

The Missouri Chess Bulletin

Spring 2003



Bob Jacobs

Newest member of the MCA Hall of Fame

Hello everyone. I am excited to introduce the new format of the MCB! Look inside for these great features and more!



New Editor
Correspondance Chess
Missouri State Championship
MCA Elections
Clubs/Events
Games
Crosstables

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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Membership and Subscriptions

The Missouri Chess Bulletin is the official, quarterly publication of the Missouri Chess Association. MCA membership includes a subscription to the MCB. **E-members receive their MCB via the internet (no printed copy). Include e-mail address with dues.**

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Free full page ads for tournaments requiring MCA membership.

From the Editor



by: *Tony Rich*

Hello everyone, allow me to introduce myself. My name is Tony Rich, and I am the new editor of the Missouri Chess Bulletin. Some of you may already know me from the St. Louis Chess Club or the Tournament Director's circle in St. Louis. I have been active in the chess scene for about seven years now, and am honored to be able to service the Missouri chess players in this manner. This is the first opportunity I have had to contribute to the Missouri Chess Association and I intend to give it my all.

I started playing chess in 1996 at Vianney High School and was immediately drawn in. My first tournament (scholastic) was very disappointing. It was a five round tournament and I started by winning my first game. I was excited at that point and decided I was going to sweep the field. With the enlightenment of the loss of my second game, my ignorance was unveiled and I realized that this could be more work than I thought. I proceeded to lose every game thereafter. This is not the start in the chess world that I was expecting, however, I was not discouraged. I worked hard and practiced regularly, and was able to improve my rating by 400 points before I graduated. I am currently sitting at about 1500, so I still have a long way to go. The more I learn, the more I realize how little I know.

I have to say it is the beauty and complexity of the game that hooked me. Duchamp once said, "*Not all artists may be chess players, but all chess players are artists.*" It is interesting that, with a very limited number of pieces, and a basic rule set, such complicated and intricate positions can arise over the board. I have heard it said that in a forty move game, there are more possible positions than there are atoms in the universe!

We have many good ideas and improvements planned for the MCB. As you see, this first issue is a full page format. This is a step in the right direction, as it makes our bulletin more of a magazine. The larger the MCA membership grows, the more resources we have to develop the absolute best publication possible for its members.

It is my goal to make the Missouri Chess Bulletin the best state bulletin by 2004. We at the MCA have taken many steps to ensure that this goal is attainable. Submissions from the members of the MCA are the cornerstone of the MCB. With every letter to the editor, annotated game, tournament report, and any other submissions we receive, we are able to share the *crème de la crème* with all of you. Please keep the submissions flowing. They can be sent to:

MCB Submissions
Tony Rich
5826 Pebble Oak Dr.
St. Louis, MO 63128
adr@umr.edu

In the continual pursuit for excellence, I encourage you to send me a quick letter describing what you are interested in seeing in the MCB. I not only want to know what you like about this publication, but also what you do not like about it. The staff of the MCB wants to provide exactly what the masses want. In order to do that, we must know what **you** want. I am proud of the members of the MCA who have already submitted material for publication and I am excited for those who have yet to submit. I know we all have something to share with the rest of the Missouri chess players.

I am attempting to have some regular sections in the MCB. As most of you probably receive *Chess Life* magazine, I am sure you are familiar with articles such as "*The 65th Square*" or "*Solitaire Chess*". I would like to see regular articles such as "*Correspondence Chess*" or "*Scholastic Chess*", but these are just my ideas. If you like them, let me know. If you don't, please tell me what you would like to see instead.

In closing, I hope I have imparted my excitement for chess and the MCB on to you. Keep the articles and comments coming!

Letters to the Editor

Dear MCB Editor,

Why should I join the Missouri Chess Association? What do my dues go for? What about some of the other organizations? How does a strong MCA benefit chess?

These are all questions that tournament directors and players deserve answers to, before turning over their hard earned dollars. Lets take them in the order given.

Why should I join the Missouri Chess Association? My dues go for what? One would join the MCA so they could play in MCA required tournaments, including the Missouri Open and Missouri Class. Another benefit is to have access to the Missouri Chess Bulletin and web site with news of coming and past events, regional clubs, informative articles on fellow regional players, ways to improve your play, and games. The monetary support of members helps with promotional activities of the MCA such as giving boards and sets to needy schools, payouts to TD's for holding MCA events, the recent Maurice Ashly simul, state scholastic championships, and the MCA hall of fame.

What about some of the other organizations? The MCA supports other local organizations, but don't be confused. USCF recognized state titles are the sole property of the MCA. The MCA is not the product of an individual effort, but is a democratic, board run, state licensed not for profit organization. That means that the MCA was around before any of the people currently running it, and it will still be around when we are gone.

How does a strong MCA benefit chess? A strong state wide organization means a single consolidated place (MCB or website) where players can go for information. For tournament directors it means free publicity state wide. We urge TD's to take advantage of this by sending crosstables, games, and tournament reports to the MCB for publication. It doesn't matter if the event required MCA membership or not, the MCA wants to help you promote your tournament.

In addition if your event does require MCA membership the MCA will pay you \$1 per entry up to \$50, and give you a half page ad in the bulletin. Chess Life TLA's cost money, newspaper ads cost money, postcards and fliers cost money, only the MCA offers free advertising to TD's. Hopefully this support will mean more tournaments for players.

I hope this has helped answer your questions, and made it easier for you to support your MCA.

Randy Merrell

Thank you, Randy, for the submission. The MCA really provides Missouri chess players with a plethora of benefits. One benefit that Randy didn't point out is the growth potential. The MCA, as it grows, gains more resources. The more resources we have, the more we can provide for the Missouri players. This can be in the form of a better MCB, simul from strong players, or charity events for schools and prisons. The possibilities are endless.

The board has a strong vision for the future of the MCA and I have complete confidence that they will achieve the goals they set out to accomplish.



"I was fired weeks ago, but my wife still thinks I go to work every day."

Do Computers Ruin Correspondence Chess?

by Doug Eckert

I have been asked to write a column on correspondence chess for the Missouri Chess Bulletin. The question I am always asked relating to correspondence chess: "Don't computers ruin the game?" The answer is yes and no. With the advent of computers of world championship strength, a couple of things are happening. First, anyone using a machine can obviously play master strength. Second, as witnessed by the Kasparov-Deep Junior Match, which just ended, humans can strategically outplay machines, but unaided, it is very difficult for the human to win. With these factors in play, choosing a good opening variation is very critical. The computers cannot do this for you. Second, human intuition can often see further than the computer's precise short term evaluation. Therefore, humans need to be alert to computer miscalculations. Strategic play can beat the computer in the long run, but tactical vigilance is obviously critical. Finally and obviously, if you make an error, you will lose. The following game is one where I believe my opponent relied too heavily on the computer's evaluation. This game was from an ICCF master section, EM/M/A083 which I won with a score of 8-2.

Gruenfeld Defense

W: Leonard Leibson 2120
B: Doug Eckert 2360

**1. d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3. Nc3 d5 4. cxd5 Nxd5
5. e4 Nxc3 6. bxc3 Bg7 7. Be3 c5 8. Qd2 Qa5
9. Rb1 b6 10. Rb5 Qa4 11. dxc5**

The first new move of the game and one likely to be played by a computer. The stem game, Shaked-Kasparov Tilburg 1997 continued with 11. Bb5.

11... O-O

A critical alternative is 11... Qxe4 12. cxb6 axb6 13. Rxb6 Nd7 14. Rb4 Qc6 15. Rc4)

**12. Rb4 Qc6 13. Bb5 Qc7 14. cxb6 axb6
15. Ne2 Na6 16. Ra4 Bb7 17. O-O Rfd8
18. Qc2 Be5**
(diagram)



A typical Gruenfeld position has arisen where Black has sacrificed a pawn for pressure on White's a and c-pawns. Black has reasonable compensation but not more. Fritz7 evaluates +.72 in White's favor. With 18...Be5! Black aims to entice White's f-pawn forward in order to weaken White's second rank and fix the kingside pawns. This is one of the those deep strategic ideas.

19. f4 Bd6 20. e5 Bc5 21. Nd4 e6 22. Qe2

Fritz7 is now up to +1.25 and believes White is winning.

**22... Qc8 23. Rd1 Nc7 24. Rxa8 Qxa8 25. a4
Nd5 26. Bd2 26. Nc7**

With this move, I offered a draw. White should now repeat with 27 Be3. After 27. Be1, Black will pick up a critical tempo hitting the White d-pawn. White can in fact still draw after 27. Be1, but it is interesting how at this point, the computer evaluation is quite wrong and I think that encouraged my opponent to continue the game.

27. Be1 Nxb5 28. axb5 Bxd4+ 29. cxd4

White could still draw after 29. Rxd4 Rxd4 30. cxd4 Qa4 31. Qb2 Bd5 32. Qb4

29... Qa4

This is the tempo Black picks up on the White d-pawn mentioned after Black's 26th move. Unbelievably, Fritz7 still thinks that White is +.63 better. In fact, the game is over and Black is winning.

30. Bf2 Rc8 31. Qf1 Rc2 32. Rb1 Qa2

Amazingly, this is Fritz7's third choice. The move threatens 33...Rxf2 34 Qxf2 Qxb1.

33. Rc1

33. Ra1 Qd5 34. Rb1 34... Qe4 This variation lasts longer for White, but Black will take on f4 and have a continuing initiative.

33... Rb2 34. h3 Qd5 0 - 1

While White's resignation seems premature, Black will win with the following plan, Rxb5, Rb2, b5, b4, b3, Ra2, b2, Ra1 and White's queen will be deflected from g2. This game is an extreme example of how the computer can miscalculate a position up until almost the very end and why correspondence chess lives on.

Correspondance Chess or Over the Board?

by Bob Jacobs

OTB and correspondence chess are both exciting and fulfilling activities. If you're a reader of this magazine, you already play OTB chess, so I don't need to tell you the fun and satisfaction it offers. However, my preference between the two has always been correspondence chess — and as I accumulate more mileage and my OTB skills deteriorate, that preference has strengthened. Why?

First, many OTB games are decided by mistakes; often the loser is simply the player who makes the last and/or worst one. Mistakes are and always have been a part of the game of course — but it's exasperating to form a good plan, execute it effectively for a while and then blow the game. A victory achieved as a consequence of a gross oversight, after having been outplayed for much of the game is, at the least, a tarnished one. Ever faster time controls plus the invention of Sudden Death guarantee more such scenarios.

Correspondence chess offers an escape from these OTB negatives: the winner is generally the player who forms and executes the better plan, rather than the one who makes the next-to-the-last mistake. Because you have hours - days - to ponder your move and you can move the pieces around the board [I'll save computers for a subsequent article], you can "see" far far ahead. You can take risks you wouldn't consider taking in an OTB game. And you can sometimes salvage positions that "look" lost at first, second, and third glance!

Over the next year or so, I'll offer a few games to demonstrate what I'm talking about. In this first one, my opponent, Alan Savage, is one of the top U.S. correspondence players, a Correspondence International Master. The tournament was the 9th North American Correspondence Championship, an invitational event sponsored by the International Correspondence Chess federation [ICCF]. The opening: Queen's Gambit Declined, Slav Defense.

QGD Slav Defense

W: Alan Savage 2438
B: Robert Jacobs 2440

**1. d4 d5 2. c4 c6 3. Nf3 Nf6 4. Nc3 dxc4
5. a4 Bg4 6. Ne5 Bh5 7. f3**

Based on lots of games, I've concluded that this move is White's best chance of gaining an edge. The books now give 7...Nfd7 as best for Black -- some even give 7... e6, the move I've been making for half a century.

7... e6 8. g4 (diagram)



And this move does give Black problems. After the natural 8...Bg6 9. h4 gives White an edge. Having confronted this position more than once, I decided to look for something new and adventurous.

I invested a few hours in 8...Nfd7 and concluded Black might get enough for the piece he's giving up. I found no games with this move in my library, so I played it. The idea of course is to discombobulate White with the check at h4. The bishop can't be taken immediately because of 9...Qh4+ followed by 10...Qxd4+, winning the piece back.

**8...Nfd7?! 9. Nxd7 Qh4+ 10. Kd2 Nxd7
11. gxh5 Nc5 12. Kc2 Nb3 13. Be3**

Later on Alan told me he was afraid that he'd walked into a variation I was an expert on -- he'd researched several data bases and had found a handful of games in which this position had arisen. (He subsequently provided me the scores.) Little did he know that I'd "invented" the line and was trying it for the first time!

**13... Rd8 14. Qe1 Nxa1+ 15. Qxa1 Qxh5
16. Qa2 Be7 17. Qxc4 O-O 18. h4**

Darned if I knew then - or know now - who's better in this position. It's as unbalanced as a position can be -- a position like this occurs often in correspondence, rarely in OTB.

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Luther Wins Missouri Open

by Selden Trimble

Ron Luther won clear first and a \$500 first prize with 4 1/2 points out of 5 in the 2002 Missouri Open held in Rolla last September. He went into the last of the five rounds a half-point ahead of four others and held on for a draw against Pavel Bereza to win it all. Ron's 3rd, 4th, and 5th round games are annotated by him below.

This win allows Ron to represent Missouri in the 2003 Governor's Cup. He's hopeful of doing well enough to earn the title of FIDE Master. We wish him luck.

Ten people tied for second with 4 points, indicating the closeness of the finish. These were Pavel Bereza, Tom Gossell, Bob Holliman, Bob Jacobs, Pamagiotis Massouros, Jim McLaughlin, Steve Miller, Tony Song, and Waldo Odak. In addition, Gossell and Massouros tied for 1st and 2nd in the A category, and Song took 1st in the B category.

Mike Bacon won the 2nd place B prize with 3 1/2. Eight people with 3 points tied for the 1st and 2nd C prize, namely, Tony Cao, Mike Clark, John Koonce, Randy Merrell, Doug Pokorny, Dan Roberts, Mike Severance, and Charles Ward. Tyler Severance was a clear 1st with 3 1/2 in D category. There was a four-way tie for 2nd with 3 points among Paul Mattione, Webb Miller, Chris Seaman, and Jeremy Volkman. Chris Hart was a clear 1st with 2 1/2 in E category with another four-way tie for 2nd with 2 points among Chris Reynolds, Jose Rodriguez, Frank Smith, and Nicholas Vanderslice. Still another four-way tie occurred for 1st and 2nd places in the Under 1000 category among Gary Howe, Ryan Kiwala, Sam Naji, and Clifton Ricana, all with 2 points. Finally, Arjun Anup and Kannan Srinivsan tied for 1st and 2nd in the unrated category with 2 points. The full crosstable has already appeared in the previous issue of The Missouri Chess Bulletin.

The field was as large and as strong as any in the last several years, there being a total of seventy-three players, including five masters and seven experts.

In addition, there was a good representation of young players, with Jefferson City having an especially large number, thanks to Mike Severance. The tournament was ably directed by Harold Montgomery.

French Defense

W: Thomas Gossell 1967
B: Ron Luther 2234
Annotations by Ron Luther

1. e4 e6 2. d4 d5 3. e5 c5 4. c3 Nc6 5. Nf3 Bd7!?

An interesting idea that does not commit black to certain lines. Here I must also admit that having watched Thomas play before that it was certain that he would play the Milner-Barry gambit if allowed.

6. Bd3 Qc7 7. O-O?!?

Played instantly as white does not see what is happening. Better is a3.

7... cxd4 8. cxd4 Nb4

The point! White now must give up his white squared bishop or lose the exchange.

9. Nc3 Nxd3 10. Qxd3 a6

White has used only 3mins to reach an inferior position and now will use the rest of his time trying to make a game of it. This goes back to what I teach my students the first 20-30 moves are when 90% of all games are decided.

11. Bf4 Ne7

Black was threatening Nxd5.

12. Rfe1 Ng6 13. Bg3

13.Nxd5?? Qc6 - + But on g3 the bishop is out of play.

13... Qb6 14. Rac1 Be7 15. h4?!?

Too aggressive and it creates a target.

15... h5

At this point white has used 34min black 31min.

16. Ng5

Forced as black threatened Qd8 winning the h4 pawn.

16... Bxg5 17. hxg5 Bc6

This multi-purpose move avoids potential sacrifices on d5 plus eyes the pawn on b2.

18. Qd2 h4 19. Bh2 Rh5!

Now black has a new target.

20. Red1 Qd8

White now has used 1hr 11min Black 49min.

21. f4 Ne7 22. b4 g6 23. a4 Nf5 24. b5 axb5

25. axb5 Bd7 26. Qb2 Qb6 27. Qb4 Ne3

28. Re1 Nc4

Blacks pieces dominate the board.

29. Qc5 Qxc5 30. dxc5 Rc8

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A New Location for the St. Louis Chess Club

by Ryan Kiwala

The St. Louis Chess Club, formerly located at the Barnes & Noble bookstore in Crestwood, has taken new life and now meets at the Excelsior Club, a new restaurant and bar located in the Central West End area of the City of St. Louis. For those of you who remember it, the Excelsior Club is on the former site of Turvey's on the Green. The new location provides St. Louis chess players an excellent environment for good chess.

Some things about the club have not changed from its last manifestation. The club still meets from 6:00 to 11:00 on Wednesday evenings. Boards and clocks are still provided. Players of all skill levels attend. And, best of all, the club is still free to all! However, the club does accept donations for the upkeep and acquisition of new equipment.

So what does the new location provide? Well, first and foremost, the Excelsior Club has great atmosphere and is well furnished and decorated: an ideal environment of the Game of Kings. The central location makes the club easily accessible to players from all over the St. Louis area. And, don't forget the food and drink! The Excelsior Club has a full service bar as well as an excellent and reasonably priced menu of appetizers.

So I encourage all St. Louis chess players to come down to the Excelsior Club on Wednesday evenings for good chess, good food, and a great opportunity to catch up with old friends and make new ones. The address is 245 Union Blvd. in St. Louis, MO 63108. If you need directions or have any questions about the club, please contact Ryan Kiwala at (314) 477-4944. 

About 40 players were watching an online broadcast of a major match. One of the players was a pawn down, and there was some argument as to how much compensation the other had. One of the masters present quoted Fine, As Reuben Fine said, "I'd rather have a pawn than a finger." To which Grandmaster Roman Dzindzichashvili replied: "It all depends: which pawn and which finger!"

Nominations for MCA Board of Directors

Nominations are being taken for inclusion on the ballot for election to the Missouri Chess Association's board of directors. Nominees must be residents of the state of Missouri and current members of the MCA. Members should expect to attend up to four board meetings held in Columbia and the general membership meeting held at the Missouri Open. Ballots will be mailed by June 1st to MCA members in good standing as of May 1st and the election completed by June 30th. The new board will take office on September 1st.

Self nominations are welcome. April 15 is the deadline for nominations to the election commissioner. Nominations should be sent to:

Jim Davies
7358 Shaftsbury Ave.
St. Louis, MO 63130

Hall of Fame Nominations

Nominations are being sought for the next inductee/s into the Missouri Chess hall of fame. Please send your nominations by April 15 to:

Loal Davis
824 Crestland Drive
Ballwin, MO 63011
loaldavis@yahoo.com

Include a description of the Nominee's accomplishments for chess in the state of Missouri. The inductee will be announced at the Missouri Open and receive a plaque commemorating the event.



St. Louis - Chess Every Night!

Are you interested in playing chess in the St. Louis area? Here is a list of some of the places and times you can play. Monday Al Howlett has organized a nice club at the Jamestown Bluffs Public Library on Robbins Mill Road. It's about 10 minutes from the intersection of Lindbergh and I-270. Chess players meet from about 6 p.m to 9 p.m. The strength of the players varies from beginners to masters. There is usually a prize tournament every first Monday of the month. Otherwise, it's usually informal games with or without a clock.

Tuesday Head on over to The Normandy Chess Club at The Natural Bridge Public Library on Natural Bridge about 1 mile east of U.M.S.L. The club meets from about 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. Living chess legend Charles Lawton, the same guy who once drew GM Gata Kamsky, often shows up at this club. Just watching him uncork great ideas over the board is worth the trip.

Wednesday The Central West End Chess Club meets at The West End Apartments located at 275 Union from about 6 p.m. to 11 p.m. The guys there usually play in the library. Recently they have been playing at the Excelsior club right next to the apartments. Don't let the fancy name mislead you. Everyone there is very informal even though I have, on occasion, seen the chessplayers taking full advantage of the free import drinks and exotic appetizers.

Thursday This is the night for the Washington University Chess Club. You don't have to go to Washington University to attend this club. The chess players meet from about 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. at Ursa's Game Room in University City. The place has pool tables and fuzzleball tables also.

Friday Ever eaten at the St. Louis Bread Company? Great food and really nice people, right? Well, how about great food, nice people, and friendly chess players all at once? Check out The St. Louis Bread Company in the University City Loop on Delmar about 4 blocks west of the theater on the south side of Delmar. The guys usually show up at around 6 p.m and play until 9 p.m.

Saturday Same place and same times as Friday. Saturdays usually attract more chess players than Fridays at this location. Slow chess, fast chess, chess with a clock, chess without a clock. They do it all at this club.

Sunday Boarders Bookstore about 1 mile east of the intersection of I-270 and Olive on the north side of Olive is the place to play on Sundays from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. This Boarders has a very nice selection of over one hundred chess books. It also has a cafe with drinks and all sorts of stuff to eat. A very pleasant environment in which to play chess.

So there you have it. A place to play chess every night of the week! If you have any questions about any of these clubs, just email Tony Rich at adr@umr.edu and he can help you. See you there!!



Simple Chess – Mastering The Basic Principles

by John Emms

Everyman Chess, 2002

Review by Loal Davis (National Chess Master)

Simple Chess is an excellent book written by John Emms, one of Britain's strongest Grand Masters.

Subjects covered are:

Outposts

Pieces: The Good, The Bad, and The Ugly

The Bishop Pair

Strong Pawns and Weak Pawns

The Isolated Queen's Pawn

Majorities and Minorities

Other Positional Features

As you can probably tell, this is not an absolute beginner's book. But as one delves into the principles of play, "Simple Chess" is an excellent companion for players for all levels. I enjoyed it immensely. The writing, diagrams, and examples are very clear. Emms selects his words with care and does NOT throw a bunch of "absolute rules" at you. Instead, he leads you along the path of discovering the "rules behind the rules", or as the title suggests, the principles of play. This is a book that will pay dividends by reading again and again.

If you feel you do not have a lot of time to read, then do yourself a favor and just read the first chapter. The examples he gives in finding good outposts for your Knights should give your chess understanding a good boost. I would be very surprised if reading this first chapter did not translate to good, tangible game results. However if you're like me, you'll probably find that you can't put the book down after that.

I highly recommend this book.

Master's Mind



by Loal Davis

King's Gambit King's Island Open 2002

W: Davis 2243

B: Cates 2055

Annotations by Loal Davis

1. e4 e5 2. f4 d5 3. Nf3 exf4 4. exd5 Nf6 5. Nc3
5. Bb5+ is the "main" line.

5... Nxd5 6. Nxd5 Qxd5 7. d4 Bg4

7... Bd6 8. c4 Qe4+ 9. Kf2 O-O 10. Bd3 Qe8 with a draw offer. 11. Re1 Qd8 12. c5 Be7 13. Bxf4 was Davis-(GM)Biyiasas (Bagby Memorial 1985) where I proceeded to screw this up; I played Qc2/Qd2/Bc2/Qd3 on the next four moves (of course he's going to "not see" the mate) and that squandering of tempo enabled him to get a lever into the game - we eventually drew.

7... Be7 was Rubinstein-Yates (Hastings 1922) where I have some "improvements" for White; this is lightly covered in Konig's "Chess From Morphy To Botvinnik".

8. Bxf4 Bxf3

8... Qe4+ 9. Qe2

9. Qxf3 Qxf3

As my opponent was taking some time over his last move, I indulged in a little fantasy variation (wishful thinking).

9... Qxd4 10. Qxb7 Bb4+ 11. c3 Bxc3+ 12. bxc3 Qxc3+ 13. Kf2 Qxa1 14. Bb5+

10. gxf3 Nd7 11. O-O-O O-O-O 12. Bc4 f6

13. Rhe1

Two Bishops and an imbalanced Pawn structure - the makings of a good fight.

13... Nb6 14. Be6+ Kb8 15. c3 Bd6 16. Bg3

Rhe8 17. Bxd6 cxd6

17... Rxd6 18. Bf5 and I get to the seventh.

18. Kc2 d5 19. b3 Kc7

This was accompanied by a draw offer.

20. Kd3 Re7 21. Bf5 Ree8

I don't think this is right. 21... Rxe1 22. Rxe1 g6 23. Bh3 f5 is better. Although the Bishop is temporarily shut out, White still has a Queenside majority, Rook on the open file, weak square (e5), and the possibility of a minority attack (running with 'h' Pawn) on the Kingside.

22. Bxh7 Rh8 23. Bf5 Rxh2 24. Re7+ Nd7

25. Rxc7

Re1 and penetration to e6 and/or e7 is the threat.

25... Rf2 26. Ke3 Rxa2 27. Rh1

White has another path to the 7th rank, so Black starts a reverse scramble in an attempt to hold on.

27... Ra6 28. Rhh7 Rd6

The potential outside passed Pawn (a7) must be taken into consideration while White presses for the point.

29. c4 dxc4 30. bxc4 b6 31. d5

Normally not what I'd want to do with a white Bishop, but here it creates a stranglehold with the black King wiggling between c7 and c8.

31... a5 (diagram)



As soon as I saw this, I knew I was winning. I think 31... a6 is a must; striving to keep the white King out and keeping b5 in reserve in an attempt to bust up the center. I may then have to acquiesce to the Rf7/Rf6 plan which surfaces later.

32. Kd4 Kc8

From here up to move 43, my opponent was rolling his eyes, staring at the ceiling, and shaking his head. He can do nothing but watch as White prepares the axe, yet he couldn't see the death blow from here, so didn't want to resign.

33. f4 Kc7 34. Be6

34. Kc3 b5 35. Rxd7+ R8xd7 36. Rxd7+ Rxd7 37. Bxd7 b4+ is to be avoided.

34... Kc8 35. Kc3 Kc7

35... b5 36. c5

36. Kb3 Kc8 37. f5 Kc7 38. Ka4 Kc8 39. Kb5 Kc7 40. Rf7 Kc8 41. Re7

41. Rxf6 Kb8 42. Rff7 (42. Rxd7 R8xd7 43. Rf8+ Rd8 44. Rxd8+ Rxd8 45. Kxb6 a4 46. c5 is needlessly unclear.) 42... Nc5 43. Rc7 This is winning, but there was no need to change the character of the game.

41. Rxd7 R8xd7 42. Rxd7 Rxd7 43. Kc6 wins a piece, but leaves the 'a' Pawn running. The Bishop is awkward with the current Pawn structure.

41... Kc7 42. Rhg7

Removing both Rooks from squares the Knight could get to before the transition.

42... Kc8 43. c5

Seeing a King & Pawn ending with Black having the opposition, but the white King on the 6th rank.

(continued on page 16)

Games

The following game was played by Missouri's own Thomas Gossell. He took a very nice point from Woman's Grand Master Kamile Baginskaite. Congratulations Thomas!

Budapest Defense

W: WGM Kamile Baginskaite 2365

B: Thomas Gossell 2000

Annotations by Tony Rich

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 e5 3. dxe5 Ne4 4. Nf3 Bb4+ 5. Nbd2 Nc6 6. a3 Bxd2+ 7. Nxd2 Nxd2 8. Bxd2 Nxe5 9. Bc3 Qe7 10. Qd4 f6 11. O-O-O d6 12. f4 Nd7 13. e4 Nc5 14. Qd5 Be6

missing 14... Bg4! (If White tries to save the rook with 15. Re1 c6 and the queen is out of squares.) 15. e5 fxe5 16. fxe5 Bxd1 17. exd6 cxd6 18. Kxd1 O-O-O and Black is doing well. Another option was 15. b4 O-O-O 16. bxc5 dxc5 17. Be2 Bxe2 18. Qf5+ Kb8 19. Rxd8+ Rxd8 20. Qxh7 Bxc4 and Black has a big plus.

15. Qh5+ Bf7 16. Qf3 O-O 17. Re1 c6 18. f5

The idea here is similar to the game Lasker v. Capablanca, St.Petersburg, 1914, in which Lasker plays 12. f5 to cramp Black's kingside and to play for a g2-4-5 break. The problem here is timing. White concedes the 'e5' square and is behind in tempo for the attack. In this kind of position, White is posed for failure.



18... b5!
a nice temporary pawn sacrifice.

With Kings on opposite sides of the board, it is often the player who opens lines first that wins

19. cxb5 cxb5

20. Bxb5 Rab8

21. Bc6 Rfc8

22. e5

22. Bd5 may be better for White than the text. For example 22... Na4 23. Kd2 Nxb2 24. Rb1 Bxd5 25. exd5 Nc4+ 26. Kd3 Rxb1 27. Rxb1 Nxa3 28. Rb3 Nc4 and if White can keep the a-pawn under control, the d-pawn is weak.

22... dxe5 23. Re2 Qd6 24. Be4 Na4 25. Rc2

Qb6 26. b4 Nxc3 27. Rxc3 Qd4 28. Bc6 e4

29. Rd1 Qe5 30. Qg3 Qxf5 31. Kb2 Rd8

32. Rxd8+

32. Rd4 is a nice shot.

32... Rxd8 33. Qe3 Qe6 34. Bxe4 Qa2+

more precise seems 34... Re8 35. Qxa7 Qxe4

35. Kc1 Re8 36. Qd3 Kh8 37. Bd5?? Re1+

with mate in 3 **0-1**

English Opening

W: Deepyaman Datta 1944

B: Neil Fox 2210

Annotations by Neil Fox

1. c4 e5 2. Nc3 Nc6 3. Nf3 Nf6 4. d4 exd4

5. Nxd4 Nxd4

This is pretty passive, I should let him double my pawns and then I can contest some central squares

6. Qxd4 Be7 7. e4 d6 8. Be2 0-0 9 0-0

Without really doing anything white has a plus. It is hard to find a coherent plan for black. Many good ideas; Be6 and Ne7 to be followed by Bf6 are met by Nd5, which partly explains my next move. However c6 simply produces a permanent weakness on d6 and sets few problems for white.

9. ... c6 10. Rd1 Be6 11. Bf4 Ne8 12. Rab1

White builds slowly, taking no risks as black must commit himself to avoid suffocation.

12. ... f5

This is again weakening, but I felt it was time to at least give him something to think about

13. e5 dxe5 14. Qxe5 Qc8 15. Qe3 Bf6

Black has got rid of the weak pawn on d6, but white's superior development and the holes in black's center still give white a plus

16. Na4 b6 17. b3 Rf7 18. Rbc1 Re7 19. Nc3 Kh8 20. Qg3 Bg8 21. Bf3 Qe6?



Up to this point black has manoeuvred carefully and appears to have a cramped but tenable position. I completely, but not surprisingly, overlooked white's reply which should, and deserves to, win

22. Nd5 cxd5

The only move. Moving the rook from e7 allows Re1 and Nb4 and the c-pawn will fall whilst white retains an even stronger position

23. cxd5 Qd7 24. d6 Re4

Fortunately I had this move which keeps me in the game, more by luck than judgement

25. Bxe4 fxe4 26. Be5?

But this a mistake that allows black to create a strong blockade of the d-pawn. Although I have two pieces for a rook and pawn, if white simply rounds up the e-pawn with Qe3, the rooks have two good files to penetrate along as black remains cramped by the d-pawn stuck in his throat and white should be winning

26. ... Rd8 27. h3 Qe6 28. Bxf6

Here it may have been better to keep the black squared bishops on with Bf4. It's hard to go back, but after this black has few problems, as white struggles to hold the d-pawn.

28. ... gxf6 29. Rc6 Bf7 30. Qc3 Rd7

Black can't take the pawn because of the pin along the sixth rank, but it's not going anywhere.

31. Rd2 Bg6 32. b4 Kg8 33. b5 f5

White has handled the last few moves well. Rather than struggle to try to hold onto his advanced pawn he has used the time it has taken for black to get organised to prepare counterplay.

34. Rc7 Rxd6 35. Rxd6 Qxd6 36. Rxa7 Qd1+ 37. Kh2 Qd6+ 38. Kg1

If 38 g3 then ...f4, threatening e3 and black's queen and bishop are hard to cope with. On the other hand, if black tries to avoid the draw after the text, then white will win the b-pawn and the passed connected pawns give white all the winning chances. So...

38. ... Qd1+ 39. Kh2 Qd6+ 1/2 - 1/2

Draw. I was happy to escape from my poor opening with half a point against the eventual tournament winner who had won all his games up to this point.



Queen's Gambit Declined

W: Kannan Srinivasan unr.

B: Chris Reynolds 1067

Annotations by Selden Trimble

This was a game with chances for both sides until Black's unfortunate thirty-fourth move. Srinivasan tied for 1st - 2nd in the unrated category. Reynolds tied for 2nd - 5th in the E category.

1. d4 d5 2. c4 c6 3. Nc3 Nf6 4. Nf3 dxc4 5. e3 b5 6. a4 Qb6 7. axb5 cxb5 8. b3 Ba6 9. bxc4 bxc4 10. Qa4+ Nfd7 11. Bxc4 Bxc4 12. Qxc4 Qc6 13. Qb3 a6 14. O-O e6 15. Ba3 Bxa3 16. Rxa3 O-O 17. Rd1 Ra7 18. d5 exd5 19. Nxd5 Re8 20. Qb4 Qc5 21. Qb2 h6 22. Rc3 Qd6 23. Qc2 Nb6 24. Nxb6 Qxb6 25. Rb3 Qc6 26. Qb1 Nd7 27. Nd4 Qa8 28. g3 Rb8 29. Rdd3 Rxb3 30. Rxb3 g6 31. e4 a5 32. Nb5 Rb7 33. Nd6 Rxb3 34. Qxb3 a4?? 35. Qxf7+ Kh8 36. Qxd7 a3 37. Nf7+ Kg8

37. ... Kg7 38. Ng5+ Kf6 39. f4 This threatens both e5++ and Qf7++. Other than giving up the queen, there is no defense.

38. Nxb6+ Kh8 39. Nf7+ Kg8

39. ... Kh7 40. Ng5+ Kh6 41. Qh7+ Kxg5 42. Qh4++. For 39. ... Kg7, see the previous comment.

40. Ng5 1-0

Sacilian Defense

W: Steven Miller 2119

B: Panagiotis Massouros 1891

Annotations by Selden Trimble

Both players tied for 2nd - 11th. This was Massouros' only loss of the tournament. White makes an interesting sacrifice of a knight for three pawns on move twenty. Even without Black's blunder on move thirty-six, Black would have had a very hard time holding on.

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. d4 cxd4 4. Nxd4 e5 5. Nb5 a6 6. N5c3 Bc5 7. Be2 Nge7 8. O-O d6 9. Bg5 f6 10. Bh4 Be6 11. Bh5+ Bf7 12. Bxf7+ Kxf7 13. Nd5 b5 14. Nxe7 Nxe7 15. Nc3 Re8 16. Nd5 Kg8 17. c3 Rc8 18. a4 Kh8 19. axb5 axb5 20. Nxf6! gxf6 21. Bxf6+ Kg8 22. Qg4+ Kf7 23. Qg7+ Ke6 24. Bg5 Rg8 25. Qf6+ Kd7 26. b4 Bb6 27. Rfd1 Rc6 28. Qxe5 Qf8 29. Ra2 Qg7 30. Qxg7 Rxg7 31. Bf4 Ng6 32. Bg3 Re7 33. Rad2 Rxe4 34. Rxd6+ Rxd6 35. Rxd6+ Ke7 36. Kf1 Bc7? 37. Rxg6 1-0

English Opening

W: Sam Najj 699

B: Clifton Ricana 969

Annotations by Selden Trimble

These players tied for 1st - 4th in the U1000 division. This game is a good example of the dangers of having a bad bishop.

1. c4 c5 2. Nc3 d6 3. e4 e5 4. Nf3 Nc6 5. h3 Nf6
6. Nd5 Nxd5 7. cxd5 Nd4 8. Nxd4 cxd4 9. Qa4+
Bd7 10. Bb5 a6 11. Bxd7+ Qxd7 12. Qxd7+
Kxd7 13. d3 f6 14. O-O Be7 15. f4 Ke8 16. f5
g6 17. Bd2 b6 18. Rac1 Kf7 19. Rc6 Rab8
20. Rfc1 a5 21. b4 Rhg8 22. b5 Rg7 23. Rc7
gxf5 24. exf5 R7g8 25. R1c6 Rge8 26. Rxd6
Rbd8 27. Rxb6 Rxd5 28. Bxa5 Kf8 29. Rbb7
R5d8 30. Bd2 Kg8? 31. Rxe7 Rxe7 32. Rxe7
Ra8 33. Bh6 Rxa2 34. Rg7+ Kh8 35. b6 Rb2
36. b7 e4 37. Rc7 exd3 38. Rc8++ 1-0

French Defense

W: Jim Ellis 2200

B: Bob Holliman 2109

Annotations by Selden Trimble

Another draw between good players. Dull? Oh wow!!
Not quite! The fireworks start early! Both players were in
contention for the top prize when this was played.
Holliman ultimately tied for 2nd - 11th place in the
tournament.

1. e4 e6 2. d4 d5 3. Nc3 Bb4 4. e5 c5 5. dxc5
Nge7 6. Nf3 Nbc6 7. Bd3 d4 8. a3 Ba5 9. b4
Nxb4 10. axb4 Bxb4 11. O-O Bxc3 12. Rb1 Qc7
13. Ba3

13.Ng5 Qxe5 14. Qh5 is interesting.

13... Bd7 14. Qe2 h6 15. g3 Bc6 16. Nh4 Qa5
17. Rb3 Nd5 18. Rfb1 Rd8 19. Qh5 Qc7
20. Ng6!? fxg6 21. Qxg6+ Qf7 22. Rxb7 Bxb7
23. Rxb7 Qxg6 24. Bxg6+ Kf8 25. c6+ Kg8
26. Bf7+

This lets Black h-rook out. Better is 26. c7 Nxc7 27. Rxc7.
Black cannot defend his e-pawn and can only extract his
h-rook by sacrificing it for White's bishop on 'b6'. Black
will be hard-pressed to survive.

26... Kh7 27. Bxe6 Rhe8 28. Bf5+ Kh8
29. c7 Nxc7 30. Rxc7 Rxe5 31. Bd3 a5 32. Bd6
Ree8 33. Be7 Rc8 34. Ra7 Ra8 1/2-1/2

Albin Counter-Gambit

W: Jim McLaughlin 2300

B: Jimmy Yates 1754

Annotations by Selden Trimble

This game took place in Round 2 and was the biggest
upset of the tournament. Jimmy Yates dared to play the
Albin Counter-Gambit against Master Jim McLaughlin.
Certainly this was a risky thing to do, but then Alekhine
played it as black against Lasker in St. Petersburg, 1914.
White must treat the opening with respect, as this game
shows.

1. d4 d5 2. c4 e5 3. dxe5 d4 4. a3 Nc6 5. Nf3
Be6 6. Nbd2 Nge7 7. g3 Qd7 8. Bg2 O-O-O
9. Ng5

White wants Black's light-squared bishop. But is it good
to move the same piece three times in the opening to
accomplish this?

9... Ng6

This position is almost the same as that in footnote 3 in
the D09 section of the Encyclopedia of Chess Openings,
3rd edition. The difference is that, in the Encyclopedia,
White's knight is still on f3, but his b-pawn is on b4.
Mineev rates the Encyclopedia's position as plus/minus for
White.

10. Nxe6 Qxe6 11. O-O Ngxe5 12. b3

Why not 12. b4? After 12. ... Nxc4 13. Nxc4 Qxc4 14. Bf4,
White has a lot of pressure against Black's king.

12... h5 13. Ne4 Be7 14. f3

This idea cannot be correct.

14... h4 15. Kf2 h3!

White now gets a horrible position.

16. Bh1 f5 (diagram)



17. Nd2?? Nd3+!!

White resigned, as it is mate in two. Even if White had
played 17. Ng5, things would have been bad. Black can
attack the knight and there are only two ways for White to
defend it. The first way might lead to the following: 17.
Ng5 Qg6 18. f4 Ng4+ 19. Kg1 Bxg5 20. fxg5 Ne3 21. Bxe3
dxe3 and White is in big trouble. Or 19. ... d3 (intending
Bc5+) 20. e3 d2 21. Bxd2 Nxe3. fxg Ne3 22. Rg f4.} 0-1

Or 19. ... d3 20. b4 Bf6 21. Ra2 Bd4+. The second way is no better. 17. Ng5 Qg6 18. Qd2 Rh5 19. f4 Ng4+ 20. Kg1 Ne3 21. Rf3 Bxg5 22. fxg5 Rxg5 23. Bb2 Ne5 24. Bxd4 Nxf3 25. Bxf3 Rxg3+ 26. hxg3 Qxg3+ 27. Kh1 Ng4. Or 19. Ke1 Bxg5 20. f4 Ng4 21. fxg5 Ne3 22. Rg1 f4. **0-1**

Old Indian Defense

W: Jim Davies 2012

B: Pavel Bereza 2300

Annotations by Selden Trimble

This was a positional struggle resulting in an unusual endgame with each side having only two knights and equal pawns. White made an unfortunate fifty-third move, but could have drawn. Both players were in contention for the top prize when this was played. Bereza ultimately tied for 2nd - 11th place in the tournament.

1. e4 d6 2. d4 Nf6 3. Nc3 Nbd7 4. g3 e5 5. Nf3 c6 6. Bg2 b5 7. O-O a6 8. a3 Be7 9. h3 O-O 10. Be3 Re8 11. dxe5 dxe5 12. Qe2 Qc7 13. Rfd1 Nf8 14. Nd2 Ne6 15. Nb3 Bb7 16. f3 c5 17. Qf2 Rad8 18. Rxd8 Rxd8 19. Rd1 Rxd1+ 20. Nxd1 Nd4 21. Nc1 b4

Pavel Bereza says he played this only for the potential combination that follows, but that it cedes the c4 square to White and also gives White the initiative on the queenside. It is a positional mistake.

22. c3 bxa3 23. bxa3

if 23. cxd4 cxd4 24. Bg5 (24. bxa3 Bxa3 25. Nd3 dxe3 and White loses a pawn and gives up the two bishops.) 24... Qxc1 25. Bxc1 a2

23... Ne6 24. Qb2 h6 25. Nf2 Bc6 26. Bf1 Qc8 27. Bc4 Nd7 28. Kg2

Is Bxe6 better? White would be unable to post a knight on f5 or d5, but he would certainly have the better pawn structure. For example, 28. Bxe6 fxe6 29. Qb3 Kf7 30. Ncd3 and White can attack the pawns on c5 and e5 with all of his pieces.

28... Nc7 29. Qb3 Qe8 30. Nd1 Bg5 31. Bxg5 hxg5 32. Ne3 Bb5 33. Nf5

Jim Davies says he thought that maneuvering the knight to d6 would be strong, but he changed his mind in the middle of the maneuver. Perhaps 33. Nd5 would have been better.

33... Bxc4 34. Qxc4 g6 35. Ne3 Qb8 36. Qa2 Qb5 37. a4 Qa5 38. Ne2 Nb6 39. Nc4 Qxa4 40. Qxa4 Nxa4 41. Nxe5 (diagram)



White has the better pawn structure, but Black has an outside passed pawn. It's difficult for White to stop it.

41... Nb5

42. Nd7 c4

43. Nf6+ Kg7

44. Nd5 a5

45. Kf2 Nc5

46. Ke3 a4

46... Nb3 47. Nb6

47. Kd2 (47. Nb4 followed by Na2 may be better.)

47... a3 48. Nb4 f5 49. exf5

Why not 49. Ke3? White wants to get rid of Black's kingside pawns and then sacrifice his knights for Black's two queenside pawns, thereby drawing. Still, if White can get his own passed pawn on the kingside, Black will have to keep an eye on it. Bereza and Jim Davies dismiss 49. e5. For example, 49. e5 Nd3, attacking the e-pawn and the knight on b4, which must guard a2.

49... gxf5

Black's kingside pawn weakness is gone.

50. Nd4

After 50. Na2, White's defensive position seems sound. White can play Ke3 followed by f4, acquiring his own passed pawn. And Black's c-pawn would be none too secure.

50... Nb3+ 51. Ke3 Nxc3 52. Nxf5+ Kh7 threatening Nd5+

53. Nc2

53. Nd4 may draw. For example 53... Nd5+ (a better try is 53... a2 54. Ndc2 Kh6 55. g4 Kh7 56. f4 a1=Q 57. Nxa1 gxf4+ 58. Kxf4 Nxa1 59. h4, but one of Black's knights will have to leave the c-pawn to capture White's pawns. White should be able to capture Black's pawn when his happens) 54. Nxd5 Nxd4 55. Nc3 Nb3 56. Ke4 Kg6 57. Kd5 Nd2 58. f4 gxf4 59. gxf4 Kf5 60. Kd4 Kxf4 61. Na2 Kg3 62. Kc3, and both of Black's pawns will fall.

53... a2 54. h4 gxh4 55. gxh4 Kg6 (diagram)



This forces White's knight to move to some square other than e3. An immediate 55... Nd5+ also wins but is much trickier. However, it's worth looking at because of some unusual features. The winning line is as follows:

55... Nd5+ 56. Ke4 Nb4 57. Nfe3 c3 and White cannot move either of his knights or his king without losing very quickly, e.g.: 58. Kf4 Nc2. You can also see what would happen in the analysis that follows: 58. f4 Kg6

(58... Nxc2?? 59. Nxc2 a1=Q 60. Nxa1 Nxa1 61. Kd3 c2 62. Kd2 Kg6 63. Kc1! Kf5 64. h5 Ke4 65. Kd2 Kf5 and neither side can make progress)

(58... Nd2+? 59. Kd4 (otherwise 59... Nc4 wins for Black) 59... Nb1 (threatening Na3) (59... Nf1 60. Kxc3 Nxe3 61. Na1 Nec2 62. Kb2 Nxa1 (62... Nd4 63. Ka3) 63. Kxa1 Kg6 64. Kb2 Kh5 65. f5 Kh6 66. Ka1 and neither side can make progress) 60. Kc4 Nxc2 61. Nxc2 Na3+ 62. Kb3 Nxc2 63. Kxa2 Nb4+ 64. Kb3 c2 65. Kb2 Kg6 66. Kc1 Kf5 67. h5 Ke4 68. Kd2 Kf5 and again neither side can make progress.

59. f5+ Kf6 60. Ng4+ (if 60. h5, then 60... Nxc2 immediately) 60... Kf7 61. Nge3 Nxc2 62. Nxc2 a1=Q 63. Nxa1 Nxa1 64. Kd3 c2 65. Kd2 Kf6 and Both of White's pawns fall.

56. Nd6

56. Nfd4 Nd5+ 57. Ke4 Nb4 and there is no way for White to meet the threat of Nxd4.

56... Nd5+

Resign. Black will play 57. ... Nb4 and queen his a-pawn.

0-1

Bob Jacobs MCA Hall of Fame

The third inductee into the Missouri Chess Associations Hall of Fame is Bob Jacobs a Life Master who has been the Missouri state champion many times, most recently in 1996 when he scored a perfect 5-0. Bob can also be found on the USCF Top 50 List for Players over 65. Missouri's first International Master of Correspondence Chess. Bob tied for first in the US Chess Federation's 1972 Golden Knights Correspondence Championship and won outright the very first USCF Absolute Championship of Correspondence Chess in 1976, an invitational tournament of the top correspondence players in the country. Bob turned a bit red when presented with the plaque.

Bob loves the two bishops, the Berlin Defense to the Ruy Lopez, and the Slav Defense. An article about Bob and several of his correspondence games are featured in the June 1998 issue of the Missouri Chess Bulletin. Unlike most players Bob often submits losses when asked for games.

Look for a complete profile on Bob in the Summer edition of the MCB!

(continued from page 5)

18... a6 19. Ne4 b5 20. Qb3 bxa4 21. Qxa4 Rb8
22. Bd2 c5 23. Bc3 Rfd8 24. Rg1

At this point, I went into deep analysis mode. It's clear that White is on the verge of getting his forces effectively deployed -- he's going to find play against my g7 pawn. My analyses convinced me that I'd get the worst of it if I stopped to defend with measures such as f6 or g6 - that I might never get my Queen to the Q-side to lead an attack - so at this point I opted to go all out for the attack.

24... cxd4 25. Bxd4 Qd5

A move I would never even have considered in an OTB game ... but it's the only move offering genuine winning chances.

26. Rxc7+ Kf8 27. Rxc7 e5 28. Qxa6

At this point I have my choice of several perpetual checks but the only winning try is ...

28... Kg8 29. Qh6 Qb3+ 30. Kc1 Rdc8+
31. Bc3 Rxc3+ 32. Nxc3 Qxb2+ 33. Kd1 Rd8+
34. Ke1 Qxc3+ 35. Kf2

Trust me -- his last six moves have all been forced -- somewhere I have fifty sheets of analysis to prove it!
35... e4 36. Qh5 Qf6 37. Rh6 e3+ 38. Kg2
Qg7+

Now, based on the pitiful position of his bishop, I fully expected to win the ending.

39. Qg4

After a King move, 30...Rd5 gives him serious problems.

39... Rd4 40. Qxc7+ Kxc7 41. Rh5 Bxh4
42. Re5 Bf2 43. Re4 Rd1

Now, if only I can get my f pawn safely to f4 and free the bishop, I can win. But Savage defends well.

44. Rg4+ Kf6 45. Rf4+ Ke6 46. Re4+ Kf5
47. Rg4 f6 48. Re4 Kg6 49. Rg4+ Kf7
50. Rf4 Re1 51. Rb4 f5 52. f4 Kg6 53. Rb5

And I finally realized that all that work had produced but a draw ... which we agreed to after my next move.

53... Ra1 1/2-1/2

"I believe that chess possesses a magic that is also a help in advanced age. A rheumatic knee is forgotten during a game of chess and other events can seem quite unimportant in comparison with a catastrophe on the chess-board." - Vlastimil Hort, International Grandmaster.

(continued from page 6)



White now has only 24mins left, black 1hr 1min. White now tries to seek salvation in the opposite colored endgame a pawn down.

31. Ne4 (diagram) 31... dxe4 32. Rxc4 Bxb5
33. Rc3 Bc6 34. Kf2 Ke7 35. Ke2 Ra8 36. Rc2
Rhh8 37. Rd2 Bd5 38. Rc1 Ra3 39. Bg1 Rg3
40. Kf1 h3

White now has 7min left, black 48min.

53. Bf6+ Rxf6 54. gxf6+ Kxf6 55. Kf4 e5+
56. Ke3 Kg7 0-1

41. gxh3 Rhxh3 42. Rg2 Rf3+ 43. Rf2 Rxf2+
44. Bxf2 Rf3 45. Kg2 Rxf4 46. Be3 Rf5
47. Rf1 Rxe5 48. Kg3 Bc6 49. Bf4 Rxc5
50. Re1 Rc3+ 51. Kg4 Rf3 52. Be5 Rf5

Ruy Lopez

W: Ron Luther 2234
B: Robert Jacobs 2130
Annotations by Ron Luther

This game has a history, as I have waited 15yrs to get white Mr. Jacobs. After our first game in the US Amatuer team in the 1980s Shamkovich wrote an article in chess life with some errors in it about blacks position.

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bb5 Nf6 4. O-O Nxe4
5. d4 Nd6 6. Bg5 Ne7?! 7. Nxe5 h6
7... Nxb5 8. Qh5 Nd6 9. Nc3 g6 10. Qf3 f5 11. Nd5 +-
8. Bxe7

In the previous game I played the inferior Qh5.

8... Bxe7 9. Bd3

White is better he has more space and the Knight on d6 is misplaced.

9... O-O 10. Nc3!?

10.Re1!?

10... Ne8 11. Nd5 d6 12. Nf3

Perhaps Ne7+ with the idea of Nc4-e3 would be better.

12... Be6 13. Nf4 Bd7 14. c3 Bg5 15. Nh5 Bg4
16. Ng3 d5 17. h3 Be6

Black stubbornly hangs onto his two bishops but should consider trying to liquidate with Bxf3 and Qf6.

18. Ne5 Nd6 19. Bc2 f5 20. f4 Bf6

Bh4 must be better.

21. Qe2 Ne4 22. Nxe4 fxe4 23. Rad1 c6 24. g4
Bxe5 25. dxe5 g6

Even though it might get ugly after f5 black should go after the b pawn with Qb6+.

26. Qf2 Rf7?? (diagram)



Black overlooks the e-pawn and his game falls apart. Qc7 looks best.

27. Bxe4 Rg7 28. Bg2 Rf7 29. c4 Qb6 30. cxd5
cxd5 31. Qxb6 axb6 32. Bxd5 Bxd5 33. Rxd5
Rxa2 34. Rb5

This is the 2nd time in a row that we have had a double rook endgame, somehow I've managed to win both.

34... Ra4 35. Rxb6 Kh7 36. e6 Re7 37. f5 1-0

French Defense

W: Pavel Bareza 2300
B: Ron Luther 2234
Annotations by Ron Luther

1. e4 e6 2. d3

Since white was 1/2 point behind a sharper line might have been a better choice.

2... d5 3. Nd2 Nf6 4. Ngf3 Nc6 5. g3 dxe4
6. dxe4 b6 7. Qe2 a5 8. Bg2 Ba6 9. c4 e5

Black is at least equal.

10. O-O a4 11. Rd1 Bd6 12. b3 Qe7 13. Nf1
Bc5 14. Bg5 h6 15. Bxf6 Qxf6 16. Ne3 Bxe3
17. Qxe3 O-O 18. Qc3 Bc8 19. h3 axb3
20. axb3 Rxa1 21. Qxa1? Bxh3 22. Rd5
Bxg2?! (diagram)

This throughs away some of the advantage Be6 was stronger.



23. Kxg2

About here a funny thing happened on board 2. Jim Voelker was Black in a Two Knights Defence he had won his pawn back and was still very active when he agreed to a draw with Steve Miller thereby letting me win the title with only a draw.

23... Re8 24. Qa4 Re7

Here I offered a draw.

25. c5 Kh7 26. cxb6 cxb6 27. Qb5 Re6 28. Qc4 Qe7 29. Rb5 Qb7 30. b4 Nd4 31. Rd5

Now he offered the draw!

1/2-1/2

Here are some of the questions and answers to an examination paper in chess that was given some time ago by Dr. Tarrasch.

Q: What is the object of playing a gambit opening?

A: To acquire a reputation of being a dashing player at the cost of losing a game.

Q: Account briefly for the popularity of the Queen Pawn Opening in matches of a serious nature.

A: Laziness.

Q: What exceptional circumstances will justify the stopping of clocks during a tournament game?

A: Strangling a photographer.

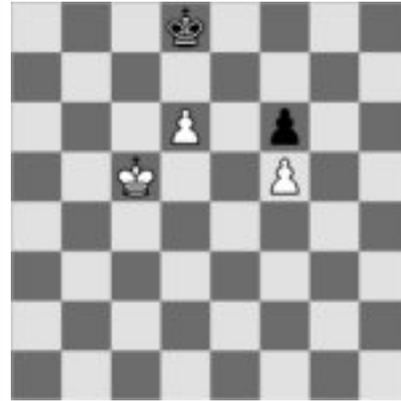
-- Chess Review, 1935.

(continued from page 9)

43... bxc5 44. Kxa5 Kc7 45. Kb5 Rb6+ 46. Kc4 1 - 0

Black resigns. I would have continued (as Black) to test White's understanding of the coming Pawn sacrifice.

46... Rd6 47. Rxd7+ R8xd7 48. Rxd7+ Rxd7 49. Bxd7 Kxd7 50. Kxc5 Kc7 51. d6+ Kd8 (diagram)



(If 51... Kd7 then 52. Kd5 and White penetrates.) 52. d7 This is the sacrifice I saw back on move 43, although I later learned that a triangulation wins as well.

A. 52. Kc6 Kc8 53. d7+ Kd8 White now avoids 54. Kd6 (stalemate) and readies to take the opposition after Black captures the Pawn. 54. Kc5 Kxd7 55. Kd5 and here we transpose back into the main line with White eventually capturing the 'f6' Pawn, Black taking the opposition, but with the White King on the 6th rank, I eventually squeeze the Black King away from the Queening square (see below). Should Black attempt to avoid this line by moving 54... Kc7, then White plays 55. d8=Q+ Kxd8 56. Kd6

B. 52. Kd5 Kd7 nudges White into finding the Pawn sacrifice, or triangulation in order to win. 52... Kxd7 53. Kd5 Ke7 54. Kc6 Ke8 55. Kd6 Kf7 56. Kd7 Kf8 57. Ke6 Kg7 58. Ke7 Kg8 59. Kxf6 Kf8 60. Ke6 Ke8 61. f6 Kf8 62. f7 Kg7 63. Ke7.

For those who would like to see if there is a way to continue without the Pawn sacrifice (above), there is a cute triangulation that wins as well. Notice back on move 52 (previous diagram) that Black must be ever-ready to play Kd7 in response to White playing Kd5. Black must also be ready to play Kc8 in response to White playing Kc6. But White doesn't have to directly enter either of those two squares (d5/c6), but can jockey for a move (triangulate) beforehand. Black cannot perform a similar dance, as he only has (c8/d8 or d8/e8 – a two step) to play with; remember, he can't play Kd7 else White plays Kd5 and penetrates.

Hence the following line.

52. Kc4 Ke8 53. Kd4 Kd8 54. Kc5

And now, in order to be able to respond with Kd7 (to White playing Kd5), Black must play Kc8. Ah – but this allows White to play Kc6 with the opposition and White wins.

54... Kc8 55. Kc6 Kd8 56. d7 Ke7 57. Kc7 and White Queens.