

The Missouri Chess Bulletin

Fall 2003

Ken Jones MO State Champion



Features:

Missouri Open: Ken Jones is MO champ!

Mongolia to Missouri

Sudden Death or Adjournments?

Games from the MO Open

The Missouri Chess Bulletin is the official publication of the Missouri Chess Association, a United States Chess Federation affiliate and a not for profit organization.

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From the Editor



by Tony Rich

Well, it seems as if Missouri chess is rebounding; there have been tournaments left and right. From September 27th (FLORQUAD III) through the end of the year, there is a tournament every weekend, with the exception of 11/1, 12/6, and the holidays. This is truly a boom in the chess scene for us. There are tournaments all across Missouri: St. Louis, Columbia, Springfield, Kansas City, etc. That means that you don't have to go far to find some good chess!

On another note, for those of you who didn't get the chance to go to Lindsborg last December and watch one of the greats work his magic, Anatoly Karpov will be coming back this year for the Lindsborg Rotary Open in December 2003. From my information, the exact dates haven't been worked out yet. The Scholastic, Open, and FIDE sections will be replayed this year, though the Open may be a 5 round 2 day affair this year. I will pass along more information on this topic when it becomes available.

As far as this issue goes, there are many great articles and games. We have spotlighted the Missouri Open, which was won by GM Pavel Blatny (2539). He gave up only one draw (to IM Michael Brooks) out of all 5 rounds. GM Blatny isn't a Missouri resident, so he wasn't eligible for the title "2003 Missouri State Champion". This honor went to Ken Jones (2337) for his 4/5 score (and best tie break points). Congratulations to Ken for this accomplishment. For more information on this tournament, check out page 7 of this issue.

Also at the Missouri Open, the next inductee of the Missouri Chess Association Hall of Fame was announced. This award goes to IM Michael Brooks (2487). He is a most-deserving recipient of this honor and received a handsome plaque and some kind words from Ron Luther. Check out the next issue of the Missouri Chess Bulletin for more information and a writeup on Mr. Brooks.

The games section is packed this issue with Missouri Open games. Charlie Ward has taken the initiative and purchased some carbon copy score sheets. This will help the MCA in recording and sharing some interesting games. For any of you who run tournaments, I would encourage you to look in to the option of carbon copy score sheets. They cost around five cents a piece, so the expense is minimal. For a 50 person, 4 round event, that is only 200 score sheets. This translates into a \$10 cost for the director; such a small cost for the benefit of preserving these games is well worth it.

For those of you who do not currently run tournaments, now is the time to get started! It can be very exciting and is certainly a good way to help the chess community. For more information on directing your own tournament, I recommend you check out <http://www.wayde.com>. This site has important things like: pairing software, notes to important sections of the rulebook to review, things to consider, expenses, etc. This is probably the most comprehensive checklist for tournaments on the web. Also, Wayde provides his software, TDHelper, for free to anyone running chess tournaments in Missouri. If you have any questions on this topic, please email me (adr@umr.edu) and I would be glad to help.

As always, we are looking for submissions. If you have any good games, articles, information, comments, critiques, etc

Please send submissions to:

Tony Rich - MCB
5826 Pebble Oak Dr.
St. Louis, MO 63128

In closing, this is an exciting time for chess in Missouri. I hope all of you get the chance to enjoy some of these ably-directed tournaments. I know I will!

"Games like this [Penrose-Botvinnik] (and there were plenty in this tournament) impressed on me that 'wanting to win' was perhaps more important than 'playing good moves'."

— Keene, 'Becoming a Grandmaster'.

Letters to the Editor

I would like to thank all those who have taken the time to write about your thoughts and concerns with the MCB. The opinions expressed do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the editor or the MCA. Please continue to send us your thoughts on the MCB, chess politics, or anything else chess related.

Just went over the brilliancy game in the Summer 2003 issue. What a game! One thing I found really interesting was the e5 push with a knight on f6 as I had a correspondence game recently that had this as well. Here my game is so you can see the similarity (mine was not any where near brilliancy though):

Double Muzio - King's Gambit

Golden Knights Correspondence, 2003

W: D. Larsen 2011

B: M. Capron 1826

1.e4 e5 2.f4 exf4 3.Nf3 g5 4.d4 g4 5.Bc4 gxf3 6.Qxf3 d5 7.Bxd5 Nf6 8.Bxf7+ Kxf7 9.e5 Qxd4 10.exf6 Qe5+ 11.Kf2 Bc5+ 12.Kf1 Re8 13.Bd2 b6 14.c4 Bb7 15.Qd1 Bxg2+ 16.Kxg2 Qe4+ 17.Kh3 Qd3+ 18.Kh4 Bf2+ 0-1

- Mark Capron

Congratulations on a very fine summer issue of the MCB. I especially liked the puzzle selections, as that has always been an avocation of mine. Puzzle 1 on page 8, with White trying to avoid a stalemate position, really fascinated me. I ran over it in my head for about two days, realizing that White's main problem was restricting Black's choice of checks, and that this could not happen anywhere on the open board. This led me to consider the maneuver behind the lines, and I was very pleased to be able to solve it when I finally set it up on the board.

- Jim Davies, St. Louis

Just read the latest MCB and I like what you've done with it. The improvements made really add a lot to it. Are you going to be running some stuff on scholastic chess during the school year? I know there are a lot of things going on in Missouri, at least here around Kansas City that's giving young chess players a chance to take part in many events. I myself have been giving classes to beginning chess players and organized a chess club at a local middle school, and for awhile last year was emailing Steve Miller about teaching methods. Anyway, just wanted to drop you a line, ask a few questions, and say the MCB is looking good!

- John Skelton, Kansas City

I just got time to read this bulletin. This is wonderful. The best I've seen in many years. Your great work is certainly appreciated.

- Wayde Stallman, St. Louis

Book Review

Bronstein on the King's Indian

By NM Loal Davis



Title: Bronstein on the King's Indian

Author: GM David Bronstein

Publisher: Everyman Chess

This is a very different opening book, and I hope the format will appeal to the chess-playing public and thus be used in the study of other openings. It is extremely well balanced in looking at the opening from both sides of the board.

Bronstein begins by taking you through three key historic games in the development of the King's Indian. There follows the functional motif of every single piece and pawn for both Black and White followed by the 120 standard moves (pieces and pawns) that give the chess player a relatively complete arsenal at his disposal. The encyclopedic regurgitation of ballast is not stressed; he places emphasis on patterns and ideas, thus leaving the composition of move order and variations to the individual player. How many times has a chess player been thrown "out of book" only to find that he has already leaped from the diving board and there is no water (understanding), thinks he's going to drown (he doesn't know how to swim) and instead hits his head on cement?

Test positions enhance and reinforce previous material. The main body of this work goes through several chapters (games) that are categorized by the central pawn configuration while simultaneously taking you through some of the most colorful pieces of King's Indian literature. Yes, Bronstein is playing in these games, but lest you think this is a glorified expose of his prowess at winning - look again. He has several draws (some he's struggling for) and losses. In one game, Bronstein (Black) sacrifices his Queen against Spassky. Spassky plays extremely well and wins. Nevertheless, Bronstein is euphoric in his description and usage of the sacrifice and obviously includes the game for that reason. It's refreshing to see an author detach himself from the actual result of the game and focus instead on getting good information to his reader.

All of this would be enough, but Bronstein rounds out the book with 64 supplemental games (some with light notes) to give as much pattern recognition and feel to his "student".

I heartily recommend this book to players of all strengths, with the exception of rank beginners. Delving into a specific opening does not lend itself to the necessary well-rounded education at the outset of one's chess development. However, if you choose, or even think you might want to some day play and/or understand the King's Indian, then grab this one fast.

Challenging Times in New Windsor

by: *IM John Donaldson*

The United States Chess Federation, which was founded in 1939, faces the greatest challenge in its history. The USCF is struggling to stem the bleeding caused by a series of bad years in which it burned through over two million dollars. The bleeding seemed to have been stanching earlier in 2003 when Executive Director Frank Niro assured everyone the organization was turning a \$74,117 profit for the year, but closer examination showed the Federation was in the hole for over \$350,000. Mr. Niro was not present at the US Open in early August when this information was made public, and sent in his resignation prior to the annual Delegates Meeting.

Newly elected Beatriz Marinello, Timothy Hanke and Don Schultz join fellow Executive Board Members Frank Camaratta, Frank Brady and Steve Shutt in trying circumstances. Regular payments to staff and the Chess Life printer head the top of the USCF's obligations. Close behind is money to pay for the USCF summer catalogue which was printed a few months ago, but not mailed out due to cash flow difficulties. The lack of a summer catalogue understandably had a negative impact on book and equipment sales. Fourth on the list of those to pay, and one sure to attract a lot of attention in the near future, are the prize winners from the recently concluded US Open in Los Angeles. All pre-entries were sent to the USCF office and the \$20,000 to \$25,000 that Chief Organizer Jerry Hanken collected from entries at the door was immediately sent to New Windsor per Niro's orders over Hanken's protestations. The result is that it may take awhile for prize winners at the Open to collect their checks.

Does the USCF have a chance to survive this situation? I think so. The six Executive Board members -- the seventh, past President John McCrary who had trusted Niro implicitly, resigned in Los Angeles -- have already shown they are capable of making tough decisions. President Marinello announced on the USCF website on August 20th that the organization let 17 employees go. This was close to half the work force and included such well-known names as Chess Life Editor Peter Kurzdorfer, Scholastics Coordinator Tom Brownscombe and CL Art Director Jami Anson. While it is never nice to see someone lose their job there is a lot of evidence to support the position that the office in New Windsor was overstaffed.

Grant Perks, a well-respected CPA and longtime USCF member, has been brought in on a short term mission to clarify the USCF's financial position. Don't forget the USCF owns its building in New Windsor outright and still has several hundred thousands dollars in Life Member Assets at its disposal.

One of the great challenges facing the USCF, and one which has plagued the organization for many years, is an antiquated computer system. Even Mike Cavalho, who in retrospect turns out to have been the best Executive Director the Federation has had the past decade, was not able to do much to change this chronic problem which has led to widespread inefficiency. Clearly this situation needs to change. Unfortunately Niro got the ED job in part because of his perceived expertise in systems operation. This time the Federation will have to choose the right person and there is no room for a mistake.

Members of the United States Chess Federation may wonder what they can do to help. Can you imagine chess in the United States without the USCF? I can't, but I can think of a couple of things we can do to support the USCF. One is simply to renew your dues earlier. If your membership is expiring next March why not renew now? A quick infusion of cash will help the USCF weather the short-term cash flow crunch. Secondly consider buying some books or equipment from the USCF. Yes, I know, in the past the Federation has not always measured up in service to some of the private chess vendors around the country like Chessco or Chess Cafe. Clearly the USCF is not going to beat Amazon or Walmart on price when the latter are offering 40 percent off and free shipping for new books, but nor are they going to support chess in the United States. For all of its failings the USCF is the national federation, and chess in the United States will be weaker without it. If every USCF member bought just one book or clock from the USCF it would help a lot.

Puzzle 1



White to play and win.
Solution on page 27

Caro Kann

August Kansas City G/60

W: Ron Luther 2231

B: Bob Holliman 2136

Annotations by Bob Holliman

1. e4 c6 2. d4 d5 3. e5 Bf5

Oh boy, Ron and I have been in this position a few times

**4. Nf3 h5 5. c3 e6 6. Be2 Nd7 7. h3 a6 8. Be3 c5
9. O-O cxd4 (diagram)**



Giving him 3 choices:

- 1) *cxd4 which leads to potato soup*
- 2) *Nd4 which drops the "e" pawn and the game*
- 3) *Bd4 - big pawn on the central square*

10. Bxd4 Ne7 11. Nbd2 Nc6 12. Re1 Be7 13. Bf1 g5 14. Nh2 Qc7 15. g4 hxg4 16. hxg4 Bg6 17. Nh3 0-0-0

With this G/60 time control sometimes its fun to say "come get me."

18. b4

While the move "g4" is found in an unbalanced number of Ron's games he now appears to be adding "b4" to his book of playable moves. However, it may be better to have played this as a first move instead of on move 18.

18... Nxd4 19. cxd4 Kb8 20. b5

20. Rc1 Qb6 21. Nb3 Rc8 22. Nc5 Rhd8 23. Re3 Ka7 24. Rec3

(24. Nxd7 Rxc1 25. Qxc1 (25. Nxb6 25... Rxd1 -/+) 25... Rxd7 26. a3 Rc7 27. Rc3 27... Kb8 =/+ or perhaps a stronger pull for black, the bishops and more active black king should mop up the queenside.)

24... Nxc5 25. bxc5 White has more freedom but you got to give black some play with the bishops. Of course I am doing this analysis about 30 min after the game and not putting much effort into it so don't expect the variations to have a lot of exactness.

20... a5 21. Qb3 Rc8 22. Qe3 (diagram)



Finally the whole point of white's play in this variation--- attack the "g" pawn. But white has not counted on...

22... Qc3 23. Rec1 Qxe3

If not for the move Nb3 it might be worth giving up the queen for the two rooks

24. fxe3 Nb6 25. Nb3 Be4 26. Kf2 Rcf8 27. Nc5 27. Nxa5 f6 28. Bg2 fxe5 29. dxe5 Bxf3 30. Bxf3 Rh3

27... f5 -+ 28. Nxe6 fxe4 29. Nxf8 Rxf8 30. Bg2 Bxf3

30... gxf3 31. Bh3 g4 32. Bxg4 Bh4+ 33. Kf1 Bd3+ 34. Kg1 Rg8 As Porky Pig would say.....tthatts all folks!

31. Bxf3 Rxf3+ 32. Ke2 Nc4 33. Rxc4 dxc4 34. Rg1 Rh3 35. Rxg4 Rh2+ 36. Kf3 c3 37. d5 c2 38. Rc4 Ba3 39. d6 c1=Q 40. Rxc1 Bxc1 0-1



"Out of all the gin joints in all the world, he has to walk into mine".

Let's Play 45 in 2 No Sudden Death

Why we must return to standard time controls for serious chess competition

By Jim Davies

As a 38 year veteran of USCF-rated play, I have faced a great variety of playing conditions, both good and bad. But years ago, I could always count on having enough time to demonstrate my skill and play strong chess. That is not the case today, as far too many USCF events are glorified speed tournaments, thanks to sudden death time controls. This is bad for chess, and it is high time to consign this practice to the ash-heap of history!

In my early days, it was normal to see five round weekend Swisses, played at 45 or 50 moves in two hours. It was actually USCF policy that no game of chess should be rated if played faster than two minutes per move. The U.S. Open was played at 50 moves in two and a half hours. World Championship play was 40 moves in two and a half hours. Sudden death was unheard of, at it was not a serious competitive practice.

In the late 1960's it became more fashionable to conduct one-day events. In Minnesota, my residence at that time, the four-round-per-day tornado became popular, using a control of 30 moves per hour, and 40 moves per hour soon followed. Once the door was opened, this led to even faster play, with no one bothering to question whether the quality of chess games had suffered.

By the 1980's sudden death was accepted, as an experiment only, to be seen on a limited basis. The normal practice of adjourning long games was to continue, and improvements were made to permit fair pairings of players in adjourned games. The exception was never to become the rule. However, peruse your Chess Life today and try to find a tournament without some form of sudden death. Such events are few and far between.

I maintain that sudden death should never become the rule, as it is antithetical to the serious type of competition which chess should encourage. Some players may just want to compete, but to many of us it is equally important to see good chess played. That simply cannot happen under sudden death. In Missouri the result is that the top players seldom play much, since there are few opportunities for them to practice their craft and demonstrate real chess skill.

Imagine a scenario for the game of baseball, in an attempt to deal with the problem of extra innings. If the game is tied after nine innings, play at most one more inning before changing the rules. From the 11th inning on, this is what happens to encourage run production. Each team gets four outs per inning, three balls send a batter to first base, and it takes four swings for a strikeout. Can you imagine the Cardinals or Royals willingly playing under these conditions?

Why then do we permit a tournament director to force us to change our style of play, just because he wants to get games finished? Is not the competition just as important to the players at move 70 as at move 30?

The primary detrimental effect of sudden death controls is the tendency to downgrade the importance of the endgame. J.R. Capablanca, world champion from 1921 to 1927, was renowned for his endgame skill, playing like a chess machine. His approach to the game was to seek a small edge in the opening, extend it in the middle game, and gain the fruit of victory by exploiting his advantage in the endgame. In fact, unless one succumbs to a flashy attack or makes outright blunders, that is the natural course of events in a well-played game of chess.

With standard time controls, one must make a certain number of moves in the prescribed time, but there is always another time period available. It is possible to devote the proper amount of thinking time to playing a sound and winning endgame strategy. Indeed, if a player budgets his time well, there is plenty of reflection time available to bring home that well-earned endgame victory.

continued on page 21

Ken Jones wins MO Open

By Tony Rich

What many were calling the strongest Missouri Open ever, this tournament was won by GM Pavel Blatny (2561) with a 4½-½ score. There was a eleven-place tie for second place (and Missouri Championship title as Blatny is not a Missouri resident). Tying for second place were Ken Jones (2337), IM Michael Brooks (2490), Pavel Bereza (2279), Doug Eckert (2267), Loal Davis (2232), Ron Luther (2200), Jim Ellis (2200), Bob Holliman (2152), Waldo Odak (2060), Thomas Gossell (1997), and young Tony Cao (1769), all scoring 4-1.



Ken Jones was awarded the Championship Plaque on tiebreak over the others. The tournament was a big success with

(Ken Jones receiving award from Selden Trimble) seventy four entries. Randy Merrell and Selden Trimble did a great job directing and organizing, as usual.



left: GM Pavel Blatny and Selden Trimble

below: Randy Merrell



There were many upsets, as well as strong chess all around. Frank

Whitsell (1339) held Jim Davies (2009) to a draw in the first round

. Also, Tony Rich (1659) was able to draw with Jim Voelker (2160) in the last round. There was a chess vendor at this tournament who was giving out different prizes to the largest upset in any given round.



left: tournament hall
below: Ron Luther and Doug Eckert in skittles room



The playing conditions, as always, were quite nice. The Missouri Open

has routinely been played at the cafeteria on the campus of the University of Missouri Rolla. In addition, there is a nice skittles room just across the hall where many players were seen going over their games. One thing that was



impressed on me is the uniqueness of our game. I know of no other where young can play old, amateur can play professional, and everyone has fun.

For those who attended, I don't have to tell you how great it was. For those absent, I can't impress enough on you how well run this tournament is each year. If you get the opportunity, ask someone who was in attendance to tell you a little bit about it.

In the games section of this issue we have many games from the Missouri Open. I would like to thank those players who submitted scoresheets. I would especially like to thank those who submitted annotated games. Many people enjoy going over the games with the ideas of one of the players in between moves to facilitate understanding.

I would personally like to thank everyone who participated and gave their support. I look forward to next year's tournament!



left to right: Thomas Gossell, Doug Eckert, Loal Davis, Bob Holliman, Ken Jones, Jim Ellis, Pavel Bereza

Sicilian Defense

MO Open 2003

W: Ken Jones 2337
B: Tony Cao 1769

Annotations by Ken Jones

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 d6 3. d4 cxd4 4. Nxd4 Nf6 5. Nc3 a6 6. a4

This general-purpose move's main goal is to make both players begin independent thinking as soon as possible, although transpositions into "normal" Najdorf, Scheveningen and even Dragon lines are not unknown.

6... e5 7. Nf3 Be6 8. Ng5

It seems extravagant to keep hopping this piece around, but Black's last move may not have been best

8... Bg4

A completely different type of middlegame would arise from 8... Nc6 9. Nxe6 fxe6 when Black has sealed the hole on d5 at the cost of the Bishop pair.

9. Be2

Several games have continued 9.f3 Bh5, but I was more than happy to remove a key defender of the d5 square and develop my queen in the process

9... Bxe2 10. Qxe2 h6 11. Nf3 Nc6 12. O-O Be7

13. Nd5

This then is what I will build my game around--the hole on d5, a backward pawn on d6, and the better bishop

13... Rc8 (diagram)



Black could seal the hole with 13...Nxd5 14.exd5, but White would remain with more space and begin Q-side expansion with c4 and b4. Meanwhile, Black would play for ...f5, but experience has taught that in such positions his attack is hindered by the lack of a white-squared Bishop

14. Rd1 O-O 15. c3 Nxd5 16. Rxd5

This recapture keeps pressure on the weak pawn and makes ...f5 less desirable for Black, as exf5 creates even more white-square weaknesses.

16... Qc7 17. a5

Highlighting another hole on b6 as well as denying Black the chance to activate his pieces with ...Na5

17... Nb8 18. Be3 Nd7 19. Nd2 Kh8?!

continued on page 26

King's Indian Defense

MO Open 2003

W: Waldo Odak 2060
B: Ken Jones 2337

Annotations by Ken Jones

1. d4 Nf6 2. Nf3 g6 3. g3 Bg7 4. Bg2 O-O 5. O-O d6 6. c4 Nbd7 7. Nc3 e5 8. b3 Re8 9. e3

This set-up is solid, if a bit passive for White

9... a6 10. Bb2 c6 11. Rc1 e4 12. Nd2 d5 13. cxd5 cxd5 14. Na4

Now I had little doubt that White intended a quick Q swap to eliminate any potential threats on the K-side. I had ways to thwart his plan, but instead played into it, seeing an interesting possibility

14... Nf8 15. Qc2 Bd7 16. Qc7 Qxc7 17. Rxc7 Bc6

Cutting off the R, with ...Ne6 in mind

18. Nb6?!

Natural, but probably a mistake

18... Rab8 19. Bh3 Ne6 20. Bxe6 Rxe6 21. Ba3??

White's game is not easy, and with his thoughts only on the Rc7, he overlooks that he has other vulnerable pieces

21... Bb5 22. Nbc4

22. Rc8+Rxc8 23. Nxc8 Bxf1 24. Kxf1 Bf8 leaves the Nc8 trapped

22... dxc4 23. bxc4 Rc6

a finesse to exchange his most active piece

24. Rxc6 Bxc6 25. Bd6 Re8

guarding my weakest point

26. Rb1 b5 27. c5 Ra8

to meet 28.Nb3 with a5

28. a4 bxa4

Strictly speaking, I didn't have to allow his pieces to activate, but the gift of my own passed pawn is well worth it

29. Nc4 Nd5 30. Nb6 Rd8 31. Nxd5 Bxd5 32. Rb6?

a3 33. Rb4

If 33.Rxa6 a2, and White can't stop ...Ra8

33... a2 34. Ra4 Bc4 (diagram)



Not really to protect the a6 pawn--see last note--but to keep his King from running to the Q-side to help out. There is also a trap, which is not that easy to spot...

35. Bc7? Rxd4!!

The shock value alone is worth the punctuation!

36. exd4 Bxd4

Black will win the R while easily stopping the c-pawn, so White tries a desperate measure

37. Rxc4 a1=Q+ 38. Kg2 Qb2 0-1

Remarkable Chess Family: Mongolia to Missouri

By Charlie Ward

Columbia is host to a remarkable family of chess players from Mongolia. Five family members have played in recent Missouri chess events and two of them took first prize in their classes at the Missouri Class Championships in June, 2003.

The first family members to arrive in Columbia in 1999 were Jagdagdorj Erkhembayar and his wife, a student at the UMC School of Journalism. Jag is employed as a computer programmer and quickly became an active member of the UMC Chess Club. He won the Missouri Class D title at the 2003 Class Championships, and his rating has continued to climb since; he is now a solid Class C player.

Jag's brother-in-law, Ulziibold Yadamsuren, came to Columbia in 2001 as a student at Columbia College. Ulziibold has a FIDE rating of 2119 and he earned a USCF Expert rating after playing in a few Missouri tournaments. Ulziibold learned to play chess at the age of 5 and won many tournaments for juniors in Mongolia. Below is one of Ulziibold's games, a victory over USCF Master Jim Ellis.

Ulziibold's wife, Rentsenkhand Dashzeveg, is also a strong player who won the Mongolian Girls National Championship three times. In two local Missouri tournaments (playing as an unrated) Rentsenkhand did not lose a game and has a provisional Class A rating, which appears to be a clear lower bound on her playing strength. She and Ulziibold are proud parents of a baby girl, born in July 2003.

French Defense

Columbia Shamrock Open

W: James Ellis 2200

B: Ulziibold Yadamsuren 2240

1. e4 e6 2. d4 d5 3. Nc3 Nf6 4. e5 Nfd7 5. Nce2 c5
6. c3 Nc6 7. f4 cxd4 8. cxd4 Bb4+ 9. Kf2 f6 10. Nf3
O-O 11. g3 fxe5 12. fxe5 Ndx5 13. dxe5 Nxe5
14. Neg1 Nxf3 15. Nxf3 e5 16. Kg2 Bg4 17. Be2
Bc5 18. Rf1 e4 19. Ng5 Bf5 20. g4 e3 21. b4 Bb6
22. Bb2 d4 23. Bc4+ Kh8 24. Nf7+ Rxf7 25. gxf5
Qg5+ 26. Kh1 Rxf5 27. Rg1 Qf6 28. Qg4 Rf2
29. Rg2 Rf8 30. Rag1 g6 31. Bd5 e2 32. a4 h5
33. Rxf2 Qxf2 34. Qxg6 Qxg1+ 35. Qxg1 Rf1 0-1

Jag's father-in-law and Ulziibold's father, Yadamsuren Ish, has made extended visits to Columbia during the last two summers. He has been active in the UMC Chess Club and has recently earned a provisional Class B rating playing in Missouri events. In June 2003, prior to establishing his rating, Yadamsuren took first place in the Unrated section of the Missouri Class Championships. Yet, because he is not a resident of Missouri, the Unrated title was awarded to the second-place finisher.

In the summer of 2003 Rentsenkhand's father and Ulziibold's father-in-law, Dashzeveg Samdan, also visited Columbia. Dashzeveg is also an enthusiastic chess player. His son (Rentsenkhand's brother), Sharavdorj Dashzeveg, is one of Mongolia's two International Grand Masters; his FIDE rating is 2411. Although Sharavdorj has not played in Missouri tournaments, he came to the US this summer and played in the US Open in Los Angeles and in the Colorado Open where he won the championship.

Careful readers of the above will notice the Mongolian custom that the father's first name becomes the last name of his children. This remarkable family group has contributed a lot to Missouri chess by participating in our activities, and we are privileged to share a bridge between two cultures by way of the wonderful game we have in common.



At the 2003 Missouri Class Championships, from left to right: Rentsenkhand Dashzeveg, Yadamsuren Ish (first prize Unrated), Jag Erkhembayar (first prize Class D), Dashzeveg Samdan, Ulziibold Yadamsuren.

Too Old for College? Baltimore Sun article on Chess Eligibility

By Alec MacGillis
Baltimore Sun Staff

On the college chess circuit, there are certain maxims: Advance your pawns, protect your king -- and don't be surprised if your opponent has gray hair.

College chess, once the domain of 20-year-old whiz kids, has a ringer problem, players and officials say. Increasingly, the elite college teams -- most notably, the University of Maryland, Baltimore County -- are prospering by offering large scholarships to recruit grandmasters as old as 40 to represent them at tournaments.

"It's disillusioning," said Lubos Pastor, 29, a finance professor at the University of Chicago who played for its team as a graduate student. "You go to play in [a tournament] and say, 'Hey, I saw that guy in Chess Life magazine! I didn't know he was a student at such and such university.'" For nearly a decade, UMBC has won publicity for its chess team's championships, which have helped build the school's reputation as a place where smarts are cool.

Little of this mentioned the lengths to which UMBC has gone to build its winning teams. But in recent years, the reliance by college powerhouses on grandmasters with tenuous ties to their schools has become a subject of debate in the small world of collegiate chess.

The debate intensified last week after Alex Sherzer, a top member of UMBC's championship 2002-2003 team, was arrested in Alabama on charges of trying to meet a 15-year-old girl for sex. One detail drew great notice: Sherzer's age of 32. What was a 32-year-old former medical student doing playing as a UMBC undergraduate?

As it turns out, Sherzer, a Harford County native and the 24th-ranked player in the country, was qualified to play under the rules governing collegiate chess. He was getting a C or better in at least two courses this year toward a degree, which is all that is required for eligibility. And Sherzer was hardly an anomaly. The UMBC team that won the Pan-Am Intercollegiate Tournament in Miami in December for the sixth time in seven years also included among its top eight players:

- Alex Wojtkiewicz, 40, who has finished atop the U.S. chess "Grand Prix" -- a tally of tournament results, with a \$3,000 prize for the winner -- for four straight years. A native of Poland, he came to UMBC last year to study for a bachelor's degree in modern languages. He was recently told that he will lose his chess scholarship because his grades have dipped below the 3.0 average it requires, and it is unclear whether he will compete again next year.

- Willie Morrison, a 43-year-old former chess hustler in New York's Washington Square Park whom UMBC recruited in 1995. Eight years later, Morrison is still at UMBC; he received his bachelor's degree in history and is working on a master's in education. He has competed in six Pan-Ams for UMBC.

- Alex Onischuk, 27, who is ranked the second-best player in the United States and once played world champion Garry Kasparov to a draw. The Ukraine native arrived at UMBC in the fall to study for a bachelor's degree in modern languages. He finished his class work early this semester to compete in a weeklong tournament in Siberia, which he won. UMBC President Freeman A. Hrabowski III said that every player on the team, which also includes younger students, complies with national rules. "We've been very ethical in the approach we've taken," he said.

Hrabowski said using scholarships to build a championship chess team has paid huge dividends for the school. The team's reputation has attracted not only great players but also other top students. "It's led to an enormous amount of publicity focused on the life of the mind," he said. UMBC is rivaled in the ranks of heavy hitters by the University of Texas at Dallas, which has also made a big effort to attract top chess talent. UMBC offers grandmasters full scholarships and a \$15,000 housing stipend, sponsored by Coca-Cola. UT-Dallas gives full scholarships plus a stipend of up to \$13,000, which recently helped it recruit Yuri Shulman, 28, who is ranked 21st in the country. In the past decade, the two schools have emerged as the chess equivalents of Miami and Florida State in college football. Year after year, they battle it out at the three major collegiate tournaments, while schools that don't recruit for chess, such as Harvard and the University of Chicago, get clobbered.

"It used to be a competition among undergraduates and graduate students. Now, it's a competition between UMBC and Texas," said Yuri Ashuev, 29, who played for Chicago while he was a business student there. "It makes the tournament less fun for everyone involved."

National chess authorities say the recruiting is a far cry from the excesses of major collegiate sports: UMBC is not the chessboard cousin of the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, infamous for its basketball abuses. Like athletes, chess stars spend long hours practicing and traveling to competitions, but they tend to be strong students. And the money spent on chess scholarships is tiny compared with the millions showered on sports.

continued on page 22

Missouri History -

Top Junior Player Visits Jacksonville

Ryan Porter, a 2300 rated National Master, was originally from Kansas City, Missouri. He tied for first in the 1995 Missouri Championship, and came within 1/2 point of winning the U.S. national High School Championship while a student at Pembroke Hills High School in Kansas City. After high school he went to California to be on the Stanford Chess Team. Ryan was a member of the Stanford Chess club for several years.

This article is from an old issue of a regional chess publication, the North Florida Scholastic Chess News. This is an article about Ryan when he was only 10 years old, coming to Jacksonville, Florida. He dropped in for a visit and amazed everyone.

Ten year old Ryan Porter (USCF rating 1780), the 2nd highest rated ten year old chess player in the country; dropped by to visit the Jacksonville Chess Club August, 1989. Ryan and his eight year old brother Eric (rated 1231), were [in Jacksonville] from Kansas City visiting relatives. We had a round robin Blitz 5 minute “Speed Chess” Tournament with 14 players. The Porter brothers, were joined by our top local junior players; city High School Champ Jason Olson, and Florida State H. S. Champ Billy Penland. Some exciting chess followed. Together these young people joined all of us old timers for a 13 round Tournament.

Ryan gave new meaning to the term “child abuse”, as this child of Cassia “abused” all of us ol’ adults to go 13-0 !! and garner 1st place. Ryan not only beat the junior players, but he beat current city champion Scott Wade (Blitz rating 2102), and former city champion Daren Dillinger (Blitz rating 1927). Ryan is only a class ‘B’ rated player, which makes the feat all the more remarkable. He also ran through all the other class “B’ and ‘C’ veteran players one by one.

Ryan’s brother Eric, is also an up-and-coming player. He and his brother were by far the youngest competitors. Although Eric finished at the bottom, he played a number of close tough games and did himself proud. Ryan’s win against 2nd place finisher Daren Dillinger is appended below. His fine result is indicative of greater things to come from this youngster.

Ryan and Daren were both undefeated (at 10-0 going into the 11th round. Since top rated Scott Wade already had two losses; both players knew this game would decide the tournament winner. The game is pretty interesting, as Blitz games go, and instructive in how to handle King and Pawn endgames. As we look at the game, we see that Daren steers the game into the Marshall Attack in the Ruy Lopez Opening. Daren chose a lesser known, but dangerous line with the move 9... e5!?! As this game’s annotations illustrate, the Marshall Attack gives White a lot of problems to solve. In fact many natural moves for White can be met with devastating tactics by Black.

Ruy Lopez - Marshall Attack

Blitz Chess tournament game, August, 1989

W: Ryan Porter 1780

B: David Dillinger 1927

Annotations by David Dillinger

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Ba4 Nf6 5.0-0 Be7 6.Re1 b5 7.Bb3 0-0 8.c3 d5 9.exd5 e4!?! 10.dxc6 exf3 11.Qxf3 Bg4 12.Qg3!

Here Ryan follows the recommendation of Bobby Fischer by correctly playing 12.Qg3! Ryan resists the temptation to play 12.Qe3?! Many opening sources just suggest correct moves and often do not cover how to take advantage of some 2nd best moves. I have had some interesting games, after the 2nd best 12.Qe3?! Re8 and now White has 4 plausible replies – all lose in pretty tactical flashes.

Line 1) 13.f3? Bc5!! 14.Qxc5 Rxe1+ 15.Kf2 Ne4+!! 16.fxe4 Qh4+ 17.g3 Qxh2+ 18.Kxe1 Qe2 mate 0-1 as in T. Taefi-D.Dillinger 1989

Line 2) 13.d4 Bd3! 14.Qd2 Bf4! 15.Rxe8? (Re3! Nd5! 16.Qd3 Nxe3 17.fxe3 Qh4 18.g3 Bxg3 19.hxg3 Qxg3+ 20.Kf1 Re6! 21.Bxe6 fxe6 22.Qe4 Rf8+ 23.Qf4 Rxf4+ 24.exf4 Qf3+ 25.Kg1 Bh3 White resigns, mate next move 0-1 T.Williams – D.Dillinger 1983)... Qxe8 16.Qd3 Qe1+ 17.Qf1 Bxh2+ 19.resigns 0-1 as in O. Martin-D.Dillinger 1989

Line 3) 13.Qd4 Bd6 (... Bc5 14. Qxd8 15.Rf1 Be2 16.Re1 Bd3 17.Rd1 Ng4 and White resigned 10 moves later. 0-1, Bill Segal, 1979) 14.Re3 Re7 15.f3 Qe8 16.fxg4 Be5 17.Qb4 Bd6 18.Qd4 Rd8 19.Rxe7 Qxe7 20.Qe3 Bc5 21.d4 Rxd4! 22.cxd4 Bxd4 23.Nc3 Bxe3+ 24.Bxe3 Qxe3+ 25.Kh1 Nxe4 White resigns 0-1, C. Cleghorne –D.Dillinger 1975

Line 4) 13.Qg5 Bc5 14.Rf1 Be2 15.Qxc5 Bxf1 16.d4! Re1 17.Bd2 Ne4 18.Qf5 Nxd2 and Black won shortly 0-1, Fidelity (2100 USCF rated model) Chess computer – D.Dillinger,

12... Re8 13.h3?!

As I expected, White departs from recommended theory first. After all, I’ve been playing this opening for 20 years, and my opponent is only TEN years old!

13... Bd6 14.Rxe8+ Qxe8 15.Qe3 Qxc6
16.hxg4?! (diagram)



White's other choices seem limp 16.f3 Re8 17.Qf2 Bf5 18.d4 Nh5! 19.f4 Bd3 and Black looks good. or 16.d3? Re8 17.Qd2 Re2 18.Qd1 Rxf2 with Black winning

16... Re8 17.d4 Rxe3 18.Bxe3 Nxe3 19.Nd2 Nxe3 20.fxe3 Bg3!?

going for the quick kill – Better and safer was 20... Kf1!

21.Rf1 Qd7?

I now shied away from my intended 21... Qh6!, which was best –i.e. 22.Rxf7 Qxd3+ 23.Kh1 Qh6+ 24.Kg1 Qh2+ 25.Kf1 h5 and Black is safe but only has a slight plus. Since I was a little ahead of Ryan on the clock – due to my opening preparation – I spent a whole minute trying to find the best move... after our time evened up, I still wasn't sure... so I figured that I'd be "safe"; give back my material advantage and "get him in the endgame" –bad choice!

22.Rxf7

also to be considered is the interesting intermezzo move 22.Ne4 Bh4 23.Nc5 and White builds upon his advantage

22.Qxf7 23.Bxf7+ Kxf7 24.Ne4 Bh4 25.g3 Be7 26.Kf2 a5 27.Nc5 Bxc5 (diagram)



I'm trying for a drawn endgame... but my opponent is really moving fast. After the game Ryan told me that he felt that as long as I had my Bishop to his Knight in this type of endgame, that it would be easy for me to hold the draw, thus he felt his winning chances came

in offering me a trade, even if it did double his pawns.

28.dxc5 Ke6 29.e4 g5?! 30.g4! c6 31.b3 Kf6 32.a3 h6 33.Ke3 Ke5 34.c4? bxc4 35.bxc4 Kf6

Black should now be able to draw, with correct play

36.Kd4 Ke6?

Black drifts away from correct play, 36... a4 holds the draw

37.a4?

right idea, wrong move sequence, 37.e5! keeps winning chances alive

37... Kf6 38.e5+

Now 38... Kf7 should hold the draw

Position after 38... Kf7 – analysis



38... Ke6?? 39.Ke4 Ke7 40.Kf5
Black resigns 1-0

This was an instructional loss for me. For the last 20 moves White had flicked the pieces around in micro-seconds, to finish off this wounded ol' warrior. It was an enjoyable experience to have been a witness to Ryan's talent. Immediately after the game Ryan demonstrated to me, the correct moves for the Black King up until move 38, to force the draw. After the pawn moves are locked up, the idea is for Black to be able to move his King to e5 only after White moves to e3. White is stymied and can never get through to shepherd a pawn through to be queened.

Puzzle 2
Kinmark - Strom
Gothenburg 1927



White to move and win.

Solution on page 27

Scholastics

Thomas Gossel - Missouri's representative to the Denker Tournament

by Thomas Gossell and Randy Merrell

Thomas Gossell is an interviewer's worst nightmare. He is a young man of few words (unlike his demonstrative younger brother James). So I'll just give you a report on what 15 year old Thomas has been doing. After his first place tying 3.5 score from 4 rounds in the Missouri High school Championship, Thomas returned to Jefferson City for the "Tournament of Champions". He again scored 3.5 of a possible 4 and winning the right to represent Missouri in the Denker Tournament of High school Champions. Playing six rounds against a 38 player field of other state champions Thomas (1997) finished 9th. He suffered only one loss to number 3 finisher Master Oleg Zaikov (2206). In round two he played to a draw with the highest rated player in the tournament Master Daniel Fernandez (2298), and drew another Master, Minas Nordanyan (2206), in round 6. Thomas finished with two wins, three draws, and one loss.

The USCF ran a quality Denker Tournament and treated all of [the contestants] like champions. In the reception before the tournament, all the participants got to meet Arnold Denker and received a copy of his book, *The Bobby Fischer I Knew and Other Stories*. [He] got to know several other Denker participants during the tournament.

[Thomas] would also like to thank those who helped make [his] trip to Los Angeles possible: Mr. Denker, the MCA, NRCCUA, the US Chess Trust, and [his] parents!

Thomas played in the 22nd North American Open in Stillwater, Oklahoma where he finished 13th with a 6.5 of 10 score. Then he returned home for the Missouri Open Championship, where he finished in an 11 way tie for second by scoring 4.0 of 5 without a loss. He also played in the US Open, where he had 5 wins, 5 losses, and 2 draws, not to mention his performance in July at the Kansas Open, here he had 2 wins, 1 loss, and 1 draw. That's a total of 45 games with only 9 losses.

Closed Sicilian

Denker, LA 2003

W: Monty Peckham 2163

B: Thomas Gossell 1997

Annotations by Thomas Gossell

1.e4 c5 2.Nc3 Nc6 3.g3 g6 4.Bg2 Bg7 5.d3 d6 6.Be3 e5 7.Qd2 Nd4 8.Nce2

Maybe 8.Nge2 f5 9.0-0 Nf6 10.f4, expanding on the kingside, is better than playing for d3-d4

8...f5 9.c3 Nxe2 10.Nxe2 Nf6 11.h3 Qc7 12.0-0 0-0 13.exf5 Bxf5 14.d4 Rad8 15.Qd1 Kh8 16.Re1 Qc8 17.Kh2

White's last two moves have left the f-pawn weak, and black tries to exploit this.

17...Be4! 18.dxe5?

Allowing black to exchange the light squared bishops, after which white's king will feel unsafe. Better was 18.f3 with chances for both sides. Now white's moves are nearly forced until move 23, when he loses a pawn.

18...dxe5 19.Qa4 Bxg2 20.Kxg2 Nd5 21.Qe4 Nxe3+ 22.Qxe3 Qc6+ 23.f3

23.Kg1 Rf3 24.Qg5 Rdf8 gangs up on the f2 pawn Black must act quickly or white will play c4 and Ne2-c3-d5 with a dominant knight.

23...Qb5! (diagram)



Hitting the b2 pawn and threatening Rd3

24.b3?!

Letting the b-pawn go with 24.Rad1 would have brought white more chances.

24...Rd3 25.Qe4

25.a4!? is a nice try, but 25...Qd7! 26.Qxc5 Rdx3 is still winning for black.

25...Rdx3?!

More precise was 25...Rfx3 when 26.Qxf3 (26.Rad1 Rfe3 27.Qg4 Qc6+-) 26...Rxf3 27.Kxf3 is forced.

26.Qxf3?

This endgame is losing for white. He should have tried 26.Rad1 with chances to survive.

26...Rxf3 27.Kxf3 Qd3+ 28.Kg2 e4

This pawn decides the game.

29.Rad1 Qf3+ 30.Kh2 Be5 31.h4 Kg7 32.Kh3 Qf2 33.Nf4 Bxf4 34.gxf4 Qf3+ 35.Kh2 Qxf4+ 36.Kh3 Qf3+ 37.Kh2 Qf2+ 38.Kh3 Kh6 0-1

Elementary School Championship

By Charlie Ward

The Columbia elementary school championship chess tournament was held on May 31, 2003 at Ridgeway School in Columbia. There were 68 players, representing 13 schools and divided evenly between sections for grades K-3 and grades 4-5. The tournament consisted of four rounds with a time control of Game/20. The grade 4-5 section winner was Jacob Amann from Rockbridge School, who is also an MCA member and an active tournament player. The grade K-3 section winner was Daniel Hwang from Ridgeway School.

The tournament was organized by Ridgeway school parents and was directed by the MCA's Charles Ward. Assisting with the tournament were Jeffrey Vollmer, a parent, and Tony Song, one of the finalists in the Missouri high school championship last March.

In the following game, White's queen sac introduces some unclear play - ed

Closed Sicilian

Columbia August Open

W: Cody Ruggles 663

B: Doug Howe 964

1. Nf3 c5 2. g3 Nc6 3. Bg2 d6 4. O-O Nf6 5. d3 e5
6. e4 Be7 7. Nbd2 O-O 8. c4 Bg4 9. h3 Bh5 10. Qb3
b6 11. Rd1 Nd4 12. Nxd4 Bxd1 13. Qxd1 cxd4
14. Nf3 Qd7 15. Bg5 h6 16. Bxf6 Bxf6 17. b4 Rac8
18. a4 a6 19. b5 a5 20. Kh2 Qc7 21. Rc1 Qc5
22. Qb3 Qc7 23. h4 Qe7 24. Bh3 Rc7 25. Kg2 Kh8
26. Qd1 Rg8 27. Nh2 g5 28. hxg5 Bxg5 29. Rc2
Bh4 30. Qf3 Qf8 31. Kh1 Bg5 32. Qf5 Rg6 33. c5
Qg8 34. c6 Bh4 35. Qd7 Rxd7 36. cxd7 Bd8
37. Rc6 Qh7 38. Bf5 Kg7 1/2 - 1/2

"Pawn endings are to chess what putting is to golf."

— Cecil J. S. Purdy

The following is a very interesting game played in the St. Louis Open. Jeremy Volkmann is a very promising scholastic player who defeats a USCF expert in this game. I especially liked White's move 17. e5!! that wins the exchange.

Sicilian

St. Louis Open

W: Jeremy Volkmann 1708

B: Dan Juengel 2020

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 d6 3. d4 cxd4 4. Nxd4 Nf6 5. Nc3 g6
6. Be3 Bg7 7. f3 O-O 8. Qd2 Nc6 9. Bc4 Bd7
10. O-O-O Ne5 11. Bb3 Rc8 12. g4 b5 13. h4 a5
14. h5 Nc4 15. Bxc4 Rxc4 16. hxg6 fxg6 17. e5
dxe5 18. Ne6 Bxe6 19. Qxd8 Rxd8 20. Rxd8+ Kf7
21. Nxb5 e4 22. Nd4 exf3 23. Nxf3 Nxf3 24. Ng5+
Kf6 25. Nxf3+ Kf7 26. Ng5+ Kf6 27. Nxe6 Kxe6
28. Bd2 a4 29. Re1+ Kf7 30. b3 axb3 31. axb3 Rc7
32. Rf1+ Bf6 33. c4 Ne5 34. Bc3 Nxc4 35. bxc4
Rxc4 36. Rd3 g5 37. Kd2 Kg6 38. Bxf6 exf6
39. Rd6 0-1

We are always looking for more scholastic material to print in the MCB. Please send all scholastic submissions to:

Scholastics

Tony Rich - MCB

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Puzzle 3

Usachy - Golyak

Cheljabinsk 1959



White to move and win.

Solutions on page 27

Games

Queen's Gambit Accepted

MO Open 2003

W: Trent Crews 1536

B: Andrew Funkhouser 1050

1. d4 d5 2. c4 dxc4 3. e3 e5 4. Bxc4 exd4 5. exd4 Qe7+ 6. Qe2 Qxe2+ 7. Nxe2 Nf6 8. O-O Bb4 9. Nbc3 O-O 10. a3 Bxc3 11. Nxc3 Bd7 12. Bg5 Ng4 13. h3 h6 14. Bh4 g5 15. Bg3 Nf6 16. Bxc7 Rc8 17. Bxb8 Rxc4 18. Be5 Nh5 19. Nd5 Kf8 20. g4 Ng7 21. Nf6 Bb5 22. Bd6# 1-0

French Defense - Advance

MO Open 2003

W: Eugene Cathcart 1790

B: Bob Holliman 2139

Annotations by LM Bob Holliman

1. e4 e6 2. d4 d5 3. e5 c5 4. c3 Nc6 5. Nf3 Qb6 6. Qc2 Bd7 7. Be3 Rc8 8. Qb3 Qxb3 9. axb3 cxd4 10. Bxd4 Nge7

10... a6

11. Bd3 Nb4 12. Kd2 Nxd3 13. Kxd3 Bb5+ 14. Kd2 a6 15. Na3 Bc6 16. Nc2 Nf5 17. Ne3 g6 18. Nxf5 gxf5 19. g3 Bh6+ 20. Kc2 Rg8 21. Nd2 Bf8 22. f4 Bb5 23. Nf3 Be7 24. Kd2 Kd7 25. Rhc1 Rg4 26. Ke3 Rcg8 27. c4 dxc4 28. bxc4 Bc6 29. Bb6 h5 30. Rd1+ Kc8 31. Rd4 h4 32. Nxb4 Bxb4 33. gxh4 Rxb4 34. Rad1 Rh3+ 35. Kd2 Rxb2+

35... Rb3 36. Ba5 b6 37. Bc3 Rg2+ 38. Kc1 Be4

36. Kc1 Rh1 37. Rxb1 Bxb1 38. b4 Bc6 39. Kd2 Bd7 40. c5?? Bc6 -+ 41. Kc3 Rg3+ 42. Rd3 Rg8 43. Rd4 Bd5 44. Kd2 Kd7 45. Ke3 Kc6 46. Kd2 Kb5 47. Ba5 Rg2+ 48. Kc3 Ka4 49. Kd3 Rg3+ 50. Kd2 Rg1 51. Kc3 Rf1 52. Kd2 Be4 53. Rd7 Rxf4 54. Rxf7 Bd5 55. Kc3 Re4 56. Bc7 Rxb4 57. Bd6 Rc4+ 58. Kd3 Kb3 59. Rg7 a5 60. Rg1 Be4+ 61. Kd2 Rc2+ 62. Ke3 a4 63. Rg6 Bd5 64. Kd4 Rc4+ 65. Kd3 a3 66. Rg1 a2 67. Re1 Be4+ 68. Kd2 Bb1 69. Re3+ Ka4 0-1

King's Indian Defense

MO Open 2003

W: Doug Eckert 2264

B: Mark Smith 1897

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 g6 3. Nc3 Bg7 4. e4 d6 5. f3 O-O 6. Be3 Nc6 7. Nge2 a6 8. Qd2 Rb8 9. h4 b5 10. h5 Nxb5 11. g4 Nf6 12. Bh6 e5 13. Bxg7 Kxg7 14. Qh6+ Kg8 15. Nd5 (diagram)



15... Re8 16. g5 Nxd5 17. cxd5 Nxd4 18. Nxd4 exd4 19. Qxh7+ Kf8 20. Qh8+ Ke7 21. Qf6+ Kd7 22. Bh3+ Re6 23. Bxe6+ fxe6 24. Qxe6# 1-0

Center-Counter Defense

MO Open 2003

W: Craig Butler 1417

B: Gary Howe 1142

1. e4 d5 2. exd5 Qxd5 3. Nc3 Qa5 4. d4 c6 5. Nf3 Nf6 6. Bc4 Bg4 7. h3 Bh5 8. Bd2 e6 9. Qe2 Bxf3 10. Qxf3 Be7 11. O-O-O O-O 12. g4 h6 13. h4 Nh7 14. Nd5 Qd8 15. Nxe7+ Qxe7 16. g5 Nd7 17. a3 b5 18. Bd3 f5 19. gxh6 Rf7 20. Rdg1 Rc8 21. Bc3 Ndf6 22. Re1 Nd5 23. hxg7 Nxc3 24. Bxf5 Kxg7 25. Qg4+ Kh8 26. Rxe6 Qf8 27. Bxh7 Rxb7 28. bxc3 Qxa3+ 29. Kd2 Qf8 30. f4 a5 31. Rhe1 Qf7 32. Qg5 Rg8 33. Qe5+ Qg7 34. Qxg7+ Rhxg7 35. Re8 drawn by mutual agreement 1/2-1/2

Puzzle 4

Belitzmann - Rubinstein



Black to move and win.

Solution on page 27

Sicilian

Oak Park Open

W: Wayne Bartlett

B: Deepyman Datta

Annotations by Bob Holliman and Fritz

1. e4 c5 2. d4 cxd4 3. c3

3. Qxd4 Nc6 4. Qa4 Nf6

3... dxc3

3... d3 4. Bxd3 e5, 3... d5 4. exd5 Qxd5 5. cxd4 Nc6 6. Nf3 Bg4, 3... Nf6 4. e5 Nd5 5. cxd4 d6 6. Nf3 e6

4. Nxc3 Nc6 5. Nf3 e6 6. Bc4 a6 7. O-O Nge7

8. Bg5 f6 9. Bh4 Ng6 10. Bg3 Be7 11. Qe2 b5

12. Bb3 Bb7 13. Rfd1 Qb6 14. Rac1 O-O-O

14... Nce5

15. Nd4 Ba8

15... Nxd4 16. Nd5+ Bc6 17. Nxb6+ Kb7 18. Rxd4 Kxb6 19. Rd3, 15... h5 16. Nxc6

16. Nxe6

and White is winning. 16... Qa7 (or 16... dxe6 17. Bxe6+ 17. Nd5! Rde8 18. Qd2 dxe6 19. Nb6+ Qxb6 20. Bxe6#) 16... Bxc6 17. Bd6 Bxd6 18. Rxd6 Kb7

16... dxe6 17. Bxe6+ Kb7 18. Nd5 Qa7 (diagram)



18... Rxd5 19. Bxd5
(19. exd5 Nce5 20.
Rc6 Nxc6
(20... Qa5 21. f4
Nxc6 22. dxc6+
Kxc6 23. Qe4+
Kb6 24. Bf2+ Kc7
25. Rd7+ Kb8
26. Qe3)
21. dxc6+ Ka7

(21... Kxc6 22. Qe4+ Kc5 23. b4#)
22. Rd7+)

19... Ka7) 19. Rxc6

19. Qc2 Bc5 20. Qxc5 Qxc5 21. Rxc5

19... Kxc6 20. Nxe7+

20. Rc1+ Bc5 21. b4

20... Nxe7

20... Qxe7 21. Bd5+ Rxd5 22. Rxd5 Ne5

21. Rc1+ Kb7 22. Rc7+ Kb6 23. Qe3+ Ka5

24. Qa3+

24. b4+ Kxb4 25. Qc3+ Ka4 26. Bb3+ Ka3 27. Bc2+ Kxa2 28. Qb3+ Ka1 29. Qb1#

24... Kb6 25. Qc5+ Ka5 26. b4+

26. Qxa7 Rd1#

26... Ka4 27. Bb3+

27. Qc2+ Kxb4 28. Qc3+ Ka4 29. Bb3+ Ka3 30. Bc2+ Kxa2
31. Qb3+ Ka1 32. Qb1#

27... Ka3 28. Rxa7

28. Qc1+ Kxb4 29. Qc3+ Ka3 30. Bc2+ Kxa2 31. Qb3+ Ka1
32. Qb1#

28... Rc8 29. Rxa6+

29. Rc7 Rxc7 30. Bxc7 Rd8 31. Qc1+ Kxb4 32. Bb6 Rc8 33.
Qb2 Rc1+ 34. Bd1+ Kc4 35. Qd4#

29... Kb2 30. Qd4+ Kb1 31. Qd3+ Kb2 32. Qd2+ Kb1 33. Bf4 Rhd8 34. Rd6

34. Qe1+ Kb2 35. Qe2+ Kb1 36. a4 Rd1+ 37. Bxd1 Bxe4
38. Qxe4+ Kb2 39. Qe2+ Ka3 40. Qd3+ Rc3 41. Qxc3+ Ka2
42. axb5+ Kb1 43. Bc2#

34... Rxd6 35. Qxd6 Ng6 36. Qd1+ Kb2 37. Be3 Ne5 38. Bc5

38. Bd4+ Ka3 39. Qb1 Nf3+ 40. gxf3 Bxe4 41. Qb2+ Kxb4 42.
Be6+ Ka4 43. Qb3+ Ka5 44. Qa3#

38... Nc4 39. Qc2+ Ka3 40. Bxc4

40. Qc3 Nb2 41. Bd5+ Ka4 42. Qb3#

40... bxc4 41. Qxc4 Kb2

41... Bd5 42. exd5 Kb2 43. Qb3+ Ka1 44. Bd4+ Rc3 45. Bxc3#

42. Qb3+ Ka1 43. Bd4+

43. Bd4+ Rc3 44. Bxc3#

1-0

English Opening

MO Open 2003

W: John Koonce

1463

B: Ken Jones

2337

1. c4 g6 2. g3 Bg7 3. Bg2 e5 4. Nc3 d6 5. d3 f5

6. Nf3 Nf6 7. O-O O-O 8. Bd2 Nc6 9. Rb1 a5

10. Bg5 h6 11. Bxf6 Qxf6 12. Nd5 Qf7 13. a3 Be6

14. Nd2 Nd8 15. e3 g5 16. b4 axb4 17. axb4 c6 18.

Nb6 Ra3 19. Qc2 h5 20. Ra1 Rxa1 21. Rxa1 h4

22. Rf1 hxg3 23. fxg3 Qh5 24. Qd1 g4 25. h4 f4

26. exf4 exf4 27. Ne4 Bd4+ 28. Kh1 fxg3 29. Rxf8+

Kxf8 30. Qf1+ Ke7 31. Nxc3 Qxh4+ 32. Bh3 Qxc3

0-1

“If drink is the curse of the working classes and work is the
curse of the drinking classes then chess is the curse of the
thinking classes “

—J. Ross

Two Knight's Defense

MO Open 2003

W: Douglas Pokorny

B: Artem Kononov

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bc4 Nf6 4. Ng5 d5 5. exd5 Na5 6. Bb5+ c6 7. dxc6 bxc6 8. Be2 h6 9. Nf3 e4 10. Ne5 Bd6 11. d4 exd3 12. Nxd3 Qc7 13. h3 O-O 14. O-O Re8 15. b3 Bf5 16. Bb2 Nd5 17. c4 Nf4 18. Nxf4 Bxf4 19. Bg4 Rad8 20. Qf3 Rd3 21. Bxf5 Rxf5 22. gxf3 Qe7 23. Kh1 Qe2 24. Bd4 Qxf1# 0-1



(Left to right: Tony Rich, Loal Davis)

Queen's Gambit Accepted

MO Open 2003

W: Loal Davis 2243

B: Tony Rich 1650

1. d4 d5 2. c4 dxc4 3. e4 e5 4. Nf3 exd4 5. Bxc4 Bb4+ 6. Bd2 Qe7 7. O-O Nc6 8. Qb3 Bxd2 9. Nbx d2 Nf6 10. Bd5 O-O 11. Bxc6 bxc6 12. Nxd4 c5 13. Nf5 Bxf5 14. exf5 Qe5 15. Qc2 Rab8 16. Nc4 Qe4 17. Qxe4 Nxe4 18. b3 Nd6 19. Ne3 c4 20. bxc4 Rb4 21. Rfc1 Rfb8 22. c5 Ne4 23. Nd5 R4b5 24. f3 Nxc5 25. a4 Ra5 26. Ne7+ Kf8 27. Nc6 Nb3 28. Nxb8 Nxa1 29. Rxa1 Black resigns 1-0

"The delight in gambits is a sign of chess youth... In very much the same way as the young man, on reaching his manhood years, lays aside the Indian stories and stories of adventure, and turns to the psychological novel, we with maturing experience leave off gambit playing and become interested in the less vivacious but withal more forceful manoeuvres of the position player."

— Emanuel Lasker

Caro Kann: Bronstein- Larsen

MO Open 2003

W: Pavel Bereza 2283

B: Loal Davis 2232

Annotations by Loal Davis

1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 dxe4 4.Nxe4 Nf6 5.Nxf6+ gxf6 6.Bc4 Bf5 7.Ne2 e6 8.Be3 Nd7 9.Bd3 Bd6 10.Bxf5 Qa5+ 11.Qd2 Qxf5 12.0-0-0

A slip or a trap? Pavel said it was the latter, but after our "post-mortem" it appears it's value is doubtful at best.

12...Qd5 13.Nc3 Bb4?!

Clutching. Having said 'A', Black should play 'B'.

Inconsistency in chess can be very dangerous. After 13...Qxg2 14.d5 exd5 (I originally discarded the 'g2' capture because of 14...cxd5 15.Nb5 Bb8 16.Qb4 and Black has dark square problems.) 15.Qe2 Ne5. White is down a solid Pawn. The 'f' Pawn is pinned and Black has 'Qf3' to push the White Queen back. Pavel later tried various scenarios from this position attempting to utilize the 'g' file and penetrate to 'g7' with a Rook, but ended up dropping his 'h' Pawn, Black taking over the 'g' file, and "running for home" with the passer. We went through scores of variations playing with these ideas. White had good intentions and high hopes, but after bashing into various walls, we were left with the impression that if there is a draw here, White is scrambling for it.

14.Nxd5 Bxd2+ 15.Rxd2 cxd5 16.f3 Ke7 17.Kb1 Rhc8 18.Rc1 Rc6 19.b3 b5 20.Re2 a5 21.c3 Rac8 22.Rcc2

White is striving to occupy the open lines by moving his Rooks across the second rank towards the Queenside should Black choose to push the 'a' or 'b' Pawns forward. 22.Kb2 a4³ and it is Black who will double down the 'a' file or utilize the 'c4' outpost with his Knight should White attempt to close things off with 'b4'.

22...Nb6

22...Rxc3 23.Rxc3 Rxc3 24.Bd2 Rd3 25.Bxa5 Rxd4 wins a Pawn, but the Rook is difficult to put back in play - especially in heading off the potential passed 'a' Pawn. White could play 'Kc2/c3' or 'Kc2/Bc3'. After '.... Rh4', 'g3', the 'a' Pawn is advancing and Black is scrambling to make some sort of meaning out of his Rook.

23.Bc1 Kd8 24.Ba3 Kd7

24...Rxc3 25.Bc5 Rxc2 26.Bxb6+ R2c7 27.Bxa5 Ra8 28.Bxc7+ Kxc7 29.Rc2+ Kb6 might be an interesting try to keep the game going. Black's King is well placed for the blockade, but creating a good target on the Kingside will not be simple. Black plays the Rook to the 'g' file, hikes up and plays to the 'h' file, then tries to probe the Pawns to open lines and/ or be able to strike at the target on 'd4'. All in all probably a dynamically balanced Rook and Pawn ending.

25.Bc1 Kc7 26.Bf4+ Kb7 27.Kb2 Ka6 28.Bg3 Rg8 29.Kc1 Rgc8 ½-½

Ruy Lopez

MO Open 2003

W: Michael Brooks 2490
B: Tim Campbell 1450

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bb5 d6 4. d4 Bd7 5. Nc3 Nf6
6. Bxc6 Bxc6 7. Qd3 exd4 8. Nxd4 Be7 9. Nf5 O-O
10. Bg5 Bd7 11. Nxe7+ Qxe7 12. O-O-O Qe6 13. f3
Rac8 14. Qd4 Rfe8 15. Bxf6 Qxf6 16. Qxf6 gxf6
17. Nd5 Kg7 18. Rhe1 Be6 19. Nf4 a5 20. g4 h6
21. Re3 a4 22. a3 Rcd8 23. Rg1 c6 24. Nh5+ Kg6
25. f4 Bc4 26. h4 Re7 27. f5+ Kh7 28. Nxf6+ Kg7
29. Nh5+ Kh7 30. g5 d5 31. e5 d4 32. Re4 Rd5
33. Nf6+ Kg7 34. gxh6+ 1-0

Caro Kann

MO Open 2003

W: Pavel Bereza 2283
B: Ken Fee 1834

1. e4 c6 2. d4
d5 3. Nc3 dxe4
4. Nxe4 Bf5
5. Ng3 Bg6
6. Bc4 Nf6
7. Nh3 e5
8. dxe5 Qa5+
9. c3 Qxe5+
10. Be3 Bc5
11. O-O Bxe3
12. Re1 O-O 13. Rxe3 Qc5 14. Qe2 Nbd7 15. b4
Qb6 16. Re1 Rae8 17. Ng5 Rxe3 18. Qxe3 Qxe3
19. Rxe3 Re8 20. Rxe8+ drawn by agreement
1/2-1/2



(Left to right: Ken Fee, Pavel Bereza)

Modern Defense

MO Open 2003

W: Wayne Bartlett 1640
B: Ron Luther 2200

1. e4 g6 2. d4 Bg7 3. Nc3 d6 4. f4 Na6 5. Nf3 c5
6. Be3 cxd4 7. Bxd4 Nf6 8. Bc4 O-O 9. O-O Qc7
10. Qe2 Bg4 11. Kh1 Nc5 12. e5 Nh5 13. Nd5 Qd8
14. Qe3 Ne6 15. Bc3 Rc8 16. Bb3 Bh6 17. Ng5
dxe5 18. Nxe6 Bxe6 19. Qxe5 Bg7 20. Qg5 Bxd5
21. Bxg7 Kxg7 22. Bxd5 f6 White resigns 0-1

Sicilian Defense

MO Open 2003

W: Eugene Cathcart 1790
B: Chris Seaman 1191

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. d4 cxd4 4. Nxd4 e5 5. Nb5 a6
6. Nd6+ Bxd6 7. Qxd6 Qe7 8. Qxe7+ Ngxe7 9. c3
d6 10. Be3 Be6 11. Nd2 b5 12. Be2 Rb8 13. O-O d5
14. Nb3 O-O 15. Nc5 Bc8 16. Rfd1 Rd8 17. Rd2
dxe4 18. Rxd8+ Nxd8 19. Rd1 Ndc6 20. Nxe4 Bf5
21. Nc5 Ra8 22. Bf3 a5 23. h3 Rd8 24. Rxd8+
Nxd8 25. Be2 b4 26. cxb4 axb4 27. Nd3 Ndc6
28. Bc5 Nd5 29. Bd6 f6 30. Nc5 Kf7 31. Bc4 Be6
32. Nxe6 Kxe6 33. Bc5 e4 34. a3 (diagram)



35. bxa3 35. bxa3 Ke5
36. a4 Na5 37. Bb5
Nc3 38. Bb4 Nxb5
39. axb5 Nb7
40. Bd2 Kd4
41. Be3+ Kc4
42. b6 Kd3 43. g4
g6 44. Kg2 Ke2
45. Kg3 Kd3 46. Kf4
h6 47. h4 Nd8

48. h5 g5+ 49. Kf5 Kc4 50. Kxf6 Kd5
51. Kg6 Kc6 52. Kxh6 Ne6 53. Kg6 Kb7 54. h6
Nf4+ 55. Kxg5 Ne6+ 56. Kf6 Nf8 57. g5 Nh7+
58. Kg7 Black resigns 1-0

Dutch Defense

MO Open 2003

W: Frank Whitsell 1339
B: Jim Davies 2009

1. d4 e6 2. c4 f5 3. Nc3 Nf6 4. Nf3 Be7 5. g3 O-O
6. Bg2 d6 7. O-O Qe8 8. Qc2 Nc6 9. a3 Bd8
10. Rd1 e5 11. dxe5 dxe5 12. h3 Qh5 13. Bg5 e4
14. Bxf6 Bxf6 15. Nh2 Nd4 16. Qd2 Be6 17. Qf4
Nxe2+ 18. Nxe2 Qxe2 19. Qxc7 Rf7 20. Qa5 Qxc4
21. Rd6 Be7 22. Rd2 b6 23. Qe5 Bf6 24. Qf4 Qc5
25. Rad1 Bb3 26. Re1 Re7 27. g4 g6 28. Bxe4
Rxe4 29. Rxe4 fxe4 30. Qxf6 Rf8 31. Rd8 Rxd8
32. Qxd8+ Kg7 33. g5 h5 34. gxh6+ Kxh6 35. Ng4+
Kg7 36. Qf6+ Kh7 37. Qh4+ Kg8 38. Qd8+ Kg7
drawn by agreement 1/2-1/2

Owen's Defense

MO Open 2003

W: Jim Voelker 2160

B: GM Pavel Blatny 2539

1. e4 b6 2. d4 Bb7 3. Nc3 e6 4. Nf3 Bb4 5. Bd3 Nf6
6. Bg5 h6 7. Bxf6 Bxc3+ 8. bxc3 Qxf6 9. O-O d6
10. Nd2 e5 11. Qf3 Qe7 12. Qg4 Nd7 13. f4 Nf6
14. Qe2 O-O 15. Rae1 Rae8 16. Bb5 c6 17. Ba6
Ba8 18. Bd3 Bb7 19. Ba6 Bxa6 20. Qxa6 exf4
21. Rxf4 Nd5 22. Rff1 Nxc3 23. Qc4 Nb5 24. a4
Nc7 25. Qxc6 Ne6 26. Qd5 Rc8 27. c4 Rfd8
28. Ra1 Qg5 29. Qxg5 hxg5 30. d5 Nc5 31. a5 bxa5
32. Rxa5 a6 33. Ra3 Rb8 34. Re3 f6 35. Rb1
Rxb1+ 36. Nxb1 Rb8 37. Nd2 a5 38. Kf2 Rb2
39. Ke1 a4 40. g4 Ra2 41. Kd1 Ra1+ 42. Kc2 Kf7
43. h3 Ke7 44. Nb1 Ra2+ 45. Kc3 Kd7 46. Kd4
Kc7 47. Ra3 Rb2 48. Nc3 Rd2+ 49. Ke3 Rd3+
50. Ke2 Kd7 51. Nb5 Rxa3 52. Nxa3 Nxe4
53. Ke3 Nc5 54. Kd4 g6 55. Nc2 f5 56. gxf5 gxf5
57. Ne3 f4 58. Ng4 a3 59. Kc3 Ne4+ 60. Kb3 f3
61. Kxa3 f2 62. Nh2 Nd2 63. Kb4 f1=Q 64. Nxf1
Nxf1 65. c5 0-1

Pirc Defense

MO Open 2003

W: Ken Fee 1834

B: Paul Mattinone 1546

1. e4 d6 2. Nf3 g6 3. g3 Bg7 4. Bg2 e5 5. d3 Nc6
6. Nbd2 Nge7 7. c3 f5 8. O-O fxe4 9. dxe4 h5 10. h4
Bg4 11. Qb3 Bf6 12. Nc4 Bxf3 13. Bxf3 Rb8
14. Ne3 g5 15. Qe6 Bg7 16. Nf5 Bf8 17. Bxg5 Qd7
18. Qf6 Rh7 19. Bh6 Bxh6 20. Bxh5+ Kd8
21. Nxb6 Kc8 22. Bg4 1-0

"A knowledge of tactics is the foundation of positional play. This is a rule which has stood its test in chess history and one which we cannot impress forcibly enough upon the young chess player. A beginner should avoid Queen's Gambit and French Defence and play open games instead! While he may not win as many games at first, he will in the long run be amply compensated by acquiring a thorough knowledge of the game"

- Richard Reti

In the following game, Black plays well through the opening and middlegame. Then, however, he disobeys the rule of bishops in endgames - keep your pawns on the opposite color of your bishop. -ed

King's Indian Attack

MO Open 2003

W: Sivar Srinivasan 1400

B: Sean Stenseng 1070

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 d5 3. Nc3 d4 4. Ne2 Bd6 5. d3 Nf6
6. g3 O-O 7. Bg2 Nc6 8. Bg5 h6 9. Bd2 Bg4 10. O-O
Nh5 11. Nh4 Be7 12. Nf5 Bxf5 13. exf5 Qd7 14. g4
Nf6 15. Ng3 Kh7 16. f4 exf4 17. Bxf4 g5 18. fxe6+
fxg6 19. h3 Nd5 20. Qd2 Nxf4 21. Rxf4 Rxf4
22. Qxf4 Rf8 23. Qd2 Bh4 24. Ne4 Ne5 25. Rf1
Rxf1+ 26. Kxf1 Qf7+ 27. Kg1 Qf3 28. Bxf3 Nxf3+
29. Kg2 Nxd2 30. Nxd2 Bg5 31. Ne4 Be7 32. Kf3
Kg7 33. Kf4 Kf7 34. Ke5 c5 35. a3 a5 36. Kd5 b6
37. Kc6 Bd8 38. Nd6+ Ke7 39. Nc4 Kf6 40. Nxb6
Be7 41. Nd5+ Ke6 42. Nxe7 Kxe7 43. Kxc5 Kf6
44. Kxd4 Kg5 45. c4 Kh4 46. c5 Kxh3 47. c6 Kxg4
48. c7 h5 49. c8=Q+ Kh4 50. Ke4 g5 51. Qg8 Kh3
52. Qxg5 a4 53. Qxh5+ Kg2 54. Qg4+ Kf2 55. Qf3+
Ke1 56. Qg2 Kd1 57. Ke3 Kc1 58. Kd4 Kb1 59. Kc3
Ka2 60. b4+ Black resigns 1-0

Budapest Defense

MO Open 2003

W: Trent Crews 1536

B: Thomas Gossel 1997

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 e5 3. dxe5 Ng4 4. Nf3 Bc5 5. e3
Nc6 6. Nc3 O-O 7. a3 a5 8. b3 Re8 9. Bb2 Ngxe5
10. g3 Nxf3+ 11. Qxf3 Ne5 12. Qd1 d6 13. h3 Bf5
14. e4 Qf6 15. Qe2 Bg6 16. Bg2 Nd3+ 17. Kd2
Nxb2 18. Kc2 Qxf2 19. Qxf2 Bxf2 20. g4 Bd4
21. Kxb2 Bxe4 22. Bxe4 Rxe4 23. Kc2 Bxc3
24. Kxc3 Re3+ 25. Kc2 Re2+ 26. Kc3 Rae8
27. Rad1 f6 28. Rd3 Kf7 29. Rf1 R2e3 30. g5
R8e5 31. gxf6 gxf6 32. Rf3 Rxf3 33. Rxf3 f5
34. b4 axb4+ 35. axb4 Kf6 36. Kd4 Re4+ 37. Kd5
c6+ 38. Kxd6 Rxc4 39. Rb3 f4 40. b5 Rd4+
41. Kc7 cxb5 42. Rxb5 f3 43. Rxb7 f2 44. Rb1 Rf4
45. Rf1 Kg5 46. Kd6 Kh4 47. Ke5 Kg3 48. h4 h5
White resigns 0-1

Sicilian Defense

MO Open 2003

W: Ron Luther 2223
B: Gabriel Zlavog 1604

1. e4 c5 2. Nc3
Nc6 3. g3 g6
4. Bg2 Bg7
5. d3 d6
6. Be3 e6
7. Qd2 Nge7
8. Bh6 O-O
9. h4 Nd4
10. O-O-O



(Left to right: Ron Luther, Gabriel Zlavog)

Nec6 11. Bxg7
Kxg7 12. h5 g5
13. h6+ Kh8 14. Nce2 e5 15. c3 Nxe2+ 16. Nxe2
Be6 17. Kb1 f6 18. d4 Bf7 19. d5 Ne7 20. Rdf1 Bg6
21. f4 gxf4 22. gxf4 f5 23. fxe5 fxe4 24. Ka1 Rxf1+
25. Rxf1 dxe5 26. Qg5 Nc6 27. Qxd8+ Rxd8
28. dxc6 Bh5 29. Ng3 e3 30. Kb1 e2 31. Nxe2 Bxe2
32. Rf7 Bd3+ 33. Kc1 Bg6 34. Rxb7 e4 35. Re7 e3
1-0

Winawer French

MO Open 2003

W: Tony Cao 1769
B: Sivar Srinivasan 1400

1. e4 e6 2. d4 d5 3. Nc3 Bb4 4. e5 Ne7 5. a3 Bxc3+
6. bxc3 c5 7. Nf3 Nbc6 8. Bd3 Qc7 9. O-O cxd4
10. cxd4 Bd7 11. Bb2 a6 12. c4 Rc8 13. Rc1 dxc4
14. Bxc4 b5 (diagram)



27. Qxh7 b3 28. Rg3 Qc7 29. Qxg7+ Ke7 1-0

French Defense

MO Open 2003

W: Webb Miller 1199
B: Hughes Lee 591

1. d4 e6 2. e4 d5 3. Bd3 Nf6 4. e5 Nfd7 5. c4 Bb4+
6. Bd2 Bxd2+ 7. Qxd2 O-O 8. Nf3 Nc6 9. a3 Nb6
10. Nc3 Bd7 11. c5 Nc4 12. Qc2 N6a5 13. b4 Nc6
14. Bxh7+ Kh8 15. Bd3 a5 16. b5 Ne7 17. O-O g6
18. Qc1 Kh7 19. Ng5+ Kg7 20. Qf4 Nf5 21. h4
Nb2 22. Bc2 Rh8 23. g3 Qe7 24. Rab1 Nc4 25. Ra1
Nb2 26. Kg2 Ra7 27. Rh1 Raa8 28. Rh2 Ra7
29. Rah1 Raa8 30. g4 Nxh4+ 31. Rxh4 Rxh4
32. Rxh4 Rh8 33. Rxh8 Kxh8 34. Nxf7+ Kg7
35. Ng5 Be8 36. Qc1 Nc4 37. f4 Bf7 38. Na4 Be8
39. Qh1 Bf7 40. Qh7+ Kf8 41. Qh8+ Bg8 42. Bxg6
Qg7 43. Nxe6+ Ke7 44. Qxg7+ Bf7 45. Qxf7# 1-0

Pirc Defense

MO Open 2003

W: Bob Holliman 2139
B: Paul Mattinone 1546

Annotations by LM Bob Holliman

1. d4 d6 2. Nf3 g6 3. e4 Bg7 4. Bd3 Nf6 5. O-O O-O
6. Re1 Nbd7 7. e5 dxe5 8. dxe5 Ng4 9. Bf4 f6
10. exf6 Bxf6 11. c3 Bxc3 12. Qb3+ Kg7

12... e6 13. Rxe6 Nc5 14. Rxc6+ Kh8 15. Qxc3+ Nf6 16. Rxf6
Rxf6 17. Bg5 Qxd3 18. Qxf6+ Kg8 19. Nc3)

13. Qxc3+ Ndf6 14. h3 Nh6 15. Nbd2 Nf7 16. Bxc7
Qd7 17. Ne4 Kg8 18. Nxf6+ exf6 19. Rad1 Qc6
20. Qxc6 bxc6 21. Bc4 Bb7 22. Rd7 c5 23. Ree7
Bxf3 24. gxf3 1-0

“...In some places words have been replaced by symbols which, like amulets from a witch’s bag, have the power to consume the living spirit of chess. The notorious “!!” can never approximate the human emotions which accompany an “excellent move” or a “great idea” — Tigran Petrosian

English Opening

MO Open 2003

W: John Koonce 1463
B: Artem Kononov Unrated

1. c4 Nf6 2. g3 g6 3. Bg2 Bg7 4. Nf3 O-O 5. O-O d6
6. Nc3 e5 7. Rb1 Nh5 8. d3 f5 9. Bd2 f4 10. Qb3 c6
11. Ne4 Nf6 12. Nxf6+ Qxf6 13. Bc3 Qe7 14. Nd2
h5 15. Ne4 h4 16. Qb4 c5 17. Qb3 Nc6 18. Qc2 Be6
19. b4 cxb4 20. Bxb4 Nxb4 21. Rxb4 d5 22. cxd5
Qxb4 23. dxe6 Qe7 24. Nc3 hxg3 25. fxg3 fxg3
26. hxg3 Rxf1+ 27. Kxf1 Rc8 28. Qb3 Bh6 29. Bf3
Be3 30. Nd5 Rc1+ 31. Kg2 Rg1+ 32. Kh2 Qh7+
White resigns 0-1

French Defense

MO Open 2003

W: Tony Cao 1769
B: Sivar Srinivasan 1400

1. e4 e6 2. d4 d5 3. Nc3 Bb4 4. e5 Ne7 5. a3 Bxc3+
6. bxc3 c5 7. Nf3 Nbc6 8. Bd3 Qc7 9. O-O cxd4
10. cxd4 Bd7 11. Bb2 a6 12. c4 Rc8 13. Rc1 dxc4
14. Bxc4 b5 15. Bd3 Ng6 16. Qd2 Qb6 17. Qg5 Kf8
18. Rfd1 a5 19. Qh5 Nf4 20. Qg4 Nxd3 21. Rxd3
Ne7 22. Rcd1 Nd5 23. Ng5 Rc2 24. Ba1 b4 25. Qh5
e8 26. Nxb7+ Rxb7 27. Qxb7 b3 28. Rg3 Qc7
29. Qxg7+ Ke7 1-0

Sicilian Defense

MO Open 2003

W: Eugene Cathcart 1790
B: Craig Butler 1417

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 d6 3. d4 cxd4 4. Nxd4 Nf6 5. Nc3 e6
6. Be3 a6 7. Be2 Qc7 8. O-O Nc6 9. Nb3 Be7
10. Qd2 O-O 11. Rfd1 b5 12. a3 Bb7 13. f3 Rfd8
14. Qe1 Ne5 15. Qf2 Nc4 16. Bxc4 Qxc4 17. Na5
Qc8 18. Rd2 d5 19. Rad1 Rb8 20. Nxb7 Rxb7
21. exd5 Bxa3 22. dxe6 Re8 23. exf7+ Kxf7
24. Nxb5 axb5 25. bxa3 Rbe7 26. Be5 Re5 27. Bb4
Qe6 28. Rd8 Rxd8 29. Rxd8 Nd5 30. Rd6 Qe8
31. Qd2 Nf6 32. Rd8 Qe6 33. Qd3 Ne8 34. Qd7+
Kg6 35. Qxe6+ Rxe6 36. Rd5 Nf6 37. Rxb5 Kf7
38. Kf2 38... Ne8 Black resigns 1-0

continued from page 6

Sudden death makes that type of strategy difficult if not impossible. A player must do one or more of the following.

- think superficially early to save time for the ending;
- try unsound or risky lines, trying to win in the middle game;
- rush his endgame play just to keep from losing on time.

In any case, sudden death exacts a penalty against the player who is skilled at endgame play.

Which players are best in the endgame? It is well known that the primary difference between average players and experts is knowledge and understanding of endgame principles. Thus serious chess competition, which should encourage its best talent, penalizes its best players when it uses sudden death.

I urge our tournament organizers to give serious consideration to the needs of players for better conditions. I fear too many of those who volunteer to direct tournaments routinely assume that players are content with sudden death controls. Certainly this practice is easier for the director to administer, but it is not impossible to adjourn games and deal with them in a fair manner. Chess players deserve better than to be fed a steady diet of events with sudden death as a standard practice.

Missouri is the Show-Me state. Let's try to show others that Missouri is a place where chessplayers can compete in serious events that encourage good play, at a pace which makes this type of play possible.

Puzzle 5

Dorfman - Romanisin
Cienfuegos 1977



Black to move and win
Solutions on page 27

continued from page 10

Still, momentum for reform is growing -- even at the two superpowers, where team leaders acknowledge that something needs to be done to regulate their battle for chess' big guns. "Historically, chess was just a club activity, but recently it's been transformed into a major collegiate competition, so there's a change in the culture," said Alan Sherman, the faculty adviser of the UMBC team.

"Previously, the rules were very minimal. Now, you need a little more specificity." Sherman, who is credited with building the UMBC team from scratch, has been leading the effort on the U.S. Chess Federation's college chess committee to tighten eligibility rules. Last week, the panel recommended revisions to the federation's directors: requiring players to be in class for their college courses; requiring them to maintain a 2.0 GPA; and limiting them to six years of college competition.

But the attention Sherzer's arrest has brought to the issue of older players on college teams has made some wonder if even stronger reforms are needed. Timothy P. Redman, the faculty adviser at UT-Dallas, said he was struck by the fact that Sherzer had left UMBC a week before his arrest to take a medical internship in Louisiana, dropping out of his courses before the end of the term. To Redman, that suggested that Sherzer, who had a medical degree from Hungary but no bachelor's degree, may not have been intending to get a degree at UMBC, as rules require. Even under the proposed new rules, he pointed out, there's nothing to keep a player from helping a school win and then leaving before completing a degree. "The Sherzer case makes it so evident that changes need to be made," Redman said. "The federation needs to make more stringent regulations to make clear players are students first."

Complicating the drive for stricter rules, chess authorities agree, is the difficulty of keeping out ringers without blocking legitimate players. Setting an age limit has been avoided because college chess clubs have always been open to both undergraduate and graduate students. Also, top players, especially those born overseas, often postpone college to work on their game, officials said. Moreover, chess is not a game where age necessarily trumps youth. Several standouts at UMBC and UT-Dallas are of typical college age, such as Pascal Charbonneau, a 20-year-old computer science major at UMBC who is getting straight A's and just happens to be the chess champion of Canada.

It's also hard to regulate players through academic standards. Chess players tend to succeed in their classes even if they are spending a lot of time playing, so it's not always easy to identify students who are just going through the motions.

The biggest stumbling block is the issue of scholarships, which are offered by more than a dozen schools besides UMBC and UT-Dallas, though in smaller amounts. Problems arise, players and officials say, when the scholarships are used not to help students attend college, but to attract GMs with little interest in a degree. It would be acceptable, some say, if older grandmasters who can't make a living from chess receive a stipend to be "chess players in residence" -- but not to represent the campus at tournaments.

"If you pay [older grandmasters] to teach your players, that's good. To pay them to beat up on hapless teams in the Pan-Ams is not very good," Ashuev said. But chess authorities are loath to clamp down on scholarships. To them, the scholarships are proof that chess is taken seriously as well as an incentive for young people to learn the game and a reward for a skill that is nearly impossible to make a living from. "We don't want to punish a school for doing such a good job of promoting chess that it's getting people to give money for it," said federation rules committee member Seneca Nowland, who played for Rhode Isle College.

In the end, UMBC's Sherman says, it may be up to schools to police themselves, the way UMBC has cut off Wojtkiewicz's scholarship because of grades. And the best way to even the national playing field, he said, may be for other schools to start competing for top players. But he left no doubt that UMBC will be vigilant in protecting its dynasty, no matter who joins the chess fray. "No school has ever won the Pan-Ams more than six times," he said. "We hope to break that next year."

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Link to the article:

<http://www.sunspot.net/baltimore.md.chess18may18,0,3614550.story>

Puzzle 6

**D. Byrne - Pinkus
New York, 1948**



White to move and win.

Solution on page 27

continued from page 8

The only example of planless play by my opponent in the entire game

20. Ra4!

A key idea. The R gets nice play along the 4th rank, another benefit of 17.a5

20... Nf6 21. Rd3 Qd7 22. b3 Qe6 23. c4

White's advantage is clear--the weak pawn on d6 will not be allowed to advance

23... Ng4

Black cannot really play for Nxe3 because he would never be able to challenge White's N and its control of the light squares

24. Rb4 Rc7 25. Bb6 Rcc8 26. h3 Nf6 27. Nf1

Now Ng3-f5 beckons as well

27... Qd7

idea ...d5, attacking the loose R

28. Ra4 Qc6 29. Ng3 Bd8 30. Rb4 g6?

By preventing Nf5--which was not possible next move anyway--Black incurs a final, fatal weakness

31. Qd2

Now d6 & h6 are hanging, so Black goes for broke

31... Nxe4 32. Nxe4?!

Going for a phantom mate, White risks everything he has build up so far. Better was 32. Qxh6+ Kg8 33. Bxd8 Rxd8 (33... Nxe3 34. Bf6 +-) 34. Rb6 Nxe3 (else the N hangs) 35. Rxc6 Nf5 36. Qxf8+ Kxf8 37. Rc7 which should win fairly easily

32... Qxe4 33. c5 Qf5 34. Bxd8 Rfxd8 35. Qxh6+ Kg8 36. Rh4 f6??

36... Qf6 37. Rxd6 Qg7 would allow Black to continue to play only a pawn down.

37. Rxd6

I am not Fritz, or I would have played 37. Qh8+ Kf7 38. Rh7+ Ke6 39. Qg8+!! Rxe8 40. Rxd6#! My move "only" wins a rook.

37... Rxd6 38. Qh8+ Kf7 39. Rh7+ 1-0

"What distinguishes a Grandmaster from a master? Chess-lovers often ask questions like that. To many people it seems that Grandmasters simply calculate variations a little deeper. Or that they know their opening theory slightly better. But in fact the real difference is something else. You can pick out two essential qualities in which those with higher titles are superior to others: the ability to sense the critical moment in a game, and a finer understanding of various positional problems."

— Yusupov, in *Opening Preparation*

Caro Kann: Classical

MO Open 2003

W: Artem Kononov

UNR.

B: Tony Rich

1659

Annotations by Loal Davis

1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 dxe4 4.Nxe4 Bf5 5.Ng3 Bg6 6.h4 h6 7.h5 Bh7 8.Nf3 Nd7 9.Bd3 Bxd3 10.Qxd3 Qc7 11.Be3

11.Bd2 Operates on two diagonals, prepares to castle (Queenside) and does not block the 'e' file.

11...Ngf6 12.0-0-0 e6 13.c3 b5

A common motif in stabilizing the 'd5' Knight outpost - 'Bd6' is also good.

14.Rhe1?!

Mechanical play - White has a Pawn on 'h5' that needs attention.

14...Bd6

Strikes twice at 'g3' - and the defender of 'h5'. Black is definitely on top here.

15.d5? cxd5 -/+ 16.Nf5 Bf8

16...0-0 17.Nxd6 Qxd6 18.Qxb5 Rab8 19.Qa4 Rb7 is very comfortable for Black.

17.N3d4

17.Bd4 Qc4 -/+

17...a6 18.Nb3 Qc4 19.Qd2 Ne4 20.Qc2 exf5 21.f3 Be7

A good practical decision (to give some material back), but after 21...Nef6 White has nothing worth discovering.

22.fxe4 fxe4

22...dxe4 is also good.

23.Qd2 0-0

This slips slightly. 23...Nf6 Black has nothing to fear. He's up two Pawns, has a good target on 'h5', will castle connecting Rooks and start to push White off the board with his Queenside Pawns.

24.Qxd5 -/+ Qxd5 25.Rxd5 Nf6 26.Rf5 Rfe8 27.Nd2 Rad8

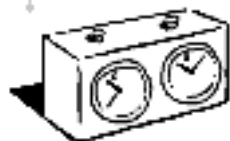
As Black, I would continue playing here.

½-½

"...Oh, those exclamation points! How they erode the innocent soul of the amateur, removing all hope of allowing him to examine another player's ideas critically!"

— Tigran Petrosian

START →



The chess board is a square
 I can't see the clock and board in
 the same way, with both hands
 also on the top.



On the left, you see the bottom
 of the chess board and the pieces,
 the other side, you see the top of the
 chess board and the pieces.



On the left, you see the top of
 the chess board and the pieces,
 the other side, you see the bottom
 of the chess board and the pieces.



In the board, you see the chess
 board and the pieces, the other
 side, you see the chess board
 and the pieces, but the pieces are
 all on the bottom side.



On the left, you see the top of
 the chess board and the pieces,
 the other side, you see the bottom
 of the chess board and the pieces,
 but the pieces are all on the
 bottom side.



On the left, you see the top of
 the chess board and the pieces,
 the other side, you see the bottom
 of the chess board and the pieces,
 but the pieces are all on the
 bottom side.

Puzzle Solutions

Puzzle 1:

1. Qf6+ gxf6 2. Rg4+ Kh8 3. Bxf6#

Puzzle 2:

1. Bf6! Qc5+ (1... Qxf6 2. Nh6++-; 1... gxf6 2. Qh6 +-) 2. Kh1 Qxc4 3. Qh6! +-

Puzzle 3:

1. Nf6+! +- gxf6 2. Qxf6 Qg4 Qh8#

Puzzle 4:

1... Qxh2+! 2. Kxh2 hxg3+ 3. Kg1 Rh1#

Puzzle 5:

1... Bxf3+! 2. Bxf3 (2. Kg1 Qg4+ 3. Kh1 Qg2#) Be5! +-

Puzzle 6:

1. Bxf7+! Kxf7 2. Ng5+ Ke8 (2... Kf6 3. Qe6#) 3. Qe6 Bd5 4. Rxd5 +-