

August 1989
\$2



NORTHWEST CHESS



Wilson High School Chess Team National Champions

Kneeling: Jon Gassaway, Jeff Hardin, Coach Dick Roy
Standing: Bobby Anderson, Richardo Ochoa, Rommel Dizon,
Erik Niemi, Dave Penn, Matt Johnston, Mike Massey,
Principal Gene Douthit

NORTHWEST CHESS

August 1989, Volume 43, #8, Issue 498

Contents

1	(Cover) Wilson High School Chess Team	
3	Editor's statement	
4	Wilson High Wins Nationals	Richard E. Roy
6	B.C. Open Championship	Ralph Dubisch
7	Two Games from the Willamette Valley Open	Jay Thomas Collins
8	Pokey Afield	John Glass
9	Postal Chess	Kristen Dietsch
10	Book Review	Kristen Dietsch
10	Slash & Trash	Dick Phillips
12	OCF Report	Lewis Richardson
12	Oregon Open History	Lewis Richardson
13	The 1989 Oregon Closed	Jay Thomas Collins
14	And In The End	Keith Yamanaka
16	London 1862	Jay Kurzet
18	Washington State Closed Chess Championship	Joel Barnes
21	Chess in the Desert	Ed Griswold
22	Crosstables	
23	Tournament Announcements	
24	Calendar	

NORTHWEST CHESS
August 1989 Vol 43, #8, Issue 498
ISSN Publication 0146-6941

Northwest Chess is published monthly by the Washington Chess Federation. Subscription mailing address: P.O. Box 84746, Seattle WA 98124-6046. Office of record: 4519 California Ave SW, Seattle WA 98116 Second Class Postage paid at Seattle WA.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES (Twelve monthly issues)

Washington: Adults \$14.00, Juniors (under 20). \$8.00 Oregon: Adults \$15.00, Juniors (under 20) \$8.00

Other States: \$12.50 (surface mail only)

Outside USA: \$15.00 (surface mail only)

Send check or money order payable to Northwest Chess, PO Box 84746, Seattle WA 98124-6046

DISPLAY ADVERTISING RATES

\$80 full page; \$40 half page; \$25 quarter page; \$15 one eighth or less page. For 2 or more consecutive ads, 15% discount

TOURNAMENT ANNOUNCEMENT RATES

\$5.00 per appearance in Tournament Announcements, maximum 15 lines. One-line event announcements in Regional Chess Calendar are no-charge.

ADVERTISING DEADLINE is the 15th of the month prior to the month of issue. COPY DEADLINE is the eighth of the month prior.

Send all advertisements with payment, payable to Northwest Chess, to: NORTHWEST CHESS, PO Box 84746, Seattle WA 98124-6046. Submit all copy directly to the editor: Ralph Dubisch, Editor, NWC, P.O. Box 70421 Bellevue, WA 98007. Phone: (206) 882-1746.

ENTIRE CONTENTS copyright 1989 by Northwest Chess, all rights reserved.

NORTHWEST CHESS STAFF

Editor: Ralph Dubisch. All articles and annotations not otherwise credited are written by the editor.

Business Manager: Russell W. Miller.

Board Representatives: WA - Jerome Buroker, Fred Kleist; OR - Mark Turner, Constantine Etingher.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE:

Laura M. Dubisch, Arthur Iodice, Frederick Kleist, Heinz P. Krause, Kathy Miller, Russell Miller, David Peterson, Keith Yamamaka

WASHINGTON CHESS FEDERATION OFFICERS

President:

Robert A. Karch, 2905-B 10th St, Everett WA 98201

Vice-President:

John Braley, 4715 9th NE, Seattle, WA 98105

Secretary:

Fred Kleist, 4131 11th Ave NE #102, Seattle WA 98105

NWC Editor:

Ralph Dubisch, 14741-C NE 31st, Bellevue, WA 98007

Treasurer:

Russell W. Miller, 4519 California Ave SW, Seattle WA 98116

Tournament Coordinator:

Dennis Ambler, 4027 C Rucker B713, Everett WA 98201

OREGON CHESS FEDERATION OFFICERS

President:

Mike Morris, 2344 NE 27th, Portland OR 97212.

Vice-President:

Robert L. Barney, 4824 SE 66th, Portland OR 97206.

Secretary-Treasurer:

Lewis L. Richardson Jr, 1136 14th St, Astoria OR 97103.

Tournament Coordinator:

Neil Dale, 1039 SE Wendy Ave, Gresham OR 97080.

Scholastic Coordinator:

Mark Turner, 705 Fairview Ave SE, Salem OR 97302.

Directors at Large:

Evan Whipple 2807 NE 32nd Ave, Portland OR 97212.

John Martin II, 12252 NW Barnes Rd #20, Portland OR 97229.

Editorial Page

Mistakes

July was "pick on John Braley" month. First, I forgot to change the WCF Vice President info to reflect John's new position (Mr. Umipeg had to withdraw for health reasons). Second and much more significant, I failed to print an ad for his Summer Chess Camp. This was especially important since the ad in the June issue had a typo in John's phone number... Sorry John. At least I spell your name right.

Another small glitch was the missing page number trick. The printer said they would supply them for us, but then forgot. No big deal. One other thing: the publication info on the top of page two didn't get updated.

Summer Chess Camp

In spite of the lack of advertising, the Summer Chess Camp was a success. 50 kids (as many as we could handle anyway) came from all over the Puget Sound area, and some even had fun! We tried to prevent that, but some of 'em managed it anyway.

IM Minev was a picture of intensity with the older kids, WGM Donaldson had a surprising amount of rapport with the middle group, and I barely managed to keep control of the 6 to 11 year-olds most of the time. The kids are great, and with some minor adjustments I think the Camp idea will be a big success for many more summers.

Editor vs Readers

Game 1

1 Nf3 Nf6 2 e4 c5 3 d4 cxd4 Nxd4 e5 5 Nb5 d5! 6 cxd5 Bc5 7 e3 00 8 N5c3 e4 9 Bc4 Nbd7 10 a4 Ne5 11 b3

Game 2

1 Nf3 Nf6 2 e4 b5 3 Nc3 b4 4 Nd5 Nxd5 5 cxd5 Bb7 6 Qb3 e6 7 dxe6 dxe6 8 d4

Ah, the anticipated problem. 4 cards, 4 different moves. I break the tie. Randomly. The nominees are 8...Bd5, 8...Qd5, 8...Bxf3 and 8...c5. Envelope please.

8...Bd5 9 Qd3

In game 1 all four agreed on ...Ne5.

Juniors, take note

The Washington Junior Closed is being held in Tacoma this year. Sorry Mike. Our tournament coordinator (Dennis Ambler) is looking for a few good kids. If you play good, call Dennis to reserve your place. Seating is limited.

Parents may wish to play in the Tacoma fall tournament on the same weekend. See the Calendar for dates and Dennis' phone number.

Contest.

This was hard. I admit it. But you people could have tried!

There was one (1) entry to the contest, from Dave Collyer in Spokane. I award him a free entry into the Crossroads Summer Blitz Championship, but I suspect he won't make it since he is directing an action event that day.

Thanks, Dave. The analysis you sent was pretty good, and I shall endeavor to publish it next month, along with some hints, clues, and outright solutions to the other positions.

Paraphrasing Mike Mulford, I hope some of you were at least challenged. If anyone still wants to send in analysis on one of the positions, please do. No prizes.

New! Improved! Seattle Chess Club

The SCC has a new night just for skittles chess starting this month. Wednesday nights. Yup. There's a rumor that they will be holding World Blitz rated events there starting in Octoberish, one Wed./month.

Also, the club has a new phone number. No advance entries can be accepted through this phone, since it is an answering service who have been hired to give out useful information (like, being open Wednesday nights? Only, when I called, they didn't yet know about that). 523-1553. Try it, you'll like it.

Chess Month at the Mall

Crossroads Mall on the corner of 156th Ave NE and NE 8th St in Bellevue has two big events this month.

First, the Oregon - Washington Match, August 12, billed as the first annual. The OCF has chartered a bus and is paying a \$20 commission to drivers for every 3 people they bring up. They seem pretty serious about winning this one. As a loyal WCF officer and relatively native Washingtonian, I plan to do my part to see they don't!

The match will have 30 boards, 10 alternates, and plenty of opportunities to play even if you're not on one of the official teams. Lynn Terpstra is publicizing with local and regional newspapers, but I think most of the really strong players will find out about this by reading NWC. Washington will field the best available team at the 1pm starting time, so please be early.

Event two is the Crossroads Summer Blitz Championships, August 26. \$100 first guaranteed; Lynn has thrown in some food prizes from the Crossroads Public Market, and other prizes will be based on entries. Please come on over and support Crossroads Chess fever. There aren't too many businesses who really like chessplayers hanging around. Some more details on the tourney can be found in the TA section. If you're wondering how I can have still more next issue - well, so am I.

Annual Meeting

The WCF annual meeting is August 6th, 8am at the Seattle Chess Club (Seafair site). This is where we get to nominate people for the mail ballots. Please come to the meeting and run for office. Many are needed.

CROSSROADS

HOME OF THE EASTSIDE PUBLIC MARKET

Be a part of our Family

THE GIANT CHESS SET!

Available for your use free of charge
Mon. - Sat. 7 a.m. - 9 p.m.
Sun. 7 a.m. - 6 p.m.

JOIN THE CROSSROADS CHESS CLUB

BENEFITS

- Chess Set without all the fuss.
- Receive all "Chess Release" mailings.
- Special invitations to all Chess events at Crossroads.
- Special discounts at Public Market Merchants and other Crossroads Merchants.

I.D.# _____

CHESS CLUB CARD

Name _____

Signature _____

Lamonts • Nordstrom Place Two
Pacific Linen Super Store

Plus over 70 shops, restaurants & services.
at N.E. 8th & 156th N.E. in Bellevue 644-1111

Wilson High Wins Nationals

Report by Richard E. Roy

Overcoming incredible odds, Wilson High School won the 1989 National High School Chess Team Championship. The tournament was held at the Holiday Inn World's Fair in Knoxville, Tenn. on May 5-7.

The annual High School Chess Championship determines both the individual and team championship. It is a seven round swiss tournament with the top four scores from a school comprising the team score.

The Wilson team was clearly the strongest team from the Northwest in recent years. It had won the very strong Metro League with a final standing of 12-0, and won the Oregon State Team Championship with a match score of 4-0. In the Annual Interstate Match, Wilson defeated the top three teams from Washington, Cleveland, Mt Lake Terrace, and Roosevelt, for the first 15-0 sweep in the history of the tournament.

On an individual basis Wilson players had also fared well. Board 1, Jeff Hardin, had been crowned the 1989 Oregon Junior Champion after beating out three junior experts: Craig Wilcox, Sam Hamilton, and Ian Osgood. Wilson boards 2 and 3, Jon Gassaway and Bobby Anderson, were co-champions with Sam Hamilton in the 1989 Individual High School Chess Championships sponsored by OMSI.

Even though the Wilson team was a powerhouse in the Northwest, it was a distinct underdog at Nationals. Before the tournament began the attention of the 850 participants plus the coaches and spectators was focused on three overwhelming favorites.

University High School of Tucson, Arizona, was defending its national title with exactly the same team which won the 1988 Championship by 1½ points. Led by National Master Robbie Adamson (2280), the top four boards had an average rating of 2020. Close behind and very deep in strength was George Washington of Philadelphia. Led by Expert Elvin Wilson (2132), the top four averaged 1966, but more importantly, this team had seven players rated over 1735. Finally, the very strong Hunter College High of New York City was considered a serious threat. Coached by Bruce Pandolfini and led on board 1 by the highest rated female in the tournament, Jessica Ambats (2082), this team had an average rating of 1948.

On an individual basis, Senior Master Alex Sherzer (2502) seemed like a sure winner. He performed true to form, finishing with a perfect 7-0 for clear first place.

It is no wonder that Wilson was not mentioned in the pre-tournament talk. Our top player, Jeff Hardin, was seeded a lowly 49th and his rating (1877) did not raise any eyebrows. He was followed by Jon Gassaway (1859), Bobby Anderson (1850), Rommel Dizon (1842), Erik Niemi (1722), Dave Penn (1582), Matt Johnston (1495), Mike Massey (1273), and Ricardo Ochoa (unrated).

After five rounds it became apparent that only four teams were in contention. Wilson was tied for third, 1½ points behind frontrunner George Washington with two rounds to go. Wilson's coach, Dick Roy, saw a dream begin to fade. The gap was too great and George Washington was too strong. Fortunately, his team did not agree.

Wilson had an incredible sixth round, garnering 3½ out of a possible four points. This effort gave Wilson a ½ point lead going into the seventh and final round.

The effort to get to that point is illustrated by Jon Gassaway's performance. After early victories over "C" players, Jon defeated Experts in rounds 3 and 4. He drew with Master James Schuyler (2265), last year's National Champion, then defeated a third Expert (2114). In round 7, Jon found himself playing for second place in the nation against the number five seeded player in the tournament (2158).

Meanwhile teammate Jeff Hardin had battled to draws with the top boards from George Washington and Hunter College, Elvin Wilson and Jessica Ambats, in rounds 3 and 4.

In the final round Gassaway finally lost, but teammates Hardin, Dizon, and Niemi held on to garner three team points. Jeff's final victory, which was a must or Wilson would have finished second, was against still another expert. Wilson captured first place with 21 points, George Washington was second with 20, and University tied with Hunter College for third at 19½. Scoring for Wilson were Gassaway 5½, Hardin 5½, Dizon 5, and Niemi 5.

On an individual basis, Oregon placed three in the top 20. Sam Hamilton (2080) of Catlin Gable finished 6th with 6-1, and Gassaway and Hardin finished 9th and 19th, respectively.

Round 6 Scotch

White: Jon Gassaway (1859)

Black: James Schuyler (2265)

1 d4 Nc6 2 e4 e5 3 Nf3 exd4 4 Nxd4 Bc5 5 Be3 Qf6 6 c3 Nge7 7 f4 d5 8 Bb5 dxe4 9 Nxc6 bxc6 10 Bxc5 cxb5 11 00 00 12 Qe2 Re8 13 Qxe5 Bf5 14 Bxe7 Qb6+ 15 Qd4 Rxe7 16 Qxb6 axb6 17 Na3 c6 18 Rfe1 Rae8 19 Rxe7 Rxe7 20 Rd1 Kf8 21 Kf2 Ke8 22 Nb1 Bc2! 23 Rc1 Bd3 24 Rd1 Re2 25 Kf3 Rxb2 26 Rxd3 Rxb1 27 Rd6 b4 28 Rxc6 b3 29 axb3 Rxb3 30 Rc7 Kd8 31 Rxf7 Rxc3+ 32 Ke4 Rc7 33 Rf8+ Kd7 34 Kd5 Ke7 35 Rb8 Rc5+ 36 Kd4 Rb5 37 g4 Kf6 38 h4 Rb4+ 39 Ke3 g6 40 Rb7 h5 41 gxh5 gxh5 42 Rb8 Rb3+ and the game was drawn in a few moves.

½-½

Round 3 Najdorf (6 f4)

White: Elvin Wilson (2132)

Black: Jeff Hardin (1877)

1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d4 cd 4 Nxd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 a6 6 f4 e6 7 Be3 Be7 8 Qf3 Qc7 9 Bd3 b5 10 00 Bb7 11 a4 b4 12 Nb1 Nbd7 13 Nd2 Nc5 14 Kh1 Nfd7 13 Nd2 Nc5 14 Kh1 Nfd7 15 N4b3 d5 16 Bd4 de 17 Nxe4 f5 18 Bxg7 fxe4 19 Qh5+ Kd8 20 Bxh8 exd3 21 Nxc5 Qxc5 22 Qxh7 Qc6! Rf2 Bc5 24 Rd2 Be3 25 Qxd3 Bxd2 26 Qxd2 Kc7 27 Bd4 Rg8 28 Rg1 Qxa4 29 c3 bc

[29...b3, with the idea of a5-4-3, preserves more winning chances--JTC.]

30 Qxc3+ Qc6

[Again, material should be kept on--JTC.]

31 Rc1 Qxc3

[Now, if 30...Rg2, then 31 Qa5+!--JTC.]

32 Rxc3+ Kd6 33 Rc2 Kd5 34 Rd2 Ke4 35 g3 e5 36 fxe5 Nxe5 37 Bxe5 Kxe5+ 38 Kg1 Bc8 39 Kf2 Rf8+ 40 Ke3 Bf5 ½-½

Black has the impotent pair: bishop and wrong rook pawn. (Hardin)

Round 4 Nimzo-Indian

White: Jon Gassaway (1859)

Black: Ro Mitchell (2050)

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nc3 Bb4 4 Nf3

A flexible move which maintains the option of Bg5.

4...c5 5 e3 Nc6 6 Bd3 Bxc3+ 7 bxc3 d6 8 e4 e5 9 00

If black accepts the sacrifice (9...cd 10 cd ed), white can activate his Q-bishop by playing Bb2 and recapturing the pawn, or by Bf4.

9...h6 10 d5 Ne7 11 Nh4 00

[11 g5!--JTC]

12 f4 Ng6

We have reached a position almost identical to Fischer-Spassky, Match Game 5, except that both sides have castled. If now 13 Nxf6 fxf6 14 fxe5 dxe5,

black's fractured pawn structure is of little significance as he is able to blockade the passed pawn. Perhaps more importantly, black could exploit white's weak light squares by playing g5 and placing his bishop or queen on g6. Black's knight would have a promising post on f4, as well.

13 fxe5 dxe5

13...Nxe5 must also be considered.

14 Nf5! Bxf5 15 exf5 Ne7 16 Qe1 Qd6 17 Qg3 Ne8?!

17...Kh8 is another possible defense.

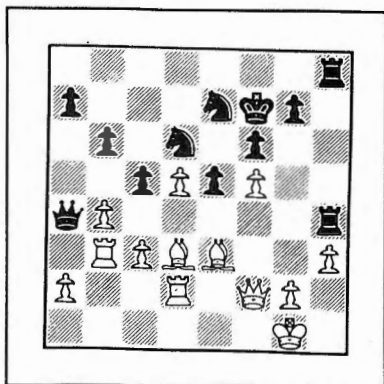
18 Re1 f6 19 Bxh6 Kf7! 20 Be3 Qc7 21 Qf3 Rh8 22 h3 Nd6

For now, black has successfully blockaded the position, which tends to favor the knights. The pendulum slowly swings into Black's favor.

23 Re2 Qa5 24 Rb1 b6 25 Rb3 Qa4 26 Rd2 Rh4

26...Nxc4 loses to 27 Bxc4 Qxc4 28 d6.

27 Qf2 Rbh8



28 Bxc5! bxc5

White has compensation. Black, having generated strong pressure against White's c-pawn, now finds his Queen and Rooks awkwardly placed for the defense of his precariously placed King, as White's pieces spring to life. Black must also be concerned with the advancement of White's three passed pawns. On 28...Nxc4, 29 Bxc4 bxc5 30 d6+ Qxc4 31 dxe7 Rf4 32 Qe1 Re8 33 Rd7 Rxe7 34 Rbb7 is winning for white.

29 Qxc5 Qd7 30 Ra3 Ra8

30...Rc8!?

31 Ra6 Nec8 32 Rc6 Kg8 33 Rb2 e4!

Black begins to take more active counter-measures.

34 Be2 Qe7 35 Rc7

Another possible plan is 35 Qf2!? Rh8 36 c5! Nf7 37 d6, when white's passed pawns become more dangerous and he opens the important c4 square for his bishop.

35...Qe5! 36 Qc6 Qc3 37 Rbb7

Black can now complicate the issue and obtain at least a draw with 37...Qe3+.

37...Nxb7?? 38 Qe8+ Kh7 39 Qg6+ Kh8 40 Qxg7++ 1-0 (Gassaway)

[The tournament's time control was a fast 25/1, then 45 minute sudden death -- 3 1/2 hours total--JTC.]

Round 4 Vienna

White: Jeff Hardin (1877)

Black: Jessica Ambats (2083)

1 e4 e5 2 Nc3 Nf6 3 g3 Bc5 4 Bg2 Nc6 5 Nge2 d6 6 Na4 Bb6 7 Nxb6 axb6 8 00 00 9 d3 Be6 10 a3 Qd7 11 f4 ef 12 Nxf4 Bg4 13 Qe1 Qc8?! 14 Qf2 Ne7 15 Bd2 Ng6 16 Bc3 Nd7 17 h3 Be6 18 Nxe6 fxe6 19 Qe3 e5 20 Rxf8+ Qxf8 21 Rf1 Qe7 22 Rf5 Qe6 23 Qd2? d5 24 Qf2 d4 25 Bd2 Rf8 26 Rxf8+ Ngxf8 27 b3 c5 28 a4

[The following game was played in the last round, must-win situation for Wilson High--JTC]

Round 7 King's Gambit

White: Jeff Hardin (1877)

Black: Dan F. Meyer (2001)

1 e4 e5 2 Nc3 Nc6 3 f4 Bc5 4 Nf3 d6 5 Na4?! ef 6 Nxc5 dxc5 7 d3 g5 8 g3 fg 9 hg Qd6 10 Kf2 f6 11 e5!? Nxe5 12 Nxe5 Qxe5 13 Qh5+ Kf8 14 Bg2 Qf5+ 15 Bf3 Kg7 16 g4 Qg6 17 Qh2 Qf7 18 Bd2 c6?! 19 Bc3! Be6 20 Rae1 Bd5 21 Re3! Re8 22 Rhe1 Rxe3 23 Rxe3 Nh6 24 Qd6 Bxf3??

[Time trouble?--JTC]

25 Re7 Nxc5+ 26 Kxf3 h5 27 Rxf7+ Kxf7 28 Qxc5 Re8 29 Qxa7 Re3+ 30 Qxe3! Nxe3 31 Kxe3 Kg6 32 Kf3 f5

[32...Kf5 might be better; Black's idea would be to play h4, then g4+, unless white plays to front the pawn with his King by 33 Kg3--JTC.]

33 Be5 f4

[More natural is 33...h4--JTC.]

34 Bxf4! gxf4 35 Kxf4 Kf6 36 d4! b5

[It is generally a bad idea to advance defending pawns in a situation like this. The simple 36...Ke6 makes it a lot tougher on white. Black would seek to use his h-pawn as a decoy while grabbing up Q-side pawns--JTC.]

37 c3 Kg6 38 b3 Kf6 39 a4 ba 40 ba Ke6 41 c4 Kd7 42 Kg5 Kc7 43 a5! Kb7 44 d5 Kc7 45 Kxh5 c5 46 a6 Kb8 47 d6 Kc8 48 a7 and Black's flag falls 1-0 (Hardin)

THE GAME PLACE

Newly arrived from India
FINE QUALITY
HANDCRAFTED
WOODEN CHESS SETS

Styles, sizes, prices to suit all
Tournament sets feature poured lead
in single, double and triple weights
Art series unweighted
Mail order available with American Express,
Mastercard, Visa - send or phone for list



Pat Frey (206) 547-4360
4518 University Way NE
Seattle, WA 98105

We also carry a superb selection
of other games and supplies

B.C. Open Championship

July 1 - 3, 1989

By Ralph Dubisch

The 1989 B.C. Open was held in Burnaby (Greater Vancouver), at the B.C. Institute of Technology. Keith Yamanaka and I decided to travel for part of the extended weekend to play some chess. For unknown reasons, in Canada I play 2400 strength, so I had hopes of winning.

We were almost late the first day; the I-5 border crossing can be a pain. The rest of the weekend we wised up and took the deserted truck route, saving 30 minutes each way. Fortunately, the first round was late. (Actually, this was the case each day, and combined with unrealistic scheduling at 10 and 3 (five hours apart) for six hour games, we never seemed to have any rest time between games.)

After just two rounds, there were only two perfect scores: myself and IM Leon Piasetski. Although I upset John Berry in the second round, I couldn't hold Leon, so after three rounds he was a full point ahead of the field. In round four I could only draw with Dave Ross after some interesting opening play (he used 55 minutes on move six). Piasetski had 4, Berry 3, the multitudes 2½.

The last day was full of surprises. In round five, Berry beat Piasetski. I was paired with Keith, who needed only one point in the last two rounds to take the under 2200 prize. Keith sacked a piece for interesting play, but goes wrong later.

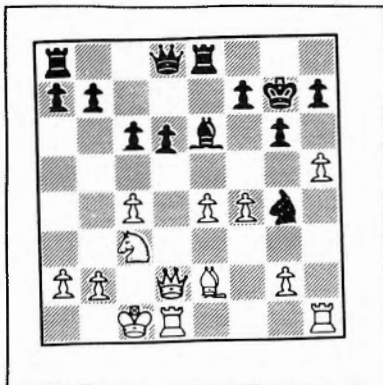
The last round pairings are: Ross 3½ - Piasetski 4; Gary Basanta 3½ - Berry 4; myself 3½ - Lionel Joyner 2½. Keith loses to Ian Skulsky. Joyner has prepared an improvement in the French defense we played in May, but I decided to try it again anyway. Surely a win is only going to give me a tie for third anyway (my rating guarantees me that much money just for playing all rounds up here... I like this system). While I was struggling to draw, I realized I might have been mistaken. Basanta cheapos Berry (actually he had a good game anyway, but it's customary to call any Basanta victory a cheapo). Ross played the game of his life to crush Piasetski. Dave and Gary share first place, while Leon, John and I get our entry fee back.

I wonder if IM Piasetski has ever lost two games in one day before?

Round 6

Gary Basanta - Johnathan Berry
King's Indian

1 e4 d6 2 d4 g6 3 Be3
Bg7 4 Qd2 Nc6 5 c4 e5 6
Ne2 Nf6 7 f3 exd4 8
Nxd4 00 9 Nc3 Re8 10
000 Nd7 11 h4 Nde5 12
h5 Nxd4 13 Bxd4 Be6 14
f4 Ng4 15 Bxg7 Kxg7 16
Be2 c6?



16...f5 avoids immediate material loss. It is surprising that John missed the threat, since the game has been revolving around essentially this same theme for the last three moves.

17 f5 gxf5 18 exf5 Ne5 19 fxe6 20 Ne4 Nxc4 21 Qc3+ Ne5 22 Rxd6 1-0

Round 6

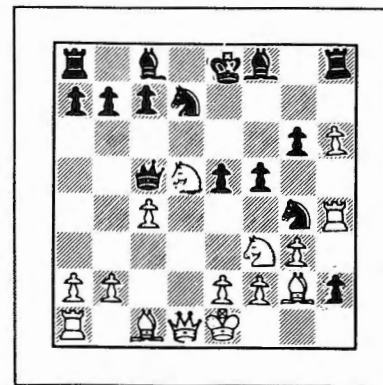
David Ross - Leon Piasetski
King's Indian

1 d6 d6 2 g3 g6 3 Bg2 Bg7 4 Nf3 Nd7 5 c4 e5 6 Nc3 Nh6 7 dxe5 dxe5 8 h4 Ng4 9 h5 Qe7 10 h6 Bf8 11 Rh4 f5 12 Nd5 Qc5

White has played the opening with great ingenuity, and now makes a strong exchange sacrifice to activate all of his pieces. I think Black's plan with

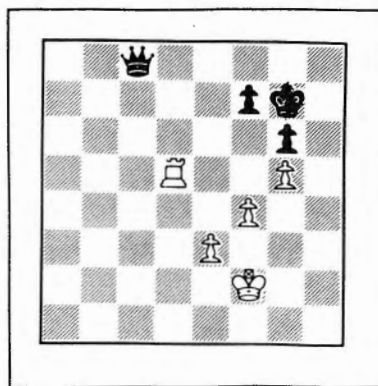
6...Nh6 followed by ...Ng4 is too ambitious. If the idea was to recapture on e5 with a Knight, White can (and did) cross that up by playing dxe5 before the Knight is ready.

13 Rxc4 fxc4 14 Ng5 Bd6
15 Ne6 Qxc4 16 b3 Qc6
17 Ndx7+ Qxc7 18
Nxc7+ Bxc7 19 Ba3 Kf7
20 Qd5+ Kf6 21 Rc1
Nb6 22 Qc5 Bd8 23
Qd6+ Be6 24 Bxb7 Re8
25 Rc6 Nc4 26 bxc4 Rb8
27 Bb2 Kg5 28 Qxe5+
Bf5 29 Qf4+ Kh5 30 Rc7 Bxc7 31 Qxc7 Bd3 32 Qc5+ g5 33
Bc1 Rxe2 34 Kd1 Rg8 35 Qd5 1-0



Round 2

Johnathan Berry - Ralph Dubisch
Sicilian (2 f4)



Position after 41 Rd5. Black to move.

John, Dave and Leon all thought this position was a draw. I believe, however, that the winning plan I used will work in almost all similar positions: corner the White King, forcing the Rook to defend the e pawn from either e5 or e8. If Re8 then tempo once with the Queen, on Re5 play ...Kf8 - zugzwang!

41...Qc2+ 42 Kg3 Qe2 43
Re5 Kf8 44 Kh3 Qf3+ 45
Kh2 Qf2+ 46 Kh3 Qg1

47 e4 Qf2 48 Kg4 Qg2+ 49 Kh4 Qf3 0-1

Round 5

Keith Yamanaka - Ralph Dubisch
King's Indian (When in Rome...)

1 c4 Nf6 2 Nc3 g6 3 e4 d6 4 d4 Bg7 5 f3 00 6 Be3 e5 7 dxe5 dxe5 8 Bc5?!

8 Qxd8 Rxd8 9 Nd5 Nxd5 10 cxd5 c6 =.

8...Re8 9 Nb5 Nfd7!?

This keeps the Queens on, opens the d8-h4 diagonal, and keeps the Nb8 free to head for d4. On the down side, however, is the possibility of 10 Bxa7.

10 Ba3 Bh6 11 Ne2 Nc6 12 h4 a6 13 h5?! axb5 14 hxc6 Qg5

Originally, I had intended 14...hxc6 15 Rxb6? b4 (16 Qd5 Kg7) winning easily, but 15 cxb5! would be good for White. 14...b4!? is a valid alternative though.

15 gxh7+ Kxf7 16 cxb5 Nd4!? 17 Nxd4 exd4 18 Bc4+!

On 18 Qxd4 I intended 18...Ra4! 19 Qd1 Rxe4+! 20 fxc4 Qg3+ 21 Kc2 Qe3+ +.

18...Kg6 19 Qxd4 Bg7

Now I thought the threat of ...Rxa3 was going to win for me: 20 Qd1 Rxa3 21 bxa3 Qxg2 22 Rf1 Bc3+.

20 Qd2! Qxd2+

Now 20...Rxa3 21 Bf7+! Kf6 22 Qxg5+ Kxg5 23 Bxe8 didn't seem to be what I was looking for.

21 Kxd2 Ne5 22 Be2 h5!!

A necessary preparation to blockade on the white squares. On most other moves, 23 f4 threatening Bh5+ or f5 would be very strong. Now White allows a quick destruction of his pawn mass.

23 f4? Ng4 24 Bxg4 Bxg4 25 Ke3 Ra4! 26 e5 Bh6 0-1

Pawns will fall.

Two Games from the Willamette Valley Open

May 20th and 21st, 1989

By Jay Thomas Collins

Going into the fifth and final round, Yew Ong was in a familiar position—leading the tournament with a perfect 4 points. He was paired with Manuel Joseph, the only 3.5. (Time Control: 40/90; then 30 min. Sudden Death.)

Manual Joseph (2249) - Yew Ong (2168)

1 e4 g6 2 d4 Bg7 3 c4 d6 4 Nc3 Nf6 5 g3 00 6 Bg2 Nbd7 7 Nf3 e5 8 00 Re8 9 Re1 exd4 10 Nxd4 Ne5 11 b3 Bd7 (or 11...Bg4) 12 h3 h6 13 Bb2 a6 14 Rb1 Rb8 15 f4 Nc6 16 Nd5 Nxd5 17 cxd5 Ne7 18 Kh2 c6 19 dxc6 bxc6 20 Nf3 Bxb2 21 Rxb2 Nc8 22 Rd2 Qa5 23 e5 d5 24 Nh4 Qd8 25 Be4 Ne7 26 Bb1 Qc8 (26...Rb4) 27 g4 Rb4 28 Rf2 c5 29 f5 g5?

Although somewhat better, both 29...Rd4 30 fxg6! and 29...gxf5 30 Nxf5 Nxf5 [forced] 31 gxf5 are winning for White.

30 f6! Bxg4

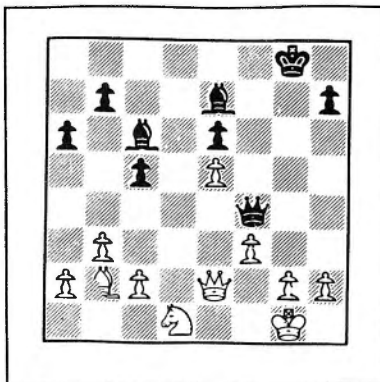
There is no solace: 30...gxh4 31 Qd2 Nf5 [forced] 32 Rxf5! ; or 30...Rd4 31 Qc2 Rc4 32 Rxe4 gxh4! 33 fxe7! dxe4 34 Qxc4, and White wins again.

31 Qc2 1-0

White's victory seemed inexorable. Mr. Ong, an excellent tactical player, must have felt great disappointment when he realized that of all the tricks he had up his sleeve, there were none that would save him.

Sief Poulsen (1873) and I were paired from the multitude tied at 3 points. I played white and after escaping from rather uneven opening play, I exchanged off the Rooks on the d-file and reached this position, White to move:

While I do not have a complete understanding of this position, I will note its features. Obviously, Black's Bishop on c6 exerts pressure down the diagonal. But his black squared Bishop has yet to find its place. White's job is to keep this Bishop out of the game while maintaining his strong point at e5. In his play, White will emphasize the closed characteristics of the position, seeking to improve his Knight.



With his next move White initiates a clamp down.

22 c4 h5 23 Nf2 Qf5 24 Nd3 h4?! 25 Ba3 b6

Unless Black chooses to sac his c pawn, ...b6 is forced. I thought this to be a serious concession, as squares for the Bishop on e7 are at a premium.

26 Kf2 a5 27 Bc1 g5 28 h3

Perhaps Black should have played for pawns on h5 and g4.

28...Bd8 29 Qe3 Be7 30 Bd2 (1:05) Kh7 (1:24) 31 Ke2 Qg6 32 Nf2 Qc2 33 Qd3+ Qxd3+ 34 Kxd3

Although White has achieved many gains, Black's situation does not seem so difficult. And as White presses for more, chances might arise for Black to open the position for his Bishop and turn the tables.

34...Kg6 35 Ng4 Kf5 36 Ke3 Kg6 37 Bc3 Kg7 38 Be1 Kg6 39 a4 Kg7 40 g3! (1:20) hxg3 (1:29)

Time control is reached. White will seek to keep Black's Bishops hemmed in while undertaking a reorganization of his pieces for the next phase.

41 Bxg3 Kg6 42 Kf2 Kf5 43 Ne3+ Kg6 44 Kg2 Kg7 45 Be1 Kg6 46 Ng4 Kf5 47 Bc3 Kg6 48 Kg3 Kf5 49 Ne3+ Kg6 50 Ng4 (1:38) Kf5 (1:32) 51 Nh6+ Kg6 52 Ng8 Bd8 53 Kg4 Kg7 54 Nf6 Kg6 55 Bd2 Be7

Even now the situation is undecided. If 56...Bxg5, then 57 Bxf3+! Potentially weakening pawn moves are always difficult moves to decide to play; on White's 40th, g3! was the only real try. White has gained much, but I think he has just hit another wall. I decided on an immediate breakthrough.

56 f4!?! gxf4?

An easy mistake to make under a sudden death time control. However, 56...Bxf6! 57 exf6 Be4! 58 fxg5 Bc2 (58...e5? 59 Bc3) 59 Bf4 (59 Kf4 Bxb3 60 Ke5-d6-e7 is interesting, but doesn't offer White more than a draw) Bxb3 (59...Bd1+ 60 Kh4 Bxb3 61 Bc7 Bxa5 62 Bxb6 Bb3 63 Bxa5 Bxc4 64 Bb6 is a draw) 60 Bc7 Bxa4 61 Bxb6 Bb3 and Black regains his pawn with a drawn position. (For instance, 62 Bxa5 Bxc4 63 Bb6 Be2+ 64 Kf4 c4 65 Bd4 = .)

56...Bg2! 57 fxg5 58 Bf1 is also good, but very complex.

57 Kxf4!? Bxf6

57...Bg2 also holds the draw.

58 gxf6 Kxf6?

In this game, it seems that you need to be down a pawn to achieve your aims. 58...e4+!? and 58...Bg2 59 h4 Bf1 (59...Kxf6 exposes Black to lines which could transpose to the game) 60 Ke5 Bd3 are both playable.

The elegant win that follows was far from obvious going in.

59 Bc3+ Ke7 60 be5 Kd7 61 h4 Bg2 62 h5 Bh3 63 Kg5 Bf5 64 Kf6 (1-0)

Black could struggle on for a few moves, but Sief had only two minutes left on his clock. White's win is simple: his h-pawn costs Black his Bishop, and the Black King is tied to the defense of the Q-side. For example: 64...Bc2 65 h6 Bg6 66 Kg7 Kc6 (not attractive, but Ke7 allows 67 Be7 winning easily: Black was in zugzwang) 67 h7 and wins.

So, Mr. Joseph continues his winning ways, finishing clear first at 4.5 - .5. Tied at 4 were Yew Ong, myself, Leland Harmon, Mark Turner (first "A"), and Tom Robinson. [For the crosstable, see last month's NWC.]

Pokey Afield:

A Northwest Chessplayer's Adventures on the "Other" Coast by John Glass, friend and biographer to Pokey

Who is Pokey? An introduction

Pokey is much more than an average chess playing horse, if only because he is quite a bit higher rated than most of the equines one usually finds prancing about on the farm. The famous Trigger was actually no better than a weak "C" player, and although it has been commonly thought that Mr. Ed was a strong expert, recent evidence has shown that Wilbur, himself an IM, was inadvertently giving soft-yogurt signals to his trusty mount. I myself have witnessed that so called "intelligent" horse hang his queen on numerous occasions when Wilbur was not present. No, Pokey requires no help from me, but I must stress that I brag about his skill only because he is, after all, a horse; his level of playing ability would be in no way astounding for a human.

Pokey is rather amazing in terms of his appearance; I have had many odd looks from people as I walk down the street with a bright red horse who walks on his hind legs. He is also a lyrical animal, and given to poetry; like Burns at his plow, Pokey has been known to compose entire poems spontaneously at the chessboard. Pokey also has the tremendous advantage of being made of clay, providing him with such a great resiliency that he can recover quickly from even such terrible accidents as falling off of a cliff or being checkmated.

The Accidental Pokey

Several weeks ago Pokey told me he was travelling east in order to visit an old friend. I quickly offered to accompany him because I knew that wherever Pokey went chess adventure was sure to follow. I also wondered how Pokey would fare against players on the East Coast, and whether the results of a clay horse would be indicative of how other Northwest players would perform in the "colonies". Perhaps, I thought, this may shed some light on the question that has puzzled many great thinkers for some time now: whether we (NW players) are underrated, the East Coast players over rated, or if rating is unimportant and Northwest players are generally superior anyway.

Although Pokey had wandered East to visit friends, I knew it would not be long before he was drawn to a chess tournament. The first opportunity to present itself was the Susquehanna Valley Open in Bloomsburg, PA. This event drew 75 players (only one master), and as the prizes available were small, we thought the high turnout amazing. In any case, Pokey won his first round against a "C" player and found himself paired against the highest rated player in the second.

Pokey (1895) vs. B. Schwab (2219)

1 Nf3

I often tease Pokey that he always moves his Knight first because, as a horse, this is the piece he most readily identifies with.

1...f5 2 e4

Pokey never "goes Dutch".

2...fxe4 3 Ng5 Nf6 4 Nc3

After the game, Pokey confessed that he was afraid to play 4 d3 because he had been crushed in numerous speed games with Dan Marshall after 4...e3

4...e5

Or 4...d5, when 5 d3 really will be met with 5...e3!

5 Ngxe4 Be7 6 d4 exd4 7 Qxd4 Nc6 8 Qd1

The Pokey said he couldn't think of a better spot for his Queen. I'm not sure either, but maybe 8 Nxf6 Bxf6 9 Qd5 Nb4 10 Qb3 would have been better.

8...Nxe4 9 Nxe4 d5 10 Ng5

Pokey's good friend Gumby once told him that if in doubt, he should always go forward; still, 10 Ng3 may have been more prudent. Pokey is O.K. after

10...Bxg5 11 Qh5+ and Qxg5.

10...Bf5 11 Bd3 Bxd3 12 cxd3 Qd7 13 00 00 14 d4 Qf5 15 Nf3 Bd6 16 Be3

Things are looking bad, but the magic of claymation is about to come into play.

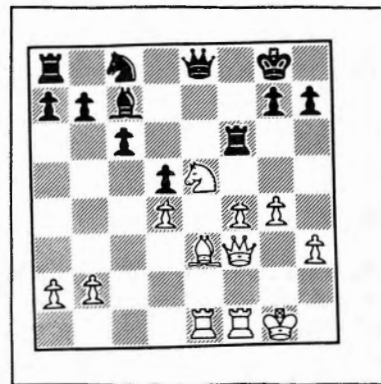
16...Qh5?

The wrong move order. 16...Rf6 is hard to meet.

17 h3 Rf6 18 Ne5!

The wrath of Pokey! Now it's his turn to tango.

18...Qe8 19 f4 Ne7 20 Qf3 c6 21 g4 21 Nc8 22 Rae1 Bc7



23 f5!

23...Bxe5 24 dxe5 Qxc5 is straight out because of 25 Bc5, leading quickly to mate.

23...Rf8 24 g5

Pokey begins to go astray. After 24 Bg5 Nd6 25 f6, Black can start looking into agricultural real estate.

24...Nd6 25 f6 g6 26 Ng4?!

Another move on "autopilot", Pokey. Better is 25 Bd2!, when...Nf5 is met by 26 Nxb6 Qxg6 27 Qf5, winning. Now severe time pressure combined with Pokey's giddiness at the prospect of his first potential victory over a master will prove his undoing.

26...Nf5 27 Bd2 Qd7 28 Qd3 Rae8 29 f7 Rxf7 30 Rxe8? Qxe8 31 Nf6+ Rxf6 32 gxf6 Qd7 33 Re1 Qd6 34 Re2 Kf7 35 Bg5 Bb6 36 Rd2?

Highway hypnosis.

36...Bxd4+ 37 Kg2 h6 38 Bxh6 Nh4+ 39 Kf1 Qxf6+ 40 Ke2 Bxb2

Unfortunately for our hero, 50 moves are necessary to make the time control.

41 Qg3 Be5 42 Qg5

Look out Pokey!

42...Qf3+ 43 Ke1 Bg3+ 0-1

After being thwarted from his first win over a master, Pokey gave forth a loud neigh of discontent. After the game, Black's comment was "Gee, I was worried there for a while." A less courteous horse than Pokey would have said something like: "WORRIED? Your position was so bad it ought to be prohibited by a constitutional amendment!" But Pokey is a polite animal and quick to cheer up; he finished the tournament with three points, losing in the final round to an expert. At home I reassured Pokey over beers that there would be other tournaments, other chances to uphold the reputation of the great Pacific Northwest.

Next Month: Pokey's Poetry Potpourri

Northwest Postal Chess

Kristen S. Dietsch, 505 NE 70th, #1011, Seattle, WA 98115-5405

Postal Ratings

MASTERS (2)

1483 John Penquite
1397 Stan Vaughan

EXPERTS (11)

1199 Richard Schultz
1198 Bill McGeary
1183 Dave Collyer
1174 Mike Mulford
1150 Sean Malone
1132 David Heap
1102 Michael Vaughn
1072 Rob Rittenhouse
1063 Steve Gordon
1050 Terry M. Grant
1020 Jeff Schuh

CLASS A (21)

985 H. Greninger
974 Harry McAndrew
973 Bob Jeffers
972 Philip Peterson
958 Mike Heinisch
956 Dave Bowman
931 Marvin Hayami
925 John Stanfield
923 Dana Woods
904 Robert Baker
900 Robert Karch
884 David Cornell
880 C. Carrothers
872 E. Lee Edwards
868 Russel Ness
864 Scott Caldwell
842 Vincent Campos
840 Ron Zarges
838 John McNabb
805 Thomas Thrush
800 Jeff Jarvis

CLASS B (30)

796 George Kosinsky
779 Ron Norman
764 Dan McLeod
760 Randy Smolensky
755 Kristen Dietsch
750 Len Lutterman
750 Steve Tower
724 Don Lundberg
720 Jim Amidon
718 George Chue
711 Eric Kashino
706 G.K. Tan
700 John D. Miller
700 Stephen Wilkins
700 Steve Wing
688 Mike Vinyard
685 Robert Haukap
684 Lucki Tenujaja
681 John Ragner
679 Murlin Varner
660 Daryl Ward
655 Dave Donnelly
651 John Tubbs
629 Mare Doerr
615 Rick Sweeney
612 Doug Allen
610 Stephen Chase
610 Larry Rydel
606 Michael Powe
604 Earl Daniel

CLASS C (14)

554 Garrroll Salmons
551 Randy E. Parr
545 Richard Mangus
515 Michael Conner
514 Lewis Allwardt
512 Rick Schneider
500 Phil Carson
500 Russell Sanders
489 Charles Sacks
485 Don White
472 C. Nicholls
468 Darwei Kung
458 Billie Slagle
445 Ken Eddy

CLASS D (7)

397 Paul Lowry
345 Patricia Lowry
342 Ron Hill
328 Jean Bishop
201 G. Greenwood
141 Mike Gusinow
54 Curt Collyer

What's Available

POSTAL FOURSOMES: \$1.50 each section vs 3 others, 2 games each. Another entry or certificate to a clear first place. State preference of higher, lower, or same class of players.

CHALLENGE MATCHES: \$.75 each player, 2 to 6 games rated. Opening Themes okay, your opponent fastest.

NEWCOMERS: Send all regular and postal ratings with entry. Open to all (overseas, 5 days max. mailing time.)

Game of the Month

Active NWPC players (currently in a NWPC event) send you best postal score(s) to me at address above. If your submission appears in this column, you will receive a FREE FOURSOME entry. Games from other postal clubs accepted. Material to be judged by NWC Editor.

Section News

SECTIONS FORMING: Foursomes: 2 needed for a MX/X/XA, 2 for AB/B/BC; 2 for a MX/X with the Blackmar-Dicmer Gambit. Challenges: (send \$.75 to have your class listed here).

WELCOME: John Wynecoop of Spokane WA.

Above is the announcement for a new Game of the Month feature. Sometimes the Game of the Year only will appear, but we sometimes have additional space for a Game of the Month winner, and your Month game may win the Year Contest, and appear instead. The Game of the Year remains for NWPC games only, however.

Again, our rules have been laser-mastered by Robert A. Karch, Chess International Editor. Send a SASA to me for a copy. I received a comment against changing our rating system (see last month). I feel the same, so write if you think otherwise. Correction: The 1989 WA-WA, not the WA-OR match was tied 2-2. The WA-OR has 2 games, Carrothers vs Schuh, remaining, with OR leading 3-1. Lewis Allwardt won foursome 88CD3 with 5 1/2-1/2 over Hill, Greenwood and C. Collyer.

JUNE RESULTS: 88NW1 Thrush 19 Ward. 88CD3 Allwardt 9 Greenwood and Greenwood = 16 Allwardt. 88CM8 Allen 26 Daniel. 88CD2 Powe 11 Bishop. 89CD1 Powe 12 Hill. 87MX2 D. Collyer 27 Schultz. 87D1 Bishop 20 Greenwood. 89CD1 8,7 Queen. 89AB1 Lundberg 38 Hayami. 88AB2 McNabb 9 Schneider. 88XA1 Rittenhouse 18 Woods.

(The point change(s), middle, is added to the first player - who won, unless an '=' , a draw - and subtracted from the second player.)

POSTAL GAME

K.S. Dietsch (USA) - G.N. Gulak (USSR) ICCF WT H/663

1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 d4 exd4 4 Bc4 Bc5 5 c3

The Scotch Gambit. A rare alternative is 5 Ng5 Nh6 6 Qh5 Qe7. John Hurt in The Center Gambits gives, if 7 f4, 7...d5! 8 Bxd5 Nb4 9 Bb3 Bg4 10 Qh4 000 11 00 f6 12 Nf7 Nxf7 13 Qxg4+ Kb8, Hurt-Wright, 1963, as equal.

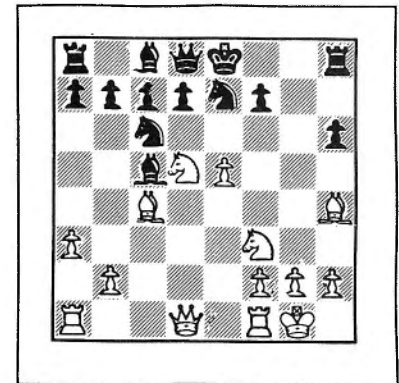
5...dxc3

BCO, 2nd ed., says 5...Nf6 is Black's only way to equalize, transposing into the Guioeco Piano, and Estrin, in the Two Knights Defence, says after 5...dxc3 6 Nxc3 White has a wonderful game; however, Hurt, after 6...d6, improves on Lasker; 7 Bg5 Qd7 Qd2 h6 9 Bh4 Nge7 10 000 Ng6, keeping the pawn, with 7 Qb3 Qd7 8 Nd5 Nge7 9 Qc3 00 10 00 Nxd5! 11 exd5 Ne5 12 Nxe5 dxe5 13 Qxe5 Bd6, where Black has equalized.

6 Nxc3 Nf6? 7 e5 Qe7 8 00 Ng8 9 Nd5 Qd8 10 Bg5 Nge7 11 a3!

Threatening to drive Black's Bishop on e5 from protecting his Knight on e7, and opening a2 for White's Bishop on c4 in case it has to retreat later.

11...h6 12 Bh4 g5



13 Nxc5! hxg5 14 Bxg5

Black has no useful moves. If 14...d6 15 b4 Bb6 16 Bf6 Rg8 (if 16...Rh7 17 Bxe7 Nxe7 18 Nf6+, or 16...Rf8?? 17 Bxe7!) 17 Qh5 Rg6 (if 17...Be6? 18 Nxe7 Nxe7 19 Bxe6) 18 Nxe7 Nxe7 19 Bxf7+ Kxf7 20 Qh7+ Ke8 21 Bxe7 Qxe7 22 Qxe7+ Kxe7 23 exd6 wins.

14...Nxe5 15 Re1 N5g6 16 b4 c6 17 bxc4 cxd5 18 Qxd5 00 19 Bxe7 Nxe7 20 Qg5+ Kh8 21 Re4 1-0.

This is probably my best postal game to date - Kristen Dietsch.

BOOK REVIEW

by Kristen Dietsch

Slash & Trash

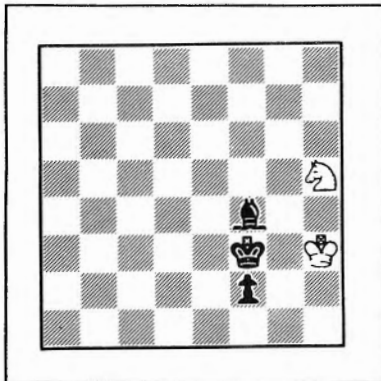
By Dick Phillips

BISHOP VS KNIGHT ENDINGS

By Yuri Averbakh

WHITE TO MOVE, LOSE or DRAW?

Let me begin with the above position is by B. Horwitz, 1852. Then I will compare this book to other ending books that I have. The solution: 1 Ng3! Be5 2 Nf1 Ke2 3 Kg2 Bf4 4 Kh1! Kf3 5 Ng3! etc. Not bad for the third page (diagram 7) of any chess book!



The book only considers positions with one Knight vs one Bishop. It begins with a single pawn, progresses to one pawn each, and finally to several pawns on each side. Unlike Rubin Fine's *Basic Chess Endings* (BCE), each example begins with its own diagram. More important, positions with just one pawn are delved into to a considerable extent - 106 examples in 43 pages, whereas BCE has 23 examples, and *600 Chess Endings* (600 E's), by Lajos Portish and Balazs Sarkozy, has only five. The positions begin with the pawn on the seventh rank, then progress to the pawn on the sixth and fifth. The arrangement is such that from any given position with one pawn, one can determine model positions to strive for. Once used to the organization, the book seems no more difficult to use than other ending works. BCE follows a simpler plan, employing the relative positions of the Bishop to Knight and Kings to pawn, which should be highly effective if mastered, but Averbakh covers these details more thoroughly and with more text.

Ken Smith notes that this series is intended for 1880+ players {Incredible accuracy, apparently 1879 players are out of luck - RED}. By just reading the text and looking at the diagrams, one can absorb the general principles. As with any endgame text, random study avoids boredom and avoids excessive concentration on just one ending that may not arise for some time.

I believe that most endings with over one piece per side are excluded from the Averbakh Endgame series, so one should note that BCE is still needed. Averbakh's *Chess Endings: Essential Knowledge* does not replace BCE, either, as it covers single pawn endings, then a wide range of practical endings. Sections in BCE can be studied first, then more details can be read later. Averbakh's Bishop vs. Knight Endings adds detail to BCE. For instance it introduces the concept of Bishop vs. Knight corresponding squares, that is, the squares a Bishop must be on to prevent Knight intrusions {Gordon Taylor's Tesuji? - RED}. Averbakh also corrects an error found in BCE (page 196 diagram 220) and 600 E's (pg 76, diagram 239), known before the first publication of both works. It is, files reversed here: White K on d6, N on d5, P on c6; Black: K on b8, B on g2. Best for both is: 1 Kd7! Ka7 2 c7 Bf1! 3 Kd8 Ba6 4 Nf6 Kb6! 5 Nd7+ Kb5! with a draw. BCE claimed that White could win in exception to the general rule; in *Rook Endings*, by Levenfish and Smyslov, a similar BCE exception was found not to be the case. I do not believe that any of BCE's rules have been found to be in error, however.

After the one-pawn section, Averbakh has 152 examples of endings with only one side having two or more pawns. BCE has 39 on this, 600 E's has eight. Averbakh claims to have made the first exhaustive analysis of this case, and, indeed, the positions all appear to have some theoretically important difference, and not to be repetitions of the same theme for emphasis. After this section, the book ends with 65 examples of many pawns per side, compared with 55 in BCE and eight in 600 E's. On the whole, this book seems to have deeper coverage than both BCE and 600 E's. The corresponding squares concept is sometimes much faster than ordinary 'if then' thinking.

So, this book is much easier-reading than BCE's Bishop vs. Knight section, with its diagram per example and more text, has positions of practical and aesthetic value, and can be recommended for a broad range of players. His work called *Comprehensive Chess Endings: Volume Two* contains this book and a second: *Rook vs. Minor Piece Endings*, so purchasing that instead is preferable. I found his *Queen and Pawn Endings* to be of similar quality.

Not long after Don James became Head Football Coach at the University of Washington, he had to take his young Husky team to the Rose Bowl to face the University of Michigan. Michigan, ranked No. 2 in the country, was officially favored by 14 points and sportswriters exclaimed that it was a travesty to waste television time on such a mismatch. I don't think the UW was in the top twenty teams in the nation.

However, as many of us remember, it was one of the most thrilling football games ever played. Coach James and his staff put together an incredible game plan that kept Michigan off balance just long enough to pull off the win. The Huskies pulled out all the stops, passing on first down when deep in their own territory, running on fourth down, using surprise kicks, and just about every other football trick in the book.

The point of this story is that the game was a classical example of the Slash & Trash Philosophy. That is, against overwhelming odds, the Huskies used a combination of skill, daring and luck to beat the odds and win the game. This is the very essence of Slash & Trash.

It is my pleasure this month to bring you a game from Frank Oslick, a true believer in S&T chess. His opponent in this game was the highly respected Novag Super Constellation computer. By the way, remember the old wife's tale that you should never get into tactical battles with a computer? Ha! Frank puts that myth to bed in a hurry.

Frank Oslick (White) - Novag Super Constellation (Black)

1 e4 (of course!) 1...e5 2 Nf3 d6

Playing the stodgy Philidor defense against an S&T player is like waving a red flag in front of a bull.

3 d4 ed 4 Nxd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 Be7 6 Bd3 O-O 7 Bg5 h6?

Now it's all downhill for Black.

8 h4! (similar to a line in the Ruy Lopez Exchange Variation) 8...hxg5 9 hxg5 Ng4

If the Knight goes anywhere else, it's Qh5 and a short game.

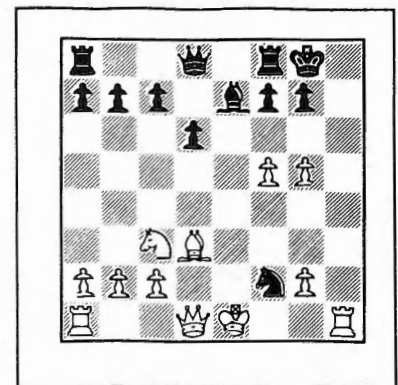
10 Nf5 (cutting off the defender) 10...Bxf5 11 exf5 (once again, the Knight is in peril) 11...Nxf2

If King takes, ...Bxg5 followed by ...Bh6 and safety.

12 Qh5!! (threatening mate) 12...Nxf2 (saving mate?) 13 f6

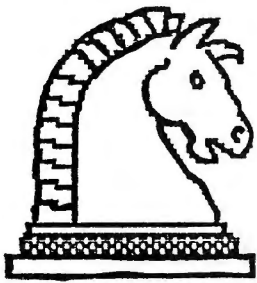
Attack! Attack! If ...Bxf6 or ...gxf6, 14 Qh7++

13...g6 14 Bxg6! f6 15 Qxg6+ Kh8 16 Qg7++



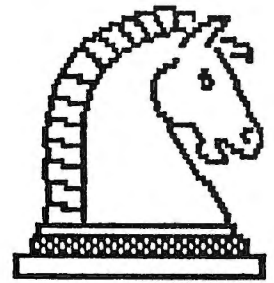
A New Evergreen Game and a classic S&T opening with e4, offering material for the attack and mating the enemy king when down three pieces.

If you enjoyed this game, you probably have the makings of a Slash & Trash player. Send me one of your games, in care of the magazine, and we'll all enjoy it.



OREGON OPEN XXXVIII

Sept. 2-3-4



Mount Hood Community College, Vista Room
26000 S. E. Stark Street, Gresham, Oregon

\$5000 guaranteed minimum.

Prize fund increased \$39.00 per player for every player over 180.

OPEN SECTION:

Time Control 55/150 then 25/1.

1st \$1000

2nd \$500

3rd \$250 4th \$250.

Under 2200 1st \$250, 2nd \$100, 3rd \$100

Under 2000 1st \$250, 2nd \$100, 3rd \$100

RESERVE SECTION

rated under 1800.

Time Control 40/90 then 60SD

1st \$500

2nd \$300

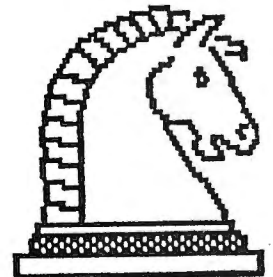
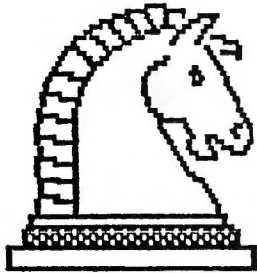
3rd \$200 4th \$200

Under 1600 1st \$200, 2nd \$100 3rd \$100

Under 1400 1st \$200, 2nd \$100

Under 1200 1st \$100

Unrated 1st \$100.



Tournament Directors:

Clay Kelleher, Lewis Richardson, Mark Turner, and Robert Barney.

Entry Fee: \$44 if received by 8/28, \$48 at site.

USCF & OCF or equivalent state memberships required.

Registration: Saturday, Sept 2, 8:00-9:15 am.

Late registrants must take 1/2 point bye Round 1.

Rounds: Sat. 10:45am & 5:30pm, Sun. 10am & 6pm, Mon. 9am & 3pm.

Send Advance to: Oregon Chess Federation

1136 14th Street

Astoria, Oregon 97103

Information: Clay Kelleher 503-775-6263 (no phone entries accepted)

Sponsors: Oregon Chess Federation Inc, Gerald Reiner, Robert Barney, Clay Kelleher, Lewis Richardson, Mark Turner, Richard Banner, Bryan Berger, Elmer Blanton, Kornelji-Dale, William Gagnon, Ralph Hall, Lane County Chess Club, Cinthia McBride, and Michael Morris.

SEE TOURNAMENT ANNOUNCEMENT SECTION FOR MORE DETAILS

OCF Report

By Lewis Richardson

1. The next general membership meeting will be September 3, 1989, at 3:15 pm, in Vista Room at Mount Hood Community College, 26000 S. E. Stark Street, Gresham, Oregon (the site of the 1989 Oregon Open). Refreshments will be served.

2. OCF Members are requested to submit agenda items, nominations for officers, and/or motions to be considered at the general membership meeting to Mike Morris, 2344 NE 27th Ave, Portland, Oregon 97212.

3. Bids to hold the 1990 Oregon Class Championships must be received by the OCF Tournament Coordinator Neil Dale, 1039 SE Wendy Ave, Gresham, Oregon, 97080, on or before August 26, 1989. The OCF Board of Directors will meet on September 2, 1989, to award the bid for the 1990 Oregon Class Championships.

4. Players interested in playing in the Oregon-Washington match on August 12 should contact Mike Morris 1-282-4805 or Lewis Richardson 1-325-7953.

5. We are actively seeking proposals to sponsor chess events. Please send your proposals and/or suggestions to OCF President Mike Morris, 2344 N.E. 27th, Portland, Oregon 97212. Also, if you are interested in helping to organize and run chess events, please contact Mike Morris.

6. On June 10 the OCF Board of Directors met. Voting Board members present were President Mike Morris, Sec-Treas. Lewis Richardson, Scholastic Co-ordinator Mark Turner, and Voting Member Evan Whipple. Non-Voting Members present were Oregon Rep to NWC Board Constantin Ettingher. At this meeting the Board approved:

A. Minutes of previous meeting as published in NWC.

B. The following Treasurer's report: \$5600 in long term savings, saving accounts \$1223.00, Checking accounts 612.79, and 95.00 in uncashed checks for a total of \$7330.92.

C. The following Secretary's membership report: Current membership 247, (112 adult OCF NWC, 21 Jr OCF NWC, 61 adult OCF only, and 53 Jr OCF only).

D. The following concerning 1989 Oregon Junior Closed:

i) Date August 19-20

ii) Site Mt Hood Community College (Dale will arrange for a free site).

iii) An entry fee of \$10.00

iv) Championship will be 6 player round robin with the following seeding : 1. Current Oregon Jr Champion, 2. Winner of OMSI H.S. Individual, 3. Winner of Oregon Junior Open, 4. Remaining three based on rating.

v) The budget will be the entry fees plus a maximum \$75.00.

vi) All entry fees will be returned as prizes.

vii) There will an alternates tournament.

viii) Invitations will be sent to 25 the top Oregon Juniors based on July rating supplement.

ix) Highest six seeds appearing will play in the Closed and the rest in a one day alternates event.

E. The following concerning the Oregon Scholastic Champion: If the tie breaking match between Sam Hamilton, Jon Gassaway, and Bobby Anderson who tied for first at OMSI high school individual has not been completed, then the Oregon Scholastic Champion will be determined by using the USCF default tie breaking system (median, solkoff, then cumulative) given in the Official Rules of Chess.

F. The following concerning the Game of the Month winners: that Game of the Month winners certificates could be used at any tournament held in Oregon that required OCF membership of participants. Also that this would apply retroactively to the Mid-Willamette Valley Open.

G. A suggestion that was submitted by Kelleher that the OCF pay half the entry fee of any lifetime OCF or WCF member who plays in the Oregon Open.

H. The following concerning the USCF delegate from Oregon - That the OCF Secretary-treasurer write a letter to Bill Maddex and inform him that Ralph Hall has indicated that he will be unable to attend the USCF meeting.

I. The following concerning the Oregon-Washington Match: To reimburse drivers \$20.00 for every 3 players transported to the match. Mark Turner will provide lists of players in rating order to Mike Morris and Lewis Richardson who will canvass them to locate players willing to play or play and drive. Mike Morris will contact Karch and clarify rating, time control, and membership requirements. The Match will start at 1 pm and cars should leave Portland about 8:00am.

J. The following concerning the OCF business meeting: that refreshments will be served at the business meeting with maximum budget of \$100.00

K. The following concerning the a proposal presented by Mark Turner on behalf of the Lane County Chess Club that the OCF cosponsor a simultaneous exhibition and tournament Oct 12-14 with the Lane County

Chess Club: to accepted the proposal with following changes.

i) LCCClub will assume 30% of the Cosponsorship risk and receive 45% of the profits, if any.

ii) If the U of O draft can be made payable to the OCF, then LCCC will deposit \$300.00 in OCF account at least 2 weeks prior to the events.

iii) If the U of O can't be made payable to OCF then LCCC will deposit \$500.00 in OCF account at least 2 weeks prior to the events.

L. The following concerning the request for Chess sets and Clocks: to donate 3 chess sets to the Bridgeview Community Temporary Housing for the Mentally Ill/Homeless. Richardson agreed to provide 3 chess boards.

Oregon Open History

By Lewis Richardson

Year	Winner	\$\$\$\$	Attd.	TD
1988	John Donaldson	2650	121	Mark Turner
1987	Hugh O'Donnell	3500	142	Clay Kelleher
1986	Silman	3250	143	John Howell
1985	Nickolay Minev	3250	136	Peter Dessauls
1984	John Donaldson	2602	145	John Howell ?
1983	Nickolay Minev	5283	165	Clay Kelleher
1982	John Grefe	4500	167	Clay Kelleher
1981	Gordon Taylor	2650	149	Lewis Richardson
1980	Viktors Pupols	545*	133	Lewis Richardson
1979	Yasser Seirawa	2500	124	Robert Karch
1978	Dennis Waterma	2400	164	Robert Karch
1977	John Donaldson	1500	126	Lewis Richardson
1976	Peter Biyiasas	1750	135	Clay Kelleher
1975	Peter Biyiasas	1625	143	Lewis Richardson
1974	Yasser Seirawa	1500	142	Pat Maloney
1973	Peter Torkar	1100	103	Pat Maloney
1972	Dennis Waterma	750	82	Esther Schrader
1971	Zuk & Waterman	400	54	Hanon Russell
1970	Clark Harmon	160	47	Esther Schrader
1969	Clark Harmon	200	62	Russell Miller
1968	Ivars Dalbergs	190	50	Russell Miller
1967	Clark Harmon	180	64	Russell Miller
1966	Ducan Suttles	115	53	Russell Miller
1965	Vitkors Pupols	135	48	Buz Eddy
1964	Elod Macskasy	135	49	Clay Kelleher
1963	Ivars Dalbergs	100	40	
1962	James McCormick	100	31	Deane Moore
1961	James McCormick	80	32	Cy Friedman
1960	James McCormick		36	
1959	Arthur Dake	50	40	Deane Moore
1957	Viktors Pupols		44	
1956	James McCormick		37	
1953	Arthur Dake		19	
1952	Ivars Dalbergs		14	
1951	Arthur Dake		13	
1950	Jim Schmitt		11	
1949	A. Suchbeck		8	
1948	Arthur Dake		10	Thomas Frewen

* In addition to the \$545 top money norm points prizes were awarded. The above information was compiled from articles in Northwest Chess and Chess Life. I wish to thank Russell Miller, Mark Turner and Clay Kelleher for their help in compiling this information. None of us were able to find any information about Oregon Opens being held in 1954, 1955 or before 1948; if any reader knows about an Oregon Open held in any of these years please contact me, (Lewis Richardson, 1136 14th, Astoria, Oregon 97103. Ph 503-325-7953). The records indicate that the Oregon Open is at least 40 years old. For the first 19 years, it was sponsored by the Portland Chess Club and held first at PCC and then later at the Oregonian Hostess House. In 1962, when the OCF was formed, it was decided that the annual business meeting would be held in conjunction with the Oregon Open. This continued until 1970 when the PCC decided, for unknown reasons, not to hold the Oregon Open. The OCF stepped in at the last minute and sponsored the tournament. In 1971 the East-West Tournament Association operated by Hanon Russell was the sponsor. From 1972 thru 1974 the House of Chess run by Pat Maloney sponsored the tournament. The Oregon Chess Club (Richardson, Kelleher and Cosponsors) organized the tournament in 1975, 1976 and 1977. The American Chess Service operated by Robert Karch sponsored the Oregon Open in 1978 and 1979. In 1980 The ACS agreed to sponsor it again, but cancelled in July because of the Mt. Saint Helens eruptions. Chess Services of Oregon (CSO) run by Clay Kelleher stepped in and with several cosponsors revived the tournament. CSO was also the sponsor in 1981. John Howell, either as an individual or thru the Metro

Chess Club and along with cosponsors, ran the tournament from 1982 thru 1987. During this period the largest (167 players) Oregon Open was held and the biggest prize fund (\$5283) to date was offered. In 1988 the Lane County Chess Club was the sponsor and for the first time the Oregon Open was held outside of the Portland Metropolitan area at Lane Community College in Eugene. Arthur Duke and James McCormick share the record for most Oregon Opens won at 4 times each. Five players have won the Oregon Open three times: Ivars Dalbergs, Victor Pupols, John Donaldson, Clark Harmon, and Dennis Waterman. James McCormick holds the record for the most consecutive wins at 3 in a row. Only Victor Pupols has won an Oregon Open in three different decades, the fifties, the sixties, and the eighties.

The 1989 Oregon Open

The 1989 Oregon Open offers the third largest prize fund ever offered in Oregon. Only the 1987 U.S. Open and the 1983 Oregon Open had larger prize funds. The playing site is spacious, quiet, and well lighted with a patio on two sides. The glass walls separating the patios from the playing site will allow smokers to observe their games while enjoying their vice. The Shilo and Coachman Inns are a short (less than 10 minute) drive from the site. There are several restaurants within a mile of the site. For those players who lack transportation or time between rounds there will be a fast food delivery service. Since there is no public transportation to the site on Sunday and Monday, there will be a free morning and evening shuttle service on those days from the MAX Cleveland Street station and the Coachman Inn. Also we will be organizing car pools Saturday with a drawing for the driver's prize on Monday. All players will receive a tournament booklet containing the round schedule, score sheets, other tournament information, an area map, and a list of nearby restaurants. With four experienced tournament directors and a playing schedule that ensures at least one hour for pairing between rounds, the rounds will be started on time. In order to ensure that round 1 starts on time, the mandatory Rd 1 half point bye for late registering players will be strictly enforced. Players are encouraged to register in advance or arrive at the site by 9:00 am. With your help this should be the largest and I hope the best Oregon Open ever.

The 1989 Oregon Closed

reported by Jay Thomas Collins

Richard Wood and Thomas Crispin share the title of Oregon Champion, each having scored an impressive 5½-1½ in the seven round event. Both men received \$200.00 for the effort.

The tournament was held over two weekends, February 18-19 and 25-26. After the first weekend, as could be expected, Crispin and Wood led the tournament, with scores of 3½-½ and 3-1, respectively. John Hatala was also at 3, having drawn against Crispin and Collins. A costly opening error versus Wood in round five ended Hatala's championship hopes. In the end, he settled for an even score.

Herman Chiu had a nightmare of a first weekend. After winning his first round game versus Knowles, Chiu proceeded to lose three straight to the top three finishers. He played out his schedule courageously, almost leveling his score. (Perhaps the rust was wearing off.)

Karl Schoffstoll saw similar going, having to win his last two to finish with the pack. His experience in strong events in Washington state was proof against shell-shock. Not so for the hard-working Alan Knowles. His tournament must be chalked up to experience; I wouldn't be surprised to see him back again.

Lapham had an even tourney. His loss to Hatala in round one was balanced by his victory against Wood in round two. He was 1½-1½ versus the top three, and had four draws overall.

My tournament was a good one. Outside of losing from a slightly better position as Black in round one versus Wood, I didn't lose another game. I held Crispin to a draw in round six, and managed to finish clear third again. I received \$50.00.

Crispin's sixth round draw put him in a tie with Wood going into their last round game. The crowd was ready for a big finish.

Round 7 Dutch Stonewall
White: Tom Crispin (2293)
Black: Richard Wood (2287)

1 d4 f5 2 g3 Nf6 3 Bg2 e6 4 Nf3 d5 5 0-0 Bd6 6 b3 0-0 7 c4 c6

Northwest Chess

8 Ba3 Ba3 9 Na3 Nbd7 10 Qc2 Qe7 11 Qb2 Ne4 12 b4 g5 13 Rac1 f4 14 b5 g4 15 bc6 bc6 16 Ne5 Ne5 17 de f3 18 ef gf 19 Bh1 Ba6 20 Qb3 Nd2 21 Qa4 Nf1 22 Qa6 Nd2 23 cd cd 24 Qd3 Ne4 25 Nb5 Qg5 26 Rc7 a6 27 Nd4 Qe5 28 Re7 Qg5 29 Rc7 Qd2 30 Qd2 Nd2 31 h4 Rb8 32 Ne6 Rb1 33 Kh2 Nf1 34 Kh3 Ng3 35 Bf3 Rf3 36 Rc8 Kf7 ½-½

Richard Wood's tactics were of high caliber, and his all-around play perhaps of the highest quality I have seen of him.

Round 3 French Defense
White: Karl Schoffstoll (2104)
Black: Richard Wood (2287)

1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 e5 b6 4 c3 Qd7 5 a4 a5 6 Bb5 c6 7 Bd3 Ba6 8 Nh3 Ne7 9 Nf4 Bxd3 10 Qxd3 h5 11 Qf3 h4 12 g4 hxg3 13 hxg3 Rxh1 14 Qxh1 c5 15 dxc5 bxc5 16 c4 Nc6 17 cxd5 exd5 18 Nc3 0-0-0 19 Bd2 Nxe5 20 0-0-0 g5 21 Nc3xd5 Nxd5 22 Bxa5 gxf4 23 Bxd8 f3 24 Qh8 Qxd8 25 Qh5

[25 Qxc5 is answered by Bh6+, with a check by black's knight coming next-JTC.]

25 ... Qd6 26 Qf5+ Kc7 27 Qc2 Nb4 28 Rxd6 Nxc2 29 Rf6 Nd4 30 Kd2 Be7 31 Ra6 Kb7 0-1

Crispin's self-styled opening repertoire, developed by extensive postal play, stood him well in a field of otherwise over-familiar competitors.

Round 4 Budapest Gambit
White: Tom Crispin (2293)
Black: Alan Knowles (2044)

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e5 3 de Ng4 4 e4 Ne5 5 Nc3 Bc5 6 f4 Ng6 7 Qh5 b6 8 Nf3 Nc6 9 f5 Nge5 10 Ne5 Ne5 11 Bg5 Be7 12 Be7 Qe7 13 Nd5 Qd8 14 f6 gf 15 Qh6 Ng6 16 Qg7 Bb7 17 Nf6 Ke7 18 0-0-0 d6 19 Nh7 Ne5 20 Qf6 Kd7 21 Qe5 1-0

Round 6 French, Tarrasch
White: Jay Thomas Collins (2169)
Black: Tom Crispin (2293)

1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 Nd2 Be7 4 Ngf3 f5

Crispin gave up two draws with this system, but never faced serious difficulties.

5 exf5 exf5 6 Ne5 Nf6 7 Bd3 0-0 8 0-0 Ne4 9 c4 c6 10 Re1 Bf6 11 Qb3 Qb6 12 Qxb6 axb6 13 cxd5 cxd5 14 f3 Nd6 15 Nb3 Nc6 16 Bd2 Ra4 17 Bc3 f4 18 a3 Rd8 19 Rc1 Bf5 20 Bf1 Nc4

Is it over yet? No! White has one move which shores up his defenses.

21 Na1! Nd6 22 Nb3 g5 23 g4 fg3 24 hg3 Kg7 25 g4 Bc8 ½-½

Chiu had chances in most of his important games, but he seemed to falter during the late middlegame. Time trouble often played a role.

Round 4 Bird's Opening
White: Richard Wood (2287)
Black: Herman Chiu (2200)

1 f4 Nf6 2 Nf3 g6 3 b4 Bg7 4 Bb2 0-0 5 e3 d6 6 Be2 Nbd7 7 0-0 c6 8 c4 a5 9 a3 Qc7 10 Nc3 e5 11 f5 e4 12 Nd4 axb4 13 axb4 Rxa1 14 Bxa1 Ne4 15 Qe1 c5 16 bxc5 dxc5 17 Qg3 cxd4 18 exd4 Nf3+ 19 gxf3 Qd8 20 d5 Nh5 21 Qe1 Qg5+ 22 Kh1 Bxf5 23 fxe4 Bh3 24 Rg1 Qh6 25 Qh4 Nf4 26 Qxh6 Bxh6 27 Bg4 Bxg4 28 Rxg4 Ra8 29 Rg1 Nd3 30 d6 Kf8 31 Nd5 Rd8 32 e5 Bg7 33 e6 fxe6 34 Nc7 Rxd6 35 Rf1+ Kg8 36 Bxg7 Kxg7 37 Ne8+ 1-0

And In The End...

Theme Book Reviews By Keith Yamanaka

There is a new breed of endgame books. Gone are the long series of similar positions, stacked up like mathematical proofs. The five books reviewed here try (with mixed success) to teach the endgame without relying on pure theory. The best of them follow the ebb and flow of the chess contest into the endgame. This is real-world chess, complete with mistakes, false starts, and outright blunders.

Pure theory is not completely eliminated. All of these books assume some basic endgame knowledge. The pre-requisite theory is at the level of checkmate with Queen vs. Rook, opposition, or Philidor's and Lucena's positions. But not much more is expected.

My criteria for these books are similar to last month's opening books. I am concerned with a book's instructive quality: clarity of explanations, efficiency of presentation, and relevance of selected content.

This last criterion is the most important because all five of this month's books approach the endgame from a different angle. The preferred angle should emphasize strategy and planning. Tactics on a less crowded board are easier, hence less critical. This new balance between strategy and tactics is espoused in most endgame texts, but to quote from one of this month's books, *ENDGAME STRATEGY*, Byelavyenets writes:

"In the overwhelming majority of endings it is essential to think in terms of plans. Variations play a secondary role. The main role belongs to schematic thinking, and the possibility of setting up this or that position is checked by calculating variations. We plan the deployment of our own pieces that we require, taking account, or course, of what the opponent may do. Then we check by a calculation of variations whether it is possible to achieve this position."

Best Bet:

ENDGAME STRATEGY

Author: M. I. Shereshevsky

Publisher: Pergamon Press, Maxwell House, Fairview Park, Elmsford, New York 10523

218 pages, published 1985

List Price: \$18.95

Early in the movie "After Hours" the doomed hero is told that after hours a different set of rules apply. He is doomed because he never understands the different rules. Over the chess board, After Hours is called the endgame. And nowhere have I seen the different set of stratagems and guidelines stated so clearly as in this text.

In the middle game we are told to shelter our King; Shereshevsky tells us to centralize the King. In the middle game we are told to attack our opponent at his weakest point; Shereshevsky tells us we need two weaknesses to attack. We blockade an isolated Queen pawn with our Knight; After Hours we need that square for our King. Shereshevsky states the rules for your typical endgame situations. Then he backs these rules with convincing demonstrations - from players ranging from Steinitz to Kasparov.

S. Byelavyenets supplies the opening chapter on Basic Principles of Endgame Play - this is little more than an introduction. Shereshevsky's next five chapters demonstrate the basics of King centralization, the enhanced status of pawns, the problem of exchanging pieces, the "Do not hurry" principle, and schematic thinking.

But the last seven chapters elevate this book to classic status. Here, endgame generalities give way to explicit instructions on specific endgame situations. The book's finest chapter presents the principle of two weaknesses. We are shown paradoxical play in Alekhine-Samisch (Baden Baden, 1925), where Alekhine did not push a passed pawn until a second weakness was forced, and Karpov-Parma (Caracas, 1970), where Karpov relieved Parma of a glaring weakness (a backward d-pawn) in favor of two seemingly lesser weaknesses.

Shereshevsky devotes full chapters to isolated Queen pawns, 3-2 Queenside pawn majorities, and the two Bishop advantage. And the remaining chapters cover the initiative, avoiding opponent counterplay, and complex endings

where several endgame principles work in harmony.

If raw content is not enough, this book has several other features to recommend it. This is not a disjoint set of magazine articles, nor a collection of endgames from a specific player or tournament (as are many of these "new breed" endgame books). This lends a certain cohesion to the overall instruction. Also, the positions are all from real games (as opposed to composed studies). Hence the demonstrations emphasize the endgame rules, rather than the exceptions. Finally, reading this book is smooth, not strained, thanks to the high publishing standards of Pergamon Press.

Also available:

EXPLORING THE ENDGAME

Author: Peter Griffiths

Publisher: A & C Black Limited, 35 Bedford Row, London, WC1R 4JH, England

220 pages, published 1984

List Price: \$19.95

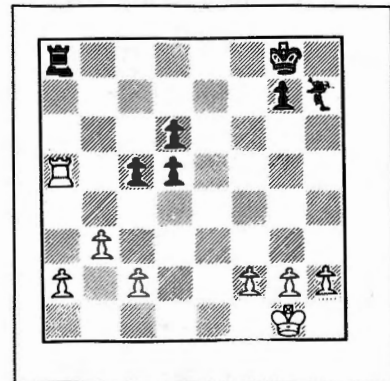
This unknown book by an unknown publisher and an untitled author asks a high price for an unpopular subject. It also bears British Chess Magazine's (BCM) book-of-the-month award, a questionable tribute given that the most of the book is based on BCM endgame articles. And the publishing quality adds an unpolished look to the whole thing. Games are presented in line with the notes (highlighted, but not lined up in columns). The diagrams are at the tops and bottoms of pages (sometimes on different pages), rather than in game sequence.

The confounded thing is also superb. Games are chosen to present endgame situations. Griffiths calls attention to the problems at hand, along with the strategy for dealing with them. The conduct of the games and Griffiths' detailed analysis pinpoint the solutions.

The quality of these annotations probably won't surprise anyone familiar with Griffiths' excellent collaboration with John Nunn, *SECRETS OF GRANDMASTER PLAY*. The following is from the first game in the chapter on Rook endings (Gurgenidze-Radev, Tbilisi, 1971, White on move)

Griffiths writes the following:

"A glance at the position indicates that White has a clear advantage on account of his active Rook, which is tying down the enemy Rook to the defence of the weak a-pawn. What is worse for Black is that he is in no position to counter-attack by getting his Rook into an active role at the cost of the a-pawn, since White has not a trace of weakness in his game.



"The technique in such cases is to use the power of the active Rook to create more weaknesses in the enemy camp, and then to switch attacks from one weakness to the other until the defence cracks. First of all the Kings are centralized."

The second paragraph should sound familiar: Like Shereshevsky, Griffiths advocates centralized Kings and the principle of two weaknesses.

This book's format is simple. Fifty-four games are presented (most in full), with annotations covering only the endgame. The games are taken from 1968 to 1982. The book is divided into chapters covering pawns, Knights, Bishops, minor pieces, Rooks, Queens, Rooks and minor pieces, and Rooks against minor pieces. This division of chapters is sometimes arbitrary since pieces exchange, pawns promote, etc. Within a given chapter, the early games show a direct exploitation of endgame advantages. Subsequent games demonstrate more unbalanced situations.

My only complaint (other than cosmetic ones listed earlier) is that all the games weren't presented in full. This may reflect the book's origin as a series of magazine articles - some of the partial games pick up with move 1, others with the natural move numbering. But minor nits aside, this little sleeper caught me by surprise. I recommend it a close second to Shereshevsky's book.

TACTICAL CHESS ENDINGS

Author: John Nunn
Publisher: Collier Books, Macmillan Publishing Company, 866 Third Avenue,
New York, NY 10022
208 pages, published 1988
List Price: \$14.95

John Nunn designed this book to spotlight the tactical elements specific to the endgame. The result is uneven because strategy, not tactics, dominate endgame play.

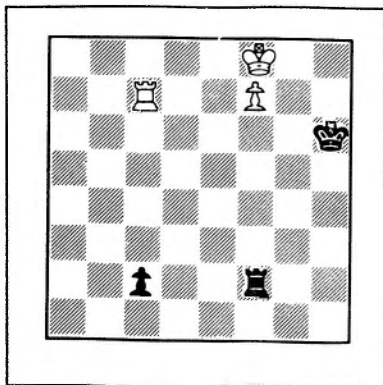
First I must discriminate between middle game and endgame tactics. Middle game tactics are comprised of double attacks, checks, pins, checkmate patterns, etc. While endgame tactics certainly include these elements, they are somehow less important. For example, pins and checkmates are easy enough to avoid. And calculating through attacks and checks are simple compared to middle game analysis.

Endgame tactics likewise are possible in the middle game, but they are more important in the endgame. Such tactics include pawn promotion, opposition, triangulation, stalemate, zugzwang, and whole-board blockades.

With this book Nunn isolates these endgame tactics and supplies ample demonstrations of them in action. The thirteen chapters cover endgame checkmates, stalemates, pawn promotion, "Positional draw" (where the weaker side erects an unbreakable blockade), pawn breakthroughs, zugzwang, maneuvering (especially King triangulation), perpetual check, passed pawns, and several miscellaneous chapters.

Isolating and identifying these endgame tactics is a unique and perhaps useful idea. But a tactical approach to the endgame is much less relevant than a strategic approach. Most students pick up on endgame tactics while studying endgame strategy. And the distinction between Strategy and Tactics breaks down when the subject is, for example, pawn promotion or maneuvering.

Another limitation is that there just aren't that many tactics specific to the endgame - enough to fill a chapter perhaps, but not an entire book. The book consists of a series of positions and studies showing endgame tactics in action. Unfortunately, Nunn fills too many pages with the beautiful and the bizarre. We see too many exceptions and too few rules. For example, consider Lasker's study:



White wins by the following maneuver: 1 Kg8 Rg2+ 2 Kh8 Rf2 3 Rc6+ Kh5 4 Kg7 Rg2+ 5 Kh7 Rf2 6 Rc5+ Kg4 7 Kg7 Rg2+ 8 Kh6 Rf2 9 Rc4+ Kh3 10 Kg6 Rg2+ 11 Kh5 Rf2 12 Rc3+ Kh2 13 Rxc2

This composition opens the chapter on maneuvering. Three game fragments and two compositions follow; they fill half the chapter with repeat demonstrations of the same maneuver. While Lasker's composition is certainly pretty, judge for yourself whether it

warrants half a chapter.

Other chapters are similarly padded. This is not really Nunn's fault - some tactics just don't happen in anything but elementary form (e.g. stalemate and perpetual check). And Nunn deserves credit for digging up some amazing tactical shots - some of which are only in the notes having been missed by the grandmaster contestants!

But this doesn't change my overall opinion. Time and money are better spent on endgame strategy, where the student will get ample exposure to endgame tactics. The material that pads out this book is certainly not harmful - just more entertaining than enlightening.

ANALYZING THE ENDGAME

Author: Jon Speelman
Publisher: B. T. Batsford Ltd, 4 Fitzhardinge Street, London W1H 0AH
172 pages, Second edition published 1988
List Price: \$12.95

This approach to the endgame is as misdirected as Nunn's book, but without

the charm. Additionally, it is self-indulgent and boring. Speelman has slapped two covers and a price tag onto his home notebooks and claims we can benefit from it. But the random collection of endgames he's analyzed over the years are more educational for the author than the reader.

But first I'll let Speelman describe the book I'd rather read:

"While I was analyzing the various positions I also became interested in 'analytical methods.' At first this was rather a side-line, but the material expanded, almost of its own free will, and this developed into a separate book, *ENDGAME PREPARATION* which is a companion volume to this one. You may, if you wish, think of this book as a selection of analytical dishes, whereas the companion volume, *ENDGAME PREPARATION*, deals with the various ingredients and cooking methods."

I want the cookbook, not the scraps. But the book I got is divided as follows. In section 1, Speelman combines standard theoretical positions with his own cooks of other published endgame analysis. Sections 2 and 3 analyze a few endgames in depth. I emphasize few; the ending from Spassky-Fischer (Reykjavik 1972, game 1) fills 20 pages - more than 10% of the book! Most of the other positions are taken from Speelman's own games or the games of his teammates. Some of it is adjournment analysis regurgitated.

As stated before, the preferred approach to endgame instruction is strategic, not analytic. I should qualify this for the current context. In any phase of the game analysis is a fundamental skill. But what separates endgame analytic skill from analytic skill in general? Are endgames different because they can be analyzed to the bitter end? Not according to Speelman: "...although calculation of variations may be part of the solution of a position, one must at some stage use judgement to decide which variations are relevant."

So why does this book exist? Why should I invest late nights and weekends reading through tedious lines (and sub-lines, and sub-sub-lines, and ...) from random endgames? I don't have an answer. Speelman hints at an answer in the introduction. Apparently, he had most of this material at hand.

I should reiterate that analysis is a very basic skill. Any analytic exercise has got to be beneficial. But the narrow focus of Speelman's book (analysis in JUST the endgame), the random choice of endgames analyzed, and the lack (or postponement) of analytic methodology make this book a very poor investment.

Bottom of the Barrel:

TEST YOUR ENDGAME ABILITY

Authors: August Livshits and Jon Speelman
Publisher: Collier Books, Macmillan Publishing Company, 866 Third Avenue,
New York, NY 10022
201 pages, published 1988
List Price: \$9.95

There are so many things wrong with this one I should write a Consumer Alert instead of a Book Review. The tests are all endgame compositions, emphasizing surprise tactics rather than good endgame play. The solutions are brief with few side-lines and almost no notes. The points scored (for self-grading) are completely arbitrary. And the two authors (count them - it took two!) didn't create these compositions, they merely chose them.

Let's start with the subject of compositions. There is some debate over the merits of learning from composed endgame studies. The endgame composer sets himself different goals than an endgame practitioner. Andre Chernin discusses artistic endgame compositions as follows:

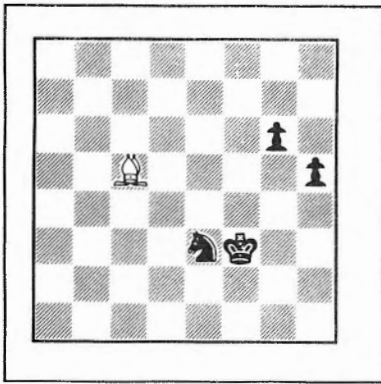
"Before everything an artistic end-game must be sound and have only one solution. This reason will be understood after we have stated that its aim is not to instruct, but to please, and to astonish the solver by some extraordinary combination... It means that the content must be out of the ordinary, and have little in common with the banality of the every-day game. The end-game must charm and give a sensation of beauty, wherein are compounded surprise and astonishment, and admiration for the genius of the composer... The principal aim of the artistic end-game is to please."

The 522 compositions in this book are surprising, beautiful, charming, astonishing, and pleasing. The book is not. It purports to be something else. The 87 tests contain 6 compositions apiece with time limits and points scored for each solution. I don't believe the composed surprises accurately test a player's endgame ability. Furthermore, the reliance on surprise and quick solutions detract further from the books' goal.

The tests are divided into 9 chapters: pawns, Knight vs. pawns, Bishop vs.

pawns, Knights, Bishop vs. Knight, opposite color Bishops, same color Bishops, Queens, and Rooks. Each chapter has a perfunctory theory section - e.g. the Rook chapter offers three pages of Rook theory.

Another problem: given that this is essentially a collection of problems, is it too much to ask for full solutions? Here's an extreme case, White to move and draw:



The solution is one move: 1 Be7!!

Well, setting up a blockade immediately looks good - it doesn't lose outright. But what happens when Black's king gets to f5 and the Knight maneuvers to d5 (threatening to block the Bishop on f4 or f6)? As far as Livshits and Speelman are concerned 1 Be7!! is worth 5 points, next position please. (In case you're curious, Ralph Dubisch found several neat zugzwang positions; whether Black can force these positions is another question.) 1 Be7 may be a draw, but it isn't trivial.

This is definitely one to avoid. Think of it as "Test Your CONSUMER Ability". And if you happen to like endgame compositions there's still no reason to buy this. There are plenty of larger, cheaper composition collections around which include full solutions.

London 1862

by Jay Kurzet

In London in 1862 the second international chess tournament was held (the first was in London in 1851).

In the eleven years between the two events the only occurrence of note was the meteoric rise of Paul Morphy who was active in 1857-59. Morphy discovered the principles behind the scientific treatment of open positions, but in 1862 his contributions were still too recent to have been fully assimilated by the masters participating at the tournament in London.

Wilhelm Steinitz, the father of positional chess, made his debut at the London 1862 tournament. He had not yet made his discoveries and played in the accepted style of the day, going for complications right from the opening bell. Masters would have their pieces gallivant across the board and hope for the best. Careful strategical build ups, based on planning, were the exceptions rather than the rule.

One of the very few masters who played these kind of exceptional games was Louis Paulsen. Although he is remembered chiefly for being one of Morphy's match victims, Paulsen, like Steinitz, made many contributions to the theory of positional chess.

Two other masters with a scientific bent, at least in the opening, were James Owen and Mongredien. These players anticipated the hypermoderns Reti, Niemzowitsch and company by beginning their games with fianchetto developments and exerting pressure on the center with pieces instead of pawns.

Their opening theories were still in the embryonic stage and their technique was often insufficient when they did achieve a good opening. Nevertheless, the basic hypermodern strategical idea was unquestionably present in their games.

The winner of the tournament was Adolf Anderssen, who was also victorious in the 1851 tournament in London. He is remembered today as a brilliant unscientific player and the author of the spectacular Evergreen and Immortal games (Evergreen game vs. Dufresne, Immortal game vs. Kieseritsky). Although he lost important matches to Morphy (1858) and Steinitz (1866) his considerable success at tournament play indicates that he may have been somewhat underrated as a positional player.

Rank	Name	Points
1	Anderssen	+12 -1
2	Paulsen	+11 -2
3	Owen	+10 -3
6	Steinitz	+8 -5
= 9	Blackburne	+4 -9
= 11	Mongredien	+3 -10

Northwest Chess

(Note: draws were replayed)

And now for some games. Condensed annotations by Lowenthal, from the book of the tournament (reprinted in *The Oxford Encyclopedia of Chess Games 1485-1866* edited by D. Levy and K. O'Connell p 336 - 346) and by Kurzet (K).

Paulsen - Owen Owen's Defense

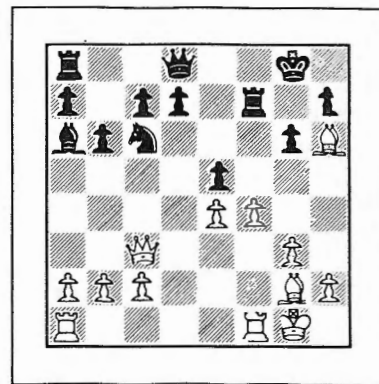
1 e4 b6 2 g3

Rather than march his center pawns forward Paulsen counteracts the influence of the Bb7 with a counter fianchetto. Such restraint was unusual at that time (Compare the Anderssen - Mongredien game below). (K)

2...e6 3 Bg2 Bb7 4 Nc3 f5 5 Nge2 Nf6 6 d3 Bb4 7 00 Bxc3

Black's last two moves pinning and then exchanging Bishop for Knight were frequently seen in games of the period. It was consistent with the ingenious, trappy, attacking style then in vogue, that the subtle and devious Knights were held in higher esteem than the boring and straightforward Bishops. (K)

8 Nxc3 fxe4 9 Nxe4 Nxe4 10 Qh5+! g6 11 Qe5 00 12 dxe4 Nc6 13 Qc3 e5 14 Bh6 Rf7 15 f4! Ba6



16 fxe5!

A positional exchange sacrifice based on Black's weak dark squares the weak diagonal a2 - g8 and the fact that the Ra8 and Ne6 are unavailable for Kingside defense. (K)

16...Bxf1 17 Rxf1 Qe7 18 Rxf7 Qxf7 19 e6!

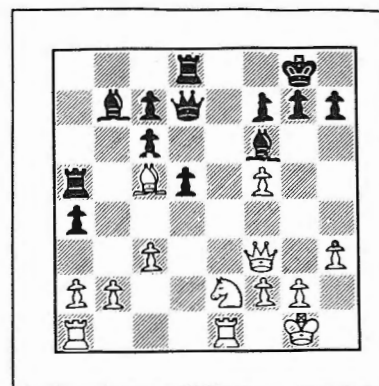
Black comes to grief because his Queen is chained to the defense of g7 (K)

19...Qe7 20 exd7 Ne5

[20...Qxd7 21 e5!] 21 Bh3 g5 22 Qc7 g4 23 d8/Q+ Qxd8 24 Qg7++ 1-0

Anderssen - Paulsen Ruy Lopez

1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 Nf6 4 d3 d6 5 Bxc6+ bxc6 6 h3 Be7 7 Nc3 00 8 00 Ne8 9 d4! exd4 10 Nxd4 Bb7 11 Be3 d5? (K) 12 Nf5 Bf6 13 Bc5 Nd6 14 Re1! Re8 15 Qg4 Nxf5 16 exf5 Qd7 17 Qf3 a5 18 Ne2 a4 [better 18...Re5!] 19 c3 Ra5?



In annotation his game vs. Bogolyubov from the Russian Masters tournament in 1913, Niemzowitsch remarked that Bogolyubov played unconsciously for overprotection, as the principle had not yet been discovered (!) (*Chess Praxis* by A. Niemzowitsch p 195 [Dover Edition])

In the same vein Anderssen has been fortunate enough to unconsciously stumble upon the correct deployment against Black's double complex; namely the blockading Be5.

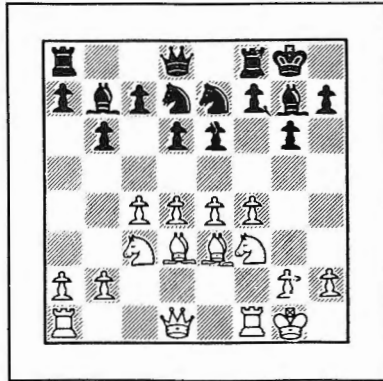
Black would like to dislodge the blockader but can't play Be7 because of White's threat of exchanging on e7 and playing f5 - f6; hence the Rook move. Black now becomes weak on the back rank.

20 Bd4! Qd6 21 Ng3 Be5 22 f6 Qxf6 23 Qh5 g5 24 Qe2 [better 24 h4!] 24...Qh8? [better 24...Qg6 25 Be5 f6!] 25 Bxe5 f6 26 Qh5 Rxe5 27 Rxe5 fxe5 28 Qe8+ Kg7 29 Nf5+ 1-0

Anderssen - Mongredien
Double fianchetto defense

1 e4 g6 2 d4 Bg7 3 f4 e6 4 Nf3 b6 5 c4 Bb7 6 Nc3 Ne7 7 Bd3 d6 8 00 00 9 Be3 Nd7

The hedgehog formation adopted by Black was used by Spassky in his 1966 World Championship match vs. Petrosian. (K)



10 f5 Qe8! 11 Ng5?! exf5 12 Qd2 [12 exf5 Nxf5] 12...fxe4 13 Ngxe4 Nf5! 14 Rxf5 [14 Rf3 Nxe3 15 Qxe3 f5!] 14...gxf5 15 Ng3 f4 16 Bxf4 Bxd4+ 17 Kh1 Bxc3 18 bxc3 f6 19 Re1 Ne5

Mongredien has refuted White's overambitious opening and has a winning position. Anderssen stubbornly decides to test his opponent's technique. (K)

20 Nf5 Qh5 21 Nh6+ Kh8 22 Bc2 Rg8? [better 22...Rac8] 23 Nxb8 Rxb8 24 Re2 Qg4? [24...Nf3 25 Qe3! (25 Qd3 Ne1 26 Rxe1 Rxb2 27 Qxh7+ Qxh7 28 Bxh7 Rg6+ 29 Re4 Bxe4++; 25 Qd1 Nh4 26 Qd4 Rg2 27 Qf6+ Rg7+ 28 Be4 Bxe4+ 29 Rxe4 Qf3++) 25...Nh4 26 Qe7 Nxb2 =] 25 Bg3 Qh5 26 Kg1 Rxb3!?

Mongredien has secured a two to one advantage in exchange sacrifices over Anderssen. His only worry is that he may not be able to hide his minor pieces from Anderssen's Rook for the remainder of the game. (K)

27 hxg3 Ng4 28 Re7! Qh2+ 29 Kf1 Qh1+ 30 Ke2 Qxg2+ 31 Kd1 Qf1+ 32 Qe1 Bf3+ 33 Kd2 Qxe1+ 34 Kxe1 c6 35 Rxh7+ Kg8 36 Rxa7 Ne5 37 Bf5 Kf8 38 Be6 Be4 39 Kd2 f5 40 Ke3 Ke8 41 Kf4 Bd3 42 Bxf5 Bxc4 43 Kg5 Nf7+ 44 Kf6 and White won 1-0.

Owens - Steinitz
English

1 c4 f5 2 e3 e6 3 a3 Nf6 4 Nc3 Be7 5 Nf3 00 6 d4 b6 7 d5 Bd6

Steinitz moves the Bishop a second time to a square where it is exposed. (K)

8 Bd3 Bb7 9 00 Kh8 10 Bc2 Na6 11 b4 Qe8 12 Bb2 Qh5 13 Nb5 exd5 14 Nxd6 cxd6

Black's center pawn configuration was not favored by Steinitz in later years. (K)

15 Bxf6 Rxf6 16 cxd5 Ne7 17 Bb3 Rh6

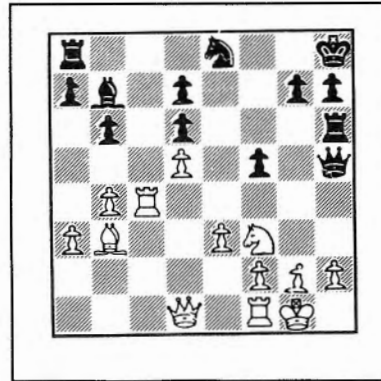
Steinitz attempts a wing attack while lacking a strong position in the center. This was also not to be seen during his mature period.

18 Rc1 Ne8 19 Rc4

Owen has conducted the opening in exemplary fashion. His last move threatens 20 Rh4 and lures Black into playing ...Ba6, which allows an exchange sacrifice. Perhaps Owen did his pregame preparation with Mongredien.

Also possible was 19 h4 with the idea of g3 and the Knight maneuver Ng5-h3-f4. White would have the possibility of the e4 pawn break or, if Black plays Ne8-f6, penetrating Black's position with Rc7. (K)

Northwest Chess



19...g5 20 h4 g4 21 Nxb5 Ba6 22 Rf4 Bxf1 [better 22...Ng7 23 e4 (23 Bc4? Be4 24 Rc4 Rf6 with a clear advantage for Black) 23...Rf6 24 ef5 Bf1 25 Kf1] 23 Rxf5 Rf6 24 Qd4 Qg6 25 Bc2 Qg7 26 Rxf6 Nxf6 27 Kxf1 Re8 28 Qf4 h6 29 Ne4 Rf8 30 Kg1 g3 31 Nxb3 Ng4 32 Qd4 Qxd4 33 exd4 33...Rc8 34 Bf5 Rc1+ 35 Nf1 Nf6 [better 35...Nh2] 36 f3 Nxd5 37 Bxd7 Ne3 38 Bb5 Ra1 31 Kf2 Nxf1 40

Bxf1 Rxa3? [better 40...a5] 41 b5 Kg7 42 g4 Kf6 43 f4 Rb3 44 Be2 h5? 45 g5+ Kf5 46 Bxh5 Kxf4 47 Bf7 Ra3 [better 47...Rb2+] 48 g6 Rf3+ 49 Ke2 Rg3 50 h5 Kf5 51 Kf2 Rg5 52 Kf3 Kf6 53 h6 Rb5 54 Be8 Rg5 55 g7 b5 56 Kf4 b4 57 h7 Kxg7 58 Kg5 Kxh7 59 Ba4 Kg7 60 Bb3 Kf8 61 Kf6 and White won 1-0.

The next game was the first meeting of two famous antagonists. Their over the board rivalry was to endure another thirty-seven years, culminating in the London 1899 International Tournament.

Steinitz - Blackburne
French

1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 ed5 ed5 4 Nf3 Nf6 5 Bd3 Bd6 6 00 h6

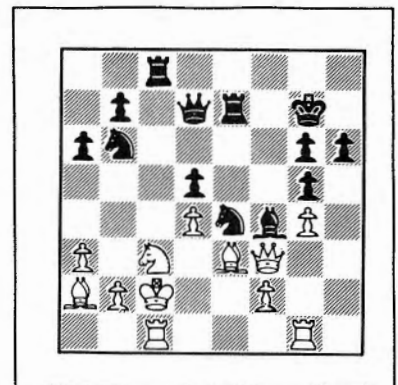
White was threatening Bg5xf6 eliminating a Knight. (K)

7 Re1+ Be6 8 Ne5 [8 Bf5] 8...Nbd7 [8...00] 9 Ng6 [better 9 f4] 9...fxg6 10 Rxe6+ Kf7 11 Re1 c6 12 Be3 Qc7 13 Qf3?

The mature Steinitz would get himself into the most tortuous positions for the sake of a pawn, remarking, "An extra pawn is worth a little trouble." The young Steinitz was not concerned with pawns. (K)

13...Bxh2+ 14 Kh1 Bd6 15 c4 Rhe8 16 cxd5 [better 16 Nc3 intending cxd5] 16...cxd5 17 Nc3 Nb6 18 Rac1 Qd8 19 g4? a6 20 Rg1 g5 21 Bf5 g6 22 Bb1 Rc8 23 a3 Bb8 24 Bb2 Kg7 25 Kg2 Qd7 26 Kf1 Re7 [threatening 27...Rf8] 27 Ke2 Bf4 28 Kd2 Ne4+ 29 Kc2 [29 Nxe4? dxe4 and 30...Qd4]

Even at this stage in his career Steinitz believed that the King was a strong piece. He was later to introduce the Steinitz Gambit 1 e4 e5 2 f4 exf4 3 d4!? and after 3...Qh4+ 4 Ke2 the King is "developed" and White has a classical pawn center. Black stands undeveloped except for the not particularly well positioned Qh4. (K)



29...Nxc3 30 bxc3 Na4 31 Kd2 Bxe3+ 32 fxe3 Nb6 33 Rgf1 Qd6 34 Rf2 Rec7 [34...Qa3?] 35 e4 dxe4 36 Qxe4 Re7 37 Qf3 Rce8 38 Rh1! 38...Qf4+ 39 Qxf4 gxf4 40 Rb1 Nc8 41 Bd5 Nd6 42 Rb6 Rd8 43 Re2 [43 Rf4?] 43...Rxe2+ 44 Kxe2 Rd7 45 c4 g5 46 Kd3 Kf8 47 Bh1 Ke8 48 a4 Kd8 49 e5 Nf7 50 Rxb7 Ne5+ 51 Kc3 Nxb3 52 Rxd7 Kxd7 53 d5 h5 54 d6 Nf2 55 Bb7 h4 56 Kd4 h3 57 Ke5? [better 57 Kd5 h2 58 c6+ Ke8 59 Ke6 h1/Q 60 d7+ Kd8 61 c7+ Kc7 62 Bh1 Kd8 63 Bb7 =] 57...Nd3+ 58 Kf5 Nxc5 59 Bf3 Ne6 60 Kg4 h2 61 Kh3 Nd4 62 Bh1 Kxd6 63 Kxh2 g4 64 Bb7 a5 65 Bc8 Nf3+ 66 Kg2 Nh4+ 67 Kg1 g3 68 Bb7 Ke5 69 Kf1 f3 70 Kg1 Kf4 0-1

WASHINGTON STATE CLOSED CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

FEBRUARY 25-26, 1989

Report by Joel Barnes

Weekend Two

Round 4

(2) David Weinstock 0	vs	(½) Clark Harmon 1
(1) Hugh Tobin ½	vs	(½) Mike Franett ½
(2½) Ken Tomkins 1	vs	(2½) Paul Eggers 0
(2) Matt Edwards 0	vs	(3) Viktors Pupols 1
(1) John Braley 0	vs	(0) John Graves 1

Weinstock - Harmon is a Pirc/French Defence. Watching the game develop reminds me of Fischer's analysis of Karpov - Olafson where Olafson could have won a piece for 2 pawns. That seems to be happening here; it looks like Clark is winning a piece with 7...c5. But Bb5+ drives the King to f8 and pins the d-pawn. Clark can break the pin with Qa5 but Dave can ... It really is quite a slug fest. Typically Dave sacrifices material to get an attack and Clark accepts the challenge. Clark wins a piece and is able to break the attack! Harmon's first win. It looks like Clark will reassert himself.

Tobin - Franett is a Sicilian Scheveningen. The same variation as Edwards - Franett. Hugh plays unconvincingly, however. He never gets any pressure. He seems to win a pawn, but it costs the 2 Bishops and he must return it. Frankly I am not sure why the game was drawn, as I rated it better for Black with the 2 Bishops. A decisive result would have furthered either players chances, this draw weakens both their positions.

Tomkins - Eggers is an English, or a reversed Sicilian. Paul blunders with 4...Nge7 which costs him the 2 Bishops and a pawn. I am writing Paul off on this one. However he is able to get a N to c2 forcing the White King to f1 and the QR to b1. Hmm still in White's favor but how will he solve the problem of his King? Then another Black pawn falls. Okay that's it, game over right?? No, Paul keeps developing his pieces and somehow White's pieces aren't getting out of the box. As a matter of fact Paul wins back a pawn and builds up an attack. Now the light Bishops are traded. It looks like White will be able to develop his King to g2 or f2. At move 25 I look at the position and say, okay... Paul will play Rc2 x Pb2 and regain his pawn 2 connected passed pawns on the queen side, anything can happen. But Paul became very excited by the prospect of Pd4-d3 opening up the position around White's King, so he plays Ne5 and Rd8. Ken gets his King to g2 and his KR to e1. This is not good I sense that Ken is going to counterpunch his way out of this. The R on d8 was better left on f8 since in some cases the rook can be used to pin the d pawn by the Q on d1. Paul plays d4-d3 and that's just what happens. Ken, a pawn up, is winning, and the complications are going his way. Paul gets some shots at Ken's king but Ken's shots are final. It turns out that yes 25...Rc2 x Pb2 would have given Black a won game since he is ahead in development, and can simplify with Qc2 or play for a quick win via b7-b5-b4-b3 with or without a6-a5 for support. Ouch, a lucky victory for Ken; his opponent forgot to evaluate the position for endgame play while attacking. A common weakness.

Edwards - Pupols seems to start off quite poorly for Uncle Vik. Alekhine's Defence shifts to a Pirc, with Matt being able to set up the Austrian Attack. A later check of chess literature reveals that the line more or less loses by force. Unfortunately Matt is unable to solve the problem and Uncle Vik comes out with a tiny pull. In fact as the attack dies down, Matt's pieces seem misplaced. What is the rook doing on the g-file, pinning the Bishop? so what. Play shifts to the Queen side where Vik's 2 rooks are trying to penetrate against Matt's Rook and Knight. Some pawns are traded. I look at the clock and see that Matt has less than 5 minutes to make 15 moves. I know how the game will end, though I don't know how Viktors will do it. On the 26th move Matt miscalculates the results of Ne4-d6!! He thought that the Knight would be forced to capture on b2 and then be pinned. He missed the back rank mating possibilities and the threat of Nd6-f5 will win the Black Bishops since Rg6 walks into the fork Nf5-e7+. Matt exchanges rooks. He has an outside passer, but the Black pawn on d4 looks more and more dangerous. Viktors breaks the pin, gets his rook to c3 and Matt with no time plays Rxc3 allowing Pxc3. If Matt had time he would have played Rd1, when the b pawn will be traded for the d pawn for a draw. Alas now the c-pawn wins. Time pressure.

Braley-Graves transposes to a Pirc/King's Indian type of formation. White stands well with a typical spatial advantage. I thought Braley would win since he has lots of experience and knows how to play this type of game. Then, quite inexplicably, Braley plays 18 Bf1 allowing the trade of Bishops and Black comes out hungry like the wolf. A stunning defeat. I had worried that Graves wouldn't score any points. For a FIDE Futurity to be rated all players must score at least ½ point. For Braley this is very discouraging; he'll play enterprisingly next round.

Ken Tomkins - Paul Eggers

Washington Closed 2/25/89 Round 4

1 c4 e5 2 g3 Nc6 3 Bg2 Bc5 4 Nc3 Nge7 5 Ne4 Bb6 6 c5 f5

Is this position book?

7 cxb6 fxe4 8 bxc7 Qxc7 9 Bxe4 d5 10 Bg2

White has a pawn and the two Bishops; Black has the center and development.

10.....Nd4 11 Rb1 00 12 d3 Be6 13 Nf3 Nc2 14 Kf1 h6 15 Nxe5 Qxe5 16 Qxc2 d4 17 Kg1 Rac8 18 Qd1 Bxa2 19 Ra1 Qe6 20 Be4 Bb3 21 Qe1 Bd5 22 f3 Bxe4 23 dxe4 Rc2 24 Ra3 Nc6 25 Qd1 Qc4 26 Bd2 Ne5 27 Kg2 Rd8?!

As several of the other players pointed out after the game, the mundane 27...Rxb2, maintaining all the present advantages while adding a deadly Queenside pawn majority, seems to win in a breeze. Clearly, Paul was a bit obsessed with the idea of a breakthrough in the center.

Now the position becomes a little more complicated; White finds some play for his pieces. In the ensuing time scramble these pieces overrun the board.

28 Re1 d3?! 29 Rc3 Qd4 30 Bf4 Nc4? 31 Rxc2 Qxc2 32 Qxc2 Nxb2 33 Rb1 Nd8 34 Kh1 Nf2 35 Kg2 Nd1 36 Rxb7 Qf2 37 Kh3 Qd4 38 Qb3 Kh8 39 Qe6 Kh7 40 Be5 Nf2 41 Kg2 Black Resigns 1-0

Matt Edwards - Viktors Pupols

Washington Closed 2/25/89 Round 4

1 e4 Nf6 2 Nc3 d6

Looks like Viktors is worried about Matt reading the account of the various Braley - Pupols adventures in the Alekhine (NWC, March '89) and so he switches to the Pirc. Ironically, he now faces a line that Matt prepared against me (Braley) for this tournament.

3 d4 g6 4 f4 Bg7 5 Nf3 00 6 Bd3 Na6 7 00 c5 8 d5 Nc7 9 a4 e6 10 dxe6 Bxe6

The "Modern Benoni" treatment with 9...e6 is the old-fashioned, long-abandoned maneuver in this line. Black's last move is considered refuted by White's next. Viktors merely shrugs his shoulders and continues playing!

11 f5 Bd7 12 Bg5 gxf5 13 e5

This position is not so easy. Is 13 Nh4 (my choice) the way for White to proceed? Perhaps the crude 13 exf5 is correct? In return for his broken Kingside pawns, Black is getting counterplay in the center.

13.....dxe5 14 Nxe5 Be6 15 Bxf5 Qd4 16 Qxd4 cxd4 17 Nb5 Nxb5 18 axb5 Bxf5 19 Rxf5 Ne4 20 Nc4 Rfc8 21 Ra4 Nxc5 22 Rxc5 Rd8 23 Rg3

More flexible would be 23 Ra3 with the idea of doubling on the g-file.

23...Rac8 24 b3 Rc5 25 Rxa7 Rxb5

Perhaps pressed for time, White misses the shot, 26 Nd6!. The horse would corral the pawn on b7 (not 26...Rb6 (or b4) 27 Nf5) and White would retain some winning chances.

26 Ra5?!! Rxa5 27 Nxa5 Rc8 28 Nxb7 Rxc2 29 Nd6 Kf8 30 Nf5 Be5 31 Rd3 Rc3 32 Rxc3??

There's not doubt that this terrible oversight is due to time pressure. White overlooks the effect of Black's next move. 32 Rd1 probably would have been sufficient to hold the draw.

32.....dxc3 33 Ne3 Bd4 34 Kf2 c2 35 Ke2 Bxe3

The last few moves present a striking example of a Bishop dominating a Knight.

White Resigns 0-1

Weinstock-Harmon

1 e4 g6 2 d4 Bg7 3 Nc3 d6 4 Bc4 e6 5 Be3 Ne7 6 f3 d5 7 Bd3 c5 8 Bb5+ Kf8 9 dxc5 d4 10 Qd2 Nbc6 11 Rd1 Qa5 12 Bxc6 Nxc6 13 Bh6 Bxh6 14 Qxh6+ Kg8 15 Nge2 dxc3 16 b4 Qxb4 17 h4 Qxc5 18 h5 Qf8 19 Qe3 e5 20 Qxc3 Be6 21 00 Qb4 22 Qa1 Bc4 23 Rf2 Kg7 24 Ng3 Rhd8 25 Rb1 Qc5 26 Rxb7 Rd2 27 Nh1 Rad8 28 Rb1 Rxf2 29 Nxf2 Rd2 30 h6+ Kxh6 31 Rf1 Bxf1 32 Qxf1 Nb4 33 Qe1 Qxf2+ 34 Qxf2 Rxf2 35 Kxf2 Nxc2 36 Ke2 Kg5 37 Kd2 0-1

Tobin-Franett

1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 d4 cxd4 4 Nxd4 Qb6 5 Nb3 Nf6 6 Nc3 e6 7 a3 d6 8 Bg3 Qc7 9 f4 a6 10 Bd3 Be7 11 Qf3 00 12 00 b5 13 a4 b4 14 Ne2 Bb7 15 Qh3 e5 16 Nd2 exf4 17 Bxf4 Qd7 18 Qxd7 Nxd7 19 Nc4 Nce5 20 Na5 Bc8 21 Rfd1 Nc5 22 Bxe5 dxe5 23 Nc6 Bg5 24 Nxe5 Bb7 25 Nc4 Nxe4 26 c3 ½-½

Round 5

- | | | |
|----------------------|----|-----------------------|
| (1) John Braley 0 | vs | (2) David Weinstock 1 |
| (1½) Hugh Tobin 0 | vs | (2½) Paul Eggers 1 |
| (4) Viktors Pupols 1 | vs | (3½) Ken Tomkins 0 |
| (1) John Graves ½ | vs | (2) Matt Edwards ½ |
| (1) Mike Franett ½ | vs | (1½) Clark Harmon ½ |

Braley - Weinstock is a Smith-Morra Gambit in the Sicilian Defence. John has chosen this old item in his repertoire because he doesn't want to struggle out of one of his g3 boxes. David's style is to give up a pawn for the initiative, so John's choice of opening places David on the wrong side of the situation he prefers. John builds and builds his position. David finds that his extra pawn isn't very useful stuck back on the 3rd rank; his pieces are all stuck behind his pawns. John wins his pawn back and David's pieces look quite useless. John is about to win a piece. David plays 33...Qb6. John can push the Queen around with Bd2-e3 and then win the Knight on d7. He doesn't. He said later he had an hallucination. He takes the Knight on d7, allowing the check because he thinks he can play Qg2, which allows Qf2xg2 mate. John is forced to give up his Queen. A totally inexplicable game. David was in time trouble and John wasn't.

Eggers - Tobin is a Grunfeld Defence. Paul plays for an early exchange of Queens. Then he plays e4-e5 giving himself a backward Queen pawn and a hole on d5. Still, he has a spatial advantage. I can't see how he is winning but I can't see how he is in any danger. This from an opening that used to be played for its unbalancing potential! Hugh plays well & makes no mistakes, but uses a lot of time. By move 30 he is in time pressure. But good moves keep coming out. Paul ends up winning the 2 Bishops but in doing so allows Black's Knight and Bishop to get out and dominate the white squares. All I can see is a draw since if White trades his white squared Bishop for a Knight it will create Bishops of opposite colors with Rooks on the board that only looks good for a draw. I can't see any way that Paul can even get reasonable play. Hugh offers a draw. It is declined so he marches his King up to attack a White Pawn on f6 from g6. I see that this will force the White's dark squared Bishop to h4 where it can defend the pawn. Indeed, I can't see how White can do anything. Then Hugh on move 39 plays Nc4-e3 to attack the g2 pawn, apparently forcing the White rook to the defense on g1. Alas there is a fork, Bd3+ which wins the exchange and the game. More time pressure.

Northwest Chess

Pupols - Tomkins will probably be the decisive game of the tournament. If Viktors wins he will 1½ points ahead of Ken, his nearest rival. The game is a Sicilian Defence. Okay, lots of creative combinational play for both sides. Then Pupols forces play into a line similar to play in one of the Fischer - Spassky games. Viktors assures himself of the better endgame. Ideal situation with a ½ point lead. Little chance of losing and lots of chance of winning. At first it looks like a simple easy endgame. Then Tomkins seems to blunder a piece. That's all she wrote. But later examination reveals that White was very close to a win after Queens were traded. The blunder, 30...Ra5-h5 was almost the only way to get any play since White was about to trap the rook on a6 with b4 and c5. A brilliant choice of opening by Viktors, nullifying Tomkins ability to maximize in complications.

Graves - Edwards is a Queen Gambit Accepted. John knows it better than Matt. Matt plays a 2nd best move in the opening, 11...Nb6, and is facing getting crushed. 11...Nxe5 12 Qe4 Be6 is required. John has analyzed this position before and builds up a dangerous attack. Then he tears off the King side pawn cover for a rook and forces a draw by perpetual check. A great deal of discussion goes on over whether he had winning chances with 21 g4. I guess John decided to play it safe. Matt is relieved not to have his chances totally demolished.

Franett - Harmon is a Colle. Clark seems to have the game well in hand. He stops the attack and seems to have a powerful minority attack going on the Queen side. Then he plays a4 which will make it difficult to break on the Queen side against the c3 and a3 pawns. As they make time control Franett decides to mess it up with f4-f5 which suddenly makes things very difficult for Clark. If he takes the 2nd pawn, the push e4-e5 will make the 2 rooks which had looked silly on the e file seem very good. But Clark thinks he is getting mated if he doesn't take. They adjourn just as the crucial capture f7xe6 is made. It seems that play must run Nxe6, Rc5-c8, Ne6-f4+, Kg6-f7, Nxd5. The endgame proves a fascinating study. We can't decide if a general rook exchange favors Black since he can force a passed pawn on the King side in a Knight ending. The duo b5, a4 is holding up the a, b, and c pawns. The b5 pawn can be won but what seems to happen is that the Black Knight makes it to c4, winning the b2 pawn, and the Knights will paralyze each other. If the White King swings over to the Queen side the King side pawns seem to march, i.e. f5-f4, g3xf4, g5xf4 and then f3 will produce a passed pawn on the h file. Franett says he thinks he can draw. Clark thinks he can draw. Had Franett been more optimistic, Clark would have played on, but they agree to a draw on Sunday.

Eggers-Tobin

1 d4 Nf6 2 e4 g6 3 Nc3 d5 4 cxd5 Nxd5 5 e4 Nxc3 6 bxc3 Bg7 7 Qa4+ Qd7 8 Bb5 c6 9 Be2 00 10 Nf3 c5 11 Qxd7 Nxd7 12 Be3 b6 13 00 Bb7 14 e5 Rfd8 15 Ng5 cxd4 16 cxd4 h6 17 Nh3 Rac8 18 a4 Rc2 19 Re1 a5 20 Nf4 g5 21 Nh5 Bf8 22 Ng3 e6 23 Bb5 Nb8 24 Re1 Rdc8 25 Rxc2 Rxc2 26 Nh5 Be7 27 d5 Bxd5 28 Bxb6 Nc6 29 Nf6+ Bxf6 30 exf6 h5 31 h3 g4 32 Kh2 gxh3 33 Kxh3 Ne5 34 f3 Ng6 35 Be3 Ne5 36 Rb1 Nc4 37 Be1 Kh7 38 Bg5 Kg6 39 Bh4 Ne3 40 Bd3+ Kh6 41 Bxc2 Nxc2 42 Rb5 Ne3 43 Rxa5 Kg6 44 Rc5 e5 45 Kh2 Kf5 46 Bf2 h4 47 Bxc3 Bxf3 48 gxf3 1-0

Pupols-Tomkins

1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 d4 cxd4 4 Nxd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 d6 6 Bg5 e6 7 Qd2 Be7 8 00-0 9 f4 h6 10 Bh4 Nxe4 11 Bxe7 Nxd2 12 Bxd8 Nxf1 13 Nxc6 bxc6 14 Be7 Re8 15 Rhxf1 Rxe7 16 Rxd6 Rc7 17 Ne4 Rb8 18 Rd8+ Kh7 19 Rfd1 Rb4 20 Nd6 Ba6 21 g3 Kg6 22 c3 Ra4 23 Kb1 Be2 24 Rd2 Bg4 25 b3 Ra5 26 c4 e5 27 Kb2 exf4 28 gxf4 Re7 29 Rg2 Re2+ 30 Rxe2 Bxe2 31 Ne4 Rh5 32 Ng3 Rxh2 33 Rd2 Rg2 34 Nxe2 Kh5 35 Kc3 Kg4 36 Kd3 h5 37 Ke3 h4 38 Rd7 Kh3 39 Rx7f7 Kh2 40 Rd7 g5 41 fxe5 Rxe5 42 Kf3 h3 43 Rh7 a5 44 Nf4 Rg3+ 45 Kf2 c5 46 Rxh3+ 1-0

Graves-Edwards

1 d4 Nf6 2 Nf3 d5 3 e4 dxc4 4 Nc3 c5 5 d5 e6 6 e4 exd5 7 e5 Nfd7 8 Bg5 Be7 9 Bxe7 Qxe7 10 Qc2 Nb6 12 00-0 13 Bxc4 Qe7 14 Bxd5 Nc6 15 Qe4 Nb4 16 Bb3 00 17 a3 Nc6 18 Rd6 g6 19 Rxc6+ hxc6 20 Qxc6+ Kh8 21 Qh6+ Kg8 ½-½

Franett-Harmon 1 d4 Nf6 2 Nf3 d5 3 Bg5 e6 4 e3 Be7 5 Nbd2 b6 6 c3 Bb7 7 Bd3 Nbd7 8 Qb1 h6 9 Bh4 00 10 00 c5 11 Ne5 cxd4 12 exd4 Nxd5 13 dxe5 Nd7 14 Bxe7 Qxe7 15 Nf3 a5 16 Re1 a4 17 Bb5 Nc5 18 Qc2 Rfc8 19 a3 Ra5 20 Nd4 Qg5 21 Bf1 h5 22 Qe1 Qg6 23 Qb1 Qg5 24 Qc1 Qh4 25 Qe3 Ba6 26 Bxa6 Rxa6 27 Rad1 Ra5 28 Qg3 Qxg3 29 hxg3 Ne4 30 Re2 g5 31 Kh2 Rc4 32 f3 Ne5 33 Kg1 Kg7 34 Kf2 Kg6 35 Red2 Nd7 36 Re1 Rac5 37 Ke2 Ra5 38 Kf2 Rc8 39 Rde2 Rac5 40 Kf1 b5 41 f4 Re8 42 f5+ exf5 43 e6 fxe6 44 Nxe6 ½-½

Round 6

(3) David Weinstock 0	vs	(1½) Mike Franett 1
(2) Clark Harmon ½	vs	(3½) Paul Eggers ½
(1½) Hugh Tobin 0	vs	(5) Viktors Pupols 1
(3½) Ken Tomkins 1	vs	(1½) John Graves 0
(2½) Matt Edwards 1	vs	(1) John Braley 0

Weinstock - Franett is a Closed Sicilian. On move 13 White is able to win 2 minor pieces for a Rook and 3 pawns. But as often happens the 2 minor pieces are far better since the rooks do not get to play. Better still from White's point of view, the 4 missing pawns give him lots of open lines. Black desperately needs Queens off the Board. The play is quite spirited: White building up his attack and Black doing his best to get counter play. White wins back the exchange but allows Black to pin his Knight on d1 and to use the Black squared Bishop to get play. As Franett said afterwards, "I know that in Bishops of opposite color games the side who has the initiative is attacking with an extra piece, so I wasn't worried." But Black has gotten himself into horrible time pressure: 10 moves to make in 1 minute. White has 30 minutes. Mike comes up with the shot 30...Bf2 which is a complete surprise. If the Bishop is captured by the Queen, Qa1xNd1+ also forks the rook on h5. David sees a way to mate via Qxd6, Qf8+ and Rh5xh7. Unfortunately there is a huge hole in this, Rg7-g1+ and B-g3+ forks the King and Queen. Apparently Dave had counted the point before it was his and was careless. An amazing parallel between the Braley - Weinstock game of last round. It seems that Kh1-h2 breaks the pin and forces Bf2-g3+, K-h3 and the Black Queen looks quite offside to me.

Harmon - Eggers is a Bogo-Indian with ...cxb4. I had seen Ross - Ferguson from the first FIDE Futurity so I expected Clark to play a2-a3 to unbalance the position with a c-pawn for an a-pawn. The game turns into a maneuvering match with White having a bad light squared Bishop. Finally Queens are traded and White has a Kingside majority to play with while Black has a less usable Queen side majority. Clark slowly builds the pressure in an endgame. He gets a rook to d8. He maneuvers a Knight to f5. But on move 42 Clark misses Rd8-a8, Ba6-b7, Ra8-b8 with the threat of posting both rooks on the 8th rank. Paul exchanges a set of rooks on e8 and recaptures with his Bishop. It will shortly be traded for the outstanding Knight. Clark lost ½ his advantage with 44 Rd8xc8. Still Clark forges ahead with his King and gets 3 very powerful Kingside pawns against Black's scattered pawns. Paul gets his rook to d6, trying to trade. Clark trades, pulling the Knight to d6 where it is hit by Pe4-e5. Then Paul comes up with 2 pawn shots that save what looks to be a lost position. First h5+ to kick the King away from the pawn on h4 or White will lose one of his f-pawns. Then Paul plays Ph4-h3. Now Clark has a decision to make: to take this passed pawn or not. Structurally Clark has a won game. He is going to be able to post one f pawn on f6, play his Bishop of c6 and play f4-f5, e5-e6-e7+e8(Q). He should play either Bc6 preparing his winning play or Bd5 to prevent Black's next move. The Black Knight will have to fall back into the 7th and 8th ranks where it won't see much light of day as Clark sets up Pawns on f6, e5, f5 taking away 6 Black squares from the Knight. Instead Clark is under the impression he stands worse and plays Bxh3 allowing Nd6xc4! If the Knight is taken then Black will win the game with a5-a4 followed by b4-b3, a2xb3, a4-a3! and the pawn Queens. Clark thinks he is lost but the game after further complications ends with Black able to trade his a-pawn for White's e-pawn. But Black's King is stuck on e8, f8, g8 protecting the f pawn which is blockaded by the 2 f pawns on f7 and f6. If the Black King moves away White will be able to win the f pawn and have a protected passer on the 5th or 6th rank. In the final position Black's Knight is trapped by the White King and Bishop so that it may only maneuver to a2 and b1. True, the Knight can reposition to a3 where it can support Pb5 & Pc5 but then the logic of the doubled pawns tells against Black. Only if White takes can Black get 2 passed pawns and winning chances. But if White just sits there taking on b3 just gives tripled b pawns which may all fall. And if he pushes past, the King may move to c1 where it blockades the pawns and paralyzes the Knight. So a draw.

Edwards - Braley is a crush. Matt gets a strong position but there is lots of tension. John is about to play 17...h6xNg5 sacrificing the exchange to 17 Qxh8 but John will get a tremendous attack. Play would run 17...Bg7 18 Qh8-h3 Pg5-g4 19 Qh3-g3, Nf6xe4 with tremendous complications. Though it seems easier for Black to win the e-pawn by playing Rh8-g8 breaking the pin, this will force Ng5-f3 allowing Nf6xe5. Oops... I just realized e4-e5 will cross Black's plans and lead to tremendous complications. Instead, John plays B-f8-g7 allowing the shot Ng5-f7. If Black takes the Knight with his Queen the King and Queen are forked by Ne4xd6+. John is now losing at least the exchange and the game is over! A game decided by a one move shot. Braley certainly seems plagued by bad luck in this tournament.

Tobin - Pupols is an Alekhine's Defense. The game could transpose into a line played in the Fischer - Spassky match but Hugh decides to accept doubled f pawns in order to win the d pawn if the Knight goes to c4; instead Viktors retires to e8 with a solid but constricted position. I think Hugh has a fine position to go after the old Latvian swamp fox. He has a space

advantage and the 2 Bishops, though the position is locked. Hugh slowly builds up pressure on the Queen side and he is able to force Victors to put a Knight on c4 on move 25. Hugh plays Bxc4 and wins the Black pawn. But Viktors has a hole on d5. It won't be a simple game but White looks better, though Black has lots of play. Still, if White can neutralize Black's play, there is hope for a long term attack on the Black Queenside pawns. White has however gotten into quite bad time pressure. Black offers a draw, White refuses. Black captures a minor piece. White picks up his Queen to recapture and freezes. Touch move. Viktors steals another point. He is a lucky player, yet it is more than that; he plays for these kinds of situations.

Tomkins - Graves is a Sicilian Defence. Black ends up with doubled e pawns which he uses to push his d pawn opening the position. Black has played a N to a5 where it will sit for the game while White is able to get his Knight to e4. This difference in position decides the game. White is able to play Qh5 hitting the Na5. As the game progresses Black removes the Queen from b6 where it protects the Knight so White is able to play 24 Nf6+ winning the exchange, since after Rg6xf6, Bxf6 Qxf6 allows Qxa5. An impressive performance by Tomkins. He builds a small positional difference into an attack on Black's King that culminates in a win of the exchange. His play is sharp and impressive. This is not the kind of game that you want to allow Ken to have.

Weinstock-Franett

1 e4 c5 2 Nc2 Nc6 3 Nc3 Nf6 4 g3 g6 5 Bg2 Bg7 6 d3 00 7 Be3 d6 8 h3 e5 9 Qd2 Nd4 10 f4 Be6 11 00 Qd7 12 Kh2 Nh5 13 f5 gxf5 14 exf5 Nxf5 15 Rxf5 Bxf5 16 g4 Bxg4 17 hxg4 Qxg4 18 Bh3 Qb4 19 Rg1 Kh8 20 Rg4 e4 21 dxe4 Be5+ 22 Kh1 Rg8 23 Rh4 Ng3+ 24 Nxxg3 Bxxg3 25 Rh5 Qxb2 26 Bf5 Qa1+ 27 Nd1 Rg7 28 Bh6 Rg8 29 Bxxg7+ Rxxg7 30 c3 Bf2 31 Qxd6 Rg1 32 Kh2 Bg3+ 33 Qxxg3 Rxxg3 34 Kxxg3 Qxxd1 35 Rxxh7+ Kg8 36 Rh3 Qd6+ 37 Kf3 Kf8 38 Ke2 Qa6 39 Ke3 Qxa2 40 Kf4 Qd2+ 41 Kg4 Qc2+ 42 Kg5 Ke7 0-1

Harmon-Eggers

1 d4 Nf6 2 e4 e6 3 Nf3 Bb4+ 4 Bd2 c5 5 Bxb4 cxb4 6 Nbd2 00 7 e3 b6 8 Bd3 Bb7 9 00 d6 10 Qc2 Nbd7 11 Rfd1 Qd7 12 Ne4 Rfc8 13 Nxf6+ Nxf6 14 Qe2 a5 15 Rac1 g6 16 Bc2 Ba6 17 Bd3 Rc7 18 e4 e5 19 Qc3 Ng4 20 Qd2 cxd4 21 Nxd4 Rc5 22 h3 Nf6 23 Re1 Rac8 24 b3 Bb7 25 Rcd1 Re5 26 f3 Re8 27 Nc2 Qc7 28 Bf1 Rd8 29 Qf2 Rde8 30 Nd4 Ba6 31 g3 Qc5 32 Bg2 R5e7 33 Ne2 Qc7 34 Qd4 Qc5 35 Qxc5 dxc5 36 Rd6 re6 37 Red1 g5 38 h4 h6 39 g4 R8e7 40 Ng3 Ne8 41 Rd8 Rc7 42 Nf5 Kf8 43 Kf2 Rc8 44 Rxc8 Bxc8 45 Kg3 Rc6 46 f4 Bxf5 47 gxf5 gxh5+ 48 Kg4 Rd6 49 Rxd6 Nxd6 50 e5 h5+ 51 Kg5 h3 52 Bxh3 Nxc4 53 Bf1 Ne3 54 Bb5 h4 55 f6 Nc2 56 Kxh4 Nd4 57 Bd7 a4 58 f5 Nf3+ 59 Kg3 Nxe5 60 Bxa4 Nd3 61 Kf3 Nc1 62 Ke3 Nxa2 63 Kd3 Nc3 ½-½

Tobin-Pupols

1 e4 Nf6 2 e5 Nd5 3 d4 d6 4 Nf3 Bg4 5 Be2 e6 6 00 Be7 7 c4 Nb6 8 Nc3 00 9 Be3 d5 10 c5 B:f3 11 gxf3 Ne8 12 f4 Bh4 13 Bd3 f5 14 Kh1 Nc6 15 a3 N8e7 16 b4 Ng6 17 b5 Na5 18 Nc2 c6 19 Qa4 cxb5 20 Bxb5 Ne7 21 Rab1 Nee6 22 Bd2 Rf7 23 Ng1 a6 24 Be2 Qc7 25 Rb6 Ne4 26 Bxc4 dxc4 27 Qxc4 Qd7 28 Ne2 Bd8 29 Rb3 Rc8 30 Rfb1 b5 31 Qd3 Ba5 32 Rd1 Bxd2 33 Qxd2 qd5+ 34 f3 Qxb3 35 Nc3 Rd8 36 d5 exd5 37 e6 Re7 38 Rb1 Qc4 39 Re1 d4 0-1

Tomkins-Graves

1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 d4 cxd4 4 Nxd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 d6 6 Be2 e5 7 Nf3 h6 8 00 Be7 9 h3 00 10 Be4 Bc6 11 Bb3 Na5 12 Bxe6 fxe6 13 Nh2 d5 14 cxd5 exd5 15 Ng4 d4 16 Nxf6+ Rxf6 17 Ne4 Rc6 18 f4 exf4 19 Qh5 Qb6 20 Bxf4 Rf8 21 Be5 Rg6 22 Rxf8+ Bxf8 23 Kh1 Qe6 24 Nf6+ Rxf6 25 Bxf6 Nc6 26 Bh4 Qc4 27 Qf5 d3 28 Rf1 Bb4 29 c3 Bd6 30 Be1 Ne5 31 b3 Qd5 32 Bd2 Kh8 33 Rf4 Qc6 34 Rd4 Bc7 35 Qe4 Qxc4 36 Rxe4 Kg8 37 Kgl Bb6+ 38 Kf1 g5 1-0

Evaluation at the end of the 2nd weekend.

Viktors Pupols is leading with 6 out of 6 beating 2 experts and 4 masters. The final weekend with 2 Whites and 1 Black he faces a master and 2 experts. A horrible, delightful thought occurs to me. What if he goes 9-0? Chess players in the Pacific Northwest would never hear the end of it. Certainly Pupols strong showing will improve his FIDE rating which was far closer to being unpublished than was desirable. With a 1½ point lead Viktors will almost surely win the Championship.

Ken Tomkins is 2nd with 4½ of 6. He is playing good chess, having lost to Pupols and drawn Franett. The last weekend he faces Braley, Edwards and

Weinstock, with White against the latter two. To secure 2nd and have a chance for 1st if Pupols slips he must win, win, win against 2 masters and an expert.

Paul Eggers has 4 out of 6. If he can maintain the pace he could reach the FIDE norm of 6 points. He plays White against Franett, Black against Weinstock and Pupols. 2 experts and a master - it is possible!

Matt Edwards has 3½ points he must score 2½ points to be sure of earning a FIDE rating. He plays white against Weinstock, Black against a very point hungry Ken Tomkins and White against Hugh Tobin. 1 expert and 2 masters. Difficult but not impossible.

David Weinstock has 3 points. To earn a FIDE rating he must score 3 points while facing Edwards with Black, Eggers with White and Tomkins with Black in the last round. 2 masters and an expert, with 2 Blacks, needing a perfect score. That's pretty tough.

Clark Harmon has 2½ points. He has certainly been on a slide. He gets to test the waters with Black against Pupols, White against Graves, and Black against Braley. Clark has enough padding on his FIDE rating, 2260, to afford this mediocre result. It isn't very pleasant for Clark, but it does make for a more interesting Futurity to have 2 FIDE players on a slide. Clark must try for a 50% score so as not to lose too many rating points.

Mike Franett has 2½ points. He has had the positions to do better but he also had a very shaky start. There was some luck both good and bad getting here. I expect he will play better the last weekend than he did the first (½ point). He seems to be playing himself into shape. It is always a pain to play a player with nothing to lose. His could be the deciding game for Paul Eggers FIDE chances and he will certainly want to stop the Pupols steamroller.

Hugh Tobin has 1½ points. He had the positions and played well enough to do better. But twice in time pressure he has had a King and Rook forked: first against Eggers and then against Pupols. He seems to be playing himself into shape. He plays Black against Graves, White against Braley and Black vs Edwards who needs the points. He can afford to sit back and play for the experience.

John Graves has 1½ point. He has played well in every game; though beaten he hasn't given anything away. He plays White against Tobin, Black against Harmon and White against Franett. He should have a good time and improve his chess by playing these strong players.

John Braley has 1 point. His Fide rating will probably become unpublished. John just seems to be collapsing. His timing, knowing when he has to complicate from his positions, seems to be off. He can aim to try to cut his losses by playing for wins with White against Tomkins, Black against Tobin and White against Harmon, though by Sunday, many of these players are just going to want to go home. John's slide is unfortunate, but it does give Weinstock, Edwards and Eggers a chance for a FIDE rating. I am sure that John will be able to regain his FIDE rating.

Oops... now it is snowing like crazy. Will the roads be good enough to allow us to hold the final three rounds of the Championship this weekend? Will everyone be able to make it so we can have this event rated by FIDE? The worries of a tournament director and organizer.

Chess in the Desert

The 1989 National Open by Ed Griswold

My first national event! The 1989 National Open, held in Las Vegas, was very well run. (Yes, I did gamble a bit—in the slot machines. The first two quarters paid \$3.00 and after that...) The playing conditions were great. The rounds began on time. Grandmasters were there in the center, and their games were easy to follow. There were a lot of husband and wife combinations, but only a few of them were both chess players. I wonder if any chess families were playing?

For those of us who have a hard time resisting chessbook purchases, there was the Labate's Bookstore display. It was like walking into a B. Dalton store and finding only chessbooks. I spent a total of four hours there (interesting that the crossables were in the same room). I ended up buying five books and a clock. They seemed to have almost every title except the Rook and pawns book I wanted. Several titles were in five or more different languages. There was also a computer database and software

demonstrations, and a chess stamp and artwork display.

A five minute tournament was held Thursday night which was won by Walter Browne and Gata Kamsky. Kamsky amazed the spectators by defeating Maxim Dlugy in both final round games.

It is interesting to note the difference in the behavior of chess players during their games. Browne gets really close to the chessboard and will physically reposition himself dozens of times per minute. When he is analyzing variations, his head and eyes go to and fro almost faster than one can follow. The expressions on his face display every emotion as though he agonizes his way through the moves. A lot of energy is spent in his games, and he doesn't stop even when it's his opponent's turn. Kamsky, on the other hand, is as cool as ice. He sits erect and alert, with great poise. He looks relaxed and confident. If he worries about his position, it's hard to tell by his poker faced expression. I overheard one of the grandmasters talking with Gurevich after his draw with Kamsky: "That kid defends well. You gave him everything you had."

The open section held the most excitement for me as it afforded me the chance to play "the big boys". Walter Browne lost his 5th round game to Christiansen, who went on to share first place with several grandmasters at 5.5 - .5. Kamsky went undefeated with draws in the last two rounds. His 5th round game against Gurevich, with it's Q+P ending, was exciting to watch.

Another exciting game was Browne's 4th round adjournment playoff. He had a difficult R+N vs. R+B endgame in which he was a pawn up. (I had lost a similar ending that round, so it was a good lesson for me.) During Browne's game a woman sat down next to me and watched the game anxiously. Finally, she commented that her husband had good chances for a win, but he was very tired. She continued, saying that this type of game is difficult and slow, and she worried that there wouldn't be time enough for an evening walk after the game. She also mentioned that her husband is quite good at the rook and pawns. I asked her which one her husband was. "I'm Mrs. Browne", she said.

The message board held some humorous gems. "...I would like to get some bridge games in tonight but I have to study openings. Maybe we'll play yet." "My opponent is a jerk." A player's note to his wife: "I'm tired of waiting for you, I'm walking home!" and while taking a break in the hallway, a chessplayer became disturbed and told everybody present to "stop talking so loud. I can't concentrate on my game when you talk."

An amazing nine year old also played in the open section. He wasn't doing too well in the first round and lost. Immediately after the game his father appeared on the scene and began to deride him, "...And when you played this move, that was really stupid of you...I can't believe how you could play in such an idiotic manner!" They should have thrown the father out of the playing room. I heard players talking about this the rest of the tournament.

For myself, I had tremendous pleasure from playing in the open section. Having played only twelve tournament games in the last seven years, my reasoning was that if I was going to lose games, I would rather lose to masters and experts.

Amazingly enough, I had winning positions in five of my games. In the opening and early middlegame, I kept getting these crushing positions, and yet lost them in the deeper stages of the game. That is the difference, it is said. If you really want to improve, you must study simple positions. It's harder to win a won game than to obtain a won game, yet most players will study openings...

A final note: I really believe that Northwest players are stronger than they rate. I would rather play a national expert than face a class "A" Northwest player. Nevertheless, this tournament was great fun and a good experience for me. My final score? 1.5 - 4.5.

Round 5 June 11, 1989 Las Vegas, Nevada Board 136
White: Ed Griswold(1708)
Black: Christopher Brown(2035)

1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d4 cd4 4 Qd4 Nc6 5 Bb5 Bd7 6 Bc6 Bc6 7 Bg5 Nf6 8 Nc3 e5 9 Qd3 Qa5 10 000 Be7 11 Kb1 000 12 Nd2 h6 13 Nc4 Qc7 14 Bf6 gf6 15 Nd5 Bd5 16 Qd5 Bf8 17 Rd3 Kb8 18 Rhd1 Rg8 19 Na5 Rd7 20 Nb7 Qb7 21 Rb3 1-0

Crosstables

Washington Open
May 27-28, 1989
TD: Fred Kleist

OPEN SECTION

Player	Pre	Post	-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-	TOT
1 Tomkins, Ken	2405	2412	W6	W5	W4	D3	W7	4½
2 Salmon, Neil V.	2303	2305	W17	D3	D11	D9	W8	3½
3 Dubisch, Ralph	2238	2257	W13	D2	W12	D1	D5	3½
4 Weinstock, David	2209	2228	W20	W16	L1	D8	W9	3½
5 Eggers, Paul	2178	2197	W19	L1	W14	W11	D3	3½
6 Roper, David	2068	2108	L1	W13	HPB	W10	W11	3½
7 Hanson, Roger	2035	2058	HPB	D8	WF	W12	L1	3
8 Reiter, Allen	2180	2170	D21	D7	W17	D4	L2	2½
9 Graves, John	2142	2132	L14	W18	W10	D2	L4	2½
10 Merwin, Steve	1972	1987	D11	W15	L9	L6	W14	2½
11 Edwards, Derek	2184	2158	D10	W14	D2	L5	L6	2
12 Neufahrt, Gerry	2123	2107	HPB	W21	L3	L7	---	1½
13 Sprayberry, D.	2012	2003	L3	L6	W18	D14	---	1½
14 Pitre, H.G.	1943	1943	W9	L11	L5	D13	L10	1½
15 Driggs, Dave	1863	1873	HPB	L10	W21	---	---	1½
16 McGear, Bill H.	2232	2224	W18	L4	---	---	---	1
17 Franett, Michael	2071	2063	L2	W19	L8	---	---	1
18 Harris, Philip	1978	1963	L15	L9	L13	W19	---	1
19 Stanfield, John	1937	1906	L5	L17	BYE	L18	---	1
20 Foster, James	1841	1838	L4	BYE	---	---	---	1
21 Hayami, Marvin	1977	1965	D8	L12	L15	---	---	½

PREMIER SECTION

Player	Pre	Post	-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-	TOT
1 Kaech, Randolph	1960	1979	W42	W13	W28	D4	W6	4½
2 Somasundaram, S	1823	1956	W8	W12	D3	W10	W11	4½
3 Reddaway, Steve	1851	1891	W43	W16	D2	W20	D4	4
4 Jangord, Kristian	1779	1821	W39	W5	W9	D1	D3	4
5 Wanvig, Mark	1738	1817	W33	L4	W36	W27	W12	4
6 Oshiro, Michael	1726	1820	W36	W37	W10	W18	L1	4
7 Darby, Michael	1858	1872	W32	L10	W24	W28	D9	3½
8 McCleve, Joseph	1815	1843	L2	W17	HPB	W29	W21	3½
9 Murphy, Kevin	1589	1670	W41	W19	L4	W33	D7	3½
10 Edwards, Gary	2013	1996	W14	W7	L6	L2	W22	3
11 Neuhaus, Barry	1877	1882	D22	W29	HPB	W13	L2	3
12 Leggett, De Juan	1818	1818	W34	L2	W40	W15	L5	3
13 Porter Jr, L.W.	1751	1804	W35	L1	W25	L11	W27	3
14 Creger, Calvin	1731	1754	L10	W32	HPB	D26	W28	3
15 Pfeilschifter, R	1730	1760	D18	D27	WF	L12	W24	3
16 Sandenn Harvey	1728	1764	W24	L3	L27	W40	W25	3
17 Dixon, Robert	1669	1694	L37	L8	W30	WF	W26	3
18 Milligan, Kerry	1981	1956	D15	W21	W26	L6	L2	2½
19 Syben, Christine	1803	1767	W40	L9	HPB	L22	W34	2½
20 Allen, Robert	1793	1794	D23	W31	W35	L3	L18	2½
21 Egbert, Mykal	1702	1714	D27	L18	W23	W31	L8	2½
22 Ciano, J. A.	1644	1689	D11	L26	W41	W19	L10	2½
23 Perteet, David	1581	1606	D20	L35	L21	WF	W33	2½
24 Ocampo, G.	1953	1891	L16	W43	L7	W39	L15	2
25 Hoefler, Dennis	1935	1877	L28	W30	L13	W32	L16	2
26 Shea, Stephen	1892	1846	D29	W22	L18	D14	L17	2
27 Vanpoucke, V.	1888	1838	D21	D15	W16	L5	L13	2
28 Dietsch, Kristen	1708	1724	W25	W38	L1	L7	L14	2
29 Dale, Kornelij	1693	1688	D26	K11	W34	L8	D31	2
30 Griswold, Eddie	1679	1661	L38	L25	L17	BYE	W39	2
31 Block, Douglas	1555	1568	HPB	L20	W42	L21	D29	2
32 Etingher, C.	1506	1519	L7	L14	BYE	L25	W41	2
33 Ambler, Dennis	2012	1932	L5	W42	HPB	L9	L23	1½
34 Murray, Jeffery	1594	1595	L12	D41	L29	W43	L19	1½
35 Lowery, Jeff	1986	1986	L13	W23	L20	---	---	1
36 Day, Brian	1943	1898	L6	W39	L5	---	---	1
37 Iodice, Arthur	1881	1866	W17	L6	---	---	---	1
38 Karch, Robert A.	1818	1807	W30	L28	---	---	---	1
39 Nelson, Ben	1639	1639	L4	L36	W43	L24	L30	1
40 Hilderbrand, M.	1464	1451	L19	BYE	L12	L16	---	1
41 Hamanishi, Neil	1779	1698	L9	D34	L22	---	L32	½
42 Piper, August	1728	1697	L1	L33	L31	---	---	0
43 Higgins, Tony	1656	1609	L3	L24	L39	L34	---	0

AMATEUR SECTION

Player	Pre	Post	-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-	TOT
1 Natarajan, K.	---	1977	W19	W12	W9	W18	W5	5
2 Altschul, Julian	1333	1407	W37	W23	HPB	W7	W6	4½
3 Kenny, John	1753	1733	L16	W31	W26	W17	W12	4
4 Christopher, Steve	1503	1519	D32	W28	D17	W24	W11	4
5 Gehring, Warren	1652	1667	W26	W15	W11	D6	L1	3½
6 French Jr., Albert	1571	1576	W31	W16	W22	D5	L2	3½
7 Bertschi, Rudolph	1389	1439	W25	D9	W33	L2	W18	3½
8 Dubach, Jov	1253	1314	L14	W34	HPB	W21	W22	3½
9 Skov, David	1604	1589	W35	D7	L1	W28	D13	3
10 Pearson, Erik	1588	1538	L17	W32	W27	D13	D15	3

11 Higbie, Gordon	1578	1563	W30	W27	L5	W14	L4	3
12 Haining, Rorke	1463	1496	W39	L1	W20	W22	L3	3
13 Monahan, Darby	1438	1451	W29	L22	W37	D10	D9	3
14 Cummings, M.	1436	1448	W8	L18	W29	L11	W24	3
15 Carson, Phillip	1421	1436	W36	L5	HPB	W16	D10	3
16 Westman, Andy	1337	1384	W3	L6	W23	L15	W29	3
17 Wing, Steve	1280	1351	W10	D33	D4	L3	W23	3
18 Lucas, Robert	1598	1574	W21	W14	HPB	L1	L7	2½
19 Yee, Gin B.	1590	1562	L1	W35	L24	D20	W25	2½
20 Craig, Thomas	1422	1423	L33	W38	L12	D19	W34	2½
21 Lee, Allan	1302	1273	L18	D39	W32	L8	W35	2½
22 Eddy, Kenneth	1596	1548	W34	W13	L6	L12	L8	2
23 Manzon Jr., Pablo	1557	1494	W24	L2	L16	W30	W172	2
24 Craig, Ryan	1469	1429	L23	W25	W19	L4	L14	2
25 Conway, Philip	1297	1286	L7	L24	BYE	W26	L19	2
26 Doyle, Paul	1266	1270	L5	W36	L3	L25	W38	2
27 Fiut, Robert	1256	1240	W38	L11	L10	L29	W36	2
28 Krause, Heniz	1221	1221	HPB	L4	W39	L9	D32	2
29 Muray, Vincent	1142	1193	L13	W30	L14	W27	L16	2
30 Brown, Raymond	---	1169	L11	L29	W36	L23	BYE	2
31 Kernodle, J.R.	---	1192	L6	L3	L35	W38	W37	2
32 Golden, Richard	---	1184	D4	L10	L21	WF	D28	2
33 Burke, Robert J.	1587	1560	W20	D17	L7	---	---	1½
34 Mead, John	1458	1458	L22	L8	HPB	W37	L20	1½
35 Fahnstock, W.	800	1007	L9	L19	W31	HPB	L21	1½
36 Murray, Adam W.	1198	1092	L15	L26	L30	BYE	L27	1
37 Neuhaus, Julia	1025	1006	L2	BYE	L13	L34	L31	1
38 Childress, Kieran	867	873	L27	L20	HPB	L31	L26	½
39 Srinivasan, Ram I.	---	1052	L12	D21	L28	---	---	½

SPECIAL

Driggs, Dave 1873 1874 1 Brown, Raymond 1169 1230 0

TACOMA PIERCE COUNTY OPEN

5/13-14/89 TD: Gary Dorfner

Open Section

Player	Pre	Post	-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-	TOT
1 Kovalsky, Bruce	2174	2194	W7	W8	W3	D2	3½	
2 Salmon, Neil V.	2313	2303	W12	D5	W6	D1	3	
3 Graves, John	2142	2142	W9	W10	L1	W5	3	
4 Rasmussen, Ernst	2011	2011	L10	D11	W9	W7	2½	
5 Kaech, Randolph	1917	1960	W13	D2	W10	L3	2½	
6 Magbulos, Bob	1796	1845	W11	D12	L2	W10	2½	
7 Butler, David J.	1845	1838	L1	D9	W8	L4	1½	
8 Ciano, J. Anthony	1646	1644	BYE	L1	L7	D9	1½	
9 Allen, Robert J.	1810	1793	L3	D7	L4	D8	1	
10 Cherian, Jacob	1781	1777	W4	L3	L5	L6	1	
11 Miche, Peter	2077	2047	L6	D6	---	---	½	
12 Hayami, Marvin	1990	1977	L2	D4	---	---	½	
13 Schroeder, J.R.	2190	2170	L5	---	---	---	0	

Reserve Section

Player	Pre	Post	-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-	TOT
1 Russell, Corey	1749	1792	W7	W6	W2	D3	W5	4½
2 Prcvost, David	1691	1718	W4	W3	L1	W6	W7	4
3 Schwartz, Michael	1588	1629	W10	L2	W8	D1	W6	3½
4 Hackworth, Terry	1379	1386	L2	WF	D7	D5	BYE	3
5 Limesand, Kip	1639	1617	W8	D9	L6	D4	L1	2
6 Soper, Chris	1619	1614	W9	K1	W5	L2	L3	2
7 Craig, Ryan	---	1469	L1	D8	D4	BYE	L2	2
8 Damish, Todd	1693	1642	L5	D7	L3	---	---	½
9 Burke, Robert J.	1603	1587	L6	D5	---	---	---	½
10 Pritchard, Bill	---	1188	L3	---	---	---	---	0

SPOKANE SPRING FLING

5-24 to 6-8-89 TD: David L. Collyer

Player	Pre	Post	1	2	3	TOT
1 Collyer, David	2082	2074	D2	W4	W3	2½
2 Allwardt, Lewis	1545	1574	D1	L3	W4	1½
3 Phillip, Bill	1766	1769	---	W2	L1	1
4 Koch, Ronald	1641	1639	W5	L1	L2	1
5 Creger, Calvin	1754	1733	L4	---	---	0

Player	Pre	Post	1	2	3	T
1 Johnson Jr. Vern	1509	1518	L2	W4	W3	2
2 Singer, Joel	1458	1484	W1	W3	L4	2
3 Fields, Dawn	1515	1460	W4	L2	L1	1
4 Kochendorfer, D.	1297	1310	L3	L1	W2	1

Player	Pre	Post	1	2	3	T
1 Gillingham, Charl	1172	1212	W3	W4	W2	3
2 Waugh, James	1217	1218	W4	W3	L1	2
3 Edgerton, Ralph	1087	1073	L1	L2	W4	1
4 Collyer, Curt	1054	1019	L2	L1	L3	0

Typed from USCF Crosstables by Russell Miller for NWC.

Tournament Announcements

Rate: \$5 per ad per issue, over 15 lines extra. Must be received by 15th of preceding month. Free events may be listed free. Mail to PO Box shown on back cover.

August 5-6 Annual Seattle Seafair Open

Seattle Chess Club, 6556 Ravenna Ave NE., Seattle WA 2 sect. Open and Reserve (Under 1800/unrated) Both - 5-SS EF: \$28 if rec'd by 8/4 \$35 at site. Both \$5 less if under age 19. USCF req. also Northwest Chess subscription for WA/OR players, other states okay. Entries: East-West Tournament Assoc., 4519 California Ave SW, Seattle WA 98116 ph 935-8440 or 935-7186. Reg: 9am-9:30am Rds: Sat 10am 2:30pm 7pm Sun 10am 4pm TC: Open Rds 1-3 40/90, 30/SD Rds 4-5 50/2 30/SD. Reserve 40/90 30/SD Prizes: \$1,100.00 Guaranteed. Open \$175-\$125-\$100-\$100 1st expert \$75 1st Class A \$75 Reserve: \$125-\$75-\$50 1st Class C \$75 1st D/E/unrated \$75 1st under age 19-\$35 1st under age 16-\$15 (Minimum 5 entries per class). NS,NC,WC

August 12 1st Annual Oregon - Washington Match

At Crossroads Mall, corner of 156th Ave NE and NE 8th in Bellevue, Washington. The match is planned for 30 boards plus 10 alternates: Both sides want to win, and the best available players will be played. TC: 50/2. 1PM start time, come early! Support your state!

August 13 Marysville Open

3 Rd Swiss, EF \$3.00, Trophy to first overall and first U1600. Bookstore, 1510 - 3rd St, Marysville, WA. 40/90, 30SD, Rds 10, 2, 6. Limited to 16 entries, call Phil Carson to reserve entry, (206) 653-1631. No Smoking! USCF, WCF required.

August 19 August Action Tournament

Rosemere Center, 1501 E 33rd, Vancouver, WA. 5SS, TC Game/30. Reg. 10 - 10:45 Rds 11, 12-30, 2, 3:30, 5. EF: \$10, Prizes b/25: 1st \$60, 2nd \$50, 3rd \$24. Info (206) 535-2536.

August 19-20 Summer Open

Tacoma Chess Club, 2530 Grandview Dr. W., Tacoma WA (206)565-3461. 5 Rd Swiss 40/90 25/1. EF: \$21 if rec'd by 8/18 \$26 at site. USCF Required. PRIZES (\$498 based on 30 4 per class) \$120-\$90. A,B,C,D/UNR each \$72. Reg: 8-9:45am Rds 10-2:30-7 11am-ASAP. Entries: Robert J. Allen, 1201 N. Prospect, Tacoma WA 98406 (206)752-7694 NS NC W.

August 26 Crossroads Summer Blitz Championships

Crossroads Mall, 156th Ave NE & NE 8th St., Bellevue, WA TC: Game/5 min. EF: \$10 for Adults, \$5 under 19. \$2.50 less for NWC subscribers, join at site! Will be rated under the new SD/SCH rating system (see advance description of this elsewhere). Format: 6 or 8 player RR qualifiers, no elimination. Prizes: \$100 1st Guaranteed, other prizes (some merchandise prizes) disclosed later. Registration 9-10am. Ralph Dubisch, PO Box 70421, Bellevue, WA 98007. (206) 882-1746. Still more next issue. Bring sets and clocks!!

August 26 High Roller Octagonal

Seattle Chess Club, 6556 Ravenna Ave, Seattle, WA 3-SS USCF rated TC: 40/90, 30/SD Reg: 8:30-9:30am Rds: 10, 2, 6 EF: \$10 SCC mem. \$10 + \$3 day membership for non SCC mem. Prizes: (b/8) \$40-\$20. USCF membership required.

August 26 Beginners Tournament

Seattle Chess Club, 6556 Ravenna Ave, Seattle, WA. 1 section, 4-SS Open to under 1300 or unrated. This is an unrated event. TC: Game/60 Reg: 10:30-11:00am. Rds: 12, 2, 4, 6 EF: Adults \$6 (\$2.50 with SCC mem. purchase or renewal) Juniors \$3 (\$1 with SCC mem. purchase or renewal) Prizes: 6 month SCC membership or 1 yr WASHINGTON Chess Federation Membership (1 prize per 5 paid entries.)

September 2-3-4 Oregon Open XXXVIII

Mt. Hood Community College, Vista Room, 26000 S.E. Stark St., Gresham, OR 97080. (From I-84 take 238th St exit go south turn left at Stark) Guaranteed Prizes (min.): \$5000 Increased by \$39 per player for every player

over 180. Two sections, 6 Rd Swiss. Rds 10:45-5:30, 10-6, 9-3. EF: \$44 if rec'd by Aug 28, \$48 at site. Regr.: Sat 8:00-9:15 am, Late registrants must take 1/2 point by Rd 1. MBRSHPS: USCF and OCF/ other state req. HPB rds 1-3 if requested before end of regr. OPEN SECTION: TC 55/150, 25/1. (Min) prizes: 1-4 \$1000-\$500-\$250-\$250. 1-3 U2200 \$250-\$100-\$100. 1-3 U2000 \$250-\$100-\$100. RESERVE SECTION: (rated U1800). TC 40/90 then 60SD. (Min) prizes: 1-4 \$500-\$300-\$200-\$200. 1-3 U1600 \$200-\$100-\$100. 1-2 U1400 \$200-\$100, 1st U1200 \$100. (Unr not elig. for class prizes in Reserve sect.) Motels: Coachman Inn 503-666-9545 or Shilo Inn Wood Village 503-667-1414 Td: C. Kelleher, L. Richardson, M. Turner and R. Barney. SPONSORED BY: The OCF, LCCC and a group of individual cosponsors. ADVANCE EF to: Oregon Chess Federation, 1136 14th Street, Astoria, Oregon 97103. (No phone entries.)

September 16-17 Fall Open

Tacoma Chess Club, 2530 Grandview Dr. W., Tacoma WA (206)565-3461. 5 Rd Swiss 40/90 25/1. EF: \$21 if rec'd by 9/15 \$26 at site. USCF Required. PRIZES (\$498 based on 30 4 per class) \$120-\$90. A,B,C,D/UNR each \$72. Reg: 8-9:45am Rds 10-2:30-7 11am-ASAP. Entries: Robert J. Allen, 1201 N. Prospect, Tacoma WA 98406 (206)752-7694 NS NC W.

Sept 23-24 Oregon City Open

Site: Cypress Inn, 9040 SE Adams, Clackamas, Oregon, 97015 (From I205 take exit 12). Prizes: \$800.00 Guaranteed. 1st \$200, 2nd \$100, 3rd \$50 plus 1st \$100, 2nd \$50 in each of the three lower Quartiles. Type: One section, 5 Round swiss. Time Control: Rds. 1-3 40/90 then SD/30, Rds. 4-5 40/105 then SD/60. Rounds Schedule: Sat. 10am-2:30pm-7pm, Sun. 9am-3pm. Entry Fee: \$20 if rec'd by 9/15, \$25 at site. Registration: Sat 8:30-9:30 am. Memberships: USCF and OCF or equiv. state required. Motels: Cypress Inn, phone 503-655-0062, rates \$38.00 per room 1-4 occupants. Sponsored by the OCF and the Oregon City Chess Club. Advance Entry Fees to: Constanin Etingher, 2435 S Harms Road, Canby, Oregon 97013. Phone 503-266-9986. No smoking, no computers, wheelchair access.

Sept 30 Oct 1 Yakima Valley Harvest Open

Cascade Natural Gas, 401 N. 1st St., Yakima WA. 5 Rd Swiss TC: Rd 1-3 40/100 SD/35, Rd 4-5 40/100 SD/60. EF: \$20 if rec'd by 9/27 \$25 at site. USCF Req. GUARANTEED PRIZES: \$175-\$100-\$85;\$85 each Class A, B,C,D/Unrated. REG: 8:30-9:30am RDS: 10-2pm-7:30pm, 10am-2pm or ASAP. Entries: Neil McClure, 208 South 45th Ave, Yakima WA 98908 phone 1-800-322-8852 days 509-965-5919 evenings NS NC W

October 1 Marysville Action Chess

4 rd Swiss, EF:\$4. 3rd Street Book Exchange, 1510 3rd St, Marysville, WA. TC: Game/30. Will be rated using WCF SD/Sch Rating system. Pairings by USCF Rating. PRIZES: 1st \$20, 2nd \$10, 3rd \$6 based on 12 entries. Rds 12, 1:30, 3, 4:30. Limited to 16 entries. Call Phil Carson (206) 653-1631 to reserve entry. NS, USCF, WCF required.

October 14 M-Terrace Action Congress

Mountlake Terrace High School Cafeteria, 21801 44th Ave W, Mountlake Terrace, WA. 3 Tmts, all 4 Swiss Rds. Time Control: Game 30. KOM invitational 3 adults 2000+ and 3 highest rated HS students (WA residents). Jr "Grades" tmt: grades 12 and below. Adult Class Tmt open to anyone rated: 1800-1999, 1600-1799, 1400-1599, 1200-1399, U1200/Unrated. Total Prizes: \$1020 plus 24 medals. KOM and each class; 1st \$100, 2nd \$70. Each grade in Jr tmt; 1st "Gold" medal, 2nd "Silver" medal. EF \$5 Jr tmt, \$21 adv (by Oct 12) or \$25 at site for KOM/class tmts. Regr: 8:30-9:30am. Rds 10, 12, 2, 4. Prizes awarded 5:45pm. WCF memb. required or join; BCCF/OCF OK. Not Rated! No Smoking. Entries/Information: Chief TD Robert A. Karch, 2905-B 10th St, Everett, WA 98201. Phone (206) 252-9083.

October 28-29 1989 Great Pumpkin Open

5 ss. 40/90, SD/30. Linn-Benton Community College, 6500 Pacific Blvd SW, Albany, OR 97321. EF: \$26 if rec'd by 10/26, \$30 at site. OCF Req. \$15 or \$6, jr \$8 or \$2, other states OK. \$\$\$ 1000: \$250-\$125, Exp, A, B, C, D/E/UNR each \$125. Reg. 8-9am, Rds 9:30, 2, 6:30; 10, 2:30. 1/2pt bye if reg. after 9am. Ent: Oregon Chess Federation, c/o Dan Rogers, 1310 Tadena St SW, Albany, OR 97321. NS, W.

NORTHWEST CHESS
PO Box 84746
Seattle, WA 98124

<p>Second Class U.S. Postage PAID Seattle, WA</p>

	AUGUST 1989	
2,9,16,23,30*	SCC New! Wednesday Skittles	Seattle, WA
4,11,18,25	SCC August Swiss	Seattle, WA
5-6*	Seattle Seafair Open	Seattle, WA
5-7	Civic Holiday Bonanza	Vancouver, BC
5-13	US Open	Chicago, IL
6*	WCF Annual Mmbrshp Mtg, 8 AM, Seafair site	Seattle, WA
12*	Oregon-Washington 30-Board Match	Crossroads Mall, Bellevue, WA
13*	Marysville Open	Marysville, WA
19*	August Action Tourny	Vancouver, WA
19-20	Oregon Junior Closed	Gresham, OR
19-20*	Summer Open	Tacoma, WA
26*	Crossroads Summer Blitz Championship	Crossroads Mall, Bellevue, WA
26*	SCC Octagonal	Seattle, WA
26*	SCC Beginner's Tmt	Seattle, WA
26	Saturday Action Tmt	Spokane, WA
	SEPTEMBER 1989	
2-3-4*	Oregon Open	Gresham, OR
3	OFC Business Meeting 3:15pm	Gresham, OR
12	WCF Officers Meeting	Seattle, WA
16-17*	Fall Open	Tacoma, WA
16-17*	Washington Junior Closed	Tacoma, WA
23-24*	Oregon City Open	Oregon City, OR
30-Oct 1*	Yakima Harvest Festival Open	Yakima, WA
	OCTOBER 1989	
1*	Marysville Action Chess	Marysville, WA
1-7	National Chess Week	USCF, USA-wide
14*	M-Terrace Action Congress	Mt Lake Terrace, WA
21	Spokane Fall Champ.	Spokane, WA
21	Spokane Scholastic Champ.	Spokane, WA
21-22	Northwest Open	Tacoma, WA
28-29*	Annual Great Pumpkin Open	Albany, OR
28-29	Washington Class Championship	(Bid by Aug 6!)
	NOVEMBER 1989	
4	Wash High School Mini-Team Tnmt	Roosevelt HS, Seattle, WA
5	Fall Thematic	Marysville, WA
21	WCF Officers Meeting	Everett, WA
	DECEMBER 1989	
2-3	Challengers Cup	
9	Wash High School Action Tournament	Shorewood HS, Seattle, WA
16-17	Santa Claus Open	Tacoma, WA
	JANUARY 1990	
12-13	Snohomish Scholastics	Snohomish HS, Snohomish, WA
20-21	Washington Junior Open	
20-21	Linn-Benton Open	Albany, OR
	FEBRUARY 1990	
2-3	Wash High School Individual Tournament	Lakeside HS, Seattle, WA
10-11,17-18	Wash Invitational Championship	Seattle, WA
23-24	Wash High School Team & JV Individual Tournaments	Wilson HS, Tacoma, WA

* Indicates tournament announcement or advertising inside.
 Many official Washington tournaments are still open for bid.

Contact: Dennis Ambler, 4027 C Rucker B713, Everett, WA 98201.

JUNIORS interested in playing in the Washington Jr Closed, Sept 16-17, also should contact Dennis Ambler (206) 258-6291.