8 Rf8 30 Qxe6 Qf3+ 31 Kg1 Ne3! (this wins in all variations: 32 Nxe3 Bxe3++; 32 Qh3 to stop mate Nxc2 nets a piece; 32 Bf1 Qxf1+! 33 Rxf1 Rxf1+; or the text) 32 Ne1 Qf1+! 0-1 (Eberly)

Boulder Open: Darrend Brown 1372/Jerry Dykes 1502 1 P-Q4 P-Q4 2 N-KB3 N-QB3 3 P-QB4 N-KB3 4 N-QB3 B-N5 5 N-K5 N-N6 6 P-N5 N-Q5 7 N-KP P-K3 8 N-K3 B-N5+ 0-1

Boulder Open: M. Danielian 1637/T. Bardwick 1898 1 e4 e6 2 Nf3 d5 3 e5 c5 4 d4 Nc6 5 Bb5? a6 6 Bxc6+ bc 7 Nc3 cd 8 Nxd4 c5 9 Nf3 Ne7 10 0-0 Rb8 11 b3 a5 12 Bg5 Qc7 13 Bh4? Nf5 14 Bg3? (14 Bg5) Nxc3 15 fg Ba6 16 Re1 c4 17 Ne2 Ba3 18 Ned4 0-0 19 Kh1 Qc5 20 Rb1 c3? (Black needs to open the position for his bishops, thus 20...cb!) 21 Ng5 h6 22 Ngxe6? (White has nothing better than 22 Ngf3 and g4-g5) fe 23 Nxe6 Qc6 24 Nxf8 Rxf8 (White is lost. Black will play Rf2, d4, Bb7, and possibly d3; and the KP is easily stopped by Be7) 25 Qd4 Qc5 26 Qg4 Bc8 27 Qe2 Rf2 28 Qh5 d4 29 Qe8+ Kh7 30 e6 Qd5 31 Rg1 Bb7 32 Qd7 Bd6 0-1 (Fordon)

Boulder Open: S. Dillon 1937/M. Ludwig 1769 1 e4 Nf6 2 e5 Nd5 3 d4 d6 4 Nf3 g6 5 Bc4 Nb6 6 Bb3 Bg7 7 Ng5 d5 8 f4 f6 9 Nf3 Nc6 10 c3 (10 Be3) Bg4 11 0-0 Qd7 12 Be3 0-0-0 13 Qc1 g5?! 14 a4!?! (14 ef ef 15 fg fg 16 Bxg5 gives Black the initiative, but it is probably not enough for the pawn) Bxf3 15 Rxf3 gf 16 e6 (the pawn is lost anyway) Qxe6 17 Bxf4 Qf7? (better chances are offered by 17...Qe2, e.g. 18 Re3 Qh5 19 a5 Nc4 20 Bxc4 dc 21 a6 e5! On f7 the Queen hinders the essential advance ...e5) 18 Na3 (18 a5! and 19 a6) a6 19 Bc2 e6 20 b4 Ne7 21 a5 Nc4 22 b5 Ng6 23 ba ba 24 Nxc4 dc 25 Rb1 Nxf4 26 Qxf4 Rd5 27 Be4 Rxa5 28 Bb7+ Kd7 (...Kd8 is better) 29 Qe4 Rd5 (Black's light-square weaknesses are irreparable, e.g. 29...Rb8 30 Qc6+ Kd8 31 Re3 Qd7 32 Qxd7+ Kxd7 33 Bc6+ Kc8 34 Bd7+!) 30 Bxd5 ed 31 Qg4+ Kc6 32 Re3 Rd8 33 Qd1 1-0 (Fordon)

1980 DCC Travesty VI: Steve Jared 1540/Steve Covell 1788 1 e4 c5 2 c3 a6 3 d4 e6 4 Nf3 cd 5 ed Bb4ch 6 Nc3 Qc7 7 Qb3 Bd5 8 Bd3 b5 9 0-0 Bb7 10 Be3 Nf6 11 Rcl Qd8 12 Bg5 h6 13 Bh4 g5 14 Ng5 hg 15 Bg5 Rg8 16 f4 Kc6 17 Nd5 ed 18 ed Nd4 19 Rfelch Bel 20 Relch Kf8 21 Qblch d6 22 Qd4 Qa5 23 b4 Qa2 24 Qf6 Kg6 25 Qh8ch Rg8 26 Bh6 mate

PUEBLO OPEN

5-SS

October 25-26

\$150 1st guaranteed!

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LOWRY AIR FORCE BASE CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

John A. Harris, TD

SSG Steve Hendrickson won handily with a $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ score in his bid to capture first place in the annual Lowry Air Force Base Chess Championship. The 20-player Swiss-system event was held over the weekend of June 28 at Lowry's newly built recreation center which opened last September. Second place went to Airman Matthew Mestel (on tie breaks) with a 4-1 score.

First and second place winners will represent the Base, both individually and as a team, at the scheduled July 26-28, 1980 Air Training Command Chess Championship at Reese Air Force Base in Texas.

The Air Force Military Personnel Center Headquarters has announced a recent innovative format within their service branch. They will conduct a chess training camp instead of selecting a team from the Air Training Command Chess Tournament. To be eligible for nomination to attend the Air Force Chess Training Camp, an individual must have competed in his base level chess tournament and have represented his base in the Air Training Command Chess Tournament. Selections for the camp will be based on latest USCF performance ratings. Each nominee should have a current USCF rating of 1800 or higher, and should demonstrate currency in chess competition, types of competitive events entered, and tournament accomplishments. A six-man team will be selected to represent the Air Force at the annual Armed Forces Chess Championship scheduled for September 22-26 at the American Legion's "Hall Of Flags" in Washington, D.C.

Steven	2001						
1 Hendrickson		W18	W16	W2	W5	D4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Matthew	1687						
2 Mestel		W3	W9	L1	W11	W6	4
Ramoncito							
3 Dionisio		L2	W7	W15	W12	W5	4
Michael	1690						
4 Danielian		W10	W11	L5	W6	D1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Elliot	1660						
5 Brown		W19	W15	W4	L1	L3	3
Jeffrey	1532						
6 Rhinesmith		W17	W8	W16	L4	L2	3
Bernard	1498						
7 Kirby		L9	L3	W13	W8	W18	3
Paul							
8 Turner		W20	L6	W17	L7	W13	3
Jerry							
9 Maskiewicz		W7	L2	L11	BYE	W14	3
Thomas							
10 Dawson III		L4	L17	W18	D4	W11	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
William	1280						
11 Cook		W13	L4	W9	L2	L10	2
Daniel	1494						
12 Simmons		L15	W19	W14	L3	WITH-	2
Edwin						DREW	
13 Siasoco		L11	BYE	L7	W18	L8	2
Marcus							
14 Jennings		L16	W18	L12	D10	L9	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pierre							
15 McMurray		W12	L5	L3	WITHDREW		1
James (Mike)	1522						
16 Westerfield		W14	L1	L6	WITHDREW		1
Miguel							
17 Hernandez		L6	W10	L8	WITHDREW		1
James							
18 Carter Jr.		L1	L14	L10	L13	L7	0
Jerry							
19 Grove		L5	L12	WITHDREW			0
Brian							
20 Amundson		L8	WITHDREW				0

GAMES

Lowry Rd. 4: Danielian/Rhinesmith 1 P-K4 P-QB4 2 N-KB3 P-K3 3 P-Q4 PXP 4 NXP N-QB3 5 B-K3 B-K2 6 B-K2 N-B3 7 N-QB3 P-QR3 8 NcN QPcN 9 QxcQ RxcQ 10 O-O-O O-O 11 P-B3 P-QN4 12 B-B5 R-K1 13 P-K5 N-Q4 14 NcN KPxN 15 P-KB4 P-KB3 16 B-Q6 B-K2 17 QR-K1 BxB 18 PxB R-Q1 19 B-Q3 P-R3 20 R-K7 B-N5 21 B-N6 RxB 22 P-B5 R/L-Q1 23 P-KR3 BcRP 24 PxB R/3-Q2 25 R-K2 K-B1 26 R/L-K1 1-0

Lowry Rd. 5: Danielian/Hendrickson 1 P-K4 P-K3 2 P-Q4 P-Q4 3 P-K5 P-QB4 4 P-QB3 Q-N3 5 N-QR3 B-Q2 6 B-K2 PXP 7 PXP B-N5 ch 8 K-B1 N-QB3 9 N-B2 R-QB1 10 P-QR3 B-B1 11 P-QN4 KN-K2 12 P-N4 Q-B2 13 P-B4 NcXP 14 BPcN QcN 15 QcQ RxcQ 16 N-KB3 P-KR4 17 N-K1 R-B2 18 PXP N-B4 19 B-N2 P-R3 $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$

(continued on page 24)

BOULDER MAY TORNAO

David Bardwick, T.D.

Congratulations to Curtis Carlson and Karen Arp, who won the Open and Reserve sections respectively of the Boulder May Tornado played on May 3, 1980. Time control was 40/60.

Thirty-two people played in this event, sixteen in each section, with the cut-off at 1650.

Many thanks to organizers Randy Siebert and Kiyoshi Akima who did a great job on the first of the intended monthly Boulder Tornadoes.

BOULDER MAY TORNAO
OPEN

		RATING	RD. 1	RD. 2	RD. 3	RD. 4	TOTAL
1	Carlson, Curtis W.	2195	W 13	W 7	W 11	W 2	4
2	DeVico, Joseph P.	1899	W 8	W 3	W 6	L 1	3
3	Fordon, Robert	2126	W 14	L 2	W 12	W 7	3
4	Fishbein, Alexander	1969	D 16	D 10	W 8	W 11	3
5	Hamblin, James E.	2122	L 10	W 16	W 13	W 6	3
6	Jellison, David K.	2211	W 12	W 11	L 2	L 5	2
7	Hursch, Jack L.	2009	W 9	L 1	W 10	L 3	2
8	Snyder, Bill	1695	L 2	W 14	L 4	W 12	2
9	Gaudiano, Franco	1794	L 7	L 13	W 15	W 14	2
10	Szeligowski, Paul	1823	W 5	D 4	L 7	---	1½
11	Dillon, Steven C.	1952	W 15	L 6	L 1	L 4	1
12	Nelson, Fred M.	1899	L 6	W 15	L 3	L 8	1
13	Bardwick, Alan S.	1846	L 1	W 9	L 5	---	1
14	Yoshingā, David K.	1803	L 3	L 8	W 16	L 9	1
15	Ogle, Don	1720	L 11	L 12	L 9	W 16	1
16	Mahoney, Patrick J.	1738	D 4	L 5	L 14	L 15	½

RESERVE

1	Arp, Karen L.	1277	W 15	W 10	W 7	D 2	3½
2	Broderick, Michael L.	1260	(BYE)	W 11	W 4	D 1	3
3	Mathers, Jim	1351	W 12	L 9	W 13	D 5	2½
4	Hosler, Ron	1608**	W 13	D 8	L 2	W 11	2½
5	Johnson, Perry		L 7	W 15	W 12	D 3	2½
6	Norkus, Lee	1563	D 11	L 7	W 14	W 10	2½
7	Harrington, Tom J.	1444	W 5	W 6	L 1	---	2
8	Barna, Matt	1427	W 16	D 4	D 10	---	2
9	Akima, Kiyoshi	1473	(WF)	W 3	---	---	2
10	Quint, David P.	1516	W 14	L 1	D 8	L 6	1½
11	Siebert, Randall L.	1320	D 6	L 2	W 16	L 4	1½
12	Ogden, Dale	1601	L 3	D 14	L 5	W 15	1½
13	Flesch, Eric W.	1400	L 4	W 16	L 3	---	1
14	Babcock, David P.	1252	L 10	D 12	L 6	---	½
15	Jakubowski, Mark	1544	L 1	L 5	(BYE)	L 12	½
16	Goodale, Glenn		L 8	L 13	L 11	---	0



COLORADO OPEN

a 20-point grand prix event

The 1980 Colorado Open is sponsored by G.N.E. Financial Associates, Inc. (2881 N. Speer Blvd., Denver 477-5584) WHEN AND WHERE: August 30, 31 and September 1, 1980. Hilton Harvest House, 1345 N. 28th, Boulder, CO. 80302

SETUP: In six sections: OPEN: 6-SS, TC 45/2, 25/60, 15/30 EF \$25 advance
BOOSTER: (Open to under 1900 and UR, No "c's" eligible for section) 6-SS, TC 45/2, 25/60, 15/30 EF \$18 advance
RESERVE: (Open to under 1500 and UR, no "x's" eligible) 6-SS, TC 45/2, 25/60, 15/30 EF \$12 advance
DAY QUAD: 3-RR (or 3-SS), TC 40/90 EF \$6 advance
NIGHT QUAD: 3-RR (or 3-SS) TC 40/90 EF \$6 advance

AMATEUR: Not USCF rated, open to all, only under 1200 and UR can win prizes, 4-SS, TC 60/G, EF \$4, \$2 under 19.
UR: \$4 EF to all new players joining USCF and CSCA for the first time for full year.

SCHEDULE: OPEN, BOOSTER, RESERVE:

10-3, 9-4, 9-3
DAY QUAD: 10-1:30-5 Saturday only
NIGHT QUAD: 3 (8/30), 4:30 (8/31) 3 (9/1)

AMATEUR: 10-12:30-3-5:30 8/30 only

PRIZES: \$1500 total guarantee OPEN: \$550-275-175, Under 2100 - \$125 (No M's eligible), Under 1900 - \$100 (No C's eligible) plus *Under 1700 - \$75 (No E's eligible) Top Colorado player wins State Championship trophy

BOOSTER: \$150 - 1st, plus * \$80 - 2nd,

under 1700 - \$60 (No E's), under 1500 - \$45 (No X's)

RESERVE: \$100 - 1st gtd, plus * \$60 - 2nd, under 1300 \$40 (No A's) under 1100 - \$30 (No I's)

DAY QUAD, NIGHT QUAD, AMATEUR: Prize to 1st, more per entries. UNRATEDS: \$25 to top UR performer. Not eligible for other cash except in Open. More place, performance and upset prizes per entries. Prizes marked * based on 180 full pay entries in 6-SS.

MEMBERSHIPS: USCF and GSCF both required in rated sections. Discounts if joining both USCF - \$20 year (\$10 under 18) Tournament only - \$1 per game CSCA \$5 year (\$2.50 under 20) Tournament only \$2

ADVANCE: Make checks to CSCA and mail (with coupon) to Randy Siebert, 2939 Marine St., Boulder, CO, 80303. Checks must be received by 8/27.

LATE REGISTRATION: 8-9 a.m. Saturday, August 30, Flatirons Room. EF \$4 more at site (except Amateur and new players)

OTHER: All must attend 9:40 player's meeting. Cancellations must call 303-443-3850 8-9 a.m. 8/30.

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING 2:30-4 p.m. 8/31. Important, please attend.

HOTEL RATES: Special players rates, \$41 single, \$49 double
NO SMOKING: Before, during or after games.

INFORMATION: Call Randy 303-444-6754

1980 Colorado Open entry coupon
(must be received by August 27 for advance registration)

Name.....

Today's
Date.....

address.....

USCF Expiration
Data: ID#.....Date.....

.....Zip.....

I wish to make a tax-exempt cash donation in the following area(s):

Hospital chess _____
Library chess _____
College chess _____
High School _____
Prison chess _____

Renewing now...First timer?.....
Last
Latest rating.....Tourney.....

DONATIONS ENCLOSED \$ _____

ENTRY FEE \$ _____

USCF DUES* \$ _____

CSCA DUES \$ _____

TOTAL-REMITTANCE ENCLOSED \$ _____

CSCA DATA: Expiration Date.....

I am now joining-as a renewal _____

*Net of affiliate fee, if paying CSCA dues also

1st time _____
Tourney
phone#-----

Date of birth _____

COLORADO STATE CHESS ASSOCIATION INC.

Affiliated with the UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION

The Colorado State Chess Association 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 four 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 date)\$2.50;special out of state dues for one month,\$2. Special rates for members renewing USCF membership through CSCA. CSCA STANDING COMMITTEES:Tournament planning director and co-ordinator,Randy Siebert;Education and Promotion, Garth Courtois; Publicity, Edward A. Bryan USCF Delegate-R. Siebert; alternates,G. Courtois,D. Yoshinaga, R. Buchanan. Alternate voting members-H. Hendee, B. Stevens, C. Carlson, D. Heyser. Bulletin Editor: Doak Heyser

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