

SOUTHEAST CHESS

The Official Publication of the Georgia and South Carolina
Chess Associations



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SOUTHEAST CHESS

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EDITORIAL

This is the second issue of Southeast Chess. I am sorry to report that Florida is no longer with us. The Florida Chess Association during their annual Labor Day Membership Meeting, just a few days before Florida received their first issues of Southeast Chess, voted to start their own state wide publication. Southeast Chess wishes them well, but just in case things don't work out we would welcome them back.

I would like to thank Steve Hunt for volunteering to become the new Georgia Editor of Southeast Chess, with his help future issues should be more timely. I would also

like to thank Bill Noyes for help with typing, and Steve Whiteman and Mike Decker for two very fine articles. If you like Steve Whiteman's article please let the editors or Steve know this, as Steve is thinking of writing additional book reviews of this type on the middlegame and the endgame. I believe his article will save you much money and enable your chess game to improve by informing you which books are most valuable.

I would like to report that Steve Schneider and the Georgia Chess Association are sponsoring the 3rd annual High School and Junior H.S./Elementary Chess Leagues. Last year 40 teams participated, with Berkmar High School winning the championship. If your school wishes to enter please send \$15 team entry fee to the GCA as soon as possible, The matches start in January.

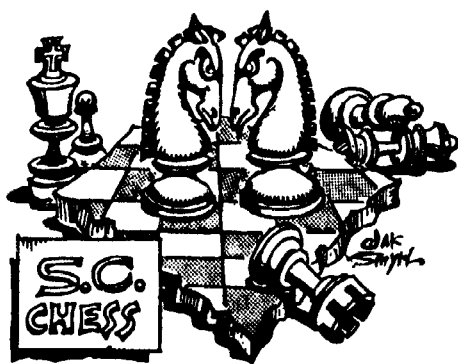
PETITIONS FOR CANDIDATES FOR
GCA OFFICES DUE SOON

Its time for all you GCA members to start thinking about what offices you want to campaign for next year and begin getting your petitions together. We are going to try electing next years officers by mail ballot, giving every member a chance to vote. Ballots will go out in the March-April SE Chess and there's a lot of paper work for us to do before that, so we have to start bothering you with it now.

If you are a member in good standing of the GCA and want to run for an office in the GCA, you must show membership support for your candidacy by submitting a petition of nomination for the office of your choosing. These petitions must be signed by current GCA members, at the time of signing. (To make life simpler for everyone involved, signatures should include the current date.) For the office of President, you must secure a minimum of ten signatures. For other offices (Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Newsletter Editor), five signatures will do. You can enter your name for more than one office if you want; simply send in a separate petition for each office. These petitions must be submitted to the Secretary of the GCA by 31 January, 1981. The Secretary will acknowledge receipt of your petition(s) and validity of same.

After your petition has been validated and you are declared a candidate, you may have a short campaign article published in SE Chess of not more than five hundred words. You can submit the article with your petition or send it in later. You don't have to write an article, but if you do, we need it by February, 1981, so that we'll have time to get it in the March April issue.

Mail your completed petitions to GCA secretary c/o Bill Noyes, 777 Briarcliff Rd. NE, 30306. Remember they must be mailed by Jan. 1, 1981.



CATCHING UP

Pat Hart has sent up the following summary of chess activity in Charleston over the last two years:

January, 1979: Arthur Bisquier played a simultaneous; only Ralph Carter could beat him.

February, 1979: The 7th Snowstorm Special included 24 players. Smeltzer won 5-0; Pat Hart, Paul Tinkler, and James Hyatt each scored 4-1. Hart and Tinkler were top B, Hyatt was top C, Wesley Bryant with 2.5 was top D, Ed Price with 1.5 was top E, and James Duchins with 2.5 was top Unrated.

April/May, 1979: Edward McCauley and Romeo Conde tied for the Charleston Chess Club Championship with 3.5-1.5. Paul Tinkler was third with 2.5. Ralph Carter was top D/E/Uhr.

August, 1979: Randal Ferguson led a field of 15 in the Goodbye Doug Open, scoring 4.5-1.5. Paul Tinkler went 4-1, Edward McCauley and Ralph Carter each scored 3.5-1.5. Paul Hargett and John Shive tied for top B/C with 3-2, and Edward Price was top D/E with 2.5.

October, 1979: Winners in the October Quads were (Sec. 1) Pat Hart and Paul Tinkler each 2.5-1.5; (Sec. 2) Henry Cabaniss 3-0, Thomas Anato 2-1.

January, 1980: John Fedorowicz played a giant simultaneous over two nights. Winning from the master in 70 games that he played were Patrick Hart, Alvin Veronee, Galle Nicolet, James West, Edwin Tobias, and Henry Cabaniss.

February, 1980: The 8th Snowstorm Special attracted 20 players; Lindsay Blanks won on tiebreak from Paul Tinkler, each had 4.5-1.5. Martin Ward scored 4-1. Romeo Conde was top B with 3-2, Donald Gadoury top C with 3-2, George Weisbrod top E with 2-3, and Luis Matos top Unrated with 2-3.

April, 1980: Steve Cabaniss won the Charleston Chess Club Championship 4-0. David Causey scored 3-1, Lindsay Blanks was top C/D with 3-1, and James Duchins at 2-2 was top E/Uhr.

JUNE CLASSIC OPEN, GREENVILLE

Ernesto De Guzman, Sr., won the open section of the June Classic on June 21st and 22nd by winning all five of his games in the twelve-player event. Although De Guzman was an A-player, he defeated three experts to take the title. Jeff Smeltzer was second, losing only to De Guzman. Neal Harris

took the prize for top A since De Guzman had the first; Mickey Bush and David Williams tied for top B. In the sixteen-player Reserve Section, Dennis Fish took first with 5-0. Top D players in the tournament, which was limited to rating below 1600, were Bobby Morton and Frederick Olsted. Ernesto De Guzman, Jr., completed the red-letter day for his family by scoring 3-2 to win the E prize and the Upset prize. His win over an experienced 1545 player was a fine accomplishment, considering his starting rating of 921.

Our thanks to Jeff Smeltzer for his report of the event.

COMING UP IN THE WORLD

Don Lenaster has compiled the following list of South Carolina players who have gained 200 or more rating points between February, 1979, and July, 1980.

Curtis Graham	1635 to 2288	+653
David Erb	1288 to 1782	+494
Don Lenaster	1852 to 1495	+443
Bill Floyd	1188 to 1508	+320
Benjy Hawthorne	1113 to 1420	+307
Donald Horton	755 to 1050	+295
Elton McCray	913 to 1204	+291
Ralph Hughes	1274 to 1551	+277
Henry Cabaniss	1180 to 1446	+266
Eric Hale	818 to 1063	+245
Manuel Keeper	1444 to 1673	+229
Edward Price	1154 to 1364	+210
Ronald Rutledge	884 to 1093	+209
Mike Haun	1597 to 1799	+202

USC at Lancaster Open
July 4-5, 1980
Lancaster Chess Club
Lancaster, SC

1 Leland Fuerstman	Charlotte, SC	2003	NB	W4	L2	W7	3
2 J. Fred Wilson	Clover, SC	1813	W9	W5	W1	L3	3
3 Jon F. Pietras	Charlotte, NC	1711	W10	W6	W4	W2	4
4 David M. Griffin	Charlotte, NC	1530	W11	L1	L3	WB	2
5 Anwar Ahwadih	Charlotte, NC	1422	W12	L2	WB	W13	3
6 Martin Mahaffey	Lancaster, SC	1352	W13	L3	D9		1.5
7 Luis A Matos	Suwanee, SC	1292	W14	L8	W11	L1	2
8 Leroy H Greenlee	Elkin, NC	1277	L1	W7	L5	L4	1
9 Larry L Allison	Charlotte, NC	1274	L2	W12	D6	W11	2.5
10 Jesse R Johnson	Lancaster, SC	1218	L3	L13	L12	Bye	1
11 Daniel B Crewz	Canden, SC	1047	L4	W14	L7	L9	1
12 James Herring	Lancaster, SC	New	L5	L9	W10		1
13 Bill Ingle	Charlotte, NC	Uhr	L6	W10	W14	L5	2
14 David Renau	Lancaster, SC	Uhr	L7	L11	L13		0

Thirty-eight dollars was netted from the entry fees making the Lancaster Chess Club Prize Fund total \$270. The prize fund has been raised by the members of the chess club

through donations and holding tournaments. If any chess players would like to donate a dollar to the fund, I will promise that it will be used to hold a tournament with a guaranteed prize fund.

**STEVE HUNT WINS SECOND GOODBYE DOUG OPEN
CHARLESTON, AUG 23-24, 1980**

Steve Hunt came over from Atlanta and conquered with 4.5 in this five round event. He gained \$100 while David M Haines, with 4-1, took the \$60 second prize. John Smithwick and Paul Tinkler tied for third and 3.5. Lindsay Blanks, who is moving up steadily, was top B at 3; Ralph Carter top C at 3, Paul Holmes and Philip Lawrence were top D, Don Millican at 1 top E, and Joe Rattz at 1 top F. J. F. Bates and Henry Cabaniss directed.

1 Steve Hunt	W10	W6	D4	W5	W2	4.5
2 John Smithwick	D11	W13	W7	W4	L1	3.5
3 Paul Tinkler	W12	W8	L5	W6	D11	3.5
4 Edward McCauley	W13	W7	D1	L2	L6	2.5
5 Brad Jeffers	W14	W9	W3	L1	L8	3
6 Patrick Hart	W15	L1	W11	L3	W4	3
7 Lindsay Blanks	W16	L4	L2	W17	W13	3
8 David Haines	W17	L3	W18	W9	W5	4
9 Hank Dangerfield	W18	L5	D16	L8	W12	2.5
10 James Hanlon	L1	L11	L17	W14	W18	2
11 Ralph Carter	D2	W10	L6	W16	D3	3
12 Edwin James Tobias	L3	D17	L7	W18	L9	1.5
13 James Duchins	L4	L2	W14	W15	L7	2
14 Daniel Crewz	L5	L16	L13	L10	W15	1
15 Don W Millican	L6	L18	W7	L13	L14	1
16 Paul Holmes	L7	W14	D9	L11	D17	2
17 Philip Lawrence	L8	D12	W10	L7	D16	2
18 Joe Rattz	L9	W15	L8	L12	L10	1

(Editor's note. It is important that crosstables submitted be in order of final score, rather than initial rank. Players who look at these crosstables like to be able to see immediately where they placed in the final standings. This, in fact, is the only reason we even print crosstables. So it does defeat the whole purpose of its being there if the crosstable is not in order of final result. Also, please include each player's rating in the crosstable as people like to see where Charles Chess, 2100, got creamed by Joe Patzer, 1485 and players also use these ratings to calculate their own new ratings. So please remember: Final Score Order and Players' Ratings. Thank you for your cooperation. Bill Noyes)

SOUTH CAROLINA CHESS CLUBS

LANCASTER CHESS CLUB

Meets each Thursday night from 7:00 at Starr Hall, University of South Carolina at Lancaster. President: Richard Van Hall; Vice President: Martin Mahaffey; Secretary-Treasurer: Fred G. Miller. Mailing Address: Richard Van Hall, 513 Hawthorne Rd. Ext., Lancaster, S.C. 29720. The Lancaster Chess Club is trying to raise a prize fund, and would appreciate hearing from any chess players that would like to help out. So far the club has \$230 in the fund.

PALMETTO CHESS CLUB

(The club will not be listed next issue unless the club sends names of officers and an address, but is being listed this issue because we have received a note indicating that the club is active) Meets each Thursday night at 8:00 at Sims Park, 2500 Duncan St., Columbia, S.S. 29205.

USC CHESS CLUB

(See the note concerning the Palmetto chess club) Meets on Tuesday night at 8:00 at the University of South Carolina in the conference room of Moore Dormitory.

CHARLESTON CHESS CLUB

(See note concerning the Palmetto Chess Club) Meets Wednesdays in the Post-Courier Building, 6296 Rivers Ave., from 7 to 10 p.m. Henry Cabaniss is President; Edwin Tobias is Vice President, and Pat Hart is Treasurer.

METROLINA CHESS CLUB

(See note concerning the Palmetto chess club) Meets Wednesdays starting at 7:30 at The Divan, 1517 Central Ave., Charlotte, N.C. 28205.

SOUTH CAROLINA EDITOR'S NOTE

Another S.C. Championship! This annual event has attracted a great number of South Carolina players to the Columbia area each year, and this year should be no exception. This year it is after the football system, so there should be fewer conflicts. The complete announcement of the tournament, which will be December 5-7, is elsewhere in this issue. Plan to come.

The annual SCCA business meeting is held during the championship; this year it will be at 1:30 on Saturday afternoon. Nominations will be made for SCCA office. Note that the bylaws call for ten seconders for each nominee. Also some other proposals will be made, including one to restore the former practice of electing officers at the Business Meeting instead of by mail ballot following it.

Improving at chess was once compared to swimming: if you jump right in without instruction, you'll probably drown. Of course, the best situation would be a live-in Grandmaster to, shall we say, "man the lifeboat" of chess instruction. Since few of us have lucked into such an arrangement, another alternative is to study chess books. It is said that more books have been written about chess than all other games combined; I hate to think about the amount of money I've spent verifying that fact. Since there are so many books available, the average player could use a little guidance in determining which ones will best serve his needs—help in "wading through", so to speak. One aim of this series will be to provide such guidance. (Another will be the elimination of stupid aquatic metaphors!) Although I visualize this series as an overview of the available literature, I plan to emphasize those works which I have found most helpful in improving my own play. Considering how much improvement I have yet to do, my opinions should be taken with appropriate amounts of salt. Our first topic is the opening:

The Chess Opening Books FOR YOU (Or, How to Play Like a Grandmaster for Ten Easy Moves)

When thinking about books on the opening, they seem to fall into at least five different categories. They are:

I. Books on the Ideas Behind the Openings.

My selection of the title for this category was obviously influenced by its most outstanding member, Reuben Fine's *THE IDEAS BEHIND THE CHESS OPENINGS* (McKay, 1949). Every chessplayer should own this book. Although written thirty years ago, it is still the best introductory guide to the aims and plans of the individual openings. True, much of its analysis of specific variations is hopelessly dated, but its explanation of what Black is trying to accomplish in the Sicilian Defense, or why the Panov Attack poses problems for Black in the Caro-Kann, remains as instructive today as ever. A true classic.

Fine dealt with opening ideas in such a way as to minimize the use of concrete variations. There are at least two other works which attempt to cover the same ground but rely more heavily on specific analysis. These are *HOW TO PLAY THE OPENING IN CHESS* by Raymond Keene and David Levy (RHM, 1974) and *THE MODERN OPENINGS IN THEORY AND PRACTICE* by A.P. Sokolsky (Pitman, 1972). Before dealing with specific openings, both cover other, more general topics such as the importance of development, pawn play in the opening, and center control. Then they describe the aims of each major opening system and analyze current critical lines therein. I personally

find the Keene and Levy book to be the more helpful, and use it in conjunction with the Fine book when beginning the study of a new opening.

There have recently emerged a few books whose titles begin "How to Play —". These are *HOW TO PLAY THE SICILIAN DEFENCE* by David Levy and Kevin O'Connell (McKay, 1978), *HOW TO PLAY THE KING'S INDIAN SAEMISCH VARIATION* by R.D. Keene (The Chess Player, 1976), and *HOW TO PLAY THE QUEEN'S GAMBIT EXCHANGE VARIATION* by K. Wicker (The Chess Player, 1976); others from the Batsford people (McKay in this country) are projected, including one covering the entire King's Indian Defense. These books explain not only the ideas behind a specific opening, but also the important methods of attack and defense within it. Key positions and strategies are discussed, as well as common tactical motifs, such as the various sacrificial possibilities in the Sicilian. This is how an experienced chess teacher would approach opening study. If you play any of these openings I highly recommend the corresponding book; however, lower-rated players should stick with the more general works until they improve their overall understanding of opening principles.

While dealing with the ideas behind the openings I should mention that there are a few middlegame books which treat specific positions evolving from the openings. The best known these is Hans Knoch's *PAWN POWER IN CHESS* (McKay, 1959). Its few unique insights are hardly worth the monumental effort required to wade through its incomprehensible pseudo-medical jargon. Far superior for the practical player is the excellent *PAWN STRUCTURE CHESS* by Andy Soltis (McKay, 1976). It covers the same ground as the "How to Play" books, i.e., the key strategical and tactical motifs of the individual openings, but tackles all the major systems in a single volume. As a supplement I would suggest Pachman's *MODERN CHESS STRATEGY* (Dover, 1971), especially his section on the Center.

II. Books Designed as Compilations of Variations Covering All the Openings.

In this category fall *MODERN CHESS OPENINGS*, Walter Korn, ed., 10th (Pitman, 1965) and 11th (Pitman, 1972) editions, *PRACTICAL CHESS OPENINGS* by Reuben Fine (McKay, 1948), *CHESS OPENINGS: THEORY AND PRACTICE* by the late I.A. Horowitz (Simon and Schuster, 1964), and the *ENCYCLOPEDIA OF CHESS OPENINGS*, A. Matonovic, ed. (Chess Informant, 1974-1979, 5 volumes). To get the dregs out of the way: PCO was Fine's companion volume to his middlegame and endgame works. It was undoubtedly useful in the 1940's, but its analysis of concrete variations—the raison d'être of the books in this category—is completely out of date (If you're looking for a compilation of old, forgotten opening lines, investigate the 1974 Hippocrene reprint of

Freeborough and Ranken's 1893 CHESS OPENINGS ANCIENT AND MODERN. Another book worth forgetting is MCO 11. In the sixties the 10th edition, which was completely revised by Larry Evans, held sway as the standard reference work of this type. Although now outdated, MCO 10 still serves as a useful resource book. But when the 11th edition was published a few years ago the 10th went out of print, and now we're stuck with a much inferior work. Korn has attempted to put together a manual to serve the needs of the tournament player for exact analysis, while at the same time explaining the ideas behind an opening not with words, but through the inclusion of outdated, but thematic, lines of play. Due to poor selection and arrangement of material, including the elimination of much of Evans's work, Korn botched the job, and MCO 11 was justifiably panned when it came out.

A much more successful attempt to combine comprehensiveness with instruction is Horowitz' T&P. True, much of its analysis of sharp variations is dated—this is a chronic problem of opening books. However, its coverage of less volatile openings plus its clear and instructive treatment of the key issues in each line—through the use of "Idea Variations" and illustrative games—makes it a valuable addition to anyone's library and the single-volume opening manual of choice.

Finally we come to the latest "Chessplayer's Bible", ECO. Published by the Yugoslav Chess Federation under the auspices of FIDE, the World Chess Federation, it is now the standard work of this type. Into each volume went the efforts of a dozen or so different masters, who have attempted to compile every important line of play. In a project so large, with so many people involved, the quality of the individual sections tends to vary. The analysis is usually taken from other sources or from published games; on the whole there are not many new ideas. But, if you want a comprehensive reference work on the openings, ECO's five volumes should do the trick. (Please note: they're in an international form of algebraic notation, and cost a mint.)

III. Monographs: Books or Pamphlets on a Single Opening or Variation.

Shall I buy the pamphlet on Bird's Opening or should I break down and get the big book on the Dragon?" Ah, yes, one of mankind's, perennial dilemmas. Anyone who has browsed through a bookstall at a tournament or leafed through the USCF catalog knows that there are more titles in this group than in any other. As such, it is impossible to review them all. There are, however, only a few major publishers of chess monographs, and it should be helpful to say something about their characteristics.

The leading publisher of opening monographs in the English language is Batsford of London.

(Frequently Batsford books are printed in the U.S. by Chess Digest or McKay.) Their major series, called "Contemporary Chess Openings", is broken into two groups, according to the notation the author used to write the book. (Those in algebraic are so designated on the cover.) The list of Batsford titles is long, and includes works on the King's Indian, the Sicilian Dragon, the Breyer Defense in the Ruy Lopez, the Gruenfeld, etc. It is divided about evenly between books covering entire openings (THE RUY LOPEZ) and those dealing with specific variations within an opening (THE MARSHALL ATTACK). In either case the author manages to dig up between 150 and 250 pages on his topic, and whether it is an entire opening or just an important variation seems not to affect the book's length. Whatever the length, a Batsford book is almost always more complete and up to date than any other on a given opening, and usually features many new ideas suggested by the author. Because they are designed as comprehensive compilations of variations, there is not usually much "talk" in a Batsford book (Levy's Benko Counter-Gambit is an exception). The ideas behind the moves must often be discerned by the reader from close study of the analysis. This situation is somewhat alleviated by the fact that important games are usually followed well into the middlegame, if not to their conclusion. If you really want the latest, most complete information on an opening, a Batsford book is usually the best choice. Its voluminous nature, however, may overwhelm you if you are not already a fairly strong player.

Another publisher of high quality opening monographs is RHM Press. Their "Understanding the Chess Openings" series is designed to explain an opening as well as give the most current analysis and Grandmaster praxis. The RHM series falls somewhere between Batsford and the "How to Play" books in its layout, and tends to emphasize complete Grandmaster games of recent vintage, demonstrating how the masters carried their opening ideas into the middlegame. Even though they are not as comprehensive as Batsford, and cover only a few openings (THE NAJDORF VARIATION by Geller, THE FRENCH DEFENSE by Gligoric, THE GRUENFELD by Botvinnik and Estrin, and the MODERN DEFENSE by Hort), RHM books serve well the needs of the average player, and I recommend them highly.

It is unfortunate that RHM's long-awaited "Survey of Current Chess Openings" does not live up to the high standards of their books. Advertised as the greatest advance in opening theory since the Ruy Lopez, the Survey is a series of loose-leaf notebooks covering the most recent developments the opening as culled from recent Grandmaster games. If you sat down and tore the corresponding pages from CHESS INFORMANT (see section IV) and put them together in a notebook, you would have an approximation of the Survey. This

is fine as far as it goes, but when someone is serious enough to search out every little wrinkle in an opening, he wants to have available sufficient background material to put the new moves in perspective. Unfortunately, the amount of theory in each Survey is less than is covered in ECO, and in some cases even less than MCO 11! The emphasis is on the ordering and easy retrieval of the most recent games played in the most popular variations, rather than completeness; thus for a Survey to be worthwhile it would have to be used in conjunction with the corresponding Batsford book, or at least ECO. While it is true that a series of frequent supplements would allow a serious player to keep up with ever-changing theory in a particular variation more easily and perhaps more cheaply than by purchasing each INFORMANT or CHESS PLAYER (see section IV), it remains to be seen how frequent, cheap, or comprehensive the proposed supplements will be. The success of this series rests with these supplements, as the attempt to develop comprehensive background material for the theory sections has failed.

Certain sets of opening monographs available today were the standard works when published, but have since been supplanted by more recent efforts. These include Pachmans's series, Euwe's series (in German), and the so-called "bis" series (in German). The latter, by the way, was written by different Grandmasters who usually covered more than one major opening in each book (THREE KNIGHTS BIS KING'S GAMBIT by Keres, NINZO-INDIAN BIS CATALAN by Taimanov, etc.). All of these are similar to the Batsford books in design and were just as authoritative in their time, but are useful now mostly for background information.

Another very useful series for background analysis is Rolf Schwarz' (in German). Many of the Schwarz books were published in the sixties and so are not up on the latest wrinkles, but they are veritable goldmines of older material. Schwarz' book on the Dutch, for example, is 392 pages long, and his book on the French contains 573 pages; he even has 158 pages on Bird's Opening! If you're really serious about studying an opening, and you already have access to the latest analysis, a Schwarz book will certainly fill any remaining gaps in your research.

Another publisher of opening monographs is The Chess Player, Ltd. of Nottingham, England. Although not as slickly produced or as extensive in analysis as Batsford's, their booklets do cover their ground quite well for their size. They concentrate more on analysis than ideas, but do discuss key concepts when the need arises; in many volumes new ideas and analysis are explored. Interestingly, Chess Player booklets are frequently authored by the same people who write for Batsford. I suspect Batsford chooses not to publish these particular booklets because they often cover openings which are not in

vogue and so would not sell enough expensive hardback copies to be profitable. Thus, if it were not for the Chess Player we would never have been exposed to Tim Harding's wonderful little book on the forgotten Bishop's Opening, or its companion volume on the Vienna. Also of note are the Pickett Sicilian Defense booklets which cover as no other source such variations as the Moscow, the Rossolimo, and the Closed. Summing up, a Chess Player monograph is usually of high quality and should always be considered if price or availability is a factor.

Chess Digest Magazine, now defunct, in addition to publishing many British books in this country, has over the years put out dozens of pamphlets covering just about every opening known to man (or Alison Bert). Some of these are written by a single author, others are compilations of theoretical articles from foreign — usually Russian — periodicals. They are always cheaply printed, but frequently up to date (when published) in their analysis. Because of their small size, they are never as complete as a Batsford or Chess Player book or as instructive as one by RHM. If all you have on an opening is Horowitz' THEORY AND PRACTICE, or MCO, but you can't afford a Batsford book and The Chess Player doesn't have one on your line, a Chess Digest pamphlet would be a reasonable choice.

Of all the opening monographs on the market, put out by all the different publishers, there is one series which I can definitely recommend against: the Swedish SCHACKBULLETINENS GAMBIT-SERIE. These booklets cover several interesting gambit lines and would be a great addition to the literature if only you could understand them. The fact that they are in Swedish is not the main problem. Rather, it is the poor organization and paragraph-style layout which makes them indecipherable. Useful only if you're from Stockholm, almost any other source is preferable.

As previously mentioned, it would be impossible to review even a small fraction of the monographs on the market. Nevertheless, I find the temptation to mention a few of my favorites overwhelming. Of course, most any Batsford book is worth owning, but I am particularly impressed with David Levy's treatment of the BENKO COUNTER-GAMBIT (1978). His book includes much more recent analysis than Benko's own RHM book, but more important in such a strategical opening Levy gives the best explanation yet of the motivations for both sides behind each line of play. Especially helpful is his "Golden Rules" section on Benko strategy. A fine effort.

Although Chess Digest's pamphlets are generally only fair, one of them, Trevor Hay's KING'S GAMBIT (1973), is the best treatment of that opening I have found in English. It is truly amazing to compare ECO's coverage of the King's Gambit to Hay's, as in almost every line Hay will have an improvement for one side or the other. It is a surprisingly

well-written book.

If you are interested in the Two Knights Defense, the standard work is Yakov Estrin's of that name, published in English by Chess, Ltd. of England (it is also available in German). To properly study an opening of such a purely tactical nature, deep and accurate analysis is necessary, and Estrin provides it. Of course, since it was published in 1971, a few improvements have since been discovered, and they are mostly to be found in Harding and Botterill's *THE ITALIAN GAME* (Batsford, 1977). Finally, I would like to mention that for the true chess Seeker After Divine Complications, his holy grail is certainly Chess Enterprises' three volumes on the Wilkes-Barre Variation of the Two Knights Defense (one of that name by Estrin, an earlier edition of which was called *THE TRAXLER COUNTER-ATTACK*, published in 1978 and 1977, respectively, and Kenneth Williams' *THE REAL AMERICAN WILKES-BARRE*, 1979). It is hard to believe that Black can even find a way to sacrifice so much material so early in the game, let alone soundly! Fantastic variations, brilliant tactics, and loads of fun.

IV. Game Collections Designed for Opening Study.

The average person studies only the first ten or fifteen moves of an opening and is satisfied if he can reach a playable middlegame. At that point, however, a "book" player begins to stray, for he has reached a middlegame he knows nothing about. One way to overcome this problem is to study the "How to Play" and other Idea books listed in section I. Another is to go over games arising from a given opening with the idea of discovering how the masters treat the ensuing middlegame. There are at least three series as well as certain individual books designed to aid the student in this type of study.

The best known collections of master games organized to aid opening study are the *CHESS INFORMANTS*, published by the Yugoslav Chess Federation. Begun in the 1960's, the *INFORMANT* is published twice per year containing approximately 700 of the most theoretically important games played during the preceding six months. Since it comes out so frequently, the *Informant* is very useful for searching out the latest moves the masters are playing. The games and annotations are in figurine algebraic notation, allowing world-wide distribution. The games are arranged according to opening and variation and are cross-referenced with previous volumes as well as ECO (see Section II). As a bonus, each book contains a number of middlegame and endgame problems.

THE CHESS PLAYER (now called *THE NEW CHESS PLAYER*) has been published since 1971 as a British version of the *INFORMANT*. For its first years of publication it too came out twice annually, and included approximately 50 percent more games than the

INFORMANT. It has recently begun publishing three issues per year, making it more timely, but has reduced the number of games included to about 1100 annually. Its format is similar to the *INFORMANT*: it is in figurine algebraic notation and the games are arranged according to opening. Although it does not cross-reference with ECO, it does boast articles of original opening analysis, which the *INFORMANT* does not. The cost of a year of *THE CHESS PLAYER* is a bit more than the *INFORMANT*, although back issues are quite cheap. Thus the interested player should compare the advantages of both series and decide which is best suited to his needs.

If you wanted to study the French Defense and needed a book of, say, 100 games arising from that opening, where would you go? To a group of little pamphlets from Yugoslavia edited by Petek called the 100 *PARTIJA* series. Each of these inexpensive booklets contains 100 unannotated games (in algebraic notation) in every opening from the Benoni to the Sicilian to the King's Gambit. They are very useful for someone who is considering whether to play an opening but first wants to see what sort of positions come from it.

If you play the Ruy Lopez, the Queen's Gambit, the English Opening, or the King's Gambit, you'll want to investigate *CHESS FORM MORPHY TO BOTVINNIK*, written in 1952 by Imre Konig and recently reprinted by Dover. Konig subtitles his work "A Century of Chess Evolution", and aptly so, for this book traces the history of the abovementioned openings for the hundred years preceding 1950. If you've wondered why an early center break is no longer popular in the Ruy Lopez, this book shows you. If you would like examples of Pillsbury's handling of the King-side attack in the Queen's Gambit, you can find them here. This book traces the development of the key ideas in these key openings, and is a good place to search out forgotten but still potent methods.

If you are looking to revive an old opening or are searching for a "new" treatment of a modern one, old games are frequently the answer. Konig's book above provides source material for four major openings, but what about the rest? What about the Giuoco Piano, the Evans Gambit, the Scotch Game, or the Vienna? Old tournament books, many of which have been reprinted by Dover (*HASTINGS*, 1895, for example), are one source. Another is collections of old games, whether those of a single player (the games of Lasker, Tarrasch, Morphy, Blackburne, etc. are available in Dover paperbacks), or of several (*LESSER-KNOWN CHESS MASTERPIECES: 1906-1915*, Fred Wilson, ed., Dover, 1976; *CLASSICAL CHESS MATCHES: 1907-1913*, Fred Wilson, ed., Dover, 1975, etc.). The only problem with these old books is that some of them have poor opening indexes and require a lot of hunting through to find what you want. Fortunately, there is one collection of old games which was

compiled with the student in mind, 500 MASTER GAMES OF CHESS by Tartakower and DuMont (Dover, 1975 reprint). If the Informant had set out to digest into one volume the most important games from the beginning of chess history through the 1930's, it would look very much like this. Not only is it valuable for the study of older openings, it is chock full of famous games and brilliant combinations. Since the games are arranged by opening and variation, it is easy to find the ones you need. If only for its historical value, I consider this an indispensable book for all chess players. (By the way, Tartakower and DuMont put out a sequel, 100 MASTER GAMES OF MODERN CHESS, which covers the immediate postwar years. I find it neither as useful or as entertaining as the earlier work.)

V. Miscellaneous.

In this cleverly titled fifth section I would like to mention a few books or book types which do not easily fit into any of the preceding categories. For example, one group of "opening" books— which seem particularly attractive to beginners— deals with so-called "book traps". The best-known of these is Chernev's WINNING CHESS TRAPS (McKay, 1946), but there are several others on the market. Rather than giving the reader new insights into the intricacies of particular openings, these books show how easy it is to go wrong tactically early in the game when basic principles are ignored. As such, they are really concerned with chess tactics, and there are many others on that subject, far more instructive, available to the interested student. I would particularly recommend Znosko-Borovsky's THE ART OF CHESS COMBINATION (Dover, 1959), or Pachman's MODERN CHESS TACTICS (Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1970; also available from McKay). By the way, if you find the shortness of the examples an attractive feature of the trap books, pick up a copy of Chernev's The 1000 BEST SHORT GAMES OF CHESS (Simon and Schuster, 1955), an instructive and entertaining volume which also concentrates on basic tactics (See a future article in this series for a more complete overview of works on tactics.)

Another popular type of opening book sets out a few particular lines of play for White or Black and terms them a "Complete Defensive System" or "An Ideal Attacking System for White". THE CHESS OPENING FOR YOU by Larry Evans (RHM, 1975) is probably the best-known of these, but Andy Soltis has written a couple for Chess Digest (A BLACK DEFENSIVE SYSTEM, etc.), and there are others. Their aim is to provide the beginning player with readymade, easy-to-learn openings, allowing him to reach a playable middlegame with a minimum of pre-tournament preparation. Before buying this sort of book, however, the reader should be aware of what it actually contains. Usually the systems they suggest for White are a reversed King's

Indian or the Stonewall Attack, with a preference for the Pirc, the Center-Counter, or the Caro-Kann for Black. This is great if you have been looking for a concise treatment of one of these openings, i.e., about what you would find in Horowitz' THEORY AND PRACTICE, or at best ECO. The average reader is looking for more, however, and is disappointed. Another problem is that an opening system which can be easily learned and which can be used against a variety of defenses utilizes of necessity a slow, circumspect buildup of forces, as a sharper system would require more analysis. This slow buildup suggests a complicated strategical battle, but these books tend to treat middlegame plans and strategical considerations only superficially. In addition, less experienced players are always well advised to play more tactical openings. Even World Champion Petrosian, the World's Dullest Strategical Player, says, "Every chess player seeking to improve his game should first of all master the art of tactical play. The best opportunities for this arise in open games." As Teichmann said, "Chess is 99 percent tactics," and the best way to improve your tactical play is to play tactical openings; the King's Indian Attack just doesn't make it. The beginning tournament player would be better off to buy Fine's IDEAS BEHIND THE CHESS OPENINGS and Horowitz' THEORY AND PRACTICE or Keene and Levy's HOW TO PLAY THE OPENING IN CHESS, and work out his own systems.

A highly-touted addition to the literature in 1974 was RHM's HOW TO OPEN A CHESS GAME by 7 Grandmasters. It was hailed — mostly by the publisher — as the first great textbook of the opening, a sort of MY SYSTEM for the first part of the game. Although I do have friends who disagree with me, I found it to be a much less impressive work. The book is divided into seven chapters, each by a different author. Because each was given a free hand in writing his section, there is no overall plan. This leads to Larry Evans giving advice like "Develop Knights before Bishops," and Paul Keres analysing in depth a complex defense to the Ruy Lopez. In other words, different parts of the book are written on widely differing levels. Another point is that its general opening advice is the same you would pick up if you had played the game for any length of time or read a Reinfeld book, making it a rehash of old maxims. The rest of the book is mostly concrete analysis of the author's pet variations and is of real value only if you intend to play one of those particular lines. I do not want to give the impression that I believe the book to be utterly without merit, because it does contain scattered unique insights. Nevertheless, I would recommend the "Idea" books mentioned earlier as generally more useful to the average player.

There are very few chess books on any phase of the game designed for First Category players and

above, since their commercial value would be greatly restricted. Luckily, there is at least one outstanding exception to this rule, MODERN CHESS OPENING Theory by A.S. Suetin (Pergamon, 1965). Although strictly speaking an "idea" book, it is not designed to explain specific ideas behind individual openings, but rather it considers the opening phase of the game as a whole. The author deals with many of the traditional questions of opening theory, such as development, the fight for the Center, gambits, etc., but examines them on a higher level than in a typical chess book. This is like studying a subject in college which you had in junior high school; there is just no comparison between the two treatments. He also covers such advanced topics as "Simplification in the Opening and the Transition to a Complicated Endgame" and "Operations on the Flanks and Play Over the Whole Board in the Opening." One very unusual aspect of Suetin's book is its exposition of the Soviet theory of opening play; namely, that the game is a difficult struggle from its inception, and that both White AND BLACK are fighting from the first move for the initiative. Traditionally, Black was advised to aim first for equality before undertaking offensive action. This theory is epitomized in the Orthodox Defense to the Queen's Gambit and similar openings. But modern players prefer fighting defenses such as the King's Indian and the Sicilian which embody a more aggressive outlook for Black right from the beginning of the game; this theme runs throughout Suetin's book. A real "eye opener" for the higher-rated player.

the opening should be studied from the point of view of ideas, rather than memorization, so if you're unclear on what each side is trying to accomplish in a given line, read what the books in section I have to say about it before diving into Batsford's analysis or ECO. Lower-rated players especially should avoid this "memorization trap".

Finally, you may be wondering where you can find the books mentioned in this article. Around Atlanta, Dalton's bookstores and the Ansley Mall Bookstore have relatively good selections of chess books, although they tend to carry more game collections and middlegame books than opening manuals. At I.C.I. tournaments Thad Rogers usually has a large assortment books to choose from (For further information, write to him at 3055 General Lee Rd., Macon, GA 31204.) There are also several mail-order houses; write to them for their catalogs:

The Chess House, 7445 Broadway, Kansas City, MO 64114
Chess Digest, PO Box 210225, Dallas, TX 75211
Boston Chess Studio, 333 Newbury St, Boston, MA 02115
USCF, 186 Rt. 9W, New Windsor, NY 12550
Dover Publication, 180 Varick St, New York, NY 10014
Batsford Books, 4 Baker's Mews, London W1H 0AH England
RHM Press, 417 Northern Blvd, Great Neck, NY 11021

Happy hunting !

Now that we have taken a look at what is available in the area of opening manuals, there are still a few things a person needs to consider before rushing out and exhausting his bank account. When examining a prospective addition to your library, take a look at what percentage of the text is devoted to "talk" and how much to concrete analysis. Does the author include complete games to illustrate how the attack and defense are carried out? Does he strive to explain these games? Are long strings of original analysis included which have not been tested in master play? If so, look for holes. Does too much of his analysis lead to an advantage for one side or the other? In his introduction to THE LARSEN-SANTASIERE VARIATION VS. THE SICILIAN DEFENSE (Chess Digest, 1971), A.E. Santasiere does not even include symbols for equality or a Black advantage, as all of his lines "win" for White! What is the copyright date? A book whose major purpose is up-to-the-minute analysis has less value if it is ten years old. Also, the more volatile opening lines, such as the Sicilian, the double King-Pawn openings, gambits, etc., require more recent analysis than the Queen's Gambit (which is not a true gambit) or the Reti Opening. As a rule,

For the last ten years I have been heavily involved in correspondence chess - a form of our game that I have found far more interesting and relaxing than regular tournament play. I hope that the notes to the following game convey some of the peculiar flavor of postal chess and will interest several readers to take up this intellectual exercise.

ICCF MASTER CLASS TOURNAMENT 1977-1980

White: Dr. Pedro Lopepe(Argentina) Black: Mike Decker(USA)

The first moves in a correspondence game generally take place before 1.P-K4. You are sent a list of your opponents, the designated colors, and a recommended starting date by the postal director. In USCF and CCLA events my first recourse is to the national rating lists (postal and over the board ratings). Like most players, I play my opponent not just the position. Against lower rated players, I may speculate with off-beat openings or irregular move orders while against strong opposition I stick to my best-known variations and lengthy analysis. In international play this sizing up of the opposition is more complicated. A few of my ICCF opponents will have FIDE ratings (listed in the back of the chess informants) but most do not. I had seen Dr. Lopepe's name in "Fernschach", the German ICCF publication, and assumed him to be a formidable player. I was already playing another resident of Buenos Aires who privately warned me that Lopepe was, indeed a strong master. This would clearly be a game on which I would have to spend some extra time.

1. P-QB4 P-KB4

Black sticks to what he knows best and, more importantly to what he has books about -- in this case to the Dutch Defense texts put out by Schwartz and Batsford. (For those who may wonder, most international postal games are played in a purely numeric notation in case the opponents know no common language. Our first moves were actually transmitted as 1. 3234 and 1...6765)

2. N-KB3 N-KB3 4. B-N2 B-K2
3. P-KN3 P-K3 5. O-O O-O

Black sets up the basic Dutch formation while waiting to see what white chooses to do with his QP. If this pawn goes to Q4, the game will likely transpose to some theoretical line (in which case it's back to the books to try to find a favorable transposition). P-Q3 would be less challenging to Black's position but would put Black on his own resources by stopping the normal Dutch control of e4 -- the basis of much of Black's strategy.

6. P-N3 P-Q3

I normally play the Dutch Stonewall (pawns at c6, d5, e6, f5) but avoid the line in which White plays an early B-Q3 to trade off my King's Bishop after which Black has some dark square weaknesses. 6...P-Q3 avoids this particular transposition.

7. P-Q4

OK, Dr. Lopepe is willing to test theory -- he must have his own books too! The second part of the opening is played by proxy as both sides hunt through published theory trying to lure the opponent into some dubious sub-variation. These proxy battles can become quite intricate, especially in the transpositions (as his 6.P-N3 virtually ruled out all the lines which stem from ...P-Q4). "The book" itself may be faulty or outdated -- serious postal players cherish unpublished busts to long accepted lines, variations, or sub-sub- variations. "The Book" is not the Bible; nothing can be taken on faith.

7. ... Q-K1 8. N-B3 P-QR4

Probably not a move I would have played over the board. Black's play in the Dutch is almost entirely on the King side but my friends at Batsford (relying on a game by Portish -- one of the worlds great theoreticians) convinced me that White simply gets too much on the Q-side and center after 8...Q-R4 9.B-R3 with P-Q5 in the offing.

9. R-K1 Q-N3

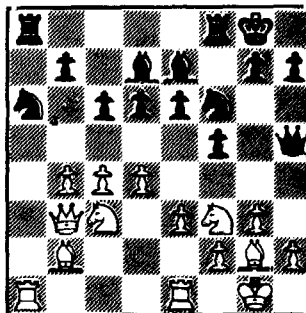
Again, my instincts said ...Q-R4 and P-KM4 but I could find no improvement on four critical games in which white got the edge with either 10.P-K4 or 10.B-QR3. The variation into which we have finally transposed offers Black dynamic equality at the cost of a slight static disadvantage in space -- the best I could find in Schwartz, ECO, or Batsford.

10. B-QR3

A typical trap here is 10.P-K4, PxP 11.NbP, NdN 12.RdN, QxR? 13.N-R4 and wins. The text signals White's Q-side ambitions and sets up possible "shots" based on P-Q5 or N-K5.

10. ... N-R3 12. B-N2 R-QM1
11. P-K3 N-QN5

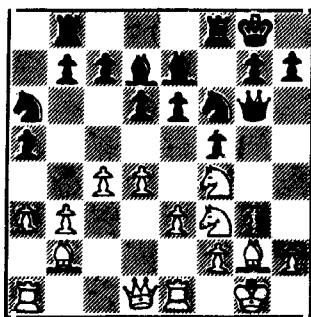
The main line (which is "main" primarily because Grandmaster Cson published some lengthy notes to a 1972 game of his) runs: 12...P-B3 13.p-QR3, N-R3 14.P-QM4, PxP 15.PxP B-Q2 16.Q-N3, Q-R4. (Diagram)



The evaluation of this book position led me to adopt the untried Batsford recommendation of 12...R-N1 which delays White's Q-side expansion for a few moves -- moves which seem to give Black a little more time to drum up something on the K-side before seeing his Q-side broken up by P-N5.

13. P-QR3 N-R3 15. N-B4 (diagram next page)
14. N-K2 B-Q2

Apparently Dr. Lopepe had the same information I had as we've reached the end of Batsford's analysis. Compared to the previous diagram, White has transferred his QN away from the Q-side which will either force a change or a delay in White's basic strategical plan. White, indeed, chose to redeploy this knight and continue with the original idea of a Q-side advance. In retrospect, it may well have been



better to aim at some central action - perhaps a pawn push to e4, d5, or c5.

15. ... Q-R3

15...Q-K1 would be too passive while 15...Q-B2 drops a pawn to 16.N-N5.

16. N-Q3 P-KM4 19. N-Q2 P-Q4

17. P-QM4 PxP 20. Q-N3

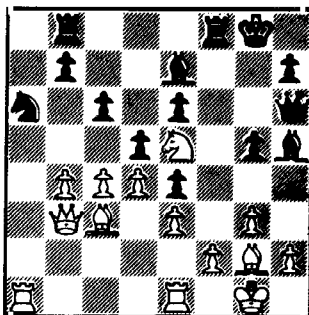
18. PxP P-B3

The relative slowness of White's strategy is again shown by a comparison with the first diagram. Black has already gotten in P-KM4 and P-Q4 (the latter gaining a valuable outpost on e4) while White's knights are no better placed than in the "main line."

20. ... N-K5 21. NcN BfxN

White decides to pursue his goal of disrupting my Q-side at the cost of ignoring Black's K-side initiative. Were it not for this K-side pressure, Black's position would be simply awful. The burden of proof is certainly Black's - if I do not achieve anything quickly, White will be left with a large positional edge. Black aims for dynamic tactics; White aims to maintain his static advantage - all typically "Dutch."

22. N-K5 B-K1 23. B-QB3 B-R4! (diagram)



for) : 1) my QR is less important than White's Knight; and 2) I suddenly have an active bishop instead of a "big pawn."

24. N-Q7

The anti-positional 24.P-KM4 may have been justified (much as my 12...R-N1) by delaying my planned attack for a few

moves but 24.P-N5!? was certainly the most interesting (and; for White, the most consistent) reply.

24. ... B-B6 25. NcQR ?

But this is being to consistent. White deprives my Q-side of a defender (after 25...RcN) - but it was already indefensible - and increases my K-side preponderance. Black has almost all of his pieces posed for a direct attack on the king which is defended by a lone bishop. 25.B-B1, NcQR, or P-N5 were stronger.

25. ... RcN 26. R-R2

Both sides have achieved their respective objectives. Black will be overrun on the Q-side but has a full scale mating attack elsewhere. My guess is that Dr. Lopepe did not foresee my further sacrificial replies.

26 ... P-N5 !

Opening up h5 for the rook and preventing the defense 27.P-R4

27. P-N5 R-B4 29. BxB NfxB

28. PxN R-R4

29...KPx8 is equally good but who can resist setting up a 5 pawn pawn-chain? White has only faint hopes of a perpetual check as Black will always be threatening mate in 2 or 3 moves. 30.P-R4 only allows the further sacrifice ...BxP!.

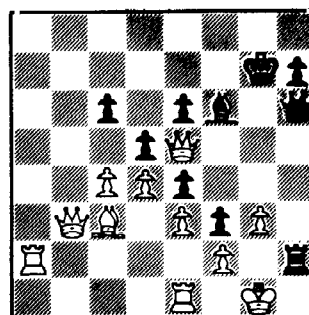
30. PxP RcP

Now every white move will have to end in check.

31. P-NB/Qch K-N2

Of course, 31...K-B2 loses.

32. Q-KSch B-B3 (diagram)



The only way to stir up trouble on the K-side - one which I would hesitate to even call a "sacrifice." I'm offering an exchange but, in the short run (which is all I'm playing

Despite his extra Queen and Rook, White has only five

"spite checks." White resigns.

Needless to say, it doesn't always go so well. Without White's tacit co-operation on moves 21-25, the flashy conclusion would never have occurred.

Many postal games, of course, go on till the endgame - setting up another kind of "proxy battle" as both sides revert to Basic Chess Endings or to several of the specialized books in search of absolute precision in handling the few remaining pieces. I have learned more about the endings from postal play than from any other form of study. Many grandmasters would demur, but the endgame is the most boring part of the game to sit down and study. If you study an opening, you can go right out and play it but a study of Queen and Pawn endings may not help you for a long time - if ever. But once you get into a few correspondence Queen and Pawn endings, you avidly hit the books and what you learn there will both help in the short run and stay with you thereafter.

If you think you might be interested in postal chess, I would suggest a few casual games first with some friends. Some over-the-board players find that their interest flags after starting their first postal tournament and play off their games quickly, lose, and drop out.

The three largest postal organizations are the USCF, CCLA, and ICCF, the addresses of which will be found in any Chess Life. If paying 21 cents per move does not strike you as exorbitant and you really want to get into a correspondence tournament, I suggest the ICCF (International Correspondence Chess Federation) - especially if you also collect stamps, picture postcards, and enjoy meeting players of other nations. About half of my foreign opponents can correspond in English (and most of the rest in German) and many are quite "talkative." I've had some fascinating discussions on the Iranian crisis with a Dutchman and the American roots of May Day and the U.S. ice hockey team with a Russian. Contrary to popular belief, mail between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. is not censored and, if you are tact-ful, you can talk about whatever you like.

Two other lightly annotated games from recent national matches.

1977 U.S. - West Germany Match Board 8 White: Bruno Bauerndistel Black: Mike Decker

1.P-Q4,P-K3 2.P-QB4,P-KB3 3.P-KN3,N-KB3 4.B-N2,B-K2
5.N-QB3,O-O 6.Q-K3 (a rare, trappy line which is given as
equal in the books.) 6...N-B3 7.P-Q5,N-K4 8.PxP,PxP
9.B-B4,KN-Q2 10.R-Q1,Q-K1 11.N-N5,B-Q1 (White's position
looks aggressive enough but his pieces do not co-ordinate
well enough to force anything.) 12.N-KR3,P-QR3 13.N-B3 (an
innovation - the key game in this system continued
13.N-Q4,N-B2 14.B-QB1,P-B4 15.N-B3,R-N1 16.O-O,P-K4
17.N/R3-N5,NdN 18.BdN,B-B2 = Gereben-Tartakower 1948),
13...N-B4 14.Q-B2,N-B3 15.O-O,P-K4 16.B-K3,B-K2
17.N-Q5,N-K3 18.NdN+,QdN 19.B-Q5,K-R1 20.BdN(?),BxB (Black
has the freer position. The immediate threat is 21...P-B5

winning a piece) 21.N-N5,B-N1 22.P-B4? (There was no need
to give up a pawn here - 22.N-B3 was tenable though
passive. White probably counted on sufficient endgame
pressure to compensate for the pawn, assuming that the
opposite-colored bishops would ultimately hold the draw.)
22...PxP 23.BdP, Q-B4+ 24.K-N2,BdP 25.Q-B3 (The threat was
25...B-Q4+ winning the Queen.), 25...B-Q4+ 26.N-B3,QdQ
27.PxQ,BdP 28.R-Q7,KR-K1 29.P-K3,R-K2 30.KR-Q1,QR-K1
31.K-B2,RdR 32.RdR,R-K2 33.RdP,RdR 34.BdR,K-N1 35.N-Q4,NdN
36.KPxN (White now proposed a draw - after all, a pawn
deficit in a bishop of opposite colors ending doesn't count
for much. But I had been studying the possible endings into
which the game could head for the past few months and had
found the game Berger-McKenzie 1887 (!) in Basic Chess
Endings (pp. 185-86) which was very similar to the game
position. Fine's notes included a clever tactical device
which I managed to repeat a few moves later.) 36...K-B2
37.K-K3,P-KM4 38.P-R4,P-B5+!! (And here it is. Black now
obtains passed rook pawns at opposite ends of the board.
One will tie down White's King, the other his Bishop while
Black's King is free to ride like Charles XII all over the
board.) 39.NPxP,PxRP 40.P-B5,P-R6 41.K-B3,B-NB
42.K-N4,P-QR4! (This pawn, of course, is immune because of
43...P-R7.) 43.KdP,BdP+ 44.K-N3,P-R5 45.P-B4,B-Q6
46.P-B5,K-K3 47.B-R5,K-Q4 48.B-B3,P-R6 49.K-B4,P-R4
50.B-R1,K-B5 (Zugzwang!) 51.K-N5,B-N3 0-1

1978 U.S. - West Germany Match Board 6 White: Mike Decker
Black: Gunter Baier

1.P-K4,P-QB4 2.N-KB3,N-QB3 3.P-Q4,PxP 4.NdP,N-B3
5.N-QB3,P-K4 6.N/O-N5,P-Q3 7.B-N5,P-QR3 8.N-R3,P-N4
9.BdN,PxB 10.N-Q5,P-B4 11.BdP!?,PxB 12.NdP,R-R2 (This whole
line is covered by Gligoric in the July Chess Life. My
guess is that the critical line will now be 12...Q-N4
13.N/O-B7+,K-Q1 14.Q-Q5!) 13.NdR,NdN 14.Q-B3,N-B3
15.P-B3,P-B5 16.P-KN3,P-R4 17.P-QR4,B-K2 (The original game
in this line continued 17...B-KN2 18.P-R5,B-QR3
19.R-KN1,K-B1 20.Q-Q1 with a "completely obscure position"
according to both Batsford and Hiltmann - another one of
my ICCF opponents who published a major work on this
opening in Austrila in 1978.) 18.P-QM4,K-B1 19.Q-Q3,PxP
20.RPxP, P-R5!? 21.NxB,QdN 22.O-O-O!,Q-N4+ 23.K-N2,R-R3
24.RdP, K-K2 25.RdR,QdR 26.P-R5,Q-K3 27.P-R6 (The Queenside
pawns completely stifle Black's minor pieces.), 27...Q-Q2
28.P-N5,N-R4 29.P-KB4,Q-B2 30.P-B5,N-B5+ 31.K-N3,N-R4+
32.K-R4 (Threatening 33.QdP+,QdQ 34.RdQ,KxR 35.KdN and the
pawns win.), N-B5 33.K-N3,N-R4+ 34.K-B2,Q-B4 35.Q-Q5 1-0
(There is no way to stop White's passed pawns.)

TOURNAMENTS

NOV. 29-30 1980 ATLANTA OPEN ATLANTA, GA.
 5-SS, TL 45/2, Dunfey Hotel, Howell Mill Rd. and Exit I-75, Atlanta, Ga. 30318 (site of 1980 U.S. Open). In 2 sections. \$5000 prize fund based on 175 players, \$2000 guaranteed.
OPEN: open to all, EF: \$35 if mailed by 11/20; \$40 at site. Prizes: \$550-375-225, Candidate Master, Cat. 1, Cat. 2 each 350-175.

RESERVE: Open to under 1600. EF: \$34 if mailed by 11/20, \$40 at tournament. Prizes: \$500-300-200, Cat 4, 5/6 each 300-150, Unr. 250-125 (No unr. may win over \$300).
BOTH SECTIONS: Reg. ends at 9:45 am. **ROUNDS:** 10-3-8, 10-3
HR: \$28 single or double, \$36 triple or quad. **ENTER:** L. Thad Rogers, 3055 General Lee Rd., Macon, Ga. 31204. NS.
 15 Grand Prix points available

NOV. 30 ATLANTA OPEN SCHOLASTICS ATLANTA, GA.
 4-SS, 30/30. At Perimeter Marriott. EF: \$4.50. In two sections: High School (grades 9-12), Elem. (grades 8 and below). Prizes: Trophies based on entries, plus team prizes if 3 teams of 4, and other prizes. Reg: ends 9:45 AM. **ROUNDS:** 10-12-2-4. Enter at site.

**DEC 5-7 SOUTH CAROLINA STATE CHAMPIONSHIP
 WEST COLUMBIA, S. C.**

5 Rd.-SS, 40/2, Tremont Motor Inn, Knox Abbott Dr., West Columbia, S.C.
CHAMPIONSHIP SECTION: Restricted to South Carolina residents, students at S.C. schools, or military personnel stationed within the state. The winner (or co-winners) will be S.C. champion for 1980. EF: \$12. **PRIZES:** trophies to 1st, 2nd, top A, top B. Guaranteed cash prizes \$100 1st, \$50 second. Charles Walter Memorial Trophy to top Junior. **Rounds:** 8:00 PM 12/5, 8:45 AM, 12:45 PM 12/6, 8:30 AM, 1:30 PM 12/7. **REGISTRATION:** 7:00 PM - 7:30 PM 12/5 at tournament site, or in advance to SCAA Secretary C. E. Braun by 12/1. SCAA membership required, limited smoking.
RESERVE SECTION: EF: \$8, no residence restriction, but maximum rating is 1599. Prizes: \$75 guaranteed 1st plus others per entries. Trophies to 1st, 2nd, top D, E/Unr. **REGISTRATION:** 8:00 am to 8:30 am 12/6, or in advance to SCAA secretary Braun by 12/1. **ROUNDS:** 9:00 am, 2:30 pm, 8:00 pm 12/6; 8:45 am, 1:45 pm 12/7. SCAA or other state membership required, limited smoking.
ANNUAL SCAA BUSINESS MEETING AT TOURNAMENT SITE 1:30 PM SATURDAY, 12/6.

DEC. 13-14 END OF AUTUMN CLASSIC ATLANTA, GA.
 5-SS, 45/2, Marriott Hotel, 246 Perimeter Center Parkway NE, (I-285 at Ashford Dunwoody Exit), Atlanta. **ENTRY FEE:** \$15 if received by 12/6; \$17.50 at site. GCA required, other states ok. **PRIZES:** (top 3 guaranteed, others based on 55 entries): 125-75-50, A, B, C, D, E, Unr \$50 each. **REGISTRATION:** 9-9:45 am. **ROUNDS:** 10-3-8, 10-3. **ENTER:** Steve Hunt, 66 Maypop Lane, Decatur, Ga. 30035. No Smoking. **HR:** 30 S or D (1/2 of regular rate !). **GRAND PRIX EVENT:** 5 Grand points available.

DEC. 14 DECEMBER QUICK SWISS ATLANTA, GA.
 3-SS in 6 man sections, 40/80. Site and ent. same as above. EF: \$5.50 if received by 12/7; \$7.00 at site. Prizes: \$16 worth of chess books to 1st, \$8 of chess books to 2nd each section. **REG:** 9-9:45 am. **ROUNDS:** 10-1:30-5. GCA req'd, other states ok. No smoking.

**PAN AMERICAN INTERCOLLEGIATE TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP
 DEC. 26-30 ATLANTA, GA.**

5SS, TL 45/2, Marriott Hotel at Perimeter Center, 246 Perimeter Center Parkway N.E. (I-285 at Ashford-Dunwoody exit), Atlanta, Ga. 30346. \$4000 guaranteed cash prizes. Sponsored by ICLA and Thad Rogers. Open to teams of 4 (plus 2 alternates) from ICLA member schools. EF: \$55/team, \$45 for additional teams from a school if mailed by Dec. 10. All entry fees \$10 more after Dec. 10. **HR:** \$32 single, \$39 double, \$42 triple, \$45 quad. Reg: Friday Dec. 26 10-4 pm. **ROUNDS:** 7, 10-5 Sat. thru Mon, 10 am Tues. See CHESS LIFE for complete information. **ENTER:** L. Thad Rogers, 3055 General Lee Rd., Macon, Ga. 31204. NS.

DEC. 27-28 ATLANTA DECEMBER GRAND PRIX ATLANTA, GA
 5-SS, 45/2, Marriott Hotel, 246 Perimeter Center Pkwy., NE (I-285 at Ashford Dunwoody Exit), Atlanta, Ga. 30346. In two sections:
OPEN: open to all. EF: \$16 if rec'd by 12/17, \$(500 b/40, top 2 guaranteed): 150-100-75, Cat. 1 & 2 each 75, under 1600 \$25.
RESERVE: under 1600. EF: \$14 if rec'd by 12/17. \$(350 b/35) 100-60-40, Cat. 4, 5/6, Unr. each 50.
BOTH SECTIONS: EF: \$2 more at site. ST: \$5, other states ok. **REG:** ends 9:30 AM. **ROUNDS:** 10-3-8, 10-3. **ENTER:** Thad Rogers, 3055 General Lee Road, Macon, Ga. 31204. NS. Grand prix points available: 5

**DEC. 27-28 1ST ANNUAL SOUTHEASTERN SCOLASTIC OLYMPIAD
 ATLANTA, GA.**

5-SS, 45/90. Marriott Hotel, 246 Perimeter Center Parkway., NE (I-285 at Ashford Dunwoody Exit) Atlanta, Ga. 30346. Open to all school students. In 4 sections:
HIGH SCHOOL: open to grades 12 and below. EF: \$8 if rec'd by 12/17. Trophies (on 30 entries) to top 5, Cat. 4, 5, 6, Unr., top 3 teams.
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL: open to grades 9 and below. EF: \$7 if rec'd by 12/17. Trophies (on 30 entries) to top 5, Cat. 5, 6, Unr., top 3 teams.
ELEMENTARY: open to grades 6 and below. EF: \$6 if rec'd by 12/17. Trophies (on 30 entries) to top 5, Cat. 5, 6, Unr., top 3 teams.
PRIMARY: open to grades 3 and below. EF: \$4 if rec'd by 12/17. Trophies to top 3, team.
ALL SECTIONS: EF: \$2 more at site. Other awards to be given. Teams must have 4 from same school, top 4 scores added for team score. **RG:** ends at 10:30 am. **ROUNDS:** 11-3-7, 9-1. **HR:** \$30 up to 4 in room. **ENTER:** L. Thad Rogers, 3055 General Lee Road, Macon, Ga. 31204. NS.

DEC 27 END OF YEAR LANCASTER, S.C.

3-SS in 8 man sections, 40/90, Starr Hall, University of South Carolina at Lancaster, #9 By-Pass West, Lancaster 29720. EF: \$5, PRIZES: \$(b/8): \$25 to first each section. REGISTRATION: 8:30-9:30 am. ROUNDS: 10-1:30-5 ENTER: Marion E. Mahaffey, 1207 Memorial Park Road, Lancaster, S.C. 29720.

JAN. 17-18 1981 ATLANTA WINTER CONGRESS ATLANTA, GA.

5-SS, Atlanta Biltmore Hotel, 817 West Peachtree St. near 10th Street exit of I-85, I-75, Atlanta, Ga. 30398. EF: \$16.50 if rec'd by 1/10; \$18 at tournament. (1000 b/80, top 2 gtd.): 150-115, Candidate Master, Categories 1,2,3,4,5/6,Unr. each 105; Trophies to 1st and 2nd. REG: ends 9:45 am. ROUNDS: 10-3-8, 10-3. HR: Special rates of \$25 up to 4 in room. 1/2 point bye allowed in 1st or 3rd round but not both and add 25 cents. ENTER: American Chess Promotions, c/o Thad Rogers, 3055 General Lee Road, Macon, Ga. 31204. NS.

5 Grand Prix points available

1981 ATLANTA JUNIOR HIGH / ELEMENTARY CHAMPIONSHIP

JAN. 17-18 ATLANTA, GA.

4-SS, TL 40/1. Atlanta Biltmore Hotel, 817 West Peachtree Street near 10th street exit of I-75., Atlanta, Ga. 30308.

JUNIOR HIGH: (January 17 only!) Open to any student in grade 9/below in U.S. EF: \$5.95

ELEMENTARY: (January 18th only!) Open to any student in grade 6/below in U.S. EF: \$5.50, \$2.00 if played in Junior High.

BOTH SECTIONS: Prizes based on 30 entries/5 per class. Trophies to 1st, 2nd, 3rd, top category V, VI, UNR, girl, 2 new players, team of 4 from same school, ribbons to top player each grade. EF: \$2 more at site. 1/2 point bye for round 1 if requested in advance. RG: ends 9:30 am. ROUNDS: 1st round starts at 10 am. State membership: \$5 with magazine, \$2 without. Free parking, HR: special rate of \$25 up to 4 in room. ENTER: American Chess Promotions, c/o Thad Rogers, 3055 General Lee Rd., Macon, Ga. 31204. NS.

JAN. 24-25 1981 ATLANTA JANUARY QUADS ATLANTA, GA.

3-RR, TL 30/30, Two one day events, 1461 Briarwood Rd. NE, Apt. #56, Atlanta, Ga. 30319. EF: \$7. Trophy to 1st each quad each date. RG: ends 10:30. ROUNDS: 11-2-5. ENTER: American Chess Promotions, c/o Thad Rogers, 3055 General Lee Rd., Macon, Ga. 31204. NS.

JAN. 31-FEB. 1 1981 ATLANTA CHAMPIONSHIP ATLANTA, GA.

5-SS, Atlanta Biltmore Hotel, 817 West Peachtree Street near 10th Street exit of I-75, Atlanta, Ga. 30308. In 2 sections (\$2400 prize fund based on 110 entries, 1st place open guaranteed)

OPEN: 40/100, open to all. EF: \$26 if mailed by 1/21; \$29 at site. PRIZES: \$300-200, Candidate Master, Categories 1, 2, 3/below each 200-100. REG: ends 9:45 am. ROUNDS: 10-3-8, 10-3.

RESERVE: 40/90. open to all under 1400 or unrated. EF: \$21 if mailed by 1/21; \$25 at tournament. PRIZES: \$200-100-60-40, Category 5/6, Unr. each 150. REG: ends 10:30 am. ROUNDS: 11-3:30-8, 10-2:30.

BOTH: Free parking ramp. ENTER: American Chess Promotions, c/o Thad Rogers, 3055 General Lee Road, Macon, Ga. 31204.

GRAND PRIX POINTS AVAILABLE: 5 POINTS.

1981 GEORGIA JUNIOR HIGH/ELEMENTARY CHAMPIONSHIPS

JAN. 31 - FEB. 1 ATLANTA, GA.

Atlanta Biltmore otel, 817 West Peachtree Street near 10th Street exit of I-75, Atlanta, Ga. 30308.

JUNIOR HIGH: (January 31st only!) Open to any student in grade 9/below in U.S. EF: \$7.95.

ELEMENTARY: (February 1st only!) Open to any student in grade 6/below in U.S. EF: \$7.50, \$2 discount if played in the Junior High School tournament.

BOTH SECTIONS: 4-SS, TL 40/1. Prizes based on 60 entries/9 per class. Trophies to 1st, 2nd, 3rd, top category V, VI, Unr, girl, 2 new players, top 3 teams of 4 from same school, ribbons to top player eac grade. \$50 to top team and individual toward National expenses in each section (must play in Nationals to get expenses.) The 1st place trophy and title goes to top Georgia resident. EF: \$3 more at site. RG: ends 9:30 am. ROUNDS: 1st round starts at 10 am. Free parking ramp. HR: Special rates of \$25 up to 4 in a room. ENTER: American Chess Promotions, c/o Thad Rogers, 3055 General Lee Road, Macon, Ga. 31204. NS.

1981 ATLANTA FEBRUARY OPEN / QUADS

FEB. 14-15 ATLANTA, GA.

Atlanta Biltmore Hotel, 817 West Peachtree St. near 10th Street exit of I-75, Atlanta, Ga. 30308.

OPEN: 5-SS, TL 45/2. EF: \$15 if rec'd by 2/5; \$16.50 at tournament. \$(670 b/8 per class, top 3 gtd.): 120-70-60. Candidate Master, Categories 1,2,3,4,5/6,Unr. each 60. 1/2 point bye in 1st or 3rd round if requested in advance and add 25 cents. RG: ends 9:45 AM. ROUNDS: 10-3-8, 10-3.

QUADS: Different quads each day!! 3-RR, 40/80. EF: \$7. Trophy to 1st each section. RG: ends 9:45 am. ROUNDS: 10-1:30-5. HR. Special rates of \$25 up to 4 in room. Free parking ramp. ENTER: American Chess Promotions, c/o Thad Rogers, 3055 General Lee Rd., Macon, Ga. 31204. NS.

GRAND PRIX POINTS AVAILABLE: 5 POINTS.

SOUTHEAST CHESS

GEORGIA CHESS CLUBS

GEORGIA STATE CHESS CLUB

Meets every Friday evening from 5:30 in room 461 of the Georgia State Student Center and from 12:00 to 3:00 in room 212. President: Eric Carter, Vice President: Jared Radin Mailing Address: Jared Radin, 1458 Sheffield Dr. NE, Atlanta, Georgia 30329.

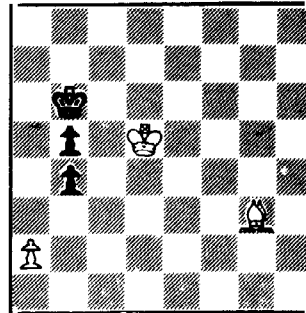
The Georgia State Chess Club encourages non-students to attend all of the club meetings. Attended Parking is available for 50 cents at the Georgia State University parking lots located off of Decatur St. between Piedmont and Central Ave. (the entrance to the parking lot is on Collins St., a 2 block street directly under Courtland St.) The club will meet during the month of December but expects limited attendance.

NORTHEAST CHESS CLUB

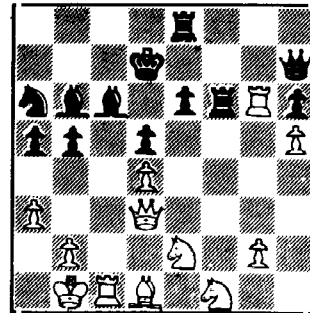
MEETS every Thursday at 7:00 at St. Michaels Church, 3323 Chestnut Drive. Organizers: C.O. Wood, Tom Friedel, and Jeff Kidd. Mailing address: C.O. Wood, 2309 Parklake Drive, Atlanta, Georgia 30345. Phone: 491-3911.

SAVANNAH CHESS CLUB

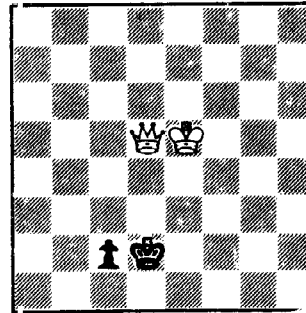
Meets every Monday evening at 7:30 in the Duffin Park Activities Buiding, Savannah, Ga. President: John Lauff, Vice President: Brad Jeffers, Mailing address: John Lauff, 130 Andover Drive, Savannah, Ga. 31405. Phone: 355-3979.



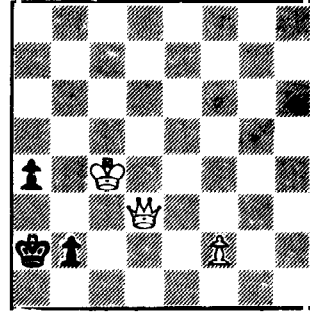
WHITE TO MOVE AND WIN



WHITE TO MOVE AND WIN



BLACK TO MOVE AND DRAW



BLACK TO MOVE AND DRAW

This column will be used to publish puzzles and their answers. Any good puzzles sent in will be published. Send Your Puzzles to Jay Schneider through the Editors. Answers next month.

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