

# CSCA

Bulletin

\$100

Colorado State Chess Association  
Volume 7 Number 4 1980



# calendar

# directory

11/22-23 DCC 4-SS. TL: 45/2, 25/1. EF: \$8-\$10. \$ per entries. RG: 9:30 AM. RD: 10-4, 9-3. Rated. Open to all.

11/29 DCC 30/30. EF: \$5-\$8. \$ per entries. RG: 9:30 AM. RD: 1st 10:00 AM. Rated. Open to all

DCC 1-round-a-week Swiss tourneys start 12/1 & 12/3 call DCC for info

12/13-14 Colorado Junior-Senior Championship. See announcement & entry form, inside back cover.

12/20 DCC 30/30. EF: \$6-\$9. Other conditions same as 11/29.

1/10/81 Colorado Student Individual Championships. The first Colorado Student Individual Championships will be sponsored by CSCA, and will be hosted by Cherry Creek High School on January 10, 1981 at Cherry Creek High School. It will be held in three grade divisions: 1-6, 7-9, and 10-12. Swiss system pairings will be used, and prizes will be given to the top finishers. Additional information will be mailed to junior and senior high schools. Information can be obtained from Randy Siebert (444-6754), or by writing to David Bardwick, 1433 Williams Street, Denver 80218, or Rich Sweetman, 1990 Kalmia, Boulder 80302 (be sure to include your address).

1/31-2/1 Fourth Annual Boulder Open. Colorado's largest tournament gets even larger! \$500 1st, \$250 2nd, \$150 3rd, \$100 4th all guaranteed! Four 2-day sections plus 1-day rated mini-Swiss. Over \$400 to players under 1950! For more information call 444-6754, or watch for the Newsletter.

AURORA Beck Center, 17979 E 6th Ave, Tues 6:30-9:30, 341-4420

BOULDER Moore Realty, 3004 Arapahoe (NOTE NEW LOCATION), Wed 6:30-10:30, 444-6754 --see below

COLORADO SPRINGS site unknown, call John E. Carr

C.S.U. Student Center, C.S.U., Ft. Collins, Mon 7:30

C.U. University Memorial Center, Boulder, Thurs, 7:00

DENVER 1290 Williams, 7 days a week; Swisses start 1st Mon & Wed monthly. 322-0168

ESTES 249 Moraine Ave, Gaslight Pub, Sundays 7-12 PM

GLENWOOD PARK Hotel Colorado, Wednesdays 7 PM, 546-8366.

GOLDEN 300 Club, 2400 East Street, Saturday noon, 278-0429

GREELEY Community Building, 7th St & 10th Ave, upstairs, Thurs 7-10

LOVELAND Loveland High School Library, Thurs 7:30

NORTH JEFFCO Secret Recreation Center, 66th & Pierce, Arvada, Thurs 7:00

PUEBLO National College of Business, 330 Lake Ave, Wed 7:00. Harold Long, 544-4746

## BOULDER CHESS CLUB

The BCC has recently changed meeting sites and nights. We are now meeting on Wednesdays from 6:30 - 10:30 at the Moore Realty Building at 3004 Arapahoe (enter off 30th). The site promises to be a big improvement over our old location. Good lighting and low noise conditions will allow much better chess. BCC holds many different activities including: speed chess, bughouse, club ladder, USCF rated games, simulms and lessons. Visitors are welcome. Call Randy at 444-6754 for details and schedule.

## Bulletin volunteers

Editor: David Babcock

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Richard Sweetman

Annotators: USCF Masters  
Curtis Carlson  
David Jellison  
USCF Candidate Masters  
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THE COVER: Four of Colorado's finest try for the high-altitude bughouse record not far from Winter Park, the possible site of the Colorado Open. Comments? Call kandy

# LEGAL MATTERS

THE TIME FOR ALGEBRAIC HAS COME

David Bardwick, T.D.

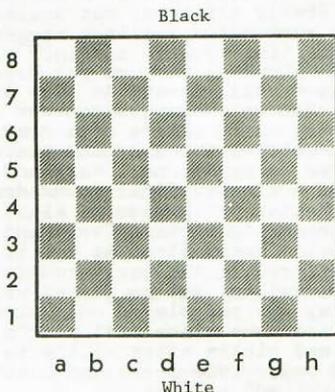
The official rules of chess now state that as of January 1, 1981, "Scoresheets using a notation system other than the algebraic may not be used in cases where normally the scoresheet of a player is used for that purpose (emphasis added)." This means that players using descriptive notation, or other non-algebraic systems, should learn and use the algebraic notation system. As of January 1, if a dispute were to arise in a game with a non-algebraic user disagreeing with an algebraic user, the director may not use the non-algebraic score as evidence in resolving the dispute. This means that time forfeits, three-move repetitions, and fifty-move draws, cannot be proved without a score-sheet written in algebraic. Players using other notation may receive a warning from the director.

A brief description of algebraic follows.

Each piece is indicated by a capital letter:

- K = king
- Q = queen
- R = rook
- B = bishop
- N = knight
- no letter = pawn

Each square is designated by a file letter and rank number, per the diagram:



The moves of pieces are indicated by the letter of the piece in question followed by the square of its arrival, e.g. Be5, Nf4, Qh2.

If more than one piece could make the move, either rank or file is specified, e.g. Nge7, Rf2, N4c6. (The underlining is for clarity and is not part of the notation system.)

To indicate a pawn move, only the arrival square is given, e.g. e4, g5, b7, c8Q (pawn promotion).

Captures are indicated by an "x" (or by ":",

# EDITOR'S COMMENTS

THANK YOU, CSCA MEMBERS!

At the annual CSCA membership meeting held between rounds at the Colorado Open, the membership voted 47-2 in favor of a dues increase. As our esteemed President explained before the vote, the revenue was needed principally to support the Bulletin. We are gratified that the membership showed itself to be so supportive of our efforts, and we especially appreciated Brian Wall's remarks in support of our usually unnoticed volunteers.

One of the benefits (?) of this job is that your faithful Editor gets to look through a number of other state and regional publications that we receive on an exchange basis. In our judgment, the Bulletin holds its own in this company, but it positively distinguishes itself in the area of annotated games. Our master and candidate master players are to be commended for the time they give in annotating their own and others' games for the Bulletin. Some publications from larger states have nothing comparable; any annotations are done by the players (i.e., offenders) themselves, losing the instructional value of outside annotations.

## CHESS LIFE vs. THE CANDIDATES' MATCHES

It appears that American chess players wishing to study the highest-level chess being played today--the Candidates' matches--must resort to foreign publications to get game scores, to say nothing of grandmaster annotations. Chess Life's coverage hasn't been poor, exactly--just unnoticeable. In comparison, 64, out of the Soviet Union, devoted some seventeen pages to the quarterfinals earlier this year. By the end of July, even those thrifty 64 subscribers who get their magazines by boat had complete scores for all 41 quarterfinal games, with almost all of them annotated by grandmasters. At the same point Chess Life had not published a single game, and even yet has published only a handful.

We applaud USCF's efforts to make Chess Life a handsomer publication, which it certainly is, compared with, say, last year. Now, perhaps, they can devote the same attention to content.

in one variant: Ed.), e.g. Bxe4 (B:e4), Qxh6 (Q:h6); note that the square on which the capture is made is stated, not the letter of the piece.

When a pawn captures another pawn or a piece, the move is indicated by the file of departure, "x", (or ":"; Ed.) then the square of arrival. (En passant captures are indicated by e.p.) E.g. dxe5, axb7, fxe6 e.p. (Pawn-takes-pawn is often short-cutted to the letters of the files only, e.g. de. Ed.) Ambiguity is resolved the same as in moving. e.g. Rfxd2, N5xd7.

Other abbreviations: 0-0, 0-0-0 for castling;

A disappointingly small group of 171 players turned out over Labor Day weekend to compete in the 30th Annual Colorado Open. Although G.N.E. Financial Associates Inc.'s sponsorship of the event had allowed excellent prizes to be offered, far fewer players attended than expected. Perhaps the holiday weekend is a poor time to hold the state championship. Other dates and scheduling possibilities are being considered as a result.

The attendance of out-of-state players was good but also not as large as was expected for the prizes and high level of

competition offered. Nine Wyoming, three Utah, three South Dakota and two Nebraska players did come, but surprisingly no Oklahoma or Kansas representatives appeared. It appears unlikely that Colorado will ever be able to attract very many competitors from outside our region -- so it is also unlikely that prizes will remain as high as they now are unless local players attend more regularly.

The decisions on elections and dues increases which were made during the annual meeting were reported in the newsletter.

The results of the tournament were

## THE 1980 Colorado Open

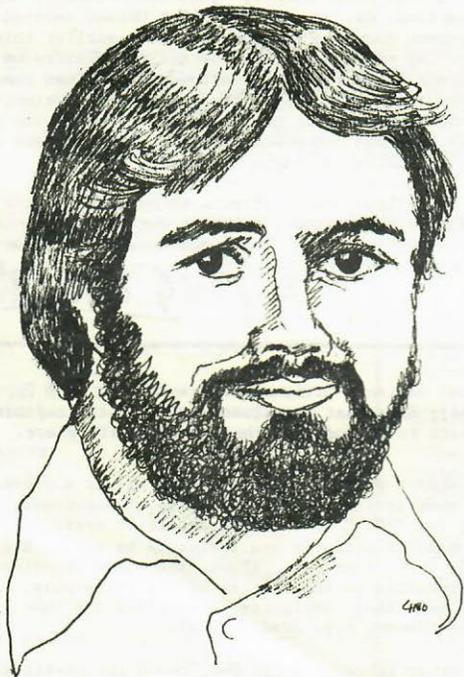
rather unexpected. The Russians who have dominated Colorado chess of late played no role in the top prizes. Defending champ Dmitry Agrachov seemed "off his game" and withdrew after three draws against much lower rated but more determined players. Only 12-year-old Alexander Fishbein did

well enough to win a prize. In the Open, only five players could win their first three games (Fordon, Jellison, Kearns, Wall and Eberly) and they were followed by Wyoming champ Marc Lynn, Joe DeVico and Jim Hamblin with 2½. These eight front runners faced off in critical fourth round games which left only Jellison and Eberly at 4-0. The Jellison-Eberly game was one of the most exciting played in the tourney. Most spectators felt Jellison was lost as Eberly attacked, but somehow it failed to work out. Jellison fought through severe time trouble to win. But the state championship was not yet decided. Jellison still needed to beat or draw Fordon, the only 4½. Fordon won after resisting early offers of a draw.

Jellison settled for a second place tie-break over Jerry Kearns. Wall and Eberly played a bizarre final round draw to tie Utah Master Craig Madsen, Alex Fishbein, Nebraska's Richard Perry and tourney surprise Henry Straw at 4½-1½. Perry had suffered in the early rounds due to the elevation, but he played well later. Straw, who had played only nine rated games and none since last year's Open, surprised victim after victim to win the \$100 Under 1900 prize and boost his rating over 200 points!

The Under 1900 Booster Section saw Beaver Dunlop and Shaun MacMillen alone at 3-0 after the first half. But both suffered lutdowns following a marathon fourth round draw. They were caught and passed by Mike Shedd and Dick Lazaro who led at 4½-½. Shedd won and took first. Mike Ludwig played a "Swiss Gambit" of sorts and landed in second. Former state champ E. V. Traibush, Lazaro and Ed Bryan tied for third. Harold Long won Under 1500 honors by scoring 3½ out of the final 4 rounds.

The Reserve Section also saw the early leaders falter. Dave Furtney, Bob Holland and Dave Babcock began at 3-0. Only



**ROBERT FORDON**  
state champion

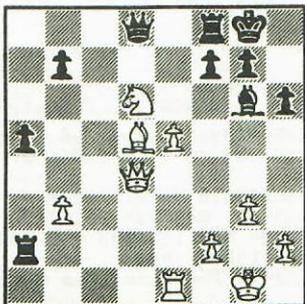
Furtney got to 4-0 but he then drew Babcock. He still had a ½-point lead but could not handle Glen Weilgot and ended up tied at fourth. Babcock, Weilgot and Steve Flink became co-champs of the section at 5-1.

There were many exciting hard fought games in all sections. Colorado Open veteran Brian Wall commented on the high intensity of play which he observed. Hopefully many more of these games will appear in this bulletin and in later issues. (The special Caswell Silver "Most Interesting Game" winner, Steve Dillon - Craig Madsen, is representative of the spirited play.)

-- Randy Siebert

### GAMES FROM THE COLORADO OPEN 1980

Colo Open Rd 4 Open R. Fordon 2075/J. Hamblin 2063 (Reti) 1 c4 c6 2 Nf3 Nf6 3 g3 d5 4 b3 Bf5 5 Bg2 e6 6 0-0 Be7 7 Bb2 0-0 8 d3 Nbd7 9 Nbd2 a5 10 Re1 (or Nh4 Bg4 11 h3 Bh5 12 g4 Bg6 13 e4 dxe4 14 dxe4 Nc5=, Nikolajevsky-Cukajev, USSR 1959. White intends e4 and e5.) 10...Nc5 11 Qc2 (11 e4? Bg6! and 12 e5 Nfd7 followed by 13...Nd3; or 12 Qc2 de 13 de Qd3!) 11... Bg6 12 Ne5 Bh5 13 d4 Na6 (Hamblin needed to win, so he avoided 13...Ncd7 and possible simplification) 14 e4 Rc8 15 Racl Nd7 (Now Black senses the possibility of exploiting the weak squares c2 and d3, and so intends to gain access to g6 with his Bishop.) 16 ed (I had intended 16 cd, but inexplicably reached out and touched the KP.) 16...cd 17 Qb1? (17 a3! is necessary, when White is better because of the poorly placed Knight on a6. This was the only point in the tournament where I totally overlooked a threat.) 17...Nxe5 18 dxe5 Bg6 19 Qal Nb4 20 cd (White cannot save the exchange, so I try for as much compensation as I can.) 20...Nc2 21 Rxc2 Rxc2 22 Nc4 Bc5 (As so often happens, White has gained a positional advantage because of the time used by Black to capture the material. Black must meet the threat 23 d6, and 22...ed 23 Ne3 Rc5 24 Rd1 and 25 Nxd5 leaves White with a strongly centralized position. Still, this was better than the text since now White gets d6 for his Knight and his Queen becomes very active.) 23 Bd4 Bxd4 24 Qxd4 ed 25 Bxd5 Rxa2 26 Nd6 h6 (To meet White's next move. White has an excellent game, and hindsight suggests that simply eating the b-pawn and then attacking on the Kingside should be very strong. I thought my next move was a killer, but overlooked Black's 28th)



27 e6!? Qxd6! (Forced. 27...fe? 28 Rxe6! wins on the spot, e.g. 28...Bf7 29 Rg6! or 28...Kh7 29 Rxe6 Kxe6 30 Be4+ Kh5 31 Qd1+ Kg5 32 Nf7+) 28 e7 Qb4 (28...Qb8 29 ef=Q+ Kxf8 30 Qb6 wins the b-pawn anyway. Since both players were in time trouble--as usual!--a peaceful solution seems acceptable.) 29 exf8=Q+ Kxf8 30 Qxb4+ ½=½. White could have played on with 30 Qe5 Kg8 31 Qb8+ Kh7 32 Re8. Hamblin and I both calculated this, and oddly enough we were both under the impression Black could play 32... Qel+, totally overlooking that the White Rook covered this square! After 32...Bf5 33 Rh8+ Kg6 34 Bxf7+ Kxf7 35 Qe8+ Kf6 36 Rf8+ Kg5 37 h4+ Kg4 there is no mate, and 32...Bf5 33 Bxf7 Ral+ 34 Kg2

(continued on p. 22)

### "most interesting game"

One of the combatants reviews the prize winning game.

Steve Dillon

Sacrifices are, in general, nifty. Here I present a brief sampling of a tactical and anti-materialistic philosophy. That one can achieve dynamic winning chances by giving away material is an important weapon and too often overlooked. There may be too much violence on TV but, in my opinion, there just isn't enough in chess.

S. Dillon(C.M.) -- C. Madsen (Master)  
1980 Colorado Open

- |        |    |
|--------|----|
| 1. e4  | e6 |
| 2. d4  | d5 |
| 3. Nd2 |    |

Michael Stean wants to outlaw the Tarrasch variation because it's so boring.

Nf6

A modern possibility is Romanishin's zugzwangy 3. . Be7. R. Buchanan(I)- Dillon, Winter Park 1980, continued: 4. Nxf3 Nf6 5. Bd3 c5 6. e5 Nfd7 7. c3 Nc6 8. Bc2 (8. 0-0! transposes to text gambit offer) b5!? 9. 0-0 Qb6 10. Nb3 c4! 11. Nbd2 Ba6 12. Re1 g5! 13. Kh1 g4 14. Ng1 h5 15. Nf1 0-0-0 16. f3 Rg8 17. fg hg 18. Bf4 Qd8 19. Ng3 Nf8 20. Nle2 Ng6 21. Qd2 Qf8 22. Nf1 Nf4 23. Qf4 Rh4 24. Neg3 Bg5 25. Qf2 Qh6 26. Kg1 Bf4 27. Qe2 Rh8 28. Kf2 Qg5 29. Rad1 Ne7 30. a4 Nf5 31. ab Bb5 32. Ra1 a6 33. Ba4 Ba4 34. Ra4 Rh2! 35. Nh2 Bg3+ 36. Kf1 Qf4+ 37. Kg1 Bh2+ 38. Kh1 Ng3++

- |         |      |
|---------|------|
| 4. e5   | Nfd7 |
| 5. Bd3  | c5   |
| 6. c3   | Nc6  |
| 7. Nxf3 |      |

More normal is 7. Ne2 so after Qb6 8. Nf3. However, if now 7. . Qb6 8. 0-0 and I think White has good play for the sacrificed d-pawn.

- |       |     |
|-------|-----|
| 8. cd | cd  |
|       | Nb6 |

(continued on p. 19)

# DENVER OPEN

## GAMES

WHITE: J. Hamblin

BLACK: R. Buchanan

1. e4 e5 2. f4 ef 3. Nf3 Nf6 4. e5 Nh5  
5. d4 d6 6. Bc4

Other 6th moves:

(1) 6. Qe2 d5 7. c4 Be6 8. cd Bd5

9. Nc3 Nc6 10. Bd2 (Nd5? Qd5 11. Qc4  
Bb4+ 12. Kf2 Qc4 13. Bc4 Nd4, or 12.  
Bd2 Qe4+ 13. Kd1 Bd2 14. Nd2 Nd4) Bb4  
11. Nd5 Qd5 12. 0-0 Qa2 13. d5 Bd2 and  
White is slightly better.

(2) 6. Nc3 de, 7. Qe2 Bg4 8. Qe5+ Be7  
(or ...Qe7 9. Nd5 Nc6 10. Ne7 Ne5 11. Ne5  
Be6 12. d5 wins) 9. Nd5 Nc6 10. Bb5 0-0 11.  
Ne7+ (11. Bc6 Bd6!) Ne7 12. 0-0 Ng6 with a  
good game for Black.

6. ...d5 7. Be2 Bg4 8. 0-0 c5

Black is not ready to open the center,  
he must develop first; 8. ...Be7 followed  
by 0-0, Nc7 and c6 if d5 ever needs  
reinforcing.

9. Ne1 Be2 10. Qe2 g6 11. Qf3

The threat is g4.

11. ...Qd7 12. Nc3

12. Nc3 shows one of the drawbacks to  
c5. Although it appears Black has an  
active defense in Nc6, he still will be  
overwhelmed in the center eventually.

12. ...Nc6 13. Nd5 Nd4 14. Qe4 Ne6

15. c4 Be7 16. Nd3 g5 17. Nf2

17. Nf2 is a good move, it supportst the  
Queen when Black tries to relieve the  
pressure in the center.

17. ...0-0 18. Bd2 Nc7 19. Ba5 Nd5 20.  
Bd8

Probably stronger is 20. cd. If

20. ...bb, 21. d6! If 20. ...Qd5,

21. Bd8 If 20. ...Rde8, 21. Bc3

20. ...Ne3

The Black Knight is strong on e3. The  
rest of the game is just for fun!

21. Be7 Qe7 22. Rfe1 h6 23. Re2 Rd8 24.

Qf3 Ng7 25. Ng4 Ngf5 26. Ne3 Ne3 27. Re3

fe 28. Qe3 Re8 29. Re1 Kc7 30. b4 c6

31. Qa7 Rc8 32. c5 Kd8 33. Qb6+ Ke8

34. Qd6 Rc5 35. Qh6 Rc6 36. Qh5 Rab

37. h3 Qc5+ 38. Kh1 Qc3 39. Re2 Qc1+

40. Kh2 Qc4 41. e6 Re6 42. Re6+ Qe6

43. Qg5 Qa2 44. Qb5+ Kd8 45. Qb4 Qd5

46. h4 b5 47. Kg3 Kd7 48. Kf2 Ke6 49. g3

f5 50. Qf4 Qa2+ 51. Ke3 Qb3+ 52. Ke2 Qb2+

DRAW (Eberly)

WHITE: Ken Chrisco

BLACK: R. Mattoon

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 e6 3. Nc3 Bb4 4. a3 Bc3+

5. bc d6 6. F3 c5

Interesting is 6. ...Nh5 7. Nh3 f5,

8. e4 0-0 9. Be3 ((. Bg5 Qe8 10. Be2 f4

11. Bh4 e5 12. g4 Nf6 13. Nf2 Nc6 14. Qd2

b6 15. c5 de5 Black slightly better,

Filep-Csom, Hungary 1965, or 9. ef ef

10. Be2 equal) 9. ...f4, 10. Bf2 Qe8

11. c5 Kh8 12. cd cd 13. g4 White is

better, Deze-Csom, Vrsac 1969.

7. e4 0-0 8. Bd3 Nc6 9. Ne2 Qb6

The game was following Najdorf-Myhre;  
Dubrovnik 1950 up to here; however 9.

...b6 was played.

On 9. ...Qb6 the Queen is misplaced.

White has the option of playing 10. Be3,  
developing and maintaining center tension.  
(10. Be3 Na5 11. Bg5 Nd7 12. de fe 13. Nf4  
Ne5 may hold for Black.)

10. d5 Ne5 11. f4 Nd3+ 12. ad3 Nd7

This move prevents 13. e5

13. 0-0 e5 14. Rf3 f6

14. ...f6 weakens the Kingside. Why  
not try 14. ...ef 15. Bf4 Ne5 16. Be5

de? Then if 17. d6 Rd8 18. Rd1 Bg4

followed by ...Be2. If 17. Rg3 Qd6.

If 17. Ng3 g6 18. d6 Rd8 19. Rd1 Be6 may  
hold for Black.

15. f4 g6

15. ...g6? Weakens the Kingside even  
worse. 15. ...Rf7 followed by Nf8 holds  
temporarily.

16. Rg3 Kf7 17. Rh3 Rh8 18. Fg+ Kg6

19. Rh6+ Kf7 20. Qh3 Nf8 21. Qh5+ Kg7

22. Rf6!

Nice move! This also follows on

21. ...Kf7.

22. ...Kf6 23. Bg5+ Kg7 24. Qh6+ Kf7

25. Qf6+ RESIGNS (Eberly)

WHITE: B. Biggs

BLACK: R. Shean

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 d6 3. d4 cd 5. Nc3 g6

6. Be3 Bg7 7. f3 0-0 8. Qd2 Nc6 9. Bc4

The Yugoslav Attack. Interesting is  
the positional try 9. 0-0-0 d5 10. ed Nd5  
11. Nc6 bc 12. Bd4 e5 13. Bc5. Levy gives

13. ...Be6 and if White takes the Rock at  
f8, 14. ...Qf8 gives Black a strong

attack.  
9. ...Bd7 10. 0-0-0 Qb8

Steinitz's move. It usually is not  
given the credit it is due.

11. h4 Ne5 12. Bb3 Rfe8 13. h5 g5 14. hg  
hg 15. Bbh

15. Bh6! Bh8 16. Bg5! Bg7 would White  
try 17. Bh6 again?!

15. ...Bh8 16. Bg5 Bg7 17. Bf6 ef 18. Nd5  
a4 19. Qf4

19. Qf4? does nothing. Try 19. Ne7+  
Kf8 20. Nc8 ab 21. Nb3 ... Then 21.

...Qc8 22. Qdb6+ Ke8 23. Rh7! (22. ...Kg8  
23. f4); or 21. ...Bc8 22. Qd6+ Qd6

23. Rd6 and Black must guard against Rd8+  
before Ra?

19. ...ab 20. Nf6+ Kf8 21. Nd7+ Nd7 22.  
Ne6+ Kg8 23. Ng7 Rc2+ 24. Kb1 Ra2

25. RESIGNS (Eberly)

WHITE: R. Buchanan

BLACK: B. Lundstrom

1. e4 c5 2. Nc3 Nc6 3. Nge2 g6 4. d4 cd

5. Nd4 Bg7 6. Be3 d6 7. Be2 Nf6 8. he 0-0

9. g4

Euwe's analysis in ECO runs 9. Qd2  
d5 10. ed Nd5 11. Nd5 Nd4 12. Ne7+ Qe7 13.

Bd4 Bd4 14. Qd4 Re8 15. Qe3 Qe3 (15. ...  
Qb4+ 16. c3!) 16. fe Re3 =

With 9. g4? The same idea doesn't

(continued on p. 13)

# WINTER PARK OPEN

DAVE BABCOCK

The site of the 1979 Winter Park Open was so popular with the participants that the 1980 edition was held in exactly the same place--the Mary Jane Lodge at Winter Park. Forty players took part in three sections.

The relative remoteness of the site did not faze one esteemed editorial assistant of this Bulletin, Rich Sweetman. Rich is an otherwise sensible 17-year-old from Boulder whose mind happens to be totally warped with respect to chess. Not only is Rich enamored of the Nimzovitch Defense, but he decided to play in Winter Park after noting that it would start the day after the conclusion of the U.S. Open in Atlanta, which he was already committed to. No problem; after twelve games in Atlanta, with two hours' sleep after the last day, Rich arrived at Stapleton Saturday morning where your present writer picked him up and drove both of us to Winter Park with about an hour to spare. (Had Rich's plane been late, we would have had a real problem; we had both advance registered, but there was no phone at the tournament site.) At Rich's request, I left the convertible top down when we left the airport, even though it was a bit chilly. As I was zipping up my outer jacket on the way up Berthoud Pass, Rich, in a short-sleeve shirt, was noting how nice it was to be back in Colorado's climate after two weeks in the heat and humidity of Atlanta. The temperature at the top of the pass was probably in the 40's. While enjoying the weather, Rich was busily telling me all about his experiences in Atlanta, not the least of

which was his appointment as a delegate to the national meeting from Indiana, thus making Colorado one of the few states (if not the only one) voting twice. Kiyoshi Akima was the duly appointed delegate.

In spite of heroic efforts, those responsible for lodging in the Winter Park area did not quite do the job. Rich and I found, late Saturday, that our reserved accommodations had been usurped by a drunken chess player who had talked his way past the desk and onto the first mattress he could find. After we located the management, they did find us another place to stay, and we did wind up with a better place than what we started with. It was a high-grade cabin in a very rustic setting, which was fine as long as we didn't care about urban amenities, such as food. Next time, a suitably stocked cooler will come along on the trip. The cabin was roomy enough that we comfortably added a third body, Damian Baumgardner, also editorial assistant of the Bulletin. In the middle of a tournament, of course, nobody was up for Bulletin work--too bad, since at other times it's hard to get everybody together.

All in all, the Winter Park tournament is a very agreeable change of pace, affording the most relaxed atmosphere imaginable for tournament chess. Players often took boards and clocks outside, though intermittent showers Saturday played havoc with that idea. C.S.C.A. is considering the possibility of experimenting with a major tournament there, perhaps even the Colorado Open. Good idea!

## TOP SECTION

| NAME                | RATING | Rd.1 | 2   | 3   | TOTAL |
|---------------------|--------|------|-----|-----|-------|
| 1. Dmitry Agrachov  | 2302   | W6   | W4  | W3  | 3-0   |
| 2. Robert Fordon    | 2106   | W10  | W5  | L7  | 2-1   |
| 3. David Jellison   | 2196   | W11  | W8  | L1  | 2-1   |
| 4. Steve Dillon     | 1920   | W7   | L1  | W9  | 2-1   |
| 5. Helmut Lestinsky | 1819   | W9   | L2  | W11 | 2-1   |
| 6. Alan Bardwick    | 1967   | L1   | W10 | W8  | 2-1   |
| 7. Jerry Kearns     | 2148   | L4   | W12 | W2  | 2-1   |
| 8. Jim Dacus        | 1997   | W12  | L3  | L6  | 1-2   |
| 9. Richard Buchanan | 1985   | L5   | W11 | L4  | 1-2   |
| 10. Steve Covell    | 1843   | L2   | L6  | W12 | 1-2   |
| 11. Lee Schumann    | 1941   | L3   | L9  | L5  | 0-3   |
| 12. Richard Lazaro  | 1831   | L8   | L7  | L10 | 0-3   |

## MIDDLE SECTION

| NAME                  | RATING | Rd.1 | 2   | 3   | TOTAL |
|-----------------------|--------|------|-----|-----|-------|
| 1. Joseph Chandler    | 1601   | W6   | W11 | W4  | 3-0   |
| 2. Victor Traibush    | 1807   | W12  | D3  | W8  | 2½-1½ |
| 3. Wojciech Szalecki  | 1773   | W9   | D2  | W7  | 2½-1½ |
| 4. Gary Bagstad       | 1721   | W13  | W5  | L1  | 2-1   |
| 5. Steve Jared        | 1793   | W11  | L4  | W9  | 2-1   |
| 6. Rich Sweetman      | 1727   | L1   | W13 | W10 | 2-1   |
| 7. David Landers      | 1777   | W10  | D8  | L3  | 1½-1½ |
| 8. Damian Baumgardner | 1728   | W14  | D7  | L2  | 1½-1½ |
| 9. George Voorhis     | 1636   | L3   | W12 | L5  | 1-2   |
| 10. Richard Scott     | 1660   | L7   | W14 | L6  | 1-2   |
| 11. David Quint       | 1552   | L5   | L1  | W13 | 1-2   |
| 12. Haynes Hendee     | 1713   | L2   | L9  | W14 | 1-2   |
| 13. Albert Gardner    | 1630   | L4   | L6  | L11 | 0-3   |
| 14. Ed A. Bryan       | 1623   | L8   | L10 | L12 | 0-3   |



"So help me--I'll get that Knight if it's the last thing I do!"

Northwest Chess

# Other Tournaments

## STUDENT TEAM CHAMPIONSHIPS 1979 & 1980

These events are an excellent introduction to tournament conditions for junior high and high school students and complement the individual championship held in December. The format is as follows: one day; four player teams; non-rated; open to all Colorado students; held in late March or early April. These events have seemed to be a good time for all involved: players, faculty sponsors, and organizers.

The first event was held in 1978 and was reported in the Bulletin in that year. However, we have thus far neglected reporting the second and third years.

The junior high section has been the more competitive overall; Cherry Creek has dominated the high school section during these three years. The organizers are pleased to see teams from distant schools such as Hoehne, Middle Park, and Arapahoe, but disappointed by the miserable turnout from Denver and its larger suburbs.

Our computerized mailing list and bulk permit allowed us to mail notices to almost every school in the state. We plan to continue this practice, for both the team and the individual tournaments. However, West Slope schools and players will be frustrated by notices of events held so far away from them! Ideally, we will hold similar championships in, say, Grand Junction or Glenwood Springs, but no plans to do such are in the works now.

1979 The turnout exceeded expectations, as only eight teams had showed in 1978. Apparently, the much greater publicity effort, involving almost the entire CSCA Board, was the difference. The event was held at Cherry Creek High School.

## High Schools

Cherry Creek  
Pueblo Central  
Cheyenne Mountain  
Boulder  
George Washington  
Mitchell "B"  
Pueblo East  
Mitchell "A"  
Douglas County  
Fairview  
Florence  
Wasson  
Karval  
Thomas Jefferson  
Cherry Creek "B"  
Pueblo Central "B"  
Bear Creek  
Middle Park  
(best player: Yury Oshmyansky of Cherry Creek)

1980 This event was held at Douglas County High School, an excellent site with a beautiful view. Frank Vretenar, on the faculty there, was host sponsor.

## High Schools

Cherry Creek  
Boulder  
Pueblo Central  
Pueblo East  
Boulder "B"  
Aurora Central  
Douglas County  
Mitchell  
Florence  
Pueblo East "B"  
Middle Park (Granby)  
Hoehne  
Cherry Creek "B"  
Arapahoe  
Canon City  
Cheyenne Mountain  
(best player: Yury Oshmyansky with Cherry Creek)

## Junior High Schools

Carmel (Colo. Springs)  
O'Connell "A"  
O'Connell "C"  
Meritt Hutton  
West "A"  
Longmont "A"  
Creighton  
Cheyenne  
O'Connell "B"  
Lake  
Fremont  
West "B"  
Prairie  
Longmont "B"  
Morey  
(Duane Wiens from Lakewood, best player)

## Junior High Schools

Panorama (Colo. Springs)  
Lincoln (Fort Collins)  
Baseline (Boulder)  
Carmel (Colo. Springs)  
Panorama "B"  
Longmont  
Arapahoe  
Canon City  
Platt (Boulder)  
Hoehne  
Longmont "B"  
(best player: Larry Powelson with Baseline)

## BOULDER OPEN

### TOP SECTION

| NAME                | RATING | Rd.1 | 2   | 3   | 4   | TOTAL |
|---------------------|--------|------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| 1. Jerry Kearns     | 2148   | W8   | W4  | D2  | W3  | 3½-1½ |
| 2. James Hamblin    | 2087   | W14  | W13 | D1  | W9  | 3½-2½ |
| 3. Pieter DeHaseth  | 2109   | W11  | W5  | W9  | L1  | 3-1   |
| 4. Joshua Samuel    | 1922   | W18  | L1  | W11 | D5  | 2½-1½ |
| 5. Steve Dillon     | 1956   | W16  | L3  | W12 | D4  | 2½-1½ |
| 6. Patrick Mahoney  | 1755   | D20  | D7  | W13 | D10 | 2½-1½ |
| 7. David Eberly     | 2080   | D12  | D6  | D8  | W14 | 2½-1½ |
| 8. Fred Nelson      | 1831   | L1   | W18 | D7  | W12 | 2½-1½ |
| 9. Richard Buchanan | 1984   | W17  | W10 | L3  | L2  | 2-2   |
| 10. Doak Heyser     | 1840   | W15  | L9  | D14 | D6  | 2-2   |
| 11. Victor Traibush | 1807   | L3   | W15 | L4  | W18 | 2-2   |
| 12. Herman Chew     | 1746   | D7   | W20 | L5  | L8  | 1½-2½ |
| 13. Garth Courtois  | 1836   | W19  | L2  | L6  | D15 | 1½-2½ |
| 14. Bruce Kleinman  | 1792   | L2   | W19 | D10 | L7  | 1½-2½ |
| 15. Rich Sweetman   | 1703   | L10  | L11 | W16 | D13 | 1½-2½ |
| 16. Bruce Grimes    | 1713   | L5   | D17 | L15 | W21 | 1½-2½ |

## 1980 SPEED CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

Held October 11 at the new Denver Chess Club facility, the 5-minute speed chess championship was a financial disaster. We do not yet know why only 13 players came to compete for the \$100 guaranteed first prize, but it is unlikely that such prizes will be offered again without assurances of larger turnouts.

Open: Agrachov 12½; de Haseth 11; Dillon 10; T. Bardwick 9; Deschner 8½; Nelson 7½; Covell, Carroll 6½; A. Bardwick 6; Sharpe 5; DeVico 4½; Heller 3½; Hendee 1. Reserve: J. Porter 10; Arp, Hilliard 9; Pichotta 7½; Sayeedi 6½; Kreneier 6; Oxley 5½; Pletcher 2½. -- Randy Siebert

Tom Shandy



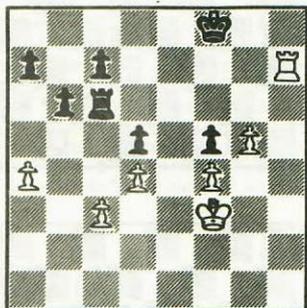
# Carlson On the End Game

USCF Master Curtis Carlson

(The Bulletin is pleased that Curt Carlson has survived a recent grave illness. At the time Curt was preparing his column for the previous issue, he was near death from a rare disease whose most noticeable symptom is an odd pleasantness on the part of the sufferer. The disease has since remitted itself, and the reader will discern that Curt is again in the very pink of health. Ed.)

Having been persuaded to write this insightful, useful, entertaining, educational, highly amusing endgame column, it is my duty as a hero of Colorado's youth (Haskins, Bardwick, Oshmyansky, Wilkinson et al.) to provide quality analysis of interesting positions. Ray Haskins, the only involuntarily deposed CSCA Junior Representative ever to be hit squarely in the throat with an awkwardly tossed, badly decomposed, week-old rotten egg, did not submit any of his endings, and those suggested by the editor I found to be inadequate. Hence I have no recourse but to highlight a position from one of my own personal struggles.

B: N.N.



W: Curtis Carlson

I have left my opponent, an unlucky participant in an egg fight, unidentified.

This ending shows the supreme importance of making the initiative (i.e. creating threats) exploit current advantages, 2) increase advantages, and 3) transform disadvantages into advantages.

It is always critical to weigh these advantages and disadvantages. In the diagrammed position White has two obvious advantages: his Rook is superbly placed, limiting Black's mobility and pressing his Queenside, and he has a strong protected passed pawn on KN5. But before smiling too broadly upon himself, he must consider that his own Queenside pawns are doomed, his King is weakly situated, and there is no immediate means of exploiting the power of his Rook. White must hit upon a goal, and once this goal is ascertained the game plan suggests itself. White obviously wants to promote his Pawn but this at once is impossible. White also wants to knock off the Black KBP but the Rook cannot do this. White also wants (greedy White!) to make his King a useful piece. All of these motifs suggest the suitable goal: improve the position of the King! Hence after lengthy deliberation I decided upon

1. K-N3!

The goal leads to the method. White intends K-R4, P-N6, K-N5, and K-B6 or KxP, depending on what Black does. It is well worth a couple of crummy pawns to bring the Monarch into the swing of things.

1. RxP+  
2. K-R4 R-KB6

Black hopes to prevent White from obtaining connected passed pawns. A kibitzer suggested (after the game) 2...R-B8, but this is easily answered by 3 K-R5 (but not 3 P-N6? R-R8+ 4 K-N5 RxR 5 PxR K-N2 6 KxP P-B4 with, if not a draw, complications.) 2...P-QB4 is too slow. I had big ambitions for my King!

3. P-N6! RxP+  
4. K-N5 R-K5  
5. K-B6!

The character of the position has changed greatly, all because of a logical, straightforward goal with an accurate method of execution. With the newly found activity of the King and the danger of a well-escorted passed pawn, the sacrifice now pays huge dividends. Notice that the plan had the intent to utilize and increase the current advantages of the Rook and passed pawn. So now White threatens mate (using the Rook) and to pro-

# The Practical Endgame

International Master Edmar Mednis

## THE PRACTICAL USE OF TIME IN THE ANALYSIS OF END POSITIONS

An advantage of using one's time correctly is that a player can have enough time later in the game to analyze a complex ending. In the case where a game is adjourned, each player receives still more time for analysis than if the game would simply continue over-the-board. In either case, though, the amount of time available is limited and thus must be utilized as effectively as possible. Except for the simple endgame positions where everything can readily be analyzed to a mathematical conclusion, the player is forced to make practical decisions. These should be primarily based on the position itself. However other factors such as the relative standing of the players in the tournament (e.g. does one player "need" a win?) and the opponent's anticipated mode of thinking also can become significant. This column will discuss how a master in real life tackles such decisions.

Diagram A gives the position from K. Commons - E. Mednis, 1978 US Championship, after White's 34th move. A simple pawn count shows that Black has one more. Specifically, the Kingside pawn formation is symmetrical, but Queenside action has left Black with a passed a-pawn. Theoretically, the position should be won for Black, yet this will not happen by itself. As always, Black must expect that care and accuracy will be required for the full point. The start is easy: 34. ...Ra2!

Activating the Rook and giving room to the a-pawn for its run.  
35. f3 Nc3 36. Rb3 Nd5 37. Nd6

As there is no time for slow defensive maneuvers - e.g. 37. g3 a5! 38. e4 a4! allows Black to mobilize his a-pawn too quickly while 37. e4 allows 37. ...Nf4 -- White tries to create some attacking chances with his R + N. This is the best practical approach.

37. ...a5: 38. h4 a4 39. Rb8+ Kh7  
40. Nxf7

The only logical move. Clearly inferior is 40 e4? Ne5 with Black being a tempo ahead of the game, i.e. Black is one move closer to queening the a-pawn and White is a move behind in his attack. These factors completely overshadow the existence or non-existence of White's e-pawn.

40. ...Nxe3 41. g4

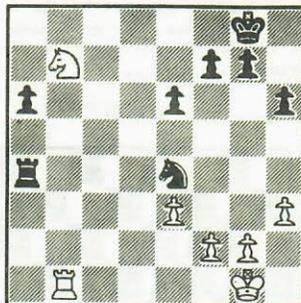
White played this quickly to force Black to seal. The obvious move for Black now is 41. ...a3 and that is what I considered for about 10 minutes prior to

sealing. The main forcing line seemed to be 42. h5 g5 43. Rb7 Rg2+! 44. Kh1 Rb2 45. Ra7 a2 46. Nxe5+ Kg8 47. Ra8+ Kg7 48. Nxe6+ Kf6 and now White is defenseless against the threat of 49. ...Rb1+ followed by 50. ...a1=Q. Therefore with confidence I sealed ...  
41. ...a3

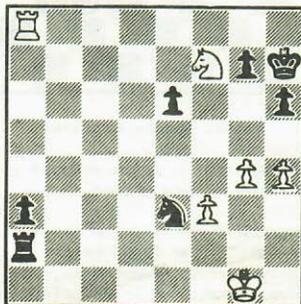
Returning to my room I quickly confirmed that 42. h5 is indeed without dangers to Black since he can safeguard his King while also safeguarding his a-pawn. Yet chess is a rather inexhaustible game and I started considering other reasonable plans for White. Immediately drawing my attention was 42. Ra8!, thereby placing the Rook in the very active "behind the passed pawn" position -- see Diagram B.

The kind of thinking and analysis that I went through in deciding on Black's best theoretical and practical plan should be of value to the less experienced players.

To start off, I felt in my bones that if there is "justice" in chess, then the Diagram B position must be won for Black. After all, Black is up an advanced passed



A

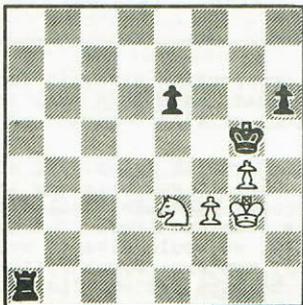


B

a-pawn and White's King is caught on the first rank. It soon became apparent, however, that there are also negatives for Black: his King is in some danger and his Rook is awkwardly placed in front of his passed pawn. Therefore I started to feel that instead of there being many roads to Rome, there may well only be one winning line. It was up to me to find it! There were to be two main lines as follows:

(1) The most forcing approach is to get the a-pawn going and I looked at this first: 42. ...Rg2+ 43 Kh1 a2 44. h5 g5 (There is no other way to prevent mate.) 45. hxg6 e.p.+ kxg6 (Unfortunately Black must capture because 45. ...Kg7?! 46. Ne5 with the threat 47. Ra7+ gives White a certain draw.) 46. Ne5+ Kg5 47. Nc4 (Thanks to the tempo gained by checking, White's Knight has gotten back in time and immediately exposes the momentarily unsatisfactory placement of Black's Rook and Knight.) 47. ...Re2 48. Nxe3 Re1+ (I was most reluctant to part with the a-pawn in any analysis and explored at some length 48. ...Kf4. However, after 49. Ng2+ Ng3 White defends with 50. f4! and even the better 49. ...Kxf3 offers nothing close to a win.) 49. Kg2 a1=Q 50. Rxa1 Rxa1 51. Kg3!. How to correctly judge this position (see Diagram C)?

Black of course has a significant material advantage, yet there are many pluses in White's situation: material is severely reduced, White's forces are defensively well placed, Black's pawns are scattered and more weak than strong. Despite relative simplicity, such a position does not appear in any of the reference works on the endgame and thus independent judgement and analysis is required. Black can readily achieve one simplification step by exchanging his h-pawn for White's g-pawn. Yet that would seem to clearly lead to the drawn positions discussed on pages 129-132 of Averbakh's "Rook vs. Minor Piece Endings." Some analysis of Diagram C convinced me that Black has good practical winning chances, yet White also has good practical drawing chances. The major question, however, was: Is it a theoretical win for Black? I couldn't come to a firm decision



C

and felt that at a minimum of 10 hours of solid analysis would be required to get at the truth. My intuition was that there is perhaps a 70 percent probability of the position being a win. What to do -- from the standpoint of practical play? I could, of course, have spent the night and early morning analyzing away in order to find the truth. But what if the ultimate truth was unfavorable, i.e. the position is drawn? For the endgame theoretician such a conclusion is fine, but surely not for the practical player who is trying to win from Diagram B! And note that this conclusion would have absorbed all Black's available time, including both analysis time and sleeping time.

Even now I am not really sure of the correct evaluation of Diagram C. After the game Commons said that his analysis showed this type of position to be lost. But I am unsure whether he was not being too pessimistically inclined. Also after the game I asked GM Pal Benko -- an excellent endgame analyst -- to comment on the position. His feeling was similar to mine: a tremendous amount of analysis is required, with the winning prospects only somewhat higher than 50 percent.

Everything must always be put in perspective. From a run-of-the-mill somewhat favorable middlegame or endgame, Black has every reason to feel happy at getting to Diagram C; after all, he has good winning chances and no risk of losing. It is just that the passed a-pawn in Diagram B looks so powerful that it didn't seem worth trading it for anything which isn't a sure thing. Therefore I started looking at variations which retain the pawn.

(2) The other logical approach is to free the King starting with 42. ...Kg6. White's best then is 43. Ne5+ (Both 43. Ra7 and 43. Rf8 were quickly shown to be unsatisfactory.) and Black responds with 43. ...Kf6. Here there were three tries for White to be considered:

a) 44. Nd3. After 44. ...Nc4 I decided that with both Black's King + a-pawn safe, the win is fairly routine.

b) 44. f4. This threatens 45. Ra7 with unavoidable mate on f7. Yet the obvious 44. ...g5 undermines the N position for a certain win.

c) 44. Nc6. This turned out to be most annoying. My initial reaction was 44. ...Rg2+ 45. Kh1 a2 46. Nb4 Ke5! and no matter how White captures the a-pawn, Black's King will penetrate via ...Kf4 and defoliate White's Kingside. But in looking further for tactical tries for White I noted the surprising 46. g5+!? (instead of 46. Nb4). If now 46. ...Kf5 47. gxh6 gxh6 48. Nb4 and compared to the previous note, White has exchanged off one pair of pawns and thus has less to lose. And the tactical point of 46. g5+!? is that after 46. ...hxg5 White plays 47 h5 and threatens mate with 48. Rf8. This is where my preparation for the resumption of play ended. I had analyzed at night, slept fairly well 5-6 hours and analyzed again in the morn-

# Denver Chess Club

## DENVER CHESS CLUB UPDATE

By Dick Lazaro

Our Wednesday night players decided a year was long enough for the Travesty series, so starting in August we re-named the series Cheesman, to publicize our new facility. Cheesman I ended in a four-way tie between Dave Jellison (2256), Jim McCarty (2097), Fred Nelson (2132) and Dick Lazaro (1885), each with 3-1. McCarty beat Jellison in the critical 4th round.

Larry Leeper, meanwhile, (1762) after a three year hiatus, took a clear first with 3½ in Cheesman II. Fred Nelson, Jim Hammersmith (1927) and Helmut Lestinsky (1992) tied for second with 3-1.

In the August Monday night reserve, Bill Caskins won his first three games, but bowed to Jim Wilson in game 4. Wilson scored 3½ for first and Caskins was 2nd.

Mike Westerfield, top rated at 1589, won the September reserve. Mike is playing Monday nights to the hilt now, since it is unlikely he will have that option much longer.

Dmitry Agrachov (2314) won the club sponsored State speed title, as well as the August tornado. Jim Porter (1339) won the reserve state speed championship (under 1600).

Martin Deschner (1962) won the September tornado, as well as the Fox Opening Quad (where King goes to g2). Deschner's prize funds were less than sensational, but he also won a date with Joe Mirsky's grandmother.

The club is currently conducting a beginners' class, in conjunction with DFU, the Denver Free University. The class meets on eight successive Tuesday nights. So far, the class has been encouraging, and we are contemplating an on-going series. Steve Covell, Alan Bardwick and Dick Lazaro have shown the students that three Class A players hardly ever agree on anything. But that's nothing. We've also taught the students that e5 in response to e4 (which received exclusive endorsement by no less than Bobby Fischer, among others) is flatly called inferior to e5 by Richard Reti.

The students, meanwhile, have told us that they'd rather we analyze their games than those of Grandmasters. So, if you

## DCC's newest star

by Haynes Hendee

Nineteen-year-old Jim McCarty achieved a rating of 2094 in his first tournament, a Wednesday-nighter at the Denver Chess Club while the club was still located just west of Emerson Street East. To prove that his performance was no fluke, Jim raised this initial rating just a bit to 2097 after several more Wednesdays' tourneys, the only event Jim has entered up to this writing. His lengthy list of victims includes Dave Jellison and Ray Haskins. When asked to submit a few of his efforts for CSCA Bulletin, McCarty modestly selected a win, a loss, and a draw which are set forth below. Annotations are Jim McCarty's.

JULY WEDNESDAYS (7/9/80) - McCarty/Richard Garcia  
 1 N-KB3 (Positionally best - develops a piece, controls the center, avoids pawn weakness, and is flexible) P-QB4 2 P-KN3 P-Q3 3 B-N2 N-QB3 4 O-O N-B3 5 P-B4 P-K3 (to develop Bishop and exert influence on Q4 square) 6 N-B3 B-K2 7 P-Q4 PXP 8 NXP NXN (if ...B-Q2, 9 N-N5) 9 QxN P-QR3 (to prevent a later N-N5) 10 R-Q1 (exerting pressure on Black's Q3) O-O 11 P-N3 (B-N5 was possible) Q-B2 12 B-N2 (aiming at Black's KN2 and releasing QR) B-Q2 (a mistake; better is R-N1 followed by P-QN3, B-N2 or KR-Q1 followed by B-Q2, B-B3, and QR-B1) 13 N-K4 N-K1 (protects QP and KN2; if 13...B-QR3. 14 NXP BxB 15 KxB

(continued on p. 21)

## CHEESMAN I

|    | PLAYER             | POST RTNG | 1 2 3 4 |     |     |     | TOT |
|----|--------------------|-----------|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|    |                    |           | 1       | 2   | 3   | 4   |     |
| 1  | JELLISON, DAVID K  | 2211      | W12     | W14 | W-4 | L-2 | 3.0 |
| 2  | MC CARTY, JAMES M  | 2097      | D-9     | D-8 | W10 | W-1 | 3.0 |
| 3  | LAZARO, RICHARD    | 1833      | W16     | L-4 | W14 | W-9 | 3.0 |
| 4  | NELSON, FRED M     | 2051      | W-5     | W-3 | L-1 | W10 | 3.0 |
| 5  | JARED, STEPHEN     | 1842      | L-4     | W15 | W-8 | D-6 | 2.5 |
| 6  | GARCIA, RICHARD    | 1847      | L11     | W16 | W-7 | D-5 | 2.5 |
| 7  | HENDEE, HAYNES     | 1735      | D-8     | D-9 | L-6 | W13 | 2.0 |
| 8  | LESTINSKY, HELMUT  | 1956      | D-7     | D-2 | L-5 | W14 | 2.0 |
| 9  | SHEDD, MICHAEL P   | 1797      | D-2     | D-7 | W13 | L-3 | 2.0 |
| 10 | BROWN, ELLIOTT R   | 1893      | W15     | W11 | L-2 | L-4 | 2.0 |
| 11 | BRYAN, EDWARD A    | 1683      | W-6     | L10 | L15 | W16 | 2.0 |
| 12 | SCOTT, SEAN W      | 1790      | L-1     | L13 | D16 | W15 | 1.5 |
| 13 | BARDWICK, ALAN S   | 1917      | L14     | W12 | L-9 | L-7 | 1.0 |
| 14 | BAUMGARDNER, DAMIA | 1762      | W13     | L1  | L-3 | L-8 | 1.0 |
| 15 | STEINSHOWER, STEVE | 1786      | L10     | L-5 | W11 | L12 | 1.0 |
| 16 | GARDNER, ALBERT    | 1575      | L-3     | L-6 | D12 | L11 | .5  |

know any prospective students for our future classes, have them call the club at 322-0168, or Alan Bardwick at 322-8284.

Jim Hammersmith is now our activities chairman. So, if you have any ideas on what we should schedule, including the entry fees, contact Jim.

Finally, we would like to welcome our five newest members: Bryan Potter, Dan Hilliard, Barbara Fenton, Tim Fauley and Denis Keleher.



## Chess Points

### England expands youth program

By ROSS WILLIAMS  
Copley News Service

Victor Korchnoi of Switzerland and former world champion Mikhail Botvinnik of the Soviet Union both have predicted that England will become the next great chess nation.

Those world chess leaders made their predictions after playing England's top juniors and evaluating the British chess program for youth.

England's chess federation has an organization similar to structures in the United States and Canada. Below the national level, England has four "Unions" equivalent to Canada's provinces or the 12 regions in the U.S. Chess Federation.

Subordinate to the unions are the counties in England. These are equivalent to USCF's state affiliates.

At the national level in USCF, there is no officer solely responsible for junior programs, and junior chess activities are mentioned in the responsibilities of regional USCF vice presidents and state affiliates only in an et cetera sort of way in USCF's bylaws and rules.

In the British structure, junior chess is right out in front. At the BCF level, there are six separate junior chess officials: Director of Junior Chess, National Junior Coach, BCF Junior Squad manager, and three Junior Selectors.

Each Union in Britain has a Union Junior Organizer. Each County has a County Junior Organizer.

Recently, BCF has funded and is organizing an expansion of the British junior program for the 1980s that will make it more formidable than ever to England's competitors in international youth tournaments.

BCF plans to build a small

group of paid national trainers — high-rated masters carefully selected and trained — who would train Britain's best young players.

Additionally, a second tier of trainers will be formed to train talented young players at the regional level to build a broad base of talent out of which the very best may be identified and sent along to the national trainers.

BCF actively promotes chess instruction in the schools providing seminars for teachers in basic chess instruction, tournaments and club organization. There is a Sunday Times tournament for school teams similar to the Continental Chess Association's National Scholastics Championships in the United States.

But it is in the annual British junior chess championships that the British youth program reaches full maturity as a concept.

Each year, BCF holds its annual business meetings in conjunction with the British Championships and a series of open tournaments for players with lesser skills.

There is a British Championship and a British Ladies Championship to determine the best players in Britain. There are separate championships for under-21, under-18, under-16, under-14, under-11, girls under-18, under-16 and under-14. These championships are backed by similar events at the county level that serve as qualifying tournaments for the national championships.

England's youth program has produced grandmasters in a nation that had no grandmasters until a few years ago. And the program has produced the highest number of world chess federation rated juniors of any

(continued on p. 13)

## openings

### the fox defense

Mike Freeman

I am a devotee of one of the most unusual of all openings—the Fox Defense. Why, I will never know, but over the years I have grown accustomed to it, and have learned a lesson never to be forgotten—bulldog tenacity; the ability to hold my position in the face of great odds. This has also had a pleasant spillover effect in my non-Fox games.

The Fox has a strange effect on my opponents, particularly those with higher ratings. Initially they react with disbelief, derision, and/or disdain. Snickers, giggles, and guffaws are not uncommon. Most feel impelled to crush this opening with an immediate and irresistible attack, and herein lies the intrinsic idea of the Fox: to induce an opponent to expend his time and material on a precipitous attack at the expiration of which I try to be positionally and/or materially better.

The use of the Fox has one obvious additional benefit, and that is the avoidance of the encyclopedic memories of certain ambulatory computer types who know 157 variations of the Sicilian forty moves deep. It certainly should not be employed in every game, but should be used as an occasional surprise weapon adding another dimension to one's opening repertoire.

The following is a not untypical result after the Fox was sprung on an opponent rated 200 points higher at the end of a three day tournament.

Colorado Open 1980, Open; Buchanan 1974/Freeman 1771  
1 e4 f6 2 d4 Kf7 3 Nf3 e6 4 Be3 g6 5 Nc3 Bg7 6 Bc4 Nh6  
7 h3 Re8 (with the idea of Kg8 and Nf7 with a solid position) 8 Qd2! Ng8 (forced) 9 e5 d5 (making Black's 13th possible) 10 Bd3 Nc6 11 ef Nxf6 12 Ne5 ch Nxe5  
13 dxe5 Ne4! (best, as Nd7 loses a piece or the exchange to 14 Bg5, while Ng8 leaves Black with a very cramped game) 14 Bxe4 dxe4 15 Qxd8 Rxd8 16 Bf4 h6 (serving two purposes: keeping the knight from g5 and allowing ...g5, forcing the bishop to g3 to hold the pawn, allowing Black to play Rd2) 17 O-O g5 18 Bg3 b6 19 Nxe4 Bb7 20 Nc3 Rd2 (white cannot now play f4, which otherwise would be very strong) 21 Nacl Rad8 22 Nb5? (lfldl might be better) Ba6 23 a4 c6 24 Nd6 ch R8xd6 25 exd6 Bxf1 26 Kxf1 Bxb2 27 Rbl Be3 (if 27...Rxc2 then 28 Rdl looked difficult, but later I found the resource of Bf6 and Bd8, as played on move 31) 28 f3 (f4 would be better) Rxc2 29 hdl Rd2 30 Rcl Bf6 31 Rxc6 Bd8 32 Rcl Rd5 (preparatory to winning the d-pawn and the game) 33 Re4 Bf6 34 Rcl Rc5 35 Re4 e5 36 Bel a5! 37 Re2 Rd5 38 Rd2 Ke6 39 Re2 Rxd6 40 Ke3 Rdl, 41 Rxd4 exd4 ch 42 Kd3 Ke5 43 g3 b5 44 ab Rxb5 45 f4 a4 46 fg hg 47 h4 gh 48 gh a3 49 Kc2 Kc4 0-1

# CHESS LESSONS

DAVE JELLISON

By A Certified Master

778-8184

in Denver

ADVT

# reviews

JUST WHEN YOU THOUGHT ALL THE DEFENSES TO  
1. P-K4 HAD BEEN FOUND . . .  
(A magazine review)

By Paul J. Szeligowski

The most widely read chess magazine in the United States is USCF's Chess Life. If you read the June 1980 issue you would have come across two interesting articles on G. M. Miles' upset of Karpov using what Pal Benko calls a "New Defense?!" 1. P-K4 P-QR3 2. P-Q4 P-QN4 with a very entertaining game resulting.

However, if you had been reading "The Myers Opening Bulletin" you would have been aware of this defense possibility back in November 1979. You would have seen the Karpov-Miles game analyzed in March and you would now know that this defense had been played against Steinitz in 1868 (he also lost) and that a similar defense was used by Maroczy in 1902 (he won.)

"The Myers Openings Bulletin" is a relatively new chess publication. November 1979 dates the first issue. Issues are scheduled once per month. Its format centers around previously unpublished openings analysis. It occasionally offers information from old and/or rare sources, has some illustrative games and book reviews. Articles on Postal Chess and Tenth Century Chess have appeared and book reviews have included "Colle System," "Selected Games of Lajos Portisch," "ECO V," "Trompovsky Attack," and "Blockade" (Nimzowitsch).

The main emphasis is on analysis; among the many topics investigated have been: Alekhines' Defense, a2-a3 Basman Variations, Blackmar-Diemar Gambit, Budapest Defense, Center Counter, Dutch Defense, Englund Gambit (with Korchnoi's 'refutation'), Grobs Attack, Gruenfeld Defense, Kings Gambit, Modern Mujannah Formations, Nimzovich Defense, Quade Gambit and Sokolsky's Opening.

Since the third issue the bulletin has used an informant classification system in its table of contents. The back cover has lately been reserved for a book list, aside from which there is no other advertising. The average issue length has been about 20 pages. Algebraic notation is used throughout.

Hugh Myers is author of "The Nimzovich Defense," "Exploring the Chess Openings," "New Strategy in the Chess Openings" and "Mengerini's Opening." He has been playing internationally, writing and analyzing chess for decades.

Anyone interested in current ideas in chess openings will find useful information in this bulletin. I highly recommend it. Individual copies are available for \$1.75; a twelve-issue subscription is \$16.75, or six issues for \$9.00 Contact:

The Complete Games of Mikhail Tal, 1967-73  
by Hilary Thomas (B.T. Batsford, London 1979)  
Algebraic Notation. 188 pages. 260 diagrams.

Reviewed by John L. Watson, International Master

Hilary Thomas will probably be a new name to most reading this review. This is unfortunate, for his most ambitious publishing venture, International Chess, would certainly have been one of the most popular chess magazines of all time had it not gone under because of problems of distribution and financing. The issues which did appear had about 70 pages each of brilliant chess coverage, including several major tournaments fully annotated by grandmasters, two theoretical articles, problems, studies, graphics, cartoons and more. Thomas' arduous labors on this project earned him the lasting respect of this writer and, I believe, of many others in the chess world.

Collecting a complete set of Mikhail Tal's games has been a project of Thomas' for many years, to which end he has searched through libraries and written innumerable letters. The previously published volume of The Complete Games, covering 1960-66, contained 437 games with notes; this one has twenty more pages, at least that many games, and annotations from magazines and tournament books from every part of the world. As far as I know, the next volume will consist of Tal's early years, while the final(?) one will include games from 1974 onwards.



JOHN WATSON

Thomas' format is simple: each tournament or match is given in chronological order with a crosstable followed by the games Tal played in it. The prose is scanty; it is generally limited to pointing out noteworthy aspects of each event and of Tal's performance (including often an indication of Tal's variable health). Full indices of openings and opponents are provided at the back.

If you are considering buying one or more of this series, you must decide whether games without verbal explanation are to your liking. My own experience has been that books with a lot of "talk" are generally easier (and more fun) to read; but that games with

(continued on p. 24)

Hugh E. Myers  
1506½ Harrison  
Davenport, Iowa 52803

It may be possible to receive the back issues debited against a 12-issue subscription.

work for White.  
 9. ...d5 10. ed Nd5 11. Nd5 Nd4 12. Ne7+  
 Qe7 13. Bd4 Bd4  
 13. ...Qe4! wins immediately.  
 14. Qd4 b6 15. Qc4  
 Possible is 15. Rh2 Ba6, 16. f4 Rfe8  
 17. 0-0-0 Be2 18. Re1 Rad8 19. Rhe2 Rd4  
 20. Re1  
 20. a3 Rd2 21. a6 Rc2 22. b5 Bb5  
 wins also.  
 20. ...Rd2 21. Qb3 Ree2 22. Re2 Bc4  
 23. Qb4 ab 24. Ke1 Re2+ 25. Kd1 Rb2  
 26. RESIGNS (Eberly)

## CROSSTABLES

OPEN SECTION

| NAME                   | RATING | Rd. 1 | 2   | 3   | 4   | Total |
|------------------------|--------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| 1. Fred Nelson         | 1831   | W34   | W30 | W4  | D3  | 3½-1½ |
| 2. Dave Eberly         | 2080   | W38   | W12 | D11 | D5  | 3-1   |
| 3. Steve Henderson     | 2033   | W14   | D5  | W27 | D1  | 3-1   |
| 4. Ray Haskins         | 2109   | W39   | W7  | L1  | W11 | 3-1   |
| 5. Steve Dillon        | 1956   | W23   | D3  | W31 | D2  | 3-1   |
| 6. James Hamblin       | 2087   | D30   | W8  | D15 | W19 | 3-1   |
| 7. Kenneth Case        | 1966   | W20   | L4  | W21 | W16 | 3-1   |
| 8. Bruce Markielewski  | 1893   | W10   | L6  | W22 | W18 | 3-1   |
| 9. Brad Lundstrom      | 1862   | D29   | D38 | W32 | W15 | 3-1   |
| 10. Robert Shean       | 2013   | L8    | W21 | W25 | W20 | 3-1   |
| 11. Wayne Pressnall    | 1813   | W35   | W39 | D2  | L4  | 2½-1½ |
| 12. Joe DeVico         | 1899   | W18   | L2  | D29 | W27 | 2½-1½ |
| 13. Luke Ludwig        | 1953   | L31   | W22 | D28 | W29 | 2½-1½ |
| 14. Albert Chao        | 1916   | L3    | D27 | W38 | W28 | 2½-1½ |
| 15. Richard Buchanan   | 1984   | W19   | D31 | D6  | L9  | 2-2   |
| 16. Wayne Meier        | 1617   | W40   | L17 | W24 | L7  | 2-2   |
| 17. Damian Baumgardner | 1723   | D26   | W16 | L18 | D23 | 2-2   |
| 18. Jack Hursch        | 2030   | L12   | W28 | W17 | L8  | 2-2   |
| 19. David Rice         | 1892   | L15   | W26 | W34 | L6  | 2-2   |
| 20. Barry Biggs        | 1875   | L7    | W32 | W33 | L10 | 2-2   |
| 21. Michael Steinhardt | 1781   | W37   | L10 | L7  | W33 | 2-2   |
| 22. Steve Steinshouer  | 1800   | W33   | L13 | L8  | W35 | 2-2   |
| 23. Robert Neidorf     | 1863   | L5    | D29 | W30 | D17 | 2-2   |
| 24. Steve Covell       | 1843   | L27   | W35 | L16 | W36 | 2-2   |
| 25. Jeff Maguire       | 1818   | L32   | W36 | L10 | WF  | 2-2   |
| 26. Victor Traibush    | 1807   | D17   | L19 | D39 | W32 | 2-2   |
| 27. Layne Graham       | 1735   | W24   | D14 | L3  | L12 | 1½-2½ |
| 28. Mark Ludwig        | 1805   | W36   | L18 | D13 | L14 | 1½-2½ |
| 29. Dave Landers       | 1778   | D9    | D23 | D12 | L13 | 1½-2½ |
| 30. Eric Anderson      | 1950   | D6    | L1  | L23 | W38 | 1½-2½ |
| 31. Yuri Oshmyansky    | 2178   | W13   | D15 | L5  | --  | 1½-1½ |
| 32. Larry Duke         | 1708   | W25   | L20 | L9  | L26 | 1-3   |
| 33. John Welch         | 1568   | L22   | W40 | L20 | L21 | 1-3   |
| 34. William Riley      | 1733   | L1    | W37 | L19 | LF  | 1-3   |
| 35. Al Hulmes          | 1643   | L11   | L24 | W37 | L22 | 1-3   |

(continued on p. 14)

other country, USSR included.

Also, England found that concentrating on juniors is the best way to spend federation resources. England's youth program provides employment for masters, and has proven to be the best way to build a large pool of players eager to compete in weekend open tournaments at the county level. It also has enabled England to stand taller than any other nation in youth chess.

Game of the Week: Here's England's Tony Miles' game against Florin Gheorghiu of Romania in the recent category 13 Phillips and Drews Kings tourney in England.

| Phillips and<br>Drews Kings<br>England 1980 |                |
|---|----------------|
| Gheorghiu<br>White                          | Miles<br>Black |
| 1. d4                                       | Nf6            |
| 2. c4                                       | e6             |
| 3. Nf3                                      | b6             |
| 4. Nc3                                      | Bb4            |
| 5. Bg5                                      | h6             |
| 6. Bh4                                      | g5             |
| 7. Bg3                                      | Ne4            |
| 8. Qc2                                      | Bb7            |
| 9. e3                                       | Bxc3+          |
| 10. bxc3                                    | Nxx3           |
| 11. hxg3                                    | Nc6            |
| 12. Rb1                                     | Qe7            |
| 13. e5                                      | h5             |
| 14. Be2                                     | Na5            |
| 15. Nd2                                     | Bxg2           |
| 16. Rxh5                                    | 0-0-0          |
| 17. cxb6                                    | axb6           |
| 18. Rxh8                                    | Rxh8           |
| 19. Bf3                                     | Bxf3           |
| 20. Nxf3                                    | Qf6            |
| 21. Ke2                                     | Nc4            |
| 22. Qa4                                     | d5             |
| 23. Nxxg5                                   | Kb7            |
| 24. Nf3                                     | Qf5            |
| 25. Rc1                                     | Qg4            |
| 26. Qd1                                     | Rh5+           |
| 27. Kf1                                     | Rh1+           |
| 28. Ng1                                     | Nxe3+          |
| 29. fxe3                                    | Qxx3           |
| 30. Ke2                                     | Rh2+           |
| 31. Resigned                                |                |

(ALGEBRAIC from p. 1)

+ for check; ++ for mate.  
 (To be safe, adhere to the algebraic "standard." We have noted the variants simply because they appear quite frequently in the chess literature and the reader should be familiar with them. Ed.)

## (DENVER OPEN from p. 13)

|                        |      |     |     |     |     |      |
|------------------------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| 36. Bill Snyder        | 1696 | L28 | L25 | W40 | L24 | 1-3  |
| 37. Douglas Nowokunski | 1377 | L21 | L34 | L35 | W40 | 1-3  |
| 38. Douglas Younkle    | 1933 | L2  | D9  | L14 | L30 | ½-3½ |
| 39. Todd Bardwick      | 1953 | L4  | L11 | D26 | --  | ½-2½ |
| 40. David Yoshinaga    | 1803 | L16 | L33 | L36 | L37 | 0-4  |

PREMIER SECTION

| NAME                 | RATING | Rd. 1 | 2   | 3   | 4   | Total |
|----------------------|--------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| 1. Richard Garcia    | 1752   | W10   | W22 | W8  | W5  | 4-0   |
| 2. Gary White        | 1796   | W42   | W40 | D3  | W4  | 3½-½  |
| 3. Joe Taylor        | 1656   | W28   | W20 | D2  | W13 | 3½-½  |
| 4. Gentry Dunlop     | 1675   | W44   | W21 | W7  | L2  | 3-1   |
| 5. Doug Hamilton     | 1430   | W39   | W23 | W6  | L1  | 3-1   |
| 6. Jack Murdock      | 1715   | W23   | W18 | L5  | W17 | 3-1   |
| 7. Frank Mezek       | 1517   | W38   | W17 | L4  | W19 | 3-1   |
| 8. Mark Arado        | 1438   | W34   | W24 | L1  | W18 | 3-1   |
| 9. Dan Shippey       | 1721   | D19   | D13 | W24 | W14 | 3-1   |
| 10. Ron Hosler       | 1639   | L1    | W26 | W33 | W25 | 3-1   |
| 11. George Voorhis   | 1636   | L21   | W37 | W34 | W16 | 3-1   |
| 12. Edward A. Bryan  | 1579   | L17   | W28 | W20 | W30 | 3-1   |
| 13. Will Pressnall   | 1441   | W36   | D9  | W31 | L3  | 2½-1½ |
| 14. Rod Avery        | 1395   | W35   | D31 | W16 | L9  | 2½-1½ |
| 15. Lee Norkus       | 1636   | L20   | D41 | W42 | W23 | 2½-1½ |
| 16. Mani Sayeedi     | 1141   | W43   | W32 | L14 | L11 | 2-2   |
| 17. Mike Shedd       | 1713   | W12   | L7  | W27 | L6  | 2-2   |
| 18. Bill Stevens     | 1553   | W45   | L6  | W21 | L8  | 2-2   |
| 19. Albert Gardner   | 1629   | D9    | D27 | W32 | L7  | 2-2   |
| 20. John Walker      | 1749   | W15   | L3  | L12 | W33 | 2-2   |
| 21. John Howell      | 1738   | W11   | L4  | L18 | W38 | 2-2   |
| 22. Rick Mattoon     | 1703   | W37   | L1  | L25 | W34 | 2-2   |
| 23. Gary Bagstad     | 1621   | L6    | W44 | W35 | L15 | 2-2   |
| 24. Daniel Simmons   | 1494   | W29   | L8  | L9  | W32 | 2-2   |
| 25. Ken Chrisco      | 1346   | L30   | W39 | W22 | L10 | 2-2   |
| 26. Terry Ondler     | 1524   | D27   | L10 | W41 | D31 | 2-2   |
| 27. Billy Harris     | 1383   | D26   | D19 | L17 | W36 | 2-2   |
| 28. Art Dumont       | 1532   | L3    | L12 | W39 | W35 | 2-2   |
| 29. Richard Libero   | UNR    | L24   | L34 | W37 | W41 | 2-2   |
| 30. Steve Schmadeke  | 1491   | W25   | L5  | WF  | L12 | 2-2   |
| 31. John McCann      | 1478   | WF    | D14 | L13 | D26 | 2-2   |
| 32. Robert Holland   | 1450   | W33   | L16 | L19 | L24 | 1-3   |
| 33. Skid Millstid    | 1287   | L32   | W43 | L10 | L20 | 1-3   |
| 34. Qran Clark       | 1237   | L8    | W29 | L11 | L22 | 1-3   |
| 35. Rick Yacconi     | UNR    | L14   | W36 | L23 | L28 | 1-3   |
| 36. Delmont Hopkins  | 1267   | L13   | L35 | W44 | L27 | 1-3   |
| 37. David Quint      | 1552   | L22   | L11 | L29 | W43 | 1-3   |
| 38. Gordon Benka     | 1368   | L7    | --  | W43 | L21 | 1-2   |
| 39. John Kindsfather | 1199   | L5    | L25 | L28 | WF  | 1-3   |
| 40. Matthew Mestel   | 1685   | W41   | L2  | --  | --  | 1-1   |

# Chess Points



## Sports programs with winning ways

By ROSS WILLIAMS  
Copley News Service

U.S. chess players and organizers are debating whether the U.S. Chess Federation should develop a national chess sports program or in the future spend most of its funds as it now does supporting weekend recreational chess activities.

In the debate, which will reach a climax at the USCF annual delegates meeting this August in Atlanta, there is a controversy over just what is involved in a national chess sports program and how much it will cost.

To resolve the controversy, we can look the national programs in those sports federations that have been most successful in winning or placing high in world championships and in developing large numbers of top players. Examples of successful chess federations are USSR, Hungary, Cuba and England. Other candidates for study are successful national olympic sports federations.

These elements are most often identified in successful programs:

1. Successful non-Communist federations mostly have small national staffs and devote most of their energies and funds to the sports program. Recreational activities including rating hobbyist players are left to local units.

2. In successful federa-

# Chess Points



## Cheaters gain title norms

By ROSS WILLIAMS  
Copley News Service

Recent articles by top players indicate that cheating to get international title norms may be becoming a fairly common practice worldwide.

David Levy of Scotland wrote a piece cited in this column some weeks back where he named titled players who, he said, would agree in return for a sum of money to draw or lose a game so that a tourney prize or title norm could be assured. Levy's piece was first published in Iowa in Bob Long's magazine, Chess Atlas.

A top player in Australia, Robert Jamieson, published material on title norm cheating in his magazine, Chess Player's Quarterly. Other chess editors have commented on this problem.

Cheating can take many forms. A young player earns a title — grand master, international master or FIDE master — by establishing a specified performance rating level and achieving specified results in 24 games against high-level competition.

Twenty-four games takes usually two or sometimes three master level tourneys. Each such tourney where specified results are achieved provides the title aspirant with a title "norm," a leg on the title.

Granting of titles is a touchy subject in the world chess federation (FIDE), and title requirements over the years have been changed several times. FIDE's general assembly has been only marginally successful in keeping title

(DENVER OPEN from p. 14)

|                      |      |     |     |     |     |      |
|----------------------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| 41. Mike Westerfield | 1552 | L40 | D15 | L26 | L29 | ½-3½ |
| 42. Karl Nathaniel   | UNR  | L2  | BYE | L15 | --  | ½-2½ |
| 43. Tim Kohler       | 1307 | L16 | L33 | L38 | L37 | 0-4  |
| 44. Bob Van de Hey   | 1551 | L4  | L23 | L36 | --  | 0-3  |
| 45. Steve Jared      | 1711 | L18 | --  | --  | --  | 0-1  |

### RESERVE SECTION

| NAME                  | RATING | Rd. 1 | 2   | 3   | 4   | Total |
|-----------------------|--------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| 1. Dan Hays           | 1104   | W9    | W14 | W13 | W5  | 4-0   |
| 2. Steve Flink        | 1229   | D7    | W33 | D11 | W16 | 3-0   |
| 3. Jim Porter         | 1184   | W33   | D11 | D21 | W20 | 3-0   |
| 4. Jeff Pichotta      | 1134   | W26   | W20 | D12 | D13 | 3-0   |
| 5. Bill Hays          | UNR    | W31   | W29 | W10 | L1  | 3-0   |
| 6. James Gurtner      | UNR    | L13   | W26 | W17 | W21 | 3-0   |
| 7. Brett Hastings     | 1343   | D2    | D9  | W22 | W12 | 3-0   |
| 8. Hyung Yoon         | UNR    | L29   | W31 | D24 | W23 | 2½-1½ |
| 9. Denny Osha         | 1297   | L1    | D7  | W26 | W22 | 2½-1½ |
| 10. Daniel Johnson    | 1185   | WF    | W15 | L5  | D11 | 2½-1½ |
| 11. Tim Valle         | 1304   | W32   | D3  | D2  | D10 | 2½-1½ |
| 12. Brad Rose         | 1242   | W30   | W17 | D4  | L7  | 2½-1½ |
| 13. Ruth Wylie        | 1284   | W6    | W25 | L1  | D4  | 2½-1½ |
| 14. John Leo          | 1318   | W18   | L1  | D23 | W15 | 2½-1½ |
| 15. Steve Spiegel     | 979    | W28   | L10 | W18 | L14 | 2-2   |
| 16. Mark Wecker       | UNR    | L21   | W28 | W29 | L2  | 2-2   |
| 17. Walt Hamilton     | 956    | WF    | L12 | L6  | W29 | 2-2   |
| 18. Mike Horine       | 1130   | L14   | W30 | L15 | W27 | 2-2   |
| 19. George Lombardi   | 1267   | L22   | L23 | W28 | WF  | 2-2   |
| 20. Brent Wearne      | 1280   | W23   | L4  | W25 | L3  | 2-2   |
| 21. Dave Babcock      | 1252   | W16   | D22 | D3  | L6  | 2-2   |
| 22. Elizabeth Stevens | UNR    | W19   | D21 | L7  | L9  | 1½-2½ |
| 23. Gary Cox          | 1321   | L20   | W19 | D14 | L8  | 1½-2½ |
| 24. Lane Cook         | 1280   | L25   | W32 | D8  | --  | 1½-1½ |
| 25. Julio Cruz        | UNR    | W24   | L13 | L20 | --  | 1-2   |
| 26. Karen Arp         | 1277   | L4    | L6  | L9  | W31 | 1-3   |
| 27. John Huennekens   | 1336   | LF    | --  | W32 | L18 | 1-2   |
| 28. Bill Cappuccino   | 1234   | L15   | L16 | L19 | W30 | 1-3   |
| 29. Stephen Martin    | 1270   | W8    | L5  | L16 | L17 | 1-3   |
| 30. Tom Welch         | UNR    | L12   | L18 | D31 | L28 | ½-3½  |
| 31. Ted Ebel          | 1253   | L5    | L8  | D30 | L26 | ½-3½  |
| 32. Jose Aragon       | 1110   | L11   | L24 | L27 | --  | 0-3   |
| 33. John McVay        | 1331   | L3    | L2  | --  | --  | 0-2   |

requirements high. But it has been less than successful in curbing those who violate the requirements or those who organize tourneys designed to circumvent the intent of the requirements.

It's possible, for example, to arrange tourneys where title aspirants can obtain an international master title

without ever beating or even drawing against an international master or grand master.

The ideal format for a tourney where title norms are attainable is one where prizes are high and the only income to titled players comes from the tourney prizes they are able to win.

In such events, titled players have high incentive to win and title norms gained by title aspirants are hard-earned and well-deserved.

A tourney format that is less ideal is one where prizes are low and titled players are given "ex-

tions we see solid programs for recognizing talent as soon as it appears in any part of the country. Formal training programs employing older master players and appropriate competition are then provided to develop top young talents to their fullest capabilities.

Successful federations seek also to establish the broadest possible base or pool of potential players. A key element is to have chess recognized as an official elementary and secondary school sport.

3. Successful federations conduct a large number of regional and national championships geared closely to the established structure of world championships.

4. All program elements are linked in successful federations. Top school competitions, for example, are often qualifying tournaments for higher national youth championships.

5. In successful federations, eligible players mostly compete in qualifying tournaments and earn positions in national championships. Players seeded directly into the championships based on ratings are held to a low number.

This is an important distinction. Young players usually are aware of the many ways ratings can be manipulated to achieve a desired result — up or down. When ratings are used for seeding, the unscrupulous are favored over the ethical. Youths from one region may be favored over youths from other regions for reasons not related to skill in chess.

6. Successful federations use a significant part of their resources to conduct high-level international tournaments rotated among their regions to give their top players frequent competition against top world players. This also gives their master player-trainers and coaches knowledge about trends in the sport.

7. High ethical standards and high standards of dress and deportment were found in most successful federations, and the federation in each case policed the sport and came down hard on improper conduct. The result is that the sport and the players in the sport are highly respected by the people in the nation involved.

This may be the solution to chess fund raising problems. Poor deportment by players may turn away po-

## colorado open crosstables

|    | PLAYER              | PRE<br>ST RTNG | POST<br>RTNG |     |     |     |     |     |     | TOT |
|----|---------------------|----------------|--------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|    |                     |                |              | 1   | 2   | 3   | 4   | 5   | 6   |     |
| 1  | FORDON, ROBERT      | CO 2083        | 2169         | W37 | W18 | W38 | D10 | W16 | W=2 | 5.5 |
| 2  | JELLISON, DAVID K   | CO 2211        | 2253         | W36 | W=8 | W43 | W=5 | W=6 | L=1 | 5.0 |
| 3  | KEARNS, JERRY       | CO 2177        | 2210         | W28 | W24 | W23 | L=6 | W13 | W10 | 5.0 |
| 4  | MADSEN, CRAIG W     | UT 2237        | 2227         | W20 | L13 | D35 | W37 | W24 | W18 | 4.5 |
| 5  | WALL, BRIAN         | CO 2132        | 2166         | W58 | W=7 | W13 | L=2 | W17 | D=6 | 4.5 |
| 6  | EBERLY, DAVID H     | CO 2091        | 2147         | W22 | W26 | W17 | W=3 | L=2 | D=5 | 4.5 |
| 7  | PERRY, RICHARD M    | NE 2091        | 2106         | W46 | L=5 | D37 | W21 | W35 | W16 | 4.5 |
| 8  | FISHBEIN, ALEXANDE  | OH 1943        | 2011         | W41 | L=2 | W39 | D35 | W19 | W14 | 4.5 |
| 9  | STRAW, HENRY        | CO 1635/9      | 1843         | L44 | W45 | D15 | W51 | W43 | W23 | 4.5 |
| 10 | HAMBLIN, JAMES E    | CO 2106        | 2116         | D29 | W21 | W51 | D=1 | W26 | L=3 | 4.0 |
| 11 | FREEMAN, C MICHAEL  | CO 1771        | 1905         | L13 | W22 | D24 | D25 | W38 | W26 | 4.0 |
| 12 | WILKINSON, DAN      | CO 2082        | 2059         | W39 | L38 | W27 | D19 | L14 | W31 | 3.5 |
| 13 | HENDERSON, STEVEN   | CO 2067        | 2083         | W11 | W=4 | L=5 | W38 | L=3 | D20 | 3.5 |
| 14 | DEVICO, JOSEPH P    | CO 2039        | 2039         | D54 | W55 | W50 | L16 | W12 | L=8 | 3.5 |
| 15 | CASE, KENNETH J.    | CO 2005        | 1999         | W47 | L43 | D=9 | O31 | W45 | D17 | 3.5 |
| 16 | LYNN, MARC          | WY 2004        | 2016         | W30 | D51 | W48 | W14 | L=1 | L=7 | 3.5 |
| 17 | LANKEY, BRIAN       | SD 1980        | 2014         | W53 | W34 | L=6 | W43 | L=5 | D15 | 3.5 |
| 18 | DACUS, JIM R        | CO 1976        | 2009         | W59 | L=1 | W54 | D33 | W34 | L=4 | 3.5 |
| 19 | BARDWICK, ALAN S    | CO 1925        | 1926         | L48 | W42 | W56 | D12 | L=8 | W37 | 3.5 |
| 20 | DYKSTRA, STEVEN C   | CO 1901        | 1931         | L=4 | W46 | D34 | D32 | W47 | D13 | 3.5 |
| 21 | COVELL, STEVE       | CO 1869        | 1897         | D50 | L10 | W55 | L=7 | W52 | W40 | 3.5 |
| 22 | NELSON, FRED M      | CO 2053        | 2024         | L=6 | L11 | L45 | W53 | W42 | W46 | 3.0 |
| 23 | HURSCH, JACK L      | CO 2024        | 2024         | W45 | W44 | L=3 | L26 | W27 | L=9 | 3.0 |
| 24 | SMITH, STEVE        | WY 2011        | 2009         | W31 | L=3 | D11 | W48 | L=4 | D28 | 3.0 |
| 25 | NELSON, KENT        | NE 2004        | 1971         | D55 | D54 | D31 | D11 | D40 | D32 | 3.0 |
| 26 | BUCHANAN, RICHARD   | CO 1974        | 1973         | W56 | L=6 | W47 | W23 | L10 | L11 | 3.0 |
| 27 | LUNDSTROM, BRAD     | CO 1901        | 1906         | L34 | W53 | L12 | W54 | L23 | W45 | 3.0 |
| 28 | BIGGS, BARRY F      | CO 1878        | 1890         | L=3 | L31 | W46 | W39 | D32 | D24 | 3.0 |
| 29 | HEYSER, DOAK        | CO 1859        | 1861         | D10 | L50 | L32 | W55 | D48 | W47 | 3.0 |
| 30 | JARED, STEPHEN      | CO 1857        | 1831         | L16 | L49 | W59 | L47 | W54 | W44 | 3.0 |
| 31 | BAUMGARDNER, DAMIA  | CO 1782        | 1844         | L24 | W28 | D25 | D15 | W44 | L12 | 3.0 |
| 32 | SUTTON, JOHN C      | CO 1629        | 1723         | D57 | L35 | W29 | D20 | D28 | D25 | 3.0 |
| 33 | AGRACHOV, DMITRY    | CO 2337        | 2319         | D35 | D48 | W44 | D18 | U=  | U=  | 2.5 |
| 34 | JOHNSON, CHARLES W  | CO 2101        | 2067         | W27 | L17 | D20 | W36 | L18 | U=  | 2.5 |
| 35 | DILLON, STEVEN C    | CO 2033        | 2054         | D33 | W32 | D=4 | D=8 | L=7 | U=  | 2.5 |
| 36 | LESTINSKY, HELMUT   | CO 1962        | 1926         | L=2 | D41 | W49 | L34 | L37 | W48 | 2.5 |
| 37 | LIXENS, RICK D      | SD 1903        | 1913         | L=1 | W59 | D=7 | L=4 | W36 | L19 | 2.5 |
| 38 | HAMMERSMITH, JAMES  | CO 1882        | 1889         | W49 | W12 | L=1 | L13 | L11 | O39 | 2.5 |
| 39 | LANDERS, DAVID M    | CO 1826        | 1821         | L12 | W52 | L=8 | L28 | W56 | D38 | 2.5 |
| 40 | CLEVENGER, CHRISTO  | CO 1817        | 1804         | L43 | L47 | W53 | W56 | D25 | L21 | 2.5 |
| 41 | HENDRICKSON, CHRIS  | CO 1756        | 1752         | L=8 | D36 | L42 | L52 | W55 | W54 | 2.5 |
| 42 | GROSS, GEORGE E     | CO 1364        | 1435         | H=  | L19 | W41 | L44 | L22 | W52 | 2.5 |
| 43 | BARDWICK, TODD A    | CO 2016        | 2012         | W40 | L15 | L=2 | L17 | L=9 | U=  | 2.0 |
| 44 | RUKAVINA, JOHN      | UT 1948        | 1910         | W=9 | L23 | L33 | W42 | L31 | L30 | 2.0 |
| 45 | STEINHARDT, MICHAEL | CO 1802        | 1804         | L23 | L=9 | W22 | W49 | L15 | L27 | 2.0 |
| 46 | CHEW, HERMAN W      | CO 1793        | 1769         | L=7 | L20 | L28 | W59 | W49 | L22 | 2.0 |
| 47 | CARROLL, CURTIS L   | SD 1728        | 1759         | L15 | W40 | L26 | W30 | L20 | L29 | 2.0 |
| 48 | WHITE, THOMAS P     | CO 1687        | 1721         | W19 | O33 | L16 | L24 | D29 | L36 | 2.0 |
| 49 | SHRIVER, JOHN B     | CO 1501        | 1532         | L38 | W30 | L36 | L45 | L46 | W56 | 2.0 |
| 50 | OSHYANSKY, YURY     | CO 2161        | 2134         | D21 | W29 | L14 | U=  | U=  | U=  | 1.5 |
| 51 | SCHREIBER, Z EDWIN  | UT 1937        | 1935         | W52 | D16 | L10 | L=9 | U=  | U=  | 1.5 |
| 52 | GERASH, WALTER L    | CO 1672        | 1650         | L51 | L39 | H=  | W41 | L21 | L42 | 1.5 |
| 53 | SWEETMAN, RICH      | CO 1798        | 1754         | L17 | L27 | L40 | L22 | H=  | D55 | 1.0 |
| 54 | DUKE, LARKY ALAN    | CO 1726        | 1709         | D14 | D25 | L18 | L27 | L30 | L41 | 1.0 |
| 55 | BARBER, THOMAS G    | CO 1720        | 1696         | D25 | L14 | L21 | L29 | L41 | O53 | 1.0 |
| 56 | DIONISIO, RAMONCIT  | CO 0           | 1552         | L26 | W58 | L19 | L40 | L39 | L49 | 1.0 |
| 57 | WOOD, MARK A        | CO 1931        | 1929         | D32 | U=  | U=  | U=  | U=  | U=  | .5  |
| 58 | SZELIGOWSKI, PAUL   | CO 1863        | 1855         | L52 | L56 | U=  | U=  | U=  | U=  | .0  |
| 59 | KELEHER, DENIS L    | CO 0           | 1482         | L18 | L37 | L30 | L46 | U=  | U=  | .0  |

(continued on p. 17)

tential donors.

8. Successful federations apparently prepare a solid sports program designed to develop top talents and give them the best possible chance of winning world competitions. These federations then seek money to fund the program.

This is in contrast to the negative budget approach where you first decide how much money you're likely to obtain and then design a limited program to fit that amount. Here fund raising fears and timidity govern the sports program design.

Game of the Week: Here's a neat match game between U.S. national master Jude Acers and expert John Parsons, both of Louisiana. It's annotated by Acers in the May, 1980, British Chess Magazine.

4th Match game  
1979

|           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| Acers     | Parsons  |
| White     | Black    |
| 1. e4     | c5       |
| 2. Ne2    | e5       |
| 3. Ncc3   | g6       |
| 4. Bc4    | Bg7      |
| 5. Nd5    | Ne7      |
| 6. Nbc3   | 0-0      |
| 7. d3     | h6       |
| 8. h4     | Nbc6     |
| 9. h5     | g5       |
| 10. Bxg5  | hxg5     |
| 11. h6    | Nxd5     |
| 12. hxg7  | Kxg7     |
| 13. Nxd5  | Rh8      |
| 14. Rxh8  | Qxh8     |
| 15. Qf3   | Qh6      |
| 16. Ne3   | Qf6      |
| 17. Nf5+  | Kf8      |
| 18. 0-0-0 | d5       |
| 19. Bxd5  | Bxf5     |
| 20. Bxc6  | bxc6     |
| 21. exf5  | Rb8      |
| 22. c3    | a5       |
| 23. Qe4   | Qd8      |
| 24. Rh1   | Ke7      |
| 25. Qe3   | Rg8      |
| 26. Re1   | f6       |
| 27. d4    | cxd4     |
| 28. cxd4  | Qd5      |
| 29. dxe5  | Qxa2     |
| 30. exf6+ | Resigned |

| PLAYER                | ST | PRE RTNG | POST RTNG | POST |     |     |     |     |     | TOT |     |
|-----------------------|----|----------|-----------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|                       |    |          |           | 1    | 2   | 3   | 4   | 5   | 6   |     |     |
| 1 SHEDD, MICHAEL P    | CO | 1817     | 1883      | D32  | W35 | W18 | W14 | W13 | W=9 | W=7 | 5,5 |
| 2 LUDWIG, MARK A      | CO | 1827     | 1868      | L=5  | W=2 | W15 | W16 | W=9 | W=7 |     | 5,0 |
| 3 TRAIBUSH, E VICTOR  | CO | 1873     | 1873      | L26  | W36 | D30 | W34 | W18 | W14 |     | 4,5 |
| 4 LAZAR, RICHARD      | CO | 1848     | 1885      | W15  | W16 | D=7 | W12 | W11 | L=1 |     | 4,5 |
| 5 BRYAN, EDWARD A     | CO | 1713     | 1797      | W=2  | D14 | L=8 | W30 | W12 | W13 |     | 4,5 |
| 6 GARCIA, RICHARD     | CO | 1862     | 1845      | L34  | W28 | W25 | D35 | W19 | D10 |     | 4,0 |
| 7 KLEINMAN, BRUCE     | CO | 1816     | 1830      | W20  | W29 | D=4 | D=8 | W17 | L=2 |     | 4,0 |
| 8 HENDEE, HAYNES      | CO | 1760     | 1796      | D36  | W32 | W=5 | D=7 | W26 | U=  |     | 4,0 |
| 9 NORKUS, LEE         | CO | 1749     | 1787      | W21  | W22 | L12 | W38 | L=2 | W26 |     | 4,0 |
| 10 DOYKOS, KENNETH P  | CO | 1734     | 1753      | W28  | H=  | D26 | D19 | W32 | D=6 |     | 4,0 |
| 11 DUNLOP, GENTRY     | CO | 1861     | 1868      | W27  | W19 | W37 | D13 | L=4 | U=  |     | 3,5 |
| 12 BAGSTAD, GARY L    | CO | 1803     | 1799      | W42  | D33 | W=9 | L=4 | L=5 | W31 |     | 3,5 |
| 13 MAC MILLAN, SHAUN  | CO | 1765     | 1790      | W39  | W30 | W38 | D11 | L=1 | L=5 |     | 3,5 |
| 14 GRIMES, BRUCE D    | CO | 1737     | 1749      | X=   | D=5 | W33 | L=1 | W35 | L=3 |     | 3,5 |
| 15 GECZY, BELA        | CO | 1697     | 1717      | L=4  | W49 | L=2 | W39 | W38 | D17 |     | 3,5 |
| 16 HULMES, ALFRED W   | CO | 1696     | 1707      | W49  | L=4 | W20 | L=2 | D21 | W35 |     | 3,5 |
| 17 SHARPE, RICHARD    | CO | 1686     | 1717      | W44  | L37 | W31 | W22 | L=7 | D15 |     | 3,5 |
| 18 MOORE, CHARLES E   | CO | 1682     | 1711      | W43  | D34 | L=1 | W33 | L=3 | W32 |     | 3,5 |
| 19 AKIMA, KIYOSHI     | CO | 1661     | 1667      | W45  | L11 | W47 | D10 | L=6 | W36 |     | 3,5 |
| 20 WELCH, JOHN F      | CO | 1648     | 1671      | L=7  | W48 | L16 | W41 | W24 | D22 |     | 3,5 |
| 21 LONG, HAROLD G     | CO | 1499     | 1583      | L=9  | L25 | W28 | W40 | D16 | W33 |     | 3,5 |
| 22 BROWN, ELLIOTT R   | CO | 1903     | 1852      | W25  | L=9 | W34 | L17 | D31 | D20 |     | 3,0 |
| 23 THOMPSON, ABE M    | CO | 1721     | 1706      | L35  | W43 | W40 | L26 | L25 | W39 |     | 3,0 |
| 24 SCOTT, J RICHARD   | CO | 1686     | 1657      | W41  | L38 | L35 | W45 | L20 | W43 |     | 3,0 |
| 25 ZBEGNER, JOSEPH H  | WY | 1628/8   | 1700      | L22  | W21 | L=6 | W27 | W23 | U=  |     | 3,0 |
| 26 HUMPHREY, GILBERT  | CO | 1624     | 1655      | W=3  | H=  | D10 | W23 | L=8 | L=9 |     | 3,0 |
| 27 ST GERMAIN, PAUL D | CO | 1599     | 1628      | L11  | L45 | W46 | L25 | W41 | W38 |     | 3,0 |
| 28 JAKUBOWSKI, MARK   |    | 1571     | 1586      | L10  | L=6 | L21 | W44 | W47 | W40 |     | 3,0 |
| 29 QUINT, DAVID P     | CO | 1731     | 1680      | W48  | L=7 | D45 | L32 | L36 | W46 |     | 2,5 |
| 30 ORR, MATTHEW       | CO | 1670     | 1652      | W46  | L13 | D=3 | L=5 | L34 | W45 |     | 2,5 |
| 31 WESTERFIELD, JAMES | CO | 1661     | 1656      | L38  | W41 | L17 | W43 | D22 | L12 |     | 2,5 |
| 32 LANDEMI, MICHAEL J | CO | 1640     | 1650      | D=1  | L=8 | W36 | W29 | L10 | L18 |     | 2,5 |
| 33 OGDEN, DALE        | CO | 1633     | 1610      | W47  | D12 | L14 | L18 | W45 | L21 |     | 2,5 |
| 34 GARDNER, ALBERT    | CO | 1615     | 1654      | W=6  | D18 | L22 | L=3 | W30 | U=  |     | 2,5 |
| 35 WEIL, TIMOTHY R    | CO | 1569     | 1606      | W23  | L=1 | W24 | D=6 | L14 | L16 |     | 2,5 |
| 36 BRODERICK, MICHAEL | CO | 1550     | 1562      | D=8  | L=3 | L32 | W47 | W29 | L19 |     | 2,5 |
| 37 SHIPPEY, DANIEL A  | CO | 1823     | 1825      | W40  | W17 | L11 | U=  | U=  | U=  |     | 2,0 |
| 38 YOSHINAGA, DAVID K | CO | 1768     | 1716      | W31  | W24 | L13 | L=9 | L15 | L27 |     | 2,0 |
| 39 OTT, JOHN O        | WY | 1637/13  | 1572      | L13  | L47 | W49 | L15 | W48 | L23 |     | 2,0 |
| 40 FAIRCHILD, VIRGIL  | CO | 1593     | 1564      | L37  | W44 | L23 | L21 | W46 | L28 |     | 2,0 |
| 41 ARP, KAREN L       | CO | 1564     | 1537      | L24  | L31 | W42 | L20 | L27 | W47 |     | 2,0 |
| 42 HAYNES, LES        | WY | 1534     | 1530/     | L12  | L=2 | L41 | W49 | L43 | W48 |     | 2,0 |
| 43 BECKER, JOHN       | CO | 0        | 1512      | L18  | L23 | W44 | L31 | W42 | L24 |     | 2,0 |
| 44 BENKA, GORDON      | CO | 1588     | 1554      | L17  | L40 | L43 | L28 | W49 | H=  |     | 1,5 |
| 45 BULL, DONNIE R     | CO | 1277/11  | 1343      | L19  | W27 | D29 | L24 | L33 | L30 |     | 1,5 |
| 46 GREGORY, DWAYNE E  | CO | 1010     | 1035      | L30  | H=  | L27 | W48 | L40 | L29 |     | 1,5 |
| 47 FUGELBERG, NEWELL  | CO | 0        | 1337      | L33  | W39 | L19 | L36 | L28 | L41 |     | 1,0 |
| 48 JOHNSON, LESTER E  | CO | 1377     | 1328      | L29  | L20 | H=  | L46 | L39 | L42 |     | ,5  |
| 49 WINDHOLZ, KENNETH  | CO | 1490/9   | 1398      | L16  | L15 | L39 | L42 | L44 | U=  |     | ,0  |

| PLAYER                | ST | PRE RTNG | POST RTNG | POST |     |     |     |     |     | TOT |
|-----------------------|----|----------|-----------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|                       |    |          |           | 1    | 2   | 3   | 4   | 5   | 6   |     |
| 1 BABCOCK, DAVID P    | CO | 1499     | 1548      | W30  | W32 | W=5 | D=2 | D=4 | W=9 | 5,0 |
| 2 WIELGOT, GLEN       | CO | 1426     | 1488      | W36  | D12 | W24 | D=1 | W16 | W=4 | 5,0 |
| 3 FLINK, STEVE        | CO | 1367     | 1469      | W24  | W25 | L13 | W27 | W=6 | W10 | 5,0 |
| 4 FURTFNEY, DAVID A   | CO | 1539     | 1564      | W40  | W15 | W=9 | W13 | D=1 | L=2 | 4,5 |
| 5 OXLEY, BILL         | CO | 1491     | 1519      | W19  | W34 | L=1 | W16 | W31 | W13 | 4,5 |
| 6 WADSWORTH, HAL H    | CO | 1426/8   | 1498      | L23  | W38 | W17 | W=7 | L=3 | W12 | 4,0 |
| 7 PORTER, JAMES Y     | CO | 1399     | 1465      | L13  | W33 | W26 | L=6 | W20 | W22 | 4,0 |
| 8 SPIEGEL, JEFF       | CO | 1398/12  | 1408      | W20  | L=9 | W40 | D21 | H=  | W24 | 4,0 |
| 9 OVERDORFF, ROBERT   | CO | 1321     | 1404      | W33  | W=8 | L=4 | W23 | W22 | L=1 | 4,0 |
| 10 CHRISTOPHER, BRUCE | CO | 1301/8   | 1413      | W41  | D17 | W12 | W14 | D13 | L=3 | 4,0 |
| 11 MAEZ, JR JOE F     | CO | 0        | 1442      | W21  | L24 | L27 | W30 | W34 | W31 | 4,0 |
| 12 SAYEEDI, MANI      | CO | 1516     | 1547      | W42  | D=2 | L10 | W18 | W17 | L=6 | 3,5 |

junior  
senior  
dec 13-14  
see inside  
back cover

pense" money with the amount in each case based on the player's rating. In many cases in such events, the value of the money and in-kind services given to high-rated players is more than those players could hope realistically to win in prizes.

What is the incentive in such events for titled players? Will they play their best? Or, with expense money in hand, will they play less forcefully and give the title aspirants a better chance?

And, with expense money in hand and only a small prize fund to play for, is it not likely for unscrupulous titled players in such events to be more prone to sell a draw or a win to a title aspirant with similar scruples?

These statements gain credence when you review recent results and see that some top players with titles have won major tournaments with high dollar prizes and then finished down the list against weaker fields in specially arranged title norm events with low prizes and where expense money was given to titled players.

One U.S. grand master said he wished FIDE would abolish all titles. They've been cheapened so much in recent years, they no longer have value, he said.

FIDE will grapple with this problem again at the annual meeting this November in Malta. If reason prevails, title norm requirements will be raised substantially and strict specifications provided for the format for title norm tournaments.

Game of the Week: This game between Robert Fischer of the United States and Ruben Rodriguez of the Philippines recently had its first publication in the West. It's annotated by Jimmy Adams in the June 1980 British Chess magazine.

"Beat Bobby Fischer" Philippines, 1967

Table showing chess moves for Fischer (White) and Rodriguez (Black) in the game 'Beat Bobby Fischer'.

Table showing chess notation for moves 12 through 28, including piece types and status like 'Resigned'.

Large table listing chess players and their performance statistics for the Colorado Open, including columns for player name, ID, ST, RTNG, and various game results.

Table with columns: ID, PLAYER, ST, RTNG, PRE, POST, and TOT. Lists players like GERDEMANN, HITSON, SOCHER, BRYAN, MOORE, and BROWN.

Table with columns: ID, PLAYER, ST, RTNG, PRE, POST, and TOT. Lists players MAHONEY, DESCHNER, WITTEKIND, and SMITH.



Handwritten signature: D. Davison

(MOST INTERESTING from p. 3)

Black plays the Leningrad variation, declining a possible sacrifice. Dillon-J. Hamblin(C.M.), Alferd Packer III, went 8. . f6 9. Ng5!? Nd4 (9. . fg 10. Qh5+ g6 11. Bg6+ Ke7 12. Nf3! h6 13. Ng5! with compensation) 10. Qh5+ g6 11. Bg6+ Ke7 12. Ndf3 Nc6 (Nf3+) where 13. Nf7! (13. . hg 14. Qg6!) would have been winning. (0-1 in 33)

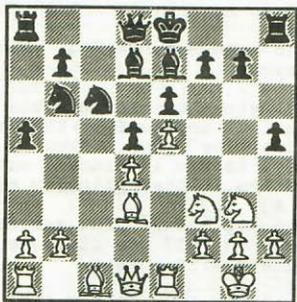
9. 0-0 Bd7  
10. Re1 a5

Black punts around on the queen-side; that's the plan.

11. Nf1

I saw this maneuver in Benjamin-Seirawan from the 1979 U.S. Junior Invitational. Benjamin attacked, winning the game and the brilliancy prize.

12. Ng3 Be7  
h5



Seirawan let the knight onto h5. Madsen must have seen the game, too.

13. h4

Giving up a pawn so as to control the dead bishop's squares. A similar sacrifice occurred in M. Wood(I)- Dillon, Class Championships '78: 1. f4 d5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. g3 Bg4 4. Bg2 Bf3 5. Bf3 e5 6. d3 Nf6 7. Nc3 Qd7 8. e4 d4 9. Ne2 h5 10. f5 Rd8 11. Bg5 Be7 12. h3 Ng4! 13. hg Bg5 14. gh Be3 15. Nc1 Qe7 16. a3 Qg5 17. g4 Qf4 18. Ke2 Rd6 19. Qf1 Rdh6 20. Nb3 b6 21. Qg2 ½-½. The sacrifice is entirely positional and has nothing to do with checkmate.

14. Nh4 Bh4  
15. Be3 Qh4

Due to the unprotected knight on b6 Black cannot take the Pd4 safely.

16. Pc1 a4  
17. Bb1 Nb4  
Bb5

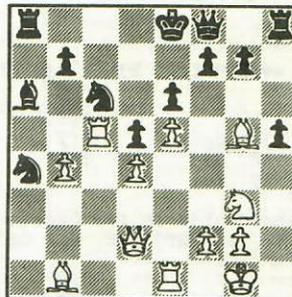
Black has completed his plan of total edge-domination.

18. Qd2 Nc6

19. b3 ab  
20. ab Qe7  
21. Rc5 Ba6  
22. Bg5 Qf8

At this point I saw that I could give up a rook in the hopes of rendering my opponent relatively moveless. I had tried it before, in Agrachov(M)-Dillon, Winter Park 1980: 1. e4 e6 2. Nf3 d5 3. Nc3 Nf6 4. e5 Nfd7 5. d4 c5 6. cd Nc6 7. Bf4 Nc5!? (Bc5) 8. Bd3 a6 9. 0-0 Be7 10. a3 b5 11. b4 Nd3 12. cd Bd7 13. d4 0-0 14. Qd3 f6 15. ef gf! 16. Re1 Kh8 17. Re3 Rg8 18. Rae1 Rg4 19. Bg3 Qg8 20. h3 Rg7 21. Ne2 Rae8 22. Nf4 Bd8 23. Qe2 e5!? 24. Nh5 e4! 25. Ng7 Qg7 26. Qb2 Rg8 27. Nd2 f5 28. Kf1 Nd4! 29. f4 and now Bf6! would give Black good chances. Instead 29. . ef?? gave White the opportunity to trade everything off: 30. Nf3 Bf6 31. Nd4 Bd4 32. Qd4! Qd4 33. Be5+ 1-0.

23. b4 Na4!



24. Nf5!?!?

Sacrificing a whole rook in bizarre fashion.

25. e6! ef  
26. e7! f6!  
Qf7!

Nimzovich termed this the "pawn with a death-wish". Black rightly does not wish to kill it.

27. Bf4! Nc5  
28. dc Bc4

For the rook White has trapped Black's king with the passed e-pawn. If 28. . Ne7 29. Bd6 0-0 30. Re7 Qg6 31. Qd5+ with Bf5 coming.

29. Bf5 Ne5  
30. Be5 fe  
31. Re5 Ra1+

Another plan is Rh6 to get his extra rook into play.

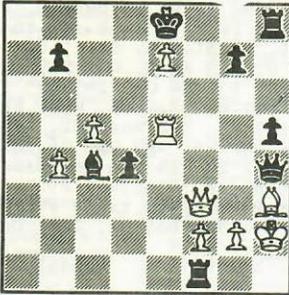
32. Kh2 Qf6  
33. Qe3 Qh4+  
34. Bh3 d4

If 34. . Rf1 immediately 35. Rf5 intending 36. Qe5. Then if 35. . Qe7 36. Re5 Qe5 37. Qe5+ Kf7 38. Qe6+ Kf8 39. Qc8+ and

40. Qh8.

35. Qf3

Rf1



36. Qf5!

Threatening everything! Black has only one defense.

- 37. Qg6+ Be6!!
- 38. Qf5 Bf7
- 39. Re6 Be6!

Black's defense holds so far because 39. Qe6 Qf4+ 40. g3 Rf2+ 41. Kh1 Qf3+ 42. Kg1 Qg3+

- 40. Qg6+ Rf2
- 41. Re4 Rf7

Even after Black's brilliant defense (Be6) he would be in big trouble after 41. g3 which wins the queen for rook. Time pressure (TC=45/2) claims another victim.

- 42. Qg3 Qf6
- Re7

Now the game becomes rather forced for both sides. 43. Qb8+ Kf7 44. Re7+ Ke7 45. Qh8 Qe5+ 46. g3 Qe2+ 47. Bg2 d3 48. Qc8 d2 49. Qb7+ Ke8 50. Qc6+ Ke7 51. Qb7+ Ke8 52. Qc6+ 1/2-1/2



ing. I had decided to play this second line for several reasons. Most importantly, I felt that it was theoretically stronger. In addition, Line (1) was of rather forced character and my opponent was rather sure to have found it. However, the "best" moves in this second line were rather more judgment plays and there was the more realistic hope that he would be making choices other than what I considered to be best. Thus I went to play the adjourned game confident, but not 100 percent certain of a theoretical win. If he would play perfectly and if in fact the chess goddess had decreed that there was no theoretical win from Diagram B -- well, that's life.

An afterthought is in order here. Looking at the position after 47. h5 in the quiet of my home, it seems that after the routine 47. ...Kf7, Black has every reason to expect both a theoretical and practical win. In exchange for the a-pawn, Black should win the other two pawns and then the three pawn advantage must in due course be decisive.

When the game was resumed, Commons quickly played: 42. h5?!

His analysis had convinced him that the position is lost and he felt that this leads to "trappier" play. From my part I was delighted to see it since I was sure that my win now is theoretically certain. 42. ...g5 43. Rb3

43. hxg6 e.p.+ Kxg6 just serves to free Black's King; 43. Rb7 was discussed in the note to White's 41st move.

43. ...Nc2!

The last key move. The Knight covers the a-pawn's queening square and thus ensures success.

44. Rd3

White took a long time on this move, looking for a possible trap for Black to fall into.

44. ...Rb2 45. Rd7 a2 46. Nxb5+ Kg8 47. Rd8+ Kg7 48. Rd7+

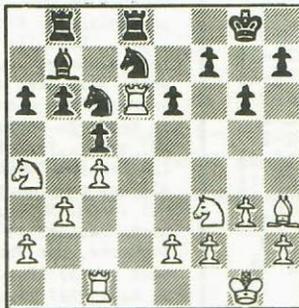
The last try. 48. ...Kg8 repeats the position while 48. ...Kf8?? allows 49. Nh7+ Ke8 50. Nf6+ Kf8 51. Nh7+ with a perpetual check -- note how White's Rook on d7 cuts off the Black King from an escape route (the point behind White's 44th-45th moves!)

48. ...Kf6 White resigns.

Although this example comes from an adjournment, there is often time for this same type of analysis over-the-board. The practical player must learn to use this time effectively. Logical analysis many moves ahead is made easier by the relative lack of material on the board. The student should set up the position on Diagram A and attempt to "see" the analysis we have given as far as he can without moving material.

Rb1-Q1 16 P-B5 Q-B3ch 17 K-N1 N-K1 18 B-QR3  
 14 NxQP (possible because of the congestion of  
 Black's minor pieces) QxN (if ...NxN 15 QxP#;  
 if 14...BxN 15 P-B5 BxBP ((or QxP 16 QxQ BxQ  
 17 RxB; or BxNP 16 RPxB with a freer game))  
 16 QxB) 15 QxQ BxQ 16 P-B5 BxBP (if BxNP, 17  
 RxB) 17 RxB N-Q3 18 R-QB1 QR-B1 19 P-QR3  
 (threatening P-QN4) P-QR4 20 BxQNP NxB 21 RxBN  
 B-Q3 (to ease defense through exchange) 22 R-Q1  
 R-B3 (if R-B7 23 BxNP) 23 P-QN4 PxP 24 PxP  
 R1-B1 25 P-N5 R3-B2 (R-B7 should be tried; then  
 follows: 26 BxNP KxB ((if BxNP 27 RPxB KxB  
 28 R1-Q7 R-KB1 29 P-K3)) 27 RxB RxBP 28 R6-Q7  
 R-KB1, and White has better chances because of  
 QNP) 26 RxB BxR 27 R-QB1 1-0 (because of  
 P-N6)

JULY WEDNESDAYS (7/23/80) - McCarty/H Lestinsky  
 1 N-KB3 N-KB3 2 P-QN3 P-KN3 3 B-N2 B-N2 4 P-B4  
 0-0 5 P-N3 P-B4 6 B-N2 P-Q3 7 0-0 N-B3 8 N-B3  
 P-QR3 (N-K5 is better) 9 P-Q4 R-N1 10 PxP PxP  
 11 QxQ RxQ 12 N-R4 (now Black's queenside is  
 weak) N-Q2 (...P-N3 is an alternative) 13 BxB  
 KxB 14 QR-B1 (to prevent ...P-QN4) P-QN3 15  
 KR-Q1 B-N2 16 B-R3 (the start of a bad plan;  
 R-Q2 followed by QR-Q1 was more logical. B-R3  
 aims at weakening Black's Q3 square, but at the  
 same time White weakens his KB3 square, loses  
 time, and plays on the wing when he should be  
 playing in the center) P-K3 17 R-Q6



KN-K4 18

R1-Q1 (Naturally, White does not wish to lose  
 the queen file) NxNch 19 PxB N-Q5 (an excellent  
 move which separates White's rooks, aims at  
 White's KB3 square, and wins a pawn) 20 RxB  
 (forced, else NxPch) RxB 21 K-B1 (to avoid  
 check) BxP 22 R-Q2 R-Q3 (protects QN3 and gives  
 the rook a chance to find protection) 23 B-N2  
 (Black's bishop is too powerful) BxBch 24 KxB  
 P-KN4 25 P-QN4 (to try to weaken Black's queen-  
 side and to get counterplay) PxP 26 NxNP RxBN  
 27 RxBN R-B3 28 P-B5 P-QR4 (correct) 29 R-QB4  
 K-B3 30 K-B3 K-K4 31 K-K3 K-Q4 32 R-Q4ch KxB  
 33 R-Q7 K-N4 (P-B4) 34 K-Q2 (RxB offered better  
 chances for a draw) P-B4 35 RxB P-N5 36 R-K7  
 P-R5 37 P-B3 (At this point, I am confused)  
 PxB 38 P-R4 P-N6 39 PxB PxB 40 R-N7ch R-N3  
 41 R-Q7 and resigns. 0-1 Lestinsky is a good  
 teacher.

JUNE WEDNESDAYS (6/18/80) - McCarty/Elliott Brown  
 1 P-QB4 P-K3 2 P-Q4 P-Q4 3 N-QB3 N-KB3 4 PxB  
 PxB 5 N-B3 P-B3 6 B-B4 B-Q3 (B-K2 is better)  
 7 B-N3 (B-N5 is possible) 0-0 8 P-K3 B-KB4 9  
 N-R4 (I wanted to induce the Qb off the QN1-KR7  
 diagonal) B-K3 10 B-Q3 R-K1 11 Q-B2 P-QR3 (to  
 obtain queenside counterplay after P-B4) 12  
 N-B5 BxB 13 RPxB (KR file is now open for pos-  
 sible kingside onslaught) BxN 14 BxB P-KN3  
 (creates a weakness in the king's position) 15  
 B-Q3 QN-Q2 16 0-0-0 (logical to White's setup  
 which involves penetration on the kingside via  
 KR file) P-B4 (Black's best counterattack on the  
 queenside) 17 R-R4 R-QB1 18 K-N1 (White prob-  
 ably doesn't have time for this; best seems  
 R1-R1 with a struggle) P-QN4 (The storm begins)  
 19 PxB (I was afraid of P-N5 followed by PxB)  
 RxB 20 R1-R1 (somewhat consistent, but since I  
 was wallowing in inconsistency, I might have  
 tried R-Q4 followed by an onslaught on the QP)  
 N-K4 21 Q-Q2 (better Q-K2) N-B5 22 Q-Q1 (again  
 Q-K2, reserving Q1 for the knight for protection  
 of QN2) Q-R4 23 P-KN4 (an attempt at counter-  
 play, but N-K2 should have been tried) NxP (Brown  
 is dangerous) 24 KxB QxNch 25 K-N1 RKL-QB1  
 (Q-N5ch would give winning chances) 26 P-N5  
 (now Qch is impossible) Q-R6 27 PxB R-B8ch 28  
 QxR QxBch 29 K-R1 RxQch 30 RxB P-KR4 (Q-KB4  
 is better) 31 R-Q4 Q-B4 32 R-KB4 Q-K4ch 33  
 K-N1 Q-K3 34 R-B7 P-N4 35 KR-B3 (White doesn't  
 want to lose sight of KB6) Q-K5ch 36 K-B1 P-  
 KN5 37 R-B8ch K-R2 38 R-B4 (It's important to  
 keep R on this file) QxNP 39 R-B8 K-N3 40  
 R-N8ch K-R3 41 R-N7 Q-B8ch 42 K-Q2 Q-QR8 43  
 RxBP QxPch 44 K-K1 P-Q5 45 R-Q7 Q-N8ch 46 K-K2  
 Q-B7ch 47 K-B1 PxB 48 PxB (I missed 48 P-B7 P-  
 Q7ch 49 K-N2 Q-B3ch 50 K-R2 with winning  
 chances) Q-N8ch 49 K-B2 Q-B7ch 50 K-K1 Q-N8ch  
 51 R-Q1 Q-N6 52 K-K2 (the KP had to be protec-  
 ted) Q-B2 (now a blockade is established) 53  
 R-Q7 Q-R7ch (if 53...QxR 54 P-B7 and there are  
 no more checks) 54 R-Q2 Q-B2 55 R-Q7 Q-R7ch  
 56 K-Q3 Q-N6ch 57 K-K2 (if 57 K-K4 Q-K3ch; if  
 57 K-Q4 Q-Q8ch) . . .  $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ , since after ...Q-R7ch  
 I would have been inclined to repeat moves by  
 R-Q2 and R-Q7. The rooks tied down the powerful  
 queen, even though White was two pawns down.

Hopefully, Jim McCarty can be encouraged to enter  
 some of the bigger weekenders some time in the  
 future. For the time being, unfortunately, Jim  
 is too busy with college studies to enter any  
 tourneys at all.

(CARLSON from p. 7)

mote (using the Pawn). I didn't play KxB as  
 Black's pawn is needed to shelter my King from  
 possible long-range checks. With all the combined  
 furor of White's active pieces bearing on him,  
 Black puts up a gallant fight in a hopeless posi-  
 tion.

- 5. K-N1
- 6. R-N7!

An important intermezzo move to threaten the  
 Pawn's advance with a tempo-gaining check.

|                        |      |     |     |     |     |       |
|------------------------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| 17. Damian Baumgardner | 1723 | L9  | D16 | L18 | W19 | 1½-2½ |
| 18. Kenneth Doykos     | 1713 | L4  | L8  | W17 | L11 | 1-3   |
| 19. John Bertschy      | 1690 | L13 | L14 | W21 | L17 | 1-3   |
| 20. Rudolf Petters     | 2002 | D6  | L12 | --  | --  | ½-1½  |
| 21. Richard Wittekind  | 1691 | --  | --  | L19 | L16 | 0-2   |

MIDDLE SECTION

| <u>NAME</u>         | <u>RATING</u> | <u>Rd.1</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>3</u> | <u>4</u> | <u>TOTAL</u> |
|---------------------|---------------|-------------|----------|----------|----------|--------------|
| 1. George Voorhis   | 1636          | W15         | W8       | W6       | D2       | 3½-1½        |
| 2. Gentry Dunlop    | 1675          | W13         | W14      | W7       | D1       | 3½-2½        |
| 3. Bela Geczy       | 1623          | W12         | L6       | W9       | W10      | 3-1          |
| 4. Lee Norkus       | 1616          | L9          | W16      | W8       | W6       | 3-1          |
| 5. David Quint      | 1572          | L6          | W12      | W14      | W7       | 3-1          |
| 6. Dempsy Burleson  | 1690          | W5          | W3       | L1       | L4       | 2-2          |
| 7. Ralph Fisher     | 1639          | W10         | W9       | L2       | L5       | 2-2          |
| 8. Michael Landem   | 1494          | W19         | L1       | L4       | W17      | 2-2          |
| 9. Karen Arp        | 1451          | W4          | L7       | L3       | W15      | 2-2          |
| 10. Richard Sharpe  | 1540          | L7          | W18      | W11      | L3       | 2-2          |
| 11. Thomas Barber   | 1688          | --          | W15      | L10      | W13      | 2-1          |
| 12. Matt Barna      | 1498          | L3          | L5       | W18      | W14      | 2-2          |
| 13. Paul St.Germain | 1555          | L2          | D17      | W16      | L11      | 1½-2½        |
| 14. Albert Gardner  | 1630          | W17         | L2       | L5       | L12      | 1-3          |
| 15. Tim Weil        | 1528          | L1          | L11      | W17      | L9       | 1-3          |
| 16. Jim Mathers     | 1502          | --          | L4       | L13      | W18      | 1-2          |
| 17. Steve Readell   | UNR           | L14         | D13      | L15      | L8       | ½-3½         |
| 18. Brian Smith     | 1372          | --          | L10      | L12      | L16      | 0-3          |
| 19. Kiyoshi Akima   | 1567          | L8          | --       | --       | --       | 0-1          |

LOWER SECTION

| <u>NAME</u>          | <u>RATING</u> | <u>Rd.1</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>3</u> | <u>4</u> | <u>TOTAL</u> |
|----------------------|---------------|-------------|----------|----------|----------|--------------|
| 1. Mani Sayeedi      | 1257          | W14         | W7       | W2       | W5       | 4-0          |
| 2. Michael Broderick | 1340          | W13         | W10      | L1       | W7       | 3-1          |
| 3. Daniel Barry      | NEW           | W12         | W11      | L5       | W10      | 3-1          |
| 4. Tim Hitson        | NEW           | L5          | W9       | W15      | W8       | 3-1          |
| 5. Terry Kindsfather | 1281          | W4          | D6       | W3       | L1       | 2½-1½        |
| 6. Kenneth Redhorse  | NEW           | W9          | D5       | L8       | W12      | 2½-1½        |
| 7. John Kindsfather  | 1199          | W8          | L1       | W13      | L2       | 2-2          |
| 8. Kenneth Wolcott   | NEW           | L7          | W15      | W6       | L4       | 2-2          |
| 9. George Lombardi   | 1267          | L6          | L4       | Bye      | W15      | 2-2          |
| 10. Paul Wheat       | 1107          | Bye         | L2       | D12      | L3       | 1½-2½        |
| 11. Craig Jones      | NEW           | D15         | L3       | W14      | --       | 1½-1½        |
| 12. Tomas Gallegos   | UNR           | L3          | Bye      | D10      | L6       | 1½-2½        |
| 13. John Davenport   | NEW           | L2          | W14      | L7       | --       | 1-2          |
| 14. Betty Jones      | NEW           | L1          | L13      | L11      | Bye      | 1-3          |
| 15. Steve Davis      | UNR           | D11         | L8       | L4       | L9       | ½-3½         |

LOWER SECTION

| <u>NAME</u>         | <u>RATING</u> | <u>Rd.1</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>3</u> | <u>TOTAL</u> |
|---------------------|---------------|-------------|----------|----------|--------------|
| 1. Gordon Benka     | 1424          | W11         | W4       | W2       | 3-0          |
| 2. Marek Jakubowski | 1469          | W9          | W6       | L1       | 2-1          |
| 3. Luigi Guillo     | 1374          | W7          | W5       | L4       | 2-1          |
| 4. Frank Mezek      | 1600          | W10         | L1       | W3       | 2-1          |
| 5. David Furtney    | 1484          | W14         | L3       | W9       | 2-1          |
| 6. George Lombardi  | 1349          | W13         | L2       | W12      | 2-1          |
| 7. Rudolf Pietu     | NEW           | L3          | W14      | W10      | 2-1          |
| 8. Herbert Howe     | UNR           | D12         | L9       | W13      | 1½-1½        |
| 9. Tomas Gallegos   | UNR           | L2          | W8       | L5       | 1-2          |
| 10. David Babcock   | 1252          | L4          | W12      | L7       | 1-2          |
| 11. Ray Clark Jr.   | NEW           | L1          | W13      | --       | 1-1          |
| 12. Dave Bertoni    | UNR           | D8          | L10      | L6       | ½-2½         |
| 13. Ian Buchanan    | 695           | L6          | L11      | L8       | 0-3          |
| 14. Steven Clark    | NEW           | L5          | L7       | --       | 0-2          |

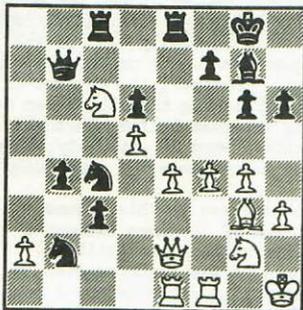
Be4+ 35 Kh3 (35 f3 Bf3+  
(only thus!) 36 Kxf3 Rf1+ 37  
Kg2 Rxf7 wins) 35...Bf5+ with  
perpetual check. (Fordon)

Colo Open Rd 6 D. Jellison

/R. Fordon 2075 (Benoni)

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 c5 3 d5 e6 4 Nc3  
ed 5 cd d6 6 Bg5 (premature) h6  
7 Bd2 (7 Bh4 g5 transposes to a  
variation 6 e4 g6 7 Nf3 Bg7 8  
Bg5 h6 9 Bh4 g5 10 Bg3 Nh5 11  
Bb5+ Kf8 with the difference  
that Black has saved a tempo by  
playing ...g5 in one move in-  
stead of two. On d2 the Bishop  
blocks the normal maneuver Nf3-  
d2-c4, but White is trying to  
justify his 6th move.) 7...g6  
8 e4 Bg7 9 Qc1 (The point of 7  
Bd2. Black cannot now castle,  
but the Queen is poorly placed  
on c1.) 9...Qe7 10 f3 Nbd7 11  
Nh3 (11 Bd3, Ne5 12 Bc2 allows  
12...Nc4 exchanging the impor-  
tant QB.) 11...Nb6 (threatening  
12...Nxd5 as well as ...Bxh3)  
12 Bb5+ Bd7 13 0-0 Bxb5 14 Nxb5  
a6 15 Nc3 Nc4 16 Bel 0-0 17 b3  
(a typical Benoni pawn forma-  
tion. White will try to ad-  
vance his central pawn majority  
by f4 and e5, while Black will  
advance on the Queenside or  
possibly open Kingside lines by  
...f5. Normally White plays a4  
to discourage ...b5, but here  
White will need 4 or 5 moves to  
untangle his pieces while Black  
is ready to strike, e.g. 17 a4  
Nd7 and ...f5. Therefore White  
ignores the Queenside and goes  
all out to preapre e5.) 17...  
Ne5 18 Qd2 Nh5 (probably 18...  
b5 is better) 19 g4 (a loosening  
move, but White must pre-  
vent ...f5) 19...Nf6 20 Bg3 b5  
21 Rael Nfd7 22 Nf4 Rac8 23 Kh1  
b4 (not 23...c4 24 b4, keeping  
the Queenside closed) 24 Nce2 a5  
25 h3 c4 (This gives White d4 and  
c6 for his Knight, but it is the  
only way to get counterplay.) 26  
Nd4 c3 27 Qe2 Nc5 28 Rd1 (White  
wants to play Ng2 and f4, but  
must first keep Black's annoying  
Knights out of d3.) 28...a4 29  
ba? (Necessary is 29 Ng2 ab 30 ab  
keeping the knights out of the  
crucial squares c4, a4, b2, and  
d2.) 29...Nxa4 30 Ng2 Nb2 31 f4  
Nec4 (31...Nxd1 32 fe Nb2 33 ed  
probably favors White; in this  
line 32...de 33 Nc6 Rxc6 34 dc  
Nb2 35 Qb5 Rc8 36 Ne3 Qd6 37 Nd5  
is unclear, because Black cannot  
take the pawn because of the

fork at e7.) 32 Nc6 Qb7 33 Rdel Rfe8



34 Nh4? (A time-pressure error, but 34 e5 Rxc6! 35 dc Qxc6 followed by capturing the KP gives Black two pawns for the exchange, coupled with the weak White Kingside and strong pawn on c3, which should win.) 34... Nd2 35 Rf2? (35 Rgl saves the exchange, at least) 35...Nxe4?! (35...Rxe4 36 Qxe4 Nxe4 37 Rxe4 Rxc6! 38 dc (Re8+ also loses) Qxc6 39 Re2 c2 wins immediately.

Time was running very short, and the tension was considerable.) 36 Kh2 Nxf2 (My original intention was 36...Qd7 winning a clear exchange, but then I noticed 37 Ne5! and there wasn't time to calculate the variations.) 37 Qxe8+ Rxe8 38 Rxe8+ Kh7 39 Bxf2 c2 40 Be3 Nd3 41 Re7 Qa6 42 Rxf7 cl=Q 43 Bxc1!! (Both flags were hanging at this point, and I experienced a moment of panic when I noticed 43 Bd4!?!). With seconds left, I don't know if I could have found the saving move 43...Ne5! in time.) 43...Nxc1 44 Ng2 Qxa2 45 Ne7 Nd3 (Time control. Whew! If memory serves, I think I had one minute left. White played on in the hope of a stalemate, but I was not about to falter at this point); 0-1 in 55. (Forron)

Colo Open Rd 6 Open H. Straw Pl635/ J. Hursch 2024, 1 P-K4, P-QB4 2 N-KB3 P-Q3 3 P-Q4 PXP 4 NXP N-KB3 5 N-QB3 P-QR3 6 B-QB4 P-K3 7 B-KN5 B-K2 8 P-B4 P-N4 9 B-N3 P-N5 10 BxN BxB 11 QN-K2 O-O 12 O-O Q-N3 13 K-R1 B-N2 14 Q-Q3 N-B3 15 N-KB3 BxP 16 QR-K1

N-R4 17 P-K5 PXP 18 N-N5 P-K5 19 Q-R3 P-R3 20 NXP/K6 Pxn 21 BxP ch K-R1 22 P-B5 N-B3 23 N-N3 N-Q5 24 N-R5 NxB 25 Rdn RdxR 26 RdxR R-K1 27 P-K7 RXP 28 R-B8 ch K-R2 29 Q-B5 ch P-N3 30 R-B7 ch B-N2? (on 30...RdxR White has no better than a perpetual) 31 N-B6 ch K-R1 32 QXP 1-0

CROSSTABLES P. 16 -  
MORE GAMES NEXT ISSUE

(CARLSON from p. 21)

6. K-R1  
7. RXP

White now threatens R-B8.  
Black's answer is forced.

7. R-K1  
8. KXP

Black has no counterplay, so White can win the game in leisurely fashion. Black now tries to exploit the absence of his own Pawn in hopes of chasing White's King to a less favorable square, but the pathetic position of his own King is fatal.

8. R-K5  
9. K-B6 R-B5+

If 9...R-K1 White can win in a number of ways, the easiest of which is probably 10 R-K7 and 11 K-K6.

10. K-K5 R-KN5  
11. P-N7+! K-N1

The pawn ending after 11...RXP 12 RxR KxR would, of course, be hopeless.

12. RXP R-N8  
13. KXP

The first passed pawn has Black in total disarray and now he must contend with another! The game is quickly decided.

13. R-QB8  
14. K-Q6 R-B7  
15. P-Q5 R-B8  
16. R-QB7 R-QR8  
17. K-B6 RXP  
18. P-Q6 Resigns

A foot soldier must reincarnate.

This game gave me a great feeling of self-confidence and optimism. I suggest that any other candidate grandmaster make a careful study of my play here to understand the ideas. It is well known that the best course to mastery is to study what the masters do!

COMPUTER CHESS QUESTIONNAIRE  
Jim Loy

I would like to know how people feel about computers entering chess tournaments. Please answer the following questions in as much detail as you want. Some can be answered with a simple yes or no. But you are invited to explain your opinions more thoroughly. Send your answers to: Jim Loy, 927 Van's Ave., Columbia Falls, MT 59912.

1. In what chess magazine did you read this questionnaire?
2. What is your USCF rating?
3. Do you own a chess playing computer?
4. Do you think computers should be allowed to play in rated tournaments?
5. Do you think computers violate the laws of chess?
6. Do you think a chess program will ever be World Champion?
7. If you were to play against a strong program in a rated tournament:

- (a) Would you object?
- (b) Do you think you would enjoy it?
- (c) Would you be too nervous to play well?
- (d) How would you try to play?
- (e) Do you think you would win or lose?

8. Can computers think?
9. Do you have any other comments?

The following is from the Denver Chess Club September 30/30 tournament. Played at 13th and Williams Street on the edge of scenic Cheesman Park. I was fortunate to win with a 3½ score against strong (1850 competition average) competition. 30/30 minute-a-move chess is fast and exciting. Each player must watch the clock as well as the chessboard. — Martin Deschner

White: Martin T. Deschner

Black: Mike Steinhardt

1. P-K4 P-K4 2. N-KB3 N-QB3 3. B-B4 B-B4  
4. P-B3 N-B3 5. P-Q4 PXP 6. PXP B-N5+

7. B-Q2  
Quieter than the usual 7. N-B3  
7. ...NxKP  
Bolder than 7. ...BxB+ 8. QNXB  
8. BxB NxB 9. BxP+! KxB 10. Q-N3+ P-Q4!  
11. QxN R-K1 12. O-O

12. N-K5+ K-N1 -- Black will threaten the strong 13. ...P-B4 breaking up the White Knight outpost.

12. ...K-N1 13. Q-N3 P-B3 14. QN-Q2 NxN  
15. NxN Q-B3 16. QR-K1! RxR+

16. ...B-Q2 or B-B4 looked good.  
17. RxR QxP 18. R-K8+ K-B2 19. RxB! RxR  
20. QxP+ K-N3 21. QxR QxN 23. Q-Q7+ K-B3  
24. Q-Q6+ K-B2 25. P-KR3

- Willing to trade QNP for QP.  
25. ...P-QR4 26. Q-B7+ K-B3?  
Shuttling on light squares reached a draw.

27. Q-B3+ QxQ 28. PxQ K-K4 29. K-B1 K-K5  
30. K-K2

And White won the ending.

AUGUST WEDNESDAYS (8/27/80) - Hendee/A Bardwick

- 1 e4 e6 2 d3 d5 3 Nd2 c5 4 Ngf3 Nf6 5 g3 Nc6  
6 Bg2 Be7 7 O-O 0-0 8 e5 Nd7 9 Re1 Qc7 10 Qe2  
f6 11 efg Nf6 12 Nf1 Bd6 13 Bg5 e5 14 Bf6 Rf6  
15 Ne3 Ne7 16 Ne5 Be6 17 N3g4 Rff8 18 Ng6 Bg4  
19 Ne7 Be7 20 Bd5 Kh8 21 Qe7 Qb6 22 Qb7 Qf6  
23 f4 Rab8 24 Qc6 Qd4 25 Kg2 Rfc8 26 Re4 Rc6  
27 Rd4 Rd6 28 Re4 Rd5 29 Rael h6 30 b3 Kg8  
31 h3 Bf5 32 Re5 Re5 33 Re5 Bd7 34 Rc5 Rc8  
35 Rc8 Bc8 36 g4 Kf7 37 Kf3 Ke6 38 c4 Bb7. 39  
Ke3 g6 40 d4 Bg2 41 h4 Bh3 42 g5 hg5 43 hg5  
Kd6 44 Kd3 Bf5 45 Kc3 Be4 46 d5 Bb1 47 a3 a5  
48 Kd4 Bc2 49 c5 Kd7 50 b4 ab4 51 ab4 Ba4 52  
Ke5 Bb5 53 f5 gf5 54 Kf5 Bd3 55 Kf6 Be4 56  
Ke5 Bd3 57 Kf6 Be4 58 d6 Ke8 59 g6 Bd5 60 g7  
Kd7 61 b5 Bc4 62 Ke5 Bg8 63 c6 Kc8 64 b6 Bc4  
65 d7 Kd8 66 Kd6 1-0

It appears that the above win for White was not decided by opening preparations but by more mis-cues by Black.

COLO'S TOP 10+3 (through Colo Open; only active players with established ratings)

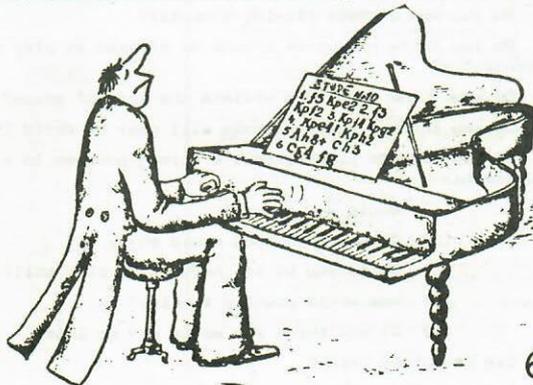
|            |      |              |      |             |      |
|------------|------|--------------|------|-------------|------|
| 1 Agrachov | 2319 | 6 Eberly     | 2147 | 11 Johnson  | 2067 |
| 2 Jellison | 2253 | 7 Haskins    | 2136 | 12 Wilk'son | 2059 |
| 3 Kearns   | 2210 | 8 Oshms'sky  | 2134 | 13 Dillion  | 2054 |
| 4 Fordon   | 2169 | 9 Hamblin    | 2116 |             |      |
| 5 Wall     | 2166 | 10 Henderson | 2083 |             |      |

only the moves and key variations bring out the best in the reader, who must form his own strategical concept of the game and who will naturally tend to ask himself more pertinent questions about unplayed alternatives. With Tal's games, moreover, the content of the game is generally so refreshing that there can be little question of losing interest halfway through. If you don't need the written word of authority, then why not get a few hundred extra games for your money?

The particular period covered by this volume includes Tal's famous streak of 86 games without a loss against top-level international competition. Playing through these games, I was flabbergasted by the concise and efficient way in which he mowed down the opposition. None of the infamous unsound sacrifices here; just Fischer- or Karpov-like precision with beautiful imaginative leaps to crown his strategical achievement. It's difficult to believe this man has failed to reach the World Championship finals again since 1961.

I should also mention Tal's flair with openings, since a study of his games may serve to expand one's repertoire. Originally a rather indifferent student of openings, Tal's emphasis on theory has grown rapidly over the last fifteen years, and he must now be considered one of the great masters of the Ruy Lopez, the Queen's Gambit, the Najdorf, the Catalan, and others. With White, Tal is one of the world's few supermasters who consistently rotates his first move, feeling almost as much at home with 1 d4 or 1 Nf3 as he does with his favorites 1 e4 and 1 c4. As Black versus 1 e4, you may expect a Sicilian Defense; and against 1 d4 one finds a particularly good selection of Nimzoindians, King's Indians, and Benonis.

Finally, of course, any lover of first-rate tactical chess must enjoy these games. Despite several changes in approach and style, Tal remains an unexcelled tactician with the ability to surprise and delight even the most sophisticated of his fellow players. After one of the most active and devoted chess careers imaginable, his taste for complications remains unsatiable. If only for that reason, whatever your level of play, Thomas' volumes should rekindle your admiration for this already legendary player.



# 1980 COLORADO

## JUNIOR-SENIOR

### CHAMPIONSHIPS

WHEN: December 13-14, 1980  
WHERE: Denver Chess Club, 1290 Williams,  
Denver  
SETUP: 4-SS in five sections:  
    Junior Championship, under age  
    20, EF \$6 in advance  
    Twenties, Age 20-29, EF \$12 adv  
    Thirties, Age 30-39, EF \$12 adv  
    Seniors, Age 40 and over, EF  
    \$12 in advance  
    Amateur, non-rated, junior &  
    adult sections if turnout  
    warrants  
TIME CONTROLS: 40/2, 25/60, 15/30  
    (60/G Amateur)  
ROUNDS: 10-3, 9:30-3. Accelerated  
    pairings if needed. Amateur:  
    10-12:30-3-5:30 12/13 only  
PRIZES: \$50 1st guaranteed each section;  
    more per entries. \$15 best

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Amateur: prizes per entries.  
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    nament only \$2, \$1 under 19.  
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UNRATEDS: New players get free entry if  
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    year. Half off entry for  
    tournament members.  
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INFORMATION: Randy 444-6754

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# Colorado State Chess Association <sup>INC.</sup>

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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 chess through the Education and Promotion Committee; contributors please make checks payable to CSCA and mail to the treasurer. CSCA dues: Adults \$8 per year, Juniors (under 19 at expiration date) \$4, tournament memberships \$2 for adults, \$1 for Juniors. Special rates for members renewing USCF membership through CSCA. CSCA STANDING COMMITTEES: Tournament planning and coordination, Randy Siebert; Education and Promotion, Garth Courtois; Publicity, David Bardwick.

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