

CSCA
Bulletin

\$175

Colorado State Chess Association
Volume 8 Number 2 1981

Colorado Class
Championships

— may 30-31

calendar

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

- 5/23 DCC 5-minute tournament. TL: 5/G. Reg: 9:45
- 5/23 DCC 5-minute tournament. TL: 5/G. Reg: 9:45. EF: \$5,\$7.
- 5/30-31 Colorado Class Championships. 10-point Grand Prix event. Details and entry form at centerfold.
- 6/1 NOTE: DCC's Monday Swiss for June starts next week.
- 6/3 DCC Wednesday Night Swiss, 1st round. 4-SS. TL: 40/90, 30/60. Open to all. 1 rd. per week. Prizes per entries. EF: \$5,\$8. Reg: 7:30 P.M.; all subsequent rounds also start 7:30 P.M. Rated.
- 6/6 DCC 30-minute tournament. TL: 30/G. Reg: 9:45. EF: \$3,\$5.
- 6/8 DCC Monday Night Swiss, Same as 6/3, but limited to under-1600 ratings.
- 6/13 DCC 30/30. 4-SS. All rounds one day. Open to all. Prizes per entries. EF: \$5,\$7. Reg: 9:30. Rated.
- 6/20 DCC 5-minute tournament. TL: 5/G. Reg: 9:45. EF: \$3,\$5.
- 6/20-21 NEBRASKALAND Days Open. North Platte, NE. See Chess Life. Why not CARPOOL for this one?
- 6/27 Denver Open Warmup. 3 rds. TL: 40/90, 15/30. Reg. 9:30, 1st rd 10:00. EF: \$2,\$4. No prizes. Rated.

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
- SPRINGS C.S.U. Student Center, C.S.U., Ft. Collins, Mon 7:30
- C.U. University Memorial Center, Boulder, Thurs, 7:00
- DENVER 1290 Williams, 7 days a week; Swisses start 1st Mon & Wed monthly. 322-0168
- ESTES 249 Moraine Ave, Gaslight Pub, Sundays 7-12 PM
- PARK GLENWOOD Hotel Colorado, Wednesdays 7 PM. Call Bob at 945-8366.
- SPRINGS GOLDEN 300 Club, 2400 East Street, Saturday noon, 278-0429
- GRAND American Lutheran Church, 1350
- JUNCTION North 7th, Sundays at 6:30
- GRUBBLEY Community Building, 7th St & 10th Ave, upstairs, Thurs 7-10
- LOVELAND Loveland High School Library, Thurs 7:30
- NORTH Secret Recreation Center, 66th & Pierce, JEFFCO Arvada, Thurs 7:00
- FUEBLO National College of Business, 330 Lake Ave, Wed 7:00. Harold Long, 544-4746

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Robert Fordon
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LETTERS

1) Hire a paid administrator to organize and promote activities. A good idea, but who will pay him? We can't afford this now.

2) Increase the number of people doing the work. This has happened to a degree in recent years; the result is tournaments in Pueblo, Greeley, and Boulder, but is still not good enough.

People have come to me with suggestions for activities. My response is usually, "Good idea! Are you interested in organizing and promoting the event? CSCA and DCC are willing to provide some promotional help, but we need someone to ramrod it." Ideas usually stop here, as most people want someone else to do it.

This sounds like sour grapes, and maybe it is. But it is also a plea for volunteers with a willingness to carry a project through. The people currently active cannot go on forever, and others must soon become involved or the opportunities for chess in Colorado will decline.

-- Alan Bardwick

CSCA's Tournament Planning Committee will welcome this clarification by DCC of its feelings about tournaments, though now another question arises: who, besides CSCA, will sponsor tournaments in Denver?

Mr. Bardwick's letter does not address the rather undeniable problems that DCC often experiences with its own club events. The recently held club championship (covered elsewhere in this issue) drew fewer players than did the Pueblo Open. Doesn't this cause concern at DCC?

DCC's one-round-a-week Swisses continue their ups and downs. The Wednesday tournaments seem to have landed a regular clientele. The last two Monday events, however, have been so poorly attended that they have had to be run as round robins. Greater attendance will probably be needed if the Monday events are to continue. Unpleasant though it may be, the matter of chess promotion must be faced.

This brings us to one pair of facts. One: the only DCC-run event on the whole yearly calendar that can be expected to draw more than fifty players is the Denver Open. Two: it is also the only DCC-run event that makes a serious effort at a prize fund. There is a lesson here. And we cannot see why the lesson is any less applicable to club events than it is to tournaments. --Ed.

To the Editor:

Having recently read Keres' Practical Chess Endings, I was delighted to see such an endgame for me to work on in Edmar Mednis' column in the last Bulletin. I decided to work out the solution (if I could) and then compare my notes to those by

(continued on p. 7)

To the Editor:

Your comments in the last Bulletin concerning the Denver Chess Club's lack of event sponsorship require two responses.

First, the Denver Chess Club is structured to provide frequent activities at its own facility, as opposed to major events; with the exception of the Denver Open, we leave major tournaments to others. DCC offers monthly Monday and Wednesday tournaments as well as events every Saturday (except when there is a major event elsewhere).

My second, and major, point relates to the work required to run a club and to organize and promote other events. This requires manpower which has not come forward. Colorado chess has benefitted greatly from the "workaholic" type administrator who will do all the work for a brief period and then burn out. Randy Siebert has served for two years in CSCA and the Boulder Chess Club; he is to be commended. Going back a few years--Royal Franklin was CSCA President, DCC President, Bulletin Editor, and USCF Regional Vice President. We cannot expect this type of dedication on a constant basis from individual volunteers. A steady high level of chess activity can be maintained in one of two ways:

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. Pueblo--Harold Long, 544-4746. Other cities, we need coordinators. Please call Randy, 444-6754.

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.

ADV

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THE 1981 BOULDER OPEN

255 players, an all-time Colorado attendance record; one International Master, a USCF Senior Master, a FIDE-rated Mexican master, and the state champions of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Nebraska, and South Dakota; over thirty players rated 2000+; 24 new/unrated players in rated sections; 29 adults and 33 juniors in non-rated sections--impressive figures which show that Colorado can hold large tournaments which will attract not only top local players, but also nationally recognized masters, and perhaps more significantly large numbers of new players, thereby indicating hope for future growth. The financial support, although an actual risk of no more than \$500, of Dave Yoshinaga's G.N.E. Financial Associates made this event possible. Chess clubs alone cannot afford the risk to hold such events--but with a small amount of support amazing things can happen. (Hint: somewhere someone besides Dave must be able to help out. Ruth Wylie will this fall--but how about other events?)

As Round One began, it appeared unlikely that much of the top prize money would stay in Colorado. Curt Carlson was Colorado's highest rated, and he was sixth seeded--almost 200 points behind Washington's John Donaldson. I.M. Walter Morris, Mexico's Arturo De La Garza (FIDE 2270) and nationally known Viktor's Pupols appeared to have clear advantages in rating and experience. Colorado's state champion Bob Fordon was only 13th on the wall chart (although this turned out not to be so unlucky!). Buck Buchanan, normally a prize contender, was 30th with his then-1979 rating--he got to play Donaldson.

Upsets began early, however, as Pupols, #9 Madsen, #11 Perry (Nebraska champion) and 1980 Boulder Open co-winner Hamblin all lost in Round 1. (They just took the "easy" way to 4 points.) In round 2, Jellison lost, Morris and Eberly (co-winner in 1980) drew. Only 11 of the 2000+ players now had 2 points! In Round 3, Fordon drew with Donaldson, #5 Miller drew, and only 3 perfect scores remained. Sunday began with Carlson-De La Garza and Donaldson-Kearns as the key matchups. Both games ended in draws and suddenly 5 players were tied for the lead: De La Garza, Carlson, Kearns, Fordon, and #21 Mike Dalesio, who had not played a tournament in over 5 years but had already drawn with an IM and beaten Eberly and Miller! The history of Boulder Opens indicated clearly that Dalesio would beat Donaldson while the others drew (a la Joe DeVico in 1979) but Mike finally succumbed to Donaldson, who was 414 points above him. Fordon edged Carlson and De La Garza beat Kearns, so that Fordon and De La Garza shared the \$750 top money. Fordon, by the way, finally earned his first master's rating.

Special performance/upset prizes went to a number of very deserving players in the Championship section: Mike Dalesio, Graig Gallo, Scott Lett, Mark Falk, Helmut Lastinsky, Todd Bardwick, Damian Baumgardner, Andrew Hood, and Chris Hanagan.

The Premier Section, although small because so many eligible players played "up" instead, featured very good chess. "Beaver" Dunlop won the section as expected when Mike Shedd (top ranked) fell out of contention early. Beaver's win was not easy, though, as he had to beat George Voorhis, Don Thompson, Dave Yoshinaga, and New Mexico's Ron

Zwiokl before severe fatigue caused him to miss an easy win in the final round and settle for a draw. Beaver now has a 10-game unbeaten streak in Boulder Open play! Pueblo's Joe Taylor tied for second with R.F. Sharpe. South Dakota's Terry Likens took fourth. Special prizes went to Denton Dykes and Larry Gaffney.

Booster Section honors went to Jack Murdoch and Superior, Wyoming's Joe Zbegner, who tied at 4 1/2 without playing each other. Richard Cohen of Laramie, Gene Strandberg, Joe Chandler, and C)U) Club President Dave Furtney all tied for third. Very fine chess was played in this section. Special awards went to Mike Broderick, Karen L. Arp, Jim Porter, and Fred Corballis.

The only perfect 5-0 in the event was earned by Glen Wielgot in the Reserve. He barely beat Mike Noriega for first in the last round. C.U. Professor Bob Abernathy won second. Noriega and Steve Spiegel tied for Best Under-1400. Denny Osha, Dan Hilliard, Dana McGrath, Larry Brown, and Dan Joelson also scored 4. Frank Normali, John Schellinger, and Pueblo's Chris Gill (Best Unrated) also earned prizes.

Sean Scott won his first ever Colorado event, capturing the Mini-Swiss.

David Bardwick directed the Novice and Junior Sections. These divisions offered opportunities for many adult and younger players to try their hand at a semi-serious event. We hope that many will move on to more "official" rated tournaments. Novice laurels went to Mike Nasiatka and William Zurinskas (4-0). Eric Reed, Michael Burns, Walt Latimer, Wayne Carlson, and Jim McElraith also won prizes for 3-1 scores. The Junior Section ended tied between Don Hooper and Matt Ashby (5 1/2 - 1/2). Each is now playing USCF events. Rodney Kelsay took third. Chris Miller was Best Age 12-14; Kerwin Brook and Terrance Tovar each scored 4 for Best Age 11+Under. Players as young as 7 competed.

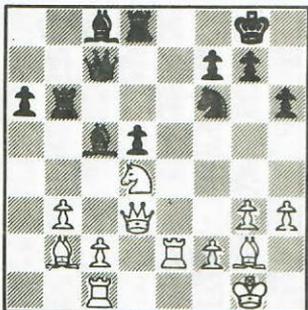


Incidentally, the fifth annual Boulder Open will be even better. If you have ideas how it could be, let us know. Otherwise, just plan on coming, weekend after the Super Bowl, and find out!

-- Randy Siebert

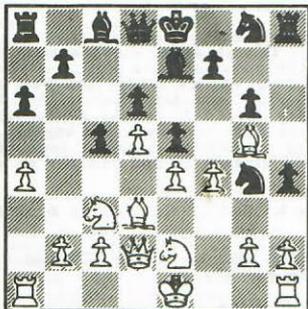
Some tournament games follow. Notes are by Dave Jellison:

Donaldson-Fordon Open Rd 3: 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 e6 3 Nc3 Nc6 4 d4 cd 5 Nxd4 a6 6 g3 Qc7 7 Bg2 Nf6 8 0-0 Be7 9 Re1 Nxd4 10 Qxd4 d6 11 Qd3?! 0-0 12 a4 Bb8 13 a5 b5 14 ab e.p. Rxb6 15 b3 Rc6 16 Bb2 Rd8 17 Rac1 h6 18 Ne2 d5 19 ed ed 20 Nd4 Rb6 21 h3 Bc5 22 Re2



a5! 23 R2e1 Ba6 24 Qd1 R6b8 25 Ral Re8 26 Qf3 Ne4 27 Qg4 1/2-1/2

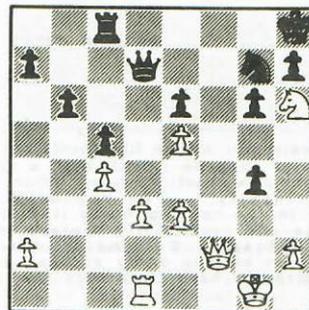
Dykstra-Pupols Open Rd 2: 1 d4 c5 2 d5 e5 3 e4 d6 4 Nc3 Nd7 5 Nge2 a6 6 a4 a6 7 Ng3 h5 8 Bd3 h4 9 Nge2 Ndf6?! 10 Bg5 Be7 11 f4 Ng4 12 Qd2



Bg5? (12...f6! 13 h3 fg 14 hq gf --) 13 fg5 h3 14 gh3 Rh3 15 Ng3 Nh2? 16 Rh2 Rg3 17 Rh8 Kf8 18 Gh2 Qg5 19 Ne2 Re3 20 Qh7 Gg1+ 21 Kd2 Re2+ 22 Be2 Qd4+ 23 Bd3 Gf2+ 24 Kc3 Qd4+ 25 Kb3 c4+ 26 Ka2 Ke7 27 Qg8 Gb6 28 Qe8+ Kf6 29 Rf1+ and 1-0 in 46

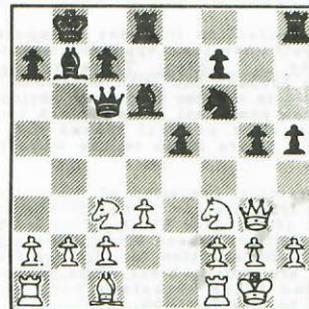
Morris-Dalesio Open Rd 2: 1 P-K4 P-QB3 2 P-Q4 P-Q4 3 N-Q2 PxP 4 NxP N-Q2 5 N-KB3 KN-B3 6 NxN NxN 7 N-K5 B-K3 8 B-K2 P-KN3 9 0-0 B-N2 10 B-K3 (P-B3!) N-Q4 11 B-Q2 Q-N3 12 P-B4 N-B3 13 B-K3 P-B4 14 P-Q5 B-B4 15 N-Q3 BxN 16 QxB N-Q2 17 QR-N1 Q-Q3 18 KR-Q1 0-0 19 P-GR3 P-QN3 20 P-KR3? (does nothing. Better would be 20 f4 followed by Bf3) QR-Q1 21 P-QN4 P-KR3 22 Q-Q2 K-R2 23 B-B4 P-K4 24 PxP e.p. QxP 25 B-B7 QR-K1 26 B-B1? (26 B-N4! is more active) B-G5 27 PxP PxP 28 B-B4 N-B3 29 B-Q3 N-N1 30 Q-R5 Q-B3 31 B-N3 P-KR4 32 QxRP R-R1 (32...h4! 33 Bb8!?) QxP 34 K-R1 R-K2 35 Q-R4 is also equal, but less symmetrical) 33 Q-N6 RxP 34 QxQ NxQ 35 R-N7 K-N2 36 K-R2 R-R7 37 P-B3 KR-QR1 38 B-Q6 R-R8 39 RxR RxR 40 R-N1 R-R6 41 R-Q1 R-B6 42 K-N3 N-Q2 1/2-1/2

DeHaseth-Lestinsky Open Rd 4: 1 c4 Nf6 2 Nf3 e6 3 g3 b6 4 Bg2 Bb7 5 0-0 Be7 6 Nc3 c5 7 b3 0-0 8 Bb2 Na6 9 e3 Nc7 10 Qc2 d5 11 Ne5 Qc8 12 d3 dc 13 bc Bxg2 14 Kxg2 Rd8 15 f4 Qb7+ 16 Kgl Nce8 17 Qe2 Nd7 18 Qh5 g6 19 Qe2 Bf8 20 Ne4 Bg7 21 Rad1 f6 22 Nf3 Rac8 23 g4 f5 24 Neg5 Bxb2 25 Qxb2 fg 26 Ne5 +- Nxe5 27 fxe5 Qe7 28 Nf7 Rd7 29 Nh6+ Kh8 30 Rf7 Qd8 31 Qf2 Ng7 32 Rxd7 Qxd7



33 Qf6! Ra8 34 Rf1 Qc8 35 d4 od 36 ed a6 37 d5 ed 38 e6 Gc5+ 39 Rf2 g3 40 hg Qa3 41 Kg2 Gd6 42 Nf7+ 1-0

Norkus-Lynn Open Rd 1: 1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bc4 Nf6 4 Nq5 d5 5 ed b5 6 Bxb5 Qxd5 7 Bxc6+ (7 Bf1! Estrin) Qxc6 8 0-0 Bd6 9 d3 Bb7 10 Gf3 Qb6 11 Qe3 Qc6 12 Nf3 0-0-0 13 Nc3 h5 14 Nh4 Kb8 15 Qg3 g5 16 Nf3



RdQ8? (16...h4 17 Qxg5 Rdg8 18 Qxf6 Rxg2+ 19 Kxg2 Rg6+ 20 Kh3 Bc8+ 21 Kxh4 Be7 22 Qxe7 Rg5+ and mate in one) 17 Bxg5 Nh7 18 Ne4 f6 19 Rae1 h4 20 Bxh4 Rxg3 21 fg f5 22 Nxd6 od 23 Rf2 Nf8 24 Bf6 Rg8 25 Nh4 f4 26 gf Ng6 27 Nxg6 Rxg6 28 fe Rxg2+ 29 Kf1 Rxf2+ 0-1

(more games, crosstables on p. 13)

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.

The Practical Endgame

International Grandmaster Edmar Mednis

HOW TO DRAW INFERIOR ENDGAMES

Obviously, our aim in life should not be to land in an inferior endgame. Still, such a situation is part of real life practical play. Often this comes about "naturally." The opponent gains an advantage in the opening, keeps it throughout the middlegame and voluntarily prefers to enter a superior endgame. Or consider the following situation: your king is under such an attack that you are extremely happy to escape into an inferior endgame.

So you find yourself into an unpleasant endgame. What to do? The first and most important thing is to grit your teeth and say to yourself, "I have just begun to fight!" Such a fighting attitude is invaluable and is the major reason why such great fighters as Reshevsky and Botvinnik have saved so many "lost" endgames. The two most important general strategies are discussed in this article.

DRAWING STRATEGY #1: GO FOR COUNTERPLAY--THAT IS, BRING ABOUT POSITIONS WHERE THE OPPONENT HAS TO MAKE DECISIONS.

Since perfection in chess is impossible, it is fair to expect that your opponent may not always find all the best moves. Therefore the key point becomes to present him with positions where the correct move is neither simple nor obvious. Demand that he make some real decisions! A forcing line, where the only correct moves are in effect "automatic," offers little in the way of practical prospects.

The practical execution of the above points is illustrated from Diagram 1, Mednis-Ljubojevic, Riga Interzonal 1979, after Black's 30th move. White's immediate position is poor since he is a pawn down and has no compensation for it. His prospects for the future are equally bleak since the e-pawn will go lost and Black threatens both to exchange queens and to play 31...Qxb3.

What to do? 31 Nd2? is unplayable because of 31...Nd3. All forcing lines lead to positions where Black is a pawn up and stands well, e.g. 31 Bxb4 Qxf2 32 Rxf2 Rxb4 33 Nxd5 Rxb3 34 Rxf4 Rxe5 or 31 Gxc2 Nxc2 32 Nxd5 Bxe5. And note that these are forcing lines where it is impossible for Black not to play the correct moves. After using up most of my time--leaving me with about seven minutes--I decided the only practical try was

31 Bxf8! Qxf2

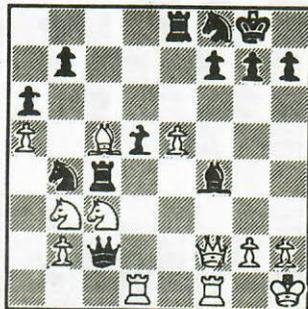
My opponent was rather taken aback by 31 Bxf8 but quite soon "recovered" to play the text.

32 Rxf2

But now Black had to make a fundamental choice regarding how to recapture White's bishop: with the rook, thus "deactivating" the rook or with the king, keeping the rook active? Black now used up most of his remaining time--leaving him with less than five minutes--and played...

32...Kxf8?

It is tempting to leave the rook active and attacking the e-pawn, yet it is wrong. After the correct 32...Rxf8! 33 Nxd5 Nxd5 34 Rxd5 Re4 or 34...Re8 Black will, in due course, come out up at least a sound pawn. Admittedly Ljubojevic was in poor sporting form at Riga. Yet the moral is clear:



if a world-class GM can make a wrong choice--then so can everyone else!

33 Rdf1!

The idea behind White's 31st move: rook activity.

33...Bxe5 34 Rxf7+ Kg8 35 Rxb7

The immediate result is that White has his pawn back. Though Black appears still to have the more active position and has a strong-looking passed d-pawn, White's pieces are well placed both for attack (Rb7) and for defense (Rf1, Nc3, Nb3). For instance, 35...d4?! is met by 36 Nd2 Rxc3 37 bxc3 dxc3 38 Nc4! and White--if anyone--is better. Black's next amounts to a slight loss of time, yet the position already is and remains in approximate balance.

35...Rh4 36 h3 Rc4 37 Nd2 Rf4 38 Rxf4! Bxf4 39 Nf3 Bd6?!

Now Black will be worse. Correct was 39...Rb8! 40 Rd7! with equality.

40 Rd7 Re6 41 Rd8+

The obvious move, of course, and I made it my sealed move. It is often difficult to decide whether to seal an obvious move or to play it and thus force the opponent to make a decision on the spot. In light of Black's need to play the correct 43rd move, it probably would have been more "practical" for me to "blitz" moves 41-43 in the hope that Black would have to seal at that moment. However, I was more than happy at the turn of events and didn't want to tempt fate any further.

41...Bf8 42 Nxd5 Nxd5 43 Rxd5

White is up a pawn, threatens rook activation with Rd8/d7 and king consolidation with g4. How should Black defend?

43...Rd6!!

After adjourning I had gone back to the hotel and had dinner. At the same table was GM Bent Larsen and he immediately said, "Black's only chances for defending are with 43...Rd6." So it was, and it was only to be expected that after a night full of analysis the Yugoslav team would find

it. The logic of the move is clear: Black goes for counterplay, activating his rook while preventing White from doing the same. It is easy to see that 44 Rxd6? is fruitless because White's a- and b-pawns are vulnerable and Black's king is closer to the center than White's.

44 Rd4!

White threatens to consolidate his king position with 45 g4 while starting to centralize thereafter with Kg2. 44...Rxd4? does not satisfy Black because of 45 Nxd4 Kf7 46 Nc6 Bd6 47 b4 Ke6 48 b5 Kd5 49 Na7!.

44...Kf7!

Centralizing the king. If now 45 g4?! Rxd4 46 Nxd4 Bd6 and White, being a "knight move" behind the previous line, has less than nothing.

45 Rf4+

Expecting/hoping for 45...Ke8?! and White with 46 Re4+ gains the necessary tempo to consolidate and thereby retains good chances.

45...Kg8!!

Prevents White from consolidating (46 Re4? Rd1+ 47 Kh2 Bd6+ etc.) There is nothing better than to repeat the position.

46 Rd4 Kf7 47 Rf4+ Kg8 draw.

DRAWING STRATEGY #2: PROTECT YOUR VULNERABLE POINT(S) IN SUCH A WAY THAT YOU CAN COMBINE SMOOTH DEFENSE WITH CHANCES FOR COUNTERPLAY.

It shouldn't be difficult to see that in Diagram 2, Regan-Benko, 1978 U.S. Championship, after Black's 21st move, it is White who must be better. He has all of his forces effectively trained on the chronic weakness in Black's position, the e-pawn. Black, on the other hand, is in no position to get at White's only weakness, the c-pawn. White's next logical step should be to fix Black's e-pawn by playing 22 g3! and 23 f4. Black can't prevent this by 22...Rf3? because of the following tactical refutation: 23 Rxe6! Rxe6 24 Rxe6! Rxc3 25 Rxb6+! Rxc4 26 Rxb7+ followed by 27 Rxa7 and White is up two pawns. Therefore after 22 g3! Black would probably respond as in the game with 22...Re7 and after 23 f4 he should most likely prevent the possible 24 f5 by the defensive 23...g6.

Nevertheless, White's advantage is obvious to the eye: he has strong pressure against Black's position as well as the inherently superior bishop. Yet instead of the consistent 22 g3! White continued with:

22 a4?!

Completely misreading the field of action. The aim of exchanging off the a-pawn has little strategic meaning because there was nothing wrong with the a-pawn. If White could trade his c-pawn for Black's b-pawn, that would be a worthwhile accomplishment.

22...Re7! 23 a5 Bc8!

By protecting his e-pawn with the bishop, Black frees his rook for action along the c-file.

24 R1e3?!

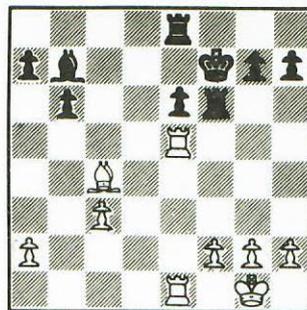
By playing without sufficient strategic regard for the position, White quickly goes from a clearly superior position to one where he must scratch for a draw. Correct was the obvious 24 axb6 with total equality.

24...Rc7 25 Bb3 bxa5!

This thoughtful exchange yields Black the outside passed pawn--something to look forward to in the future.

26 Rxa5 Kf8!

By getting out of the pin on the e-pawn, Black prepares the coming rook move, thus activating his other rook.



2

27 Kf1 Rf5 28 Rxf5?!

Why straighten out Black's pawn formation? Correct was the retreat 28 Ra3 with virtual equality

28...exf5 29 Ke2 f4 30 Re4 G5 31 Kd2 Rd7+ 32 Kc2 Bb7 33 Re5 h6 34 g3 Re7! 35 Rxe7 Kxe7

Black has a slight advantage due to having the outside passed pawn. Since that theme is outside the scope of this column, I shall give the rest of the score without further comments

36 Kd3 fxg3 37 fxg3 Kf6? 38 Kd4 Bf3 39 c4? Ke6! 40 Ba4? Kd6 41 c5+ Kc7 42 Kc4 Bc6 43 Bd1 a5! 44 Bq4 Kd8! 45 h4! Ke7 46 hxq5 hxq5 47 Kd4 Kf6 48 Bh5 Kf5 49 Bd1 a4! 50 Kc3 a3 51 Bb3! Ke5 52 Kb4 Kd4 53 Kxa3 Kxc5 Kc1 Ke3 56 Be6 Bf3 57 Bd7 Kf2 58 Kd2! Kxg3 59 Ke1 Bg2 60 Be6 Kh2 61 Bq4! draw.



Tom Sharkey



Carlson On the End Game

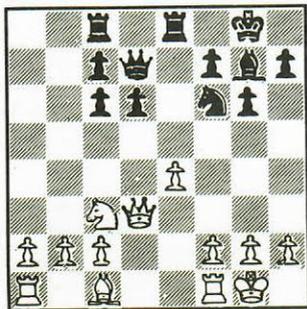
USCF Master Curtis Carlson

Before dissecting this issue's brilliancy, I would like to mention that ye olde editor has struck again with his "lust to change." In my previous article the printed "Curtis Carlson-Richard Reti" ending was in fact Curtis Carlson-N.N. from 1972, and submitted as such. Why the editor chose to say Reti instead of N.N. is beyond my grasp. Response to these fine, high-quality articles of mine has been truly amazing, largely due to the refreshingly honest and candid atmosphere they provide. They would be even more so if they were not "improved" to another's taste. I didn't earn no Ph.D. in English for nothing.

The ending I have selected to analyze this time is another of my own, between Curtis Carlson Fan Club (CCFC) co-president Yuri Oshmyansky and myself. The CCFC, a government supported, non-profit organization experiencing astronomical growth and enthusiasm was founded by Ray Haskins, CCFC's other president. Ray, who once asked me what it was like to be born in a manger, is one of Colorado's most promising young players and soon will be expert strength if he continues to study and read these articles carefully. In any case, Ray has a much brighter future than Brian Wall, a romanticist whose between-rounds visage is so sad that kibitzers often approach him and offer him money out of sympathy.

In the absence of combinations, the chess player must rely on game plans. As stated in previous articles, a plan must have a GOAL. Let us examine the diagrammed position to see what the prospective game plan should be.

The plan is always an intent to change the current position into a better one. It is how the moves fit together into an integrated whole. A plan must be INDICATED or IMPLIED by the current position. As Reuben Fine said, the chess master is not a magician pulling rabbits out of a hat; he is a hunter, following a marked trail. (Fine, like Reti, Lasker, Znosko-Borovsky, and Nimzovich, was a magnificent writer.) It is Black's move here. What is the marked trail?



First of all, we notice that Black has a slight lead in development. All his pieces are developed and his rooks are connected. (Generally, a lead in development implies an aggressive plan.) But he is a pawn down, his pawn structure is weakened, and his pieces are not particularly effective (most notably the queen, queen rook, and knight). Black does have open lines on the queenside, where his bishop already points. Hence the suitable goal: put the pieces into effective positions on the queenside, hoping to immobilize the enemy pieces by making them protect their own pawns, and/or to force a pawn weakness in White's queenside.

It cannot be overemphasized that the mere selection of a plan and a logical attempt to realize it by no means guarantee that the goal will be achieved. There is always the problem of a hostile superpower sharing the same space, namely that the enemy will (or should) attempt to throw a monkey wrench into our intentions. Very often game plans will conflict and someone invariably goes home unhappy. But a player with a plan will usually defeat an opponent without one. In other words, a plan does not give instant or inevitable success, but a fighting chance to win.

White must also find a plan. The obvious attempt is to hang on to the extra pawn and win the ending, but should this fail, to finish development without too many concessions and simplify into a draw. White should avoid the temptation to be greedy, and should return the material if more important factors arise.

1...Q-K3

The first step of the plan of active (threatening) piece play on the queenside. Black vacates the Q2 square for his knight while aiming at the vulnerable king pawn and the important QB5 square, where the knight is headed. Notice how Black makes use of existing weaknesses, i.e. the KP, in the realization of his plan.

2 P-B3?

A terrible move which leads to many difficulties. White overestimates his position and thinks he can simply keep the pawn and quietly develop. Black, his mortal enemy, will have none of this. In my view it was far more important to hinder Black's aggressive intentions by 2...QN3, which leads to an effortless draw after 2...NxP 3 B-N2. Even 2 B-Q2 was far better as 2...NxP fails to 3 QR-K1 and 4 P-B3. The move played exposes the King to an annoying tempo-gaining check on the diagonal. One must not underestimate the importance of general principles, even in the ending.

2...N-Q2

The second step of the plan, to put the knight in its ideal location on QB5 (and to unleash its colleague on KN2). The knight, being a short-range piece, needs to be near the scene of the action (the queenside) to be effective.

It is already too late for 3 P-QN3: 3...N-K4 4 Q-Q2 N-B5! 5 Q-K1 (5 PxN QxBP 6 B-N2 R-N1 wins) B-Q5+ 6 K-R1 Q-B3, or 4 Q-K3 N-B5! 5 PxN QxBP threatening both ...BxN and ...B-Q5. Much of White's troubles are the result of his second move.

3...N-K4 4 Q-K2 N-B5

Black has almost effortlessly improved (changed) his position. White must play carefully to avoid losing.

5 QR-N1

Again on 5 P-QN3, B-Q5+ 6 K-R1 NxB 7 QxN Q-B3 ends the game. White now threatens this as his rook is off the a1-h8 diagonal.

5...R-R1!

The next step: get the rooks into action. The intended 6 P-QN3 is now met by ...NxB 7 QxN Q-B3, winning the QRP. But this was preferable to the line actually played.

6 P-QR4?

6 B-K1 was a better try, although 6...P-B4 or 6...P-Q4 was still better for Black. White's downfall comes from his consistent failure to try to interfere with Black's plan.

6...NxB 7 QxN Q-B5!

Once again White's intention of P-QN3 has been thwarted.

8 KR-Q1

Probably played with the idea of vacating KB1 in the event of a check and to prevent a check on Q4.

8...KR-N1!

Admirable play by me. All Black's pieces are working harmoniously according to the indicated plan: active queenside piece play. Notice the large change in Black's position as compared with the diagram, and the small change in White's.

9 Q-K3?

By lining up his queen and king on the "hot diagonal," White must lose more time. 9 Q-Q3 was better.

9...R-N5!

Notice how Black never settles for anything less than he has to, and continues to improve the influence of his pieces. White must move his queen again.

10 Q-N5 B-Q5+ 11 K-R1 QR-N1 and Black won soon.

Black's plan achieved magnificent results. He hardly could have wanted more from the diagrammed position. White's crummy game is the result of his stubborn refusal to return the extra pawn.

This example illustrates the importance of planning, and the often underrated importance of frustrating enemy game plans. Always try to be aware of the enemy's intentions and to profit from them when possible. As stated, White would have easily drawn the game had he not been such a passive observer in the face of doom.

Mednis. I used the method Keres outlined in his book--an extremely simple method of mathematically proving a win, loss, or draw in such positions. I found this position, diagram 4 in the column, to be surprisingly easy.

...Since Black cannot penetrate the fourth rank, it is obvious that wherever the kings are and whoever has the move, White wins by just marching his king to e1.

Yet Mednis states, "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." While this is obviously true, there is no mention of just how this "maneuvering with the king" is to be carried out. It seems Mednis believes it is like a tactical combination--in which imagination and lots of mental trial and error are needed. This is obviously not true, as the solution has been proven in the same manner as one would find the solution to an algebra problem. From what I read, however, it appeared that Edmar Mednis believed this to be a true chess problem (like the first study in his article) rather than the mathematical problem it clearly is.

But then I read further, and discovered Mr. George's "brilliant" discovery--namely, that "with the pawn structure in Diagram 4, White wins with any location of the kings and irrespective of who is on move."

Though I must say I considered this to be somewhat less than brilliant, I was, nevertheless, relieved to know that someone pointed the discovery out to Mr. Mednis. That is, until I read the move order of Diagram 5. Why would White move his king from c2 to d1 and then to d2, when he could win immediately with Ke1? True, he next moved to e1, but the fact that he did interpolate Kd2, coupled with his reference to Diagram 5 as a valuable discovery (Keres' book was written eight years ago!), and his apparent lack of ability to mathematically find the correct moves, lead me to believe that Edmar Mednis does not have a thorough background in king and pawn endgames.

-- Mani Sayeedi

GM Mednis replies.

The over-all objective of my endgame column is to get the competitive player interested in endgames. From this viewpoint, I am gratified at Mr. Sayeedi's interest, as it is quite clear that his analysis of the k+p endgame has increased his knowledge of such endgames. I would like readers to note the word "practical" in the heading for my column. I am not aiming the column at the purist whose primary interest is the formalism of endgame studies.

Regarding Mr. Sayeedi's specific point that in the George analysis, White could have played immediately Ke1; he can be sure that Mr. George was fully aware of it. The reason for the interpolation is to demonstrate that on the d-file Black is still O.K.--it is only once White's king hits the e-file (Ke1!) that Black is without a response. From the practical standpoint, as a general concept, it should be mentioned that the top GMs are not concerned whether they win a particular endgame in 10 or 15 minutes. What does concern them is the sureness of the win.

A "mathematical" solution (I am somewhat confused by the reference to Keres' book in this regard) is an elegant way of solving something, and perhaps there are tournament players who are always so cool and collected, no matter what the position or the clock situation, that it always works for them. But for the rest of us, a consistent approach, based on the general principles contained in a position, will give better practical results.

--Edmar Mednis

CARPOOL

THE GOSSAGE - VARDEBEDIAN PAPERS

My Dear Vardebedian:

I was more than a bit chagrined today, on going through the morning's mail, to find that my letter of September 16, containing my twenty-second move (knight to the king's fourth square), was returned unopened due to a small error in addressing - precisely, the omission of your name and residence (how Freudian can one get?), coupled with a failure to append postage. That I have been disconcerted of late due to equivocation in the stock market is no secret, and though on the above-mentioned September 16 the culmination of a long-standing downward spiral dropped Amalgamated Anti-Matter off the Big Board once and for all, reducing my broker suddenly to the legume family, I do not offer this as an excuse for my negligence and monumental ineptitude. I goofed. Forgive me. That you failed to notice the missing letter indicates a certain disconcertion on your part, which I put down to zeal, but heaven knows we all make mistakes. That's life - and chess.

Well, then, the error laid bare, simple rectification follows. If you would be so good as to transfer my knight to your king's fourth square I think we may proceed with our little game more accurately. The announcement of checkmate which you made in this morning's mail is, I fear, in all fairness, a false alarm, and if you will reexamine the positions in light of today's discovery, you will find that it is your king that lies close to mate, exposed and undefended, an immobile target for my predatory bishops. Ironic, the vicissitudes of miniature war! Fate, in the guise of the dead-letter office, waxes omnipotent and - voilà! - the worm turns. Once again, I beg you accept sincerest apologies for the unfortunate carelessness, and I await anxiously your next move.

Enclosed is my forty-fifth move: My knight captures your queen.

Sincerely,
Gossage

Gossage:

Received the letter this morning containing your forty-fifth move (your knight captures my queen?), and also your lengthy explanation regarding the mid-September ellipsis in our correspondence. Let me see if I understand you correctly. Your knight, which I removed from the board weeks ago, you now claim should be resting on the king's fourth square, owing to a letter lost in the mail twenty-three moves ago. I was not aware that any such mishap had occurred, and remember distinctly your making a twenty-second move, which I think was your rook to the queen's sixth square, where it was subsequently butchered in a gambit of yours that misfired tragically.

Currently, the king's fourth square is occupied by my rook, and as you are knightless, the dead-letter office notwithstanding, I cannot quite understand what piece you are using to capture my queen with. What I think you mean, as most of your pieces are blockaded, is that you request your king be moved to my bishop's fourth square (your only possibility) - an adjustment I have taken the liberty of making and then countering with today's move, my forty-sixth, wherein I capture your queen and put your king in check. Now your letter becomes clearer.

I think now the last remaining moves of the game can be played out with smoothness and alacrity.

Faithfully,
Vardebedian

Vardebedian:

I have just finished perusing your latest note, the one containing a bizarre forty-sixth move dealing with the removal of my queen from a square on which it has not rested for eleven days. Through patient calculation, I think I have hit upon the cause of your confusion and misunderstanding of the existing facts. That your rook rests on the king's fourth square is an impossibility commensurate with two like snowflakes; if you will refer back to the ninth move of the game, you will see clearly that your rook has long been captured. Indeed, it was that same daring sacrificial combination that ripped your center and cost you both your rooks. What are they doing on the board now?

I offer for your consideration that what happened is as follows: The intensity of foray and whirlwind exchanges on and

about the twenty-second move left you in a state of slight dissociation, and in your anxiety to hold your own at that point you failed to notice that my usual letter was not forthcoming but instead moved your own pieces twice, giving you a somewhat unfair advantage, wouldn't you say? This is over and done with, and to retrace our steps tediously would be difficult, if not impossible. Therefore, I feel the best way to rectify this entire matter is to allow me the opportunity of two consecutive moves at this time. Fair is fair.

First, then, I take your bishop with my pawn. Then, as this leaves your queen unprotected, I capture her also. I think we can now proceed with the last stages unhampered.

Sincerely,
Gossage

P.S.: I am enclosing a diagram showing exactly how the board now looks, for your edification in your closing play. As you can see, your king is trapped, unguarded and alone in the center. Best to you.

G.

Gossage:

Received your latest letter today, and while it was just shy of coherence, I think I can see where your bewilderment lies. From your enclosed diagram, it has become apparent to me that for the past six weeks we have been playing two completely different chess games - myself according to our correspondence, you more in keeping with the world as you would have it, rather than with any rational system of order. The knight move which allegedly got lost in the mail would have been impossible on the twenty-second move, as the piece was then standing on the edge of the last file, and the move you describe would have brought it to rest on the coffee table, next to the board.

As for granting you two consecutive moves to make up for one allegedly lost in the mail - surely you jest, Pops. I will honor your first move (you take my bishop), but I cannot allow the second, and as it is now my turn, I retaliate by removing your queen with my rook. The fact that you tell me I have no rooks means little in actuality, as I need only glance downward at the board to see them darting about with cunning and vigor.

Finally, that diagram of what you fantasize the board to look like indicates a freeheeling, Marx Brothers approach to the game, and, while amusing, this hardly speaks well for your assimilation of Nimzowitsch on Chess, which you hustled from the library under your alpaca sweater last winter, because I saw you. I suggest you study the diagram I enclose and rearrange your board accordingly, that we might finish up with some degree of precision.

Hopefully,
Vardebedian

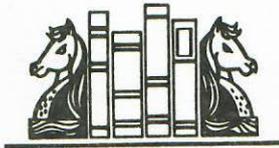
Vardebedian:

Not wanting to protract an already disoriented business (I know your recent illness has left your usually hardy constitution somewhat fragmented and disorganized, causing a mild breach with the real world as we know it), I must take this opportunity to undo our sordid tangle of circumstances before it progresses irrevocably to a Kafkaesque conclusion.

Had I realized you were not gentleman enough to allow me an equalizing second move, I would not, on my forty-sixth move, have permitted my pawn to capture your bishop. According to your own diagram, in fact, these two pieces were so placed as to render that impossible, bound as we are to rules established by the World Chess Federation and not the New York State Boring Commission. Without doubting that your intent was constructive in removing my queen, I interject that only disaster can ensue when you arrogate to yourself this arbitrary power of decision and begin to play dictator, masking tactical blunders with duplicity and aggression - a habit you decried in our world leaders several months ago in your paper on "De Sade and Non-Violence."

Unfortunately, the game having gone on non-stop, I have not been able to calculate exactly on which square you ought to replace the purloined knight, and I suggest we leave it to the gods by having me close my eyes and toss it back on the board, agreeing to accept whatever spot it may land on. It should add an element of spice to our little encounter. My forty-seventh move: My rook captures your knight.

Sincerely,
Gossage



GRANDMASTERS OF CHESS by Harold C. Schonberg, revised and updated edition, published by W.W. Norton & Company, January 1981, 345 pp.; hardcover, \$17.95

reviewed by
International Grandmaster Edmar Mednis

The music world knows Harold Schonberg as an eminent critic (from 1940 until his official retirement in 1980 he was the senior music critic for the New York Times) and author; the chess world knows him as a great chess enthusiast. He was, for example, the New York Times' feature writer at the 1972 Fischer-Spassky match and also did a feature story on the 1980 U.S. Championship.

The first edition of this book was published in 1972, was updated in 1973 to take in the Fischer-Spassky match, and has been updated again through the 1978 Karpov-Korchnoi match. I enjoyed the first edition and equally so the updating chapters. As a professional writer Mr. Schonberg has a light touch, thus making every page readable.

The book is basically a history of chess, as shown through the lives of famous masters starting with Philidor (1740-1795) and ending with Karpov. There is a lively mix of biographical information, event description, games, and photographs. Having been a part of the chess scene for the last thirty years, there was little that I learned that was new about this period. However, my knowledge of the chess world of the 18th and 19th centuries was definitely increased. And everything is presented in such an interesting way!

As a professional master I do have pride in my profession. I do detect what seems to me to be an overemphasis on the supposed eccentricity of the great masters. It is my belief that as a group the great chess masters are no more eccentric than other famous artists or performers, be they musicians, painters, or tennis players.

Periodically world developments are different from what a journalist anticipates, and this can lead to a bit of embarrassment later on. The very last page carries the following statement: "Korchnoi moved to Israel, put in for citizenship, and started playing under the Israeli flag." True, there once was such a rumor, but nothing came of it. Korchnoi has very much remained in Switzerland.

This is not a book of advice on how to become a grandmaster. But as an enjoyable history of the world of chess for the last 250 years--it can't be beat!

GM Mednis, a regular Bulletin columnist, is the author of "How to Beat Bobby Fischer," "How Karpov Wins," "Practical Endgame Lessons," and "How to Beat the Russians." His latest book, "King Power in Chess," has just been released by McKay.

(continued from p. 8)

Gossage:

How curious your last letter was! Well-intended, concise, containing all the elements that would appear to make up what

passes among certain reference groups as a communicative effect, yet tinged throughout by what Jean-Paul Sartre is so fond of referring to as "nothingness." One is immediately struck by a profound sense of despair, and reminded vividly of the diaries sometimes left by doomed explorers lost at the Pole, or the letters of German soldiers at Stalingrad. Fascinating how the senses disintegrate when faced with an occasional black truth, and scamper amuck, substantiating mirage and constructing a precarious buffer against the onslaught of all too terrifying existence!

Be that as it may, my friend, I have just spent the better part of a week sorting out the miasma of alibis known as your correspondence in an effort to adjust matters, that our game may be finished simply once and for all. Your queen is gone. Kiss it off. So are both your rooks. Forget about one bishop altogether, because I took it. The other is so importantly placed away from the main action of the game that don't count on it or it'll break your heart.

As regards the knight you lost squarely but refuse to give up, I have replaced it at the only conceivable position it could appear, thus granting you the most incredible brace of unorthodoxies since the Persians whipped up this little diversion way back when. It lies at my bishop's seventh square, and if you can pull your ebbing faculties together long enough to appraise the board you will notice this same coveted piece now blocks your king's only means of escape from my suffocating pincer. How fitting that your greedy plot be turned to my advantage! The knight, grovelling its way back into play, torpedoes your end game!

My move is queen to knight five, and I predict mate in one move.

Cordially,
Vardebedian

Vardebedian:

Obviously the constant tension incurred defending a series of numbingly hopeless chess positions has rendered the delicate machinery of your psychic apparatus sluggish, leaving its grasp of external phenomena a jot flimsy. You give me no alternative but to end the contest swiftly and mercifully, removing the pressure before it leaves you permanently damaged.

Knight - yes, knight! - to queen six. Check.

Gossage

Gossage:

Bishop to queen five. Checkmate.

Sorry the competition proved too much for you, but if it's any consolation, several local chess masters have, upon observing my technique, flipped out. Should you want a rematch, I suggest we try Scrabble, a relatively new interest of mine, and one that I might conceivably not run away with so easily.

Vardebedian

Vardebedian:

Book to knight eight. Checkmate.

Rather than torment you with the further details of my mate, as I believe you are basically a decent man (one day, some form of therapy will bear me out), I accept your invitation to Scrabble in good spirits. Get out your set. Since you played white in chess and thereby enjoyed the advantage of the first move (had I known your limitations, I would have spotted you more), I shall make the first play. The seven letters I have just turned up are O, A, E, J, N, R, and Z - an unpromising jumble that should guarantee, even to the most suspicious, the integrity of my draw. Fortunately, however, an extensive vocabulary, coupled with a penchant for esoterica, has enabled me to bring etymological order out of what, to one less literate, might seem a mishmash. My first word is "ZANJERO." Look it up. Now lay it out, horizontally, the E resting on the center square. Count carefully, not overlooking the double word score for an opening move and the fifty-point bonus for my use of all seven letters. The score is now 116-0.

Your move.

Gossage

(This classic satire on postal chess by Woody Allen was first published in The New Yorker magazine. It also appeared in Allen's first book, Getting Even, in 1966.)

(courtesy Wisconsin Chess News)

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BxP?? BxB 10 NxB G-R4+ 11 P-B3 GxN 12 P-Q4
G-N3 13 G-K2 B-Q2?? 14 BxN 0-0. I'll stop here in
this seasaw game because the reader may have a
low tolerance for error. Deschner eventually won
this gem because he made the proverbial
"next-to-last mistake." (Deschner)



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 Date of birth _____ phone#-----

Denver Chess Club

The Denver Chess Club Championship was held April 25 and 26. Todd Bardwick scored 4-0 with a last-round victory over Carl Stahl. Stahl's 3rd-round victory over Dave Jellison set up the final-round confrontation. The Reserve title was won by Ray Doherty.

The club 30-30 title was won by Alan Bardwick who tied at 3-1 with non-members Fred Nelson and Scott Lett. The second-place trophy was won by Dave Yoshinaga at 2-2.

The Bardwick-Stahl game follows:

Todd Bardwick (2049)--Carl Stahl (1894), 1981 DCC Championship, rd 4: 1 c4 Nf6 2 Nc3 g4 3 g3 Bg7 4 Bg2 d6 5 d4 Nbd7 6 Nf3 0-0 7 0-0 Re8 8 e4 e5 9 d5 Nc5 10 Nd2?! (10 Ne1 followed by 11 Nd3 is stronger) a5 11 Rb1 (11 h3) Bg4 12 f3 Bd7 13 b3 (13 Kh1 would prevent tactical threats along the g1-b7 diagonal) c6 14 Qe2 cd 15 cd b5! (this move could not be prevented because of the White king's position) 16 b4 (the best move. If 16 a3, 16...b4 gives Black a significant advantage on the queenside) ab 17 Rxb4 Na6 (Qa5 is also playable) 18 Rb1 b4 19 Nd1 Qc7 (19...Bh6, bringing the inactive bishop into play, is probably better) 20 Nb3 Rf8 (White is starting to feel like a crushed tin can) 21 Qb2 Bb5?! (this natural move only helps White active his white-square bishop. It is difficult to see a win for Black. Probably better is...Nc5 with the idea of Na4) 22 Re1 Bd3 23 Ra1 Nfd7 24 Be3 Nb6 25 Qd2 Bb5 26 Nb2 Qd7 27 Bf1 Bxf1 28 Rxf1 Na4? (a blunder. Black must stop Na5 followed by Nc6. 28...Nc7 is met by Rfcl and Rc6 while 28...Qb5 admits that 27...Bxf1 was a mistake, as he can, in some lines, gain a tempo by recapturing the bishop on b5. Now Black is lost. Note that he not only gives the knight a strong post on c6, but he also is temporarily a piece down due to the inactive bishop on g7) 29 Na5 Nxb2 30 Qxb2 Rb5 31 Nc6 Nb8 32 a4! Rb7 33 Rfcl Qe8 (if 33...Ra6, 34 Nxb8 Rxb8 35 a5 followed by Bb4 and winning the b-pawn) 34 a5 b3 35 Nxb8 Rxb8 36 Bb4 Qb5 37 Rcl Rxb6 38 axb6 Rxa1 39 Rxa1 Qxb6+ 40 Kg2 Bh6 41 Ra3 Be3 42 Rxb3 Qc5 43 Qc3 Bd4 44 Qxc5 Bxc5 45 f4 f6 46 Rb7 Ba3 47 Kf3 Bc5 48 fe f3 49 Kg4 h6 50 h4 Be3 51 h5 g5 52 Kf5 Kf8 53 Rd7 Bf2 54 g4 Bc5 55 Kg6 Ke8 56 Rb7 1-0 (T. Bardwick)

DCC DEFEATS

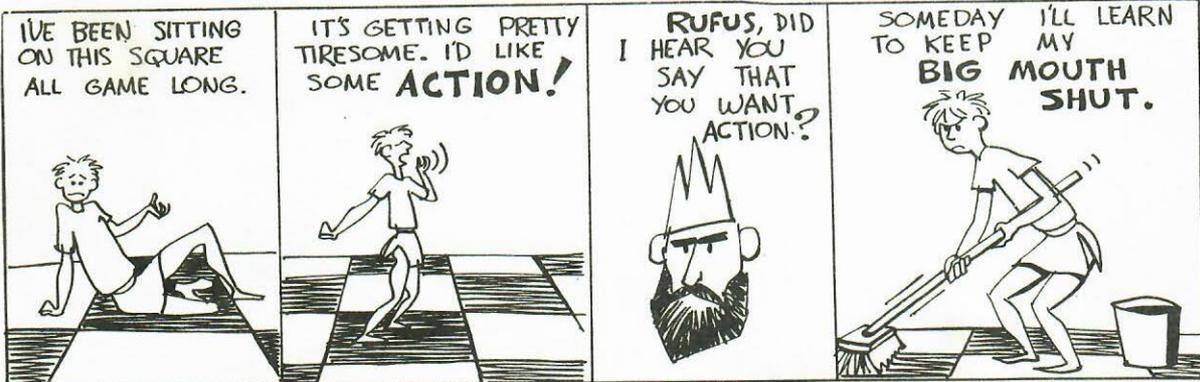
AIR FORCE ACADEMY

The Denver Chess Club hosted an 8-board match with the Air Force Academy team on May 20. Results follow:

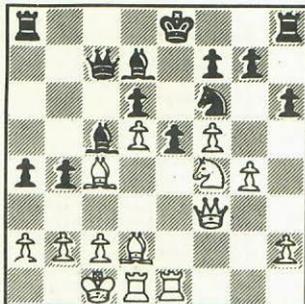
board	DCC	AF A
1	T. Bardwick	1 Vitko 0
2	A. Bardwick	1 Centonze 0
3	Garcia	1 Jones 0
4	Hulmes	1 Hinen 0
5	Gerash	0 Cecny 1
6	Gardner	1 Samuda 0
7	Ogden	1 Lee 0
8	Towbin	0 Pletcher 1

A five-minute tourney prior to the match was won by Vitco.

Dick Lazaro

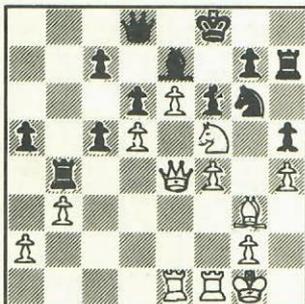


Ament-Sweetman Premier
 Rd 5: 1 e4 Nc6 2 d4 e5
 3 d5 Nce7 4 f4 Ng6 5
 Qf3 Be5? (5...Nxf4!) 6 Nc3
 Nf6 7 g3 d6 8 f5 Ne7 9
 g4 h6 10 Bd2 c6 11 Be4
 b5 12 Bb3 Bb7 13 dc Bxc6
 14 0-0-0 b4 15 Nd5
 Nxd5 16 ed Bd7 17 Ne2
 a5 18 Rha1 a4 19 Be4 Qc7
 20 Nf4?



Bf2! 21 Qxf2
 Qxc4 22 Qe2 Qxa2 23
 Bxb4 Qa1+ 24 Kd2 Qxb2
 25 Bxd6 Qd4+ 26 Nd3 e4
 27 Be5 ed+ 28 Bxf6+
 dxe2+ 29 Bxd4 Bb5 30
 Rb1 Ba6? 31 Rh4 a3 32 c4
 and 1-0 in 48

Hood-Carrol Open Rd 2:
 1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5
 a6 4 Bxc6 bxc6 5 0-0 d6
 6 d4 ed 7 Nxd4 Bd7 8 c5
 c5 9 Nc2 Ne7? 10 Bg5 f6
 11 Bf4 Ng6 12 Bg3 Be7 13
 Nc3 Ne5 14 Ne3 Kf7 15 f4
 Ng6 16 Qh5 Kf8 17 Nf5
 Be8 18 Qf3 Be6 19 Nd5 h5
 20 h4 Kf7 21 Raa1 Rb8 22
 b3 a5 23 e5 Rb7 24 e6+
 Kf8 25 Qe4 Bxd5 26 cxd5
 Rb4



27 Nxe7! Rxe4 28
 Nxc6+ Ke8 29 Rxe4 Rh6
 30 f5 Qa8 31 Rd1 Qa6 32
 Bf4 Rh7 33 e7 Qb6 34
 Nf8 Rh8 35 Ne6 Rg8 36
 Kh2 Kf7 37 Nxc7 Qb5 38
 e8=Q and 1-0 shortly

Boulder Open Crosstables

OPEN

PLAYER	PRE ST RTNG	POST RTNG	1 2 3 4 5					TOT
			1	2	3	4	5	
1 DE LA GARZA, ARTUR	2302	2318	w26	w18	w-7	010	w-9	4.5
2 FORDON, ROBERT	CO 2125	2216	w55	w27	D-3	w23	w10	4.5
3 DONALDSON, JOHN W	WA 2445	2445	w25	w12	D-2	D-9	w15	4.0
4 MORRIS, JR WALTER	IA 2337	2338	w35	D13	w19	D15	w17	4.0
5 PUPOLS, VIKTORS	WA 2312	2311	L27	w40	w35	w24	w13	4.0
6 MADSEN, CRAIG W	UT 2266	2260	L33	w57	w27	w19	w16	4.0
7 DE HASETH, PIETER	CO 2142	2174	w40	w47	L-1	w26	w14	4.0
8 MILLER, TODD Q	UT 2291	2279	w50	w34	D15	L13	w20	3.5
9 KEARNS, JERRY	CO 2274	2287	w21	w14	w16	D-3	L-1	3.5
10 CARLSON, CURTIS W	CO 2258	2267	w36	w24	w32	D-1	L-2	3.5
11 HAMPLIN, JAMES E	CO 2087	2094	L37	w43	w33	w25	D12	3.5
12 LYNN, MARC	WY 2061	2088	w39	L-3	w36	w30	D11	3.5
13 DALESIO, MICHAEL K	2036	2119	w49	D-4	w42	w-8	L-5	3.5
14 CHAO, ALBERT H	CO 2147	2146	w52	L-9	w29	w22	L-7	3.0
15 HENDERSON, STEVEN	CO 2083	2118	w56	w33	D-8	D-4	L-3	3.0
16 SHERBRING, MARK W	CO 2044	2054	w43	w37	L-9	w39	L-6	3.0
17 HOOD, ANDREW J	NE 2041	2043	D38	w51	D20	w28	L-4	3.0
18 SHEAN, ROBERT G	CO 2013	2022	w48	L-1	L28	w33	w38	3.0
19 CASE, KENNETH J.	CO 2005	2040	w29	w46	L-4	L-6	w39	3.0
20 LETT, SCOTT	CO 1982	2015	D31	w38	D17	w32	L-8	3.0
21 RUKAVINA, JOHN	UT 1903	1934	L-9	w52	L22	w48	w31	3.0
22 PERRY, RICHARD M	NE 2128	2093	L28	w56	w21	L14	D27	2.5
23 GEORGES, GERALD	CO 2089	2105	w41	D42	w31	L-2	U--	2.5
24 BARDWICK, TODD A	CO 2049	2045	w45	L10	w37	L-5	D28	2.5
25 BUCHANAN, RICHARD	CO 2018	2007	L-3	w48	x--	L11	D30	2.5
26 LESTINSKY, HELMUT	CO 2015	2026	L-1	w45	w46	L-7	D29	2.5
27 DYKSTRA, STEVEN C	CO 1939	1983	w-5	L-2	L-6	w49	D22	2.5
28 HEYSER, DOAK	CO 1928	1956	w22	L32	w18	L17	D24	2.5
29 SUTTON, JOHN C	CO 1775	1816	L19	w50	L14	w51	D26	2.5
30 GALLO, CRAIG	CO 1573	1678	w53	L31	w47	L12	D25	2.5
31 CANNEY, RANDY	CO 2097	2054	D20	w30	L23	D38	L21	2.0
32 DILLON, STEVEN C	CO 2048	2040	w57	w28	L10	L20	U--	2.0
33 FALK, MARK	SD 2023	2007	w-6	L15	L11	L18	w41	2.0
34 ANDERSON, ERIC K	CO 2020	2001	x--	L-8	L39	w36	U--	2.0
35 WICKER, SCOTT	CO 1967	1953	L-4	w49	L-5	L37	w44	2.0
36 LUNDSTROM, BRAD	CO 1932	1919	L10	w44	L12	L34	w49	2.0
37 COVELL, STEVE	CO 1931	1950	w11	w16	L24	w35	U--	2.0
38 BAUMGARDNER, DAMIA	CO 1872	1879	D17	L20	w51	D31	L18	2.0
39 NORKUS, LEE	CO 1798	1829	L12	w55	w34	L16	L19	2.0
40 BROWN, DAVID A	FL 1701/15	1762	L-7	L-5	U--	w45	w48	2.0
41 HANAGAN, CHRISTOPH	CO 1441	1469	L23	w55	F--	R--	L33	2.0
42 EBERLY, DAVID H	CO 2147	2140	w54	D23	L13	U--	U--	1.5
43 DOYKOS, KENNETH P	CO 1813	1784	L16	L11	D45	L44	w52	1.5
44 STEHR, JOHN D	MO 1577	1594	L47	L36	H--	w43	L35	1.5
45 BECKER, STEPHAN J	CO 0	1711	L24	L26	D43	L40	w51	1.5
46 JELLISON, DAVID K	CO 2232	2182	x--	L19	L26	U--	U--	1.0
47 NELSON, FRED M	CO 2058	2029	w44	L-7	L30	U--	U--	1.0
48 SNYDER, BILL R	CO 1801	1794	L18	L25	w50	L21	L40	1.0
49 CHEN, HEPMAN A	CO 1789	1774	L13	L35	w52	L27	L36	1.0
50 BARDWICK, ALAN S	CO 1914	1863	L-8	L29	L48	D52	U--	.5
51 CARROLL, CURTIS L	SD 1775	1746	H--	L17	L38	L29	L45	.5
52 STEIN, RONALD	CO 1640	1625	L14	L21	L49	D50	L43	.5
53 WILLIS, MARK S	CO 2025/9	1902	L30	L39	U--	U--	U--	.0
54 WOOD, ANDREW P	CO 1958	1950	L42	U--	U--	U--	U--	.0
55 HIGGS, BARRY F	CO 1913	1886	L-2	L41	U--	U--	U--	.0
56	1854	L15	L22	U--	U--	U--	.0
57 STRAY, HENRY	CO 1858/15	1846	L32	L-6	U--	U--	U--	.0

PREMIER

PLAYER	ST	PRE RTNG	POST RTNG	POST					TOT
				1	2	3	4	5	
1 DUNLOP, GENTRY	CO	1884	1949	W12	W=8	W=7	W=5	D=2	4.5
2 SHARPE, RICHARD	CO	1767	1833	W24	W17	D=5	W=4	D=1	4.0
3 TAYLOR, JOE	CO	1763	1854	W10	L=5	W14	W=6	W=7	4.0
4 LIKENS, TERRY DEAN	SD	1860	1872	H=	W=9	W19	L=2	W15	3.5
5 ZWICKL, RONALD D	NM	1875	1900	W16	W=3	D=2	L=1	D=9	3.0
6 AMENT, PATRICK O	CO	1861	1845	L17	W24	W15	L=3	W16	3.0
7 YOSHINAGA, DAVID K	CO	1843	1855	W18	W22	L=1	W12	L=3	3.0
8 THOMPSON, DONALD R	CO	1772	1798	W25	L=1	W17	W16	U=	3.0
9 DYKES, DENTON	CO	1557	1625	W13	L=4	H=	W19	D=5	3.0
10 SHEDD, MICHAEL P	CO	1935	1916	L=3	L15	D18	W24	W19	2.5
11 CLEVINGER, CHRISTO	CO	1819	1786	L22	L16	W25	W17	D12	2.5
12 VOORHIS, GEORGE W	CO	1761	1767	L=1	W25	W21	L=7	D11	2.5
13 BRYAN, EDWARD A	CO	1756	1752	L=9	W18	L16	W21	D14	2.5
14 GILL, LANCE	WY	1648	1675	D19	D21	L=3	W18	D13	2.5
15 GAFFNEY, LARRY	CO	1451/5	1613	H=	W10	L=6	W20	L=4	2.5
16 SWEETMAN, RICH	CO	1778	1771	L=5	W11	W13	L=8	L=6	2.0
17 GERASH, WALTER L	CO	1683	1701	W=6	L=2	L=8	L11	W21	2.0
18 LANDEH, MICHAEL J	CO	1680	1658	L=7	L13	D10	L14	W24	1.5
19 DUMONT, ARTHUR J	CO	1623	1619	D14	W20	L=4	L=9	L10	1.5
20 RAINVILLE, CHARLES	CO	1608	1616	D21	L19	W22	L15	U=	1.5
21 BAGSTAD, GARY L	CO	1794	1723	D20	D14	L12	L13	L17	1.0
22 WEIL, TIMOTHY R	CO	1641	1640	W11	L=7	L20	U=	U=	1.0
23 HANAGAN, CHRISTOPH	CO	1469	1478	U=	U=	U=	W25	U=	1.0
24 DEL CONTE, ARNOLD	CO	1438	1431	L=2	L=6	H=	L10	L1A	.5
25 WHITENIGHT, HARRY	CO	0	1305	L=8	L12	L11	L23	U=	.0

STILL more
colorado open
games

Colo Open Rd 6 Open
 Hendrickson-Duke 1 c4
 f5 2 Nc3 Nf6 3 g3 e5 4
 Bg2 Bc5 5 e3 Nc6 6 Nge2
 0-0 7 0-0 a6 8 d4 Ba7?
 (in some lines this
 bishop is way out of
 play, especially if White
 can build a pawn chain
 supporting a pawn at c5.
 This bishop is often
 necessary in defense of
 the kingside: ? b3 d6 10
 Ba3 ed 11 ed Bd7 (with a
 pawn on f5, it is difficult
 to find a good square for
 the QB) 12 Re1 Kh8 13
 Qd2 Qc8? (the idea is
 difficult to ascertain.
 Note how disorganized
 Black's pieces are as
 White continues to
 develop to active
 squares) 14 Rad1 h6? (all
 this does is weaken
 Black's kingside) 15 c5 b5
 16 b4 Rb8 17 Nf4 Kh7 18
 Nfd5 (perhaps Ncd5 is
 stronger, so that White
 can play Bb2 and a3 to
 secure the queenside (so
 that the queen defends
 b4, allowing this plan))
 Qd8 19 Re2 Re8 20 Rde1
 Rxe2 21 Rxe2 a5 22 f4 ab
 23 Nxb4 Na5 24 c6 Nc4
 25 Qd3 Nxa3 26 exd7
 Qxd7 27 Bc6 Qc8 28 Ncd5
 Ne4 29 Ne7 Qf8 30 Nxf5
 Nf6 31 Ne7+ g6 32 Qxg6+
 Kh8 33 Qd3 Qg7 34 Nf5
 Qg6 35 Re7 Rg8 36 Re6
 Bxd4+ 37 Qxd4 Qxf5 38
 Qxf6+ Qxf6 39 Rxf6 Kg7
 40 Re6 and 1-0 in 45 (T.
 Bardwick)

BOOSTER

PLAYER	ST	PRE RTNG	POST RTNG	POST					TOT
				1	2	3	4	5	
1 MURDOCH, JACK	CO	1749	1813	W31	D=8	W19	W=3	W=7	4.5
2 ZBEGNER, JOSEPH H	WY	1725/13	1801	W33	W16	W15	D=7	W10	4.5
3 COHEN, RICHARD W	WY	1769	1803	W18	W24	W26	L=1	W12	4.0
4 CHANDLER, JOSEPH H	CO	1729	1765	L10	W40	W32	W21	W16	4.0
5 STRANDBERG, GENE	CO	1673	1718	W41	L=6	W17	W24	W19	4.0
6 FURTHEY, DAVID A	CO	1604	1707	W12	W=5	L=7	W29	W13	4.0
7 URR, MATTHEW	CO	1733	1765	W40	W32	W=6	D=2	L=1	3.5
8 SCHELL, KENNETH H	CO	1647	1673	W35	D=1	L=9	W25	W23	3.5
9 CARP, JOHN E	CO	1622	1651	D38	W37	W=8	L12	W22	3.5
10 BRIDGERICK, MICHAEL	CO	1604	1695	W=4	D14	W11	W22	L=2	3.5
11 GAIFFE, GARY K	OH	1727	1728	W44	L15	L10	W40	W32	3.0
12 GALPERT, LARRY	CO	1713	1715	L=6	W38	W31	W=9	L=3	3.0
13 QUINT, DAVID P	NC	1700	1711	L19	W41	W33	W15	L=6	3.0
14 AKIMA, KIYOSHI	CO	1697	1710	W34	D10	H=	L19	W33	3.0
15 HAMILTON, DOUG A	CO	1664	1693	W36	W11	L=2	L13	W27	3.0
16 HITSON, TIM	CO	1632	1660	W42	L=2	W36	W26	L=4	3.0
17 HOOVER, JERRY J	NM	1593	1623	D27	O39	L=5	W42	W26	3.0
18 PORTER, JAMES W	CO	1591	1622	L=3	L29	W44	W31	W28	3.0
19 ZIERMAN, RANDY K	CO	1588	1646	W13	W21	L=1	W14	L=5	3.0
20 CORBALIS, III FRED	NM	1576	1613	L21	W28	D23	D27	W29	3.0
21 SAYEEDI, MANI	CO	1725	1714	W20	L19	W30	L=4	D24	2.5
22 JONES, JACK N	WY	1656	1657	D37	W25	W27	L10	L=9	2.5
23 LONG, HAROLD G	CO	1586	1579	W46	L26	D20	W37	L=8	2.5
24 OXLEY, BILL	CO	1579	1601	W29	L=3	W39	L=5	D21	2.5
25 LIBERO, RICHARD D	CO	1459	1470	D39	L22	W38	L=8	W37	2.5
26 DAMKAU, KEN	NM	1738	1700	W45	W23	L=3	L16	L17	2.0
27 WITTEKIND, RICHARD	CO	1729	1694	D17	W30	L22	D20	L15	2.0
28 GARDNER, ALBERT	CO	1654	1626	L30	L20	W41	W34	L18	2.0
29 CARPENTER, KENNETH	CO	1649	1633	L24	W18	W42	L=6	L20	2.0
30 HAYNES, LES	WY	1604	1598	W28	L27	L21	L32	W41	2.0
31 FAIRCHILD, VIRGIL	CO	1604	1591	L=1	W35	L12	L18	W38	2.0
32 ARP, KAREN L	CO	1597	1590	W43	L=7	L=4	W30	L11	2.0

Colo Open Rd 4
 Sharpe-Brown 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 Ge2 Gc7 (Black is
 taking White's attack too
 lightly) 15 0-0-0 Nge5
 16 Bxh7+! Kh8? (16...Kah7
 is stronger as Black can
 escape the mating net: 17
 Ng5+ Kg8 18 Qh5 Re8) 17
 Ng5 g6 18 h5 Ge7 19 f4
 Kg7 20 hxg6 fxg6 21 Bxg6
 Rh8 22 Rxb8 Kxb8 23
 Qh5+ Kg8 24 fxe5 Nxe5
 25 Rf1 1-0 (T. Bardwick)

Colo Open Rd 4
 Reserve
 Wadsworth-Porter 1 P-K4
 P-Qb4 2 N-KB3 N-QB3 3
 P-Q4 P-P 4 NXP P-Q3 5
 B-QB4 N-B3 6 N-N4 (the
 beginning of a dubious
 combination. 6 N-QB3 is
 stronger) 7 P-K5?
 (overlooking Black's
 obvious reply) Q-R4+ 8
 N-B3 QxP+ 9 B-K3 N-N5?
 (Black is wasting time by

threatening to exchange off his active knight. Much stronger is 9...P-Q4 which not only strengthens his center but also gives the queen QB2 to retreat to) 10 Q-B3 P-Q4? (it's too late and now Black is going to pay for his lack of development) 11 NxP PxN 12 BxQP QR-N1 13 BxP+ K-Q1 14 0-0+ B-Q2 15 RxB+ KxR 16 R-Q1+ 1-0 (T. Bardwick)

Colo Open Rd 1 Reserve
Maex-Schroeder 1 P-K4
P-QB3 2 P-QB4 P-Q4 3
BxP PxP 4 P-Q4 PxP 5
P-B3? (White is giving up
a pawn and weakening
the q-pawn for absolutely
nothing) PxP 6 NxP
N-KB3 7 B-QB4 P-K3??
(perhaps B-KB4 or B-KN5
is stronger since the
bishop can then protect
the KBP from KN3 or
KR4. The text shuts
down the QB) 8 N-QB3
P-QR3 9 0-0 B-K2 10
P-Q5 0-0 11 B-KN5
P-QN4? (forcing White to
attack the Black king) 12
B-Q3 NxP 13 BxP+
(White is overanxious)
KxB 14 Q-Q3+ P-N3?
(14...P-B4 should win
easily for Black) 15 N-K5
BxB? (this loses
immediately. Either K-N1
or P-B4 puts up more
resistance) 16 RxB+ RxB
17 QxKNP+ K-R1 18
NxB++ (T. Bardwick)

Colo Open Rd 6
Reserve Howe-Joelson 1
P-K4 P-QB4 2 N-KB3
P-Q3 3 P-Q4 PxP 4 NxBP
N-KB3 5 N-QB3 P-KN3 6
B-N5+ B-Q2 7 0-0 BxB 8
N/4xB P-QR3 9 N-Q4
B-N2 10 N-B3 (this move
has no purpose) 0-0 11
B-N5 N-B3 12 R-K1 (I
also do not understand
the purpose for this
move) N-Q2 13 N-Q2
R-K1 14 N-B4 N/2-K4 15
NxB NxB 16 P-B4 N-B3
17 Q-Q2? (K-R1 is
stronger. White is
prematurely worrying
about Black doubling his
pawns at the expense of
Black's KB) Q-N3+ 18
K-R1 QxP 19 P-K5 PxB 20
QR-N1 Q-R6 21 R-N3
Q-B4 22 N-K4 Q-Q5 23
QxQ NxB 24 RxB NxB 25
R-QB1 N-Q5 26 PxB K-B1
27 R/1-B7 BxP 28 RxB
RxB 29 BxR+ K-N2 30
P-N3 P-KR4 31 P-KR4?
(White is prematurely
worried about Black
attacking his kingside.
This weakens White's
pawns) K-R3 (this loses
rapidly. Black not only
loses a valuable tempo
but also tries to
checkmate himself in an
attempt to win White's
KNP by P-B4 (B-N5
would then be mate)) 32
B-N5+ K-N2 33 R-K7
N-B3 34 RxB NxB 35
B-B6+ K-N1 36 BxN K-B1

33	BENKA, GORDON	CO	1590	1579	L=2	546	L13	436	L14	2.0
34	GARLAND, RUMBLE	CO	1566	1558	L14	L43	435	L28	X=	2.0
35	CHRISTOPHER, BRUCE	CO	1526	1528	L=8	L31	L34	444	440	2.0
36	ENGLISH, JAMES	CO	0	1459	L15	345	L16	L33	346	2.0
37	ROBERS, JOHN W	CO	1361/5	1370	0=2	L=0	443	L23	L24	1.5
38	HOFFACKER, DAN	CO	0	1300	0=2	L12	L25	X=	L31	1.5
39	OSDEN, DALE	CO	1590	1568	0=5	017	L24	0=	0=	1.0
40	DODLER, TERRY LEE	CO	1578	1545	L=7	L=4	446	L11	L35	1.0
41	GUILLO, LUIGI	CO	1540/7	1451	L=5	L13	L28	448	L30	1.0
42	MURRAY, TOM F. x.	NY	1533/13	1507	L16	444	L29	L17	0=	1.0
43	MC NEILL, BRUCE	CO	0	1376	L32	334	L37	F=	0=	1.0
44	BARNA, MATT	CO	1622	1571	L11	L22	L18	L45	0=	.5
45	BARCOCK, DAVID R	CO	1602	1596	L26	L36	0=	0=	0=	.5
46	VIDAR, RICHARD S	CO	1202	1209	L23	L35	L40	L41	L36	.0

RESERVE

PLAYER	ST	RTG	574	1	2	3	4	5	TOT	
1	WIELGOT, GLEN	CO	1578	1510	356	316	320	322	3=7	5.0
2	ARFROATHY, ROBERT	CO	1424	1517	342	323	341	313	3=9	4.5
3	HILLIARD, DANIEL L	CO	1545	1569	351	350	L=7	12	318	4.0
4	MC BRATH, DANA	CO	1525	1590	324	L22	350	18	315	4.0
5	BROWN, LARRY R	CO	1500	1522	353	L11	0=	37	L22	4.0
6	JOELSON, DANIEL E	NY	1473	1504	321	L22	307	14	319	4.0
7	MORIEGA, MICHAEL G	CO	1476	1518	338	374	3=3	19	L=1	4.0
8	SPIEGEL, STEVE	CO	1305	1450	331	L14	332	33	L17	4.0
9	OSHA, DENNY G	CO	1481	1441	325	312	329	343	L=2	3.5
10	PIERCE, THOMAS	CO	1271/4	1347	0=	1=1	356	320	326	3.5
11	NURNALI, FRANK	CO	1222	1273	340	3=5	L12	328	27	3.5
12	GILL, CHRIS	CO	0	1572	353	3=9	311	L=3	3=2	3.5
13	HAINES, PAUL	CO	0	1430	28	344	314	3=2	0=	3.5
14	BOKE, H HERBERT	CO	1506	1517	355	3=7	L13	L=6	37	3.0
15	STRATTON, JAMES D	CO	1496/2	1516	L39	342	349	338	L=4	3.0
16	HAYS, BILL R	NY	1471	1472	L20	321	327	L=4	339	3.0
17	WIMPHOLZ, KEVIN H	CO	1452/14	1451	346	337	L13	L=6	L=6	3.0
18	MAKCY, KATHRINE E	CO	1452	1443	L37	353	323	330	L=3	3.0
19	SCHLELFINGER, JO JO	CO	1284/13	1375	330	3=2	333	L=7	L=5	3.0
20	HARBURG, AARON T	CO	1272	1356	316	3=8	L=1	340	L17	3.0
21	COTTON, JR JULIUS	CO	1233/5	1397	L=6	L16	357	351	351	3.0
22	DIECKHOFF, STEVEN	CO	0	1537	354	3=4	L17	L=1	L=5	3.0
23	WALTER, DAVE	CO	0	1414	334	L=2	L18	344	343	3.0
24	SERANDUS, JEFFREY	CO	0	1505	L=4	354	L30	350	338	3.0
25	BOEHMIG, DANIEL	CO	0	1515	L=9	351	L36	349	333	3.0
26	POWELSON, LARRY	CO	0	1617	L13	345	0=	147	L34	3.0
27	SMARTWOOD, LARRY D	CO	1142/4	1246	343	335	L16	352	L11	2.5
28	ENGELMAN, KARSTEN	CO	1475/9	1170	0=	331	L43	L11	309	2.5
29	VINCIGHERRA, STEPH	CO	0	1297	335	343	L=9	L10	340	2.5
30	STEINTHAL, GREG W	CO	1611	1602	L19	348	324	L18	0=	2.0
31	LOMBARDI, GEORGE	CO	1539	1541	L=8	L28	353	335	L21	2.0
32	KYLIE, RUTH S	CO	1515	1517	348	L19	L=8	342	L12	2.0
33	YOON, HYUNG	CO	1490/8	1450	347	341	L19	L=8	L25	2.0
34	FOGELBERG, NEWELL	CO	1438/10	1400	L23	346	339	L17	L26	2.0
35	WOLSKE, GARY D	NY	1418	1424	L29	L27	355	L31	353	2.0
36	CLARK, GRAN T	CO	1330	1355	L=1	L40	L41	355	352	2.0
37	FRANER, GEORGE	CO	969/2	1236	L18	L17	344	L=5	L14	2.0
38	GOODHART, RAY	CO	0	1392	L=7	358	325	L15	L24	2.0
39	CALAME, LARRY	CO	0	1373	315	L=7	L34	345	L16	2.0
40	ROLLER, MATTHEW	CO	0	1275	345	336	L=2	L20	L29	2.0
41	COX, JERRY L	CO	0	1593	357	L33	336	0=	0=	2.0
42	HUCKABY, JEWELL	CO	0	1362	L=2	L15	358	L32	350	2.0
43	RYAN, ROBERT C	CO	0	1184	0=2	029	328	L=9	L23	2.0
44	BROWN, GLENN	CO	0	1183	L11	355	L37	L23	351	2.0
45	MARTIN, STEPHEN W	CO	1358	1361	L40	L26	0=	L39	354	1.5
46	HAMILTON, WALT	CO	1171	1189	L17	L34	0=	L48	358	1.5

J. JUAN REID, R.I.P.

J. Juan Reid, a former USCF Southwestern Region Vice-President, died March 18, 1981 in a Colorado Springs hospital after a long illness. He was 72.

Mr. Reid, a Colorado Springs resident since 1919, had a long and arduous tenure in the state of Colorado. In 1948, Reid, Dean of Men at Colorado College, and Harold Wilcox founded the Colorado Springs Chess Club, as the city had long been an active center for Colorado chess players. The members met weekly for playing sessions in the homes of its members, and later at the YMCA. Then in 1955, the Club was permanently established at Colorado College, where it stayed for twelve years. During that period Reid brought such notables as Al Horowitz, Sammy Reshevsky, Larry Evans, and Bobby Fischer to Colorado Springs for lectures and simultaneous exhibitions. The chess events were held at the Broadmoor Hotel and at the Rastall Center at the College. He was an accomplished chess player and had the distinction of having drawn with five international grandmasters, including former world champion Bobby Fischer. He also drew with four U.S. Open Champions.

Mr. Reid was the first President of the Colorado State Chess Association. The Association was organized in Colorado Springs in 1958, and Reid served through 1961. He was USCF Southwestern Region Vice-President from 1958 to 1964. He was a constant correspondent of chess articles and event news for I.A. Horowitz's Chess Review Magazine. On September 5, 1964, at the annual meeting of the Colorado State Chess Association, a plaque was presented to J. Juan Reid in appreciation for his long and arduous work in promoting chess in Colorado. He was the first to receive the honor. In 1966, due to heavy responsibilities at the College, he left organized chess. In 1971 he was included among the list of candidates for the selection of the initial group of twelve to receive USCF Merit Awards.

Mr. Reid was also a long-time athletic coach at Colorado College before serving as the school's Dean of Men from 1945 to 1968. He later served as Director of Alumni Affairs until his retirement in 1975. Having remained active on the periphery of athletics throughout his Colorado College tenure, he was inducted into the Colorado Sports Hall of Fame on his birthday in 1979. He was an outstanding athlete during his attendance at Colorado Springs High School and Colorado College, earning nine varsity letters, participating in football, basketball, and baseball before his graduation in 1932.

In 1942 Mr. Reid joined the U.S. Army Air Corps, rising from First Lieutenant to Major as Director of Physical Training and Director of Personnel Services at Buckley and Lowry Fields in Denver. After the war he returned to the College serving in various capacities: head basketball coach, Dean of Men, Athletic Director, and Head of the Colorado College Alumni Affairs Office until his retirement. His crowning contribution to Colorado College was the publication in December 1979 of the school's history, "Colorado College: The First Century, 1874-1974," that he had been commissioned to write after his official retirement. He also completed a manuscript on the social history of Colorado Springs during the 1920s.

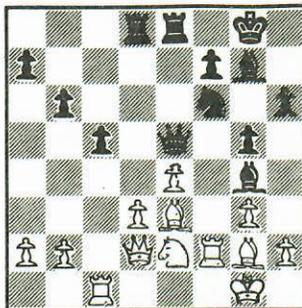
Mr. Reid's involvement with community service was unceasing. All who knew him will endorse the words of Lloyd E. Werner, President of Colorado College: "No one could have given more of himself. His friendship, leadership ability, energy, and character have been invaluable assets from which all of us have benefitted more than we had a right to expect. He will be sorely missed, but he will never be forgotten."

He is survived by his wife, a daughter, two sons, three brothers, and five grandchildren.

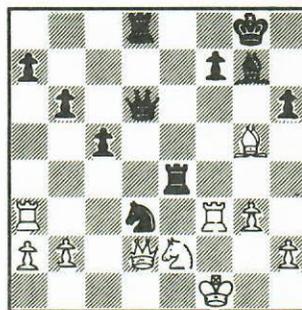
-- John A. Harris, former President, Colorado State Chess Association

37 N-B5 R-K1 38 N-Q7+ K-K2 39 N-B5 P-B3 40 B-B4 P-R4 41 B-Q2 R-QB1?? (before this blunder Black can draw with correct play) 42 BxP RxN? (now Black is dead lost. He had one last prayer: that he could exchange his 3 kingside pawns for White's 2 kingside pawns and then give up his rook for White's GRP. Then he would draw if White doesn't know how to mate with B-N. Also, after he exchanges the kingside pawns, if Black can sacrifice the rook for the knight, he can draw because the bishop is on the wrong color) 43 B-N4 K-Q3 44 K-N2 K-Q4 45 BxR KxB and 1-0 in 54 (T. Bardwick)

Colo Open Rd 5 Open Johnson/Dacus 1 g3 Nf6 2 Bg2 d5 3 d3 g6 4 Nc3 Bg7 5 e4 d4 6 Nce2 e5 7 Bg5 h6 8 Bd2 c5 9 f4 Nc6 10 Nf3 Qc7 11 c3 O-O 12 fe Nxe5 13 Nxe5 Qxe5 14 Bf4 Qe7 15 Qc1 dc 16 Nxc3 g5 17 Be3 Qe5 18 Ne2 Bg4 19 Qd2 Rad8 20 Rcl b6 21 O-O Rfe8 22 Rf2



Nd5 23 Bf3
Bxf3 24 Rxf3 Nbd4 25 Rc3 Qd6 26 Ra3 Nxd3 27 Kf1 Rxe4
28 Bxg5



Ne5 29 Qxd6 Rxd6 30 Nc3 Re1 ch 31 Kf2 Nxf3
32 Bf4 Rd3 and 0-1 in 45

Colo Open Rd 5 Open R Likens/H Lestinsky 1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 Nc3 Bb4 4 e5 c5 5 a3 Bxc3 ch 6 bxc3 wa5 7 Bd2 Ne7 8 Qg4 O-O 9 Bd3 Nc6 10 Nf3 Nf5 11 Qh3 c4 12 g4 cxd3 13 gxf5 exf5 14 Rg1 f6 15 Qh6 Qc7 16 exf6 g6 17 Bf4 Qa7 18 Rxb6 hxg6 19 Qxg6 ch Kh8 20 Qh6 ch Kg8 21 O-O-O and 1-0 in 25

Colo Open Rd 5 Open Haynes Hendee/Gil Humphrey 1 e4 e5 2 g3 Nf6 3 Bg2 Nc6 4 d3 Bc5 5 Nf3 d6 6 c3 O-O 7 b4 Bb6 8 Na3 a6 9 Nc4 Ba7 10 O-O Bg4 11 h3 Be6 12 Ne3

(continued on page 19)

G.N.E. Mile High Open

OPEN

PLAYER	PRE ST RTNG	POST RTNG	POST				TOT
			1	2	3	4	
1 GEORGES, GERALD	CO 2105	2138	D11	W19	W21	W-7	3.5
2 HAMBLIN, JAMES E	CO 2094	2129	W32	W14	W13	D-3	3.5
3 LESTINSKY, HELMUT	CO 2014	2064	W27	W17	W-9	D-2	3.5
4 JELLISON, DAVID K	CO 2182	2188	W24	W15	L-7	W10	3.0
5 HASKINS, RAYMOND C	CO 2156	2158	L16	W20	W24	W14	3.0
6 WALL, BRIAN	CO 2152	2146	L17	W29	W16	W15	3.0
7 LYNN, MARC	WY 2136	2150	W25	W-8	W-4	L-1	3.0
8 PRESSNALL, WAYNE M	NE 1936	1970	W31	L-7	W18	W13	3.0
9 CHAO, ALBERT H	CO 2146	2140	D28	W18	L-3	W17	2.5
10 NELSON, FRED M	CO 2039	2053	W26	D21	W11	L-4	2.5
11 STEINHARDT, MICHAEL	CO 1868	1922	D-1	W28	L10	W21	2.5
12 BECKER, STEPHAN J	CO 1711/5	1823	L14	W32	D20	W23	2.5
13 BARDWICK, TODD A	CO 2045	2027	W29	W16	L-2	L-8	2.0
14 HAMMERSMITH, JAMES	CO 2024	2014	W12	L-2	W25	L-5	2.0
15 DACUS, JIM R	CO 2002	1997	W30	L-4	W26	L-6	2.0
16 COVELL, STEVE	CO 1949	1961	W-5	L13	L-6	W27	2.0
17 SHEDD, MICHAEL P	CO 1897	1936	W-6	L-3	W23	L-9	2.0
18 LANDERS, DAVID M	CO 1779	1819	W23	L-9	L-8	W24	2.0
19 BAGSTAD, GARY L	CO 1723	1733	H--	L-1	D22	W30	2.0
20 HOLLAND, ROBERT G	CO 1549	1583	H--	L-5	D12	W25	2.0
21 LETT, SCOTT	CO 2039	2016	W22	D10	L-1	L11	1.5
22 GALLO, CRAIG	CO 1678	1685	L21	L26	D19	W29	1.5
23 BUCHANAN, RICHARD	CO 2027	1989	L18	W30	L17	L12	1.0
24 LUNDSTROM, BRAD	CO 1919	1900	L-4	W27	L-5	L18	1.0
25 YOSHINAGA, DAVID K	CO 1858	1832	L-7	W31	L14	L20	1.0
26 SNYDER, BILL R	CO 1794	1791	L10	W22	L15	U--	1.0
27 MC CUISTION, CLARE	CO 1733	1732	L-3	L24	W31	L16	1.0
28 DUNLOP, GENTRY	CO 1937	1935	D-9	L11	U--	U--	.5
29 BRYAN, EDWARD A	CO 1752	1723	L13	L-6	D30	L22	.5
30 SAYEEDI, MANI	CO 1714	1691	L15	L23	D29	L19	.5
31 DUMONT, ARTHUR J	CO 1619	1597	L-8	L25	L27	H--	.5
32 WALKER, MICHAEL W	TX 1779	1773	L-2	L12	U--	U--	.0

RESERVE

PLAYER	PRE ST RTNG	POST RTNG	POST				TOT
			1	2	3	4	
1 STONE, MICHAEL D	UT 1709	1773	W22	W11	W19	W-3	4.0
2 SCHMADEKE, STEVE	NE 1673	1748	W18	W23	W-7	W-8	4.0
3 ADAMSON, GORDON L	CO 1782	1801	W-6	W-9	W16	L-1	3.0
4 VOORHIS, GEORGE W	CO 1782	1776	L11	W29	W28	W12	3.0
5 SCHELL, KENNETH H	CO 1673	1703	W30	L20	W17	W19	3.0
6 ZIERMAN, RANDY K	CO 1646	1674	L-3	W24	W18	W14	3.0
7 NORIEGA, MICHAEL G	CO 1518	1604	W31	W25	L-2	W16	3.0
8 MOORE, CHARLES E	CO 1724	1726	W17	D12	W20	L-2	2.5
9 CARR, JOHN E	CO 1651	1658	W27	L-3	W29	D11	2.5
10 WIELGOT, GLEN	CO 1610	1621	L25	W31	D13	W20	2.5
11 LONG, HAROLD G	CO 1579	1620	W-4	L-1	W23	D-9	2.5
12 REDHORSE, KENNETH	CO 1568/10	1630	W24	D-8	W21	L-4	2.5
13 OGDEN, DALE	CO 1568	1608	L20	W30	D10	W25	2.5
14 GARDNER, ALBERT	CO 1626	1615	W29	L19	W30	L-6	2.0
15 OXLEY, BILL	CO 1601	1623	L21	W27	W25	U--	2.0
16 ARP, KAREN L	CO 1590	1606	W28	W21	L-3	L-7	2.0
17 GILL, CHRIS	CO 1572/5	1567	L-8	W32	L-5	W27	2.0
18 HILLIARD, DANIEL L	CO 1569	1583	L-2	W26	L-6	W28	2.0
19 WEARNE, BRENT D	NE 1559	1575	W32	W14	L-1	L-5	2.0
20 TOWBIN, STEPHEN H	CO 1013/4	1335	W13	W-5	L-8	L10	2.0
21 HULMES, ALFRED W	CO 1732	1710	W15	L16	L12	D23	1.5
22 GARLAND, ROBBIE	CO 1557	1563	L-1	L28	W32	D24	1.5
23 CHRISTOPHER, BRUCE	CO 1528	1541	W26	L-2	L11	D21	1.5
24 BOEHMER, DANIEL L	CO 1515/5	1452	L12	L-6	W33	D22	1.5
25 STRANDBERG, GENE	CO 1710	1673	W10	L-7	L15	L13	1.0
26 PAULEY, TIMOTHY	CO 1579/11	1501	L23	L18	L27	W32	1.0

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27	CUNNINGHAM, CHARLE	CO	1487	1485	L=9	L15	W26	L17	1.0
28	ENGLISH, JAMES	CO	1459/5	1445	L16	W22	L=4	L18	1.0
29	LOMBARDI, GEORGE	CO	1541	1512	L14	L=4	L=9	D30	.5
30	PUTNAM, JAMES A.	CO	1526/4	1421	L=5	L13	L14	D29	.5
31	SIMMONS, DANIEL G	CO	1620/17	1543	L=7	L10	U--	U--	.0
32	BURDICK, DOUGLAS	CO	1360	1341	L19	L17	L22	L26	.0
33	WHITEHEAD, DOLORES	CO	0	1115	U--	U--	L24	U--	.0

BOOSTER

	PLAYER	ST	PRE		POST				TOT
			RTNG	RTNG	1	2	3	4	
1	COX, GARY W	CO	1442	1485	W18	W27	W19	D=3	3.5
2	HALLIGAN, KENNETH	NM	1400	1458	D20	W26	W24	W=7	3.5
3	SCHROEDER, MARVIN	CO	1390	1457	W31	W=9	W=5	D=1	3.5
4	WHITENIGHT, HARRY	CO	1305/4	1516	D22	W33	W11	W16	3.5
5	WINDHOLZ, KENNETH	CO	1451	1477	W23	W13	L=3	W17	3.0
6	MASSEY, SCOTT	CO	1443	1473	W29	L14	W18	W19	3.0
7	OSHA, DENNY G	CO	1441	1468	W30	W12	W14	L=2	3.0
8	POWELSON, LARRY	CO	1617/4	1524	W34	L19	W27	D10	2.5
9	ERICKSON, RICHARD	CO	1492	1501	W28	L=3	D20	W24	2.5
10	PARKER, RICHARD D	WY	1408	1424	L14	W31	W32	D=8	2.5
11	GOODHART, RAY	CO	1392/5	1400	W36	D24	L=4	W14	2.5
12	FRANKLIN, ANDRE	CO	1220/5	1333	W17	L=7	D13	W29	2.5
13	HOOPEK, DAN	CO	0	1361	W32	L=5	D12	W26	2.5
14	BAILEY, GEORGE PAU	CO	1667/2	1503	W10	W=6	L=7	L11	2.0
15	PRICE, MICHAEL T	CO	1483	1449	L27	L18	W34	W32	2.0
16	LIBERO, RICHARD D	CO	1470	1482	L24	W34	W28	L=4	2.0
17	HORINE, MIKE	CO	1424	1420	L12	W30	W29	L=5	2.0
18	HARBURG, AARON T	CO	1356	1376	L=1	W15	L=6	W28	2.0
19	DEPATIE, ALFRED T	CO	1345	1367	W21	W=8	L=1	L=6	2.0
20	CARLSON, WAYNE J	CO	0	1577	U=2	W22	D=9	U--	2.0
21	NICHOLS, SCOTT	CO	0	1259	L19	L29	W30	W27	2.0
22	WALTER, DAVE	CO	1414/5	1334	D=4	L20	L26	W34	1.5
23	PARKER, KEVIN J	WY	1282/5	1185	L=5	L32	W31	D25	1.5
24	ROLLER, MATTHEW	CO	1275/5	1313	W16	D11	L=2	L=9	1.5
25	BRUCH, MICHAEL P	CO	918/9	995	U--	U--	W36	D23	1.5
26	ESHIMA, DUANE	CO	0	1312	D33	L=2	W22	L13	1.5
27	CLARK, URAN T	CO	1355	1368	W15	L=1	L=8	L21	1.0
28	ARAGON, JOSE R	CO	1345	1313	L=9	W36	L16	L18	1.0
29	ASHBY, MATT	CO	1278/2	1184	L=6	W21	L17	L12	1.0
30	PARSA, FARZIN	CO	1057/3	1087	L=7	L17	L21	W35	1.0
31	HABEGGER, MILLARD	CO	0	1079	L=3	L10	L23	W36	1.0
32	MILLER, CHRIS D	CO	0	1184	L13	W23	L10	L15	1.0
33	DU RAN, MARK	CO	1435/4	1316	D26	L=4	U--	U--	.5
34	PARKEK, KEITH J	WY	1211/8	1173	L=8	L16	L15	L22	.0
35	WHITEHEAD, DOLORES	CO	1115/1	886	U--	U--	U--	L30	.0
36	GREEN, TIMOTHY ALL	CO	0	802	L11	L28	L25	L31	.0

FUN

	PLAYER	ST	PRE		POST						TOT
			RTNG	RTNG	1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	GARCIA, RICHARD	CO	1780	1812	* W	D	W	W	W	W	4.5
2	DESCHNER, MARTIN T	CO	1976	1962	L *	W *	W *	W *	W *	W *	4.0
3	AKIMA, KIYOSHI	CO	1710	1722	D	L *	W	W	W	W	3.5
4	KORTEKAAS, NICHOLA	CO	0	1525	L	L	L	*	W	W	2.0
5	SPIEGEL, STEVE	CO	1450	1439	L	L	L	L	*	W	1.0
6	MENDENHALL, ROBERT	CA	1018/10	1107	L	L	L	L	L	*	.0

(continued from page 16)

Qd7 l3 Ng5 d5 l4 Nxe6 fxe6 l5 Nc2 Rad8 l6 Ba3 Rf7 l7
 Qe2 b5 l8 Radl Qe8 l9 Bcl Qf8 20 Be3 d4 2l cd ed 22
 Bd2 e5 23 a3 Nd7 24 f4 g6 25 Kh2 Ne7 26 Qg4 Rf6 27 f5
 e5 28 Bg5 Rd6 29 Qh4 Nf6 30 Bh6 Qf7 3l g4 c4 32 g5 Nh5
 33 f6 Nc6 34 Bf3 Nf4 35 Bg7 Nxd3 36 Rgl R8d7 37 Rg4
 Nd8 38 Qxh7 ch l-0

**LYNN CAPTURES
LOVELAND OPEN**

The 1981 Loveland Open drew nineteen competitors. Finishing on top with a perfect 4-0 was Marc Lynn.

The tournament was hard-fought throughout, with no draws in the first three rounds. All entrants completed the tournament.

Frank Normali, who was returning to chess after a long layoff, and Ron Schroeder, who has not played in a rated tournament in years, both did outstanding jobs in the upset department.

-- Charles Moore, TD

Other Tournaments

PLACE	NAME	RATING	ROUND	2	3	4
SCORE=4						
1	Marc Lynn	2040	WF	W11	W8	W2
SCORE=3						
2	Robert Fordon	2125	W14	W6	W3	L1
3	Robert G. Shean	2032	W15	W4	L2	W12
4	Ron Schroeder	1439	W7	L3	W11	W8
5	Frank Normali	1222	WF	L8	W18	W10
SCORE=2.5						
6	Damian Baumgardner	1850	W19	L2	W13	D7
7	Steve Cowell	1902	L4	W15	W9	D6
SCORE=2						
8	John Kindstater	2100	W13	W1	L1	L4
9	John Kindstater	1328	W12	W10	L7	L11
10	Patrick J. Bshone	1884	W18	L2	W14	L5
11	Rich Sweetman	1759	W17	L1	L4	W9
12	Mark Luders	1878	L9	W17	W16	L3
13	Jettred T. Pichotta	1496	L8	WF	L6	W16
SCORE=1.5						
14	Gene Strandberg	1572	L2	W18	L10	D15
15	Terry Kindstater	1501	L3	L7	WF	D14
SCORE=1						
16	Virell L. Fairchild	1604	L1	W19	L12	L13
17	Marty Widott	(1250)	L11	L12	W19	L18
18	Charles J. Lundstrom	(1350)	L10	L14	L5	W17
19	James Albersheim	(1300)	L6	L16	L17	WF

DCC January Wednesday Swiss

PLAYER	ST	PRE	POST	1	2	3	4	TOT
		RTNG	RTNG					
1 MC CARTY, JAMES M	CO	2099	2137	W20	W-6	W-5	W-3	4.0
2 JELLISON, DAVID K	CO	2238	2232	W13	L-5	W12	W10	3.0
3 HAMMERSMITH, JAMES	CO	2005	2024	W-8	W14	W-7	L-1	3.0
4 HEYSER, DOAK	CO	1922	1928	W11	L12	W17	W-7	3.0
5 SHEDD, MICHAEL P	CO	1892	1935	W15	W-2	L-1	W12	3.0
6 MAGUIRE, JEFF	CO	1848	1862	W18	L-1	W19	W16	3.0
7 DUNLOP, GENTRY	CO	1896	1884	W17	W16	L-3	L-4	2.0
8 SEHLER, DWIGHT	CO	1881	1899	L-3	L18	W13	W14	2.0
9 BAGSTAD, GARY L	CO	1806	1794	L16	L17	W15	W18	2.0
10 GARCIA, RICHARD	CO	1796	1795	L12	W11	W18	L-2	2.0
11 GARDNER, ALBERT	CO	1658	1654	L-4	L10	X--	W17	2.0
12 KING, JAMES W	CO	1606	1673	W10	X-4	L-2	L-5	2.0
13 POTTER, BRIAN	CO	1872	1848	L-2	D15	L-8	W19	1.5
14 BRANDT, SR ROBERT	CO	1851	1831	W19	L-3	D16	L-8	1.5
15 GERASH, WALTER L	CO	1662	1683	L-5	D13	L-9	W20	1.5
16 HOCQUAD, ARNAUD		0	1750	W-9	L-7	D14	L-6	1.5
17 GARLAND, ROBBIE	CO	1562	1568	L-7	W-9	L-4	L11	1.0
18 FOSTER, LEE	CO	1559/3	1601	L-6	W-8	L10	L-9	1.0
19 HOPKINS, DELMONT	CO	1499	1515	L14	W20	L-6	L13	1.0
20 STEINSHOWER, STEVE	CO	1806	1752	L-1	L19	F--	L15	.0

LEGAL MATTERS

(The following has been circulated at the Boulder Chess Club. The idea, however, would seem to have applicability elsewhere as well. Comments to Randy Siebert or to the Bulletin. Ed.)

PERFORMANCE PRIZES - ALTERNATIVE TO CLASS PRIZES ?

GOOD POINTS

1. Anyone is eligible for prizes.
2. No arbitrary rating cutoffs for prizes.
3. No splitting of prizes, amount of prize determined by performance in tournament. Prize scale predetermined.
4. Approximately 1/3 of all entries win prizes.
5. Encourages playing stronger competition and rewards good games against such competition.
6. Prizes in addition to top prizes in section.

POTENTIAL BAD POINTS

1. Prize based on entry fee. Small EF gives small prizes.
2. Need 20 or more entries per section to break even.
3. Must score minimum # points to be eligible. (1 or 1½ in 4 rd)
4. May slightly decrease top prizes since performance prizes require about 40% of total entry fees collected.
5. Unrateds performance compared to average rating of section or some other norm since they have no rating.

Prizes are won by anyone who makes the minimum score and whose performance rating (PR) is 50 or more points above one's rating. PR is calculated by averaging performances for games. (Win gives perf. equal opponent's rating plus 400, loss gives perf. of opp. rat. - 400, draw gives perf. equal opp. rat) Eg. A 1400 beats 1700, loses to 1800, draws 1550, draws 1600 PR is 1662, 262 above rating. Prizes would be:

<u>Ir PR- rating is</u>	<u>Prize is (% of EF)</u>
50-150	50 %
151-250	100 %
251-350	150 %
over 350	200 %

Ir 20 entries at \$10 EF: \$50 1st, \$20 2nd & 7 PP's of \$5-\$20
 Ir 30 " " : \$80 " " \$40 " & 10 " "
 If 30 " \$15 : \$100 " , \$60 " , \$30 3rd & 10 PP \$7.50-\$30

Obvious that can gain the most by playing stronger competition. May seem to penalize high rated players but why reward them if they do not perform as well as they should. The top players still can win top prizes if they perform as they should.

If room costs are relatively low and entries are high enough we feel that this system can replace class prizes and correct a number of problems. It eliminates the large class prizes only in those cases where there is no tie for them.

Perhaps an "experts only" section could accommodate the highest rated players?

An alternative is to guarantee anyone performing at "____ points over rating" a prize. We generally choose 200 points over rating. This method cuts down # of performance prizes, but each is likely to be larger (maybe 2x EF).

*** Statistics of # prizes won and amounts based on USCF *****
 rating statistics and calculations from actual tourneys.

Colorado State Chess Association INC.

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