

# ILLINOIS CHESS BULLETIN

Official Publication of the Illinois Chess Association, a USCF Affiliate

AUGUST-SEPTEMBER, 1981

VOL. IV, No. 4



## IM William Martz

### MASTER CHALLENGE III



# ILLINOIS CHESS BULLETIN

Official Publication of the Illinois Chess Association, a USCF Affiliate

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The ICB is published six times a year by the Illinois Chess Association. Membership is \$7 per year for adults, \$5 for juniors, \$15 for affiliates, and \$25 for Patron Members. Affiliates and Patrons receive the ICB by 1st class mail. Checks should be made payable to the ICA and mailed to Jim Warren, Treasurer (address above). Checks for advertising, as well as ad copy, should be sent to Helen Warren. Foreign membership: \$8.50.

Advertising rates: \$50 per page, \$60 for back cover; 1/4 pg. (inside) \$30, cover: \$35; 1/2 pg. (inside) \$16, cover: \$18. Flyer inserts (8 1/2 x 11 or smaller ONLY): \$25. An additional \$10 for layout and copy preparation. 10% discount for multiple months of run. Average circulation per issue: 700  
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#### CHANGE IN MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY...

The functions of membership secretary have been transferred from Eric Vann to ICA Treasurer Jim Warren. A new mailing label system is in operation effective with this issue. All mailing labels have been rekeyed and some errors may have crept in. Please inspect your label for accuracy: name spelling and completeness, correct and complete address, including zip code and expiration date.

Report any discrepancies or recent changes to Jim Warren, PO Box 70, Western Spgs., IL 60558.



#### ICA EVENTS COMING UP...

- THE ILLINOIS OPEN---LABOR DAY WEEKEND IN PEORIA
- THE ICA PICNIC AT GOMPERS PARK ON SEPTEMBER 20
- THE ICA POSTAL CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP--OPEN NOW FOR ENTRIES WITH ASSIGNMENTS MADE ON OCTOBER 1.
- THE ICA CLASS CHAMPIONSHIPS AT THE PALMER HOUSE IN NOVEMBER.
- SUPPORT CHESS IN ILLINOIS! WE NEED YOU!





# from the editor

Helen Warren

## AN EAR TO THE GROUND....

We head for Palo Alto in about ten days. Our hope is to get this issue in the mail before we leave, and if all goes well, printer willing, we will mail on August 3. Space is always a problem with any issue of the ICB--there is more material than we can handle. It was necessary for us to pull the Scholastic Chess feature by William Harris this time, but we will do double duty in this department next time. If we must miss on this one, the summer issue is best since school activity is at its ebb. Scheduled for next time, too, is Jeremy Silman's instructional feature. Rather than chop it down we decided to wait and do it justice in the October issue.

Also scheduled are games from the U.S. Championship now winding down in South Bend, Indiana. When we visited the tournament last week, a very tight race was on: Seirawan was ahead 8½-3½ followed by Brown with 8 and Christiansen and Kavalok with 7½. We squeezed in a few games from the US Championship games bulletin prepared by Sam Shapiro. More in the next issue. Final results for this important tournament, this year a Zonal, will be run next time.

Something special is in the offing for ICB readers come October. Outgoing USCF President Gary Sperling has asked us for an interview; we were delighted to oblige. We hope Gary will give readers an insight into the controversial issues which surfaced during his tenure and provide us with a summary of his three years in office--years which brought startling change, considerable progress, and a good deal of heated debate. The ICB is honored to have been singled out by Sperling as the vehicle for interview

On tap for next time will be a summary of delegate action taken at Palo Alto and coverage of the event itself.

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## TWO NEW AFFILIATES....

You can't get any further south in Illinois than Cairo (pronounced KAY-RO). This city of 6,000 has some avid chess players in their high school and junior high school. The Rotary Club of Cairo has contributed the affiliation fee to both the HS and JHS; we welcome them and hope we can feature some of their future events in our pages.

## ICA EVENTS COMING UP....

A full calendar of activities await ICA members: the ICA picnic will be held at Gompers Park on Sunday, September 20. ICA members and their families are invited to attend. Cost is nominal: \$2 for person, \$3 for non-members, and \$5 for the entire family. More details in the bulk mailing now being prepared for an August dispatch.

THE SECOND ANNUAL ICA POSTAL CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP is now accepting entries--and we want you to participate! If postal chess is a new adventure for you, give it a try by taking a section. Entry is on the inside back cover. Assignments mailed in October.

THE ILLINOIS OPEN will again be held in Peoria and the ILLINOIS CLASS CHAMPIONSHIPS are scheduled for the Palmer House over Thanksgiving. Play in these ICA events and support your state association.

WE welcome TOM McMcCORMACK as our newest PATRON MEMBER.

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## GOINGS ON ELSEWHERE....

FRANK ELLEY, managing editor of CHESS LIFE, has resigned. USCF is looking for a replacement and is soliciting resumes...no secret is the postponement of the Karpov-Korchnoi match in Merano, Italy, from September 19 to October 19. The decision to postpone was made by FIDE president Olafsson in order to provide time for Korchnoi to pursue release of his wife and son from the U.S.S.R. Coincidentally, he is also playing a tournament in South Africa in September...USCF President TIM REDMAN, attending the FIDE Congress in Atlanta at this writing, reports that the US has a "new" grandmaster: Arnold Denker. We also have another International Arbiter: Thad Rogers of Atlanta. Denker raised funds to hold the FIDE Congress in Atlanta and Rogers was liaison man and local organizer. We will be eager to learn how these individuals fulfilled requirements for the respective titles.

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DEADLINE for teams to sign up for the ILLINOIS CHESS LEAGUE IS SEPTEMBER 25. Details from H Winston (947-0503) or Erv Sedlock (far west- 232-1320).

The editor gives special thanks to TIM KRAS for his expert aid in proofing this issue's game scores. We appreciate it!

on the cover.... IM William Martz, winner of Master U.S. Challenge III on tiebreak, photo by Al Armstrong

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AN EDITOR FOR 1982...The search committee for an ICB editor for 1982 continues to "search". Time is fast approaching for a transferral of duties. No action has been taken by the committee to date nor has a recommendation for my successor been made. If you have editing experience and would like to be considered for the post, the search committee would like to hear from you. Contact C Musgrave or the editor.

# What's New

## TOMAS WINS AMATEUR

The U.S. Amateur is a deceptive tournament: the field invariably includes a diverse and unpredictable crop of players--former masters, young players with rating points in the New Windsor hopper not yet reflected in the published Elo, strong experts back for a shot at the title. The 1981 version was no exception. The Palmer House hosted the event for 179 players in two sections; the Illinois Chess Association co-sponsored this national event which saw ICB Associate Editor John Tomas lone champion with 5½ out of six points.

Defending Co-champion Kurt Stein, Dave Rubin, Al Chow together with veterans Al and Angelo Sandrin and Hugh Wheeler were clustered with five points. At 4½ came Peter Gilruth and Larry Lipking.

Tomas started with brisk wins over two promising and fast-improving young players: Kevin Schmuqgerow and Rodney Kinnaird, both Class A competition, then went on to best Experts Jonathan Braslavsky and Rodney Howell. The final round game between Tomas and Kurt Stein was a must win for Kurt if he were to repeat as Amateur champion. And on the other board in the meantime, the outcome of the Sandrin-Rubin game would place one of them in the running if a win for either player. As it happened, this crucial game was drawn and allowed Tomas to clinch first with the draw vs. Stein. Stein played vigorously, established an early advantage, but Tomas was able to equalize eventually and actually secured the edge.

Dave Rubin played steady chess, drawing with Stein and Sandrin, and achieving his master's rating with room to spare. Stein, too, reclaimed his master's title, coding draws only to the 1-2 finishers, Tomas and Rubin. Other big rating point gainers were the brothers Sandrin and Wheeler whose performances earned them over 60 points each.

For Tomas the tournament was the end of a long odyssey; he reached his goal to win a national event and, indeed, this was the one he wanted. And, of course, he hopes he's never 'eligible' to play in the Amateur again.

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In the Reserve Section the Amateur produced another clear winner: E Sollano. His strong showing with 5½ paced the field ahead of 5 pointers M Munoz, W Meier, G Murphy, H Bante, G Zipfel, and D Webster.

Chris Musgrave, ICA president, organized the event on the Chicago end, while Chief TD was Mike Zacate, assisted by Walter Brown. Crosstables for both the open and reserve sections are elsewhere in this issue and pictures from the event are on the opposite page. A few interesting sidelights...fourteen states were represented in the field of 179...greatest rating point gain in the open section was made by Catalino Reyes--a whopping 132 points, while heaviest rating point loss was that of 80 by Mark Zelenkovsky. In the booster section Mark Johnson led the way in rating gain by snaring 177 rating points...bye, bye fiddlepoints.

ILLINOIS CONGRATULATES MASTER TOMAS!

## ZINGHEIM TOP JUNIOR

Maybe the secret is to go into hibernation and come out at the ripe moment. Scott Zingheim thinks so, and he just may be right. After a lengthy absence from the chess scene, Scott appeared for the Illinois Junior Invitational and promptly scored five points to take the title, the trophy, the cash, and for added measure, even the book prize for best played game, i.e., the Brilliancy prize. Actually, he tied for this kudos with Dave Rubin.

There was no question about it. Zingheim came to play and play he did. He convincingly outplayed Rubin in the final round after romping through his first four rounds. Defending champ William Harris was runner-up, accompanied by Glen Graiz, Darren Solgen, and M Zvilius.

Unset award went to Glenn Snow who topped Zvilius. Rob Bain directed the 45-player event held at Homewood and Newton Berry put the entire tournament together as organizer. Special credit must go to Berry who has established this tournament as a major ICA event. We will give a fuller account of the Illinois Junior Invitational in our next issue, along with the games which won the Brilliancy prizes.



## SIX TIE IN REGIONAL

The Second Annual Region VII Championship was won by Illinois master Charles VanRuskirk of Springfield on tiebreak ahead of Dennis Younglove, Aaron Dubin, and Michael Brooks of Missouri, David Marshall of Kansas and Mark Sokolowski of Illinois. VanRuskirk paced the field of 113 in St. Louis yielding only a draw to Younglove in the final round. Tom McCormack of Illinois topped the 4 point scorers for trophy. Others in the four point category were Michael Benoit of Illinois and Zachary Bruckerman, Greg Williamson, John Readey, Jeffrey Hunter, and Edward Brucker, all of hosting Missouri. McCormack shared in Class A prize money. Three Illini and one Missouri citizen shared Class B honors: Jerry Schwalm, Bradley Schmidt, and Chris Downs accompanied by David Edwards. Class C prize was taken by Dennis Humphries and Lawrence Huff, while D/E money went to John Chapin, Paul Jones, and Kenneth Seger. The Unrated was won by Rick Weisenstein.

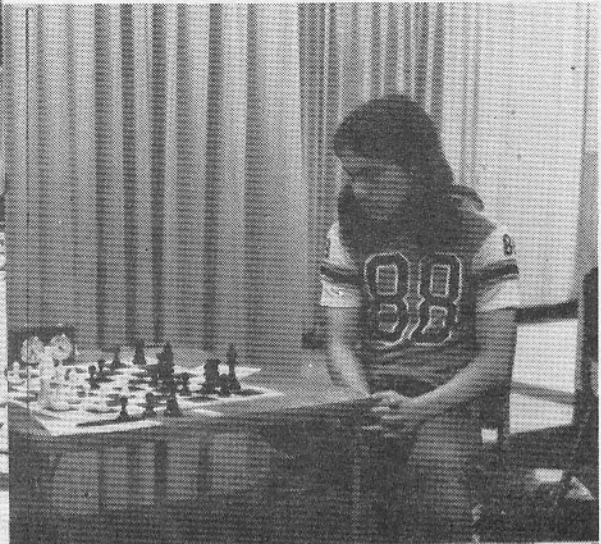
Region VII is composed of Illinois, Missouri, and Iowa. This year the Missouri Chess Association organized the event, with Robert Merrell chief director, assisted by Robert Sutter and Dennis Gorg. The first Region VII Championship was held last year in Burlington, Iowa, so with Missouri acting as host this year it would be appropriate for Illinois to take the next tournament. Organizers wishing to host this event should contact the Regional Vice-Presidents. Preferred dates are in the fall of 1982 or late summer, should not conflict with state championships, and requires strong local support. Regional VPs are Helen Warren, Robert Merrell, a third to be elected this fall, most probably Richard Verber who is running unopposed for this office.

much more news on following pages.....

Scenes  
from  
the 1981  
U.S. Amateur

At left...  
Bob Lawson,  
playing for  
a change....

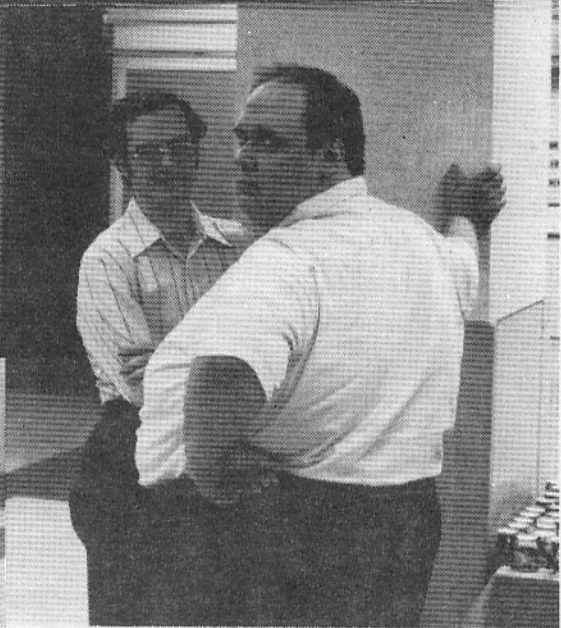
At right is  
Al Chow  
ruminating...



TD Walter Brown watches intently as visitor  
Dick Verber tests the architecture....

Below....at left....youth vs. experience...

Dave Rubin ponders while Al Sandrin  
records his move



photos by Tim Redman

at right, Chris Kus

## MASTERS, MASTERS MEETUPPER-.....

For the third year in succession the Master Challenge tournament has attracted some of the strongest players in the Midwest--and even from more remote locales. This event, launched three years ago by then novice organizer Chris Musgrave, has grown in stature and strength with each running. The third MC surpassed its forerunners in numbers with 146 participants and in strength, totaling an amazing median rating of over 1700. Forty-three of the players, almost 1/3 of the field, was of expert rating or higher. Seventeen masters and a half dozen former masters, including GM Arthur Bisznier and IMs William Martz and Robert Gruchacz, were complemented by an exceptionally strong contingent of experts in their quest for a rich prize fund of \$2,150--guaranteed.

IM William Martz of Bartland, WI took first on tiebreak and shared prize money with other 4 1/2 pointers Leonid Bass (now of Milwaukee), Jim Ellis (MI), and Gregory Fishbein--visiting from Ohio-- and Illinois player Kurt Stein. Stein, whose master's rating had not yet been published, also was top "expert".

At the tournament's start IM Robert Gruchacz, a native New Yorker now living in the Midwest, was favored along with Bass and Martz. And in the early going, for four rounds actually, he led the way. The last round confrontation between Gruchacz and Bass ended in a win for Bass, while Fishbein won from Martinovsky, Martz took the lead from Rubin, and Ellis outlasted Ken Mohr. Meanwhile, Kurt Stein, called "dew" with Bisznier, outplayed the IM to edge into the 4 1/2 point category and hand Arthur his most dismal result in several years.

It was a heyday for the rating point hunters. All those achieved master's rank with a 4-1 record; his only loss was to IM Gruchacz. Newcomer Eric Rubin leaped into the Expert category with his 4 1/2 score and took the United Prize to boot. But surely the surprise of the rating game was Wes Suzuki. Suzuki's 4 points--a lone loss to Gruchacz--earned him 89 rating points. This performance, coupled with his as yet unratd super-showing in the World Open where he won a share of the Expert's prize, will help to edge him closer to master level.

Three tied for the Class A prize, all with 2 1/2: Peter Berelos, Anthony Schroeder, and Ken Walter. The Class B honors went to Zlatko Koprivic, Tom Delrich, Joe DeMarco and Richard Patciko, while Keith Taylor capped the Class C prize. Second place in Class C went to Tom LePleur. Mike Adler, Larry Findley, John McLaren, and David Sullivan tied for Class D.

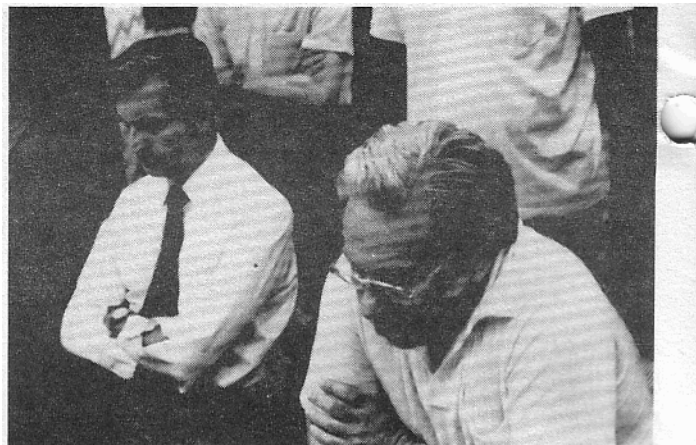
Chief TD was Walter Brown, assisted by Wayne Palmquist. Chris Musgrave was the organizer and sponsor was the Oak Park-Forest Park Chess Club. Master Challenge IV? It's already in the works.

(Crosstables for MC III appear elsewhere in this issue.)

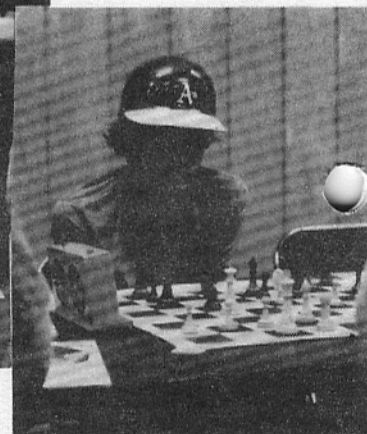
We're especially fortunate to have super pictures from Master Challenge III for this issue. Those on this page were taken by Rich Mate and on the facing page, all were taken by photographer Al Armstrong.

Games from Master Challenge III will appear in future issues of the ICB.

# MASTER CHALLENGE III



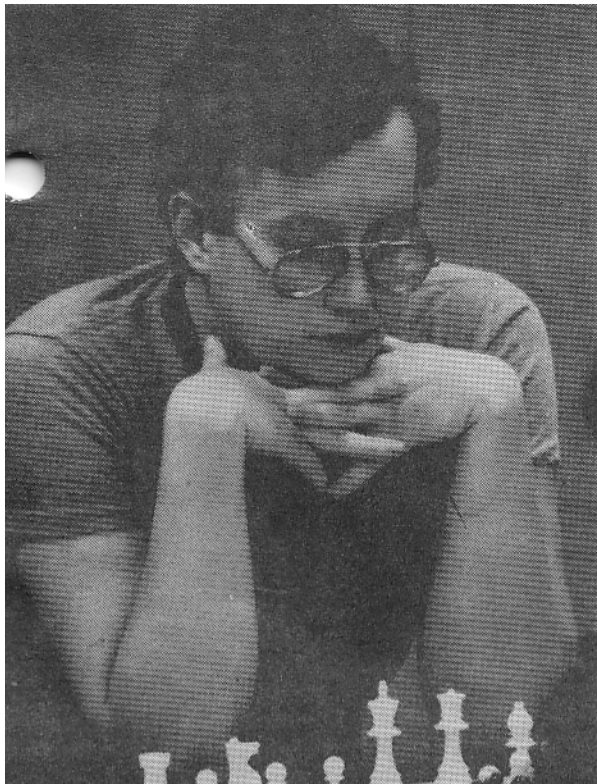
"If Karpov has his Zhukov, I have my Martinovsky ...", Arthur might have said. Alas, both fared ill in MC III...



"In company like this, a fella needs all the protection he can get..."

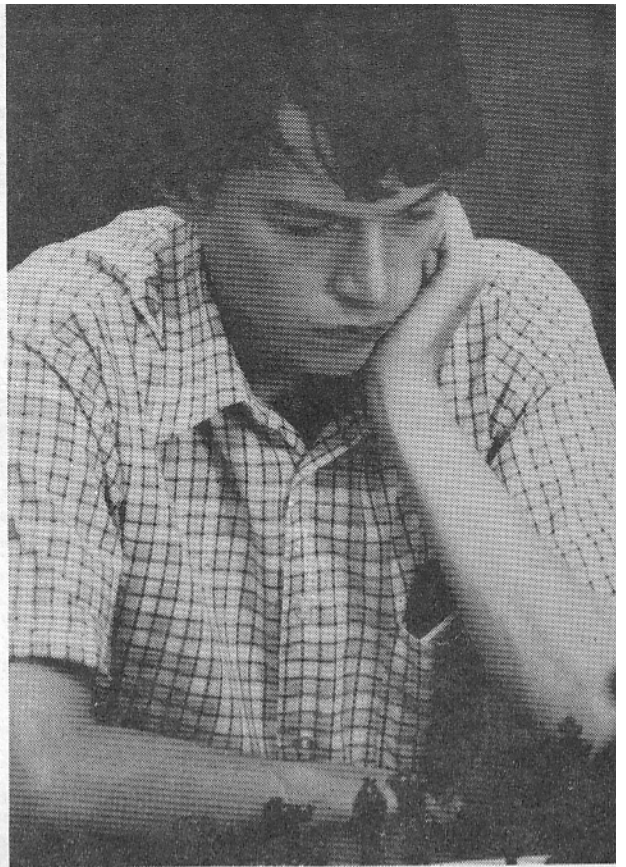


"I'd rather be here than on the Policy Board..."

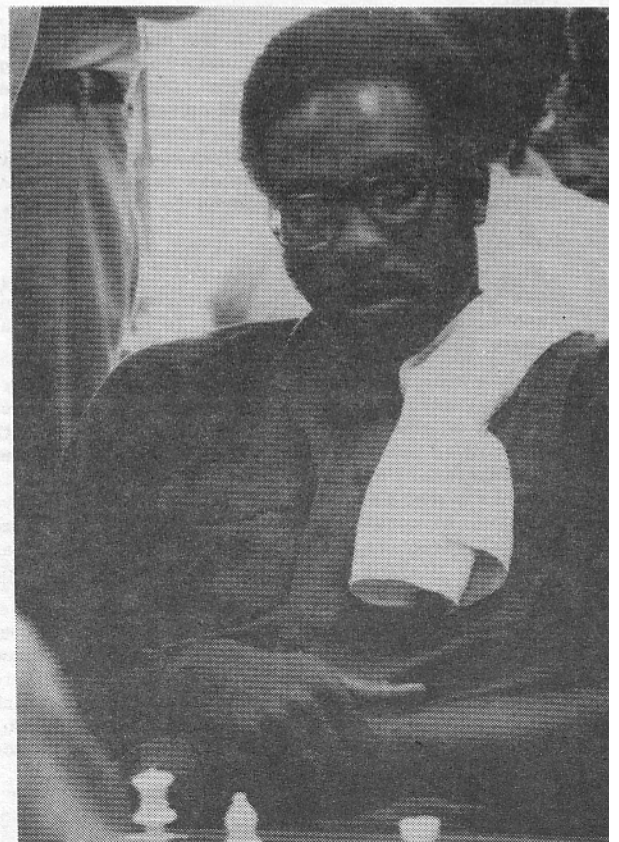


at left,  
IM Robert Gruchacz

at right,  
Senior Master  
Leonid Bass



Facing the Master Challenge  
at left, Billy Colias, Dan Vasto, and  
Ken Mohr  
bottom left, Gruchacz, Martinovsky &  
Fishbein Jr below, Marwin Dandridge





by ALVARS TRUSIS

There was a time in the United States when every tournament that pretended to seriousness was played with a time control no faster than 40 moves in two hours. In recent decades, rates of play have speeded up considerably. We now have officially recognized tournaments which are played at the rate of 40 moves in one hour. And now the tournament player is threatened with the *allegro* finish.

Under that system, each player is given a fixed amount of time (e.g., fifteen minutes) after the first or second time control, and the game is played to a finish within the assigned time, or to a time forfeit.

While such a system is a convenience to casual players and especially to tournament officials who are spared the tedium of waiting for the conclusion, let's say, of a minor piece ending, it is highly doubtful that the *allegro* finish brings any benefit to serious tournament players. In fact, I would contend that the introduction of such a system is harmful. (For a brief discussion of the *allegro* finish in British tournaments see Danny Kopec, "The British Difference," *Chess Life*, March 1981.)

The first and most basic rule of practical endgame play is: Take your time! The less a player knows how to conduct an endgame the faster he tends to play it. Visit any tournament hall. In the masters' section, players agonize patiently over each move in the ending; in the novice section, pawns flit across the board with the speed of electrons. Nothing is as self-assured as ignorance.

The amateur's first step toward wisdom is to slow down the pace of his play as he enters the ending. The *allegro* finish aborts even that first step. With the *allegro* time control beating in his ear like a metronome, the player becomes a driven and harried creature who lurches from move to move. Endings, no less than middle games, require the formulation of a plan, but in the *allegro* finish there is hardly time for that. One must move--and hope for the best.

If an ending is played with the same measure of care, even the most unschooled player will learn something from a defeat: a plan was poorly conceived, a defense was excessively passive; the effect of an enemy penetration was insufficiently considered, etc. The player will be wiser for having made a decent effort. But surely, it will be said, even an *allegro* ending is experience, and experience teaches. Not quite. Children do not learn how to write by randomly wielding a crayon across a pad of paper; nor do they learn how to play the piano by banging their fists on a keyboard. Spastic activity on a putting green will not make a golfer. Only structured and coherent experience teaches. That, however, is precisely what the *allegro* finish prevents.

It has been recognized for more than sixty years that spatial perception plays a central role in chess. In no aspect of the game is that more clear than in the ending. The player evaluates his endgame position as precisely as a structure. When he formulates a plan of action, he imagines a new and different structure. In analyzing variations, he considers how to get from an imagined to an actual structure. Except for an occasional flash of tactics, playing an ending is an exercise in spatial imagination.

This entails constant reflective activity. The player must stop repeatedly to judge the existing structure and re-evaluate the imagined one. This juxtaposition of the actual and the imagined provides the context, the frame, within which purposeful, intelligible moves can be selected. If the player is harried by what amounts to

the artificially created time trouble of the *allegro* finish, he can hardly be expected to give adequate attention, if indeed any, to the structures that govern endgame play. In a word, he is compelled to play bad chess.

Surely it is a patent absurdity to introduce a rule which lowers the quality of play, and which prevents players from developing their skills.

It is no secret that the overwhelming majority of amateurs are less than enthusiastic students of endgame manuals. The endings are taken to be exceptionally boring. They are rescued from total neglect only when the amateur discovers that the dry hours spent with such manuals yield concrete results in the tournament hall. A little success makes the 200-year history of the endgame a little less dull. The player is encouraged to study a little more. However, if the *allegro* finish prevents him from effectively using the little that he has learned, further study is discouraged. Not only are his own efforts thus diminished, but much of the artistry of such players as Rubenstein, Capablanca, Ulf Andersson, and Karpov falls outside of his understanding. No rule that yields such consequences should be contemplated--far less tolerated.

Once the *allegro* finish is established in American tournament life, it will be exceedingly difficult to eradicate. Thus I urge responsible officials and thoughtful players to convey their opposition to the *allegro* finish to their local and national USCF officials. The chess environment, no less than any other ecology, stands in need of defense.

=====

by TIM PERMAN

Helen Warren has given me this opportunity to respond to Mr. Trusis' article on sudden death time controls and I am happy to do so. First of all, the term *allegro* is a misnomer. "Accelerando" would be closer, if you wanted an Italian term, but "sudden death" is probably best, brutal perhaps, but accurate. I will keep this to a minimum, for Mr. Trusis and I disagree only on one point.

We are in agreement upon the effect of sudden death time controls on the improvement of one's chess, especially of one's endgame. Mastery of the endgame does indeed take years of study and experience over the board. There is no shortcut to endgame skill, and any time limit which gives short shrift to this phase of the game does a disservice to the acquisition of skill. Some of you may be familiar with this argument from the occasional discussion of British club play, with its obligatory adjudications, fifteen to twenty years ago. British players were thought to be weak in the endgame because of their custom of adjudication after a set period.

In my opinion the advantages of permitting the rating of sudden death time control games far outweigh these admitted disadvantages. Neither Mr. Trusis nor I would ever like to see a situation where sudden death time controls were used in a majority of rated games. Real skill does require a slower, more thoughtful time limit in order to come to fruition. But rated chess is the first step towards serious chess, and the sudden death time control will start more people playing rated games.

The reason that the sudden death time controls were adopted is very simple. There are many situations in the chess community where a playing site is available for only a fixed period of time. This occurs most frequently with school and park district sites. Until the advent of sudden death time controls, it was impossible to schedule USCF rated events at such locations. With *allegro* time controls many scholastic and park district players can participate in rated chess and start on the road to serious study of the game which is our shared goal.

Alvars Trusis is an active tournament player from Massachusetts and columnist for *CHESSES HORIZONS*.  
Tim Perman is an FTD, International Arbiter, USCF V-P.



# GEORGE KOLTANOWSKI

A TRIBUTE  
by Helen Warren

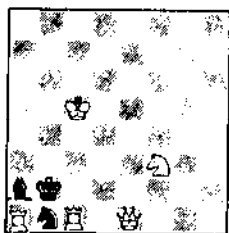


A soon-coming issue of CHESS LIFE will pay special homage to George Koltanowski who after nine years of service on the USCF Policy Board bids farewell to the policy-making scene of American chess. The political aspect of George's contribution to American chess is one we seldom think of or at best dismiss quickly. Yet he served the Federation through a difficult period, as president and most recently as immediate past president.

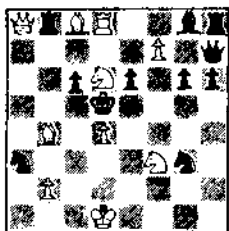
George is most at home promoting chess, talking chess, writing chess, playing chess, raising money for chess--DOING for chess. That he is now 78 years old does not even seem relevant; for those of us who know him--and who have known him over the years--he is simply George--ageless, working, travelling, writing, and talking. So when George tells us he is saying a "fond farewell", we know he is just punctuating his life with a semi-colon, finishing a phase of it in the policy making area so he can concentrate on more satisfying and productive projects. For his unique contribution to the Federation during the past decade, we thank him, and extend hopes that he will be with us and chess for many years.

On the occasion of leaving the USCF Policy Board George composed a lovely set of chess problems and dedicated them to his chess friends throughout the country. Several of us in Illinois were honored by having problems dedicated to them by Keltly. We would like to share these compositions with you in the ICR and hope you will enjoy them. All are two-movers.

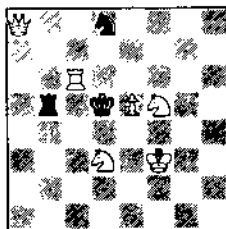
To Helen Warren



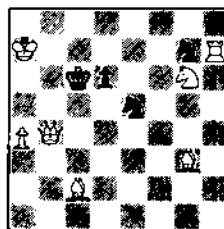
To all USCF Members



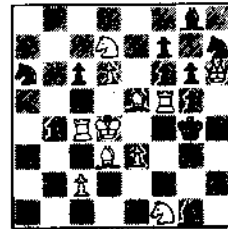
To Tim Redman



To Richard Verber



To Frank Skoff



solutions next issue

photo courtesy of Chess Enterprises, Inc.

## SELECTED GAMES FROM THE U.S. CHAMPIONSHIP IN SOUTH BEND

From round 1, the following thriller between the man who played first board for the U.S. in the Olympics and the man who thought he should... KAVALEK-ALBURY

1 e4 Nf6 2 c5 Nd5 3 d4 d6 4 Kf3 g6 5 Bc4 Nb6  
6 Bb3 a5 7 a4 Bg7 8 Nq5 c6 9 f4 de 10 fe c5  
11 c3 cd 12 0-0 0-0 13 cd Ne6 14 Nf3 f6 15 ef  
Qf6 16 Be3 Nd5 17 Bf2 Nf4 18 Nbd2 Qf5 19 Kh1 Qg4  
20 Bg3 Nh5 21 Rd6 Re8 22 Nc4 Ra6 23 d5 cd 24 Qxd5+  
Bc6 25 Qb5 Raa8 26 Rael Kh8 27 Nce5 Nxe5 28 Nxc5  
Qh4 29 Nxc6+ hg 30 Rxe6 Rxe6 31 Bxc6 Qd4 32 Qxb7  
Rd8 33 Bc7 Re8 34 Qc6 Re7 35 Bd6 Qd3 36 Rc4 Qc4  
37 Qxe4 Rxe4 38 b3 Nf6 39 h3 Re3 40 Rc5 Re8 41 Kgl  
Ne4 42 Bb6 Rb8 43 Be3 Ng3 44 Rd1 Nf5 45 Ba7 Rb7  
46 Bf2 Kh7 47 g4 Ne7 48 Rd6 Re3 49 Kg2 Bb4 50 Rf6  
Rd7 51 Rf7+ Kh8 52 Bh4 Rd2+ 53 Kf3 Ng8 54 Bel Rd8  
55 Bxb4 ab 56 a5 Nh6 57 Rb7 Rf8+ 58 Ke4 Re8+ 59  
Kd4 g5 60 Bb5 Ra8 61 a6 1-0

Reshevsky wins his third game with the Black pieces in this encounter from Rd. 4. LEIN-RESHEVSKY 1 d4 Nf6  
2 Nf3 e6 3 g3 b6 4 Bg2 Bb7 5 0-0 Be7 6 c4 0-0  
7 Nc3 Ne4 8 Bd2 Bf6 9 Rcl d6 10 Qc2 Nxd2 11 Qxd2  
Nd7 12 Rfd1 g6 13 b4 Qe7 14 Rbl Rfd8 15 e4 c6  
16 Re1 Rac8 17 Qe3 Bg7 18 Qd2 Ba6 19 b5 cb 20 cb  
7 21 a4 Rc7 22 Rb3 Rdc8 23 Qd3 Qf6 24 Ra3 Bf8  
Bh3 h5 26 Rb3 Bg7 27 Re3 Bb6 28 Re1 g5 29 Bg2  
Bg7 30 Rd1 g4 31 e5 de 32 Nxd5 Bxg2 33 Nxd7 Qf3!  
34 Ne5 Be5 35 de Rxc3 36 Rxc3 Rxc3 37 Qd2 Kh7 38  
Rcl Bh3 0-1

PETERS-KUDRIN 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d4 cd 4 Nxd4  
Nf6 5 Nc3 g6 6 Be3 Bg7 7 f3 Nc6 8 Qd2 0-0 9 Bc4  
Bd7 10 0-0-0 Rc8 11 Bb3 Ne5 12 g4 b5 13 g5 Nh5

14 Ncxb5 Nxf3 15 Nxf3 Bxb5 16 Bxa7 Bc4 17 Kbl Bb3 18 cb  
Rc6 19 Bd4 Qa8 20 Bxq7 Nxq7 21 Qc3 Rfc8 22 Nd4 Rc5 23  
Nc2 Nc6 24 h4 Ra5 25 Nc3 Rxc3 26 Qxc3 Rxa2 27 Qc4 Nc5  
28 Rhf1 e6 29 Rfel Ral+ 30 Kc2 Rxd1 31 Rxd1 Nxe4 32 Qc7  
Qa6 33 Kbl Qb5 34 Rd4 d5 35 Qc2 Qf1+ 36 Kh2 Ng3 37 Ra4  
e5 38 Qc2 Kg7 39 Qc8 Ne2 40 Ra8 1-0

RESHEVSKY-BROWNE 1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nf3 b6 4 a3 c5  
5 d5 Ba6 6 Qc2 ed 7 cd g6 8 Nc3 Bg7 9 e4 Bxf1 10 Kxf1  
d6 11 g3 0-0 12 Kg2 Re8 13 Rel a6 14 a4 Nbd7 15 h3 Qc7  
16 q4 c4 17 Bf4 Nc5 18 e5 de 19 Nxe5 Nh5 20 gh Bxe5 21  
Bxe5 Rxe5 22 Rxe5 Qxe5 23 Qe2 Qxe2 24 Nxe2 Nd3 25 Nc3  
Rd8 26 hg hq 27 Rbl b5 28 ab ab 29 Nxb5 Rxd5 30 Na3  
Rg5+ 31 Kf3 Rf5+ 32 Ke3 Nxf2 33 Nxc4 Nxb3 34 b4 Nf4 1-1

ALBURY-SEIRAWAN 1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nf3 b6 4 g3 Ba6  
5 Nbd2 Bb4 6 Qc2 c5 7 c4 cd 8 e5 Bb7 9 Bg2 Ne4 10 0-0  
Nd2 11 Bd2 Bd2 12 Qd2 Bf3 13 Bf3 Nc6 14 Rfel Qc7 15  
Bc6 dc 16 Qd4 Rd8 17 Qf4 0-0 18 Rad1 c5 19 Rd6 Rd6 20  
ed Qc6 21 Rd1 Rd8 22 Rd3 f6 33 h4 Kf7 24 Qd2 Qe4 25 b3  
a5 26 f3 1-1

EVANS-LEIN Evans withdrew from this event after his second early loss. His other loss was to Robert Byrne. The two games may or may not be included in the official tournament record. 1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 Nc3 Bb4 4 e5 Ne7 5 Nf3 b6  
6 Bd2 Bxc3 7 Bxc3 a5 8 h4 Ba6 9 Bxa6 Nxa6 10 h5 h6  
11 Qe2 Qd7 12 a3 a4 13 b4 ab 14 cb c5 15 b4 Qa4 16 0-0  
c4 17 Nh4 g5 18 hg fg 19 f4 h5 20 Rf3 Kd7 21 Rg3 Rng8  
22 Kh2 Nc7 23 Bb2 Nb5 24 Rfl Raf8 25 Rff3 Kc6 26 Rg5  
Kb7 27 Qd2 Rf7 28 Rfg3 Rfg7 29 Qe2 Na7 30 Qd2 Nac6  
31 Rh3 Nd8 32 Bcl Nf7 33 Rgg3 g5 34 fg Nxg5 35 Rxg5  
Rxg5+ 37 Bxg5 Nc6 38 Nf3 Qd1 39 Rxb5 Nxd4 40 Rh7+ Ka6  
41 Rf7 Nxf3+ 0-1 36 Qxg5 Rxg5

# bisguier\* martinovsky\* sprenkle\*

# MASTER ANALYSIS

GM Arthur Bisguier has been a frequent visitor to Illinois and has played in Master Challenge events, given simul, and just this month co-directed the U.S. Championship in South Bend, Indiana. Arthur sent us this game from the World Open. It shows the GM in fine form, indeed. Notes by Bisguier.

## BISGUIER WESS

1 P-N4 P-KK3 2 P-Q4 B-N2 3 N-KB3 P-Q3 4 B-B4 P-QB3 5 QN-Q2 P-QN4 6 B-N3 N-B3 7 O-O Q-O 8 P-R3 P-CR4 9 P-K1 P-R5 10 B-Q2 N-R3 11 P-KR3 N-Q2 12 N-B1 P-R4 13 B-N5 B-B3 14 P-F3 Q-B2 15 Q-Q2 N-N3 16 P-Q3 P-Q3 17 B-R6 B-XE 18 QXF B-K3 19 N-K3 Q-QN2 20 Q-R4 N-B2 21 KR-Q1 N-QE1 22 PXP PXP 23 RXR+ RXP 24 PXT PXT 25 P-N1 N/2-R1 26 P-R3 P-R3 27 B-N5 B-B3 28 P-R5 B-Q6 29 NXP P-XN 30 B-X5+ P-XP 31 B-XN- P-F1 32...Bd5 33...Bd5 34...Bd5 35...Bd5 36...Bd5 37 Q-N8 Q-R7 38 QXP E-N1 39 Q-KR+ K-N2 40 Q-K7+ Q-N2 41...Bd5 42...Bd5 43...Bd5 44...Bd5 45...Bd5 46...Bd5 47...Bd5 48...Bd5 49...Bd5 50...Bd5 51...Bd5 52...Bd5 53...Bd5 54...Bd5 55...Bd5 56...Bd5 57...Bd5 58...Bd5 59...Bd5 60...Bd5 61...Bd5 62...Bd5 63...Bd5 64...Bd5 65...Bd5 66...Bd5 67...Bd5 68...Bd5 69...Bd5 70...Bd5 71...Bd5 72...Bd5 73...Bd5 74...Bd5 75...Bd5 76...Bd5 77...Bd5 78...Bd5 79...Bd5 80...Bd5 81...Bd5 82...Bd5 83...Bd5 84...Bd5 85...Bd5 86...Bd5 87...Bd5 88...Bd5 89...Bd5 90...Bd5 91...Bd5 92...Bd5 93...Bd5 94...Bd5 95...Bd5 96...Bd5 97...Bd5 98...Bd5 99...Bd5 100...Bd5

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The CalMasters tournament several months ago was a strong event with several midwestern players turning in strong performances. Jeremy Silman, a frequent columnist-contributor to the ICB sent us the following contest with Dr. Eugene Martinovsky. Notes by Silman.

## SILMAN MARTINOVSKY

1 d4 Nf6 2 e4 g6 3 Nc3 d5 4 ed Nd5 5 e4 Nc4 6 bc Ba7 7 Bc4 (The first few moves were played quickly. I was a slight hesitant on...this move on 7 Bc4. I decided on the slimmer of the two... Nc6 8 Nc2 b6 9 O-O (I also considered Q h1 on 9...O-O) 10 Bg5 Qd5? (A doubtful move. After a better 10...Bd5 11 Bc4 on Black would have good prospects for equalizing.) 11 e5! (This was the correct. Most of my time was used trying to choose what to play against 11...d4, which is what happened in the game.) 11...d4? (I thought he might go for 11...Qd3, but this would be very dangerous: 12 Qd3 Rf6 13 Qf3 Bc5 14 Rf3+--a variation I showed him after the game.) 12 Bb5! (After the game Martinovsky indicated he was pleased with his position here. My thoughts during the game were quite different: I felt that his Qd3-d7 series was a waste of time and I wanted very much to find a crusher to prove it! Here the most natural move would be 13 e6, for after 13...fe 14 Bf4 Qd6 15 Qe4 [14 Qg4!?] A 14...Rf4? 15 Bf4 Qf4 16 Bc6+ Kh8 17 Bc8 Rb8 18 Qe6 and This is a line suggested by Martinovsky. I finally rejected all this as nominal. Note, however, that the last two moves cost me a lot of time.) 12...a6! (Well played! 12...Bb7 is not obviously bad, while 12...Qd5? 13 e4 Qe8 14 d4 Qe5 15 Bc6 Qg6 16 Bc8 Bc1 17 Qc1 Bc8 18 Ng3 wins. The good doctor rejected 12...e6 because of 13 d6 ed 14 Nd4 Bb7 15 Qa4, but 15...Qg4 16 Bc6 Bc6 17 Qe8 Qe6 18 f4 Qd8 keeps him alive, but worse. Even so, I had no intention of playing this line, preferring 13 Nc3 with Ne4 to follow and with it a strong attack. Thus, 12...e6 is bad for two reasons.) 13 Bc6 Qc6 14 Be7 Re8 15 Bh4 (Is Bg5 better?) 15...Be6 (After the game we both felt that 15...Bh6 was a more accurate move order.

But perhaps this is wrong as 15...Bh6 16 f4! Bb7 17 Rf3 followed by Rf6, Qe2, Ng3, Re3 and Ne4 seems very good for White.) 16 Re1 (Thoughtless; after this the game is equal. Correct was 16 Qd2 followed by the eventual recapture of e4 by the knight. Black would then be hard pressed to show compensation for his pawn.) 16...Bh6! 17 f3 (17 Rf6? Bb5 18 f3 Bc2+ 19 Kh1 Qf3!) 17...Bc4 18 Bf2 Qe6! 19 Qe2 15 (So much for the e4 square.) 20 Nq3 a5 21 Rf1 a4 22 Ne3 Bc3 23 Be3 b5 24 a3 Rf8 25 Qd2 h5 (The situation is no longer easy for Black. Perhaps he should not his King to the Q-side.) 26 Bg5 Kh7 27 Qf4 Rae6 (Both sides are now low on time and head for adjournment.) 28 Qh4 Rf7 29 Qf2 Bd5 30 Rab1 e6 31 Qe3 Rf8 32 Bf6 Rq8 33 Qg5 Rb8 34 h3 (I changed my mind...why wait for adjournment when I can make him!) 34...Rd7 35 Kf2! Qf7 36 g4 f6 (White's little time left, he blunders. His last hope was 36...Rc8.) 37 hg Ba2 38 Rb2 Kq8 39 Rh1! (g4 is also very good.) 39...Bd5 40 Rh5 Qh7 (Here I would have sealed my move, but instead I pushed the adjournment envelope aside and played.) 41 Rh7 and Black resigned.

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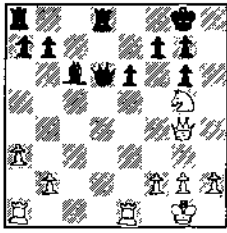
Illinois Master David Sprenkle and George Alexopoulos played this exciting draw in the recent Peoria Spring Tornado. Notes by Sprenkle.

## ALEXOPOULOS SPRENKLE

1 e4 e5 2 d3 Nf6 3 e5 Nd5 4 d4 ed 5 Nf3 (This is nothing more than a transposition of moves, so Black will waste a few seconds wondering if he can do something useful. I happily spent a little time on 1...Nf6?) 5...e6 6 ed d6 7 a3! (The purpose here is to allow White to aim his queen and King Bishop at Black's King-Rook-Bishop, or Bf6-c6, QR without worrying about...f4. I actually thought I could take advantage of the loss of time to eliminate the opposing pawn at c6.) 7...Nc6 8 Nd1 Qc7 (This is significant and can prove because I don't have to... Nc4?) 9 O-O! Qd7 (After 9...d6 10 de Bc6 Qc6 11 Bc4+ White has lots of compensation for the pawn. Since I was playing for a win I topped with the idea of entering this line, but after a little thought it looked like it would be playing for a loss instead.) 10 Re1 (If White was not faced with the problem of developing his QR, 10...e6 would be fine. Putting it at e6 allows Black to shatter White's pawn structure with...Nc6, he de, but putting it at d6 is no good if the Q is at e6, since...Nf4 is annoying.) 10...Be7 11 Bhd2 Nc4 12 Bc2 dc 13 de Ng6 (King will resolve moved the QR at e6. It certainly cramps Black, but it could also prove to be weak.) 14 Nc4! (Premature in 14 Bc4! before Black has started K-side. After 14 Bc2 Black should play 14...Rc8! threatening 15...Nc6, and White might have to resort to 15 Bxg6.) 14...O-O (I didn't want to allow 15 Nd6 with check because after 15...Bc6 16 ed the advanced pawn might become weak eventually. In the meantime, however, it could cramp Black severely. But after 14...O-O, White can finally take aim at Black's King.) 15 Bg5 (15 f4) 15...Rf4R (If...Rc8? then 16 Nc4 lets White get too close to h7.) 16 Bxg6! (Refreshingly logical, though moves like 16 Qe2 or 16 h4 are also dangerous. The Bishop certainly looks menacing, but it isn't doing anything in particular, besides locking in White's QR. The Black Knight at g6 is far more versatile, eyeing the e5 pawn and capable of going to f8 to guard h7 if necessary. White probably wasn't thinking in these terms, however. He played 16 Bxg6 as the first in a series of moves leading to a direct attack on Black's King.) 16...hg 17 Bxe7? (As planned, but it gives Black a chance to free himself and use his remaining Bishop effectively. Interesting are 17 Re1 and Nd6, but Black's position is solid.) 17...Nxe7 18 Nd6 (18 Qd6 is not dangerous

(cont'd next page)

after either 18...Nd5 or ...Qc4 19 Racl Nf5! 18...Bc6 19 Ng5 Nf5 20 Qg4? (Drawish is 20 Ngx7 Qxf? 21 Nxf7 Rxd7 22 R--either--xdl Kxf7 is drawish.) 20...Nxd6 (The cowardly 20...Kh8? insures that White will keep his bind after 20 Gf4.) 21 ed Qx66! (See Diagram)



Position after 21...Qd6

22 Rad1 (After the game George headed the impulse that caused him to play this move. He had played all this from move 16, and in his eyes, 22 Qh4 would have been the culmination of a winning strategy. My thoughts at this point were more primitive, but just as wrong; 22 Qd4 forces Qd4 ("put the Queen on the a1-h8 diagonal") and then who knows what's going on! During the brief post-mortem it was agreed that 22 Qh4 Qd4 23 Qh7+ Kf8 24 Rxd1 would have won. Of course, that's wrong, for 24...Qd1+ 25 Be1 Qh5! leads to a drawish position. But even worse is the fact that 22...Qd1 is not forced. When Albert Liu was shown this game he immediately noticed 22...Qd1--I must stop showing my games to lower-rated players.... I don't get no respect! After 22...Qd1 White will be able to squirm for awhile after 23 Qg4 or Qd8, but Black is a pawn up and no longer in real danger.) 22...Qe7! 23 Qh4 Qf6 24 Rdc1 ("threatening 25 Be3 or Bc3 followed by Bh4, but this is easily met. I'm at a loss to suggest a satisfactory alternative, though.") 24...Qxb2 25 Rb1 Qf6 (Unfortunately by now I had developed a compulsion to my "Queen on the a1-h8 diagonal" rule, mainly: "f6 is the ideal square, and f4 is a no-no!" By this time I had noticed the faulty combination we have already examined, and so rejected 22...Qd1 because of 26 Qh7+ Kf8 27 Rxc6--but was 22...Qd1+ 28 Be1 Qh1 even better Black a pawn up--but of course, white doesn't have to be so cooperative. He can play 28 Qh5 instead to preserve some tension, but Black is two pawns up.) 26 Rb3 Rd4? (I thought this rook sacrifice was forced, but Black can still play ...Qd4!) 27 Qh7+ Kf8 28 Qh8+ Ke7 29 Qxa8 Qxq5 30 Rg3 Qd5 (Maybe 30...Qd5 was better, but we were both desperately blitting off moves to make the time control, and I was obvious like ...Bf3 and ...Rd1 were possible.) 31 Qxa7! (The Queen rejoins the action--no more cheapos!) 31...Rd3 (Trying to force f3, so White's Rook is cut off and his K-side slightly loosened. 31...Rd1 is met by 32 Qe3.) 32 Qb6! (Clever. 32 Qb6 allows 32...Rxa3, though the position is still drawn.) 32...Ke8 33 Qb2 Rxa3 and a draw was agreed. (After 24 fg White has more material, but won't be able to win since there is no effective way to penetrate, and Black's well placed pieces easily mount distracting threats.)

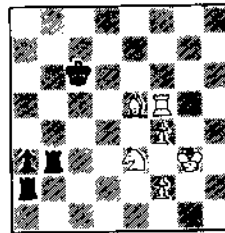
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Dr. Eugene Martinovsky of Oakbrook, IL is one of our area's steadiest and strongest masters. He turned in a strong performance in the CalChess event last February and again in the Michigan Master-Expert event this past June. The following games from these events are with notes by Martinovsky.

MARTINOVSKY J WHITEHEAD Queen's Indian

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nf3 b6 4 e3 (This move avoids the standard QJ lines with a White fianchetto.) 4...Bb7 5 Bd3 d5 6 O-O Bd6 7 b3 O-O 8 Rb2 c5 9 Qe2 Nbd7 10 Nbd2 Qb8 (Black breaks symmetry with this ambitious move. Now if 11 e4 cd! 12 Bd4 e5 and Black stands well.) 11 h3 (My move is not really bad, but it is not a refutation of 10...Qb8. As Grefe pointed out after the game, I should have played 11 ed ed 12 Racl following with Rfd1 and pressure on Black's central pawns. Black's Queen would then have been somewhat awkwardly placed,

When I chose the line 4 e3 I was aware of the advantages and disadvantages entailed with the hanging c & d pawns. Black's next move, 11...Re8!, prevented my advance to e4 for good, so I had to look for alternate plans) 11...Re8! 12 Rad1 e5 13 de Nc5 14 cd! Nd5 15 Be4 (In my judgment, this was the best move here. I expected to get some benefit for my rook at d1 and some half-loose Black pieces on the d file as well. In case of 15...Nf6 16 Bb7 Qh7 17 Ne5 Bxb 18 Ne4! and if then 18...Bf2 19 Bdb. The other option 15 Ne4 was unclear to me after Nf4! 16 Bh7+ Kh5 or Kf8 or even Kh7. My assessment was that I would be in trouble after this line.) 15...Qc7 (I had expected 15...Bf3+ or 15...Bf8. I was happy to see Black finally lose a tempo in order to improve his Queen position.) 16 Nbl! (I thought that this move would surely win material; unfortunately, the cost is a misplaced Knight.) 16...Ne3 (This is daring, but not the best. Grefe suggested afterwards the following continuation: 16...Bf3+ 17 Qf3 Be4 18 Qe4 Nc3 19 Qg4 Bc8 with a complicated, but probably even game.) 17 Qc3 (The best move is best. Also probably good is 17 Bb7, but again it is unclear. One line is 17 Bb7 Nd1 18 Rd1 Qh7 19 Ne5 Bxb 20 Be5 Qe7 21 f4 Kh5.) 17...Nf3+ 18 gf f5 19 Rd6? (I was committed to this move when I played 17 Qc3. I evaluated my position as good and since I was in some time trouble, I didn't want to analyze further. I did have a better move, however, and a win with 19 Bb7! Re3 20 Ra8. White has more than enough compensation for the Queen.) 19...Qd6 20 Qg5 Qe7 21 Qe7 Re7 22 Bb7 Rb7 23 Rd1 (White stands better here and should be able to handle the position more effectively in time pressure. Whitehead was playing for a win, too.) 23...Kf7 24 f4 Re8 25 Bc5 (I was happy to get my Bishop securely in the center and to get the only open line for my rook. But now Black starts moving his pawn majority on the Q-side.) 25...b5 26 Rcl Rc8 27 Nc3 Rd8 28 Nd1! (A good maneuver aimed at anchoring the Knight at e3. When playing with BAN vs Rocks it is very important to be able to position the minor pieces on good squares) 28...a6 29 Ne3 Rd2 30 a4 Rd3 (The Black rooks are active, especially the one at d3.) 31 Re5 Rb3 32 ab R3b5 33 Rc8 (Black now has a dangerous passed pawn and it is essential for White to get his Rook behind it. The outcome of the game depends on whether White can stop this pawn or not.) 33...Ke6 34 Ra8 Ra5 35 Kq2 Ra2 36 h4 (Now White's aim is to break Black's K-side pawns or push his h-pawn down to h6.) 36...a5 37 h5 Rb3 38 Kq3 (Black's threat is Re3.) 38...gh 39 Ra6+ Kd7 40 Rh6 a4 41 Rh7+ Kc6 42 Rh5 a3 43 Rf5 (See diagram)

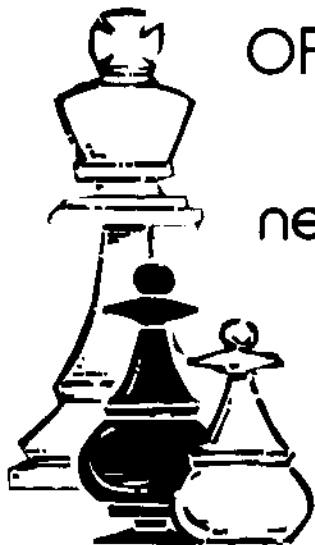


Position after 43 Rf5

possible continuations:  
43...Rab2 and 43...Rbb2

If 43...Rab2 44 Rf8! a2 45 Bb2 Bb2 46 Ra8+ or if 44...Rb7 45 Rb8+ Ka7 46 Bb3 Bb3 47 f5 and White wins with careful play. In this line White should not play 44 Rf6+ because of Bb7! 45 Rf7+ Ka8! and now it will be difficult or impossible for White to get his Rook behind the pawn!  
If 43...Rbb2 44 Rf6+! Bb5 45 Bb2 ab 46 Rf8 Ra6 47 Bb8+ Bb6 48 Bb6+ Kb6 49 Ne4+ and White wins. If 44...Ke5 45 Ra8 Rf2 46 Ra3! Rg2+ 47 Ng2 Ra3+ 48 Kq4 and again White wins. Or if 44...Rb7 45 Rf7+ Ka8 46 Ne4! Bb3+ 47 Kq2 and White will win with careful play. White has sealed a less dangerous move, however; a normal 43...Rd2 and all these sharp tricks don't

I had succeeded in getting all my pawns on the K-side while Black had effectively pushed his a pawn all the way to a3. At this point the game was adjourned. Jay Whitehead was performing in a theater production that evening, so the adjournment was scheduled for 10 PM. While Jay performed I analyzed. I concluded that I should win the ending, though not too simply. I was concerned about two



# OF PAWNS & KINGS

newton  
berry

In case you hadn't noticed, there's a new crop of masters in our midst. Homewood-Flossmoor alone just went from a one-master chess club to a four, with Dan Vasto (2213), Dave Rubin (2233) and William Harris (2219) joining Steve Tennant (2342) in that elite classification.

However, the recent inflation in rating points raises a question: are these new masters for real? John Tomas, himself a master again after a 10-year fall from grace, confided recently that he and others had long ago sized up Vasto as a 1900 player. Rubin has been saying for years, "I'm overrated," while his rating continues to climb. And Harris, who prefers to be called "William," was wallowing amongst us 1800's as recently as a year ago.

In the South Suburbs, of course, most of us have long since been disabused of the notions that Vasto and Harris are "A" players and Rubin is overrated. Dan, who has hovered about the 2200 mark for the past two years, no longer surprises when topped by Richard Verber, James Ellis, Jay Konin, Victor Dupois or Dan Shapiro.

Rubin, on the other hand, has been surprising me--and, I suspect, himself as well--for several years. He drew GM Arthur Bisquier in a tournament and lost to him in a simul just months apart--and in that order! He lost in successive tournaments to Clarence Asbury (1796) and Bob Bain (1943). Then he reeled off a plus score against a strong lineup of masters, beating Vasto and Klaus Hollig (2330) and drawing Curt Brasket (2370), Allen Kernfeld (2350), Charles VanBuskirk (2301) and George Alexopoulos (2252).

Harris? Well, if you didn't get your fill of this young man's exploits in the last ICB, read on.

When Tennant told me he'd welcome a chance to play some really tough opponents without leaving the South Suburbs, I suggested a club closed championship. In addition to our four masters, the Homewood-Flossmoor Master Invitational started out with Chuck Kramer (2123), Wayne Christensen (2114), Billy Colias (2080), Walter Brown (2023), and Tim Kras (2018). Peter Stein (1974), a former candidate-master, joined the fray at the last minute to give the event an even number of combatants. Christensen, after draws against Tennant and Brown, and a loss to Vasto, withdrew; Bob Bain (1973) took his place.

The new masters quickly established that there was nothing cheap about their new status. Vasto and Harris upset Tennant, and Rubin drew with the former Illinois champ.

Played on successive Fridays, this round robin was extended into August (from a May beginning) by postponements. Most participants took time off to

compete in Master Challenge III and the World Open, and the Christensen-Bain switch added another month. Only one player, Harris, managed to complete all nine games in the first nine weeks. Actually he managed a great deal more. In order, William waded through Kramer, Stein, Rubin, Kras, Tennant, Vasto, Brown, Colias and Bain. Brown alone scratched him for half a point. Not counting other recent results, this performance should have catapulted the 19-year-old Bourbonnais master well into the 2300's.

Rubin with a 4½-2½ mark and two games still to make up, has the inside track on second place. Other incomplete results: Kras (4-3), Tennant (3½-2½), Vasto (3-4), Colias (3-3), Brown (2½-4½), Stein (2-4), Kramer (2-5) and Bain (0-3). With six games still to play, Bain, of course, retains chances for a positive score.

The tournament has to be a disappointment for Tennant, even if he finishes strong to take second. Yet there's no shame in losing to Harris and Vasto. Nor to Colias, who at 14 has already garnered a fair share of points from masters.

Hard luck guy so far is Vasto. First he lost a point through Christensen's withdrawal. Then he dropped a point to Kras under bizarre circumstances while attempting to make up a game on a Thursday at the Park Forest Chess Club. Chased from the premises at 10:45 PM during a critical juncture of the game, Dan and Tim adjourned their tense game to a nearby restaurant, where they diagrammed the position on a napkin so that Vasto could seal a move. Unfortunately for Dan, he misanalyzed the napkin, sealed a piece-dropping blunder, realized his error almost immediately, and resigned. Vasto, however, offered no excuses, acknowledging that Kras had played well and left him with really no attractive candidate moves. A bind not at all uncommon among Tim's opponents!

The big story, though, remains H-F's new champion. Here's a sample of his work against Bain. Notes are by Harris

HARRIS-BAIN French Def.

1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 e5 e5 4 c3 Ne6 5 Nf3 Qb6 6 a3 c4 7 e3 Ne7 (White 2...e5 is better.) 8 h4 Na5 9 Nbd2 h6 10 Ph3 Bf7 11 0-0 Nd4 (This is a poor square for the Black Knight. It doesn't look a favorable b4, but if White had to move it there, Black will have nothing better to do than eventually trade it off for White a Knight or unopposed Bishop.) 12 Nxb3 Ba4 13 Pe2 Bxb3 (See 13...cxb3 would give Black an excellent outpost on e4, as well as some much needed space.) 14 b5 Kc6 (Is it possible to defend against f4-g5?? If Black takes to defend with the Bishop, White might find, adding another piece to the f4 breakthrough.) 15 Kh2 0-0-0 16 f4 Na5 17 f5 Ba4 18 f6 (This forces Black to accept a terribly weak f-pawn.) 18...g:f6 19 R:f6 Nd3 (Harris: otherwise White piles up on the h-pawn.) 20 Rb1 N:c1 21 R:c1 Be8 22 Rf1 He7 23 R6f3 Qc7 24 Ng4 (This eliminates an f-pawn defender and removes the attack on the h-pawn.) 24...Bg5 25 Nf6 Be6 26 Kh2 Kb8 27 Qc2 (Unable to make progress on the K-side, White locks to the a-side.) 27...Qe7 (This prevents White's final K-side threat of Nh7. If not 28 Nh7, 28...f5 hurls the attack permanently.) 28 a4 a6 29 b3 (White is willing to accept a possible weakness on the a-file in order to open a second front.) 29...Qa3 (Passive defense by 29...c:b3 may have been best.) 30 b:c4 d:c4 31 Ne4 B:a4 32 Qe2 (This regains the pawn with advantage. White's Knight can now threaten the Q-side.) 32...Be8 33 Rb1 Re7 34 Q:c4 Bb5 35 Qb3 Q:b3 36 R:b3 Bc6?? (Black should try to set up a light-square blockade by 36...Bc4.) 37 R:f7 Rde8 38 Nf6 B:f6 39 R:f6 Bd5 40 Rb6 Kc7 41 Rd6 Re7 42 B:e6 B:e6 43 Rf:e6 R:e6 44 R:e6 a5 (Here 44...Rf8, attempting to prevent the Rook from getting back in time to stop the a-pawn seems to be a better try.) 45 Rf6 a4 46 Rf2 Kc6 (The immediate...b5 was better.) 47 e4 b5 48 Rf6+ Kb7 49 c:b5 a3 (Perhaps 49...Ra8 is better, although White still wins the ending after 50 Rf1 a3 51 Ra1 Kb6 52 Kh3 Kb6 53 Kg4 Ka4 54 Kf5. Black might win White's Rook, but will have to give up his own Rook for the e-pawn. Then White's King will be much closer to the K-side pawns than Black's.) 50 Ra6 Ra8 51 R:a8 K:a8 52 e6 a2 53 e7 a1(Q) 54 e8(Q)+ Kb7 55 Qd7+ Kb8 56 Qd6+ Kc8 57 Qa6+ Resigns

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So Kasparov finally had his master title, and a hefty 2422 rating to go with it. Nor did his performance in the Final disappoint his growing legion of fans: he drew in the first round with Geller, and in the last round with Tal; in between, he beat Polugaevsky, gave some and took some, to finish with an  $8\frac{1}{2}$ - $8\frac{3}{4}$  score, sufficient to keep his Finals berth for the following year.

#### The Bomb Goes Off

That spring, he was again rewarded for his fine 'domestic' performances, being sent to Banja Luka to accompany Petrosian. His international debut was more than auspicious: as the world knows, he won this strong tournament with  $11\frac{1}{2}$  out of 15, just in time for his sixteenth birthday - two full points ahead of such luminaries as Andersson and Smeykal, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  points ahead of a rather embarrassed Petrosian.

# GARRY KASPAROV

by  
**Jim Marfia**

Young Man In A Hurry

An Up-to-date Look At A Rising Young Star

Second of a two-part series

#### The Rocket Takes Off

Early in 1978, Kasparov was one of three Candidate-Masters seeded into the powerful Sokolsky Memorial tournament at Minsk. Although he had a GM, three IMs, and 11 masters to face, young Gary seemed not the least bit daunted. He won his first three games, lost one, then won three more 'in revenge', and was never out of the lead again. In all, he rolled up an incredible 13-4 score, and took an easy first place.

After that, even with a rating of 'only' 2383, the youngster (just 15) had to be seeded into the Eliminator, an all-master, 13-round Swiss that served in those days as the preliminary round of the Soviet Championship. Since only nine of the 64 places qualify for the semifinals, it's a bitterly-fought event, which has left more than one talented debutant in the cellar. But it was expected young Kasparov would profit from the 'baptism'.

Well, he certainly did: once again, despite an early-round loss, Kasparov took the lead in Round 7, eventually finishing 1st with 9 points, and qualifying directly into the biggest tournament in the USSR, the Championship Final. (See Game 2 for an example of his play here which won the Informant award.)

The reverberations from this new Soviet 'bomb' were heard around the world. Karpov was winning everything in sight, to avenge sneers that he had 'backed into' his World Championship thanks to Fischer's default - migawd, Karpov's still in his twenties, and here the Russkies have another one! There was much rejoicing in the Politburo that spring! (See Game 3)

Now rated over 2500 at home, Kasparov was put on second board for his native Azerbaijan in the Soviet Spartakiad, the biennial team event that draws all the leading Soviets. He turned in a workmanlike  $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ , good for 2nd board prize. His play at the 1979 Final in Minsk was more impressive: his 10-7 finish there was good for third place, and boosted his rating to just under 2600.

He was put back on a team - this time, the Soviet national team, which journeyed to Skara, in Sweden, for the European Team competition. As second reserve, he played spectacularly (Game 4) to finish with  $5\frac{1}{2}$  out of six - not just the best Soviet performance (it was a lackluster week for the team, particularly for 1st Board Karpov), but the best percentage score by anyone at Skara.

His hometown, Baku, offered to host the USSR Central Chess Club's biennial international tournament, at least partly, I suspect, to give the favorite son a chance to gain his second GM norm at home. And so he did, winning the event with  $11\frac{1}{2}$  out of 15, a half-point ahead of Belyavsky (Game 5).

In even-numbered years, the USSR holds a different sort of team event, where the teams represent the different sport-clubs, instead of their home republics. Kasparov skipped it this year; he also skipped the Young Masters' (overqualified?!) and the Student Team, off to Mexico to avenge their second-place finish the previous year to England. Instead, he went to settle his own score, at the World Junior.

Clearly, there was no one in Kasparov's league in 1980 - and had there been, he might well have beaten him, too. Once again, he went through a Junior competition undefeated; the IM title ordinarily awarded the winner of this event was a hollow gesture in this case, since Garry was only awaiting the FIDE Congress at Malta to receive his GM title.

He met the title in his usual way: playing. He came to Malta as 2nd Reserve on the USSR Olympic Team. With some of his compatriots not quite at top form, he was put to a lot of work (Game 6), and his 9½-2½ score meant a lot to a Soviet team fighting desperately to keep the Hungarians from humiliating them a second time (as they had done at Buenos Aires).

It was a busy 1980, and a successful one. As a reward, the Federation allowed Garry to rest: he was allowed to 'sit out' the 1980 USSR Championship Final, while maintaining his place for 1981. It was a wise decision: Geller played, and bottomed out (after winning in 1980).

#### Prognosis

What's ahead? Garry has been thoroughly schooled, with all the care and thoroughness a Chess Federation with limitless resources and a lot of painful experience can muster. The depth of Kasparov's preparation may be judged from an examination of his trainers: after his earliest trainer, master Oleg Privorotsky, he learned, in Botvinnik's school, from Mark Dvoretzky (an endgame expert who has also trained the 'Moscow Gang of Four': Yusupov, Dolmatov, Makarichev and Razuvaev), and then learned openings from Alex Nikitin. Clearly, his schooling left nothing to be desired. Add to that a certain innate cocksureness, and you have the makings of a chessplayer supreme.

It may be a bit early to predict, as some have, that he will: a) win the 1982 Soviet Championship Final, b) win the 1984 World Championship. It's a measure of just how tough modern chess is, that even such blazing talents as his sometimes fall by the wayside temporarily. But I don't believe we'll have to wait too long to see Kasparov's name at the very top of the heap.

#### GAMES

(1)

White: Romanishin One of 16 boards, 1976 (13)

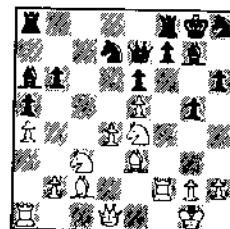
1 f4 d5 2 Nf3 Nf6 3 e3 Bg4 4 b3 Nbd7 5 Bb2 c6  
6 Be2 Qc7 7 0-0 B:f3 8 B:f3 e5 9 d3 Bd6 10 g3  
0-0-0 11 c4 dc 12 bc h5 13 Qc2 h4 14 Nc3 hg 15 hg  
ef 16 ef g5! 17 Ne4 N:e4 18 de Rhg8 19 e5 Bc5+  
20 Kg2 gf 21 g4 N:e5 22 Qf5+ Qd7 23 Q:d7 N:d7  
24 Kh3 Nb6 25 Bf6 Rd3 26 Racl Nd7 27 Bal f5  
28 Kh4 Be7 29 Kh5 Rg5+ 0-1

(2)

Black: Palatnik Daugavpils Eliminator, 1978

1 e4 Nf6 2 c5 Nd5 3 d4 d6 4 Nf3 g6 5 Bc4 Nb6  
6 Bb3 a5 7 a4 Bg7 8 Ng5 e6 9 f4 de 10 fe c5  
11 0-0 0-0 12 c3 Nc6 13 Nc4 Nd7 14 Be3 Ne7 15 Bg5  
cd 16 cd h6 17 Bh4 g5 18 hf2 Ng6 19 Nlc3 Qe7  
20 Bc2 b6 21 Be3  
3a6 22 Rf2 Nh8

(Diagram)



23 B:g5! hg 24 Qh5  
f5 25 N:g5 Rf7 26 B:  
f5! R:f5 27 R:f5 ef  
28 Nd5 Qe8 29 Qh7+  
Kf8 30 Q:f5+ Kg8  
31 Qh7+ Kf8 32 Ra3  
Rc8 33 Rf3 Nf6  
34 h3 Qg6 35 R:f6+  
B:f6 36 Ne6+ Ke8 37 N:f6+ 1-0

Position after 22...Nh8

(3)

Black: Marovic Banja Luka, 1979 (16)

1 e4 e6 2 Nf3 d5 3 d4 Nf6 4 Nc3 Be7 5 Bg5  
0-0 6 e3 Nbd7 7 Qc2 c5 8 0-0-0 Qa5 9 Kbl  
h6 10 h4 de 11 B:c4 Nb6 12 B:f6! gf 13 Be2 cd  
14 ed Bd7 15 Rh3 Na4 16 Rg3+ Kh8 17 Qd2  
N:c3+ 18 bc Kh7 19 Bd3+ f5 20 Ne5 Bb5 21 Rf3!  
f6 22 Nc4 Qc7 23 Qe2 B:c4 24 B:c4 e5 25 R:f5  
Ba3 26 Qe4 Kh8 27 Rh5 Qh7 28 Q:h7+ K:h7  
29 de Kg6 30 g4 fe 31 Rd7? (R:e5) Rae8 32 R:b7  
R:f2 33 R:a7 Bf8? 34 Ra6+ Kh7 35 Rf5 1-0

(4)

Black: Pribyl Skara, 1980

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 g6 3 Nc3 d5 4 cd N:d5 5 e4 N:c3  
6 bc Bg7 7 Nf3 b6 8 Bb5+ c6 9 Bc4 0-0 10 0-0  
Ba6 11 B:a6 N:a6 12 Qa4 Qc8 13 Bg5 Qb7 14 Rfel  
e6 15 Rab1 c5 16 d5! B:c3 17 Red1 ed 18 ed Bg7  
19 d6 f6 20 d7! fg 21 Qc4+ Kh8 22 N:g5 Bf6  
23 Ne6 Nc7 24 N:f8 R:f8 25 Rd6 Be7 26 d8Q!  
B:d8 27 Qc3+ Kg8 28 Rd7 Bf6 29 Qc4+ Kh8  
30 Qf4 Qa6? 31 Qh6 1-0

(5)

Black: Maya Chiburdanidze Baku, 1980

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 g6 3 Nc3 Bg7 4 e4 d6 5 Nf3 0-0  
6 Be2 e5 7 Be3 Qe7 8 d5 Ng4 9 Bg5 f6 10 Bh4  
h5 11 h3 Nh6 12 Nd2 c5 13 Nf1 Nf7 14 g4 hg 15 B:g4  
g5 16 B:c8 R:c8

Does anybody remember Bobby Fischer's one-time brag about being able to "give any woman Knight odds"? Watch Garry do it here!

17 Ne3! gh 18 Nf5 Qd8 19 Qg4 Ng5 20 N:h4 Re7  
 21 Nf5 a6 22 h4 Nh7 23 Rg1 Qf8 24 Ke2 Ra7  
 25 a4 b6 26 Qh5 Kh8 27 Rg6 Rf7 28 Rag1 Rfb7  
 29 Qg4 Re7 30 Rg2 Rab7 31 Kf1 Ra7 32 Kgl  
 Rf7 33 Ne2 Qc8 34 f4 b5 35 ab ab 36 cb Rab7  
 37 h5 Nf8 38 Qh3 N:g6 39 hg - Kg8  
 40 gf + Kf8 1-0

(6)

Black: Marjanovic Malta Olympiad, 1980

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nf3 b6 4 g3 Bb7 5 Bg2 Re7  
 6 00 0-0 7 d5 ed 8 Nh4 c6 9 cd N:d5 10 Nf5  
 Ne7 11 Ne3 d5 12 e4 Bf6 13 ed cd 14 Bf4 Nba6  
 15 Re1 Qd7 16 Bh3 Kh8 17 Ne4! B:b2 18 Ng5!  
 Qc6 19 Ne7 Qf6 20 N:h7! Qd4 21 Qh5 g6 22 Q  
 h4 B:a1 (finally!) 23 Nf6+ 1-0

MILEPOSTS

Born: Garry Weinstein, Baku, USSR 1964

Career:

- 1974 - 1st-Category player
- 1975 - Candidate-Master
  - USSR Junior: 7-11th place 5½-3½
  - Name changed to KASPAROV
- 1976- Wins Baku Knockout Cup
  - Wins USSR Junior on TB 7-3
  - Fails to place in World Cadet
- 1977 - Wins USSR Junior
  - World Junior Selection Tmt., Leningrad (2nd to Yusupov) 6½-5½
  - 3rd at Cannes (World Cadet) behind Arnasson & Whitehead 8-3
- 1978 - (rated 2383) 1st at Sokolsky Memorial, Minsk
  - (2422) Daugavpils Eliminator 1st place, seeded into Final 9-4
  - Final (Tibilisi) 8½-8½
- 1979 - (2453) Banja Luka
  - 1st GM norm
  - Bd 2 Spartakiad - 2nd prize 5½-2½
  - (2534) Final, Minsk 3-4th 10-7
- 1980 - (2595) 2nd Reserve, Skara
  - Baku (2nd GM norm) 11½-4½
  - (2576) World Junior - 1st 2nd Reserve - Malta 9½-2½
  - Olympiad
  - Awarded FIDE GM title

Who says draws are dull? From the Hilleide D-Homesood-Floosmoor match, here's a game that's anything but....

TEGEL-KRAMER 1 d4 Nf6 2 e4 e6 3 Nf3 b6 4 e3 Bb7  
 5 Bd3 c5 6 Ne3 c5 7 0-0 cd 8 ed Nbd7 9 b3 Be7  
 10 Qe2 0-0 11 Bb2 Re5 12 Racl Re8 13 Rfd1 de  
 14 bc Qc7 15 Nb5 Qb5 16 Ne5 Qa8 17 Nd7 Nd7 18 d5  
 ed 19 cd Bf6 20 Pa8 Qc8 21 Qh5 g6 22 Qf3 Bb2  
 23 Nd6 Ne5 24 Qe2 Nd3 25 Qd3 Qd7 26 Ne8 Qe8  
 27 d6 Qc6 28 f3 Bf6 29 d7 Bd3 30 Re1 Kg7 31 Qd4+  
 f6 32 Qd3 b5 33 Re8 Bb6+ 34 Kf1 Qc5 35 Qe3 Qc4+  
 36 Qe2 Qc1+ 37 Qe1 Qc1+ 38 Qe2 Qc1+ 39 Qe1 Qc4+  
 40 Qe2 Qc1+ Drawn by triple repetition.

MASTER ANALYSIS, cont'd.

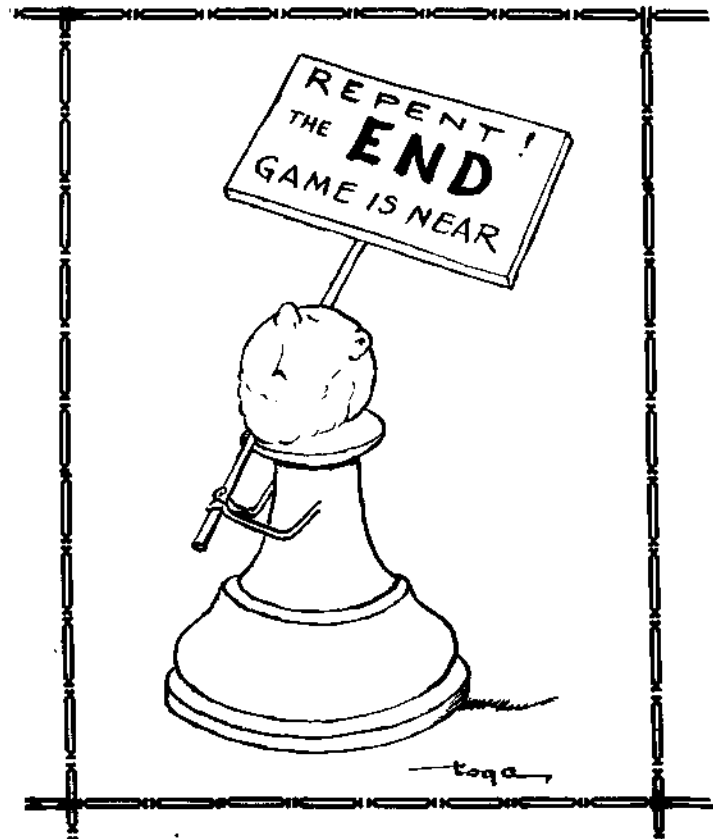
arrip. The principal plan, nevertheless, has been established. (I continued with my Rook behind the pawn.) 43... Rd2 44 Rf8 a2 45 Ra8 Bb5 46 Kf3 Kd7 47 Ra7+! Ke8 (if 47...Ke6 48 Ra7+ Bb6 49 Ne4+ Kd6 50 Rd2 Re5 51 Ra8 Bb7 52 Ra1 and White wins. Or if 47...Ke8 48 f5+ Ke6 49 Ne4+ and again White wins. The best move also loses because Black's King gets mated.) 48 Ne4! Bb3+ 49 Kg2 Re2 50 Nd6+ Kf8 51 Bf6! Bb8 52 Rh7! and Black resigns.

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Paul Poschel has long been a successful practitioner of the QGA. The Michigan master and many-time state champion finds that the Chicago master can handle the QGA nicely. Notes by Martinovsky. This game is from the Experts Plus Tournament in East Lansing.

MARTINOVSKY POSCHEL QGA

1 d4 d5 2 e4 de 3 Nf3 Ne6 4 e3 Bg4 (This is Poschel's set line in the QGA.) 5 h3 Bh5 6 Rc4 e6 7 Nc3 (A more standard and aggressive line here is 7 Qd3. Undoubtedly Poschel knows it well, including the latest innovations. This was the last round game in the tournament and would decide the winner. It was enough that I was playing Poschel's favorite opening and I did not want to risk any more.) 8...ab 9 0-0 Nc6 9 Be2 Rd6 10 Nd2 Re2 11 Qe2 0-0 12 Ne4 b5 13 Nd6 ed 14 Bd2 Qb6 (Black has committed to 15 a4...de in a middling line, but should not have given me problems with some play.) 15...b4 16 Na2 a5e (In my opinion this move is a mistake. Black should have kept the ab square open for his Knight. Subsequent moves will show that Black is getting into trouble.) 17 Ne1! Rf6 18 Nb3 Re7 19 Qb5! Qa7 20 Rfcl Bbb 21 Qd3 d5 22 Ne5 R7e8 23 Re2 Ne7 24 Racl h6 25 f3 Nc7 26 Re1 Ne5 27 Re5 Re5 28 Re5 Re8 29 Qb5! (With this move White's advantage becomes a winning one. When White creates a passed pawn Black will have great difficulty in stopping it.) 29...Re5 30 de Qc7 31 Qb6 Qb6 32 cb Nc6 33 e4 (de) along with Bg4 also wins, perhaps even faster than the text.) 33...de (if 33...Nf8 34 Bf4 g4 White wins.) 34 h7 e6 35 Qf Kf8 36 Bg3 Ke8 37 Bb6 Nf8 38 Bb8 Ed7 39 Kf2 Ke6 40 b1 Kd5 41 Ke3 and Black resigns.





# Games Editor

## Master Sheldon Gelbart

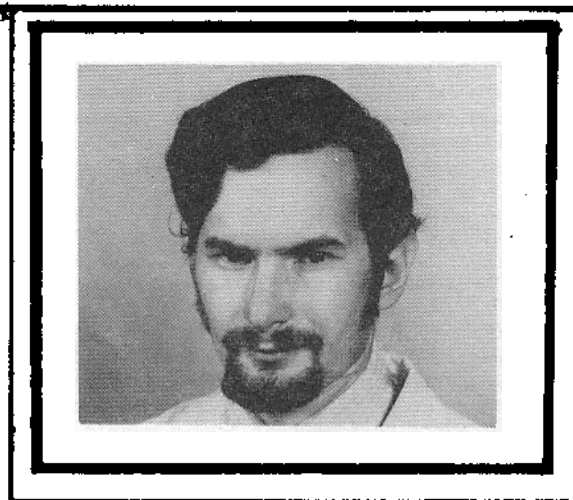
Congratulations to our newest masters. According to my calculations, DAVE RUBIN, AL CHOW, and JOHN TOMAS have all joined the ranks of Illinois masters for the first time and KURT STEIN and DAN VASTO have regained their master titles. For the first time that I can recall we now have more than a handful of chess masters and soon will have several more. It's about time. Illinois has always had many talented players who for some reason could never quite make it to the master level. This was largely due to the paucity of experts and masters in the area coupled with the large number of aspiring young players who always drained the rating point pool. This deflation of chess ratings was eliminated by the use of bonus points and feedback. It

became easier to gain rating points with a good result than it was to lose them with a poor result. Just what difference did this make? Let me use my own rating gain as an example.

In 1977 when USCF first started their bonus and feedback system my rating was 2097. Despite some excellent tournament results including an 11-0 sweep at Gompers Park, two 5-0 performances at Riverside and Hillside, and two 4-4 scores, my rating at the moment would not be much above 2200. This is because I have had some reasonably bad results losing, not to weak players, but to obviously underrated, rapidly improving youngsters--Biskowski, Hamm, Esposito and Maconnet for example. In fact, my current USCF rating is about 2300. I simply did not lose as many points to these players because they were improving, as evinced by their large rating point gains in the tournaments in which they beat me. Admittedly, ratings of 1981 are inflated compared to what they would be using a straight Elo formula without correction factors for rapidly rising young players. Remember, that in FIDE tournaments everyone starts at 2200 and these players don't play Karpovs or Korchnois until they have established themselves in international competition. The problem with rapidly improving young players is that they simply drain the existing rating point pool.

An illustration of the above is William Harris who obtained an established rating of 1152 as a result of USCF rated grade school tournaments. Bill's rating soon will be well over 2300! That means that if we used a straight Elo formula he would have deprived players in this area of over 1150 rating points, since for every point gained, points must be lost. Players like Harris made it very difficult in the seventies for talented players in the midwest to be rated in such a way that their playing strength was accurately reflected in Elo points. Steven Tennant had dropped to 2100. Was that his true playing strength? He had beaten Bisguier and Seirawan and had a plus score against International Masters. Now he is rated about 2350. In my opinion the ratings now reflect more accurately expected playing strength.

I personally feel that the bonus and feedback system was good for chess. I suppose this is only natural because it allowed me to finally reach the master level after eleven years as an expert, but look at the good it has achieved. Young players' ratings rise to reflect their true playing strength much more rapidly than they would under the straight Elo system. Strong players need not fear competition with underrated players since they are not likely to be penalized as severely if they are upset; feedback allows them to share in large rating gains made by their opponents. These two factors create an incentive to play in tournaments.

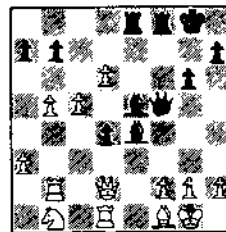


International tournaments, master and otherwise, seem to corroborate my contention that the inflated USCF ratings of today more accurately relate to expected playing strength. This is achieved by comparing ratings of players from different countries. It will be very interesting to see if this remains the case in years ahead should the bonus and feedback system be changed.

\*\*\*\*\*

The first game I will present is the Esses-Skoff game from my last column. In the diagrammed position I recommended 25 R-Q3 instead of 25 R-N2 which was actually played. There is no doubt that B-Q3 is in fact the correct move, but Kurt Stein points out that Black is not lost after that move, and in fact, he claimed that he still had a won game. Let's begin play from the position below.

SKOFF



ESSES

25 B-Q3 Q-R4? (BxRP+ 26 KxB Q-R4+ 27 K-N1 BxP! draws by perpetual check. This shows that the two pawn sacrifice was not unsound as I had implied, but that Skoff always had at least a draw in hand.) 26 BxB (This is the main point of B-Q3, to exchange one of the powerful black bishops. All other defenses lose quickly.) 26...BxRP+ 27 K-B1 RxB 28 Q-Q3 R-R5 29 Q-B4+ K-R1 30 RXP (Cf. notes in last issue. I assumed this an easy win for white and so didn't even present it in my analysis. The moves are fairly obvious. Kurt Stein, however, saw further.) 30...B-B5! (The threat is R-R8 mate! But does this win?) 31 P-B3 R-R8+ 32 K-K2 Q-R7 33 N-Q2 QxP+ 34 K-Q3 BxN 35 RxB RXP+ 36 K-B2 Q-N8 37 R-Q1 R-R7+ 38 K-N1 Q-N6 39 R4-Q3 Q-N7 40 R3-Q2 (if R1-Q2? Q-B8+ 41 K-B2 RxB+ 42 KxR R-B7+ 43 K-B3 Q-B8+ and wins) Now White seems to hold and his unstoppable QP should soon win. I admit, however, that Skoff did have a draw by perpetual check which I had completely overlooked. I appreciate any

comments on my analysis and will gladly present any refutations and correct any errors.

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Peter Vesely is another rapidly rising young player. Here he purposely plays into a known trap, thinking that he has a refutation, but his home analysis is no better than mine was against Esposito. The game is from the Hillside Summer Swiss.

KORNFIELD-VESILY Sicilian Lasker-Polikan

1 P-K4 2 N-K3 3 P-Q4 4 Kxf N-K3 5 N-Q3 6 N4-N5 7 P-Q3 8 N-Q5 9 N-Q3 10 P-Q4 11 P-Q3 12 N-K3 13 B-B3 14 P-N4 15 K-R2 16 P-N4 17 K-Q1 18 K-R2 19 Q-K4 20 K-N2 21 P-N4 22 P-N4 23 P-N5 24 Q-B3 25 K-Q2 26 P-Q1 27 P-N4 28 P-N4 29 P-N4 30 P-N4 31 P-N4 32 P-N4 33 K-N3 34 P-N4 35 P-N4 36 P-N4 37 P-N4 38 P-N4 39 Q-K7 40 P-N4 41 P-N4 42 P-N4 43 P-N4 44 P-N4 45 P-N4 46 P-N4 47 P-N4 48 P-N4 49 P-N4 50 P-N4 51 P-N4 52 P-N4 53 P-N4 54 P-N4 55 P-N4 56 P-N4 57 P-N4 58 P-N4 59 P-N4 60 P-N4 61 P-N4 62 P-N4 63 P-N4 64 P-N4 65 P-N4 66 P-N4 67 P-N4 68 P-N4 69 P-N4 70 P-N4 71 P-N4 72 P-N4 73 P-N4 74 P-N4 75 P-N4 76 P-N4 77 P-N4 78 P-N4 79 P-N4 80 P-N4 81 P-N4 82 P-N4 83 P-N4 84 P-N4 85 P-N4 86 P-N4 87 P-N4 88 P-N4 89 P-N4 90 P-N4 91 P-N4 92 P-N4 93 P-N4 94 P-N4 95 P-N4 96 P-N4 97 P-N4 98 P-N4 99 P-N4 100 P-N4

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In the next game I will show how TIM ESPOSITO won the Oak Park-Forest Park Championship for the second straight year. (Actually, he tied for first with Tim Kras with 5 1/2 since they drew each other in the final round.) Tim had handled Fred Bender in Rd. 4 when Fred walked his King into a mating net for no reason and after Fred had won two pieces for a rook. In the fifth round, Tim was paired against me. Since I was Tim's teacher I knew quite a bit about his style and had a prepared variation waiting.

GELBART-ESPOSITO Sicilian Dragon

1 e4 c5 (This was a mild surprise; I thought Tim might play a Petrov since he knows it well and it is a good drawing line.) 2 Nf3 d6 3 d4 cd 4 Nxd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 g6 (Tim had played the Dragon often before and was familiar with its intricacies.) 6 Be3 Bg7 7 h3! (This is an unusual move. White must stop Ng4. Usual is f3 or Be5. 7 h3 is used by Evanston players Kornfeld and Rhine. I developed a bad game against both when playing the black side and so became thoroughly conversant with this system. I even had a few wrinkles of my own.) 7...O-O

8 Bc4 (This prevents d5 without having to retreat the Knight at d4.) 8...Nc6 9 O-O Bd7 10 f4? (This is my surprise for Tim. Theory considers only Bb3 after which Black gets a fine game with Re8 and Na5-e4. The point of f4 is that it offers the QP.) 10...Qb6! (Going right for the h3!) 11 Qd3 (This move was the result of many hours of home study. The question was whether or not the Black Queen can take the pawn without becoming trapped. I could not find any escape for the Queen if it took the P4.) 11...Pxb2! (Terrific, I thought. This was going to be a quick win based on my suspicion opening preparation!) 12 a3 (White has to give up the pawn after Bxb2 Qa5 Qa6 Bxb2 Re8, but I have the Queen trapped, don't I?) 12...Rxd3 13 Na4 Nc5 14 Nxc5 (All part of the plan. Now when he plays d5, I play Bxh1 and win the lady. At this point I had used just a few minutes on my clock, very surprised in my home analysis.) 14...Rxd4! (What's this? Well, I give a piece after Bxd4. But 14 Bxd7 Rfd8 and the Knight is trapped. Now I give up the first in my analysis and start a great deal of time on my next move.) 15 Bxb1 (Timing for Bxb4+ 16 Qe3 cast. 17 Rfd1 Bf8 18 Qd2 Qe4 19 Bf7+ with advantage 15...Bf5! (Tim never bothers to save his trapped Queen. He simply wins mine.) 16 Rxb7 Rxd3 17 Nxd3 Rxc3 (Now the smoke has cleared and I am already two pawns down in a hopeless endgame. The rest of the game is of no interest. This is my sole line to date from this point.)

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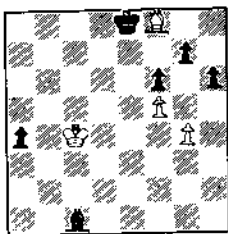
Our next game features JOVA MIHAILOVIC. Jova and I were chess experts all through the late sixties and seventies. We could not quite make the master level until USCF instituted their bonus and feedback system. When I became a master in 1978, Jova had given up tournament chess. It's nice to see him back in competition, and it is even nicer to see that he has finally gained the coveted master's rank. This game is from a match between Gompers Park Chess Club and Chessmates of Evanston. Mihajlovic played for Gompers.

KORNFIELD (2341)-MIHAILOVIC (2225) Caro-Kann

1 e4 c6 2 d4 d5 3 cd cd 4 d4 (They are now playing the Caro-Kann variation of the Caro-Kann by transposition.) 4...Rf6 5 Nc3 Nc6 6 Nf3 h4 7 cd Nxd5 8 Bb5 Rb8 9 h3 Bx1 10 Qxf3 e6 (White has the two Bishops. Black has good development and may have played about the intended d7. I rate the position as about equal.) 11 Nxd5 exd5 (After such Qxf3 the ending would favor White because of the bishop pair.) 12 O-O Be7 13 Be3 O-O 14 Rfc1 B16 15 Rxc6 (This eliminates any counterplay against the QP, but gives up the advantage of the two Bishops.) 15...Rxc6 16 Rxc6 bc (Now Black has a backward pawn on an open file. What White has done is to exchange advantages, i.e. two bishops for a backward pawn.) 17 Qc2 (This threatens Oa1, forcing further exchange. Any reduction in force would favor White in view of the endgame.) 17...Qb6 18 Qd2 Rb8 19 Rcl Re4 20 Qc3! (White knows that the pressure on a8 will break Black's counterattack.) 20...Re6 (If Bxd4 21 Qe6 Qxc6 22 Nxe8 Rf8 23 Ra7 Rce3 24 fe Rxe3 25 Kxa7 favors White because he has the outside passed pawn.) 21 Qd2 h6 22 Rc3 Qa5 23 Qc2 Qxa2 (Black will not defend passively; it's just not his style!) 24 Rxc6 Rxc6 25 Qxc6 Qxb2 26 Qa8+ Kh7 27 Qxd5 Qb1+ 28 Kh2 Qb8+ 29 g3 Qd8 (Now it's Black who would have the favorable ending.) 30 Qe4+ Kg8 31 d5 a5 32 Rc5 Qd7 33 d6 a4 34 Qa4 (Keeping the Queens may be temporarily safer for White, but it should have the same outcome in any case.) 34...Qxg4 35 hg Bd8 36 Kq2 f6 (This allows the King to get to the center more quickly. Kf8 would be met by d7+ and if Be7?? d8Q and mate.) 37 Kf3 Kf7 38 Ke4 Kc6 39 f4 Ba5 40 f5+ Kd7 41 Kd5 Be1 (This wins the weak g pawn, but it's virtually a meaningless pawn, anyway.) 42 Ba3 Bxg3 (A pawn is a pawn, but it's the diagonal he's really after.) 43 Bb4 Be5 44 Ba3 Bf4! (Intentionally losing a tempo. In the endgame the obligation to move is a disadvantage. Now Black threatens Bc1. If White didn't have to move, he would be in good shape, but now he is in Zugzwang and must lose a pawn.) 45 Bc5 Bcl 46 Kc4 Kc6 47 d7 Kxd7 48 Bf8 Ke8 49 Resigns?? This I don't understand. Let's

take a look at the diagrammed position.

MIHAJLOVIC



KORNFELD

49 Bxg7 Kf7 50 Bh8 Bb2 51 Kb4 Kg8 (If a3 Kb3; Kg8 Bxf6) 52 Bxf6 hxf6 53 Kxa4 is a draw. Even if Black wins both pawns, the resulting B & RP ending cannot be won if White gets his King back to h1, e.g. 53...Rc5

54 Kb4 Kg7 55 Kc4 Kf6 56 Kd5 B any 57 Ke4 etc or 53...Bd8 54 Kb4 Kg7 55 Kc4 Kf6 56 Kd3 Kg5 57 Ke2 Kh4 58 Kf2 etc. The point is that White's King wins a direct race and gains a key tempo attacking the bishop if Black tries to cut him off. White must not try to hold his pawns, nor should he advance them until he has stalemated himself. Then he should advance the f pawn until it is captured and only after he has stalemated himself again, should he advance the g pawn. Another try that fails is 50...Ba3 51 Kb5 Bf8 52 Kxa4 Bg7 53 Bxg7 Kxg7 54 Kb4 h5 55 gh Kh6 56 Kc3 Kxh5 57 Kd3 and White maintains the opposition and draws by playing Kf3 when Black plays Kxf5.

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*We welcome your games for publication in this column. Send them to your editor Helen Warren or directly to Master Gelbart. Please be sure game scores are both complete and accurate.*

## USCF commentary

**TIM REDMAN**



This will be the last column I write for the ICB as USCF Vice-President. Naturally, I plan on continuing by column, but whether or not I continue on the Policy Board will depend upon the USCF Voting Members. The results of my presidential race against Tony Cottell of New Jersey will be known on August 5. It has been a tough race.

At such a time it seems appropriate for me to attempt a summing up of my three years of service on the current board. Assessment will be left for others. I intend to do this in a way that is unfortunately rare in USCF politics: by referring to my campaign promises of 1978. They were concentrated in four areas: Chess Life--better graphics; New Windsor--better service; Funding--grants committee and fund raising; Communication--freedom of information. I'll treat them one at a time.

Chess Life graphics have been one of the obvious successes of this administration. Working on the CL subcommittee with Susan Benoit I've attempted to change the look of the magazine from a dry, pseudo-academic format to one that is lively and appealing. With the designs of Bailey Lewis and Company, and the imagination of the current editorial staff, I believe that we have succeeded.

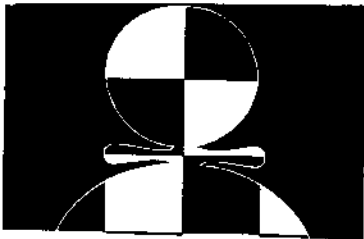
Many have forgotten just how bad office service was three years ago. And with the mass resignation of the senior staff in September of 1978 things looked bleak indeed. Ironically, many of those who jumped or were driven off the ship three years ago are attempting to swarm on board again, now that the operation is successful. Although the entire Policy Board deserves credit for our recovery, and the fact that we now own our building and computer, three individuals deserve special mention. They are President Gary Sperling, Treasurer George Cunningham, and Executive Director Jerry Dullea. Gary's calm leadership in the face of adversity kept up the Board's spirit, and his professional skills and judgment did much to see us through those dark days. I know that he personally

wished his administration to be a time of growth for USCF, and that he had many promotional plans which had to be held in abeyance. But he accepted the vital and necessary task of putting the USCF on a sound operating basis, and carried it out admirably. George Cunningham's role as interim Executive Director is well known. Serving without pay for four months he kept us solvent while at the same time reforming and updating our office operations. And Gerry Dullea has continued George's work, adding a number of important innovations of his own, all accomplished with a personal style which has made him uniquely popular throughout the federation.

Funding for chess outside of dues and sales revenue has had to take second priority to the many operational crises we have encountered in the past three years. George Cunningham and I planned and implemented the Building Fund, which has recently gone over its goal of \$30,000. Fidelity Electronics, after minor contractual delays, has now renewed its interest in providing annual funding of the U.S. Closed. The Grants Committee, off to a slow start, currently has several interesting proposals under consideration. Unfortunately this is a difficult period in which to break into government funding. I am confident of ultimate success, however, of which the achievement of 501(c)(1) status by the USCF Charitable Trust is one token.

In 1978 I stated that the Delegates should have unlimited access to information about federation business. In May of 1979 at the Policy Board meeting in Cherry Hill, NJ, I introduced a freedom of information motion to the board, guaranteeing delegate access to all areas of USCF operations, except only sensitive matters of personnel and litigation. The board was enthusiastic about this idea, and the motion passed. In addition, Myron Lieberman, as USCF Secretary, has been instrumental in providing delegates and voting members with current financial information in the PBN.

No FROM THE GRAPEVINE this time. In my next column for the ICB I'll provide you with an in depth commentary on the USCF elections.



# THE KING'S INDIAN

by John Watson, IM

MAIN LINE WITH 7...Nbd7

## PART III of a Three-Part Series

**PREFATORY NOTE.** Since the publication of the preceding sections of this survey, two interesting ideas have come to my attention. The first is the line (E2) 8 Qc2 c6 9 Rd1, where Mark Ginsburg convinced me that simply 9...ed 10 Nxd4 Qc7 is quite a viable alternative to the moves I gave (9...Qc7, 9...Rc8, and 9...Qc7). The point is that Black's pressure on the e-file may well induce the d1 rook to shift to e1. If 11 Bf4, 11...Re8 12 f3 Nh5 seems good. 10 Rxd4!? Qc7 11 Bf4 is well-answered by 11...Ne5.

My second remark concerns Ulmann-Knaak, Leipzig 1980 from Informant #20, where after 8 Be3 (Section F), Ulmann gives 8...a5 a "21" due to 9 d4 d6 10 Qc2 (Ulmann also suggests 12 h3, but then I like 10...c6 and 11 c5 (?) Qe7 or 11 Qc2 Qe7 12 Na4 Nh5! intending 13 e3 f5 14 e1 g1 15 Nxe5? Qxe5 16 Bxh5 f4) 10...Kd4!? 11 Rd2 c6 (11...f5 12 h3 Nh6 13 Bg5 Nf6 14 Nxe5!) 12 Na4 h6 (12...f5? 13 Na5) 13 h3 Naf6 14 Be3. Very nice, but to me, 10...c6 looks more natural here, intending ...g7 and ...Ne5 or, if that is not allowed, ...Nh6 or ...Nd4. A sample line might be 10...c6 11 Na4 (11e5? Nq4) 12 h3 Qe7! (is the note on 10 h3 above) 11...Qe7 12 c5 Nq4 13 Bd3 f5 14 h3 Nh6 15 Bg5 Qe8 and black seems to have reasonable prospects.

F 8 h5

A direct move, long considered harmless but recently revived in grandmaster praxis. White concedes e5, but grabs space and hopes to gain more by a properly-timed b4 and c5.

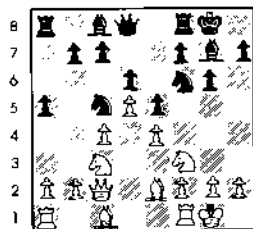
8... Ne5

Natural, but since the Knight may be driven back by b4, Black can also consider 8...a5 first, e.g. 9 Qc2 Ne8 10 g3! Ne5 11 Nh4 Bh3 12 Re1 Bf6 13 Nf3 (13 Nq2 Bq5!) 13...Ne7 14 Be3 b6- intending ...f5, Petrosian-Uhlmann, Moscow 1967. Better might be 10 Ne1 f5 11 e1 g1 12 f4, and 8...a5 9 Ne1 with the idea 9...Ne5 10 f3 is also possible.

9 Qc2

9 Nd2 a5 10 b3 Bh6! is similar to the line from 8 Bb1, e.g. 11 Qc2 Ne8 (or 11...Bq4!?) 12 a3 f5 13 f3?! Bc3h 14 Kh1 Nf6 15 e1 g1 16 Nde4 Bd4! Hradeckzy-Toth, Hungarian Ch 1970.

9... a5



a b c d e f g h

Here White has tried numerous strategies:

- F1 10 Be3
- F2 10 Ne1
- F3 10 Nd2
- F4 10 Bg5

F1 10 Be3 Ng4

Other recommended moves are 10...Nfd7 and 10...Nh5, but the text is thematic.

11 Bg5 f6  
12 Bh4 Bd7

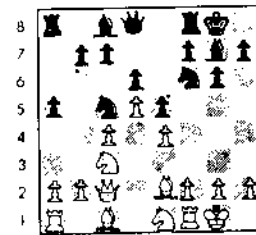
Here 12...Nh6 also looks good, for example 13 Bb1 g5 14 Bg3 f5 15 e1 Nxf5 (or 15...g4)

13 Nd2 h5!

As stated before, ...h3 makes the most sense vs. Bh4 when the center has already been closed (d5). After 13...h5, Lazarev-Stein, USSR 1962 went 14 Bxg4(?) h4, assessed as ♚ in the Encyclopedia. Black has two bishops and ideas such as ...Kf7 and ...Rh8 with ...Sh6 or ...f5 as appropriate.

Instead of 14 Bxg4, 14 h3 Nh6 15 Nh3 looks better, although Black has fair prospects, e.g. 15...Na4!?

E2 10 Ne1



a b c d e f g h

Intending 11 Nd1, but Black has at least two good answers:

(a) 10...Ne8 11 Be3 f5! 12 e1 (12 Bxc5 d6 gives d6 to Black's knight, e.g. 13 e1 Bx15 14 Rd3 Nd6 15 Ne4 Bxe4 16 Bxe4 Qh4! 17 f3 Bh6, or here 15...Nxc4) 12...Bxf5 13 e1 b6 14 f3 Nf6- (intending ...e4) Pachtman-Reshevsky, Munich 1958.

(b) 10...Nfd7 11 Nb3 f5 12 e1 g1 13 Nxc5 Nxc5 14 f4 Bd7 15 Be3 b6- Segal-Stekel, Fortaleza 1975.

F3 10 Nd2 Ne8

Geller's 10...Bh6 is completely equal, if unexciting, after 1 Nb3 Bxc1 12 Raxc1 Nfd7,

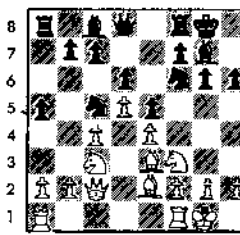
11 Nb3 f5  
12 Nxc5 Bc

The same idea as in F2: use of d6 for a knight compensates for bad pawn structure.

13 e1 g1  
14 Bc3 b6

15 f4 e4 16 Rad1 Nd6= Vlagsma-van Scheltinga, Holland 1948.

F4 10 Bg5 h6  
11 Be3



a b c d e f g h

The best sequence after 8 d5. If 11 Bh4, 11...g5 12 Bg3 Nh5 13 Nd2 Nf4=.

11... Nh5!?

A very enterprising move. Safer is 11...b6 12 Nd2 Nq4.

12 g3

On 12 Qd2, to prevent ...Nf4, Gufeld suggests 12...Nf4! anyway "13 Bxf4 ef 14 Qxf4 f5=unclear." Actually, 12...Kh7 should be fine, too.

12... b6

A good example of how not to play Black was Veingold-Knaak, Tallin 1979: 12...Bd7?! 13 Ne1! b6 14 Ng2 Bh3 15 Rfcl Nf6 16 f3! Nfd7 17 Bf1 f5? 18 Nh4 Bxf1 19 Rxf1 Qf6 20 Nb5 Rac8 21 ef gf 22 f4+ (22...e4 23 Nd4; 22...ef 23 Bd4! Ne5 24 Rxf4). Also, 12...f5? loses at least a pawn to 13 Nh4!.

13 Nd2

13 Ne1 Bh3 14 Ng2 Qd7 would put Black well ahead of Veingold-Knaak; compare the text.

13... Bh3  
14 Rfcl Qd7!  
15 Bxh5!?

Given as the main line by theory, but if White has to give up his bishop, Black must be okay. The key game here is Petkevich-Gufeld, USSR 1975, which went 15 b3 Rae8! 16 a3 f5 17 f3 (The point of 15...Rae8! would be clear after 17 ef Bxf5 18 Nde4 Nxe4 19 Nxe4 Nf4!) 17...f4 18 Rf2 fg (18...Qc7 19 g4!) 19 hq Qc7! (directed against b4, c5, and Bb5) 20 Kh2 Be8 21 Nb5? (21 b4!), and here Gufeld suggests 21...Qd7! 22 Bf1 a4! 23 b4 Nb3 24 Nxb3 Rxf3!+. Of course, White misplayed on move 21. Speaking of combinations, however, Black might have tried 19...Nf4! and on 20 gf ef, he intends simply ...Re5-h5 (or-g5). This looks hard to meet.

15... qh  
16 Bxc6

This will be forced soon enough by ...f5, anyway.

16.. bc  
17 Nf3 f5

"Unclear" (Gufeld); "-" (Geller). The K-side light squares balance Black's weaknesses.

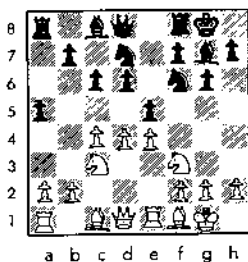
G 8 Re1

The move most frequently played. White defends his center against ...ed by preparing 9 Bf1. Then he will continue with d5 or Kbl and b4 as is fit. Usually White would like to delay d5 until ...Re8 is in, since the rook is better-placed on f8 with the center closed.

8... c6  
9 Bf1

9 Rbl will often transpose after 9...a5 10 Bf1; instead, 10 h3! runs into 10...cd 11 Nxd4 Re8 and 12 Bf1 Ng4! or 12 Bf3 Qc7 13 Bf4 Be5- or 12 f3 Nc5 13 Be3 Nfd7 (compare later lines). Also 9 Rbl a6! intending 10...b5 has been played.

9.. a5



a b c d e f g h

The basic position. Again, as there are hundreds of examples, I will show just a few defensive systems for Black.

9...ed! 10 Nxd4 Ng4! is an interesting option, but probably not quite equal: 11 h3 (11 Qxg4 Bxd4=) 11...Qb6 12 hg Qxd4 (In my first game with ...Nbd7 I played

12...Bxd4?! and was crushed on the K-side by Dan Cramling. I haven't looked at this line since!) 13 g5! (13 Be3 Qe5! 14 Qd2 Qc7 15 Rad1 Ne5 16 f3 Be6 17 b3 Rad8= Vilela-Zapata, Cienfuegos 1980. 13 Qxd4 Bxd4 14 Bh6 Re8 15 Rad1 Encyclopedia; but Stean gives 15...Bxc3 16 bc Ne5, which looks plausible, e.g. 17 f3 f6!; maybe also 15...Be5!?) 13...Qe5 14 Be3 Qe7 15 Qd2 Ne5 16 Rad1 Be6 17 b3 Rad8 18 f4 + intending Bd4 Pinter-Knaak, Hungary-DDR 1980.

10 Rbl

(a) 10 d5 Nc5 11 b3 cd 12 cd Bd7 13 Nd2 Ne8 14 a4 f5 = Incutto-Najdorf, Buenos Aires 1960. Note the position of the rook, correctly on f8.

(b) 10 de!? dc 11 Na4 Qe7 12 Qc2 Re8 (or 12...Rd8!?) and now:

(b1) 13 h3 b6!?, e.g. 14 Be3 Rb8 15 c5 b5 16 Nb6 Bf8 17 Rac1 a4! 18 Nd2 Red8 19 Red1 Nxb6 20 cb Bb7 = Grunberg-Caspar, DDR Ch 1980;

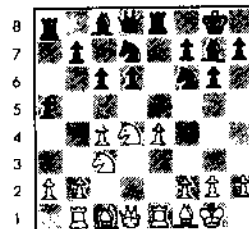
(b2) 13 c5 Bf8 14 Be3 Ng4 15 Bg5 f6 16 Bd2 Nxc5 17 Nb6 Rb8 18 h3 Nh6 19 Bxa5 Nd7! = Ghitescu-Ciocaltea, Rumania 1979, a game in which Black soon took the initiative.

(c) 10 Be3 can be met by 10...Nq4 11 Bg5 f6 and 12 Bcl Nh6! 13 Rbl Nf7 or 12 Bh4 Qe7! unclear. Another option is 10...ed 11 Nxd4 Re8 12 f3 Nc5, a line considered equal in Ency.; compare GJ below.

After 10 Rbl, Black decides between open and closed play:

G1 10...ed  
G2 10...Re8

G1 10... ed  
11 Nxd4 Re8



a b c d e f g h

12 Bf4

A key juncture:

(a) 12 b3? Ng4! 13 Qxg4 Bxd4 14 Qq3 Qf6 15 Bb2 Nc5 16 Rbd1 Be5+ Liebert-Knaak, DDR Ch 1978.

(b) 12 f3! d5 13 cd cd 14 Ndb5! de 15 Nd6 ef (1) 16 Nxe8 Ng4! 17 Ne4 (17 gf Qb6ch) 17...Qh4 18 h3 f2ch 19 Nxf2 Qxf2ch 20 Kh1 Polugaevsky-Kochiev, USSR Ch 1977, and now 20...Be5! intending ...Qq3 was strong (Kochiev).

(c) 12 Bg5(!) is similar to the text, but possibly better: 12...h6 13 Bf4 Nc5 14 f3 d5? (14...Nh5 15 Be3 Be5 Christiansen; but 16 Qd2!+, e.g. 16...Qf6 17 Rad1) 15 ed Rxel 16 Qxel cd (16...Nxd5 17 cd Bxd4ch 18 Be3+; compare the text: the Black pawn on h6 is a new target) 17 Rdl dc Tal-Knaak, Tallin 1979, and besides 18 Nc6 Qb6 19 Ne7ch Kh7 20 Qf2(!), as played, 18 Nf5! Nd3 19 Nxc7 Kxc7 20 Qe3 was +.

12... Nc5

12...Ne5! 13 f3! (13 h3) 13...Nfd7 (13...Nh5! 14 Be3 f5 Fedorowicz) 14 Be3 Nc5+/unclear Cummings-MacDonald Ross, Brighton 1979.

13 f3

13 Qc2 Ng4 14 Rbd1 Be5 15 Bxe5 de 16 Nb3 Qh4= Smejkal-Dortmund 1977.

13... d5!?

This falls just short of equality, so 13...Nh5 should be considered, e.g. 14 Be3 f5! or 14...Be5.

After 13...d5, Tal-Grigorian, USSR Ch 1977 went 14 ed Rxel 15 Qxel Nxd5 (15...cd 16 Rdl) 16 cd Bxd4ch 17 Be3 =.

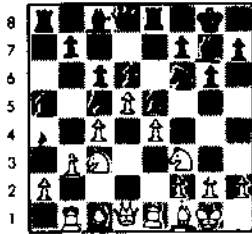
10... Re8  
11 d5

Of course. Not 11 b3? ed 12 Nxd4 Ng4!?, which is G1, note (a) to 12 Bf4.

11... Nc5

This is usually passed over without much comment, but Black might do well to toss in the uncommittal 11...Qc7!? first, which seems to discourage 12 b3 due to 12...cd (13 Nxd5 Nxd5 14 cd Nc5 and ...f5, or 13 Nb5!? Qb6 14 cd Nc5 with complications). If White proceeds slowly with, say, 12 h3, then 12...Nc5 13 b3 Bd7 allows a pawn recapture after 14 dc, whereas 14 a3 cd 15 cd Rec8 16 a4 Qd8 intending ...Nh5 or ...Ne8 also looks satisfactory.

12 b3



a b c d e f g h

Intending 13 a3 and 14 b4. 12 Nd2 is not as convincing to me after, say, 12...Bd7 13 b3 Rf8 14 a3 cd intending ...Ne8 and ...f5.

12... Bd7?

12...cd? 13 cd gives the c4 and b5 squares away, e.g. 12...Nh5 14 Bg5 f6 15 Re3 b6 16 Rcl f5 17 ef Bxf5

18 Nd2 Nf4 19 Nc4! Stean-Sahovic, Vrman 1979. But 12... Rf8 is logical, intending ...Ne8 and ...f5 e.g. 13 a3 cd 14 cd a4 (or 14...Bd7!?) 15 b4 Nb3=(Euwe), or 13 Nd2 Bd7 14 a3 cd 15 cd Ne8 16 b4 ab 17 ab Na4=Portisch-Liberzon Biel 1976, or here 17 Rxb4 f5!?. Also, 12...Qc7 is better than the text.

13 dc!

Winning d5. 13 a3!? cd 14 cd b5! (=) is the idea behind 12...Bd7, and 13 Nd2 Rf8 is approximately equal.

13... Bxc6

13...bc? 14 Qxd6! Nfxe4 15 Rxe4! Nxe4 16 Nxe4 Rf5 17 Nfd2(!) 17...Qxd6 18 Nxd6 Bxb1 19 Bxe8 Bxa2 20 Nxg7! Faraqo-Vogt, Kecskmet 1977.

14 Bd3(!)

14 Qc2 also gives the advantage, but this is the clearest. Now 15 Bc2, 16 a3 and 17 b4 is threatened, but after 14... Nxd3 15 Qxd3, Black's d6 pawn and hole on d4 will give him lasting difficulties.

To conclude: Of all White's 8th move choices, 8 Re1 is the toughest to meet. After 8...c6 9 Bf1 a5 10 Rb1, Black should try a new move in the line 10...ed 11 Nxd4 Re8 12 Bf4 Nc5 13 f3 (e.g. 13...Nh5!?), or improve after 10...Re8 11 d5 (e.g. by 11...Qc7!? or by 11...Nc5 12 b3 Rf8).

In general, Black's position is both solid and flexible enough. One feels he has legitimate counterplay if he avoids making major concessions in the center.

\*\*\*\*\*

We invite reader commentary and questions on this three-part feature.



## BOOK REVIEW

THE ENGLISH OPENING,

Vol. I 1...P-K4, 243 pages, 114 diagrams, VOL. II 1...N-KB3, 111 pages, 49 diagrams. VOL. III, 1...P-QR4, 319 pages, 166 diagrams. VOL. IV, Franco, Slav and Flank Defences, 113 pages, 80 diagrams, by John Watson, Ratsford

\*\*\*\*\*

With the recent appearance of the English: Franco, Slav, and Flank Defences John Watson has finally brought his monumental treatise on the English opening to a close. His four volumes and 787 pages form the first fully comprehensive study of this opening. All previous efforts pale before Watson's. Because his book is without parallel, its merits and defects deserve mature consideration: his work must not be approved simply because there is nothing to compare it to.

I am certainly not the first to remark that the book is uneven. How could it be otherwise? John's own playing strength increased significantly while he was working on the book. At the beginning he was a weak IM; by the time the book was finished he was near GM strength. As a result, the final volume, covering irregular replies is probably the best. The analysis is to the point and the evaluations are more assured than in the earlier installments. Of much greater importance is the difficulty within the volumes. Watson's strength as a player has always centered about his tactical ability rather than his strategical sense. The problem with this is that the English is basically a positional opening! Watson consistently overestimates tactical counterplay and often suggests positionally dubious moves because of the tactical play they engender. If you buy Watson's book to adopt the English in your own play, it would be good to buy Ray Keene's Flank Openings to counterbalance the scale. Keene is especially good at explaining and illustrating the strategic themes behind the variations that both he and Watson consider. His weakness is that he underestimates tactical resources, but then he meshes nicely with Watson.

My final comment about the book concerns its organization. Watson has chosen to write on an opening

notorious for its transpositional possibilities and its often amorphous nature. He has highlighted the need to know other Q-side openings and the ways the English changes literally from move to move by extensive cross references. In spite of this manifold effort I cannot help but feel that there is a better way to organize the material. I discovered this reaction when I encountered basically similar patterns of development in two separate volumes. Still, Watson's plan of organizing the book focusing on Black's replies works most of the time, so perhaps I should be satisfied with what I have.

You should buy this book whether or not you actually play the English. The enormous number of good games, the generally excellent analysis and Watson's sense of humor make for a thoroughly enjoyable book.

Reviewed by JOHN TOMAS

Modest players traditionally do very well at the Flo rich World Open. As Tim Kras shows...Mscatelli (2188)-Kras (2018) 1 c4 e6 2 g3 Nf6 3 Bg2 d5 4 Nf3 Re7 5 Q-O Q-O 6 b3 c5 7 cd Nd5 8 Bb2 Ne6 9 Na3 Rf6 10 Bf6 Qf6 11 Re1 Bd7 12 Nc4 Rfd8 13 d3 Rab8 14 e4 Ndb4 15 a3 Na6 16 e5 Qe7 17 Re1 b5 18 Ncd2 Be9 19 Ne4 Rd5 20 Ne3 Rd7 21 h4 b5 22 Ng5 R7d8 23 Qh5 h6 24 Bc6 Bc6 25 Nce4 Be4 26 Ne4 ba 27 Rc3 Rb5 28 Nd6 Rd6 29 ed Qd6 30 Qg4 Rb4 31 Qe2 Qd4 32 Qa2 Bb5 33 Re4 a2 34 Qa1 Qd5 35 Ra4 Rb3 36 Pa6 Rb1 37 Ra7 Re1+ 38 Re1 Qb3 39 Rc5? Qb1+ 40 Kg2 a1=Q 41 Ra1 Qa1 42 Kf3 Qd4 43 Rc6+ Kh7 44 Ke2 Kg6 45 Rc4 Qd5 46 Re4 Qa2+ 47 Kf3 Qb1 48 Re3 Qd1+ 49 Kg2 Kf6 50 Kh2 h5 51 Kg2 Ke7 52 Rf3 f6 53 Re3 Kd6 54 Rf3 Kd5 55 Re3 g6 56 Rf3 Kd4 57 Re3 Qa1 58 Rf3 Qe6 0-1

**PROBLEM SECTION**

DAVID L BROWN  
204 Irving Ave.  
Rockford, IL 61103

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS #121-128:

- No. 121 Gooderson. 1 Sg4 threat, 2 Rxe5. Various black queen moves allow every combination (25) of four mates from 2 Qd5/Sg5/Rf4/Re3. MOE counts each mate in this ingenious dual separation theme only once, thus its low score.
- No. 122 Talaber. 1 Qd4 threat, 2 Qxd7. A full Pickaninny (with the set 1...Pxc6) and changing 1...P66.
- No. 123 Guidelli. 1 Qe4 threat, 2 Qe6. This rice key gets a very low MOE score; the half-pin and complement of self-blocks hardly get full justice either.
- No. 124 Rice. Tries: 1 Qe7-? Re4! Qa7+? Rb6! Key 1 Qh6+ A feast of pinmates makes the white queen's activity quite acceptable.
- No. 125 Knuppert. Tries: 1 bSd5? Rxc2+! 1 eSd5? Rxc2+! 1 Sf5? Bxf2! 1 Pe6 P36 1 eSc4 Re2! Key 1 bSc4! A ton of play but much of it is simple capturing. This composer is probably the best in using MOE to his advantage in the Keystip tys.
- No. 126 Haring. Tries: 1 Sb4? Pxb4! 1 Sd4? Sg4! 1 cSe7? Rh4! 1 gSe7? Rh4! 1gSc5? Kxd5! Key 1 cSe5! A little bit more (thematically) as the same above.
- No. 127 Mackenzie. Diagram misprinted, c8 should be a white king. Solution: 1 Sh7 waiting. No score can be given; apologies for the error. Wilson uses this problem to ridicule diverse judges' opinion even though all complimented it!
- No. 128 Lipton. Tries: 1 Re4? Qc4-! 1 Re8? Qb6! Key 1 Rxb2! The mass of play doesn't take much figuring, but any movement (regardless of brilliance) scores points.

MOE SCORING...

An examination of last month's problems and the MOE scores gives a kind of comparison to the Olympic boxing scoring rules where one powder-puff belly tap counts equally with one cranium-crunching right cross. Adding to the meaningless by-play and poorly assessed fringe play with the richer and more spectacular variations as proposed by MOE takes about as much nonsense.

Common composer special notes like this in the system and clipped in extra (and meaningless) points, points they surely needn't pay attention to in the conventional venue; they ignored the "unratable criteria" and produced problems massive in weight and crowded by all sorts of unimportant play. It's no wonder Wilson's book contains no miniature two-movers and only a handful of Merediths. Big scores mean everything!

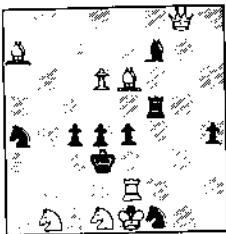
This month's problems all come from the 1974 World Composing Ty. When re-judged by MOE, Wilson even admits theme discrimination by stating, "The low scores (compared to problems from different time periods) can be rightly attributed to the theme selected." In realigning the 45 placings, MOE in ( ), many results are bewildering and disheartening.

LADDER SCORES THROUGH #120:

William Barclay.....65	Mary Iyle..... 0
Paul Cripe.....41	Fred Mihalek..48
Vic Glazer.....46	Richard Smiley10
Chuck Washach.....87	Gary Sargent. 15
William Harris.....44	Murray Smith .13
Eric Hassberg.....13	Lou Sojin.....37
Edgar Holladay.....44	V Vitkauskas..12
	James Warren..11

DEADLINE FOR SUBMITTING SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS IN THIS ISSUE: SEPTEMBER 6, 1981. You should submit keys only.. Mail solutions to David Brown, address above.

No. 129 Miroslav Stosic  
2nd Prize (MOE 38th)



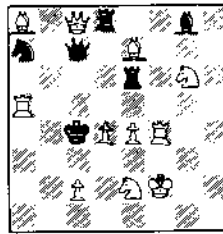
MATE IN TWO

No. 130 Unto Heinonen  
3rd Prize (MOE 21st)



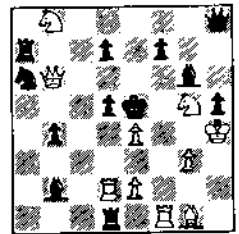
MATE IN TWO

No. 131 Henry Zuk  
18th Prize (MOE 1st)



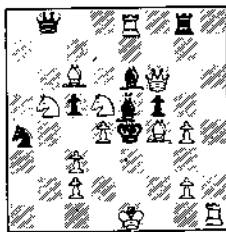
MATE IN TWO

No. 132 Friedrich Bock  
28th Prize (MOE 2)



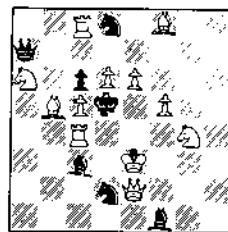
MATE IN TWO

No. 133 Dombrovskis & Mennitsen  
6th Prize (MOE 40th)



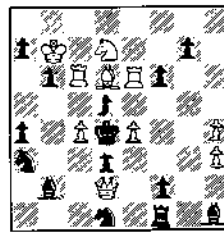
MATE IN TWO

No. 134 Kjell Widlert  
3rd Prize (MOE 28th)



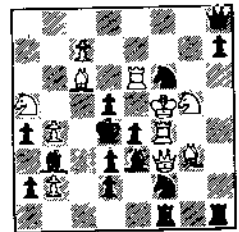
MATE IN TWO

No. 135 Friedrich Chlubna  
2nd Prize (MOE 30th)



MATE IN THREE

No. 136 Stefan Sovik  
25th Prize (MOE 1st)



MATE IN THREE





U.S. AMATEUR CIGAR CHIT: OPEN SECTION: May 27, '66, 1964, PALMER HOUSE: CHICAGO, ILL.

Cross-Table Race Rating Wins

Table of cross-table race results including names, race numbers, and ratings for the U.S. Amateur Open Section.

U.S. AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP: RESERVE SECTION: May 23-25, 1963, PALMER HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL.

Table of reserve section championship results, including names, race numbers, and ratings for the U.S. Amateur Championship Reserve Section.

BOOSTER SECTION CROSSTABLES CONT'D.

Table of booster section cross-table results, including names and race numbers for the booster section.



# 1981 ICA Postal Championship

THE SECOND ANNUAL ICA POSTAL CHAMPIONSHIP

A TWO ROUND QUALIFYING EVENT WITH A GUARANTEED PRIZE FUND OPEN TO ALL ICA MEMBERS OR ALL WHO BECOME ICA MEMBERS. YOU ARE INVITED TO COMPETE!!

The 1981 ICA Postal Championship will be in preliminary sections of seven players, playing a single round robin. Top two scorers in each prelim advance to the CHAMPIONSHIP FINALS; second two in each section advance to the CONSOLATION FINALS. \* Size of the Finals section depends upon number of prelim sections.

ICA membership for the duration of the event will be required. Multiple entries are allowed, but only one advancement to the Finals (best score) is permitted and only one prize may be won by any individual.

Weighted points will be used with wins in the FINALS counting 1.5 as much as prelim wins. In case of ties, prize money will be split and S-B system will be used to break ties for award of title and trophy.

## PRIZES

### CHAMPIONSHIP FINALS:

\$125 + trophy--1st

75--2nd

40--3rd

### CONSOLATION FINALS:

\$40 + trophy

(\* A Consolation Finals will be held only if eight or more prelim sections are filled.)

You should include your ICA expiration date when entering. ICA membership is required for competition. ICA membership is \$7 a year which includes six issues of the ILLINOIS CHESS BULLETIN.

CLOSING DATE FOR ENTRIES: Sept. 20

ASSIGNMENTS MAILED ABOUT OCTOBER 1

Your entries should be sent to:

ENTRY FEE: \$6.00

Helen Warren, TD

PO Box 70

Western Spgs., IL 60558

Checks should be made payable to the ILLINOIS CHESS ASSOCIATION. Join in the postal chess fun. Rules sheet and scoresheets provided with assignments.

I would like to enter \_\_\_\_\_ section(s) of the 1981 ICA Postal Championship

My present postal rating is \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_  
(name of organization: USCF, APCT)

I do not have a postal rating, but my OTB rating is \_\_\_\_\_. I would like to renew or begin ICA membership \_\_\_\_\_.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

# TOURNAMENT CALENDAR

AUGUST 8 August Pawn Snatcher, Homewood-Flossmoor (A)  
 15-16 CHICAGO PALMER HOUSE OPEN, A Grand Prix Event, \$2195 guar.  
 22 Third Quarter Novice, Peoria (A)  
 22-23 Forest City Open, Rockford, (A)  
 29-30 Fox Valley Open, St Charles (A)  
 29-30 Chicago Chess Center

SEPT. AN ICA TOURNAMENT

5-7 LABOR DAY WEEK-END: THE ILLINOIS OPEN AT PEORIA!  
 6 SS with an optional 1/2 bye if requested in advance.

19-20 Chicago Chess Center  
 26 Peoria Fall Tornado (A)  
 26 September Chess Mates Over 1600 (A)  
 26-27 Chicago Chess Center  
 26 Oak Park-Forest Park Tornado, 3-SS (A)

OCT. 2-4 4th Annual Lake County Open, Grayslake  
 2-3 Chicago Chess Center  
 10-11 Tzaak Walton Memorial Open, Rockford (A)  
 10-11 North American Class Championships, Palmer House, (A)  
 16-18 Oak Park Swiss- 5 SS (Note change of date) (A)  
 24-25 Chicago Chess Center  
 31 October Under 1600, Chessmates, Evanston (A)

NOV. 7-8 Chicago Chess Center  
 14 Fourth Quarter Novice, Peoria (A)  
 14-15 Chicago Chess Center  
 21 Rockford Rating Open, Rockford (A)

27-29 AN ICA TOURNAMENT

THE ILLINOIS CLASS CHAMPIONSHIPS, PALMER HOUSE, CHICAGO  
 Thanksgiving Week-end tournament! Be there! (A)

DEC. 5-6 Chicago Chess Center  
 19-20 Chicago Chess Center

**SPECIAL EVENTS:** ICA BANQUET to be held during the Thanksgiving  
 Day Illinois Class Championships  
 ICA POSTAL (2nd Annual): entries open NOW with  
 assignments mailed in October. Sign up!

THE FIRST ANNUAL ICA PICNIC OPEN TO ALL ICA MEMBERS AND THEIR  
 FAMILIES AT GOMPERS PARK, 4222 FOSTER, CHICAGO ON SEPTEMBER 20  
 Join in the fun, play speed chess, meet your officers and  
 fellow ICA members.

1981		AUGUST						1981
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT		
		First Q. 7th	Full M. 16th	Last O. 22nd	New M. 29th		1	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
23 30	24 31	25	26	27	28	29		

1981		SEPTEMBER						1981
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT		
First Q. 8th	Full M. 14th	1	2	3	4	5		
6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
20	21	22	23	24	25	26		
27	28	29	30	Last O. 20th	New M. 28th			

1981		OCTOBER						1981
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT		
First Q. 8th	Full M. 13th	Last O. 20th	New M. 27th	1	2	3		
4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
25	26	27	28	29	30	31		

1981		NOVEMBER						1981
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
29	30	First O. 8th	Full M. 11th	Last O. 19th	New M. 26th			

ILLINOIS CHESS BULLETIN  
 Helen Warren, Editor  
 PO Box 70  
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