



KORCHNOI



KARPOV

Colorado State Chess Association
Volume 8 Number 1 1981

one more time!  **korchnoi-hubner games p. 23**
G.N.E. MILE-HIGH **OPEN**
march 14-15

calendar

DCC 1-round-a-week Swiss tournaments begin the first Monday and Wednesday of each month. Mondays are restricted to below 1600; Wednesdays are open. Call DCC for more information.

- 3/14-15 1st Annual G.N.E. Mile High Open--MAJOR EVENT (replaces Al Wallace Memorial). See announcement and entry form, inside back cover.
- 3/21 DCC 20-minute. 20/G. Reg. 9:45. EF: \$3,5.
- 3/21-29 1890 Boulder Futurity. USCF and FIDE-rated invitational round robin. Top Colorado players compete against FIDE-rated players to establish their own FIDE ratings. Call Randy at 444-6754 for info. (NOTE: At press time there was a considerable chance this event would be postponed.)
- 3/28 DCC 30/30. E\$ \$5,7. \$ per entries. RG 9:45. Open to all. Rated.
- 3/28 Fort Collins Spring Tournament. CSU Student Center #220. RG 8-8:45. Rds 9-12-3-6. TL 30/60, 20/30. EF \$8. \$50 first guaranteed. Call 303-493-3860. Ent. Pat Mahoney, 1437 Summitview Dr., Fort Collins 80524.
- 4/4 Eastern Colorado Open. Arapahoe CO. EF \$5, \$40 1st each section (up to 12 players). Contact Buck Buchanan, 767-5797 evenings.
- 4/11 4th Annual School Team Championships. DATE TENTATIVE. High School and Junior High sections. 4-player teams (3-player teams OK), \$5 per team. More than 1 team per school OK. Call Randy, 444-6754.
- 4/25-26 1981 Northern Colorado Open. MAJOR EVENT. \$250 in guaranteed prizes. This year in Fort Collins. Details upcoming in Chess Life and the newsletter.
- 5/30-31 Colorado Class Championships. MAJOR EVENT. Details upcoming.

THE COVER: World Champion Anatoly Karpov will face Viktor Korchnoi later this year for the world title, in a rematch of the 1978 contest. Sketches courtesy David McKay Company.

directory

- 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 LDS Building, Garden of the Gods Rd. & I-25 (next to Tommy Wong's, Tuesdays 7:30, 685-5048
- 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 PARK 249 Moraine Ave, Gaslight Pub, Sundays 7-12 PM
- GLENWOOD Hotel Colorado, Wednesdays 7 PM. SPRINGS 546-8366. Call Bob at 945-8366.
- GOLDEN 300 Club, 2400 East Street, Saturday noon, 278-0429
- GRAND American Lutheran Church, 1350 JUNCTION North 7th, Sundays at 6:30
- GREELEY Community Building, 7th St & 10th Ave, upstairs, Thurs 7-10
- LOVELAND Loveland High School Library, Thurs 7:30
- NORTH SECREST Recreation Center, 66th & Pierce, JEFFCO Arvada, Thurs 7:00
- FUEBLO National College of Business, 330 Lake Ave, Wed 7:00. Harold Long, 544-4746

Bulletin volunteers

- Editor: David Babcock
- Editorial Assistants: Damian Baumgardner
Richard Sweetman
- Annotators: USCF Masters
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David Jellison
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USCF Candidate Masters
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David Eberly
Robert Fordon
- Production and Distribution: Larry Brown
Dan Shippey
- Calligraphy: David Bardwick

LEGAL MATTERS

DESCRIPTIVE O.K.
(SORRY TO HAVE BOTHERED YOU)

The February issue of Chess Life carried a clarification of USCF's view on algebraic vs. descriptive; USCF now indicates it will not require algebraic in USCF events (as was reported in this space last issue). Please see the Letters column and the Editor's Comments column for thoughts on this question.

CHANGE IN JUNIOR-SENIOR?

The CSCA Board of Directors discussed at some length at its January meeting the very poor attendance at the most recent Junior-Senior (crosstables elsewhere in this issue). A number of possibilities for changing the tournament (in preference to dropping it altogether) were brought up, and the Board decided to invite membership comments rather than make a hasty decision. The Board suspects that players dislike the division into ages, allowing a 2200 to play a 1200, to the likely benefit of neither. The idea given the most consideration at the meeting is to have all juniors play among themselves for the state junior title, as they presently do, but to bracket the remainder of the field by ratings (as is done in most tournaments) rather than by age. Comments on this question will be welcomed by any Board member (see back cover), or may be addressed to the Editor.

MOVE THE COLORADO OPEN?

The CSCA Board has been discussing the possibility of awarding a major state tournament, as a result of the enthusiasm shown for the site by players participating in the 1979 and 1980 Winter Park Opens. President Siebert has been looking at the feasibility of siting the Colorado Open there, based on interest expressed earlier by Winter Park. However, no formal proposal has been received to date from Winter Park, and CSCA is considering some other, but still major, event. Board members will welcome comments from the membership. (See Mark Ludwig's letter elsewhere in this issue.)

lessons, classes, and exhibitions

by a USCF master

DAVE JELLISON

778-8184

or messages 424-5710

EDITOR'S COMMENTS

ON RUNNING A CHESS CLUB

If one wishes to play chess better, it is useful to seek instruction from someone who has demonstrated some ability at the game. This is true, of course, in almost any field of endeavor, and few would argue with a statement so obvious. It is a source of puzzlement, then, that those responsible for the affairs of the Denver Chess Club do not seek instruction in the art of promoting and running tournaments from Randy Siebert, who is, judging by results, well qualified in the subject. Siebert was responsible for the 1981 Boulder Open, which was hugely successful in terms of both attendance (255, an all-time Colorado record) and revenue. The prize fund was such that the tournament was the top-rated Grand Prix event in the nation that weekend--but, actually, not a whole lot of those whose names usually appear in the Grand Prix rankings showed up. The attendance was largely Colorado players--the same ones who would, presumably, play at DCC events if they found them as attractive. But they don't play at DCC. The DCC board must look for the reasons why, if it is to avoid more debacles such as the 5-minute championship (which lost money) and the monthly 30/30s, which often draw such poor turnouts that it is difficult to pair a 4-round Swiss fairly (or, as on one weekend last year, impossible--only four people showed up). Two bright spots for DCC are the Monday and Wednesday night four-week Swiss tournaments, which owe their success in large part to the efforts of Alan Bardwick. But besides the family Bardwick, where is DCC's promotion effort? Since your present writer has been Bulletin editor, only Haynes Hendee (rumored Ret.) and Dick Lazaro, who has since moved to Florida, have prepared articles for the Bulletin on behalf of DCC. Occasionally a game is submitted for publication. This, in spite of the fact that DCC knows that the Bulletin welcomes DCC Material, on the grounds that what is good for DCC (or any club) is good for Colorado chess.

There is certainly no reason to despair at this point. The club's new facility at the north end of Cheesman Park is a decided improvement over the Emerson Street hotel. The club has shown its ability to take a positive step by offering free memberships to master players, the effect of which it is too early to judge. But DCC simply is not bringing in the players on the weekends. There are, as we said, people in the state who know how to do that. But they will not (and can not) help if they are not asked.

(continued on p. 16)

LETTERS

(The following letter is in response to the idea under discussion by the CSCA Board to consider relocating the Colorado Open to Winter Park. Please see further discussion of this under Legal Matters. Ed.)

I don't want to see the Colorado Open moved from either the Labor Day weekend or from the Denver Metro area. When else can you fit six rounds of play in a weekend? It's the state championship so it should take six rounds to prove it, and do you think you will get a lot of players driving long distances from Denver and staying at a motel? Lots of players are needed for a prize fund befitting a state championship. Please tell me when more than 171 players were in a Colorado tournament. It seems to me that that must be in the top 5 turns ever.

-- Mark Ludwig.

CARPPOOLING

Carpooling can be a great way to cut the costs of going to a tournament. We want to establish a service to help players find rides or riders. For any event that you wish to attend, call one of the coordinators to be placed on the appropriate list: Denver - Alan, 322-8284; Boulder - Randy, 444-6754. Other cities - we need coordinators. Let us know.

TOURNAMENTS

The increase in the number of tournaments in our state means that CSCA must plan further in advance. No one wants to see events conflict. To provide maximum publicity (2 issues) we ask that organizers give us details on events 3 months in advance. If you want to start a new event, we can give you information on schedule openings and how to do it. PLAYERS: If you have ideas on what you want to see at tournaments please let me know. What is important to you? The high rated players always let us know what they want by complaining - now it's your chance. Speak up, please. Contact Randy.

The following is offered as a guide to those new to the business of trying to make sense out of chess scores in the Bulletin (or elsewhere).

It is assumed that the reader understands descriptive. For a summary of algebraic, please see the previous Bulletin (vol. 7, no. 4), p. 1, or Chess Life, March 1981, p. 31.

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| + | check |
| ++ | checkmate |
| 1-0 | Black resigns |
| 0-1 | White resigns |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ | Drawn |
| ! | good move |
| !! | very good move |
| ? | bad move |
| ?? | very bad move |
| !? | interesting, but not clearly right, move |
| ?! | doubtful, but probably playable, move |
| | (and various extensions of these) |
| = | equal |
| ≈ | approximately equal |
| + = | White is slightly better |
| ± | White is significantly better |
| + - or ± ± | White has a won game |
| = + | Black is slightly better |
| ± | Black is significantly better |
| - + or ++ | Black has a won game |
| ∞ | unclear |
| N or TN | theoretical novelty |
| ⊖ | time trouble |
| Δ or → | intending, or with the idea of |

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ADV

education and promotion committee

EARN MONEY PROMOTING COLORADO CHESS

No you won't get rich, but CSCA can help out if you decide that you want to aid our education and promotion programs. You need not be a master or expert either. Experienced players may find it very enjoyable to visit schools, hospitals, prisons, etc. and help stimulate interest in chess by giving a simul or lecture or class. Often teachers and club sponsors need help, and you may be able to provide it. Don't worry about losing a few games, it will actually encourage the students. The Education & Promotion fund will help cover travel expenses, and may consider paying a small fee to players who do volunteer their efforts. Let us know if you have plans or ideas so we can help and OK payment. Volunteers in E & P programs will be noted in bulletins and newsletters. Contact Dave or Randy for details. E & P donations are tax exempt.

EDUCATION & PROMOTION VOLUNTEERS

We thank these players for their efforts:

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Chris Hendrickson | prison chess |
| Herman Chew | prison chess |
| Dave Jellison | prison & school chess |
| Kiyoshi Akima | school chess |
| Steve Dillon | school chess |

PRISON CHESS SUBCOMMITTEE NEWS

Progress is being made in the heretofore bleak Colorado Prison chess situation. A club has tentatively been formed in Canon City Maximum Security, but will probably need further organization after their move has been completed to the new Maximum Security building. Carlos Baca, program supervisor, has been most helpful and encouraging in our effort. Charles Hunter, who will supervise the chess club directly, has been provided with sets and some literature generously donated by CSCA members.

Another club has definitely been established at Rifle. Much interest was evident among inmates at this facility, and here as well, the administration proved most helpful. Our demonstration

there was quite pleasant, except when our expert almost lost to a talented inmate.

Although a beginning has been made, much more can be done to improve Colorado Prison Chess, and with the help of just a few CSCA members, much can be accomplished. Following is a list of Colorado Correctional Facilities which would welcome donations of sets and literature:

Canon Correctional Facility
Charles Hunter, program coordinator
Chess Club
Box 1010
Canon City, CO 81212

Colorado Women's Correctional Facility
Bill Worthen
Box 500
Canon City, CO 81212

Buena Vista Correctional Facility
Gerald E. Colgate, recreation director
Box R
Buena Vista, CO 81211

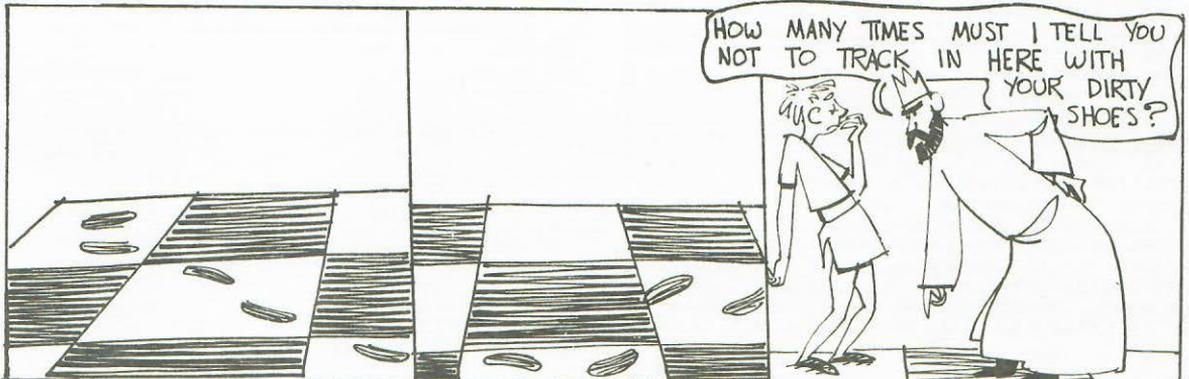
Delta Correctional Facility
Pat Marsh, supervisor
Box 212
Delta, CO 81416

Colorado Correctional Facility
Jerry Silvia, director
15000 Golden Road
Golden, CO 80401

Rifle Correctional Facility
Chess Club
0233 County Road 219
Rifle, CO 81650

Remember, any ideas or help whatsoever would be extremely welcome.
Chris Hendrickson,
CSCA Prison Chess Subcommittee

Dick Lazaro



THE 1981 BOULDER OPEN

The 1981 Boulder Open set an all-time attendance record for a Colorado chess tournament with 255 players. The top section included IM Walter Morris, USCF Senior Master John Donaldson, and Arturo De La Garza of Mexico, FIDE-rated at 2290.

Top finishers and prize winners were:

Championship

| | | |
|-------|-----------------------|------------|
| 1/2 = | Arturo De La Garza | \$375.00 @ |
| | Robert Fordon | |
| 3/7 = | John Donaldson (WA) | 50.00 @ |
| | IM Walter Morris (IA) | |
| | Pieter De Haseth | |
| | Victors Pupols (WA) | |
| | Craig Madsen (UT) | |

Premier

| | | |
|-------|-----------------|---------|
| 1 | "Beaver" Dunlop | 175.00 |
| 2/3 = | Richard Sharpe | 42.50 @ |
| | Joe Taylor | |

Booster

| | | |
|-------|--------------------|---------|
| 1/2 = | Joe Zbegner (WY) | 75.00 @ |
| | Jack Murdoch | |
| 3/6 = | Richard Cohen (WY) | |
| | Dave Furtney | |
| | Gene Strandberg | |
| | Joseph Chandler | |

Reserve

| | | |
|---|---------------|-------|
| 1 | Glen Wielgot. | 65.00 |
| 2 | Bob Abernathy | 35.00 |

under 1400: = (Steve Spiegel
(Michael Noriega

best
UNR Chris Gill

Junior

1/2 = Matt Ashby
Don Hooper
age 12-14: Chris Miller
under 11: = (Terrance Tovar
(Kenny Benson

Mini-Swiss

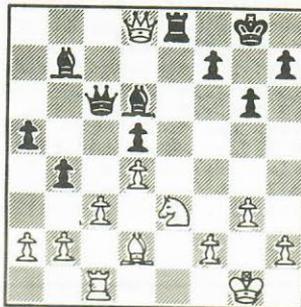
1 Sean Scott

Novice Section

1/2 = Mike Nasiatka
William Zurinskas

The Championship co-winners each chose his most interesting game from the tournament:

Curtis Carlson (2258)-Arturo De La Garza (2290) Marshall Gambit 1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 a6 4 Ba4 Nf6 5 0-0 Be7 6 Re1 b5 7 Bb3 0-0 8 c3 d5 9 ed Nxd5 10 Nxe5 Nxe5 11 Rxe5 Bb7 (...c6 is the main line) 12 Qf3 Bd6 13 Bxd5 c6 (the only good move) 14 Re2 cxd5 15 d4 Qc7 16 g3 b4! 17 Nd2 a5 18 Nf1 Rae8 19 Rxe8 Rxe8 20 Bd2 Re4 21 Ne3 Qd7 22 Qf5 Qc6? (better ...Re6 (23 Nxd5?? Re1*)) 23 Rcl! (now White stands better) g6 24 Qf6 Re6 25 Qd8+ Re8



26 Qg5 (complicated, but probably better, is 26 Qxa5!? b3! (... Ra8 cb) 27 c4 Ra8 28 Qxd5 Qxd5 29 Nxd5 Bxd5 30 cxd5 Rxa2) Be7 27 Qf4 Qd6 (the only move to survive) 28 Ng4 Qxf4 29 Bxf4 h5 30 Ne3? (better Ne5) Rc8 31 Ng2 Bf6 32 Kf1? (better h4) bc 33 bc

*but the White queen is poison! 23 Nxd5 Re1+ 24 Rxel Qxf5??? 25 Re8+ Bf8 26 Ne7+ Kgh8 27 Rxf8++: Baumgardner

g5! B4 Be3 Ba6+! (the bishop pair is very strong now that the position is open) 35
 Kel Rb8 36 Kd2 Rb2+ 37 Rc2 Rb1 38 Nel Kf8
 39 h3? (giving Black a target) Ec8 40 Nf3
 Bf5! 41 Rcl Rb2+ 42 Kel Rxa2 43 Nxc5 Bxc5
 44 Bxc5 a4? (...Bd3 is better) 45 c4 a3 46
 Bd2 Rb2 47 cd Bd3 48 d6 a2 49 Bc3 Re2+ 50
 Kdl Rxf2 51 d5 Ke8 52 Be5 Bf5 53 Kel Rg2 54
 g4 hg 55 hg Bxc4 56 Kf1 Rd2 57 Rel Kd7 58
 Bc3 Bh3+ 59 Kgl Rg2+ 60 Khl Kxd6 61 Re3 Rc2
 62 Bh8 Eg2+ 63 Kh2 Bxd5+ 64 Kg3 Rcl 65 Ra3
 Kc5 66 Ra5+ Kc4?? 67 Rxa2 and ♗-♗ shortly
 (a book draw) (De La Garza)

Robert Fordon (2125)-Gerald Georges (1979)
 English 1 c4 e5 2 Nc3 Nc6 3 g3 d6 4 Bg2 g6
 5 e3 f5 6 Nge2 Bg7 7 0-0 (better is 7 d4 e4
 8 b4 Nf6 9 Rb1 Ne7 10 f3 as in Spassky-Hort,
 Candidates 1977) Nge7 (Black should play
 7...Nf6, reserving e7 for the QN) 8 Rb1 0-0
 9 b4 e4 10 d3 ed 11 Qxd3 Ne5 12 Qd1 c6
 (12...Nxc4? 13 Bd5+) 13 c5 d5 14 Bb2 Kh8
 (avoiding possible forks on the diagonal,
 e.g. 14...Nc4 15 Bal Bd7? 16 Nxd5!) 15 b5
 Bd7 16 bc bc 17 Nf4 Ng8 (the correct plan
 for Black is to start a kingside attack by
 ...g5 and ...f4, but 17...g5 allows 18 Nh5
 and 19 Nxc7 with crushing pressure on the
 long diagonal, so first Black must reposi-
 tion his pieces. The knight is headed
 for e4) 18 Nce2 Qa5? (a waste of time) 19
 Bd4 Qc7 (19...Qxa2 20 Ral Qc4 21 Ra4 Qb5 22
 Qal Qb8 23 Nd3! Re8 24 f4 wins a piece) 20
 Qb3 Rfe8 21 Nd3 (21 Qb7 is answered by 21...
 Qd8 so White tries to exchange a few pieces
 to blunt the coming attack) Bc8 22 Nxe5 Bxe5
 23 Qd3 (preventing...Ba6) Eg7 24 Rb4 (Black
 threatened 24...f4! opening a diagonal for
 his bishop) Nf6 25 Rcl Qe7 26 Bfl Ne4 27
 Bxc7+ Qxc7 (Black ought to play 27...Kxc7
 keeping the queens on the board. With the
 queens off White can concentrate on the weak
 Black queenside without worrying about coun-
 terplay on the other wing) 28 Qd4 Nf6 29 Qb2
 Nd7 30 Qxc7+ Kxc7 31 Nd4 Ne5 32 Rc3 (pre-
 paring for Ra3 and Ba6, gaining access to b7
 and also protecting the e-pawn) Kf6 (better
 is 32...Re7 intending ...Rc7) 33 h3 g5?
 (necessary is 33...Bd7) 34 f4 gf 35 ef Nd7
 36 Nxc6 (with the win of the c-pawn Black's
 game rapidly falls apart) Rel 37 Kf2 Ral 38
 Rb2 h6? (Black must untangle his pieces by
 38...Nf8 and ...Be6) 39 Nb4 d4 40 R3c2 a5?
 (Losing material. 40...Nf8 was essential,
 although White can then simply pick up the
 d-pawn by 41 Ec6 Rd1 42 Rd2 Rcl 43 Rbc2.
 Black was in time pressure) 41 Nd5+ Kg6
 42 c6 Nf6 43 Nb6 Ne4+ 44 Kg2 Rb8 45 c7 Rxb6
 46 Rxb6+ Kg7 47 Rb8 Nd6 48 Rd2 (before
 forcing through the c-pawn, White first
 eliminates any counterplay) Kf6 49 Rb6 Ke7
 50 Rxd4 Rxa2+ 51 Kgl Ne4 52 Rd8 a4 (or 52...
 Be6 53 Rxe6. Black has one last trick up
 his sleeve) 53 Rxc8 Nd2 (threatening mate!)
 54 Re8+ Kf7 55 Bc4+ 1-0 (Fordon)

review

Nimzo-Indian 4 e3: Nimzowitsch, Hubner, and
 Taimanov Variations by Craig Pritchett
 (B.T. Batsford Ltd., London, 1980): alge-
 braic notation. 178 pages. 120 diagrams

reviewed by John L. Watson
 International Master

Craig Pritchett is Scotland's leading
 player. He is also an International Master.
 But to the average player he is better known
 as the author of The Sicilian Scheveningen.
 Now, years after its publication, that book
 remains easily the best and most readable
 coverage of a complex, topical variation.

With Nimzo-Indian 4 e3, Pritchett has
 revived many of the best features of The
 Scheveningen. His new work gives us
 thorough research, intelligent commentary,
 and a grandmasterly feel for the merit of
 each line treated. Nimzo-Indian 4 e3

concerns three "hypermodern" systems
 of the Nimzo-Indian Defence: the
 moves (after 1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3
 Nc3 Bb4 4 e3) 4...b6, 4...c5
 (Hubner System), and 4...Nc6.
 I read the 4...b6 section (a-
 bout half the book) in some
 detail, and skimmed through
 the other two parts.
 Because of the inherent
 solidity of the Nimzo-
 Indian (exasperating for
 players of White!) one
 finds a surprising number
 of perfectly playable side-
 lines within each system. Ac-
 cording to Pritchett's analy-
 sis, many of these have sim-
 ply not been thoroughly in-
 vestigated because of the
 rise of more fashionable al-
 ternatives. One moral of
 his book, in fact, is that
 the Nimzo-Indian is a sound
 defence, in my opinion incon-
 trovertibly so. What it lacks in dynamism
 by comparison with, say, the King's Indian
 or Benoni, it more than makes up for in
 reliability.

The book is organized, like The Sche-
 veningen, around complete main games (ten
 of them), but less successfully than that
 volume was. It would have been better to
 employ a conventional breakdown of variations
 and sub-variations because, in this case, the
 variety of strategical ideas was simply too
 great to be unified by a "main" game. As a
 result, the reader often finds one half-move
 of the key game with 4 to 6 pages of notes
 and sub-notes appended to it, followed at
 last by a half-move reply and, again, several
 pages of notes. These notes are packed
 with partial examples, often far afield from
 the main game under consideration. Such a
 format can become tedious, especially as the



JOHN WATSON

1980

PUEBLO

OPEN

The 1980 Pueblo Open, held October 25-26, 1980, attracted a disappointing turnout of twenty-six players, though three players rated over 2000 did appear. Several members of the GSCA Board have expressed some concern about the low attendance, and are looking for ways to bolster the tournament.

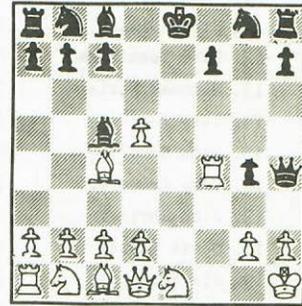
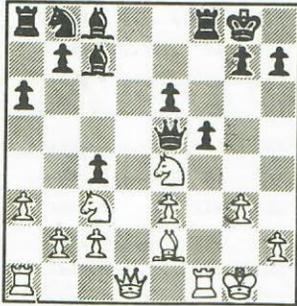
Tying for first were Joe Eversole, Gerald Georges, Buck Buchanan, and Randy Canney. Three of the most interesting games from the tournament follow.

(below: Joe Eversole in his final-round match with Randy Canney)



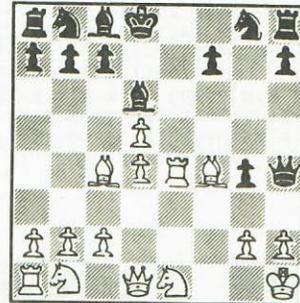
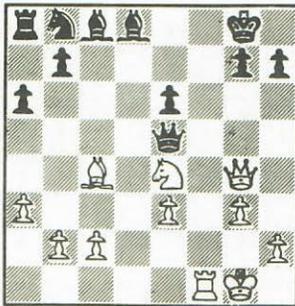
10 Bc3 Ne4! 11 Bb4 cb 12 cb Re8 (12 Bf3? b2 13 Rb1 Nc3 --) 10 0-0 Bc7? (Black needs to develop the Q side 10...Nbd7 looks good) 11 e4? de?! (why not 11...Ne4? If 12 Ne4 de 13 Ng5 Qd4 14 Bc3 Qd5! --) 12 Ng5 Qd4 13 Be3 Qe5 14 g3 Nd5 (14...b5! 15 Bf4 Qc5 16 Nge4 Ne4 17 Ne4 Qe7 --) 15 Nge4 Ne3 16 fe f5?! (there's no hurry. 16...b5 17 Bf3 Re7 followed by Bb6-Rd7-Bb7 is an easy win)

J. Hamblin (2106) - R. Buchanan (1974) 1 e4 e5 2 f4 ef 3 Nf3 g5 4 Bc4?! g4?! (4 h4! g4 5 Ne5 Nf6 6 d4 d6 7 Nd3 Ne4 8 Bf4 Bg7 9 c3! 0-0 10 Nd2 Re8 11 Ne4 Re4 12 Kf2! followed by g3-Bg2-Qd2-Rael +) 5 0-0 Bg7?! (the Muzio Declined!) 6 Ne1? Bd4? (with 6...d5 Black already has the initiative. Stronger is 6 d4! with a better game for White as Black's bishop is misplaced on g7 in the Muzio--e.g., 6 d4 gf 7 Bf4 and mate's in sight) 7 Khl d5! 8 ed Qh4? (8 ed f3! 9 Nf3 gf 10 Qf3 Bf6 +) 9 Rf4! Bc5



17 Bc4!? fe (White has alerted seized on his only chance to play on) 18 Rf8 Kf8 19 Qg4 Bb6??? (Black continues to refuse to develop his pieces! 19...Nd7 20 Rf1 Nf6 21 Ne4 b5! is winning for Black.) 20 Rf1 Kg8? (Better to run toward your pieces and away from your opponents! 20...Ke8 --) 21 Ne4 Bd8

10 d4?? Bd6 (Why force Black's bishop to bear on h2? 10 Nf3! and now let's look at the possibilities: (a) 10...Qh6? 11 d4 & 12 Re4 and wins; (b) 10...Qe7 11 d6! Qd6 12 Oe2 Be6 13 Be6 fe 14 Ne5! and wins; (c) 10...Qf2? 11 Re4 Ne7 12 Re2 and wins; (d) 10...Qh5 11 d6! Be6 (11...Nh6 12 Qe2 wins) 12 Be6 Fe 13 Oe2 Bd6 14 Qe6 Ne7 15 Rg4 and White has two extra pawns. White is lost after the text) 11 Re4 Kd8 12 Bf4



22 Rf5!

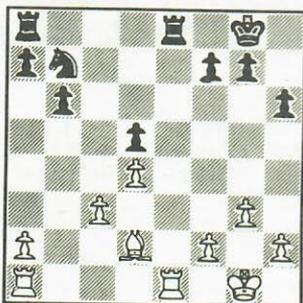
Qb2 23 Rc5! Nc6 24 Be6 Be6 25 Qe6 Kf8 26 Nd6! (threatening mate on f7 and e8; Black could resign here) Qc1 27 Kg2 Od2 28 Kh3 Od6 29 Qd6 Be7 30 Rf5 Kg8 31 Qe6 Kh8 32 Rf7 Bf6 33 Rb7 Ne5 34 Qa6! Rd8 35 Qa7 h5 36 Rb8 1-0 (Kearns)

Nf6 (12 Nf3 Qh5 13 Ne5 f6+) 13 Re5 Be5 14 de Ne4 15 Ocl f3 16 Nf3 Nf2 17 Kgl gh 18 Nh2 Rg8 19 Kf1 Ng4 20 Ng4 Rg4 21 Be3 Qh1 0-1 (Kearns)

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|--------------|
| 1. Joe Eversole | (1891) | W10 | W19 | W6 | W2 | I4 |4 pts. |
| 2. Gerald Georges | (1966) | W16 | W17 | W3 | L1 | W11 |4 pts. |
| 3. Richard Buchanan | (1974) | W15 | W25 | L2 | W6 | W7 |4 pts. |
| 4. Randy Canney | (2057) | W14 | L9 | W15 | W17 | W1 |4 pts. |
| 5. Joe Golob | (1560) | D11 | W22 | L7 | W13 | W9 |3½ pts. |
| 6. James Hamblin | (2106) | W21 | W12 | L1 | L3 | W17 |3 pts. |
| 7. Paul Sharpe | (1717) | D13 | W18 | W5 | D9 | L3 |3 pts. |
| 8. Lee Norkus | (1749) | L19 | W10 | L17 | W18 | W15 |3 pts. |
| 9. Damian Baumgardner | (1782) | W24 | W4 | D11 | D7 | L5 |3 pts. |
| 10. Mani Sayeedi | (1516) | L1 | L8 | W23 | W21 | W14 |3 pts. |
| 11. Steve Dillon | (2033) | D5 | W13 | D9 | W12 | L2 |3 pts. |
| 12. Dave Yoshinaga | (1810) | W20 | L6 | W16 | L11 | W18 |3 pts. |
| 13. Micheal Noriega | (1385) | D7 | L11 | W21 | L5 | W20 |2½ pts. |
| 14. Cory Boyd | (1564) | I4 | W24 | L19 | W16 | L10 |2 pts. |
| 15. John Reed | (1558) | L3 | W18 | I4 | W22 | L8 |2 pts. |
| 16. Tony Kremer | (1517) | L2 | W26 | L12 | L14 | W22 |2 pts. |
| 17. John Shriver | (1501) | W26 | L2 | W8 | I4 | L6 |2 pts. |
| 18. Scott Massey | (1332) | W22 | L7 | W20 | L8 | L12 |2 pts. |
| 19. Jim Porter | (1399) | W8 | L1 | W14 | ----- | ----- |2 pts. |
| 20. Harold Long | (1499) | L12 | D21 | L18 | W24 | L13 |1½ pts. |
| 21. Karen Arp | (1564) | L6 | D20 | L13 | L10 | W23 |1½ pts. |
| 22. Dale Ogden | (1633) | L18 | L5 | W25 | L15 | L16 |1 pt. |
| 23. Richard Vidmar | (1214) | L25 | L15 | L10 | Bye | L21 |1 pt. |
| 24. Art Quinn | (1430) | L9 | L14 | L26 | L20 | Bye |1 pt. |
| 25. David Trout | (1617) | W23 | L3 | L22 | ----- | ----- |1 pt. |
| 26. Dave Landers | (1811) | L17 | L16 | W24 | ----- | ----- |1 pt. |

J. Eversole (1891) - R. Canney (2057) 1 P-QB4
P-K4 2 N-QB3 N-KB3 3 N-KB3 N-QB3 4 P-KN3 B-N5
5 B-N2 0-0 (N-Q5 is sharper) 6 0-0 P-K5?! 7
N-N5 BxN 8 NPxB?! R-K1 (8 QPxP R-K1 9 Q-B2
Q-K2 10 N-R3 P-Q3 11 N-B4 +) 9 P-Q3 PxP (9
Q-B2 Q-K2 10 N-R3 N-QR4!?) 10 PxP P-KR3 11
N-K4 NxN 12 BxN P-QN3 13 R-K1? B-N2 (P-B5!)=
14 P-Q4? N-R4 15 BxB NxB 16 B-K3 P-Q4?! (16
...P-Q3 17 P-B5 QPxP 18 PxP Q-K2! 19 PxP
RPxPF) 17 Q-B3 P-QB3 18 PxP QxP 19 QxQ PxQ
20 B-Q2

20...N-R4?! (20...K-B1!?! 21 RxR RxR 22 R-K1
R-Q1! 23 K-B1 P-B3 24 R-K6 R-B1 25 P-KB4!
K-B2 26 P-B5! P-KR4 27 P-KR3! P-N3 28 P-N4!
RPxP 29 RPxP PxP 30 PxP R-B5 31 K-K2=) 21 RxR
RxR 22 R-K1 RxR 23 BxR N-B5 24 K-B1 K-B1 25
K-K2 K-K2 26 B-Q2?! NxB! (26 P-B3 followed by
P-N4 & B-N3=) 27 KxN K-Q3 28 K-B2 K-B3 29
K-N3 K-N4 30 P-QR3 P-QR3 (White had a draw
with 32 P-QB4 PxP (if 32...P-QR4 or 32...K-Q3
then 33 K-B3) 33 KxP P-QN4 34 PxP PxP 35 K-N4
K-Q4 36 KxP KxP 37 K-B6 K-K5 38 K-Q6 etc) 33
K-N3 P-QN4 34 K-R3 PxP 35 KxP K-N3 and Black
has an outside passed pawn on the rook file
instead of the knight file and wins. The
farther outside the passed pawn, the more it
draws the opposing king out of play) (Kearns)



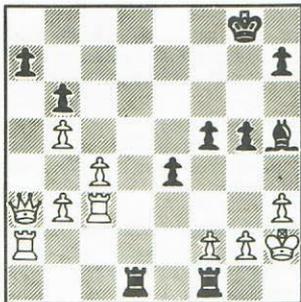
D. Baumgardner (1844) - R. Canney (2057)
1 Nc3?! d5 2 Nf3 Nf6 3 d3? (better is 3 d4)
e6? (3...Bf5 takes better control of e4 and
avoids locking in the bishop) 4 Bf4 Bb4?
(4...Bd6 is much better) 5 Bd2? (Why not
5 a3? Both 5...Bc3 6 bc and 5...Ba5 6 b4!
Bb6 7 d4! are OK for White) 0-0 6 a3 Ba5?
(much better is 6...Be7) 7 e3 c5?! (7...c6
followed by Nbd7-Bc7-e5 looks better) 8 d4?
c4 (8 Na4? Nbd7 9 b4! =) 9 Be2 a6 (9 b3? Bc3

BOULDERITES EXCEL IN POSTAL

USCF Master Curtis Carlson of Boulder has advanced to the final round of 15 of the 4th United States Correspondence Chess Championship. Carlson, a regular Bulletin contributor, is a former Colorado chess champion. After a temporary layoff, Carlson returned to over-the-board chess recently at the 1981 Boulder Open.

Candidate Master David Eberly, also of Boulder, is currently listed as 52nd among the thousands of postal players rated by USCF. Eberly offers the following position as evidence of the exhaustive analysis necessary for success at the top levels of postal chess.

P.J. Waldowski-D.H. Eberly Golden Knights
 75-Nf 13 1 e4 c5 2 c3 d5 3 ed Qxd5 4 d4 e6
 5 Nf3 Nc6 6 Na3 Qd8 7 Bf4 Nf6 8 dc Nd5 9 Bd6
 Bxd6 10 cxd6 Qxd6 11 Bc4 Qe7 12 0-0 Nb6 13
 Bd3 0-0 14 Re1 Qf6 15 Nb5 Bd7 16 Nd6 Rab8
 17 Ne4 Qe7 18 b4 Nd5 19 b5 Na5 20 Ne5 Be8 21
 Qd2 f6 22 Nf3 Rc8 23 Ng3 Od7 24 Nd4 Bf7 25
 Nge2 Rfd8 26 Rad1 g6 27 Nb3 Qc7 28 Rcl Nxb3
 29 axb3 e5 30 c4 Nb4 31 Qxb4 Rxd3 32 Ral b6
 33 Nel Rd7 34 Na2 Rcd8 35 Nc3 f5 36 h3 e4 37
 Ra2 Qf4 38 Ne2 Qe5 39 Ng3 g5 40 Nf1 Bh5 41
 Qa3 Qc3 42 Rcl Rd1 43 Rxc3 Rxf1+ 44 Kh2 Rdd1



45 f4 gf 46 Rg3+ Bg4 0-1

After 44...Rdd1, the main line is 45 f4 (45 g4 Rh1+ 46 K-any Rdg1++; 45 g3 Rh1+ 45 Kg2 Rdg1++; 45 f3 Rh1+ 46 Kg3 f4+ 47 Kf2 Rdel 48 g4 (48 g3 e3+ 49 Re3 fe+ 50 Kg2 Regl1++) e3+ 49 Re3 fe+ 50 Kg3 Regl1+ 51 Rg2 e2 ++)
 gf 46 g4 (a) fg 47 hg (b) Bxg4 48 b4 (48 Rg3 Rh1+ 49 Kg2 Rhg1+ 50 Kf2 Rdf1++ or 50 Kh2 fg ++)
 h5 (not 48...Rh1+ 49 Kg2 Rdg1+ 50 Kf2 Rf1+ 51 Kg2 Bf3+ 52 Rf3 ef+ 53 Qf3 Rhg1+ 54 Kh2 Rf3 55 Kgl is not enough to win) 49 Qb3 (c) Rh1+ 50 Kg2 Rdg1+ 51 Kf2 Rf1+ 52 Kg2 h4 53 Ra3 (53 c5+ Kf8++) f3+ 54 Rxf3 exf3+ 55 Qxf3 Bxf3+ 56 Rxf3 Rxf3++

- (a) i. 46 g3 f3 47 g4 (47 Rf3 ef 48 g4 f4) f4 0-1
- ii. 46 Rg3+(the text) Bg4! (not 46... Bg6 47 Rg6+ hxg6 48 g4 and the White king marches to b4 on rook checks; not 46...fg+ 47 Kg3 when the king has the escape square h4) 47 Rxxg4+ fxg4 48 g3 f3 ++

- (b) The threat is 47...Rh1+ 48 Kg2 Rhg1+ 49 Kf2 (49 Kh2 g3+ 50 Rg3+ fg++) Rdf1+ 50 Ke2 g3+ 51 Kd2 Rf2++; or 48...gh+ 49 Rh3 (49 Kf2 Rhf1++) Rdg1+ 50 Kf2 Rf1+ 51 Kg2 Bf3+ 52 Rf3 ef++.

- i. 47 Rg3 Rh1+ 48 Kg2 Rhg1+ 49 Kf2 (49 Kh2 fg++) Rg3 (the threat is e3+ followed by gh++) 50 Re2 (50 b4 e3+ 51 Qe3 Re3 0-1) Rggl (threatens Rdf1++ or g3++)
- ii. 47 Rcl Rcl 48 Qcl Rcl (the threat is g3+ followed by Bf3++) 49 hg Bg4 0-1)
- iii. 47 b4 Rh1+ 48 Kg2 Rhg1+ 49 Kh2 (49 Kf2 Rdf1+ 50 Ke2 g3+ 51 Rf3 Bf3+ 52 Kd2 Rd1+ 53 Kc2 (53 Kc3 Rd3+ 54 K-any Rg2+ 55 K-any Rdl+) Rg2+ 54 K-any Rdl+) g3+ 50 Rg3+ fg+ 51 Qg3+ Rg3 52 Kg3 e3 0-1

- (c) White has no defense in this position. The rook at c3 and the queen are tied down to the defense against the corridor mate. Black threatens h4 after getting the king to the corridor position.

After 49 Qb3 Rh1+ 50 Kg2 Rdg1+ 51 Kf2 Rf1+ 52 Kg2 h4 53 c5+ Kf8 Black still wins.

The move 49 Qb3 threatens 50 c5+ Kf8 51 Qdl Rd1 52 Ra7; and a possible try at winning with 52 cb ab 53 Rc2.

- i. 49 Rg3 Rh1+ 50 Kg2 Rhg1+ 51 Kh2 fg+ 52 Qg3 Rg3 53 Kg3 e3 0-1
- ii. 49 Rh3 Rh1+ 50 Kg2 Rdg1+ 51 Kf2 Rf1+ 52 Kg2 Bh3+ 53 Qh3 Rfg1+ 54 Kf2 e3+ 0-1
- iii. 49 Rf3 Bf3 50 Rg2+ Kf8 or 50 Qf3 ef 0-1 (mating threats are unstoppable)
- iv. 49 Re3 Rh1+ 50 Kg2 Rdg1+ 51 Kf2 Rf1+ 52 Kg2 h4 0-1
- v. 49 Rd3 ed 0-1
- vi. 49 Re2 Rh1+ 50 Kg2 Rdg1+ 51 Kf2 Rf1+ 52 Kg2 f3+ followed by an eventual fe wins (the threat will be e1=0+)
- vii. 49 Rb2 followed by Rbb3 follows the main line idea (Eberly)

The Practical Endgame

International Grandmaster Edmar Mednis

READER'S HOUR

Hereby I establish my contact with Bulletin readers on subject matter which should be of interest to the general readership. Readers are encouraged to submit their queries to me in care of the Bulletin editor.

At the 1978 U.S. Championship at Pasadena, Calif., Keith Fraser - one of the regular spectators - offered the position shown in Diagram 1 to some masters for their solving. The caption was "white to play and win" and Keith disclaimed any authorship for it, saying, "It was shown to me by an Expert." I waited until I got back to New York before starting to work on it.

The idea was clear enough: 1. Kf7 Nh6+ 2. Kf8 and Black is in zugzwang and must allow 3. Nf7 mate. But it was equally easy to see that Black can simply play the King-freeing 1...h6. If it would again be Black's move in this position, White would win easily because after 2...Kh7, 3. Ng6 puts Black in zugzwang. With Black's King on h8, a White Knight on f8 is equally effective for zugzwang. Unfortunately, as we know, a Knight can never gain a tempo and thus by Knight moves alone there is no way to put Black in zugzwang after 1. Kf7 h6. And King moves also seem out of the question since both a Kf8 or Kg6 would free Black's Knight. Also the attempt to prevent 1...h6 by 1. h6!? fails: 1...Nf6+ (not 1...Nxb6?? 2. Kf8 followed by 3. Nf7 mate) 2. Kf8 (2. Kf7 is met by either 2...Nd7 or 2...Ng4) 2...Nd7+!! 3. Nxd7 stalemate. Thus we see that in this last line Black's King is actually too contained.

Based on the admittedly not very lengthy analysis discussed above, I concluded that there must be some hole in the position of Diagram 1. But where? I decided to consult IM Bernard Zuckerman, one of the leading experts on all phases of chess theory in the United States (and in the world.) After a while, the answer came back: White's Knight should be on e3, giving an endgame study by V. Bron in 1948, as e.g. shown in "Knight Endings" by Averbakh and Chekhover, p. 66 - see Diagram 2. The solution with my comments is as follows:

1. Kf7 Nh6+
1...h6 gets us into the main line more quickly.
2. Kf8 Ng8 3. Ng4 h6
The fancy 3...Nh6?! is not met by 4. Nxb6?? stalemate, but by 4. Ne5!, followed by 5. Nf7 mate.
4. Kf7!

To contain Black's Knight on g8.
4...Kh7 5. Ne5 Kh8 6. Nc4! Kh7 7. Nd6

As discussed in connection with Diagram 1, White can not put Black in zugzwang just by his Knight moves. The only way is by King tempo moves. But to enable this, white must keep Black's Knight stalemated. For this, White's Knight must get to e6 from where it takes away both f6 from Black's Knight and g7 from Black's King.
7...Kh8 8. Ne8! Kh7 9. Ke6! Kh8 10. Kd6!

White wants to achieve the same position as after Black's 8th move, but with Black on move.

10...Kh7 11. Kd7!

As so often, the principle/concept is more important than the exact moves. As can be recognized, White's 10th and 11th moves can also be played in the reverse order.

11...Kh8 12. Ke6! Kh7 13. Kf7
Mission accomplished. Since the Knight can neither gain nor lose a tempo, it is a simple matter for White's Knight now to stalemate Black's King, after which Black's Knight will be forced to commit suicide.
13...Kh8 14. Nc7

An equivalent winning Knight route is
14. Nd6 Kh7 15. Nc4 Kh8 16. Ne5 Kh7 17. Ng6
14...Kh7 15. Ne6 Kh8 16. Nf8 Nf6 17. Kxf6
White wins.

With this background, it is easy to recognize that Diagram 1 is actually a simplified "forward" version of Bron's 1948 study.

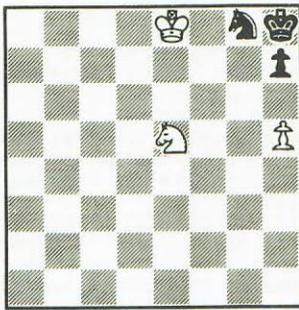
The solution in fact is:

1. Kf7! h6 2. Nc4 and White wins as per the Diagram 2 solution, where Nc4 was played as White's 6th move.

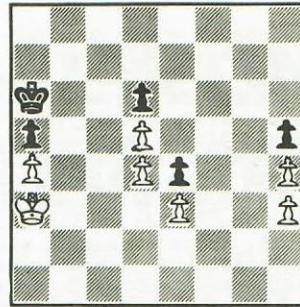
The motif of Black's King in the corner, contained by his own h-pawn, offered many opportunities for creative play. Diagram 3 shows the concluding part of a prize winning 1978 study by V. Shkrl, with the solution being:

1. Ne8!! Nf5+
Or 1...Nxe8 2. Kf8 followed by 3. Bg7 mate.
2. Kf8 Nxb6 3. Nd6 Ng4 4. Nf7 mate

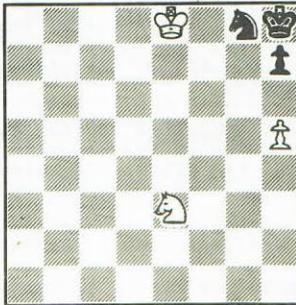
Rolland E. George has submitted an interesting and valuable contribution to K+P endgames, with the starting point being Diagram 4, a 1930 study by V. Halberstadt as published in the 1932 book Opposition and Sister Squares by Duchamp and Halberstadt, p. 87. First, to get the nomenclature straight: Sister squares as used by Duchamp and Halberstadt are the same as the "co-ordinate squares"



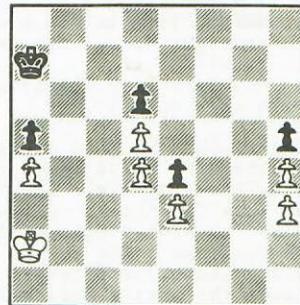
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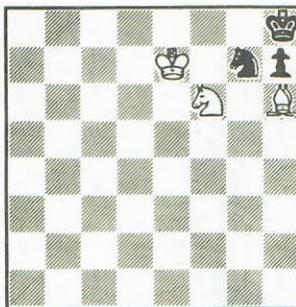
4



2



5



3

discussed by Averbakh and Maizelis in their "Pawn Endings," or "corresponding squares" seen in other publications.

The use of these terms is a required broadening of the theory of opposition in K+P endings. On a bare board the theory of opposition serves very well. But as pawns are added and obstructions arise, the principles of opposition can no longer be exclusively relied upon to give the correct answer regarding the indicated King moves. For this something more general is required (i.e. theory of sister squares); yet unfortunately the execution

of this theory requires a more specific and detailed approach than using, e.g. opposition as the guiding principle. The theory of sister squares says that in a given position, for each location of a white King, there is a corresponding correct location for the Black King. If the Black King can always keep occupying the sister squares to white's King position, then Black will be able to stand his ground. Otherwise white will win. As can be recognized, in most open positions the sister square will be the one establishing opposition; in cluttered positions opposition by itself can not be relied upon to give the right answer. The concept of sister squares will be clarified in the actual discussion from Diagram 4.

From a very specific viewpoint we can say that Diagram 4 is of limited practical value because white - being two pawns ahead in a position where Black is without counter-play - should have been able to win easier earlier on. Nevertheless, the King play to come is very instructive and can be applied equally well to more "practical" positions.

A general evaluation of Diagram 4 shows that White has two invasion points: b5 on the Queenside and f4 on the Kingside. It is absolutely necessary that both of them exist, because Black can easily cover either one. The decisive winning King locations with Black on move are as follows: a) on the Q-side: White's K on c4, Black's on b6; b) on the K-side: White's K on g3, Black's on f5. White's general winning technique consists of maneuvering with his King in such a way that Black will have to allow penetration on one of the two fronts. For instance, if White's King is on c4 and Black's is forced to go from b6 to a6, then White's King will quickly reverse gears and head for the Kingside. A simple move count shows that it takes White's King 5 moves to get to g3, whereas from a6 Black's King in 5 moves can only get to f6; then White on the move plays Kf4 to win.

Let us now look at Halberstadt's solution with my comments:

1. Kb2!

Forcing Black's King to go to the b-file, as otherwise White immediately penetrates on the Kingside. According to Halberstadt this is White's only winning move, because the sister square of b2 is b8 and Black's King can't get to it. White can't make any immediate progress by playing 1. Kb3 because the sister square to this is b7 and Black simply plays 1...Kb7 and it is clear that after 2. Kc4 Kb6 Black is holding his ground.

1...Kb6

Or 1...Kb7 2. Kb3 Kb6 3. Kc4! and White wins. Note that b7 is the sister square of b3 only with White on move - otherwise it is a meaningless situation with Black simply being in zugzwang.

2. Kc2!

Heading for the Kingside and forcing Black to follow suit. The sister square of c2 is c8 but Black can't get to it and thus loses easily.

2...Kc7 3. Kc3! Kb7

After 3...Kd7 or 3...Kc8 White infiltrates on the Queenside. After the text Black loses on the Kingside.

4. Kd2 Kc7 5. Ke2 Kd7 6. Kf2 Ke7 7. Kg3 Kf6 8. Kf4 white wins.

Halberstadt specifically claimed that 1. Ka2 does not win because Black's King then, in effect, can get to all the Queenside sister squares. Yet a deeper look at Diagram 4 should lead to the feeling that because Black is so completely devoid of chances for counter-play that more than one first move could do the job. In fact Mr. George has made the valuable discovery that with the pawn structure of Diagram 4, White wins with any location of the Kings and irrespective of who is on the move. White's most difficult task is after the introductory moves 1. Ka2 Ka7! I am calling this new position (Diagram 5) "George 1978" to properly credit the discoverer. White to

play and win from Diagram 5 as follows:

1. Kb2 Kb8

Getting to its sister square. After 1...Kb7?! or 1...Kb6?! White wins as from Diagram 4.

2. Kc2 Kc8!

Again keeping the position on hold. Through the next two moves, Black is O.K. - on the Queenside his King can get to all the sister squares.

3. Kd1 Kd8 4. Kd2 Kd7 5. Ke1!!

It is this move that forms the basis of Mr. George's discovery that the pawn formations of Diagrams 4 and 5 always lead to a win for White. Black simply has no square equivalent to e1! In other words, when White's King gets to e1, Black can't protect both invasion routes.

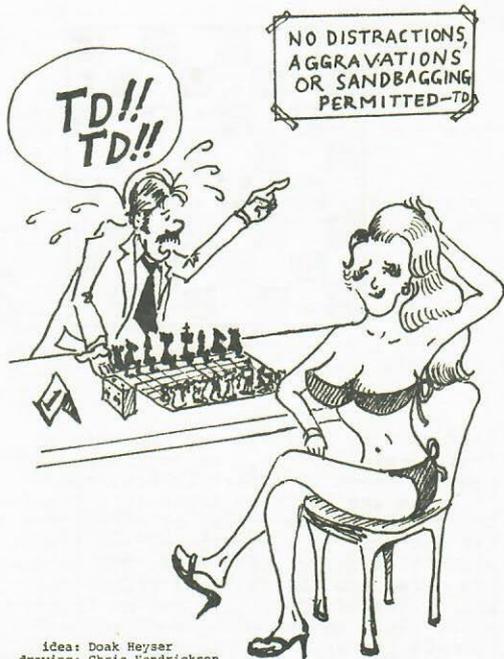
5...Ke8

What to do? After 5...Ke7 6. Ke2! Black also only has the choice of where to lose: 6...Kd7 7. Kf2 and White wins on the Kingside; 6...Kf7 7. Kd2 and White wins on the Queenside.

6. Kf2

Black's King is too far away from f5 and White wins on the Kingside.

6...Kf7 7. Kg3 Kf6 8. Kf4 White wins.



idea: Doak Heysler
drawing: Chris Hendrickson

CHESS SPECTRUM (CS) is a new publication focusing on innovative forms of chess derived from variations in the rules, pieces, board and/or objectives of standard chess. Chessgames to be covered by CS will include traditional chess variants (Chinese Chess, Courier Chess, ...), "fairy chess" adaptations (Grid Chess, Cylinder Chess...), proprietary forms ("All the King's Men," "4th Dimension," ...), geometric varieties (Rhombic Chess, Hexagram Chess, ...) and new games (Microchess, Hexmark, ...). The greatest attention will be given to playable varieties requiring little or no special equipment.

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CS began its activities with an introductory series of 8-page newsletters (3 issues in 1980) and started publication of a large-format 24-page bimonthly in Jan., 1981. Send inquiries to: Anthony V. Paletta, publisher; P.O. Box 61; Pearl River, N.Y. 10965.

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| | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Sultans of Swindle | 27 |
| 2. Pet World Piranhas | 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 3. Yellow Cab | 17 |
| 4. Golden Chess Club "A" | 15 |
| 5. Martin Marietta | 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 6. Golden Chess Club "B" | 13 |
| 7. C.S.M.R.I. Dirt Eaters | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | |
| 1. Muddy Waters | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 2. Phone Freaks | 12 |
| 3. North Jeffco Knights | 12 |
| 4. Colorado Highway "A" | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 5. Colorado Highway "B" | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 6. Knight Movers | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 7. North Jeffco Bishops | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

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Carlson On the End Game

USCF Master Curtis Carlson

Before plunging into the heart of this issue's column, I have a small confession to make. In my previous article, the analyzed "Carlson--N.N." position was in fact the famous Capablanca-Tartakover masterpiece from 1924. (The ending itself is highly instructive and will repay study.) Occasionally I like to "pull the leg" of my readers and admirers to see who, if anyone, is on their toes. This bit of plagiarism was intended to be a joke (similar to calling 1. P-K4 "Carlson's Opening") but to my great surprise many readers took it seriously. (This tomfoolery, of course, is not to be confused with anything I've said in the past about Brian Wall, Chuck Johnson, or Ray Haskins, all of which was gospel truth and the epitome of honesty, modesty, and good taste.)

The reader should also be aware that The Bulletin editor has taken it upon himself to "edit" my submitted articles to such a degree that they are hardly recognizable to me. Sentences and words are cut off, replaced, and deleted with no apparent purpose or consistency, the net result being that I am embarrassingly portrayed as a grammar-school dropout. Actually, I hold an honorary Ph.D. in psychoanalysis and a master's degree in political science. Noblesse oblige requires that I continue to provide education via the Bulletin.

Alas, Ray Haskins, founder and co-president (with Yuri Oshmyansky) of the Curtis Carlson Fan Club, has yet to submit any endings for analysis, so I have no choice but to illuminate a position that really is from one of my own games for this column.



Chess, above all, is a game of goals. Once the goals are decided upon, the moves suggest themselves. Very often one side's goal is to prevent the other side's goals from being realized, and a struggle ensues.

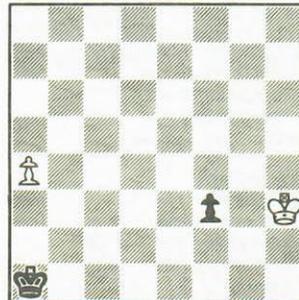
It should be mentioned that a goal is always an intent to improve or change the current position to a more favorable one, or to prevent the position from being changed unfavorable, i.e., to maintain equality. And so it is here. White

struggles to change the assessment in his favor (to win), while Black endeavors to prevent this change (to obtain a draw).

Another point worth bringing up is that the goal must be suggested or implied by the current position. (No strong player ever pulls an objective out of the air and decides it is what he wants.) In this ending, White's intention seems so straightforward and obvious that it is hardly worth mentioning. But it is precisely a deep awareness and understanding of this goal that directs the course of play for both sides. In a nutshell, White's goal is to promote his own Pawn and remain a full Queen up. To win, he must 1) promote his own Pawn, and 2) prevent Black from getting a queen of his own. These are the two necessary stipulations for the realization of White's goal. As seen from Black's side, to draw he must prevent White's promotion or safely promote his own Pawn. There are two acceptable conclusions for Black. He is indifferent to which one actually occurs.

Former World Champion Adolf Anderssen once told me that in the absence of a combination, improve the position of the worst-placed piece (to change its location). In this case Black's indicated goal is to improve the position of his King -- to

BL: Curtis Carlson



WH: Richard Reti

change its sphere of influence. (QR8 could hardly be a better square than anywhere else on the board.) If he can place the King in the vicinity of either Pawn a draw will result. (If the Monarch could be on the same file as the White Pawn or two files from his own Pawn.) It is important to play flexibly. "Flexible" means to have a good answer to a large number of enemy moves and ideas. That is, to keep as many options as possible open -- to avoid commitment too early -- until seeing what the enemy does.

If Black tries only to catch White's foot soldier with K-R7-R6-R5, etc., the Pawn will easily escape. Or if Black attempts only to promote his own foot soldier with K-N8-B8-Q8-K7, and ...P-B7, White will simply take time out and eliminate the Black Pawn. But Black can combine these ideas, and avoid early commitment, with a flexible plan. (A plan is a means to a goal. Everyone has heard the saying "play with a plan" but "Play with a goal" means a lot more.) Black exploits the fact that White must divide his time (i.e., his moves) in the attempt to achieve what is actually two simultaneous goals -- to promote and to prevent promotion. Hence if White devotes all his resources (uses all his moves) to Queen his peon, Black will sneak over and do the same with his own peon. And if White takes time to capture Black's peon, his own peon will be caught. Hence Black's goal is to frustrate one of White's goals. As previously stated, he is indifferent to which one as prevention of either will halve the point. With flexible, accurate play, Black draws by showing that White has too little time to have his cake and eat it too.

1.... K-N7!

Simple and strong. Black advances a step towards both critical areas. (A good illustration of Znosko-Borovsky's teaching that the diagonal unites the characteristics of both horizontal and vertical lines. (Incidentally, ZB the player was not exceptionally good but ZB the writer had few equals.) Much weaker are both 1...K-R7 and 1...K-N8 which only advance towards one critical area, i.e., they are less flexible. Flexible play is always critically important when attempting to hinder an opponent with simultaneous goals.

2. P-R5 K-B6!

It may look as if Black is no better off than before, as he is still two ranks behind White's potential Queen. But actually Black has greatly improved (changed) his situation as he is now only three files away from his own Pawn, instead of five. If White now continues blindly with 3. P-R6 Black will draw with 3...K-Q7 4. P-R7 P-B7 5. K-N2 K-K7. If Black gets as close to his own Pawn as White is, both sides will promote. Hence White must divide his time and meet Black's threat.

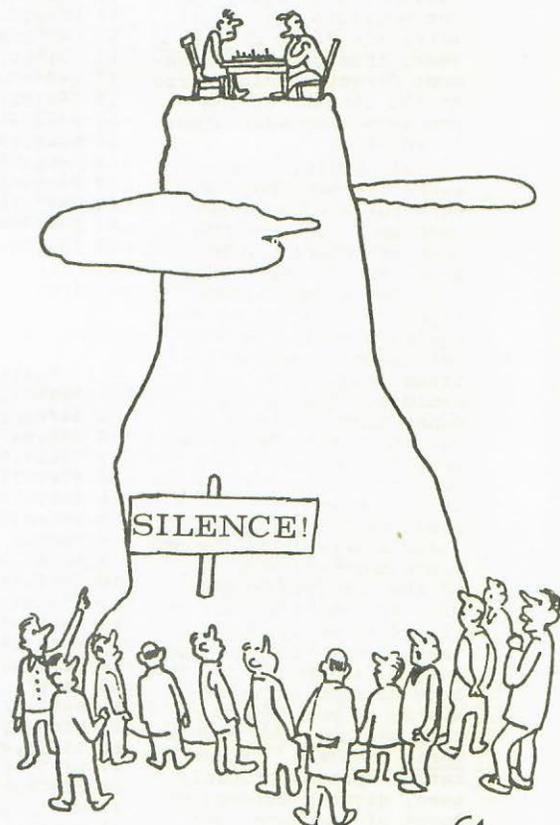
3. K-N3 K-Q5!

The flexibility of Black's plan pays off. He is now only one move away from

both critical areas. (The same rank as either Pawn.) To win the game White would now need two moves but instead has only a choice of evils, a King vs. King draw by 4. KxP K-B4 or a King and Queen vs. King and Queen draw by 4. P-R6 K-K6 5. P-R7 P-B7 6. K-N2 K-K7 7. P-R8/Q P-B8/Qch. White just had too little time (two few moves) to realize both goals necessary to win the game, and Black exploited this mercilessly.

Above all, this ending emphasizes the importance of goals. Without a clear, deep understanding of White's goals, and their requirements for being realized, Black could have at best only stumbled into the right moves.

All endings should be analyzed and explained in this manner. The player who can accurately conceptualize his moves the way I have here will reap huge benefits in terms of conquered enemy Kings.



USCF APPLAUDED ON
DESCRIPTIVE RULING

We greet with pleasure USCF's action in departing from FIDE's decision to mandate algebraic notation. FIDE has ruled that algebraic is a must in FIDE-rated events; that is not all that exciting, since algebraic has been almost universal among top players for some time. But for USCF to have mandated algebraic would have been an error, because USCF must cater to a much wider range of players, including a number who simply do not care to learn a new system of notation. This was certainly on USCF's mind. Unfortunately, USCF did not make its decision (or at least did not publicize it) until after the first of the year, thus giving tournament directors nightmares at the thought of the problems they were about to confront.

Algebraic, like the swine flu vaccine, is a cure for a non-existent problem. Algebraic is more efficient, to be sure, and it makes playing over a game--something we do a lot at the Bulletin--a little easier, since some ambiguities (e.g. N-B3) are avoided. But on the other hand, "c" and "e" (as in "c4", "e4") can be indistinguishable on a handwritten scoresheet. It is a mixed bag. Study-minded players will learn algebraic perforce, since most, if not all, of the top periodicals use it; for those not inclined to study, either their scoresheets are accurate, in which case they have no need of another system of notation, or they are not--but that's their problem. Either notation system, properly used, gives a correct account of the game, and that's all that really matters.

DPB

Other Tournaments

PACKER OPEN

open

| PLAYER | PRE ST RTNG | POST RTNG | | | | TOT | |
|-----------------------|-------------|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | |
| 1 KEARNS, JERRY | CO 2210 | 2246 | W13 | W11 | W10 | W=3 | 4.0 |
| 2 HAMMERSMITH, JAMES | CO 1923 | 1983 | D20 | W19 | W11 | W=6 | 3.5 |
| 3 HAMBLIN, JAMES E | CO 2116 | 2134 | W=7 | W16 | W=5 | L=1 | 3.0 |
| 4 SAMUEL, JOSHUA M | CO 1940 | 1970 | L=8 | W14 | W12 | W10 | 3.0 |
| 5 DILLON, STEVEN C | CO 2054 | 2053 | W14 | W17 | L=3 | D=9 | 2.5 |
| 6 HENDRICKSON, STEVE | CO 2001 | 2007 | D19 | W20 | W=9 | L=2 | 2.5 |
| 7 HEYSER, DOAK | CO 1861 | 1900 | L=3 | W22 | D=8 | W16 | 2.5 |
| 8 DOYKOS, KENNETH P | CO 1753 | 1813 | W=4 | L10 | D=7 | W13 | 2.5 |
| 9 YOSHINAGA, DAVID K | CO 1716 | 1818 | W22 | W18 | L=6 | D=5 | 2.5 |
| 10 SHERBRING, MARK W | CO 2046 | 2044 | W12 | W=8 | L=1 | L=4 | 2.0 |
| 11 DEVICO, JOSEPH P | CO 2039 | 2033 | W21 | L=1 | L=2 | W17 | 2.0 |
| 12 LANDERS, DAVID M | CO 1821 | 1834 | L10 | W15 | L=4 | W20 | 2.0 |
| 13 COVELL, STEVE | CO 1897 | 1892 | L=1 | W21 | D16 | L=8 | 1.5 |
| 14 LAZARO, RICHARD | CO 1880 | 1866 | L=5 | L=4 | D21 | W19 | 1.5 |
| 15 TRAIBUSH, E VICTOR | CO 1873 | 1859 | L18 | L12 | D19 | W21 | 1.5 |
| 16 BAGSTAD, GARY L | CO 1799 | 1786 | B= | L=3 | D13 | L=7 | 1.5 |
| 17 KILP, DANIEL J | CO 1629 | 1628 | B= | L=5 | D20 | L11 | 1.5 |
| 18 WALL, BRIAN | CO 2166 | 2154 | W15 | L=9 | U= | U= | 1.0 |
| 19 BAUMGARDNER, DAMIA | CO 1844 | 1835 | D=6 | L=2 | D15 | L14 | 1.0 |
| 20 CARROLL, CURTIS L | SD 1739 | 1732 | D=2 | L=6 | D17 | L12 | 1.0 |
| 21 SWEETMAN, RICH | CO 1754 | 1734 | L11 | L13 | D14 | L15 | .5 |
| 22 FORDON, ROBERT | CO 2169 | 2125 | L=9 | L=7 | U= | U= | .0 |

booster

| PLAYER | PRE ST RTNG | POST RTNG | | | | TOT | |
|-----------------------|-------------|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | |
| 1 SHARPE, RICHARD | CO 1717 | 1754 | W18 | W11 | W12 | W=3 | 4.0 |
| 2 SAYEEDI, MANI | CO 1547 | 1617 | D16 | W21 | W15 | W=7 | 3.5 |
| 3 ORR, MATTHEW | CO 1652 | 1665 | W20 | W=4 | W10 | L=1 | 3.0 |
| 4 OXLEY, BILL | CO 1519 | 1534 | W13 | L=3 | W18 | W12 | 3.0 |
| 5 PICHOTTA, JEFF | CO 1419/14 | 1441 | L12 | W22 | W17 | W10 | 3.0 |
| 6 GARDNER, ALBERT | CO 1654 | 1661 | L10 | W13 | D=8 | W16 | 2.5 |
| 7 ARP, KAREN L | CO 1537 | 1566 | D19 | W16 | W=9 | L=2 | 2.5 |
| 8 HOWE, H HERBERT | CO 1386/12 | 1456 | W14 | L10 | D=6 | W15 | 2.5 |
| 9 MEZEK, FRANK W | CO 1710 | 1683 | L11 | W20 | L=7 | W18 | 2.0 |
| 10 STEINTHAL, GREG M | CO 1436/14 | 1456 | W=6 | W=8 | L=3 | L=5 | 2.0 |
| 11 SIEBERT, RANDALL L | CO 1377 | 1425 | W=9 | L=1 | W19 | U= | 2.0 |
| 12 ABERNATHY, ROBERT | CO 1296/9 | 1370 | W=5 | W17 | L=1 | L=4 | 2.0 |
| 13 HARBURG, AARON T | CO 1177 | 1199 | L=4 | L=6 | B= | W17 | 2.0 |
| 14 BENSCH, JEFF | CO 0 | 1451 | L=8 | L18 | W20 | W21 | 2.0 |
| 15 HITSON, TIM | CO 1724/7 | 1595 | D21 | W19 | L=2 | L=8 | 1.5 |
| 16 MAEZ, JR JOE F | CO 1442/6 | 1455 | D=2 | L=7 | W21 | L=6 | 1.5 |
| 17 LOMBARDI, GEORGE | CO 1494 | 1465 | W22 | L12 | L=5 | L13 | 1.0 |
| 18 WYLIE, RUTH S | CO 1478 | 1465 | L=1 | W14 | L=4 | L=9 | 1.0 |
| 19 BERTONI, DAVE | CO 1369/6 | 1364 | D=7 | L15 | L11 | D20 | 1.0 |
| 20 SCHAENBERG, VICTOR | CO 1476/6 | 1384 | L=3 | L=9 | L14 | D19 | .5 |
| 21 HASTINGS, BRETT J | CO 1462/8 | 1398 | D15 | L=2 | L16 | L14 | .5 |
| 22 HORRELL, AMY | CO 0 | 1057 | L17 | L=5 | U= | U= | .0 |

JUNIOR-SENIOR

| | PLAYER | PRE | | POST | | | | TOT | |
|-----|----------------------|-----|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | | ST | RTNG | RTNG | 1 | 2 | 3 | | 4 |
| 40s | 1 LAZARO, RICHARD | FL | 1864 | 1874 | W=5 | W=8 | W=4 | L=3 | 3.0 |
| | 2 BARDWICK, ALAN S | CO | 1930 | 1914 | L=8 | W=5 | D=7 | W=4 | 2.5 |
| | 3 KESSLER, GOTTFRIED | CO | 1768 | 1787 | L=4 | D=7 | W=8 | W=1 | 2.5 |
| | 4 PIPIRINGOS, GEORGE | CO | 1803 | 1819 | W=3 | W=6 | L=1 | L=2 | 2.0 |
| | 5 GARDNER, ALBERT | CO | 1676 | 1679 | L=1 | L=2 | X= | W=8 | 2.0 |
| | 6 SHEAN, ROBERT G | CO | 2032 | 2013 | W=7 | L=4 | U= | U= | 1.0 |
| | 7 THOMPSON, DONALD R | CO | 1771 | 1772 | L=6 | D=3 | D=2 | U= | 1.0 |
| | 8 MEZEK, FRANK W | CO | 1701 | 1687 | W=2 | L=1 | L=3 | L=5 | 1.0 |

| | PLAYER | PRE | | POST | | | | TOT | |
|-----|----------------------|-----|--------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | | ST | RTNG | RTNG | 1 | 2 | 3 | | 4 |
| 30s | 1 POTTER, BRIAN | CO | 1877/4 | 1979 | D=2 | W=7 | W=4 | W=3 | 3.5 |
| | 2 COVELL, STEVE | CO | 1909 | 1917 | D=1 | W=5 | D=3 | W=6 | 3.0 |
| | 3 BIGGS, BARRY F | CO | 1900 | 1913 | W=7 | W=4 | D=2 | L=1 | 2.5 |
| | 4 ADAMSON, GORDON L | CO | 1787 | 1782 | W=6 | L=3 | L=1 | W=7 | 2.0 |
| | 5 ORR, MATTHEW | CO | 1695 | 1711 | W=8 | L=2 | U= | U= | 1.0 |
| | 6 NUMBERS, SR RONALD | CO | 1338 | 1333 | L=4 | X= | L=7 | L=2 | 1.0 |
| | 7 PUTNAM, JAMES A. | CO | 0 | 1526 | L=3 | L=1 | W=6 | L=4 | 1.0 |
| | 8 MAGUIRE, JEFF | CO | 1872 | 1848 | L=5 | U= | U= | U= | .0 |

| | PLAYER | PRE | | POST | | | | TOT | |
|-----|---------------------|-----|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | | ST | RTNG | RTNG | 1 | 2 | 3 | | 4 |
| 20s | 1 LETT, SCOTT | CO | 1845 | 1929 | W=6 | D=2 | W=5 | W=4 | 3.5 |
| | 2 WOOD, ANDREW P | CO | 1935 | 1958 | W=3 | D=1 | W=4 | U= | 2.5 |
| | 3 SCOTT, SEAN W | CO | 1810 | 1811 | L=2 | D=4 | X= | W=5 | 2.5 |
| | 4 HAMILTON, DOUG A | CO | 1631 | 1664 | W=5 | D=3 | L=2 | L=1 | 1.5 |
| | 5 GARCIA, RICHARD | CO | 1884 | 1833 | L=4 | X= | L=1 | L=3 | 1.0 |
| | 6 JELLISON, DAVID K | CO | 2253 | 2236 | L=1 | U= | U= | U= | .0 |

| | PLAYER | PRE | | POST | | | | TOT | |
|--------|----------------------|-----|---------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | | ST | RTNG | RTNG | 1 | 2 | 3 | | 4 |
| junior | 1 CANNEY, RANDY | CO | 2060 | 2104 | W=9 | W=4 | W=6 | W=2 | 4.0 |
| | 2 BARDWICK, TODD A | CO | 2041 | 2049 | W10 | W=7 | W=3 | L=1 | 3.0 |
| | 3 BAUMGARDNER, DAMIA | CO | 1864 | 1872 | W12 | W=5 | L=2 | W=8 | 3.0 |
| | 4 SWEETMAN, RICH | CO | 1759 | 1778 | W16 | L=1 | W10 | W=9 | 3.0 |
| | 5 SAYEEDI, MANI | CO | 1702 | 1725 | W14 | L=3 | W11 | W=6 | 3.0 |
| | 6 FISHBEIN, ALEXANDE | OH | 2066 | 2032 | W13 | W=8 | L=1 | L=5 | 2.0 |
| | 7 SHARPE, RICHARD | CO | 1794 | 1767 | W15 | L=2 | L=9 | W13 | 2.0 |
| | 8 ARP, KAREN L | CO | 1603 | 1597 | W11 | L=6 | X= | L=3 | 2.0 |
| | 9 BARNA, MATT | CO | 1596 | 1622 | L=1 | W16 | W=7 | L=4 | 2.0 |
| | 10 YOON, HYUNG | CO | 1448/4 | 1490 | L=2 | W15 | L=4 | W14 | 2.0 |
| | 11 THOMASON, ANTHONY | CO | 1102/4 | 1254 | L=8 | W13 | L=5 | W15 | 2.0 |
| | 12 ROSE, BRAD | CO | 1322/16 | 1350 | L=3 | W14 | F= | U= | 1.0 |
| | 13 SPIEGEL, STEVE | CO | 1309 | 1309 | L=6 | L11 | W15 | L=7 | 1.0 |
| | 14 HARBURG, AARON T | CO | 1279 | 1272 | L=5 | L12 | X= | L10 | 1.0 |
| | 15 TOWBIN, STEPHEN H | CO | 0 | 1013 | L=7 | L10 | L13 | L11 | .0 |
| | 16 ASHBY, MATT | CO | 0 | 1278 | L=4 | L=9 | U= | U= | .0 |

STUDENT INDIVIDUAL

The Colorado State Chess Association held the 1980-81 Colorado Student Individual Chess Championship on January 10 at Cherry Creek High School. 58 players from 28 schools competed in three divisions: Grades 1-6, 7-9 and 10-12. Most players did not officially represent their schools but competed on their own. Press releases were sent out after the tournament in the hope that the winners would receive recognition from their schools and local newspapers.

Grades 1-6: 1st place - Ted Ebel, Wilder Elementary, Littleton; 2nd - Terrance Tovar, Malley Elementary, Northglen; 3rd - Ian Buchanan, Arapahoe Elementary, Arapahoe.

Grades 7-9: 1st Place - Matthew Roller, Baseline J.H.S., Boulder; 2nd - Larry Powelson, Baseline; 3rd - Stephen Towbin, Place J.H.S., Denver; 4th - Jay Habegger, Platt J.H.S., Boulder.

Grades 10-12: 1st Place - Todd Bardwick, Cherry Creek, Englewood; 2nd and 3rd (tie) - Damian Baumgardner and Richard Sharpe, both Boulder H.S.; 4th and 5th (tie) - Rich Sweetman, Boulder, and Hyung Yoon, Cherry Creek.

The student team championship is scheduled for April 11. See the calendar elsewhere in this issue. A

IS SILENCE GOLDEN IN CHESS?

Andrew (Mark) Wood

Have you ever had one of those critical positions where your whole game depends on a careful analysis that you have almost finished, only to be distracted by an announcement from the tournament director, two players arguing over a K vs. K ending, or just simply your neighbors arguing (appropriately) how fool's mate works? I have the perfect solution for you!

I attended the U.S. Open in Phoenix, Arizona, a couple of years ago, only to be faced with very loud thunderstorms during most of the tournament. For three rounds I had no idea what to do, but clearly a solution to the problem had to be found. During the fourth round, I noticed one of the players using headphones connected to a cassette player. One had to wonder whether he had in-depth opening analysis on those tapes he used. However, it gave me the inspiration to solve my problem. I was staying with my uncle, who had been a master sergeant in the Air Force. He handed me a gray headset used to block off deafening noise from jets. This seemed to be

the perfect answer, and indeed my play improved enough for me to be competing for my class prize in the last round. Unfortunately, as I had my opponent on the ropes, I became acutely aware that I might win some bucks, and proceeded to choke and lose the game.

When I returned to Colorado, some of my friends kidded me about using the headset. In fact some would ask if I had a radio receiver with John Watson at the other end helping me out. In fact, I did use a receiver during one round of the Colorado Class Championships. Being a devoted Bronco fan, I wasn't going to miss an important event such as the Denver-Cleveland game just for chess, so I made sure to have a radio headset on hand.

If one wonders whether the headsets have really helped my chess play, all I can say is that since I started using them, my rating has improved about 200 points, and I have also noted that other players have picked up the headset habit. Walter Gerash is one. It was when I heard about one of his games that I learned that using headsets may cause some unusual problems. Walter had a clearly won position against his opponent, and spent considerable mental effort unnecessarily, unaware that his opponent had resigned by stopping the clocks. Even though I have never had that problem myself, an unusual situation did arise at a recent DCC tournament. Not only was I using a headset, but so was my opponent. During the course of the game I found it necessary to adjust my opponent's pieces every once in a while as he was a nervous type who would leave his pieces off-center on their squares. He seemed to be aware that I was saying, "I adjust," each time I did adjust his pieces, until a crucial position arose when I adjusted his queen and then played my queen to a winning square. My opponent claimed that I had not said, "I adjust," and insisted I capture his queen with mine, which would have left me with a lost game. It took no fewer than three certified tournament directors to rule that my opponent didn't have enough evidence for his claim. One could say that he couldn't have heard me because of his headset, but it was also difficult for me to judge how loudly I said, "I adjust."

If you ever wonder whether silence is golden at your next tournament, just ask the crazy-looking guy with the Bronco T-shirt and the gray headset. He'll be happy to talk with you--if he ever hears your question. A

more
colorado open
 games

(including Jellison on his last-round loss)

Dave Jellison (2253)-Robert Fordon (2125)
 Benoni ("The other side of the coin." Aspiring players would do well to study this analysis alongside the same game annotated by my opponent in the last Bulletin. Neither is necessarily better than the other, but the approaches taken are strikingly different.)
 1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 c5 3 d5 e6 4 Nc3 ed 5 cd d6 6 Bg5! (my own creation over-the-board. The move itself is fine; my reasoning for it was not, and it was this type of reasoning which made my play erratic for the entire game. Many players were saying that I'd win the tournament, even with a 6-0 score. I knew I could become overconfident easily, but I couldn't afford to, as Fordon is a formidable player. 6 Bg5! was designed for two reasons, and both reasons were wrong: one, to get my opponent out of the book, but Fordon is not really a bookish player anyway; and two, to force myself to play a refreshing position, in hopes that I would be more alert to the board, and get my mind off the last-round pressure--when in truth, my opening knowledge is quite good, and I should have trusted myself. Indeed, Black later commits two obvious Benoni no-no's, on moves 11 and 18.) h6 7 Bd2 (on 7 Bh4?! g5! 8 Bg3 Nh5 and Black is a tempo ahead in the Uhlmann line) g6 (perhaps ...g5 anyway) 8 e4 Bg7 9 Qc1 (this justifies White's 6th, objectively) Qe7?! 10 f3 Nbd7 11 Nh3 (White must develop quickly and get his K castled. Another try is 11 Bd3 but ...Ne5! is a nice reply) Nb6?! (with threats of ...Nbx5 or ...Bxh3. The latter move should pose no real problem, as Black has posted his QN badly and must give up B for N merely to double White's RPs. Now simply 12 Be2 gives White a playable game. But visions of trophies danced in my head! Not thinking objectively, I now tried to stop both "threats" at once, though my new idea only creates more problems for me) 12 Bb5?! Bd7 13 0-0 (I offered a draw, which if accepted would give me clear first. But the moves I made in contemplating the offering of the draw were second-rate. Fischer's artistry included playing for a win when a draw would be sufficient. With me, too, it should have been the board, and not my standing in the tournament, influencing my decisions) Bxb5! 14 Nxb5 a6 15 Nc3 (Na3 keeps control of c4 longer, but a position with both Ns on R3 looks embarrassing!) Nc4 16 Be1 (so sad to give up the threat on h6) 0-0 17 b3 (again there is a better move, 17 Bh4. White seems to be playing 200 to 400 points below him-

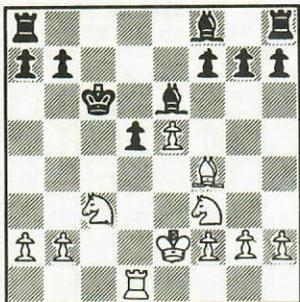
self) Ne5 18 Qd2 (another nothing move) Nh5? 19 g4 Nf6 (now Black has lost time, though he's still better) 20 Bg3? (I played this immediately, trying to get my opponent into time trouble. But any time one uses off-board factors in decision-making, one runs the risk of making weak moves on-board. Better is 20 a4 or 20 Qe2, saving Bg3 for later) b5 21 Rael Nfd7 22 Nf4 Rac8! 23 Khl? (does nothing. Better is 23 h3, with Ng2 and f4) b4 24 Nce2 a5 25 h3 c4 26 Nd4 c3 27 Qe2 Nc5 28 Rdl a4 29 ba! (drawing the N to a bad square. Now White should play Nd3! with chances for equality, e.g. 29...Nxa4 30 Nd3! Nxd3 31 Rxd3 Nb2 32 Nc6 Rxc6 33 dc Nxd3 34 Qxd3 Be5 35 f4 Bg7 36 Qc4 Rb8 with both players entering time trouble) Nxa4 30 Ng2?! (but of course I didn't even consider 30 Nd3 at the time) Nb2 31 f4! Nec4! (on 31... Nxd1?! 32 Rxd1 Nd7 33 Nc6 White should have compensation. Fordon's suggestion 31... Nxd1?! 32 fe! Nb2 33 ed is also correct) 32 Nc6 Qb7 33 Rdel Rfe8! 34 Nh4 (34 e5 was a better try, though Black is still slightly better) Nd2 35 Rf2? (playing too fast, I miss the obvious threat) Nxe4 (...Rxe4 is faster) 36 Kh2 Nxf2 (I've succeeded in getting us both in time trouble, which I wanted. But I should have avoided losing material along the way) 37 Qxe8+ Rxe8 38 Rxe8+ Kh7 39 Bxf2 c2, and Black survived his time trouble to win in 55. It is important to play creatively and to consider indirect factors such as the clock, tournament standing, the opponent's style, his individual strengths and weak points. But Fordon beat me in this game because he paid more attention to what the pieces were doing) (Jellison)

WHITE: J. Rukavina (1948)
 BLACK: D. Baumgardner (1728)

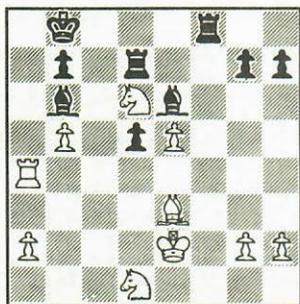
1. e4 Nc6 2. Nf3 d5 3. ed Qxd5 4. Nc3 Qa5 5. d4 Nf6 6. Bd2 Bg4? 7. Nb5 Qb6
8. a4 Bxf3 9. Qxf3 Nxd4 10. Nxd4 Qxd4
11. Bb5+ Kd8 12. 0-0-0
- (Also strong is 12. Qxb7! winning quickly, e.g. 12...Qe4+ 13. Qxe4 Nxe4 14. Bc6!)
12. ...Kc8 13. Ba6?
- (Winning is 13. Bf4!+, and either 13. ...Qb6 14. Qd3 1-0, or 13. Qe4 14. Bd7+ Kb8 15. Bxc7!+ Kxc7 16. Qc3+ K-b6 otherwise the Queen falls 17. Rd4! 1-0)
13. ...Qe4
14. Bxb7+ Qxb7 And 0-1 in 41 (Jellison)

H. Lestinsky (1965)-Dave Jellison (2253)
 Alekhine's Defense 1 e4 Nf6 2 e5 Nd5 3 c4 Nb6 4 c5 Nd5 5 Bc4 e6 6 d4 d6 7 cd cd 8 Bxd5? (no need to trade B for N. Nf3 is better) ed 9 Qe2 de 10 de Nc6 11 Bf4? (better is 11 Nf3 Be7 12 0-0 0-0 with a slight plus for Black. Now White loses material) Bf5! 12 Nf3 Nb4 13 Qb5+?! (when losing material, one shouldn't voluntarily trade queens) Qd7 14 Qxd7+ Kxd7

15 Ke2 Nc2 16 Nc3 Nxa1 17 Rxa1 Be6? (Black should sac a pawn with 17...Bc5! 18 Nxd5 Rhd8) 18 Rd1 Kc6?! (again, giving up the pawn is best, e.g. 18...Rd8! Black's next five moves are forced, and White's initiative is well worth the exchange)



19 Nd4+ Kb6 20 Be3! Ka6 21 N4b5 Rc8 22 Nxa7 Rd8 23 N7b5 Rd7 24 Rd4 Bc5! (the saving resource) 25 Ra4+ Kb6 26 Bd2! (White disallows any trades relieving Black's bind) Kc6? (...d4! was quite playable. Too many K moves make Jack a dull boy) 27 b4 Bb6 28 Na7+ Kc7 29 Nab5+ Kc6 30 Nd6 f6! 31 f4 fe 32 fe Rf8 33 b5+ Kc7 34 Nd1 Kb8 (peace for the weary monarch, also setting up a semi-cheap trap, which would not work with the K on c7) 35 Be3?!



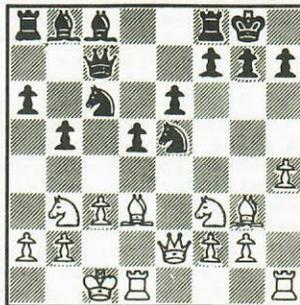
d4!? 36 Bxd4? Bg4+! 37 Ke1 Bxd1 38 Kxd1 Rf4 (the point: Black wins the second exchange) 39 Bxb6 Rxa4 40 Bc5 Re4 41 Kc2 Rxe5 42 Bb4 Re2+ 43 Kb3 Rxe2 44 Nc4 Rd3+ 45 Bc3 Rxe2 46 Kb4 Rxc3 0-1 (Jellison)

WHITE: R. Garcia (1800)
BLACK: Akima (1653)

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nf6 3. Bc4 Nxe4 4. Qe2 d5 5. Bb3 f6 6. 0-0 Nc5 7. Nxe5? Qe7?

(7. ...fe should win.)
8. Qh5+ g6 9. Nxe6 Qf7 10. Qe2+ Kd8
11. Nxe8 1-0 (Jellison)

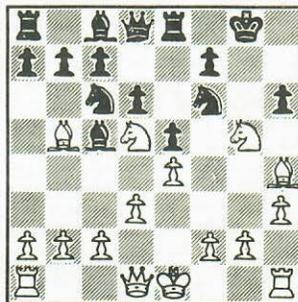
Colo Open Rd 4 Booster R.
Sharpe 1660/E. Brown 1885 1 e4 c5 2 c3 e6 3 d4 d5 4 e5 Nc6 5 Nf3 Nge7 6 Bf4 Ng6 7 Bg3 Be7 8 Be2 0-0 9 Nbd2 a6 10 dc Bxc5 11 Nb3 Ba7 12 Bd3 b5 13 h4 Bb8 14 Qe2 Qc7 (Black is taking White's attack too lightly) 15 0-0-0 Nge5



16 Bxh7+! Kh8 (16...Kxh7 is stronger as Black can escape the mating net via 17 Ng5+ Kg8 18 Qh5 Re8) 17 Ng5 g6 18 h5 Qe7 19 f4 Kg7 20 Hxg6 fxg6 21 Bxg6 Rh8 22 Rxx8 Kxx8 23 Qh5+ Kg8 24 fxe5 Nxe5 25 Rf1 Qg7+ Bh7+ 1-0

WHITE: S. Massey (1392)
BLACK: T. Kohler (1419)

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bb5 Bc5 4. Nc3 Nf6 5. d3 d6 6. h3 0-0 7. Bg5 h6 8. Bh4 Re8 9. Nd5 g5 10. Nxe5



hg?
(10. ...Nxd5! On 11. Qh5 hg, 12.

Bxg5 Nf6 13. Qh6 Re6 14. Bc4 d5!
 15. ed Nxd5 etc., and on 11. ed, hg 12.
 dc gh 13. cb, Bxb7 14. Qg4+ Kf8 15. Be8
 Ke8 the two Bishops rake the Kingside.)
 11. Bxg5 Re6 12. Nxf6 Rxf6 13. Bxf6 Qxf6
 14. Qd2 Nd4 15. Bc4 Qg6?! 16. 0-0-0 Be6?!

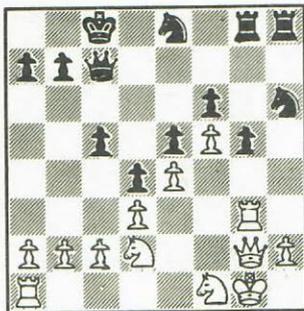
(Black has no plan. A good plan is
 16. ...b5! 17. Bb3 Nxb3 and Black has a
 much better endgame.)

17. Bxe6 Qxe6 18. Kb1 Kf8 19. h4 Ke7
 20. Qg5+ Kd7 21. h5 Rh8 22. h6 Qg6
 23. Qxg6 fg 24. R(d)f1 Ne6 25. g3 g5
 26. Rh5 Kc6 27. h7 Nf8 28. Rfh1 g4
 29. Kc1?

(29. R1h4! and 30. Rxc4 =)
 29. ...Bxf2 30. Rf1 Be3+ 31. Kd1 Rxh7
 32. Rxh7 Nxb7 33. Rh1 Nf6 34. Ke2 Bg5
 35. c3 a5 36. b3 d5 37. ed+ Nxd5
 38. c4 Nc3+ 39. Kf2 Nxa2 40. Rh5 Bd2
 41. Rxe5 b6? $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$

(41. ...Nc1 still wins. 42. Re4
 Nxb3 43 Rxc4 a4 etc.) (Jellison)

D Furtney - D Babcock Colo Open Reserve Rd 5
 1 f4 c6 2 e4 d5 3 Nc3 d4 4 Nce2 c5 5 d3 Nc6 6 Nf3 g6
 7 Ng3 Bh6 (trying to exchange dark-squared bishops)
 8 Be2 Qc7 9 0-0 (e5 was possible, stopping Black's
 plan) e5 (9...Bxf4 10 Bxf4 Qxf4 11 Khl, and now Black
 must deal with the threat of 12 Nxd4; white may have
 adequate compensation) 10 f5 Bxcl 11 Qxcl f6 12 Nh4
 Nge7 13 Qh6 Ng8 14 Qd2 Nge7 15 Bg4 Nd8 16 Nhl (plan-
 ning to fight for the g- and h-files, but paying a
 price with the knight now observing exactly two
 squares) Nf7 17 Bh3 g5 18 Nf3 h5 19 g4 hg (also worth
 considering was h4, switching the battle to the queen-
 side) 20 Bxg4 Ng8 21 Qg2 Ngh6 22 Bh5 Bd7 23 Nd2 0-0-0
 24 Bg6 Rdg8 25 Rf3 Be8 26 Rh3 Nd6 27 Bxe8 Nxe8 28 Ng3
 Ng4 29 Ngf1 Nh6 30 Rg2



Qf7 31 a4 b6 32 Nc4 (surprising;
 Nf3 would be more consistent with 30 Rg3) Kc7 33 Nfd2
 Ng7 34 Rf3 Nh5 35 Kf1 Nf4 36 Qgl Qh5 37 Kel Ng4 38 Nf1
 Nxb2 39 Nxb2 Qxb2 40 Qxb2 Rxb2 41 Rcl Rhl# 42 Kd2 Rh2#
 43 Kel Rgh8 44 Rf2 Rhl# 45 Kd2 Rxccl 46 Kxccl Rhl# 47
 Kd2 Rgl (pushing the g-pawn was worth considering, as
 White will have trouble stopping it; but the text is
 winning anyway) 48 Rh2 Rg# 49 Rxc2 Nxc2 50 Ke2 Nf4#
 51 Kf3 a6 52 Kg4 b5 53 Nxe5 (desperate, but anything
 else loses, e.g. 53 ab ba 54 N-any Ne2) fxe5 54 Kxcg5
 Kd6 55 Kf6 ba (c4 is stronger, though the text has the

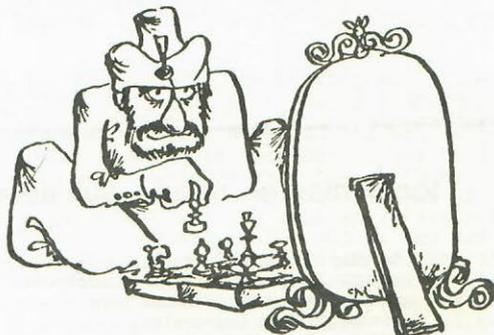
useful result of stopping any queenside pawn moves by
 White) 56 Kg7 Kd7 57 f6 Ne6! 58 Rg6 Kf8# 59 Kg7 $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$?
 (Black agrees to a draw, since he cannot win the f-pawn
 by force. But he can win it!--59...Ke8 60 f7 (Kg8
 transposes) Ke7 61 Kg8 Ne6! and white is in zugzwang)
 (Jellison)

WHITE: K. Daniels (1172)
 BLACK: J. A. Gurtner
 (1414)

1. P-K4 P-Q4 2. N-QB3 P-Q5 3. N-N5? P-K4
 4. N-KB3 N-QB3 5. P-QN3 P-QR3 6. N-R3
 N-B3 7. B-N2 B-QB4 8. Q-K2? QN-N5?!
 9. R-B1? NxRP 10. Q-B4 P-QN3 11. NxKP
 B-K3 12. N-QB6 Q-Q3 13. Q-R4 0-0 14. N-B4
 Q-B5 15. R-Q1 NxKP 16. BxP?
 (16. P-KB3 holds out longer.)
 16. ...BxB 17. NxB QxBP MATE (Jellison) ♠

Colorado's Top Ten Plus 3
 (according to the 1980 Annual
 Rating List)

| | |
|----------------------|---------|
| 1. Dmitry Agrachov | 2319 |
| 2. Curtis Carlsson | 2258 |
| 3. Dave Jellison | 2253 |
| 4. Jerry Kearns | 2246 |
| 5. Eugene Levin | 2231 |
| 6. Ray Haskins | 2158 |
| 7. Brian Wall | 2154 |
| 8. Dave Eberly | 2147 |
| 9. Jim Hamblin | 2134 |
| 10. Yury Oshmyansky | 2134 |
| <hr/> | |
| 11. Bob Fordon | 2125 |
| 12. Pieter De Haseth | 2123 |
| 13. James McCarty | 2099/16 |

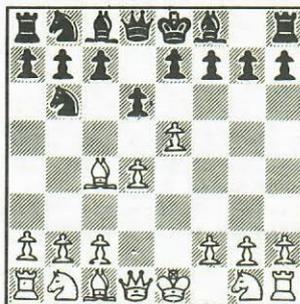


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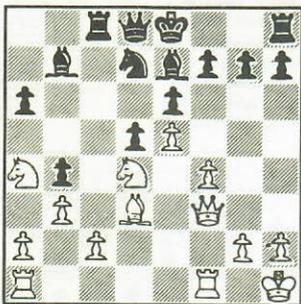
games

Brian Wall-Dave Jellison Match #3 Autumn 1980 TG 45/2 • = time trouble

Game 1 Wall-Jellison Closed Sicilian 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 e6 3 d3 Nc6 4 g3 g6 5 Bg2 Bg7 6 O-O Nge7 7 Re1 d6 8 c3 O-O 9 Be3 e5 10 Qd2 f5 11 Na3 b6 12 Bh6 f4 13 Bg7 Kg7 14 gf1? Rf4 15 d4 Qf8 16 dc dc 17 Re3 Bg4 18 Nel Rd8 19 Rd3 Re8 20 Nc4 b5? 21 Ne3 c4 22 Rd6 Bc8 23 a4! Na5 24 Qe2 Nb7 25 Rd2 Nc5 26 ab Nb3 27 Ra7 Nd2 28 Qd2 Rd8 29 Qe2 Be6 30 Nd5 Rf7 31 Nc7 Rd6 32 Ne6+ Re6 33 Qc4 Qc8 34 Qc8 Nc8 35 Rf7+ Kf7 36 Ba3 Re8 37 Bd7 • Rd8 38 Bc8 Rc8 39 Nd3 Ke6 40 Kf1 Kd6 41 Ke2 Rc4 42 f3 g5 43 Kd2 • Ra4 • 44 h3 h5 45 Kc2 Ral 46 Nc1! Ra8 47 Kd2 Rb8 48 c4 Kc5? 49 Kc3 Rf8 50 Nd3+ Kd6 51 c5+ Ke6 52 Nel Rf4 53 b4 • Rh4 54 b6 Kd7 55 Kc4 Rh3 56 Nd3 Kc8 57 Ne5 Rh1 58 Kb5 h4 59 Kc6 Rdl 60 b7+ Kb8 61 Nd7+ Rd7 62 Kd7, 1-0 in 66



Game 2 Jellison-Wall Sicilian Najdorf 1 Nf3 c5 2 e4 d6 3 d4 cd 4 Nd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 a6 6 Bg5 e6 7 f4 b5 8 Qf3 Bb7 9 Bd3 b4?! 10 Na4 Bg7 11 O-O Nbd7 12 Kh1 Rc8 13 b3 d5? 14 Bf6 Nf6 15 e5 Nd7



16 Qe2! g6 17 Ba6 Ba6 18 Qa6 Nc5 19 Qb5+ Qd7 20 Qd7+ KD7? • 21 Nb6, 1-0 in 45

Game 3 Wall-Jellison Alekhine's Defense 1 e4 Nf6 2 e5 Nd5 3 d4 d6 4 Bc4 Nb6

5 e6?! Nc4 6 e4+ Kd7 (6...Kxf7 7 Qf3+ Ke8 8 Qh5+ g6 9 Qb5+ Qd7 10 Qxc4 Qg4! F: Speelman) 7 Qg4+ e6 8 Bg5 h5! 9 Qf4 Be7 10 h4 c6 11 Nc3 Qa5 12 Nge2 Qf5? 13 Qf5 ef 14 Nf4 Rf8 15 Ng6 Rf7 16 Ne7 Re7+ 17 Be7 Ke7 18 O-O-O Na6?! 19 Rhel+ Kf7 20 d5! Bd7 21 dc Bc6 22 Nd5 Rd8 23 Nf4 Nc5 24 b3 Nb6 25 f3 d5 26 Nh5 Ne6 27 Ng3 f4 28 Nf5 d4 29 h5 Kf6 30 Nh4 Nd5 31 Ng6 • Ne3 • 32 Rd2 Rd7 33 c3 d3 34 Nf4 Nf4 35 Re3 Rd5 36 Kb2 Rg5 37 c4 Ng2 38 R3d3 Nel 39 Rd6+ Kf5 40 h6! Nf3 41 Rf2 Ke4 42 Re6+ Kf4 43 hg Rg7 44 Kc3 ½-½

Game 4 Jellison-Wall Queen Pawn Game 1 c4 c6 2 d4 d5 3 Nf3 e6 4 g3 Nf6 5 Bg2 Be7 6 Qc2 O-O 7 Bf4 c5?! 8 O-O Nc6 9 dc d4 10 Rdl Ng4! 11 Bd6! Bd6 12 cd Qd6 13 e3 e5 14 ed ed 15 a3 Rd8? 16 b4 d3 17 Qc3 Bf5 18 c5 Qh6 19 Nbd2 Ne7 20 Nf1 Nd5 21 Qd2 Qd2?! 22 Nld2 Nc3 23 Re1 Ne2+ 24 Kf1 Be6 25 h3 Nf6 26 Ne5 Bd5 27 Nd3 Ng3+ 28 fg Bg2+ 29 Kg2 Rd3 30 Nc4 Rad8 31 Re3 Re3 32 Ne3 Nd5 33 Nc4 Kf8 34 Kf3 Nc3 35 Nd6 b6 36 Rcl bc 37 bc Nd5 38 Ke4 Ne7 39 Rbl Nc8 40 Ke5 f6+ 41 Ke6 • Ne7 • 42 Rb7 Nc6 43 Rf7+ Kg8 44 Rc7 Nd4+ 45 Kd5 Nf5 46 Ra7 h5 47 g4 hg 48 hg Ne3+ 49 Ke6 Ng4 50 c6 1-0

Final score: Jellison 2½, Wall 1½. Notes by Jellison.

local master needs subsidies

to play in European tournaments this summer. Any amount will be accepted and appreciated. Contact Dave Jellison, 1332 S. University, Denver 80210. Phone 778-8184, or leave a message at 424-5710.

DCG Nov 80 30/30 Tuna Deschner (1992)-Alex Fishbein (2011) Two Knights 1 P-K4 P-K4 2 N-KB3 N-QB3 3 B-B4 N-B3 4 N-N5 P-Q4 5 PXP N-QR4 6 B-N5+ P-B3 7 PXP PXP 8 B-B1 (Steinitz's move) P-KR3 9 N-KB3 P-K5 10 N-K5 Q-Q5 11 P-KB4 B-QB4 12 Q-K2 O-O? (B-N3 was better) 13 P-B3! Q-Q4 14 P-QN4 B-Q3 15 PXP BxN 16 PxB N-N5 (getting good counterplay) 17 Q-B4 QxP/4 18 Q-Q4 Q-B5 19 B-R3! R-K1 20 B-Q6 (the point) Q-KN4 21 B-QB4 B-K3 22 O-O (possible under Steinitz' line) QR-Q1 23

BxB RxB 24 B-B4! QxP 25 Q-N4 Q-Q4 26 P-KR3
 P-K6?! 27 PxP HxP 28 BxN RxB 29 Q-KB4 R-K7
 30 Q-B3 QxQ 31 RxB R-K8+ 32 R-B1 RxR+ 33
 KxR R-Q'+ 34 K-B2 K-B1 35 P-QR4 P-QR4 36
 P-B4 K-K2 37 K-K2 R-QB8 38 K-Q2 R-N8 (the
 knight is pinned and the black rook has
 mobility--an interesting end game study)
 39 K-B2 RxP+ 40 N-Q2 R-R7 (R-N6 was stronger)
 41 R-R3 P-KB4 42 R-KB3 K-K3 43 K-Q3
 P-N4 44 N-N3 P-N5 45 PxP PxP 46 R-K3+ K-B3
 47 K-K4 P-KR4 48 K-B4 R-R7 49 H-B5 R-QB7 50
 N-Q7+ K-B2 51 K-N5 R-QR7 hite's QBP is
 poison) 52 KxP RxP 53 N-K5+ K-B3 54 KxP
 R-N5 55 K-B4 P-R5 56 K-K4 K-K3 57 K-Q4 K-Q3
 58 N-B7+ K-B2 59 K-B5 R-N6 60 R-K7+ K-N1 61
 N-Q8! (allowing White's rook onto the QR
 file) P-R6 62 HxP+ K-B1 63 R-QR7 1-0
 (Deschner)

DCC Jan 81 30/30 Scott Lett (1865)-Tuna
 Deschner (1992) Reti 1 N-KB3 P-Q4 2 P-B4
 P-K3 3 P-QN3 B-K2 4 B-N2 N-KB3 5 P-KN3 PxP
 6 PxP P-QN3 7 B-N2 B-N2 8 O-O P-B4 9 N-B3
 O-O 10 P-Q3 N-B3 11 P-K4 Q-Q2 (going for
 pressure on the weak QP) 12 P-K5 Q-Q2 13
 N-K2 KR-Q1 14 P-KR3 N-R3 15 N-B4 P-KN4 16
 N-R5 QxP 17 Q-B1 Q-N3 18 P-N4 (maybe 18
 N-B6+ BxN 19 PxB N-Q5! 20 BxN--if 20 QxP?
 NxB+, or if 20 NxB? N-K7+) N-Q5 19 BxN PxB
 20 Q-Q2 P-Q6 21 QR-K1 P-QR4 22 N-KR4! (a
 clever move to complicate the game) PxN 23
 BxB NxB! (Black must open more squares for
 his queen and prevent 24 B-K4) 24 K-R1 B-N5
 25 Q-B4 BxR 26 PxB P-Q7 27 B-K4 R-Q5! (to
 block the queen trap. 27...P-Q8-Q 28 BxQ
 looked too risky) 28 N-B6+ K-R1 29 Q-K3
 RxB! 30 Q-B3 R-Q1 31 NxB P-Q8=Q 32 QxQ RxQ
 and Black won. A good double-edged game.
 (Deschner)

(Watson review from p. 5)

exemplary games are nowhere near as critical
 or lively as those in The Scheveningen. Hap-
 pily, Pritchett's analysis and comments help
 the reader orient himself in what would
 otherwise be a morass of game excerpts.
 Moreover, his extensive personal playing
 experience with the Nimzo allows him to break
 the monotony with useful generalizations.

Who will be interested in Nimzo-Indian
 4 e3? Strong players, for the most part, and
 any serious student who has already used the
 Nimzo-Indian regularly in tournaments. The
 beginner or inexperienced Nimzo player may
 tend to get lost in the technical density of
 the book, but of course he too can find much
 of value, given time and patience. A feature
 to be considered is the book's probable long-
 gevity. Although new Nimzo-Indian games are
 constantly being played, the strategic themes
 and most basic variations tend to remain un-
 changed, a fact we may attribute to this
 opening's essential stability.

In conclusion, I feel that Nimzo-Indian
 4 e3 offers considerably more in the way of
 research, insight, and solid analysis than
 most opening manuals (e.g. The Encyclopedia).
 My reservations about format notwithstanding,
 this is a fine book.

FOUR GAMES FROM THE CANDIDATES' FINAL

Game 1 Hubner-Korchnoi Caro-Kann 1 e4 c6
 2 d4 d5 3 Nc3 de 4 Nxe4 Bf5 5 Ng3 Bg6 6 h4 h6
 7 Nf3 Nd7 8 h5 Bh7 9 Bd3 Bxd3 10 Qxd3 Qc7 11
 Bd2 Ngf6 12 0-0-0 e6 13 Ne4 Be7 14 Kbl c5 15
 Nxf6+ Nxf6 16 dc Bxc5 17 Qe2 0-0 18 Ne5 Rfd8
 19 f4 Rac8 20 g4 Bb2 21 Bcl Nd7 22 Nxd7 Rxd7
 23 g5 Rxd1 24 Rxd1 Qc4 25 Rd3 hg 26 fg e5 27
 g6 fg 28 hg Rxd1 29 Qg2 e4 30 Rg3 Rf6 31 Rg4
 Qe6 32 Rxe4 Rxe6 33 Qe2 Qh3 34 Qc4+ Kf8 35 b3
 Rc6 36 Ba3+ 1-0

Game 2 Korchnoi-Hubner English 1 c4 c5 2
 g3 Nc6 3 Nf3 g6 4 d4 cd 5 Nxd4 Bg7 6 Nc2 Nf6
 7 Bg2 0-0 8 Nc3 d6 9 0-0 Bd7 10 b3 Qc8 11 Bb2
 Bh3 12 Rbl Rd8 13 e4 Bxg2 14 Kxg2 e6 15 Rel
 a6 16 Na4 Rb8 17 Rcl Qd7 18 Qf3 Qe7 19 Ne3
 Nd7 20 Bxg7 Kxg7 21 Qe2 h5 22 Redl Nc5 23 Nc3
 Qf6 24 f3 b5 25 cb Nd4 26 Qf2 Nxb5 27 Ne2 Na3
 28 Nd4 Rbc8 29 Qe2 d5 30 e5 Qxe5 31 Nef5+ Kf6
 32 Qxe5+ Ke5 33 Ne7 a5 34 Nxc8 Rxc8 35 Rc3
 Kd6 36 f4 f6 37 Rdcl Rc7 38 b4 Na6 39 b5 1-0

Game 4 Korchnoi-Hubner English 1 c4 c5 2
 g3 Nc6 3 Nf3 e5 4 Nc3 g6 5 Bg2 Bg7 6 0-0 Nge7
 7 Nel d6 8 Nc2 Be6 9 d3 d5 10 b3 0-0 11 Rbl
 Rc8 12 e4 de 13 de Nd4 14 Ne3 Qd7 15 Ned5 f5
 16 Bg5 Nxd5 17 cxd5 Bf7 18 Bh3 Qd6 19 f3 Be8
 20 Rcl Rc7 21 ef gf 22 Be3 b5 23 Qd3 a6 24 g4
 b4 25 Bxd4 exd4 26 Ndl Bb5 27 Rc4 fg 28 Bxg4
 Qxd5 29 Ne3 Qg5 30 Ng2 Re7 31 Qc2 Bxc4 32
 Qxc4+ Kh8 33 Qxa6 d3 34 Qxd3 Bd4+ 35 Kh1 Ra7
 36 h4 Qg6 37 Qxg6 hxg6 38 h5 hg 39 Be6 Rxa2
 40 f4 Ral 41 Rxa1 Bxa1 42 Kh2 Kg7 43 Kg3 Re8
 44 Bd5 Re2 45 Kf3 Rd2 46 Bc4 Bd4 47 Nel Kf6
 48 Ng2 Rf2+ 49 Kg3 Rc2 50 Bg8 Rc3+ 51 Kh2
 Bf2 0-1

Game 7 Hubner-Korchnoi French 1 e4 e6 2 d4
 d5 3 Nd2 c5 4 ed ed 5 Bb5+ Nc6 6 Ngf3 cd 7
 Qe2+ Qe7 8 Nxd4 Qxe2+ 9 Kxe2 Bd7 10 N2f3 Nf6
 11 Rel Nxd4+ 12 Nxd4 0-0-0 13 Bd3 Bc5 14 c3
 Rde8+ 15 Kfl Rxe1+ 16 Kxel Ng4 17 Bf4 f6 18
 Rdl Ne5 19 Bc2 Bxd4 20 Rxd4 Be6 21 f3 h6 22
 Kf2 Rd8 23 Rdl Kd7 24 Rel Nc4 25 h4 a6 26 Bg6
 Rc8 27 g4 Rc6 28 Re2 b5 29 h5 a5 30 Bd3 Rb6
 31 b3 Nd6 32 Rc2 Nf7 33 Be2 Ne5 34 Rd2 Kc6 35
 Kg3 Rb7 36 Be3 Nf7 37 Bd4 Rb8 38 Bfl Kc7 39
 Kf4 Nd8 40 Bd3 Bd7 41 Kg3 Ne6 42 Bf2 a4 43
 Bc2 ab 44 ab Kd6 45 Be4 Bc6 46 Be3 Ra8 47 c4
 bc 48 bc d4 49 Bxd4 Bxe4 50 Bxf6+ Kc5 51 Be7+
 Kxc4 52 fxe4 Ra7 53 Bd6 Ng5 54 Kf4 Rf7+ 55
 Ke3 Rf3+ 56 Ke2 Rf7 57 Be5 Nf3 58 Rc2+ Kb5
 59 Bal Nh2 60 Kd3 Nxe4 61 Rg2 Rf3+ 62 Kd4 Rf4
 63 Kd5 Ne3+ 0-1

Denver Chess Club

Do You Want--Or Not Want Your Games Published?

by Dick Lazaro, former director of the
Wednesday night DCC Tourneys.

From Official Rules of Chess -
paragraph 13.b: In the course of play,
each player is required to record the
game (his own moves and those of his
opponent), move after move, as clearly
and legibly as possible, ON THE SCORE-
SHEET PRESCRIBED FOR THE COMPETITION.

Prescribed means duplicate copies
if you play in Colorado tournaments.
One copy goes immediately after the
game's completion into the wire bas-
ket for the appropriate section of the
tourney. This is an administrative
necessity because a tournament director,
directing a tournament of 50 or more
games with wall charts and pairing
cards located outside of the playing
area, cannot risk two guys eating
cheeseburgers at McDonalds without
having revealed the result of their
game when he has between 15 minutes
and an hour to pair the next round.

Wednesday night tournaments at
the Denver Chess Club, however, are
another matter. With a week to make
pairings, only half a dozen games,
and a wall chart the players can post
their own results to, these tourna-
ments present no need for duplicate
scoresheets. Some players keep score
in their notebooks, using no score-
sheets. And why not? Abe Lincoln
wrote the Gettysburg Address on the
back of an envelope.

As club treasurer, I love people
who use Gettysburg scoresheets. They
save DCC money, and they don't junk up
the club room with useless papers.
They do have one administrative limi-
tation, though. They don't generate
prospective material for our bulletin
editor. However, these three reasons
make it less burdening to submit your
game than it may seem:

1. True, you may end up recopying a
game you could have originally
duplicated. After directing
tournaments for fourteen years,
however, I know that most games
need to be pre-edited for clerical
accuracy anyway.

2. I have placed the mailing address
of Dave Babcock, editor of this
bulletin, on the DCC roster copy
posted on our bulletin board.
3. If you are too busy, too disor-
ganized, or too thrifty, Alan
Bardwick or I will provide free
delivery service to CSCA of your
games or other data.

I realize many of you are not eager
to have any or all of your games pub-
lished. The loser (or the higher-
rated player in a draw) can usually live
without such infamy. Also, some play-
ers use DCC tournaments as testing
grounds for new variations. Naturally,
these players are not anxious to have
their findings published before they
can spring them on some unsuspecting
victim in a major tournament with a
large prize fund.

If you have a strong preference
towards having your game published,
I believe your chances are better at
DCC than in a statewide tournament.
By the same token, though, there may
be less chance of avoiding the glare
of light on those rare occasions when
you do not play brilliantly, but your
opponent does.

If you're the glory-hound, odds on
publication can be higher if you take
the initiative discussed earlier. If
you are one of the very few who has
personally taken the trouble to submit
a DCC game for publication, that game
is more likely to attract the attention
of an editor than is a comparable game
played in a tournament to which that
editor has access to all games.

But, if you're the shrinking
violet, your odds on publication can be
lowered by merely joining the ranks of
the apathetic--the silent majority. All
you have to get by is your opponent.
You don't incur the risk of a tournament
director or bulletin assistant who has
wanted to see one of your fiascos pub-
lished ever since you swindled him at
the Rocky Mountain Open.

So there you have both sides of my
equivocation in a nutshell. But wait.
Wasn't what I said all very true until
I said it? By alerting everyone to the
facts, didn't I just change them? Won't
DCC tourneys now be attended by people
who suddenly realize they are a haven
for the non-apatetic?

There's an old stock market axiom:
Forget everything you've read. It's
already been discounted. It means that
by the time you read it, it has already
been reflected in the latest price
quotations. So shouldn't the publishing
of games work like the stock market? I
wouldn't bet on it. What I would bet on
is that 90% of our readers will have
completely forgotten about this article
before the next bulletin gets published. ♠

G.N.E. MILE-HIGH OPEN MARCH 14-15

a 10-point Grand Prix event, sponsored by CSCA and G.N.E. Financial Associates

WHEN: March 14-15, 1981
WHERE: Knights of Columbus Hall, 1900 Harlan, Denver
SETUP: 4- or 5-round Swiss system (no eliminations) in 5 sections.
Open: open to all, 4-SS, EF \$20 in advance
Reserve: open to players rated under 1800 and unrateds, 4-SS, EF \$16 in advance
Booster: open to players rated under 1500 and unrated, 4-SS, EF \$12 in advance
Fun: open to all, 5-SS, EF \$10 in advance
Novice: NON-RATED, open to non-rateds and players under 1200, 4-SS, EF \$4 in advance, \$2 under 19.
 Unrateds pay only half entry fee if joining USCF & CSCA for year.

PRIZES: \$1251 in guaranteed prizes:
Open: \$300-160-80, under 2000 \$50, top 2 performers over rating \$40 each. \$25 refund to non-prize-winning masters who complete all games.
Reserve: \$125-65, under 1600 \$40, top 2 performers over rating \$26 each
Booster: \$75-40, top 2 performers over rating \$22 each
Fun: \$50-30, top 2 performers over rating \$20 each

Novice: Prizes to top 3 and best junior (if over 10 entries)
 UNRATEDS: \$20 to best performer. (not eligible for other ex-cept in Open)
 !!! MANY MORE PRIZES PER ENTRIES !!!

TIME: Rated sections 40/2 in 4-SS, 40/90
CONTROL: in Fun. Novice: 60/game.

MEMBERSHIPS: USCF & CSCA required in rated sections.

USCF dues: .20 per year (.10 under 18); tournament only .04 (.02 junior)
 CSCA dues: .08 per year (.04 under 18); tournament only .02 (.01 junior)
 Half off EF if joining USCF & CSCA for first time. Discount on combined dues.

ROUNDS: 10-3, 9:30-2:30 (10-2-6, 9:30-2:30 in Fun); Novice: 10-12:30-3-5:30

ENTRIES: Make checks to C.S.C.A. and send to CSCA, c/o Garth Courtois, 4258 Graham Court, Boulder CO 80303. Must receive by 3/11.

LATE REGISTRATION: 8-9 AM Saturday. All fees \$3 more at site except Novice.

N O S M O K I N G. Mandatory players' meeting at 9:40. For information, call Randy, 303-444-6754.

For financial tips, call G.N.E. at 303-477-5584 and ask for Dave.

INFORMATION: Randy 444-6754

1981 G.N.E. Mile High Open entry coupon
 (must be received by March 11) for advance registration)

Name.....
 address.....
Zip.....
 I wish to make a tax-exempt cash donation in the following area(s):
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DONATIONS ENCLOSED \$ _____
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 CSCA DUES \$ _____
 TOTAL-REMITTANCE ENCLOSED \$ _____

*Net of affiliate fee, if paying CSCA dues also

Today's date.....

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

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

* CSCA DATA: Expiration Date.....

I am now joining-as a renewal__

1st time _____

Tourney _____

Date of birth _____ phone#-----

Colorado State Chess Association INC.

Affiliated with the UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION

The Colorado State Chess Association is a Sec. 501(c)(3) tax-exempt, non-profit educational corporation formed to promote chess in the state of Colorado through educational programs, lectures, courses of study, youth activities, tournaments, club development and regular publication of local chess news and instructional materials. CSCA annually sponsors at least four major Colorado tournaments. CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE COLORADO STATE CHESS ASSOCIATION ARE TAX-EXEMPT and will be used to promote 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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