

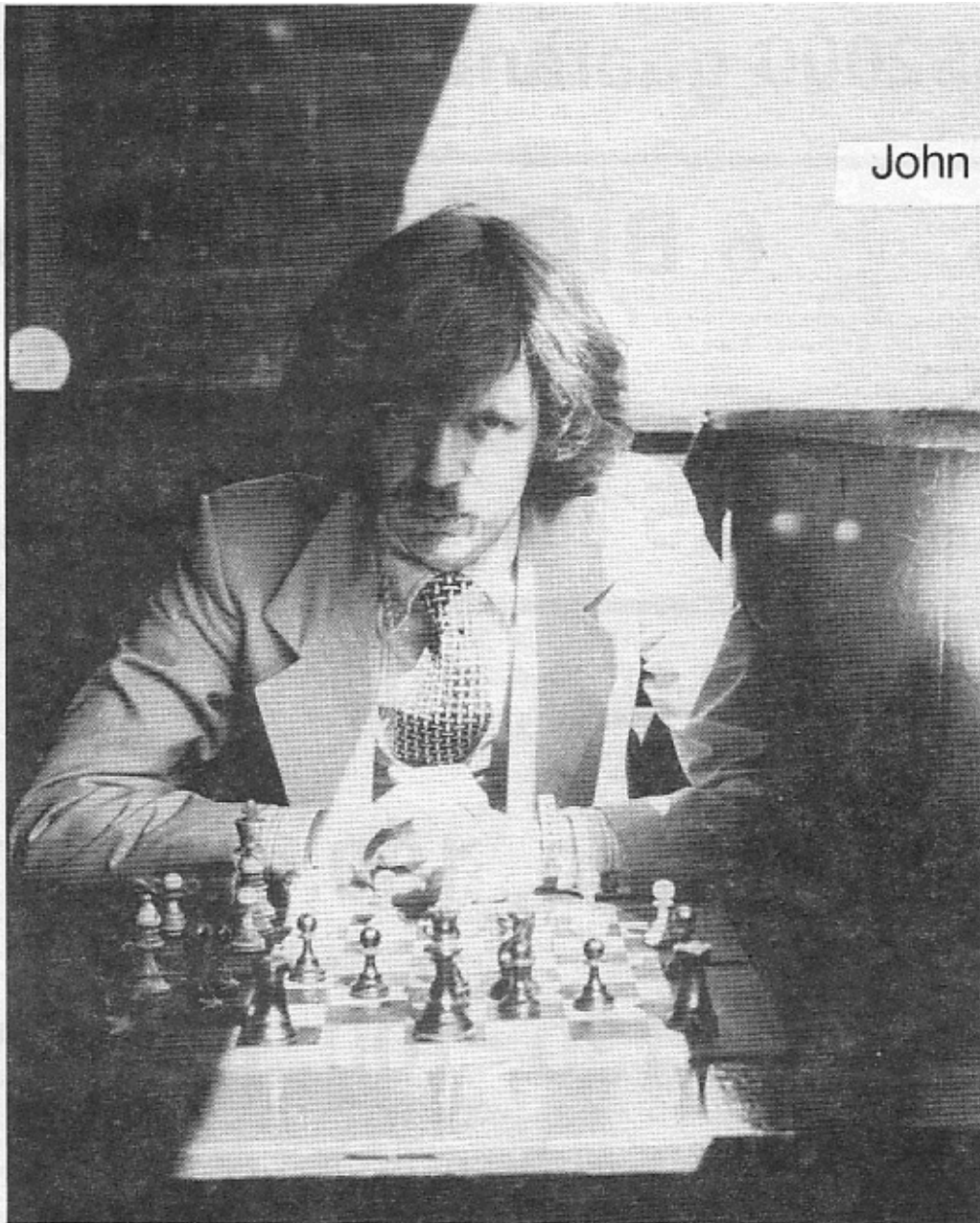
# ILLINOIS CHESS BULLETIN

Official Publication of the Illinois Chess Association, a USCF Affiliate

OCTOBER, 1981

Bimonthly

VOL. IV, No. 5



John Tomas

## 1981 MIDWEST CLASS CHAMPION

# 1981 ILLINOIS CLASS CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

## NOVEMBER 28-29 WEEKEND

**\$\$\$2000** guaranteed prize fund

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Official Publication of the Illinois Chess Association, a USCF Affiliate

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- 41 Irwin Rothchild, Park Forest, IL
- 42 Tom McCormack, Countryside, IL
- 43 Andy Slonskis, Oak Lawn, IL
- 44 Jim Crowell, Galesburg, IL
- 45 Esmond J. Coopwood, Sr., Matteson, IL

We welcome three new Patron Members this month. The ICA appreciates your commitment to chess with this show of genuine support!

#### AND A NEW ICA AFFILIATE JOINS US...

The CENTRAL LAKE COUNTY CHESS CLUB of Grayslake, IL has become a new ICA affiliate. Their home site is the College of Lake County, 19351 Washington St., in Grayslake. Membership dues are \$10 per year for adults, \$8 for seniors, and \$6 for juniors. Benefits include a club magazine, discounts on books and equipment as well as on USCF memberships, instruction and a full calendar of club events. The club meeting night is Friday--and all are welcome. Club officers are Harley Yoder, President; Kevin Bachler, V-P; Tim Just, Treas.; and Dave Schofield, Sec. More info is available from Tim Just, 1521 Circle Ct., Waukegan, (312) 244-7954. Chess players on the far north side and in the northern suburbs will welcome a chance to participate in the Central Lake County Chess Club's events.

FROM THE MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY...Juniors, Affiliates, Patrons, exchanges, and regular members...the mailing label on your ICB has been changed to include a code for membership type. It appears just before your expiration date: P (Patron), A (Affiliate), J (Junior), X (exchange), and a blank before regular. If your code is not present on the label, particularly juniors and affiliates, please notify the membership secretary Jim Warren, ICA, PO Box 70, Western Spgs., 60558-0070.

cover photo, Philip Cotton



# from the editor

Helen Warren

## SOME MATTERS OF STATE...

Three major ICA events are in the offing and one is successfully behind us, at least for 1981. The 1st Annual ICA Picnic at Gompers Park on Sept. 20 was a truly fun-afternoon. Some 70 ICAers and their families enjoyed terrific food, speed chess (Bill Smythe is the champ!), a tug-of-war, wine-tasting and all around comraderie. Our thanks must go to perennial good-guy Fred Gruenberg who picked up the tab for the occasion, footing the bill for the difference between the token ticket cost and actual expenses. Tom McCormack and I assisted with plans while the staff at Gompers Park, Sparky and Shikuzo Fulk, saw to the many details. We'd like to assure the success of next year's picnic with an early start on site selection and chairman. Interested in getting your club involved for 1982? Get in touch with an ICA officer!

Ahead of us in coming months are three major ICA undertakings: the First Masters/Expert Invitational Tournament with a \$1500 prize fund at the Palmer House on November 6, 7, and 8; the ICA Class Championships over the Thanks giving week-end and the 1st ICA Appreciation Banquet on Sunday, Nov. 8 at the Palmer House. The Masters/Experts event is the culmination of truly remarkable efforts by several people: Fred Gruenberg, fast becoming the *Patronus Optimus* of Illinois chess raised the bulk of the money for this event. (Only \$500 will come from the token entry fee.) Other donations were made by Richard Verber and your editor and the directing, the best in the state, or anywhere for that matter, will be provided without fee by NTD Walter Brown. John Tomas did much of the leg-work for this tournament; the first batch of invitations to the top rated twenty players in Illinois were mailed two weeks ago. Should fewer than twenty accept, the slots will be filled by the next highest rated until twenty are entered. Following are the Top Twenty in Illinois who received invitations:

1 IM Robert Grucharz	2435	11 Kurt Stein	2286
2 Eugene Martinovsky	2424	12 Chas. VanBuskirk	2265
3 Richard Verber	2389	13 David Rubin	2243
4 Leonid Kaushansky	2384	14 Joe Pundy	2240
5 David Sprenkle	2340	15 Peter Gilruth	2236
6 William Harris	2337	16 Victor Palciauskas	2235
7 Allen Kornfeld	2336	17 Yova Mihaljovic	2225
8 John Tomas	2326	18 Mario Spinosa	2213
9 Sheldon Gelbart	2304	19 Chris Kus	2209
10 Steven Tennant	2290	20 Wesley Suzuki	2209

The next four rated in order: Ed Friedman (2198), Keith Esses (2189), David Taylor (2188), and Tim Kras (2184) will be invited to fill slots of those who decline invitations--and we know several will. (We learned, for example, that Peter Gilruth is now out of state and several of the players listed above have been relatively inactive.) We made an extra effort to get the most recent ratings possible, even calling USCF's Judy Misner for a report of the rating run for Illinois for the NOVEMBER rating supplement now in preparation. Our thanks to the USCF for this service--above and beyond; we called Judy on the Sunday morning of Sept. 20 for this information.

This Masters/Experts Invitational means a great deal to a great many people. Finally, after twenty years, we are having an event for our strongest players--an event that says, "Illinois appreciates her masters." All ICA members are invited to watch the action at the Palmer House.

The ILLINOIS CLASS CHAMPIONSHIPS event has become one of the most popular in the ICA calendar. We hope you'll be in this one, and in addition, come to the FIRST ANNUAL ICA BANQUET at the Palmer House on Sunday, November 29 to congratulate winners of tourneys over the past year and to honor people who have been of service to chess in our state. It won't be a lengthy affair--you can count on that! Because the banquet is between the last two rounds of the tournament, you are assured of a fast-moving program.

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AN EDITORIAL THANK-YOU...Newton Berry, columnist for the ICB, has had a job change which requires a time commitment of added proportions and so leaves us as steady contributor. My thanks to him for his past work with us; he is always welcome in our pages.

\*\*\*\*\*

The editor's search committee recommended by a 4-0 vote (one not attending) to ICA officers that an honorarium of \$300 per issue be offered to the next editor. The committee recommended that the search be continued on that basis in hopes that candidates will apply. The present editor will produce the DECEMBER issue and will continue until a suitable replacement is found. Now that this additional incentive has been provided, we hope qualified candidates will apply to the ICA president Chris Musgrave or contact editor Helen Warren.

\*\*\*\*\*

We have just learned that CHANNEL 11 will cover the Karpov-Korchnoi Match beginning Sunday October 18 at 12 NOON, and every following Sunday for six weeks at that time. This will be a half-hour program produced by Shelby Lyman and the PBS station in Long Island, New York. Your phone calls and letters did the job!

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USCF MEDALS GO TO SKOFF AND GRUENBERG....

The USCF Policy Board awarded the Distinguished Service Medal to former USCF president FRANK SKOFF at it Palo Alto meeting. The Koltanowski Silver Medal was presented to Chicago organizer FRED GRUENBERG whose money-raising efforts are appreciated and applauded. Illinois salutes Frank and Fred!

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SUPPORT CHESS IN ILLINOIS! PLAY IN A TOURNAMENT THIS MONTH!

ON CHANNEL 11 Sunday, Oct. 18, and for six consecutive Sundays thereafter, at NOON, K-K COVERAGE!

# What's new

## KAUSHANSKY WINS AT HILTON

by PAUL SEGEDIN

One hundred and thirty-five players in two sections braved the high altitude of the Conrad Hilton's 30th floor to compete in the Chicago Summer Chess Classic in July. Beautiful weather on the first day of the event allowed the many balconies and fire escapes to be turned into unusual skittles areas. A fantastic view of Chicago was an unexpected bonus for players. The fog of the tourney's second day cleared and found Leonid Kaushansky the solo winner, ahead of an 86-player field in the Open section that included nine masters. A half-point behind the winner were International Master Walter Morris and senior master Leonid Bass; they drew with each other in the final round.

Top expert prize was split between Ed Friedman and U.S. Amateur Champion John Tomas. Both scored four points. Five players shared the A prize with 3½: Ivan Figueredo, Tony Schroeder, Antonio Angel, Pete Stein, and Phil Wong. Five also tied for the Class B prize: Mike Takeda, Mark Swewczyk, Pablo Diaz, Scott Christen, and Vidvuds Medenis.

While the Open section provided few surprises, the Reserve group produced two at the very top. Two dark horses, Jeff Allen and unrated Darko Sertic, turned in perfect 5-0 scores to share top honors. Eric Rennell, John Shibetz, and Mike Majchzak split third. Tim Pradzinski took full possession of the D prize with 3½, with Richard Diaz taking second. The E prize went to Eric Meyer and Frauchot Givens. Shibetz also took the Unrated money. Forty-nine players were in the Reserve group.

As organizer and director of the tournament, my thanks to all for making it a pleasure--and a success. The fact that most rounds started on time is more a tribute to the players than to the TD. I was tirelessly assisted by Tom Kirke; Vince Berry handled the book concession.

This was the first tournament ever held at the Conrad Hilton. We will hold more there in months to come. The Second Chicago Summer Classic will be held there, hopefully in July with a \$2500 prize fund. See you there! (Crosstables for this event elsewhere in this issue.)

\*\*\*\*\*

## FIVE TIE AT PARK FOREST

by WAYNE PALMQUIST

One of the many activities in the rebuilding program of the Park Forest Chess Club included a five round Swiss on August 1 and 2. The Park Forest Open ended in a four way tie for first and attracted 42 players from the south suburbs. Sharing the honors were Billy Colias (2139), Robert Bain (1943), Brent Chromczak (1950), and Steve Szpisjak (1913), all with 4-1 scores. The B prize went to Mark Wisniewski, clear first in his class, with 3½. C prize was split three ways among Larry Podmolik, Denis Williams and Mike Majchrzak. The D and E combined prize went

to David Ross and Rob Kaptonak. Unrated money was won by Richard McCormick, age 70+ and a long time member of the PF Club.

There were several notable upsets in the tourney: Kevin Lane (1850) bested Dan Vasto (2213) in round 2 while Dave Rubin (2236) yielded early draws to Frank Habic (1541) and Wisniewski. The top players took a beating in this Swiss. Only one of the first ranked five finished in the money. By the end of round 2 none of the top five had a clean score--and by the end of round 3, nobody had a perfect score! Pete Stein had 3½ after 4 rounds, but fell victim to Colias in the last frame. All in all, an exciting, hard-fought weekend tournament.

The tournament ran smoothly under the direction of Wayne Palmquist with part-time assistance from Dave De Pew, Jim Condron, and John Siadak. Play actually began on time (even earlier!) and the players conducted themselves well. Credit for the "atmosphere" must also be given to the excellent and comfortable conditions at Freedom Hall and the fine cooperation of the staff.

\*\*\*\*\*

## 87th St

Tom Fineberg and the 87th Street Chess Club moved to a guest site on north State Street, home of the Epitome CC, to play their four-round swiss with eighteen players in August. It made up in strength what it lacked in numbers. John Tomas, on a hot streak after the U.S. Amateur and Midwest Class Championship--both of which he won--continued his rating-gain ways to take first clear with 4½. He was followed by Pete Stein with 4. In the last round Tomas was paired with Dave Rubin, co-owner of the Master-Expert division's championship title; Tomas took the point and top money.

\*\*\*\*\*

## PEORIA

Always active Peoria was the site of the Bradley Summer Open won by Dave Sprenkle and Dennis Younglove of St. Louis ahead of D Ulitch and R Beckner. Also winning some dollars were D Spahr as highest scoring under 1600, share the honor with old-timers Dick Stotler and Ed Doran. 24 players participated in the event directed by Bill Wilkinson.

Bill also handled the Peoria Summer Tornado which had sixty-one players and found Dave Sprenkle again heading the pack, this time accompanied by fellow 4 point scorers T Sage and J Ready. Category II winners were G Snow, K Reardon, M Ferguson, J Paley; Category III winners were W Minkel, D Stotler, E Doran, D Birkestrand, H Krebill, D Mann, and B Dessen. L Reed took Category IV honors and top unrated was D Teitelbaum.

FLASH NEWS!!!!

Leonid Kaushansky topped a field of ninety-two at the Continental Regency in Peoria to win the ILLINOIS OPEN ahead of Eugene Martinovsky, Dave Sprenkle, and T Krausc. We will have crosstable, story, full account of prize winners, etc. in our next issue.

CONGRATULATIONS TO LEONID KAUSHANSKY, THE NEW ILLINOIS OPEN CHAMPION!

## FOX VALLEY

Organizer-TD Erv Sedlock reports that the Fox Valley Open drew sixty-three entrants on August 29 and 30 at the St. Charles Community Center. Chuck Kramer from Dolton, IL made his second appearance in St. Charles and came out the big winner this time. He was upset last March, but this time he went undefeated and untied to capture first place and top money prize. The original prize fund was based on forty entrants, and was increased by \$100 due to the excellent crowd. Paul Cripe, who had been the previous winner of all St Charles events, was defeated in round 3 by veteran Doyle Satterlee. So tied for 2nd were Cripe, Satterlee, Steve Surak, and Kevin Schmuengerow. Category II ended in a deadheat, too: J Dowse, P Weiss, and P Weston scored 3 each. Five other players dibbled up an added second prize in Category III while top honors went to B Watts. M Mayfield and T Varga halved the Category IV money and M Scolaro took Category V.

A large number of unrated players competed and contributed to the unpredictable results of the event. With an excellent 3½ points in his very first tourney Mark Siwek won the unrated prize--and Chris Musgrave immediately signed him up for the Oak Park-Forest Park Club since he lives in Elmwood Park! Four other unrateds made a good showing at 2½, including eighteen year old Melissa Orth--who had all the young males smitten. She "smote" a few across the board, too! We hope she enjoyed the competition and continues her interest in chess--there are just too few women competing. Reported by Erv Sedlock.

\*\*\*\*\*

## MIDWEST CLASS

Pre-tournament favorites by rating don't always prove the laws of statistical probability. Or, we could put it another way: Al Chow would rather play titled players and win and earn his rating points the hard way. Some unexpected results characterized the Midwest Class Championships held at the Palmer House in August. Over 200 players competed in six groups with John Tomas doing a repeat of his Amateur performance in the Master/Expert class.

Tomas strung four successive wins together: first against Oak Park Expert Tim Esposito, then vs Vince Berry, next against GCO co-winner Jeff Ginsburg, and then against the other GCO champion, master William Harris, before he ceded a draw to master David Sprenkle. David Rubin also scored 4½ and enhanced his master's rating a hefty fifty points in the process, taking the half point bye in round three while winning his other four contests against Kevin Bachler, Tom Mayka, Marvin Dandridge and Ed Friedman. It was a rating heyday for Tomas as well; his performance placed him above the 2300 level and placed him among the five top-rated Illinois players.

But back to Al Chow. Master Challenge III saw Al topple GM Arthur Bisguier; this time he took aim at IM William Martz in round 3 and won. Unfortunately, that was the high point of an overall disappointing tourney for Chow, for he dropped his next two against Chuck Kramer and always dangerous Fred Rhine. Tied for 3-4 spots were former Illinois Open Champion David Sprenkle and GCO co-champ William Harris, both with 4.

Class A honors went to Peter Berelos and Wayne Hickey, both with 4½, followed by Pete Stein, veteran Ed Buerger, and fast-improving Tom Krause. Class B was won clear and clean by Pablo Diaz with 5-0. Thomas Race took second all alone, too, scoring 4½. Three players scored 4½ in Class C: Mark Willey, Isidko Tamez, and Willie Averhart, and in Class D Gary Hines and Tim Pradzinski tied with 4½. The Unrated prize went to Dan Jacobson with a perfect 5.

This event was certainly a "midwest" tournament. Sixty players came from OUT of Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana,

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Tennessee, and New York were represented.

This Palmer House event was organized by Richard Verber and directed by Tim Redman, Mike Zacate, and Walter Brown.

From the Midwest Class, Tomas' win vs Jeff Ginsburg.

GINSBURG-TOMAS King's Indian

1 d4 g6 2 c4 Bg7 3 Nc3 d6 4 e4 e5 5 d5 Nf6 6 f3  
O-O 7 Be3 c6 8 Bd3 cd5 9 cd5 Na6 10 Nge2 Bd7 11  
O-O Ne8 12 a3 f5 13 ef5 gf5 14 f4 Nf6 15 Kh1 e4  
16 Bb5 Nc7 17 Bd7 Qd7 18 Qb3 Na6 19 Nd4 Nc5 20 Qb5  
Rac8? 21 b4?? Nb3! 0-1

And vs Vince Berry, an oddity, to say the least...

TOMAS-BERRY

1 c4 h6 2 Nc3 a6 3 d4 d6 4 e4 e5 5 d5 c5 6 Bd3  
Be7 7 Nf3 Bg5 8 Ng5 hq5 9 Be3 g4 10 Be2 Qh4 11  
Qd2 Qh5 12 O-O-O Qg6 13 f4 gf3 ep 14 qf3 Nf6 15 f4  
ef4 16 Bf4 Nh5 17 Rhel Qf6 18 Be3 Bh3 19 Rg5 g6  
20 e5 de5 21 Ne4 Qg7 22 Nd6 Kf8 23 Bc5 1-0 in view  
of ...Kq8 24 Bh5, etc.

\*\*\*\*\*

## down south

The Southern Illinois Chess League continues its flurry of activities under the direction of John Menke. Next on their list of events will be the Southern Illinois Open in January tentatively scheduled for Salem. Columbia and Belleville also will run events in coming months. Players in western Indiana support many of these events as well as a strong measure of support from downstate communities. We look forward to publishing news from the SICL.

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## HF

Newton Berry reports from Homewood Flossmoor that HF's twenty-eight player Pawnsnatcher resulted in a three-way tie for first, with Dave Rubin, Steve Szpisjak, and Mark Wisniewski all scoring 3½ ahead of Bob Bain, John Popovich, Larry Sims, and Edward Brzezinski. HF's summer quads were topped by Robert Michalak, Irving Ivins, and Larry Podmolik (I) and by Steve Stanis and Robert Mongeau (II). All events were directed by Newton Berry.

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## UC

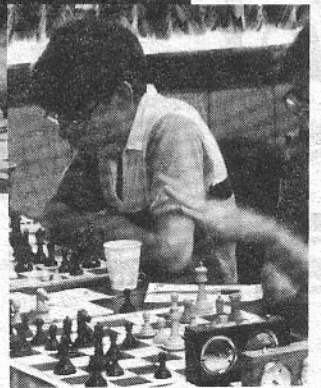
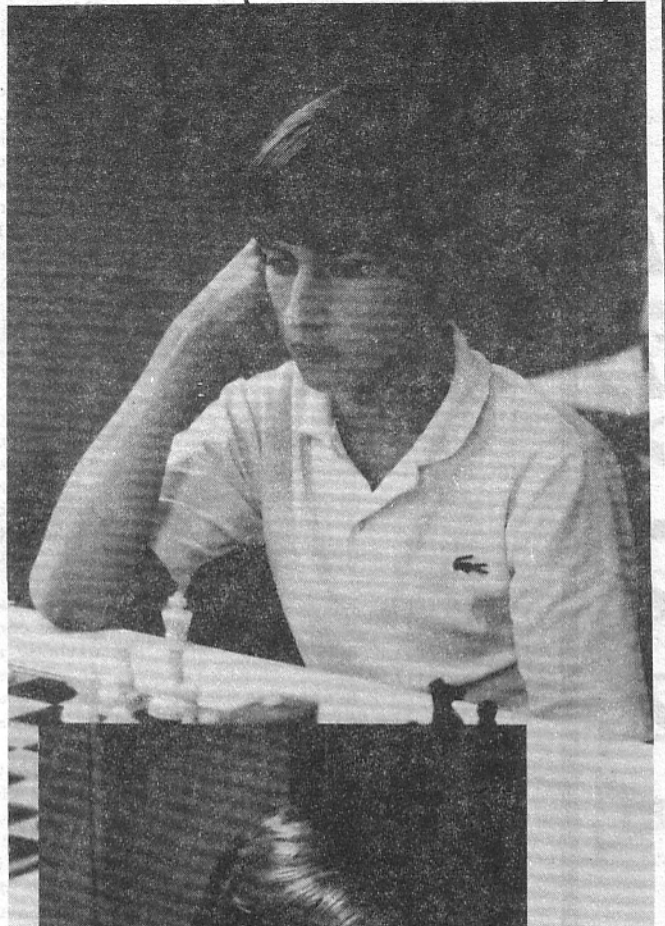
The University of Chicago Chess Club hosted a 25 board simultaneous by GM Leonid Shamkovich. Chicago area players turned in a good performance against the GM who won 12, lost one, and drew twelve after five grueling hours of play.

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photo credits...

At top right and top left, two of six winners of the 2nd Annual Region VII Championship, Charles Van Bushkirk and Dennis Younglove (photos courtesy of Bill Merrell); 2nd left, Dave Rubin, Midwest Class Co-Champion, Master Class, (photo courtesy of Newton Berry); bottom left, group shot with Leonid Kaushansky (back to camera) winner of Chicago Summer Classic and Illinois Open, 1981 (photo by Al Armstrong); and facing camera, David Sprenkle, winner of Bradley Summer Open and Peoria Summer Tornado; middle right, Chuck Kramer, Fox Valley Open Champion (photo by Al Armstrong), and bottom right, Billy Colias, co-champ at Park Forest Open.

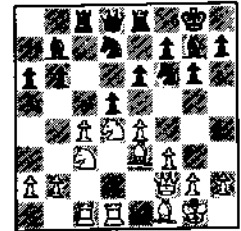
# WINNERS' CIRCLE



# martz \* martinovsky \* albert \* tomas

Wisconsin chessplayers recently had occasion to welcome the relocation to Milwaukee of Leonid Bass, the talented young master from Tashkent by way of Michigan City and Purdue. Immediate opportunity of this arrival was taken with organization of a double-round tournament of six masters, held under the auspices of the Milwaukee Municipal Chess Association. Pearle Mann directed this event, played on Thursday nights from February through May. A slower time limit was intended to produce better chess, and a book of games is planned as a permanent tournament record. Illinois readers may find interest in the following first encounter between the two favorites by pre-tournament ranking.

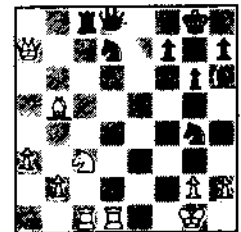
WHITE: W.E. Martz BLACK: L. Bass



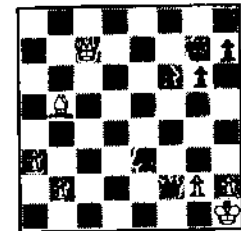
Position after 15...P-Q4

- 1 P-QB4 N-KB3
- 2 N-QB3 P-B4
- 3 N-B3 P-QN3
- 4 P-K4 P-Q3(a)
- 5 P-Q4 PxP
- 6 NxP B-N2
- 7 B-Q3 P-N3
- 8 Castles B-N2
- 9 Q-K2 Castles
- 10 B-K3 QN-Q2(b)
- 11 QR-B1 P-QR3
- 12 P-B3 P-K3
- 13 KR-Q1 R-K1
- 14 Q-KB2 R-QB1
- 15 B-B1 P-Q4(c)
- 16 BPxP PxP
- 17 PxP P-QN4
- 18 P-QR3 BxP(d)
- 19 N(4)XP BxP(e)
- 20 QxB PxN
- 21 BxP(f) RxB
- 22 QxR N-N5
- 23 Q-R7(g) B-R3(h)
- 24 N-Q5(i) RxR
- 25 RxR N-N3(j)
- 26 QxN QxN(k)
- 27 R-K1 Q-Q7
- 28 R-K8+ K-N2
- 29 Q-B5(l) B-K6+
- 30 RxB Q-B7+
- 31 K-R1 NxR
- 32 Q-K5+(m) P-B3
- 33 Q-B7+ K-R1
- 34 Q-N8+ K-N2
- 35 Q-B7+ K-R1(n)
- 36 Q-N8+ K-N2
- 37 Q-B7+

- (a) The direct move 4...BN2 occurred in a game Martz vs. D. Shapiro (Philadelphia 1980); after 5 PK5 NK5 White perhaps unwisely sought to surround the advanced Knight: 6 NQN1 PB3 7 PQ3 NN4 8 BxN PxB 9 NxP PK3 10 QN4 BK2 and the intended move 11 NxRP was now seen to lose against 11...KB2. Black even won the game as White could not consolidate with an extra Pawn.
- (b) Black is content to deploy forces in the constricted area of three ranks; later he will choose a White Pawn as object of a liberating breakout.
- (c) White is nearly ready to begin direct attack upon the several weak Black Pawns; therefore this temporary sacrifice commands attention.
- (d) The direct recapture leads to trouble for Black; better strategy would be to continue activating forces with 18...QK2 or 18...NK4, in the hope that well-placed pieces offer chances to recover the lost Pawn later.
- (e) Also insufficient are 19...BN6 20 NQ6 and 19...PxN 20 NxB NxN 21 RxR QxR 22 RxN BxP 23 QxB RxB 24 QQ2 RK2 25 BxP NB1 26 PQR4.
- (f) Black considers that 21 BQ4 would leave him without resource against 22 BxP. White regarded the following sacrifice as unsound.
- (g) White's winning chances are not great after 23 RxN NxQ 24 RxQ+ RxR; the three Black pieces are just too active.
- (h) Excellent play! White had anticipated 23...QR5 24 PR3 QNK4 25 BK2 and judged that position as a winning one.
- (i) With mutual time shortage White returns material for tactical chances. No good are 24 RxN QR5 or 24 QxN BK6+ 25 KB1 QB3+ and Black wins.
- (j) Black avoids 25...BxR 26 QxN QR5 27 QxN! or 25...BxR 26 QxN QxQ 27 BxQ NK4 28 BN5 BxP 29 PQR4 with serious winning chances for White--- the Black Bishop fights alone with the passed Pawn.
- (k) The trap was 26...BK6+ 27 QxB NxQ 28 RB8 RxR 29 NK7+ with an extra piece for White.



Position after 23...P-R3



Final Position

Drawn

- (l) White cannot use the move to strengthen his beleaguered King (29 BB1 BK6+ 30 RxB QB7+ 31 KR1 QxB mates); therefore he forces the Black combination with threats of 30 QB3+ and 30 QB8+.
- (m) Other moves lose, since White needs the possibility QKN3 to cover both mates.
- (n) 35...KR3 36 QN3 QO7 37 PR3 leaves Black a losing endgame if he cannot force through the attack. As played, white might well continue with 35...KR1 36 QN3 QxQNP 37 QxN QxB 38 PR3 with some practical chances to win. He did not avoid the draw since time did not permit assessment of Black's attacking potential in the variations with 36...QQ7 retaining the Knight.

Notes by W.E. Martz

# MASTER ANALYSIS

Milwaukee Masters' Invitational Tournament		TD: Pearle Mann													
Feb. 19 - May 18		Rating	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	Tot
1. William Martz	2408	x x	½ ½	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	8
2. Leonid Bass	2472	½ ½	x x	½ 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	8
3. Jon Breider	2245	0 0	½ 0	x x	½ 0	½ ½	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	4
4. John Anderson	2161	0 0	0 0	½ 1	x x	½ ½	½ 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	4
5. William Williams	2231	0 0	0 0	½ ½	½ ½	x x	½ 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	3½
6. Josef Friedman	2215	0 ½	½ 0	0 0	½ 0	½ 0	½ 0	x x	x x	x x	x x	x x	x x	x x	2

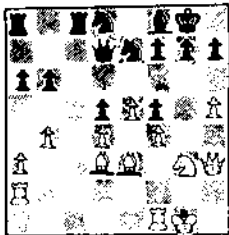
Statistical Expectation: Bass 7½; Martz 7; Breider 4½; Williams 4; Friedman 4; Anderson 3.



GM Lev Alburt sent us the following game from an international tournament held in Chile. The event was won by GM Walter Browne. The following game says GM Lev Alburt, "...is of theoretical interest and importance since it shows how White can secure a significant advantage against 13...a6. The rest of the game illustrates a double attack and suggests that White might get better play on the Q-side by sacrificing in the center at d5 rather than on the K-side at f5."

VAN RIEMSDYK-ALBURT Alkentine

1 e4 Nf6 2 e5 Nd5 3 d4 d6 4 Nf3 Bg4 5 Be2 e6 6 O-O Bc7 7 c4 Nc6 8 Be3 O-O 9 Nc3 d5 10 c5 Bf3 11 gf Nc8 12 f4 Nc6 (12...Rh4, 12...g6) 13 b4 (13 Bd3) a6? (This move was successfully used by Bagirov, but Van Riemsdyk's idea is a refutation.) 14 f5! (?) e6 15 f4!! (Now White is clearly better. Black should probably play 15...g6 or 15...Rh4. Often Black's knight is well placed on a5.) 15...Nb8 (It's unpleasant to make a move like this, but how else can the d-pawn be protected?) 16 Nd3?! (In most game analysis Van Riemsdyk showed a strong continuation: 16 Bf5 or 17 Bb5 with the intention to take the d-pawn with the knight. In spite of the material advantage--piece for only one pawn--it's almost impossible for Black to resist White's advancing rook phalanx. Facing the game, however, White was tempted to go for the mate. The play proved to be double-edged.) 16...Qd7 (If 16...g6 17 Bf5 is the start of a typically strong attack.) 17 gf Rb8 (This negates the advantage for the return of the knight.) 18 h4! Bf8 19 h5 Nc6 20 a3 Nc7 21 Ra2 b6 22 cb (Although the b-file would be open, Black needs at least one file to counterattack and to exchange some pieces, especially rooks, to lessen the pressure on the g and h files.) 22...cb 23 Qh3 Rdc8 24 Ne2 Nb8 25 Ng3?



POSITION AFTER 25 Ng3

(White must try to Bf5 with the idea of Bh4.) 25...Rc3! (?) (25...Qf7 was also playable and would force White to attempt some unclear piece sacrifices. The rook in the game is stronger, taking the f-pawn and freeing the f4 square for the pawn. White doesn't have much time here.) 26 Rf5 Qd4 27 Re2?! (Better is 27 Bf5, avoiding the next line and making more problems for Black.) 27...Qa3 28 Rf3 Ndc6 29 Bc4 (29 cd 30! of course, White could try a few sacrifices here, or perhaps that avert until later, but sacrifices still not 5... 29...Qb4 (18...Rh4 was even stronger.) 30 f5 Nd4 31 Rf4 Ne7+ 32 Ne2 Bc3 33 Qc3 Qc5 34 Nd4 Nc6 35 16 Nd4 36 Bf4 Qd4 0:1 Notes by Lev Alburt.

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Dr. Eugene Martinovsky has been an active senior master this past spring and summer. He sent us the following contests from the strong Michigan Experts Plus event which he won in late May. (Cf. August, 1981 ICB). Dr. M will spend the month of October visiting China on a professional tour, but you may be sure he will be ready to join the chess wars again come the Illinois Master-Expert November tournament. Notes are by the good doctor.

MARTINOVSKY (2400)-JIRJIS (2150) Slav

1 d4 d5 2 c4 c6 3 Nf3 Nf6 4 Nc3 Bf5 (Playable, but not the best. See ECO B, pg. 76.) 5 cd cd 6 Qb3 b6? (Better is c...Rc8.) 7 Bg5 e6 8 e4! (This ambitious move requires some precise calculations and follow-up.) 8...de 9 Bb5+ Ke7 (Forced, else Black loses a piece.) 10 Ne5 Qd4 1! Rd1! (The prospect of this move, plus the following sacrifice, made me decide to play 8 e4 that early in the game.) 11...Qc5 12 Bf4!! Qc5 (If 12...Qf4 13 Qb4+ and mate next move.) 13 Na4 Qd5 (If 13...Qc8 14 Qb4+ wins.) 14 Rd5 Nd5 15 Bg3 g5 16 Nc3 Nf4 17 Bf4

17...gf 18 Qb4+ Kf6 19 Qd4+ e5 20 Nd5+ Ke6 21 Nc7+ Kf6 22 Ne8+ Kg6 23 Qe5 Bb4+ 24 Ke2 Re8 25 Qe8 Be6 26 h4 a6 27 Qg8+ and Black resigns 1:0

MARFIA (2184)-MARTINOVSKY Caro-Kann

1 e4 c6 2 d4 d5 3 ed cd 4 Bf4 (Fischer played 4 Bd3 first, then after Re6 5 e3 Nf6 6 Bf4 Bg4 7 Bb3 Nc8 8 Qa4+ Bd7 9 Qe8 e8 10 Nf3 Bb6 11 a4! (to prevent Bb6=) Fe8 12 Bb2 Ne6 13 Qe1 + Fischer-Petrosian, Beograd, 1970. See also ECO B, pg. 90-91.) 4...Qb6 (This move puts pressure on h2 and avoids the Fischer plan as outlined above.) 5 Nc3! Nf6 6 Qd2 Bf5 7 O-O-O (This is a very bold move, but perhaps still safe. ? Bb5 was a good alternative. The b2 pawn could have been defended by other means, e.g. h3.) 7...Nbd7 8 Bd3 Bg6 9 Bg6 h3 10 Nf3 e6 11 Ne5 Bb4 12 Nd7 Nd7 13 a3 Be7 14 Qd3 Rc8 (Black stands better, but not by much.) 15 h4! a6! (The h4 pawn cannot be taken with safety, e.g. 16 ...Rh4 16 Rh4 Bb4 17 Rh1 Be7 16 Rh8+ Bf8 19 Bb8! and White has compensation for the pawn. Or 18...Bf8 19 Qb8+! Again, with adequate compensation for the pawn.) 16 g3 Qc6 17 Bd2 Nb6 18 Na2 Nc4 19 Bb4 Bf6 20 b3 Nd6 21 Bb6 Qd6 22 Nb4 O-O! (Now Black threatens with a5 and Qa3). Before 22...O-O White had Bb5+ and Qa6. Now if 23 h5 then g6 24 h6 g6 25 h7+ Kh8 and the Black King is safe while the White King on the other hand will be exposed.) 23 c3 e5! 24 de Nc5 25 c4 Rd8 26 Qd5 Qf6! (The White King is now exposed and without a good defense.) 27 Qb7 Bb2+ 28 Kbl Ba3 29 Nd3 Rd3! 30 Qc8+ Kh7 and White resigned 0:1

From the Cal-Chess Masters Tournament in Berkeley...

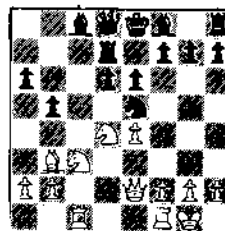
MARTINOVSKY (2400)-CRAIG MAR (2322) Benoni Tarrasch

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e5 3 e3 (This avoids regular bouand and Benko gambit lines.) 3...Qe6 4 Nf3 Bg7 5 Nc3 O-O 6 Re2 d5 7 O-O cd 8 ed Nc6 9 Be3 b6 (This position is very similar to a Tarrasch Dejanos with colors reversed. Here perhaps 9...de 10 Bc4 Nc8 was appropriate.) 10 Ne5 Bb7 11 Bf1 Ne5 (This kind of exchange is difficult to calculate. In retrospect, 11...e6 was more solid.) 12 de Nd7 13 e6! fe 14 Nq4 (13 e6! was justified only with this follow-up. White is now getting either material or positional advantage.) 14...Nc5 15 Bc5 bc 16 Be6+ Kh8 17 cd Nd4 18 Ne2 Ne5? 19 f4 Bf6 20 f5 Qf5 21 Rf3 Qd6 22 Nc1 Rd4+ 23 Kh1 Qe5 24 Rh3 Qg7 (The threat was 25 Rh3+ then Qh3+ and Qg6 mate.) 25 Qh5 Rcd8 26 Nc4 Bf6 27 Ne5 (Black is inferior both materially and positionally, yet he still has some tactical chances.) 27...Bb2 28 Rh1 Qd1 (Black finds some good attacking and defensive shots. Among other things, this move blocks the d-h diagonal for the White Queen. This makes White's first rank vulnerable.) 29 Rd3 Ba8 30 Nd7 Rfe8 31 h3 Qh 32 Rh3 Rd4 33 Rd1 Bg8 (A good desperate move in most trends. I was surprised and annoyed at the tenacity of the Black position. I had expected it to fall apart much sooner. Instead Black held on beyond the time control and then resigned.) 34 Rh2 Bc3 35 Nc5 Be5 36 Bg8 Bh2 37 Ne6 Qg8 38 Nd8 Bc7 39 Ne6 Bc5 40 Kd3 Bb7 41 Nq5 and Black resigns 1:0

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ANALYTICAL NOTES BY JOHN TOMAS

CHOW



JANKY

The position at the left occurred after move 14 in the game Janky-Chow, ECO, 1981. (Cf. ICB, IV #3, p. 19.) Janky continued 15 Kh1 g5 16 Qh5 Ng6 17 h4 Bg7 (0-1, 53) after some excellent endgame technique on Chow's part.

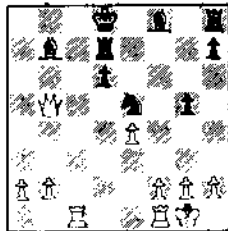
But can't White simply play 15 Ncb5!? If 15...ab5 White has 16 Qb5 (16 f4 Nc4! +-). Black has two defenses: 1) 16...g5 2) 16...Be7. White likewise has two promising attacking plans against either

move. In (a) he increases the pressure with 17 Ba4!?, and in (b) he trades three pieces for a Queen and three pawns with 17 Be6.

(1) 16...g5 (Note that this position could arise after move 15 if White played 16 Ncb5!, but then White's King would be on h1 and Black would be on move.)

(a) 17 Ba4 aims to take advantage of the fact that only one black piece is well-posted and four are without moves. 17...Bg7 18 Nc6 (otherwise Black simply castles and wins) 18...Nc6 (18...Rb7? 19 Nd8+ Rb5 20 Rc8!+-) 19 Qc6 O-O 20 Qc8 Qc8 21 Rc8 Rc8 22 Bd7 Rc2 23 a4! leaves Black rather the better in a probably drawn ending.

(b) 17 Be6! is much more promising. 17...fe6 18 Ne6 and now Bb7 giving up the Queen is forced since 18...Qe7 19 Rc8+ Kf7 20 f4! +- and 18...Qf6 19 Rc8+ Ke7 20 Nd4! +- are too horrible to contemplate. Then 19 Nd8 Kd8 leaves an unbalanced position which almost defies systematic analysis.



Black has squares for his minor pieces (c5, e5), diagonals for his bishops and possibilities of a K-side attack. White's advantages are just as tangible, the extra pawn and possession of the only open file. The factor that makes this position so difficult for Black is his insecure King position (...g5!). Prolonged analysis with Dick Verber and Ken Mohr indicated that

Black's position falls apart under the dual pressure of the passed pawns and the open e-file.

(2) 16...Be7 (Black allows 17 f4 chasing his Knight away. 17 f4 Ng6 and now the obvious 18 Ne6 is met by 18...Rb7! 19 Qb7! (19 Nd8+? Rb5 20 Rc8 Rb4!?) 19...Rb7 20 Nd8 Rb8 ♯, although White has counter chances.

So 18 Ba4 seems more promising, but 18...O-O 19 Rc8 Qc8 20 Qd7 Qc5! 21 f5 (Rd1 Rf6!+-) 21...Rd8! 22 Qb7 Qd4+ 23 Kh1 Qa4 24 f4 and now only Qd7! leads to a win. So it seems that White must try attacking plan (b).

The difference from 1b is that after 17 Be6! Black does not have to take the Bishop. He can play 17...O-O 18 Bd7 Bd7 and now 19 Nc6! because otherwise Black has the advantage, e.g. 19 Qc4 Qb6 20 Rc2 Rf6 21 Rd2 Rc8. After 19 Nc6 White has rather the better chances because Black's minor pieces are limited in scope and have trouble coping with White's a and b pawns. Black gets no joy from 17...fe6 either, since 18 Ne6 not only wins his Queen, but leaves his pieces in a tangle. So it seems that 15 Ncb5! is strong.

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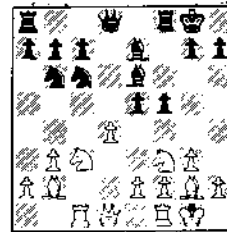
At this writing ICB Associate Editor John Tomas' USCF rating is at the 2340 mark--and his performance rating well over 2500! The following game from the Chicago Summer Classic at the Hilton assures us that he is not invincible, at least not when Kaushansky is on the other side of the board. Notes are by Tomas, as are the following introductory remarks.

"Botvinnik's dictum to analyze your games in print, especially your losses, has always appealed to me. Some losses teach nothing, of course, but most have a hidden message about technical and psychological weaknesses which must be deciphered by the analyst's hermeneutic if a player is to progress. The following game is my only loss this year.

TOMAS (2255)-KAUSHANSKY English

1 c4 Nf6 2 Nc3 e5 3 Nf3 Nc6 4 g3 (This is probably the most important line in the English over the past ten years, but one seldom seen in Chicago tournaments.) 4...d5 5 cd5 Nd5 6 Bg2 Be6 7 O-O Nb6 (Most accurate. If 7...Be7 or 7...f6, White gets the advantage with 8 d4!) 8 b3 (This is Simagin's move which I played

because I figured Kaushansky hadn't seen it.) 8...Be7 9 Bb2 O-O 10 Rc1 f5 11 d3 (This is a mistake because now White will achieve a standard position a tempo down. White normally plays a3 and b4 in two moves instead of the three that will now be required. Instead he could give the bishop on b2 something to do by the surprising 11 d4!

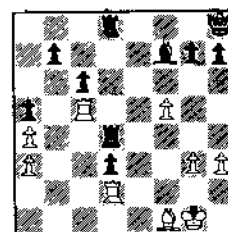


(1) 11...ed4 12 Nb5 and now 12...d8 is probably best, although the ending after 13 Qd3 Qd3 14 ed3 offers him no joy, e.g. ...Bd6 (best) 15 Nd6 ed6 16 Nd4! Nd4 17 Bd4 and White's powerful Bishops dominate the board.

(2) 11...e4 12 Ne5 (a) (...Bd4? 13 Ne6 +) 13 Ne4! leaves White with a superior position e.g. Ne3+ 14 Qe3 fe4

14 Ne4+-. If 12...fe4 14 Qd4 ♯ (b) 15...Ne6! is best when 13 deb d4! 14 g4 leaves White more logically posted to opening the game with an eventual f3 (+-). So why did I miss it? The fault was psychological rather than technical. In an original position against a strong, aggressive player I was satisfied to get to a known position, even if that position was not very good for me! 11...Bf6 12 Qe2 Rf7! (This is the useful option since that Black piece is because of White's waste of tempo. Another idea was 1...g4 13 f3! or 14 Bb2 Bb1 Bc2, but Black's position is more extended.) 13 a3 (What did I tell you!) 13...a5 14 Na4 (Although I spent ten minutes on this, it's a mistake. In many Steinitz-type positions the two open files compensate for the doubled a pawns, but this is not the case here. Instead White should bring about a Schopenhauer-type position by 14 c3 Bf7 15 Nf3! or 16 Nb5 Bb8 with a balanced position.) 14...Na4 15 Ba4 Bd5 16 c4 (Black's defense threat is in 16...ed and White's 16th move that naturally. My plan before the game was not to play passively against Kaushansky, but here it did offer better chances of having the game e.g. ...Bd3 17 Kf2 Bb4 18 Kf1 Bb4 19 Bb4 ed3 20 Qd3! gives White the Q-side pressure he emphasized on move 14.) 16...Be6 17 Rd1 Rf7 18 Be3 (The point of this is seen in the case of 18 e4 Bg7 19 Qd3+ Kh8 20 Qd2 Bb8 21 Qd8 Bb2.) 18...Rb8 19 Qb2 (White cannot simply sit still with 19 Bb2 and 20 Rb1; Black has too many ways to improve his position including Qe7 and Qf7 or g5 and g4.) 19...fe4 20 Ne5 Be5 (More accurate is 20...Ne6! E1 Be6 ed3 since White's QB is forced off the board immediately.) 21 Ne5 ed3 22 Bc3 Bg4! 23 Qb3+ Kh8 24 Rd2 (24 f3 would drastically limit the scope of White's bishop. Now Black is invited to take his QB out of play by ...Be2.) 24...Nd4 25 Bd4 Rd4 26 Qf7! c6 (26...Rd7 27 Qf4 Bb8 28 Be4 makes it almost impossible for Black to make use of his extra material.) 27 h3 Qd7 28 Qd7 Bd7 29 Bf1 Bf5 30 Rc5 Bg6 31 f4! (This came as a surprise to Kaushansky. Black is not worried by 31 Ra5 b6 32 Ra7 c6 when the connected passed pawns will win easily.) 31...Rbd8 32 f5 Bf7 33 Kf2 (The losing mistake! Black has been having difficulty finding a clear win--Kaushansky spent 36 minutes on moves 30-34--and White could lessen Black's Q-side chances with 33 Ra1! I was afraid of getting the rook trapped out of play, but, in fact, the rook's nuisance value is increased on a4.

(1) 33...b6 34 Ra7 Bb3 35 ab ba6 36 Ra5 Be2 37 Re5 Rd6 38 Kf2 and White is alright. (2) If 33...Be4 (not 34 Ra7? Ba6! +-) but 34 Kf2 when R4d5 35 Rd5 Rd5 36 Ke3! Rf6 37 Bd3 with decent chances. Black has other tries, of course, but all seem reasonably satisfactory for White.



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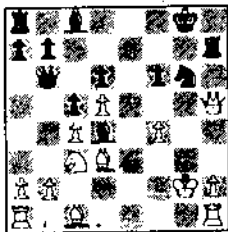
# World View

by JOHN TOMAS, Assoc.Ed.

**CANADA:** Concurrent with this year's U.S. Open the University of British Columbia staged an extremely interesting international Swiss. Duncan Suttles, playing in his first event in four years, tied for first with England's Tony Miles, both with 7½-2½. Suttles came from behind by defeating both Miles and Yasser Seirawan in the last three rounds. Seirawan tied for third with Anthony Assman of West Germany with 7-3. Following is a game from this event:

SEIRAWAN-SUTTLES English 1 c4 e5 2 Nc3 d6 3 g3 Nc6 4 Bg2 Be6 5 d3 Qd7 6 Rb1 g6 7 b4 Bg7 8 b5 Nd8 9 e3 Nh6 10 a4 0-0 11 Qc2 Re8 12 Bd2 Kh8 13 h4 f6 14 Ngc2 Nhf7 15 a5 a6 16 Nd5 Rg8 17 Qa4 Bf5 18 Qa3 g5 19 e4 Bg4 20 f3 Be6 21 b6 c6 22 Nc7 Rb8 23 Qc1 Qe7 24 d4 ed4 25 Nd4 Ne5 26 0-0 Bc4 27 Nf5 Qd7 28 Rf2 d5 29 hg5 Nd3 30 Qc3 f5 31 Ng7 Qg7 32 ed5 cd5 33 Nd5 Ne5 34 Nc7 Ndc6 35 f4 g4 36 gf4 Rhf8 37 Re1 Rf5 38 Qh3 Nd3 39 Ke4 Rh5 40 Qe3 Qh6 41 Rc3+ Nde5 : 0-1

**CHILE:** Walter Browne, fresh from his victory in the U.S. Championship took an undefeated first place in the Codelco-Caprun tournament in Santiago. Browne's 8-2 score was ½ points ahead of Argentine IM Garcia-Palermo while Lev Alburt scored 5½. Following is Alburt-Browne



23 Qg6+ Rg7 24 f5 Rg6+  
25 f6 Bg4 26 Re1 Re5  
27 Ne4 Kf7 28 Ng3 Rh8  
29 Rb1 Qd8 30 b4 Rh2+  
31 Kh2 Qh8+ 32 Kf1 Qh1  
33 Re3 Bd4 34 Kf1 Bf3  
35 Kf2 Qd2+ 36 Ke1 Bc3+  
37 Bd2 Bd2+ 38 Nd2 Qg3+  
39 Kf1 Qd2+ 40 Ke1 Qd3+  
41 Kf1 3-3

**CUBA:** Cuba has sponsored three major international events this year. The traditional Capablanca memorial in Cienfuegos, a 14-player round robin, was a sweep for the Soviet Union. Scores: Tseshkovsky-9½-½, Mikhailchishin, and Chernin-9. GM Noqueiras was the top Cuban with 7½. Cuba was more successful at the Havana International. GM Noqueiras and IM Vilola tied for first with 12½-4½ ahead of Timoschenko with 11½ and Schussler at 10½. The Bayamo International followed soon after Havana and contained many of the same participants. It was won by Rodriguez with 10½-4½, followed by Vilola and Noqueiras at 10.

**CZECHOSLOVAKIA:** The 3rd Reti Memorial at Tarnavia was won by Cabrilo of Yugoslavia with 8½-4½ ahead of Meduna with 8 and Knaak with 7½.

**WEST GERMANY:** The Baden-Baden International was won by Tony Miles and Zoltan Ribli with 9½-3½. Viktor Korchnoi, in a disappointing result, scored 8½-4½, including losses to Herbert Bastian of Germany and Nick DeFirmian of the U.S. DeFirmian scored 7½ for eighth place. Dortmund was won jointly by Jan Speelman, Gennady Kuzmin, and Fracnik of Czechoslovakia.

**GREAT BRITAIN:** Paul Littlewood won the 1981 British championship. The annual Lloyd's Bank Invitational was won jointly by GMs Ray Keene, Tony Miles, and Yasser Seirawan, all with 7-2.

**HUNGARY:** The Keszthely was won by IM Murray Chandler and Yuri Razuvayev with 9-4.

**NORWAY:** The traditional Gansdal International was won this year by Lief Ogaard of Norway with 7-2 (A popular score in Swisses!) Kauszari and Schussler of Sweden tied for second; Vincent McCambridge of the U.S. attained his final IM norm, while ICB regular John Watson finished back in the pack.

**PHILIPPINES:** This year's Marlboro tournament was won by Vaganian of the USSR ahead of Smejkal and Geller.

**SPAIN:** Tal won the 21st Costa del Sol tournament with 7-4 followed by Marovic and Ivkov (Yugo.) and Csom (Hungary)

**SOUTH AFRICA:** Ulf Andersson scored 7-5 to win an extremely strong Johannesburg Invitational. In spite of their expulsion from FIDE the South Africans managed to attract three players rated above 2600. Korchnoi and Hubner tied for second in a four-round quad with 6½-5½ while Nunn trailed with 4-8. Korchnoi's relative failure bodes ill for his chances in the upcoming World Championship match especially since Karpov has proved his ability to win at will against such opposition. Nunn, although outclassed, had the consolation of two victories against Korchnoi.

KORCHNOI-NUNN KID 1 c4 Nf6 2 Nc3 g6 3 e4 d6 4 d4 Bg7 5 Be2 0-0 6 Nf3 Nbd7 7 0-0 e5 8 Qc2 a5 9 Rd1 cd4 10 Nd4 Nc5 11 Ndb5 Re8 12 Bg5 Bd7 13 f3 Ne6 14 Be3 Nh5 15 Bf1 f5 16 ef5 gf5 17 Bf2 Rf8 18 g3 Nf6 19 Qf5? Ng4 20 Qg4 Ng5 21 Qh5 Be8 22 Qg5 Qg5 23 Nc7 Rf3! 24 Na8 Rf2! 25 Kf2 Qc5+ 26 Kg2 Rc3 27 Nc7 Bg6 28 Nd5 Re4+ 29 Kh3 Bb2 30 Rb1 Qa3 31 Rb2 Qb2 32 Nf4 Bf5+ 33 q4 Qf2 0-1

**SOVIET UNION:** Burevestnik of Moscow defeated Ploz of Cologne in the European Team Championship.

Boris Gulko, inactive for two years because of his attempt to emigrate to Israel, won the Moscow Championship with a point to spare 11½-6½ ahead of Makarychev and Psakhis. Among the also-rans were Bronstein, Yusupov, Svetin, Vaganian, etc.

The 14-player International at Lvov was won by Tal and Romanishin followed by A Petrosyan. At Riga, Tal again took first with 11 ahead of Tseshkovsky (who is certainly having a good year) with 10½.

**YUGOSLAVIA:** Tseshkovsky ran away with Banja Luka 10-1 followed (at some distance) by Nikolic, Sax, and Velimirovic.

Some additional news provided by USCF press releases and AITPE Newsletter from abroad...

The three-way playoff among Christiansen, Reshevsky, and Kavalek for the third spot in the interzonal ended in draws--in all five games!--giving the nod to Christiansen on tiebreak.

Church's Fried Chicken has again agreed to sponsor the 1982 Grand Prix contest and increased the prize fund to \$15,500. First place will be worth \$4,000.

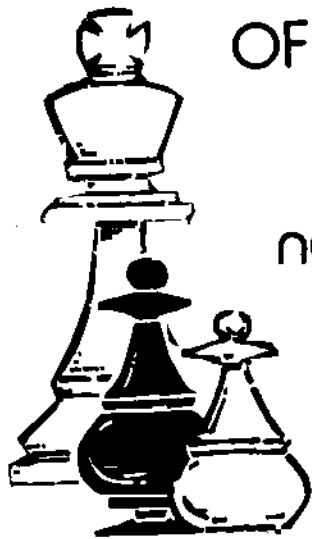
U.S. players abroad have been active, indeed, this summer. Maxim Dlugy tied for 5th in the Under Sixteen Championship...Ron Henley won the Second Biel International.

Jay Whitehead won the U.S. Junior Championship in Scottsdale, Arizona. Douglas Root and William Adam tied for 2-3 spots and Mark Orfalea finished fourth. Whitehead will represent the U.S. in Mexico City for the World Junior title.

Five players tied at Palo Alto's U.S. Open: GM Florin Gheorgiu, Nick DeFirmian, ICB contributor Jeremy Silman, J Meyer, and GM Larry Christiansen. About 700 played in this Open, the largest ever except, of course, for the record-setting Chicago U.S. Open in 1973 which drew 778.

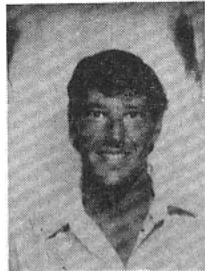
MASTER ANALYSIS, Tomas, cont'd.

33...g6!! (The winning move. I had overlooked this when playing 33 Kf2.) 34 Rc3 (There is no satisfactory move. The main line is 34 f6 Bg6 35 Ra5 (too late) Rf8+ 36 Kg1 Rf3 and White is almost without moves and totally without hope.) 34...Rd5 35 Ke3 Ra4 36 Rdd3 Re5+ 37 Kd2 Rf5 38 Rd8+ Kq7 39 Bd3 Rd5 (After this White can get everything he wants and Black still wins easily, 0-1.



# OF PAWNS & KINGS

newton  
berry



## Zingheim Wins Illinois Junior

The 1981 Illinois Junior Championship, held July 11-12 at Dolphin Lake Park in Homewood, was bigger and better than ever--especially for Scott Zingheim (1983), who took title, plaque, first-place ribbon and \$150. His 5-0 record earned a clear first ahead of a field of 45 that included two masters and three candidate masters. Incredibly, 40 remained through the final round, many no longer in the running, but hoping to snare the brilliancy prize or upset award.

Representatives from all parts of the state competed, and many faces unfamiliar to Chicagoans impressed with the strength of their play. Glenn Gratz (1939) of Urbana went undefeated, notching a point and a half against last year's co-champs, William Harris Jr. (2327) and Dave Rubin (2245), while battling flat tire problems between rounds. By drawing Darren Bolden (1908) in the final round, Gratz (4-1) tied for second with Bolden (also unbeaten), Harris, and Mark Zvilius of Champaign.

Gratz' Round 3 win over Harris was a shocker and got my emotional nod for the Biggest Upset prize. (Earlier Rubin had asked me, only half in jest, "If Harris and I meet in the last round and I win, will I get the Upset Prize?")

Actually, 26th ranked Glenn Snow (1697) of Milan wrapped up the Upset award in Round 1 with his victory over 3rd ranked Zvilius. Mark recovered exceptionally well, winning his next four games.

Kevin Lane (1878), one of four local Homewood-Flossmoor Park District Chess Club entries, had created a couple of Brilliancy Prize candidates with Round 2 and 3 wins over First 1600 prize winner Dan Berger of Lake Bluff and Lucy Guysinsky (2023). But Kevin's hopes of winning it all ended with an early piece hanging blunder in his Round 4 match-up against Zingheim.

Villa Park's Guysinsky made up in quality for what her sex lacked in quantity. When I asked Rob Michalak (1667) why he'd taken 45 minutes to make the same 15 book moves against Lucy that he'd reeled off against me in a speed game, Rob replied, "I was just trying to be careful. She's such a strong player." She is indeed. At age 18, Guysinsky has the potential to become our national women's champion and a legitimate master. But as this tournament showed, she needs regular play against strong and varied opposition to realize that potential. Lucy smashed Michalak and Adam Lief (1822), Glencoe's 12-year-old prodigy, before losing to Lane, drawing Albert Liu (1772)--another strong Urbana player

who almost toppled Harris in Round 2--and withdrawing.

We'll be hearing lots more of Lief. The tourney's youngest entrant compensated with raw ability for shortcomings in formal knowledge, his 3-2 score falling half a point shy of the 1700 prize, captured by Robert Manaster (1775) of Des Plaines. Adam's come-from-behind win over Michalak took the second 1600 prize from Rob and gave it to his Tinley Park teammate Mark Wisniewski (1616), the event's lowest rated player.

For Zingheim, a fiercely competitive though highly personable young man, everything went right. After being away from the game most of last year, Scott got his feet wet again by splashing cold water on Chicagoan Ron Stricker (1705) in Round 1. (Stricker then went into a deep freeze 0-4 before withdrawing.) In Round 2, Zingheim brought Snow back down to earth.

Then, in a tense problem-like position against Chicago's tough Larry Sims (1787), Scott resorted to a psychological ploy, offering a draw he didn't really want Sims to accept. ("I've noticed that when stronger players offer me a draw at a critical moment, it makes me wonder if I have something I'm not seeing," confided Zingheim. "And I might start thinking in the wrong direction.") The gambit worked. Sims declined the overly generous offer and was soon tagged with his first defeat. Lane tried to offer Scott resistance after an uncharacteristic opening blunder, but not even Fischer could have saved Kevin's game.

Rubin, who won the Junior crown in '79 and tied for it in '80 (Harris took that trophy on tiebreaks), started the tournament Saturday morning by manufacturing a win out of a seemingly drawn endgame against Dale Szpisjak (1680) of Chicago, followed by an easy crush of Richard Rateike (1770) of Woodridge. Then in Round 3, Dave brought Manaster to his knees with a devastating mid-game sham knight sacrifice that Robert could neither accept nor ignore. This effort netted the Homewood master a tie for the Brilliancy Prize (\$25 plus a \$17 book, Colombek's Chess A History, donated by Helen Warren). However, I began to suspect that the sharp edge was wearing off Rubin's game when, in Round 4, he had to ask me the point of a Harris sacrifice against Charles Craigmile (1775) of Lake Forest.

A draw with Gratz slowed Dave's route to a third successive Junior title. But he seemed to get a break on colors going into the crucial game. Both he and Zingheim were due for Black, and normally Dave's higher rating would have decided the choice against him. However, because Scott was a half point ahead in the tournament ranking (4 to 3) Zingheim instead got the color duo him.

Playing Black proved no handicap for Zingheim, however. He had studied Rubin's games and prepared a Lasker-Pelikan Sicilian for him. An excellent choice. Some time back I had seen Dave play what was probably the only Stonewall Attack of his tournament career, in order to avoid Kurt Stein's Lasker-Pelikan. Against Zingheim he strayed from book on move nine, and his position became increasingly less and less promising.

This game, which brought Scott a half interest in the Brilliancy booty, almost ended in controversy at move 22. That's when Zingheim turned to me and whispered, "Did you see that? He touched his King." I was studying the board at the time, but observed no infraction. As assistant TD, I asked Dave if he had touched his King and he answered, "No." Had he said, "Yes," I would have insisted he move it. And the only logical move it could have made would have been to assume a horizontal position, for the White Queen was under attack.

As Scott himself pointed out, my asking about the King seemed to disconcert Rubin, who then made a weak move, allowing a forced retreat by an attacked Black Knight to gain tempo with renewed threat to the White Queen.

Personally, I think Zingheim would have won anyway. His position was far superior and he was playing the better chess. It won't surprise me in the least if he becomes the state's next master. But the incident was regrettable,

leading to bad feelings between the two. However, this one sour note in an otherwise highly successful tournament was short-lived. For Scott and Dave had to work out between themselves how they wanted to split the Brilliance Prize. (Zingheim pocketed an additional \$17, while Dave received the book and \$8.)

Credit for the tourney's success goes to the exceptional group of young people who competed so hard yet so harmoniously. And to Bob Bain, who as chief TD, not only did his usual superb no-complaints job, but donated his services gratis.

(Ed. note...The Illinois Junior came of age this year and took its place in the ICA calendar of events for real. It happened because of the efforts of its organizer Newton Berry. Newton worked with real vigor to make this tournament larger than it has ever been--and stronger, too.

The participants came from all parts of Illinois, Champaign and Chicago and from Glencoe, Homewood, Milan, Oak Brook, Tinley Park--and elsewhere, a truly representative field. Congratulations to Newton Berry on a great job of organizing!

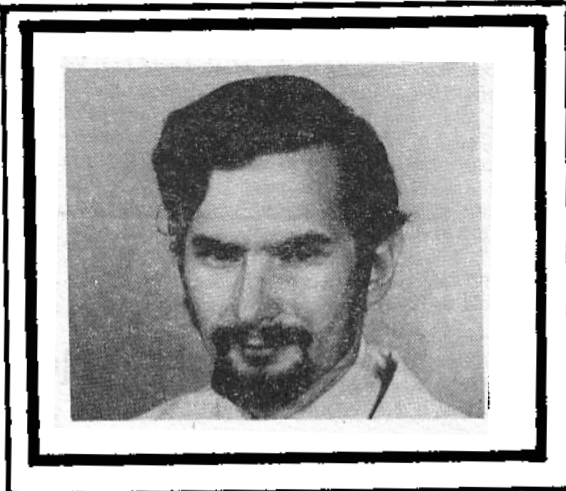
## Games Editor

### Master Sheldon Gelbart

In this issue I feature two of the finest games from Master Challenge III. The first is Kurt Stein's tremendous positional effort against Grandmaster Arthur Bisquier. Bisquier had a bad tournament losing to two Chicago area experts. He hung his queen to a Knight fork in a superior position against Al Chow. I'm sure that Arthur would have won the game if he hadn't blundered. However, against Stein he was simply outplayed. Kurt played his favorite Scotch. After the first few moves I commented to Vince Berry that Bisquier was playing an inferior variation and I wouldn't be surprised if Stein won. In characteristic fashion, Vince immediately offered me odds...

KURT STEIN (2169)-ARTHUR BISQUIER (2515) Scotch Opening

1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 d4 ed 4 Bc4 Bc5 5 c3 d3 6 O-O d6 (This continuation is considered bad for Black. It was at this point that I made my above mentioned remark to Berry. Stein knows the theory of the Scotch and has had tremendous results with it.) 7 b4 Bb6 8 Qd3 Nf6 9 Bb3 (A surprise. Book in a4.) 9...Qe7 (Now Bisquier has Stein out of the book and intends to keep him there.) 10 Re4 Ne5 11 Bxe5 (Also to be considered is Nxe5 de and then 12 Ng5 intending Nd2 to e4) 11...de 12 Qb5+! Nd7 13 Nbd2 c6 14 Qe2 Nf8 15 Nc4 b7 16 Ne3 Qg6 (Black has the two Bishops, but White has excellent piece placement and a lead in development.) 17 g3 (A serious weakening, but necessary to stop Nf4) 17...Nh3! 18 Rd1 O-O? (I expected Arthur to play h5 with a very interesting attack. It may not have worked because the Black King was not overly safe, either; it may have been his last practical chance.) 19 Ne5 Qf6 (If 19...Bxf5 20 ef Nh8 21 Qe3 with tremendous positional advantage.) 20 Rd7 Rac8 21 Qd2 h6 (If 21...Bxf5 22 ef Qxf5 23 Ng5 Nh8 24 Be2 with Bxh7 mate to follow.) 22 Qd3 Bxf5 23 ef Ne7 24 Nh4 Bb6 (If 24...Rfd8 25 Ng6 Nxf5 26 Rxf7 wins, e.g., 26...Rxd3 27 Rxf7+ Kh7 28 Nf8+ etc., or 26...Qag6 27 Rxf7+ Kh7 28 Rxf8 Rac8 [If 28...Rxd3 29 Bg8+ Kh8 30 Bf7+ etc.] 29 Qd7 Ff8 30 Be2 Ff7 31 Qe8 and the pin of the Knight is decisive.) 25 Ng6! Nxg6 (If 25...Rfe8 26 Re1 Nqg6 27 Bxf7+ etc.) 26 fg Qxf2+ 27 Kh1 Kh8 28 Rf1 e4!? (The position is lost for Black, so he tries to introduce complications.) 29 Rxf2?! (Far better is 29 Qd1 since Qe3 or Qb2 allows 30 Rxf7 Rfe8 [30...Rxf7 31 gf Ff8 32 Qd6 or Rfd8 31 Qxd6+ and mate at f8] 31 Rxf7! Kxf7 32 Qd7+ Kxg6 33 Qf7+ Kg5 34 Qf6+ Kh4 35 Bf7+ Kg4 36 Qh4 mate) 29...ed 30 Rxf7 Rxf7 31 gf g5 32 Rxd3 (White still has a clearly won game but must overcome some technical difficulties.) 32...Kf7 33 Rd7 c5 (If 33...Rc7 34 Rd1! Re7 [White was threatening Re1 to Re8] 35 Rf1 Kf8 36 Rf6 as in the game.) 34 Be6 Rc7 35 Rd1 cb 36 cb Re7 37 Rf1 Kf8 38 Rf6 Bd4 39 Rxh6 Bg7 40 Rg6 a5 41 ba g4 42 Kg2 Rc7 43 Bb3 Rc5 44 Rxg4 Rxa5 45 Re4 Be5 46 Kf3 Kg7 47 Kg4 Rc5 48 Ra4 Bd6 49 Kf3 Rf5+ 50 Kg2 Be5 51 Rg4+ (White has now

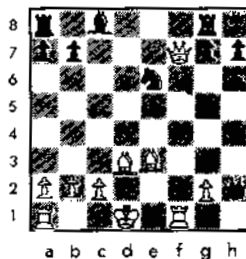


made the time control. He therefore decides to apply the finishing touch.) 51...Kh7 52 Be2 1-0 and Kurt Stein captured a share of first place.

The next game features a theoretical nicety that Fred Rhine has been saving for two years for Dave Sprenkle. Rhine's home analysis is much better than mine. In this game Sprenkle finds himself absolutely hopeless. Many of the notes are Rhine's own analysis which he submitted to Chess Informant.

RHINE (2084)-SPRENKLE (2329) Sicilian Def.

1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 Nf6 3 e5 Nd5 4 Nc3 e6 5 Nd5 ed 6 d4 Nc6 7 dc Bxc5 8 Qxd5 Qb6 (Fred suggests d6, but I can't believe that's any good.) 9 Bc4 Bxf2+ 10 Ke2 O-O 11 Rf1 Bc5 12 Ng5 Nd4+ 13 Kd1 Ne6 14 Ne4 d6 15 ed Rdb 16 Bd3 Bxd6 17 Qh5 f5 (Up to now this has been all book according to Rhine, but now comes a twist.) 18 Nxd6! (This is Rhine's home analysis. It appears to win by force!) 18...Qxd6 19 Qxf5 Qxh2 (If 15...g6 20 Qf7+ Kh8 21 Qf6+ Kg8 22 Bf4 Nxf4 23 Qxd6 and White has an easily won ending; or if 19...Nf8 20 Qf7+ Kh8 21 hg5! traps the rook.) 20 Qf7+ Kh8 21 Bg5! (This is the reason Black is busted. The Black King will be mated long before White, but the play is very sharp.) 21...Rg8 22 Be3! (Very pretty. The threat is Qf2, Kd2, and Rh1.)



POSITION AFTER 22 Be3

22...Nd8? (if 22...Nf8!! 23 Ba4 Be6! 24 Bxe8 Qd6+ appears to hold the fort, and 23 Qxf8 Bg4+ doesn't hurt Black, either. Perhaps some reader --or Mr. Rhine-- can show me what I'm missing.) 23 Qf2 (Here 23 Qf4 was considered to be better in Rhine's analysis. He felt that the resulting endgame would be a simple win for White. It's true that White would have an advantage due to the two

Bishops and better development, but Black's position is devoid of weaknesses and may prove tough to crack.) 23...Nc6! (Black finds the best defense and now things get hectic again. He threatens ...Ne5 and Nxd3.) 24 Kd2 Qd6? (Ne5 was correct. Perhaps Sprenkle feared Bf7, but 26...Rd8+ 26 Bd3 Nxd3 27 cd Qd6 28 Qh4+ Kg8 29 Qe4 Qd5 with excellent drawing chances due to the bishops of opposite color and the exposed White King.) 25 Rh1 (Now Black is in trouble again. This time, however, I can't offer him a way out.) 25...h6 (If 25...g8 26 Rxf7? Rxf7? 27 Qf7+ Rg7, followed by Rh1+ and mates.) 26 Bc5! Qd5 27 Qf4! (The point behind Bc5. The threat is Rxf6+ and Qxf6 mate.) 27...Rd8 (The only way to meet the threat. If 27...h5 28 Qe4! or if 27...Qe6 28 Rxe1, or if 27...g8 28 Rxf6+ and Qf6 mate.) 28 Rxf6+ Kg8 29 Rh8+! Kh8 30 Qh4+ Kg8 31 Qh7+ Kf7 32 Qg6+ Kg8 33 Qh7+ Ke7 (I suspect Rhine may have been in time trouble; he repeats moves to gain time.) 34 Rf1+ Be5 (If 34...Ke6 35 Qg8+ Kf7 36 Pf7+ and mate in two or if 34...Ke5 35 Rf5+ Ke6 and 36 Qg8+ as before.) 35 Rxf5+ Qxf5 36 Qxf5+ Kg8 37 Kc1 1:0 Truly an excellent game. It would get my vote for a Brilliancy Prize.

Lest I be accused of favoring experts and masters, I present this interesting encounter from a Chicago Chess Center tournament. It features a nice king hunt.

MAYKA (1928)-MERWIN (1828) Lax Lange Attack

1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bc4 Bc5 4 O-O Nf6 5 d4! Nxd4? Both 5...Bxd4 and 5...ed are better.) 6 Nxe5 Ne6 (If 6...O-O 7 Be3 Ne6 8 Bxe5 Nxe6 9 Bxf7+!) 7 Bxe6 fe 8 Nd3 Bb6 (If 9...Nxe4 9 Nxe5 Nxe6 10 Qh5+) 9 e5 Nq8? (Black may be lost anyway, but Nd5 had to be better.) 10 Qg4 g6 11 Bg5 Ne7 12 Bf6 Rf8 13 Nc3 d6 14 Rad1 Qd7 15 Ne4 Nf5 16 Bg5 Qb5 17 Nf6+ Kf7 18 Qh3 h6 (Black is crushed, but the denouement is fascinating.) 19 g4! hq 20 gf de 21 Ng4 ef 22 Qh7+ Ke6 23 Qxg6+ Ke7 24 Qxq5+ Ke8 25 Ndx5 Re6 (The threat was Rd8 mate.) 26 Nf6+ Ke7 (SP...Re7 is just as bad because after 27 Qxf6 Rg8 28 Nxf6 forces mate.) 27 Nq8+ 1:0

Do you have a game score for Master Gelbart's column? Send it directly to him or to the editor.

# USCF commentary

## TIM REDMAN

USCF President



Readers of this column will note that I got a promotion, if not a raise. In Palo Alto this August the new officers of the USCF were elected for three-year terms. Vice-president George Cunningham, Secretary Robert Karch, Treasurer Myron Lieberman, and I join Immediate Past President Gary Sperling, Members-at-Large Jerry Hanken and David Love, and newly elected Member-at-Large Thad Rogers to form the new USCF Policy Board. Most of us will serve until 1984.

The election was hard fought, and focused principally on whether or not to continue the basic policies of the previous administration. USCF bylaws prevent an officer or PB member from succeeding himself in the same office, but four incumbents chose to run for re-election to different offices. Three of those incumbents and two "independents" were successful; none of the opposition candidates was elected. Thus you can expect continuity in the basic management and direction of the USCF for the next three years. Always with improvements, we hope!

Although I promised an in-depth treatment of the election in my last column, I find that my friend from Wisconsin, Fred Cramer, has beaten me to the punch in the special election issue of Wisconsin Chess News. Since there is little I can add to his comprehensive account, I will confine myself to a few remarks on my own race for president against Tony Cottell of New Jersey.

Geography dictated most of my strategy. I had to hold Tony as best I could in the New York-New Jersey-Pennsylvania area and carry the other regions of the country. With a few, inevitable surprises this approach worked, though the race was closer than I had expected. (161-139) As Tony remarked to me when I bought him a drink after the vote count in Palo Alto, "At least you knew you had an opponent."

Despite the often bitter tone of the campaign, the meetings in Palo Alto went very smoothly. Doris Thackrey, a delegate from Connecticut, remarked to me afterward, "Most people I spoke to thought Palo Alto was a 7 with the best previous meeting being only a 3 or 4." I hope that this harmony continues and that it is indicative of a new political maturity in the Federation.

Several items passed by the Delegates and PB in Palo Alto may be of interest. The first concerns appeals to the USCF regarding tournaments, directors or tournament conditions. In the future such appeals must be accompanied by a \$10 fee, refundable if the appeal is found to have merit. "Merit" here does not necessarily mean that the appeal is upheld, simply that it is not frivolous or meant as a nuisance. Also of interest is the fact that SCF Life Memberships will continue to be sold for \$400 until the end of 1983, and that sustaining memberships will be available for an annual fee double the then current fee for regular membership (i.e. if in the course of making your sustaining payments the regular membership fee goes up, so will your sustaining fee). Payments of the sustaining fees may be accelerated. These rates may seem steep, but so did the \$100 rate back in 1965! A word to the wise...

The rating changes suggested by Larry Kaufman in the Sept. issue of Chess Life were adopted with two exceptions: 1) there will be no one-time adjustment of ratings above 2000, and 2) the floor (recommendation V) will not be in effect after two years. The same issue of Chess Life paid tribute to George Koltanowski on the occasion of his completion of nine years' service on the USCF Policy Board. The Delegates also honored Kolty by naming him Dean of American Chess, an honor held only once before (by the late Hermann Helms). Kolty is not retiring though. He has already begun work as the director of the nationwide Kolty Youth Program to promote chess in the elementary and junior high schools.

The possibility of a second USCF periodical aimed at the needs and interests of stronger players will be explored by the new PB at the request of the Delegates. And the U.S. Open next year will be held in St. Paul, MN, Aug. 8-20. Plan on attending!

Finally, two technical motions may be of interest. The regulations governing based-on prize events, which require that at least half of the total of claimed prize fund be returned in each category in a proportional manner, will apply only when the stated prize fund is \$501 or more. And no re-testing for Senior and Accredited TDs will be necessary if the TD has satisfactorily directed or assisted at 1) one national tournament, or 2) one rated state or

cont'd on p. 25

**PROBLEM SECTION**

DAVID L. BROWN  
204 Irving Ave.  
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**SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS #129-136:**



- No. 129 Stolic. Tries: 1 Qe8? Rf4! 1 Qc8? Bxe6! Key 1 Qg1! The black defences 1...Rd5/Se3/Sc5/Pe3 each assumes different motives in the three phases.
- No. 130 Heinonen. Tries: 1 dRd2? Sd3! 1 Fe3? Sd3! Key 1 Qb5! Same idea with the defences 1...Bxb6/Sxd5/Rxa3, the white mates remain the same.
- No. 131 Zuk. Tries: 1 Fe5? Rf6! 1 Fe5? Rf6! Key 1 fRf5! Not as colorful are the black replies 1...Qc5/Rd5/Re5.
- No. 132 Beck. Tries: 1 Bh2? Ff5! 1 fRxd1? Ff4! 1 Rf4? Qd8! Key 1 Be3! A constructional eyesore where the technical theme is barely visible.
- No. 133 Dombrovskis & Kennitsenko. Try 1 Kd2? Sxc3! Key 1 Q-0! A different theme than the four problems above: changed mates from defences that give check in one phase and not the other - here, 1...Sxd4/Bxf4.

**JUDGING PROGRESS?**

Why have I devoted three columns to MOE? With all its inaccuracies and its over-simplified, evasive posture on aesthetics, it probably has done little to evolve problem evaluation—a common case where art and science don't mix. Any system trying to fix values on all the questions MOE avoided as well as amend those it tried to answer will never fulfill all the myriad requirements needed to judge. If MOE achieved anything, it illuminated the virtual impossibility for success of future attempts.

**LADDER SCORES THROUGH #128:**

William Barclay.....	78
Paul Cripe.....	41
Vic Glazer.....	61
Chuck Harnach.....	102
William Harris.....	44
Eric Hassberg.....	48
Edgar Holladay.....	58
Fred Michalek.....	48
Richard Smiley.....	10
Murray Smith.....	13
Lou Sogin.....	52
Gary Sargent.....	24
V Vitkauskas.....	12
James Warren.....	11

No. 134 Widlert. 1 Kf4! Five defences are changed, considering the set phase: 1...Qc5/Sxc4/Sd4/Be5/Sxe6, quite an achievement which MOE disregards. To define the meaning of "phase", it is the play that occurs in the set position (mates following certain black moves); or after one or more try moves; and after the key.

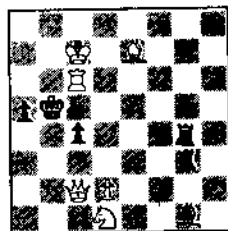
No. 135 (The correct diagram is under No. 136 and visa versa, same theme). Chlubna. 1 Bd2? (2 Sc6+). White sacrifices a piece to unblock a square or line: 1...Bc2 2 eRxe4+. 1...Qa8 2 fRxe4+. 1...Rc1 2 Jxe4+.

No. 136 Sovik. Try 1 Be5? Bxe4! Key 1 Sc5! The replies to ...Pxe4/Pxc4 are each changed in the set, try and key to 2 Be5+/Bc5+ and 2 Bc5+/Rxc4+ and 2 Rxe4+/Be5+, respectively. Novel use of symmetry.

**DEADLINE FOR SUBMITTING SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS No. 137-144: NOVEMBER 8, 1981**

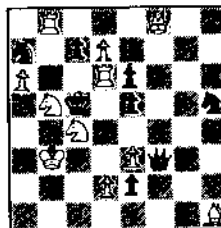
This month's problems feature two originals. No. 143 has two black square bishops. In No. 144, the solver must replace a (purposely) missing white pawn, anywhere that will give a mate in two. Position of this pawn must be specified along with the tricky key, two points.

No. 137 Edgar Holladay Original



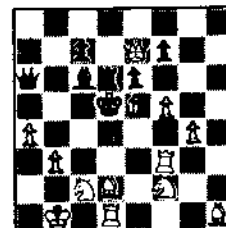
MATE IN TWO

No. 138 Eric M Hassberg "Amer. Chess Bull." 2nd prize, 1958



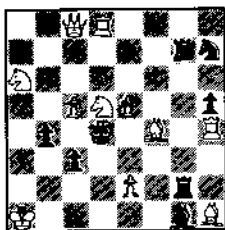
MATE IN TWO

No. 139 Newman Guttman "Chess Life" 3rd prize, 1956



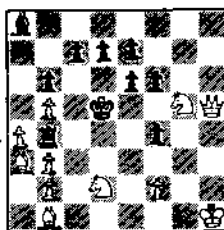
MATE IN TWO

No. 140 Vaux Wilson "Tijdschrift vs KNSB", 1958



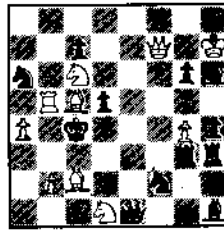
MATE IN TWO

No. 141 Julius Buchwald "Amer. Chess Bull." 1-2 Prize, 1956



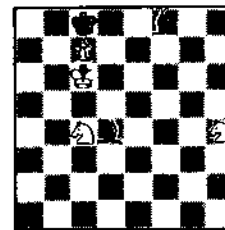
MATE IN THREE

No. 142 Walter Jacobs "Amer. Chess Bull." 1st Prize, 1956



MATE IN THREE

No. 143 W Speckmann "Berlin-Westfalen" 1st Prize, 1957



MATE IN FIVE

cont'd on pg. 25

an interview



# 1978-1981: The Sperling Years



USCF Photo

An opportunity for an in depth interview with a USCF personality of stature does not occur often. Your editor prepared for this interview for many weeks and in many ways. We spent two and a half hours with Gary Sperling on the evening of August 11, 1981 in Palo Alto. We did not ask all the questions we had intended; time simply did not permit it. What we did try to do was elicit information, probe a personality, and cover vital areas of importance to the federation and interest to the reader. Our thanks to Gary Sperling for his generosity in sharing this "debriefing" with us. Helen Warren, Editor

*HW: I had intended to start with a question about the state of health of the USCF; perhaps it would be more appropriate to ask about the state of health of the former USCF president.*

GS: I had a coronary occlusion, an artery blockage in the heart. If I take real good care of myself, I can overcome it. Of course, I came here straight from the hospital, so I'm still pretty weak, but I feel stronger each day. I intend to be back better than ever in St. Paul for next year's meetings. For one thing, I need to lose a lot of weight and I intend to do it. I hope to be all right.

*HW: Three years ago when you took office, the USCF was in a really precarious situation. Describe the situation then, in 1978.*

GS: Well, it was actually very different from what I thought it would be as a candidate. Right after we got into office there was a whole series of shocks. First, chronologically, there was a report from the auditor that indicated that the last few years' financial statements had mis-stated the true financial condition of the federation because of a failure to make proper accounting for life and sustaining memberships. So we were actually on the order of \$320,000-\$400,000 worse off than we had previously reported. And then we started going over the budget; we discovered that what was supposed to be a balanced budget included a calculational error on the cost of books. They also forgot that they had made a commitment to go with the computer and hadn't put in any expense money for it. So the budget was \$80,000 out of balance, \$40,000 on the books, \$38,000 on the computer item, and \$2,000 in miscellaneous items. A budget \$80,000 out of balance when you're already into the fiscal year, well, that certainly told us we weren't going to have any new programs. It meant that during my first year as president I had to go around doing a lot of fund raising to get the Olympic team financed, and I remember proposing myself that, because players should go before politicians, we drop funding for the FIDE delegation completely. Later on, being a FIDE delegate myself, that was ironic.

Then later on we had more problems. After we got home the senior staff resigned; they were very upset by the delegates' vote of condemnation and I think they were more fearful of us--that we would follow-up on the delegates' vote--than they should have been. We really weren't coming in like avenging angels, but Martin and Doris particularly thought we were. And so they all resigned.

Then the Treasury Department pressed its customs claim against USCF for \$212,000 followed by the IRS claim for failure to file tax returns for several years. There were just an awful lot of shock waves--financial imbalance, staff obviously lacking leadership, and the government after us; this certainly told us that instead of doing all the things we had hoped to do, we first had to create the base. I think that's what these last three years have been about--building the base and then starting some structures that will, I hope, do all the things I said we would do, but couldn't, during the past three years.

*HW: During this period of repair the single senior staff member that remained was Editor Burt Hochberg. He was given some guidelines in Phoenix, and as time went on, the magazine began to change at least graphically. Many of his critics recognized the evolution--and there were some strong critics at Phoenix. What happened during that interval to contribute to the disintegration of what looked like a working relationship.*

GS: I'm not sure that it was ever a working relationship. I don't know all of it because the editor doesn't report to the president; he reports to the Executive Director or Staff Director as it was called then. I'll tell you what I know in summary: 1) Burt had become more defensive after the criticism at Phoenix, more defensive than I had ever known him, and we were friends for some years before. There were a lot of people urging that he be replaced--you were one of them then, so you know there were strong feelings. 2) George Cunningham, then Meyerson, and then Gerry Dullea, a whole series of staff directors during this quick turnover period, wanted the editor to work at least a significant part of the time in New Windsor. I remember they asked me, really because Burt was a friend of mine, "How do we get him to come up to New Windsor instead of working out of his extra bedroom." Burt was resistant to this and said in effect that it was a condition of his employment. 3) There was a certain number of disputes about columnists' payments and whether it was the prerogative of the publisher or editor to determine rate of compensation. 4) There were disputes about the role the editor acting as a reporter. Burt wanted to be sent to various places to report on events; first the staff director and in one major case the PB said no, and he resented that. 5) Maybe more important than the first four reasons--and maybe not important at all--Burt came in with Ed Edmondson. They had a good rapport; they still do. Burt never had that rapport with George Cunningham, Dick Meyerson, or Gerry Dullea. I'm sure that was a factor.



I think Burt and I started with that rapport, but from time to time when I'd speak to him, I didn't want to interfere with the editor and yet it's my job to back up the Executive Director at least in his own domain. When I spoke with Burt, he'd take it as a threat and so our own relationship deteriorated. How much all these factors contributed, it's hard to say--whether it was the criticism, the expenses, or not wanting to work in New Windsor. I remember my shock when I heard he had resigned. I didn't realize it had become that bad. I wasn't kept abreast that regularly.

*HW: Do you think Gerry Dulles was kept abreast of a growing dissatisfaction?*

GS: He knew that there was a problem, and I think he knew it well. I know he realized that there was a risk of termination, voluntary or involuntary because he and I spoke in the early days of his directorship about whether he had the right, if push came to shove, to fire Burt and Peter Prochaska, both of whom he considered friends of mine. And they were friends of mine at the time and I like to think they still are. I assured him that if he felt they should be fired, if he felt it was important to the point of inducing their resignations, that he was answerable to the board, and there should be no interference whatever and that they shouldn't be treated differently than anyone else. The fact that he discussed it with me indicated that he may have been thinking about it with at least one or the other, or maybe he was just trying to check if he had all the power he wanted to have. And he did. But you would have to ask Gerry what he knew; it's kind of hard for me to answer what he knew.

*HW: Some of the conditions you outlined, e.g., columnist pay, living in New Windsor, being sent to tournaments, did not seem to be "conditions of employment" prior to Dulles becoming Executive Director. Burt had no problem with any of this under Martin Harrison. Why did they suddenly become issues and why were new conditions placed on the editor?*

GS: Well, let's take them one by one. I never talked to Ed (Edmondson) about it, but apparently he and Burt had an understanding about Burt's not needing to work in New Windsor (Newburgh at the time). But the new regime was trying to coordinate activities better. Burt was then called Publications Director; he wasn't just the editor of CLAR. There was a year book, he was supposed to edit the catalog. So they wanted him more integrated; they also wanted him more integrated in news and promotion. We were trying to put an emphasis on promoting chess. The job was changing and Burt didn't want to make the change with it. Just as the guidelines were changing the job in terms of graphics (and Burt was willing in this area), so other aspects were undergoing change as well. Burt had a different sense of where editor stops and reporting starts than either Gerry or, for that matter I, although I wasn't as involved. I think Burt was just a tremendous editor, and I know of no better copy editor, for example, pure editing--and my wife has worked as a copy editor, so when I say he's the best, I'm saying something very strong. As a reporter, he's not extraordinary, and indeed, I have reason to doubt whether he reports very well at all. But when you report to yourself, it's much easier to miss an error. I think Burt would have been well served to distinguish those functions more clearly. That was part of it. But I don't think that was the whole issue. The real issue was working more in New Windsor, if not full time, at least a couple of days a week and being coordinated with the rest of the federation in terms of development, news, and advertising. If all that had worked out, I suspect the personal relationships would have been better. Instead of having lengthy memoranda on what to pay columnists, for example, which I occasionally saw because Burt would copy me on them and then Gerry would feel constrained to copy me on the reply--they would just walk into the next room and kick it around until they made a decision. Again, I don't know how much a factor the outside critics were. You may be able to answer this better than I, Helen, since you were one of them. But I think the single most important issue was that he didn't want to work a substantial time in New Windsor. That

wasn't his goal and he didn't want to change to make it his deal. I think that would have solved all the other problems, but that's an opinion.

*HW: Burt places a good deal of importance on the termination of David Levy's column and the circumstances surrounding it. Who fired David Levy?*

GS: I haven't the foggiest idea. I know Burt and Levy himself think I had something to do with it. I had absolutely nothing to do with the selection of columnists. All that I can tell you about it is that Levy wrote one controversial article about South Africa and then it was felt that we had to do a reply to that. He then wrote another column called "Letters from Europe", but they weren't about chess, in the sense of the play of chess, and most clearly, they weren't about Europe. And Cunningham felt we weren't getting our money's worth. George thought Burt was keeping David out of a personal friendship. Several of the columnists were close friends of Burt's, and I guess George thought that Burt's judgment was being affected by this. Now how it came to termination, according to the story I heard, was that when he was directed to confine his column to chess play in Europe, Levy declined.

*HW: Who directed Levy to confine his writings to chess in Europe?*

GS: I guess Hochberg; I don't really know. It's one of those things, when you talk about the perceptions people have. I think it's perceived by a lot of people that the USCF president is the chief executive officer of the organization. They think being president is a full-time job. I still meet a lot of people, even delegates who think I work at this full-time. So naturally you figure the president must have something to do with it. But in fact the only part of CL I had anything to do with was my own column from time to time, which I wrote mainly in the first year of my presidency to elicit some views and foster debate, and less frequently since. The only other thing was that I insisted that the magazine not report title norms or granting of titles as *fait accompli* which it had been doing, because in fact they were not. There is a Qualifications Committee Review, a general Assembly review. Occasionally people they said were going to get titles, didn't get titles because some organizer miscalculated. And those were the only involvements I had with the magazine.

*HW: You are saying, therefore, that you never recommended the dismissal of David Levy?*

GS: I will say categorically that I never recommended the dismissal of David Levy or anybody else. I never recommended the retention of David Levy or anybody else. As a matter of fact, from time to time, I got a little miffed at an editor. There was an appreciation of George Koltanowski in the last issue (now this isn't Hochberg any more; it's Hoban) and there were various people invited to give an appreciation, and I think you were one of them as I recall. I have no criticism of any of those, but I was a little miffed that I wasn't asked. But that's Fairfield's judgment; he may not think I'm a good writer. He's the guy on the line. He's the editor. But I will say categorically, and I challenge anyone to deny it, I have never recommended the retention or dismissal of any columnist, other than occasionally when I'm speaking to the publisher I may say, "I like this column" or "I don't like that column." expressing my own personal view. But I don't believe he could have taken that as instruction. I didn't have any particular problem with Levy's column, except that I thought it should be on chess. I thought Cunningham was right about that.

*HW: All this occurred during the three months George Cunningham served as staff director. Is it correct that Cunningham ordered Hochberg to fire Levy?*

GS: I don't know. I truly don't know. As a matter of fact, I didn't even know that Levy blamed me until the FIDE Congress two weeks ago. Levy told that to somebody.

*HW: Why does Levy believe this?*

GS: I have no idea. I wish he said this to me, I really

do. By the time I heard this, Levy had left the Congress. I would have asked him, "What are you talking about?"

*HW: Did Levy write to you expressing his opinion about his termination?*

GS: No, he didn't. I have never seen such a letter. Have you ever seen such a letter?

*HW: Yes. I have a copy right here.*

GS: Well, send me a copy. I have never seen such a letter.

*(At this point I handed Gary a copy of the letter by George Cunningham addressed to Burt Hochberg, dated Nov. 29, 1978 in which he specifically directs the termination of "Letters from Europe", a letter written by Gary Sporting, dated June 20, 1979, addressed to David Levy, stating that he did not direct the dropping of "Letters from Europe", and a letter from David Levy to Gary Sporting, dated July 3, 1979 in which Levy reiterates his belief that Sporting directed the termination of his column.)*

GS: Well, this first letter from Cunningham to Hochberg refers to poor reporting and makes it clear that it was Cunningham who directed Hochberg to terminate Levy.

*HW: If you combine the second letter, you will see it is from you to Levy.*

GS: From me to Levy? Let me see it.

*HW: And last a letter from Levy to you dated July 3, 79.*

GS: OK. In the letter from me to Levy I state that I did not direct the termination of the column, that it was a decision of the editor and publisher and that I backed them up, as I usually do in these matters. And the letter of July 79. This is a letter to me? Which I would swear I have never seen before. Did he get a reply? Maybe that's why.

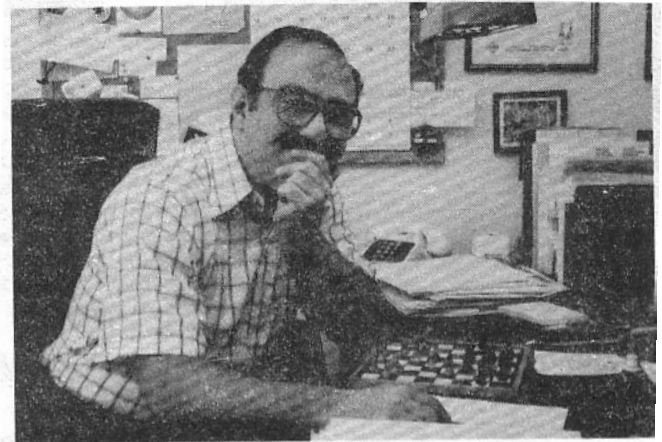
*HW: As far as I know he never got a reply. That was one of the things he was concerned about.*

GS: I'll tell you why he never got a reply: because I never got this letter. Even David says in this letter that the evidence that I was involved was circumstantial. He states, "You must agree that the circumstantial evidence is very much against you...my cousin, who was at school with someone who works in the New Windsor office, told me that his friend confirmed the order came from you..." Well, that's not very good evidence. Well, there's no point in beating it up. I didn't make that determination, it was discussed with me in the sense that Cunningham said he was unhappy with several columnists. There were two others he was unhappy with, but I won't mention them because they are still columnists. I told him the same thing I told Dullea: it's your business. I don't think I have any role in it unless you want to bring it to the full board in some policy context. And as for this letter from Levy, I have never seen it. July 3, 1979. I see it wasn't sent to the USCF or my home; it was sent to my business office. Maybe because it says USCF, Battery Maritime Bldg., it didn't get there. There is no USCF office in the Battery Maritime Building. That's why I changed the address in CL, because sometimes it doesn't get there. Well, if you can send me a copy, I'd be interested and I'd even send him a reply two years later. But that's between me and Levy.

*HW: Hochberg seems quite critical of many aspects of federation policy, including the editorial posture of the current editor of CL. Do you think there is any basis for his bitterness?*

GS: I don't know. I never pursued it in the detail you're pursuing it now. I never asked Gerry about it because I didn't want Gerry to feel I was questioning his judgment. The role of the board is to pick the Executive Director and if we start questioning him about all his staff decisions, especially a man with the pride, and justified pride, that Gerry has, you just don't ask him what he does with all his employees. He gave me some reports. There are not sufficient for me to answer all the questions you're putting to me.

It's pretty obvious he was bitter. He wrote a column in this recent election campaign that was incredibly vitriolic and, if anything, showed he's not a very good reporter when he is personally involved. Maybe none of us is. As far as his criticism of Hoban, I guess we all probably look down on other people who do the same job we did and tend to think we did it better. That's just human. I've been told that Hurt is interested in coming back to work for Chess Life. I don't know if it's true or not, but I've been told he has made some approaches.



Burt Hochberg

*HW: In what capacity?*

GS: I think he'd like to be editor again.

*HW: But the post isn't open, is it?*

GS: No, it's not open and I hope it won't be open. I'll say now at the risk of jumping ahead that I am very satisfied with Fairfield and we are satisfied as a board. Burt may do columns; if Hoban thought it was the right thing to do, I have no problem with that. That's Hoban's business. I had breakfast with Hurt and Carol a few days ago and it was a throwback to the cordiality and social dinners we used to have in the days before I was president. I was kind of encouraged by that. I don't know if he was taking pity on a man that just came out of the hospital and suppressing his bitterness, or whether he had gotten over it. Or maybe he did want a job. I have no idea. I will tell you that Burt has never told me his side of it, nor did he appeal Gerry's decision to me ultimately; he just chose to resign. He knew if he appealed to me I would probably have backed up Gerry because I have no real choice in that situation. If we had sided with the editor on not working in New Windsor, we might as well have fired Gerry. He wanted his staff in New Windsor and we would say you can't have it that way. I'd quit if I were him. If you want to know why Burt's bitter, you'll have to ask him. Matter of fact, I think you've already done that in a previous interview.

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"I THINK HE'D LIKE TO BE EDITOR AGAIN..."  
...BURT NEVER TOLD ME HIS SIDE OF IT...  
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*HW: After the open search procedure resulted in the hiring of Richard Meyerson, and Meyerson resigned six months later, the PB hired Gerry Dullea on the spot. Why was the open search procedure not used to find Meyerson's successor?*

GS: Two or three reasons. There was an incredible number of phone calls during that period. We had a fresh batch of applications from the previous search and thought many of the applicants would be the same. The delay (no pun intended) involved in attracting one or two more candidates had to be weighed against the two or three months

that such a search would involve. We thought we had good candidates the first time; I won't reveal names because that would violate the confidentiality of the process, but will tell you that they included several people who are now leaders in the federation and who were very active at the Palo Alto meetings. Gerry Dullea himself was not a candidate the first time and he agreed to be one the second time. Dullea had made an outstanding impression on the board and rather than lose two or three months, the sentiment was unanimous, that rather than lose another two or three months in a very difficult situation. Meyerson hadn't worked out for a variety of reasons. We thought it was important to have a person in there immediately. It's a decision on which reasonable people may differ. If I had to do it over I would make the same decision. But that's hindsight and Gerry has worked out well. People who would argue for an open search under all circumstances would consider this irrelevant. And I am in general in favor of an open search. I was the one who proposed the open search procedure the first time around and I made those motions in San Antonio. But we could have been wandering in the wilderness so long that we might have died there.

*HW: Why didn't Richard Meyerson work out?*

GS: It wasn't that we said it didn't work out and he disagreed. HW said it wasn't working it. And I think it should be noted that he resigned. The reasons go back to his background which we thought would translate well and it didn't. Before coming to USCF he was a YMCA administrator, active in civic-type work and outstanding in the area of fund-raising in Poughkeepsie. Given the financial problems we had, we thought that if we could find a man who can manage to an appropriate level and provide some good fund raising capacity, that would be a good choice. He happened also to be a decent chess player with an erudition about the game, a love of the game, so he was a strong candidate. There were other strong candidates in the first go-around. We were blessed. But Dick was selected and we were optimistic. What happened was that he discovered and we discovered that he had always worked in a local organization where he could talk to be people directly and talk problems out. He had difficulty making the transition to the national level where you have to deal by telephone and letter, you cannot see people regularly, misinformation becomes common, news gets around in different ways. Witness this Levy thing we were talking about; two years later I'm still hearing evidence I didn't know about. And he also thought USCF didn't have the commitment to fund raising, didn't have a network, and wasn't quick enough in building it up. He asked for volunteers in the magazine; nobody responded. "Do you know anyone in a major corporation?" A terribly paltry response. I remember at one point he told me I was the only response. Whether it ended up that way, I don't know. So I think he felt that it didn't work out and we felt it didn't. Proof of that is what Dick Meyerson did after he resigned: he took a job with another local organization in the Poughkeepsie area, the Girl Scouts. And I bet he's terrific at that. So I think it was just a sad episode; we made a try. Something must be said about the six months period in fairness to the story. It's very hard to know when to decide something has not worked out, when you've given it a fair shot. Two months into Meyerson's term, there was already a feeling among a couple of board members that it was time to terminate. I resisted that. I said two months is not a fair shot. Five months, however, became a fair shot. And we all looked at it then, including Dick, and after two months we decided the president would talk things over with the Executive Director, to see if we could improve them. After five months we all agreed on the reasons it wasn't working out, so he resigned.

*HW: I don't think I've met a handful of people who aren't extremely pleased with the kind of service the Business Office has provided under Gerry Dullea's leadership. It seems to have been (for many of us who daily or weekly work with New Windsor) that a genuinely positive attitude has replaced an abrasive one. Tell us in general terms what your assessment is of the Dullea Executive Directorship.*

GS: Well, if you remember, one of the three campaign promises I made was improving the attitude and tone, as well as the efficiency, of the Office. The Meyerson thing, too, was a bit of a personal embarrassment. He was changing the tone, but he wasn't improving the efficiency. If anything, it was getting worse. Gerry was one of the Associate Directors at

that time, and he was doing quite well as was Peter. He moved in extremely comfortably, I'll insert a story here I have never told before. I'll tell you how we started to get Dullea originally. George Cunningham and I were on our way back from San Antonio, having had the special board meeting to determine how we were going to react to the resignation of the senior staff. The whole junior staff was still there, and a very good junior staff. We were on this Braniff plane and we talked about the fact that Peter Prochaska, whom we both knew and who had been involved in the campaigns that year, was free. We thought he would be one good person willing to go in on short notice and he would have at least our confidence. And George had agreed, in a way for which I shall be forever grateful, to go up himself for awhile and serve as interim director. Then George said to me, "There's another young fellow that I think we ought to consider. I do a column with him and I've worked with him in organizing tournaments in Maine. His name is Gerry Dullea. I said, "I think I've seen the column, but otherwise I never heard of him." George started telling me about his strong points. I said, "Look, you'll be the staff director and doing the hiring. If you already know someone who's good, and he's what it takes to make it work, do it." So the credit belongs to George for finding Gerry. As far as how Gerry has done, I already said in a number of places that I have tremendous regard for him and the job he has done. Without any derogation to Ed Edmondson and and other good people who have served in the office, that the team we have now is the strongest ever: Dullea, Prochaska, Risguier, Hoban, and all the others. In that regard, it's one of several areas that gives me comfort; to know that I pass on to my successor a stable and strong situation. I think the key to Gerry's strength is his tone: he treats people the way he would like to be treated. This doesn't mean he doesn't have his feisty side or rapier-like wit; he does. I've seen him brush off people who should be brushed off with elegance. But he will treat the organizer and director with an understanding of their problems because he has been there himself. He's a good administrator. For an Irishman who's proud to be an Irishman, he avoids the stereotype: he keeps his temper under control; I know he's got one, but he knows how to suppress it to get the job done; and he brings all the good things of the Irishman: he's a marvelous fellow to be with, has a natural warmth and charm carries over into his work. If it didn't work out right the first time, thank God for 2 1/2 years of my three years, the Executive Directorship was being well-handled. I remember the first year was sheer hell and the second and third years have been almost fun.

*HW: Let's talk about some of the major problems facing USCF over the past several years, how they were faced and solved. First the computer breakdown.*

GS: Terrible. Well, the thing is, it never broke down. It never started up! What happened was, we retained a consultant who checked out very well, references and all called Compumedia. Compumedia recommended we buy a particular computer. Lynn Kesselman, the Compumedia man, would supervise the programming and testing. The computer was delayed for one thing, but the program was very, very much delayed. It was just a bigger problem than Kesselman anticipated. Cunningham, who stayed on this problem even after Meyerson came in, since George knew about computers and Meyerson had enough problems, reached the point we talked about before: when do you decide it's a fair shot? If he simply decided to cut off Compumedia's contract, someone else had to come in from scratch, with a built in delay. Finally we renegotiated the contract with a penalty provision. I was involved in that because of the legal counsel I sometimes give. We did set a deadline which was finally met, but that was a terrible period of four-five months with no ratings. That hurt membership, it hurt morale. What really hurt was the fact that this was the first problem created in our administration. You can live with the fact that you inherit a lot of problems. But you say, as you come into the race, I discover someone tied a lead ball to one of our ankles. Looking back, I'm not sure what we could have done differently. It was one of those situations where you've either got to trust the

guy for another weeks or two--which became a month or two--or else you were guaranteed a two-month delay, and at no point was it clear that Kesselman would have a two-month delay. So at any time the decision was right, though overall, it was a very difficult time. But the upshot had a happy ending because now we have a computer that is a world model. We had visitors in conjunction with the FIDE Congress who looked at what we had; our system surpasses anything in the world in terms of the automation of our services, and we're now talking about offering our rating services to the rest of the world. We are that far ahead in the way we maintain our membership and rating records. It was a painful break-in period, but now we do things that were unheard of in the old days. Imagine; now they can just pull out a state rating list of everybody in a given state. That was never possible before, and the flexibilities are just astounding. It works well; we haven't had any breakdown problems--nothing like the old SMCOS problem. So there has been a happy ending; but as I said, the first year was hell. The rating supplements got out on time, the membership forms go out on time, book and equipment orders go out on time. We were talking about Gerry Dullea's contribution; well, obviously he deserves a lot of credit, but not all. The rest of the staff deserves credit--and they're also working with this computer, which Marty Morrison and Ed Edmondson didn't have as benefit--and that's part of the Cunningham contribution.

*HW: The financial obligation from paid life memberships continued to be a problem. The start we made in erasing that burden contributed to the overall financial betterment of the federation. Let's trace the history of how this problem was faced.*

GS: As I stated before, this was the single item most clearly leading to the misstatement of our financial condition in 1978. The problem is, that if you sell a long-term membership, you have to have some reserve for meeting the long-term obligations of that membership. USCF was not creating such a reserve. That makes it like a Ponzi scheme. As long as the money is coming in faster than you have to shell it out to meet your obligations, it's great. But all Ponzi schemes fail, or at least so far they've failed, and this would have failed too, but it would have taken the federation with it, except we were able to act in time as an organization. The delegates in Phoenix adopted a motion that I proposed, to set up a committee that would study the right amount of reserve and the right way to handle it. I proposed four members, two from the then current board, George Cunningham and Tony Cottell, and two from what you might call the past--Norman Peacor, the outgoing treasurer, and Fred Cramer, who had been talking about this problem for quite some time, but sort of in the wilderness. A lot of what he said made sense; not every sentence, I don't think, the main thrust of what he said was right. So that committee did a lot of actuarial work. Peacor is an actuary by profession. They came up with numbers that were presented to the board and the board generally accepted them. I think there was one minor change. It was implemented so that there would be a reserve. There was some question about how to handle the accounting, where 'good will' fits in; the upshot, however, is that we first created a recognition of our liability and then worked to create some capital assets that would be as permanent as as that liability--and that's where the purchase of the building comes in. By the time we own the building outright, which will be in about 14 1/2 years when the mortgage is paid off, we will have a very tangible asset as well as some tangible long-term liabilities. That's how it should work: not paper assets for tangible liabilities, but tangible assets for long-term liabilities.

*HW: The possibility of customs litigation was another real shock. Trace that story for us.*

GS: Well, let me tell you the whole story about that. The Customs Division, which is a part of the Treasury Department, asserted charges against the USCF going back

to 1972 or 1973. It involved the failure of the USCF to pay import duties on clocks from West Germany. Ed Edmondson, who was Executive Director at that time, thought part of the problem had to do with our import broker, but also he as, perhaps as an Executive Director should do, resisting liabilities as long as he could. Well, unfortunately, it reached a point where some of his letters lead the Customs Division to assert fraud. A fraud, as opposed to just simply failing to pay something, involves a penalty in addition to the amount owed. And it's a very stiff penalty: eight times the duty. You may know that in anti-trust it's treble damages; well, in this field, it's octuple damages. And so we were served with documents in August, 1978 asserting a claim of \$212,000. It was not a good afternoon. Since I happened to be a lawyer, it left it to me to try to get out of that, with some help from David Hoffman, who was counsel to the USCF on a retainer basis. I had to go to negotiate with the Customs Division. It happened that their officers were within a few blocks of where I worked, so that was one thing on my side. I went over there. They were rather adamant that there had been a fraud. I essentially took this position: look, I don't think that what Ed Edmondson did was fraudulent; I don't think it was meant to be fraudulent. I think it was done in good faith. But more to the point, from 1973-1978, every official of the USCF has changed; there is NOBODY left. I think there is now good faith; the fact that I am here talking shows that. I'm the new president; there's a new staff director. If you impose a penalty now, you in no way do anything about the situation you're seeking to penalize. Edmondson now is long gone and anybody else you would cite from 1973 is long gone. I don't think Edmondson did anything wrong, but even if he did, what's the point of penalizing us? Just so we won't hire him again? He's retired; we're not going to do that. And the argument finally carried some weight, and they finally agreed to waive the penalty in return for our agreeing to pay the duty which we owed all along, plus the simple interest for five years. So we wound up paying \$12,000 which I also wanted spread over five years. I showed them that we had a financial crisis, that that's why we had a new administration. There was no point in bankrupting us; that wouldn't help the government. I told them that if they helped us survive and thrive, they'd get all their money. So we got five years to pay it off, and I'm pleased to say that the treasurer George Cunningham, just within the last year, decided as part of money management to accelerate those payments, as a matter of honor. We paid off all that debt, but it was a \$12,000 debt, not a \$212,000 debt.

There's an interesting story in connection with all this. I had told him this argument, and I could tell he wasn't going for it; he was waffling about it among the Customs officials. His name was O'Donohue. Then, for some reason, I commented that Chester Arthur was once the Customs Collector of New York, years before he was president of the United States. And, of course, in customs circles, that's well known, but he was impressed that I knew that. It happened that I knew it because in the days when I was a student I had done a lot of work on Chester Arthur, and so I started to display what I knew. I really got the impression that he thought that anyone who knew about Chester Arthur must be a right-thinking kind of guy. So, I don't know if it was the substantive argument or just my knowledge of Chester Arthur that won him over.

*HW: Historical name-dropping.*

GS: Yes, historical name-dropping, but it's amazing how you solve some of these problems. That's a true story.

*HW: Membership growth, just membership figures in general, seems to be a matter of recurring concern. Membership fell off during the computer failure...*

GS: It didn't fall very far. It fell off from 50,000 to about 48,000 which was not a crisis. We were more worried about lack of growth.

*HW: Redman says that growth will be a major factor in his administration.*

GS: And well he should. If I were seeking re-election, if I wanted to and if I could, that's exactly what I'd be talking about. Tim is absolutely right.

*HW: It's not uncommon to hear some knowledgeable people argue that there is a 'non-permeable ceiling' in terms of membership. They say that the USCF is the home of the serious tournament player and that there is a limited number of these to be had. The 50,000 figure is sometimes cited as about as far as we can, or should hope, to go.*

GS: I don't agree with that. A lot of the way we look at membership is stunted by the Spassky-Fischer boom—we call it the Fischer Boom. The fact is that our membership grew steadily before that and continued to grow right up to the 50,000 level. I have said for many months, and Tim agrees, that if we use the publicity attendant to the Karpov-Korchnoi match, and when players like Seira wan and Christjansen have even greater successes in the world competitive arena, then we will tap ever new reserves. I see the statistics of other countries in FIDE. In the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe where chess occupies a cultural role equivalent to baseball in this country, they're way, way ahead of us. But even in this country, where chess is not baseball or football, we still have a lot of ways to go. And I simply do not accept this "ceiling" or "floor" idea. I DO believe we grow in plateaus. We've been on a plateau. I think chess players (ratings) grow the same way: we reach a plateau and then jump, reach another plateau and then jump.

We might say we're at the Category I level in membership right now. If we use the publicity possibilities wisely in the next three years of this new board, we will reach the Candidate Master level in membership, not in terms of skill, but in terms of numbers. Just as rating points grow for the individual player in terms of jumps, so I think membership will grow in big jumps that relate to wider publicity. I propose, for example, that we turn some of our issues of Chess Life this fall into programs for the World Championship match, similar to a program you buy at a baseball game with stories about Karpov and Korchnoi, their backgrounds, places to keep score, and the like, so people will use that issue and it will sell on the newsstands. And if there's a controversy, it will sell even more. I understand Tim supports that idea and I'm gratified by that. Tim has a lot of his own ideas and he wants to work with a publicity committee that has its own ideas, led by Mike Duweck of Michigan. I believe there is a great potential. As I said in my final report to the delegates, although I didn't plan it this way, I believe very strongly that the three years of this administration were the stabilizing years, the change of direction years, and the building the base years. And how we use those structures during the next three years, during the years Redman is president, will be the substance of the next three. I'll be extremely disappointed if we don't have a substantial growth in membership over the next three years; I know Tim will be disappointed if that doesn't happen. I don't see how we can miss. We will have messed up if we do miss.

*HW: Growth also means directing priorities. If there is more money to spend, decisions need to be made about where it goes. We have spent the bulk of our resources over the past three years on what we might call 'line and labor-saving devices designed to upgrade member service--the computer, direction of the Ben Windsor staff, etc.*

GS: I have to correct you on that. Not the "bulk" of our resources. Remember, if you combine the costs of the computer, software, hardware, programming, the whole shebang, if you throw in every possible cost associated with it, it was only \$250,000--one-sixth of one year's budget.

*HW: Then let's say 'disposable resources'. We know we have obligations to spend in some areas and not in others. We DO have some choices.*

GS: It would be fairer if you said "focus" rather than income or resources. Our focus has been on doing things better. Now we will focus on what it is we want to do better. We're getting back to goals because now we have that leverage.

*HW: You have talked about a renewed interest in the master.*

GS: Yes. One of the disappointments of my presidency was that in '79 in Chicago I called for a one year debate on the

proper allocation of our resources, monetary and otherwise, between master and amateur affairs. I thought it was THE basic question that implicitly comes up again and again. I thought we ought to meet it explicitly. I thought the delegates would come back after a year's debate and would make policy that would get budgetary and staff discussions and committee structure discussions. Partly because there were other issues in Chicago, partly because there was a group which felt particularly strongly on its own set of issues, the response to my call for a national debate was so silent, it was deafening. I think there were only two or three states, Illinois was one of them, that addressed the question. I got a few letters. The delegates themselves wouldn't actually call for a debate. They said that they would simply go back home and discuss it. When they got came back the next year, they pooh-pooh'ed the issue. I don't think we ever joined it; that was a disappointment to me. I was as eloquent as I know how to be, and they just didn't buy it. Now in my final report, I said, "look, you guys didn't want to debate it, but I've debated it in my mind as a policy-maker in the federation for three years and I'm convinced that, while we were stabilizing an operation that was out of control, now that we've got the plane under control and it can fly in any direction, it's time to veer a little more in the direction of the masters. Not totally, of course; after all, there are still more amateurs than masters and they pay the bills. But if we are going to have continuing excellence that I believe we all want in U.S. chess, we are going to have to reward masters and provide more opportunities for masters than we have. So I was calling for a re-directed emphasis in my personal sense.

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"THE THREE YEARS OF THIS ADMINISTRATION  
WERE THE STABILIZING YEARS...THE CHANGE OF  
DIRECTION YEARS..."  
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*HW: I would like to shift now to FIDE matters. The election just over focused in some measure on your role in FIDE, your holding two posts. This has been going on now for several years. The 1979 meeting in Chicago might have brought the matter to its culmination....*

GS: I wish it had exploded then. I wanted so much to reach those two motions: one to split the posts and the other which has been brought up at every meeting since; that no PB member should serve as Zonal President or FIDE delegate. One of the reasons I wanted to get to those motions was because I thought there was so much misinformation and I knew that everyone who had ever served in those posts who was still around was supporting the position I was taking. Remember, in this last election Ed Edmondson wrote a campaign letter saying that if he and Fred Cramer agreed, they must be doing something right. That's exactly what we were planning in '79. Both Edmondson and Cramer had agreed to speak in support of the position I was taking and against the motions. I had letters from FIDE people and I was going to give my own account of why it worked. And then we didn't get to it. It was one



Gary Sperling with Soviet FIDE delegate

USCF Photo

of the few times I've really lost my temper. I really felt that the delegates in Chicago were not responsible in the way they treated the agenda. I don't want to fault any particular delegate; maybe it was my fault. Or maybe it was just a year we needed an extra day and didn't have it. Anyway, the same two motions came up again in Atlanta with some slight modification in the wording, but this time I was able to recount to the delegates (on the motion that one person should not hold both posts) that in fact it's not two offices at all: the role of the president on the central committee is to review in advance the agenda that the delegates in the general assembly vote on. He is dealing with exactly the same material in a continuum. If you have a difference in personnel, you lose that continuity. You also lose the ability to make deals, deals in the best sense of that word: arrangements that become agreements on principle. In Atlanta I was able to give three or four examples of how we were able to affect that and to describe how other nations did it. There is NO Zonal president in the world who does not also serve as his country's delegate except one: in that case they have a Bureau member serving as delegate--which is what we had in the U.S. and which might have been responsible for the misconceptions in some cases. As a matter of fact, the question has been mooted. My FIDE counsellor, similar to a junior partner, Don Shultz has been doing an excellent job. In particular he organized the FIDE Congress held in Atlanta and deserves a recognition. My sense was that if we were ever going to split the posts, it could only be split by people who thought as if we were one, and Don and I have had that rapport. From working through four FIDE Congresses with Don, I know he is experienced. Even though my term isn't up until next year, I thought this was the time, and I thought maybe I could meet the concerns of people who did not really understand it. I STILL think I'm right and said so to the delegates. I still think it ought to be one person, but I think Don deserves the honor. By the time this interview appears I intend to resign and recommend that Don Shultz take my place as Zonal President. It works out well for me because with this heart problem, it's a good time for me to cut back. But it's not just health that motivates me. I'm looking forward to new responsibilities in my life some day. I won't be sick forever. So that first issue is moot. The second motion was defeated in Atlanta and would have been in Chicago had it come up; it was defeated fairly comfortably here in Palo Alto, although by a somewhat closer margin, and I bet it's brought up again in St. Paul next year.

*HW: Why do you suppose this is a recurrent theme and why do the same people sponsor and support these motions year after year?*

GS: Well, I can't help but note that the people who repeatedly introduce these motions--Townsend, Winston, Lux--are all people who have been defeated for the Policy Board. I'm not saying they're incompetent; they simply have lost elections in the democratic process. They probably feel they are as good as some on the PB and why shouldn't they and others like them have the posts i.e., spread the responsibility around. I can understand their argument; generally a sharing of responsibility makes pretty good sense. But in this instance there is a countervailing consideration. When you go to FIDE you are often confronted with questions about which there is no time to consult back with delegates or even the Policy Board. You're on the line. And you've got to speak for the country. And so there's the argument: who better to speak for the country than someone who has been or is on the PB? This is why the overwhelming number of delegates in FIDE, over 90%, I think, are people who have been or are the presidents of their national federations. They have the stature and knowledge of the goals and responsiveness of their federation on particular issues.

*HW: In your role call of individuals who endorsed these motions, you omitted one significant name--Bill Goichberg.*

GS: I meant to state the actual sponsors of the motions.

*HW: But Goichberg's position on these motions is clear and he has certain interest and influence.*

GS: Bill doesn't make motions himself. He tends to get others to do that for him. His hand is sometimes apparent, yes. Bill doesn't understand these issues at all; his opposition is to me personally. And I think it will be to Tim

personally as well. This is another story I've never told publicly, but now that I'm no longer president, I'm happy to do it. When this board came into office one of its immediate controversies--as if we didn't have enough problems--was what we called the Goichberg-Elo controversy. Bill wanted us NOT to support Arpad Elo for Secretary of the Qualifications Commission in FIDE. The FIDE rules provide that, while Arpad or anyone else can run for any office, the federation of the individual involved has a veto. And Bill wanted us to use our veto. This went back to disputes between the two ten years old; they involved Ed Edmondson, Fred Cramer, and a whole lot of bitterness. We were sent packets of material on the matter. As a matter of fact, I wrote a memo in mid-October, two weeks before the FIDE Congress, remarking how incredible it was: here we were, being sued on all sides, on the brink of bankruptcy, the whole senior staff had resigned, and the greatest single item of material that had been passed through our inter-board communications system (BTNFO) was the Goichberg-Elo controversy. So we were being eaten up by this bitter controversy. I invited Bill to my office to talk about it. So help me God, I had an ulterior motive; I wanted him to consider going on the USCF staff. He's a magnificent organizer and a good director, someone who could understand the problems of organizers and directors, and a real asset to the staff. So I invited him up. I kept bringing up the matter of the staff and he kept bringing up the matter of Elo. He brought out sheets and sheets of paper. And finally he said, "I couldn't work for any organization that supports Elo in this matter." And to Bill the same applies to individuals who support Elo. The PB was evenly divided 4-3 for supporting Arpad and three wanted to exercise the veto. One abstained. It left me with the deciding vote. I went to FIDE with my mind not entirely made up because, frankly I saw some wrong on both sides and a lot of pettiness in the whole tortured history of the matter. But in FIDE it was very clear that Elo was doing a first-rate job and had tremendous support, and if I didn't nominate him, fifty other countries would. And only because of this by-law, giving the member nation the right to veto, would there have been any doubt about it. Elo could have been elected against anybody in this world because, indeed, the FIDE rating system outside of this country is known as "ELO". If you look at an international tournament, they ask, "What is your Elo?" I meet people who don't even know that Elo is a man; they think it's a description of a rating. It was clear to me a) that Elo deserved support, and b) even if I didn't give it, it was academic. So I gave my support. I have worked very closely with Elo on the Qualifications Committee and we have disagreed on some matters, but we do it as gentlemen and in a scholarly way. It's been a very constructive relationship. But Bill has NEVER forgiven that. Bill, who was a supporter of mine in the 1978 presidential election, who wrote a letter of endorsement that went to all voting members, believed I must have had a commitment to him. Well, we never discussed such a commitment. I don't make commitments like that. (Helen, you yourself found that out when you came to me in 1978 and expressed the opinion that Burt Hochberg should be dismissed as editor. I told you that my commitment was for my best judgment. If I agree with you after I examine the facts, that's what you get. If I think you're wrong, you bought my judgment.) I can't follow all my supporters because they disagree. I told this to Bill. He was furious. He started a letter-writing campaign. It's funny and incredible how petty it's become. There are two stories I will cite to show the point it had reached.

Bill's mother Fanny had always told him he was wrong about me. One time I went to visit one of his tournaments and went over to buy books as was my habit. Fanny saw me; Bill was across the room. She yelled to him, "He comes to you; why don't you come to him?" But in the other story, I really did come to him. We had a PB meeting in NY. Jerry Hanken was coming as a PB member and was staying for one one night at Bill's home in Mt. Vernon. We went out to dinner one evening and I drove Jerry up to Mt. Vernon. Bill's mother, Fanny, greeted us warmly and said to Bill, "Look who's here!" First he saw Jerry who was a large person at that time and then he saw me standing behind. He couldn't talk to me. He gave a grunt of 'hi' and couldn't say anything else. I put out my hand, trying to

be sociable. It was beyond discussion. I believe that this whole thing with Bill is an obsession. An obsession. I happened to stumble into it, and Tim stumbled into it because he was one of Elo's supporters then and I expect would be again if the same issue came up again in 82 when Arpad's next term expires. And that's why I think Goichberg supported Cottell in the election. It's just an obsession. He doesn't care anything about the USCF. At one time I said to him through an intermediary: Look, at least cooperate in domestic areas even though you disagree about FIDE. Let's work together. There's a lot to be done. His response, as transmitted to me through an intermediary: All the USCF stuff is irrelevant. So, I threw up my hands. I said I've got my job to do and he's got to do his. I think the US representation in FIDE suffered from the Cramer-Edmondson disputes and I think the USCF suffered from the tension of the Goichberg-Elo controversy. I don't care who's right between Edmondson and Cramer and I don't care who's right between Goichberg and Elo. It's the same tension, really; it's almost as though they (Goichberg & Elo) were surrogates. It is so historic, so archaic; it should be studied by professors someplace who are interested in the history of sociological disputes. But for the good of chess, you've got to get together. Now Edmondson and Cramer are starting to work together. I wish I could have a picture of the delegates meetings when Edmondson moved one of Cramer's motions. Perfect.

*HW: I understand there was a photo taken of Edmondson and Cramer at the FIDE meeting. You'll see this in print somewhere, I'd guess.*

*Photo by  
Paul Hochberg*



GS: They are leaders first; despite all the bitterness that goes back too long to discuss. And I know that Elo has a lot of complaints about Bill: that he gimmicked tournaments and created phoney results. And there is some circumstantial evidence of abuse, but it's only circumstances. The most extreme charge of abuse is false, I know first hand. It involved Bill's playing in one of his own tournaments and winning it, so that his rating went to 2530 which is way over his real strength. But I know he really won that tournament because I saw the games. So Bill was a little mis-criticized on that one. I know Elo would still sit down and talk, but Bill won't. It's just like the dispute that goes on between Bill and Cuchi. Thank God I wasn't in the middle of that one; but Cuchi did me a great favor by providing a new target for Bill's obsessions.

*HW: And yet Bill Goichberg has brought in more members to the USCF through his tournaments than any organizer in the country.*

GS: Yes, and in a way this must be more bitter for Bill: it was Bill who got me in as a director in NYSCHA; he wrote a letter to all the voters saying that while they didn't know me, that he was new, but that he was good; it was Bill who got me to become a delegate and it was Bill who talked to Kolty which got me to chairing the meetings, and that eventually led to my becoming president. So Bill must feel he's created the monster and he's the Dr. Frankenstein. And I don't know which is worse.

*HW: The Goichberg-Cuchi business at least shows signs of a thaw, I understand.*

GS: Yes. After two years. Cuchi has always been willing to talk. But after the disappointing turn-out at the World Open had some effect on his thinking. It may have created some financial pressures; I don't know precisely. Obviously Bill and I don't talk, although I'd be happy to talk. I know they've started discussion by letter, and as a New Yorker, I think that's great. This war that they were carrying

on, though good in the short run in that we were getting big money tournaments and the players were benefiting in the sense that the organizers were losing lots of money that was going into prize funds. But in the long run, the players lose because they would have both gone bankrupt and hopefully they'll both catch themselves before they do each other in. They've both said some very nasty things about each other, incredibly nasty things, but fortunately not to each other's face. So maybe they can still make up. And that, I would say, would be of great benefit not only to New York chess, but to national chess. The World Open and the Heraldica are really national and regional more than local events, as are other CCA events.

*HW: Bill Goichberg has a reputation as an avidly pro-master individual. For some it was difficult to reconcile this position with his support of Tony Cottell who is the most pro-amateur organizer I can think of--and whose record while on the PB was proudly PRO-amateur.*

GS: Yes, that was surprising, and he glossed it over in his letter--and I gave you my theory: it all has to do with Tim's voting for Elo three years ago. Bill keeps finding other petty things. Well, politics makes strange bedfellows. Certainly to have the head of the PCA supporting Tony, given Tony's votes--and I'm not saying that Tony doesn't deserve support for various reasons--given Tony's board votes and given Bill's stated positions, yes, it was a surprising alliance, but as I've just related, I wasn't surprised at all; I expected him to support Tony and he did.

*HW: On another subject, will you be running for a seat on the FIDE Bureau?*

GS: It's unclear; the Board directed me to seek a post. But any U.S. representative in FIDE, given the present structure of the General Assembly, has real problems in winning, problems that didn't exist eight or twelve years ago when Ed Edmondson ran. The General Assembly has grown, a lot of third world countries are anti-American, and have governmental instructions on how to vote. They don't see me as Gary Sperling; they see me as the United States. The Communist countries are increasingly distant because of Reagan's foreign policy and there's nothing I can do about that. My sense is that I shouldn't run if I'm going to lose. But if I have a chance of winning, then as a matter of direction from the board, I should run. That's a decision I can't make now; the election isn't until November of 1982. That's a decision that's down the road. I would resist making a final decision until next summer.

*HW: You will serve as Immediate Past-President now. The bylaws will allow you to seek another office after a lapse. Do you intend to seek another elective office on the PB in the future?*

GS: I very much doubt it. While I've said many times I believe in re-election, I don't agree with the USCF bylaw that bars re-election. I myself would not have sought re-election. I was drafted for the presidency; there was a draft movement and I was impressed by how quickly they created it. I said many times that I wanted to be like Cincinnatus in Roman history who was called to lead the legion; he led the legion to victory and then went back to his fields to plow them. Indeed, I'd like to go back to my field. My thought used to be that I wouldn't continue to FIDE either, that I have paid my debt to chess, which is why I ran in the first place, a game that had given me a lot of enjoyment and even psychological assistance in depressing times. After the three years I had, I thought maybe the debt was paid, but I've been persuaded that experience in FIDE is critical--there are people who have been in FIDE for twenty five or thirty years--that to lose that wouldn't be fair to the U.S. So, even as I'm developing Don, and he has developed himself, of course, as well, I guess I'll stay on there. I doubt that I would ever run for USCF office again; it would take another catastrophe and I hope that never happens.

*HW: When you say 'going back to your fields', do you mean professionally?*

GS: Partly professionally. I have a demanding profession working for government in New York. I really don't need outside organizational responsibilities. I have a lovely family and wish I had more time to spend with my wife and daughter. Also chess; my last rating was 2128 and I'd like to get that last 72 points and become a master. As I said before more than once, I'm first a player in chess and then an administrator and leader. There are still some contributions in USCF I'd like to make. I'm not sure that one year as immediate past-president will be enough. I'll be the first president limited to a one year term as immediate past-president; all others had a three year term. A bylaws change in 1977 just happened to make me the first affected. I have a lot of ideas, but I believe in making way for new people. And I'm pleased that almost all the people I supported won. I want to get out of their way, but still be helpful. I'll be around. I'm not going to disappear. I'll stay in FIDE if in the opinion of the PR I can help the U.S.--and as long as my health holds out. That's a new factor I'll have to come to grips with; I never used to worry about that.

HK: *Turning to a more abstract subject, though certainly with practical implications, your three years on the PR must have suggested to you some ways in which the USCF mode of governance, structure of the PR, etc can be improved or fine-tuned.*

GS: There are a lot of changes I'd make. That's how I became involved in the first place. I was a player in Lincoln in 1975 when they were having the great by-laws discussion that led to the present system. I wandered into a bylaws meeting simply because as a lawyer I was sort of interested in that subject. That's where I got to talking with Bill Geisberg--and that was the beginning of the end, if you will. I thought back then they were making mistakes, but I was new. Even now, as far as I'm concerned, I'm convinced they WERE mistakes. I wanted to propose changes since 1978, but didn't do so because I didn't want the suggestions perceived as though I were gaining political advantage. But now that I'm out, I'll tell you some of them. First, I don't think we should automatically bar someone from being re-elected to the same office. If a president is good, even more important, if a treasurer is good, or a secretary, I don't see a harm in continuing them if the voters re-elect. This year, for example, I think George Cunningham would have been willing to run for treasurer again and it would have made good sense for our financial stability. He was barred from being treasurer again, so sought another office in order as he said "to see the problems through to completion." So we get this thing called "musical chairs"--the vice-president runs for president, the secretary runs for treasurer, the treasurer runs for v-p. I think Myron would have been happy staying as secretary and I think he would have been re-elected and so would George have been re-elected. But to have it automatic that every office has to turn over every three years hurts stability. And in FIDE it really hurts our stability because every three years there's a new leader. And people say, "Who really has the power in the U.S.? Which is why I've decided to stay in FIDE--to show that there is someone who can last a little longer and speak besides Ed Edmondson, who left because he was on the staff.

Other changes that should be given strong consideration: I don't believe in the staggered terms of the members-at-large. It's hard enough to have the natural divisions that come from elections. To have them every year is more than we need. If we are going to have members-at-large--and I have doubts even about that--then I think they should be elected at the triennial elections.

There are also a lot of procedural changes I'd make at the annual meetings that consume too much time. Maybe someday I'll get appointed to a committee to work on that when I'm no longer perceived as having an interest as chairman. I've been sensitive because Tim Redman once said something to me that really made me stop and think. I served as temporary chairman of the meetings when Koltanowski was president, though I ran all the substantive parts of the meeting from the chair and then have had

three years of my own. Tim said one day, "You know there are delegates in USCF, experienced delegates, who have never seen anyone in the chair but you. And I don't know what they're going to do when they see somebody else like me." Well, that's not a good situation. I think Tim will do a fine job and there are others who can do a fine job. It just happened that I ended up doing it for awhile and I hope I did it creditably. I think because I was always there, I couldn't make some other suggestions that now I have the freedom to offer.

HK: *Candidates are elected--sometimes at least--on the basis of the campaign promises they make. Did you keep your campaign promises?*

GS: After I agreed to go into the campaign in 1978, after I was drafted to run, I ran on three principles: 1) improvement of the office, its attitude and performance. The delegates that year said, "they viewed with dismay the level of service provided by the New Windsor office..." That's how bad it was. Such a motion if made now would not have a single vote. In 1978 that motion passed with only a few dissenters, if I recall correctly, 57-3. That aim, my first promise, has been accomplished. 2) I promised I would work for unity in the federation. That didn't mean that everyone would think alike, but we had some very divisive elections. It's hard to measure if we have more unity now, especially after an election. Elections are by definition "disunifying" in that they invite people to choose sides between and among alternatives. But there are some indicia. For example, if you look at the delegates' meetings in Atlanta and Palo Alto, you'll see that according to some who have written to me, Atlanta was the most constructive, team-oriented meeting in years. And when people start writing about Palo Alto, they will say that even more. So I think there's been a unifying spirit among the delegates. And even in the elections, this is the first year in quite a long time in USCF that, in effect, the incumbents were re-elected. They were required to run for different offices--the musical chairs problem I talked about before, but all but one was re-elected. That's an indication of stability and a unifying force, as their opposition found out. So I think a whole lot of progress has been made in that area. It doesn't mean that I don't have enemies, or that there still aren't factions, but there's a real consensus in the middle now toward particular goals. 3) The third area concerned fundraising and corporate and foundation support. This aspect isn't finished yet, but we have created some new structures to make it work. Our grants committee, corporate funding committee on one hand, and the hiring of a fund raiser working on a commission basis in cooperation with the



cont'd next page

SCF Photo



Last month I did not have the Class A High School Championship results, so I start this month's column with them. Sherrard won the Class A high school team championship with a perfect score of 6-0 ahead of Marmion Academy and North Boone. Sherrard took the lead as early as the fourth round with a win over Marmion, and increased it with wins over third and fourth place finishers, North Boone and University High. Marmion and North Boone each lost only one match, finishing with 4½ and placing second and third on tiebreaks.

+++++

The coaches' meeting, held at Bradley-Bourbonnais during the Individual Championships, resulted in a few minor and a couple more significant rules 'recommendations' which will probably turn into rules changes. One such recommendation was to change the way teams are numbered for Swiss pairings. Now teams are ranked in random order. This should not affect the final result, but occasionally it can hurt a team's tiebreaks.

Another change was in qualification system. Instead of requiring a set number of points for qualification to the individual championships, the new system would be adjustable, taking into consideration how well the individual's team fared. A limited form of this system was in effect for this year's championships, but in next year's tournament, all teams will be affected by it. This was designed to prevent a player from a weak team (which would presumably be facing weaker opposition) from qualifying with a minimum score, while helping players on stronger teams who faced stiffer competition.

Probably the most important change in the state tournament involved the point system: a change was recommended from the current 5-4-3-3-3--3-2-2 system to the 11-10-9-8-7-6-5-4 system. Previously a player on first board would get 5 points for a win, a second board player would get 4. In the new system, a first board player will get 11 and a second board player 10, and so on down the line. The new point system was started because of a flareup of stacking. One significant factor in bringing this up now was probably the fact that Bradley-Bourbonnais pulled their seventh board player up to first board for the state tourney.

Not only did the coaches vote for a point system that discourages stacking, they also defined 'stacking' and called

## SCHOLASTIC CHESS

# William Harris

it 'unethical'. The definition they finally accepted: "stacking was the playing of one person ahead of another for the sole purpose of achieving a better team or individual result". I might add, however, that whatever Bradley's intentions were when they placed their seventh board up at first board, they might keep that arrangement --and not for stacking purposes! Keith Taylor, the first board (ex-seventh board) player has had some very good results lately, and might even be stronger than the old first-board player. Playing no one rated below Category I in the Master Challenge III, he scored 3-2, losing only to two players rated 2500 and 2000.

Michael Zacate, president of the Illinois Junior Chess Foundation, writes, "The IJCF is going into a 'coma'. For a variety of reasons the IJCF has not functioned the way it was envisioned. The financial resources are not available to merit the organization continuing." He has deposited the various forms, materials, and information about the organization with the ICA president in case the ICA might be of assistance to the organizers of some junior chess organization in the future.

The latest (and most probably the last) IJCF Outstanding Graduating Senior Award, awarded annually, went to Bill Myers of Poplar Grove (North Boone High School). Bill helped North Boone to a third place trophy in the Class A team championship, and won the Class A individual Championship. He played for his high school team through all his school days and was a part of the previous year's IHSA trophy winning efforts. He is also an active USCF tournament player. The most recent result Zacate mentions is a respectable 3½ in the U.S. Amateur. Congratulations and good luck to you, Bill, in your future chess career!

USCF COMMENTARY, Redman, cont'd.

regional championship and one other rated tournament such as quads, swisses, tornados, etc., or 3) three rated tournaments, in the last calendar year. In addition, the TD will have to sign a statement attesting that he has kept current with rules changes.

The new Policy Board has hopes of increasing USCF membership. To that end it passed a resolution that gives top priority to reaching a membership level of 65,000-75,000 by August, 1984. Such an increase will be difficult to obtain, but we believe it is possible given a sufficient commitment of USCF time and resources.

SPELTING INTERVIEW. cont'd.

staff are a beginning. We have a chess in the media committee as well. I'm the PB liaison to two of those three committees and work closely with the third, so I know it's getting started. And I feel a little envious that others will be able to see the last part of it. I'm sorry I wasn't able to shepherd it all the way through. I wish I had had a four-year term. That would have been just right. Then I could have really been a one-term president that finished everything. I think the turmoil of the first year cost me a year I was never really able to make up. I would submit that of the three promises, two and a half were kept. That's a good time to leave.

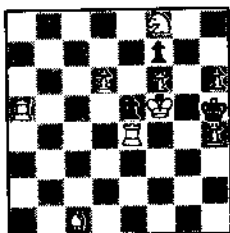
HW: You must have some pet projects in mind for the future.

GS: In addition to FIDE there are a few other things I'd like to do. We had a program we wanted to start that I'm hoping Tim and the PB will let me work on. It has to do with celebrities in chess, celebrities in other areas not usually associated with chess. I think it's important for changing the image of chess; non chess players think of the game as associated with sedentary occupations, sedentary people, cerebral people, not-action people. If you realize that John Wayne played chess--actively--and Mean Joe Green plays chess, it changes the image of the game. That's one project. I'd like to work on bylaws revision. And someday there will be an ethics committee in USCF, and I'd like to help there because I see a lot of problems in that area. If I throw in FIDE and my family and my job and my health, that's probably a fair program.

HW: After 2½ hours of tape, I thank you, Mr. President.

GS: Thank you, Helen.

No. 144 David Brown  
Original



Add WP, the Mate in Two (see text)

PART ONE: CREATING A PLAN

Although the ability to create a plan is one of the most essential assets for the improving player, most players of Class B strength and below are not clear on how best to accomplish this end. The object of this series is to teach the student how to structure his thoughts. The themes we will discuss here will be more meaningful to the student-reader if he couples this series with references to standard middle game texts: Think Like a Grandmaster, Kotov; Complete Chess Strategy, Pachman; and Middle Game, Books I and II by Euwe. We will discuss ideas in creating combinations, good and bad bishops, how to create strong knights, and the technique of attacking pawn chains--all subjects which can be enhanced by studying these topics in the above texts as well as by working through them carefully and studiously in this series. The Class B (and lower) player can well expect a significant jump in his playing strength if he works hard.

The magic word in this series is *imbalance*. This imbalance can take many forms: Bishop vs knight, material, space, lead in development, weak pawns, etc. *In a game of chess one of the chief tasks of the player is to discover the difference between the white and black set up and then play with that difference, i.e., imbalance, in mind.* This seemingly simple axiom can hardly be stressed enough.

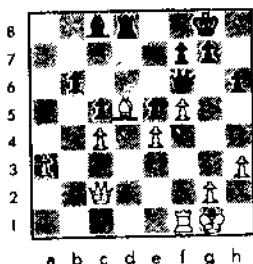


DIAGRAM 1

Take a look at Diagram 1 with White to move. Who stands better? What are your impressions?

First, let's hunt for any imbalance that may exist. Note the superior activity enjoyed by the WR on d5 compared with that of its counterpart on c8. *For the time being, place the Bishop at d3 instead of d5.*

This Bishop is called a bad bishop since its center pawns are all on the same color as the Bishop--thus blocking its scope. On d5 the Bishop is still considered 'bad', but because it is outside the pawn chain, it is very active. Also note that the black pawn on b6 is a target: it is backward and on an open file. White's only weak pawn (on a3) cannot be easily attacked as Black's Q & R will have great difficulty in getting to the a file.

Now it's up to White to decide on which side of the board to play. The center is blocked, so play will not take place there. How about the K-side? To answer this question, most players would start to calculate..."...if I play 1 Qf2 he goes Bd7, etc." *This is the wrong way to approach the position.* In such circumstances one must simply set up an optimum position mentally; don't worry about how to get there and don't make moves for yourself or your opponent. For example, White may decide that the following position would be desirable:

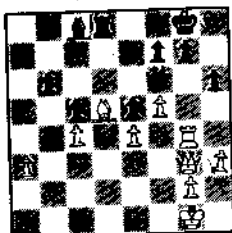


DIAGRAM 2

Here White threatens Rg6 taking advantage of the pin on the f-pawn. Unfortunately, Black can simply move his King to f8 or h8, breaking the pin on the f-pawn and preventing Rg6. White would then have no way to continue. Thus, even

given several moves in a row, the futility of a K-side attack is clear.

Clearly, therefore, White must play on the Q-side, especially against the weakling on b6. How to go about this? Once again, set up an optimum position. The WR would be well placed on b1 where it guards the first rank and attacks the b-pawn. The Queen's best square is at a7. Here she does many things: attack b6, attack f7, controls the only file to White's weak point, the a3 pawn. With the Rook on b1 and the Queen on a7, Black would need to play Rd6 to guard his pawn. Then White would have to find a continuation. To do this, let's have a quick review of pawn chains: the object of attack here, i.e. b6 and c5.

When attacking a pawn chain we must understand that the place to start the attack is at its base, its weakest point. The idea, however, is not to win this base pawn, but to force Black to direct all his firepower towards its defense. If then you can trade it off, the Black pieces will be off balance and unable to defend successfully the next pawn up the chain.

So, going back to our optimum position, we can see that once Black plays Rd6, White should play a4 and a5. Black would then need to trade by bxb5 and after White's recapture with gxb5, Black is unable to defend c5! Thus this entire plan looks great. The next question is: Can we get our Queen to a7? This turns out to be no great problem: Qa4-a7.

After we have thought about all this, only one task remains: decide on a move. To do this, discover which moves head for the goals mentioned above. Clearly, only Rd1 or Qa4 accomplish this. Can either move be stopped? Yes, Qa4 can be thwarted by Bd7 while Rb1 cannot be prevented.

Thus, 1 Qa4! is best. The game continued 1...Bd7 2 Qa7 Be8 3 Rb1 Rd6 4 a4! Kh7 5 a5 ba5 6 Qa5 (not 6 Qc5 a4). Next White took the pawn on c5 and eventually won the game.

Train yourself to ask the following questions:

1. What are the imbalances?
2. Which side of the board is each player intending to start action?
3. What is the optimum (and obtainable) position for each side? (Don't forget: always set up an optimum position that makes use of the position's inherent imbalance.)
4. Which moves try to achieve this optimum position?
5. Analyze each of these moves and then make your choice.

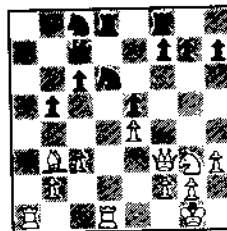


DIAGRAM 3

Let's look at Diagram 3 and try to answer the above questions. Here we see that the game structures are fairly balanced. The only pertinent imbalance here is B vs N. Here White's B on b3 is certainly more active than Black's N on c8. To counter this the N at c8 should go to c4,

where it will be at least equal to the B. Thus it is evident that Black intends Nc8-b6-c4. It is not difficult to guess which side of the board to play on...try the Q-side. Put the WRs at a6 and a1. After Black plays Nb6 and Ra8, has White accomplished anything?

Next, try the center: place WRs on d2 and d1. After Black plays Nb6 and Ndc4, what has White achieved?

In Diagram 3, White must play on the K-side. The reasons are obvious: the imbalance (bishop) is aiming at the Black

King. Thus, to exploit this factor, you must attack on the K-side. Also, White has Q & N on the K-side, while Black has nothing at all there.

What point on the K-side should be attacked? Certainly g7. Only the Q can attack h7, while f7 is guarded by Black's entire army! Both Q & N can take aim at g7. Note that Black cannot guard this point with his Q by f7-f6 since the B pins the f pawn.

What White moves attack g7? (Cf. Think Like a Grandmaster for a detailed discussion of *candidate moves*.) The only choices are 1 Qg4, 1 Nf5, 1 Nh5. You can reject Qg4 because the N must move to h5 or f5 anyway. (A later Qg3, attacking both g7 and e5 may be better.) Now only two moves come under consideration.

Since both N moves accomplish similar ends, it should be better to place the N at a more central post. Many players, however, would reject 1 Nf5 due to ...Nf5 2 Qf5, and White no longer can pursue the attack. A deeper look will show us that White can improve with 2 ef5! What is the logic behind this move? First, this pawn can be used as an attacking unit, i.e., f5-f6 and secondly, the B is now a permanent advantage in both the middle game and endgame since it has a very nice post on e4 should the a2-g8 diagonal ever become blocked. Throughout this game White tries to think of ways to make his B more and more active.

The actual game continued 1 Nf5! Nb6 2 Qe3 (This threatens 3 Nd6 Rd6 4 Rd6 Qd6 5 Qb6 winning a piece and 3 Qg5 which would force a weakening in Black's King position.) 2...Nf5? (Freaking out. Following his original plan by 2...Nc4 was much better.) 3 ef5 c5 4 f6! (An obvious move which continues the attack and makes the B a crushing force (b1-h7). The B is now so much stronger than the N that it is almost like being material ahead. 4...g6 5 Qh6 f5.

Next I would like to discuss the logic of chess combinations. There are always certain factors present which make a combination possible. They are weak or stalemated King, possibility of checks, hanging (undefended) pieces, overworked pieces, inadequately guarded pieces. If none of these factors is present, then a combination cannot exist. If many of these factors appear together, then look hard...a combo may be there.

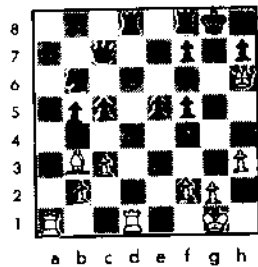


DIAGRAM 4

Diagram 4 is such a case. The King is vulnerable. The Queen is undefended. The Knight on b6 is guarded only once. The defense of the Rook on d8 is also shaky. With a timely Qg5+, White can attack it again. Though the R would still be adequately defended, White would win if he could draw

away the Black Q or R (on f8) from control of the d8 square. With all this in mind, White's next move becomes clear: 6 Bf7+!! Qf7 (6...Kf7 7 Qh7+ picks up the hanging BQ. 6...Rf7 7 Qg5+ wins the R on d8. Refusal is not possible as 6...Kh8 7 Qf6 is mate.) 7 Rd8 (Not 7 Qg5+ Qg7) 7...Na4 (To block the a-file and guard his N. 7...Nc4 B Raa8 is crushing, while 7...Rd8 8 Qg5+ Qg7 7 Qd8+ and Qb6 wins everything.) 8 b3! Resigns, since 8...Nc3 9 Raa8 is a quick mate.

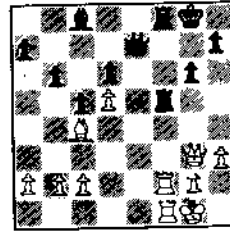


DIAGRAM 5

Diagram 5 shows a boring position in which many players would agree to a draw. Ask the usual questions. The only imbalance here centers about White's 'bad' Bishop. So Black stands a bit better.

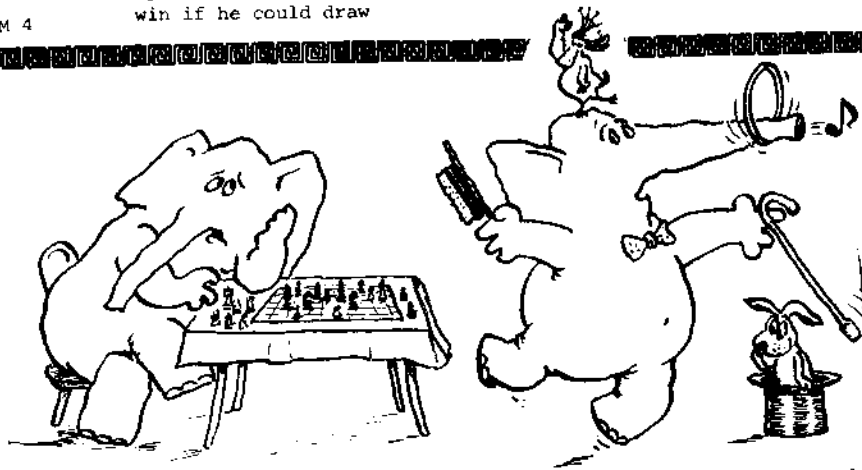
The first thing to do is to see if Black can win by trading everything but the Bishops. (Mentally remove the heavy pieces.)

It happens here that Black would not win such an ending, so he adopts the following plan: he will trade rooks as they play no part in his strategic aims, i.e. a good endgame. He will then centralize his Q which will create threats against White's pawns. By doing this, he hopes to force White to place more pawns on white squares, thus making his B much worse. Once this is done, Black may be able to trade Queens and get a winning ending.

Take note: Black's entire plan is based on the imbalance of good vs bad bishop. This should always be the case: take note of the imbalance and play accordingly. 1 ...Rf2 2 Rf2 Qe1+ 3 Bf1 Rf2 4 Qf2 Qe5! (This is the start of the aforementioned plan. The Queen trade would not yet win.) 5 Qe2 Qd4+ 6 Kh2 Kf8 7 c4?! (White should definitely avoid placing pawns on white squares. Correct was 7 Qf8+ Kg7 8 c3.) 7...Bf5 8 g4? (Again, he puts the pawn on the wrong color! It is well known that when you have a bad bishop you should either place it outside the pawn chain or exchange it for its counterpart. White should have tried to find a way to get the B to e6. The way to do this was 8 g3, 9 h4, and Bh3, either trading or reaching e6 with counter chances against the Black King.) 8...Bb1 9 a3 (1 b3 Qe5+! 10 Qe5 de5 11 a3 Bc2 12 b4 cb 13 bc a5! 14 ba ba 15 c5 a4 wins) 9...Be4 10 Kg3 Qe5+ 11 Kf2 Qf4+ 12 Ke1 Kg7 13 Qd2 Qe5 14 Qc3 Qc3+ 15 bc3 g5! (fixing the enemy pawns on the white squares) 16 Kf2 Kf6 17 Ke3 Ke5 18 Be2 Bc2 19 Kd2 Bb1 20 Ke3 h6 21 Bf3 Bc2 22 Be2 a6! 23 Kd2 Ba4 24 Ke3 b5 (Destroy the base and "crash" goes the pawn chain.) 25 cb5 ab5 26 Bf3 Bh3 27 Be2 Bc4 28 Bc4 bc4 29 a4 Kd5 30 a5 Kc6 31 Ke4 d5+ 32 Ke5 d4 33 cd4 c3 35 d5+ Kd7 35 a6 c2 36 a7 cl=Q 37 al=Q Qf4 mate.

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The second segment of this series will appear in the December issue of the ICB.



"C'mon, George, there is nuthin' absolutely NUTHIN' that you can do to save your position..."  
-toqa-

# POSTAL CHESS NEWS

Helen Warren

We are nearing the one year mark for games in the 1980 ICA prelims. About 2/3 of the prelim games are finished; one section is finished, while others are nearing the point of producing qualifiers. You are reminded that you have another six months to finish play in the prelims. We expect to make assignments to the Finals earlier than MARCH.

As we go to press with this issue, entries for the 1981 (2nd) ICA Championship are coming in. You will note that a Consolation Finals will be held only if eight prelims are filled. The prospects for surpassing the number of entries (42) from last year look excellent. We will have a complete lineup of participants for the 1981 event in our DECEMBER issue.

Players designated with a \* are those who have advanced to a Championship spot. @ designates players who have qualified into the Consolation Finals.

Some games from the 1980 event:

From 80ICA-1 comes this French.

SHOIL-BROWN 1 e4 e6 2 d3 d5 3 Nd2 Nc6 4 Nqf3 Nf6 5 c3 Be7 6 e5 Nd7 7 d4 f6 8 exf6 Bxf6 9 Hb5 O-O 10 O-O e5 11 Qb3 Ndb8 12 Ne4 ed 13 Nxf6+ Qxf6 14 Qxd5+ He6 15 Qg5 dc 16 Qxf6 Rxf6 17 bc a6 18 Ba4 Bc4 19 Re1 Bh5 20 Rc2 Nd7 21 Bg5 Rd6 22 Bf4 Rf6 23 Bg5 DRAW

And an English from 80ICA-2

BAUMANN-FAWRUSH 1 P-QB4 N-KB3 2 N-N3 P-K3 3 N-B3 B-N5 4 Q-B2 P-B4 5 P-QR3 B-R4 6 P-KN3 N-B3 7 B-N2 O-O 8 O-O Q-K2 9 R-Q1 BxN 10 QXR P-K4 11 P-Q3 P-Q4 12 B-N5 P-Q5 13 Q-B2 H-Q2 14 QR-N1 QR-N1 15 Q-Q2 P-N4 16 PxNP RXP 17 P-QN4 KR-N1 18 N-K1 PXP 19 KR-QB1 Q-Q3 20 QBxN PxB 21 BxN BxB 22 PXP B-Q2 23 Q-R2 P-QR3 24 N-B2 H-K3 25 Q-R3 R-QB1 26 P-KR4 R-N3 27 N-R1 RXP+ 28 RXP QXP 29 N-B2 Q-Q7 30 P-K3 R-B3 31 Q-N2 PXP 32 PXP B-R6 and White resigned.

This Nimzo comes from 80ICA-4

WARREN-SPITZNAGEL 1 P-Q4 N-KB3 2 P-QB4 P-K3 3 N-QB3 B-N5 4 P-K3 O-O 5 B-Q3 P-Q4 6 N-B3 P-B4 7 O-O N-B3 8 P-QR3 BxN 9 PxB PxBP 10 BxP Q-B2 11 B-Q3 P-K4 12 Q-B2 R-K1 13 P-K4 P-B5 14 BxP PXP 15 PXP N-QR4 16 B-Q3 QXQ 17 BxQ NXP 18 R-K1 B-B4 19 B-B4 P-KR3 20 B-R4 KR-Q1 21 B-B7 R-Q4 22 B-B2 R-K1 23 N-K5 N-Q3 24 B-R4 R-QB1 25 BxN/5 RxB 26 B-N3 R-B6 27 NXP RxB 28 NxN B-N3 29 N-B4 R-R5 30 N-K5 B-B2 31 NxB KxN 32 R-K4 R-Q6 33 R1-K1 P-QN3 34 R-K7+ K-N3 35 P-KR3 R6xQP 36 R1-K6+ K-R2 37 R-QN7 R-Q4 38 R6-K7 R-KN4 39 RXP RXP 40 RXP R-QR4 41 RXP PXP 42 K-B1 and Black resigned.

Players are reminded to submit game scores with their results.

Players are asked to check results as they are incorporated into the crosstables. Notify the TD immediately of any errors or omissions.

80ICA-1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 HERNANDEZ	♙	♚	0	1		0	
2 SHOLL	1	♙	♚	♙	♙	1	1
3 ZAVANELLI	1		♙	1	♙	1	
4 JAMISON	0	♙	0	♙		0	
5 BROWN		♙	♙		♙	1	
6 RYDBERG	1	0	0	1	0	♙	
7 NAFF		0					♙

80 ICA-4	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 WALKOUT *	♙	1	1	1	0	1	1
2 WARREN	0	♙	1		0	♙	♙
3 SPITZNAGEL	0	0	♙	1	0	0	0
4 SMITH	0		0	♙	0	0	0
5 SIMS *	1	1	1	1	♙	1	♙
6 MCKINNEY	0		1	1	0	♙	
7 JABLOKOW	0	♙	1	1	♙		♙

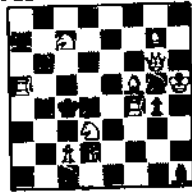
80 ICA-2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 MUSGRAVE	♙		1	1	♙	1	
2 BAUMANN		♙			0		
3 K TAYLOR	0		♙	1		0	
4 LADD	0		0	♙	0	0	0
5 FAWRUSH		1		1	♙		
6 TOMAS	♙		1	1		♙	1
7 LEGG	0			1	0	0	♙

80 ICA-5 F	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 O'KEEFE	♙	1	0	0	0	1	0
2 NOMURA	0	♙	0	0	0	1	♙
3 SOGIN	1	1	♙	0	♙	1	0
4 HARRIS *	1	1	1	♙	♙	1	1
5 HARRACH	1	1	♙	0	♙	1	0
6 STEIN	0	0	0	0	0	♙	0
7 JUST *	1	1	1	0	1	1	♙

80 ICA-3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 SWANSON	♙			0	♙		1
2 D. TAYLOR *		♙	1	♙	1	1	1
3 ELLENWOOD		0	♙	0	0		♙
4 HERRY	1	♙	1	♙	♙		
5 BRIDDE	♙	0	1	♙	♙	1	1
6 O'HEARA		0			0	♙	1
7 ZACATI	0	0	♙		0	0	♙

80 ICA-6	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 ROEGER	♙	1	1		♙	♙	
2 LADD	0	♙	1		0		0
3 ARCHER	0	0	♙		0		0
4 ZACATI				♙	♙	0	0
5 WARREN	♙	1	1	♙	♙		♙
6 La ROSE			1	1		♙	
7 SWANSON	♙	1	1	1	0		♙

## EVANS ON CHESS



White mates in 2 moves  
**APRIL IN MOSCOW**

At Moscow in April, as the linden trees bloomed again, the first really strong international tourney of the year was held in conjunction with the 26th congress of the Communist Party. A field of 14 stars included 6 Soviet and 8 foreign grandmasters. It was perhaps to be expected that in an event of this caliber (category 15 on a scale of 16) over 70% of the games would be drawn. Despite an evenly matched field world champ Anatoly Karpov outclassed with 9 points (5 wins, 8 draws), an excellent omen for his upcoming title defense in Merano, Italy, against Viktor Korchnoi. Tieding by 1.5 points were Lev Polugaievsky, ex-world champ Vassily Smyslov (still strong at 80) and Gary Kasparov, 18, who confirmed his status as a world class player. Tied at 7 points were two outsiders, Florin Gheorghiu (Rumania) and Lajos Portisch (Hungary).

Karpov is probably not bothered by the fact that all his 5 wins were with white. The knack of winning with black, a Bobby Fischer trademark, continues to elude him.

Yet this weakness does not seem to harm Karpov's results. Hard to beat, he generally loses fewer games in an active year than most players drop in a single tournament.

In the 1978 Karpov-Korchnoi title match, their second time around, Karpov won 6, lost 5, drew 21. But it must be remembered that 4 of Karpov's 5 losses were with black!

Karpov demonstrates his smooth power with white against Smyslov, who lost only this one game. A more active defense was 16... Q-N3 and later 19... B-N2 was indicated instead of opening lines for White's two Bishops. With seeming ease, and no risk, Karpov mounted an irresistible attack.

White: KARPOV	Black: SMYSLOV
1 N-KB3 P-Q4	17 KR-Q1 Q-B2
2 P-B4 P-QB3	18 Q-B3 B-B1
3 P-Q4 N-B3	19 Q-B2 P-QB4
4 P-K3 P-KN3	20 B-Q5 B-N2
5 N-B3 B-N2	21 PxB BxB
6 B-K2 Q-O	22 RxB NXP
7 B-O B-N5	23 R-B3 R-K2
8 P-N3 QN-Q2	24 P-KR4 R-KB1
9 B-N2 R-K1	25 Q-B6 N-K5
10 R-B1 N-K5	26 Q-Q4 N-B4
11 P-KR3 NxB	27 P-R5 N-Q2
12 BxN BxN	28 PXP RPXP
13 RxB PXP	29 R-N3 Q-K4
14 PXP P-K4	30 RXPch R-R2
15 Q-N3 PXP	31 R-N3 N-N
16 PXP R-N1	32 Q-R4ch Res

B-N5, D-Rizzelli, Argentina  
**SOLUTION: 1 B-Q7 threatening**

MIDWEST CLASS CHAMPIONSHIPS

MASTER/EXPERT

CLASS A, cont'd.

PLAYER	ST	RTNG	PRE	POST	1	2	3	4	5	TOT	
1 TOMAS, JOHN S	IL	2255		2310	W40	W33	W12	W-4	D-3	4.5	
2 RUBIN, DAVID E	IL	2237		2267	W23	W36	Z-0	W-1	W-6	4.5	
3 SPRENKLE, DAVID C	IL	2324		2340	W43	W25	W16	W-7	D-1	4.0	
4 HARRIS, JR WILLIAM	IL	2329		2335	W42	W26	W-8	L-1	W12	4.0	
5 HARTZ, WILLIAM EDW	WI	2435		2420	W34	W44	L20	W33	W23	3.5	
6 FRIEDMAN, EDWARD	RI	2169		2198	W-0	W32	D30	W41	W19	L-2	3.5
7 ESSES, KEITH A	IL	2159		2189	W-0	W34	W30	L-3	W20	3.5	
8 KEISLER, THOMAS D	WI	2099		2136	W38	W39	L-4	W31	D-9	3.5	
9 DUESING, TIMOTHY J	WI	2014		2095	L16	W28	W29	W26	D-8	3.5	
10 SUDZUKI, WESLEY Y	IL	2224		2209	L11	W42	D23	W34	D14	3.0	
11 DANDRIDGE, MARVIN	OH	2147		2181	W10	W13	D19	L-2	D17	3.0	
12 GINSBURG, JEFFREY	OH	2147		2158	W24	W27	L-1	L14	X-0	3.0	
13 COLIAS, BILLY	IN	2108		2129	W28	L11	L26	W29	W27	3.0	
14 CZERNIECKI, K A	IL	2104		2107	L36	W37	W32	D24	D10	3.0	
15 SANDRIN, ANGELO	IL	2096		2101	W45	L19	L24	W32	W30	3.0	
16 KRAMER, CHARLES W	IL	2096		2155	W-9	W41	L-3	W20	U-0	3.0	
17 RHINE, FREDERICK S	IL	2066		2087	L19	W45	Z-0	W25	D11	3.0	
18 SILVERMAN, JONATHAN	IL	2076		2093	L39	W21	W27	W12	L-4	3.0	
19 VAN BUSKIRK, CHARL	IL	2278		2265	W17	W15	D11	L-6	U-0	2.5	
20 CHOW, ALBERT C	IL	2189		2188	D37	W43	W-5	L16	L-7	2.5	
21 SOKOLOWSKI, MARK H	IL	2177		2154	L33	L18	W42	D30	W36	2.5	
22 DUMMERMUTH, JON	MN	2093		2070	L30	L32	W40	D10	W36	L-5	2.5
23 BACHLER, KEVIN L	IL	2072		2106	L-2	W40	D15	W36	L-5	2.5	
24 WATTE, LARRY A	OH	2043		2061	L12	W38	W15	D14	U-0	2.5	
25 MILBRATZ, WALTER A	IL	2029		2043	W44	L-3	Z-0	L17	W35	2.5	
26 PARHAM, BERNARD	IL	2152		2155	W31	L-4	W13	L-9	F-0	2.0	
27 YOUNGLOVE, DENNIS	MO	2137		2116	W35	L12	L14	W40	L13	2.0	
28 PROBASCIO, ROBERT D	TX	2116		2078	L13	L-9	L40	B-0	W36	2.0	
29 FRISCHVOGT, ERIC V	IL	2107		2091	L41	W35	L-9	L13	W40	2.0	
30 WALLACH, KEN	IL	2026		2056	W22	D-6	L-7	D21	L15	2.0	
31 PARKER, ERNEST E	IL	1902		1990	L26	B-0	X-0	L-8	L22	2.0	
32 BERRY, VINCE W	IL	2037		2057	W21	L-1	L-7	W37	L-5	U-0	1.5
33 HAUBRICH, SCOTT A	WI	2027		2038	D-5	L-7	W37	L-5	U-0	1.5	
34 FINEGOLD, MARK JAC	WI	2026		1990	L27	L29	B-0	D22	L25	1.5	
35 MAYKA, TOM R	IL	2023		2020	W14	L-2	Z-0	Z-0	L23	L21	1.5
36 LAREN, PHILIP	WI	2017		2014	D20	L14	L34	W43	U-0	1.5	
37 VASTO, DANIEL	IL	2172		1877	L-8	L24	Z-0	W42	L28	1.5	
38 ESPOSITO, TIM J	IL	2102		2171	W18	L-8	U-0	U-0	U-0	1.0	
39 DENING, DAVID	IN	2085		2082	W29	L16	L-6	U-0	U-0	1.0	
40 LEGG, WILBUR S	IL	2048/2		1850	L-4	L10	L21	L38	U-0	.0	
41 BAUER, RANDY	MN	2050		2011	D-3	L20	F-0	L37	L32	.0	
42 BRASLAVSKY, JONATHAN	IL	2051		2031	L25	L-5	U-0	U-0	U-0	.0	
43 ALSBERRY, MELVIN	IL	1942		1912	L15	L17	L22	U-0	U-0	.0	

CLASS B

PLAYER	ST	RTNG	PRE	POST	1	2	3	4	5	TOT	
1 DIAZ, PABLO M	IL	1835		1940	W36	W-8	W29	W-7	W-6	5.0	
2 RACE, THOMAS C	IL	1744		1814	Z-0	W44	X-0	W29	W10	4.5	
3 KIPPERT, JUDITH L	IN	1839		1873	W30	W32	L-7	W31	W14	4.0	
4 WALKER, EUGENE	IL	1752		1804	X-0	W21	D-6	D19	W14	4.0	
5 SZPISJAK, DALE F	IL	1750		1796	L-6	W33	W42	X-0	W16	4.0	
6 MEIER, WAYNE W	WI	1857		1898	W-5	W11	D-4	W12	L-1	3.5	
7 ASBURY, CLARENCE	IL	1848		1879	W-0	W14	W-3	L-1	D11	3.5	
8 HIGDON, RICHARD L	MO	1839		1857	X-0	L-1	H-0	W23	W19	3.5	
9 COTTONGIM, GARY	IN	1823		1817	L25	W46	W44	X-0	W22	3.5	
10 KEISLER, JEFF	WI	1800		1833	W47	W43	D12	W18	L-2	3.5	
11 KING, WAYNE L	WI	1774		1781	X-0	X-0	W30	D-7	W35	3.5	
12 SPARKS, FRAZIER SI	OH	1613		1698	L19	W34	D21	W42	W29	3.5	
13 GOLUNKA, NEAL J	IL	1871		1863	W33	L-7	W40	W35	L-4	3.0	
14 SOLLANO, E D	IL	1820		1812	L45	D27	W39	D17	W33	3.0	
15 BURTON, MARY C	IL	1817		1825	W34	D19	H-0	W20	L-5	3.0	
16 SIMS, LARRY J	IL	1811		1804	Z-0	X-0	L41	W48	O15	W35	3.0
17 SZEPICZYK, MARK M	IL	1811		1802	W26	W42	W38	L10	L-3	3.0	
18 BUTTERFIELD, CHARL	IN	1796		1791	W13	D16	W41	D-4	L-8	3.0	
19 BERGER, DANIEL G	IL	1764									

CLASS B, cont'd.

ST	TOT	PLAYER	POST	RTNG	PRE	RTNG	POST	RTNG	PRE	RTNG	POST	RTNG	POST	RTNG	POST
20	FARKAS, KALMAN	WI 1741	1737	D23	M24	H00	L16	D27	2.5						
21	ROSTROM, C RICHARD	IL 1739	1740	M35	L-4	D13	D27	D25	2.5						
22	ALLISON, ROGER D	IL 1718	1712	D41	D23	M--	M24	L-9	2.5						
23	LOUGH, MICHAEL J	IL 1714	1721	D20	D22	H--	L-8	M38	2.5						
24	ALTSCHULLER, OMITRY	MN 1706	1691	D27	L20	M46	X--	L12	2.5						
25	SHIPP, WILLIAM	IL 1684	1698	M-9	L38	L31	M43	D21	2.5						
26	HOLT, ROBERT J	IL 1664	1658	L18	L30	B--	D40	M39	2.5						
27	BELOVESICK, MICHAEL	IL 1646	1665	D24	D15	H--	D21	D20	2.5						
28	SOMMERS, IZZY	IL 1563	1591	L31	D39	M47	L22	M40	2.5						
29	NGUYEN, KHAM MAI	WI 1785	1790	M39	M31	L-1	L-2	L13	2.0						
30	SEID, AGALI	IL 1775	1771	L-3	M26	M43	L-3	U--	2.0						
31	BOLDA, DANIEL G	MI 1740	1736	M28	L29	M25	L-3	U--	2.0						
32	KIRBY, G. KENNETH	IL 1717/10	1662	X--	L-3	L35	L33	M44	2.0						
33	GRAVES, WILLIAM E	IL 1711	1713	L14	L-5	M37	M32	L15	2.0						
34	CRANDALL, STEPHEN	IL 1664	1649	L16	L13	L36	P--	M42	2.0						
35	MENSINGER, ROBERT	IL 1628	1638	L21	M37	M32	L14	L17	2.0						
36	DELI, IMRE	IL 1620	1626	L-1	L40	M34	L39	M50	2.0						
37	KASENGA, ANTHONY	IL 1617	1604	L42	L35	L33	M48	X--	2.0						
38	BAKER, JON C	WI 1706	1694	Z--	M25	L18	F--	L23	1.5						
39	PRAUSE, PAUL	IL 1679	1649	L29	D28	L13	M36	L26	1.5						
40	GANT, GEORGE F	WI 1627	1612	L-7	M36	L14	D26	L28	1.5						
41	JOHNSON, JEFF J	IL 1622	1641	D22	M17	L19	F--	U--	1.5						
42	WEBER, ROBERT F	IL 1759/5	1622	M37	L18	L-5	L13	L34	1.0						
43	BROWN, ANTHONY	IL 1725	1692	M48	L10	L30	L25	F--	1.0						
44	JOHNSON, BRUCE L	IL 1714	1699	Z--	L-2	L-9	D46	L32	1.0						
45	FRIEDMAN, JEFFREY	IL 1704	1712	M15	L12	F--	U--	U--	1.0						
46	MC CORMICK, GENE	IL 1685	1665	L12	D-9	L24	D44	U--	1.0						
47	WALKER, BRENT P	IA 1691	1658	L10	D48	L28	U--	U--	.5						
48	FRATZ, JAMES E	IL 1619/15	1575	L43	D47	L17	L37	U--	.5						
49	FENTON, JAMES T	IL 1637	1637	F--	F--	F--	F--	F--	.0						
50	GRUENBERG, FRED	IL 1550	1537	U--	U--	U--	U--	L36	.0						

CLASS D

ST	TOT	PLAYER	POST	RTNG	PRE	RTNG	POST	RTNG	POST	RTNG	POST	RTNG	POST	RTNG	POST
1	HINES, GARY R	MI 4.5	18	CLAUSSE, MARTIN C	IL	2.5									
2	PRADZINSKI, TIM N	IL 4.5	19	SOPOCIA, ROGER R	MI	2.0									
3	KATROVIS, JOHN	FL 4.0	20	BUTLER, NORWOOD	MI	2.0									
4	KYNCL, JOHN	IL 4.0	21	DIAZ, RICHARD F	IL	2.0									
5	THOLIN, DAVID	IL 4.0	22	ZACATE, MATTHEW O	IL	2.0									
6	BYERS, THOMAS E	IN 3.5	23	SOMMERS, STEVEN	IL	2.0									
7	SHIM, DAVID	IL 3.5	24	WAGONROD, GARY R	DH	2.0									
8	NATHAN, ANTHONY	IL 3.5	25	INGENUSO, MARC J	MI	2.0									
9	HARROX, MENDY	IL 3.5	26	LUCAS, KENNETH L	IL	1.5									
10	COLBERT, DEXTER L	IL 3.0	27	DUTENHAVER, GREG M	IL	1.5									
11	HOBSON, NATHANIEL	IL 3.0	28	KIRBY, G. KENNETH	IL	1.0									
12	STEVENS, ROBERT	IL 3.0	29	ANDERSON, RONNIE	IL	1.0									
13	MARROW, BARBARA	IL 3.0	30	KOSTECKA, KEITH S	IL	1.0									
14	FERRONI, GEORGE D	IL 3.0	31	BOLDA, MATTHEW D	MI	1.0									
15	WILCOXEN, JAY A	IL 2.5	32	FLORIO, MONA J	IL	1.0									
16	DECKER, RANDY J	IL 2.5	33	BAYLIFF, EDGAR W	IN	1.0									
17	GRENNIER, WILLIAM	MI 2.5	34	GRUENBERG, GUY	IL	.5									
			35	MARTINEZ, DAGOBERT I.	IL	.0									

CLASS C

ST	TOT	PLAYER	POST	RTNG	PRE	RTNG	POST	RTNG	POST	RTNG	POST	RTNG	POST	RTNG	POST
1	PILLEY, MARK	MI 1928	1944	M22	M19	M-9	M-5	D-2	4.5						
2	TAMEZ, ISIOKO	IL 1587	1686	M19	M30	M-7	M-4	D-1	4.5						
3	AVERMANT, WILLIE	IL 1507	1604	M26	D18	M29	M-8	M-9	4.5						
4	MC QUOWN, ROBERT	IL 1573	1642	M16	M10	M11	L-2	M15	4.0						
5	ALLEN, JEFFERY	IL 1640	1666	D36	M34	M20	L-1	M19	3.5						
6	JACOBSON, JOHN F	IL 1517	1560	L15	M28	M16	M11	D-7	3.5						
7	FLYNN, MICHAEL W	IL 1500	1563	M35	M24	L-2	M10	D-6	3.5						
8	JIM, WILLIAM	IL 1439/13	1533	D34	M17	M18	L-3	M20	3.5						
9	SCHIRETZ, JOHN F	IL 1659/10	1657	X--	L-4	M30	L-7	M25	3.0						
10	GRANAM, GENE W	CA 1574	1592	M23	L-4	M30	L-7	M25	3.0						
11	REDDICK, BERNADETTE	IL 1559	1573	M14	M25	L-4	L-6	M23	3.0						
12	HAYES, CALVIN EUGE	IL 1525/14	1540	M28	L-9	D22	M26	D13	3.0						
13	TAYLOR, CHARLES	IL 1500	1533	D20	L29	M21	M18	D12	3.0						
14	LASH, WAYNE E	MI 1484	1512	L11	M27	L17	M31	M24	3.0						
15	SCHWARTZMAN, EUGEN	IN 1430	1496	M-6	L20	M24	M17	L-4	3.0						
16	LAURENCE, BRENDA	IL 1602	1583	L-4	M36	L-6	D30	M27	2.5						
17	BURBANK, RICHARD	IL 1575	1584	H--	L-8	M14	L15	M29	2.5						
18	WILSON, STEPHEN R	IL 1561	1575	M32	O-3	L-8	L13	M30	2.5						
19	JELEN, JOHN LARREN	IL 1460/7	1512	L-2	M35	H--	M29	L-5	2.5						
20	HITSELBERGER, JOE	MI 1671	1653	D13	M15	L-5	D23	L-8	2.0						
21	YOUNGLOVE, RICHARD	MO 1617	1571	L30	D23	L13	M33	D26	2.0						
22	GRUENBERG, FRED	IL 1537	1547	L-1	M33	D12	Z--	U--	2.0						
23	DIAZ, MANUEL F	IL 1533	1547	L10	D21	M34	D20	L11	2.0						
24	WENZ, ILLIAM	MI 1527	1500	X--	L-7	L15	M28	L14	2.0						
25	UNTERMYER, ABRAHAM	IL 1500	1505	M27	L11	M31	L-9	L10	2.0						
26	BELOVESICK, JR MIC	IL 1411	1437	L-3	M32	H--	M12	D21	2.0						
27	BUTT, JOHN	IL 1400	1400	L25	L14	B--	M32	L16	2.0						
28	KLUMPP, EDWARD	IL 1400	1422	L12	L-6	M33	L24	M31	2.0						
29	BENNET, MAXWELL	MI 1512	1507	H--	M13	L-3	L19	L17	1.5						
30	CARSON, DAVID L	IL 1481	1483	M21	L-2	L10	L16	L18	1.5						
31	MONATELLI, DAVE	IL 1634	1569	M33	L-1	L25	L14	L28	1.0						
32	BUTLER, JOSEPH W	MI 1500	1500	L16	L26	M36	L27	U--	1.0						
33	BROWN, CHARLES E	IL 1475	1484	L31	L22	L28	L21	M14	1.0						
34	LINN, DAVID D	IL 1562	1530	D-8	L-5	L23	F--	L33	.5						
35	WILSON, FRANKLIN L	IL 1560	1546	L-7	L19	H--	U--	U--	.5						
36	REUTER, JOHN	MI 1439	1425	D-5	L16	L32	U--	U--	.5						

UNRATED

ST	TOT	PLAYER	POST	RTNG	PRE	RTNG	POST	RTNG	POST	RTNG	POST	RTNG	POST	RTNG	POST
1	JACOBSON, DAN L	MI 1457/6	1673	M-9	M-3	M-2	M-4	M-6	5.0						
2	NEKOOGAR, FARMAD	MI 1693	1721	M10	M11	L-1	M10	M-4	4.0						
3	YEUNG, DAVID K	MI 1467/5	1551	H--	L-1	M10	M-9	M-8	4.0						
4	OLUGBENGA, ARIUNA	IL 0	1638	M-6	M-8	M-5	L-1	L-2	3.0						
5	KAVESH, DAVID	IL 1652/5	1529	L11	M10	L-4	D-7	M-9	2.5						
6	FINK, CHRISTOPHER	MI 1515/10	1462	L-4	M-7	D-9	X--	L-1	2.5						
7	MURKIND, EDGAR	IL 0	1281	L-8	L-6	M-6	D-5	X--	2.5						
8	LOPEZ, DR EUGENE C	IL 1475/11	1455	M-7	L-4	X--	L-2	L-3	2.0						
9	RYBENSKY, DUANE	IL 1333/10	1304	L-1	B--	D-6	L-3	L-5	1.5						
10	BURNHOG, CHESTER J	MI 1463/6	1379	L-2	L-5	L-3	B--	U--	1.0						
11	SOO, SIN LEE	IL 1315/3	1458	M-5	L-2	F--	F--	U--	1.0						

CHICAGO SUMMER CLASSIC, HILTON HOTEL, OPEN SECTION

ST	PRE	POST	1	2	3	4	5	TOT
1	KAUSHANSKY, LEONIO	IL 2367	2384	W5A	W36	P11	W5	210
2	MASS, LEONID	WI 2525	2530	W20	W09	M14	W4	103
3	MORRIS, JR WALTER	IA 2393	2409	W2A	W49	P12	P21	102
4	HARRIS, JR WILLIAM	IL 2321	2324	W30	W38	Q24	W33	102
5	TOMAS, JOHN S	IL 2243	2251	W72	W41	W53	L-1	104
6	FRIEDMAN, EDWARD	RI 2143	2169	W5B	Q26	W37	W40	107
7	TENNANT, STEVEN	IL 2310	2303	W29	W17	Q35	Q26	105
8	ELLIS, JAMES S	WI 2302	2296	W74	W39	W25	L-2	115
9	SUZUKI, WESLEY Y	IL 2242	2235	W84	L-2	Q70	W59	103
10	VASTO, DANIEL	IL 2216	2217	Q24	W76	W39	W35	111
11	CHOW, ALBERT C	IL 2171	2177	W59	W54	L-1	W51	111
12	COLIAS, BILLY	IN 2160	2162	W00	W51	L-3	W54	116
13	SAGE, J TIMOTHY	IL 2105	2111	W43	Q32	L33	W70	101
14	REDMAN, TIMOTHY P	IL 2048	2067	W05	W53	L-2	Q27	109
15	SILVERMAN, JONATHA	IL 2018	2028	W40	L63	W31	W45	108
16	STEIN, PETER	IL 1982	1998	W04	L-7	W--	W72	102
17	SCHROEDER, ANTHONY	IL 1960	2005	W73	L21	W60	W48	111
18	WONG, PHILIP	IL 1930	1952	D75	L33	W55	W47	105
19	ANGEL, ANTONIO	IL 1875	1906	L-2	W44	W--	W66	110
20	FIGUEROA, IVAN	IL 2336	2336	W57	W18	K27	L-3	100
21	KORNFELD, ALLEN I	IL 2118	2096	L32	W75	W57	Q43	125
22	SANDRIN, ANGELO	IL 2070	2051	D42	W77	Q65	Q25	122
23	BRAZSLAVSKY, JONATH	IL 2006	2080	D10	K82	Q-8	W63	105
24	WASHINGTON, RONALD	WI 1991	2019	W44	Q-6	L-8	Q23	122
25	KOWALSKI, KYLE	IL 1962	2017	W44	Q-6	L-8	Q-7	104
26	BROCK, WILLIAM	IL 1944	1979	W42	W04	L21	D14	123
27	SZPISJAK, STEVEN J	IL 1902	1921	L-7	W64	L08	W62	103
28	SMYTHE, BILL	IL 1853	1892	L-7	W06	Q69	W49	105
29	KIENKER, KEITH A	IL 1767	1785	L-0	L80	W81	W49	102
30	CHRISTEN, SCOTT D	IL 1759	1787	L68	W61	L15	W83	101
31	MEDENIS, VIDUOS	IL 1724	1835	W22	D13	L40	Q37	104
32	DIAZ, CARLO M	IL 1717	1811	W--	W10	W13	L-4	104
33	SZEWELCYK, MARK M	IL 1670	1751	L39	W78	W53	L16	106
34	TAKEDA, MIKI S	IL 2076	2066	W71	W47	D-7	L10	119
35	RHINE, FREDERICK S	IL 1989	1978	W71	L-1	L43	W76	103
36	FOGG, LOUIS F	IL 1981	1979	W80	D68	L-6	Q32	107
37	WALTER, KENNETH D	IL 1965	1957	W79	Q-4	L10	L42	104
38	LEE, DAVID L	IL 1952	1951	W74	L-4	D71	W44	114
39	RODRIGUEZ, ADOLPHO	IL 1910/11	1900	W61	D65	W32	L-6	120
40	PARKER, JERNEST E	IL 1855	1851	W81	L-5	Q47	W--	113
41	BURKE, JOHN F	IL 1822	1854	D23	L28	W77	W36	117
42	SOLLANO, E O	IL 1758	1808	L13	W82	W36	D22	109
43	PTACEK, MARTIN F	IL 1740	1767	L12	W86	D49	L39	106
44	REARDON, KEVIN	IL 1687	1735	L14	L67	W42	D53	107
45	MORGENROTH, MELMUT	IL 1674	1714	L17	L29	W--	W78	104
46	LOUGH, MICHAEL J	IL 1674	1727	W50	L35	D41	L19	107
47	JOUETT, HAROLD R	IL 2125	2096	W70	L27	W26	L18	100
48	KARKLINS, ERIC	IL 2049	2029	W49	L-3	D44	D29	100
49	MILBRATZ, WALTER A	IL 1981	1907	L07	L62	W70	W61	100
50	ALSBERRY, MELVIN	IL 1937	1907	W85	L12	W79	L11	131
51	SURAK, STEVE S	IL 1935	1881	L45	L60	W04	W58	130
52	REYES, CATALINO B	WI 1900	1866	W47	L14	L34	Q45	109
53	WAYES, RAYMOND C	IL 1886	1872	W74	L11	W80	L12	132
54	SINDELAR, ERIC	IL 1861	1828	L11	D74	L19	W73	106
55	YOUNG, JACK M J							2.0

GNDR 1600

ST	PLAYER	ST	1	2	3	4	5	TOT
1	SERTIC, DARKO	SI	5.0					5.0
2	ALLEN, JEFFERY	IL	5.0					5.0
3	HENNELL, ERIC	IL	4.0					4.0
4	SCHIBETZ, JOHN F	IL	4.0					4.0
5	MAJCHRZAK, MIKE	IL	4.0					4.0
6	MC CLAIN, RICHARD	IL	3.5					3.5
7	MC QUINN, ROBERT	IL	3.5					3.5
8	PETERSON, DENNIS H	WI	3.5					3.5
9	DIAZ, MANUEL F	IL	3.5					3.5
10	PRADZINSKI, TIM N	IL	3.0					3.0
11	TAYLOR, KEITH	IL	3.0					3.0
12	MOENICH, NEAL W	A7	3.0					3.0
13	MC CLAIN, MIKE	IL	3.0					3.0
14	RODRIGUEZ, ARMANDO	IL	3.0					3.0
15	BARRICH, THOMAS G	IL	3.0					3.0
16	LINN, DAVID D	IL	3.0					3.0
17	FLYNN, MICHAEL W	IL	3.0					3.0
18	LYONS, JAMES W	IL	3.0					3.0
19	DIAZ, RICHARD F	IL	3.0					3.0
20	KAVESH, DAVID	IL	3.0					3.0
21	PILGRIM, PHILIP	IL	2.5					2.5
22	BROWN, CHARLES E	IL	2.5					2.5
23	MEYER, ERIC S	IL	2.5					2.5
24	MEADOWS, CHRIS	IL	2.5					2.5
25	RYBENSKY, DUANE	IL	2.5					2.5
26	GIVENS, FRANCHOT	IL	2.5					2.5
27	YOHANNA, MARK A	IL	2.0					2.0
28	GRUENBERG, FRED	IL	2.0					2.0
29	LA FLEUR, THOMAS M	IL	2.0					2.0
30	WILLIAMS, ROBERT B	WI	2.0					2.0
31	MANFREDI, PAUL	IL	2.0					2.0
32	MAKAUSKAS, TONY	IL	2.0					2.0
33	ANDREAKIS, DEAN	IN	2.0					2.0
34	SOPOCIA, ROGER R	IL	2.0					2.0
35	BLUM, LARRY W	IL	2.0					2.0
36	STEVENS, ROBERT	IL	2.0					2.0
37	RISNER, ANDREW	IL	2.0					2.0
38	SAMSON, MICHAEL	IL	2.0					2.0
39	FRUSTICK, HAROLD A	IL	1.5					1.5
40	OOZEMLAND, DAVID R	IL	1.5					1.5
41	ROSS, MICHAEL WM	IL	1.5					1.5
42	GRUENBERG, GUY	IL	1.5					1.5
43	DUTENHAVER, GREG M	IL	1.5					1.5
44	THOMAS, DEAN	AL	1.0					1.0
45	OYESS, DAVE C	MO	1.0					1.0
46	CARPENTER, LARRY L	IL	1.0					1.0
47	BEHEKA, OREST	CO	.5					.5
48	FINDLEY, LARRY L	IL	.0					.0
49	GORDON, ZACHARY	IL	.0					.0

**1ST ANNUAL**

# ILLINOIS CHESS ASSN. BANQUET

## 3 P.M. SUNDAY NOV. 29

## CHICAGO PALMER HOUSE

**Join us as we celebrate!!**

### TOURNAMENT CALENDAR

- OCT. 10-11 Izaak Walton Memorial Open, Rockford (A)  
 10-11 2nd Annual Palmer House Open, Chicago, (A)  
 16-18 Oak Park Swiss-5 SS, Oak Park-Forest Park (A)  
 24-25 Chicago Chess Center  
 31 October Under 1600, Chessmates, Evanston (A)
- NOV. 6-8 ICA MASTERS/EXPERTS INVITATIONAL, Palmer House (A)  
 7-8 Chicago Chess Center  
 14 Fourth Quarter Novice, Peoria (A)  
 14-15 Chicago Chess Center  
 21 Rockford Ratings Open (A)  
 27-29 AN ICA TOURNAMENT  
 THE ILLINOIS CLASS CHAMPIONSHIPS, PALMER HOUSE, CHICAGO  
 A Big Thanksgiving Week-end Tournament & Banquet! (A)
- DEC. 5-6 Chicago Chess Center  
 19-20 Chicago Chess Center
- JAN. 1-3 Chicago Chess Center  
 16 Rockford Open, Rockford (A); Springfield Winter Open (A)
- FEB. 7 Hyde Park Open & Ground Hog Swiss (A)  
 13-14 St Valentine's Day Massacre, Rockford (A)  
 27-28 3rd Annual St. Charles Open (A)
- MARCH 27-28 The Greater Chicago Open, Palmer Hs., Chicago, (A)

1981	OCTOBER							1981
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT		
4 <small>Fri 0 8th</small>	5 <small>Fri M 13th</small>	6 <small>Sat 0 20th</small>	7 <small>Sat M 27th</small>	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							

1981	DECEMBER							1981
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT		
6 <small>Fri 0 4th</small>	7 <small>Fri M 11th</small>	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				

**SPECIAL EVENTS:**

The ICA Masters/Experts Invitational, November 6-8 at the Palmer House invites spectators who are ICA members FREE. Come and see the BEST in Illinois chess!

FIRST ANNUAL ICA BANQUET at the Palmer House on Nov. 29. We would welcome you to this appreciation evening. We will honor tournament winners as well as individuals who have worked for chess throughout the year!

ILLINOIS CHESS BULLETIN  
 Helen Warren, Editor  
 PO Box 70  
 Western Spgs., IL 60558-0070

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