

NORTHWEST CHESS

May 1987

Volume 41, Issue 471
ISSN Publication 0146-6941

POSTMASTER: Please send change of address to NORTHWEST CHESS,
PO Box 84746, Seattle, Washington 98124-6046

SECOND CLASS POSTAGE PAID AT SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

Published monthly by the Washington Chess Federation. Sub-
scription mailing address: PO Box 84746, Seattle, Washington
98124-6046. Office of record: 4715 9th Ave NE, Seattle, WA
98105.

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US Open Predictions

Now it is already May, and the U.S. Open in Portland next
August - less than 80 days away! (as you read this)

Predictions to date:

471 Thomas L. Thrush
512 Robert A. Karch
611 Charles R. Cordell

Anyone else care to predict? There will be a FREE ONE YEAR EX-
TENSION of your NWC subscription to the one whose published
prediction comes closest.

ROGUE VALLEY CC NEWS

By Russell Miller based on notes sent in by Warren Chase

The Rogue Valley CC drew 40 players to a one day four round
event on Jan 24th. By winning Robert Haselden (1988) pushed his
rating up to 2005. His 4-0 score was equaled by the TD Gary
Elder (1932). 16 players were unrated: unrated best scorer (3-
1) was Bruce Moon. 21 players travelled 50 miles or more!
Rogue Valley CC plans to have a large number of players in
Portland at the US Open, not merely to show support, but to
win!

Second Blaine Memorial

Reported by Eric Kashino, TD

The Blaine Memorial United Methodist Church in Seattle held its
second tournament on Feb 21st. 12 players took part with 5 in
one section and 7 in another. The top section average rating
was 1810 and was won by H.G. Pitre 3-0. He showed a lot of
class and displayed a lot of fighting spirit. He won his third
game with a display of skill and luck. I thought he was losing
but he came back against Jeff Lowery.

Jerome Buroker was 2nd losing only to Pitre and his play was
excellent throughout the event. Post game analysis between
rounds was very lively and spirited. Eric Kashino won the 2nd
section 3-0. Stephen Christopher was upset by lower rated Roger
Nakanishi (Stephen won the First Blaine Memorial) but then
Roger withdrew after his superb game against Christopher.
Christopher played well; he always puts on a good show and was
2nd with 2-1 score. Mike Ringenburg only had one-half point,
but that does not reflect how well he really played. I spent a
lot of time watching his games, and I was impressed! Clay
White played well and gave me a good battle. Stuart Johnson
and Larry Trowbridge were both unrated in this event but it
will be only a matter of time before they are 1500, 1600 or
1700 rated players.

My mother was a big help at the tournament as was the Boy Scout
troop that helped set up and provided the refreshments. Also
thanks to our host Reverend Hoshibata. The 3rd event is set for
May 16.

1987 U.S. OPEN

Joe Bricher, Charles R. Cordell,
Brian G. Donnell, Cynthia B. McBride,
Randy Nibler and Karl Schoffstoll

have sent their Advance Entry (\$65) to:

Michael J. Morris, Treasurer
1530 SW Taylor Street
Portland, Oregon 97205

Editor: This box is intended for regional recognition and promotion. It is perfectly alright to send your entry either to the USCF or to Mike, and we will of course list everyone who sends his/her entry to Mike, but I hope you understand if we don't pick up the "dozens of entries" that - even as you read this - are probably going direct to the New Windsor office!

U.S. Open History

By Ralph L. Hall

Reuben Fine, who probably was the best player in the world in the late 1930's and early 1940's, won the U.S. Open seven times. His first win came at Minneapolis in 1932 when he finished half a point ahead of Reshevsky. Fine's other Open Championships were in 1933, 1934 (tie with Reshevsky), 1935, 1939, 1940, and 1941. Following is his 1932 win against Sam Factor of Chicago, the 1922 and 1930 U.S. Open Champion.

Rueben Fine - Sam Factor

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nc3 c5 4 d5 d6 5 e4 e5
6 f4 ef4 7 Bxf4 Nbd7 8 Nf3 Ng4 9 Qa4 Be7
10 h3 Nf6 11 000 00 12 Bd3 Re8 13 Rhe1 Bf8
14 e5 de5 15 Bg5 h6 16 Bh4 Bd6 17 Ne4 Qe7
18 Rf1 Qf8 19 Bxf6 gf6 20 Nh4 Be7 21 d6
Bd8 22 Bb1 Nb6 23 Qc2 Qg7 24 Rf3 Kf8 25
Rdf1 Be6 26 Nf5 Bxf5 27 Rxf5 Re6 28 R1f3
Rc8 29 Rg3 Qh7 30 Qf2 Qh8 31 b3 Rc6 32 Qe3
Nc8 33 Nxc5 Rxd6 34 Nxb7 Rd4 35 Nxd8 Rxd8
36 Rh5 f5 37 Rxf5 Ne7 38 Qxe5 Qxe5 39 Rxe5
Black resigned on move 54. 1-0

What Happens at the U.S. Open?

Ralph Hall, Organizing Committee Chairman

How is playing at the U.S. Open different from an ordinary weekend Swiss? In most respects, it is the same, but because of the importance of the event some procedures are more formal:

(1) Scoresheets must be signed by both players and a copy must be turned in to a tournament director. The score sheets provided makes a carbon copy.

(2) One game is played each day at 7 pm. The twelve rounds are played over thirteen days. Time control is 50 moves in the first 2 1/2 hours, then 20 moves per hour after.

(3) All players compete in one division in one large room. The top dozen boards are roped-off with an area of seating in front for spectators. Demonstration boards are placed behind the first four tables to help spectators follow the moves.

The U.S. Open is the annual convention of the United States Chess Federation. The business of the Federation is conducted in meetings of the USCF committees, delegates, and policy board. In addition, several workshops, seminars, lectures, and exhibitions are held during the two weeks.

Side event tournaments take place in the mornings and afternoons, and the annual speed championship is held on Saturday evening at the mid-point of the Open. These events are open to all USCF members where or not they are entered in the championship tournament. It is possible to play over forty USCF-rated games during the two weeks.

State high school champions are invited every year to the U.S. Open to compete for the Arnold Denker Champion of Champions title. This tournament is conducted in the mornings of the first week.

A large chess book and equipment store operates every day. A bulletin of game scores and news is published and available for purchase every day after round one.

A membership in the U.S. Chess Federation can be purchased at the Open. Chess players of all abilities enter the U.S. Open Championship and the side events every year. Everyone is welcome at the Open - to play chess or to watch. It is a chess fair which is enjoyed by experienced tournament players, by new enthusiasts, and by people with just a casual interest.

In August 1987, the U.S. Open comes to Oregon for the first time in its 88 year history. The only other time it has been held in the Northwest was in Seattle in 1966. It was last on the West Coast in Pasadena in 1983. It will be in Boston in 1988. This is a rare opportunity. Do not miss it.

1987 OREGON CHAMPIONSHIP

Report By Ralph Hall

Mike Olson, the OCF Tournament Coordinator, organized and directed.

Bill MacDonald, a Portland Community College Administrator, provided the playing sites - a generous contribution to the tournament. Rounds 1-4 were played at the Cascade Campus; rounds 5-9 at the Sylvania Campus.

The tournament was planned for eight players. When a communications glitch resulted in ten players appearing ready to play in round 1, everyone agreed to expand the field and add an extra round on both Saturday and Sunday.

The field of seven masters and three candidate masters probably was the strongest Oregon Championship ever played.

In spite of the heavy schedule - nine games plus adjournments in four days - a high level of sportsmanship and good humor prevailed at all times. All the games were hard-fought and the standard of play was very high.

The three students, Stubenrauch, Arganian, and Haessler, finished 7th, 9th, and 10th which suggests that graduate study drains off psychic energy that could otherwise be devoted to chess.

Carl Haessler scored 3-2 in the first five rounds, then lost the last four.

Bill Lapham started with five losses, then finished 3.5 out of 4. He defeated Tom Crispin in the last round, which dropped the defending champion to a third place finish.

Mike Montchalin lost to Richard Wood in Round 1, but climbed back into a tie for the lead with Crispin, Heywood, and Hatala at 4-2 after six rounds.

John Hatala was the only undefeated player in the tournament.

The rate of play was 40/2.

Adjournments were played Thursday, Friday, and Saturday nights after the regular rounds, and on Sunday morning before round 8. One game in round 8 was adjourned but not resumed when a draw was agreed.

Montchalin and Hatala agreed after the tournament that they did not want the tie for first broken, that they wanted to be co-champions. Hatala will keep the perpetual trophy for the first six months.

(Editor: Most of the games of the tournament were received in a timely fashion and are published on the following pages. The initial proof-reading of the scores was done by Dennis L. Ambler, then later key-punched into an IBM "clone", using Multi-mate Advantage, by USCF Regional Vice-President James F. Perry.

This is in public recognition of the above volunteers, including Ralph L. Hall, who coordinated the input of the Oregon championship players, and the players themselves, especially those who annotated their games: Tom Crispin and Richard Wood.)

1987 Oregon Championship

Portland, February 12-15, 1987

Round 1
Crispin 1 Haessler 0
Stubenrauch 1 Lapham 0
Montchalin - Wood 0
Martin 1/2 Arganian 1/2
Hatala 1/2 Heywood 1/2

Crispin - Haessler, Nimzo-Indian

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nc3 Bb4 4 f3 c5 5 d5 b5?!

During my preparation for the tournament, I spent a few minutes looking at this move for Black. I decided it wasn't any good. Silman gives the move as "interesting", but all the lines he gives favor White.

6 e4 bc4 7 Bxc4 ed5 8 Bxd5 Nxd5 9 Qxd5 Nc6 10 Nge2 Ba6

Silman gives 10...00 11 Bg5 Qa5 12 00 Ba6 13 Rfd1 Rab8 14 Qxd7 Ne5 15 Qf5 f6 16 Bf4!

11 Be3

This is a better square for the Bishop than g5. Black's c-Pawn will soon be critically weak.

11...Qa5

Better is 11...Qb6, which defends the Knight on c6, thus allowing Black to play ...d7-d6, and at the same time keeping the square b2 under observation.

12 Kf2 00 13 a3 Bxc3 14 Nxc3 Rab8

In the post-mortem, Haessler said that he thought this prevented White from playing b2-b4. But Black's position is terrible anyway.

15 b4!

The point is 15...cb4 16 Qxa5 Nxa5 17 ab4 wins a piece.

15...Qc7 16 Bxc5

The game is over. White's position plays itself.

16...Ne5 17 Rhd1 Rfe8 18 Racl Bc4 19 Qd4 Qd8 20 Bd6 Nd3+ 21 Rxd3 Bxd3 22 Bxb8 1-0 [notes by Crispin]

Montchalin - Wood, DUTCH

1 d4 e6 2 c4 f5 3 g3 Nf6 4 Bg2 Bb4+ 5 Bd2 Bxd2+ 6 Qxd2 00 7 Nc3 d6 8 Nf3 Qe7 9 00 Nc6 10 Rael

This provocative move begs a strong reply, but what is correct here? If 10...e5, then 11 e4 looks very strong, while 10...d5 is answered by the powerful 11 Ne5. Thus I arrived at:

10...Ne4 11 Nxe4 fe4 12 Ng5 d5 13 f3 h6 14 Nh3 ef3

This also seems best, intending to answer 15 ef3 with 15...dc4, then trying to hold the Pawn advantage.

15 cd5!?

Uh-oh, here we go. Now 15...ed5 16 ef3 doesn't look too appetizing. Neither does 15...Nxd4, which is met simply by 16 ef3. So capturing the Bishop appears to be the most enterprising. I reckoned on controlling the long diagonal with my

Queen Bishop while utilizing the open files to compensate my shattered Pawn position. Being unable to see any clear variations, I realized this was a gamble, but as the course of play developed, it appeared that Mike had gauged the position more accurately than I had, and it is only with luck that I ended up winning.

15...fg2 16 Rxf8+ Qxf8 17 dc6 bc6 18 Nf4 c5 19 d5! Qd6 20 e4 e5 21 Nd3

White could have pointed out Black's Pawn weaknesses most effectively with the move 21 Nxe2 followed by Ng2-e3.

21...c4 22 Nf2 Rb8 23 Qc3 Ba6

The Bishop appears to be out of play on this square, but it actually makes White's task of defending his b-Pawn more difficult.

24 Kxg2 Qb4 25 Qxb4 Rxb4 26 Re2 Ra4 27 b3??

This blunder leads to an easily won ending for Black. The value of Black's 23rd move is now apparent.

27...cb3 28 ab3 Bxe2 29 ba4 a5!

White is totally paralyzed. The Knight cannot move, the King cannot drive away the Bishop, and if he does finally free the Knight, then the a-Pawn will fall to ...Be2-d1. The rest is elementary.

30 h3 Kf7 31 g4 Ke7 32 Kg3 Kd6 33 h4 Kc5 34 h5 Kd4 35 Kg2 Ke3 36 Kg3 Kd4

Even simpler was 36...Bf3.

37 Kh4 Bd3 38 g5 Bxe4 39 gh6 gh6 40 Ng4 Kxd5 41 Nxb6 c5 42 Ng4 Kd4 43 Nf2 Bh7 44 Kg3 c4 45 Kf3 c3 46 Ke2 e4 47 Ng4 Kc4 48 Ne3+ Kb3 49 Nd5 c2 50 Kd2 Kb2 0-1 [notes by Wood]

Martin - Arganian, Budapest defense. 1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e5 3 de5 Ng4 4 Nf3 Nc6 5 e3 Ngxe5 6 Nxe5 Nxe5 7 Be2 g6 8 Bd2 Bg7 9 Bc3 00 10 Nd2 d6 11 Rcl Bd7 12 Nf3 Qe7 13 00 Rfd8 14 Qc2 Rac8 15 Rfd1 Re8 16 Nxe5 Bxe5 17 Bxe5 Qxe5 18 Rd5 Qe7 19 Rd4 Bf5 20 Qd2 Be4 21 f3 Bc6 22 e4 Qe5 23 b4 b6 24 c5 bc5 25 bc5 dc5 26 Rdc4 Red8 27 Qe3 Qb2 28 R4c2 Qd4 29 Qxd4 Rxd4 30 Rxc5 Bd7 31 Rxc7 Rxc7 32 Rxc7 Be6 33 Rxa7 Rd2 34 Bb5 Rxa2 35 Rxa2 Bxa2 36 Kf2 h5 37 Ke3 Kg7 38 h4 Kf6 39 Kd4 Bb3 40 Bd7 Ke7 41 Bc8 Kf6 42 f4 Ba4 43 g3 Bb3 44 g4 hg4 45 Bxg4 Ba2 1/2 - 1/2

Hatala - Heywood, Caro-Kann. 1 e4 c6 2 d3 d5 3 Nd2 g6 4 Ngf3 Bg7 5 g3 de4 6 de4 Nf6 7 Bg2 00 8 00 Qb6 9 Rel Rd8 10 c3 Na6 11 Qc2 Nc5 12 Bf1 Ne6 13 a4 Qc7 14 a5 Bd7 15 Nc4 b5 16 ab6 ab6 17 Be3 c5 18 Nce5 Be8 19 Bc4 b5 20 Bxe6 fe6 21 Ng5 h6 22 Nf3 1/2 - 1/2

Round 2
Crispin 1/2 Stubenrauch 1/2
Lapham 0 Montchalin 1
Wood 1/2 Martin 1/2
Arganian 1/2 Hatala 1/2
Haessler 1/2 Heywood 1/2

Crispin - Stubenrauch, Nimzo-Indian

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nc3 Bb4 4 f3 d5 5 a3 Be7 6 cd5 ed5 7 e3

Another idea from Silman, who quotes a game Winslow - Frias which continued with 7...00 8 Bd3 c5 9 Nge2 Nc6 10 00 Re8 11 Qe1 Na5 12 Qdl draw! A suggested improvement for White is 11 g4.

7...00 8 Bd3 b6 9 Nge2 c5 10 00 Nc6 11 Bd2 Re8

The Pawn structure is akin to what Gligorich gives as the "Botvinnik variation" of the Nimzo-Indian. White lacks the doubled c-Pawns, while Black still has his dark-squared Bishop. The game will revolve around White's attempt to force e3-e4. If it can be played successfully, White will have a crushing position. If Black can permanently prevent that push, he will stand better.

12 Rc1 a6 13 dc5 bc5 14 Na4 [0:13] c4 [0:59] 15 Bb1

In retrospect, the wrong square, since the Bishop will be needed at c2 within a few moves. White is going to force e3-e4, but the Knight on a4 is weak and will provide Black with enough counterplay.

15...Rb8 16 Bc3 Na5 17 Nd4 Bd7 18 Bc2 Nb7 19 e4 Qc7 [1:42] 20 e5 [0:42] Qxe5 21 Nf5 Qf4 22 g3 Qc7 23 Nxe7+ Rxe7 24 Bxf6 gf6 25 Qxd5

White's game looks pretty good, except for the simplifying combination which follows and which I played more from inertia than anything else. I suspect that Winslow's idea of g4 and Qe1-h4 is a better way of handling the White position.

25...Bxa4 26 Bxa4 Qc5 27 Qxc5 Nxc5 28 Bd1 Rxb2 29 Rxc4 Nb3 30 Rb4 Re3 31 a4 a5 32 Rb5 Rd3 33 Bxb3 Rdx3 34 Rxa5 Ra3 35 Rf2 Rb4 36 Rf5 Kg7 37 Rc2 Rbxa4 38 Rc6 Ra2 1/2 - 1/2

Lapham - Montchalin, SICILIAN 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 d4 cd4 4 Nxd4 g6 5 Be2 Bg7 6 Nb3 Nf6 7 Nc3 00 8 00 Ne8 9 Be3 Nc7 10 Qd2 b5 11 Bh6 Bxb6 12 Qxb6 b4 13 Nd5 e6 14 Nxc7 Qxc7 15 f4 d5 16 ed5 ed5 17 Bd3 Qb6+ 18 Kh1 Ne7 19 Rael Nf5 20 Qh3 d4 21 Be4 Ne3 22 Qf3 Bg4 23 Qg3 Nxf1 24 Rxf1 Rae8 25 Nd2 f5 26 Nc4 Qc5 27 Bd3 Be2 28 Rg1 Bxd3 29 Qxd3 Re4 30 Ne5 Qd5 31 Rf1 Rf6 32 a4 a6 33 h3 Re6 34 Kh2 Re3 35 Qd2 a5 36 Rd1 R6xe5 37 fe5 Qxe5+ 38 Kh1 Kf7 39 Qf2 Qe4 40 Qd2 Qe2 41 Qf2 h5 42 Qh4 Re2 43 c3 Rxf2+ 44 Kxg2 Qe2+ 45 Qf2 Qxd1 46 cd4 Kf6 47 Qe3 Qc2+ 48 Kg3 Qe4 49 Qd2 h4+ 50 Kh2 Ke6 51 Qh6 Qc2+ 52 Kg1 Qb1+ 0-1

Wood-Martin CARO-KANN

1 e4 c6 2 d4 d5 3 ed5 cd5 4 Bd3 Nc6 5 c3 Nf6 6 Bf4 Bg4 7 Ne2?!

The usual, and strongest move, is 7 Qb3. 7...e6 8 Qb3 Qd7 9 Nd2 Bd6 10 Bxd6 Qxd6 11 Ng3?

White is obsessed with the prospect of trading his Knight for Black's white-squared Bishop. In fact, he could have safely captured the b-Pawn.

11...00 12 00 a6 13 a4

With the idea of Qb3-a3, followed by Nd2-b3.

13...Qf4! 14 Nb1

This sorry retreat is forced, since after 14 Qc2, White has no answer to 14...Rc8.

14...Rab8?!

After 14...e5! the Black pieces would have swarmed over White's castled position which, owing to the awkward placement of White's forces, would surely have been fatal. The move 15 Qxb7 would have been met simply by 15...Rfc8.

15 Ne2 Bxe2 16 Bxe2 Ne4 17 Qd1 f5 28 Qc1 Qh4 19 f3 Nd6 20 f4 Na5 21 Qe1 Qf6 22 Nd2 Rbc8 23 Nf3 Nac4 24 Ne5 1/2 - 1/2 [notes by Wood]

Arganian - Hatala, Sicilian defense. 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d4 cd4 4 Nxd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 a6 6 Be3 e5 7 Nf3 Qc7 8 a4 b6 9 Nd2 Be6 10 Be2 Be7 11 Bf3 00 12 Nd5 Nxd5 13 ed5

Bf4 14 c4 a5 15 Rc1 Na6 16 O0 Nc5 17 Bxc5
bc5 18 Rc3 Rab8 19 b5 Rb6 20 Re1 Bd7 21
Be4 f5 22 Bc2 Bf6 23 Rh3 g6 24 Qe2 Rbb8
25 Kh1 Rbe8 26 Nf1 Bc8 27 f4 e4 28 Ne3
Bd4 29 Bd1 Bxe3 30 Rxe3 Rf7 31 Qd2 Rfe7
32 Qc3 Qb6 33 Kg1 Qb4 34 Qxb4 cb4 35 Bc2
Kf7 36 Kf2 Kf6 37 Rg3 Rg8 38 Ke3 Rgg7 39
Kd4 Rc7 40 Rf1 Rc5 41 Re3 1/2 - 1/2

Round 3

Montchalin 0 Crispin 0
Stubenrauch 0 Haessler 1
Martin 1 Lapham 0
Hatala 1/2 Wood 1/2
Heywood 1 Arganian 0

Montchalin - Crispin, KIA

1 Nf3 e6 2 g3 d5 3 Bg2 Be7 4 d3 Nf6 5 O0
6 b3 a5!

Some of my master friends criticized
this, but after a2-a4 by White (more or
less forced), Black gets some interesting
Queenside play.

7 a4 Nbd7 8 Bb2 Nc5 9 Nbd2 c6 10 Ne5 Qc7
11 e3 b5 12 f4 ba4?

Better is 12...Bd7 13 Ndf3 (Nxd??) Rfb8
and Black has serious Queenside pressure.
If White exchanges on b5, Black will play
...a5-a4 and get a passed a-Pawn. But
Black threatens simply to take on a4,
while the Bishop can go to e8.

13 ba4 Rb8 14 Ba3 Re8 15 Ndf3 Nfd7??!

I saw White's sacrificial idea, but I
didn't think I needed to worry about it.

16 Nxf7 Kxf7 17 Ng5+ Bxg5 18 Qh5+! Ke7!
19 Qxg5+ Kf8! 20 d4 Kg8 21 dc5.

White's extra Pawn is nothing special, so
how should Black proceed? First it is
necessary to prevent e3-e4, a move which
would open up the game to White's advan-
tage.

21...Nf6 22 Rfb1 Ba6 23 Rb2 Qa7 24 Rab1
Rxb2 25 Rxb2 Nd7??

Black falters. Much better is 25...Rb8!
If White exchanges Rooks, Black pene-
trates to the 8th rank or forces back
White's Queen without the weakening move
...g7-g6. And Black would then threaten
to exchange Rooks and capture on c5.

26 Qh5 g6 27 Qd1 e5?

Better is 27...Bc4 28 Qd4 e5 29 fe5 Nxe5
with the idea of ...Qf7 and ...Nf3.

28 f5 Bc4 29 fg6 hg6 30 Qg4 Kg7 31 h4 Nf6
32 Qd1 Nd7??!

Black should play ...Rb8 now.

33 h5 Rh8 34 hg6 Rh6 35 Qg4 Rxg6 36 Qf5
Rf6 37 Qg5+ Kf7 38 Bf3 Qa6 39 Bh5+ Ke7 40
Rb8 Nxb8 41 Qg7+ 1-0 [notes by Crispin]

Stubenrauch - Haessler, Sicilian defense

1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 e6 3 d4 cd4 4 Nxd4 Nf6 5
Nc3 Bb4 6 e5 Nd5 7 Qg4 O0 8 Bh6 g6 9 Bxf8
Qxf8 10 Qg3 Qc5 11 Ne2 Nc6 12 O00 Nxc3 13
Nxc3 Bxc3 14 Qxc3 Qxc3 15 bc3 Nxe5 16 Be2
Kf8 17 f4 Nc6 18 g4 b6 19 h4 Ke7 20 h5
Bb7 21 hg6 hg6 22 Bf3 Na5 23 Bxb7 Nxb7 24
Rd4 Rc8 25 Kd2 Na5 26 Kd3 d5 27 Ra4 Rc7
28 Rh8 Nc4 29 Ke2 a5 30 Rb8 Rc5 31 Rb7+
Kf6 32 g5+ Kg7 0-1

Martin - Lapham, Dutch defense. 1 d4 e6
2 c4 f5 3 g4 Nf6 4 gf5 ef5 5 Bf4 d5 6 Bg2
Nc6 7 Nc3 Bb4 8 cd5 Nxd5 9 Bxd5 Qxd5 10
Nf3 Be6 11 Rg1 O0 12 a3 Bxc3 13 bc3 Rf7
14 Qd2 Na5 15 Be5 f4 16 Ng5 Nc4 17 Qa2
Nxe5 18 Nxe6 Nc4 19 Ng5 Re7 20 Qc2 h6 21
h7+ Kf8 22 Nh3 Rxe2+ 23 Kxe2 Re8+ 24 Kd3

Qf3+ 25 Kxc4 Qe2+ 26 Kb3 Qb5+ 27 Kc2 Re2+
28 Kd1 Qb3+ 29 Kxe2 Qb2+ 30 Kd3 Qb5+ 31
Kc2 1-0

Hatala - Wood, CARO-KANN

1 e4 c6 2 d4 d5 3 Nd2 de4 4 Nxe4 Nf6 5
Nxf6 gf6 6 c3 Bf5 7 Nf3 Qc7 8 g3 Nd7 9
Bg2 Bg4.

Up to this point, the game had followed
the same line as our encounter last year.
I played ...Bg4 with the intent of cas-
tling Queenside and forcing ...h5. As
usual, John finds the strongest reply.

10 Qa4 h5 11 O0 Nb6 12 Qa5 Qd7 13 Nh4 Nc4
14 Qa4 Nd6 15 d5!

After this move, Black is hard pressed to
maintain a draw against White's Queenside
majority.

15...cd5 16 Qxd7+ Bxd7 17 Bxd5 Rc8 18 Be3
a6 19 Rad1 Bc6 20 Bxc6+ Rxc6 21 Rd3 e6 22
Rfd1 Be7 23 Nf3 e5 24 Rd5 Nc4 25 Bc1 Nb6
26 R5d2 Nc4

At this point, Black offered a draw,
which White can avoid only by surrender-
ing the d-file. If 27 Rd7, then 27...Nd6
wins the exchange.

27 Re2 Rd6 28 Rde1 Rd3 29 Nh4 Bc5 30 Nf5.

More accurate was 30 Kg2.

30...Rf3 31 Ne3 Nxe3 32 Bxe3 Bxe3 33 Rxe3
Rxe3 34 Rxe3 Ke7 35 Rd3 h4 36 Kg2 Ke6 37
c4 e4 38 Rb3 h3+ 39 Kf1 Rc8 40 Rc3.

Here it was Black's turn to decline a
draw as I felt I had winning chances.

40...Ke5 41 Ke2 Kd4 42 g4 Rxc4 43 Rxc4+
Kxc4 44 Ke3 Kd5.

If 44...f5, White can draw with 45 Kf4
Kd5 46 Kxf5 Ke2 47 Kxe4 Kxf2 48 Kf4 Kg2
49 Ke3 Kxh2 50 Kf2.

45 f3 ef3 46 Kxf3 Ke5 47 Kg3 f5 48 Kxh3
fg4+ 49 Kxg4 Ke4 50 Kg3 Ke3 51 Kg4 Ke4
1/2 - 1/2 [notes by Wood]

Heywood - Arganian, English opening. 1
c4 e6 2 Nc3 Nf6 3 g3 d5 4 Bg2 c5 5 Qb3
Nc6 6 cd5 Nd4 7 Qa4+ Bd7 8 Qd1 ed5 9 e3
Nc6 10 Nxd5 Nxd5 11 Bxd5 Bf5 12 Qb3 Qc7
13 Ne2 Bd6 14 O0 h5 15 f4 O00 16 Bxf7 Qe7
17 Bd5 Nb4 18 a3 Nxd5 19 Qxd5 Bh3 20 Rf2
Bxf4 21 Qb3 Be5 22 Qf7 Qd6 23 d4 Rdf8 24
Qc4 Rxf2 25 Kxf2 Rf8+ 26 Nf4 b5 27 de5
Qc6 28 Qe2 Qe2+ 29 Ke1 Qh1+ 30 Kd2 Rd8+
31 Kc3 Rd1 32 Nxb3 Rxc1+ 33 Rxc1 Qxc1+ 34
Kb3 Qh1 35 Qxb5 Qd1+ 36 Ka2 Qd5+ 37 Qb3
c4 38 Qc3 Qc6 39 Nf4 1-0

Round 4

Crispin 1 Martin 0
Stubenrauch 0 Montchalin 1
Lapham 0 Hatala 1
Wood 0 Heywood 1
Haessler 1 Arganian 0

Crispin - Martin, QGD

1 d4 e6 2 c4 d5 3 Nc3 c5 4 cd5 ed5 5 Nf3
Nc6 6 g3 cd4

This is considered premature. See
Montchalin - Martin from round six.

7 Nxd4 Nf6 8 Bg2 Be7 9 O0 O0 10 b3!

In this position without the exchange of
Pawns, White usually plays 9 Bg5 which
theory considers to force 9...cd4 10
Nxd4. However, the exposed position of
the Bishop allows Black to play 10...h6
(a useful move in these positions) with
tempo. Since Black has already resolved
the central tension, White can place the
Bishop on b2 where it observes the square
d4.

10...Re8 11 Bb2 a6 12 Rc1 Bg4 13 h3 Be6
14 Nxe6.

It isn't necessary to exchange immedi-
ately, but why allow Black the opportunity
to exchange Knights on d4 and keep the
Bishop pair? Besides, after the ex-
change, the Rook on e8 looks misplaced.

14...fe6 15 Rc2 Qb6 16 Na4 Qa7 17 Qa1 Nb4
18 Rc7!?

White has embarked on an unnecessarily
aggressive maneuver. Simpler (and
strong!) was 18 R2c1 Rac8 19 Bd4! Qb8 20
Nc5 when Black is almost obligated to
play 20...Bxc5 21 Bxc5. White's advan-
tage in this position is considerable.
However, after my passionate play with White
in the 1986 Championship I promised
myself to play "hammer and tong" chess
and go for the throat. Only against
Stubenrauch did I play quietly.

18...Nc6 19 Rc1 Qb8 20 Rxe7 Rxe7 21 Nb6
Ra7 22 Bxf6 gf6 23 Qxf6 Qc7??

A terrible blunder. After 23...Qd8 24
Qg5+, White probably has enough for the
exchange. Our post-mortem proved only
that the position was complex. Now Black
dies horribly.

24 Nxd5 ed5 25 Bxd5+ Rf7 26 Rc4 h5 27
Qg6+ Kf8 and 1-0 [notes by Crispin]

Stubenrauch - Montchalin, SICILIAN

1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 g6 4 c3 Nf6 5 e5
Nd5 6 O0 Nc7 7 Ba4 b5 8 Bc2 c4 9 d3 Bg7
10 Re1 O0 11 Nbd2 cd3 12 Bxd3 d5 13 h3
Bd7 14 Nb3 Qc8 15 Nbd4 Nxd4 16 Nxd4 Rb8
17 Bg4 Re8 18 Qd2 Ne6 19 Nxe6 Bxe6 20 a3
Qc7 21 Qe3 a5 22 Qd4 Rb7 23 Rac1 Qb8 24
Bd2 Rc8 25 Qf4 Rc6 26 Qg3 b4 27 a4 bc3 28
Bxc3 Bh6 29 Rcd1 Rxb2 30 Bxb2 Qxb2 31 Rb1
Qd4 32 Rb8+ Kg7 33 Be2 Bf4 34 Qd3 Qxe5 35
Rb3 Rc4 36 Kf1 Bf5 37 Qd1 Rc1 0-1

Lapham - Hatala, SICILIAN 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3
d6 3 d4 cd4 4 Nxd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 e6 6 Be2 a6
7 a4 Be7 8 O0 O0 9 f4 Nc6 10 Nb3 b6 11
Be3 Qc7 12 Qe1 Rb8 13 Rd1 Na5 14 Nxa5 ba5
15 b3 d5 16 Bd4 Nxe4 17 Nxe4 de4 18 Qg3
f6 19 Bc4 Kh8 20 Rd2 Bc5 21 Qe3 Bxd4 22
Rxd4 f5 23 Rfd1 e5 24 Rd6 ef4 25 Qxf4 Bb7
16 Qg5 Bc6 17 h3 Rbe8 28 Be6 h6 29 Qf4 0-
1

Wood - Heywood, CARO-KANN

1 e4 c6 2 d4 d5 3 Nd2 de4 4 Nxe4 Bf5 5
Ng3 Bg6 6 Nf3 Nd7 7 h4 h6 8 h5 Bh7 9 Bd3
Bxd3 10 Qxd3 e6 11 Bd2 Ngr6 12 O00 Qc7 13
Kb1 Bd6 14 Ne4 Nxe4 15 Qxe4 Nf6 16 Qe2
O00 17 c4 Rhe8 18 Bc3 c5 19 Rc1 Qc6 20
dc5 Bxc5 21 Rc2 e5 22 Nxe5 Qxg2 23 Qf3

23 Re1 was superior, offering better hope
for a draw.

23...Qxf3 24 Nxf3 Rd3! 25 Nh4 Nxb5 26 Nf5
g6 27 Nxb6 Rf3 28 b4 Bf8 29 Ng4 Re4 30
Ne3 Bh6 31 Nd5 Rxc4 32 Bd4 Rxc2 33 Kxc2
b6 34 a4 Bg7 35 Be3 Nf6 36 Nxf6 Bxf6 37
a5 Kc7 38 Rd3 Rf5 39 b5? Rxb5 40 ab6+ ab6
41 Rh7 Rd5+ 42 Kc4 Rd7 43 Kb5 Kd6 44 Kxb6
Kd5 45 Rh1 Bd8+ 46 Kb5 Ke4 47 Kc6 Rd3 48
Rh7 f6 49 Rd7 Rxd7 50 Kxd7 Ba5 51 Ke7 Bc3
52 Kf7 53 Kf5 Kg6 g4 54 Bb6 f5 55 Baf7 f4
56 Kg5 Kf3 57 Kf5 g3 58 fg3 fg3 59 Bb8 g2
60 Bh2 Be1 0-1 (Notes by Wood)

Haessler - Arganian. 1 b3 e5 2 Bb2 Nc6 3
e3 Nf6 4 Bb5 d6 5 Ne2 Bd7 6 O0 a6 7 Bxc6
Bxc6 8 d4 Qe7 9 c4 O00 10 Nbc3 g6 11 b4
b6 12 a4 Bg7 13 a5 ba5 14 b5 ab5 15 d5
Bb7 16 Nxb5 Ne4 17 Na7+ Kb8 18 Nc6+ Bxc6
19 dc6 Nc5 20 Rxa5 Nd7 21 Qa4 1-0.

Round 5
Hatala 1/2 Crispin 1/2
Martin 0 Stubenrauch 1
Montchalin 1/2 Haessler 1/2
Heywood 1 Lapham 0
Arganian 1 Wood 0

Hatala - Crispin, FRENCH

1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 Nd2 Nf6

Last year, I played 3...c5 4 e5 Qxd5 against John and lost due to a gross middle game blunder in a position where he held a minimal edge. In playing over as many of his games as I could find during my preparation, I felt that 3...Nf6 was a better try against him.

4 e5 Nfd7 5 Bd3 c5 6 c3 Nc6 7 Ne2 cd4 8 cd4 a5!?

Especially in this form (the Leningrad variation!) it produces an extremely slow game of maneuvering in a position probably unfamiliar to White, where he must develop a strategic plan from his own resources. John plays best when he can counter his opponent's plans, which he does very well. In fact, over the last two state championships, John's score with Black is better than his score with White! This contrasts with my own results in the same events: White 7-2 (+5 -0 =4) and Black 3 1/2 - 3 1/2 (+3 -3 =3).

9 f4 h5 10 Nf3 g6 11 g3 Be7 12 h3 Nb6 13 Kf2 (0:40) Bd7 (0:17) 14 g4 Qc7 15 Ng5 a4 16 Kg2 Nb4.

Finally the point of Black's play is seen. We need to note that White could have played a2-a3 at almost any time, but then Black would have ...a5-a4 and ...Nc6-a5 with good play on the White squares, especially c4 and b3. In its original form, the Leningrad variation proceeded 8...Nc6, after which White was able to play 9 a3 a5 to b3 which secures the Queenside against most of Black's incursions. In doing so, however, Black usually gets a more secure Kingside.

17 Bb1 (1:18) Rc8! (0:35).

Or 17...Bxg5! White could now play 18 Nf3, though in that case he will be forced to exchange on c2, leaving Black with the superior position.

18 a3 Nc2 19 Ra2 Qc4?

Now 19...Bxg5! is clearly better. After 20 f5 Qc4, the additional pressure on the Pawn on d4 leaves White totally bottled up.

20 Nf3 hg4!?

This isn't necessary. I was so intent on playing the game continuation that I wanted to exchange as many pieces as possible for the Pawn up endgame which is coming. But White doesn't threaten anything on the Kingside, so the Bishop should move to b5 immediately.

21 hg4 Rxh1 22 Kxh1 Bb5 23 Nc3 (1:33) Nxa3 (0:42) 24 ba3 Qxc3 25 Rc2 Qb3 26 Rxc8+ Nxc8 27 Bc2 (1:41) Qc4 (0:55) 28 f5 gf5 29 gf5 Nb6??

Throwing away the win. Instead, the move 29...Na7! aiming for c6 demonstrates Black's advantage.

30 fe6 fe6 31 Ng5 Bxg5 32 Bxg5 (1:48) Kd7! (1:17) 33 Bg6 Qe2.

White was threatening 34 Be8+ with a perpetual. If instead the Knight were on a7, it could now be played to c6 from which square it attacks the Pawn on d4

and stops the drawing combination by controlling d8. For example, after 34 Be8+ Kxe8 35 Qh5+ Kd7 36 Qf7+ Kc8 37 Qe8+ Kc7 and now if the Knight were on c6, there is no check on d8. As it is, White is able to achieve an opposite colored Bishops ending where Black can make no progress.

34 Qxe2 Bxe2 35 Kg2 Nc4 36 Kf2 Bg4 37 Bc1 Bf5 38 Bh5 Bc2 39 Be2 b5 40 Bxc4 dc4 1/2 - 1/2. [notes by Crispin]

Martin - Stubenrauch, QP Game. 1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 d6 3 Nc3 Nbd7 4 Nf3 e5 5 d5 Be7 6 e4 Nc5 7 Bd3 Nxd3 8 Qxd3 c6 9 o-o Nd7 10 Be3 c5 11 Nd2 o-o 12 f4 ef4 13 Bxf4 Ne5 14 Qg3 Ng6 15 Be3 Bh4 16 Qf3 Ne5 17 Qe2 Bg4 18 Nf3 f5 19 Bf2 Nxf3 20 gf3 Bh3 21 Bxh4 Bxf1 22 Qf2 g5 23 Rxf1 gh4 24 Kh1 Kh8 25 Rg1 Qf6 26 Qe2 Rg8 27 ef5 Rxg1+ 28 Kxg1 Rxg8+ 0-1

Arganian - Wood CARO-KANN

1 e4 c6 2 d4 d5 3 ed5 cd5 4 Bd3 Nc6 5 c3 g6.

Desperate for a win against the unknown quantity, Arganian, I felt obligated to enter this sharp variation, avoiding the more drawish book lines.

6 Bf4 Bg7 7 Nd2.

This move leads White into a difficult situation. Correct is 7 Nf3.

7...Nh6 8 Qb3.

If the Knight were not at d2, White could play Qd1-d2 at the right moment, thus hindering Black's set-up which aims for an eventual ...e7-e5.

8...00 9 Ngr3 Kh8.

This strange move is the key to the whole system, allowing Black to force ...e4 without fearing the counterthrust c2-c4.

10 00 f6 11 Rfe1 Nf7 12 Bb5 g5 13 Be3 e5 14 de5 fe5 15 Bc5.

Black was threatening ...g5-g4, followed by ...d5-d4, winning a piece.

15...Rg8 16 g3 g4.

It would seem that Black has gained a tremendous advantage from the opening, but Dave is defending very well against the direct threats. I used up most of my time searching for a decisive plan.

17 Nh4 Ng5.

The move 17...Be6 would have been preferable as it makes White's defense of the white squares more difficult (for example, after 18 Ng2 Ng5).

18 Bf1 d4.

Played to cut the White Queen Bishop off from the defense.

19 Bg2 Be6?

Much better was 19...dc3! 20 Qxc3 e4.

20 Qc2. If 20 Qxb7, then 20...Bd5. 20...Nh3+ 21 Kf1 Qf6 22 Bxh3 gh3 23 Ne4 Qh6 24 cd4 Nxd4 25 Bxd4 ed4 26 Nd6 Rad8 27 Ndf5 Qf6 28 Rad1 Rdc8 29 Qe4 Bc4+ 30 Kg1 d3 31 Nxe7 Rxe7 32 Nf5 Rf7 33 g4 h5 34 Qe5 Qxe5 35 Rxe5 1-0 (time). [notes by Wood]

Round 6

Crispin 1 Heywood 0
Stubenrauch 0 Hatala 1
Montchalin 1/2 Martin 1/2

Lapham 1 Arganian 0
Haessler 0 Wood 1

Crispin - Heywood, SLAV

1 d4 d5 2 c4 c6 3 Nc3 Nf6 4 Nf3 dc4 5 Bg5

Did anybody read my comments to Crispin - Wood, Grants Pass 1986? I said I was going to gambit the c-Pawn in these positions.

5...b5 6 g3 Qa5?

Better is 6...h6, since White cannot retreat to h4 (which would be the move if Black had played 5...h6). After 7 Bxf6 ef6 8 Bg2, White has typical gambit pressure for the c-Pawn, but the Black position is fully playable.

7 Bg2 b4 8 Qa4!

Bill said later that he had overlooked this. Now White's position is vastly superior. Black can hardly play 8...Qxa4 9 Nxa4, when White has three tempi for the Pawn, which he will win back anyway since c4 cannot be held.

8...Qb6 9 Nd1 Nbd7 10 Ne5! Nxe5?!

Leading to a lost position by force, but it's hard to recommend anything else as significantly better.

11 de5 Nd7.

Bill actually put the Knight down on d5 first, but saw that the Pawn on c6 provides only illusory defense of the Knight. A loud "OOPS!" was heard throughout the tournament room. Now Black gets executed.

12 Bxc6 Rb8 13 Ne3 e6 14 Rd1 Qc7 15 Nxc4 Bc5 16 Nd6+ Bxd6 17 ed6 Qb6 18 Be7 a5 19 00 f6 20 Rc1 Qa7 21 Bb5 Ba6 22 Bxa6 Qxa6 23 Rc7 1-0 [notes by Crispin]

Stubenrauch - Hatala, SICILIAN 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d4 cd4 4 Nxd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 a6 6 g3 e5 7 Nde2 Be7 8 Bg2 00 9 00 Qc7 10 h3 b5 11 a3 Nbd7 12 g4 Nb6 13 Ng3 Re8 14 g5 Ncd7 15 Nf5 Bf8 16 Ne3 Bb7 17 h4 Nc5 18 h5 Ne6 19 Nf5 Rac8 20 Qe4 Nd4 21 Nxd4 ed4 22 Ne2 Qxc2 23 Nxd4 Qc5 24 Nf5 Nc4 25 g6 fg6 26 hg6 h6 27 b5 Ne5 28 Qh5 Re6 29 Qe3 Qc7 30 Rac1 Qd8 31 Rxc8 Bxc8 32 Nd4 Rxe6 33 f4 Qe8 34 Kh1 Ng4 35 Bg1 Nf6 36 Qe2 Bb7 37 Re1 Rg4 38 Bh2 Qg6 39 f5 Rxe2 40 fg6 Rxe2 41 Rxe2 Bxe4+ 0-1

Montchalin - Martin, QGD. 1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nc3 d5 4 Nf3 c5 5 cd5 e5 6 g3 Nc6 7 Bg2 cd4 8 Nxd4 Be7 9 00 10 00 Bg5 h6 11 Bxf6 Bxf6 12 Nc2 Bxc3 13 bc3 Qa5 14 Ne3 Qxc3 15 Nxd5 Qa5 16 Qe1 Qxe1 17 Rfxe1 Be6 18 Red1 Rfd8 19 Rd2 Kf8 20 Rad1 a5 21 Kf1 Bxd5 1/2 - 1/2

Lapham - Arganian, FRENCH 1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 Nc3 de4 4 Nxe4 Be7 5 Nf3 Nf6 6 Nxf6 Bxf6 7 Bd3 c5 8 dc5 Nd7 9 c6 bc6 10 Qe2 Qc7 11 00 c5 12 Re1 Bb7 13 Ng5 Bxg5 14 Bxg5 Qc6 15 Be4 Qxe4 16 Qxe4 Bxe4 17 Rxe4 00 18 Rd1 Nf6 19 Bxf6 gf6 20 Kf1 Rfd8 21 Rxd8 Rxd8 22 Ke2 Rd5 23 Ra4 Re5+ 24 Kd3 Rd5+ 25 Kc3 Re5 26 Rxa7 Re2 27 Rc7 Rxf2 28 Rxc5 Rxe2 29 a4 Rg1 30 a5 e5 31 b4 Ra1 32 Kb2 Ra4 33 c3 e4 34 Rd5 e3 35 Rd1 e2 36 Rg1+ Kf8 37 Kb3 1-0

Haessler - Wood, DUTCH (by transp)

1 b3 f5 2 Bb2 Nf6 3 e3.

A playable alternative is 3 Bxf6. If White intends to transpose to the Dutch, he is probably better off fianchettoing the King Bishop.

3...e6 4 c4 Be7 5 Nf3 d6 6 d4 00 7 Nbd2

7...Ne4.

Black seems to already have equality.

8 Bd3 d5 9 00 a5 10 a3 Qe8 11 Ne5 Nd7 12 Nxd7?!

Ignoring the well-known maxim of avoiding exchanges which aid the opponent's development.

12...Bxd7 13 f3 Nxd2 14 Qxd2 Qh5.

Unable to prevent White's imminent e2-e4, Black conceives a sly counterattack.

15 e4 f4 16 e5.

To stop a possible ...Rf6.

16...Bh4!

This strong move is the key to Black's plan. While it ostensibly thwarts Rf1-e1, it also threatens to occupy g3, spearheading a strong assault.

17 Bc3!

The Queen needs protection, so that after 17...Bg3 18 hg3 fg3 19 Rfc1 Qh2+ 20 Kf1, Black cannot continue with ...Rxf3+. If Black now plays ...Bg3, the King can escape to the Queenside (c2) with doubtful compensation for the piece. And all this with gain of tempo!

17...a4 18 Rab1 ab3 19 Rxb3 Bg3!

But now this is possible, as Black can play ...Ba4, preventing the White King's flight as in the previous note.

20 h3 Bc6 21 c5 Rf7 22 Qb2 Ra7.

Black consolidates the Queenside before beginning his final advance. He was concerned about 23 Bb5.

23 Rb4.

White can only make headway by pushing the a-Pawn.

23...Qh4 24 a4 g5 25 Be2 h5 26 Qb1 Rg7 27 Qd1 Be8!

Black's Queen has no moves. His Queen Rook stands by in passive defense of the b-Pawn. But his dark-squared Bishop hovers menacingly over White's King. The struggle hinges on ...g5-g4, and the maneuver begun on this move seals White's doom.

28 a5 Bg6 29 a6

Neither this nor c5-c6 save White, for he is a tempo short in all variations.

29...ba6 30 Rb8+ Kh7 31 Rf8

If 31 Bd3, the Black's other Rook comes to the rescue with ...c7-c6.

31...c6 32 Bd3 g4 33 Qb1 gh3 34 gh3 Bf2+ 0-1 (notes by Wood)

Round 7
Arganian 0 Crispin 1
Heywood 0 Stubenrauch 1
Hatala 1/2 Montchalin 1/2
Martin 1 Haessler 0
Wood 1/2 Lapham 1/2

Arganian - Crispin, FRENCH

1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 Nc3 Bb4 4 e5 c5 5 a3 Ba5 6 Bd2 Nc6 7 Nf3.

ECO gives 7 Nb5 Bxd2+ 8 Qxd2 Nxd4! 9 Nxd4 cd4 10 Nf3 Ne7 11 Qxd4 00 12 Bd3 Nc6 13 Qe3 f5 14 00 Bd7 15 c4 with +/- evalua-

tion in favor of White. This assessment is silly, as Moles correctly points out. Black can also play 13...f6 which is an improvement over 13...f5.

7...cd4 8 Nb5 Bc7!

Moles suggests this as an improvement over 8...Nge7. I agree.

9 Bf4 Nge7 10 Nbx4 00 11 Nxc6?

This exchange only helps Black. White was afraid that after 11 Bd3 Nxd4 12 Nxd4, the Knight would be displaced.

11...Nxc6 12 Bd3 f6.

But now Black's position "plays itself".

13 Qe2 fe5 14 Bxe5 Nxe5 15 Nxe5 Qf6 16 Nf3 e5 17 Nd2 e4 18 Bb5 Qh4!

The Black position is crushing. Perhaps Black should play ...a6 earlier than in the game, so the Knight will not be able to go to b5.

19 g3 Qh3 10 000 Bg4 21 Qf1 e3 22 Nb3 Qh5?

This allows White to play 23 Rxd5, when Black has only a minimal edge. But White was almost ready to resign, so:

23 Qd3 a6 0-1 (notes by Crispin)

Hatala - Montchalin, SICILIAN

1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 d3 g6 4 g3 Bg7 5 Bg2 e6 6 00 Nge7 7 c3 00 8 d4 d5 9 e5 Qb6 10 dc5 Qc7 11 Bf4 Nxe5 12 Nxe5 Bxe5 13 Bxe5 Qxe5 14 Qd4 Qe2 15 Qd2 Qb5 16 b4 Qa4 17 Qd1 Qc6 18 Nd2 e5 19 f4 e4 20 Nb3 b6 21 Qe2 Qf6 22 c4 a5 23 cd5 a4 24 d6 ab3 25 de7 Re8 26 Qxe4 Rxa2 27 Rae1 bc5 28 bc5 Be6 29 Qe5 Qxe7 30 c6 Qa7+ 31 Kh1 f6 32 Qxf6 Qf7 33 Rxe6 Qxe6 34 Qxe6+ Rxe6 35 Bd5 Kf7 36 Re1 Rc2 37 Bxe6+ Kf6 38 Bxb3 Rxc6 39 Re3 Rc1+ 40 Kg2 Rb1 41 g4 h5 and 1/2 - 1/2 in 57.

Wood - Lapham, FRENCH

1 e4 e6 2 d3 d5 3 Nd2 c5 4 g3 Nf6 5 Bg2 Be7 6 Nf3 Nc6 7 00 00 8 e5 Nd7 9 Re1 b5 10 Nf1 a5 11 h4 b4 12 N1h2.

So far the game has followed Bronstein - Uhlmann, Moscow 1971. Here Bronstein tried 12 Bf4 and the game continued 12...Ba6 13 Ng5 Qe8 14 Qg4 a4? 15 Nxe6! 1-0.

12...Ba6 13 Bf4 a4 14 Ng5 Qe8 15 Bh3?!

White should have tried 15 Qg4 after which 15...Bxg5 16 hg5 Nd4 is met by 17 Rac1 and if 17...b5, then 18 ab3 ab3 19 c4.

15...Nd4 16 c3 bc3 17 bc3 Nb5 18 Rc1 Bxg5 19 hg5 d4!

A strong move which completely equalizes the game.

20 c4 Nc3?!

Black may have had better with 20...Nc7, although the loss of a Pawn is not lethal to Black owing to White's backward d-Pawn.

21 Qc2 Nb8 22 Bd2 Nc6 23 Bxc3 dc3 24 Qxc3 Nd4 25 Bg2 Rb8 26 Nf3 Nxf3+ 27 Bxf3 Qd8 28 Qd2 Qd4 29 Qa5?

It was near midnight, after 15 hours of play - the time when ghosts and shadows appear and things go bump on the seventh rank. After 29 Re4, White feared 29...Qb2 30 Rc2 Qa1+ 31 Kh2 (or Re1). On reflection, this turns out to be unfounded

paranoia, which explains one of the fishiest sorties since the Granada invasion.

29...Rb2 30 Re3 Bb7 31 Bxb7 Rxb7 32 Qxa4 Rb2 33 Qd1?

Preferable was 33 Qc6 Rxa2 34 Qe4.

33...Rxa2 34 Qf3 Ra3 35 Rd1 Rd8 36 Kg2 Qd7 37 Qe4 Rb8 38 d4 Rxe3 39 Qxe3 cd4 40 Qxd4?

White's last chance to win may have been 40 Rxd4 as this allows him to play Qe3-f3, controlling the long diagonal.

40...Qb7+ 41 Kh2 g6 42 Qc5 Rc8 43 Qa5 Kg7 44 Rd4? Qb2.

After this final blunder, the draw is inevitable. If 45 Rf4, then 45...Rxc4!

45 Rd2 1/2 - 1/2 [notes by Wood].

Round 8
Crispin 1/2 Wood 1/2
Stubenrauch 1/2 Arganian 1/2
Montchalin 1 Heywood 0
Martin 1/2 Hatala 1/2
Haessler 0 Lapham 1

Crispin - Wood, QGA

1 d4 d5 2 c4 dc4 3 Nf3 Nd7

Provocative! This was like a red flag waved in my face. But it's better than it looks, as we reach a Grunfeld-like position. (C)

4 e4 Nb6 5 Be3.

Richard suggested that 5 Bf4 is better, so that, after Nb1-c3 Black must play ...c7-c6 quickly. [C]

5...Nf6

Either here or on the next move, 5...Bg4 would have made it more difficult to regain the c-Pawn. [W]

6 Nc3 g6 7 Ne5 Nfd7 8 Nxc4 Bg7 9 Qd2 00

This is the position Black was aiming for, hoping its unbalanced character would give him winning chances. [W]

10 h4.

After this move though, I began to have second thoughts. [W]

10...Nxc4 11 Bxc4 Nb6 12 Be2 h5 13 000 c6 14 Bh6.

Obvious, but perhaps not best. An alternative idea for White is f2-f3 followed by g2-g4. [C]

14...Qd6.

It is this move that justifies Black's opening play. The Queen parries the threat 15 Bxg7 Kxg7 16 Bxh5 gh5 17 Qg5+ Kh8 18 Qxh5+ Kg8 19 Rd3, etc. In addition, the way is opened for Queenside counterplay. [W]

White was threatening 15 Bxg7 Kxg7 16 Bxh5 gh5 17 Qg5+ Kh7 18 Qxh5+ Kg8 19 Rd3. While stopping the sacrifice, Black also threatens ...e5 [C].

15 a3.

White would like to play 15 g2-g4, but after 15...Bxg4 16 Bxg4 Nc4 17 Qg5 Qb4, Black would stand well. [W]

I couldn't, and still can't, see that allowing ...Qb4 leads to anything but a nice game for Black. [C]

15...e5 16 Bxg7 Kxg7 17 de5 Qxe5 18 f4 Qf6.

Black wishes to allow neither Qd4+ nor f4-f5. After provoking e4-e5, the dangerous f4-f5 is no longer possible. At the same time, the Knight outposts at d6 and f6 are not as critical as they appear. [W]

19 e5.

I knew that f4-f5 is the thematic break, but over the board I couldn't stop looking at 19 f5 gf5 20 e5 Qh6! which is fine for Black. But instead 20 ef5 leads to a White advantage - Black is nearly forced to accept the gambit with 20...Bxf5, and then the open f-file combined with the target Pawn on h5 gives White good play. For example: 21 Rhf1 Qg6 22 Qf4 Be6 (22...Bd7 allows 23 Rd6) 23 Qe5+. [C]

19...Qe7 (1:24) 20 Ne4 (1:14) Nd5 21 Nd6 f6 22 Bf3 1/2 -1/2.

After 22...fe5 23 Nxc8 Raxc8 24 fe5 Qxe5 25 Rhe1, Black would be better, but having just 12 minutes left, accepting the draw seemed more prudent. [W]

Stubenrauch - Arganian, VIENNA

1 e4 e5 2 Nc3 Nf6 3 g3 d5 4 ed5 Nxd5 5 Bg2 Nxc3 6 bc3 Be7 7 Nf3 Nc6 8 d3 00 9 00 Be6 10 Re1 Bf6 11 Nd2 Bd5 12 Ne4 Be7 13 c4 Be6 14 Rb1 Rb8 15 Nc3 Qd7 16 Nd5 Bc5 17 Bx3 Bxe3 18 Rxe3 f6 19 Nc3 Nd4 20 Ne4 Qe7 21 c3 Nf5 22 Re1 Rfd1 23 Qc2 c5 24 Red1 Rd7 25 a4 Rbd8 26 a5 Nh6 27 h4 Nf7 28 Qe2 f5 29 Ng5 Nxe5 30 hg5 Bf7 31 f4 e4 32 de4 Rxd1+ 33 Rxd1 Rxd1+ 34 Qxd1 fe4 35 Qc2 e3 36 Qe2 b6 37 ac6 ab6 38 Bf3 Kf8 39 Qd3 Bg6 40 Rd1 Bf7 41 Bd3 Bg6 42 Qd1 Qe6 43 Qd5 Qxd5 44 Bxd5 Bd3 1/2 - 1/2

Montchalin - Heywood, QP GAME

1 d4 d5 2 Nf3 Nf6 3 g3 Bf5 4 Nh4 Be4 5 f6 Bg6 6 Nxe6 hg6 7 Be3 e6 8 c3 c6 9 Bf2 Bd6 10 Nd2 Qc7 11 e4 de4 12 Nxe4 Nbd7 13 Nxd6+ Qxd6 14 Qb3 00 15 Bg2 Rfe8 16 00 a5 17 f4 Reb8 18 Qd1 a4 19 Qf3 Nb6 20 b3 ab3 21 ab3 Ra3 22 Rxa3 Qxa3 23 c4 Nc8 24 g4 Ne7 25 h3 Qb2 26 Qe3 Rxd8 27 f5 gf5 28 Qc7 Rd7 29 Qb8+ Kh7 30 g5 Nfg8 31 Qe8 Rxd4 32 Qxf7 Ng6 33 Qxe6 Rf4 34 h4 Nxe4 35 Bxe4 Rxe4 36 Qxf5+ Kh8 37 Qf2 Qxf2+ 38 Rxf2 Rg4 39 Rf7 b5 40 cb5 cb5 41 Rf5 b4 42 Kf2 g6 43 Re5 Kg7 44 Bf3 Rh4 45 Ke3 Kf8 46 Re4 Ne7 47 Rxe4 Nf5+ 48 Kf4 Nxe4 29 Be4 1-0

Round 9

Lapham 1 Crispin 0
Wood 1 Stubenrauch 0
Arganian 1/2 Montchalin 1/2
Heywood 1/2 Martin 1/2
Hatala 1 Haessler 0

Lapham - Crispin, BIRD'S

1 f4.

The inveterate 1 e4 player (and French defense player himself) doesn't want to let me play a French. He was on the next board in round seven when Arganian got crushed, so:

1...Nf6 2 Nf3 g6 3 d3 d5 4 c3 Bg7 5 Qc2 00

The immediate 5...Nbd7 (or 5...Nc6) is more flexible.

6 e4 de4 7 de4 Nbd7 8 Be2 Nc5 9 Nbd2 (0:19) a5? (0:39)

A bad move. White is not going to play b2-b4 in this position, with the Black Bishop already bearing on the long diagonal. Black should continue with 9...c6 as played on the next move. An

extra tempo in the game continuation (say ...Rd8) would lead to an advantage for Black.

10 00 c6 11 Ne5 Qc7 12 Bf3 Nfd7 13 Nxd7 Bxd7 14 Nc4 b5?!

This is pushing things a bit. It looked like Montchalin was winning easily in his game versus Arganian, so I felt I had to play for a win.

15 Be3 Na4 16 Nd2 Bh6 17 b3 Nb6 18 g3 (1:14) e5 (1:12) 19 Bg2 Rae8??

My only real blunder of the tournament. Compared with last year, when I won, I played much better this year, but had a worse result. After this, there is no real hope for Black. Clearly better was 19...f5.

20 Bc5 ef4 21 gf4 Bxf4 22 Rxf4 Qxf4 23 Bxb6 f5 24 Rf1 Qe4 25 Qd1 Qxd1 26 Rxd1 f4 27 Bxa5 g5 28 Nf3 Bg4 29 Re1 h6 30 e5 Ra8 31 Bb4 Rfd8 32 Nd4 Rxa2 33 Bxc6 Rxd4 34 cd4 f3 35 Rf1 Bh3 36 Rxf3 g4 37 Bd5+ Kg7 38 Rxe3 gh3 39 e6 1-0

Wood - Stubenrauch, SICILIAN

1 e4 c5 2 Nc3 Nc6 3 g3 g6 4 Bg2 Bg7 5 d3 e6 6 Be3 Nd4 7 Qd2 Ne7

Stronger is 7...Qa5 after which White must be prepared to part with a Pawn following 8 Nge2 d6 9 00 Nxe2+ 10 Qxe2 Bxc3 with an unclear position. The text allows White to obtain a slight advantage.

8 Nd1 d6 9 c3 Nc6 10 h4?!

This advance seems premature. A better plan would have been 10 Bh6 followed by f2-f4 after exchanging Bishops.

10...h5 11 Nf3 Bd7 12 00 Qa5

Now ...d6-d5 by Black looms strongly. Therefore White tries the following maneuver, hoping also to restrict the activity of Black's dark-squared Bishop.

13 Bf4 e5 14 Bg5 b5 15 a3 Qc7?!

Black retreats, perhaps fearing the impending b2-b4. More consistent would have been 15...f6 16 Be3 b4, giving Black good play on the Queenside. This failure to play ...f7-f6 now or later lies at the root of Black's later difficulties.

16 b4 00

Now White has Bg5-h6 in response to ...f7-f6, thus leaving e3 open for the Knight.

17 Rc1 Qb8 18 Bh6 Rd8 19 Bxg7 Kxg7 20 Ne3 a5 21 d4!

White finally makes this thematic break in preparation for the assault on the Black King. Obvious, but also very strong.

21...ab5 22 ab5 c4.

What else? Black cannot stop d4-d5, so he closes the center. The Knight is forced back to a7 and the time spent re-deploying it will be used by White for hunting bigger quarry.

23 d5 Na7 24 Kh2 Nac8 25 Bh3 Nb6

It was absolutely essential for Black to play ...f7-f6 in order to prevent the following invasion by White.

26 Ng5

Now if Black continues passively, White will open up the f-file with predictable results.

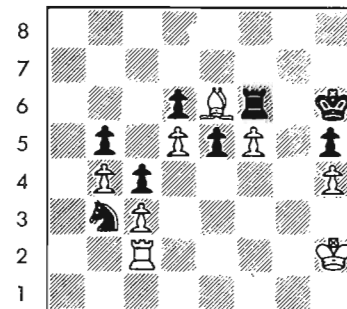
26...f6 27 Ne6+ Bxe6 28 Bxe6 Ra3 29 g4?!

But this rash advance nearly allows Black to equalize simply by taking the Pawn and then playing ...Rd8-h8 which offers good chances. At this point, both sides were severely limited in time, with less than ten minutes each.

29...Rh8 30 g5 Rf8 31 gf6+ Rxf6 32 Nf5+! Nxf5 33 ef5 Qh8 34 Ra1 Rxa1 35 Rxa1 Na4 36 Rg1

Both players had less than 3 minutes left and were playing blitz chess, making slashes on our scoresheets to try to keep track of our moves. Due to the confusion, we continued at this rate for several moves after the time control. When the dust had cleared, we were unable to completely reconstruct the game. Perhaps this was the result of too much chess, especially the grueling 15 hours the previous day.

In fairness to Steve, I give the position after move 42 (approximately). The Queens had been traded on b6, Black's Knight wound up on b3 via the tour route a4-b2-d3-c1-b3. One of White's doubled f-Pawns had been eliminated, the other advancing to take its place.



43 Kg3 Rf8 44 Kf3 Ra8 45 Rb2 1-0 (Notes by Wood)

STANDINGS

Tie 1st: Mike Montchalin, 2208, Pendleton, \$112.50, 33, Motel owner/manager, five times former champion.

Tie 1st: John Hatala, 2184, Portland, \$112.50, 33, Golf course greenskeeper, 2nd place 1985.

3rd: Thomas Crispin, 2251, Klamath Falls, \$30.00, 38, Computer programmer, 1986 Champion.

4th: Richard Wood, 2237, Portland, 28, Tea sales, 1984, 1985 Champion.

Tie 5th: Roger Martin, 2228, Corvallis, 30, Accountant.

Tie 5th: Bill Heywood, 2139, Portland, 33, Taxi Driver, 1980 Champion.

7th: Steve Stubenrauch, 2214, Medford, 30, Student, Chinese Medicine.

8th: William Lapham, 2156, Portland, Silicon chip manufacturing.

Tie 9th: David Arganian, 2211, Eugene, 24, Law Student.

Tie 9th: Carl Haessler, 2243, Lake Oswego, 27, Graduate Student, Tuck School Dartmouth.



**Dick Phillips, many times President of the Seattle Chess Club,
presents the official club jacket and cap to
Grandmaster Maya Chiburdanidze (FIDE 2530), Women's World Chess Champion.
(Corky Trewin, Photographer)**

YASSER SEIRAWAN

Candidate for USCF President

The election is heating up! As we head down the stretch our mailboxes are beginning to bulge. By now, everyone has received the Renaissance Party letter. This letter must be addressed.

As a candidate I accept contributions (keep them coming) and support from right, left and center. Everyone is welcome to give advice and state THEIR opinions. After all this is America. As thought provoking as the Renaissance letter was, NO ONE speaks for me. To receive my views write: YASSER FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE, 4209-B Stuart Andrew Boulevard, Charlotte, NC 28217, Telephone (704) 523-0705.

From the time I announced my candidacy in August I've been unequivocal in my views on campaigning. I reject all personal attacks. I do not have a slate. Instead I maintain strict neutrality on the other races. I'm ready to work with whomsoever wins. Anxious to do the best job possible.

Although I'm not the head of any ticket or party, I particularly like the word Renaissance. I'm sorry I did not think of the name for myself. It inspires the thoughts of a Phoenix rising from the ashes. That phoenix could be the USCF which is brought to life by your vote. I'm a candidate of change. I've been striving for years to change the focus of chessplayers from inside our world to outside our world - the bigger world. Reality. Reality is TV, mega-tournaments, a professional league, nationwide scholastic networks, scholarships, enhanced local tournaments, a national magazine with as wide a circulation as Golf Digest...

I see your smile turn into a frown. It will never happen as just flashed across your mind. "Corporate America will not wake up!!!"

Wrong. Wrong. Wrong. The businessmen of America are ready to exploit chess. Preparations are underway today. I've worked closely with a group of Canadians from St. John, New Brunswick. Soon they will announce the World Chess Festival on January 21 - February 23, 1988. A 1.6 million dollar mega-event. As these words are being penned I'm on my way to Brussels and Lucerne. I'm traveling as an emissary for Seattle to bid for the 1987 World Championship match. Our budget is 3 million. The money is in the bank. Already. A bid. A start. Does this excite you? Do you think 3 months of world Championship Chess everyday on the news and on TV will be good for the USCF? Now do you believe that more can be accomplished?

We have a long way to go. Your vote is step one. (April 25)

If elected, this is what I would seek to do:

Use my role as a professional

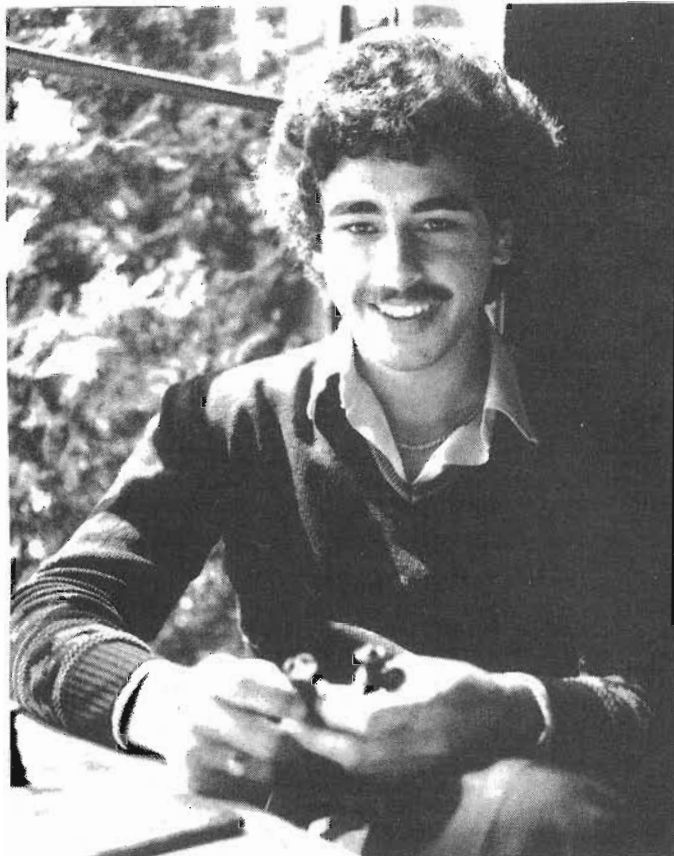
chess player and world traveler to attract and consolidate long term corporate commitments to all phases of chess activities - from clubs to international tournaments. As your President I would make use of my unique position to engage in negotiations with the many Corporations, Sponsors, Organizers, and International Chess Players with whom I come into contact. This would be my primary goal.

Raise the status of Chess

to that of a visible, popular sport with media support. To this end I will concentrate my efforts on working with chess-players throughout the U.S. on publicizing our local and international activities;

Aggressively expand scholastic programs

by cultivating more "hot-spots" of scholastic chess, creating a true "career-path" for young chess players to enter into teaching roles;



Encourage the expansion of a circuit

of large tournaments to enable professional and amateur alike to practice their art at the most challenging of levels;

Delegate the day-to-day activities

of the Federation to those who should be managing them, the Executive Director, The Chess Life Editor, and their respective staffs, while concentrating the efforts of the Policy Board to that of making policy decisions;

Create an environment supportive

of the professional players in our country, preparing for the goal of defeating the Russians at every level in the Chess World, including the political level. To this end we intend to become more influential in the affairs of FIDE;

Seek to engage the interests

of a wider group of Chessplayers, Masters, Organizers, Tournament Directors, Coaches, Postalites, Problemists, in the affairs of the USCF by conducting an open administration, one that encourages participation of those from areas which have not been traditionally involved in USCF governance.

In short, I wish to be populist

in our activities. We will put behind us all narrow political interests, and reach aggressively beyond into the wider world, bringing chess to mainstream America. Please join with me to form a group of enthusiastic chess supporters to revitalize U.S. Chess.

Sincerely,

Yasser Seirawan

"Let's put Chess first!"

HAROLD J. WINSTON

Candidate for USCF President

I am a 42 year old attorney from Chicago and a candidate for USCF President. I have a proven record of leadership in chess organization and administration. My goals include making sure USCF does an effective job providing services; creating a more open federation; encouraging a spirit of partnership; vigorously promoting scholastic chess; and reaching out to involve the media, the public, and corporations in chess.

Leadership

The USCF Presidency is a demanding job, serving as chief elected officer of a \$3 million nonprofit corporation. The President is head of the Policy Board and the intermediary between the Policy Board and the USCF office. The President should provide leadership to promote chess in the United States and make sure our finances rest on a sound basis. Our President must be accessible. As President, I will be available, here in the United States, to deal with any problems that arise.

This is a serious time commitment. I have proven I can fulfill chess duties while meeting my career obligations. In the last 4 years I worked full time during the day, attended law school at night, served first as Policy Board Member, then as Bylaws Chairman, and still managed to graduate law school 2nd in my class last June while serving as an editor of the law journal.

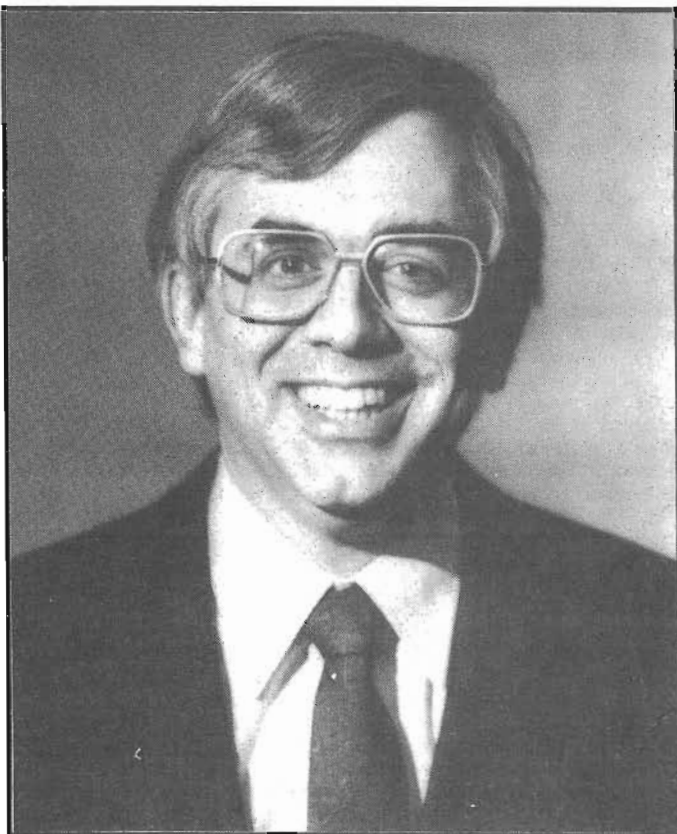
Actions speak louder than words. For over 20 years I have worked hard to promote chess. I am proud of my 2 terms of service on the Policy Board during which I emphasized improving communications between our voting members and the Policy Board. I provided information to Regional Vice Presidents and other organizers through telephone calls and mailings. I fought hard and successfully for the right of our small and medium organizers to have two tournament life announcements for their events. As USCF Awards Chairman I inaugurated the Victory Awards, certificates in recognition of cumulative tournament games won. Last year as USCF Bylaws Chairman I led the way in enacting numerous changes making our bylaws more practical. Every year I have sent reports of annual USCF meetings to editors and organizers which have been published in many magazines, including NORTHWEST CHESS. In two terms as Illinois state president I made our state organization more representative of the whole state. I have worked tirelessly to promote college chess, earning the title "Dean of College Chess" from the Intercollegiate Chess League of America. This February I organized the U.S. Amateur Team Midwest in Chicago for my state association. I have welcomed hard work.

Better Service

During the early stages of my campaign I have received complaints that rating reports and membership processing are taking too long. We must provide essential services promptly. Rating reports should be processed with no more than a 3 week turnaround time. Delays of 6 or 8 weeks are unacceptable service. New members should be made welcome by receiving their cards within a week. A first impression is a lasting impression. USCF must also be prompt in its service to existing members; for example, the grand prix winners list should be compiled by mid-January. Our good service on books and equipment must be maintained.

An Open Federation

An open federation keeps secrecy to a minimum. Policy Board sessions should be conducted in the open with closed sessions limited to sensitive matters of personnel and litigation. FIDE matters should be discussed openly. The Policy Board should explain its reasoning when it makes important decisions. The Board should have sent all voting members a thoughtful memo by Don Schultz explaining the background to the recent Olympiad but this memo was only circulated to delegates present at the 1986 U.S. Open. Similarly, the voting



members should be informed about the work being done by Quorum which involves a major expenditure.

To me an open federation means active participation by independent USCF committees. I oppose a resolution recently passed by the current Policy Board attempting to limit the role of the Bylaws Committee to technical matters only. The Delegates are entitled to the independent judgment of a Bylaws Committee on matters of substance as well as procedure. Active independent committees are an important part of the democratic process in USCF.

An open federation requires an accessible President who is receptive to ideas from others and will work to make them a reality. I have already received a number of excellent ideas to promote chess, including having companies match donations by their employees to chess organizations, publishing once a year a list of the Most Active Players in each state, and making certain state affiliates are notified when USCF awards a national tournament to the state or gives an award to a member in that state.

A Sense of Partnership

USCF is a federation of state affiliates and we have to provide our states with the information they need to work effectively. USCF now has two free booklets many organizers are unaware of: GUIDE TO A SUCCESSFUL CHESS CLUB and GUIDE TO SCHOLASTIC CHESS. We must publicize the availability of these booklets by annual mailings to state associations and by listing them in the Yearbook issue of CHESS LIFE. New state officers should be informed of USCF services, including supplying, on request, mailing labels for expired members in the state. USCF must inform organizers of national tournaments well in advance of exactly what help the office will give them and what timetables must be met. If we think of our federation as a partnership we will avoid making unnecessary and restrictive rules that only discourage organizers. I would end the new procedure requiring bidders for national tournaments to put up their guarantee against loss in advance. That rule only discourages bidding.

(Continued on page 76)

(Harold Winston campaign statement, continued from page 75)

Scholastic Chess is our Future

One of my pleasures as a chess promoter has been running scholastic events for the past 12 years. Kids enjoy the fun of organized chess and we can help many more kids enjoy our game. USCF has a fine opportunity starting July 1 when we begin rating games in scholastic events without requiring USCF membership. This change is aimed at exposing many more students to rated chess. For the program to succeed we also need a major new effort to make school administrators and teachers aware of what chess has to offer.

I would work to bring articles like "Chess Makes Kids Smart," a study showing the educational value of chess that appeared in PARENTS magazine, and films like "The Mighty Pawns," which effectively dramatized the impact of a chess program at an inner city school (and a resulting national chess team championship), to the attention of national educational conventions. USCF must be visible at these conventions and I propose working to get our speakers on convention programs. We must also have an ongoing program to develop new brochures, video cassettes and educational materials to provide better ways to teach chess.

Publicity and Sponsorship

I would name an articulate grandmaster a Chess Ambassador to work with the media and corporations. We should propose specific projects tailored to the interests of the sponsors we are seeking. An urgent need is a sponsor for the grand prix. We have to learn from other countries, such as England, how to attract media interest. I favor securing an option for a world junior championship and, with the option in hand, approaching potential corporate sponsors. Let's try to set up a big prize U.S. Speed Championship as a separate televised event. With imagination, planning, and hard work we will make the public more chess conscious.

Write me: Harold Winston, 1567 Ridge #601, Evanston, IL 60201



Bobby Ferguson - 1987 Washington Champion

Mulford-Schneider (From Pg 84)

suggest 11...h6 as being closer to BCO; if 12 Qe1 g5 13 h4 g4 14 Nh2 Rxf1+ (A) 15 Qxf1 Be6 16 Qe2 Qd7 or (B) 15 Nxf1 a6 16 a4 Nd4. In any case, an improvement for Black after 10 ed5 looks necessary, as White wins both games and, below, the suggestion 19...Be6 is ineffective. Checking further references may be helpful.

12 Bg5 Nxb3
13 ab3 Bf6?!

Here White, who has played this opening system well, was threatening to win a pawn with 14 Bxe7 Qxe7 15 Nxd5. Possibly defending the Knight with 13...Re8 or 13...Rf7 is best. Howell - J. Horvath, Groningen 1983/84 (European Jr Chpp) continued 13...d4 14 Qe1 Re8 15 Ne4 Qb6 16 Bxe7 Rxe7 18 Nfg5 h6 19 Nf7 Bf5 20 Nxb6 Bxb6 21 Qxh6 Bxe4 22 de4 Rxe4 23 Rf3 Qe6 24 Raf1 Re1 25 h4 Rxf1+ 26 Kxf1 Re8 27 Kg1 Qe1+ 28 Kh2 Qe5+ 29 Rg3 Re6 30 h5 and White won on move 48. (H)

14 Qd2 Bd7?!

Black's position is beginning to get uncomfortable. This move obstructs the Queen and the defense of the QP. 14...Qd6!? could be recommended; or 14...Bf5. 14...Be6 is now bad because of 15 Qe3 with pressure on the e-file. (H)

15 Bxf6 Rxf6
16 Ne5 Rxf1+?

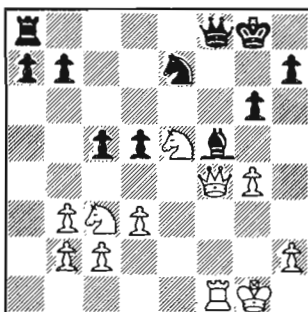
Understandably, Black tries to de-

crease the pressure by exchanging pieces; however, in this position, that proves insufficient as now White gains exclusive use of the open file. Blocking with 16...Rf5 is preferable. (H)

17 Rxf1 Bf5

This is probably best. 17...Be6 loses to 18 Qf2 d4 19 Qf6 Bf5 20 Qf7+ Kh8 21 Ne4. (H)

18 Qf4 Qf8!
19 g4



19 ... d4?

The losing move. 19...Be6! provides new problems for White. (H)

True, but after 20 Nb5, Black cannot hold on: 20...Qxf4 21 Rxf4 Bc8 (on 21

...Rc8 and 21...g5 22 Rf6) 22 Nc7 Rb8 23 Rf6 b6 (23...d4? 24 Ne6) 24 Ne6.

22 Nf7+ 1-0

Its all over. 22...Kg8 23 Ng5+ Kh8 24 Qxc3+ Kg8 25 fg6 Qg7 26 gh7+ Kh8 27 Qxg7+ Kxg7 28 Rf7+ Kg6 29 Re7 Kxg5 30 Rg7+ Kh6 31 Rg8 is one possible ending. A well played game by both players. (H)

Round 3, Aurora Congress, Premier

Brian D. Gain - Robert A. Karch, KID 1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 g6 3 g3 Bg7 4 Bg2 00 5 Nf3 d6 6 00 Nc6 7 e3 e5 8 d5 Ne7 9 Nfd2 a5 10 Nc3 Nd7 11 e4 Nc5 12 Nb3 b6 13 Nxc5 bc5 14 Bg5 h6 15 Bd2 f5 16 Qe1 Bd7 17 f3 Qb8 18 b3 f4 19 Ne2 a4 20 Rb1 ab3 21 Rxb3 Qc8 22 Qb1 g5 23 g4 Ng6 24 Nc3 Nh4 25 h3 Kf7 26 Be1 Nxe2 27 Kxg2 h5 28 Nb5 hg4 29 hg4 Rh8 30 Bd2 Bxg4 31 fg4 Qxg4+ 32 Rg3 Qe2+ 33 Rf2 Rh2+ 34 Kxh2 Qxf2+ 35 Rg2 Rh8 0-1

Under 1800, Rd 2, Oct 25, 1986 Dennis Ambler - Peter T. Rygg 1 Nc3 g6 2 Nf3 Bg7 3 d4 c5 4 Bf4 d6 5 e3 Nf6 6 dc5 Nh5 7 cd6 Nxf4 8 ef4 00 9 de7 Qxe7+ 10 Qe2 Qb4 11 000 Bf5 42 Qc4 Bxc3 13 bc3 Qa3+ 14 Kb1 Rc8 15 Qb3 Qa5 16 Ne5 Be6 17 Bc4 Rc5 18 a4 b5 19 Bxc6 b4 20 Bxf7+ Kg7 21 Qe6 bc3 22 Bxg6 Qb4+ 23 Ka2 Qxf4? (...Qb2++) 24 Qe7+ Kh6 25 Qxh7+ Kg5 26 h4+ 1-0 Since then, Dennis (1740) has improved considerably and is now (May 87) close to 2000!

OREGON AGE CHAMPIONSHIPS

By Ralph L. Hall

The four sections of the Age Group tournament were played at the Cypress Inn in Clackamas, Oregon on April 11-12.

Senior Open (Over age 50): 1st Dan McLeod, Salem 4-1, 2nd Dean Bollman, Albany 3.5-1.5. Prime Years Open (age 19-49): 1st William Lapham, Portland 4-1, 2nd Michael Morris, Portland 3.5-1.5. Chris Burris, Beaverton 3.5-1.5. Bill Lapham won his first four games, then did not play in the fifth round. Even with the forfeit loss he was clear first. Chris Burris also was the 1st under 1900 Junior Open (under 19) 1st Keven Dunn, Portland 4.5-1.5, 2nd Allen Gumm, Oregon City 4.5-1.5, 3rd Jon Gassaway, Portland, 4.5-1.5, 4th Bobby Anderson, Portland 4.5-1.5. Tie-breakers were used to award the first place trophy.

Junior Closed (under 19): 1st Randy Nibler, Corvallis 3.5-1.5, 2nd Ian Osgood, Beaverton 3-1, Todd Graves, Sweet Home 3-1.

Randy Nibler won the OMSI/OSCF Upper Division in March and will represent Oregon in the Arnold Denker High School Champion of Champions tournament at the U.S. Open in Portland during August. Ian Osgood was the Oregon representative at the 1985 U.S. Open. Craig Wilcox of Milwaukie who was the Oregon High School Champion and who played in the Denker tournament in 1986 could only finish fourth in this event. The Oregon Junior Championship has not been held for several years, but the high level of play and spirited competition of this year's tournament would suggest that it ought to be held every year.

1987 Oregon City Club Championship

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	TOT
1 Gerald Reiner	X	=	0	=	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
2 Ralph L. Hall	=	X	0	=	1	1	1	=	1	1	6.5
3 Ray Bong	1	1	X	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	6
4 Sixto Garvilles	=	0	X	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	6
5 Albert Babcock	0	0	1	0	X	1	1	1	1	1	6
6 Delvon Tate	0	0	1	1	0	X	1	1	1	1	6
7 Norman Tate	0	0	1	0	0	0	X	1	0	1	3
8 Michael Rapp	0	=	0	0	0	0	X	1	1	2.5	
9 Floyd Davis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	X	0	1
10 Jun Lumapas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	X	1	

Tacoma Chess Club

Report By Gary J. Dorfner

The March Quads were held at the Renton Library on March 28th: 23 players taking part in 6 quads. The winners were: Quad 1, David Bragg 3; Quad 2 Keith Yamanaka 2.5; Quad 3 Glenn Umipeg 3, Quad 4 David Roper 3, Quad 5 Casey Telling 3, and Quad 6 Kirk Steinocher 3. Each winner got \$21.00.

The Spring Open was held on March 23-24 with 24 players. 1st Neil Salmon 4.5-.5 \$100, 2nd Kevin Walkinshaw 4-1 \$45. Class A Ernst Rasmussen 3-2 \$50, B John Graves, Dave Bicknell, David Roper 3.5-2.5 \$16 each; C Lenoard Perry 3-2 \$50; D John Kouns & John Mead 2.5-2.5 \$25 each. The TD was Rick Likens, ass't Gary Dorfner.

The Fort Lewis Open held March 29 drew 7 players to the Nelson Rec Center. The winner was Lenoard Perry with Gary Dorfner directing.

The Kent Open drew 29 players on April 4th to the Kent Library for a non-rated no entry fee event. Gary Dorfner directed. Prize winners: 11 years & under 1st Mike Ringenburg, 2nd David Dammarell, 3rd Josh Bock. 12-15 age group winners: 1st Khuyen Bui, 2nd Adam Crane. 16 & over 1st Kirk Steinocher, 2nd Dick Buchanan, 3rd Dave Butler.

Six players took part in a 30-minute event on April 10th. The winners were Bill Hammel rated 2056 and John Graves 1815. TD was Gary Dorfner.

The Daffodil Open held at Tacoma CC on April 11-12 drew 19 players. Winners: Marvin Hayami, Kirk Steinocher, Ernst Rasmussen and David Roper all tying for 1st with 4-1. Roper chose to take the \$50 class B prize and trophy leaving the other three to take home \$43.33 each with Rasmussen taking the 1st place trophy and Steinocher a class trophy. Stu Pearson, Warren Gehring & his son Brandon Gehring at 2-3 each good for \$16.66 each with the trophy to Brandon. Class D prize of \$50 plus trophy was won by Howard Thomas 2-3. TD was Rick Likens with Gary Dorfner ass't.

The Tacoma CC membership is 32 now down from 40 last year. The club is planning a membership campaign in hopes of attracting new members as well as former members.

Aurora Chess Congress

Open Section

1. Ridderbusch, Russell	2050	W10	W5	W4	D2	3.5
2. Tobin, Hugh R.	2217	W12	D7	W6	D1	3
3. Miklander, Harold	1988	L4	W8	W11	W5	3
4. Jones, Charles	2275	W3	D6	L1	W9	2.5
5. Pitre, H. G.	1994	W9	L1	W7	L3	2
6. Marshall, Dan	2049	W8	D4	L2	D7	2
7. Wong, Gregory W.	2001	W11	D2	L5	D6	2
8. Umipeg, Glenn	1810	L6	L3	WF12	W11	2
9. Iodice, Arthur P.	1792	L5	BYE	D10	L4	1.5
10. Youlden, Brent	1926	L1	D11	D9	LF	1
11. Jagnjic, Dragan	1806	L7	D10	L3	L8	.5
12. Glass, John	1939	L2	LF	LF8	LF	0

Premier Section (1600-1899)

1. Roper, David	1750	W14	D4	W3	W8	W2	4.5
2. Karch, Robert A.	1858	W12	D7	W10	W5	L1	3.5
3. Reed, Mike T.	1887	W13	D8	L1	W10	W9	3.5
4. Ambler, Dennis L.	1882	W15	D1	HPB	D6	W11	3.5
5. Buroker, Jerome	1829	WF	W6	HPB	L2	W7	3.5
6. O'Brien, Kevin Corey	1681	WF	L5	W7	D4	D8	3
7. Olsoy, John	UNR	W9	D2	L6	W13	L5	2.5
8. Makens, Tom	1759	W11	D3	HPB	L1	D6	2.5
9. Piper, August T.	1754	L7	W12	W14	D11	L3	2.5
10. Gain, Brian D.	1652	HPB	W13	L2	L3	W12	2.5
11. Scott, John A.	1605	L8	BYE	W12	D9	L4	2.5
12. Delson, Ben	1702	L2	L9	L11	BYE	L10	1
13. Apostol, Doddy M.	1747	L3	L10	W15	L7	LF	1
14. Walther, Randy A.	1894	L1	W15	L9	LF	LF	1
15. Miller, Joseph R.	1736	L4	L14	L13	LF	LF	0

Amateur Section (Unrated-1599)

1. Oslick, Frank J.	1583	W12	W8	W6	D2	W5	4.5
2. Sprayberry, Darin E.	1597	W17	W20	W11	D1	W4	4.5
3. Jones, Tyrone	1408	L5	W18	W16	D7	W6	3.5
4. Cregar, Calvin W.	1315	D9	W10	W12	W11	L2	3.5
5. Robertson, Andy D.	1090	W3	D7	D9	W13	L1	3
6. Batchelor, Hardy	UNR	W15	W13	L1	W9	L3	3
7. Lowry, Paul	UNR	D10	D5	W20	D3	D9	3
8. Carson, Phil	1393	W16	L1	HPB	D10	W14	3
9. Scheving, John A.	1559	D4	W15	D5	L6	D7	2.5
10. Batchelor, Robert H.	1355	D7	L4	W17	D8	D11	2.5
11. Christopher, Stephen	1555	W18	W14	L2	L4	D10	2.5
12. Peterson, Stefan R.	1343	L1	W22	L4	W16	D13	2.5
13. Quam, Joel	1472	W19	L6	W14	L5	D12	2.5
14. Krause, Heinz P.	1147	WF23	L11	L13	W17	L8	2
15. Gilbert, Todd D.	1368	L6	L9	W21	W18	L17	2
16. Ernst, Boone E.	0960	L8	BYE	L3	L12	W19	2
17. Carey, Ryan S.	1344	L2	W19	L10	L14	W15	2
18. Stowell, Tim L.	1164	L11	L3	W19	L15	W21	2
19. Johnson, Elliott	1103	L13	L17	L18	W21	L16	1
20. Mills, Johnny	1399	W22	L2	L7	LF	LF	1
21. Benzon, Lisa L.	UNR	LF	HPB	L15	L19	L18	.5
22. Cloud, Jeffrey A.	1080	L20	L12	LF	LF	LF	0
23. Matsen, Wayne	1520	LF14	LF	LF	LF	LF	0

TOURING THE EAST

By John Donaldson, International Master

The weekend swiss by its very nature is an imperfect beast. Two or even three rounds a day, the potential for a noisy site, and chancey pairings hardly make for good chess. Still it has its virtues. Firstly it's the only practical way to handle lots of players over a weekend. Secondly it provides a great excuse to travel anywhere and everywhere.

When I accepted an offer to teach in the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Scholastic Chess program from February to May, it was primarily because it was an interesting opportunity to work with some very talented kids. But at the back of my mind was the realization that it would also be an excellent chance to play tournaments in territory previous uncharted. The East Coast and in particular the Southeast are about as far as you can go from Seattle in the continental US, though I'd played many times in Philly and New York the stretch of land ranging from Washington DC to Miami was completely unknown to me. Upon arriving in Charlotte, NC, I immediately resolved to end that state of affairs.

The first event of my Eastern tour was the DC Open in the Nation's capitol. Held at the Dupont Plaza Hotel just off Dupont Circle it was less than a mile from the White House. With over 150 players and a pleasant playing site it was an organizational success. Surprising for a tournament with \$500.00 first and 20 Grand Prix points it wasn't terribly strong. There were only 2 IMs and 6 players over 2300. Probably this was due to the US Amateur Team Championship being held the same weekend in NJ.

The first three rounds went fairly smoothly and in round 4 I faced veteran Master Ariel Mengarini (2309) with black.

1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 Bc4

This beginner-like move is not a bad as it looks. It's typical of the inventive opening play of Mengarini who has the sequence 1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 g6 3 Qc2! named after him

3...Nc6 4 O-O Nf6 5 Re1 Bg4 6 c3 e6 7 d3 Be7 8 Nbd2 O-O 9 Bb3 Qc7

Here 9...d5 was perhaps a little more accurate. The position would then closely resemble an Old Indian Defense with colors reversed. The one difference, the bishop standing on b3 instead of e2 would be a mixed blessing. On the one hand it would stand more actively on b3 but on the other it would prevent b2-b4, a standard Old Indian recipe for counterplay.

10 h3 Bh5 11 g4!?

A very aggressive continuation with tries to generate a Kingside attack but also weakens White on the h2-b8 diagonal, in particular the f4 square.

11...Bg6 12 Nh4 d5 13 Nxc6 hg 14 Qe2 de4 15 de4 Nd7

Preventing e5 and preparing to grab the central dark squares

16 Nf1 Bd6 17 Bg5?! Bf4 18 Bh4?! Nce5 19 Bg3 Bxc3 20 Nxc3 c4 21 Bc2 Nc5

Thru a series of second best White moves Black has emerged with a dream position. Soon he will have the classic good knight vs bad bishop situation at hand.

22 Rf1 g5

Restraining the f4 break.

23 b4 Ncd3 24 Qe3 Nf4 25 Ne2 Nxe2+ 26 Qxe2 Ng6 27 Rad1 Nf4 28 Qe3

Now ...e5 with a later ...a5 would be one way to proceed. Instead Black decides to go straight for the King and sacrifices a pawn for that end.

28...g6 29 e5 Kg7 30 h4 Qe7 31 Rd4 Rh8 32 hg5 Nd5

32...Nh3+ recovers the pawn but puts the knight hopelessly out of play.

33 Qd2 Rh4

Played to h4 instead of h3 to prevent the defensive transfer Bc2-e4-g2

34 Kg2 Rah8 35 Rxc4 b5

Also quite good was 35...Rh2+ 36 Kf3 R8h3+ 37 Ke2 Ne3!

36 Re4 Rh2+ 37 Kf3 Nxc3 38 Rg1 Qc7

Black has several ways to win but in White's time pressure it makes the most sense to keep the pressure on rather than win material.

39 Rd4 Qxe5! 40 Qxc3?!

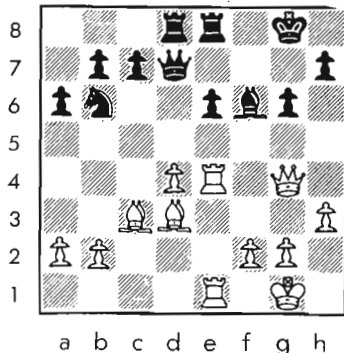
Just making the time control but allowing a forced mate.

40 R8h3+ 41 Rg3 Rxc3+ 42 fg3 Qe2+ 0-1

A draw and a win on the final day allowed me to take clear first. Final Standings: 1. Donaldson (2501) 5.5-.5 = 2nd Mengarini (2309), Greanias (2286), Avrams (2218) 5-1 = 5th IM E. Meyers (2509) .4.5-1.5

Next weekend was a visit to the one day Billy Watt Memorial in Statesville, NC. Located 60 miles North of Charlotte, the city of Statesville was host to a field consisting of two IM's and 7 over 2300. With 30 in the M/E section it seemed that 3-0 would be essential for any prize money. However numerous draws resulted in a three way tie for first = 1 IM's Schroer (2505) and Donaldson plus NM Finstein (2374) 2.5-.5 for \$83.33 plus 1.66 GP points each.

From Rd 2 Donaldson-R. Cunningham (2205)



At first glance it looks as if Black's pressure against d4 compensates for the weakness on e6 but:

1 Rxe6 Rxe6 2 Rxe6 Bxd4 3 Bxd4 Qxd4 4 Re8+ Kg7 5 Re7+ Kf8

Forced as ...Kh8 and ...Kh6 allow Rxh7+

6 Qe6 Qf4 7 Rxh7 1-0

The following weekend of Feb 28-March 1 was scheduled for rest but when it had rained nonstop two straight days in Charlotte and a ride to Atlanta was offered, I jumped at the chance. Driving down I-85 in a pouring rain at 6 in the morning on Saturday I almost missed seeing the famous water tower shaped like a peach in Gaffney, SC. After passing thru Spartanburg and Greenville we finally hit the Georgia line and in a few hours Atlanta loomed in the distance. The Atlanta City Championship was held at the Devry Inst. of Technology at the edge of the South's largest city. With only 5 Grand Prix points and prizes of \$150-100 it was not a very big tournament but Atlanta's IM Boris Kogan (2567) and SM Tom Freidel (2409) both showed up to play. The first two rounds passed uneventfully but in round 3 disaster struck for me.

Donaldson-Kayama (2135) 1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 g6 3 Nc3 d5 4 Nf3 Bg7 5 Bg5 Ne4 6 Bh4

Here 6 cd5 is favored by Yasser. The text was introduced by Soviet GM Mark Taimanov and is currently employed with great success by Hungarian IM Attila Groszpeter.

6...c5

A sharper alternative favored by Fischer is 6...Nxc3 7 bc3 dc4

7. cd5 Nxc3 8 bc3 Qxd5 9 e3 Nc6 10 Be2 O0

Here 10...cd4 11 cd4 b6 intending ...Bb7 is one safe line

11 O0 Bf5?! 12 Qb3

A thematic move in this line which steers for an ending where the strength of the bishop on h4 will be felt.

12...Qxb3 13 ab3 cd4 14 cd4

The normal recapture but because of Black's imprecise opening play 13 ed4 was also good.

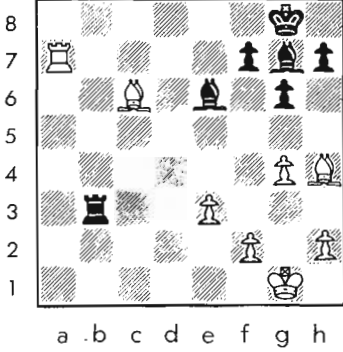
14...e5 15 d5 e4 16 dc6 ef3 17 Bxf3 bc6

Forced as 17...Bxa1 18 cb7 followed by Rxa1 is too strong for White.

18 Ra5 Rfc8 19 Rc1

Here 19 Bg3 allows...Bd3-b5

19...Rab8 20 g4 Be6 21 Rxa7 Rxb3 22 Rxc6 Rxc6 23 Bxc6



White has achieved the typical 4 vs 3 on one side of the board ending. Long ago all endings of this nature were considered drawish. More recently however while 4 vs 3 with a rook apiece or a bishop apiece is still considered drawn, there has been a change in thought about endings of this sort. Knight and four vs

Knight and 3 is considered winning (c.f. Harper-Seirawan from NWC 1981 I think) Also R+N + 4P's vs R+B+3P's is considered just about a forced win. In the present situation R+2B's + 4P vs R+2B's +3P should be winning. The correct plan consists of a methodical build up. White slowly advances the pawns with the support of his pieces while trying to tie Black down as much as possible.

23...h6 24 h3 Be5 25 f4??

To avoid 25 Kg2 g5 though after 26 Bg3 White has excellent winning chances the text is way to losing.

25...Bg7

Here 25...g5 draws as Kogan pointed out immediately after the game.

26 Bf2 Rc3!

A very alert defense by Black who sees the natural 27.Bf3 is answered by 27...Bd4! drawing. Now White is forced to put his pieces on very awkward squares.

27 Bb7 Rb3!

Answering 28 Kg2 with ...Rxb7

28 Ba8 Bf8!

Threatening ...Bc5

Black can now hold on in fact the game was eventually drawn. One draw in a five round swiss often means kissing a chance for first goodbye. Such was the case here at Kogan beat Freidel in the last round to make a perfect score: 1 Kogan 2nd Donaldson 4.5-.5 =3 Freidel....4.

After a fairly successful start of the tour (1st in Washington DC =1st in Statesville NC, and 2nd in Atlanta) I looked to the second half with big hopes. With events in Louisville, Atlanta, Charlotte, and Philadelphia I hoped to increase my point total in the grand prix from 13.66 to over 30. That score after three months would translate into 120 over the year and a final placing in the top three.

First up on the second leg of the tour was the Louisville Chess Club Championship. Held at the University of Louisville it featured masters from all over Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. My first round went well but in the second I was forced to drop a half point.

Donaldson - VanMeter (2325)

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 c5 3 d5 b5 4 Nf3

An increasing popular way of declining, rather than winning a pawn White concentrates on quick development.

4...g6

Other alternatives are:

(1) 4...b4 5 a3 a5 6 Nbd2 g6 7 e4 d6 8 ab cb 9 c5! dc 10 Bb5+ Bd7 11 Bc4 e6 12 00 ed 13 ed Bh6 14 Re1 Kf8 15 Ne5 Kg7 16 Nxf7! Kf7 17 d6 Kf8 18 Re7 Be8 19 Ne4+- Seirawan-Gurevich US Champ 1986 which won \$100 prize for most interesting combination.

(2) 4...bc 5 Nc3 g6 6 e4 d6 7 e5! de 8 Nxe5 Bg7 9 Bxc4 00 10 00 Bb7 11 Re1 Ne8 12 Bf4 Nd6 13 Bc3 Nf5 14 Nxf7!! Rxf7 15 d6 e6 16 Bxe6 Bc6 17 Ne4! Nd4 18 Bxf7 Kxf7 19 Nxc5+- Browne-P.Wolff US Champ 1985

(3) 4...Bb7 5 a4 a6 6 ab ab 7 Rxa8 Bxa8 8 Nc3 Qa5 9 Bf4 d6 10 Nd2 b4 11 Nb5 Nh5 12 Bf4 Qa2 13 Bc1 g6 14 e4 Bg7 15 Nc7+ Kd8 16 Nxa8 Bb2 17 Bb2 Qb2 18 Nb6 Kc7 19 Na4 Qa3 20 Nac5 dc 21 Bd3 Nd7 22 00 Ra8 23 f4 Qb2 24 e5 Ra2 25 Be4 +/- Donaldson-Alburt,Reykjavik 1986]

5 cb a6 6 Nc3!?

A very sharp way continuation favored by Christiansen and Gulko. Also possible are 6. e3 and 6 Qc2!?

6.... ab 7 e4

Christiansen's idea. Another interesting try is 7 d6 which former Women's World Champion Nona Gaprindashvili's second I.M. E. Ubilava, discovered a few years back. Boris Gulko has won a couple of quick games with it. One example is Gulko-Renet, Marseille 1986 7 d6 Qa5 (7...ed 8 e4 b4 9 Nb5 Ba6 10 Bf4 Qb6 11 a4 Bxb5 12 Bxb5 Nh5 13 Be3 Nc6 14 00 Be7 15 Bh6+/- Razyvaev-Glek, Tashkent 1984) 8 e3 ed 9 Bxb5 d5 10 0-0 Bb7 11 e4! de 12 Ne5 Qc7 13 Bf4 Nh5 14 Nd5 Qd6 15 Nxd7 Nf4 16 Nxc5+ Bc6 17 Nxe4 Qe5 18 Bxc6+ Nxc6 19 Ndf6+ 1-0

7...b4 8 e5

On 8 Nb5 Black does fine with 8...d6 9 e5 de 10 Nxe5 Bg7 11 Bc4 00 12 00 Bb7 13 d6 Nc6 as in Ftacnik-Plachetka, Trencianskew Teplice 1985

8...bc 9 ef cb

Black got in a lot of trouble in Christiansen-R.Anderson, New York 1985 after 9...Qa5 10 bc Qc3+ 11 Bd2 Qxf6 12 Rc1 Bg7 13 Bc4 Qb6 14 00 00 15 Re1 e6 16 Ng5 h6 17 Ne4 Ba6, besides the text Black probably also does well with 9...ef 10 bc Bg7

10 Bb2 Qa5+ 11 Qd2

11 Nd2 also deserves consideration. Now after the exchange of Queens White get a lead in development but by careful play Black neutralizes.

11...Qxd2 12 Nxd2 e6 13 Nc4 Ba6 14 de de 15 Be2 Nc6 16 00 Bxc4 17 Bxc4 000 18 Rab1 Bb6 19 Bc3 Kc7 20 Bb5 Rb8 21 a4 Rxb5 22 ab Nd4 23 Ra1 Rb8 24 Bd4 1/2-1/2

24...cd 25 Ra7+ Rb7 26 b6+ Kb6 27 Rxb7 Kxb7 28 Bb5 Be5 29 Be8 Bxf6 30 Bxf7 e5 31 Bg8 h6 32 Bh7 g5 33 Kf1=

The next round was a curiosity.

N.N (2150) - John Donaldson 1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 f3 d5 4 e3 c5 5 Nc3 Nc6 6 cd ed 7 Ne2 Bd6 8 g4 00 9 h4 cd 10 ed Re8 11 Kf2 Bxg4 12 fg Nxf4+ 13 Kf3 Qf6+ 14 Nf4 Bxf4 15 Nxd5 Nxd4+ 16 Kg2 Ne3+ 0-1

The next morning wasn't so kind. Trailing the leader by a 1/2 point I engaged in some dubious maneuvers and was lucky to stumble into a drawish ending. Infected with a bad case of hubris, I gambled in time pressure and gave away a rook for an eventual gooseegg.

In Atlanta the next weekend things went much better, tying for first with IM Boris Kogan at 4.5-.5, I picked up 10 GP points and \$370.00. With 23.66 I'm closing in on the magic goal of 30 GP points.

The following weekend in Charlotte was like Atlanta sponsored by Thad Rogers. Under the title of American Chess Promotions and based out of Macon, GA, Thad and his wife run tournaments almost every weekend in Georgia, Florida and North Carolina. In addition to directing they also sell books and have their own publishing house (Kasparov and Nikitius-Sicilian ...e6 and ...d6 systems is one title they have published).

In Charlotte IM Vince McCambridge and I tied for first splitting \$250.00 and 5 GP points. Altho the earnings weren't anything to write home about I did manage two miniatures.

John Donaldson - Etter (2013) 1 Nf3 Nf6 2 d4 b6 3 g3 Bb7 4 Bg2 e6 5 00 Be7 6 c4 0-0 7 d5

A gambit revived by Polugaevsky in the 6th, 8th and 12th games of his semifinal candidates match of 1980 against Viktor Korchnoi. In the 6th and 8th games he essayed the "normal" 8 Nd4 without success. But in game 12 after 7...ed he introduced 8 Nh4!?

7...ed 8 Nh4

Superior to 8 Nd4 which allows 8...Nc6. With 8 Nh4 White plans to get his knight to f5

8...c6 9 cd Nxd5

A major alternative is 9...cd. For complete coverage of both variations the best source is Eric Tangborn's excellent article on 8. Nh4 in P.C.N. Theory and Analysis of Sept 13, 1984. (T&A #16)

10 Nf5 Bf6

Here 10...Na6 11 e4 Ndc7 12 Bf4 d5 13 Nc3 Ne6? 14 ed Nf4 15 dc Bc8 16 Ne7 Qe7 17 gf was clearly better for White in Donaldson-Zuk Vancouver 1981. The text is an idea of Portisch that hasn't fared too well.

11 e4 Ne7 12 Nd6 Ba6 13 Re1 Nc8 14 Nf5 Ne7 15 Ne3

This might look a bit strange but it's well motivated. White avoids exchanges and prepares Ng4 and f2-f4.

15...g6

This really weakens Black but good moves are hard to find. If 15...Ng6 then 16 f4 while 15...Be5 ran into 16 Ng4 Bc7 17 e5 d5 18 Bg5 Bc8? 19 Nf6! and White was winning in Timman-Portisch London 1982]

16 Ng4 Bg7 17 e5 Nd5 18 h4 Bb7 19 Bg5 Qc7 20 Qd2 h5 21 Nf6+ Kh8 22 Na3 d6 23 Rac1 1-0

Derek Slater (2131) - John Donaldson 1 e4 c5 Nf3 d6 3 d4 ed 4 Nxd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 Nc6 6 Be2 g6 7 00 Bg7 8 Be3 00 9 f4 Qb6 10 e5

The Zollner gambit; a solid try is 10 Qd3.

10...de 11 fe Nxe5 12 Nf5 Qxb2 13 Nxe7+ Kh8 14 Bd4 Qb4! 15 Nxc8

Theory claims White has some compensation for the pawn after 15 Bd5 Qxe7 16 Qd4 Nh5 17 Bxg7 Nxf7 18 Bd3 Be6 but not quite enough.

15...Raxc8 16 Bxe5 Rfd8 17 Bd3??

If 17 Bxf6 then ...Bxf6.

17...Qc5+ 0-1

In view of 18 Kh1 Qxe5 19 Ne2 Ng4

The last leg on the tour was Philadelphia and the Liberty Bell Open. Altho seeded first I figured it to be a tough tournament as there were 3 other Senior Masters competing for the \$400.00 first prize and 10 GP points. However I never met any of them as they all dropped a least a 1/2 point by the third round.

By scoring 4-0 I upped my Grand Prix score to 34.16, good for #3 in the country at the end of March. It's a fact of life that to keep your place at the very top of the Grand Prix you either have to play constantly or win tournaments like the New York Open. Perhaps only Yasser of the North American players, is capable of the latter. As to the former having just played seven of eight weeks I'm really amazed at someone like Igor Ivanov who can play week after week and still maintain fairly good form, especially when you consider he's traveling thousands of miles on Greyhound.



**Stan Scott, newly elected President of the Seattle Chess Club,
presents the official club jacket and cap to
Grandmaster Eduard Gufeld, USSR**
(Corky Trewin, Photographer)



**Grandmaster Eduard Gufeld played 27 boards simultaneously
on Friday, May 1st at the Sheraton Hotel in Seattle.
Score: 25 wins, 1 draw (Larry C. Swan) and 1 loss (Eligio G. Alvarado)**
(Ielleen Miller, Photographer)



**Grandmaster Maya Chiburdanidze played 10 boards simultaneously
Score: 9 wins, 1 draw (James H. McCormick)
Seated L-R: McCormick, Daniel E. Marshall and Alexey W. Rudolph
(Corky Trewin, Photographer)**



**140 persons in rapt attention during the lecture by
Grandmaster Eduard Gufeld on Friday, May 1st at the Sheraton Hotel in Seattle.**
(Jelleen Miller, Photographer)

GRANDMASTER EDUARD GUFELD

Annotates the "Best Game" from Hastings 1986-87

Mestel - Gufeld, King's Indian

1 c4 g6 2 e4 Bg7 3 d4

The move order chosen by White makes Black play the King's Indian. But this compulsion pleases the heart of the loyal King's Indian player.

3...d6 4 Nc3 Nf6 5 f3

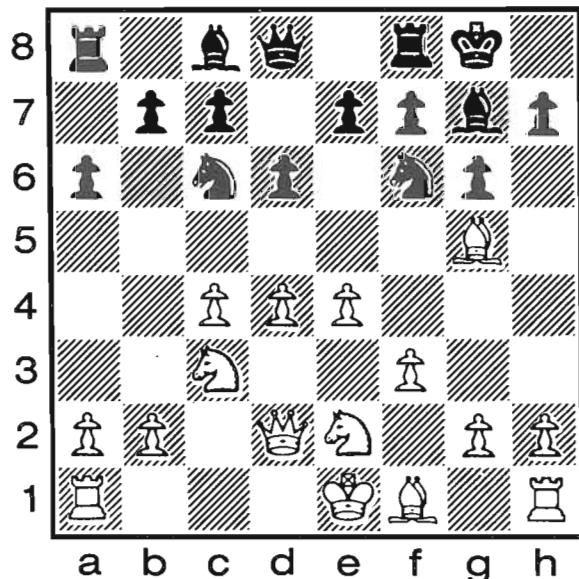
After this move I realized that I should have to defend my opinion of the Saemisch System.

5...00 6 Bg5 Nc6

Another logical continuation is 6...c5 with the possible 7 d5 e6 8 Qd2 ed5 8 cd5. Frankly speaking, the character of this position seems to be quite acceptable for Black. Nevertheless, the latest statistics show that White succeeds in obtaining good results although in the game Conquest-Larsen, same tournament, Black got better chances after 6...c5 7 d5 e6 8 Qd2 a6 9 a4 ed5 10 cd5 Nbd7 11 Nh3 Rb8 12 Nf2 Qc7! 13 Be2 c4 14 00 b5! 15 ab5 ab5 16 b4 Bb3!

7 Nge2 a6 8 Qd2

Planning the traditional attack on the Kingside.



8...Rb8

Black is seeking luck on the opposite side of the board.

9 h4 h5!

Chess is often considered a science. But that does not mean only the scientific methods of preparation. Owing to its scientific character chess obeys certain laws. However, it would be a mistake to see in chess only a code of laws. If that were so, chess would have lost its charm. Nevertheless, in its content chess is scientific. I'll try to explain the situa-

tion in the following manner: The knowledge of laws and their practical application ensure your success 80% of the time, and violation of these laws is a mistake about 80% of the time!

One of the rules teaches not to advance pawns where you are weaker. But there are exceptions proving the rules. The move 9...h5 is just one of the exception.

10 00 b5 11 Bh6

Of course, White's desire to exchange Black's principal defender is quite understandable. But he loses an important tempo, and besides, there is an essential positional drawback (I mean the idea of good and bad Bishops.).

11...e5!

Just in time! The point is that intending to attack on the K-side, White is categorically against opening the second front. Therefore, White originally planned to reply to the natural counterblow ...e5 (almost invariably necessary) with closing the center by d5. But now after the exchange of Bishops White will have to put up with his bad Bishop on f1. Certainly, all these positional plusses are good, if White does not succeed in his attack.

12 Bxg7 Kxg7 13 de5

After 13 d5 Na5 White actually has to play 14 Ng3, blocking his attacking pawn.

13...de5 14 Qg5

Objectively better is 14 Qxd8 Rxd8 15 Rxd8 striving for simplification. Black's position would be slightly better due to the chronic weakness of black squares and White's bad Bishop. In case of 14 Nd5 bc4 Black is better.

14...Qe7 15 Nd5

It's difficult to advise anything better. Black is ready for counterattack. For example, the aggressive 15 g4?! is of no avail after 15...hg4 16 h5 Nh7! 17 Qd2 Qg5 with Black's advantage.

15...Nxd5 16 ed5

Too reckless. White attempts (rather artificially to find some work for his bad Bishop. In case of the more natural 16 cd5 f6 17 Qd2 Nd8 followed by ...Nf7, ...Rd8, ...c6 Black's chances are better. Also playable is 16 Rxd5 Qxg5! 17 hg5 Na5 18 Nc3 Nb7 and after placing his Knight on d6 Black will scrupulously prepare the strategically important ...c6 securing better chances.

16...f6

Certainly not 16...Qxg5? 17 hg5 and White is clearly better.

17 Qd2

(Continued on page 86)

After 17 Qe3 Na5 Black has better prospects of organizing an attack.

17...Rd8!

The whole conflict is based on the fact that ...Nc6 tends to occupy the d4-square. Therefore, White's Knight has to remain on guard. But it is now on e2, hindering the natural development of the enemy pieces. After 18 Nc3 Nd4 19 Ne2 c5 Black's position is obviously more promising.

18 g4

Possibly, Mestel believed that the initiative was now on Black's side and it was transformed into an attack, so he decided to drastically change the course of events. Of course, he ought to have seriously considered 18 Qe1, keeping Black's Knight off d4. In case of 18 Qe1, Black intended 18...Qc5! with the possible 19 dc6 Qe3+ 20 Kb1 (If 20 Rd2 bc4 threatening 21...c3, 22...Bf5 or 21...Rb2 and White is defenseless) 20...bc4! (or with transposition of moves 20...Bf5+ 21 Ka1 bc4 22 Ng3! Rxd1+ 23 Qxd1 Rd8 24 Nxf5+ gf5 25 Qb1 c3) 21 Ka1!! (the only move, White loses both after 21 Nc3 Rxd1 22 Qxd1 Bf5 and 21 Ng3 Qa3 22 Ka1 Rd8) 21...Bf5 22 Ng3! Rxd1 23 Qxd1 Rd8 24 Nf5+ gf5 25 Qb1 c3 26 Ba6 (26 b3 c2 27 Qxc2 Qe1 and Black wins.) 26 ...Rd2 27 Qg1! The only reply; after 27 b3 Qd4 28 Qg1 Qb4 White has no defense.

Because of this combinational line, after 18 Qe7 Qc5 Black can play 18...Na7, for example: 19 Nc3 bc3 20 Bc4 Nb5 with good counterplay.

18...bc4!

Black does not concede the initiative. In case of 18...hg4 19 h5 g5 20 Qc2! White's strategy triumphs.

19 Nc3

It turns out now that White has no time for that natural 19 gh5 because of 19...Nb4 20 Nc3 Bf5 21 Bxc4 (not 21 hg6 Rxd5 or 21 Nxd5 Nxa2+) 21...Qc5. How should White play here? If 22 Qe2 Bd3 23 Bxd3 Nxa2+ 24 Kc2 Rxb2+ 25 Kb2 Qc3+ 26 Kxa2 Rb8 27 Qd2 Qb3+ 28 Ka1 Qa3+ 29 Qa2 Qc3+ or 27 Bb5 Qa5+ 28 Kb3 Rb5+ 29 Qb5 Qxb5+ and 30...gh5 winning.) After 22 b3 Black makes the elegant 22...Nd5!! (If 23 Nxd5 Qc4! winning, or 23 Bd5 Rxd5); 22 Bb3 a5!! --

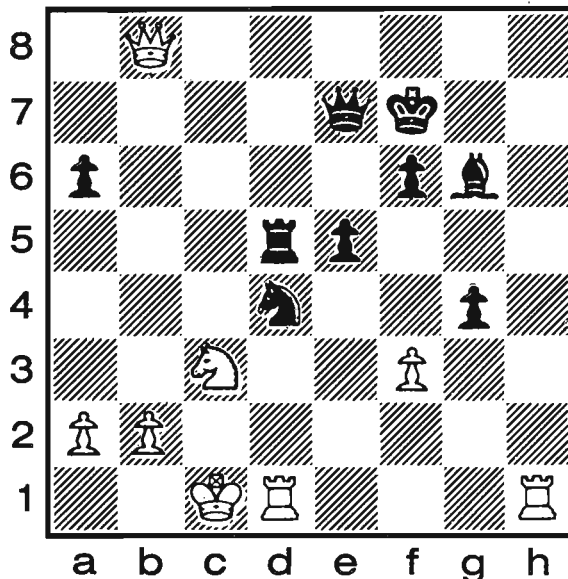
19...hg4

This move required precise calculation. Absolutely unclear is 19...Nd4?! If 20 gh5 Bf5 21 Bxc4 Qb4 and White is in difficulties, for instance, 22 Bb3? Qxb3 or 22 b3 Bc2!

Also advantageous for Black is 21 hg5 Qb4! with numerous threats (...Bc2 or 22...Qxb3!). 19...Nd4 could be met by 20 g5, for example. 20...Bf5 21 gf6+ Qxf6 22 f4! and White seizes the initiative. However, 20 g5 could be logically met by 20...fg5 or 20...Nxf3. 20 Bh3? Nxf3 21 Qg2 Nxf4 22 Qg3 g5! If 19...Nd4?! 20 Be2!

20 Bxc4

20 h5 required absolutely correct calculation, e.g., 20...g5 (In case of other replies, White's attack is irresistible.) 21 Qc2. A beautiful example of a double threat: the capture dc6 and an unpleasant visit to the premises of Black's King. 21 ...Nd4! 22 Qg6+ Kf8 23 d6 cd6 24 h6 (In case of 24 Rxd4 ed4 25 Bxc4 Qg7 Black wins.) 24...Bf5 25 h7 Bxg6 26 h8/Q+ Kf7 27 Bxc4+ d5 28 Bxd5+ Rxd5 29 Qxb8 and now:



29...Ne2+ 30 Nxe2 Qc5+ 31 Nc3 Qe3+ mating next move.

20...Nd4

The Knight's dream has come true: he invades the central square with telling effect.

21 fg4 Bxg4 22 Rdf1 Rb4 23 h5

A desperate attempt to somehow complicate Black's task. After 23 b3 Rxc4 24 bc4 Rb6 White should resign. Also bad is 23 Bxa6 Rdb8 24 b3 Rxb3.

23...Rxc4 24 hg6 Rxc3+! 25 Qxc3

If 25 bc3 Qa3+ 26 Kb1 Rb8+ 27 Ka1 Nb3+ winning, or 26 Qb2 Ne2+ 27 Kc2 Qxb2+ 28 Kxb2 Ng3.

25...Ne2+ 26 Kc2 Nxc3 27 Rh7+ Kxg6 0-1

After 28 Rxe7 Nxd5 White's Rook is lost.

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TOURNAMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS

RATES: \$5.00 per insertion for Tournament Announcement (TA) which supports the State Chess Federation and collects NWC subscriptions; \$20 otherwise. Mail TA with payment (payable to Northwest Chess) to Robert A. Karch, 12414 Hwy 99, Suite 208, Everett, WA 98204. Phone: (206) 355-1816. Tape recorder accepts messages 24-hours.

May 16: South Seattle Blaine Memorial II

Blaine Memorial United Methodist Church, 3001 24th Ave S, Seattle, WA 98144. USCF rated: USCF/WCF memb req (can be paid at site). Reqr: 9:00-9:45 am; Rds 10-2-6. TC: 40 moves/90 min; then 25/60. Prizes: \$15-\$5 1st-2nd per section. Sects: 4-8 players, 3 games each player. EF: \$6.00. Please bring set and clock. Metro Bus No.7 south on Rainier Ave. Info: Eric Kashino, (206) 722-1950.

May 23-25: Washington Open

Viking Union Bldg, Western Washington Univ, 515 High Street, Bellingham, WA 98225. (Limited sleeping bag space) 6-SS, 2 Sects, Open and Reserve (Under 1800 or unrated). \$2,500 Guaranteed Prizes. Open: 1-2-3 \$460-\$300-\$200, 1-2 U-2200 \$165-\$55, 1-2 U-2000 and Unrated \$165-\$55. Reserve: 1st \$275 plus Trophy; 2nd \$165. 1st U-1700 \$165 plus Trophy; 2nd \$55. 1st U-1500 \$165 plus Trophy, 2nd \$55. 1st U-1300/Unrated \$165 plus Trophy, 2nd \$55. Open TC: 40/2 then 20/1. No 1/2 pt bye. Reserve TC: 50/2 then 25/1 then 30/Game. Must be member/join USCF and WCF/OCF for OR/WA players; USCF for all others. Limit one (highest) prize per person. Entry fee: \$30 (U.S. funds only) if rec'vd by **May 21**, \$35 at site. Reqr: 9:00 am - 10:30 am Sat. Rounds: Sat 11-5, Sun 10-4; Mon 9-3. No smoking in tmr room; no computer entries.

Wheelchair access. Info/Entries: Joseph Frazier, President, The Knights Manor Chess Club, 2268 Yew Street, Bellingham, WA 98226. Phone: (206) 671-1997. Alternate info: Robt Allen, (206) 734-4186 25 A,B,C,D/Unr. Reg 8:30-9:30 am, Rds: 10-12-2-4. USCF-Rated

Jul 11-12: Lakefair Open

Olympia Comm Ctr, 222 N. Columbia, Rooms 101-102, Olympia, WA EF \$26, jr \$21 if rec'd by Jul 8, \$31 at site. NW or state/prov memb req. \$\$G 1-2-3 \$250-\$150-\$100, Exp, A, B, C, D/Unr each \$100-\$50, elig for 1 prize only. USCF unr, other ratgs used. Reg 8:30-9:15 am, Rds Sat 10-2:45-7:30, Sun 11-4:30. Hotel rates: Carriage Inn Motel, 1211 S. Quince: (206) 943-4710, \$28.50 and up + tax. Info/Entries Joel Barnes, c/o Dave Rupel, PO Box 91, Olympia, WA 98507. Ph: (206) 456-2089, Clark Harmon. NS, NC, W. 10 Grand Prix points avail.

Jul 25-26: Seattle Seafair

Seattle Skating Club Bingo Hall, 22111 Hwy 99, Edmonds, WA 98020 \$850 Gtd, 3 sects: OPEN 4SS, \$\$ 1-2 \$250-100, 1st U-2100 \$100; 1st U-1900/Unr \$100; TC 40/2, 20/1. Rds Sat/Sun 10-5. EF \$25 rec'd by Jul 24; \$30 at site. No 1/2 Bye. PREMIER (1600-1899) 5SS \$\$ 1-2-3 \$125-\$50-\$25, 1st 1700-1799 & 1600-1699 \$50 each. EF \$20 rec'd by Jul 24, \$25 at site. TC: 40/90, 15/30 then SD 15/player. Same schedule as Amat. AMATEUR (Below 1600 and Unrated) Prizes: Trophies, Certificates and Books. Same TC as Premier. EF \$5.00 rec'd by Jul 24; \$7 at site, free if joining USCF for first time. 1/2 Bye Rds 1-3 only. Reqr: 8:30-9:45 am Sat; Rds Sat: 10-2-7, Sun 10-4. Must be member/join state orgn and USCF. Info/Entries: Russell W. Miller, 4519 Calif Way SW, Seattle, WA 98116. NS, NC, W. Phone: (206) 935-8440. 5 Grand Prix Points!

SIDE EVENTS: 1987 U.S. OPEN

Portland Hilton Hotel, 921 SW 6th, Portland, Oregon. Organizer: Clay Kelleher, 8815 SE Mill St, Portland 97216. Advance entries may be sent to Mr. Michael Morris, Treasurer, US Open Committee, 1530 SW Taylor St, Portland, OR 97205.

Saturday, August 1

PACIFIC BEGINNERS OPEN (U-1200 or Unr) 4-SS, Game/50, EF \$8, USCF memb. Reg 8-8:45 am, Rds 9:30, 11:15, 1:30, 3:30

Saturday, August 1

PACIFIC 30/30 OPEN, 4-SS, 30/30, 30SD, EF \$10, \$\$ 100-50 25 A,B,C,D/Unr. Reg 8:30-9:30 am, Rds: 10-12-2-4. USCF-Rated

Sunday, August 2

MT. RAINIER QUADS, 3-RR, G/90, EF \$8, \$\$ 20, Reg: 8-9 am; Rds: 9:30, 12:30, 3:30. USCF-Rated

Monday through Saturday, August 3-8

ARNOLD DENKER HIGH SCHOOL CHAMPION OF CHAMPIONS (By invitation) Rds: 10 am daily.

Monday and Tuesday, August 3-4

PACIFIC YOUTH OPEN (Born after Nov 15, 1968) 4-SS, 40/80, 30 SD, EF \$5 \$\$ 40-20-10, 10 B,C,D/Unr. Reg 8:30-9:15 am, Rds 10, 2, 10, 2. USCF-Rated

Monday and Tuesday, August 3-4

COLUMBIA RIVER OPEN, 4-SS, 40/90, 30SD, EF \$10, \$\$ 90-40, 20 A,B,C,D/Unr; Reg 8-9 am, Rds: 9:30, 2; 9:30; 2. USCF-Rated

Wednesday, August 5

PORTLAND TEN MINUTE OPEN, 7-SS, Game/10, EF \$10, \$\$ 80-40, 20 A,B,C,D/Unr Reg. 8:30-9:30 am, Rds: 10-2

Thursday, August 6

MOUNT ST. HELENS QUADS, 3-RR, Game/90, EF \$8, \$\$ 20, Reg 8-9 am, Rds 9:30, 12:30, 3:30. USCF-Rated.

Friday, August 7

MOUNT HOOD QUADS, 3-RR, Game/90, EF \$8, \$\$ 20, Reg 8-9 am, Rds 9:30, 12:30, 3:30. USCF-Rated.

Saturday, August 8

U.S. - FIDELITY SPEED CHAMPIONSHIP, Game/5. EF \$10, \$\$ based on entries (\$1,000 donated by Fidelity Corp). Reg 4:30-5:30 pm, Rounds 6 to 10:30 pm.

Saturday and Sunday, August 8-9

PACIFIC WEEKEND OPEN, 4-SS, 40/90, 30 SD, EF \$10, \$\$ 90-40 20 A,B,C,D/Unr. Reg 8-9 am, Rds 9:30, 2, 9:30, 2. USCF-Rated

Sunday, August 9

NORTHWEST BEGINNERS OPEN (U-1200 or Unr) 4-SS, Game/50, EF \$8, USCF memb. Reg 9-10 am, Rds 10:30, 12:15, 2:30, 4:30

Monday, August 10

MT. JEFFERSON QUADS, 3-RR, Game/90, EF \$8, \$\$ 20, Reg 8-9 am, Rds 9:30, 12:30, 3:30. USCF-Rated.

Tuesday, August 11

MT. MAZAMA QUADS, 3-RR, Game/90, EF \$8, \$\$ 20, Reg 8-9 am, Rds 9:30, 12:30, 3:30. USCF-Rated.

Wednesday, August 12

FIVE MINUTE OCTAGONALS, 14-RR, Game/5, EF \$8, \$\$ 30-15 each 8-player sections, Reg 8:30-9:30 am, Rounds 10-1:30

Wednesday, August 12

MAD MACK'S SIAMESE OPEN, RR, Game/5, EF \$8 per team. \$\$ 40-20 Reg 1-1:30 pm, Rounds 2-5 pm.

Thursday, August 13

MT. SHASTA QUADS, 3-RR, Game/90, EF \$8, \$\$ 20, Reg 8-9 am, Rounds 9:30, 12:30, 3:30. USCF-Rated.

Friday, August 14

LAST CHANCE 30/30 OPEN, 4-SS, 30 SD, EF: \$10, \$\$ 80-40, 20 A,B,C,D/Unr, Reg 8:30-9:30 am, Rds 10, 12, 2, 4. USCF-Rated

REGIONAL CHESS CALENDAR

One-line event announcements are free

May 1987

9	Seattle CC Octagonals	Seattle CC
13	IM Donaldson simul (503) 779-1642	Medford
15-18 (4 days)	Keres Memorial	Vancouver, BC
16	Apple Blossom Limited	East Wenatchee
16	Blaine Memorial II	Seattle
18	IM Donaldson simul (509) 946-1901	Richland
19	IM Donaldson simul (509) 525-2367	Walla Walla
20	IM Donaldson simul (509) 325-5362	Spokane
22	IM Donaldson simul (206) 671-1997	Bellingham
23-25 (3 days)	Washington Open	Bellingham
29 (7 pm)	Dr. Minev: Rook Endings	Seattle CC

June 1987

5,12,19,26	Seattle Chess Club D-Day Swiss	Seattle
7 (1 pm)	US Open Committee Meeting (Aug issue NWC)	
6-7	Burnaby Open	Simon Fraser U
12 (7 pm)	Dr. Minev: Q/Minor Pieces Endings	Seattle CC
13	Seattle CC Octagonals	Seattle CC
13-14	Tacoma CC Evergreen Open	Tacoma
13-14	Rose Festival Open	Portland
14-19 (week)	US Senior Open	San Diego
20	Fairwood Tornado	Renton
20-21	Summer Open	Victoria, BC
27-28	Sea Festival Open	White Rock, BC

July 1987

1-31 (not firm)	Interzonal (Seirawan, Spassky, Korchnoi, etc)	
3,10,17,24,31	Blazing Saddles Tmt	Seattle CC
3 (7 pm)	Dr. Minev: Complicated Endings	Seattle CC
4-5	Pre-Master Tournament II	Vancouver, BC
11 (10 am)	US Open Committee Meeting	Oregon City
11	Tacoma CC July Quads	Renton
11	Seattle CC Octagonals	Seattle CC
11-12	Lakefair Open	Olympia
18	Manito Park Open	Spokane
18-19	Tacoma CC Puget Sound Open	Tacoma
18-19	Vancouver Tournament	Vancouver, BC
25-26	Seafair	Edmonds
26 (9 am)	WCF Annual Meeting (at Seafair)	Edmonds

August 1987

1	Tacoma CC August Swiss	Renton
1 (10 am)	US Open Committee Meeting	Portland
1-3	Victoria Open	Victoria, BC
2-14 (2 weeks)	US Open (7 pm daily, except Sat)	Portland
7,14,21,28	Long Hot Summer Tmt	Seattle CC
7-9	USCF Delegates Meetings	Portland
8	US Speed (Fidelity) Championship	Portland
9-14 (1 week)	US Open Busypersons' Special	Portland
15-16	Tacoma CC Woodpushers Open	Tacoma
17	GM Simul (Tentative)	Spokane
21	Seattle CC Octagonals (Hi-Roller)	Seattle CC
29-30	Pre-Master Tournament III	Vancouver, BC

September 1987

4	Speed Tmt, 2 Sections	Seattle CC
5	Tacoma CC September Quads	Renton
5-7	Oregon Open XXXVI	Portland

11,18,25; Oct 2	Class Act Tmt	Seattle CC
11-13	Reno Open	Reno
19	Seattle CC Octagonals	Seattle CC
19-20	Eastern Washington Open	Spokane
19-20	Tacoma CC Fall Open	Tacoma
30,--	Autumn Quads	Spokane

October 1987

-- 7,14	Autumn Quads	Spokane
3	Tacoma CC October Swiss	Renton
3-4	Aurora Congress II	Edmonds
3-4	Albany Autumn Open	Linn-Benton CC
9	Fall Simul	Seattle CC
10	Walla Walla Team Championship II	Walla Walla
10-13 (3 days)	Fraser Valley Open	Clearbrook, BC
16,23,30; Nov 6,13	Halloween Horrors Tmt	Seattle CC
24	Seattle CC Octagonals (Hi-Roller)	Seattle CC
24-25	Inn at Spanish Head Open	Lincoln City
24-25	Tacoma CC Hobgoblin Open	Tacoma
31-Nov 1	Oregon City Open	Oregon City

November 1987

7	Tacoma CC November Quads	Renton
14	Seattle CC Octagonals	Seattle CC
20	Nutty event to be described later	Seattle CC
21-22	Tacoma CC Thanksgiving Open	Tacoma
27; Dec 4,11,18	Snowbound Swiss	Seattle CC

December 1987

5	Tacoma CC December Swiss	Renton
12	Seattle CC Octagonals (Hi-Roller)	Seattle CC
12-13	Pre-Master Tournament IV	Vancouver, BC
13	Open High School Tournament	Sandy HS
19-20	Tacoma Santa Claus Open	Tacoma
26-27	Northwest Christmas Congress	Edmonds

January 1988

8,15,22,29; Feb 5,12	Club Championship, 6 SS	Seattle CC
16	Seattle CC Octagonals	Seattle CC
23-24	Linn-Benton Open	Linn-Benton CC

February 1988

13	Seattle CC Octagonals (Hi-Roller)	Seattle CC
19	March Hare Speed Tmt	Seattle CC
26; Mar 5,12	Spring Team Quads	Seattle CC

March 1988

13	Seattle CC Octagonals	Seattle CC
19	Spring Simul	Seattle CC

April 1988

5; Apr 2,9,16,23	April Showers Swiss	Seattle CC
10	Seattle CC Octagonals (Hi-Roller)	Seattle CC

May 1988

21-22	Willamette Valley Open	Linn-Benton CC
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