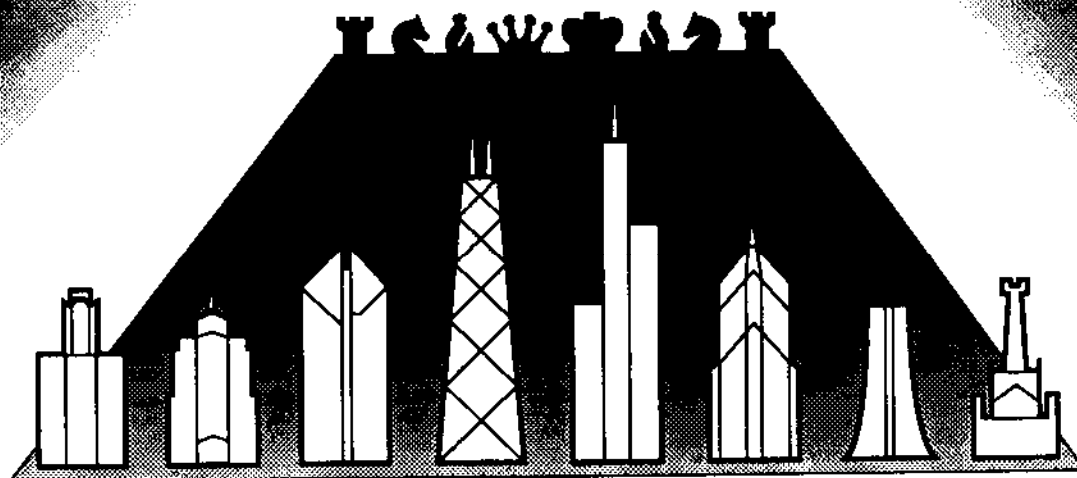


# ILLINOIS CHESS BULLETIN

Official Publication of the Illinois Chess Association a U.S.C.F. Affiliate  
A Not For Profit Organization

MARCH-APRIL 1991 VOLUME XIV, NO. 1 BI-MONTHLY  
(Jan-Feb skipped by ICA)

\$2.95



THE UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION AND THE ILLINOIS CHESS ASSOCIATION PRESENT  
**THE 1991 NATIONAL OPEN IN CHICAGO**  
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## **KUDRIN, GUREVICH WIN ILLINOIS CLASS**

*IN THIS ISSUE:*

**GUREVICH ON THE ROAD**

**KERES: 6...Be7**

**LONOFF: ROOK ENDINGS**

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The Illinois Chess Bulletin (ICB) is published bimonthly by the Illinois Chess Association. ICA membership includes a subscription to the ICB. Century Club, Gold Card, and Patron members receive their ICB by first-class mail.

## ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP RATES:

Century Club	\$100.00
Gold Card	\$50.00
Patron	\$25.00
Regular	\$10.00
Junior (under 18)	\$6.00

Subscriptions and address changes & corrections should be sent to:

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Submit articles, photographs, crosstables, games, and other publishable materials to the Editor. Deadline for the next issue is March 9, 1991.

**CHESS PHONE: 708/832-5222**

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ICA AFFILIATION: Chess clubs and other organizations which promote chess activity may affiliate with the ICA. Benefits include a copy of the ICB by first-class mail, a listing under "Where to Play Chess," discounted advertising rates, three-line tournament announcements in the "Tournament Calendar," and the right to run ICA Tour Events. ICA Affiliation costs \$15; please remit to Membership Secretary.

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# From the Editor's Desk

We can always use help on the ICB; call me after February 21 at 312/274-4169 if you'd like to contribute. Thanks to Al Losoff for offering to prepare this issue for mailing, and to Ed and Sharon Blanco for entering the Illinois Class games.

\*\*\*\*\*

As ICA President Al Losoff announced last issue, Regular, Junior, and Affiliate dues are going up on March 1. I suspect that some members may be wondering why a dues increase was necessary, especially since the ICA has many generous Patron members. Unfortunately, not only does the ICA need additional money to sponsor its tournaments, clinics, and scholastic programs, but ICB expenses have gone up sharply in the past seven years. Recently, the \$10 Regular membership hasn't come close to covering the cost of producing and mailing the magazine.

If you're as stingy as I am, you still have time to beat the dues increase and renew your membership at the old rates. Use the form on the inside back cover to mail your renewal before March 1.

\*\*\*\*\*

Please note the new address of the **Chicago Chess Center**: 1921 W. 47th St., Chicago 60609. Call Ray Socha for info at 312/376-5678.

\*\*\*\*\*

More than 5% of the nation's USCF members live in Illinois; why do we only have 2% of the top teenagers? We've got two players on the top age 17-18 list, Doug Lundquist (2001) and Matthew S. Crouse (1968); one on the top age 15-16, Boyd Reed (1844); one on the top age 13-14, Adrian Ingram (1793); and *none* on the top 11-12 list. Congratulations to these young whizzes, but we should have more like them! One suggestion: the new ICA Board should heed outgoing ICA President Helen Warren's call for a junior chess program. A reasonable goal for such a program would be to triple the number of Illinois teenagers on the top-50 lists by 1993.

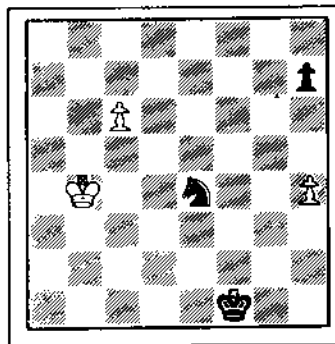
Why is this goal reasonable? Because our elementary school organizers are doing an excellent job: we have a whopping 11% of the top players age 10 and under. There are four Illinois juniors on the top age 9-10 list, including three in the top 20: Kyle Thomas (1506), Ben Biott (1490), Craig Cochran (1486), and Adam Havens (1399). We also have seven players on the top 8-and-under list: Mitchell Heckencamp (1475), Matthew Koch (1291), Matthew J. Kitson (1238), John R. Hand (1169), Brian De Loriae (1141), Christopher Hardy (1140), and John Soleanovic (1117). Memo to scholastic coaches and organizers: send current news, games, crosstables, and photos!

\*\*\*\*\*

Welcome to a new ICA affiliate, the **Orland Park Chess Club**... You may recall the following position from the November-December ICB (Marc Lonoff-Allen Kornfeld, Lincolnwood Tournament of Champions, 1990):

Lonoff played 52.c7 and lost; I suggested 52.Kc4!? as an improvement. In the December 21, 1990, issue of Orland Park's weekly (!) newsletter, *The Open File*, Len Weber writes that "not only is [this move] an improvement, but it seems to win outright." His main variation is 52...Nd6 53.Kd5 Nc8 54.Ke6 Kg2 55.Kf6 Kg3 (?—Ed.) 56.h5 Kg4 57.h6 Kh5 58.Kg7 +- (e.g., 58...Kg5 59.Kh7 Kf6 60.Kg8 Ne7 61.Kf8 Ng6 62.Ke8 Ne7 63.h7).

Although Len's variation poses Black problems, an extra Knight is not chopped liver. Black can hang on with 55...h5! 56.Kg5 Kf3 57.Kh5 Kf4 58.Kh6 (58.c7 Kf5 draws easily, as does 58.Kg6 Ne7 59.Kf7 Nc6 60.h5 Kf5) 58...Kf5 59.h5 Kf6 =. If White tries the preemptive 55...Kf3



White to move

56.Kf6 Ke4 57.Kg7, after which I originally thought that 57...Kd5? 58.Kh7 (58.c7 Ke6 =) 58...Kc6 59.h6 Nd6 60.Kg8? Ne4 drew. Len called me just before presstime, however, to point out that 60.Kg6! wins. Instead, Black should play 57...Ke5!, when both 58.h6 Ke6 and 58.Kh7 Kf6 are dead drawn.

52...Kg2 53.Kd5 Nf6 also draws for Black, although it's not as easy as I originally thought: 54.Ke6 Ne8 55.Kf7 Nc7! (55...Nd6? 56.Kg7 h5 57.Kg6 Kg3 58.Kh5 Kf4 59.Kg6 +-) 56.Kg7 h5! (the same motif in a different setting) 57.Kg6 Kf3 58.Kh5 Kf4 59.Kg6 Ke5 60.h5.

At this point, I first thought that 60...Kd6 61.Kf6 (61.h6 Ne6 is a book draw, as is 61.Kf7 Ne6 62.h6 Ng5 =) 61...Nd5 (61...Ne6? 62.c7! Nc7 63.h6 Ne8 64.Kf7 wins—Lonoff) 62.Kg7 Ne7 = was best, but then I saw that 61...Nd5 could be met by 62.Kf7!, after which Black has the unpleasant choice between 62...Nf4 63.h6 Ne6 64.c7 +- and 62...Nc3 63.h6 Ne4 64.Kg6 +-. But Black is not lost: 60...Ne6! draws after either 61.c7 Nc7 62.h6 Ne6 or 61.h6 Kd6. Double-check this analysis, readers!

\*\*\*\*\*

This job has one nice perk—I get complimentary subscriptions to twenty or so state magazines. Most of them are fine publications that deserve more readers. **Chess Horizons** (Massachusetts) is superb; GM's Wolff and Mednis are regular columnists. MACA membership is \$10 (jrs. \$6); a six-issue subscription without membership benefits costs only \$9 (over 65, \$7). Send a check (payable to MACA) to Steven Frymer, 64 Asbury St., Lexington MA 02173-6521.

Here are some other state publications worth reading:

**Michigan Chess**. \$12, jrs. \$6. Michigan Chess Association, Tim Sawmiller, 24480 Riverview, Novi MI 48374.

**Northwest Chess** (Washington & Oregon). \$15 (membership); \$12.50 (subscription only). Northwest Chess, PO Box 84746, Seattle WA 98124-6046.

**Missouri Chess Bulletin**. \$4. Missouri Chess Association, David Scott, 4358 McPherson Ave., St. Louis MO 63108.

**Chess in Indiana**. Membership \$10, jrs. \$6. Subscription \$8. Indiana State Chess Association, 214 S. 4th St., Elkhart IN 46516.

**Badger Chess**. \$11. Wisconsin Chess Association, P.O. Box 9822, Madison WI 53715.

If the editors of these magazines could reciprocate the free plug, we'd appreciate it.

\*\*\*\*\*

You might have expected this ICB to be the January-February 1991 issue, but, as you can see by looking at the cover, Volume XIV, No. 1 has been renamed the March-April 1991 issue. Of course, you'll still get exactly the number of issues you paid for at exactly the same time.

\*\*\*\*\*

Although our budget is limited, we want to encourage strong players to contribute to the ICB. Accordingly, we've set new rates for contributors rated above 2200 that very are generous for a state publication; call me for details. Of course, we're more than happy to accept donated games.

At the end of the year, those masters who have contributed material to the ICA will be given a Patron Membership equal to the normal fee for the donated articles. In 1990, there were two such players: Ruben Chavez (Gold Card) and Marc Lonoff (Century Club).

\*\*\*\*\*

Last year, there were several conflicts between tournaments inadvertently scheduled for the same weekend. A glance at the back cover of this issue reveals that we still have a scheduling problem. To minimize such conflicts and to encourage long-range planning, the ICA has asked me to begin publishing schedules provided by the Tournament Clearinghouses. If you are an organizer who is planning a major tournament, you should contact the appropriate Clearinghouse person several months in advance:

METROPOLITAN CHICAGO: Metro VP Tom Fineberg, 7321 S. South Shore Drive, Chicago IL 60649-3597. (312) 721-3979.

REST OF ILLINOIS: Downstate VP Garrett Scott, 202 Foster Drive, Normal IL 61761. (309) 452-8116.

Tom or Garrett will be able to tell you whether there are any conflicts on that date. I will then print whatever information they mail to me, beginning next issue. (Note that your ICB Editor won't be able to tell you whether a date is open.) With a little planning and teamwork, we can schedule major tournaments a year or more in advance.

Tournament organizers are reminded to send a copy of their **Chess Life** announcements to me by the 15th of odd-numbered months. Any USCF tournament in Illinois may be listed in the calendar: non-USCF events will be listed only if the organizer is a ICA affiliate. In general, the first events listed in the Tournament Calendar are those that begin after the 12th day of every even-numbered month. For example, the next issue, which should be mailed on April 1, will list all events beginning after April 12. Moral: to make sure your tournament is properly publicized, plan ahead!

\*\*\*\*\*

It's the morning of January 18th, and war games like chess seem completely unimportant. I pray that by the time you read this, the world will have put FIDE's motto into practice: *Gens una sumus*—we are one people.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

TO THE EDITOR:

...In the November-December ICB, Mr. [Mike] Williams made a comment in the game Van Buskirk vs. [Ken] Wallach in which White [after 1.e4 e5 2.d4 d5 3.e5 c5] played 4.b4!? This is not a Bill Smythe-inspired gambit—it is an opening variation created by Douglas Van Buskirk. Mr. Van Buskirk has dropped this gambit move on me during several of our weekly speed games, and the best way to refute the gambit is to take the pawn—the d-pawn, not the b-pawn, the d-pawn....

**Thomas B. Knoedler, Springfield**

*Thanks for the info. (Due to an editing error, this inside joke was misattributed to Mike Williams. Just as Larsen is known for pushing his Rook pawns, Smythe is unable to resist making kamikaze attacks with the Knight pawns. In last year's Dzindzichashvili simul, for example, Bill played the "Accelerated Benkö": 1.c4 b5!) Van Buskirk's TN may seem almost as goofy, but I think it's an interesting idea. The virtue of your response, 4...cd4, is that it leaves White with two targets at b4 and e5. After 5.a3, however, the Black pawn at d4 is also weak. Perhaps White can able reach positions akin to the blockade lines after 1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.e5 c5 4.Nf3 cd4, in which White often grabs Queenside space with an early b4-b5, which in turn usually kicks a Black Knight away from c6, allowing White to restore material equality at leisure by munching the d4 pawn (see several Nimzowitsch games). Granted, I'm painting a rosy scenario, but "the best way to refute the gambit" is a claim that needs to be supported by analysis.*

*4...cb4 gives up some central influence (5.Qg4!? may be more playable now than it was on the previous move), but it also wins a clear pawn, and a pawn is a pawn is a pawn. I suspect that both variations are objectively good for Black. Subjectively, though, the gambit may be a good surprise weapon. Send in concrete variations, readers!—Ed.*

[Editor's Note: Marvin Rogan originally sent the following letter to USCF Associate Director Jim Meyer. Marvin has requested that it be printed in the ICB. As I have long preferred to keep my pieces shiny (see the Réti article elsewhere this issue), I shall excuse myself from this case.]

Dear [Mr. Meyer and USCF] Staff,

This is to bring to your attention a tournament report sent to your office...that contains a false result. I refer to the last-round game between...[Scott] Zingheim and...[myself] from the '90 Illinois Open. The game should have been reported as a forfeit win for Zingheim since I chose not to play at all as a consequence of a dispute regarding the choice of pieces by Zingheim (Black) before the start of the game.

There is no argument over the forfeit on my part; my concern is TD Losoff's deceptive submission of the rating report as a win (W) for Zingheim rather than as a win by forfeit (WF). The difference is significant

as it involves the issue of *rating a game that was never played!* One must wonder what Prof. Elo would think of this attempt to corrupt the rating system after so many years of effort on his behalf to protect it.

The TD pointed out to me at that time that it had been emphasized to my opponent that a forfeit win would not count for rating points, for which he was especially striving; he nevertheless would not yield. I accepted the [forfeit loss] and understood this to be the result recorded on the wall chart and which would be submitted to USCF. For the TD to render something else, long after the fact and without my knowledge, raises serious doubts about his officiating and perhaps brings his TD certification into question. Again, I am only concerned here that the correct result be reported...and the ratings be adjusted accordingly.

The dispute [was] originated by my opponent's choice of the shiny version of the plastic set (US-1425S). I objected to the glare and offered in succession the wood Staunton (US-9), the plastic "Player's Choice" (US-35H), and finally the non-glare version of US-1425S, all of which he stubbornly refused. As Black, [he was upheld by] the TD and appeals committee..., despite my references to p. 66 of the previous edition of the USCF Official Rules of Chess, which states that "*shiny pieces should not be used....*"

Surely, rating points were not meant to be gained or lost by games not actually played at all. Please let me know what action you have taken with regard to correcting the tournament rating report and the adjustment of the ratings.

**Marvin Rogan, Chicago**

**Al Losoff replies:**

Since Marvin's appeal to the USCF is still pending, it would be inappropriate for me to comment at this time.

TO THE EDITOR:

...I am writing to you regarding your article "Black to Play and Annoy?" [see page 3, July-August 1990]. Last January, I took up over-the-board play; previously I only played postal chess. Today I am rated 1313 USCF. I state my rating because I feel some players try to intimidate me by trying what I call gamesmanship or stalling. This is what I feel happened to you, too! I play tournament tennis, which is not only governed by USTA rules similar to the USCF's, but also "The Code." The main reason for "The Code" is that there are things not specifically covered in the rules that should be decided by custom and tradition only... [Section 41 of the 1985 edition of "The Code" gives advice to tennis players faced with a stalling opponent:

*Stalling is a type of gamesmanship aimed at upsetting an opponent. What is the answer to the problem? Again...it is a matter of a player's personal honor system. From a practical point of view, if you outstall a staller you may upset yourself even more, and from an ethical view you may damage your own reputation.]*

Also, when I was at the Illinois Open and the Reserve section had started to play before the Open section, the Open players were making a racket in the hall. Even when they came into the hall, they kept talking. I feel this is rude and unbecoming of such players. They demand respect from us when our games are over, so they should not act like gentlemen of respect instead of a flock of magpies....

**Patrick Maurer, Glen Ellyn**

*I remember a similar situation from a tournament fifteen years ago. Even though the last-round Reserve games were already underway, several players in the Open section—myself included—were chatting away while arraying our trusty US-35H's for battle. Finally, an exasperated Reserve player stood up and said, "We are quiet during your games." We were embarrassed into silence.*

*McEnroe and Agassi notwithstanding, your idea of applying tennis's "Code" to chess is worth attention. It's not enough to respect the rules of chess—we should also respect our opponents as human beings. If unethical conduct is tolerated at tournaments, many players will look for more enjoyable ways to spend the weekend. I don't know whether the USCF Ethics Committee has ever worked on a set of guidelines similar to "The Code," with the intention of reducing conflicts, encouraging civil behavior, and making chess "a better game and more fun for all participants." If not, they should consider it.—Ed.*

1991

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# Colias Annotates

Bill Colias

## A RIDDLE ABOUT A NINETEENTH-CENTURY ENIGMA

I first ran across the following game about two years ago, and I was very impressed by the beautiful combination which followed 11.Bd8. I wanted to find out more about Derrickson, but couldn't find anything besides Fred Reinfeld's comment in **Chess: Win in Twenty Moves or Less**:

[Derrickson] was a youth who possessed the most brilliant and precocious chess talent, and upon whose shoulders it was thought the mantle of Morphy was about to fall. But soon, too soon, grim death called him from the checkered field on which he had won so many brilliant victories. Emanuel Lasker was very fond of this game, and extolled it because it "demonstrates in beautiful harmony the valuable qualities of a chess player: clear positional judgment, bold, far-reaching combination and decisive action at the right moment."

After reading over Reinfeld's notes to the game, however, I was bothered by a comment he made stating that White could have repulsed Black's attack. I started to search—there had to be something to resurrect my favorite game. The following analysis is not the final word. I've looked at many possibilities over the past couple years; what follows is a brief summary of my search. With the help of readers, we may be able to save Derrickson's artistic masterpiece.

### Amateur—Derrickson

Philadelphia 1860

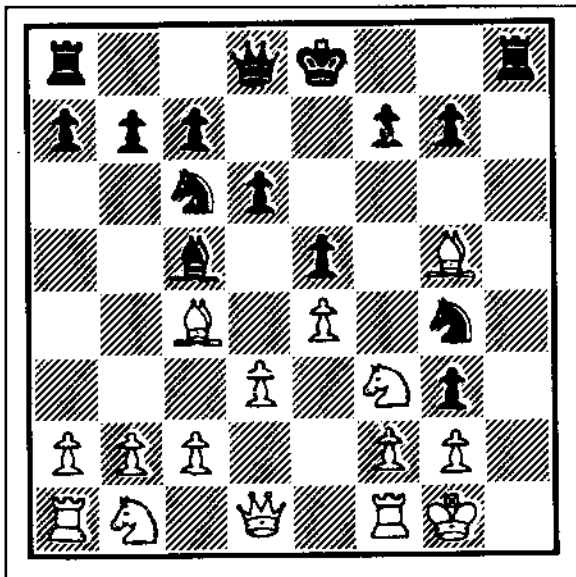
1.e4 e5 2.Bc4 Nf6 3.Nf3 Nc6 4.O-O Bc5 5.d3 d6 6.Bg5

A solid alternative is 6.Be3, since 6...Be3 7.fe3 would favor White, due to the opening of the f-file and the strengthening of the central pawn mass. That's why Black usually replies 6...Bb6.

6...Bg4 7.h3 h5 8.hg4

White accepts the sacrifice. Although it's not mandatory to take the Bishop, White did weaken his Kingside with 7.h3; therefore, the capture is logical.

8...hg4 9.Nh2 g3 10.Nf3 Ng4 [!—Ed.]



Black brings a third piece to the attack of the f2 square.

### 11.Bd8

As the game continuation shows, this loses by force! White must find some way to break the pressure on f2, which is why Reinfeld suggested 11.d4. He claims that White is winning, but gives no analysis to back up this statement. Here's a brief look at what could have happened—as I'm not sure what's going on here, the truth will have to wait for a future issue.

11.d4 can be answered with three different captures: 11...ed4, 11...Bd4, and 11.Nd4. The first of these seems to fail pretty easily: 11...ed4 12.Bd8 d3 13.Bh4. However, Black has better in 12...gf2 13.Rf2 Rh1 (a familiar theme in this position) 14.Kh1 Nf2 15.Kh2 Nd1 16.Nbd2 Nb2 with three pawns for the piece.

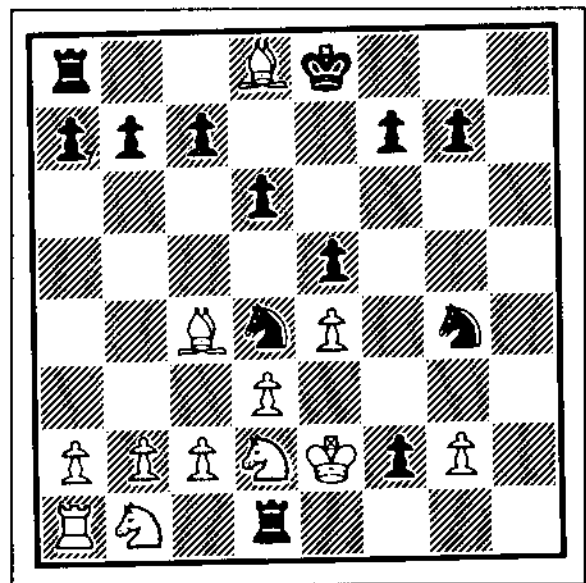
Also possible is 11...Bd4 12.Qd4 Nd4 13.Bd8 Nc2 with an unbalanced position.

However, much more beautiful positions arise after 11...Nd4. One fantasy variation is 12.Bd8 gf2 13.Rf2 Rh1 14.Kh1 Nf2 15.Kh2 Nd1 16.Nd4 Bd4 17.c3 (Not 17.Nc3 Nc3 18.bc3 Bc3 19.Rb1 Kd8 -+, while after 17.Nd2 Nb2, Black is threatening ...Nc4 and ...Ba1, not to mention ...Kd8.) 17...Bf2 18.Nd2 Ne3 19.Bg5 Kd7 (Threatening 20...Rh8 mate.) 20.g3 Rh8 21.Bh4 g5, when Black has a nice material advantage. Although all this is not completely forced, it is an encouraging sign for Black. Any analysis by ICB readers would be most appreciated.

11...Bf2 12.Rf2 gf2 13.Kf1 Rh1 14.Ke2 Rd1 15.Nfd2

15.Nh2 wouldn't help, as after 15...Nh2 16.Kf2 Rd8, Black would be up a Rook.

15...Nd4



Amateur—Derrickson  
After 15...Nd4

16.Kd1 Ne3 17.Kc1 Ne2 mate.

**Ken Wallach—Andrew Karklins**  
**Illinois Open 1990**

**1.c4 Nf6 2.Nc3 g6 3.d4 Bg7 4.Nf3 O-O 5.e3**

Since Wallach plays the King's Indian with the Black pieces and thus knows quite a bit of theory, it is a little surprising that as White, he chooses the slow e3 system.

**5...d6 6.Be2 Qe8**

In Barcza—Planinc, Ljubljana 1969, Black transposed to a King's Indian Attack reversed with 6...Nbd7 7.O-O e5 8.b3 Re8 9.Ba3 e4 10.Nd2 Nf8 11.Qb1 Bf5. In that game, Black's central play made more sense than White's 11.Qb1.

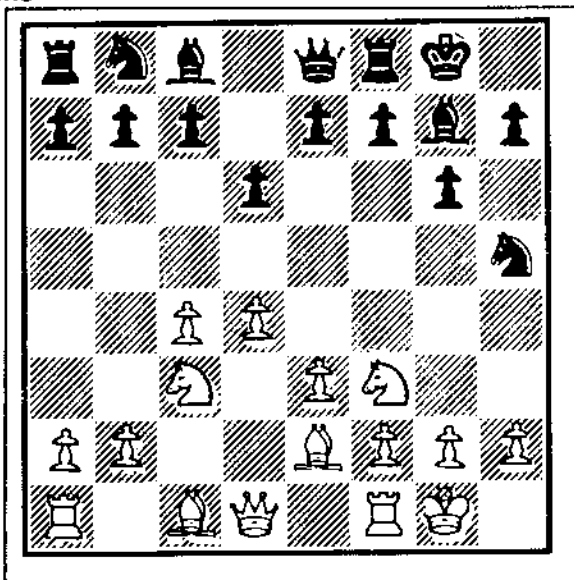
The idea behind Karklins's 6...Qe8 is to start Kingside play with ...Nh5 and ...f5. So why not an immediate 6...Nh5? This would allow 7.Nd2; after 7...f5, the Black Knight would only be protected once. To tell you the truth, my first instinct was that 6...Qe8 was silly. The plan ...Qe8, ...Nh5, ...f5 looks like something a beginner would try—how could it possibly be good? The more I think about it, however, the more sense it makes. White has played slowly with e3, and Black plans to put a pawn on f5, controlling the e4 square. If White ever plays Be2xh5, Black not only gains the two Bishops, but also a pawn that is ready to go to h3. This pawn push would undermine the white squares, a particularly serious problem for White if his white-squared Bishop is gone. True, White may be able to bring his Queen Knight over to win the h-pawn, but this plan uses valuable time. The only square on the Black Queenside weakened by 6...Qe8 is c7, which can easily be protected with ...Na6.

Don't misunderstand the above comments—I'm not saying that Black is winning, just that it's an interesting idea. Now it's White's responsibility to come up with a response.

**7.O-O**

Certainly a natural move, but it doesn't do anything to stop Black's idea of 7...Nh5. I'm sure that during the game, White welcomed 7...Nh5. However, after seeing the three games in which Karklins has used this system (see below for the other two), I suggest trying 7.h3 in order to answer 7...Nh5 with 8.g4. If Black goes into a King's Indian Attack setup with ...e5 and ...e4, then White can safeguard his Kingside with O-O, Nh2, Re1, and Bf1 before starting his Queenside play.

**7...Nh5**



After 7...Nh5

**8.Ne1**

Wallach varies from an earlier game against Karklins at the 1990 National Open: 8.Nd2 f5 9.Bh5 gh5 10.Nd5 Na6 11.Nf4 h4 12.d5

(This position was also reached in A. Dzurny—A. Karklins game at Master Challenge XII. Dzurny varied with 12.Nf3, but Black grabbed the initiative with 12...e5 13.Nh3 f4 14.Nh4 Bh3 15.gh3 f3 and 0-1 in 33 moves.) 12...c5 13.Rb1 Nb4 14.a3 Na2 15.Qf3 Qa4 16.Qd1 Qd1 17.Rd1 Bd7. Black's two Bishops and better-coordinated pieces gave him the advantage, which was clearer after 18.Nf3 Rfb8 19.Nh4 b5 20.Ne6 Be6 21.de6 bc4, threatening 22...Nc3 (0-1, 39 moves). Both of the above games can be found in full in the July-August ICB, pages 14 and 17.

**8...f5 9.Bh5 gh5 10.Nd5 Na6 11.Nf4 h4 12.d5**

At first sight, this move looks good. After 12...e5, White simply ruins Black's Kingside pawns with the en passant capture 13.de6. However, it turns out that Black's piece activity is more important than his weakened pawn structure. Improvements for White are hard to suggest, as Black's potential for activity is so great. It's kind of like trying to say what the best move is against the Benkö Gambit.

**12...e5 13.de6 Be6 14.Qe2 h3 15.Rb1** After 15.Nh3,

Black stands well after 15...Qc6, when White would have a hard time completing his development.

**15...Nc5 16.Nh3 b5 17.b3**

White's main problem is that his pieces don't coordinate well, as in the variation 17.cb5 Ba2 18.Ra1. Here Black should not play 18...Nb3, which allows 19.Qc4, but rather 18...Be6, with such threats as ...Nb3 and ...Nc1, or ...Bd7 and ...Bb5.

**17...bc4 18.bc4 Qa4**

White can no longer avoid the loss of material.

**19.Ng5 Bc4 20.Qh5 h6 21.Bb2 Qe8 22.Qh4 Bf1 23.Bg7 Kg7 24.Qd4 Qe5 25.Ngf3 Qd4 26.ed4 Bc4 27.dc5 Ba2 28.Rb7 Rf7 29.Nd3 Bd5 30.Rb4 a5 31.Rd4 Bf3 32.gf3 a4 33.cd6 cd6 0-1**

**BEATING A GRANDMASTER**

The following game was played last November at the perennial World Championship Press vs. Staff tournament, held at the Hotel Macklowe in New York City. The time control was game/30, now rated by Seirawan's World Rapid Chess.

**GM Andy Soltis—Bill Colias**

**New York City 1990**

**1.e4 c5 2.Nc3 Nc6**

A word of caution: if you want to play the Najdorf as Black, you should answer 2.Nc3 with 2...d6. Although I've been playing the Najdorf lately, Soltis is known for playing the Black side of Dragon, so I thought he would avoid going up against his own opening repertoire with 2.Nc3 Nc6 3.g3.

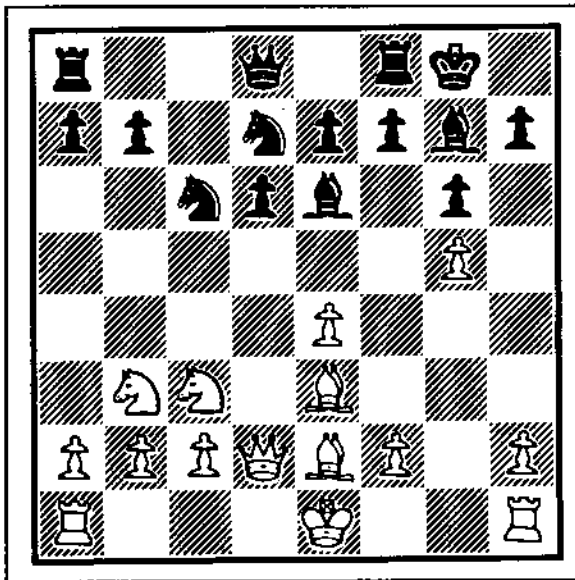
**3.Nge2 g6 4.d4 cd4 5.Nd4 Bg7 6.Nb3**

I don't care how many games White wins with this move: decentralizing your best piece is wrong.

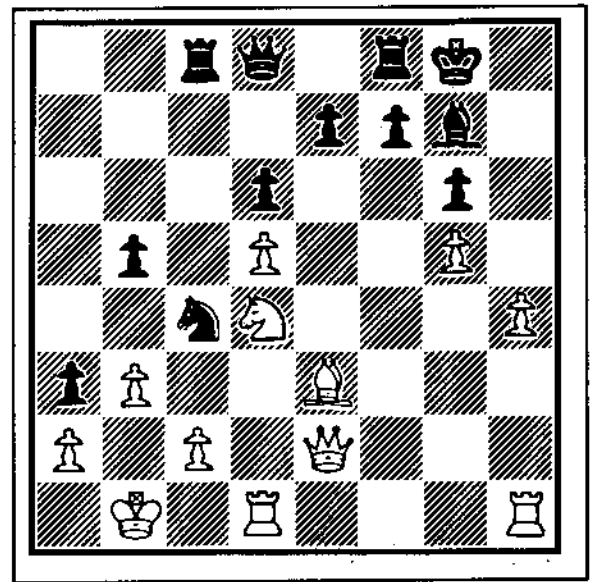
**6...Nf6 7.Be2 O-O 8.Be3 d6 9.g4**

This move doesn't feel quite right: while Black is developing pieces, White goes for a Kingside attack.

**9...Be6 10.g5 Nd7 11.Qd2**



After 11.Qd2



After 23.b3

### 11...Nde5

The Knight heads for c4, thus gaining the two Bishops.

### 12.f4 Nc4 13.Bc4 Bc4 14.O-O-O Rc8

Perhaps Black should leave the Rook on a8, with the idea of playing a5-a4-a3.

### 15.Kb1

I was more worried about an immediate h4-h5.

### 15...a5

Thus far, White had used 5 minutes; Black, 8 minutes.

### 16.f5

I don't think White should give Black the e5 square for the other Knight; again, I was more worried about h4-h5.

### 16...b5 17.Nd5 a4 18.Nd4 Bd5 19.ed5 Ne5 20.fg6 hg6

### 21.h4 Nc4 22.Qe2

Normally, White wouldn't allow Black to exchange a Knight for the dark-square Bishop, due to the Bishop's ability to attack Black's Kingside. In this position, however, Black's Knight is at least as good as the White Bishop, mainly because White's own pieces restrict the Bishop's mobility, especially the pawn on g5 and the Knight on d4.

### 22...a3

Opening up the h8-a1 diagonal.

### 23.b3

See diagram, next column

### 23...Qa5

With the game/30 time control, I didn't have time to calculate the Knight sac to mate. After 24.bc4 bc4, however, White should be in serious trouble: Black's dark-square Bishop on g7, open b-file, and active Queen add up to a powerful attack.

### 24.Bc1 Nb2

Only now is Black willing to exchange under circumstances more favorable than at move 22: now the h8-a1 diagonal is open and the Queen is participating in the attack.

### 25.Bb2

Practically forced, as 25.Rd2 runs into 25...Qc3 (threatening 26...Bd4) 26.Nb5 Na4 27.Nc3 Nc3 28.Ka1 Ne2 -+.

### 25...ab2 26.Qb5 Qa3 27.Nc6

This drops the Queen. White had to try 27.Qa4, although after 27...Qc5, threatening ...Bd4 and ...Qc2, or ...Ra8 and ...Qa3, Black has tremendous pressure.

### 27...Ra8 28.Qa4 Ra4 29.ba4 Ra8

But not 29...Qa4, when 30.Ne7 Kh7 31.h5 (threatening 32.hg6 mate) 32...Qa2 32.Ka2 Ra8 33.Kb3 wins for White, but not 33.Kb1 Ra1—a thematic mate in these positions.

### 30.a5 Kf8 31.h5 gh5 32.Rh5 Qf3 33.Rhh1 Bc3 34.g6

Although Black is in control, this move is a little scary at game/30: for example, 34...fg6 35.Rhf1 wins back the Queen.

### 34...f5 35.Rhf1 Qe4 36.Rd3 Bf6 37.Rfd1 Kg7 38.a6

If White does nothing, then Black could win by pushing the f-pawn.

### 38...Ra6 39.Nd8 Ra2

This sham sacrifice allows Black to win immediately.

### 40.Ka2 Qc4 41.Rb3 Qa4 42.Ra3 b1Q 0-1

White resigned, as 43.Rb1 Qc2 mates.

## ST. CHARLES CC NEWS

Dan Pradt

October 11: Erv Sedlock and Jim Marshall tied for first in the five-minute tournament at 9-2. Kevin Gensler and Jeff Wiewel followed with 8½-2½. Fifth through seventh places were taken by Jim Oberweis, Sr., Chuck Giertz, and Steve Fulton at 6-5.

Joe Splinter won the Knight's Cup round robin with an excellent score of 6½-½, followed by Jeff Wiewel, 5-2; Steve Fulton, 4½-2½; Erv Sedlock,

4-3; Walter Henry and Dan Pradt, 2½-4½; Jim Little, 2-5, and Barry Bouton, 1-6. Fulton, rated 1740, beat one expert and tied another for a 1986 performance rating.

Jim Marshall won the concurrent round robin, 7½-1½. Jim Oberweis (6-3) and Greg Lukor (5½-3½) came in tied for second. Brian Morrison took Under-1600 honors with 4-5.



— four ICA Tour mini-events —



## 1991 Lincolnwood Plus-Score Mini-Tour Tornados



Plus-Score Mini-Tour Tornado #3	Saturday, February 23, 1991
Plus-Score Mini-Tour Tornado #4	Sunday, February 24, 1991
Plus-Score Mini-Tour Tornado #5	Saturday, April 27, 1991
Plus-Score Mini-Tour Tornado #6	Sunday, April 28, 1991

Four separate one-day tournaments, each a four-round USCF-rated Swiss awarding cash prizes and ICA Tour points according to score:

Score:	Tour Points:	Prize:
4.0	16	\$100.00
3.5	8	50.00
3.0	4	25.00
2.5	2.5	12.00
2.0	2	
1.5	1.5	
1.0	1	
0.5	0.5	

USCF membership required  
(\$30.00 per year).

ICA membership required:  
\$10.00 per year (\$8.00 for  
juniors) if joining for  
the February events. On  
March 1 ICA dues go up to  
\$14.00 per year, \$8.00 for  
juniors.

Organizer and TD: Bill Smythe

Round times: 10:00, 12:30, 3:00, 5:30 each day. Half-point bye available in round 1 or 2 (but not both) if requested before pairings are made.

Time control: 40/1, then 20/30, then 20/30.

Entry fee for each tournament: \$12.00 if postmarked by the Monday before the tournament or delivered to me in person on Friday night before the tournament. You can generally find me at the Lincolnwood club on Friday nights for the WBCA Blitz tournament.

Entry fee at the door is \$15.00. Registration close 9:30 a.m. each day. First-round half-point bye for late arrivals.

Make check payable and send advance entry to: William Smythe, 6945 N. Ashland #F-3, Chicago, IL 60626. (312) 761-2455

Tournament site: Lincolnwood Chess & Games, 3518 W. Devon, Lincolnwood 60659. (708) 675-3993. Exit the Edens expressway at Touhy (7200 north), then proceed east on Touhy, southeast on Lincoln, and east on Devon (6400 north). By public transportation, the 155 Devon bus operates 24 hours a day between the Loyola L stop (6550 N. Sheridan) and Devon/Kedzie (6400N/3200W), three blocks from the site.

Please NO SMOKING at the site during the tournament



## CHESS ASSOCIATION

## AWARDS BANQUET

**Sunday, March 10, 1991**

**Ramada O'Hare Hotel  
6600 N. Mannheim Road  
Rosemont, Illinois**

After the awards banquet, you may wish to stay for the **Illinois Blitz Chess Championship**. Even if you don't play, blitz is the most exciting form of chess for the spectator.

\$\$200 minimum prizes guaranteed. Trophy and title to winner. WBCA rated round robin preliminary and final sectionals, with section size determined by number of entrants. Entry Fee \$15.

\$4 discount for banquet participants. ICA membership required. WBCA membership not required but WBCA members get an additional \$4 discount. Enter at the site only.



### Schedule:

Social Hour	12 noon
Dinner & Program	1:00 pm
Blitz Tournament	3:30 pm

### Donation:

in advance	\$17
at the door	\$20

This is our opportunity to recognize our Illinois Chess Tour winners with a check and a cheer. And let's not forget the many volunteers who make the many chess activities available to all of us. Bring your spouse or a friend and enjoy good food, good friends and fun.

Make Checks Payable to Illinois Chess Association and mail to ICA Awards Banquet, PO Box 157, Morton Grove, IL 60053 by March 4, 1991.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Number Attending \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Chicken Schnitzel

\_\_\_\_\_ Beef Bourignonne

Amount Enclosed \$ \_\_\_\_\_

# On the Road

GM Dmitry Gurevich

I've played in a few tournaments recently and have had some interesting games.

## IS THE PRETTIEST MOVE THE BEST?

Cook—Gurevich  
Atlanta 1990

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 e6 3.g3 b5 4.Bg2 Bb7 5.O-O c5 6.c4?! bc4 7.dc5?! Bc5 8.Qa4

Here Black thought for a while and decided to keep the pawn.

8...Qc8!? 9.Na3

Not 9.Qc4?? Bf2.

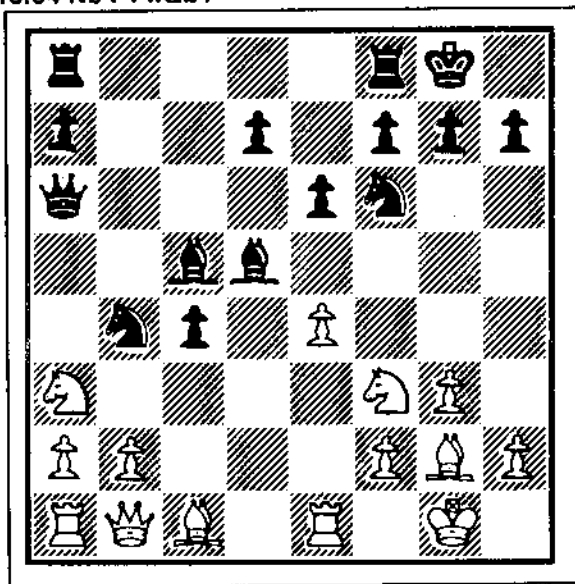
9...Bd5 10.e3?

This doesn't look good at all. Any normal move here would lead to an unclear position; for example, 10.Bf4!?

10...Qa6 11.Qc2 O-O 12.Re1

Preparing 13.e4.

12...Nc6 13.e4 Nb4 14.Qb1



After 14.Qb1

The position is completely winning for Black; for example, 14...Bc6! 15.e5 Ng4. But I thought the following combination won by force.

14...Bf2!? 15.Kf2 Ng4 16.Kf1

16.Kg1 leads to a smothered mate after 16...Qb6 17.Be3 Ne3 18.ed5 Ng4; 16.Ke2 c3 17.Kd1 Nf2 is a more unusual mate.

16...c3 17.Re2 c2 18.Nc2 Bc4 19.Nb4?

White's last chance was 19.Nfd4! (19.Ncd4? Bd3 nabs the Queen), after which Black is better. I didn't find an immediate win, but maybe ICB readers will.

19...Be2 20.Ke1 Qb6!

The finishing touch!

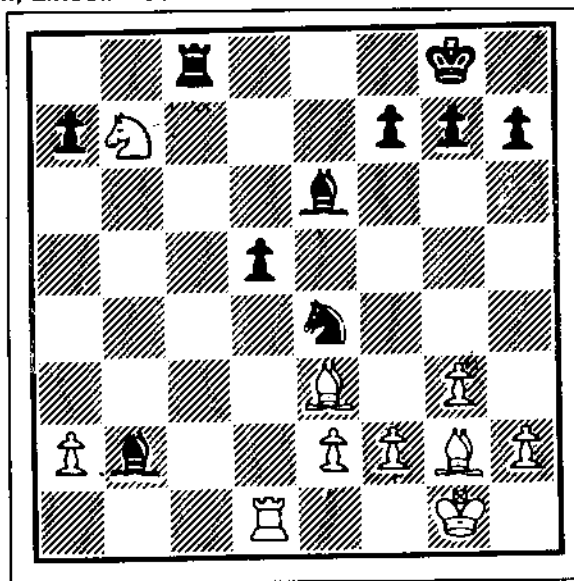
21.Ke2 Qf2 22.Kd3

Or 22.Kd1 Qg2 23.Qd3 Nf2.

22...Qg2 23.Nd2 f5 24.Kc3 a5 25.Nd3 Qh2 26.ef5 Qg3 27.fe6 Rfc8 28.Nc4 d5 29.Bf4 Rc4 0-1

## A LITTLE TRAP

The following position occurred in Gurevich—FM Al Chow, Lincolnwood 1990:



White to play

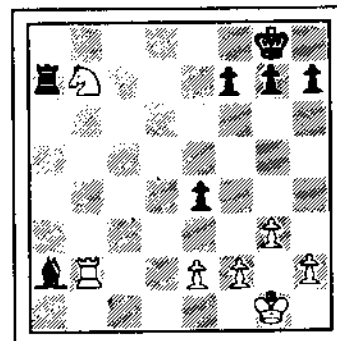
1.Be4

White has to exchange this Bishop on account of the variation 1.Ba7 Nc3 2.Rd2 Nb1! (if 2...Bc1?!, then White keeps a slight edge after 3.Rc2 Bf5 4.e4!)

1...de4 2.Ba7 Ba2?

Black simplifies White's problems by falling into a little trap. After 2...Bg4 (2...f5!? is also worth considering) 3.Nd6 Rc1 4.Rc1 Bc1 5.Ne4 Be2, Black would eventually achieve a draw (the two Bishops are very strong).

3.Rd2 Ra8 4.Rb2 Ra7 5.Na5! 1-0



After 4...Ra7

## OF THEORETICAL INTEREST

Gurevich—IM Ed Formanek

Atlanta 1990

1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.Nf3 Nf6 4.Nc3 dc4 5.e4 b5 6.e5 Nd5 7.a4 Bf5!?

The "normal" move is 7...e6.

8.ab5 Nb4!?

ECO gives 8...Nc3 9.bc3 cb5 10.Ng5 and White has the initiative.

9.Bc4 Nc2 10.Ke2 Na1 11.Qa4

ECO quotes GM Lilenthal's evaluation here, saying that

White has compensation for the Rook. During the game, however, I didn't know if somebody had looked at this before. I think that to this point, White's play has been natural.

**11...Nc2?!**

Maybe Black should try to give some material back with 11...cb5.

**12.bc6 Qc8 13.d5!**

I didn't like the idea of getting something back with 13.Bd5?! After 13...e6 14.c7 Nd7 15.Ba8 Qa8 16.Qa6 Nb6, White doesn't have anything.

**13...a5**

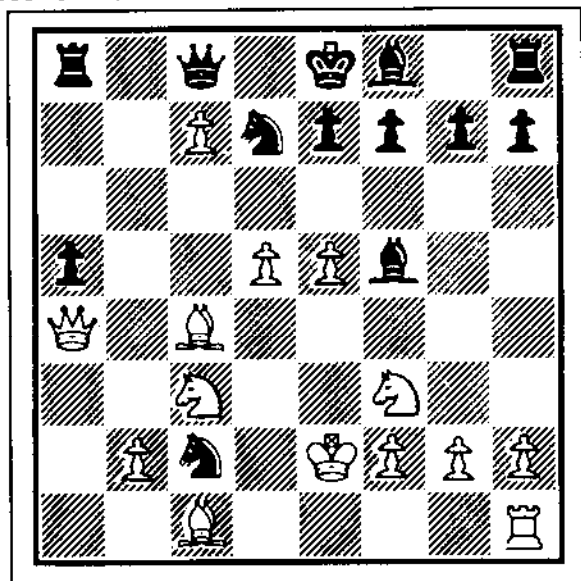
Preparing a retreat for the adventurous Knight.

**14.c7**

The idea 14.g4?! Bg4 (14...Bg6?!) 15.Qc2 Bf3 16.Kf3 Qh3 didn't appeal to me during the game, but who knows? One possible line is 17.Ke2 Qg4 18.Kd3 Qf3 19.Be3.

**14...Nd7?**

The decisive mistake. After 14...Bd7 15.Qc2 Qc7 16.Qe4, the position would be unclear.



After 14...Nd7

**15.e6 Qc7 16.Bf4!**

Maybe Black missed this move.

**16...Qc8**

16...Qb7 was better.

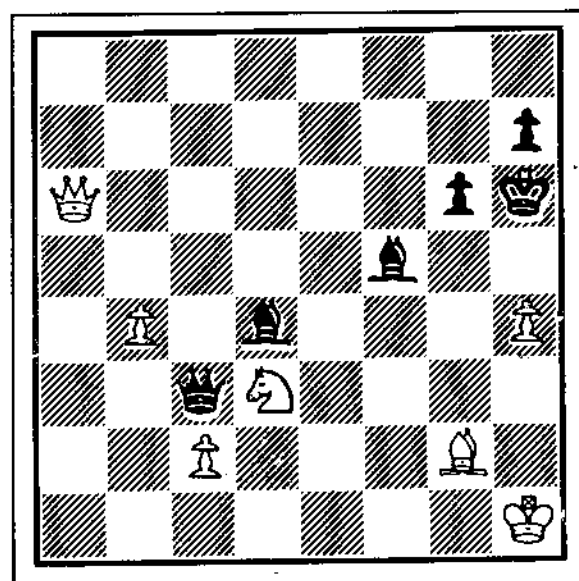
**17.Nb5! Nb4 18.Nc7 Kd8 19.Ne5!**

Black, in time pressure, walks right into mate.

**19...Ne5 20.Qe8 Kc7 21.Be5 Kb7 22.Qb5 Ka7 23.Bd4 1-0**

#### A POSITIONAL MISTAKE

The following position occurred in the game GM R. Balinas—Gurevich, Atlanta 1990:



Black to move

Although Black is temporarily a pawn down, he is winning—the decisive move is 1...Qd2! Now if 2.Nc5, 2...Qe1 wins, and if 2.Qd6, then 2...Qd1! 3.Kh2 Bg1! 4.Kg3 Qg4#. I missed this mate, and hesitantly played 1...Qc2?, which breaks contact with the crucial square e1. After 2.Ne1!, White managed to hold the draw in a sudden-death time scramble, even though Black was still technically winning for a while.

#### MISSING OPPORTUNITIES

GM Dmitry Gurevich—FM Richard Delaune  
Washington 1990

**1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.g3 Bb4 4.Nd2 c5 5.a3 Bd2 6.Qd2 cd4**

A few rounds later, IM Alexander Ivanov introduced a different move in this position: 6...Nc6!?

**7.Nf3 Qc7 8.Qd4 Nc6 9.Qc3 d6 10.Bg2 O-O 11.O-O Bd7 12.b3 Rac8 13.Bb2**

The opening is over, and White is a little better.

**13...Ne7 14.Rfd1!?**

I saw Black's next move, but thought it wouldn't be enough to equalize.

**14...b5 15.Qd2 bc4 16.Bf6?!**

After the game, Delaune showed me the first missed opportunity: 16.Rac1! d5 17.bc4 Ba4 18.cd5!

**16...g16 17.Qd6**

Now White's only chance is in the endgame.

**17...Qd6 18.Rd6 Be8 19.b4!?**

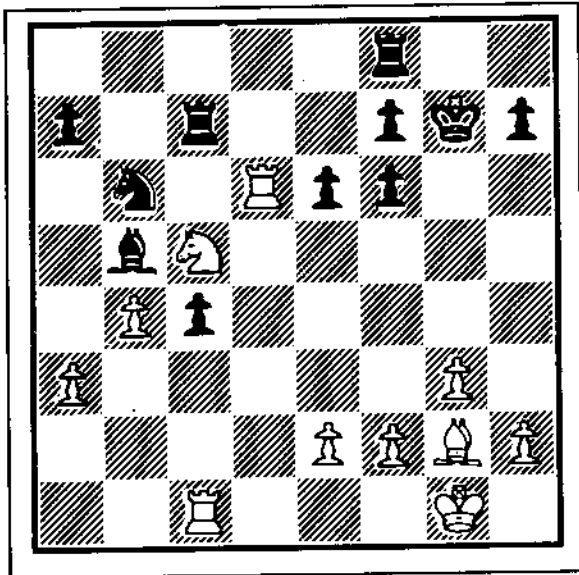
19.bc4 promises virtually nothing—maybe no one but Karpov, who is a magician in this type of position, could get some water from this desert.

**19...Rc7 20.Rc1 Nd5 21.Nd2 Nb6 22.Ne4**

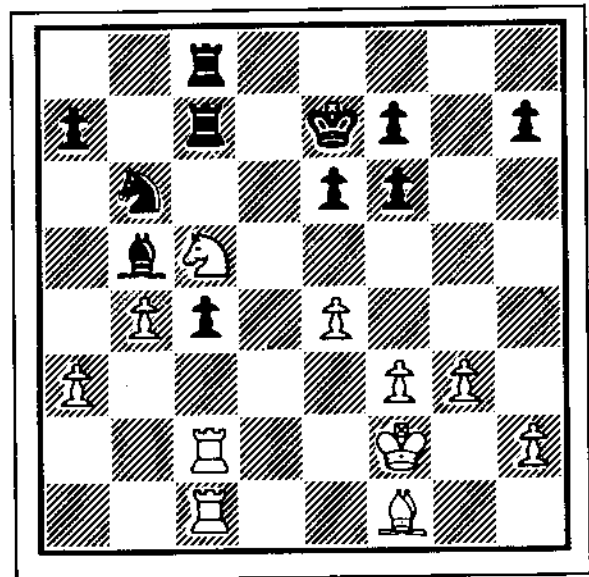
White has achieved something, but now 22...f5 could keep Black out of trouble.

**22...Kg7?**

The Black King steps into the "forking" square.



After 23...b5



After 29.Kf2

**24.e4?**

Another missed opportunity. White should have played 24.Re6. After 24...Rc5 25.Rb6 ab6 26.bc5 bc5 27.Bd5!, I was looking at something like 27...Ra8??!! 28.Bc4??!! Bc4 29.Rc4 Ra3 30.Rc5. In Russia, I was once told that this endgame is the easiest for the defending side to hold, much easier than if the f6 pawn were on g6. [E.g., see *Eliskases—Bogoljubov 1939*, no. 379 in *Portisch and Sárközy's Six Hundred Endings—Ed.*]

Of course, this variation is nonsense, as the a8 square is hit; and after 27...Re8 28.Bc4 Bc4 29.Rc4 Re2 30.Rc5, the situation is completely different. The doubled pawns are weak, and Black's "toothless" Kingside position gives him few chances: the White Rook goes to f4 or f3, and the White King runs to the Queenside. I beat Igor Ivanov in exactly the same endgame in 1983.

**24...Rfc8**

Now Black is OK.

**25.Bf1 Kf8 26.Rd2 Ke7 27.Rdc2 Kd6 28.f3**

White couldn't win a pawn here with 28.Ra2!?, because of 28...Na4 29.Bc4 Nc5 30.Bb5 Ne4, or, even better, 29...Bc4 30.Rd2 Bd5!

**28...Ke7 29.Kf2**

See diagram, next page

**29...Rd8?!**

During the game, I thought that Black could force a draw here: 29...Nd7, and if 30.Bc4 Nc5 31.Bb5? Ne4! But now I realize that it wasn't so easy: 30.Nd7 Kd7 31.Be2 with the idea 32.Rc3, 33.Bd1, 34.a4. Black would have to try to prevent this plan with 31...Ke7 32.Rc3 a5! 33.ba5 Ra7, and if 34.Bc4, then 34...Rac7! Of course, after 29...Nd7, White is still better. I still don't see a clear draw for Black

**30.Ra2!**

Black missed this move in time pressure, and now only had a few seconds to decide how to save the pawn (the time control was 30/90).

**30...Rd4**

If 30...Rdc8 31.a4

**31.Ke3! e5 32.a4 Be8 33.a5 Nd7 34.Na6 Rc8 35.Rd2!**

Better than 35.Rac2 Nb8! 36.Nb8 Rb8 37.Rc4 Rb4; despite the coming loss of a pawn on a7, Black has drawing chances.

**35...Rd2 36.Kd2 Nb8 37.Nb8!**

If 37.Nc5, then 37...Nc6 38.Kc3 Nd4!

**37...Rb8 38.Kc3!**

Of course, not 38.Rc4 Bb5. Now the c4 pawn is doomed.

**38...Bb5 39.Rd1 f5**

If 39...Rc8 40.Rd5 a6 41.Rc5!

**40.Rd5 f6 41.Bc4 Bc4 42.Kc4 fe4 43.fe4 Rb7 44.b5 Ke6 45.Rc5 1-0****ADVENTURES IN THE ENDGAME**

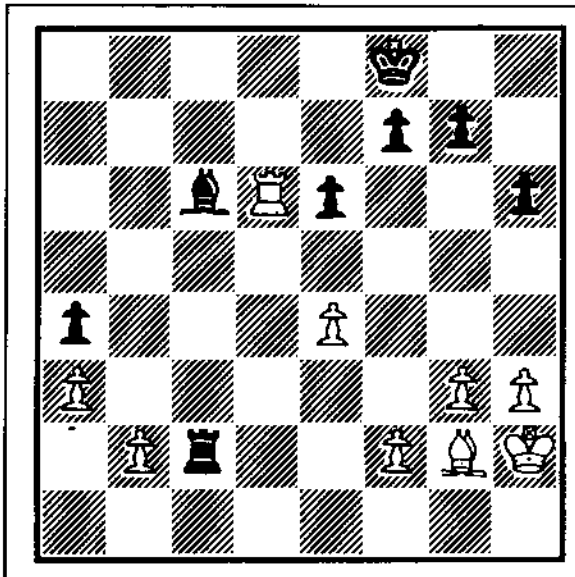
My long experience playing against American masters has given me the impression that they know pretty much about the opening, are very imaginative in the middlegame, and are...how to put it mildly...bad in the endgame.

The following position is from **Levin—Gurevich, Washington 1990**:

# Covering the Champs

Bill Colias

(reprinted by permission from *Chess in Indiana*)



White to move

1.e5?

The first mistake. After 1.Kg1, Black has nothing better than a draw: 1...Rc1 2.Kh2 Rc2.

1...Be8!

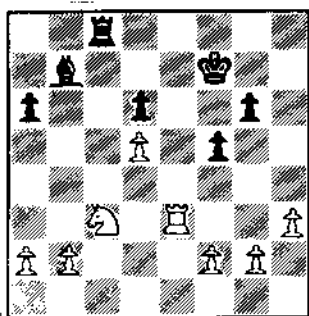
Although White missed this move, he can still hold the position.

2.Rb6?

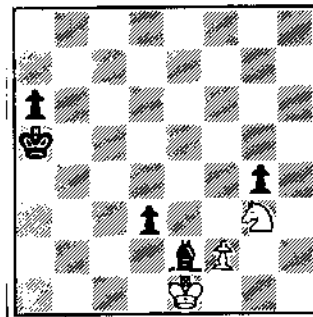
After 2.Kg1 Rb2 3.Rd3 Rb3 4.Re3, White shouldn't lose. 2...Rf2 3.Kg1 Rc2 4.Rb8 Ke7 5.Rb7 Bd7 6.b4 ab3 7.Rb3 Re2 8.Rb7 Re5 9.Bc6 Re1 10.Kf2 Rd1 11.Ba4 Rd5 12.Rc7 f5, and **Black won** in a few moves.

Another thing I've noticed is that if a 2300 player is really strong in the opening and middlegame, his strength will drop a few hundred points in the endgame (otherwise, he would be rated 2600!).

Compare the following two diagrams from Stephen Booth—Gurevich, Atlanta 1990:



White to move



White to move (resigned)

The two diagrams are separated by 33 moves and...a net difference of four pawns! The moral is that the endgame is too complicated to play by using logic alone: you also need to have some knowledge!

Coming soon: I'll be teaching an endgame course for Masters and Experts. Register with Les Bale, Lincolnwood Chess & Games, (708) 675-3993.

How often does one get a chance to see the World Chess Championship in person? The last Championship to be held in the United States was Lasker-Marshall in 1907. So when I received a call from Eric Schiller to work at the match from October 8 to November 10, I immediately said yes.

My main assignment was to watch the top Grandmasters analyze, then to write down their opinions. This analysis was then faxed around the world every 30 minutes, or ten times each playing session. Other responsibilities included identifying the TN's (theoretical novelties); this was done by using NICBASE, ChessBase, and Bookup.

Another very important duty was to help anyone in the pressroom who had a problem with any of the equipment. The pressroom was equipped to handle 600 journalists with numerous phones, computers, fax machines, and copiers. The USCF donated a most generous chess library, which could answer almost any question one might have. The pressroom staff consisted of Eric Schiller, Al Chow, myself, and that crazy guy from London, Adam Black. Special mention should be given to the public relations firm of Edelman, which handled all the newspaper and TV coverage.

Gathering the analysis was really great—I watched Tal, Spassky, and Korchnoi analyze together [*those who remember the 1977-78 Candidates Final may be surprised to learn that Spassky and Korchnoi are on speaking terms—Ed.*], or Tal playing speed chess with Dzindzichashvili. There were just too many people to mention. One could easily get analysis by walking into one of the daily lecture rooms, which featured Seirawan, Dzindzi, Rohde, Wolff, Christiansen, Bisguier, and Pandolfini, while guest lecturers included Fedorowicz and Wilder. If you got bored, you could go down to the playing hall and watch the boys go at it while listening to the commentary on headphones.

Just about everyone was nice, but special thanks to Don Maddox (toga parties, second-story windows, and swimming pools); Dave "Madman" Gertler; Nick deFirmian ("nothing is better than a drink"); Leonid Shamkovich ("Yes, Billy, I'm down a pawn, but against you I play"); Joel Lautier, the youngest GM in the world, who has extremely quick sight of the board; Robert Byrne, who danced up quite a storm at the party; Jonathan Tisdall, the hardest-working journalist, who put in over 12 hours a day; John Grefe, who always had time to sit down and demonstrate an interesting variation; and finally to Yaz, Ljubo, Nick, and Angie Day for all those late-night speed sessions. OK, I confess these might not be so well-remembered after coming in from Jimmy's Corner, but it was a lot of fun.

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1991 NATIONAL OPEN  
CHICAGO  
MAY 31 - JUNE 2

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# President's Page

Alan Losoff

## THE NATIONAL OPEN

Make your plans now to play in the National Open on May 31- June 2. The Ramada O'Hare is an excellent playing site, and offers a very low room rate. Local players will find it convenient by expressway or CTA, and everyone will enjoy the wide variety of restaurants ranging from McDonald's to gourmet French - all within a short walk.

Last year's National Open Champion, GM Dmitry Gurevich, will defend his title against GM's Sergey Kudrin, Tony Miles, Anatoly Lein, Roman Dzindzichashvili, and more. He may also have to defend against you!

And as always, there will be plenty of side-action. Simuls, speed tournament, bookstore, raffles and more! This is the chess event of the year.

## RENEW EARLY

The first ICA membership increase since 1983 goes into effect on the first of March. You can avoid the increase by renewing early at the old rates. Use the coupon in the back of this issue.

I think the ICA is still a bargain with the excellent *Illinois Chess Bulletin* and participation in the Illinois Chess tour, but if you renew now, then it's even better.

## ICA BANQUET

I'd like to see a big turnout at the ICA Awards Banquet on March 10th. Let's show our appreciation for the award recipients, including the winners of the 1990 Illinois Chess Tour. Bring a friend.

## ILLINOIS BLITZ CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

The Illinois Blitz Chess Championship will be held immediately following the Awards Banquet on March 10th at the Ramada O'Hare. You need not participate in the banquet to play, but banquet participants will receive a discount on entry fee.

## TIME IS RUNNING OUT

Only four more issues until the new editor takes over the ICB, and there is no new editor. If you or someone you know are interested in becoming Assistant Editor and taking over as Editor in November please contact Bill Brock or me. Thanks.

## The Best in Illinois

(Compiled manually from 1990 USCF Annual Rating list; includes active players only.)

1. GM Dmitry Gurevich	2544(1)	26. Paul S. Cooke	2231(41)	51. Vince William Berry	2152(69)	76. Cliff H. Wallach	2070(65)
2. FM Greg DeFotis	2447(2)	27. Charles W. Kramer	2230(28)	52. Howard Wachtel	2139(78)	77. William I. Maddex	2068(98)
3. FM Andrew Karklins	2417(10)	28. John Burke	2229(32)	53. William A. Naff	2137(66)	78. Job Damocles	2067(-)
4. Richard W. Verber	2410(6)	29. Floyd H. Moose	2228(43)	54. Sandy L. Zabell	2134(71)	79. Dan Kamen	2066(-)
5. FM Albert Chow	2406(9)	30. D. Gregory Bungo	2219(51)	55. Philip Wong	2120(75)	80. Terry Vonz Hutson	2064(99)
6. Peter Pelts	2404(7)	30. David Mote	2219(38)	56. Jeff K. Wiewel	2118(-)	81. Wallace J. Gordon	2062(-)
7. FM E. Martinovsky	2379(5)	32. Fred Ailsbrook	2215(-)	57. Ray Satterlee	2117(98)	82. James E. Warren	2055(87)
8. FM Ricardo Szmetan	2372(-)	33. Gerald T. Seidler	2203(42)	58. Robert C. Bain	2115(49)	83. Jammie Gregory	2053(-)
9. Marvin Dandridge	2350(15)	34. Glen E. Gratz	2193(64)	59. Mehrdad Pedram	2114(-)	83. Kazimieras Jakstas	2053(-)
10. George Umezina	2329(13)	35. Steve Ariinsky	2191(-)	60. Richard Vlastnik	2111(80)	83. Anthony Marquez	2053(84)
11. Jesse Kraai	2328(-)	35. F. Inumerable	2191(37)	61. Marvin Rogan	2109(94)	86. Bruce Kreisman	2052(-)
12. Marc J. Lonoff	2311(14)	35. Anthony Schroeder	2191(56)	62. Arnulfo Benesa	2106(47)	87. Gerald J. Jungman	2047(-)
13. J. Bruce Gardner	2310(18)	38. Kevin M. Gensler	2190(52)	63. David Garrett	2104(73)	88. Murrel Rhodes	2046(-)
14. Roger Martin	2304(19)	38. Kevin L. Bachler	2190(33)	63. Rodney M. Kinnaird	2104(89)	88. Tom Oelrich	2046(-)
15. David Rubin	2300(-)	38. Mark Marovitch	2190(36)	65. Kevin W. Lawson	2102(82)	90. Robert D. Sax	2044(-)
16. Steven Tennant	2295(15)	41. Erik Karklins	2187(49)	66. John M. Turns	2099(82)	91. Luis Bernal	2033(93)
17. Ron W. Torregrossa	2293(39)	42. Cyrus Bondari	2175(57)	67. Gene G. Scott	2098(-)	92. Kazys Jankausas	2032(-)
18. FM Paul Truong	2282(-)	43. Keith B. Holzmueller	2173(59)	68. Howard W. Stern	2093(97)	93. Gregory F. Berry	2030(-)
19. Scott Zingheim	2270(23)	44. Krzysztof Flaga	2170(60)	69. Ray Socha	2088(74)	93. Glenn Panner	2030(-)
20. Steven Szpisjak	2268(29)	45. Peter Stein	2168(55)	70. William Sandbothe	2085(-)	95. James B. Fagan	2029(-)
21. Angelo Sandrin	2262(34)	46. Kevin Schmuggerow	2164(63)	71. Steve S. Surak	2080(88)	95. Sam Ford	2029(-)
22. Kenneth T. Wallach	2261(22)	47. William Brock	2158(60)	72. Robert B. Ash	2077(81)	97. James K. Condron	2028(-)
23. Alan L. Watson	2256(27)	48. Len J. Weber	2156(70)	72. Douglas Middleton	2077(85)	98. Robert C. Gerber	2024(-)
24. David M. Levine	2247(30)	49. Richard K. Kujoth	2155(75)	74. Richard S. Lang	2073(-)	99. Mark A. Brodie	2023(-)
25. Douglas Van Buskirk	2240(43)	50. Carroll E. Schmidt	2153(-)	75. Peter Y. Connor	2071(89)	99. Jonathan Godfrey	2023(-)

# The Game of Chess in the Age of Mechanical Cogitation

Réti, Richard. **Modern Ideas in Chess** (1923). Trans. John Hart. Dover, 1960. Descriptive Notation.

[I]n the idea of chess and the development of the chess mind we have a *picture* of the intellectual struggle of mankind. (p. 181)

When I was a prepubescent Class E player, I lived in a small town in central Pennsylvania, several hours away from chess civilization. There was only one tournament I could attend, the Susquehanna Valley Open at Bloomsburg State University. Each year, I carefully prepared for the SVO by polishing my \$12 French Wood set with Lemon Pledge. My preparation finally paid off when I captured the coveted "2nd Local Junior" prize. The book I won was **Modern Ideas in Chess**.

This fond memory is not the only reason I am still fascinated by Réti's classic. **Modern Ideas in Chess** is a critical history of the game, linking changes in chess thought to the intellectual currents of the era. Rather than limiting itself to an explanation of the stylistic differences between the Romantics, the Steinitz school, and the Hypermoderns, Réti's essay encourages its readers to make connections between the historical succession of these chess ideas and the history of similar ideas in art.

This task may seem trivial, because the similarities between chess and other arts may seem obvious. Take the Hypermodern movement, typified by a scandalous disregard for received notions about the center, as in the controversy surrounding the Réti Opening at New York 1924. Is it merely coincidental that Hypermodernism was contemporaneous with the equally scandalous Dadaist movement or the seemingly decentered texts of Joyce and Eliot? And when Yeats wrote the line "Things fall apart, the center cannot hold," was he inspired by Alekhine's Defense? Nevertheless, it's not easy to explain how the Spirit of the Age affects both the chess world and the art world. A more interesting way of making comparisons between art and chess might be to ask whether the evolution from (say) Morphy's style to Nimzowitsch's is somehow related to a similar evolution from (say) Beethoven's music to Stravinsky's? (Here, the word "evolution" must be used advisedly—few musicians talk about the ELO ratings of composers.) **Modern Ideas in Chess** attempts to make such a comparison.

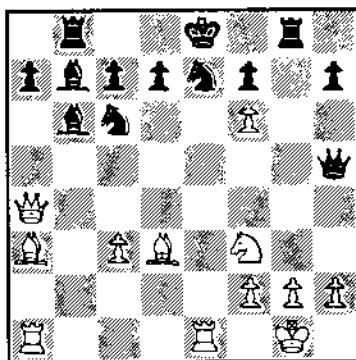
Réti begins his history with the Romantic era, as exemplified by the most famous combination in chess history:

1.Rd1!! Qf3 2.Re7!! Ne7 (if 2...Kd8, then 3.Rd7 Kc8 4.Rd8!! Nd8 5.Qd7 Kd7 6.Bf5 also mates) 3.Qd7! Kd7 4.Bf5 Ke8 5.Bd7 K any 6.Be7 mate.

Why do we find this game so beautiful that we are moved to call it "Evergreen"? Réti's description of the aesthetic effect of Anderssen's sacrifice is quintessentially Romantic:

A combination composed of a sacrifice has a more immediate effect upon the person playing over the game in which it occurs than another combination, because the apparent senselessness of the sacrifice is a convincing proof of the design of the player offering it. Hence it comes that the risk of material, and the victory of the weaker material over the stronger material, gives the impression of a symbol of the mastery of mind over matter.

Now we see wherein lies the pleasure to be derived from a chess combination. It lies in the feeling that a human mind is behind the game dominating the inanimate pieces with which the game is carried on, and giving them the breath of life. We may regard it as an intellectual delight, equal to that afforded us by the knowledge that behind so many apparently disconnected and seemingly chance happenings in the physical world lies the one great ruling spirit—the law of Nature. (p. 4)



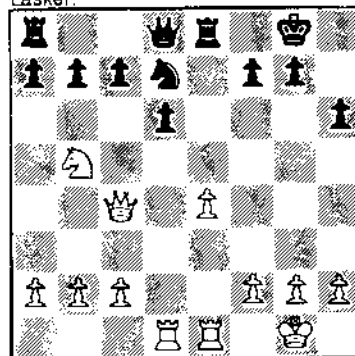
Anderssen-Dufresne, Berlin 1852

in this respect, the Romantic chessplayer's Queen sacrifice is like the Romantic poet's daffodil—both suggest the existence of "one great ruling spirit" controlling events. There is something quasi-mystical about this experience, as Réti's rhetoric suggests. Instead of simply saying that sacrifice "gives the impression of..." or "is a symbol of..." mind's mastery over matter, he uses the phrase "gives the impression of a symbol of the mastery of mind over matter," a circumlocution which places the ruling spirit one remove further away from material reality.

There came a time when Anderssen's brilliance met with fewer successes. Réti notes the limits of the purely combinational style in tournament play, since very few positions can be evaluated by calculation alone. Thus, a positional player relying on general maxims—such as Morphy's principles of quick development for open positions or Steinitz's evaluation of the structural characteristics of closed positions—has the advantage over the Romantic who relies upon calculation alone. The second great hero in Réti's history is Lasker, who questions the lawgivers Morphy and Steinitz, often rejecting their generalizations in order to discover the "truth" of a specific position:

The other masters endeavored to create a specific chess technique. They studied the peculiarity of the board and the pieces and propounded general maxims such as "two Bishops are stronger than two Knights" or "the Rook should be placed behind the passed pawns." Those are maxims that have no general value and, to a great extent, so far as they apply to progressive chess technique, require certain qualification: yet they are glasses for the short-sighted. Lasker acknowledged only universal laws of the struggle and by means thereof he triumphed over Steinitz and Tarrasch and proved the errors and defects in their chess technique. Therein lay his merit in chess. (p. 55)

Réti offers the following as exemplary of the anti-conventional style of Lasker:



Tarrasch-Lasker, match 1906

15...Re5! 16.Nd4 Rc5! 17.Qb3 Nb6 18.f4 Qf6 19.Qf3 Re8 20.c3 a5 21. b3 a4 22.b4 Rc4

"Now there is no move for the Rook"—Réti.

23.g3 Rd8 24.Re3 c5 25.Nb5 cb4 26.Rd6 Rd6 27.e5 Rf4! 28.g4 Qg6 with a winning endgame.

Réti takes a couple pages to explain why Lasker's bizarre Rook maneuver is justified in this particular position, then compares the aesthetic pleasure we derive from this game to the pleasure we derive from the Romantic sacrifice:

The layman who plays it through without any enlightenment will at most derive some interest from the surprise move [27...Rf4]. But the expert will with very great tension follow Lasker's equally original and deep idea of placing his Rook upon seemingly perilous ground in order to extricate himself from his congested position. And we experience a desire that this bold stroke of genius, and not the sober prosaic method will snatch a victory. (p. 67)

Réti is saying that we not only derive pleasure from the victory of mind over matter inherent in the successful sacrifice, we also enjoy "the miraculous" (p. 68) in Lasker's unconventional play. A move like 15...Re5 violates the maxims of chess, yet it initiates a "far-reaching scheme" that "is the triumph of the intellect and genius over lack of imagination; the triumph of personality over materialism" (p. 69). Although one needs to know more about chess in order to appreciate such a move, Réti says, the source of the pleasure is the same. Note, however, that Réti strategically shifts his definition of materialism: the materialistic player is not the one with more material or the better point-count, but the one who plays conventionally.

From the perspective of the 1990s, however, problems with Réti's



aesthetic theory become evident, as when he suggests that chess is most popular in "those countries that played a leading part in the matter of culture," offering the following justification for his claim:

If we seek an explanation of the value of a game which was played with preference by people of the highest degree of culture, we shall probably find in it the following considerations—chess is a fighting game and Lasker has already pointed out that every human being has the instinctive need for a fighting game....It is the desire, no matter how, to test one's strength and to seek victory as a compensation for our being, in modern times, mostly harnessed up in a framework of machinery, and as a consequence being bound to maintain throughout an equal pace. (pp. 103-104)

There is a touch of Eurocentric bias in the above passage, a bias that was not justified by the events of this century. If chess is more popular in "successful" cultures, then should we infer that the Soviet Union is the most successful culture to date? Even stranger from our perspective is Réti's contention that the struggle on the chessboard liberates people from the alienating effects of the mechanical age. When we aren't updating our chess database or playing against a stranger on a computer network, we spend our leisure time testing our strength against chess-playing machines. These contemporary Ajeeps are able to evaluate positions effectively with brute force calculations—if you have a chess computer, you may wish to feed it Anderssen—Dufresne and see how long your monster takes to find 1.Ra4 (or the less aesthetically pleasing but equally decisive 1.Be4). I am sure that Deep Thought would need less than a minute.

In his day, Réti saw "Americanism," the pragmatism of the business world, successfully invading the domain of chess. The crative Romantics and Neo-Romantics gave way to the efficient chess-playing "machine" Capablanca. In our day, the new, improved machines Fischer and Karpov have taken technical virtuosity to new heights. (When asked to describe his style of play, Karpov once replied disingenuously, "Style? I have no style." I would suggest that Kasparov's popularity is as much due to his neo-Romantic rhetoric as to his neo-Romantic style.) What happens to the "victory of mind over matter" when the victorious "mind" is a silicon chip able to calculate ten ply ahead; when the game is becoming an extremely complex surface with little or no depth, no "soul," a complex variant of tic-tac-toe; when finding the best move has become a technical exercise rather than an act of heroism?

I am not trying to suggest that it is time to stop playing chess, or even time to stop playing chess à la Karpov. Instead, the example of **Modern Ideas in Chess** suggests that we might find different ways to think about chess by looking elsewhere. The arts are flourishing in the wake of postmodernism; why should the chess world fear a computer world champion? Nevertheless, fans of Anderssen, Tal, and Kasparov may find it difficult to enjoy chess in the next century if they continue to think of it as a game in which mind triumphs over matter. "[C]hess is purely abstract" (p. 179), notes Réti. in a limited sense, this may be true: the Knight that matters to the chessplayer is the symbol (the imaginative construct that hops on a Cartesian grid), not the material reality (the carved wooden horsehead polished with Lemon Pledge). But if chess is entirely in the realm of ideas, then what is this "matter" Réti keeps talking about?

**James Fagan** (2022) scored a perfect 4-0 to win the '90 **Tuley Park ¼k Action Swiss #5**, held Sept. 22 at the Tuley Park Field House in Chicago. **Sam Ford** (2022) was clear second with 3 points.

**Kent Williams** (unrated) won the concurrent '90 **Tuley Park Beginners' Action Swiss #1**, also with a 4-0 score. **Lamont Brown** (1156) was second; there was a three-way tie for third between **Joseph G. Porter** and **Roslyn Coleman** (both unrated).

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With all the excitement about Kasparov's 12½-11½ squeaker, you may not have heard that the U.S. team had an outstanding result at the Olympiad in Novi Sad, Yugoslavia, which ended last December 4. While the USSR rolled to victory for the umpteenth time with a 39-17 score, Team USA took the silver medal on tiebreaks over England, scoring 35½-20½. Congratulations to the team members, GMs **Boris Gulko**, **Yasser Seirawan**, **Larry Christiansen**, **Joel Benjamin**, **John Fedorowicz**, and **Nick DeFirmian**, as well as to the team captain, IM **John Donaldson**.

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Nice work if you can get it—GM **Dmitry Gurevich** went to Switzerland in January to help perennial World Championship Candidate **Viktor Korchnoi** prepare for his match with **Gyula Sax**. **Dmitry** was also planning to play in an open tournament in Paris—we hope to have a report on his travels next issue.

## SPRINGFIELD CC

In a double upset, **Dennis Bourgerie** (1883) and **Cameron Feltner** (1855) scored 2½-½ to tie for first in the top section of the **Long Winter's Knight**, held by the Springfield Chess Club on December 8. **Douglas Van Buskirk** (2240), **Robert Reynolds** (2106), and **Michael Gossner** (1835) tied for third with 1½ points each. **James Larson** (1556) won the second section with a perfect 3-0 score. **Duane Kimme** (1622) and **Eric Koester** (1581) tied for second with a strong 2½-½ score.

**Randy Ingram** (1633) - **James Larson** (1556)  
Long Winter's Knight Open 1990

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e5 3.de5 d4 4.Nf3 c5 5.g3 Nc6 6.Bg2 Nge7 7.Bg5 Qa5 8.Bd2 Qc7 9.Qb3 Ng6 10.O-O Nge5 11.Ne5 Ne5 12.Na3 a6 13.Nc2 Rb8 14.Ne1 Bd6 15.Nd3 Be6 16.Ne5 Be5 17.Qc2 b5 18.cb5 ab5 19.Rac1 c4 20.Bb4 Bd6 21.Qd2 O-O 22.Rfd1 Bb4 23.Qb4 Rfd8 24.a3 Qe5 25.Qd2 Bg4 26.Re1 Re8 27.Bf1 Re6 28.h3 Bh5 29.g4 Rg6 30.f4 Qc5 31.Kh2 (31.f5!?) 31...Bg4 32.hg4 Rg4 33.Bg2 Qd6 34.e3 d3 35.a4 Qh6 36.Kg1 Qb6 37.Kf1 Qc5 38.ab5 Qb5 39.Ra1 g6 40.Reb1 Qc5 41.Ra5 Rb5 42.Ra8 Kg7 43.Bf3 Rg3 44.Kf2 Rf3 0-1

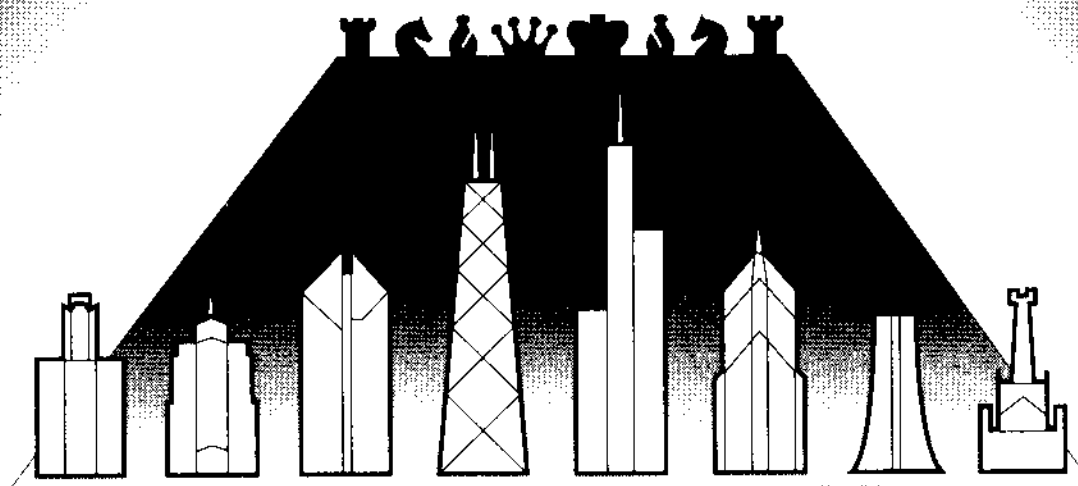
Resignation seems a bit premature: after 45.Kf3 Qd5 46.Kf2 Qa8 47.Qc3 Kg8 48.Qc4, perhaps 48...Qa6.

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In an earlier Springfield CC tournament, **The Harvest of Pawns**, held October 13, **Robert Reynolds** (2116) swept the field 3-0. **Thomas Bolitho** (1860) was clear second with an undefeated 2½-½, while **Douglas Van Buskirk** (2240), **Bret Fuller** (2767), and **Thomas B. Knoedler** (1674) split third with 2-1 scores.

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See the Tournament Calendar for the dates of upcoming Springfield CC events, including the **Pawn Showers Action Chess & ICA Mini-Tour Open** on April 20. Also, as part of the LincolnFest street party (June 29-30, 1991), the Springfield Chess Club will again offer simultaneous exhibitions by **Douglas Van Buskirk** and chess instruction. We will take on all comers!



THE UNITED STATES FEDERATION AND THE ILLINOIS CHESS ASSOCIATION PROUDLY PRESENT  
**THE 1991 NATIONAL OPEN IN CHICAGO**

MAY 31-JUNE 2 \$20,000 GUARANTEED PRIZE FUND

Championship Section (Open to All)

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Under 2400: \$750 - \$400 - \$250 - \$100

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Under 2000: \$750 - \$400 - \$250 - \$100

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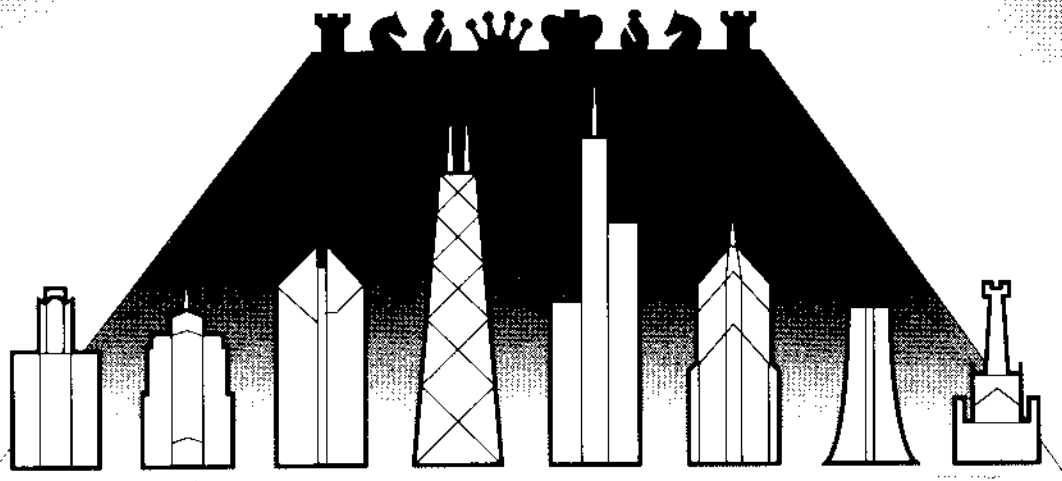
Reserve Section (Under 1800 and unrated)

\$1500 - \$800 - \$500 - \$200 - \$100 - \$100

Under 1600: \$700 - \$350 - \$150 - \$100

Under 1400: \$700 - \$350 - \$150 - \$100

Unrated: \$500 - \$200



THE UNITED STATES FEDERATION AND THE ILLINOIS CHESS ASSOCIATION PROUDLY PRESENT  
**THE 1991 NATIONAL OPEN IN CHICAGO**

**A GREAT TOURNAMENT COMES TO CHICAGO MAY 31-JUNE 2**

**Special Room Rates:** \$59 single or double. Includes free parking, free airport shuttle, free health club, and more. Call (708) 827-5131 for reservations. Call before May 16th to be assured of these great rates. After that, the same rate still applies but availability is not guaranteed. Extend your stay for the same low rate. **Special Discounts:** American Airlines (800) 433-1790. Ask for Star File Number 0151BZ. Currie Car Rental (708) 297-2800. Located right in the Ramada Hotel. **Hotel Extras:** Unique among hotels in the Chicago O'Hare area, the Ramada's resort-style facilities include a delightful 9-hole, par-3 golf course, illuminated for night play. For those with fitness and relaxation in mind, tennis courts, outdoor and indoor swimming pools, a health club complete with whirlpool, sauna, solarium, and comprehensive exercise equipment are featured. Guest services include a multi-lingual staff, laundry and valet, gift shop, car rental, international currency exchange, and complimentary parking. Courtesy transportation is provided to and from O'Hare International Airport just five minutes away. **Variety in Dining:** Enjoy superb French cuisine at the Portico, or contemporary American fare at the Copper Trellis in the Ramada. Right across the street you can find Snack Time (open 24 hours), Berkley's Bar and Grill (for great hamburgers), Pine Grove Restaurant (a "family" restaurant), and McDonald's (a fast-food emporium of some repute). Over a dozen restaurants are within a short walk, including an authentic Chicago hot dog shack. *More than a just a tournament—it's a chess vacation!* For more information, see Tournament Calendar or contact Alan Losoff, PO Box 157, Morton Grove, IL 60053. (708) 966-5559.

# Scheviningen/Keres Attack 6...Be7

Bill Colias

Rohde - Thornsteins

World Open 1987

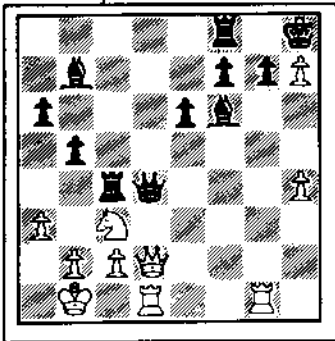
1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 e6 3.Nc3 d6 4.d4 cd4 5.Nd4 Nf6 6.g4 Be7

Black has numerous alternatives, including 6...Nc6, 6...a6, 6...d5, 6...e5, and of course 6...h6. The reader should be warned that many of Black's 6th-move alternatives transpose to the same position. Some of these possibilities can be found in the supplemental games.

One of the ideas behind 6...Be7 is that Black will castle Kingside and attack on the Queenside. Although this is nothing new in the Sicilian, it is important to understand that Black can withstand White's thematic pawn storm (g5, h4-h5, and finally g6). Although this strike comes extremely fast, it can be sidestepped. If White plays g6xh7+, Black can reply ...Kh8, when his King is perfectly safe.

7.g5 Nfd7 8.Rg1

A great example of Black's chances in the 6...Be7 lines was seen in the game Wolff-Ivanchuk, 1987 World Junior Championship: 8.Be3 Nc6 (The g-pawn is poisoned, as 8...Bg5 9.Ne6 fe6 10.Qh5 g6 11.Qg5 Qg5 12.Bg5 is +- due to White's two Bishops and Black's difficulties defending his very weak d-pawn.) 9.h4 O-O 10.Qd2 a6 11.f4 Nd4 12.Bd4 b5 13.a3 Bb7 14.O-O-O Rc8 15.Kb1 Nb6 (Black has played the opening well and both sides have chances.) 16.g6 (An interesting pawn sacrifice with the idea of opening up the Kingside.) 16...Nc4 (It is important to know that in these types of positions the Black King is perfectly safe hiding behind the enemy h-pawn. In fact, 16...hg6 17.h5 would give White a winning attack.) 17.gh7 Kh8 18.Bc4 Rc4 19.Rhg1 Bf6 20.e5 (White probably overlooked Black's 21st; however, 20.Bf6 Qf6 21.Qd6 Rfc8 still gives Black an initiative.) 20...de5 21.fe5 Qd4

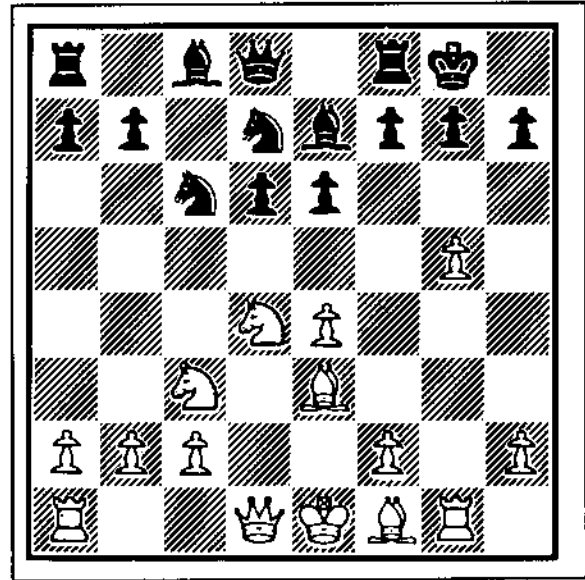


Wolff-Ivanchuk, after 21...Qd4

(A shot. If White accepts the gift with 22.Qd4, 22...Rd4 23.Rd4 Be5 would leave Black's Bishops controlling the game; their power, when combined with the passed e- and f-pawns, would be enough to give Black a big advantage. Because White's Knight has no central outpost and White's Rooks are reduced to passive play—24.Rd7 Bc6

25.Ra7 Bd4 loses—Black is winning.) 22.e6 Qf6 23.Qd6 Re8 24.h5 Rf4 25.Ne2 Rf2 26.Qd7 Re7 27.Qd8 Kh7 28.Qf8 Bd5 29.Rg4 Re2 30.Rdg1 Rg2 31.R1g2 Qf1 mate.

8...O-O 9.Be3 Nc6



After 9...Nc6

10.h4

White has also tried to use the h-file with 10.Rg3 a6 11.Qh5 Re8 12.O-O-O g6 13.Qh4 Bf8 14.f4 h6 15.f5 Nde5 16.f6 Bd7 17.gh6 Kh7 18.Nce2 Qc7 19.Nf4 Rec8 20.c3 b5 21.Nh3 b4 22.Ng5 Kh8 23.Bf4 Be8 24.Nc6 Bc6 25.Kb1 a5 26.c4 Be8 27.Rc1 a4 28.Be2 b3 29.a3 Qd8 30.Nf3 Nf3 31.Rf3 Kh7 32.Bg5 Qa5 33.Rg3 d5 34.ed5 ed5 35.Qf4 Bd7 36.Rgc3 Bf5 37.Bd3 Rc4 38.Qd2 Rc3 39.bc3 Ba3 40.Rf1 Bd3 41.Qd3 Bf8 0-1, Byrne-Spassky, Bugojno 1978.

Another interesting attempt to use the h-file was 10.Qh5 Re8 11.O-O-O a6 12.f4 g6 13.Qh4 Bf8 14.Qf2 Nd4 15.Bd4 b5 16.f5 b4 17.Na4 Qa5 18.fe6 fe6 19.Bc4 Qa4 20.Rgf1 Ne5 21.Be5 de5 22.Qf7 Kh8 23.Rd8 Bb7 24.Rd7 Qd7 25.Qd7 Be4 26.Rf7 Re7 27.Re7 Be7 28.Qe7 1-0, Espig-Adamski, Lublin 1970.

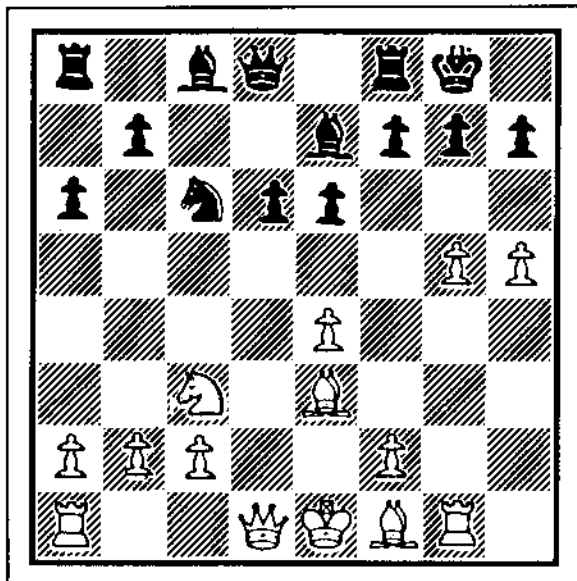
10...a6

Black has also tried 10...Re8 in order to better safeguard his Kingside with ...Nf8. Matulovic-Naranja, Palma 1970, continued 11.h5 Nf8 12.Qd2 e5 13.Nb3 Be6 14.O-O-O (White should have considered 14.Nd5 with the idea of taking advantage of Black's newly-created weakness; if Black doesn't take the Knight, White can eliminate a valuable defender with 15.Ne7. So after 14...Bd5 15.ed5 (but not 15.Qd5, which would allow Black to play the freeing 15...Nb4 16.Qd2 d5), Black would have a rough decision as to where to move the Knight: 15...Nd4 16.Bd4 ed4 17.O-O-O is +-). Therefore, Black's 12...e5 must be considered incorrect. After Matulovic's 14.O-O-O, however, Black was able to gain the initiative.) 14...a5 15.Bb5 g6 16.Nd5 (Now this move is a mistake, as it allows Black to weaken White's Queenside.) 16...a4 17.Na1 Bd5 18.ed5 Qa5 19.Qe2 a3 20.b3 Qc3 -+.

11.h5 Nde5

Black has also tried 11...Nd4 12.Qd4 Ne5; Bronstein—Jansa, Vrsac 1979, continued 13.Be2 (White could also play 13.Rg3, as 13...Bg5 14.O-O-O would give plenty of compensation for the pawn.) 13...Nc6 14.Qd2 b5 15.a3 (The drawback to White's 13th move may now be seen: the positions are similar to those that arise in the stem game except that White's Bishop is on e2. After an eventual ...b4, e2 is not available for the White Knight's retreat.) 15...Qa5 16.f4 b4 and Jansa was able to take advantage of White's weakened Queenside.

12.Nc6 Nc6



After 12...Nc6

13.Qd2

White has also tried to speed up the Kingside attack with 13.Qg4 d5 (With Black's Queenside undeveloped, this pawn advance is a little premature. Black should probably try 13...b5, when it's far from clear whose attack is stronger.) 14.O-O-O d4 15.e5 Ne5 16.Qe4 Nc6 17.Bd4 Nd4 18.Rd4 Qa5 19.Nd5 ed5 20.Qe7 Be6 21.g6 Qe1 22.Rd1 Qe5 23.gh7 Kh8 24.Rd5 Qf4 (The point of 24.Rd5 is that 24...Qd5 would allow a quick finish after 25.h6, because the Black Queen would no longer be on the a1-h8 diagonal.) 25.Rd2 Rad8 26.Qg5 Qd2 27.Qd2 Rd2 28.Kd2, and White was able to gain the full point with the help of his extra pawn in Timoshenko-Grigorian, USSR 1979.

Another attempt to gain momentum for the Kingside attack was seen in Kasparov-Polugaevsky, USSR 1979, which went 13.f4 b5 14.Qf3 (In his notes to the game, Kasparov suggested that 14.Bd3 first is more accurate, so that after 14...Bb7, White could play the more active 15.Qg4. He also gives the fantasy variation 14.Bd3 b4 15.Nd5 ed5 16.ed5 Na7 17.Qf3 with the initiative, but also with one piece less.) 14...Bb7 15.Bd3 Nb4 16.f5 ef5 17.Qf5 Nd3 18.cd3 Qc8 19.h6 Re8 20.hg7 Qf5 21.ef5 Bg5 22.Rg5 Re3 23.Kd2 Rf3 24.Ne4 Be4 25.de4, and now, according to Kasparov, Black could have equalized with 25...f6 26.Rh5 Ra7.

13...b5 14.O-O-O Qa5 15.Kb1 Bb7 16.g6 b4 17.Ne2 b3

18.gh7 Kh7

As noted previously, Black should strongly consider not taking the h-pawn. It's likely that Thornsteins thought that after the coming Queen exchange, White would be unable to take advantage of Black's shakier King position.

19.Qa5 bc2 20.Kc2 Na5 21.Nc3 Rac8 22.Bd3 Nc4

Although Black has correctly seen that he will be able to restore material equality—he will soon win White's h-pawn—he fails to correctly evaluate the strength of White's strong passed d-pawn in the resulting position. Better was 22...Kh8.

23.e5 Kh8 24.Bc4 Rc4 25.ed6 Bf6 26.Kb3 Rh4 27.Bg5 Rh5

Although Black has restored material equality, White's passed d-pawn soon decides the issue.

28.Bf6 gf6 29.d7 Rd8

Also falling short would be 29...Bd5 30.Nd5 Rd5 31.Rd5 ed5 32.Rc1 with the idea 33.Rc8.

30.Rd6 Rg5 31.Rg5 fg5 32.Kc4 Kg7 33.Kc5 Kf6 34.Kb6 Ke7 35.Na4 1-0

Black resigns, as he has no way of meeting Nb6-Nc8, which drives the King away from its protection of the Rook and the queening square.

### SUPPLEMENTAL GAMES

Am. Rodriguez (2550)—Ye Jiangchuan (2505) Thessaloniki (ol) 1988  
 1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 e6 3.d4 cd4 4.Nd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 d6 6.g4 Be7 7.g5 Nfd7 8.h4 Nc6 9.Be3 O-O 10.Qe2 a6 11.O-O-O Nd4 12.Bd4 b5 13.a3 Rb8 14.f4 Re8 15.Qh5 Bf8 16.Bd3 e5 17.fe5 Ne5 18.Be5 Re5 19.Nd5 Be6 20.Rh1 Qd7 21.Rf4 Bd5 22.ed5 g6 23.Qf3 Rbe8 24.Rf1 R8e7 25.Kb1 Bg7 26.Re4 Re4 27.Be4 b4 28.Re1 ba3 29.b3 a2 30.Ka2 Qc7 31.c3 Bc3 0-1

Nunn (2620)—Thornsteins (2430)

Lugano 1989

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 e6 3.d4 cd4 4.Nd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 d6 6.g4 Be7 7.g5 Nfd7 8.h4 O-O 9.Be3 Nc6 10.Bc4 Nd4 11.Qd4 a6 12.O-O-O b5 13.Bb3 Nc5 14.f4 Qa5 15.h5 b4 16.h6 e5 17.Nd5 Nb3 (17...ed4 18.Ne7 Kh8 19.hg7 Kg7 20.Bd4 f6 21.gf6 Rf6 22.Rdg1 Kf8 23.Rg8 Ke7 24.Rh7 Rf7 25.Rf7 mate) 18.ab3 Bg5 (18...ed4 19.Ne7 Kh8 20.hg7 Kg7 21.Bd4 f6 22.gf6 Kf7 23.Rh7 Ke8 24.Nc6 Qa1 25.Kd2 Qd1 26.Kd1 +-—Ed.) 19.fe5 Be3 20.Qe3 g6 21.Qg5 f6 22.Ne7 Kf7 23.e6 1-0

Ljubojevic (2610)—Kasparov (2750)

Belfort 1988

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 e6 3.d4 cd4 4.Nd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 d6 6.g4 Nc6 7.g5 Nd7 8.Rg1 Be7 9.Be3 O-O 10.Qd2 a6 11.O-O-O Nd4 12.Bd4 b5 13.f4 b4 14.Ne2 Qa5 15.Kb1 e5 16.Bf2 Nc5 17.Qe3 Be6 18.Nc1 ef4 19.Qf4 Rac8 20.Bd4 Rfe8 21.Nb3 Qa4 22.Bf6 Bf8 23.Rg3 Qc6 24.Nc5 dc5 25.Be5 c4 26.Bd6 b3 27.c3 Rcd8 28.e5 Bd6 29.ed6 Rd6 30.Rc1 Qc5 31.Ka1 Red8 32.Re3 Rd1 33.Re1 Re1 34.Re1 Qa5 35.a3 Qd5 36.Be2 g6 37.h4 Qd2 38.Qf1 Bh3 39.Qg1 Re8 0-1

Sax (2610)—Polugaevsky (2575)

Haninge 1989

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cd4 4.Nd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 e6 6.g4 Nc6 7.g5 Nd7 8.Be3 Bc7 9.h4 O-O 10.Qh5 Re8 11.O-O-O a6 12.f4 Nd4 13.Bd4 b5 14.f5 Bf8 15.Bh3 b4 16.fe6 fe6 17.g6 h6 18.Nd5 Rb8 19.Rh1 ed5 20.Qd5 Kh8 21.Rf7 Ne5 22.Be5 Re5 23.Qe5 Bh3 24.Qd5 Qe8 25.Rd2 Qe6 26.Rdf2 Qd5 27.ed5 Kg8 28.Ra7 Bg4 29.Kd2 Bh5 30.Rg2 Rb5 31.Ra6 Rd5 32.Ke3 Re5 33.Kd4 Rf5 34.Rb6 d5 35.Rb8 Rf6 36.a4 ba3 37.ba3 Bg6 38.a4 Ra6 39.a5 Bf7 40.Rb5 Be7 41.Re2 Bh4 42.Kc5 Bf6 43.Rb8 Kh7 44.Kb5 Ra7 45.a6 d4 46.Rb7 Ra6 47.Rf7 Ra3 48.Kc4 Kg6 49.Rf8 Rg3 50.Rf2 Rg4 51.Kd3 h5 52.Ke2 h4 53.Kf3 Kg5 54.Rg2 Rg2 55.Kg2 Kg4 56.Re8 g5 57.Rg8 h3 58.Kg1 Kf5 59.Rf8 g4 60.Kf2 Kg5 61.Rg8 Kf4 62.Rf8 g3 63.Kg1 Kg5 64.Re8 Kg4 65.Rg8 Bg5 0-1

# The Practical Ending

Marc Lonoff

This article begins a series focusing on practical endings that are too complex to be thoroughly examined in endgame textbooks. I undertook this work to learn more about endings by examining numerous examples of closely-related endings. In this article, I plan to cover the ending Rook + 4 pawns versus Rook + 3 pawns in which each side has f-, g-, and h-pawns on their own 2nd, 3rd or 4th ranks; and the extra pawn is a b-pawn. I did a pattern search of my games database, using the NICBase 2 program, and found thirty-one examples meeting these criteria. I further narrowed the scope of this article to endings in which the "pro" (pawn-up side) Rook was in front of the b-pawn and the "con" (defending) Rook was behind the passed pawn, and by ignoring endings in which the Kings were active at the outset. Even so, I found nine interesting examples in recent master practice. In subsequent articles, I will examine cases when the "pro" Rook guards the pawn from the side, and then evaluate the decision on where to post the offensive Rook. The defensive Rook always belongs behind the pawn.

When the Rook is in front of the pawn, the "pro" side has three general winning methods (discussed from White's vantage point):

I. White can play Rb8 and Pb7 to tie the enemy Rook to the b-file and the enemy King to h7/g7. This method works particularly well when Black's Kingside pawns are weak, or when the g-pawns can be exchanged and the enemy f-pawn fixed on f5. After pushing the pawn to b7, White has three possible continuations: I(A) to infiltrate to f6 with the King and win the f5 pawn by zugzwang, I(B) to sacrifice the b-pawn to force a trade of Rooks by Re8 and Re7+ into a winning King-and-pawn ending, or I(C) to exchange hxg and gxf, resulting in a Rook plus f- and b-pawn versus Rook and h-pawn ending. White can then block the h-pawn with the King and win by advancing the f-pawn.

II. White can also put the Rook on b8 and advance the pawn only up to b6 to create a shelter for the King on b7. Next, White can run the King to c6 or b7 to support the advance of the pawn. This takes time, and the defense will scoop up one or more Kingside pawns and sacrifice its Rook for the b-pawn, making the game into a Rook-versus-pawn(s) race.

III. Finally, White can abandon the b-pawn in order to win one or two pawns on the Kingside, resulting in either a 3 vs. 2 ending (rarely winnable) or a 3 vs. 1 pawn ending. (Even in the latter case, the defending side still might draw by exchanging into an Rook, h- + f-pawn versus Rook ending.) Ordinarily, this method is more likely to arise when the "pro" Rook is alongside the b-pawn in conjunction with pawn advances on the Kingside. (See the note to move 24 of *D. Gurevich-Delaune, elsewhere this issue—Ed.*) In the "Rook in front" endings, this winning method appears as a threat that ties the defending King to the g7 area.

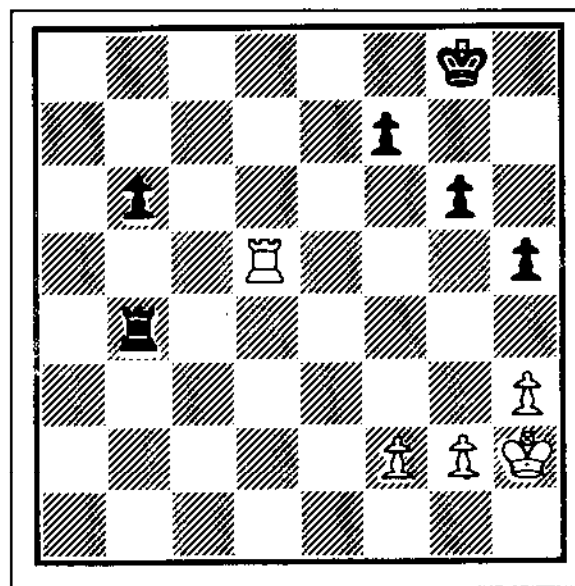
Thus, there are three broad classes of winning methods when the Rook is in front of the pawn. In this issue, we will look at three examples of method I, in which the pawn is pushed to b7. Next month, we will look at examples of methods II and III. Note, however, that these methods can

be combined. Transposition into favorable endings with the Rook next to the pawn must be considered, too. These endings are very complex, and no single method has emerged for conducting them.

These endings have no simple answers. I warn you not to blindly accept my analyses in the endings below. Many of my conclusions are tentative.

## EXAMPLE 1

Belavsky - Ljubojevic, Madrid (Active) 1989



White to move

**41.g3 Kf8 42.Rd7 h4 43.gh4**

43.g4 would allow Black to post his Rook in an unassailable spot on f4, holding f7 and b4; then bring his King to the aid of the b-pawn. For example, 43...Rf4 44.Kg2 b5 45.Rb7 b4 46.Kf1 Ke8 47.Ke2 Kd8 48.Ke3 g5 49.Rb5 f6 50.f3 (Or 50.Rb7 Kc8 51.Rf7 b3 with Rf4-b4 and b3-b2 to come.) 50...Kc7 51.Kf2 Kc6 52.Rb8 Kc5. Alternatively, 43.Kg2 hg3 44.fg3 Rb3 45.Rb7 b5 46.h4 b4 47.g4 Rb1 48.h5 gh5 49.gh5 b3 50.Rb8 Kg7 51.Rb6 b2, when the advance of the f-pawn is decisive.

**43...Rh4 44.Kg3 Rb4 45.f4 Kg7 46.Rd6 Rb1 47.Kg4 b5 48.Rb6 b4 49.Kf3 b3 50.Kg2**

Ordinarily, Black would have to play Kg7-f7-e7-d7-c7-c6-c5-c4-c3 and let White pick off at least one Kingside pawn. Here, however, the White Kingside pawns are weak.

**50...b2**

Black ties the White Rook to the b-file. Now Black threatens to fix the f4 pawn, march his King to f3, and win the f4 pawn by putting White in zugzwang.

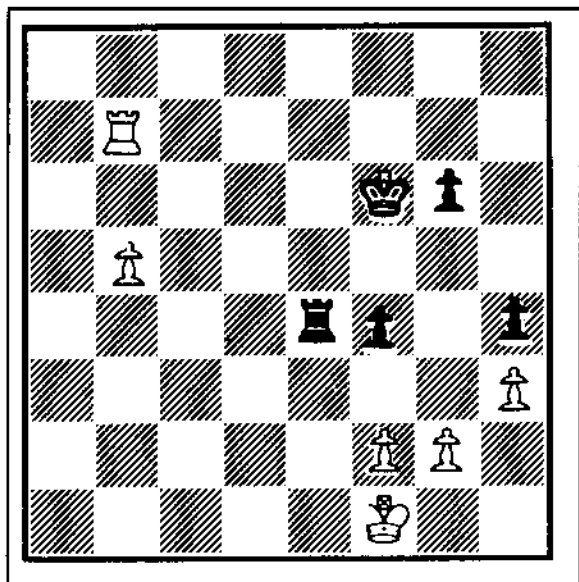
**51.Kh2 f5 52.Kg2 Kf7 53.h4**

After the alternative 53.Kh2, White has a stalemate resource if Black decides to try method I(B)—trading Rooks

and winning the f4 pawn. Of course, Black can win the f4 pawn by zugzwang—method I(A)—and does not need the Rook-swap maneuver: 53.Kh2 Ke7 54.Kg2 Kd7 55.Kh2 Kc7 56.Rb3 Kc6 57.Kg2 Kc5 58.Rb8 Kd4 59.Kh2 Ke4 60.Rb4 Ke3 (Obviously 60...Kf3 wins.) 61.Kg2 Re1 62.Rb2 Re2 63.Re2 Ke2 64.Kg3 Ke3 65.Kh4! Kf4 stalemate!  
**53...Ke7 54.Kh2 Kd7 55.Kg2 Kc7 56.Rb3 Kc6 57.Rb8 Kc5 58.Rb7 Kd4 0-1**

### EXAMPLE 2

Rosic - Tsarev Tuzla 1989



Black to move

**49...Rb4 50.b6 Kg5**

A committal move: once White runs the pawn to b7, the King must stay behind the g6 pawn for shelter. A major alternative is 50...Rb2 51.Ke1 and now:

A: 51...g5 52.Rb8 Kg7

A1: 53.Kd1 Rf2 54.Kc1 Rf1 55.Kc2 Rf2 56.Kc3 Rf1 57.Kc4 g4, when White must choose again:

A11: Not 58.Ra8 Rb1 59.Kc5 gh3 60.gh3 f3 61.Ra2 Kf6 62.Rf2 Rb3 63.Kc6 Kf5 64.Kc7 Kf4 65.b7 Kg3 66.Rf1 Kg2, when Black is winning!

A12: Better is 58.hg4 f3 59.gf3 h3 60.Ra8 h2 61.b7 h1Q 62.b8Q Rc1 with resources for Black.

A2: 53.b7 Kh7 54.Kd1 Kg7 55.Kc1 Rb6 56.Kc2 Kh7 57.Kc3 Kg7 58.Kc4 Rb1 59.Kd5 Rb5 60.Ke6 Rb1 61.f3 Rb6 62.Kf5 Rb5 63.Kg4 Kh7 64.Kh5 (64.Rf8 Rb7 65.Kg5 Rg7 66.Kh5 Rg2 with drawing chances.) 64...Kg7 65.Rc8 Rb7 66.Kg5 Rb2 67.Rc7 Kg8 68.Kh4 Rg2 69.Rc4 with good drawing chances.

B: If Black goes after White's f-pawn with 51...Rb1 52.Kd2 Rb2 53.Kc3 Rf2 54.Rf7 Kf7, then 55.b7 promotes.

**51.Rb8 Rb2**

White now must choose between approaching with the King and locking things up with b7. Since the course of the game shows that the lockup fails, what about the King run? 52.Ke1 Kh6 53.Kd1 Kh7 54.Kc1 Rb5 55.Kc2 Kg7 56.Kc3 Rb1 57.Kc4 (Perhaps 57.f3, safeguarding the Kingside.) 57...Rb2

58.Kc5 Rf2 59.Ra8 Rb2 60.Kc6 Rc2 61.Kd7 Rb2 62.Kc7 Rc2 63.Kb8 Rg2 64.Ra4 g5 (If 64...f3 65.Rf4 f2 66.b7 Rg3 67.Rf2 Rh3 68.Rb2 Rf3 69.Kc7 Rf7 70.Kd6 Rb7 71.Rb7 Kf6 72.Kd5 and White wins.) 65.b7 (Not 65.Ra3 Rg3) 65...f3 66.Ka8! (66.Ka7 is only good for a draw.) 66...f2 67.b8Q f1Q 68.Ra7, and Black is caught in a mating net.  
**52.b7**

Now the Black King has no moves, but neither does the White Rook. Furthermore, the White King has no shelter to defend b7 and free the Rb8.

**52...Rb1 53.Ke2 Rb2 54.Kf3 Rb3 55.Ke4 Rb4 56.Kd5 Rb2 57.f3 Rd2 58.Ke4 Re2 59.Kd3 Rb2 60.g3**

A trick to force the Black King out of g5 and free the Rb8!  
**60...hg3 61.h4 Kh4 62.Rh8 Kg5 63.b8Q Rb8 64.Rb8 g2**

The g-pawn is dangerous, however.

**65.Rb1 Kh4 66.Ke4**

After 66.Ke2 Kg3 67.Rb6 (Or 67.Ra1 g5 68.Rb1 g4 69.fg4 f3 70.Ke3 f2 and Black wins.) 67...g1Q 68.Rg6 Kh2 69.Rh6 Kg2 70.Rg6 Kh1 71.Rh6 Qh2 72.Rh2 Kh2 73.Kd3 Kg2 74.Ke4 Kg3, White actually loses!

**66...g5 67.Ra1 Kg3 68.Ra5 Kh4**

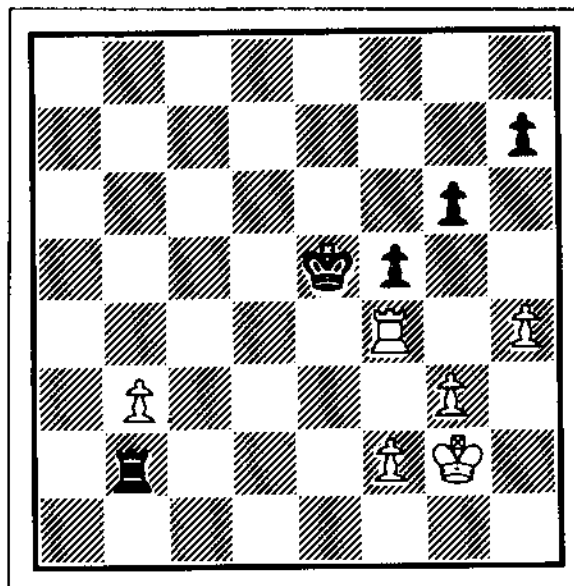
Not 68...g4 69.Rg5.

**69.Ra1 1/2-1/2**

A strange problem-like draw.

### EXAMPLE 3

Horvath - Chernikov, Debrecen 1988



White to move

The Black King is active, but this may not be an advantage. White has a choice of b4, Rf3, and Rb4-b8. We will look only at the last choice, the theme of our article.

**47.Rb4 Rc2 48.Rb7 Rc3 49.Rb6**

Or 49.b4 Rb3 50.b5 h5 (50...Kd5 51.Rh7 Rb5 52.Rh6 Rb6 53.h5 and White should win.) 51.Rb6 winning the g- and h-pawns (method III), but not 49.Rh7 Rb3 50.Rh6 Kf6 51.h5 Kg5 52.Rg6 Kh5 with an easy draw.

**49...Rd3 50.f4**

Based on our previous examples, this looks like an error. The King can use the f-pawn to work its way out to e3, or White can begin implementing method II (creating a shelter for the King on b7): 50.Rb7 Kf6 51.b4 Rb3 52.b5 Rb2 53.b6 Rb3 54.Rb8 Kg7 55.Kf1. We will look at this plan next issue.

50...Kd5 51.Rb7

Now 52.Rxh7 is a threat.

51...Ke6 52.b4

Or 52.Rh7 Rb3 53.Rh6 Kf7 with a likely draw.

52...Rb3 53.b5 Kf6 54.Kf2 h6 55.b6 h5 56.Rb8 Kg7 57.Ke2 Rg3

White has lost his g-pawn rather than his f-pawn.

58.Kd2

58.Rc8 Rb3 59.Rc7 Kf6 60.b7 Ke6 61.Kd2 Kd6 62.Rg7 Kc6 (Or 62...Kd5 63.Kc2 Rb6 with a draw due to the activity of the Kd5.) 63.Rg6 Kb7 64.Rg5 Rb4 65.Rf5 Kc6 66.Ke3 Kd6 67.Rh5 Ke6 68.Kf3 with a difficult win to prove.

58...Rb3 59.Kc2 Rb5 60.Kc3 g5

A well-timed sacrifice. White would like to play hxg5, but then the h-pawn runs and the King is powerless to stop it: 61.hg5 h4 62.Kc4 Rb1 and Blacks h-pawn assures the draw. 61.fg5 f4 62.Kd3 f3 63.Ke3 Rb3 64.Kf2 Kf7 65.Rb7

After 65.Rh8 Rb6 66.Rh5 Kg7 67.Kf3, the White Rook is "stuck" and Black escapes with a draw!

65...Kg6 66.Kg3 Rb4 67.Rb8

In a last attempt to win, White tries a plan similar to method I.C, but Black need not capture the g-pawn.

67...Kg7 68.b7 Rb3 69.g6 Rb2 70.Kf3 Rb3 71.Ke4 Rb4 72.Kd5 Rb1 1/2-1/2

### Oak Park—Forest Park Chess Club News

Ken Marshall

**November 13, 1990: OP—FP CC Speed (Blitz) Championship.** Tom Oelrich scored 11-2 to top a 14-player field and become the 1990 Club Speed (5-Minute/Game) Champion. Marcus Stinson (9½-3½) was second, followed by Jim McNamara (9-4).

**December 4 & 11, 1990: USCF Action Tournament.** Marcus Stinson defeated Jim Hodina in the final round to end up 4-0 and finish clear first in this twelve-player event. Joe White (3-1) took second. Bill Buttny and David Wulatin (2½-1½) shared third and also split the 1999-1700 prize. Under-1700 honors went to Rich Rius (1½-2½).

**December 18, 1990: World Blitz Chess Association.** Dropping only two games (to Cai Schmidt and Glenn Panner), Albert Chow scored 13-2 to lead the 16-player field in this single round-robin 5-minute/game event. Keith Esses (11½-3½) finished second, and Fred Ailsbrook (10½-4½) took third. The 1999-1700 prize was won by Len Weber (11-4), while Rich Rius (7½-7½) took Under-1700 money.

### Park Forest Mini-Tour

Larry Cohen

**Bobby Singer (1737) and Kenneth Palmer (1523) tied for first at the R. F. McCormick Memorial.** Twelve players showed up to enjoy free bagels & cream cheese, tea, and coffee. Other prize winners included Howard Cohen (1967), Paul Cox (1637), Michael Uhean (1594), and Robert Bales (1422).

Sunday saw sixteen players turn out for the **Charles Landry Memorial.** Lawrence Cohen (2019) went undefeated to take first place while directing this event. Following close behind with 3½ points was John Siadak (1892). Class A was won by Howard Cohen, whose only defeat was to his brother Larry, the first time this has ever happened! Class B was won by Robby Singer (1737), while Ruth Jacobsen (1580) and Orlan Smith (1572) tied for the Class C and Below prize. Although a best stalemate prize was offered, in memory of Mr. Landry's stalemating knack, nobody qualified.

### Charles Landry Memorial

December 30, 1990

	rank	name	year	W	D	L	score	tour
1	COHEN Lawrence	2019	WF	W 6	W 3	W 5	4	16 X
2	SIADAK John	1892	W14	D 5	W11	W 7	3.5	8 XA
3	COHEN Howard	1967	W16	W 7	L 1	W 6	3	4 XA
4	SINGER Robby	1737	W15	W12	L 5	W13	3	4 XAB
5	CONDON James	2028	W 8	D 2	W 4	L 1	2.5	2.5X
6	STEIN Peter	2168	W 9	L 1	W10	L 3	2	2 X
7	MIDDLETON Doug	2077	W10	L 3	W 9	L 2	2	2 X
8	SMITH Orlan	1572	L 5	W14	L12	W11	2	2 XABC
9	JACOBSEN Mickey	1626	L 6	W16	L 7	W12	2	2 XAB
10	JACOBSEN Ruth	1580	L 7	W15	L 6	W14	2	2 XABC
11	OVERWEIS Julie	1356	Dbye	W13	L 2	L 8	1.5	1.5XABC
12	OVERWEIS Jim D Sr	1699	Dbye	L 4	W 8	L 9	1.5	1.5XAB
13	PADILLA Rudy	1556	Dbye	L11	W16	L 4	1.5	1.5XABC
14	EMOLE Joe	1365	L 2	L 8	W15	L10	1	1 XABCD
15	LOPEZ Vincent	-	L 4	L10	L14	W16	1	
16	PALMER Kenneth	1523	L 3	L 9	L13	L15	0	

### R F McCormick Memorial

December 29, 1990

	rank	name	year	W	D	L	score	tour
1	SINGER Robby	1737	W 8	W 7	W 3	3	16	AB
2	PALMER Kenneth	1523	WF	W 4	W 6	3	16	ABC
3	UHEAN Michael	1594	W 9	W 5	L 1	2	4	ABC
4	COX Paul	1637	W11	L 2	W 8	2	4	AB
5	COHEN Howard	1967	W10	L 3	W 7	2	4	A
6	BALES Robert	1422	Dbye	W10	L 2	1.5	2	ABC
7	SMITH Orlan	1572	W12	L 1	L 5	1	1	ABC
8	LOPEZ Mauricio	1390	L 1	W12	L 4	1	1	ABCD
9	WISOWATY John	1226	L 3	W11	L10	1	1	ABCD
10	PADILLA Rudy	1556	L 5	L 6	W 9	1	1	ABC
11	HUDETZ John	1248	L 4	L 9	D12	0.5	0.5	ABCD
12	HUDETZ Previn	-	L 7	L 8	D11	0.5		
13	KABELAC Jiri	1777	-	-	-	0		

# GREATER PEORIA OPEN

MARCH 22-24



—an ICA Tour mini-event—

# 1991 LINCOLNWOOD PLUS-SCORE LEISURE MINI-TOUR #1

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March 30-31, 1991

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4.5	8	150.00
4.0	4	75.00
3.5	3.5	40.00
3.0	3	20.00
2.5	2.5	
2.0	2	
1.5	1.5	
1.0	1	
0.5	0.5	



Entry fee: \$25.00 if mailed by Monday, March 25. \$30.00 at the door. Registration closes 9:15 a.m. Saturday.

Round times: Saturday 10:00, 2:30, 7:00. Sunday 10:00, 4:00. Half-point bye available in round 1, 2, or 3 if requested before pairings are made. Limit one bye per player.

Time control: Saturday: 40/100, then 25/1, then 25/1. Sunday: 40/2, then 20/1, then 20/1. No sudden death.

**USCF AND ICA MEMBERSHIP REQUIRED.** USCF membership is \$30.00 per year. ICA membership is \$14.00 per year, including a subscription to the bimonthly Illinois Chess Bulletin.

All entry fees and memberships should be sent, and check should be made payable, to William Smythe, 6945 N Ashland #F-3, Chicago 60626. (312) 761-2455.

**Tournament site:** Lincolnwood Chess & Games, 3518 W. Devon, Lincolnwood 60659. (708) 675-3993. Exit the Edens expressway at Touhy (7200 north), then proceed east on Touhy, southeast on Lincoln, and east on Devon (6400 north). By public transportation, the 155 Devon bus operates 24 hours a day from the Loyola/Sheridan L station (6550 north) to Devon/Kedzie (3200 west), three blocks from the site.

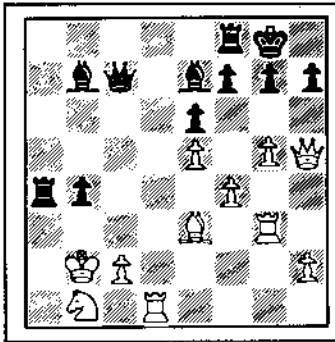
Please, **NO SMOKING** at the site during the tournament.

# 1990 Illinois Class Championships

GM's Dmitry Gurevich (2574) and Sergey Kudrin (2660) tied for first in the top section of the Illinois Class Championships, held November 17-18, 1990, at the Morgan Park Academy in Chicago. Howard Cohen (1968) and Bill Madera (1828) tied for first in Class A, Dwayne Falls (1605) topped Class B, Michael Uhean (1460) was victorious in Class C, and Daniel Iovin (unr) swept the D/E/Unrated Section. See the November-December issue for the crosstables and a full list of prizewinners.

Mark Miller (2128)—GM Dmitry Gurevich (2574)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cd4 4.Nd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 Nc6 6.Bc4 e6 7.Be3 a6 8.Qe2 Qc7 9.Bb3 Be7 10.O-O Na5 11.g4 b5 12.g5 Nb3 13.ab3 Nd7 14.f4 b4 15.Na4 Nc5 16.Nc5 dc5 17.Nf3 Bb7 18.e5 a5 19.Rhg1 a4 20.ba4 Ra4 21.Nd2 O-O 22.Nb1 c4 23.Qh5 c3 24.Rg3 cb2 25.Kb2



After 25.Kb2

After 26.Ka2, 26...Qc2 mates.

The players of this last-round Class A game fought until midnight Sunday:

Eric Johnson (1750)—Lawrence Koshiba (1823)

1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.a4 Bf5 5.Bg5 Nbd7 6.a5 h6 7.Bh4 e6 8.Nf3 a6 9.Qb3 Qc8 10.Bf6 Nf6 11.Ne5 Bd6 12.Na4 dc4 13.Nc4 Bc7 14.Nab6 Qd8 15.Na8 Qa8 16.Qb4 Qb8 17.h3 Ne4 18.Ra3 Nd6 19.Nb6 Nb5 20.Ra1 Qd8 21.e3 Bd6 22.Qb3 O-O 23.Bc4 Bc7 24.Qd1 Nd6 25.Bd3 Bb6 26.ab6 Qb6 27.Bf5 Nf5 28.O-O Rd8 29.Qc2 Rd5 30.b3 Nh4 31.Qe4 Qd8 32.f4 Nf5 33.Kh2 Rb5 34.g4 Ne7 35.Qc2 Qb6 36.Rab1 Nd5 37.Rfe1 c5 38.dc5 Rc5 39.Qd3 Rc3 40.Qd4 Qd4 41.ed4 Nf4 42.Rec1 Rh3 43.Kg1 Rg3 44.Kf2 Rg4 45.Kf3 Rh4 46.Rc7 b6 47.Ra7 a5 48.Rc1 Nd5 49.Rc8 Kh7 50.Rf8 Rf4 51.Kg3 Kg6 52.Rd7 Rf5 53.Rc8 Nf6 54.Rdc7 Ne4 55.Kg2 Rb5 56.Rc6 Nf6 57.Rb8 Nd5 58.Rd8 Kf6 59.Rb8 Rb3 60.Kf2 Rb4 61.Rd6 Rd4 62.Rbb6 a4 63.Rb7 Rf4 64.Kg3 g5 65.Ra7 h5 66.Ra5 Rd4 67.Rd7 h4 68.Kf2 g4 69.Raa7 Rf4 70.Kg1 Kg6 71.Rdb7 g3 72.Rb1 Ne3 73.Re1 Nf5 74.Rf1 Rf1 75.Kf1 f6 76.Ra4 Kg5 77.Kg1 h3 78.Ra8 Nh4 79.Ra3 Nf5 80.Ra8 e5 81.Rg8 Kf4 82.Rg6 e4 83.Rf6 h2 84.Kh1 Ke5 85.Rf8 e3 86.Rh8 Kd6 87.Kg2 e2 88.Re8 O-1

FM Al Chow (2416)—Slavko Milanovic (unrated)

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nd2 Nf6 4.e5 Nfd7 5.c3 c5 6.f4 f5 7.Ndf3 Be7 8.Be3 Nc6 9.dc5 Nc5 10.Ne2 Ne4 11.Ned4 Bd7 12.Be2 O-O 13.c4 Bb4 14.Kf1 Nd4 15.Nd4 Qh4 16.Kg1 Bd2 17.Qb3 Ba4 18.Qa3 Bc6 19.g3 Be3 20.Qe3 Qe7 21.Kg2 Qc5 22.Rhc1 dc4 23.Kg1 b5 24.b4 Qb6 25.a4 Rad8 26.Rd1 a6 27.ab5 ab5 28.Nf5 Qe3 29.Ne3 Nc3 30.Rd8 Ne2 31.Kf2 Rd8 32.Ke2 Rd3 33.Ra6 Bd7 34.Rd6 Rd6 35.ed6 Kf7 36.Ng4 Ke8 37.Ke3 Kd8 38.Ne5 Be8 39.Kd4 Bg6 40.Kc3 Be4 41.Kd4 Bd5 42.Kc3 h6 43.Kd4 O-1

Chow's flag fell before the move 45 time control. However, Chow claimed that Milanovic had filled in moves on his incomplete scoresheet subsequent to claiming the time forfeit. TD Al Losoff ruled in Milanovic's favor, and Chow withdrew from the tournament.

Marcus Stinson (1988)—Barry Bouton (1831)

1.d4 g6 2.c4 Bg7 3.Nc3 c5 4.d5 d6 5.e4 Nf6 6.Nf3 O-O 7.Bd3 Bg4 8.h3 Bf3 9.Qf3 Nbd7 10.O-O a6 11.a4 b6 12.Bf4 Nh5 13.Bh2 Ne5 14.Qe2 e6 15.Rae1 Qf6 16.f4 Nd3 17.e5 Ndf4 18.Bf4 Nf4 19.ef6 Ne2 20.Re2 Bh6 21.de6 fe6 22.Re6 Rad8 23.Nd5 Rf7 24.Re7 Bg5 25.Rfe1 Bf6 26.Rf7 Bd4 27.Rf2 Rf8 28.Re2 1-0

Dan Fraats (1830)—Allen Stewart (1803)

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.ed5 Qd5 4.Nf3 c5 5.Nc3 Qd6 6.Nb5 Qb6 7.Bf4 Na6 8.Bc4 Nf6 9.O-O Bd7 10.a4 Rd8 11.a5 Qc6 12.Re1 cd4 13.Ne5 Qc5 14.Qe2 Be7 15.Nd4 Qd4 16.Nf7 O-O 17.Be6 Be6 18.Qe6 Rf7 19.Be5 Nc5 20.Qa2 Qd5 21.c4 Qd2 22.Bc3 Qd3 23.Re3 Qc2 24.Rae1 Nfe4 25.Rfe2 Nc3 26.Re7 Rd1 27.Re1 Re1 28.Re1 Qf2 O-1

William Dwyer (1806)—Don Martin (1830)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4.e4 d6 5.f4 O-O 6.Nf3 c5 7.d5 a6 8.Be2 e6 9.O-O ed5 10.e5 de5 11.fe5 Ng4 12.Bg5 f6 13.ef6 Bf6 14.Bf6 Nf6 15.cd5 b5 16.Rc1 Qd6 17.Ng5 Ra7 18.Nce4 Ne4 19.Ne4 Rf1 20.Bf1 Qf4 21.Rc5 Qe3 22.Kh1 Bf5 23.Nf6 Kf7 24.Rc3 Qg5 25.Qd4 Re7 26.Nh7 Qh6 27.Qf6 Ke8 28.Qh8 Kf7 29.Rc8 Bc8 30.Qc8 Nd7 31.d6 Qf4 32.Ng5 Kg7 33.Ne6 Re6 O-1

Robert Kempner (1530)—Dennis Cain (1411)

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nf6 3.Ne5 d6 4.Nf7 Kf7 5.d4 Qe8 6.Bc4 Be6 7.d5 Bg4 8.f3 Bh5 9.g4 Bg4 10.fg4 Qe4 11.Qe2 Qh1 12.Kd2 Qe4 13.Qf1 Qg4 14.Nc3 Be7 15.b3 Re8 16.Bb2 Kg8 17.Re1 Nbd7 18.Qf2 Nh5 19.Ne2 Rf8 20.Rg1 Rf2 21.Rg4 Bf6 22.Bc1 Ne5 23.Re4 Nc4 24.bc4 Rh2 25.Ke3 Rf8 26.Kd3 Rh3 27.Kd2 Bg5 28.Ke1 Rh1 29.Ng1 Rg1 30.Ke2 Ng3 31.Kd3 Ne4 32.Bg5 Ng5 33.Kc3 Ne4 34.Kb4 Rb1 35.Ka5 Nc5 36.c3 b6 O-1

Jesse Kraai (2288)—Tom Race (1878)

1.d4 d6 2.c4 Nf6 3.Nc3 g6 4.Nf3 Bg7 5.g3 O-O 6.Bg2 Nc6 7.d5 Na5 8.Nd2 c5 9.O-O Bd7 10.Qc2 a6 11.b3 b5 12.Bb2 bc4 13.bc4 Rb8 14.Rab1 Qc7 15.e4 Rb4 16.Ba3 Rb1 17.Rb1 Rb8 18.h3 Be8 19.Rb8 Qb8 20.e5 Nh5 21.ed6 ed6 22.Nce4 Nf6 23.Nf6 Bf6 24.Ne4 Bd4 25.Bf1 Bd7 26.Bc1 Qf8 27.Bb2 Qg7 28.Bd4 Qd4 29.Nd6 Qa1 30.g4 h5 31.Qd2 Nc4 32.Nc4 hg4 33.Qb2 Qe1 34.Qb8 Kh7 35.Qe5 Qb1 36.Qe7 Bb5 37.Qf7 Kh8 38.Qf6 Kh7 39.Qg5 Qa2 40.Qh4 Kg8 41.Qd8 Kh7 42.Qe7 1-0

Here's how grandmasters manage to pay the rent:

GM Sergey Kudrin (2660)—GM Dmitry Gurevich (2574)

1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 de4 4.Ne4 Nd7 5.Nf3 Ngf6 6.Nf6 Nf6 7.Ne5 Nd7 8.Nf3 Nf6 9.Bc4 e6 10.O-O Be7 11.Re1 O-O 12.Bf4 b6 13.Qe2 Nd5 14.Bg3 Bb7 1/2-1/2

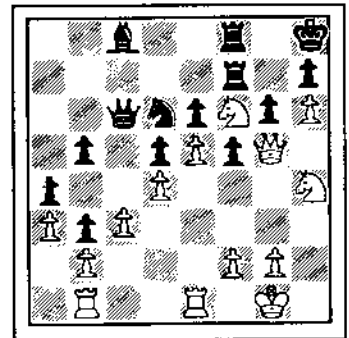
Howard Cohen (1968)—Anthony Dzurny (1972)

1.e4 Nf6 2.Nc3 d6 3.d4 Bg4 4.f3 Bh5 5.Bb5 Nbd7 6.Nge2 a6 7.Bd3 e5 8.Bg5 h6 9.Bh4 Be7 10.Bf2 Bg6 11.Qd2 b5 12.a3 ed4 13.Nd4 Ne5 14.f4 Nd3 15.cd3 c5 16.Nc6 Qc7 17.Ne7 Qe7 18.Bh4 Qe6 19.O-O Qg4 20.Qf2 Qd7 21.Bf6 g6 22.f5 Bh7 23.Nd5 Qd8 24.Qh4 Kd7 25.Rac1 Rc8 26.b4 Kc6 27.bc5 dc5 28.Qh6 Bf5 29.Qe3 Qd6 30.Rf5 Qh2 31.Kf2 Qh4 32.Qg3 Qh7 33.Rc5 Kb7 34.Rc7 1-0

Chuck Giertz gets my vote for the tournament's Brilliance Prize:

Chuck Giertz (1666) - Joe Bannon (1621)

1.e4 e6 2.d4 c6 3.Nf3 Nf6 4.Bd3 d5 5.e5 Nfd7 6.O-O Be7 7.Re1 c5 8.c3 c4 9.Bc2 b5 10.a3 O-O 11.Nbd2 Nc6 12.Nf1 a5 13.Ng3 a4 14.Bb1 Na5 15.Qc2 g6 16.Bh6 Re8 17.Ba2 Nb6 18.Qd2 Nb3 19.Bb3 cb3 20.Qf4 Bf8 21.Bf8 Rf8 22.Qh6 f6 23.h4 Ra7 24.Nh2 f5 25.Qf4 Ra7 26.Nf3 Nc4 27.Rab1 Qe7 28.h5 Rg7 29.Qg5 Qe8 30.h6 Rg7 31.Nh5 Kh8 32.Nf6 Qc6 33.Nh4 Nd6 34.Qg6!! Ne8 35.Qh7! Rh7 36.Ng6 mate 1-0



After 33...Nd6

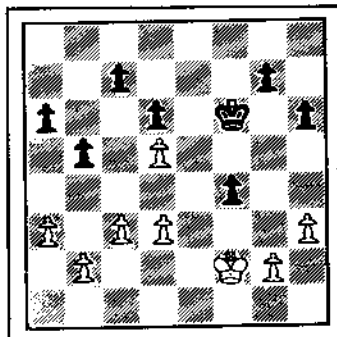
Wayne Clark (1547)—Edward Rogers, Jr. (unrated)

1.e4 d6 2.d4 Nf6 3.Nd2 g6 4.Ng3 Bg7 5.c3 Nbd7 6.Bb5 c6 7.Ba4 b5 8.Bc2 c5 9.b3 Rb8 10.a4 b4 11.cb4 cb4 12.a5 Ba6 13.Nb1 Rb5 14.Ra4 Ra5 15.Rb4 Rb5 16.Ra4 Ra5 17.Rb4 Rb5 18.Rb5 Bb5 19.Nc3 O-O 20.Bd2 Bc6 21.d5 Bb7 22.O-O Qc7 23.Nb5 Qb6 24.Nbd4 Nc5 25.Re1 Rc8 26.b4 Ncd7 27.b5 Ng4 28.Be3 Ne3 29.Re3 Bd4 30.Nd4 Kf8 31.Nc6 a6 32.ba6 Qa6 33.Nd4 Qc4 34.Re1 Nc5 35.f3 Ba6 36.Kf2 Rb8 37.Kg3 Kg7 38.Ne2 Rb2 39.Qd4 Qd4 40.Nd4 Kf6 41.Rb1 ½-½

Charles Fenner (1461)—Michael Cardinale (1446)

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Ba4 Nf6 5.d3 Bc5 6.O-O O-O 7.Nc3 b5 8.Bb3 d6 9.h3 h6 10.a3 Nd4 11.Ba2 Be6 12.Nd5 Nd5 13.Bd5 Bd5 14.ed5 f5 15.c3 Nf3 16.Qf3 Qf6 17.Bc3 Be3 18.fe3 Rae8 19.Rae1 Qg5 20.Rf2 Rf6 21.Ref1 Ref8 22.Qe2 f4 23.ef4 Rf4 24.Rf4 Rf4 25.Rf4 Qf4 26.Qf1 Kf7 27.Qf4 ef4 28.Kf2 Kf6 ½-½

Is Black justified in settling for a draw, readers?



After 28...Kf6

Mark Miller (2128)—Bill Smythe (1997)

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.e5 c5 5.a3 Bc3 6.bc3 Qc7 7.Nf3 Bd7 8.Be2 Ba4 9.Bd3 cd4 10.cd4 Qc3 11.Bd2 Qd3 12.cd3 Bd1 13.Rd1 Nc6 14.O-O Nge7 15.Rb1 b6 16.Rfc1 Kd7 17.Rc3 Nf5 18.Be3 Rhc8 19.Rbc1 f6 20.g4 Ne3 21.fe3 Na5 22.ef6 gf6 23.Rc6 Rc8 24.Rc8 Kc8 25.g5 f5 26.Ne5 Nb3 27.h4 f4 28.h5 fe3 29.g6 hg6 30.hg6 Nd4 31.g7 Nc2 32.g8Q Kb7 33.Kf1 Na3 34.Qe6 Ka6 35.Qd5 Nb5 36.Qc4 Ka5 37.Nc6 Ka6 38.Nd4 1-0

Mehrdad Pedram (2113)—Randall Pals (1896)

1.g3 e5 2.Bg2 Nc6 3.e4 Nf6 4.Nc3 Bc5 5.Nge2 d6 6.O-O a6 7.d3 Be6 8.h3 Qd7 9.Kh2 Nd4 10.f4 Ne2 11.Qe2 ef4 12.Bf4 O-O-O 13.Rad1 Bd4 14.e5 de5 15.Be5 Be5 16.Qe5 Qd6 17.Qg5 Rhg8 18.d4 h6 19.Qa5 Kb8 20.d5 Bc8 21.b4 h5 22.b5 h4 23.Rd3 hg3 24.Kh1 b6 25.Qa4 a5 26.Ne2 Rde8 27.Ng3 Rh8 28.Nf5 Bf5 29.Rf5 Re1 30.Rf1 Qe5 31.Qd4 Qd4 32.Rd4 Rf1 33.Bf1 Rh5 34.Bg2 Ne8 35.Kh2 Nd6 36.a4 Kc8 ½-½

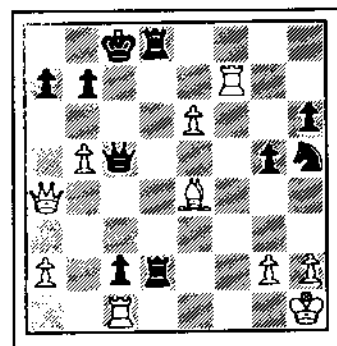
Black might be justified in playing on, as White's Bishop is lousy.

James Fagan (2022)—James Marshall (1981)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4.e4 d6 5.Be2 O-O 6.Nf3 e5 7.O-O ed4 8.Nd4 Re8 9.Bf3 c6 10.Bf4 Ng4 11.Bg4 Bg4 12.f3 Qb6 13.Be3 Qb2 14.Na4 Qa3 15.Qb3 Qb3 16.ab3 Nd7 17.Rad1 Be6 18.Ne6 Re6 19.Bd4 Bd4 20.Rd4 Kf8 21.Rfd1 Ke7 22.c5 Nc5 23.Nc5 dc5 24.Rd7 Kf6 25.Rb7 Re7 26.Rd6 Re6 27.Rdd7 Ke5 28.Kf2 Rd6 29.f4 Ke6 30.Re7 1-0

Howard Wachtel (2132)—Mark Sefcheck (1914)

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.cd5 ed5 5.Bg5 Be7 6.Qc2 Nbd7 7.e3 h6 8.Bf4 c6 9.Nf3 Nh5 10.Be5 Ne5 11.Ne5 Be6 12.Bd3 Qc7 13.O-O Bd6 14.f4 O-O-O 15.b4 g5 16.b5 c5 17.f5 cd4 18.ed4 Be5 19.de5 d4 20.fe6 dc3 21.Rf7 Qe5 22.Be4 Rd2 23.Qa4 Qc5 24.Kh1 c2 25.Rc1 Rhd8 26.Bb7 Kb8 27.Bf3 R8d4 28.e7 Qe7 29.Qd4 Rd1 30.Bd1 Qe1 31.Qg1 1-0



After 25...Rhd8

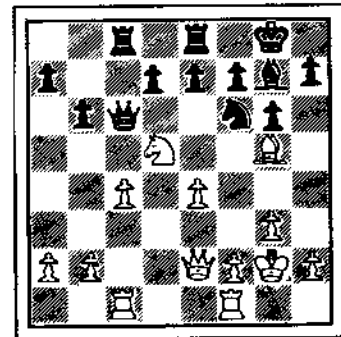
G M Dmitry Gurevich (2574)—Jesse Kraai (2288)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.g3 c5 4.Nf3 cd4 5.Nd4 d5 6.Bg2 e5 7.Nf3 d4 8.O-O Nc6 9.e3 Be7 10.ed4 ed4 11.Bf4 O-O 12.Ne5 Ne5 13.Be5 Bc5 14.Bf6 Qf6 15.Nd2 Rb8 16.a3 a5 17.Qa4 Qb6 18.Nb3 Ra8 19.Qb5 Qb5 20.cb5

Bb6 21.Rac1 a4 22.Nc5 Ra5 23.Rfd1 Rb5 24.Na4 Be6 25.Rd2 Ra8 26.Nb6 Rb6 27.Rc7 Rb8 28.b4 Ra6 29.Rb7 Rb7 30.Bb7 Ra3 31.Rd4 Kf8 32.h4 Ke7 33.b5 Rb3 34.Bc6 Kf6 35.Kf1 Ke5 36.Re4 Kd6 37.Ke1 Kc5 38.Kd2 Bc4 39.Re5 Kd4 40.Re4 Kc5 41.Kc2 Ra3 42.Re5 Kd4 43.Re4 Kc5 44.Rf4 Ra2 45.Kc3 Ra3 46.Kd2 Ra2 47.Ke3 Ra5 48.Ke4 Bd3 49.Ke5 Ra7 50.Rf3 Re7 51.Kf4 Bb5 52.Bb5 Kb5 53.Rc3 Kb4 54.Rc8 h5 55.Rg8 g6 56.Rf8 Kc5 57.Kg5 Re5 58.Kf6 Rf5 59.Kg7 Rf2 60.Rf7 Rg2 61.Rf3 1-0

Peter Pelts (2405)—GM Sergey Kudrin (2660)

1.Nf3 c5 2.c4 b6 3.g3 Bb7 4.Bg2 Nf6 5.O-O g6 6.Nc3 Bg7 7.d4 cd4 8.Nd4 Bg2 9.Kg2 O-O 10.e4 Qc7 11.Qe2 Nc6 12.Nc6 Qc6 13.Nd5 Rf8 14.Bg5 Rac8 15.Rac1 15...h6 16.Bf4 Nh5 17.Rfe1 e6 18.Nb4 Nf4 19.gf4 Qa4 20.a3 a5 21.Na6 Qc6 22.b4 f5 23.f3 fe4 24.Qe4 Qe4 25.fe4 Bb2 26.Rcd1 Re7 27.c5 bc5 28.b5 c4 29.b6 d6 30.Rd6 Ba3 31.e5 c3 32.Nc7 Rec7 33.bc7 Rc7 34.Re6 Kg7 35.Ra6 c2 36.Ra5 Bb4 0-1



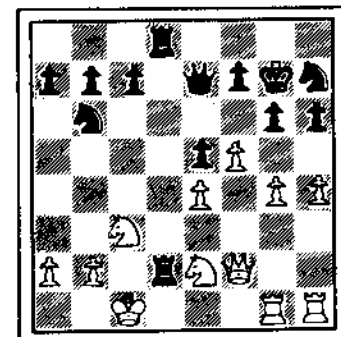
After 15...Rac1

Florentino Inumerable (2218)—Mark Brodle (1911)

1.d4 e6 2.c4 b6 3.Nc3 Bb7 4.a3 Nf6 5.Bg5 Be7 6.e3 d6 7.Nf3 Nbd7 8.Bd3 e5 9.Be2 ed4 10.ed4 Ne4 11.Ne4 Be4 12.Be7 Qe7 13.O-O O-O 14.Re1 Qf6 15.Qd2 Rfe8 16.Ng5 Bb7 17.Bh5 g6 18.Bg4 Nf8 19.d5 h5 20.Bh3 Rad8 21.g3 Nh7 22.Nh7 Kh7 23.Rac1 Kg7 24.b3 Kf8 25.a4 Qg7 26.Kf1 Bc8 27.Bc8 Rc8 28.Qc3 Re1 29.Ke1 Re8 30.Kf1 f6 31.Re1 Re1 32.Ke1 Qe7 33.Qe3 Qe3 34.fe3 f5 35.Ke2 Kf7 36.e4 Kf6 37.Ke3 Ke5 38.ef5 Kf5 39.h3 g5 40.b4 ½-½

Stephen Martin (1522)—Charles Hicks (1541)

1.e4 d6 2.d4 Nf6 3.Nc3 g6 4.Be3 Bg7 5.Bc4 O-O 6.f3 Nbd7 7.Qd2 e5 8.de5 de5 9.O-O-O Qe7 10.Bh6 Nb6 11.Bd3 Rd8 12.Bg7 Kg7 13.Qe3 Be6 14.Nge2 Rd7 15.h4 h6 16.g4 Nh7 17.Rdg1 Rad8 18.f4 Bc4 19.f5 Bd3 20.cd3 Rd3 21.Qf2 Rd2 22.Nd5 Nd5 23.Kd2 Qb4 24.Kc1 Qc4 25.Kb1 Qe4 26.Ka1 Nb4 27.Nc3 Qc2 28.Qc2 Nc2 29.Kb1 Nb4 30.fg6 Kg6 31.a3 Nc6 32.Nb5 Rd7 33.Rf1 a6 34.Nc3 Nf6 35.g5 Nh5 36.gh6 f5 37.Rhg1 Kf6 38.Ne4 Ke6 39.Nc5 1-0



After 21...Rd2

Here's a nice crush:

Julie Oberwels (1343)—Morris Gibbs (1160)

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nf6 3.Nc3 Nc6 4.Bc4 Bc5

Black misses the easy road to equality: 4...Ne4 5.Ne4 (or 5.Bf7 Kf7 6.Ne4 Be7, when Black's two Bishops and extra center pawn mean more than the temporarily exposed King) 5...d5 is equal—an opening trick worth knowing.

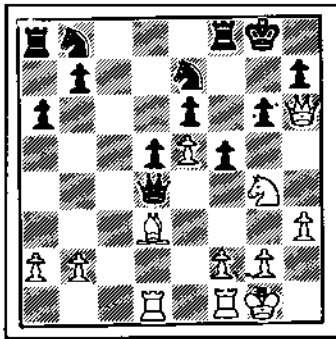
5.O-O Nd4 6.Ne5 Qe7 7.Nf3 Nf3 8.Qf3 a6 9.d3 d6 10.Bg5 Be6 11.Nd5 Bd5 12.ed5 Kd7 13.Rfe1 1-0

Jesse Kraai (2288)—Robert Sax (2044)

1.d4 f5 2.Nf3 Nf6 3.g3 g6 4.Bg2 Bg7 5.O-O O-O 6.c4 d6 7.Nc3 Nc6 8.d5 Ne5 9.Ne5 de5 10.e4 f4 11.b4 g5 12.Bb2 g4 13.Re1 f3 14.Bf1 Bd7 15.Na4 Qe8 16.Nc5 Qh5 17.Nb7 Rab8 18.Nc5 Rb4 19.Nd3 Rc4 20.Nf4 ef4 21.Bc4 fg3 22.hg3 Kh8 23.e5 Ng8 24.Qb3 Rf5 25.Qb8 Qh3 26.Bf1 Qh6 27.Bc1 Qh5 28.Qc7 Re5 29.Bb2 Rd5 30.Bg7 Kg7 31.Qc3 Kf8 32.Rab1 Bb5 33.Rb5 Rd6 34.Qc8 Kf7 35.Bc4 Rd5 36.Qe6 Kg7 37.Qd5 1-0

Dwayne Falls (1605)—Chuck Glertz (1666)

1.e4 g6 2.d4 Bg7 3.Nf3 c6 4.c3  
d5 5.Bd3 Bg4 6.Nbd2 e6 7.h3 Bf3  
8.Nf3 a6 9.e5 Qc7 10.Be3 Ne7  
11.Qd2 O-O 12.Bh6 c5 13.O-O  
cd4 14.cd4 Qb6 15.Nh2 Bh6  
16.Qh6 Qd4 17.Ng4 f5 18.Rad1  
18...Qb2 19.Rb1 Qd4 20.Rb4 Qc3  
21.Rc1 Qc1 22.Qc1 Nbc6 23.Nf6  
Kg7 24.Rb7 Ne5 25.Qc7 Rf6  
26.Qe5 Kf7 27.Ba6 h5 28.Bb5  
Rd8 29.Qc7 1-0



After 18.Rad1

Endgame technique decided

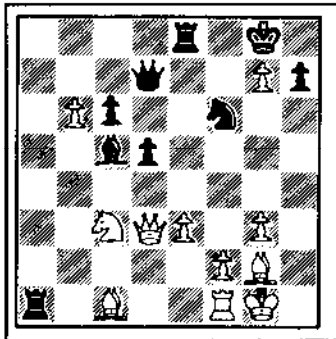
first place in the D/E/Unrated Section:

Daniel Iovin (unr)—Adam Kalal (1229)

1.e4 e5 2.Bc4 Nc6 3.Nf3 Bc5 4.c3 Nf6 5.d3 h6 6.Qe2 O-O 7.Be3 Be3  
8.Qe3 d6 9.Nbd2 a6 10.Bb3 b5 11.h3 Qe7 12.O-O Nd8 13.Bc2 Nh7  
14.Nh2 f5 15.f3 f4 16.Qf2 c5 17.d4 c4 18.d5 Qa7 19.Rfc1 Qf2 20.Kf2  
Nb7 21.b3 cb3 22.ab3 Bd7 23.Bd1 a5 24.Be2 Nf6 25.Nh1 Rfc8 26.Rc2  
Nc5 27.Rca2 a4 28.b4 Na6 29.Nb1 Ra7 30.Bd3 Rac7 31.Ra3 Be8  
32.Ke2 Rb8 33.Kd2 Nd7 34.Kc2 Nb6 35.Kb2 Bd7 36.Nfd2 Rbc8 37.Nb3  
Nb4 38.cb4 Nc4 39.Bc4 Rc4 40.R1a2 ab3 41.Kb3 Rc1 42.Rb2 g5  
43.Ra6 h5 44.Rd6 R8c7 45.Rg6 Kf7 46.Rg5 Rc8 47.Rh5 Kg6 48.Re5  
Kf6 49.Rh5 Kg6 50.Rh4 Kg5 51.Rh7 R1c7 52.e5 Kg6 53.Rh4 Kg5  
54.Rg4 Bg4 55.hg4 Rd7 56.d6 Re8 57.Nc3 Re5 58.Ne4 Re4 59.fe4 Rd6  
60.Re2 Rd3 61.Kc2 Rg3 62.e5 f3 63.gf3 Rf3 64.e6 Rf6 65.Re5 Kg4  
66.Rb5 Re8 67.Re5 Kf4 68.Re1 Kf5 69.Kc3 Re6 70.Re6 Ke6 71.Kc4  
Kd6 72.Kb5 Kc7 73.Ka6 Kb8 74.b5 Kc7 75.Ka7 1-0

GM Dmitry Gurevich (2574)—James Fagan (2022)

1.d4 e6 2.c4 Nf6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.e3  
b6 5.Ne2 Bb7 6.a3 Be7 7.d5 O-O  
8.g3 d6 9.Bg2 c6 10.de6 fe6  
11.Nd4 Re8 12.Ne6 Qd7 13.Nf4  
Bf8 14.h4 a5 15.Qb3 Kh8 16.h5  
Na6 17.c5 d5 18.cb6 Nc5 19.Qc2  
Ba6 20.b4 ab4 21.ab4 Nd3  
22.Nd3 Bd3 23.Qd3 Ra1 24.O-O  
Bb4 25.h6 Bc5 26.hg7 Kg8  
27.Nb1 Raa8 28.Qc3 Qe7 29.Nd2  
Qd6 30.Qd3 Nh5 31.Nf3 Bb6  
32.Bb2 Ng3 33.Ng5 Qh6 34.Bd5  
cd5 35.Qd5 Qe6 36.Ne6 Ne2  
37.Kg2 1-0



After 26...Kg8

Bruce Kreilman (2052) - GM Sergey Kudrin (2660)

1.Nf3 Nf6 2.g3 g6 3.b4 Bg7 4.Bb2 O-O 5.Bg2 d5 6.O-O c6 7.d3 a5 8.a3  
Na6 9.c3 Bg4 10.h3 Bf3 11.Bf3 h5 12.h4 Ng4 13.Qb3 Qb6 14.Bg4 hg4  
15.Nd2 Rad8 16.Rfd1 f5 17.ba5 Qa5 18.c4 Nc5 19.Qc2 Qa4 20.Qa4 Na4  
21.Bg7 Kg7 22.Rdb1 Rd7 23.Rb3 d4 24.Kf1 e5 25.Rab1 b6 26.Rb4 Ra7  
27.e3 de3 28.fe3 Rd8 29.R4b3 Nc5 30.Rb6 Rd3 31.Rc6 Na4 32.Rb8 Rd2  
33.Rcc8 Rd3 34.Rg8 Kf6 35.Rbf8 Rf7 36.Ra8 Nc5 37.Rac8 Ne6 38.Rc6  
Rfd7 0-1

Michael Lester (1579) - Mike Uhlean (1460)

1.e4 e6 2.d3 Nc6 3.Nf3 Nf6 4.g3 g6 5.Bg2 Bg7 6.O-O d6 7.Qe2 O-O  
8.c3 e5 9.Nh4 Nh5 10.Be3 Bf6 11.Nf3 Bd7 12.h4 Qc8 13.Kh2 Bg4  
14.Qc2 Bg7 15.Nbd2 f5 16.Ng5 f4 17.Qb3 Kh8 18.Nf7 Rf7 19.Qf7 Be6  
20.Qe6 Qe6 0-1

Mike Williams (1873) - Robert Sanders (1804)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4.e4 d6 5.f3 O-O 6.Be3 Nbd7 7.Qd2 e5 8.d5  
Re8 9.Bg5 a6

Perhaps the freeing maneuver 9...h6 10.Bh6 Ne4 11.Ne4 Qh4 is better here.

10.g4 Qe7 11.h4 Qf8 12.h5 h6 13.Be3 gh5 14.g5 hg5 15.Bg5 Kh7  
16.Bh3 Bh6 17.Bf5 1-0

## Name That Team

David Wulatin

With the U.S. Amateur Team chess tournaments coming up, players all over the country will get together to form groups based on friendships or ratings. The team name is usually an afterthought. This is unfortunate, because good names and costumes are what make these events special. To help out the less creative woodpushers, I've made a list of 38 possible team names arranged by category. Good luck in St. Louis!

### TOO OBSCURE FOR NON-CHESSPLAYERS:

Roy Lopez, His Evil Twin

Future Polgar Sisters Prom Dates

Basic Chess Endings: Another Fine Mess

Morphyne

Wish Euwe Were Here

FIDE Slaves

Wax the Floor

Kiss and Tal

g4 From Heaven, or Somebody Up There Spikes Me

Nigel Eddis's Film Developers

+/-

### MUSIC, GENERAL

50 Ways to Mate Your Lover

You Say Alekhine, I Say Tomato

Justify Your Move

Nirvzo-Indigo Girls

At the Copa, Copa Capablanca

I Second That Promotion

### MUSIC, RAP

Don't Dis Me, Dzindzi

### QUOTATIONS

A Loaf of Bread, a Jug of Wine, and Doubled Rooks on the 7th Rank  
If You Mate Us, Do We Not Lose?

### SPORTS

The Keith Jackson Five

Karpov, the Denver Bronco of Chess

### TEAM BOASTS

Relax, Jimmy the Greek Picked Us to Go All the Way

We Were All Grandmasters in Previous Lives

We're Too Drunk to Take Notation

### LITERARY

Searching For Eddie Fisher

Compromising Positions

### RELIGIOUS

Munchies, Debate, Sniffles, and Fatigue: The Four Ponyriders of the  
Apocalypse

Satan's Sacrifices

### MISCELLANEOUS

Kentucky Fried Checkin'

You Can't Take My Knight, He's on Goal

Not Another Franklin Mint Chess Set!

### TASTELESS

Chess is a Drag (wear dresses for full effect)

Stamp Out Stale Mates: Get a Divorce

Boy George for Elizabeth II, and Other Queen Trades

Is That a King in Your Pocket, or Are You Just Glad to Play Us?

Touch Move? Touch This!

### TOO TASTELESS EVEN FOR THIS COLUMN (well, almost)

Simultaneous Exhibitionists (wear raincoats)

# 1991 Illinois Tour Rules

by Bill Smythe  
ICA Tour statistician

The 1991 ICA Tour, a year-long series of tournaments sponsored by the Illinois Chess Association and its affiliates, is underway, featuring year-end cash prizes to the top performers in six rating classes. The Tour rules and formulas set out below are the same as those used in 1990.

There are two types of Tour events, maxi- and mini-. Major tournaments such as the Tim Just Winter Open, Greater Peoria Open, Master Challenge, and the State Championship are likely to be maxi-events, while others (often one-day tournaments) will be mini-events.

Tour points are awarded in six rating classes: Master (2200 and up), Expert (2000-2199), Class A (1800-1999), Class B (1600-1799), Class C (1400-1599), and Class D (below 1400).

Players earn Tour points according to score. Maxi-events award 32 points for a perfect score, mini-events 16. For each half-point below a perfect score, the Tour award is cut in half. When this halving would result in the Tour award being less than the score, the score itself is used instead. No Tour points are awarded for a score of zero.

The above formula works out as follows for three-, four-, five-, and six-round Tour tournaments.

3-round event		
score	maxi	mini
3-0	32	16
2.5-0.5	16	8
2-1	8	4
1.5-1.5	4	2
1-2	2	1
0.5-2.5	1	0.5
0-3	0	0

4-round event		
score	maxi	mini
4-0	32	16
3.5-0.5	16	8
3-1	8	4
2.5-1.5	4	2.5
2-2	2	2
1.5-2.5	1.5	1.5
1-3	1	1
0.5-3.5	0.5	0.5
0-4	0	0

5-round event		
score	maxi	mini
5-0	32	16
4.5-0.5	16	8
4-1	8	4
3.5-1.5	4	3.5
3-2	3	3
2.5-2.5	2.5	2.5
2-3	2	2
1.5-3.5	1.5	1.5
1-4	1	1
0.5-4.5	0.5	0.5
0-5	0	0

6-round event		
score	maxi	mini
6-0	32	16
5.5-0.5	16	8
5-1	8	5
4.5-1.5	4.5	4.5
4-2	4	4
3.5-2.5	3.5	3.5
3-3	3	3
2.5-3.5	2.5	2.5
2-4	2	2
1.5-4.5	1.5	1.5
1-5	1	1
0.5-5.5	0.5	0.5
0-6	0	0

Each Tour tournament, or section thereof, awards Tour points in any given rating class ONLY if: (1) the tournament or section is open to ALL players in that class, and (2) at least one player in that class, or in a higher class, actually plays in the tournament or section. Each player in a Tour event can earn points only in his own rating class and those above.

## EXAMPLES:

1. Kathy Knight, an A player, scores 4-1 in a five-round maxi-event. According to the chart, she has earned eight Tour points. The tournament is a single-section event, open to all, and at least one Master actually participates. Kathy's eight Tour points are awarded

in all classes A through Master. She earns eight A points, eight Expert points, and eight Master points.

2. Benjamin Bishop, a B player, scores 4.5-0.5 in a five-round maxi-event. The chart shows that he has earned 16 Tour points. But he has chosen to play in the under-2000 section, so his Tour points are awarded only in classes A and B. He receives 16 A points and 16 B points.

All Illinois residents playing in ICA Tour events must be Illinois Chess Association members. Out-of-staters who are members of their home state chess associations need not join ICA, but cannot accumulate Tour points at tournaments in which they are not ICA members.

At the end of the year, cash prizes are awarded to those ICA members who have accumulated the greatest Tour point totals in each class. These year-end prizes are as follows:

Master:	1st: \$300	2nd: \$200	3rd: \$140
Expert:	\$150	\$75	
Class A:	\$120	\$60	
Class B:	\$90	\$45	
Class C:	\$60	\$30	
Class D:	\$30		

Cash prizes will be awarded only to those players who play in at least three Tour events during 1991. Prizes which would have been won by players with only one or two events will be distributed to those next in line.

Unrated players cannot accumulate Tour points. Their events, however, count toward the three-event minimum; this may help them cash in on Tour points won later in the year when they become rated.

**ORGANIZERS:** It is easy to sponsor a Tour mini-event. A Tour event must be a weekend Swiss of at least three rounds, and it must be listed in the Tournament Life section of Chess Life. The Chess Life announcement must include the phrase "ICA membership required" along with the dollar amount of ICA dues. The statement "an ICA Tour mini-event" should also be included.

A Tour event should be set up in such a way that Tour points can be awarded fairly. Section cut-offs, if any, should be at 2200, 2000, 1800, 1600, and/or 1400. The following are examples of recommended Tour formats:

- (1) 1 section, open to all.
- (2) 2 sections, open and under-1800.
- (3) 3 sections, 1600-&-over, under-2000, and under-1400.

An example of an inadvisable Tour format would be an under-1900 section. Such a section could not award Tour points to A players because it would not be open to ALL class A players.

Another inadvisable format would be the quad or the octagon -- four- or eight-player sections grouped by rating. Such an event almost certainly would, for example, split the B players across two sections, neither of which could award B points because neither would be open to ALL players in class B.

The fee for running a Tour mini-event is \$1.00 per player, with a \$25.00 minimum and \$50.00 maximum per tournament. In addition, the sponsoring affiliate must be an ICA affiliate, \$25.00 per year. Past experience suggests that these fees repay the organizer many times over in added entry fees, as having an event on the Tour increases its appeal to most players.

**June 21-23: Master Challenge XIII (MAXI-TOUR).** Forest Park IL. Ken Marshall, 708/932-1455.

**June 21-23: Maurice Irvin Open (MAXI-TOUR).** Bloomington, IL. Garrett Scott, 309/452-8116.

**August 10-11 (tentative): St. Charles Open (MAXI-TOUR?).** St. Charles. Erv Sedlock, 708/377-7995.

**August 31-September 2: 1991 Illinois Open (MAXI-TOUR).** Illinois Chess Association. TBA.

**November 16-17 (tentative): 1991 Illinois Class Championships (MAXI-TOUR).** Illinois Chess Association. TBA.

## OTHER EVENTS

**February 15 & 22: Washington-Lincoln Action Event.** 4-SS, G/30, Orland Park CC, George Brown Commons, 15045 West Ave. (1 block west of Lagrange—Rt. 45—96th Ave.), Orland Park IL. EF: ? \$\$, Rds. 1 & 2 on 2/15, 3 & 4 on 2/22. REG: 7:30 p.m. NS, NC.

**February 16-17: Lincolnwood U-2000 #2.** 5-SS, 40/90, G/30. Lincolnwood Chess & Games, 3518 Devon Ave., Lincolnwood IL 60659. EF: \$20 at site. \$\$400 b/40. REG: 8:30-9:30 a.m. RDS: 10-2-6, 10-2. ENT: Les Bale, 708/675-3993. LS, NC.

**February 23: Peoria Novice/Tornado.** Two separate events, Garrett Center, 824 N. University, Peoria IL 61606. \$\$ 120 guaranteed. **Novice:** Open to under 1500. 4-SS, 30/45, 10/15. RDS: 9-11-1:30-4. **Tornado:** Open to over 1500. 3-SS, 30/60, 10/20. RDS: 9-12:15-3:30. **Both sections:** EF: \$5, jrs. \$4, in advance; \$7, jrs. \$6, at site. \$\$ 60 guar. in each section: 30 1st, 30 distributed per entries. REG: 8-8:45 a.m. Bill Wilkinson, 905 N. Rebecca Pl., Peoria IL 61606; 309/673-9455.

**February 23: Lincolnwood Plus-Score Mini-Tour Tornado #3.**

**February 24: Lincolnwood Plus-Score Mini-Tour Tornado #4.** Lincolnwood IL. See Illinois Tour events.

**March 1-April 5: Orland "B" Championship.** 5-SS, 30/60, 15/30, Orland Park CC, George Brown Commons, 15045 West Ave. (1 block west of Lagrange—Rt. 45—96th Ave.), Orland Park IL. EF: \$7. One round each Friday; winner may be invited to Orland Closed Championship. REG: 7:30 p.m. NS, NC.

**March 2-3: Naperville March Open.** 4-SS, 30/90, 20/60, 1516 Ada Lane, Naperville IL 60540. EF: \$20 by 2/23, \$25 at site. \$\$ 45%-30%-15% of entries. REG: 9-9:30 a.m. RDS: 10-3, 10-3. Limited to 1st 20 to enter. ENT: Steve Meyers, address above, 708/355-4915.

**March 2-3: Illinois Grade School Championship.** 7-SS, 40/1, 20/30, Olympia High & Middle School, RR 1, Box 150, Stanford IL 61774. 3 sections: **8th & Under:** Open to K-8. **5th & Under:** Open to K-5. **3rd & Under:** Open to K-3. EF: \$10 by 2/15, \$15 by 2/26. Trophies to top 5 teams each section (best 4 indiv. scores from each school), top 10 indiv. each grade level (K-8), top 5 indiv. each section. REG: Advance only. RDS: Rd. 1 at 9 a.m., other rounds ASAP. Players meeting 8:30 a.m. ENT: Kent P. Hieronymus, RR 1, Box 179, Atlanta IL 61723; H: 217/648-2760; W: 309/379-5911.

**March 3: Hillside High School Tournament (unrated).** Hillside IL. Larry Stilwell, 708/963-6799.

**March 7-9: Illinois Public League High School Playoffs.** Chicago. Marvin Johnson, 312/221-3409.

**March 9: Lincolnwood's Trophies Only.** 4-SS, G/60, Lincolnwood Chess & Games, 3518 Devon Ave., Lincolnwood IL 60659. EF: \$7 by 3/1, \$10 at site. REG: 8:30-9:30 a.m. RDS: 1st rd. at 10 a.m., others ASAP. ENT: Les Bale, 708/675-3993. LS, NC.

**March 10: Illinois Chess Association Awards Banquet.** Ramada O'Hare, 6600 N. Mannheim Rd., Rosemont IL. 1 p.m., social hour at noon. Donation: \$17 in advance, \$20 at door. Alan Losoff, Box 157, Morton Grove IL 60653; 708/966-5559.

**March 10: Illinois Blitz Championship.** Ramada O'Hare, 6600 N. Mannheim Rd., Rosemont IL. 3:30 p.m. Round-robin preliminary & finals. EF: \$15, ICA membership required. \$4 discount w/banquet, \$4 discount for World Blitz Chess Assn. members: both discounts may be taken. \$\$ 80% of EF returned as prizes. Alan Losoff, Box 157, Morton Grove IL 60653; 708/966-5559.

**March 17: 10th Winter Open.** 3-SS, 30/70, 40/60, Salem High School, Salem IL. EF: \$15 if recd one day in advance. \$20 at site. \$2 off to SICL members; \$1 off to ICA members. \$\$ 400 b/40, 4 per class. REG: 8-9:15 a.m. RDS: 9:30-1-5. Mark Oestreich, 1252 N. Poplar, Centralia IL 62801; 618/532-5733. NS, NC.

**March 22-24: Greater Peoria Open.** Peoria IL. See Illinois Tour listings.

**March 30-31: 1991 Lincolnwood Plus-Score Leisure Mini-Tour #1.** Lincolnwood IL. See Illinois Tour listings.

**April 6-7: Naperville April Open.** Naperville IL. Steve Meyers, 708/355-4915.

**April 13: Illinois Chess League Playoffs.** TBA.

**April 20: Pawn Showers Action Chess & ICA Mini-Tour Open.** Springfield IL. See Illinois Tour listings.

**April 20 (tentative): ICA Mini-Tour Event.** Hammond, IN. Randy Pals, 708/339-4247.

**April 26-May 10: Orland Spring 30/1.** 3-SS, 30/60, 15/30, Orland Park CC, George Brown Commons, 15045 West Ave. (1 block west of Lagrange—Rt. 45—96th Ave.), Orland Park IL. EF: \$5. One round each Friday. REG: 7:30 p.m. NS, NC.

**April 27-28: Cerebral Palsy Open.** 5-SS, 40/90, SD/1, Franciscan Medical Center, 2701 17th St., Rock Island. EF: \$20 by 4/21, \$23 at site; high school & under: \$10 by 4/21, \$13 at site. \$\$ 800 guaranteed: 250-150, A, B, C, D/E/Unr each 100. REG: 8:30-9:45 a.m. RDS: 10-2:30-7, 10-3. Prize fund donated by RI Noon Lions Club, proceeds above exp. donated to C.P. ENT: Bob Ratcliff, 2336 25th St., Rock Island IL 61201; 309/786-8104. Cks. to Illowa C.C. NS, NC, W.

**April 27: Lincolnwood Plus-Score Mini-Tour Tornado #3.**

**April 28: Lincolnwood Plus-Score Mini-Tour Tornado #4.** Lincolnwood IL. See Illinois Tour listings.

**April 27-28 (tentative): Oak Park—Forest Park Chess Club Spring Open.** Forest Park IL. Ken Marshall, 708/932-1455.

**May 26: Southern Illinois Chess League Class Championships.** 3-SS, 30/70, 40/60, Holiday Inn, Mt. Vernon IL: 618/244-3670. EF: \$15 if recd one day in advance, \$20 at site. \$2 off to SICL members; \$1 off to ICA members. 3 sections: 2000+, 1600-1999, below 1600. \$\$ for each section (b/10 per class): 50-30-20. REG: 8-9:15 a.m. RDS: 9:30-1-5. Mark Oestreich, 1252 N. Poplar, Centralia IL 62801; 618/532-5733. NS, NC.

May 31-June 2  
The National Open  
Returns to Chicago!  
See National Events

**June 7-28: Korchnoi Shoulda Been Champ.** 4-SS, 30/60, 15/30, Orland Park CC, George Brown Commons, 15045 West Ave. (1 block west of Lagrange—Rt. 45—96th Ave.), Orland Park IL. EF: \$5. \$\$ One round each Friday. REG: 7:30 p.m. NS, NC.

**June 8: The Warm Knight Open.** Springfield IL. Thomas B. Knoedler, 217/523-7265.

**June 17-23: Maurice Irvin Chess Festival Camp.** Bloomington, IL. Garrett Scott, 309/452-8116.

**June 21-23: Master Challenge XIII (MAXI-TOUR).** Forest Park IL. Ken Marshall, 708/932-1455.

**June 21-23: Maurice Irvin Open (MAXI-TOUR).** Bloomington IL. Garrett Scott, 309/452-8116.

**June 21-23: U.S. Junior Open.** Bloomington IL. Garrett Scott, 309/452-8116.

**July 14: Mt. Vernon Open Championship.** Mt. Vernon IL. Mark Oestreich, 618/532-5733.

**July 28-August 9: 1991 U.S. Open.** Los Angeles CA.

**August 10-11 (tentative): St. Charles Open (MAXI-TOUR?).** St. Charles. Erv Sedlock, 708/377-7995.

**August 17: The Springfield Sauna Open.** Springfield. Thomas B. Knoedler, 217/523-7265.

**August 31-September 2: 1991 Illinois Open (MAXI-TOUR).** Illinois Chess Association. Location TBA.

**September 15: Open Championship IX.** Mt. Vernon IL. Mark Oestreich, 618/532-5733.

**October 12: The Harvest of Pawns Open.** Springfield. Thomas B. Knoedler, 217/523-7265.

**November 16-17 (tentative): 1991 Illinois Class Championships (MAXI-TOUR).** Location TBA.

**November 24: King City Swiss.** Mt. Vernon IL. Mark Oestreich, 618/532-5733.

**December 14: The Chilly Knight Open.** Springfield. Thomas B. Knoedler, 217/523-7265.

# 1990 Lincolnwood Plus-Score Leisure Mini-Tour

The Plus-Score series of tournaments took on a new look in December with changes in site, format, prizes, and entry fee. The 1990 Lincolnwood Plus-Score Leisure Mini-Tour, December 8-9, 1990, was won by the highest-rated player, Dmitry Gurevich. His 4.5 points included a near-loss to Allen Kornfeld in round 3. Eventually Gurevich's grandmaster magic held Kornfeld to a draw.

Tied at 4-1 were Kornfeld, Al Chow, Andrew Karklins, and newcomer Camilo Pangan, who has proved himself at least Expert strength in several Lincolnwood events.

Bob Cullum's computer program BP, running on an 80486-based IBM compatible, threw a scare into Peter Stein in round 4. Eventually, BP blundered -- or fell into a bug -- in a superior position and gave up the full point, to finish 3-2.

Future Plus-Score tournaments at Lincolnwood will include both five-round, two-day Leisure tournaments with a slow time control, and the more traditional four-round one-day Tornados. All will be ICA Tour events.

## 1990 Lincolnwood Plus-Score Leisure Mini-Tour December 8-9, 1990

	wall	chart		score				tour	
1 GUREVICH Dmitry	2574	W12	W25	D 4	W 6	W 2	4.5	8	M
2 CHOW Albert	2416	W14	W 9	W15	W 3	L 1	4	4	M
3 KARKLINS Andrew	2413	W13	W16	W 7	L 2	W 8	4	4	M
4 KORNFELD Allen	2288	W26	W 8	D 1	D 5	W11	4	4	M
5 PANGAN Camilo	-	D 6	W23	W25	D 4	W 7	4		
6 MARSHALL James	1981	D 5	W20	W10	L 1	W16	3.5	3.5	MXA
7 STEIN Peter	2206	W19	W18	L 3	W 9	L 5	3	3	M
8 COHEN Lawrence	1982	W31	L 4	W27	W16	L 3	3	3	MXA
9 COMPX BP	2065	W28	L 2	W13	L 7	W19	3	3	MX
10 ROGAN Marvin	2109	D20	W30	L 6	W18	D12	3	3	MX
11 SAX Robert	2044	L18	W19	W26	W15	L 4	3	3	MX
12 HERNANDEZ Hector	1950	L 1	D22	W30	W23	D10	3	3	MXA
13 JESSEPH Steve	1784	L 3	W21	L 9	W17	D14	2.5	2.5	MXAB
14 WILLIAMS Mike	1873	L 2	W28	L16	W20	D13	2.5	2.5	MXA
15 WALLACH Ken	2256	W24	W17	L 2	L11	-	2	2	M
16 BERNAL Luis	2072	W21	L 3	W14	L 8	L 6	2	2	MX
17 MARSCHALL Ed	1498	W27	L15	L23	L13	W24	2	2	MXABC
18 DIAZ Pablo	1987	W11	L 7	Dbye	L10	D29	2	2	MXA
19 MC ALISTER Kelvin	1616	L 7	L11	W21	W28	L 9	2	2	MXAB
20 DIAZ Manuel	1578	D10	L 6	Dbye	L14	W28	2	2	MXABC
21 PALMER Ken	1487	L16	L13	L19	W22	W30	2	2	MXABC
22 PADILLA Rudy	1524	L25	D12	Dbye	WF	L21	2	2	MXABC
23 PANNER Glenn	1998	Dbye	L 5	W17	L12	-	1.5	1.5	MXA
24 ROBINSON Harrison	1641	L15	L27	Dbye	W30	L17	1.5	1.5	MXAB
25 DAMOCLES Job	2100	W22	L 1	L 5	-	-	1	1	MX
26 GIERTZ Charles	1666	L 4	W31	L11	LF	-	1	1	MXAB
27 MILOVANOVIC Slavko	-	L17	W24	L 8	-	-	1		
28 SPENCER Mark	-	L 9	L14	W32	L19	L20	1		
29 SMYTHE Bill	1997	Dbye	-	-	-	D18	1	1	MXA
30 BALES Robert	1432	Dbye	L10	L12	L24	L21	0.5	0.5	MXABC
31 MILOVANOVIC Mirko	-	L 8	L26	-	-	-	0		
32 BLANCO Sharon	1196	-	-	L28	-	-	0		

## SWIMMING UPSTREAM AT THE LAKE COUNTY OPEN Howard Cohen

Howard Cohen (1970)—Jesse Kraai (2315)  
1990 Lake County Open

I've observed that most tournament play tends to reward you for winning against your fellow fish in the pond by giving you bigger fish to play against. After having beaten a Class A player, then an Expert, I got handed a shark (a Master)! I had also taken a bye to assure that I would get to play with the White pieces. Turns out I needed them...

1.e4 c5 2.c3 Nf6 3.e5 Nd5 4.Bc4 Nb6 5.Bb3 d6 6.d4 de5  
Egads, already something I don't usually see.  
7.de5 Qd1 8.Bd1 Nc6 9.f4 Bf5 10.Na3 O-O-O 11.Bc2 Bd7  
12.Be4 e6 13.Nf3 f5 14.Bd3

If 14.Bc6 Bc6 15.Ng5 Re8 and Black is better with Bishop vs. Knight. This idea is why 11...Bd7 is not that bad.  
14...h6 15.Be3 Be7 16.O-O-O Nd5 17.Bd2 g5!?

Jesse plans to give up his g-pawn for my e-pawn, but it's not that simple.

18.fg5 hg5 19.Bg5 Bg5  
20.Ng5 Ne5  
21.Bf5! Nf4 22.Be4 Rdg8  
23.Nf3 Ng4

At this point it looks like I have to give the pawn back to avoid the threats of Knight forks, especially ...Nf2. Yet I still have some resources left...

24.Bb7! Kc7 25.Rd2 Nf6 26.Ne5 Kb7

Now it seems I definitely have to give back the Kingside pawns, but being stubborn, I decide to keep them instead giving up a piece for the privilege.

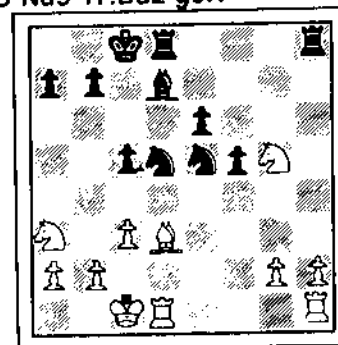
27.g3?! N4d5 28.c4 Nb6 29.Rf1 Rh5!

I had planned to drive both Knights away to win the piece back, but I missed this fine reply.

30.Re2 Rf5 31.Rd1 Be8 32.Rd6 Bh5 33.Re1 Re8 34.Nd:  
Bf7 35.Ne5 Bg8 36.g4 Rg5

Perhaps 36...Rf4 is better.  
37.h4 Rg7 38.g5 Nh5

This move does effectively stop further pawn advances but considering what happens later, 38...Nd7 may be better  
39.Nb5 a6 40.Nc3 Kc7 41.Rc6 Kb7 42.Ne4 Ka7 43.Nd:  
Ree7 44.Re3 Nf4 45.Rb3 Ne2 46.Kd1 Nd4 47.Rbb6! Nc:  
48.Nc8 Ka8 49.Nc6 Rd7 50.Ke1 Rb7 51.Ra6 Ra7 52.Nb:  
Kb7 53.Ra7 Kb6 54.Rg7 1-0



After 20...Ne5

**Final Standings, 1990 Illinois Chess Tour**  
*Bill Smythe*

It's all over but the banquet! Here are the prizewinners on the 1990 Illinois Chess Tour:

Master:	1st: Dmitry Gurevich	300.00
	2nd: Steven Szpisjak	200.00
	3rd: Albert Chow	140.00
Expert:	1st: Larry Cohen	150.00
	2nd: Robert Reynolds	75.00
Class A:	1st: Howard Cohen	120.00
	2nd: Barry Bouton	60.00
Class B:	1st: Marc Talbot	90.00
	2nd: Kelvin McAlister	45.00
Class C:	1st: Mike Uhlean	60.00
	2nd: Ken Palmer	30.00
Class D:	1st: Robert Bales	30.00

This list is provisional, pending examination by any interested parties. If you believe there is an error, contact ICA Tour Statistician Bill Smythe, (312) 761-2455, before

March 1, 1991. No corrections will be made after that date. Tour prizes will be awarded at the ICA Banquet at the Ramada O'Hare on March 10, 1991.

The following list reflects all 25 Tour events held during 1990: Tim Just Winter Open, Bradley Action, Greater Peoria Open, Peoria Tornado, Pillsbury Memorial, Master Challenge XII, Plus-Score Mini-Tour #1, Plus-Score Mini-Tour #2, Twin City Open, Bradley Summer Open, Illinois Open, Blackhawk Tornado, Alekhine Memorial, St. Charles Open, Micro Resales C-U Open, Lake County Open XIII, Under 2000 Fall Classic, OP-FP Autumn Action, Bradley Action Open, Plus-Score Mini-Tour #3, Plus-Score Mini-Tour #4, Illinois Class, Lincolnwood Plus-Score, McCormick Memorial, and Landry Memorial.

Because of space limitations, players who competed in fewer than three events do not appear below. (All players must have played in at least three Tour events in order to be eligible for Tour prizes.) Because of this rule, Doug Van Buskirk (32 points, 1 event) was unable to claim the 2nd Expert prize he would have won otherwise. A list that includes all participants in Tour events is available from the ICB Editor upon request; please send a self-addressed, stamped envelope with 29¢ postage.

<b>Master Tour Points:</b>	PANNER Glenn	8.5	JUST Tim	3	WACHTEL Howard	15.5	WHEELER Stephan	6.5	
GUREVICH Dmitry	112	BALES Robert	7.5	STAFFORD Jerry	3	WOLF William	15.5	SCOTT Winfield	6
SZPISJAK Steven	51	BOURGERIE Dennis	7.5	BROOKS Amy	2.5	BOLGERIE Dennis	15	SUKCHAROENPHON Thavo	6
CHOW Albert	45	BOLITHO Thomas	7	FULTON Steve	2	INGRAM Adrian	14	ALBERTS Walter	5.5
KARKLINS Andrew	44	RACE Thomas	7	ITZEN Richard	2	ASH Robert	13.5	FULLER Bret	5.5
COHEN Larry	31	REYNOLDS Robert	7	JOHNSON Eric	2	GRATZ Glen	13.5	GIERTZ Charles	5.5
IMEZINWA George	30	CALDWELL Scott	6.5	LESTER Michael	2	MC ALISTER Kelvin	13	READ Rhys	5.5
KRAAI Jesse	27.5	JESSEPH Steve	6.5	MARSHALL Ed	2	ROGAN Marvin	13	WALSH Bill	5.5
SAX Robert	25	FELTNER Cameron	6	MAURER Patrick	2	STEIN Peter	13	BACHLER Kevin	5
CHACHERE Lawrence	24.5	INGRAM Adrian	6	OBERWEIS Jim D Sr	2	TALBOT Marc	12.5	DZURNY Anthony	5
TRUONG Hoaihan	23.5	MC ALISTER Kelvin	6	OBERWEIS Jim W Jr	2	BALES Robert	12	FRONEK Randy	5
MILICEVIC Predrag	23	SPLINTER Joseph	6	PALMER Ken	2	BOLITHO Thomas	12	FULTON Steve	5
BRODIE Mark	16	SUKCHAROENPHON Thavo	6	SCOTT Winfield	2	MAFF Bill	12	JOCHIM Gary	5
WACHTEL Howard	15.5	WILLIAMS Mike	6	BURGESS Fred	1.5	STINSON Marcus	12	STAFFORD Jerry	5
BOUTON Barry	15	BUTTNY Bill	5	INGRAM Randy	1.5	SEFCHECK Mark	11.5	ANDERSON Richard	4.5
COLTAS Bill	14.5	DZURNY Anthony	5	PENA Waldo	1.5	CALDWELL Scott	11	HAUPTFELD Sven	4.5
MARQUEZ Anthony	14.5	FRONEK Randy	5	RAIMO Robert	1.5	WILATIN David	11	MADERA Bill	4.5
ALLISON Roger	14	JOCHIM Gary	5	ROBINSON Harrison	1.5	WALHOUT Peter	10.5	MAURER Patrick	4.5
BROCK Bill	14	JORDAN Roland	5	SWANSON Victor	1.5	SPLINTER Joseph	10	PUKEL Bernard	4.5
PELTS Peter	14	LEALI Michael	5	WILKINSON Bill	1.5	COX William	9.5	KIRKPATRICK Donald	4
STEIN Peter	14	SPHAR Robert	5	BANNON Joseph	1	PADILLA Rudy	9.5	LULVES Joseph	4
WALLACH Ken	14	MADERA Bill	4.5	KIRKPATRICK Donald	1	VERO Carl	9.5	SINGER Robby	4
ASH Robert	13.5	PUKEL Bernard	4.5	REED Boyd	1	WARFIELD Thomas	9.5	WILKINSON Bill	4
GRATZ Glen	13.5	VERO Carl	4.5	VIGANTS Albert	1	BUTTNY Bill	9	OBERWEIS Jim D Sr	3.5
BACHLER Kevin	13	WARFIELD Thomas	4.5	<b>Expert Tour Points:</b>		GORDON Wallace	9	PLETT Michael	3.5
ROGAN Marvin	13	ANDERSON Phil	4	COHEN Larry	73	LEALI Michael	9	ZEVNIK Lawrence	3.5
MARSHALL James	12	CONDON Jim	4	REYNOLDS Robert	26	SPHAR Robert	9	JUST Tim	3
MAFF Bill	12	LULVES Joseph	4	SAX Robert	25	DWYER Bill	8.5	BROOKS Amy	2.5
SEFCHECK Mark	11.5	PADILLA Rudy	4	WILLIAMS Mike	23.5	FELTNER Cameron	8.5	ORUM Randy	2.5
SMYTHE Bill	11.5	STINSON Marcus	4	MARQUEZ Anthony	22.5	HERNANDEZ Hector	8.5	GARDNER Keith C	2.5
WOLF William	11.5	WALSH Bill	4	WHEELER Stephan	22	JAKSTAS Kazimieras	8.5	SOLODKA Carl	2.5
WILATIN David	11	BERRY Greg	3.5	COHEN Howard	22	PANNER Glenn	8.5	ITZEN Richard	2
COHEN Howard	10.5	READ Rhys	3.5	ALLISON Roger	19.5	ANDERSON Phil	8	JOHNSON Eric	2
WALHOUT Peter	10.5	ALBERTS Walter	3	MARSHALL James	19.5	BERRY Greg	7.5	LESTER Michael	2
MC GOWAN Andy	10	CAIN Dennis	3	JESSEPH Steve	19	CAIN Dennis	7.5	MARSHALL Ed	2
COX William	9.5	FRAATS Daniel	3	MC GOWAN Andy	18	JORDAN Roland	7.5	OBERWEIS Jim W Jr	2
GORDON Wallace	9	FULLER Bret	3	BROCK Bill	16.5	FRAATS Daniel	7	PALMER Ken	2
DWYER Bill	8.5	GIERTZ Charles	3	SMYTHE Bill	16.5	RACE Thomas	7	VIGANTS Albert	2
HERNANDEZ Hector	8.5	HAUPTFELD Sven	3	BOUTON Barry	16	CONDON Jim	6.5	BURGESS Fred	1.5
JAKSTAS Kazimieras	8.5			BRODIE Mark	16	INGRAM Randy	6.5	HICKS Charles	1.5



OBERWEIS Julie	1.5	STINSON Marcus	14	WALSH Bill	5.5	BANNON Joseph	1	GARDNER Keith C	11.5
PENA Waldo	1.5	DZURNY Anthony	13	ZEVNIK Lawrence	5.5	LOPEZ Mauricio	1	CALDWELL Scott	11
RAIMO Robert	1.5	DWYER Bill	12.5	LULVES Joseph	5	REED Boyd	1	COX Paul	11
ROBINSON Harrison	1.5	HERNANDEZ Hector	12.5	ANDERSON Richard	4.5			KEMPNER Robert	10
SWANSON Victor	1.5	TALBOT Marc	12.5	CRUM Randy	4.5	<b>Class B Tour Points:</b>		MADERA Bill	10
BANNON Joseph	1	VERO Carl	12.5	HAUPTFELD Sven	4.5	TALBOT Marc	43.5	ROBINSON Harrison	9.5
REED Boyd	1	WARFIELD Thomas	12	MAURER Patrick	4.5	MC ALISTER Kelvin	37	LEALI Michael	9
		WILKINSON Bill	12	PUKEL Bernard	4.5	FRAATS Daniel	31	OBERWEIS Jim D Sr	9
<b>Class A Tour Points:</b>		SEFCHECK Mark	11.5	COX Paul	4	SINGER Robby	27	SPHAR Robert	9
COHEN Howard	49	CALDWELL Scott	11	JOHNSON Eric	4	PALMER Ken	26.5	FELTNER Cameron	8.5
COHEN Larry	49	MULATIN David	11	KIRKPATRICK Donald	4	HAUPTFELD Sven	25.5	MARSHALL Ed	8
BOULTON Barry	28	PLETT Michael	10	MARSHALL Ed	4	FULTON Steve	24.5	MARSHALL Ken	7.5
ALLISON Roger	27	CAIN Dennis	9.5	ROBINSON Harrison	4	PADILLA Rudy	24.5	PENA Waldo	7.5
WILLIAMS Mike	25	COX William	9.5	UHLEAN Mike	4	BALES Robert	24	OBERWEIS Jim W Jr	7
JESSEPH Steve	23	WHEELER Stephan	9.5	VIGANTS Albert	4	WILLIAMS Mike	19	UHLEAN Mike	7
MADERA Bill	20.5	BUTTNY Bill	9	KEMPNER Robert	3.5	WHEELER Stephan	18.5	ZEVNIK Lawrence	7
SINGER Robby	20	LEALI Michael	9	OBERWEIS Jim D Sr	3.5	WARFIELD Thomas	18	CLARK Wayne	6.5
MARSHALL James	19.5	SCOTT Winfield	9	BURGESS Fred	3	REED Boyd	16.5	HICKS Charles	6.5
BALES Robert	18	SMYTHE Bill	9	JUST Tim	3	INGRAM Randy	16	ANDERSON Richard	6
PALMER Ken	18	SPHAR Robert	9	PENA Waldo	3	MC CARTHY Michael	16	CLARK Lawrence	6
FRAATS Daniel	17	ALBERTS Walter	8.5	BROOKS Amy	2.5	GIERTZ Charles	15	JOHNSON Eric	6
MC ALISTER Kelvin	17	FELTNER Cameron	8.5	GARDNER Keith C	2.5	FULLER Bret	13.5	KIRKPATRICK Donald	6
PANNER Glenn	16.5	FULTON Steve	7.5	ITZEN Richard	2.5	GRANT Dennis	13.5	LOPEZ Mauricio	6
BOLITHO Thomas	16	STAFFORD Jerry	7.5	SOLODKA Carl	2.5	STAFFORD Jerry	13.5	MAURER Patrick	6
BRODIE Mark	16	GIERTZ Charles	7	CLARK Lawrence	2	WALSH Bill	13.5	SOLODKA Carl	6
FRONEK Randy	16	JOCHIM Gary	7	LESTER Michael	2	CAIN Dennis	13	VIGANTS Albert	6
WOLF William	15.5	RACE Thomas	7	OBERWEIS Jim W Jr	2	SCOTT Winfield	13	ITZEN Richard	5.5
BOURGERIE Dennis	15	SUKCHAROENPHON Thavo	7	HICKS Charles	1.5	CRUM Randy	12.5	BANNON Joseph	5
INGRAM Adrian	14.5	INGRAM Randy	6.5	OBERWEIS Julie	1.5	KITTSLEY Scott	12.5	BROOKS Amy	5
PADILLA Rudy	14.5	FULLER Bret	5.5	RAIMO Robert	1.5	LESTER Michael	12.5	BURGESS Fred	4.5
		WALHOUT Peter	5.5	SWANSON Victor	1.5	SWANSON Victor	12	RAIMO Robert	4.5
								JUST Tim	4
								OBERWEIS Julie	3.5
								VERO Carl	3.5
								DUDNICK Steven	3
								JESSEPH Steve	2.5
								GIBBS Morris	2
								INGRAM Adrian	2
								JOCHIM Gary	2

St. Louis master **David Heurung** won the first event of the 1991 Illinois Tour, the eighth edition of the **Tim Just Winter Open**, held January 19-20 at the College of Lake County in Grayslake. Chicago's **Kelvin McAlister** won the Reserve Section. Look for a full report next issue....

Congratulations to our new ICA Metro VP, **Tom Fineberg**, who after countless years of tournament play finally made it to Class A.

Here are the answers to last issue's Karpov-Kasparov quiz:

**Game 1** (after 21...ab5; White to play and win): Don't feel bad if you missed this one, because Karpov did, too. The computer program Deep Thought found the winning move, however, as did our California friend, IM Jeremy Silman, whose **Inside Chess** analysis we quote:

Correct was 22.b3! when 22...Ra1?? falls to 23.Re8, and 22...Re1 23.Ra8 Ba8 24.Qe1 Nd6 25.Nb5 Nb5 26.Qe8 leaves White a pawn to the good. After 22.b3 the obvious 22...Nd6 is met by 23.Re8 Re8 24.Nb5 Nb5 25.Qd5 Bd5 26.Bb5 Rc8 27.b4! Rb8 28.Ra5! and now 28...Bd2 or 28...Bf8 are both answered by 29.Bc5 when Black is suffering.

Since this seems so miserable for Black, he might have tried 22...Nd2.... However, White refutes this [move] by ... 23.Ra8! Ra8 24.Bb5 Qg5 25.h4! when 25...Nf3? is met by 26.Qf3 with a win for White, and 25...Qf4 26.Bc6 leaves Black struggling.

**Game 2** (Analysis): Oops! You get full credit for this one if you figured out that the diagram was wrong: a White Queen is missing from d2.

Karpov responded to Kasparov's 35.Qd2 with 35...Qe5, but when I saw the game, I wondered what would happen if Black had played 35...Nd5, hitting the Rooks on c3 and d8. I called Lincolnwood Chess & Games, where Dave Rubin and Rick Lang found the answer: 36.Rh8! Kh8 37.Qh6 Kg8, after which White has the luxury of choosing between 38.ed5 and 38.fg6.

<b>Class C Tour Points:</b>	
UHLEAN Mike	39
PALMER Ken	30.5
PADILLA Rudy	26.5
BALES Robert	26
LESTER Michael	16.5
MC CARTHY Michael	16
CAIN Dennis	15
RAIMO Robert	12.5
CLARK Wayne	10.5
KEMPNER Robert	10.5
HICKS Charles	8.5
PENA Waldo	8.5
MARSHALL Ed	8
ZEVNIK Lawrence	7
BROOKS Amy	6.5
FULTON Steve	6.5
ANDERSON Richard	6
KIRKPATRICK Donald	6
LOPEZ Mauricio	6
MAURER Patrick	6
OBERWEIS Julie	3.5
DUDNICK Steven	3
FULLER Bret	3
REED Boyd	3
GIBBS Morris	2

<b>Class D Tour Points:</b>	
BALES Robert	13.5
OBERWEIS Julie	11.5
DUDNICK Steven	7
LOPEZ Mauricio	7
MAURER Patrick	6
CAIN Dennis	4
GIBBS Morris	3
BROOKS Amy	0.5

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# Where to Play Chess: ICA Club Affiliates

**AMERICAN POSTAL CHESS TOURNAMENTS** sponsors postal events & sells chess books & equipment. Jim or Helen Warren, P.O. Box 305, Western Springs 60558. 708/246-6665.

**AUBURN HIGH SCHOOL CHESS CLUB**, 4273 Straw Lane, Roscoe 61073. James Boyer, 815/623-8148.

**CENTRAL COMETS CHESS CLUB**. Steger Central Junior High School, c/o D. DeVore. 19 W. 33rd St., Steger 60475.

**CHAMPAIGN-URBANA CHESS LEAGUE** sponsors rated tournaments in the Champaign-Urbana area. Tom Worley, 2106 Zuppke, Urbana 61801. 217/367-4744.

**CENTRAL LAKE COUNTY CHESS CLUB** meets Fridays, 7:15 to midnight, College of Lake County, Bldg. 1, Washington at Route 45, Grayslake. Dennis Grant, 1657 McKay, Waukegan 60087. 708/336-5188.

**CHESS NORTHWEST** meets the 2nd & 4th Friday eves. of each month, Schaumburg Public Library, 32 Library Lane, Schaumburg. Elmer Linden, 1325 Dennison, Hoffman Estates 60195. 708/882-2382.

**CHICAGO CHESS CENTER** meets for casual chess 7 days a week, weekdays after 7 p.m., all day Saturday and Sunday, 1921 W. 47th St., Chicago 60609. Also sponsors rated tournaments. Ray Socha, 312/376-5678.

**CHICAGO CHESS MATES CLUB AND BOOKSTORE** has closed.

**CHICAGO INDUSTRIAL CHESS LEAGUE** organizes frequent competition among commercial/government teams with awards, ratings, & special events. Jim Brotsos, 312/775-5054; or Ross Siegel 312/828-2046.

**CLOVERLINE STUDENT CHESS PROGRAM** offers free chess lessons for high school & grammar school students. Tues., 3 to 6 p.m. at Revere Park Field House, 2509 W. Irving Park, Chicago 60618. Richard Verber, 312/262-8050.

**DOWNERS GROVE PARK DISTRICT CHESS CLUB** meets Thurs., 6:30-10 p.m., Lincoln Center, 935 Maple Ave., Downers Grove. Affiliated with USCF & ICA. George Uffner, 708/960-9382.

**ELK GROVE VILLAGE CHESS CLUB** meets Fri., 7-10 p.m., at the Al Hattendorf Center, 225 E. Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove Village. Gary Janssen, 708/894-0996 eves.

**GREATER PEORIA CHESS FEDERATION** meets Mon., 7-11 p.m., Garrett Center, 824 N. University, Peoria. Bill Wilkinson, 901 N. Rebecca Pl., Peoria 61606. 309/673-9455.

**HAMMOND (INDIANA) CHESS CLUB** meets Thursdays, 7:00 p.m. to ?, at Hammond Public Library, Howard Branch, 171st and Grand. Jim Enochs, 6346 Jefferson Ave., Hammond, IN 46324. 219/932-1437.

**HILLSIDE CHESS CLUB** meets Fridays, 7:30-midnight, Hillside Baptist Church, 5152 Butterfield (just east of Taft), Hillside. Larry Stilwell, 4705 Elm, Lisle 60532. 708/963-6799.

**ILLOWA CHESS CLUB** meets Tues., 6:30-10 p.m., Hauberg Civic Center, 1300 24th St., Rock Island. Steven Foust, 9500 14th St. West #C2-B, Rock Island 61201. 309/787-5196.

**LAKE COUNTY CHESS ASSOCIATION** sponsors rated tournaments in the Grayslake-Zion area. Tim Just, 37165 Willow, Gurnee 60031. 708/244-7954.

**LINCOLNWOOD CHESS AND GAMES** sponsors tournaments, sells chess books, and is open for casual chess weekdays from 6 p.m.-midnight, weekends noon-midnight. 3518 Devon Ave., Lincolnwood. Les Bale, 708/675-3993.

**MIDWEST CHESS ASSOCIATION** organizes major tournaments for masters & experts. Helen Warren, P.O. Box 305, Western Springs, 60558. 708/246-4665.

**OAK PARK/FOREST PARK CHESS CLUB** meets Tues., 7-midnight, Mohr Community Center, Jackson & DesPlaines, Forest Park. Ken Marshall, 357 W. Grove, Lombard 60148. 708/932-1455.

**ORLAND PARK CHESS CLUB** meets every Friday night, 7:30-11, at the George Brown Commons, 15045 West Ave. (1 block w. of Lagrange--Rt. 45--96th Ave.), Orland Park. No membership fee is required. Glenn Panner, 708/460-3111.

**PARK FOREST CHESS CLUB** meets Thursdays, 7-10:00 p.m., Freedom Hall, Orchard & Lakewood, Park Forest. Lawrence Cohen, 135 Westwood, Park Forest, 60466. 708/748-5911.

**QUAD CITIES CHESS CLUB**. Steven J. Foust, 9500 14th St. W., Apt. C2-B, Rock Island, 61202. 309/787-5198.

**RUDY LOZANO LIBRARY CHESS CLUB**, 1805 S. Loomis, Chicago, 60608. Hector Hernandez, Head Librarian. 312/733-4329.

**SHIMER COLLEGE CHESS CLUB** meets Mondays, 7 p.m. to ?, Koko House, Shimer College, corner of Genessee and Cory in Waukegan. David Shiner, P.O. Box A500, Waukegan 60079. 708/623-8400.

**SMYTHE DAKOTA COMPETITIONS** is the sponsor of the monthly Plus-Score Open tournaments on Chicago's North Side. Bill Smythe, 6945 N. Ashland, Chicago 60626. 312/761-2455.

**SPRINGFIELD CHESS CLUB** meets Wed., 6-10 p.m., Washington Park Pavilion, Park Ave. & South Grand Ave. West, Springfield. Tom Knoedler, 217/523-7265; or James Larson, 217/529-0781.

**ST. CHARLES CHESS CLUB** meets Thursdays at 7 p.m., Baker Community House, 101 S. 2nd (Rte. 31), St. Charles. Erv Sedlock, 6 N. 307 Old Homestead Rd., St. Charles 60174, 708/377-7995.

**TULEY PARK CHESS CLUB** meets Saturdays, 1-5 p.m., Tuley Park Field House, 501 E. 90th Pl., Chicago. Thomas Fineberg, 7321 S. South Shore Dr., Chicago 60649, 312/721-3979.

**TWIN CITIES CHESS CLUB** meets Tuesday eves., Parks & Rec. Bldg., 611 S. Linden, Normal. Speed trmts., \$0.50/game. Dale Elder, 802 S. Mercer, Bloomington 61701.

## BEAT THE DUES INCREASE!

On March 1, Illinois Chess Association dues go up. But if you hurry, you still have time to save money. By renewing your ICA membership now, you'll receive an additional year of the *Illinois Chess Bulletin* for only \$1.67 per issue.

In addition, you'll continue to qualify for entry into the 25 tournaments on the *Illinois Chess Tour*. Every game you win or draw in a tour event earns you "tour points" that can add up to cash prizes at year-end.

Finally, you'll be supporting the activities of the Illinois Chess Association. Every year, the ICA organizes major tournaments like the Illinois Open and the Illinois State Championship; this year, the ICA is also responsible for bringing the National Open to Chicago. In addition, the ICA sponsors scholastic clinics, runs a tournament clearinghouse, and publicizes chess activity statewide.

If you would like to show increased support for Illinois chess, please consider renewing as a *Century Club*, *Gold Card*, or *Patron member*. Patrons are acknowledged in each issue of the *ICB* and receive their magazines by first-class mail.

If you've already renewed, why not support your local club's activities by making it an affiliate membership of the ICA?

LAST CHANCE TO RENEW AT THE OLD RATES! MAIL BY FEBRUARY 28, 1991, TO:

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- Century Club ..... \$100.00
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- Patron ..... \$25.00
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(under 18; birthdate / / )
- Affiliate ..... \$25.00 (SAVE \$15.00 if mailed by 2/28.)

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## ILLINOIS TOURNAMENT CALENDAR

Call Chess Phone, (708) 832-5222, for up-to-date tournament results, as well as announcements of tournaments that may not be listed in **Chess Life** or the **ICB**. The ICA Chess Phone voice is Todd Barre. Unless otherwise noted, all tournaments require USCF membership. Illinois Tour events also require ICA membership. Announcements of ICA affiliates' tournaments receive more space in the Calendar than do those of non-affiliates.

### NATIONAL EVENTS

**May 31-June 2: 1991 National Open.** 6-SS, 45/2, 25/1, 15/30. The Ramada O'Hare Resort Hotel, 6600 N. Mannheim, Rosemont IL 60018. 708/228-2828. \$\$G: 20,000. In 2 sections: **Championship**, open to all. EF \$68, free to GMs. \$\$G: 4000-2250-1250-750-500-250, winner receives replica of Edmondson Cup, Master (below 2400) 750-400-250-100, X 750-400-250-100, A 750-400-250-100. **Reserve**, open to Under 1800. EF \$64. \$\$G: 1500-800-500-200-100-100, C 700-350-150-100, D/E 700-350-150-100. Unr. \$500-200. Special Prizes and Raffles TBA. HR: \$59 single or double; reservations 708/827-5131. Special airfare: American Airlines 800/433-1790, ask for STAR file no. 0151BZ. Full details in April CL. Organizer: Alan Losoff, PO Box 157, Morton Grove IL 60053; 708/966-5559. ENT: USCF, National Open Entries, 186 Route 9W, New Windsor, NY 12553; 914/562-8350.

**June 18-21, 24-26: 1991 U.S. Junior Closed Championship.** Bloomington IL. Garrett Scott, 309/452-8116.

**June 21-23: 1991 U.S. Junior Open.** Bloomington IL. Garrett Scott, 309/452-8116.

**July 28-August 9: 1991 U.S. Open.** Los Angeles CA.

### ILLINOIS TOUR EVENTS

**February 23: Lincolnwood Plus-Score Mini-Tour Tornado #3.**

**February 24: Lincolnwood Plus-Score Mini-Tour Tornado #4.** Two one-day events. 4-SS, 40/1, Lincolnwood Chess & Games, 3518 W. Devon, Lincolnwood IL 60659; 708/675-3993. EF: \$12 by 2/18, \$15 at site. \$\$ according to score: 4, \$100; 3½, \$50; 3, \$25; 2½, \$12. REG: Closes at 9:30 a.m. ENT: Bill Smythe, 6045 N. Ashland #F-3, Chicago IL 60626; 312/761-2455. NS, W.

**March 22-24: Greater Peoria Open (MAXI-TOUR).** 5-SS, 50/2, 30/1. Signature Inn, 4112 N. Brandywine, Peoria IL 61614. \$1,275 in **guaranteed prizes!** In two sections: **Open.** EF: \$27.50 If postmarked by 3/12, \$30 by 3/18, \$35 at site. \$\$ 300-200-100, Under 2000 150-50. **Reserve**, open to under 1800. EF: \$25 by 3/21, \$30 at site. \$\$ 150-75, C 75-50, D/Under 75-50. Split first round: player chooses Friday 7 p.m. or Saturday 10 a.m. (advance entries should specify which round). Rounds 2-5: 2:30-7:00, 9:00-2:30. REG: Fri. 6:00-6:45 p.m., Sat. 8:30-9:30 a.m. ½-point bye available, rds. 1-3. Hotel rates: \$46, reservations 309/685-2556. 5 Grand Prix Points. ENT: Bill Wilkinson, 905 N. Rebecca Place, Peoria IL 61606; 309/673-9455. NS, NC, W.

**March 30-31: 1991 Lincolnwood Plus-Score Leisure Mini-Tour #1.** 5-SS, 40/100 Saturday, 40/2 Sunday, Lincolnwood Chess & Games, 3518 W. Devon, Lincolnwood IL 60659; 708/675-3993. EF: \$25 by 3/25, \$30 at site. \$\$ according to score: 5, \$300; 4½, \$150; 4, \$75; 3½, \$40; 3, \$20. REG: Closes at 9:15 a.m. RDS: 10-2:30-7, 10-4. ENT: Bill Smythe, 6045 N. Ashland #F-3, Chicago IL 60626; 312/761-2455. NS, W.

**April 20: Pawn Showers Action Chess & ICA Mini-Tour Open.** 5-SS, G/30, ¼k. Springfield CC, Washington Park Pavilion, North of intersection of Park Ave. and South Grand Ave., West, Springfield IL. EF: \$16 by 4/11, \$18 at site (\$2 off to SCC members). \$\$ 100 1st guaranteed; other prizes b/entries. REG: 8:15-9:15 a.m. RDS: 9:40-11-1-2:20-3:40. ENT: Thomas B. Knoedler, 2104 S. Fourth St., Springfield IL 62703; 217/523-7265 after 6 p.m. NS, NC, W.

**April 20 (tentative): ICA Mini-Tour Event.** Hammond, IN. Randy Pals, 708/339-4247.

**April 27: Lincolnwood Plus-Score Mini-Tour Tornado #3.**

**April 28: Lincolnwood Plus-Score Mini-Tour Tornado #4.** Two one-day events. 4-SS, 40/1, Lincolnwood Chess & Games, 3518 W. Devon, Lincolnwood IL 60659; 708/675-3993. EF: \$12 by 4/22, \$15 at site. \$\$ according to score: 4, \$100; 3½, \$50; 3, \$25; 2½, \$12. REG: Closes at 9:30 a.m. ENT: Bill Smythe, 6045 N. Ashland #F-3, Chicago IL 60626; 312/761-2455. NS, W.

*Continued on page 30*

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## 1991 NATIONAL OPEN RETURNS TO CHICAGO MAY 31-JUNE 2

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ILLINOIS CHESS BULLETIN

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