

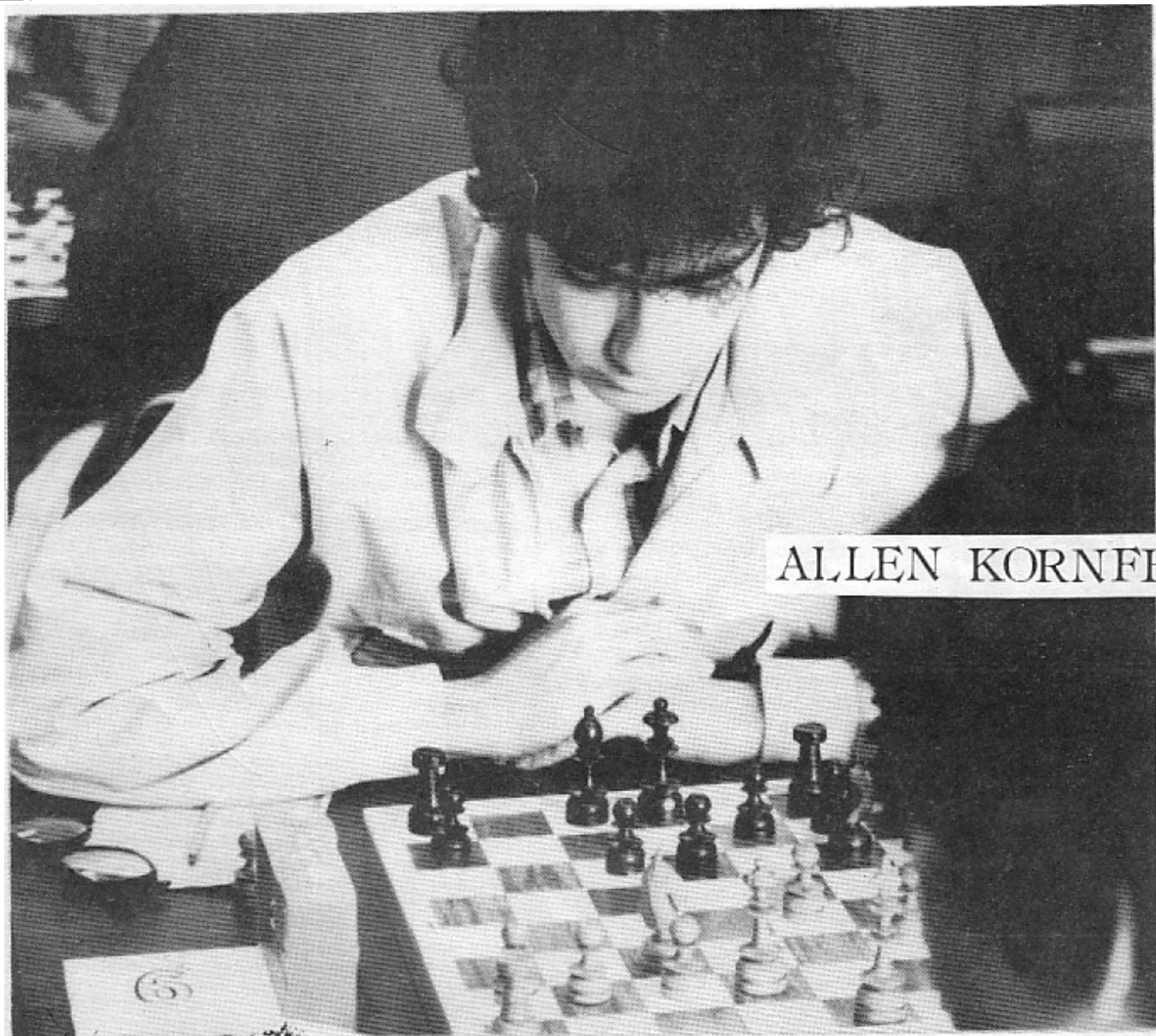
# ILLINOIS CHESS BULLETIN

Official Publication of the Illinois Chess Association, a USCF Affiliate

FEBRUARY-MARCH, 1982

bimonthly

VOL. V, No. 1



ALLEN KORNFELD

## 1981 ILLINOIS CLASS CHAMPION

and two Brilliancy Prize Games from the ICA Masters Invitational.



# ILLINOIS CHESS BULLETIN

Official Publication of the Illinois Chess Association, a USCF Affiliate

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MARCH 10, 1982

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Our thanks to three new Patron Members, two from the active western suburbs, club mates of ours at Oak Park, and the third, a long-time friend from the east coast who has never failed to lend a hand to us in chess causes--Ed Frumkin from Bellmore, New York.

You, too, can show your support of Illinois chess with a Patron Membership.

The ICB is published six times a year by the Illinois Chess Association. Membership is \$7 a year for adults, \$5 for juniors, \$15 for affiliates, and \$25 for Patron Members. Affiliates and Patrons receive the ICB by first class mail. Checks should be made payable to the ICA and sent to Jim Warren, ICA Treasurer, PO Box 70, Western Springs, IL 60558. Checks for advertising, as well as ad copy, should be sent to Helen Warren. Foreign membership: \$8.50.

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# from the editor

Helen Warren

## MATTERS OF STATE....

THE ILLINOIS CHESS TOUR tops the list of excitement for ICA officers this month. Through the cooperation of the state's leading organizers, this calendar of tour events and the financial package of incentives to players was developed within a minimum amount of time and with a maximum degree of teamwork. Officers invited participation of organizers who had in the past year run events with 75 players or more in the state, were willing to take a small monetary risk, and were willing to require ICA membership of players. The result is an excellent first step, we think, subject to refinement in years to come, increased participation by organizers all over Illinois, and a project of intrinsic worth to players in all classes. No matter what your rating class, we want you to become an active participant in the race for the prizes. The ICB will be an active ingredient, too: each issue we will publish an updated list of top scorers in each class. This is YOUR Grand Prix, Illinois chess players--and another example of a state association AT WORK. The local ORGANIZER benefits by having his event on the tour, the individual player benefits by shooting for prizes--and rating points--, and the ICA benefits in increased membership and hence, with increased ability to to broaden its chess program. We invite you to be a part of it!

\*\*\*\*\*

## TOURNAMENT BIDS....

Organizers will soon receive bid forms for ICA events (possibly you have them in hand at this reading) for 1982. Organizers and sites are needed for THE ILLINOIS OPEN, THE ILLINOIS CLASS, THE ILLINOIS JUNIOR INVITATIONAL, and the ILLINOIS SPEED (RAPID) CHAMPIONSHIP. If you and your club would like to handle one of these events, you are urged to contact President Chris Musgrave. The Masters Invitational is also on this list.

Speaking of bids...Region VII Vice-presidents, Senior RVP Helen Warren, Bill Merrell (MO) and Dick Verber are now studying three excellent Illinois bids for the Region VII Championship, 1982. Illinois will host the event this year. We had hoped to be able to make the announcement of choice in time for this issue, but not all bids were in, distributed, and studied by press time. So our April-May issue will make the announcement of our combined decision. Less than three years ago, a Regional Championship had not even left the drawing board--and in its third running (previously in Iowa and last year in St. Louis, MO) we have competitive bids of merit.

\*\*\*\*\*

## PAIRING UP....

Our thanks to our masters and candidate masters for their cooperation in implementing our Masters-in-the-School program. Dr. Eugene Martinovsky has agreed to visit Morton East H.S., while Tim Redman will visit The Latin School, Leonid Kaushansky will be at Evanston H.S., John Tomas at St Rita, and Tim Kras at Eisenhower H.S. in Blue Island. Before the end of the academic year in May we will cover all schools who joined ICA as affiliates. We still need masters to volunteer for some schools. Candidate masters are also most welcome!

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## TOM ANDERSON 1962-1982

Members of the Oak Park-Forest Park Chess Club lost a good and faithful compatriot with the death of nineteen year old Tom Anderson. Tom was a mainstay at the Mohr Community Center on club nights, participated in all the club events, and was a constant friendly companion at

away events with team mates Vic Swanson, John Marconnet, and others. He dearly loved the game, played it with a zest and seriousness eagerly bent on improvement. Few of his clubmates knew that Tom Anderson had a chronic heart condition that kept him from vigorous physical activity. But we all knew him for his cordial charm and self-effacing wit, a quality well beyond his years. The ICA joins with Tom's club mates at Oak Park in mourning his death and will honor his memory with a club event this year.

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## MOVING UP...

Assistant Editor David Sprenkle has taken an increasingly larger role in the production of this issue as readers will happily see as they work their way into this ICB. We know you will receive his work with enthusiasm. It's our hope--and expectation--that Dave will assume full editorial control as Editor-in-Chief in the near future--when he himself thinks he's ready for the role. After almost five years of meeting deadlines, this editor will discover a radiant joy in picking up an issue whose contents she herself hasn't typed!

## ABOUT THIS ISSUE....

In addition to four pages of excellent master material from Dave Sprenkle, you'll find a lot of other good stuff herein. Elliott Wisnlow, Allan Savage, Allen Kornfeld, Dave Rubin, John Tomas--all with lots of hard chess content, an exhaustive and definitive book review by Frank Skoff of one of the decade's most important chess books, an informative interview of Illinois State Champ Leonid Kaushansky--and the controversial, sometimes provocative self-interview of Boris Gulko edited by Jim Marfia. All this meant that we have material waiting in line for the next issue: an article of instruction by Jeremy Silman, a computer chess article, lots of games from recent Illinois events or by Illinois players in out of state tourneys, and a top notch piece by Lev Albur on Opening Considerations from Merano.

## A FUTURITY FOR ILLINOIS??

A good chance exists, yes. But the ever-present bugaboo--raising money--will decide. Futurities were started as a means of providing active, promising young masters a chance at FIDE ratings. We in Illinois KNOW we have the talent to produce FIDE masters; indeed, we already have several masters with "half a leg" toward such a rating: Allen Kornfeld, David Sprenkle, and Eugene Martinovsky. By our next issue we should have a definite "yes" or "no" on a Futurity.

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# What's new

## 1981 IL CLASS

131 players in six sections competed in the Illinois Chess Association's Class Championships at the Palmer House over the Thanksgiving holiday. The eighteen-player top section of masters and experts was won by Master Allen Kornfeld whose 4½-½ score dominated the field by a full point. Ken Mohr was clear second with 3½ while a host of three pointers were clustered in the third place bunch. Kornfeld strolled by Experts Lawrence Dripps and Randy Howell in the first two rounds, then met Master Boris Belopolsky. The recent emigre was not able to hold Kornfeld as he racked up his third point in a row. Round 4 was the crucial one for tournament leader Kornfeld as he met the tourney's highest rated--Eugene Martinovsky. Allen had come to play, and with a win in the penultimate round he assured himself no worse than a tie for the first spot. Already outdistancing the field by a full point Kornfeld met Ken Mohr in the last round--and rather than take chances on pulling a straight, settled for a draw, an agreeable outcome for Mohr who thereby won second clear since Martinovsky could do no better than draw his last round with Belopolsky, Dripps and Suzuki tied, and Angelo Sandrin lost to Howell.

So it has been a good year for Kornfeld. His strong performance in the ICA Masters Invitational in early November--an event which netted him two brilliancy prizes--plus this impressive performance in the Class places him squarely among the top masters in the state. Missing from the event were Leonid Kaushansky and Dave Sprenkle, as well as IM Gruchacz and Kurt Stein--all preferring the holiday turkey to chess.

Top men in the Class A division were Ken Walter, Tony Schroeder, Darren Bolden, and Tony Sillars, all with 4-1.

Pablo Diaz took the Class B prize with 4½, with Brian Ruggiero, Tony Passwater, William Pampel bunched up at 4-1. Terry Hutson was all alone on top in Class C with 4½-½, while Tim Nesham, Ed Lozano, John Godfrey, and Mark Rydberg all tied with 4-1 to share 2nd place cash. Class D went to Chris Firestone in a clean sweep with 5-0. Uprace Burns was second and Franchot Givens third. The Unrated section was shared by C Karadi and A Lubanski.

NTD Tim Redman directed with the assistance of Guy and FRed Gruenberg and Ken Walters. We had hopes for the crosstables from USCF by this time, but didn't receive them up to press time. Next issue, we hope--USCF computer willing. (Above report by H Warren.)  
(Games from this event in our next issue.)

## IL SPEED

The ICA Speed Chess Championship was held at the Mohr Community center on December 6 with 23 players in the Open section and five in the reserve. Spedster Keith Esses scored 6½ to pace the top section, while Chris Musgrave was second at 6 and Angelo Sandrin came in third with 5½ in the eight round event. Bill Smythe was top A player and Tom Fineberg took the B prize. Arthur Walasek and Gene Iannantuoni tied for top C. In the Reserve Section Jim Mauritzen paced the field with John Beric and Jim Champion. (Erv Sedlock reporting.)

## SOUTHERN - ILLINOIS

John Menke publishes a first-class bulletin for players in the southern Illinois area. If you live anywhere south of Peoria you should check into his activities. Write to him at 723 Barton St., Mt. Vernon, IL 62864. Subscription is a hefty \$12 a year for an eight page monthly, but worth it: you'll be helping chess grow in central and southern Illinois with your support, keep abreast of local tournaments, and insure bigger and better events in your area.

The BELLEVILLE FALL OPEN held on November 22 attracted 46 entries for its 3 round Swiss. John Ready, Dennis Humphries, Timoteo Castro, Richard Hofheimer, and John Menke all racked up perfect 3-0 scores. Players came from the Missouri side of the river, as well as from Herrin, Carbondale, and Mt. Vernon.

The SOUTHERN ILLINOIS WINTER OPEN had 38 players--and a delicious time control of 40/2. The first prize of a gold medal went to St Louis player William Moushey whose 4-0 score. In addition \$342 in prizes went to eight players, with \$57 per class. Carl Furell of Salem, IL was the organizer-director.

The vibrations for increased activity in southern IL are excellent judging from the enthusiasm of players and organizers: intercub league competition may be in the offing with Mike Thomas of West Frankfort likely organizer. We wish the SICL well!

## PEORIA

There's always something happening in Peoria! The Peoria Fourth Quarter Novice drew 29 players and saw a three-way tie among Joe Vigneux, Bob Dessen, and Diann Carran. The Peoria City Championship narrowed to John Roecker, Ray Millard, Bill Wilkinson--and one more to be determined from the twosome of Sloan and Young. The Late Fall Tornado was topped by Doug Ditch and Bill Nafi with 3½-½ followed by R Vlastnik and B Gardner with 3-1 in a field of 28.

### A GAME THAT MADE CHESS HISTORY...

Bill Goichberg's press release tells of one Evan Turtel of Dix Hills, NY, age 9 and rated 1605. Seems that young Evan has an eye for masters: he defeated Alan Williams whose rating is a whopping 2322. Goichberg reports that it's the first time in tournament chess that a player younger than 11 years old defeated a Master. Evan has already made his mark in scholastic chess circles in the NY area; at age 7 he won the NY Primary School Championship. In the Greater New York Elementary School Championship held last December, Evan swept to an 8-0 finish, 1½ points ahead of the field. With tournaments rated since publication of his 1605 rating, young Evan's rating should climb to well over 1800. He now intends to compete in Open sections to acquire experience with experts and masters. Stuart Rachels (see CL cover last month) recently became the youngest American to achieve a Master's rating at the age of 11 years and 10 months. It looks like Turtel has an excellent chance to better that mark.

5 round Swiss -- First round at 10:30 AM Saturday, March 27  
Send your entry to Chicago Chess Assn., 749 Cornelia, Chicago 60657

# 1982 GREATER CHICAGO OPEN CITY CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

Paul Tautvaisas Memorial Tournament

**\$2000 IN PRIZES!!**

**MARCH 27-29, 1982**

Chicago Palmer House Hotel

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Pd. adv.

## ICL

Section play finished in the ICL in December with the playoffs scheduled for Sunday, March 21.\* A mistaken report was made in the last ICL that Hillside D withdrew from the league. That item appeared without checking with either Hillside D or the league director. St. Charles won the Far West Division (35-7) and Woodstock was second (22½-19½) to qualify for the under 1800 Finals.

### NORTH

Lakeshore dominated this section with 39½-2½. Organizer Tom Howell did a fine job as captain, turning out top strength teams at each match. Hillside D placed second with 22-20, losing only to Lakeshore and winning the finale over Pawn to King Four by forfeit when the latter could not get a car to travel to Hillside. Pawn to King Four started well, but were hurt by their last round forfeit and by Victor George's not disclosing his rating to their organizer and captain. They finished with 11 points, half point behind Oak Park C, captained by Zlatko Koprivc. Oak Park C qualified for the Under 1800 Finals.

### WEST

Key matches in this division were Hillside A's defeat of Oak Park A and Oak Park A tie with Oak Park B. This meant that Oak Park would need a 6-1 victory over Hillside A to catch up. In a dramatic match in which two Hillside A players returned from out of town just in time, Hillside A won 6-1 to clinch the title. A remarkable showing was made by Hillside C, captained by Larry Stilwell to place 3rd and make the Under 1800 Finals. So final results: Hillside A (38-4), Oak Park B

(27-15), Hillside C (26-16), Oak Park A (19-23), Oak Park D and E (17-25) and Hillside B (3-39).

### SOUTH

The two favorites, Homewood-Flossmoor A and the University of Chicago A, were neck and neck until the last game finished. UC A won the first four games played in their crucial match, 2½-1½, but later Al Chow beat Larsen to tie the match, give HF A the lead, helped by the HF C team which scored 1½ points against UC A. Chicago won its last two matches 7-0 against H-F B and 5½-1½ against Park Forest but H-F A kept in front when it held off Tuley Park 5½-1½ and then won an adjudicated game against its C team. Tuley Park greatly improved its record over last year and HF C, captained by Jonathan Godfrey, played well to make the Under 1800 Finals. Final results: HF A 41-8, UC A 39½-9½, Tuley Park and H-F B both 23-26, HF C 21-28, Park Forest 20½-28½, HF D 14½-34½, UC B 12½-36½. Sheldon Gelbart was very helpful as associate director and Erv Sedlock ran the Far West section smoothly. (Above information provided by Harold Winston, ICL Director)

\* At press time a "check" by the editor revealed that a site for the playoffs had not been confirmed.

\*\*\*\*\*

### UC CLUB NEWS....

New President Il Byun won the University of Chicago Autumn Swiss with a perfect 4-0 score. Brian Bursell placed 2nd with 4-1 (sic) followed by Marcus Asner with 3-1. Harold Winston directed the 24-player event. Bruce Jurin, former president of the University of Pennsylvania CC is the new treasurer, Seth Tillman VP, and Paul Lanzkron is Secretary.

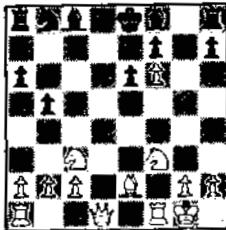
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# Analytical Notes

NM JOHN TOMAS

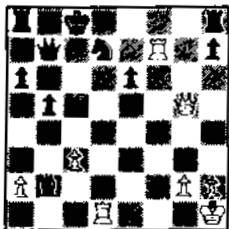
Notes from the First Illinois Invitational

Round 1: Stein and Rubin discussed the ultra-sharp Polugaevsky variation: 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d4 exd4 4 Nxd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 a6 6 Bb5 c6 7 f4 b5 8 e5 dxe5 9 fxe5 Qc7 10 exf6 Qe5+ 11 Be2 Qxd5 12 O-O Oe5. (For back-round of this variation see Polugaevsky's new book Grandmaster Preparation) 13 Nf3



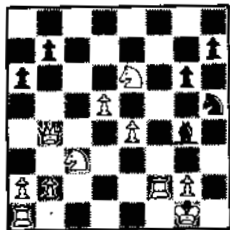
Here Rubin played 12 ...Qe5+ 13 Nh1 Bb7 when Stein eventually developed an attack by sacrificing on e5 (for which see later in this article).

During the game I became intrigued with another possibility 12 ...Qe3+ 13 Nh1 gxf6! This defensive plan shields the "f7" protects "e6", takes away "e5" and "g5" from White's Knights and allows the typical Polugaevsky rook maneuver Ra7-d7. White has to attack immediately or else Black will consolidate eg. 14 Nd4 Bc7 15 Nf5 0-0! and Black is certainly better. However, White has a strong attacking line: 14 Nd5! exd5 (forced) 15 Qxb5+ axb5 (also forced since 16 ...Rd8? 17 Qxb5+ is bad) 16 Re1 Qx1+ 17 Qx1+ Be7 18 Nd4 (if 18 Qe3 Nc6! is good) Now if 19 ...Bd7 19 Qc3 Re6 20 Re1 is winning so Black may have to turn to 19 ...Ra7 19 Nxb5 (19 Qe3 0-0! 20 Ne6? fxe6 21 exa7 Nd7 and Black is better) Rd7 20 a4 0-0 with a complex fight between White's passed pawns and Black's pieces. I tend to believe that the chances are about equal.



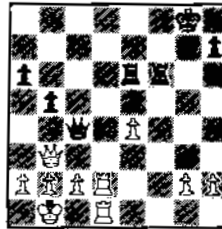
Later in the same game the following position was reached after 24 e3. Rubin answered with 24 ... gxc3! when Stein forced a draw with 25 Rxd3! Instead of 24 ... Qxc3 can't Black win with 24 ... bxa3! bringing Black's Bishop back into play and protecting the important a3-f8 diagonal. 1f 25

Qc7 Rd9 26 Qxb7 Ra7 and Black threatens ...Qc6 unravelling. It's hard to see how White has compensation for his two pieces. I assume this is what Dave Spronkle had in mind when he suggested 24 ... Rd9 in the December ICB, but I believe that ...Bf9 is most accurate.



My own play in the tournament is well represented by An. Sandrin - J. Tomas from the third round. The diagram is the final position which I resigned! White has just played 24 Nd4-e6+, and I have just resigned. This surprised Angelo so much that he tried to talk me out of it, but I was adamant. In fact,

Black is winning in the final position, but I was so tired from a sleepless night and so dispirited from throwing away easily won positions against Friedman and Al Sandrin that I failed to look beyond 24 ... R7xe6 25 dxc6 Rxe6 26 Qxb7 and White is winning. Instead 24 ...Rf7! is very strong. If 25 Qxb7 Ng3! leaves white without a defense to the threat of ...Rh5 or Qh6 followed by a mating attack. 25 Nd9+ Ke9 26 Nxb7 Ng3 27 Nd1 Rh5! etc. leads to the same type of mating attack.



My second round game with Ed Friedman deserves more mention. After playing a sharp opening and middle game, I reached the following position a good pawn up. 32 Qxc4 bxc4 33 c3! ( To make luft and get a passed pawn in the most economical way.) Rf4 ( If 33 ...Rc6 to

hinder the formation of a passed pawn 34 Rb5 Rf6 35 Rc2 and after White consolidates black's weak pawns will fall) 34 Rc2 Re6 35 Rc2 Rf2 36 Rdd2?! ( White is much safer after exchanging one set of rooks 36 Rxf2! Rxf2+ 37 Rd2 Rf4 38 Re2 and Black has no counter to 38 b3 cxb3 39 axb3 followed by 40 Rd3 and Ra2. Avoiding the exchange of Rooks isn't bad in itself but it indicates that I'm starting to lose the thread of the game ) Rf1 37 Rd5? ( This is poor. It loses an important tempo and now the win is more difficult. 37 b3! Rh1 38 h3 Rf1?! 39 bxc4 Rc1+ 40 Kd3 is very simple and so is the better defense 38 ...Rc6 39 Rd5! I confused these two lines while in slight time pressure ) Rh1 38 Rxe5 ( 38 h3 is better although this should be good enough. If 38 ...Rf1 39 Rxe5 Rc1+ 40 Kd2 Rd1+ 41 Re3 gives Black nothing For 38 ...Rg6 39 Rdd2 see the previous note and 38 ...Rh2 39 b3! is also +- ) Rxb2 39 Re5? ( The losing move. White simply must push his passed pawn! 39 Rg5! threatens 40 e5 Re6 41 Rg4 with a simple win. Even 39 Rf5 Rxf5 40 exf5 wins since White will get a passed "c" pawn ) Rg6! ( Only now did I realize what I had done. Black's connected passed pawns and active rook will outweigh White's extra pawn after 40 Rxc4 Rxc4? 41 Rxc4? Rxc4? 42 Kd3 Rxb2 This is probably White's best line, but ... ) 40 Rf2 h5 41 Kd1 h4 42 Rh5 Rg4 43 Kc2 g6 44 Re5 ( 44 Rh6? Rg7! ) Rxc4 45 Rxc2 Rxc2+ 46 Kf3 h3 0-1

All in all a typical Friedman swindle. What can a player learn from such a debacle? It's easy to say that a player learns nothing from blunders, but in this case White preceded his losing move by a whole series of second-best moves. While I was spending time away from the board avoiding calculating variations so as to stay away from worse time pressure, Friedman was concentrating hard at the board. He fully deserved to win and I fully deserved to lose.

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plus Award Plaques  
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1. March 6-7 --- PUT THE FUN BACK IN CHESS --- Morgan Pk. Chgo -- F. Gruenberg
2. March 27-28 --- GREATER CHICAGO CHAMPIONSHIP --- Palmer House Hotel
3. April 24-25 --- GREATER PEORIA OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP --- Bill Wilkinson
4. May 1-2 --- CHICAGO CHESS CLASSIC --- Hilton Hotel Chicago -- Paul Segedin
5. May 22-23 --- MIDWEST OPEN CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP --- Chicago Palmer House
6. June 25-27 --- MASTER CHALLENGE --- Oak Park Chess Club -- Chris Musgrave
7. July 31 -- Aug. 1 --- MIDWEST CLASS CHAMPIONSHIP --- Chicago Palmer House
8. Sept. 4-6 --- ILLINOIS STATE CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP --- Illinois Chess Association
9. Nov. 27-28 --- ILLINOIS CLASS CHAMPIONSHIP --- Thanksgiving Weekend --- ICA

All of the above tournaments require ICA membership --- \$7

Prizes will be awarded at the end of the year by ICA to the top 20 Championship Point winners and to the top 30 Class Point winners -- based upon the total number of points that you have amassed during the year. The Formula to be used is as follows: CHAMPIONSHIP POINTS PER TOURNAMENT -- 30 points for a 1st Place finish, 20 points for 2nd, 10 points for 3rd -- CLASS POINTS PER TOURNAMENT 10 points to the top Class A, 10 points to top Class B, 10 points to top Class C, 10 points to the top Class D and below. In the case of ties, points will be divided evenly between the winners. When a Class player moves up to the next Class, he may still continue to gain Illinois Chess Tour points by winning Class prizes in his new Class. For details or clarification phone ICA President Chris Musgrave: 386-5124.

In each future ILLINOIS CHESS BULLETIN we will publish an ordered list of all Point-Winners. Good luck!

### CHAMPIONSHIP POINTS & CLASS POINTS

# Kornfeld-Rubin-Quigley

## MASTER ANALYSIS

In addition to winning the Brilliancy Prize award in the ICA Masters Invitational (covered elsewhere in this issue by Elliott Winslow), Allen Kornfeld also took the \$100 prize donated by Fred Gruenberg and selected by Gruenberg as his favorite of the tournament. Kornfeld finished tied for third through sixth in this strong event. Notes by winner Kornfeld.

AL SANDRIN-KORNFELD Modern Benoni

1 P-Q4 N-KB3 2 P-QB4 P-B4 3 P-Q5 P-K3 4 N-QB3  
 PXP 5 PXP P-Q3 6 P-KN3 P-KN3 7 B-N2 B-N2  
 8 P-K4 O-O 9 KN-K2 R-K1 10 O-O? (This gives  
 Black the advantage. After 10 P-QR4, the posi-  
 tion would be equal.) 10...P-QN4! 11 NXP NXP  
 12 Q-R4 B-Q2 13 BxN BxN 14 QxB RxB 15 N-B3  
 R-QN5 16 Q-K2 N-Q2 17 R-K1 P-KR4! (White is in  
 a very awkward position. For example, 18 Q-K7,  
 then N-K4 would give Black a winning game since  
 the Knight will go to Q8 or B6. Or if 18 B-K3,  
 then R/i-N1! White's best try might be 18 B-B4  
 with the idea of answering 18...Q-N3 with  
 19 Q-B3.) 18 N-K4 Q-N3 19 P-QR3 R-Q5! (This is  
 best. 19...R-N6 would allow 20 N-Q2.) 20 N-B3  
 N-K4 21 B-K3 R-Q6 22 P-B4 RxB 23 QXR N-N5  
 24 Q-Q2 B-Q5+ (Although down the exchange, Black  
 has a won game due to his attack and the weakness  
 of White's QP.) 25 K-N2 (If K-R1 puts up more  
 resistance.) 25...Q-N6 (see diagram) 26 R-K2 N-K6!  
 27 K-R1 NXP 28 R-QB1 N-B3 29 P-KR3 Q-N24  
 30 K-R2 K-N2! (Preparing the mating net. My op-  
 ponent, short of time, allows a nice finish.)  
 31 R-B1 R-KR1 32 P-B5 N-N5+ O-1

\*\*\*\*\*

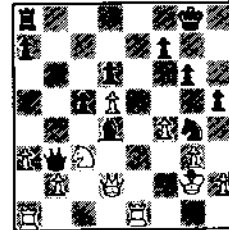
Allen Kornfeld has been one of Chicago's most active--and participative--masters. He and Master David Rubin journeyed to Dixie last month to play in the Georgia State Championship. This time it was DAVE RUBIN who took the honors. Below is Dave's account of the tournament and notes to two of his games. Bravo, David!

"I'm happy to give a report on the Atlanta tournament. A field of 92 players included eleven masters and about twenty experts with highest rated Boris Kogan, followed by Boris Baczynskyj. Allen Kornfeld, who drove down with me, was rated third, and I was number seven. The first day went very well for both Allen and me--we won all three of our games, along with Kogan and Baczynskyj. So Allen had to face Kogan while I had to face Baczynskyj. The four of us put on a show for the Georgians in two exciting games. Allen made a brilliant move vs Kogan, one he had to foresee many moves earlier, enabling him to draw a position which looked lost. My game vs Baczynskyj was very sloppy. I was outplayed in the opening, but he botched the middle-game which allowed me to win the point.

DAVE RUBIN-BORYS BACZYNSKYJ (2493)

1 e4 g6 2 d4 Bg7 3 Nc3 d6 4 f4 a6 5 Nf3 b5  
 6 Nd3 Bb7 7 O-O Nc7 8 e5 c5? 9 ed (0 Ng5! fol-  
 lowed by e6 is crushing.) 9...cd 10 Ne4 Kh6  
 11 Qe1 e6 12 f5!? Nxf5 13 g4 Ne3! (13...Bc7  
 allows 14 Ng5! threatening 15 Ne6 and Qh4.)  
 14 Bxe3 de 15 fxe3 O-O 16 Rf2 Rc8 (If...Bxb8  
 allows 17 e3 and 18 Qh6 with an attack.) 17 Rf1  
 Bd5 18 h4!? f5 19 gf ef 20 Nc3 Rc8 (Black can  
 win a pawn in many ways, but he must part with  
 one of his Bishops in the process.) 21 Qe8+ (Re-  
 treating my Queen means my attack is over and my  
 K-side is just weak.) 21...Qxe8 22 Nd5 Bf6 (...  
 Kh8 allows 23 Re1 Qf8 24 Re7 E-anywhere 25 Ng5.)  
 23 Re1 Qf8 24 Ne7+ Be7 25 de Qe8 26 c3 Nf6  
 27 Bc2 Qc6 28 Nd4 Qc7 29 Rg2 Kh8 30 Re6+ Ne8 31 Bb3 Qf4

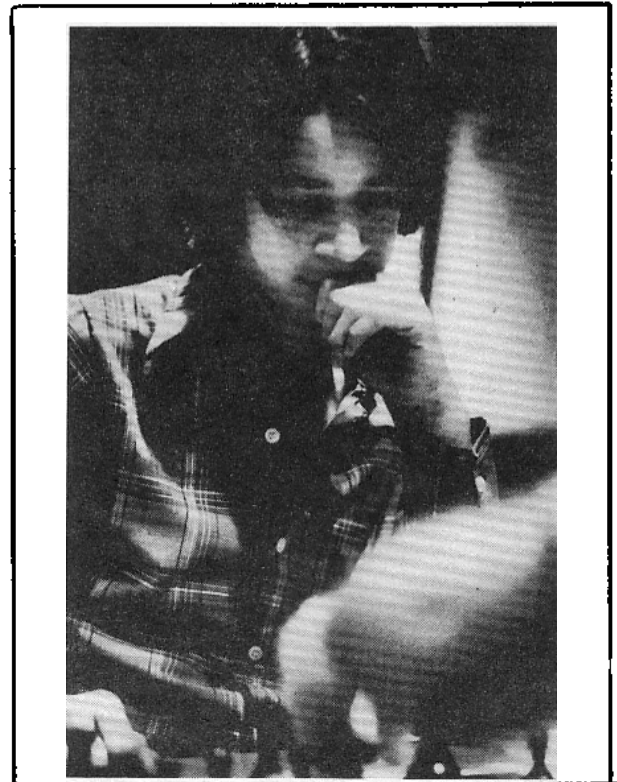
KORNFELD



AL SANDRIN

Position after 25...Q-N6!

Note by Fred Gruenberg...."I chose this game because of the nice combination and slick ending. I would have thought that 26...QxN6 would win the pawn and the exchange on a knight fork, but how valuable that Knight is in the actual ending! Nice game, Allen! A well-earned prize!"



Georgia State Champion David Rubin  
 Georgia was definitely on his mind.....



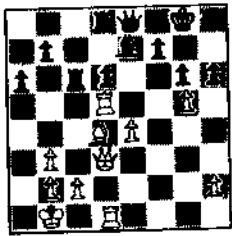
32 Rel? Qh4 33 Rle2 f4 34 Nf3 Qh5 35 Kf2 Nf6?? (I'm threatening Rg5 so Qe5+ is necessary.) 36 Rg5 Ng5?? 37 Kg2 Ne3+ 38 Re3 fe 39 Rkh5 gh 40 Bf7 1-0

Kornfeld's draw with Kogan and my win over Baczynsky meant that I was the lone four pointer and would have to play Kogan, the highest three and a half. Allen must have tired him out, because I had no trouble with him. After 29 moves I had an overwhelming position and he offered me a draw which would, of course, guarantee me first place. I had no business accepting but, expecting him to pull a rabbit out of a hat and beat me, I chickened out and accepted. Allen's last round was anti-climactic as he was only able to draw.

RUBIN-KOGAN (2565)

Sicilian

1 e4 c5 2 Nc3 e6 3 Nf3 Nc6 4 d4 cd 5 Nxd4 d6 6 Be3 Nf6 7 Bc4 Be7 8 Qc2 O-O 9 O-O-O Qa5 10 Bb3 Bd7?? 11 Rhg1!? (Again, my opponent makes an error in the opening. 11 Nbd5! is best.) 11...Nxd4 12 Bxd4 Bc6 13 g4! (Black was threatening e5, winning the e-pawn; e5 is now answered by g5! with complications.) 13...Nd7 14 f4 Nc5 15 g5 Nxb3+ 16 ab e5? (This turns out very badly for Black.) 17 Re3 ef (At this point and a move earlier Black could have played Qa1+. However, after 18 Kd3 Qxb2 19 f5 White has a strong attack.) 18 Bxf4 Rfe8 19 Kbl Rad8 20 Nd5 Bxd5 21 Rxd5 (White can no longer lose.) 21...Qc7 22 Rld g6 23 Qd3 Qc6 24 Rd2 a6 25 Rdl Rc8 26 Re1 Red8 27 Rdl Qe8 28 Be3! Rc6 29 Bd4 h6 4-4 ? This means I won the tournament, but lost the chance to beat an IM.



Final position

Rubin-Kogan

Any suggestions for the best way to proceed from this position?

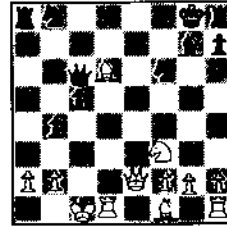
\*\*\*\*\*

While the Masters Invitational was in progress at the Palmer House in Chicago, Janesville was holding its Anniversary tournament and attracted masters of its own--and some experts who took some master scalps. Larry Quigley is a long-time tournament player from Michigan. "The recent Janesville tournament was a pleasant surprise for me in more ways than one. Conditions were excellent--boards and sets were provided, free coffee, mints and cake! The tournament was efficiently and firmly directed by Wray MacMulester. I was happy to have the congenial company of USCF Master Lester VanMeter, and to top it off, I had an excellent result! After beating an A player in Round 1 I was able to defeat Allan Savage (231?) and Steve Tennant (2590) in succession--both with the Black pieces. Round 4 gave me the chance to play by first GM ever, Arthur Bisguier. After interesting complications I was able to engineer a perpetual check and save 1/2 pt. In Rd. 5 I was paired with my fourth consecutive master, S Sweig (2240). With a win I had a chance to tie for first with Leonid Bass, but unfortunately I let him out of a lost position and only drew. Still, I lied for second overall and top expert. My performance rating was a startling 2523! Two years ago I was struggling along as an A player--which I had been for ten years. It looked like I was a "lifer". With this result, I should be close to 2200 if not over. What happened? Two things: I finally decided to learn what an endgame was all about and second, and more important, was the creative contact I've had with Lester VanMeter. Les is a fine player and teacher with many original ideas. His presence is truly a boon to chess in my area." We give one of the games sent to us from the event.

STEVE TENNANT-LARRY QUIGLEY Benko Garbit

1 d4 (Tennant had escaped from a bad position against me earlier in the year in Goshen and I was determined to do better this time.) 1...Nf6 2 c4 c5 3 d5 b5 4 cb a6 5 Nc3 (Levy calls this the "modern System" vs the Benko.) 5...ab 6 e4 b4 7 Nb5 d6 8 Bf4 g5!? (Benko recommends this, but it's double-edged. Solid is 8...Nbd7?) 9 Bxg5 Nxe4 10 Bf4 Bg7 (An interesting alternative is 10...Qa5! In some cases when White's Queen leaves the back rank, Black gets the shot b3+ and Qxa2! White should play 11 Bd3 with hair-raising complications. Levy gives only 11 Be4 which is toothless.) 11 Qe2 Nf6 12 Nxd6+ Kf8 13 Nxc8 Qxc8 14 d6 ed 15 Bxd6+ Kg8 16 Nf3 Qc6 (White is a pawn up and Black's KR is out of play, but White has problems getting castled. Black's next move is inaccurate because as the game goes on White can play 18 Qb5! with advantage. Correct is 16...Nbd7.) 17 O-O-O?! (see diagram)

QUIGLEY



TENNANT

Position after 17 O-O-O

I certainly didn't expect this! More sane is 17 Bg3 Nbd7 18 Qe2 Re8+ 19 Be2 Qe6 20 Kf1! with advantage to White.) 17...Nbd7 18 Qc4 (18 Qb5! is better. Now Black takes the initiative with a vengeance!) 18...Ne4 19 Bg3 Nb6 20 Qb5 Qf6 21 Be5 Qh6+ 22 Kbl Bxe5 23 Nxe5 Nxf2 (Black has several good moves here but the text is most straightforward. I had seen that White's seemingly ferocious attack against f7 is not be feared. Against good players one must not play safe, but "go for the throat".)

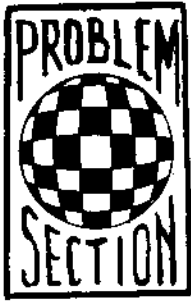
24 Bc4 Nxb1 25 Nxf7 Qg6+ 26 Kal Nxc4 27 Nxb8 (Not 27 Qxc4 Qxf7? It is amusing that White spends all his energy to win this useless Rook just in time to resign.) 27...Qc2 28 Rbl Nd2 (Two mates are too much. This time the big one didn't get away!) 29 Resigns 0-1

SAVAGE-QUIGLEY Ruy Lopez

1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 a6 4 Bxc6 dc 5 O-O Qd6 (I believe the text is Black's best choice. It protects the e-pawn, prepares Q-side castling, and can sometimes swing to g6 to attack the White King.) 6 d3 Bg4 7 Be3 O-O-O (Before castling, it was necessary to visualize White's potential attack. It seemed obvious that he would play a4, b4, and b5. After a double trade on b5 he would double rooks on the b-file forcing b6. Then after White plays Nc4 and Black's Queen goes to e6, there is the dangerous-looking sacrifice Nxb6+. After some consideration, I concluded that Black could take the knight and play Bd6 and later Be7 when it is hard to see how White can make further progress.) 8 Nbd2 f6 9 Qe2 (This is inaccurate. Black's Knight will now come to f4 with tempo.) 9...Ne7 10 Rab1? (The wrong Rook! Better is Rfb1.) 10...g5 11 b4 Ng6 12 a4 Nf4 13 Bxf4 gf 14 b5 cb 15 ab ab 16 Rxb5 Rg8 17 Rfb1 b6 18 Nc4 Qe6 19 Nxb6+ cb 20 Rxb6 Bd6 21 d4 Bxf3 22 Qxf3 Qq4 23 Qc3+ Bc7 24 Rb8+ Kd7 25 Rxd8+ Kxd8 26 g3 fg 27 hg Qxe4 28 de fe 29 Rb4 Qd5 30 Rc4 Rg7 31 Rc5 Qd4 32 Qa3 Rd7 33 Rb5 Bb6 34 Qf8+ Kc7 35 Qf6 Bc5 36 Rbl Qd5 37 c4 Qd4 38 Rb5 e4 39 Qf5 Bd6 40 c5 Bxg3 41 Qf8 Bxf2+ 42 Resigns 0-1

About submitting game scores....

We prefer that you print or type game scores in algebraic notation, but will accept descriptive without a frown. Please be certain your score is legible and proofed for accuracy. Your scores can be sent directly to the editor or to the Associate Editor John Tomas or Asst. Editor David Sprenkle. Addresses on pg. 2 of the ICB.



David L. Brown  
204 Irving Ave.  
Rockford, IL 61103

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS #145-152:

- No. 145 Barclay. 1.Qh3 Tries: 1.cSe5? Sd3! 1.gSe5? Rd6! An excellent traditional problem cultured from an early Heathcote matrix.
- No. 146 Aschenazi. 1.Se2 Prematurely entered in the "Times Ty." this would have been a good World Composing Ty. offering for the US, it features white obstruction tries: 1.Sb3? Sxc2! 1.Sb5? Sc6! 1.Sc6? Sb5! 1.Se6? Pxd6!
- No. 147 Holladay. 1.Pe4 Not 1.Pe3? Se7! Wrongly quoted as a "perfect Zagoruyko" the e.p. captures are nonetheless fresh and go well with 1...Se3/Sg3 as a mate transference theme.
- No. 148 Vukceovich. 1.Rf4 Listed as a traditional problem, it is more in the modern vein and could well be exchanged with Barclay's above. The Nowotny key (and tries!) produce great variety.
- No. 149 Taffs. 1.Sf7 Kxh7, 2.Rh5+; 1...Bxf6+, 2.Sxf6. Another letter gem, one of some 250 in his new book Chess Cabala, more on this anon.
- No. 150 Vukceovich. 1.Kg5 Qc5+, 2.Rd5; 1...Qb5+, 2.Bd5; 1...Qa5+, 2.Pe5+. A very difficult and beautiful problem, this easily could have won 1st Prize as the first five places were nearly equal!
- No. 151 Aschenazi. 1.Ra2 Sd6, 2.Sxd7; 1...Sg5, 2.Bc3; 1...Bd8, 2.Sf2+. This nice Dresden theme problem points out the many typos and incompleteness of the published award which I could not correct. The absence of a BPa3 allows a cook: 1.gRxf3+ (3 points extra).
- No. 152 Garai. 1.Bg5 Sxf5, 2.Bf6+; 1...Sc8, 2.Ph8Q+; 1...Sc6, 2.Bxh4. The black knight interferes with future queen checks.
- Corrections: Key to No.139 should read 1.Qxc7. A further embarrassment in No.144 is the cook of adding the WP to d2 with 1.Ph7; thus the additional correction of shifting the Ws8 to h8.

LADDER SCORES THROUGH #144:

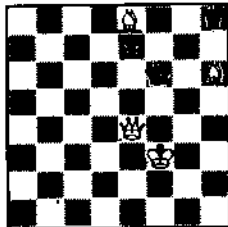
William Barclay..78
Paul Cripe.....41
Vic Glazer.....93
Chuck Harnach....21
William Harris...44
Edgar Holladay...99
Eric Hassberg....79
Mary Lyle.....18
Fred Mihalek....48
Helen Mizesko....19
Gary Sargent.....39
Richard Smiley...10
Murray Smith.....13
Lou Sogin.....86
V. Vitkauskas....18
Jim Warren.....11

DEADLINE FOR SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS No.153-160:  
March 15, 1982.

MINIATURES (7 men or less) this month come from a large (505!) entry in the small Italian problem publication, "Il Duale", and from a recent new Russian book. Some are remarkably modern and all attest to the resilience of even the lightweights. Readers will please excuse the obvious transcription errors from the Russian text.

No. 155

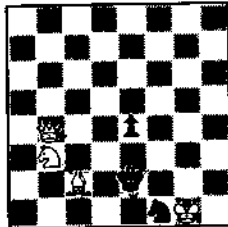
M McDowell  
"Il Duale" 1978  
2nd Hon. Men.



Mate in Two  
(2 solutions)

No. 156

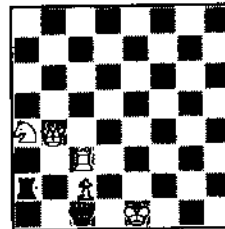
M Shablinski  
"Komsom Prap." 1975  
1st Men.



Mate in Two

No. 153

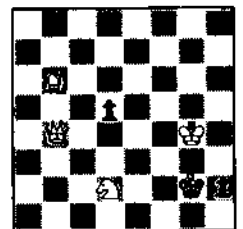
Massmann & Speckmann  
"Il Duale" 1978  
1st Hon. Men.



Mate in Two

No. 154

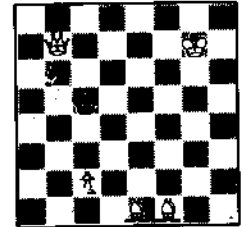
Dieter Muller  
"Il Duale" 1978  
3rd Hon. Men.



Mate in Two

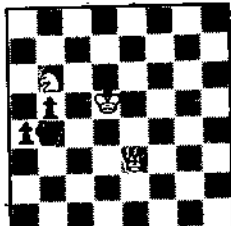
No. 157

M Radchenko  
"Enamya Junosti", 1965  
Mate in Three



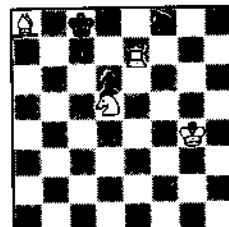
No. 158

S Davidyuk  
"Evjaeda", 1964  
Mate in Three



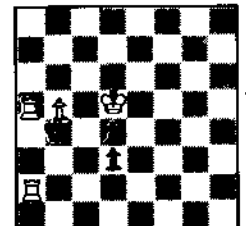
No. 159

D Tamkov  
"64" 1974  
Hon. Men.  
Mate in Three



No. 160

S Cirulik  
"64" 1975  
3rd Prize  
Mate in Four



5 round Swiss -- First round at 10:30 AM Saturday, March 27  
 Send your entry to Chicago Chess Assn., 749 Cornelia, Chicago 60657

# 1982 GREATER CHICAGO OPEN CITY CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

Paul Tautvaisas Memorial Tournament

**\$2000 IN PRIZES!!**

**MARCH 27-29, 1982**

Chicago Palmer House Hotel

**EF: \$27 IF MAILED BY MARCH 12, 1982**

Pd. adv.

CROSS TABLE FROM THE ILLINOIS MASTERS INVITATIONAL.

PLAYER	ST	RTNG	PRE	POST	1	2	3	4	5	TOT
1 KAUSHANSKY, LEONID	IL	2419	2426	W15	W-7	L-2	W13	W-6	4.0	
2 SPRENKLE, DAVID C	IL	2353	2375	W20	W-9	W-1	D-6	D-4	4.0	
3 MARTINOVSKY, EUGEN	IL	2433	2427	L-7	W17	D-8	W18	W11	3.5	
4 KORNFELD, ALLEN I	IL	2315	2323	L-9	W20	W15	W10	D-2	3.5	
5 STEIN, KURT W	IL	2299	2302	D18	W-8	L-9	W14	W-7	3.5	
6 GRUCHACZ, ROBERT	IL	2435	2396	W23	W16	W13	D-2	L-1	3.5	
7 SUZUKI, WESLEY Y	IL	2145	2187	W-3	L-1	W19	W-9	L-5	3.0	
8 KUS, CHRISTOPHER	IL	2212	2229	D19	L-5	D-3	D17	W20	2.5	
9 DANDRIDGE, MARVIN	IL	2181	2193	W-4	L-2	W-5	L-7	D10	2.5	
10 SANDRIN, ALBERT	IL	2177	2182	D22	L13	W16	L-4	D-9	2.5	
11 KRAS, TIMOTHY F	IL	2175	2182	L13	W23	D18	W16	L-3	2.5	
12 SANDRIN, ANGELO	IL	2129	2167	D17	U--	W22	W15	U--	2.5	
13 HARRIS, JR WILLIAM	IL	2318	2287	W11	W10	L-6	L-1	L16	2.0	
14 REDMAN, TIMOTHY P	IL	2047	2079	L16	W21	W20	L-5	U--	2.0	
15 FRIEDMAN, ED	IL	2187	2213	L-1	W22	L-4	L12	W17	2.0	
16 PALCIAUSKAS, VICTO	IL	2228	2112	W14	L-6	L10	L11	W13	2.0	
17 VAN HUSKIRK, CHARL	IL	2292	2259	D12	L-3	D21	D-8	L15	1.5	
18 RUBIN, DAVID E	IL	2245	2234	D-5	D19	D11	L-3	U--	1.5	
19 FERBER, RICHARD W	IL	2389	2359	D-8	D18	L-7	U--	U--	1.0	
20 FSES, KEITH A	IL	2178	2138	L-2	L-4	L14	X--	L-8	1.0	
21 SPINOSA, MARIO	IL	2213	2199	U--	L14	D17	F--	U--	.5	
22 TOMAS, JOHN S	IL	2309	2260	L10	L15	L12	U--	U--	.0	
23 MIHAJLOVIC, JOVA	IL	2225	2199	L-6	L11	U--	U--	U--	.0	

We're pleased to see that Tom Fineberg has re-started the ICA Speed Rating computer program--first installment below from the ICA Speed Championship. Tom will update ratings periodically. He welcomes results from your club speed events for calculation and inclusion in the list.

1. ESSES, KEITH	2209.894
3. SANDRIN, ANGELO	2108.615
2. KRAS, TIM	2092.428
4. ENRIQUEZ, CLODIE	2083.861
5. WATSON, ALAN	2039.889
8. MUSGRAVE, CHRIS	1987.467
6. SATTERLEE, RAY DOYL	1983.895
7. SMYTHE, BILL	1953.243
9. KOPRIVEC, ZLATKO	1802.719
14. FINEBERG, TOM	1736.890
13. MURAUSKAS, DARIUS	1724.634
12. MINNUS, GREG	1697.028
15. LAFLEUR, TOM	1685.860
11. BUTTNY, BILL	1668.778
10. DELMAN, STEVE	1655.717
16. MARSHALL, KEN	1637.820
19. FROST, DAVID	1609.204
18. WALASEK, ARTHUR	1598.646
17. BENNETT, DAVID	1591.693
20. IANNANTOUNI, GENE	1522.264
21. SCHREMSE, TODD	1513.073
23. KNOX, MALCOLM	1459.294
32. MAURITZEN, JIM	1428.047
22. WALASEK, CARL	1409.147
33. BERIC, JOHN	1344.363
31. MCLAREN, JOHN	1266.384
34. RUDOLPH, MIKE	1207.056
35. CHAMPION, JIM	1204.164

N.B. Rating gain leader was Wes Suzuki with 42 big ones. Angelo Sandrin, who played as a fill-in so that byes could be avoided, also did well with the Elo, adding 38 points to his starting rating. Big rating loser was John Tomas who sacrificed over 40 points to his opposition.

# ICA Masters Invitational Tourney

THE BRILLIANCY PRIZE GAME  
Esses-Kornfeld

JUDGE: FIDE MASTER ELLIOTT WINSLOW

THE BEST PLAYED GAME  
STEIN-SUZUKI

I was both surprised and pleased to be asked by John Tomas to judge the Brilliancy and Best Game prizes from the Illinois Invitational. Such incentives are rare enough in grandmaster play, let alone week-end Swisses (admittedly this was not your average one!). Usually all that matters is the result, however mundanely or disgustingly achieved. (I guess I'm thinking of my own experience--on both sides--of the time-pressure hack-jobs.) Hopefully, these awards encourage more lasting, qualitative chess. It's especially difficult to be both practical and creative, so this is a sort of compensation. I've always had a (rather suicidal) preference for the esthetic over the pragmatic, so I was glad to be involved as judge and analyst. (I'd rather play, of course!)

Unfortunately, upon receiving the packet of games I faced the disappointment of the man who accepted the post of beauty contest judge at the state fair only to discover that the contestants contained no "10's", "9's"--in fact were of the livestock variety. Too many lopsided smashes, too many games with the advantage bouncing around like the 49ers-Cowboys score, too many ridiculously unsound sacrifices made sound by shoddy defense (if not by non-acceptance). Perhaps the tension and in many cases inexperience against relative equals showed, reiterating the value of holding more similarly strong events in the midwest.

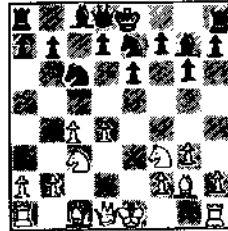
In any case, I award the following: Brilliancy Prize to Allen Kornfeld (vs Keith Esses) and Best Game Prize to Kurt Stein (vs wes Suzuki). Congratulations on your achievements. I present them below.

K ESSSES-A KORNPFELD Round 2 English (A37)

1 Nf6 g6 2 c4 Bg7 3 Nc3 e5 4 g3 Nc6 5 Bg2 e6  
6 e3 (Seemingly sliding, after much transpositional subtlety, into the "M draw" variation. I remember in Fort Wayne, Indiana 1973 Bernard Parham used some sort of Swiss pairing system which had Chicago's Greg DeFotis and Cray Challstorp playing in Round 3 while B players also had perfect scores. In protest the Board 1 game went (with Mgc2) 6...Ngc7 7 O-O O-O 8 d4 exd4 9 exd4(?) d5 10 exd5 Nxd5 11 Nxd5 exd5 12 Nc3(!) Nxd4 14 Ndb 1/2-1/2 (more or less). I don't remember who was White or Black; does it matter?) 6...Ngc7 7 d4 exd4 8 exd4? (A new move, with the Knight on f3. In his classic "Flank Openings" Keene says "8 exd4? would leave White with a weak d-pawn in view of the possibility of Black playing ...Bg4." Both sides already castled, Petrosian-Seller, Moscow 1967). Verbose rubbish, apparently. But the overwhelmingly usual 8 Nxd4 may still have a trick or two left in it. Watson considers 8...d5 9 cxd5 Nxd5 most accurate; also, with 7 O-O O-O 8 d4 exd4 9 Nxa4 d5 10 exd5 Nxd5! 11 Nxd5 Nxd4! is the steadiest equality. There is a curious item I haven't cleared up yet involving the far more popular 10...Nxd4 --or on the 9th-11 exd4 Nxd5. Now 12 Nxd5 exd5 is the "M draw" line, but 12 Qb3? still keeps some pressure. One line goes 12...Bxd4 13 Bh8 Ba7 14 Bxg7 Kxg7 15 Fd1 Qb8 16 Nxd5 Qxb8 17 axb8 exd5 18 Bxd5 ("slight plus" Watson) 18...a6 19 b4 ("slight plus" ECO). Watson gives this as Petrosian-Smyslov, ECO as Smyslov-Petrosian. Both give it as USSR Championship 1974, and neither played that year! Are you still following me? Apparently, Anderson thought this too exciting, since against Theorghiu (Moscow 1981) he reverted with (12 Qb3 Bxd4) 13 Nxd5 exd5 14 Bh8 Bg7! 15 Bxg7 Kxg7 16 Bxd5 a6! 17 Rac1 a4 18 Qc3 Qf6 19 Qxf6 Kxf6 20 Pe7 Pa5! with equality, although White had some possibilities of the latent variety. Meanwhile, we

have Esses' 8 exd4 to be admired for freshness, presuming he knew the drawish charm he could have nudged the game into.)

KORNPFELD

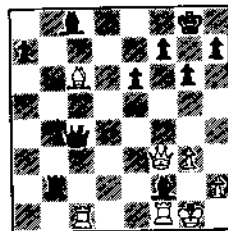


ESSSES

Position after 8 exd4

8...d5 9 cxd5 Nxd5  
(Perhaps Keene thought 9...exd5 intending ...Bg4) 10 O-O O-O 11 Nxd5 Qxd5! (Here also 11...exd5, but any ...Bg4 try leaves Black's d-pawn weak also. Kornfeld's move, not possible with the Ne2, throws the game into obscurity.) 12 Ne5 (12 Be3 is possible, but then White has a weak pawn for nothing.) 12...Qxd4 13 Nxc6 bxc6 14 Bxc6 Bb8 (I wonder if 14...Ra6? was considered: 15 Qxd4 Bxd4 16 Rfd1 Rad8 17 Bg5 Bxb1 18 Bxb8 Bxa1 19 Be7 Re8 20 Rxa1 [20 Rd7 Re7 21 Hd8? Re7] 20...Rac6 21 Bf6 may still draw for White.) 15 Re3! (With various exchange winning ideas) 15...Qc4! (15...Qd1 16 Bxd1 Bxb2 [16...Bxb2 17 Bxa7 Bb4 18 Be5] 17 Bxb8 Bxb8 18 Bxf8 Bxf8 19 Rd8 Ba8 20 Re1 Kq7 21 Be8! looks good; 14...Qxb2 16 Bxa7 Qxa1 17 Qxa1 Bxa1 18 Bxb8 Ba6 19 Rxa1 Rxb8 20 a4 is at least slightly better for White.) 16 Re1 (16 Bxa7?? Qxc6 17 Bxb8 Bb7 wins.) 16...Qxa2?! "Rook pawns are worthless"--Admirian; 16...Qa6? 17 Re5?! [After all is said 17 b3 might be better first.] 17...Bxb2 18 Bxf8 Bxc1 19 Qd6 [19 Qxc1 Kxf8 20 Qh6+ Kg8 21 Rd1 Bb7; 19 Qd8 Qh6! 20 Qxb6 Rxb6] 19...Rb1! [19...Rb6 20 Qd8] 20 Be4 Ral! [Not 20...Qxd6? 21 Bxd6 Ral 22 Be5 or 21...Rb6 !!! Kxe1, but now the threat of 21...e4!! forces White to loosen the pressure] 21 Rd1 Qxd6 22 Bxd6 Bb1 with a clear extra pawn.) 17 Be5 (On 17 Ral Black could play the above line with another pawn: 17...Qc4! 18 Re1 Qa8, so White grabs the Rook while he can.) 17...Rxb2 (Black naturally gets all his pieces into the game, but his back rank could get touchy. Still, 17...Qxb2 18 Bxf8 Bxf8 19 Bb1 probably leaves White with what chances there are.) 18 Bxh8 Bxf8 (Zero points for 18...Kxf8.) 19 Ral! (After 19 Qf3! Pa6--what else?--20 Ral! Qe4 21 Rfe1 Qd3 [or e2] 22 Qd3 Bxd3 23 Bxa7 White has "done it" and can claim a clear plus. Esses tries to prevent action on f2, but gets more than he could imagine!) 19...Qc4 20 Qf3 Bc5! 21 Rac1? (This definitely isn't right. 21 Rfe1 is even easier: 21...Qd4 22 Rf1 Rxf2, but 21 Be1! leaves matter unclear: 21...f5 [21. e5 ? 22 Rac1 Qe8 23 Bxf7+] 22 Qe8 [22 Qc6 Bb7 23 Qd7 e6 24 Qd8 Bb6 25 Qb8 Ba7 26 Qa7 Qd5 is the old snitcherow] 22...Bb7 [22...Bb6? 23 Rac1?! Bxf7+] 23 Qd8! [23 Bb5+?!] 23...Bb6 24 Bb5+ Bxd8 25 Bxc4 threatens two pawns, although after 25...Bb6 Black can save the more important one.) 21...Bxf2+!!

KORNPFELD



ESSSES

Position after 21...Bxf2+

(Of course, obviously forced, even [21...Qd4? 22 Be8 f5 23 Qc3 Rf2 24 Qxd4 wins everything.] But when I looked at the variations more closely, I was impressed by their attractiveness. For example, 22 Qf3 loses to 22...Raf2 23 Bxc4 Bxf1+ 24 Kxf1 Ba6 [23 Kf2 is mundanely lost.] Or 22 Rf2 Qxc1+ 23 Rf1 Qc5+ 24 Kh1 when easiest is 24...Qxc6! But that's hardly Brilliancy Prize material.

Consider 22 Kg2! when any discovered check allows 23 Kh1 with threats on f7. There is only one way for Black to continue--one incredible way: 22...Qc6!! 23 Rxc1 Be4+. Now 23 Kh1 Bxc1 24 Qc3 [or else Black just has a material advantage: 24 Be6 Bb7] 24...Rb1 25 Qc2 Kd1 or 26 Be4? Bd3+. 25 Kh3!? stumped me for a moment, but 23...e5+! 24 g4 Bf4!! 25 Fh1 h5! 26 Qc4--or whatever-- 26...Bxg4+ 27 Kh4 g5 mate!! [Shades of Botterill-Iai, Bath 1973! I love it!] -- Famine--

Oops, I think I've found a hole. It's 23 Kf1! Now 23...Bc4+ 24 Ke1 Re2+ draws; 25 Kd1 Rd3+ 26 Ke1 Re2+ while 25 Qc6!! should probably lose. Meanwhile, I thought maybe 24...Rxc1 25 Be8 f5 26 Qc6 Bd3+ 27 Kd1 Bb6 would offer some hope, but 28 Qd7 Bb8 29 Bf7? P Kf7! [28...Kh2? 30 Qd4+, 29...Kf8 30 Bxc6 Rb7 (30...Rxc6 won't cut it, will it?) 31 Qf6+] 30 Bxc6+ Kf6 is at best unclear, while 30 Qf4+ Bb8 30 Qf4+ Pp7 31 Bb6 is maybe a draw. Well, what in the hell? Maybe somebody will find something in there I'm missing. In my case, let's go on.) 22 Kh1? Rc2 23 Rcd1 (Of course, 23 Rxc2?? Cxf1 mate, while here 23 Rxc2? 24 Qc6 tries into a similar ending.) 23...Qxc6 24 Qxc6 Rxc6 25 Rxf2 (Black now has a technically won position; unfortunately, he didn't have the technique. For example, here 25...e5 looks best. The brilliancy part of the game is over, leaving us with 44 moves that drift from dream to won more than once, culminating in a horrendous losing move for Faass. Nonetheless, this game is by far the best choice for Brilliancy Prize. Kornfeld generated an amazing degree of action! So it was, in the final (?) analysis, semi-bogus. Going over this game was like hanging around the crap tables in Las Vegas when somebody goes on a run. Maybe a miracle is taking place! The house edge doesn't mean anything for awhile. That is, I can see that Faass' ability to think clearly was swept away here, while in many of the other games I have I just can't accept the loser's blindness.) 25...Bb7 26 Kg1 Rc7 27 Ral Rd7. 28 Rd2 Bb7 29 Kf2 Rc4 30 Ke3 a6 31 Kd4 Rd7. 32 Kc3 Ra7 31 Kd4 Bb5 34 Kc5 Kq7 (About time he did something about the dark squares!) 35 g4 h6 36 h4 Rc7 (Here 36...g5 37 h6?, so perhaps 36...g5!?) 37 g5 hxg5 38 hxg5 Rc5+ 39 Kf4 e5! 40 Ke4 Bc6+ 41 Ke3 a5 42 R1a2 (42 Rd2 Re3+ wins the g-pawn with three connected passed pawns--should win!) 42...Rd5 43 Rac2 Bb5 44 Rc7! a4 45 Ra7 (a perfectly placed Rook.) Bb3 46 Ke4 Rc5 (46...Rb4! 47 Kd3? e4+! 48 Ke3!) 47 Rf2?! Rc4+ 48 Kf3 Rc3+ 49 Ke4 (49 Kg4? Be6+, 49 Kq2 a3?, or better 49...Bd5+ first) 49...Rg3 50 Kxe5 Rxg5+ 51 Ke4 Rq1 52 Kf4 Ral 53 Rf3 Rc1 54 Rf2 Rc5 (anyway) 55 Kq4 Bc6+ (adjourned) 56 Kh4? Re4? (56...Re3 57 Kp5--else ...Kh6--??...a3, followed by a3, R to the 1st, etc.) 57 Kg3 Rc3+ 58 Rf3! (Essex catches on. What was the adjournment procedure -- twenty minutes for dinner?) 58...Rxf3+ (Maybe all they did was look in Basic Chess Endings(!): Kornfeld saw that P vs B+3 pawns loses, and Essex saw that the exception--there's always an exception!--had to do with B and RP of the wrong color, so the Rook sacc for the other two pawns. All far-fetched in reality, of course.) 59...Kxf3 Bb3 60 Ra6 f6 61 Kf4 g5+ (61...Be2 62 Re6 g5+ 63 Kg4 Bb3 64 Kf5 anyway.) 62 Kf5 Rc2+ 63 Ke6 g4 (63...Kg6! 64 Ke7 g4 65 Rxf6+ Kg5 is a try. But White has 66 Re6! followed by Rc3+ and Black can't make progress.) 64 Rc6 Bb3+ 65 Kf5 g3 66 Rc3 g2 67 Rg3+ Kf7 68 Rxxg2 a3 69 Ke4?? (69 Rh2 Be6+ [ 69...a2 70 Rh7+ and 71 Ra7, the f pawn falls] 70 Ke4 [Now Head for b2.] 70...a2 71 Rh7+ Kg8 72 Ra7 f5+ [72...Kg5 73 Kd4 f5 74 Kc3 f4 75 Kb2 f3 76 Ra3 Kg4 77 Rxf3 draw] 73 Kd4 f4 74 Ke4 [You never know, he might just keep moving with 74 Ke3? f3.] 74...Kg5 75 Rg1 Rg7+ and 76 Rg1. Draw. This is the most convincing method; there are others.) 69 ...a2 0-1 (70 Rg1 Re2+, 71...Pb1)

1 e4 g6 2 d4 Bg7 3 Nc3 d6 4 f3 Nd7 5 Be3 (Stein seems to prefer violence bordering on unsound--Scotch Gambit, Tasker-Belkian-Sveshnikov Complex, 6 Bg5 vs the Najdorf--though here I would expect him to play 6 Bc4--so one would expect 4 f4. All the GMs are playing it lately, so perhaps he finds it too sound! And Suzuki, not known for opening knowledge, has already played against it twice, showing signs of study, from Kaushansky to Verber), so hit him with this.) 5...e5! 6 Nge2 Ne7! (Suzuki, whether from knowing very little theory or more than theory, finds an original and justified plan.) 7 g4! (Highly provocative. On the surface he inhibits 7...f5, but as the game goes he seems to anticipate Black's idea.) 7...Nbb 8 Ng3 d5! (Highlighting a common weakness in White's system: ineffectual central control. Now if Black can just sneak in some developing moves while White deals with it in.) 9 dxe5 Bxe5 10 Bd4! (Focusing on the weak dark squares. After all, it took all of Black's cavalry to open up the light ones! If now 10...Qd6 [see previous note] 11 Nb5! Bxg3+ [11...Qe6 12 Nce7+ seems to work fine.] 12 hxg3 Qxg3+ 13 Bf2 Qf4 [13...Qe5 14 Qd4] 14 Qd2 Qxd3+ [14...Qe5 15 Bd4 Qg3+ 16 Qf2] 15 Kxd2 0-0 [15...Kd8 16 Bd4 wins the h-pawn with lots of little advantages left over.] 16 Nxe7 Bb8 17 Babb axb6 18 Nxd5 Bnd5 19 Rnd5 Rd8 20 c4 b5 21 Ke3! 10...Bxd4 11 Qxd4 Rf8 (11...0-0? is by no means easily dismissable: 12 Nf4? gxf4 13 gxf5 f6 14 Rg1+ Kh8 15 0-0-0 Rd7 is not necessarily compensation, while just 13...dxe4? 14 Rg1 Ng6 15 Qxd4 Rnd8 16 fxxg6 hxg6 Black stands no worse. 13 0-0-0 is sturdier when 12...Be6 13 Nf5 Bxf5 14 gxf5 [14 exf5? can conceivably be answered by 14...gxf5 15 gxf5 f6] 14...dxe4 15 Qe6 Qe8 16 Nxe4 or 14...e6 15 f6 Nc8 16 e5, so 13...e6 is better: 13 h4 dxe4! 14 Qf2 [14 Qe5, 14 Qf6, and 14 Qe3 all permit 14...Nxd6] 14...Qe7 15 Nge4 Qf4+ Black gets by; 15 e5! Re6 14 h4 looks best.) 12 0-0-0 (Playing it straight. 12 Qg7? is possible [12...dxe4? 13 Nge4 Ncd5 14 0-0-0 is suicidal.] but deFirmian's law applies.) 12...Be6 (Hoping for a quiet 13...Qd7 and 14...0-0-0) 13 Nf5! gxf5 (The only move. 13...Qd7? 14 Nxe7 wins d5, while 13...Bxf5? 14 gxf5 gxf5 15 e5! is positionally corrupt.) 14 gxf5 Qd6? (Possibly the losing move. 14...Nxf5! 15 gxf5 Bxf5 16 Nxd5 Nxd5 17 Qxd5 Qxd5 18 Rxd5 Bc6! [18...Bg6? 19 Bb5+, 18...Bd7? 19 Bb5? 0-0-0!, 19 Re4!] 19 Rh5 Rh6, e.g. 20 Rg1 Kf8 Black holds the endgame; 16 Qe5+ Be6 17 f4 Nd7! [17...Qe7? 18 f5! Qg6+ 19 Kd1 Qxf5 20 Qxc7; 17...e6? 18 Ne4! Nd7! 19 Nf6+ Ke7 20 Nf5+ Ke8 21 Ng7+ Ke7 22 Qg5+ f6 [22...Kd6 23 Qxd8 and 24 f5 wins.] 23 Qh6 Bg8 is not likely to last] 18 Qe3 Qe7 19 Re1 [19 Nxd5 Bxd5 is nothing special.] 19...0-0-0? [19...e6] 20 f5 [20 Qa7 Nb6] 20...d4! 21 Qxd4 Qg5+ 22 Kd1 Qxf5 23 Qxa7 Nb6 is still quite lively.) 15 fxe6 Qf4+ (On 15...fze6 16 Bh3 0-0-0 White has 17 exd5 Nxd5 18 Nxd5 Nxd5 19 Qxa7 [I actually was going to give 19 Qxd5 Qxd5 20 Rxd5, missing 19...Qf4+] when Black comes undone, while 16...dxe4 17 Qxe4 [17 Qxd6 is possible.] 17...Qf4+ 18 Qxf4 Rxf4 19 Bxe6 Rxf3 20 Nb5 wins a healthy pawn while maintaining the other advantages.) 16 Kd1 fxe6 17 Bh3 0-0-0! (Giving up, in my book, or, as they say in Backgammon when a player breaks contact in a lost race: "finishing clear second". At least 16...dxe4 17 Bxe6 exf3 wins a pawn, although 18 Bd7+ Nxd7 [18...Kf7? 19 Qxf4+, but 18...Kd8! 19 Qd3 e6 when the King refuses to be cornered.] 19 Qxd7+ Kf7 is treacherous, e.g. 20 Rhel Ra8 21 Nd5 Qd6? [21...Qg5] 22 Nxe7 wins. Also, and consistent with 15...Qf4+ there is 17...Qh6 when 18 Bg4 0-0-0 19 Qe5 or 18...Re6 19 Qe3.) 18 Qc5 (Or 18 Bxe6+; this looks like the sort of move you make when your opponent's in time trouble.) 18...Ng6 (18...Qf6 19 exd5; 20 exd5 and White keeps taking on d5.) 19 Bxe6+ Kb8 20 exd5 Qxf3 21 Nb5! (Neat! Now 21...Qf4 White ties up with 22 Rhf1 Qxf1 [22...Qgh2 23 Ph1 and Rxf7] 23 Qxa7+ Ka8 24 Qxd8+ Rxd8 25 Rxf1; actually, though, 22...Qe5!?) 21...c6 22 Nd4 Rxd5 23 Bxd5 Qxd5 24 Qxd5 Nxd5 25 Rhf1 Ndf4 26 Ne2 (Rook vs Knight, open board =) 1-0

Next issue I'll present a few of my own recent "candidates" for non-existent prizes.

# BORIS GULKO

## A Self-Interview

(The following "self-interview" was recorded in the Soviet Union in September 1981, and recently smuggled out of the country. It has been translated and abridged by former Soviet GM Lev Alburt, who is now an American citizen, and edited by Jim Marfia for publication in the ICB. Footnotes are by Alburt, as are parenthetical notes marked by LA. Notes by Marfia are marked JM; notes by Gulko are unmarked.)

I am Boris Gulko, a 34-year-old International Grandmaster of Chess. After graduating from the University of Moscow with a degree in psychology, I have spent the last six years as a professional chessplayer. I was USSR Champion in 1977 (and a member of the 1978 Olympic Team-LA). However, since applying for an emigration permit in January of 1979, I have been unemployed.

Why does the Soviet Chess School enjoy world hegemony? The foremost reason is an eminently practical one: historically, the profession of chessplayer has been held in great esteem, and supported by the government. That's another way of saying that good chessplayers (and loyal ones, of course) can count on good salaries.

After applying for emigration permits, my wife, International Master Anya Akhsharumova and I have been deprived of our salaries! We appealed this decision in court, but the court upheld it. So there is no protection against any decision of the members of the Committee on Sports. And the chess professional's position is, relatively speaking, a good one!

Secondly, chess would appear to have no ideological content, and must therefore seem quite appealing to many people. We hear Khomeini has prohibited chessplaying. An attempt was made in our own country, in the early 'Fifties, to divide chess, not so much into "ours" and "theirs" (as they have done with cybernetics and heuristics), as into "Russian" and "non-Russian" ("Russian" being Chigorin, Alekhine, etc.). This, however, had no real long-term effects.

And so, my second question to myself: Why, in such circumstances, do so many chessplayers continue to try to escape from the USSR? The ideological neutrality of chess is the trap. Non-ideological professions DO NOT EXIST in the Soviet Union. First (but not the most important), anyone who seeks permission to travel abroad must submit to several investigations and appear before a number of commissions. This takes months, and quite a few people are refused.<sup>2</sup> Irina Levitina is a 3-time USSR Women's Champion, with the best aggregate score of the past three years in that tournament; yet she cannot compete for the World Championship any more. Since her brother emigrated (legally! - LA) to Israel a few years ago, she cannot obtain permission to travel abroad, and hence cannot play in the Interzonal. So although the Soviet Chess Federation still cannot determine who shall be World Champion, at least they can determine who WON'T be.

The most important thing, however, is to prove your loyalty. In 1976, a letter appeared - like Aphrodite, born of the sea-foam - saying what a bad person Viktor Korchnoi was (just after he fled the USSR for Holland). This was a demonstration of loyalty, proof that you could be manipulated by the officials, proof that, like a marionette, you would dutifully wave whatever limb they required. I saw how uncomfortable many GMs felt signing this letter.<sup>3</sup> David Bronstein, one of the best players of all time, did not sign, and his name disappeared at once from all foreign tournaments.

I also refused to sign, and afterwards acquitted myself bravely and well, I became USSR Champion - the second most respected title, after the World Champion's, in the Soviet Union. But I soon realized (as did Spassky, Korchnoi, and many others) that to be loyal is much more important. I therefore applied for the exit visas.

(Another reason is that it is not a good idea to be a Jew in the USSR, especially since V. Ivonin, the Deputy Chief of the Sports Committee, is not too fond of us. And he is the man "responsible" for chess, so he is the one who apportions salaries, the apartments, and the tournaments (this last means the most to Gulko, who loves to play a lot - LA).

My case would make an excellent test-case. Despite the fact that our desire to emigrate was both legal and legally expressed, I and Anya were both "eradicated" from our positions and from chess. Strange things then began to happen. Our names were excised from all books and bulletins - e.g., after game #36 there was game #38; after #45, #47, etc. In the Soviet Championship books, no Champions now existed for the years in which I or Anya had won; in theory books, only my opponents' names were mentioned.<sup>5</sup> It reminds one of what happened to the first edition of the Great Soviet Encyclopedia. Articles disappeared when the persons about whom they were written did - along with the names of many of the editors. In the end, only one name remained, from the first volume to the last: that of the Editor-in-Chief, Otto Yulievich Schmidt. He was alone - like my "unfortunate" opponents, playing alone.

"Are You Alive?"

There are people abroad who are now asking this question. I, too, am asking it now. After having waited two years for the answer (my exit permission), it finally came: "Refused: no purpose would be served" (this is the usual wording for such a refusal - LA). Whose purpose would not be served? No one knows - even now, more than six months later.

Formerly, GMs were commonly granted exit visas. The first emigrants were Alekhine and Bogoljubow; then about 10 more, and suddenly the door was closed.

Imagine, if you will, a box of white mice, whose door is raised a trifle. Some mice manage to make their escape, and suddenly the door slams shut again. Some of the mice are out, but most are in - and one mouse is pressed to the ground, trapped in the door. He moves his limbs, but cannot escape. We are just such "mice" now: we try to move our limbs, to do something, but the door holds us, securely and painfully.

Many people are speaking of human rights nowadays. I believe the most important of these rights (there are many) is the right to flee from a life that has become unbearable. When even this right ceases to exist, nothing remains but total desperation.

What about my chess contacts? Do they still exist? Of course, I am now barred from official chess. But there now exist in Moscow and in Leningrad many people who share my condition. Among those who have applied for exit visas and been refused ("refusenik" has become an English word! - LA) there are singers, artists, musicians, scientists, writers, etc. So of course we have a cultural life. For example, the spring song festival for the Jewish holiday Succoth attracted over 2000 people (this despite the fact it was illegal and dangerous). Professors Lerner and Brailovsky's seminars also attract many people - although the KGB naturally threaten us - e.g., by arresting Brailovsky. There is also a chess club among us; I am in charge of the lessons. Although I am the only Grandmaster in the club, our team could hold its own in European club competition.<sup>7</sup>

Last year, from Nov. 19th to Dec. 9th, during the World Chess Olympics in Malta, Anna and I entered our struggle for exit visas: we began a hunger strike. We asked chessplayers to refuse to play the Soviet team until we were released. Some would say this is an internal affair of the Soviets - but I note that South Africa was expelled from FIDE because of its internal affairs/laws.

What were the results? There were some: a little money was collected for us. But, as I was told by telephone from Malta, refusing to play the Soviets was "unrealistic". Many things look different from the other side of the Iron Curtain. I believe that resolute behavior on the part of my colleagues would liberate us. International chess contact is a part of Soviet politics which they would be unwilling to risk losing.

Prior to the match in Meran, FIDE President & GM Fridrik Olafsson made a heroic effort to rescue Korchnoi's family, to help them to leave the USSR. Their applications for exit visas have been repeatedly refused. After the first refusal, his son Igor refused to accept induction into the army, because that would constitute another excellent "reason" (often used - LA) not to release him - on account of the "secrets" he would learn. He was jailed for a term of 2½ years. Olafsson tried to postpone the match, in order to "give the Soviets time to work out the problem." *Sovietsky Sport* responded by publishing many interviews with GMs who berated Olafsson and decried his action as "political". Olafsson's action was, of course, purely humanistic. The motto of FIDE has been, "Gens UNa Sumus" (We Are All One Family); perhaps it should now be changed to the old Russian saying, "I live over there, I know nothing" (compare the British: "I'm all right, Jack - JM).

Lately, we have been allowed to play once again - probably in order to lessen the tension before and during the upcoming Karpov-Korchnoi match. I won the Moscow Championship, ahead of 12 GMs. (This qualified him to enter the Soviet Championship again, at the Preliminary stage - JM) My invitation (to the Prelim in Chelyabinsk) came just a day before the start of the tournament (even though all GMs have the right to play in it - LA). Then I qualified to the First League, (Semifinal), and from there (he fails to mention that he won the 1st League - JM) to the Final, from which I had been "eradicated", two years before.

I still don't know if I'll be allowed to play (he was - LA). I was invited to play in Pjarnu, Estonia<sup>1</sup> - but then came a call from Moscow, forbidding my participation. My speech at the closing ceremony of the Moscow Championship had angered the official. In it, I referred briefly to my letter to the Soviet Chess Federation, asking that Korchnoi's family be released before the match, thus ensuring fair and equitable conditions for both players.<sup>2</sup> After this incident, an anonymous telephone caller informed my relatives that I was "sick" - i.e., a threat to have me taken to a "madhouse".<sup>3</sup> This anonymous person, as well as those whose telephone he used, certainly cannot call themselves "gentlemen".<sup>4</sup>

#### Footnotes

<sup>1</sup>"Salaries" - special secret "scholarships", higher than the average USSR salary, are also paid to the approximately 60 best players in the USSR. Of course, this is only part of their income - most profit derives from playing in tournaments where the prizes are hard currency - i.e., abroad.

<sup>2</sup>And with no explanation - e.g., Tal, for a year and a half.

<sup>3</sup>Some of them - as usual - were in fact informed, a posteriori, that they "had signed" it, after it was published.

<sup>4</sup>The Russian verb is a brutal one, referring to "burning away with a hot iron".

<sup>5</sup>A common practice, typical of the Soviet "big lie". I have such a book myself: the Kiev International 1978, in which all my games were cut out, despite the fact that something was clearly wrong: the ends did not meet. Then, the latest "FIDE 50 Best" rating list was published in "64"; Korchnoi was No. 2, but I was removed from No. 25, and No. 26 moved up.



\*He, like Korchnoi, myself and Ivanov, left with Soviet permission but failed to return. So we were labelled "non-returns" - a very incriminating term. In fact, although this occurs frequently among travelers, it is a crime in the USSR.

†Gulko should know something about that: he belonged to Burevestnik, the Soviet team that won the European Club Cup. ~JM

‡I was one of those who spoke with Gulko (with not very optimistic news) from Malta. Some players signed the letter supporting him; others, although unwilling to sign (out of fear of the Soviets?) still were willing to contribute in order to buy him chess books, etc. None of the more than thirty delegation heads I approached would consent to asking a few mild questions at the FIDE Meeting: Is Gulko alive? Why doesn't he play? May we ask the Soviet delegation, not to help him to play again (of course), but not to send him the bulletins with the games from Malta? All were afraid a show of sympathy would result in Soviet sanctions.

§Many of the GMs - at least, those from outside the Soviet sphere of influence - may not have been responsible for their quotes. E.g., the sentence: "Korchnoi's behavior at Baguio was bad, but it was Karpov who provoked him", is easily altered by omitting the last half of the sentence, thus changing the meaning entirely.

\*The meetings at Malta and the hunger-strike apparently had some effect. Gulko's fate was discussed at Malta, though not at the FIDE meeting, but at the AIPE (International Association of Chess Journalists) meeting, where the question was raised by E. Szein(USA), and a few other members.

*Editor's Note... The editor of the ICA is acutely aware that this "self-interview" is hardly a detached and objective piece of journalism. Yet it is one side of a dramatic story that begs telling. We invite, indeed welcome, a balancing opinion from any responsible spokesman for "the other side". In the interests of justice we pledge no editing of a contrary position. The opinions expressed in the above interview do not represent the views of the editor of the ICA nor of the ICA. My special thanks to Jim Marfia who edited this material from original notes transcribed from the original Albuert material and did it on very short notice and with his customary professional dispatch. JW*

#### ILLINOIS AT THE PAN AM.....

The Univ. of Toronto successfully defended its Pan-Am Intercollegiate team title at the 1981 Pan-Am Championship in NYC in December. Toronto posted a 7-1 score, a half point ahead of the Univ. of CA (Berkeley) and Cal State (Fullerton) who were declared U.S. Intercollegiate co-champs. 71 teams and 332 players from three countries competed. Illinois sent six teams from five colleges and came home with only two prizes, a disappointing performance. "Almost" describes our teams' performance this year.

At the start of play three IL teams were ranked among the top twenty: IL at Urbana (2170) led by Dave Sprengle, Triton Junior College (2133) paced by IM Bob Gruchacz and Kurt Stein, and Chicago A (2096) led by Ken Larsen. Chicago A started well with wins in their first three encounters--Cal Polytech, Ohio State B and Penn State A. But they ran into Yale next with IM Joel Benjamin on top board. While Hudson was winning for Chicago A and Kolbert was able to draw, Larsen lost a Morra Gambit to Benjamin and the adjourned game went to Yale, giving them the match. Later losses to Ohio State and Michigan, a tie with Princeton and a win over Stockton State weren't enough to land Chicago A in the prize column. Illinois bowed to defending champs Toronto, rallied against Harvard, lost to Santo Domingo and won from Columbia B. Score summaries show that it wasn't the year of triumph for Illinois: Illinois with 5-3 came in 17th, Triton -- also taking top two year college kudos, was 22nd with 4½-3½, Chicago A was 4½-3½ for 28th spot, Chicago State was 4-4 in 40th, Chicago B went 3-5 and finished 51st, Northwestern was 3½-4½ for 49th. Northwestern shared prize money for top team rated under 1700, losing the trophy on tiebreak to Rose Hulman Institute (IN).

This year's Pan Am was co-sponsored by Baruch College and Columbia University. It was directed by Harold Winston with assistance from Todd Barre, Roger Blaine, Mike Gosselin, Tom Galloway, and Terry Newton. Next year the event returns to its most successful site, Columbus, Ohio. (Above information from a USCF press release and H Winston.)

\*Some people, even in top-level positions, of the so-called "Soviet Republics" (i.e., Soviet-captured, such as Estonia) hate the bosses in Moscow, and try to show their sympathy for someone like Gulko, who is besides a brilliant player and a great personality.

†Able reported in a front-page article in the New York Times, June 28, 1981, by Serge Schmemmann.

‡A usual practice in the USSR, brilliantly described by Bukovsky ("To Build A Castle"), and others.

§The last word bears explanation for non-Soviet readers. After Baguio, Baturinsky was fond of relating the following story. A "gentleman's agreement" was reached at Baguio, whereby the yogis assisting Korchnoi would not be allowed in the playing hall, and Karpov's Dr Zukhar would not be allowed to sit in the front rows. Following this, through Soviet diplomacy, the yogis were removed from Baguio entirely. Immediately, for the decisive 32nd game (with the score tied 5:5), Dr. Zukhar reappeared in the front row. Keene, Korchnoi's second, rushed to Baturinsky (who was head of the Soviet delegation), and cried: "What are you doing? We had a gentleman's agreement!" To which Baturinsky smilingly replied: "So? We're not gentlemen." He told this story again and again, with great relish, making particular fun of Keene's naivete (which he called "stupidity").

## POSTAL CHESS.

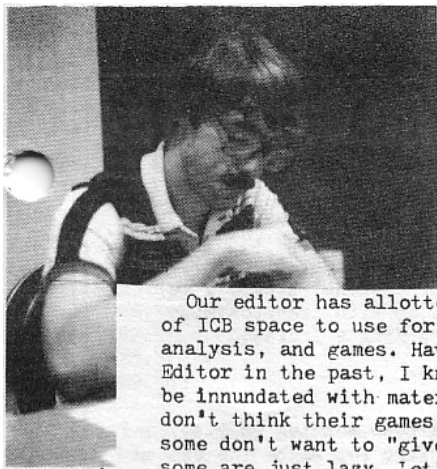
Helen Warren

Lack of space prevents including games from the ICA postal events this issue, but we will make up for it next time--a promise.

We are looking at MARCH 1 as assignment date for the 1980 Championship Finals. So far we have the following qualifiers: C Musgrave, J Tomas, V Swanson, D Taylor, N Berry, D Walthout, L Sims, W Harris, T Just, J Roecker, and J Warren. One more "possible" may come from 80-6 and two are yet to be determined from 80-1. We intend to make the assignments with qualifiers determined by March 1, and allow the two from 80-1 to start play as 12th and 13th qualifiers when results warrant. M Zavanelli, W Brown, B Naff, and P Sholl are fighting it out for the qualifying berths. Play is right on schedule, gentlemen. In our next issue we will start ICA POSTAL CHESS RATINGS based on results from the 80 prelims. We will also include players in the 1981 prelims, starting all at a pre-set rating. But more on that next issue. Announcement for the 3rd (1982) Postal Championship will also be in our April number, with play to start October 1, 1982.

Frank Skoff asked us to include this brief announcement in this issue. "As many of you may know, Dick Verber and I, mainly as officers of the ICA and the long defunct Chicago Chess Foundation, have often worked together on various chess projects since 1961. This alliance having been completely and irrevocably dissolved, we will no longer work together on any endeavors in the future. This is a public notice to the many Illinoisans in our chess community who have naturally associated us as a working unit in the past. (Signed) Frank Skoff, Past President ICA, CCF, and USCF."

THE ILLINOIS TOUR WAS DESIGNED WITH YOU  
IN MIND! JOIN IN THE ACTION!



## David Sprenkle, Asst. Ed.

"I want your games!"

Our editor has allotted me a hefty chunk of ICB space to use for tournament coverage, analysis, and games. Having served as a Games Editor in the past, I know that I will hardly be inundated with material. Some people don't think their games are good enough, some don't want to "give away secrets", and some are just lazy. Let's face it, actually there are very few good games of chess played, but I DON'T want you to send me good games (did I just say that?) I want interesting games (lots of crude tactics and blunders), crucial games, interesting matchups, weird openings, and upsets. EVERYONE plays those games! As for giving away secrets, I certainly don't expect to see many theoretically important games submitted. Personally I do the same thing when I choose games to submit. But when an opponent plays 1.g4 against you I don't think you'll be giving away much by showing the world how you handled it. Finally, I can relate to laziness. It's just as much my fault as yours, I've come to realize. I haven't developed the journalist's instincts yet, my eyes aren't always open for good games when I am at a tournament, and I don't get after people hard enough when there is a game score I want. This will change. When you submit something you can now expect a reply and some comments in return, whether or not I use the material. Just be warned that I might not always be prompt.

Let me now address tournament directors. I know you do a lot of busywork already, and I know carbon-copy scoresheets are more expensive. Publicity is nice though, so you might try what Bill Wilkinson of Peoria has done. He has a limited number of carbon scoresheets he uses for top boards and other crucial matchups, and this seems the ideal compromise.

I'm going to play in a lot of tournaments this year, but there is no reason why tournament coverage has to be limited to events I attend. After all, I doubt I'll be playing in the Midwest Women's Open this year. So if your tournament deserves coverage, you might want to line up someone else, or let Helen, John, or me know and we will try and find someone to do it. Guest submissions are definitely encouraged!

\*\*\*\*\*

Let me make a few corrections to my article on the Illinois Masters Invitational in the last ICB. In the Stein-Dandridge game 27. Bxd4 is the real mistake because White has the resource 27. Bb2, Nxe5 28. Qxd4! After 28... Qxf3+ 29. Kgl, Qd5? 30. Bxd7!, Qxd4 31. Bxd4, Nxd7 32. c6 White wins, so Black should play 29... Qxh3 instead and be content with a perpetual check after 30. Qxe5, Qxg4+.

In the Suzuki-Dandridge game 26. Bc6+ doesn't really deserve a question mark because later 29. Rb1l, Rb8 30. Qxf7+, Ka6 31. Bb5 mates. 29. Qxf7 was actually a blunder, because 31... Qf6! immediately would have won for Black (32. Nf1, Rf7).

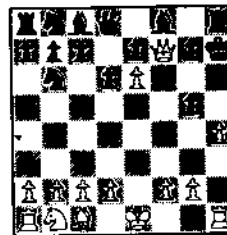
Thanks to Kurt Stein and Marvin Dandridge for pointing these mistakes out to me.

I think the fun in studying chess openings lies not in memorization, but in working out one's own lines. Scoff not, for although it maybe difficult for the average player to come up with new moves in variations subject to decades of grandmaster scrutiny, there are plenty of sidelines awaiting a proponent. Most of these self-conjured variations won't pan out, but a few will net occasional points. Their biggest assets may lie in the actual process of working them out, for besides being fun, working out sidelines is excellent analytical practice, developing both tactical imagination and discipline.

Ideally the variations you choose to examine should be tactical, because a subtle positional line requires a positional talent, while virtually anyone can work out a tactical line if they plug away at it long enough and keep an open mind. Besides, I suspect positional chess is not as easily learned "by doing" as is the art of concrete analysis.

So where do you find an appropriate variation? You might choose an old chestnut; many folks spend years studying things like the Spike (1.g4), the Nimzovich Defence (1.e4, Nc6) or the Blackmar-Diener Gambit (1.d4, d5 2.e4, dxe4 3.Nc3, Nf6 4.f3). The Boden-Kieseritzky gambit (1.e4, e5 2.Bc4, Nf6 3.Nf3, Nxe4 4.Nc3, Nxc3 5.dxc3) has been a favorite of several players I know, independently they have worked out the key lines, starting with fun possibilities like 5... d6? 6.Nxe5, dxe5? 7.Bxf7+, Ke7 8.Bg5+; or 5... d6? 6.Nxe5, Qe7 7.Bxf7+, Kd8 8.O-O!, Qxe5 9.Re1.

Here is a variation I had fun looking at many years ago: 1.e4, Nf6 2.e5, Nd5 3.Nf3, d6 4.Bc4, Nb6 5.Bxf7+?! The main point is the trap 5... Kxf7 6.Ng5+, Kg8 7.Qf3, Qe8 8.e6, h6?? 9.Qf7+!, Qxf7 10.exf7 mate. Unfortunately, Black can give some of the material back and get a won game by playing 8... g6! 9.Nf7, Bxe6. So I spent some time looking at the less forcing 7.e6, hopefully giving Black a chance to go astray. One cute variation is 7... h6? 8.Qf3, hxg5 9.Qf7+, Kh7 10.h4!



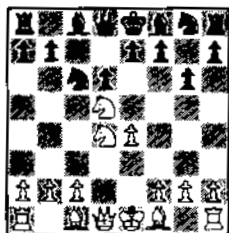
Position after 10.h4!

This resembles a dance between White's queen and Black's King, where none of the other pieces matter. Of course White's king rook wants to cut in, and if he succeeds the dance is over. 10... g4 11.b5! (threatening h6 and hxg7 mate), Bxe6 12.Qg6+!, Kg8 13.Qxe6+, Kh7 14.Qf7! back to square one.

I found a more practical sideline when I knew I was due to face an expert on the Dragon Sicilian. Before the round I racked my brain for a way to avoid his pet line and finally came up with 1.e4, c5 2.Nf3, d6 3.Nc3!?, holding back on d4 temporarily. Now 3... e5 is playable but not a Dragon. 3... g6 is met by 4.d4, cxd4 5.Qxd4!, Nf6 6.e5! (6... Nc6 7.Bb5). I planned

on meeting 3...Nf6 with 4.Bc4 (4.e5!?) threatening e5; if 4...Nc6 I could scoot into a Sozin with 5.d4, where the Dragon isn't playable (5...cxd4 6.Nxd4,g6? 7.Nxc6,bxc6 8.e5!); and finally if 4...a6 trying to overrun my bishop I had planned 5.d4,b5(5...cxd4 is a Najdorf) 6.Bd5!,Nxd5 7.exd5 with a bizarre position.

My opponent didn't bat an eye and played 3...Nc6. After 4.d4,cxd4 5.Nxd4 I eagerly anticipated 5...Nf6 6.Bc4 and the carnage I could inflict on a Dragon specialist caught in the Sozin, but he played 5...g6(!) and left me frustrated. After the game I was unwilling to abandon the idea and came up with a bizarre answer to 5...g6, mainly 6.Nd5!?, with the crude threat of 7.Nb5.



Position after 6.Nd5

To my astonishment variations arising from 6.Nd5 are analyzed in ECO, in not one but two separate places! 6...e6 7.Nc3, a6 is described as "unclear". Black has two extra tempos over normal Sicilian lines, a6 being useful, g6 being weakening. Notice 7...a6 is necessary, two of my opponents have carelessly played

7...Bg7? allowing 8.Ndb5,Bf8 (8...d5 9. exd5, Bxc3+ is objectively best) 9.Bf4,e5 (9...Ne5 10.Qd4) 10.Nd5!

6...Bg7 is also possible, because after 7.Nb5,Rb8 a knight check at c7 will displace Black's king, but leave White's knights perilously overextended. White might try 8.c4 instead.

What ECO doesn't mention is what happens after the seemingly logical 6...a6. After 6...a6? 7.Be3 (threatening Nxc6 and Bb6),Rb8 8.Nb5! Black is in trouble, e.g. 8...axb5 9.Bb6,Qd7 10.Nc7+,Kd8 11.Bxb5+! threatening Na6+. 8...Qa5+ and 8...e6 are also possible, but if you are interested why don't YOU work out the lines?

"Who is Tom Krause?"

A number of people have been asking me about this "Tom Krause fellow" who has popped out of nowhere and racked up good results, like tying for second at the Illinois Open with Martinovsky and myself. In the last six months Tom has picked up about 200 rating points. Well, I give the usual pat answer about "young and promising, hasn't played much til now", but I don't think that really answers the question. Tom adds to the "mystique" with a disdain for publicity; no recent games of his have been published.

Tom is a Univ. of Illinois senior who will shortly be serving a hitch in the Navy. Before this summer his chess experience has been largely limited to a distinguished high school career and a handful of other events, still this was sufficient to earn him a "pre-inflation" 1900+ rating. I knew that just by playing his rating would improve, but obviously he is at least a legitimate 2100+, if not a master. Only his openings have held him back, in the past his lack of experience made it necessary for him to play some dull but safe lines which hampered his naturally sharp style. Lately Tom has started to add some more ambitious lines to his repertoire, which should help immensely. I know first hand the difference new openings can make to Tom's game.

1.d4,d6

You have to understand Tom and I have played numerous five minute games and know the extent of each others opening knowledge. Since 1...Nf6 would be met by the "boring" 2.Bg5, I've felt safe playing 1...d6 with transposition into a more interesting King's Indian.

2.e4!

To my surprise, Tom has been working on 1.e4, and here I am playing the Pirc for maybe the second or third time in my life!

2...Nf6  
3.Nc3,g6  
4.Bg5,Nbd7?!

I vaguely recalled this move was necessary, but too late I realized it should come only after White plays f4. 4...Bg7 is better.

5.Nf3!,h6  
6.Be3,Bg7

6...Ng4 may be better, but White could simply 7.Bc4 with the plan of working on the f7 weak spot.

7.h3,c6  
8.Qd2,a6  
9.a4!

With the positional threat of 10.a5.

9...Qa5?

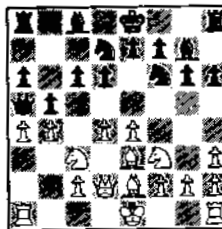
Seeking to play ...b5 and get some activity. 9...b6 looked too absurd, but it was necessary.

10.Be2,b5  
11.b4!

I underestimated this shot. I thought I might survive 11...Qxb4 12.O-O,bxa4, but 12.axb5! first keeps Black's queen trapped.

11...Qc7

12.axb5,cxb5  
13.Bxb5,Bb7  
14.Bd3,O-O?



Position after 11.b4

Too slow, Thomas soon consolidates and then grabs the initiative. 14...Nb6 gives Black some play.

15.O-O.

15.Ra3! first is more accurate, but Black misses his last chance to play ...Nb6 effectively.

15...Kh7  
16.Ra3!,Rfc8  
17.Qe2,Nb6  
18.Nd2,

A nice job of regrouping. Black now has no play left and White correctly goes for the jugular, since he'll always have the pawn-up ending to fall back upon.

18...d5?!  
19.e5,Nf7  
20.h4!,e6  
21.h5,Qd8  
22.Qg4,Qe8  
23.Ne2,Nf8  
24.e3,Nc4  
25.Nxc4,dxc4  
26.Bc2,Kg8  
27.hxg6,fxg6  
28.Nf4,g5  
29.Nh5

29...Rc7  
30.f4,Nh7  
31.fxg5,hxg5  
32.Bxg5,Kh8  
33.Qh4,Qc6  
34.Nf4,Bxe5  
35.dxe5,Rg8  
36.Bf6+,Rgg7  
37.Qxh7 mate

I could have legitimately resigned here, but I was short of time and sometimes opponents do strange things when you are in time pressure.

When I became Assistant Editor Helen sent me a batch of old game scores to do with as I pleased, and it seemed a shame to consign them all to oblivion. So here are some of them, with apologies for their untimeliness.

The first seven games are from the Master Challenge III last summer.

#### Dripps-Martz Alekhine's Defence

1.e4,Nf6 2.e5,Nd5 3.d4,d6 4.c4,Nb6 5.f4,g6  
6.Be3,Bg7 7.h3,dxe5 8.fxe5,c5 9.Nc3,cxd4 10.  
Qxd4,Qxd4 11.Bxd4,Nc6 12.Bxb6,axb6 13.Nd5,  
Bxe5 14.Nxb6,Bxb2 15.Rb1,Bc3+ 16.Kd1,Bf5 17.  
Nxa8,Bxb1 18.Nc7+,Kd7 19.Nd5,Bb2 20.a4,e6  
21.Ne3,Ra8 22.Nf3,Rxa4 23.Nd2,Bf5 24.g4,Nd4  
25.Ke1,Nc2+ 26.Kf2,Nxe3 27.Kxe3,Ra3+ 28.Kf2,  
Bd4+ 29.Ke1,Bc2 30.Bg2,Re3+ 31.Kf2,Rxh3+ 32.  
Ke2,Re3+ 0-1

#### Angelo Sandrin-Gelbart Benoni

1.d4,Nf6 2.Nf3,e6 3.c4,c5 4.d5,exd5 5.cxd5,  
b5 6.Qd3,Ba6 7.d6,Qb6 8.Qe3+,Kd8 9.Ne5,Kc8  
10.Nxf7,Rg8 11.b4,cxb4 12.Qxb6,axb6 13.Bf4,  
Bb7 14.Nd2,Bd5 15.Rc1+,Nc6 16.Ne5,Kb7 17.e4,  
Nxe4 18.Nxe4,Bxe4 19.Bxb5,Bxd6 20.Ng6,Bxf4+  
21.Nxf4,Rge8 22.O-O,Rf8 23.Rfd1,Kc7 24.Bxc6,  
Bxc6 25.Nd5+,Kb7 26.Nxb4,Rf7 27.Rd2,Ra4 28.  
Rb2,Re7 29.f3,b5 30.Nd5,Re5 31.Nb4,Kb6 32.  
Nd3,Rd5 33.Nb4,Rd4 34.Nxc6,dxc6 35.Re1,Ra7  
36.Rc2,Rc4 37.Rxc4,bxc4 38.Re2,Kc5 39.Kf2,  
Kd4 40.Rd2+,Kc3 41.Ke1,Re7+ 42.Kd1,Re5 43.  
f4,Rd5 44.Rxd5,cxd5 45.Kc1,d4 46.a4,d3 0-1

#### Tennant-Dowse Queen's Gambit Declined

1.d4,d5 2.c4,e6 3.Nc3,c6 4.Nf3,Nd7 5.e4,dxe4  
6.Bxc4,b5 7.Bb3,b4 8.Ne2,Ngf6 9.Ng3,h6 10.  
O-O,Bb7 11.Re1,Be7 12.Bc2,Qa5 13.Nd2,Ba6 14.  
b3,Rd8 15.Nc4,Bxc4 16.bxc4,e5 17.Nf5,Bf8 18.  
f4,g6 19.fxe5,Nxe5 20.Qe2,gxf5 21.exf5,Rxd4  
22.Bb2,Rd7 23.Qxe5+,Qxe5 24.Bxe5,Bc5+ 25.  
Bd4+ 1-0

#### Bachler-Zvilius Sicilian Defence

1.e4,c5 2.Nf3,Nc6 3.d4,cxd4 4.Nxd4,Nf6 5.Nc3,  
d6 6.Bc4,e6 7.Bb3,Be7 8.O-O,a6 9.f4,O-O 10.  
Be3,Nxd4 11.Bxd4,b5 12.e5,dxe5 13.fxe5,Nd7  
14.Qh5,Nc5 15.Bxc5,Bxc5+ 16.Kh1,Bb7 17.Rf4,  
Qd2 18.Rg4,Rad8 19.Rf1,Rd4 20.Rg3,Rf4 21.  
Rd1,Rd8 22.h3,Qxd1+ 23.Nxd1,Rf1+ 24.Kh2,  
Bg1+ 25.Kh1,Bf2+ 26.Kh2,Bg1+ 27.Kh1,Bf2+ 28.  
Kh2,Rdx1 29.Qxd1,Rxd1? (...Bxg3+!) 30.Rc3,  
Rg1 31.Bd5,exd5 32.Rc7,g6 33.Rxb7,Re1 34.  
Rb8+,Kg7 35.Ra8,Re2 36.Rxa6,Rxc2 37.Rd6,d4  
38.Rd2,Kf8 39.b4,Rxa2 40.Rd5,Rb2 41.Rxb5,d3  
42.Rd5,d2 43.b5,Bel 44.b6,Rxb6 0-1

#### Dummermuth-Liu Pirc Defence

1.e4,d6 2.d4,Nf6 3.Nc3,g6 4.f4,Bg7 5.Nf3,O-O  
6.Bd3,Nc6 7.O-O,e5 8.fxe5,dxe5 9.d5,Nb4 10.  
Be2,a5 11.h3,c6 12.a3,Na6 13.Bg5,Qb6+ 14.Kh2,  
cxd5 15.Bxf6,Qxf6 16.Nxd5,Qd8 17.Qe1,Nc7? 18.  
Nb6,Ra7? 19.Rd1,Qf6 20.Qf2!,Ra8 21.Nxa8,Nxa8  
22.Nd2,Qb6 23.Nc4,Qc7 24.Ne3,Be6 25.c4,Nb6  
26.Nd5,Nxd5 27.cxd5,Bd7 28.Rc1,Qd8 29.Rc3,  
Bh6 30.Rf3,Qc7 31.Kh1,Be8 32.Rc3,Qd8 33.Qf6,  
Qd7 34.Qb6,Qa4 35.Rc4,Qd7 36.Qxa5,b5 37.Rc7,  
Qd8 38.Qa7,Be3 39.Qb7,Bf4 40.Rc3,Bd2 41.Rf3,  
Qb5 42.d6,Qd8 43.d7,Bxd7 44.Rd3 1-0

#### Esses-Davies Nimzovich Attack

1.N-KB3,P-QB4 2.P-QN3,N-KB3 3.B-N2,N-B3 4.  
P-K3,P-Q4 5.B-N5,B-Q2 6.O-O,P-K3 7.P-Q3,B-Q3  
8.QN-Q2,O-O 9.KBxN,BxB 10.N-K5,Q-B2 11.P-KB4,  
N-Q2 12.QN-B3,P-B3 13.N-N4,P-K4 14.PxP,PxP  
15.N-N5,QR-K1 16.P-K4,P-Q5 17.Q-K1,RxR+ 18.  
QxR,N-B1 19.Q-B2,Q-K2 20.P-KR4,N-K3 21.B-B1,  
R-KB1 22.Q-N3,N-B5 23.BxN,RxB 24.N-R3,P-KR4  
25.N-R6+,K-B1 26.N-B5,RxN 27.PxR,P-K5 28.  
N-B4,K-N1 29.PxP,QxKP 30.P-B6,Q-K6+ 31.QxQ,  
PxQ 32.NxP,B-K4 33.R-K1,PxP 34.K-B1,B-K1 35.  
P-KN4,B-Q2 36.RxP,BxP 37.NxP+,BxN 38.R-N3 1-0

#### Liu-Angelo Sandrin Sicilian Defence

1.e4,c5 2.Nc3,Nc6 3.Nge2,Nf6 4.d4,cxd4 5.Nxd4,  
e6 6.Be3,Bb4 7.f3,d5 8.Bb5,Bd7 9.O-O,Bxc3 10.  
bxc3,dxe4 11.fxe4,Nxd4 12.Bxd7+,Qxd7 13.cxd4,  
Nxe4 14.Qe4,f5 15.Qh5+,g6 16.Qe2,b5 17.Qd3,  
Rc8 18.Bd2,Rc4 19.c3,O-O 20.Nf1,Qd5 21.Rac1,  
e5 22.g4,Nxd2 23.Qxd2,exd4 24.Re7,Qc5 25.  
Qe1,d3+ 26.Kh1,Qd5+ 27.Kg1,Rxg4+ 0-1

From the Tuley Park-Hillside match played  
last July.

#### Zingham-Alsberry French Defence

1.e4,e6 2.d4,d5 3.Nc3,Nf6 4.Bg5,dxe4 5.Nxe4,  
Be7 6.Bxf6,gxf6 7.Nf3,Nc6 8.c3,Qd5 9.Bd3,b6  
10.Qd2,Bb7 11.Qf4?,f5 12.Ned2,O-O-O 13.Nc4,  
Rhg8 14.Ne3,Qa5 15.O-O,Bd6 16.Qh4,f4 17.Nc4,  
Qd5 18.Nxd6,Qxd6 19.Rfel7,Nxd4 20.Nxd4,Rxg2+  
21.Kf1,c5 22.Be4,Bxe4 23.Rxe4,Rd8 24.Rd1,f3  
25.Ke1,Rxh2 26.Qf4,Rg1+ 27.Kd2,Rxf2+ 28.Ke3,  
Qxf4+ 29.Rxf4,Rxd1 30.Kxf2,cxd4 31.cxd4,f5  
32.Rxf3 (32.Kxf3,Rf1+),Rxd4 33.Ke3,Rb4 34.  
b3,h5 35.Kd3,Kd7 36.Rh3,b4 37.Ke3,Rg4 38.Rh2,  
e5 39.Kf3,Ke6 40.Rh1,e4+ 41.Kf2,f4 42.Rh3,  
Ke5 43.Rh1,e3+ 44.Kf3,Rg3+ 45.Ke2,h3 46.Kd3,  
Rg2 47.Rxh3,Rd2+ 48.Kc4,Rxa2 49.Kc3,e2 50.Rh1,  
f3 0-1

Here are some more recent games:

#### 1981 Illinois Open

#### Kramer-D.Younglove Pirc Defence

1.e4,d6 2.d4,Nf6 3.Nc3,g6 4.Nf3,Bg7 5.Be2,  
O-O 6.O-O,c6 7.a4,Qc7 8.h3,Nbd7 9.Be3,e5 10.  
Qd2,Re8 11.dxe5,dxe5 12.Rfd1,Nf8 13.Qd6,Ne6  
14.Qxc7,Nc7 15.Rd2,h6 16.Rad1,Nh5 17.Rd8,Be6  
18.Rxa8,Rxa8 19.Nd2,Nf4 20.Bc4,b6 21.Bxe6,  
Nfxe6 22.Nc4,Rd8 23.Rxd8,Nxd8 24.Nd6,c5 25.  
Ncb5,Nxb5 26.axb5,Kf8 27.Nc8,Ke8 28.Nxa7,Kd7  
29.b4,Bf8 30.bxc5,bxe5 31.b6,Nb7 32.Kf1,Na5  
33.Ke2,Nc4 34.b7,Kc7 35.Nc6!,Kxb7 36.Nd8+,  
Kc7 37.Nxf7,Nxe3 38.Kxe3,Bg7 39.f4,Kd7 40.  
Nxe5+,Bxe5 41.Fxe5,Ke6 42.Kd3,Kxe5 43.Ke4,  
Kxe4 44.Kxc5,Kf4 45.c4,Kg3 46.Kd4,Kxg2 47.  
c5,Kxh3 48.c6 1-0

Some games from the Illinois Invitational:

Dandridge-Al Sandrin Sicilian Defence

1.e4,c5 2.Nf3,d6 3.d4,cxd4 4.Nxd4,Nf6 5.Nc3,  
a6 6.g3,g6 7.Bg2,Bg7 8.O-O,O-O 9.h3,Qc7 10.  
Be3,Nc6 11.Nde2,b5 12.f4,Bb7 13.g4,Na5 14.  
Ng3,Nc4 15.Bc1,Qc5+ 16.Kh1,Ne3 17.Bxe3,Qxe3  
18.Rf3,Qc5 19.g5,Nd7 20.f5,Rac8 21.Rc1,Ne5  
22.Rf4,Nc4 23.Qg4,Ne3 24.Qh4,Nxg2 25.Kxg2,  
Qe5 26.Rcf1,b4 27.f6,exf6 28.gxf6,bxc3 29.  
fxg7,Kxg7 30.b3,d5 31.Rg4,Kh8 32.Qh6,dxe4  
33.Rxg6,e3+ 34.Kh2,e2 35.Rff6,Qxf6 36.Rg8+,  
Kxg8  $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$

Gruchacz-Harris Sicilian Defence

1.e4,c5 2.Ne2,d6 3.g3,g6 4.Bg2,Bg7 5.c3,e6  
6.d4,cxd4 7.cxd4,Qb6 8.Nc3,Ne7 9.O-O,O-O 10.  
Bg5,Re8 11.Qd2,Nbc6 12.Rfd1,f5 13.Rac1,e5  
14.dxe5,dxe5 15.Be3,Qd8 16.Nb5,Qxd2 17.Rxd2,  
Rf8 18.Nd6,Rb8 19.exf5,gxf5 20.Nxc8,Rbxc8  
21.Rd7,b6 22.Bg5,Bf6 23.Bxf6,Rxf6 24.f4,e4  
25.Kf2,Kf7 26.g4,Ke8 27.Rb7,fxg4 28.Bxe4,h5  
29.b4,h4 30.b5,g3+ 31.hxg3,hxg3+ 32.Kg2,Nd4  
33.Rxc8+,Nxc8 34.Nxd4,Ne7 35.Kxg3,Rd6 36.  
Rxe7,Kxe7 37.Nf5+,Ke6 38.Nxd6,Kxd6 39.Kg4,  
Ke6 40.f5+ 1-0

Friedman-Kaushansky Sicilian Defence

1.e4,c5 2.d4,cxd4 3.c3,dxc3 4.Nxc3,d6 5.Bc4,  
e6 6.Nf3,Be7 7.O-O,Nf6 8.Qe2,O-O 9.Rd1,Nfd7  
10.Bf4,e5 11.Be3,Nc6 12.Nb5,Nb6 13.Bb3,Be6  
14.Bxa6,fxe6 15.Bc5,d5 16.Bxb6,axb6 17.exd5,  
exd5 18.Nxe5,Bc5 19.Nf3,Qf6 20.Rxd5,Rae8 21.  
Qd2,Ne5 22.Nxe5,Rxe5 23.Rf1,Be3 24.Qd3,Qxf2+  
25.Rxf2,Bxf2+ 0-1

Martinovsky-Van Buskirk Queen's Gambit

1.d4,Nf6 2.c4,e6 3.Nf3,c5 4.e3,d5 5.Nc3,Nc6  
6.cxd5,exd5 7.Be2,cxd4 8.Nxd4,Bd6 9.O-O,O-O  
10.b3,Be5 11.Nxc6,bxc6 12.Qc2,Re8 13.Bb2,Qa5  
14.Rac1,Bg4 15.Bd3,c5 16.f4,Bd6 17.Nb5,Be7  
18.Bxf6,Bxf6 19.Bxh7+,Kh8 20.Nd6,Qc7 21.Nxe8,  
Rxe8 22.Bf5,Bxf5 23.Qxf5,Rxe3 24.Qxd5,Re8 25.  
b4,c4 26.Rxc4,Qb6+ 27.Kh1,Kg8 28.Qc6 1-0

Kus-Stein Sicilian Defence

1.e4,c5 2.Nf3,e6 3.d4,cxd4 4.Nxd4,Nf6 5.Nc3,  
Nc6 6.Ndb5,d6 7.Bf4,e5 8.Bg5,a6 9.Bxf6,gxf6  
10.Na3,b5 11.Nd5,f5 12.exf5,Bxf5 13.c3,Bg7  
14.Nc2,O-O 15.Nce3,Bd7 16.g4,Rb8 17.Bd3,e4  
18.Bxe4,Re8 19.Qf3,Ne5 20.Qh3,Ng6 21.f3,Be6  
22.O-O,b4 23.Rf2,bxc3 24.bxc3,Qa5 25.Rd1,  
Qc5 26.Qg3,Bxd5 27.Nxd5,Rb2 28.Kf1,Qc4+ 29.  
Kgl,Be5 30.Rxb2,Bxg3 31.hxg3,Kg7 32.Kg2,Rxe4  
33.fxe4,Qxe4+ 34.Kh3,Qf3 35.Rbd2,Ne5 36.Rd4,  
Qe2 37.Nf4,Qxg4+ 38.Kg2,Qf3+ 39.Kh3,Nc4 40.  
Ng2,Qh5+ 41.Nh4,Qc5 42.Rf1,Kf8 43.Nf5,d5 44.  
Rfd1,Nb6 45.e4,h5 46.cxd5,Qc2 47.Rf1,Qe2 48.  
Rfd1,Qxa2 49.d6,Qe6 50.Rf4,Ke8 51.Rdd4,Kd8  
52.Kg2,Nd5 53.Rf2,Qe5 54.R2d2,Nf6 55.Ne7,  
Kd7 56.Rc4,Ne4 57.Rc7+,Ke6 58.Rd3,Nxd6 0-1

Spinosa-Redman English Opening

1.c4,e5 2.Nc3,Nc6 3.Nf3,g6 4.d4,exd4 5.Nxd4,  
Bg7 6.Nxc6,bxc6 7.g3,Qe7 8.Bd2,Rb8 9.b3,Nf6  
10.Bg2,Bb7 11.Rc1,c5 12.Bxb7,Rxb7 13.Bg5,Qe6  
14.Nd5,Nxd5 15.Qxd5,Qxd5 16.cxd5,d6 17.O-O,  
Kd7 18.e4,Rb4 19.Rfe1,Re8 20.f3,Rbb8 21.Kf1,  
a5 22.Rc2,a4 23.bxa4,Ra8 24.Rc4,Reb8 25.Re2,  
Rb1+ 26.Kg2,Bd4 27.f4,f6 28.Bh6,Rb4 29.Rxb4,  
cxb4 30.Bg7,Rxa4 31.g4,Be3 32.h4,f5 33.Bxc3,  
bxc3 34.gxf5,gxf5 35.exf5,Rxf4 36.Rc2,Rc4  
37.Kf3,Ke7 38.Kg3,Kf6 39.h5,Kxf5 40.Rf2+  
0-1 (time)

Sprenkle-Esses French Defence

1.e4,e6 2.d4,d5 3.Nd2,Nf6 4.e5,Nfd7 5.Bd3,c5  
6.c3,Nc6 7.Ngf3,Qb6 8.O-O,cxd4 9.cxd4,f5 10.  
Nb3,Be7 11.Bg5,Qd8 12.Bxe7,Qxe7 13.Rac1,O-O  
14.Qd2,h6 15.Rc3,Nb4 16.Bb1,Nb6 17.Nc5,a5  
18.a3,Nc6 19.Bd3,a4 20.Qd1,Ra5 21.Be2,g5 22.  
g3,Kg7 23.Re1,Rh8 24.Kg2,g4 25.Nh4,Nxe5? 26.  
Bxf4!,Nbc4 27.Rxc4,dxc4 28.Rxe5,Qg5 29.Be2,  
b6 30.Nxe6+,Bxe6 31.Rxe6,Qd8 32.Bxc4,Qc7 33.  
Qh5,Ra8 34.Qg6+,Kf8 35.Qf6+,Kg8 36.Re8+ 1-0

Van Buskirk-Friedman Sicilian Defence

1.e4,c5 2.Nf3,d6 3.d4,cxd4 4.Nxd4,Nf6 5.Nc3,  
a6 6.Bg5,e6 7.Qf3,Bd7 8.O-O,O-O 9.Nb3,Be7  
10.Be2,Qc7 11.Qg3,Kc8 12.Rfe1,Ne5 13.Bxf6,  
Bxf6 14.f4,Ng6 15.Qd3,Nxf4 16.Qxd6,Nxg2 17.  
Rg1,Ne3 18.Qxc7,Rxc7 19.Rd3,Nc4 20.Kb1,b5  
21.Bf1,Nxb2 22.Kxb2,b4 0-1

Kornfeld-Friedman Dutch Defence

1.c4,f5 2.d4,g6 3.g3,Bg7 4.Bg2,d6 5.Nc3,c6  
6.d5,Nh6 7.Nh3,Nf7 8.O-O,e5 9.dxe5,Bxe6 10.  
Qb3,Qc7 11.Nf4,Bd7 12.e4,O-O 13.c5,dxc5 14.  
Rd1,Kh8 15.Ne6,Bxe6 16.Qxe6,Qe5 17.Qb3,Qe7  
18.exf5,gxf5 19.Bf4,b6 20.Re1,Qf6 21.Rad1,  
Bh6 22.Re6,Qg7 23.Ne2,Bxf4 24.Nxf4,c4 25.  
Qa3,Ne6 26.Rxe5 1-0

Palciauskas-Gruchacz Sicilian Defence

1.e4,c5 2.Nf3,e6 3.Nc3,Nc6 4.Bb5,Nd4 5.O-O,  
Nxb5 6.Nxb5,a6 7.Nc3,b5 8.d4,cxd4 9.Qxd4,  
Bb7 10.Re1,Qc7 11.Bg5,f6 12.Be3,Ne7 13.Rad1,  
Ng6 14.a4,b4 15.Na2,e5 16.Qd3,Rd8 17.c4,Qc6  
18.Qd5,Qc7 19.Qd3,Bc6 20.b3,Qb7 21.Nd2,a5  
22.Nc1,Be7 23.Ne2,O-O 24.Ng3,Nh4 25.Nf3,f5  
26.Nxh4,fxe4 27.Qe2,Bxh4 28.Qg4,Bxg3 29.Qxg3,  
d6 30.c5,dxc5 31.Bxc5,Rxd1 32.Rxd1,Re8 33.  
Be3,Bd5 34.Bc1,e3 35.Bxe3,Bb3 36.Rc1 0-1  
(time)

Kaushansky-Harris French Defence

1.e4,e6 2.d4,d5 3.Nd2,Nc6 4.c3,e5 5.exd5,  
Qxd5 6.Ngf3,exd4 7.Bc4,Qh5 8.cxd4,Nf6 9.O-O,  
Be7 10.Re1,O-O 11.Nf1,Bb4 12.Bd2,Bxd2 13.  
Qxd2,Bg4 14.Ne5,Nxe5 15.dxe5,Rfd8 16.Qf4,  
Nd5 17.Bxd5,Rxd5 18.Ne3,Be6 19.Nxd5,Bxd5 20.  
Rad1,Bxa2 21.Rd3,Be6 22.Ree1,h6 23.h3,c6 24.  
Rd8+,Rxd8 25.Rxd8+,Kh7 26.Qe4+,Qg6 27.Qxg6+,  
Kxg6 28.f4,Kf5 29.Rd4,h5 30.Kf2,e5 31.g3,b5  
32.Ke3,g5 33.Rd8,gxf4+ 34.gxf4,Kg6 35.Rd6,  
Kg7 36.h4,Bd5 37.Kd4,a4 38.Kc5,Kh7 39.Rxd5,  
cxd5 40.f5,d4 41.Kxd4,b4 42.Kc4,a3 43.bxa3,  
bxa3 44.Kb3,a2 45.Kxa2,Kg7 46.Kb3,Kf8 47.  
Kc4,Ke7 48.Kd5,Kd7 49.f6,Kd8 50.Kd6,Ke8 51.  
Kc7 1-0

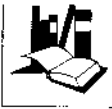
Kornfeld-Sprenkle Dutch Defence

1.c4,f5 2.Nc3,Nf6 3.g3,g6 4.Bg2,Bg7 5.e3,  
O-O 6.Nge2,d6 7.O-O,e5 8.d3,c6 9.Rb1,a5 10.  
a3,Be6 11.b4,axb4 12.axb4,d5 13.cxd5,cxd5  
14.Qb3?! (threatening e4, but 14.d4,e5 gives  
White the advantage),Re8! 15.d4,Nc6 16.Rd1,  
(16.dxe5,d4!)exd4 17.exd4,Ne4 18.Be3(18.Nxe4,  
dxe4 19.d5,Bf7 20.dxc6,Bxb3 21.Rxd8,Raxd8  
22.Rxb3=),Bf7 19.Nf4?,g5  $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$

Games for this column should be sent to

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# BOOK REVIEW

REVIEWED BY FRANK SKOFF

OXFORD ENCYCLOPEDIA OF CHESS, Volume 1, 1485-1866. Edited by David Levy & Kevin O'Connell, Oxford, 1981, ix-xviii, 1-527 pages. Price: 35 £ (\$70)

Contents: Intro.: ix-xv(English, Dutch, French, German, Russian, Serbo-Croat, & Swedish)  
Symbols: xvi-xvii (explained in the same seven languages above)  
Place codes: xviii  
Chess games: 1-442 (fig. algebraic)

Cross Tables: 443-454 (tournaments: 1849-1866)  
Bibliography: 455-6 (coded into the games)  
Opening Index: 457-472  
Ending Index: 473-476  
Players' Index: 477-527

Publishing History: In May, 1977 the ENCYCLOPEDIA was offered at a pre-publication price of £ 13.50 until its publication in August of that year, when the price would be £16. In September the publishers announced its appearance delayed for one year because of "unforeseen production difficulties linked mainly with computer generated typesetting." But the postponements continued; it was not until now, more than four years after the initial announcement in NCM, that the volume came out, with the price having zoomed to £35, no doubt due to the same difficulties mentioned before plus the effects of inflation. At the same time, the original scope had to be modified from 1882 to 1866, with a consequent reduction in diagrams and line drawings.

The Opening Index deserves praise because it does not use names to identify an opening, but simply gives the moves which comprise a distinctive line of play; under these moves are listed chronologically the code number of games in which they occur. Systematically, the Index begins with "1 a3" and ends with "1 h3", covering these debuts plus all those in between.

The absence of the customary names not only saves space but also, perhaps, reflects a growing realization that they (players or places) usually cannot be justified historically as the only begetters of their debuts. No doubt too that computers, seeking the bliss of scientific brevity, find "1 a3" easier to handle, for example, than "Anderssen's Opening."

The code number of the bibliography appear after the termination of every game, thus giving its source, another praise-worthy device which few chess books have employed. If more editors and authors followed this example, the establishment of a definitive literature, especially as regards games, could be eventually achieved; after all, the same device has been successfully used for centuries to develop definitive versions of master works of literature throughout the world.

The Games are not numbered but arranged by years and so presented in three groupings: Tournaments (with site & date), matches, and miscellaneous games (simuls, etc.). Each game has "a unique code number"(based mainly on its year and grouping) by which it can be readily located among the games. (It is also used in all three Indexes.) The games average about 8½ per page, many being annotated briefly, citing the name of the annotator if known; diagrams average a bit more than one per page (599 in 442 pages). The results tables of 70 matches are also interspersed throughout, appearing neatly just before their games. Fifty portraits of players (nearly all line drawings; with the exception of a few photos) are similarly set down at appropriate places; although usually small, they are of reasonably good quality. The typography and layout is pleasing and attractive, only a few of the symbols being somewhat tiny, and possibly a strain to some eyes. Finally, the general arrangement and presentation seems admirable and efficient.

A concrete example in the use of the Indexes may clarify as well as sum up their basic operation. If a reader were interested in the earliest appearance of a particular opening, say "1 a3", he would easily find that head in the Opening Index, below which would be a list of the code numbers of the games in which the opening was played, arranged by years, the earliest being given

first, in this case: "1839-\*BZ-2". Above the "9" is a slight crescent, the symbol for "uncertainty", indicating that the last digit of that year is not a substantiated fact but an educated guess or rough inference of some sort. The asterisk (in the book it is really a "star") means a "miscellaneous game."

Now, locating this game in the Games Section is simple: the top of each page presents a range of the year-based code numbers in the games below it exactly as the top of the page in a dictionary presents the alphabetic range of words appearing on the page below. Since the game is miscellaneous and uncertainly dated, it will be near the end of the 1839 games, where it carries the full heading: "1839-\*BZ-2 Zekerski-Boncourt". The crescent still appears above the "9". If the last digit were completely unknown, it would appear farther down in that year and be written "183?" wherein the symbol "?" meant "information not available." Only in the Players' Index is the full heading set forth, the other two Indexes requiring only the first line of it.

At the end of the game is the bibliographic code "L/N 6013-1839", the first part of which is identified by the Bibliography as "Le Palamede," while the "1839" represents the year it occurred in that magazine. The Endgame Index can be handled in the same way to find a particular kind of endgame, say R vs B (R and B appear as White figures, of course, not letters).

The aim of the editors, says the Introduction, was "to publish all the important games played" since the modern form of chess emerged (circa 1485). They intended to include "all the recorded games played up to 1800, every game played in all major tournaments and matches from 1801, and every traceable game of each player who was at one time one the best two players in the world." The dust jacket states that "some 4,000 games" are presented.

My actual count shows 3,773 games. The Opening Index, which should echo that total, covers only 2,879 games, exposing a discrepancy of 894 and a possible counting error on my part. Another check resulted in the same figures, however.

I also tallied the games listed in the Players' Index, which were 6,850. Since each game is placed under the name of both white and black, dividing this amount by two could give the total games. Unfortunately, as I discovered shortly, games involving unknown opponents could hardly be listed under "?", though that would have helped as a check for accuracy. In addition, consultation games involving multiple players, sometimes of both sides, would distort this division slightly. Nevertheless, since half of 6,850 was still far short of my actual games count, it did alert me that something was askew.

More investigation unearthed numerous games at various odds; and since these obviously could not be fitted into the Opening Index, they should have been placed in a special index of their own (they were not). Amazingly, no mention of odds games appears in the Introduction or or anywhere else.

I counted 857 odds games. Three other games, wherein Black moved first, would raise this figure of unindexed games to 860, leaving 34 games still unaccounted for, a difference I could not reduce further.

On the other hand, I played over a dozen games or so

cont'd next page...

from various pages and found their scores impeccable.

The flaws in this work are recapitulated as follows, with occasional commentary:

Subtitle: "Volume 1 1485-1866" is not given on the title page but does appear on the spine and dust jacket

Symbols: Although their list did not include any symbol for odds games, yet one was employed (at least most of the time) before each game was printed: The figurine pawn or piece enclosed in angled parentheses: e.g. (♞) f7, meaning Black was conceding that pawn and the first move (or more) to White.

Opening Index: 1849-\*KS-2 is not marked by any odds symbol to indicate it is such a game, but it must be since White gets two moves to start against Black's one and since it follows 1849-\*KS-1, which is so marked.

Items missing from this Index: p 471, col 2: Black's second move in the second variation from the top; p 53: one game in which Black moves first; p 286-7: Two Kolisch games in which Black moves first. And, as noted earlier, 857 games at odds.

Players' Index: Under Louis Paulsen, all his games with opponents who had names are given; those who were unknown (question marks) are not listed. Greco, though 77 of his games are given, does not appear here. In fact, only players with names are indexed. (on the other hand, the code numbers of many games involving unknown players do appear in the Opening and Endgame Indexes). Three games of Cochrane-Deschappelles gets no listing whatsoever! In contrast, Cochrane-Mouret 1820 (P & move) is properly listed under the names of both players, as is true of Monquedien-Staunton 1841 (P & 2 moves). So the computer did not know how to handle such items properly.

SICILIAN 2 c3 by Murry Chandler. Batsford, 110 pp.

The Sicilian Defense with 2 c3 has become an increasingly important alternative to more usual lines. Players have turned to it as a way out of the highly tactical main lines in the Najdorf, Pelikan, and Dragon Sicilians. This is the first major book in any language on this variation. As such, it has several virtues to recommend it, but also a couple of major defects.

Among the book's virtues is its timeliness. Most of the book's references are from 1975 through 1979 and in the major variations references from as late as 1981 can be found. This is important because opinion has finally begun to decide which are the important variations.

The evaluations of the variations are uncommonly good. As a practicing (and very strong) IM, Chandler does not have the luxury of accepting Informant evaluations without thought and this care is everywhere evident in his book.

Chandler also combines the instructional and reference sides of the book quite nicely. Three chapters ( 1 ...d5, 12 ...Nf6, and 22 ...others) guide the reader through an overview of the main variations so that players new to 2 c3 may play the move with a certain confidence while saving the detailed study for later.

Unfortunately the book does have difficulties. There are 25 chapters, one for every four pages of text, and this is simply too many for the reader to get any coherent sense of what is going on. There are three chapters covering 1 e4 c5 2 c3 Nf6 3 e5 Nd5 4 d4 cxd4 5 Qxd4 e6 alone. I can't help

Games: Diagram, p 172: The BF next to the WK should be white. The first two games of the Lewis-Deschappelles 1821 match (P & move) have the same code number: 821-...DL-] (the three dots reflect the omission of the symbol for matches, crossed swords, which demonstrate that a computer can be romantic). Nonetheless, in the Players' Index both games are correctly numbered under Lewis; as stated before, Deschappelles is not listed at all. Three games are given of the 1841 Stanley-Staunton match, often marked with the crescent symbol of uncertainty in its results table. THE CHESS PLAYERS' CHRONICLE, the source of games according to the bibliographic code, actually published a fourth, it also being won by Stanley (See CHRONICLE II, p 241). On pages 249-251 are nine games bearing the bibliographic code number "M324"; however, no such number appears in the bibliography.

\*\*\*\*\* EPILOGUE \*\*\*\*\*

The ENCYCLOPEDIA is perhaps the most important book to be published in decades, so my examination of it was not a cursory one (though I must admit I did swear softly on finding indexes incomplete). Containing a golden wealth of historical games, mined with monumental industry from "the major chess libraries of the world": The British Library, the Bodleian Library (Oxford), the Van der Linde collection at the Royal Library at The Hague, and the John G White collection at Cleveland (sources not readily accessible to the chess public living elsewhere) it has been gathered here--and only here--into one volume. Unfortunately, its high price may meet stiff buyer resistance. Still it would be a pity if this flawed masterpiece of research discouraged the publisher from continuing the work into further volumes.

feel that this material would be easier to digest if some of it were relegated to notes. Even with the help of the first chapter and some previous knowledge of the variation, I found it difficult to decide what was important in the 2 ...d5 variations and what was secondary.

This is certainly a good book, but one which would have profited from some good editorial supervision.

REVIEWED BY JOHN TOMAS

THE PLAYERS CHESS NEWS 8-16 pages, biweekly; \$30.00 yearly. Available from Circulation Department The Players Chess News 2503 W 7th St. Los Angeles CA. 90057.

There are at least four important elements to a strong national chess program: (1) young players must have quality instruction at an early age; (2) There must be enough strong tournaments; (3) Titled players must play at the regional and local level; and (4) There must be a strong chess press. The United States has some very fine tournaments, but those elements which require some national policy have eluded it. In the '30s when the US was the strongest chess nation in the world, Chess Review, under I.A. Horowitz, and The American Chess Bulletin, under Hermann Helms gave the young American players games, news and analysis on a monthly basis. Recently, however, the US has had to depend on such jerry-rigged efforts as Chess Digest or Chess Life, a mass-circulation magazine that cannot cater to strong players alone. Effectively American players have had to depend upon the still thriving Soviet chess press and the newly resurgent English chess press. No wonder America has not yet reached its potential!

cont'd. on pg. 24

# opening analysis

by NM Allan Savage

## SIMPLICITY IN OBSCURITY: THE NIMZOVICH DEFENSE "DECLINED"

This article will discuss the opening arising with the moves

1 e4 Nc6 2 Nf3 d6

including some heretofore unpublished ideas.

White's 2 Nf3 is probably the most popular reply to the Nimzovich Defense. It avoids the "theoretical discussions" that follow the critical main line 1 e4 Nc6 2 d4 d5 3 Nc3 dxe5 4 d5, and offers transposition back to the "more normal" openings (White hopes for 2...e5.) But, as often happens, the frequency with which this line occurs has tended to make it theoretically important also. As partial proof of this we find five pages devoted to this variation in Hugh Myers' NIMZOVICH DEFENSE (Chessco, 1973) and eleven pages of analysis in Harding's NIMZOVICH DEFENSE (Batsford, 1981). I might add that aside from the move 2...d6 discussed here, the line beginning with 2...c6 is also common and often leads to French-like positions.

After 2...d6, the position has a definite Pirc character and indeed often can transpose directly to the Pirc Defense. White generally plays

3 d4

and then Black has three main replies: A. 3...Bq4; B. 3...Nf6; and 3...g6. I will not discuss the latter here as it has little independent character, and usually transposes back to the Pirc via 4 Nc3 Nf6 5 Be2 Bg7 etc.

### VARIATION A: 3...Bq4

Harding gives this a "?!", suggesting that White's best reply is 4 Bb5. But Fischer played 4 d5 versus Emma (Mar del Plata 1964) and though Black equalized after 4...Nbd8 (when Fischer played inaccurately!), it is clear that the active 4...Ne5 is better. The 5 Nxe5? is known to favor Black (5...Rxd1 6 Bb4+ c6? dxc6 Qa5+ 8 Ne3 O-O-O, see Myers). Harding says that 5 Be2 is equal but there are no examples. What would Fischer have played and what variation would he choose today versus the Nimzovich? We can only speculate.

### A1. 4 c3

This has been played infrequently but is quite solid. Myers now suggests 4...Qc8! at once.

4... Nf6  
5 h3!

This improves on 5 Nbd2 Qc8 (5...e5? 6 Qb3 Qe8 7 Be4+ 6 Be2 e5 (6...g6 Myers) which was equal in Yanofsky-Tartakover (Saltsjobaden, 1948). By putting the question to the Bishop at once, White forces Black to show his hand. Now best is probably 5...Bxf3 6 Qxf3 though 5...Bh5 is certainly playable but it precludes the Pirc-like set up with ...g6. Yet, most players would prefer White's two Bishops and comfortable game. Instead, Black speculated with

5... Bc8?!  
6 Nbd2 g6  
7 Be2 Bq7  
O-O o-o  
9 Re1 e5  
10 dxe5 Nxe5  
11 Nxe5 dxe5  
12 Rc4 =

Chase-Savage (Boston, 1975)

### A2. 4 Be3!?

This is another little explored move which is not even mentioned by Myers in his early work. But it has been the choice of GMs Olafsson and Byrne when faced with this variation!

4... Nf6  
5 h3!

Olafsson chose 5 Nbd2 versus Castro (Nice, 1974) when after 5...e5? 6 d5 Ne7 7 h3! White had a clear advantage in space and development. Black might have tried 5...g6 or 5...e6 says Harding. The text, on the other hand, proves most accurate.

5... Bxf3!?

Byrne-Castro (Biel, 1976) continued 5...Bh5 6 Nc3 e6 7 Be2 d5 8 Ne5! Bxe2 9 Qxe2+ and White had the initiative.

6 Qxf3 g6  
7 Nc3 Bg7  
8 Bc4 O-O  
9 Rd1! e5  
10 dxe5!

Giving up the two Bishops voluntarily, an interesting conception.

10... Nxe5  
11 Qc2 Nxc4  
12 Qxc4 Re8  
13 O-O =

And White had a comfortable edge in space, Chase-Savage (Boston, 1976).

### A3. 4 Bc4!?

This is Stalberg's move of which there are no examples quoted by Myers or Harding.

4... Nf6  
5 Nc3 e6  
6 Bq5 Be7

Myers analyzes to this point and says it's equal. But Black is definitely cramped and White's game is much easier to play.

7 Qd2!?

White is not afraid of doubled f-pawns as he will castle queenside and attack down the g-file. The complications after 7...Nxe4 are probably in White's favor also.

7... O-O  
8 Bb3 h6  
9 Be3 d5!?

After 10 exd5 Nxd5 11 Nxd5 exd5 12 Ne5 Nxe5 13 dxe5 Black had equalized in Anderson-Savage (Boston, 1977). But better is 10 e5 as 10...Rc8 is = and 10...Ne4 11 Nxe4 dxe4 12 Ng1 is unclear.

### A4. 4 Be2

This move is solid, obvious, but according to Myers, unenterprising. I agree, but it is important nevertheless if, for no other reason than it often transposes to B below. Rather than hash over the details which can be found in Myers' or Harding's books, I wish to suggest an improvement in a "simple" line.

4... Nf6  
5 Nc3 e5  
6 dxe5 dxe5  
7 Qxd8+!

This is a big improvement over Burton-Myers (Chicago, 1972) which continued 7 O-O Bb4. I should point out, however, that White also has a slight edge with 6 d5 above.

7... Rxd8  
8 Bb5!?

This pin is very uncomfortable as Harding suggested in many similar variations. If now 8...Bxf3 9 Bxc6+! bxc6 10 gxf3 = with the better Bishop and Pawn structure.

cont'd. next page



8 .... Nd7  
9 Be3?

After 9 Bxc6! White is better.

9... Bxf3  
10 gxf3 Nd4 =

Savage-Spencer (N Dartmouth, 1976)

Variation B: 3...Nf6

This is probably the most accurate as it retains more options.

4 Nc3 Bg4

B1. 5 Be2

Once again, this is solid, unassuming and underestimated!

5... g6

Keres played 5...e6 here with a different sort of position. Harding considers that satisfactory for Black and even dubs it the main line. The text is more "thematic" however.

6 h3!

Again, a timely question, especially now since Black has commuted himself with ...g6.

6... Bxf3  
7 Bxf3 Bg7  
8 Be3 O-O  
9 Qd2 c5!

Palmer-Harding (Dublin, 1978) continued more exactly with 9...Re8! 10 O-O-O c5 11 dxc5 (here 11 d5 allows Nd4 12 Bxd4? cxd4 13 Qxd4 Nre4!) 11...Nxe5 and Black had sufficient chances in a double-edged position.

10 d5 Ne7?

Correct was 10...Nd4! If then 11 Bxd4 cxd4 12 Ne2 (12 Qxd4 Nxc4!) 12...Re8 and Black has at least equality. After the text, White's attack was faster after 11 Bg5 in Caruso-Savage (Boston, 1976).

B2. 5 Be3!?

As in A2, this move is quite underestimated.

5... e5

This is the move most often played, essayed by such players as Myers, Rossolimo, and Lutikov. But White has a very simple line, not mentioned by Harding or Myers, which looks tough to crack:

6 dxe5! dxe5!

Perhaps this is a mistake. But after 6...Nxe5 7 Be7 White has the theoretically superior Pawn Structure (like the Steinitz Defense to the Ruy) unless Black chances 7...Bxf3 8 gxf3!? relinquishing the Bishops.

7 Bb5!

How many times will we meet this little move?

7... Qxd1+  
8 Rxd1 Bb4

After the game my opponent suggested 8...Bd6 but we agreed that White still is better.

9.Rd3! ±

White had the initiative. Commons-Savage (New York, 1976).

B3. 5 d5

This is quite popular, and indeed it is quite aggressive. But the best continuations are not clear and there is much room for original analysis here.

5... Ne5!?

Myers considers only this but 5...Nb8 has been played more often. Then 6 Be2 g6 is normal, but probably better is 6 h3 with eventual Bc4 as in Sigurjonsson-

Rossolimo (Skopje, 1972) or 6 Bg5 with eventual O-O-O as in McKay-Castro (Nice, 1974). However, the text is more critical.

6 Be2

6 Nxe5 dxe5 (2...Bxd1 7 Bb5+ c6 8 dxc6 dxe5 9 e7+ leaves White with the advantage due to his Queenside majority)  
7 f3 Bd7 8 Bc4 Qc8 9 Be3 e6 ± (Myers) may be White's clearest variation for a small edge, but there have been few examples. The text move is more ambitious.

6 Bb5+ c6 7 dxc6 Nxc6 (a Sicilian!) 8 e5!? dxe5 9 Qxd8+ Rxd8 10 Nxe5 Bd7 11 Bxc6+ Bxc6 12 Nxc6 bxc6 13 Be3 ± Makarichev-Kroll (Eur. Jr. Ch. 1973-4) is also interesting.

6... Bxf3  
7 gxf3 g6  
8 f4 Ned7  
9 Be3 c5  
10 h4 ±/+

White has more space, better development, and good attacking chances on the kingside but 4-4 Mariotti-Myers (Padua, 1976).

In conclusion, it appears that 2 Nf3 versus the Nimzovich has more bite than meets the eye. It is the most frequent choice by masters when confronted with the defense, probably because it is a good, solid, positional continuation. The variations that arise after 2...d6 are often deceptively simple and Black can frequently drift into inferior positions by underestimating them.

This article in no way pretends to be comprehensive, but introduces several novelties in unpretentious lines that gives one cause to think. Clearly the theory of this variation is in its infancy. For a more detailed study, the reader is referred to the books by Myers and Harding previously mentioned.

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*As we go to press FIDE Master Allan Savage is on his way to Iceland to play in an international tournament which, we hope, will produce a norm toward an IM title. Our next issue will feature coverage of this event.*

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Book Review, cont'd.

Recently a new American newspaper has devoted itself to bringing the very latest in games and analysis to the American master. The Players Chess News is a cross between the old and modern Chess theory. It contains between 60-70 unannotated games each issue with light notes for another 10 and deep notes for 5-10 additional games. Virtually every issue has one or more theoretical articles on openings. Among the regular contributors are such well-known players as Walter Browne, Larry Christiansen, James Tarjan, Jerome Silman, Jeffrey Mastner and Elliott Winslow. Elliott Winslow has written on the openings of the US Open, Vincent McCambridge on the Najdorf Sicilian, Ken Jones on the Dragon Sicilian and Mark Ginsburg on "Openings for Heroes."

Granted that all of this is very useful for no more than 2% of the American chess public, what does The Players Chess News have to offer you, the non-master? For one thing it offers up-to-date news at a reasonable price. It's really enjoyable to get the latest chess news and games without waiting two months for Chess Life. Moreover you get the games carefully annotated and explained--unlike some of the games you might find in the lay press. Careful study of recent games in your openings can only help your own play. Most important, though, is the knowledge that you are helping America's most promising players get up-to-date information and to sharpen their analytical skills before an audience of their peers -- all this at bargain basement prices.

reviewed by John Tomas



# OF PAWNS & KINGS

newton  
berry

## AN INTERVIEW WITH LEONID KAUSHANSKY

A few years back, when Richard Verber headed up the Chicago entry in the National Chess League, he complained that none of the strong Russian chess players then emigrating to the U.S. were settling in the Windy City. In the last couple of years, however, Illinois has welcomed several fine chess talents from the Soviet Union, including Leonid Kaushansky, a 21-year-old engineering student scheduled to graduate from Illinois Institute of Technology in May. High school chess champion of Riga, Latvia, at 14, Leonid defeated his first master and became youth champ of the local sports society at 17.

Coming to Chicago in March, 1980, Kaushansky quickly established himself as a significant figure in Illinois chess. He finished second in the National Open, then rang up first-place showings at the 1981 Illinois Open, Illinois Class (Master Section), and the ICA Invitational. Leonid also went 3-0 on Board 1 for Verber's Lake Shore team in this season's Illinois Chess League play.

Although Kaushansky arrived here speaking little English, I was pleased to discover that he now has an excellent command of the language. More importantly, he has a great deal to say.

**BERRY:** When did you learn to play chess?

**KAUSHANSKY:** I was perhaps five when I learned the moves. Then ten years ago I became serious about the game and began to compete in tournaments.

**BERRY:** Did you play on a school team in the Soviet Union?

**LK:** I played for my high school in Riga. I was also a member of the Republican Youth team and I played for my sports society, a kind of sports club.

**NB:** Were you top board on those teams?

**LK:** No, I was in the middle. The first boards are now strong masters in Russia.

**NB:** Who is the highest rated master you have beaten to date?

**LK:** Leonid Bass. He's now 2530. I beat some comparably strong masters in Russia, but can't compare their ratings to American ratings.

**NB:** How does the chess in this country stack up against that of the USSR?

**LK:** There are many differences. Here we are used to playing week-end tournaments with two or three games a day. In Russia, we would play only one game a day, and always 4-hour games: two hours for forty moves. Also, we played longer tournaments--10 or 11 rounds.

**NB:** How often would you play tournament games?

**LK:** I played about 80 games a year in the eight out of twelve months I competed.

**NB:** How do playing strengths compare?

**LK:** There are more strong players in Russia. In Riga, there were about 100 of us experts who used to play among ourselves. There's less strong competition in Chicago.

**NB:** You refer to yourself as an expert in Russia. You weren't a master there?

**LK:** No, but there's a difference in standards between the two countries. Over 2300 would be considered a master in Russia. In this country, my first rating was about 2189. The second tournament here I became a master. Now I'm 2419.

**NB:** Do you find any differences in the types of openings played here, as opposed to Russia?

**LK:** The openings are changing, but I guess they are changing all over the world. It's about the same here. I would say the endgame is more seriously studied in Russia. So they have more skill at it.

**NB:** What accounts for this greater endgame emphasis?

**LK:** There are more regular studies in Russia. We set regular hours to study openings, middle games, and endings, in both chess clubs and chess school.

**NB:** You say, "chess school". Is that a school devoted exclusively to chess?

**LK:** Yes, but students also attend regular classes at their high schools. Then they come to chess school about 10 hours a week.

**NB:** Players of what strengths attended chess school?

**LK:** They started with beginners, and their main goal was to make expert and, if possible, master.

**NB:** Judges by those standards, what was the success rate?

**LK:** Every 100 beginners produced perhaps five experts and

and one master. They operated on a large scale in Russia. They'd take two million beginners and wind up with ten grandmasters.

**NB:** Did students choose to go to chess school, or were they chosen?

**LK:** It was the student's choice. But teachers could go to different schools and recruit children for their chess club.

**NB:** Did a kid have to exhibit a special aptitude or just be interested?

**LK:** Just be interested.

**NB:** In American clubs, many beginners become discouraged and drop out after getting drubbed repeatedly on their initial visits. Is there a dropout rate in Soviet chess schools?

**LK:** Yes, but it's rather small.

**NB:** Why is that? Special benefits?

**LK:** While you're in school, the government pays all your expenses. I used to travel all over the country, and the government paid my way. I didn't get money for winning tournaments, but I also didn't pay entry fees. We traveled a lot, maybe 10 trips a year.

**NB:** About how many people would be in a given chess class?

**LK:** It wasn't a system of classes. Each teacher had his own pupils, and he arranged meetings on his own. So he would tutor 15 beginners to experts.

**NB:** What was the strength of the teacher?

**LK:** Generally expert. We didn't have too many masters, because a master would be rated 2300-2500. He has to achieve these ratings and win a certain number of games in one tournament. It isn't as easy to become a master in Russia as it is here.

**NB:** How would you compare the availability of chess literature?

**LK:** Chess books are in very great demand there. They're comparatively cheap, but sometimes it's simply impossible to buy them. We managed to get them through our chess school or club, but only because we were on a certain level as members of the Republican team. For just an amateur, it was very difficult to find a book.

**NB:** Which books have you personally found most helpful in your development as a strong player?

**LK:** I enjoyed MY SYSTEM by Nimzovich very much, also books by Tal, whom I knew personally. He's from Latvia and supervised me and the Republican team for about a year. I had a chance to talk to and play against him.

**NB:** It must have been exciting to relate closely to one of the greatest players in the world. What sort of things did you learn from him?

**LK:** It's hard to say. Simply to be in the same room with Tal is some kind of experience. My style was formed before I met him. But he gave me a sound notion of tactics.

**NB:** It must be more difficult for you to improve now that you no longer have such strong opposition to sharpen your skills on.

**LK:** I don't have a lot of time to spend on chess now, since I'm a senior at IIT. And I play strong players only several times a year. So it is hard to improve, though while you're growing, you naturally tend to play better to a certain age--I guess, till 25. I travel to New York and Philadelphia for tournaments sometimes, where I find strong opposition. I've played several

grandmasters there.

NB: Do you attend any chess club in Chicago on a regular basis?

LK: No, only to play for my club team.

NB: What are your present chess goals?

LK: I'm trying to raise my rating to become one of the top fifty players in the U.S. Then maybe I'll try to gain an international title.

NB: What special significance do you attach to the top 50? Is it just the prestige?

LK: When you become one of the top 50, it's easier to play in international competition. Entry fees are smaller, and it's easier to enter.

Here's Kaushansky's first draw against a 2500 player, from the 1981 World Open. Annotations are by Leonid.

MICHAEL ROHDE (2503)-LEONID KAUSHANSKY (2360)

1 d4 d5 2 c4 e6 3 Nc3 c6 4 Nf3 dxc4 5 a4 Bb4 6 e3 b5  
7 Nd2 Qb6 8 Qg4 Kf8 9 Be2 Nf6 10 Qg3 Nbd7 11 O-O Rb7  
12 Na2 Be7 13 b3 cxb3 14 Nxb3 Ne4 15 Qf4 f5 (Black  
threatens 16...g5 17 Qf3 g4 18 Qf4 Bg5 winning the White  
Queen) 16 Bd3 (Now, after 16...g5 17 Qf3 g4, White has

18 Qe2) 16...Nd6 17 Bxe4 Nxe4 18 f3 (The critical moment of the game. It seems that I can win a Q after 18...g5 19 Qe5 Bf6 20 Qxe8 Bc8. But after 19...Bf6, Rohde had the interesting move 20 a5!, forcing me to move my Q - and thus lose control over either the c7 or c6 square. Instead I was forced to win a piece at the cost of giving him a very strong attack.) 18...ba 19 fc ab 20 ef Ke8 (The only move. After 20...b2 21 Bxb2 Qxb2 22 fe+ Bf6 23 Qd6+ Kg8 24 Rfb1 followed by Rxb7 leads to mate for White. If 20...ba 21 Ba3!, after which 21...Bxa3? 22 fe+ also results in quick mate.) 21 Nc3 b2 22 Bxb2 Qxb2 23 Rb1? (Here 23 Ne4 gives White better chances.) 23...Qxc3 24 Rxb7 Qa5! 25 fe Rf8 26 Rb8+ Rxb8 27 Qxb8+ Qd8 28 Rxf8+ Kxf8 29 Qxa7 Qc8 30 Qa2 Bf6 31 Qa3+ Ke8 32 Qd6 Bd8 33 g3 Qc7 34 Qc5 g6 35 Kg2 Be7 36 Qc4 c5 37 h4 (Since Black has a Bishop for two pawns, White tries to exchange off as many pawns as possible.) 37...Bd6 38 h5 gh 39 Qb5+ Ke7? (Here 39...Kf8 gives Black better chances.) 40 dc Bxc5 41 Qd7+ Qxd7 42 ed (This draws because the black-squared Bishop can't control the queening square h1.) 4-4

24 b3 Qd5 25 Rd1 Qh1+ 26 Kd2 Qxh2+ 27 Kc1 Bxg7 28 Rxd6! Bf8 29 g6+ 1-0 Velimirovic has made his reputation on games like these.

And outside the Zonal cycle late news from Hastings: Kupreichik leading at 5½ with Andersson, Smyslov, and Speelman a point back. Christiansen was not faring well: he had but 2½ after 8 rounds.

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MAX EUWE 1901-1981

World Champion and FIDE President Max (Maqhielis) Euwe died at his home in Holland at the age of 80. After winning the Dutch national championship in 1920 (a feat he repeated times), Max Euwe broke into the international arena with excellent showings at Goteberg, 2nd behind Reti. He continued strong tournament performances until he was finally able to raise funds for a world championship match with Alekhine in 1935. He unexpectedly defeated Alekhine in their first match, but lost in a return encounter two years later. Euwe was elected FIDE president in 1970 and is generally credited with preserving the Spassky-Fischer world championship match in 1972 amid delicate diplomatic sparring and quixotic behavior on the part of many of the principals. Euwe was an indefatigable ambassador for chess and for FIDE; he travelled widely all over the world, even to the third world countries where chess was in its development stage. Euwe was in the best sense of the word the consummate chess amateur. As a matter of fact, even before his ascendancy to the World Championship, he won the World Amateur title (1928)--a title not again contested for. Euwe was a correspondence chess player in his earlier years and was to have had an honorary place in the World Correspondence Chess Finals in the near future. Chess has lost one of its great people.

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NEW GM FOR THE US...IM John Fedorowicz changed the "I" to the "G" by winning the Ramsgate-Third Regency Masters Tournament in England. Fedorowicz's 7-2 score (with a performance rating of 2612) appears to have satisfied the requirements for the GM title.

GRAND PRIX GOES TO GUREVICH...

Dimitry Gurevich with a solid year of tournament results behind him took the Church's Fried Chicken Grand Prix which ended in December. He earns a first prize of \$3500 and seeding into the next U.S. Closed Championship. In second place was Boris Baczynskyj ahead of Boris Kogan. (These hefties were Chicago's Dave Rubin's victims in the Georgia State Championship last month!)

A Seirawan-Kasparov Match in the Offing...

That's what a USCF press release suggests. We'll see!



## World View

by JOHN TOMAS, Assoc.Ed.

With the completion of the World Championship cycle attention once again shifts back to play in the various Zonal tournaments, the first stage to the next world championship match. Here is a summary of recent results.

**CANADA:** IM Igor Ivanov, recent defector from the USSR, won last year's Canadian championship and with it a trip to this fall's Interzonals. He scored 12½-3½, two points ahead of Hebert and Spraggett.

**CUBA:** Two Zonal tournaments produced two qualifiers: IM Amador Rodriguez scored 10-2 at Manzanillo, while GM Guillermo Garcia won at Bayamo with 10-14.

**PHILLIPINES:** The Woman's East Asian Zonal was swept by Liu Shilan of China 14-0 followed by her compatriot An Yanferig with 11½-2½. The Chinese women have made great progress since they entered the international arena.

**USSR:** The 1981-82 USSR Championship was won jointly by Kasparov and Psahis. Exactly what significance this has for Soviet qualifiers has yet to be decided. A joke between two GMs from the USSR title event: Michailhisin-Romanishin, Gruenfeld Defense

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 g6 3 Nf3 Bg7 4 Nc3 d5 5 cxd5 Nxd5  
6 e4 Nxc3 7 Bxc3 c5 8 Be3 Qa5 9 Qd2 Nc6 10 Rb1 cxd4  
11 cxd4 O-O 12 d5?? Bc3 O-1 I'll bet Michailhisin  
laughed and laughed.

**YUGOSLAVIA:** GM Velimirovic won the Mediterranean Zonal at Becici with 14-5. Two Yugoslavs, Cebalo and Hulak, tied for 2nd with 13½-5½. They are presently embroiled in a four-game match to determine the second qualifier. Such mixed events often have several players who are not of master strength, and it is not surprising that Velimirovic's margin of victory came from a 8-0 sweep of the bottom players. One of his most important wins was yet another theoretical battle with Ivanovic in the Velimirovic attack: 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 d4 cxd4 4 Nxd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 d6 6 Bc4 e6 7 Be3 a6 8 Qe2 Qc7 9 Bb3 (More usual is O-O-O, but Velimirovic has a new idea in mind.) 9...Na5 10 g4 b5 11 g5 Nd7 12 f4!? (The new idea. White doesn't have to castle Q-side.) 12...b4 13 Na4 Bb7 14 f5 e5 15 Bxf7+?! (15 Ne6! Salgado) 15...Kxf7 16 Qh5+ Kg8 17 f6 g6 18 Qh3 Qc4? 19 Ne6 Bxe4 20 Rf1 Kf7 21 Ng7 Bf5 22 Rxf5! gxf5 23 Qxf5 Rf8

# TOURNAMENT CALENDAR

FEBRUARY	13-14	St. Valentine Day Massacre, Rockford (A)	
	13-14	Easter Seal Special III, 5 SS, College of Lake County, Grayslake (A)	
	20	Peoria Late Winter Tornado (A)	
	20-21	Chicago Chess Center	
	27	Hailstone Tornado, Homewood-Flossmoor (A)	
	27-28	Janesville Winter Swiss, 5 SS, Janesville	
MARCH	27-28	Chicago Chess Center	
	27-28	3rd Annual St. Charles Open, 5 SS, \$600 guar., St Charles (A)	
MARCH	5	Quick Runaround Speed Tournament, Homewood-Flossmoor (A)	
	6-7	AN ILLINOIS TOUR EVENT	
		3RD ANNUAL PUT FUN BACK INTO CHESS TOURNAMENT, RAE PRODUCTS, Chicago \$2000+ in cash prizes guaranteed and over \$1200 in raffle merchandise	
	12 ff	Friday Knight Fever, begins on March 12 and runs for 5 consecutive Fridays, Homewood-Flossmoor (A)	
	13	Illinois High School, Grade School, and Proviso Open, Hillside	
	13-14	Chicago Chess Center	
	20-21	Chicago Chess Center	
	27-28	AN ILLINOIS TOUR EVENT**A USCF HERITAGE EVENT	
		THE GREATER CHICAGO OPEN, over \$2000 guar., Palmer House, Chicago (A)	
	APRIL	3-4	4th Annual Midwest Women's Open, Chicago Chess Center, U of C spon.(A)
		10	Caissa Open, Rockford (A)
		17	So Suburban Championship, Homewood-Flossmoor (A); 17-18 Chgo Chess Center
24-25		AN ILLINOIS TOUR EVENT	
		THE GREATER PEORIA OPEN, \$1500 guar. (except D/E b/10), Peoria (A)	
24-25		Chicago Chess Center	
MAY	24-25	1st Kakskaskia College Open, Centralia	
	1-2	AN ILLINOIS TOUR EVENT	
MAY		2nd ANNUAL HILTON CLASSIC, 5-SS, guar. prize fund, Hilton Hotel, Chicago (A)	
	8-9	Chicago Chess Center	
	22	Rockford Ratings Open (A)	
	22-23	Chicago Chess Center	
JUNE	5-6	Chicago Chess Center	
	12-13	Chicago Chess Center	
	12-13	Janesville Pawn Wars III	
	25-27	AN ILLINOIS TOUR EVENT	
		MASTER CHALLENGE IV, Oak Park Forest Park, Mohr Comm. Center, Park Forest, 5-SS, guar. prize fund, (A)	

Other ILLINOIS TOUR EVENTS scheduled for later in the year: The ILLINOIS OPEN, THE ILLINOIS CLASS, MIDWEST CLASS CHAMPIONSHIP--and others! See details on the ILLINOIS TOUR ELSEWHERE IN THIS ISSUE.

SUPPORT ILLINOIS CHESS! PLAY IN A TOURNAMENT THIS MONTH!

THE U.S. OPEN IN ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA: AUGUST 8-20, 1982 at the Hotel Radisson. See you there!

February 1982						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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CLEARINGHOUSES FOR IL:  
 600-606: Helen Warren,  
 PO Box 70, Western  
 Spgs., IL 60558  
 607-629: Bill Wilkinson,  
 905 N Rebecca, Peoria  
 61606

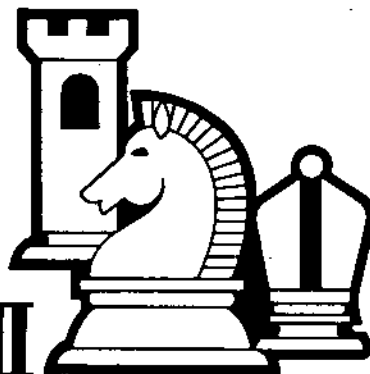
SUMMARY OF MINUTES OF ICA MEETING, Oct. 18, 1981, Oak Park Chess Club. Present at the Officers meeting were C Musgrave, H Warren, J Warren, and T Redman. Delegates & VMS for 1982 were appointed for 1982. C Musgrave announced the resignation of T Kirke; R Verber was nominated by officers for the ICA Secretary's position. At the Directors meeting present were C Musgrave, H Warren, J Warren, T Redman, R Verber, J Brotsos, F Gruenberg, M Zacate, T Howell, S Gelbart, J Tomas S Fulk, H Winston, E Sedlock, T McCormack, M Quinlan, and N Berry. Officers motion to elect R Verber ICA Secretary passed 11-0-0. C Musgrave reported on the First ICA Picnic and thanks to F Gruenberg and the Fulks were tendered. H Warren reported that the ACP has made its fourth grant of \$200 to the ICB. J Warren (Treas.) reported that ICA made a profit of \$164.76 on the IL Open in Peoria. Thanks are in order for organizers Bill Naff and Bill Wilkinson. Warren submitted a detailed financial report with printouts distributed to board members showing current ICA assets at over \$3,000. J Brotsos moved a commendation to Treasurer Warren for producing the most professional financial report in ICA 20 year history, and for the entire ICA administration that has placed ICA in a greatly improved financial position. Motion passed 14-0-0. Mike Zacate's motion to provide first class mail option at \$3 for the ICB was passed. 13-0-1.

J Tomas reported that the IL Masters Invitational was scheduled for Nov. 6-8 at the Palmer Hs. Helen and Jim Warren donated \$150 for hotel space, Walter Brown donated his TD services. Verber introduced a motion to thank F Gruenberg for his money raising efforts which netted \$800 for this event. Passed by acclamation. T McCormack discussed the Championship of the clubs. Tom felt that ICA membership should be required. Newton Berry proposed that ICA send letters to IL High Schools offering a master's simul in return for ICA affiliation. The Board has agreed to pay the editor \$300 per issue. R Verber discussed details of the ICA banquet and asked for help in selling tickets. H Warren repeated her announcement of candidacy for the USCF Policy Board (earlier announced at June meeting at C Musgrave's home) and asked for signatures on her nominating petition. H Winston then announced his intention to seek the same USCF Policy Board post. A motion of ICA endorsement of H Warren's candidacy passed 9-4-2. Meeting was adjourned. Officers' Meeting of Jan. 10, 1982. Present were C Musgrave, H Warren, J Warren, and R Verber. The primary business was a discussion of an IL Tour. An officers motion to have an IVA tour with a \$1250 prize fund (ICA membership required) passed unanimously.

(Reports of meetings submitted by R. Verber.)

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into CHESS*



# TOURNAMENT III

*— March 6th & 7th —*

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