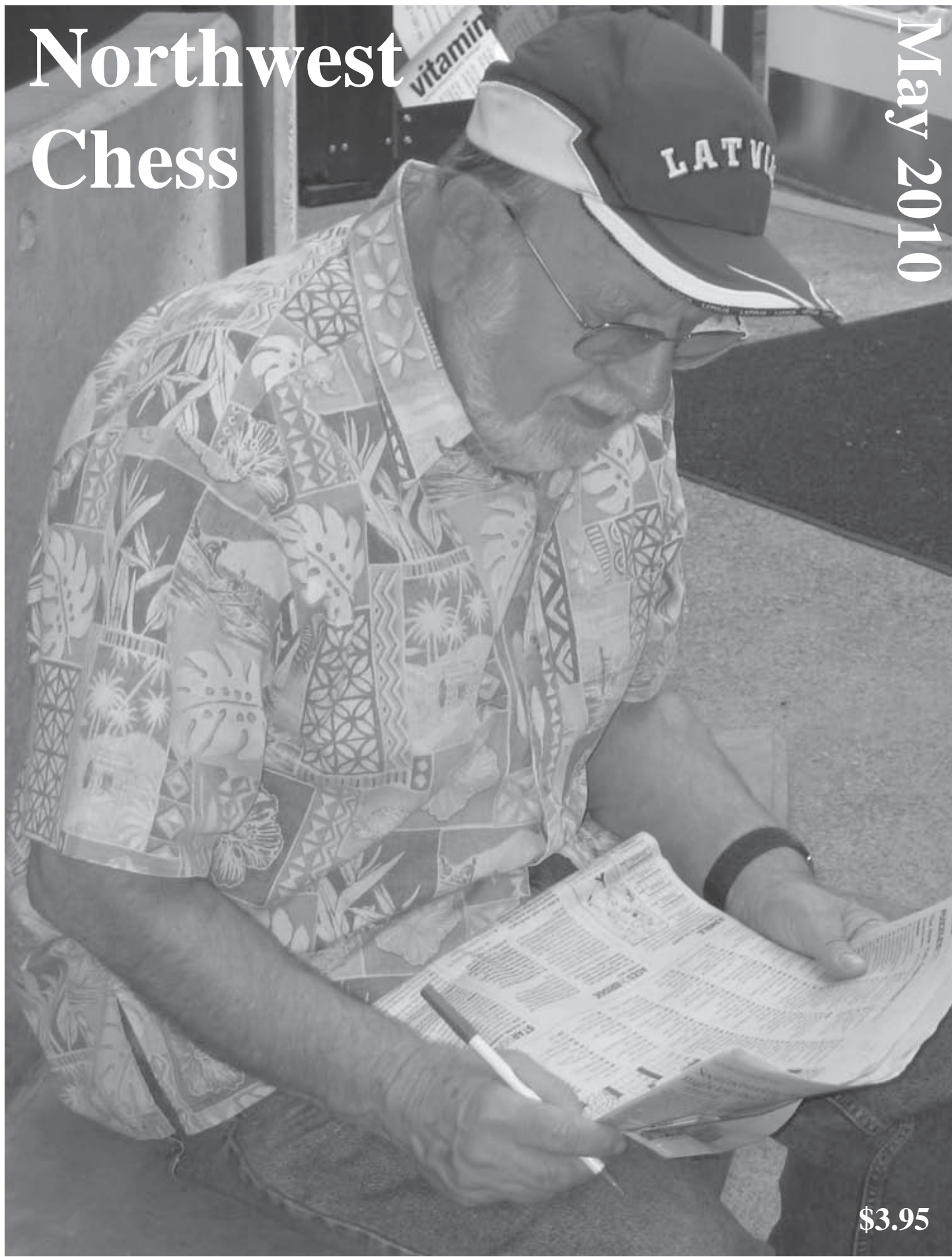


# Northwest Chess

May 2010



\$3.95

# Northwest Chess

# Contents

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Next month is issue number 750.

Chances are it will (finally!) have some annotated games from the Washington and Oregon State Championships. Really. We've got 'em, it's just getting them organized that seems to be difficult.

Also a special feature: reminiscing with former editors about their historic (or is it histrionic?) experiences with the magazine.

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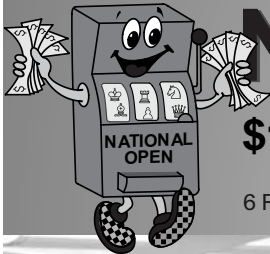
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*A Killer Chess Opening Repertoire* (2010, Gambit Publications Ltd, www.gambitbooks.com, 192 pages, paperback, figurine algebraic, \$19.95) by GM Aaron Summerscale was first published in 1998 by Everyman Chess.

This second, enlarged edition was updated by Norwegian Sverre Johnsen, author of previous works for Gambit on the London System, Ruy Lopez and the Stonewall Dutch.

The proposed repertoire has stayed pretty much the same. Aimed at club players up 2200, *A Killer Chess Opening Repertoire* offers a set of openings based on quick development and attacking play with the English GM Mark Hebden as the role model.

Summerscale explains his motivation for writing the book in the introduction.

*The aim of this book is to provide a complete repertoire for the boy I used to be. The variations chosen are a little offbeat, but they fit together very nicely. The three main systems, the Barry Attack, the 150 Attack and the Colle-Zuckertort, can be used against virtually any defense Black plays against 1.d4. These contain the meat and bones of the book, and once mastered, will provide a complete repertoire for White against most defenses...*

The lines covered are:

- 1 Barry Attack (1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 g6 3.Nc3)
- 2 150 Attack  
(1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4.e4 d6 5.Be3)
- 3 Colle-Zukertort System  
(1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 e6 3.e3 d5)
- 4 1 d4 d5 2 Nf3: Beating the Anti-Colle Systems
- 5 Classical Queen's Indian  
(1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 e6 3.e3)
- 6 Anti-Benoni 137 (1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 c5 3.d5)
- 7 Anti-Dutch 2 Bg5 (1.d4 f5 2.Bg5)
- 8 Odds and Ends (1.d4 b5; 1.d4 h6)

Johnsen has chosen to build on the first edition, addressing the areas where theory has substantially changed or Summerscales's original coverage needed expanding. There are seven new model games (68 overall) which strike a good balance between explanatory prose and concrete variations. The present edition is approximately 50 pages longer than the first but the reader gets more than this as the Gambit format uses a slightly smaller font style than the original. All the analysis has been blunderchecked by Rybka 3.

Arguably the most important new material appears in game 46 (Meister-Seuffert, Germany 2007/8.) in the chapter on the Classical Queen's Indian. There after 1.d4 Nf6 2 Nf3 e6 3 e3 b6 4 Bd3 Bb7 5 0-0 c5 6 c4 Be7 7 Nc3 cxd4 8.exd4 d5 9.cxd5 Nxd5 10.Ne5 0-0 11.Qh5 Nf6 12.Qh4 Ne4 13.Qh3 Qxd4 now 14.Bf4 and not 14.Nxf7 is given center stage. Johnsen believes that after 14...Nf6 15.Ne2 Qa4 16.Bg5 (the first edition offered only 16.b3 of Lobron-Khalifman, Groningen 1993) White is

## I Never Met A Book....

IM John Donaldson



doing well.

The Barry and it's cousin the 150 attack ( the number 150 referring to the English rating which translates to 1800 Elo) work together seamlessly but elsewhere the connections are not so smooth. The backbone of the repertoire against non-King's Indian/Gruenfeld setups is 1.d4, 2.Nf3, 3.e3, 4.Bd3 followed by kingside castling, Nbd2 and a queenside fianchetto – what one would associate more with Zuckertort (or in modern times Yusupov) rather than Colle.

The Zuckertort tends not to do to well against lines where Black has not played ...e6 and can still develop his queen bishop to f5 or g4. Here *A Killer Chess Opening Repertoire* proposes to transpose into the Slav/Semi-Slav with 1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 d5 3.e3 Bf5/Bg4 4.c4. Against 3...c5 a reversed Queen's Gambit Accepted with 4.dxc5 is offered.

Another variation where it is necessary to change the original script is 1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 c5 where White does not have a real alternative to 3.d5. Likewise adjustments have to be made to the anti-Dutch line 1.d4 f5 2.Bg5 when White tries 1.d4 e6 2.Nf3 f5 by 3.d5!?.

All in all *A Killer Chess Opening Repertoire* offers a nice mix for the player who doesn't like to study theory too much but still wants a chance to come out of the opening with chances for an advantage. The proposed repertoire also offers a variety of middle game pawn structures (for and against the isolated queen pawn, hanging pawns, Benoni structures, etc...) that promise to keep things fresh.

The price of this book, is \$19.95, the same cost as the original. There can't be to many items for sale that are improved and still cost the same as they did a dozen years ago. This book is a bargain in 2010.

Recommended.

For a sample of this book go to <http://www.gambitbooks.com/pdfs/183Samp.pdf>.

Boston IM David Vigorito's *Understanding the Marshall Attack* (Gambit Publications Ltd 2010, www.gambitbooks.com, 191 oversized pages, figurine algebraic, paperback, \$23.95) is the third book to appear on Frank Marshall's brainchild (1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Ba4 Nf6 5.0-0 Be7 6.Re1 b5 7.Bb3 0-0 8.c3 d5) in less than a year. Last year there was *Fighting the Ruy Lopez* (Everyman Chess) by Milos Pavlovic and *Attacking the Ruy Lopez* by Sabino Brunello (Quality Chess), but Vigorito's work is different.

Whereas half of *Fighting the Ruy Lopez* was devoted to variations leading up to the Marshall (Exchange variation, Worrall Attack, 5.d4, etc...) and *Attacking the Ruy Lopez* also covered the Schliemann and Gajewski variations, Vigorito handles only the Marshall.

To be exact, his book is only on the main line Marshall – 9. exd5 Nxd5 10. Nxe5 Nxe5 11. Rxe5 c6. Those looking for information on sidelines like 9...e4 will need to consult *The Marshall Attack* (Everyman 2003) by Bogdan Lalic. The material for this volume breaks down as follows:

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1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 a6 4 Ba4 Nf6

5 0-0 Be7 6 Re1 b5 7 Bb3 0-0

**Part 1:** Main Lines with 8 c3 d5 9 exd5 Nxd5

10 Nxe5 Nxe5 11 Rxe5 c6 12 d4 Bd6

13 Re1 Qh4 14 g3 Qh3

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**Part 2:** Other Lines after 8 c3 d5 9 exd5 Nxd5

10 Nxe5 Nxe5 11 Rxe5 c6

5 Refined Rook-Lift: 12 d3 92

6 Elite Equalizer: 12 d3 Bd6 13 Re1 Bf5 108

7 Early Deviations 120

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9 Anti-Marshall: 8 h3 155

10 Other Anti-Marshall Lines 170

Vigorito has made an excellent name as a writer for his ability to break down complex opening systems and explain the plans and ideas behind them in a way that reaches a wide audience. *Understanding The Marshall Attack* is no exception. One of the most popular ways to meet 1.e4 at the highest levels with Anand, Kramnik, Leko, Ivanchuk, Grischuk and especially Aronian having used it the past few years, the Marshall is heavily analyzed but Vigorito shows that in many lines it is more important to have a feel for the position than try to memorize everything. He makes a good case that the Marshall, with its materially and positionally unbalanced positions, is an ideal battleground to appreciate many classical chess themes including the value of material, the power of two bishops and how to attack and how to defend.

This book is highly recommended for players from 1800 on up to IMs/GMs with the one caveat that players below 2200 are much more likely to face a Scotch or Italian game than a Ruy, and should they meet 3.Bb5 White is still more likely than not going to avoid the Marshall.

A sample chapter of this book can be found at <http://www.gambitbooks.com/pdfs/175Samp.pdf>

Batsford doesn't produce as many chess books as it did back in its heyday in the 1970s, but the past decade it has published some excellent titles. One can recommend any of the works of Andrew Soltis or Tibor Karolyi as well as Paata Gaprindashvili's *Imagination in Chess*. The latter book, which came out in 2004 by a hitherto unknown author, acquired cult status among hard core chess studiers looking for training material besides the standard tactical puzzles. Now Gaprindashvili is back with his second book, *Critical Moments in Chess* (Batsford 2010, [www.anovabooks.com](http://www.anovabooks.com), 271 pages, paperback, figurine algebraic, \$22.95).

The subject of Gaprindashvili's book, those critical forks in a game in which multiple choices are possible and failure to select the correct one has serious consequences, has been covered before but not extensively. One might consider GM Josif Dorfman's *The Critical Moment* one of the pioneering works on the subject with fellow Ukrainian chess school graduate Adrian Mihalchisin's ChessBase DVD *Decision Making in Chess* another.

Gaprindashvili addresses the subject of critical moments in six chapters.

Critical Moments

Critical Moments:

struggle and capture of the initiative

Critical Moments:

development of the initiative, creation of an attack

Critical Moments:

obtaining and retaining the advantage;

creation of counterplay;

taking over the initiative from the opponent, etc.

Critical Moments:

delivering the decisive blow

Exercises

Compared to *Imagination in Chess* there is great deal more prose in *Critical Moments in Chess*, both in the first five chapters where the subject is discussed at length, but also in the solutions offered to the 269 exercises. These solutions, in some cases covering the critical moment to the finish of the game, are often quite lengthy. The font size in *Critical Moments in Chess* is clearer larger than in *Imagination in Chess*, but even taking this into account there can be little doubt that the solutions offered in *Critical Moments in Chess* are more substantial. These explanations should make the book more accessible to a wider audience but the flip side is that sans diagrams the solutions are hard to visualize for all but the strongest and most dedicated. Lacking diagrams in the solutions, students will need a board or may prefer to use this book in tandem with a product like ChessBase. There they could look up the game in MegaDatabase and then put the program into training mode where the game continuation is not visible.

This one caveat aside *Critical Moments in Chess* is highly recommended for those prepared to put in some hard work.

# Raptis moves to head of the Class

by Frank Niro

The 41-player Oregon Class Championship was held in three sections at Reed College April 17-18, 2010. Only Class B with 12 players had more than the minimum required for its own section. As a result, there was a combined upper section consisting of 14 Masters, Experts and Class A players and a lower section with 15 Class C, D and E entries.

The top section was won by FIDE master Nick Raptis with 4 ½ points in five rounds. His only blemish was a third round draw with Washington master Satyajit Malugu.

*{Editor's note on the spelling of Malaqu/ Malugu:*

*The US Chess Federation has this name spelled Malugu, and that is the spelling we used previously. Mr. Niro says he specifically asked the player himself, and was assured that the proper spelling is with a q, not a g, and the last name should be spelled Malaqu, not Malugu.*

*However, Satyajit Malugu's own Facebook page spells his name with a g! Presumably he typed in his name himself. So to remain consistent with other chess sources (US Chess in particular) and in agreement with the way he spelled his own name on Facebook, from this point forward in this article I've changed Malaqu to Malugu.*

*If this is indeed an error, it is that of the editor, not Frank Niro, who was quite adamant about doing it the other way around.*

Malugu lost to expert Steven Deeth in the final round to create a second place tie. Raptis was awarded \$200 while Malugu and Deeth received \$100 each for their efforts. David Bannon scored three points to earn the title of Oregon Class A Champion and take home the \$150 class prize.

Alex Grom opted for a half point bye in round one and then swept his next four games for clear first in the Class B section. His victory was worth \$150. Jim McAleer (3 ½) took second for \$75.

In the lower section, Hector Reyes(\$150) earned the top spot with a perfect 5-0 score. Becca Lampman (\$150) won Class D with four points, losing only to Reyes. Top Class E money went to Washington resident Jerrold Richards while the title of Oregon

Class E champion was bestowed on Caleb Jeffrey.

The tournament was organized by Dale Wentz for the Oregon Chess Federation and ably directed, as always, by Neil Dale.

Games from the 2010 Oregon Class Championship (notes by Frank Niro with assistance from Rybka 3 and, where indicated, by the players):

**Mike Davis – Nick Raptis  
Oregon Class Championships, Round 4  
Portland, Oregon, April 18, 2010**

**1. c4 b6 2. Nf3 Bb7 3. g3 Nf6 4. Bg2 e6 5. 0-0 Be7 6. b3 0-0 7. Bb2 d5 8. e3 Nbd7 9. Nc3 c5 10. Qe2 Rc8 11. Rac1**

11. cxd5 and 11. Rfd1 have both been played here with good results.

**11. ...Qc7 12. d4 Qb8 13. Rfd1 Rfd8 14. Rc2 Qa8**

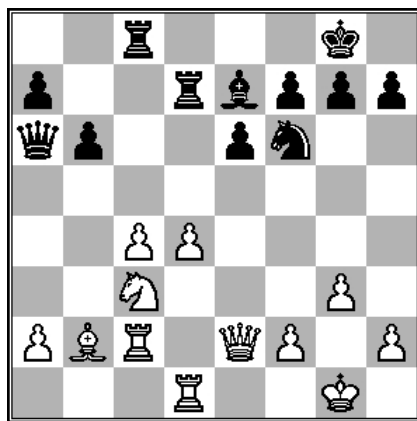
Diagram

**15. Ne5**

Rybka recommends 15. Rcd2, maintaining the tension.

**15. ...cxd4 16. exd4 dxc4 17. Bxb7 Qxb7 18. Nxd7 Rxd7 19. bxc4 Qa6**

Black emerges from the central exchanges with a slight advantage due primarily to his better pawn structure and aggressively positioned rooks.

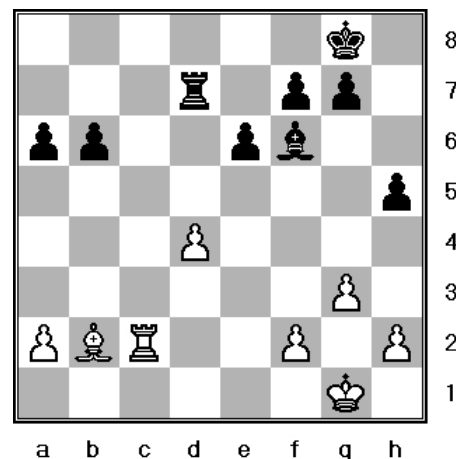


a b c d e f g h

**20. Nb5 Qa4 21. Rdc1**

21. Rdd2! a6 22. Nc3 Qxc4? 23. Ne4!

**21. ...a6 22. Nc3 Qxc4 23. Qxc4 Rxc4 24. Ne4 Rxc2 25. Nxf6+ Bxf6 26. Rxc2 h5 -/+**



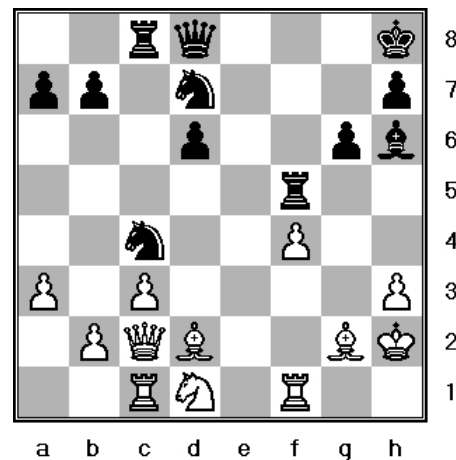
**27. Rc6 Rb7 28. Kf1 Kf8 29. Ke2 Ke8 30. Rc8+ Kd7 31. Rf8 Kc6 32. d5+ Kxd5 33. Bxf6 gxf6 34. Rh8 Rc7 35. Kd2 Rc5 36. Rxf5+ e5 37. Rh8 Ra5 38. Rd8+ Ke6 39. Re8+ Kf5 40. Rb8 b5 41. h4 Rxa2+ 42. Ke3 Ra3+ 43. Ke2 Kg6 44. f3 f5 45. Rg8+ Kh7 46. Rg5 f4 47. g4 Re3+ 48. Kf2 b4 49. Rh5+ Kg7 50. g5 a5 51. Rh6 a4 52. Ra6 a3 53. h5 b3 54. h6+ Kh7 55. Ra7 b2 56. Rxf7+ Kg6 57. Rg7+ Kf5 58. h7 b1/Q**

0-1

In the following game, 12-year-old seventh grader Yun Teng demonstrates solid play equal to that of his veteran opponent.

**Mike Morris – Yun Teng  
Oregon Class Championships, Round 5  
Portland, Oregon, April 18, 2010**

**1. e4 c5 2. Nc3 Nc6 3. g3 Nf6 4. Bg2 d6 5. d3 g6 6. f4 Bg7 7. Nf3 Bg4 8. h3 Bxf3 9. Qxf3 Nd4 10. Qf2 Nd7 11. 0-0 0-0 12. Nd1 Qc7 13. c3 Nc6 14. Be3 Rac8 15. Rc1 Qa5 16. a3 e6 17. g4 f5 18. gxf5 exf5 19. Kh2 Kh8 20. Qc2 Qd8 21. Bd2 Bh6 22. Qb3 Na5 23. Qc2 c4 24. exf5 Rxf5 25. dxc4 Nxc4**



a b c d e f g h

## 26. Kh1

26. Bxb7!? was worth a try if White had been in a must win situation.

26. ...Nc5 27. Ne3 Nxd2 28. Nxf5 gxf5  
29. Qxd2 Nb3 30. Qf2 Nxc1 31. Rxc1 Qf6  
32. Bd5 Re8 33. Rg1 b6 34. Qe3 Rf8 35.  
Qg3

1/2-1/2

Satyajit Malugu – Steven Deeth

Oregon Class Championships, Round 5  
Portland, Oregon, April 18, 2010

(notes by Steven Deeth)

1. e4 c5 2. d4 cxd4 3. c3 dxc3 4. Nxc3

The Morra Gambit. White sacrifices a pawn for development and open lines. White will develop his minor pieces, place the queen on e2 and the rooks on c1 and d1, and look for tactics while Black is still trying to develop. Black has to be very careful in this line and try to keep his position together until his pieces are out.

4. ...Nc6 5. Nf3 d6 6. Bc4 a6

A standard line, but Black has to be precise in his move order. Not 6...Nf6 7. e5 dxe5 8. Qxd8+ Nxd8 9. Nb5 Rb8 10. Nxe5 e6; nor 6...Bg4 7. Bxf7+ Kxf7 8. Ng5+.

7. 0-0 Nf6 8. Qe2 Bg4

This is the point of Black's chosen variation. Black will not have enough space so he will exchange a pair of minor pieces, and incidentally set up some tactics with ...Nd4 or ...Ne5.

9. Bf4 e6

Black could also play 9...Nd4 10.Qd3 Nxf3+ 11.gxf3 Bh5.

10. Rfd1 Qb8

A good square for the queen, avoiding future problems with White playing e5. The queen is less good on c7 because the other white rook will go to c1. Note that ...Qb8 is possible because the bishop is no longer on c8.

11. Bb3 Be7 12. h3 Bxf3 13. Qxf3 0-0  
14. Qe2

Clearing the third rank for the rook.

14. ...Rd8

Providing more protection for the d-pawn. 14. ...Rc8 is an alternative.

15. Rd3 Ne5



Another standard idea, blocking the diagonal and gaining a good square for the knight.

16. Rg3 b5

Gaining space, and planning to activate the rook on a8.

17. Rd1 Ra7 18. Be3 Rc7

Protecting c4 for the knight.

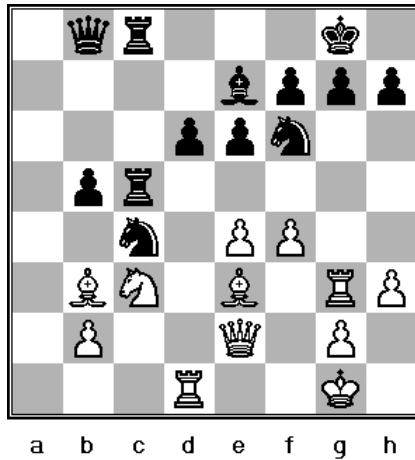
19. f4 Nc4

A good square for a knight in the Sicilian, hitting the bishop on e3, putting pressure on b2 and destabilizing the knight on c3.

20. Bc1 Rc5

Providing more protection for e5.

21. a4 Rdc8 22. axb5 axb5 23. Be3?



23. ...Nxb2

One of those moves where you have to calculate a series of captures and be sure that your opponent can't step out of the sequence at some point.

24. Bxc5 Nxd1 25. Bd4

25. Bxd6 Nxc3 26. Rxc3 (26. Bxb8 Nxe2+) 26. ...Qa7+ 27. Re3 Bxd6 and White does not have time for e5 because Black will attack the pinned rook on e3.

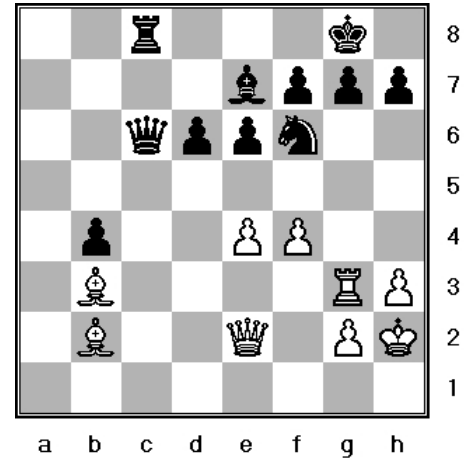
25. ...Nxc3 26. Bxc3 Qb6+

I considered 26. ...Qa8 threatening Rxc3 followed by Qa1+, but White can just play Bb2. The pawn on e4 is not really attacked because of the pressure on g7.

27. Kh2 Qc5 28. Bb2

Threatening both Rc3/Rxc8 and Rg5/Rxb5.

28. ...b4 29. Rg5 Qc6 30. Rg3



30. ...g6

Removing the pressure on g7 and releasing the knight to attack e4.

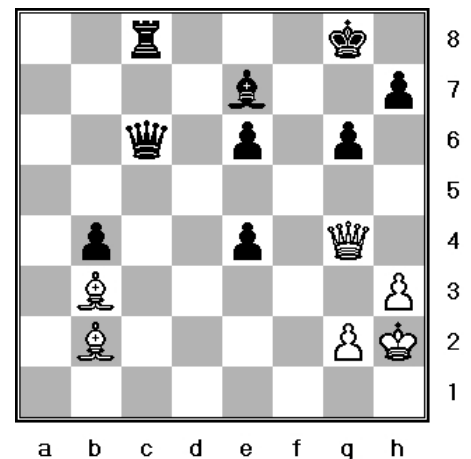
31. Re3 d5

Making a square for the knight.

32. f5

Trying to open the position, but this move doesn't really work. Alternatively 32. e5 Ne4 is good for Black; 32. exd5 Nxd5 may be a better try, but Black is still doing well, for instance 33. Bxd5 Qxd5 34. Rd3 Qc4 35. Qe5 f6.

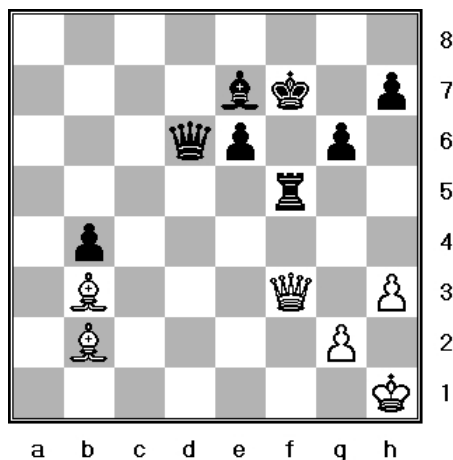
32. ...Nxe4 33. fxe6 fxe6 34. Rxe4 dxe4  
35. Qg4



35. ...Qd6+

35. ...Kf7 36. Qf4+ Ke8 looks messy, but Black can prevent this by covering f4.

36. Kh1 Kf7 37. Qxe4 Rc5 38. Qf3+ Rf5



Now White has no more ideas and Black can make progress by combining offers of exchanges with back-rank threats.

39. Qe2 Bf6 40. Bc1 Qe5 41. Qd1 Qd4 42. Qe2 Re5 43. Qf1 Qc3

0-1

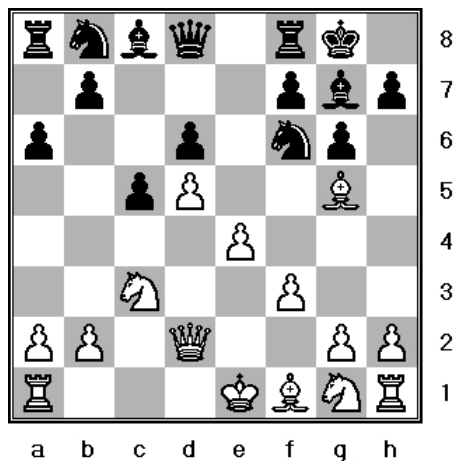
Steven Deeth – Mike Morris  
Oregon Class Championships, Round 4  
Portland, Oregon, April 18, 2010

(notes by Steven Deeth)

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 g6 3. Nc3 Bg7 4. e4 d6 5. f3 0-0 6. Bg5

The Samisch King's Indian. The usual move here is 6. Be3, but Black is likely to play c5 anyway as a pawn sacrifice. So Bg5 or Nge2 have become more common as they may be more useful in a Benoni structure.

6. ...c5 7. d5 e6 8. Qd2 exd5 9. cxd5 a6



In this Benoni-type position Black usually aims for b5 gaining space on the

queenside, or f5 attacking White's center. White aims for a central break with f4 and e5, or b4 to gain space and stop Black's queenside counterplay.

10. a4 h6 11. Bf4

To make ...Nbd7 more difficult. 11. Bxh6 Nxe4 12. Nxe4 Qh4+ 13. g3 Qxh6 14. Qxh6 Bxh6 15. Nxd6 is supposed to be OK for Black because of his better development and the weak pawn on d5; 11. Be3 is usual.

11. ...Kh7 12. Nge2 Ne8

Black is having difficulty disentangling his pieces because of a lack of space. 12...Qe7 seems better.

13. Ng3 Nd7 14. Be2 b6

To stop a5, but this seems slow. 14...Rb8 may be better.

15. 0-0 Rb8 16. Rab1

Intending b4.

16. ...Qf6

This stops b4 and threatens ...Qd4+, but the queen becomes a target here.

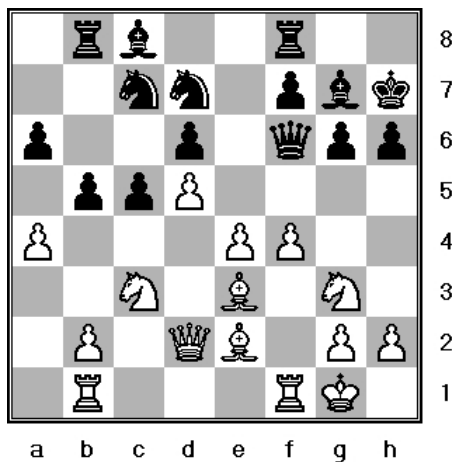
17. Be3 Nc7

Supporting ...b5, but the knight becomes a target here too.

18. f4

Intending e5. 18. Rfc1 b5 19. b4 c4 20. axb5 axb5 21. Ra1 is also possible, and shows what White is aiming for with the b4 break – something like a Closed Lopez, where Black does not have enough space to react to White's threats on the queenside.

18. ...b5



19. e5 dxe5 20. f5

The standard way to play this type of position. For the pawn White gains e4 for a knight, blocks in Black's bishop, destabilizes the pawn on c5 and gains a strong passed

pawn. Instead 19. f5? on the previous move gives Black the e5 square.

20. ...Qd8 21. d6 Ne8 22. Nce4

22. axb5 axb5 23. Bxb5 is probably better. I was worried about letting Black's queenside pieces into the game.

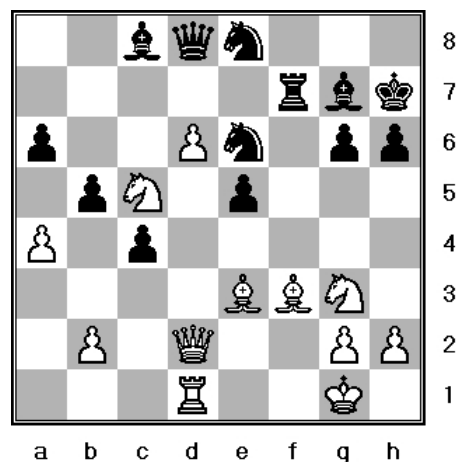
22. ...c4 23. fxg6+

Releases some of the pressure. 23. axb5 axb5 24. b3 may be better, demolishing Black's queenside.

23. ...fxg6 24. Rxf8 Nxf8 25. Rd1

I intended 25. Rf1 but this does not seem to lead anywhere. Rd1 gives more protection to the passed pawn.

25. ...Rb7 26. Nc5 Rf7 27. Bf3 Ne6?



Loses a piece.

28. d7 Nxc5 29. dxe8/Q Qxe8 30. Bxc5 Bf5

White has won a piece but Black has two pawns and White no longer has the passed d-pawn.

31. Bd5

Both sides had about twelve minutes left for the next ten moves, and time trouble starts to play a part. Here 31. Nxf5 is simpler. 31...Rxf5 (31...gxf5 32. Bh5) 32. Be4 Rf4 33. Qc2.

31. ...Rf6 32. Ne4 Bxe4 33. Bxe4 Qc8 34. Be7

34. Be3 is better, keeping the rook out of f4 and covering the a7-g1 diagonal.

34. ...Rf4 35. Qc2 Qg4 36. Re1

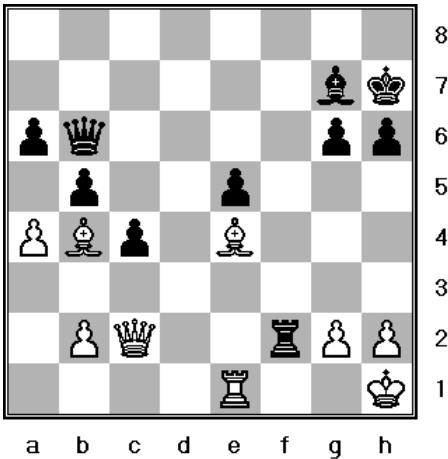
36. h3 allows the white rook to stay on the open file.

36. ...Qe6 37. Bb4?!

37. Bc5 is better, keeping control of the a7-g1 diagonal.



37. ...Qb6+ 38. Kh1 Rf2?



39. Qb1?

39. Bxg6+ Kh8 40. Qe4 is very strong. Black's counterplay has been stopped and he has to worry about a back rank check.

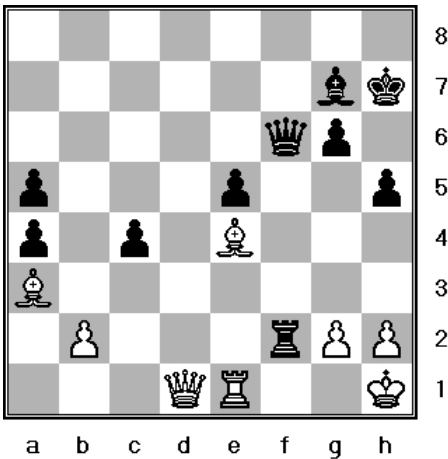
39. ...a5 40. Be7

Fortunately the bishop still has a square.

40. ...bxa4 41. Ba3?!

The bishop is out of play on a3. 41. Rd1 Qe6 (41...Rxb2 42. Bxg6+ Kh8 43. Qe4) 42. Bc5 is better.

41. ...h5? 42. Qd1 Qf6



43. h3?

I did not take the pawn because I thought I would have to bring the queen back to cover the back rank, but 43. Qxh5+ Bh6 44. Kg1 is OK; or even better 43. Bc5 Rf4 (43...Rxb2 44. Qxh5+ Bh6 45. Be3 Qg7 46. Bxh6 Qxh6 47. Bxg6+ Kg7 48. Qxe5+) 44. Qxh5+ Bh6 45. Qd1.

43. ...Bh6 44. Kg1 Bd2?

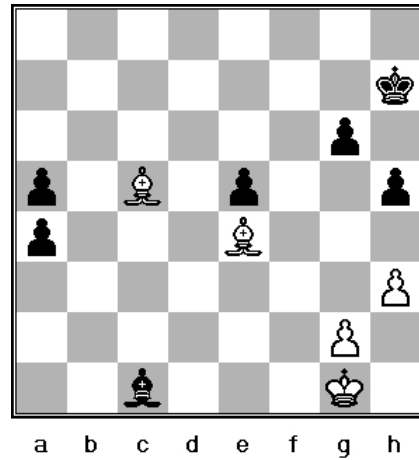
44. ...Rd2 45. Qf3 is better. (45. Qxh5?! Qf2+ 46. Kh2 Qxg2+ 47. Bxg2 gxh5) ; I was worried about 44. ...Qb6 but after 45.

Kh2 Bf4+ 46. Kh1 Black finds it hard to deal with both Qh5+ and Qd7+.

45. Re2?

45. Qxh5+ Kg7 46. Bxg6 Qxg6 47. Qxg6+ Kxg6 48. Kxf2 Bxe1+ 49. Kxe1 is a simple win.

45. ...Rxe2 46. Qxe2 Qg5 47. Bc5 c3 48. bxc3 Bxc3 49. Qd3 Qc1+ 50. Qf1 Bb2 51. Qxc1 Bxc1

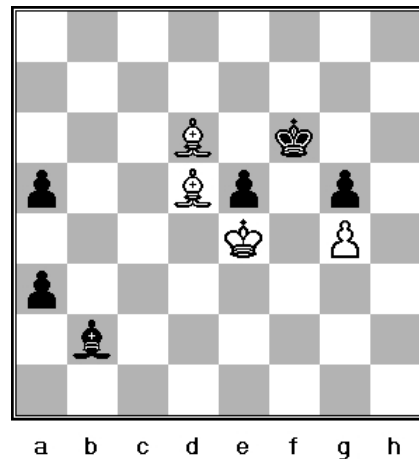


White wins this ending by blocking the a-pawns with the light-squared bishop and blocking the e-pawn with the king on e4.

52. Kf2 a3 53. Bd5 g5 54. Kf3 Kg6 55. g4

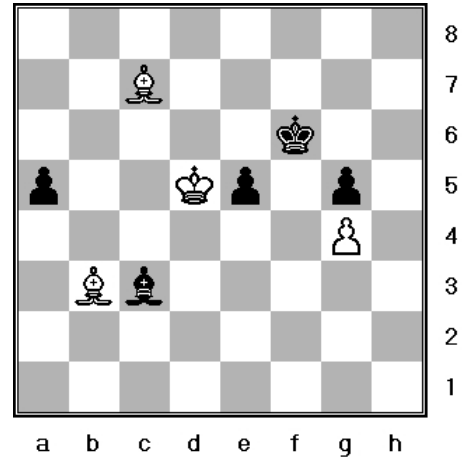
Keeping the Black king out.

55. ...hgx4+ 56. hxg4 Kf6 57. Ke4 Bb2 58. Bd6



Zugzwang.

58. ...Ba1 59. Bxa3 Bc3 60. Bb3 Ba1 61. Bd6 Bd4 62. Bc7 Bc3 63. Kd5



Zugzwang again.

63. ...Bb2 64. Bxa5 Bd4 65. Bd8+ Kg6 66. Ke6 Bc3 67. Bc2+

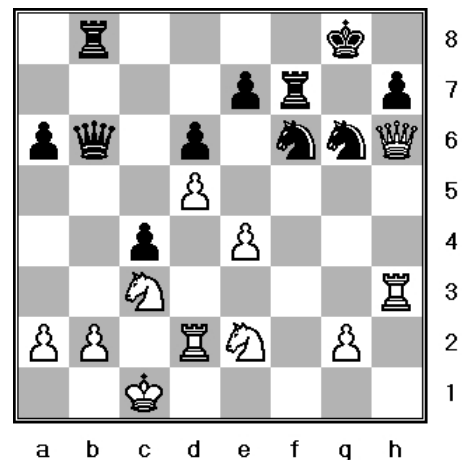
Black resigned. If he tries to stay protecting the g-pawn he is likely to get mated by the two bishops.

1-0

The following hard-fought last-round game clinched first place in section two for the winner.

Steven Witt – Alex Grom  
Oregon Class Championships, Round 5  
Portland, Oregon, April 18, 2010

1. d4 g6 2. c4 Bg7 3. Nc3 c5 4. d5 d6 5. e4 Nf6 6. Be3 0-0 7. Be2 b5 8. cxb5 a6 9. Qd2 Qa5 10. b6 Qxb6 11. h4 Bd7 12. h5 Bb5 13. hxg6 fxc6 14. Bh6 Bxh6 15. Qxh6 Bxe2 16. Ngxe2 Rf7 17. 0-0-0 Nbd7 18. f4 Rb8 19. Rd2 c4 20. f5 Ne5 21. fxc6 Nxc6 22. Rh3?



22. ...Ng4

Or the more complicated 22. ...Nxe4 23. Rc2 Nf2 24. Rf3 Nd3+ 25. Kd2 Rxf3 26. gxf3 Qf2 27. Qh1 Ngh4 28. Qg1+ Qxg1 29. Nxc6 Nb4 30. Rc1 Nbx5 31. Nxd5 Nxd5

32. Rxc4 Rxb2+ 33. Rc2 Rxc2+ 34. Kxc2 Kf7 +- {Grom}

23. Qh5 Rf1+ 24. Nd1 Rxd1+ 25. Kxd1 Nf2+ 26. Ke1 Nxb3 27. g3 h3 28. Nxc3?

28. bxc3 had to be played, but Black should still prevail in the end.

28. ...Qg1+

0-1

Alex Grom – Jim McAleer

Oregon Class Championships, Round 4  
Portland, Oregon, April 18, 2010

1. c4 e5 2. Nc3 Nc6 3. g3 Nf6 4. Bg2 e6 5. e4!?

5. Nf3 is more common in this position

5. ...Be7 6. Nge2 Nb4 7. d3 d5

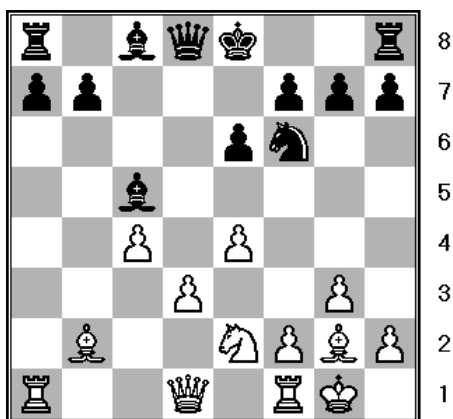
This loosens Black's position and drops a pawn once the knight is kicked

8. a3 d4

8. ...dxc4 9. axb4 cxb4 10. Na2 e5 11. d4±

9. axb4 dxc3 10. bxc5 cxb2 11. Bxb2 Bxc5 12. 0-0

Material is even but White has the better chances at this stage due to better development and his extra center pawns.



a b c d e f g h

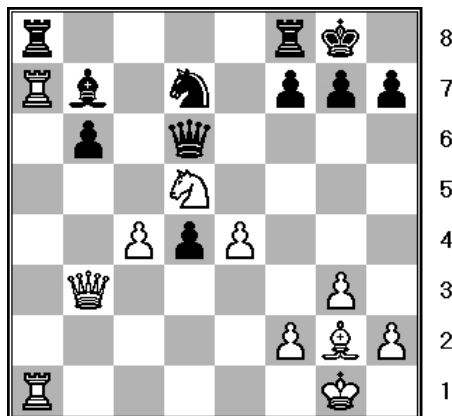
12. ...0-0 13. d4 Be7 14. Qb3 Nd7 15. Rfb1 Qc7 16. Nf4

16. e5!

16. ...b6

Not 16. ...e5? 17. Nd5 Qd8 18. Nxe7+ Qxe7 19. Ba3+-.

17. Ba3 Bxa3 18. Rxa3 e5 19. Nd5 Qd6 20. Rba1 exd4 21. Rxa7 Bb7



a b c d e f g h

22. Bh3?!

22. Qd1! Rybka and Fritz

22. ...Bxd5

22. ...Rxa7 23. Rxa7 Nc5 24. Qb2 Re8 25. f3 d3.

23. exd5 Nc5 24. Qf3 Rxa7 25. Rxa7 Qg6 26. Bf5 Qf6 27. Kg2 g6 28. Bg4 Kg7 29. Qe2 d3 30. Qe7 Qd4 31. Be6 Qe4+ 32. Kh3 Nxe6 33. dxe6 Qxc4 34. exf7 Qxf7?

an oversight in time trouble

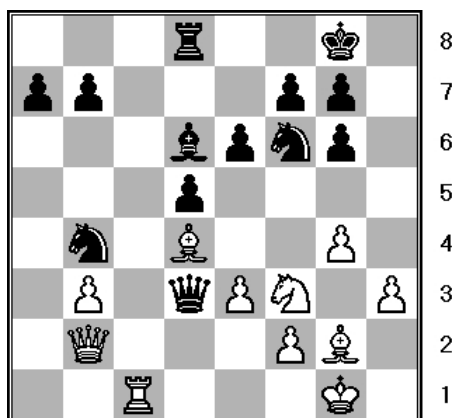
35. Qe5+ Kg8 36. Rxf7 Rxf7 37. Qd5 1-0

Mike referred to the next queen trap as a cheapo. Nonetheless, it is quite pretty.

Mike Davis – Samir Sien

Oregon Class Championships, Round 5  
Portland, Oregon, April 18, 2010

1. c4 c6 2. b3 d5 3. Bb2 Nf6 4. Nf3 Bf5 5. g3 Qb6 6. cxd5 cxd5 7. Bg2 Nc6 8. 0-0 e6 9. d3 Be7 10. Nbd2 0-0 11. Nh4 Bg4 12. h3 Bh5 13. Ndf3 Rfd8 14. g4 Bg6 15. Nfg6 hxg6 16. e3 Rac8 17. Qe2 Nb4 18. Rfc1 Rxc1+ 19. Rxc1 Nxa2 20. Rc2 Nb4 21. Bd4 Qa6 22. Rc7 Bd6 23. Rc1 Qxd3 24. Qb2



a b c d e f g h

24. ...Ne8?

24. ...Qb5! or even 24. ...g5 had to be played. Now the black queen is trapped.

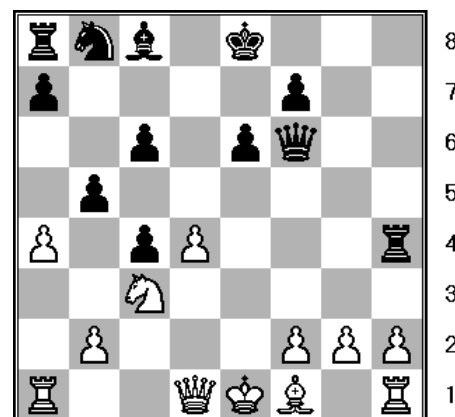
25. Bf1! e5 26. Bxd3 Nxd3 27. Qc2 Nxc1 28. Nxe5 Ba3 29. Bb2 Bxb2 30. Qxb2 Rc8 31. Qd2 Nf6 32. g5 Ne4 33. Qxd5 Nfg5 34. Nfg6 Rc2 35. Ne7+ Kf8 36. Qd8#

1-0

Erik Skalnes – Steven Witt

Oregon Class Championships, Round 4  
Portland, Oregon, April 18, 2010

1. d4 d5 2. c4 c6 3. Nf3 Nf6 4. Nc3 e6 5. Bg5 dxc4 6. e4 b5 7. e5 h6 8. Bh4 g5 9. Nfg5 hxg5 10. Bxg5 Be7 11. exf6 Bxf6 12. Bxf6 Qxf6 13. a4 Rh4

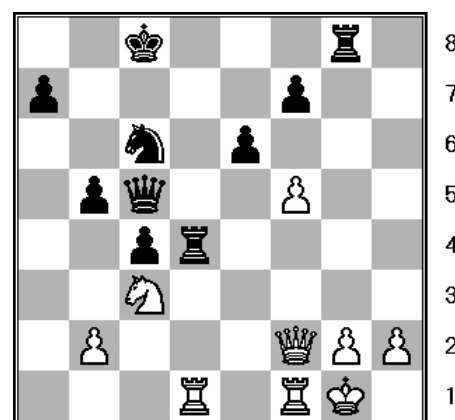


a b c d e f g h

14. axb5

14. g4!?

14...Rxd4 15. Qc2 cxb5 16. Be2 Bd7 17. Bf3 Be6 18. Bxc6+ Nxc6 19. 0-0 Qg5 20. f4 Qc5 21. Qf2 0-0-0 22. f5 Rg8 23. Rad1



a b c d e f g h

23. ...Qe5

Better was 23...e5!

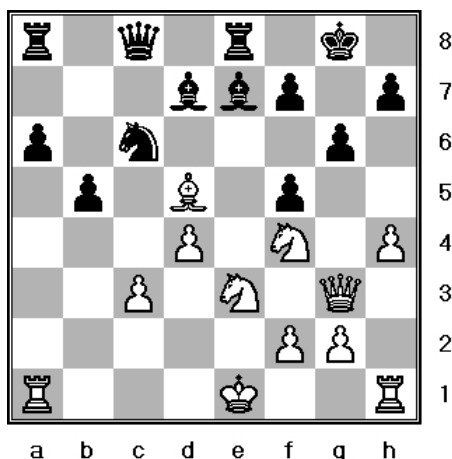
24. Rde1 Qxf5 25. Qxf5 exf5 26. Nxb5

Rd2 27. g3 Rh8 28. Rxf5 Rdxh2 29. Re8+ Rxe8 30. Kxh2 Re2+ 31. Kh3 Rxb2 32. Nd6+ Kd7 33. Nxc4 Rb4 34. Rf4

1/2-1/2

Jeremy Waterman – Ritchie Duron  
Oregon Class Championships, Round 4  
Portland, Oregon, April 18, 2010

1. e4 c5 2. b4 cxb4 3. a3 Nc6 4. axb4 Nxb4 5. c3 Nc6 6. d4 d5 7. Bd3 dxe4 8. Bxe4 Qc7 9. Na3 Bd7 10. Nb5 Qb8 11. Bg5 a6 12. Na3 Nf6 13. Bxf6 exf6 14. Nc4 b5 15. Ne3 Bd6 16. Qf3 Qc8 17. Nf5 Bf8 18. Nh3 g6 19. Ne3 f5 20. Bd5 Be7 21. Nf4 0-0 22. h4 Re8 23. Qg3



23. ...Ra7?

23. ...Qc7!

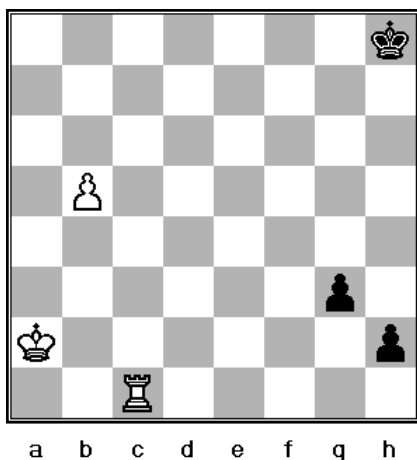
24. Nxc6 hxc6 25. Qxc6+ Kh8 26. Bxf7 Bf8 27. Qg8#

1-0

One of five wins for the section three champ:

Fred Davis – Hector Reyes  
Oregon Class Championships, Round 3  
Portland, Oregon, April 17, 2010

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 d6 3. d4 cxd4 4. Nxd4 Nf6 5. Nc3 g6 6. Be3 Bg7 7. f3 a6 8. Qd2 Nc6 9. 0-0-0 Bd7 10. g4 Qa5 11. Kb1 Rc8 12. h4 Ne5 13. Be2 Nc4 14. Bxc4 Rxc4 15. Bh6 Rxd4 16. Qxd4 Bxh6 17. g5 Bg7 18. gxf6 Bxf6 19. Qe3 0-0 20. Nd5 Bg7 21. Nxe7+ Kh8 22. Nd5 Re8 23. Qb6 Qa4 24. Qxd6 Rc8 25. c3 Be6 26. Qb4 Qe8 27. Qxb7 Rb8 28. Qc7 Qb5 29. Nb4 Bf6 30. Rc1 Rc8 31. Qa7 a5 32. Qa6 Qxa6 33. Nxa6 Rc6 34. Nb4 axb4 35. cxb4 Rxc1+ 36. Rxc1 Bxh4 37. a4 Bg5 38. Rc7 h5 39. a5 f5 40. a6 Be3 41. a7 Bxa7 42. Rxa7 h4 43. b5 fxe4 44. fxe4 Bc4 45. b6 Bd3+ 46. Ka2 Bxe4 47. b7 Bxb7 48. Rxb7 g5 49. Rc7 h3 50. b4 h2 51. Rc1 g4 52. b5 g3



53. Rh1?

White has done well to this point and would likely take the point with 53. b6! But his decision to relocate his rook turns the tables. After the next move it is Black who is winning.

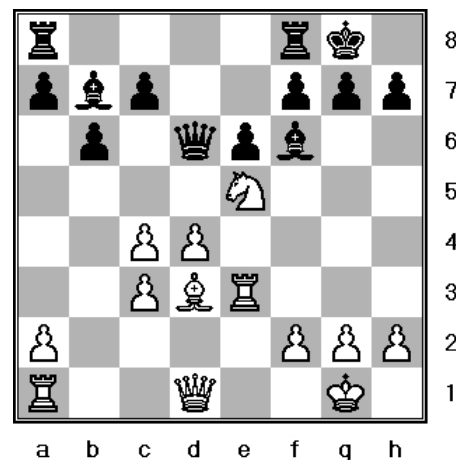
53. ...Kg7 54. b6 g2 55. b7 gxh1Q 56. b8Q Qg2+ 57. Ka3 h1Q 58. Qc7+ Kh6 59. Qd6+ Qg6 60. Qd2+ Kh5 61. Qe2+ Kh4 62. Qe7+ Kh3 63. Qd7+ Qg4 64. Qh7+ Kg2 65. Qc2+ Kg3 66. Qc7+ Qf4 67. Qg7+ Kf2 68. Qb2+ Kg1 69. Qb1+ Qf1 70. Qg6+ Qhg2 71. Qb6+ Kh2 72. Ka4 Qa1+ 73. Kb5 Qb1+ 74. Ka6 Qa8+

0-1

Finally, a standard Rubinstein French abruptly ended by a stock sacrifice.

Frank Niro – William Gagnon  
Oregon Class Championships, Round 4  
Portland, Oregon, April 18, 2010

1. e4 e6 2. d4 d5 3. Nc3 dxe4 4. Nxe4 Nd7 5. Nf3 Ngf6 6. Nxf6+ Nxf6 7. Bd3 Be7 8. 0-0 0-0 9. Bd2 b6 10. c4 Bb7 11. Bc3 Ne4 12. Re1 Nxc3 13. bxc3 Bf6 14. Re3 Qd6 15. Ne5



15. ...Rad8 16. Bxh7+ 1-0

## LakeFair Open - Harmon Memorial



# Evergreen College Olympia, WA

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**Time Control:** Game in 90 minutes plus 60 second per move increment.

**Entry Fees: Open:** \$120 by May 1, \$130 by May 20, \$140 on site. **U2000:** \$100 by May 1, \$110 by May 20, \$120 on site. **U1600** \$80 by May 1, \$90 by May 20, \$100 on site. Non-CFC members add \$16 for CFC Tournament Membership

**Prizes: Open** \$1,000/\$600/\$400 **U2200** \$300 **U2000** \$600/\$400. **U1800** \$200 **U1600** \$350 **U1400** \$150

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**Misc:** Sets, boards and clocks provided. Special \$125 room rate at the Delta Vancouver Airport Hotel, single or double occupancy: 1-800-268-1133 (reserve by 4/21; mention Keres Chess Tournament). See website for further details. FIDE and CFC rated.

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# Washington Open Chess Tournament May 29-31, 2010

Revised 4/22/2010

Marriott Redmond Town Center, 7401 164th Avenue NE,  
Redmond, WA 98052, phone 1-800-228-9290 or 425-498-4000

## Washington Chess Federation

### WA Open Sections/Entry Fees (by April 30 / May 15 / on site)

#### OPEN

EF \$79 / \$89 / \$99

#### PREMIER (U2000)

EF \$69 / \$79 / \$89

#### RESERVE (U1700)

EF \$59 / \$69 / \$79

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\$600	\$300	\$250	\$150
\$400	\$250	\$200	\$100
\$300	\$200	\$150	\$100
\$200	\$150	\$100	\$100
<b>U2150</b>	<b>U1850</b>	<b>U1550</b>	<b>U1100</b>
\$400	\$250	\$200	\$120
\$250	\$150	\$100	\$ 80
\$150	\$100	\$100	\$120(*)
\$100	\$100	\$100	\$ 80 (*)

### Entries/Information:

Dan Mathews

WCF Tournament Coordinator

107 7th Ave N Apt 100

Edmonds, WA 98020

Cell Phone (425) 218-7529

[dthmathews@aol.com](mailto:dthmathews@aol.com)

Make checks payable to Washington

Chess Federation (WCF).

Online registration available at

[www.nwchess.com](http://www.nwchess.com).

**Registration/Byes:** Saturday 9:00-10:15 AM for 3-day, or 3:30-4:15 PM if entering with one half-point bye. Sunday 8:30-9:30 AM for 2-day, or 9:00-9:30 AM if entering 3-day event with two half-point byes. Two half-point byes available, which must be requested in advance, or at site 1/2 hour before rounds 2 and 3, or by end of second round for rounds 4, 5 and 6.

**Format/Ratings:** Four sections (see bar at left), six round Swiss system, USCF rated. The Open Section is also FIDE rated. USCF May supplement ratings will be used. Unrated players may play in any section, but can only win the top five prizes in the open section and the two unrated prizes in booster section.

**Time Controls:** 3-day schedule: 30/90, SD/1. 2-day schedule: Rounds 1-3: Game/60 minutes. (Rounds 4-6 same as 3-day schedule.) Both schedules: Digital clocks preferred. 5-second time delay used from start of game.

**Rounds:** 3-day schedule: Saturday: 11:00AM, 5:00PM, Sunday: 10:30AM, 5:30PM, Monday: 9:00AM, 2:30PM. 2-day schedule: Sunday: 10:00AM, 12:15PM, 2:30PM, then join 3-day schedule for rest of tourney. WCF annual meeting and elections: 4:00-5:00 PM Sunday, May 30.

**Memberships:** USCF and either WCF or OCF membership required in all sections, OSA. Memberships (including USCF) must be current or paid fully.

**Miscellaneous:** 2010 ChessLecture.com Grand Prix event (50 pts), Harmon Memorial NW Grand Prix event. Please bring set, board and clock. No smoking. No computers. Please use entry form (when available) for a list of all discounts and fees, and to indicate schedule, section, side events and byes requested.

**Entries/Prizes/Info:** See bar at left. Online entry/forms available on NWC website.

**Hotel Info/Rates:** \$95.00 per night for single, double, triple or quad. Mention WA Open Chess. Reservation link will be available on the Northwest Chess website ([www.nwchess.com](http://www.nwchess.com)). The cut-off date for reservations at the discount is May 21st.

### Side Events:

**May 29 Washington Open Scholastic.** See NWC website, or contact David Hendricks, WCF Scholastic Director, 2439 220th Place NE, Sammamish, WA 98074, ph. 425-868-3881, e-mail: [DavidCHendricks@comcast.net](mailto:DavidCHendricks@comcast.net).

**May 29 WA Open Blitz Championship.** Format: 5 round Swiss in 2 sections, Open and Reserve (U1700). EF: \$25.00 at site. TC: G/5. Not USCF rated. WCF/OCF membership required, OSA. Reg. by 8:30 PM. Rds: 9:00, 9:15, 9:30, 9:45, 10:00. Prizes (b/26): Open 1st \$100, 2nd \$50, U1900 \$40; Reserve 1st \$100, 2nd \$50, U1500 \$40.

**May 30 WA Open Novice Championship.** Format: one section 4 round Swiss, open to U1200 or unrated. TC: G/45. EF: \$12.00 (until May 15th), \$16.00 at site. Reg. 8:30-9:30 AM. Rds: 10:00, 11:45, 1:30, 3:15. Prizes: trophies 1st, 2nd overall and 1st U1100, U1000, U900, U800, Unrated. WCF/OCF membership required (option to pay \$5 tournament membership instead of \$17 or \$25 full-year membership).

**May 31 WA Open Game/10 Championship.** Format: 5 round Swiss in one section. Time Control G/10 + 5 second delay. Entry Fee: \$20.00. Prize fund: \$170 based on 10 entries. Prizes 1st \$50, 2nd \$35 in Top Half; 1st \$50, 2nd \$35 in Bottom Half. Register before 11:00 AM Monday. Rounds at 11:30 AM, 12:00 Noon, 12:30, 1:00 and 1:30 PM. Event will be USCF Quick rated.

# Port Townsend Open

# by Dennis McGuire

Our fledgeling attempt to get chess underway via the PT OPEN (an unrated event) has produced a new champion of the North Olympic Peninsula.

David Gladwin of Port Angeles scored 5½ points in a six-week, six-round Swiss. 2nd place saw a four way pile-up at 4½ points between Mike Murray (winner of last year's title), Sam Hill, and Steve Churchley of Port Townsend, and Aric Miller of Sequim. Steven Chase of Port Hadlock and Pastor Jack Anderson of Sequim shared 3rd at 4 points.

With 25 players registered, this tournament found 25 % of its players in the top three spots.

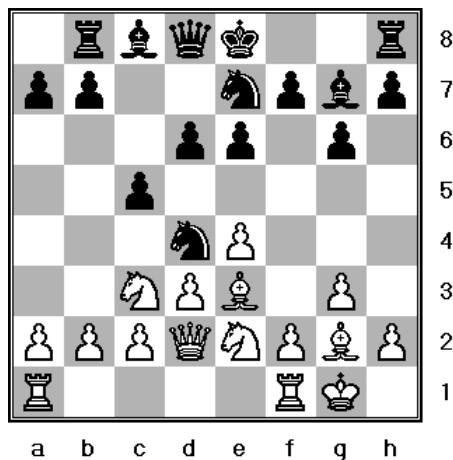
Pairings went out on Friday evening and players had one week to get together for their game. Where to meet and time controls are made by agreement, which allowed for the distances some had to travel for their games. Some players like game in 60 or even faster, and they were welcome to play what they liked. There was a wicked long default time of 40/2½ then 15/1 and SD/1.

If there is energy in the Puget Sound Basin (for example) for tournaments of this style (flexible, maybe two weeks or a month to get the games played), go to [www.lastexitonkearney.com](http://www.lastexitonkearney.com) and e-mail me through the site and we'll kick it around. This is correspondence chess, live!

**Sam Hill – David Gladwin**

**2nd Port Townsend Open, Round 3  
Port Townsend, Washington, February  
4, 2010**

**1. e4 c5 2. Nc3 g6 3. g3 Bg7 4. Bg2 Nc6  
5. d3 d6 6. Be3 e6 7. Qd2 Rb8 8. Nge2  
Nd4 9. 0-0 Ne7**



## 10. f4

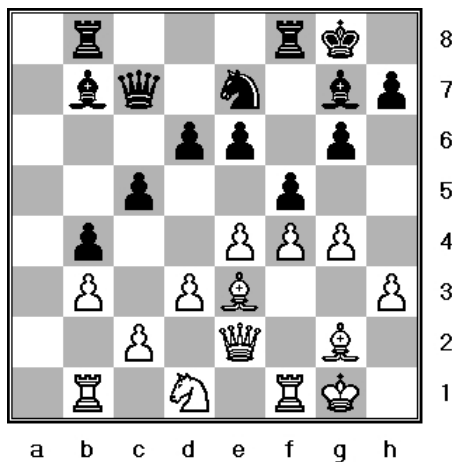
Unfortunately, White will never be able to force f5. Better alternatives are:

(A) 10. Bh6 Bxh6 11. Qxh6 Nxc2 12. Rac1 Nb4 13. d4 cxd4 14. Nxd4 a6 15. Rfd1 with good compensation for the pawn.

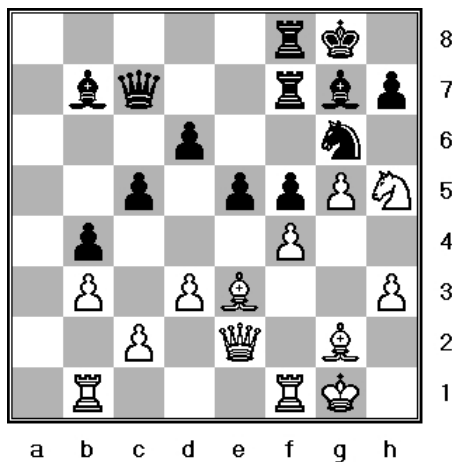
(B) 10. Nd1 followed by c3.

(C) 10. Rab1 protecting the vulnerable pawn at b2.

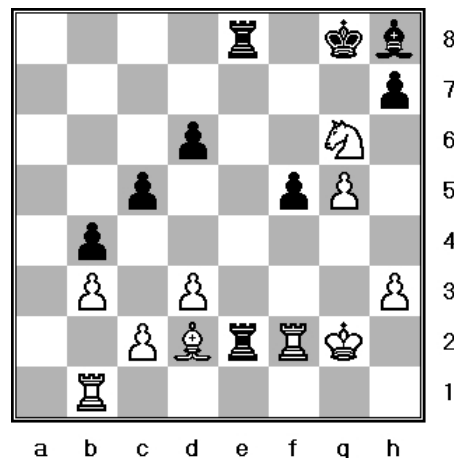
**10. ...0-0 11. h3 b5 12. a3 a5 13. g4 b4  
14. axb4 axb4 15. Nd1 Nxe2+ 16. Qxe2  
f5 17. Rb1 Qc7 18. b3 Bb7**



**19. Nf2 e5 20. Nh1 Rf7 21. Ng3 Rbf8  
22. exf5 gxf5 23. g5 Ng6 24. Nh5**



**24. ...Bh8 25. Bd2 Re7 26. Bxb7 Qxb7  
27. Qg2 Qxg2+ 28. Kxg2 exf4 29. Nxf4  
Rfe8 30. Nxc6 Re2+ 31. Rf2?**

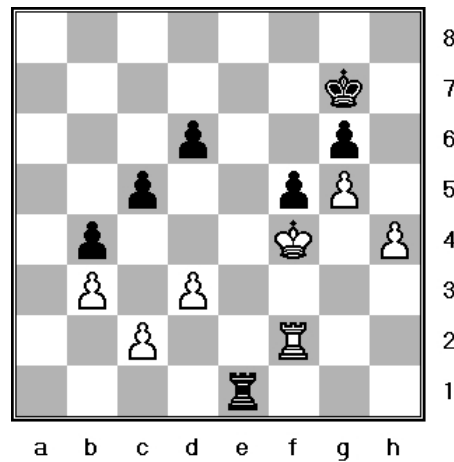


After 31. Kf3 hxg6 (31... Rxd2 32. Nh4 Rxc2 33. Nxf5) 32. Rbe1 Rxe1 33. Rxe1 Rxe1 34. Bxe1 White should hold.

## 31. ...hxg6?

Black misses a chance to win material by 31. ...Bd4 32. Rxe2 Rxe2+.

**32. Kf3 R2e6 33. Rh1 Bd4 34. Rg2 Kg7  
35. h4 Be3 36. Bxe3 Rxe3+ 37. Kf4 Re1  
38. Rhh2 Rf1+ 39. Rf2 Rxf2+ 40. Rxf2 Re1**



## 41. h5?

Looks like White can draw with 41. Rh2.

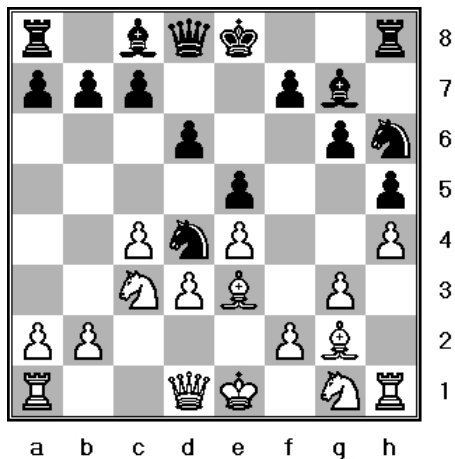
**41. ...gxh5 42. Kxf5 Re5+ 43. Kf4 Kg6  
44. Rg2 Rf5+ 45. Ke4 d5+ 46. Ke3 Rxc5  
0-1**

**David Gladwin – Mike Murray  
2nd Port Townsend Open, Round 4  
Port Townsend, Washington, February  
12, 2010**

**1. c4 Nc6 2. Nc3 e5 3. g3 g6 4. Bg2 Bg7  
5. e4**

The Botvinnik Variation of the English.

**5. ...d6 6. d3 h5 7. h4 Nd4 8. Be3 Nh6**

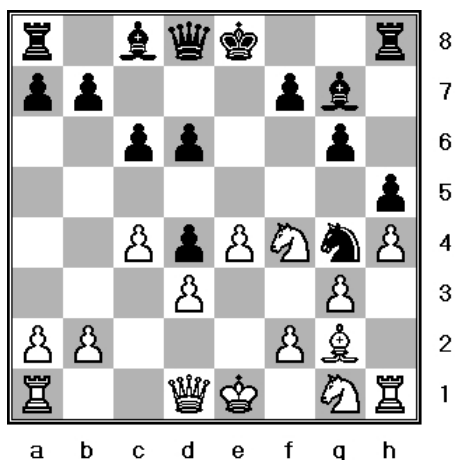


This involves some compromises but, all in all, doesn't seem worse than the more usual deployment to f6 or e7. (Fritz' PowerBook gives 8. ...Nf6 9. f3 c6 10. Nge2 Nxe2 11. Qxe2 0-0 12. 0-0 d5 13. cxd5 cxd5 14. Bg5 Qb6+ 15. Rf2 d4 16. Bxf6 Qxf6 17. Nd5 Qd6 18. f4 exf4 19. Nxf4 Bg4.)

### 9. Bxd4

Evidently the knight was annoying enough that White voluntarily took on a dark square weakness to eliminate it.

9. ...exd4 10. Nd5 c6 11. Nf4 Ng4



Because of the potential weakness at e3, the knight will have to be exchanged rather than driven off.

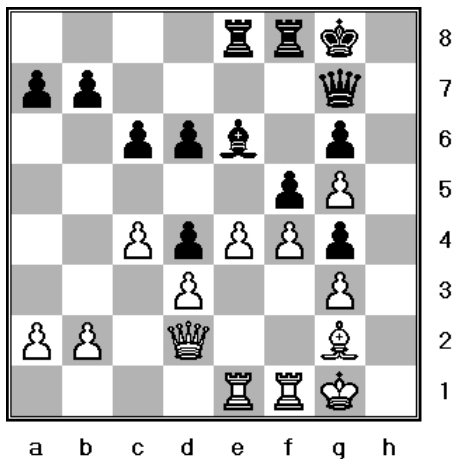
12. Nf3 0-0 13. 0-0 Be5

In retrospect, maybe putting a little pressure on the queen-side with 13. ...Qb6 was worth considering.

14. Qd2 Qf6 15. Nh3 Qg7 16. Nh2 f5

Maybe a little too loosening. Rybka likes ...Qh6 and ...a5 better.

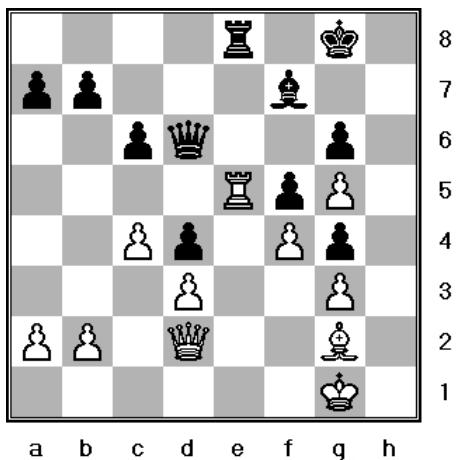
17. f4 Bf6 18. Nxc4 hxc4 19. Ng5 Bxc5 20. hxc5 Be6 21. Rae1 Rae8



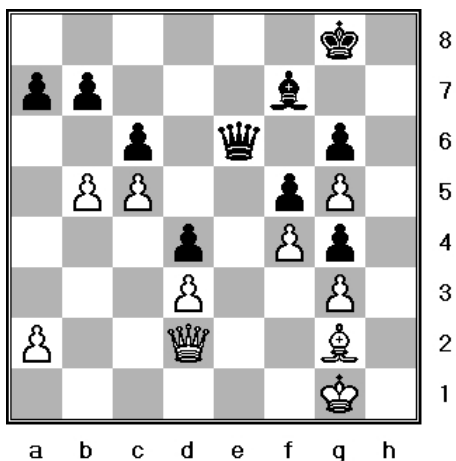
22. e5

This doesn't lead to much, and unscrambles Black's pawns. Rybka recommends probing with Qa5.

22. ...Qd7 23. exd6 Qxd6 24. Re5 Bf7 25. Rfe1 Rxe5 26. Rxe5 Re8



27. c5 Qd7 28. Rxe8+ Qxe8 29. b4 Qe6 30. b5

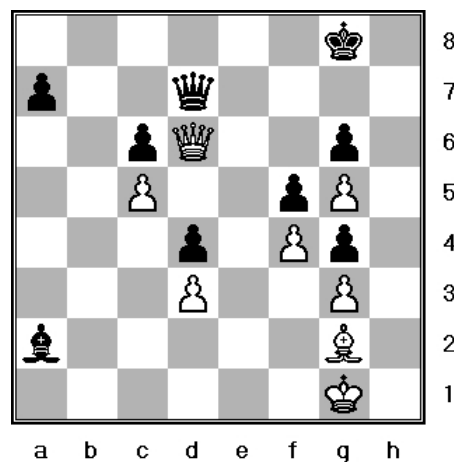


30. ...Be8?

I'd originally intended 30... cxb5! but

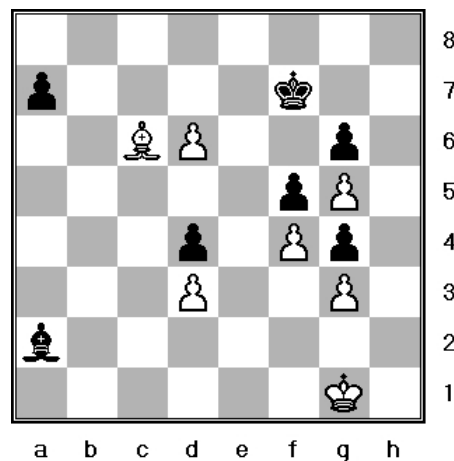
started worrying about 31. Bxb7? (though 31. Qa5! is equal) but 31. ...Qe7 32. c6 Bd5 33. Qf2 Qc5 would have been very good for Black, probably close to winning. After the text, the edge passes to White.

31. Qf2 Qd7 32. bxc6 bxc6 33. Qe2 Bf7 34. Qe5 Bxa2 35. Qd6



Better was 35. Qf6 Bf7 36. Bxc6 Qc7 37. Kf2 a5 38. Qd6 Qxd6 39. cxd6 Kf8 which ends up much like the actual game, but without the improvement that Black should have played.

35. ...Qxd6 36. cxd6 Kf7 37. Bxc6



37. ...a5?

37. ...Bb1! and White's in trouble. None of the lines I was worried about work for him. For example, 38. Bb5 Ke6 39. Be8 Kxd6 40. Bxc6 Bxd3 41. Kf2.

38. Kf2 Bb3 39. Ke1 a4 40. Kd2 a3 41. Kc1 Kf8

41... Ke6 42. Be8 Kxd6 43. Bxc6 Be6 44. Kc2 Kd7 45. Kb1 doesn't work either.

42. Kb1 Kf7 43. Kc1 Kf8

1/2-1/2

# Theoretically Speaking

## by Bill McGeary



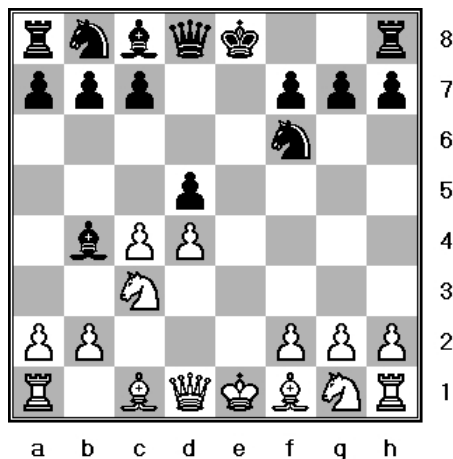
### Where the French meets the English... part 3

It is interesting, or peculiar, that in older chess literature the Isolated Queen's Pawn position would arise in positions where one side had a pawn on their queen four and the other side a pawn on their king three (an example would be d4 for White and e6 for Black). For clarity we will consider the side with the IQP as the active side and the side opposing the IQP as the defending side. Positions in which the defending side has a c-pawn instead of an e-pawn can arise from the Queen's Gambit Accepted, the Petroff, the Exchange French as well as the English. In addition to the 1. c4 e6 2. e4 d5 move order, one of the common positions can come about from 1.c4 Nf6 2.Nc3 e6 3.e4 d5. The positioning of Black's king knight on f6 is pretty natural, which is why it has been the subject of so many games. Let's take a look.

**1. c4 e6 2. e4 d5 3. exd5 exd5 4. d4 Nf6**

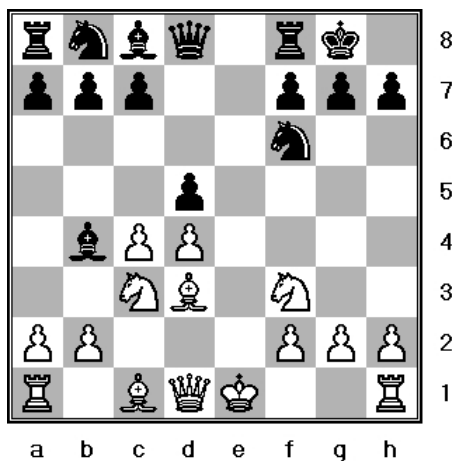
This would appear to be the most natural move, most likely 9 players out of 10 would play it. As well as guarding d5, the knight observes e4 and g4, doesn't block the e-file, and Black's KB remains uncommitted for the moment. On the downside, White can pin the knight with Bg5.

**5. Nc3 Bb4**



The most direct "active" course. By pinning the Nc3, Black indirectly eases the pressure on d5, plus capturing the Nc3 has to be considered in future calculations. Black should keep these points in mind, because aiming to use the pin for a counterattack is too risky without an anchor in the center.

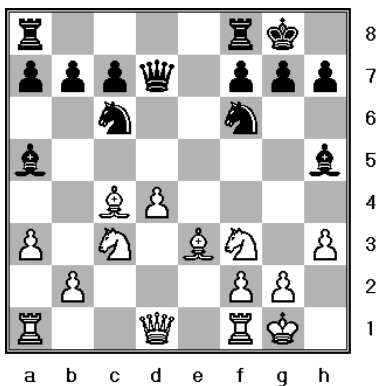
**6. Nf3 0-0 7. Bd3**



**7. ...Re8+**

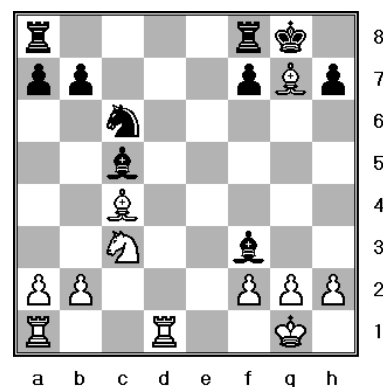
As with ...Nf6 and ...Bb4 this seems a natural move. Black does have other ideas:

(1) 7. ...dxc4 8. Bxc4 Bg4 9. Be3 Nc6 10. 0-0 Qd7 11. h3 Bh5 12. a3 Ba5



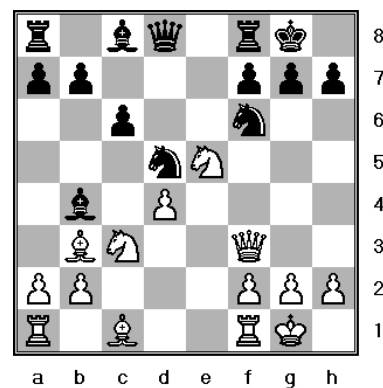
13. Be2 Bxc3 14. bxc3 Nd5 15. Bd2 Rfe8 16. Bd3 Bg6 17. Bb5 a6 18. Ne5 +-, Miezis – Eliet Bogny sur Meuse 2003.

(2) 7. ...dxc4 8. Bxc4 c5!? 9. 0-0 Nc6 10. dxc5 Qxd1 11. Rxd1 Bxc5 12. Bg5 Bg4 13. Bxf6 Bxf3 14. Bxg7.



White is a pawn up and has prospects for an initiative with the Bishops of opposite color. Miezis – Ostrowski, Gausdal Masters 2003. Miezis seems to do well with the B's of o.

(3) 7. ...dxc4 8. Bxc4 Nbd7 9. 0-0 Nb6 10. Bb3 c6 11. Ne5 Nbd5 12. Qf3.

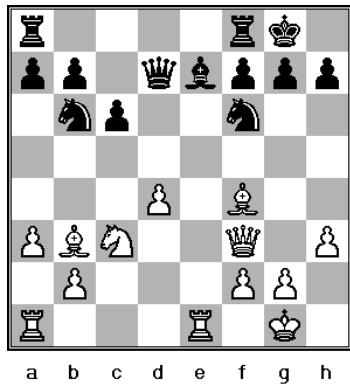


White has a small advantage in space, yet each side has their desired type of position. Potkin – Vyparina, Pardubice Open 2000.



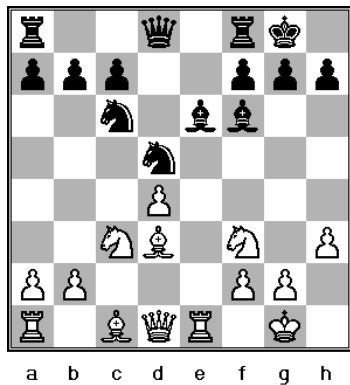
(4) 7. ...dxc4 8. Bxc4 Nbd7 9. 0-0 Nb6 10. Bb3 Bg4 11. a3 Be7 12. h3 Bxf3 13. Qxf3 c6 14. Re1 Qd7 15. Bf4.

isolate the d4 pawn, develop normally, play ...dxc4 after getting the queen bishop in order and White is unable to create pressure on f7.



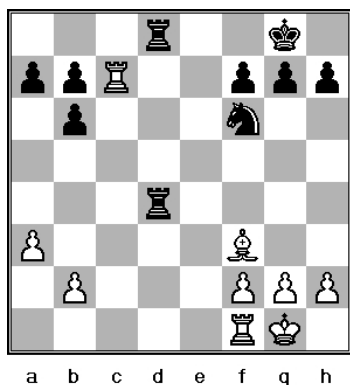
Miezis – Meijers, Latvian Ch. 1994. White has a good advantage as the white square bishop gives plenty of chances.

(5) 7. ...Be6 8. cxd5 Nxd5 9. 0-0 Be7 10. Re1 Nc6 11. h3 Bf6. A position typical of the Petroff defense appears.



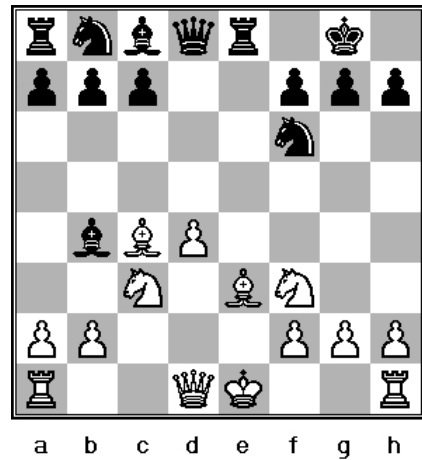
Miezis – Wunderer, Bayern 2001. Miezis played for a plus on the c-file with a later Bb5xc6.

(6) 7. ...Nc6 8. 0-0 Bg4 9. Be3 dxc4 10. Bxc4 Qd7 11. Be2 Rad8 12. a3 Ba5 13. Na4 Bb6 14. Nxb6 cxb6 15. Rc1 Bxf3 16. Bxf3 Nxd4 17. Bxd4 Qxd4 18. Qxd4 Rxd4 19. Rc7 Rfd8 is equal.



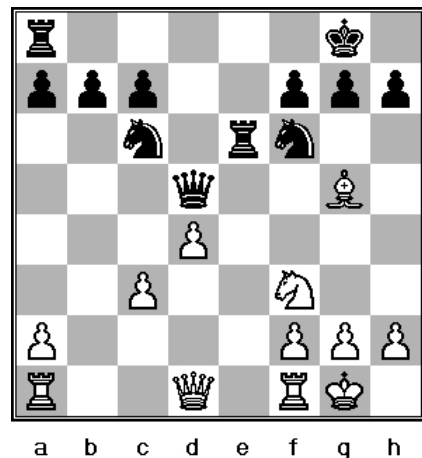
Miezis – Masseray, Geneva 1999. This is a fine example for Black. No hurry to

**8. Be3 dxc4 9. Bxc4**



Black needs to keep in mind that f7 is now a bit sensitive as 9. ...c6 10. Bxf7+ is a bit embarrassing. Black's next move better be aimed at that. Getting White to play Be3 precludes a pin on the Nf6 for a move and helps to facilitate ...Bxc3 at some point, as there will be no Ba3.

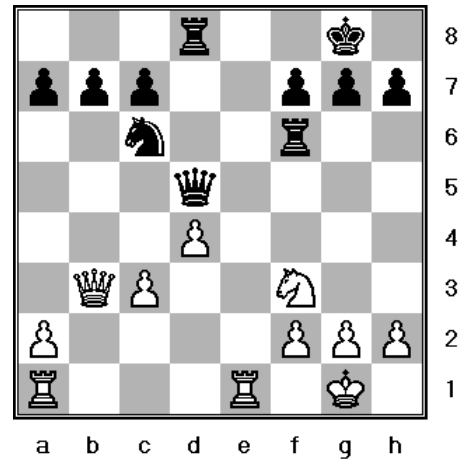
**9. ...Be6 10. Bxe6 Rxe6 11. 0-0 Nc6 12. Bg5 Bxc3 13. bxc3 Qd5**



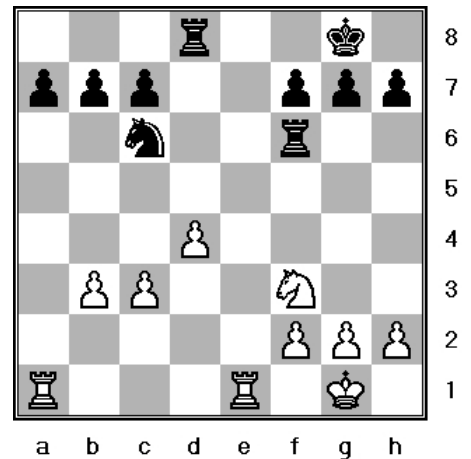
**14. Bxf6 Rxf6 15. Re1 Rd8 16. Qb3**

Previously Miezis had tried Re3 without any success. The position that results from an exchange of queens on b3 is slightly better for White, some initiative combined with a bit more space and central influence. Still, Black's rook on the third rank will keep White thinking.

This would appear to be the result of simple logical play on each side.



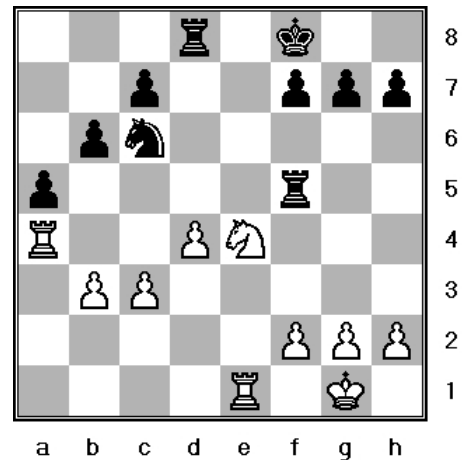
**16. ...Qxb3 17. axb3**



**17. ...Kf8**

Black could look at 17. ...h6 or 18. ...Rg6.

**18. Ng5 Rf5 19. Ne4 b6 20. Ra4 a5**



**21. Rc4**

With advantage. Miezis – Collas, Montpellier 2003.

# And In The End

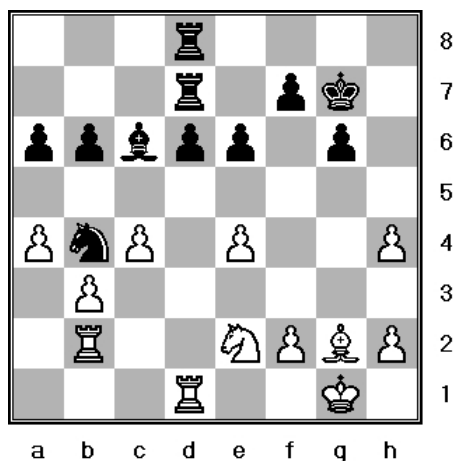
## by Dana Muller



This month's selection has some similarities to last month's game (Dubisch – Goetze), the piece distribution (two rook and two minor pieces for each side) is the same, and the starting position is roughly equal. However, in Dubisch – Goetze, Black made a critical error early on which cost him the game; in our current game no such error was made.

The initial hedgehog-like position is unbalanced but equal, with each side having a set of advantages and disadvantages. White needs to carry the play; if he allows Black to regroup without incident then certain long-term factors will work against him. The game sees each player logically following appropriate plans; a well played endgame ends in a draw.

**Ralph Dubisch – Tom O'Donnell**  
**Vancouver, B.C., 1989**



White to play. The game is approximately equal. White has a little extra space and an extra pawn, while Black has a fewer pawn islands and more "potential." Each side has weaknesses as well: while White is a pawn ahead, it is a doubled isolated pawn. Black has a weak pawn on d6 and his knight on b4 looks impressive, but is really misplaced.

Initially, both Black's d-pawn and White's h-pawns are weak and need protection, so the first few moves by each side deal with these weaknesses. Black has a variety of possible central pawn breaks. ...d5 and ...f5 both look to hold the balance by simplification; ...e5 fixing the e4 pawn

on a white square is more positionally based. Black will have decent long-term chances if White doesn't react actively, for example, if allowed to regroup with ...a6-a5, ...e6-e5 and ...Nb4-a6-c5, Black will stand well.

In the short run, Black must accurately regroup while not allowing a White a tactical shot (e.g. an unprotected black piece on the h1-a8 diagonal could allow an effective e5 push). White needs to play actively to keep the balance; maintaining pressure on the d-pawn and a well timed h4-h5 seems to be the best plan.

The h4-h5 thrust (answered by ...gxh5) can serve several purposes: (1) White will be a healthy pawn up if he can recapture on h5; (2) play on the newly opened g-file may prove productive; (3) the black pawn is fixed after h4, giving White a long term target; (4) after f5, black may be forced to play ...e5 before he is ready. The e5 push by White can be effective as a specific tactic based on a loose piece or if it forces an exchange of all four rooks before Black is ready to deal with h5. With best play, Black doesn't have to allow an effective e5.

### 32. f4

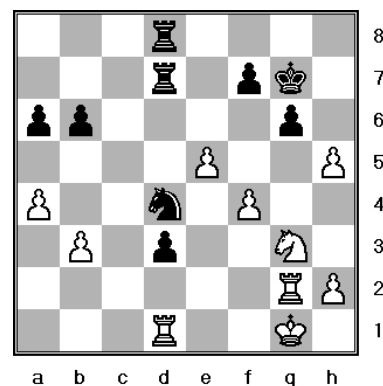
32. Rbd2 Kf6 33. f4 transposes to the game; this move order does eliminate the possibility of 32. ...d5. Whether or not it is a "better" move order depends largely on your evaluation of 32. ...d5 in the next note.

### 32. ...Kf6

A solid plan. The black king is on his way to e7, freeing the d8-rook from defense of the d-pawn.

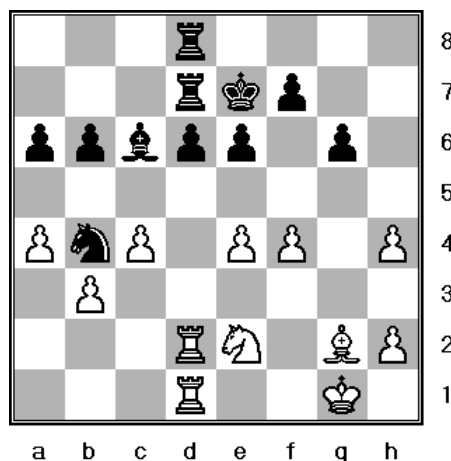
The immediate central break with 32. ...d5 also comes into consideration. After 33. cxd5 exd5 34. exd5 Nxd5 35. Kf2 (35. Rbd2? Nc3!) 35. ...Ne7 36. Rxd7 Rxd7 37. Bxc6 Nxc6 is a shade better for White, but well within the limits of drawing for Black.

White can try and keep some play in the position with 34. e5 (idea 35. Nd4 blockading) 34. ...d4 35. Bxc6 Nxc6 36. Ng3 d3 37. Rg2 Nd4 38. h5.



This is complex, but perhaps better for White.

### 33. Rbd2 Ke7



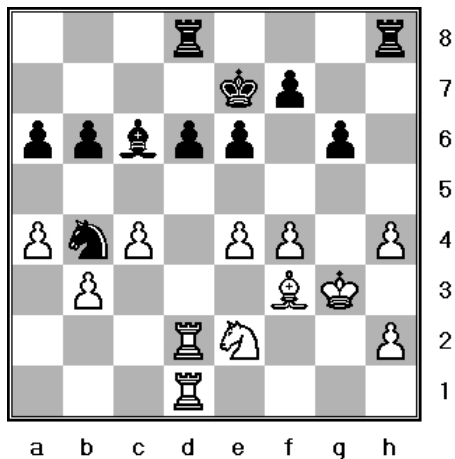
### 34. Kf2

The h4-pawn needs protection.

### 34. ...Rh8 35. Kg3 Rdd8

35. ...e5 36. Bf3 Rdd8 37. fxe5 dxe5 38. Rxd8 Rxd8 39. Rxd8 Kxd8 40. h5 gxh5 41. Nc3 Nc2 42. Bxh5 is good for White.

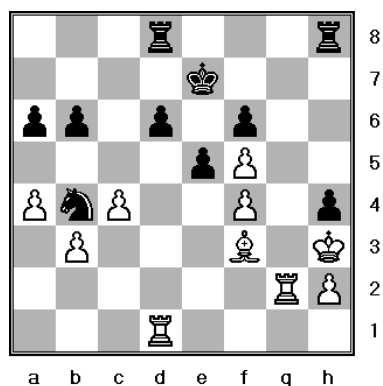
### 36. Bf3



Serves two purposes: supports the h5 push and vacates the g-file.

### 36. ...Ba8

At first glance this seems an odd move, but it likely the best. Black is preparing for White's Nd4. Also, the regrouping with ...Nb4-c6-a5 could be in the cards. Black would like to play ...a5 and ...Nb4-a6-c5, but it isn't practical since 36. ...a5 37. Nd4 is strong. Waiting with 36. ...f6 could be dangerous as well, after 37. h5 gxh5 38. Nd4 h4+ 39. Kh3 Bd7 40. Rg1 (40. ...Rh7 41. Rg4) 40. ...e5+ 41. Nf5+ Bxf5 42. exf5.



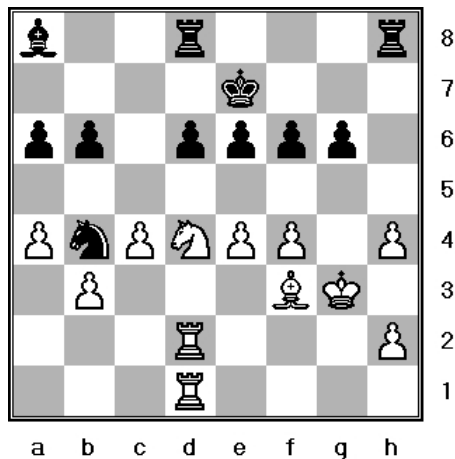
The position is a mess, but the threat to penetrate on the g-file is real.

### 37. Nd4

37. h5 gxh5 38. Nd4 or 38. h4 are possible and similar to the text.

### 37. ...f6

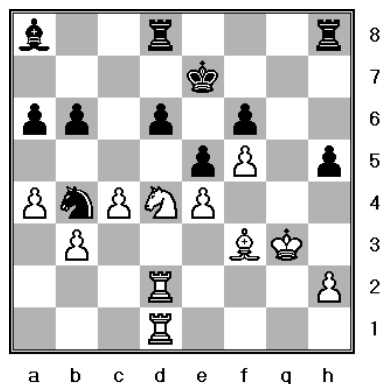
I'm not sure this is needed. The immediate 37. ...e5 can be considered.



### 38. Nc2

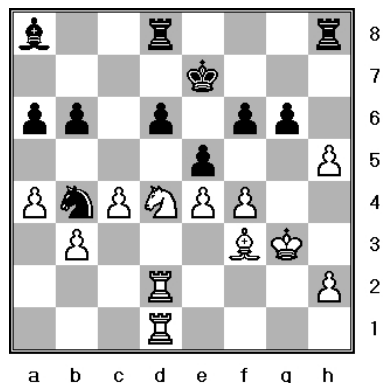
A critical juncture; White decides to exchange pieces. 38. h5 is the natural alternative with these possibilities:

(1) 38. ...gxh5? is what White is hoping for, when 39. f5 e5



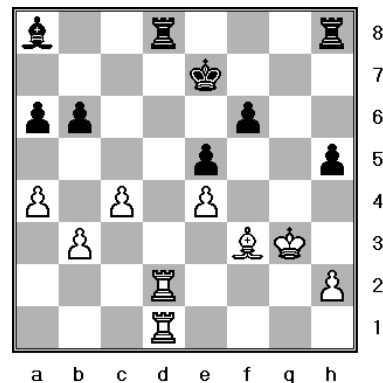
40. Ne6 Rd7 41. Kh4 is good for White;

(2) 38. ...e5,



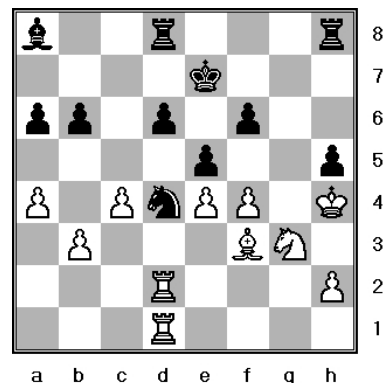
and now White can:

(A) exchange pieces with 39. Nc2 Nxc2 40. Rxc2 gxh5 41. fxh5 dxe5 42. Rd2,



or

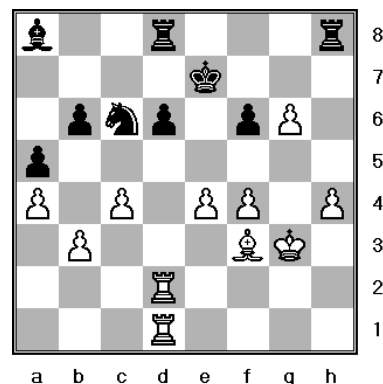
(B) sacrifice an exchange with 39. Ne2 gxh5 40. Kh4 Nc6 41. Ng3 Nd4



42. Rxd4 exd4 43. Nf5+ Kd7 43. Rxd4,

or

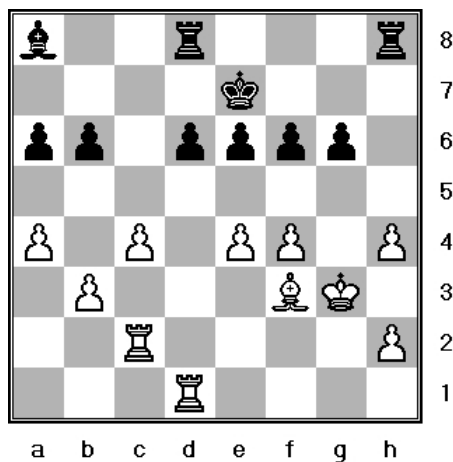
(C) play the piece sacrifice 39. hxg6 exd4 40. Rxd4 Nc6 41. R4d2 a5 (it seems dangerous to allow White to play a5) 42. h4.



Exchanging knights (line A) results in play similar to the game, and the exchange sacrifice (line B) seems slightly better for Black but drawable for White. The piece sacrifice (line C) is an interesting winning attempt; if Black doesn't play to thoroughly block the position, he is running some serious risks. On the other hand the sacrifice is dangerous for White as well; tactics are king for both sides. I can understand the reluctance to play such a line in an OTB game.

After the exchange of knights White is a touch worse, but still well within the limits of drawing.

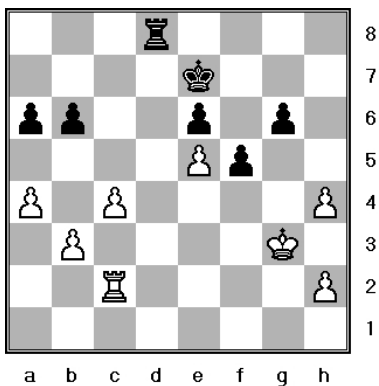
38. ...Nxc2 39. Rxc2



39. ...e5

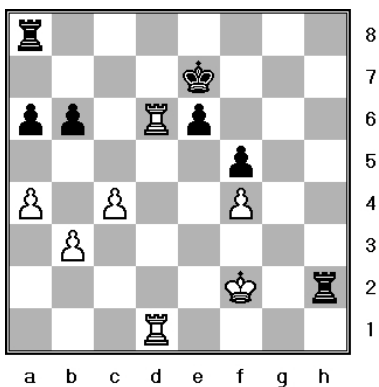
Interesting is 39. ...f5, with these possibilities:

(1) 40. e5? dx5 41. Rxd8 (41. fxe5 Bxf3) 41. ...Rxd8 42. Bxa8 Rxa8 43. fxe5 Rd8



is good for Black;

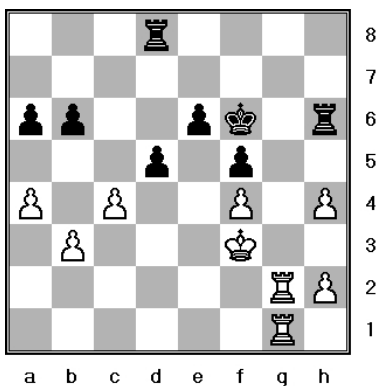
(2) 40. exf5 gxf5 41. Bxa8 (41. Rg2 Rdg8+ 42. Kf2 Rxc2+ 43. Kxg2 Bxf3+ 44. Kxf3 Rxh4 =) 41. ...Rdg8+ 42. Kf2 Rxa8 43. Rcd2 Rxh4 44. Rxd6 Rxh2+



equal;

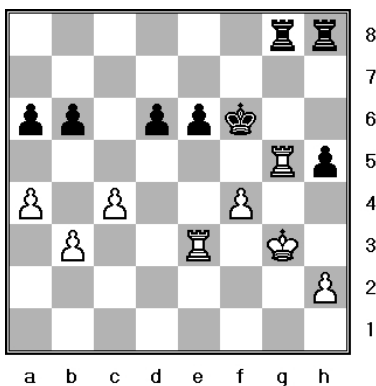
(3) 40. Re2 keeping the tension is best. Some tries for Black are:

(A) 40. ...Rhg8 41. exf5 gxf5+ 42. Kf2 Bxf3 43. Kxf3 Rh8 44. Rde1 Rh6 45. Rg2 Kf6 46. Reg1 d5



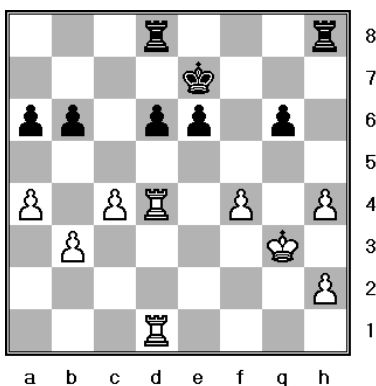
47. h5! is better for White;

(B) 40. ...fxe4 41. Bxe4 Bxe4 42. Rxe4 Rhf8 43. h5 gxh5 44. Rd5 Rh8 45. Rg5 Kf6 46. Re3 Rdg8



47. h4 is a bit awkward for Black;

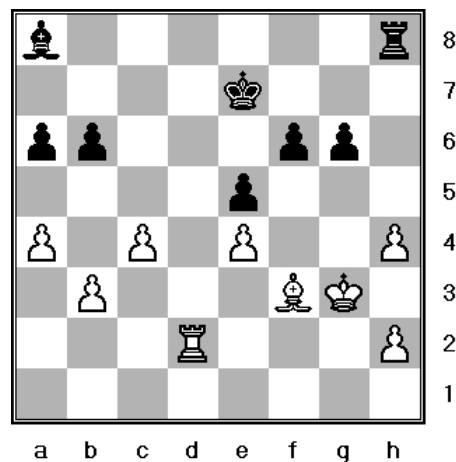
(C) 40. ...fxe4 41. Bxe4 Bxe4 42. Rxe4 Rdf8 43. Red4 Rd8



44. R4d2 Rf8 seems best and can hold the position.

All in all, it seems Black did well to avoid 39. ...f5, but after all, 39. ...e5 is the most logical move.

40. fxe5 dx5 41. Rcd2 Rxd2 42. Rxd2

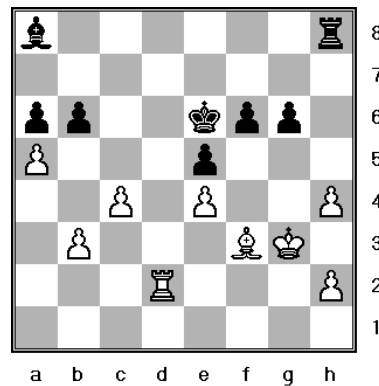


42. ...Ke6

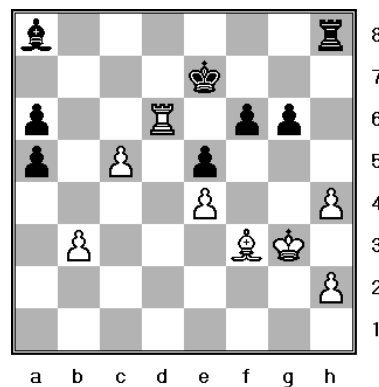
42. ...Bc6 seems more natural; the king on e6 exposes Black to a tactical shot.

43. h5

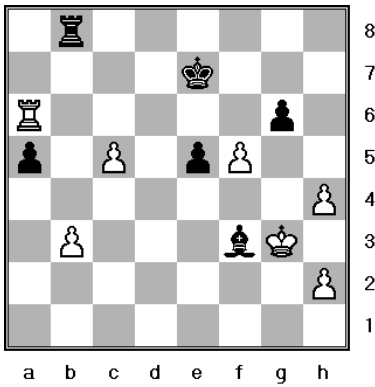
Breaking on the queenside with 43. a5 may be preferable.



White's idea is that after 43. ...bxa5 44. c5 (threatens 45. Rd6+) 44. ...Ke7 45. Rd6, Black has problems defending his pawns.

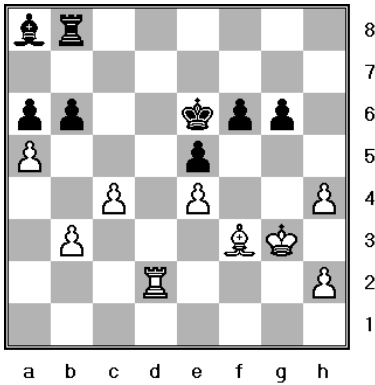


A cooperative continuation would be: 45. ...Rb8 46. Rxa6 f5 47. exf5 Bxf3

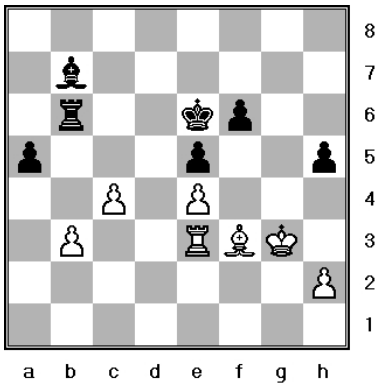


48. f6+ Kf7 49. Kxf3 Rxb3+ 50. Ke4 Rc3 51. Kd5 and Black is in trouble.

Even after the better 43. a5 Rb8,



White can break with 44. h5, and after 44. ...gxh5 45. axb6 Rxb6 46. Rd8 Bb7 47. Rd3 a5 48. Re3



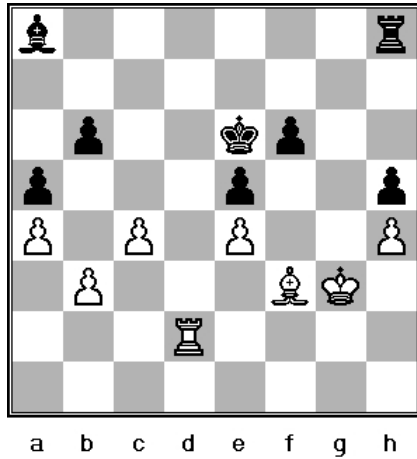
Black will lose the h5 pawn and stand a bit worse.

**43. ...gxh5 44. h4**

Fixing the black h-pawn on a white square. 44. Kh4 is only for the brave.

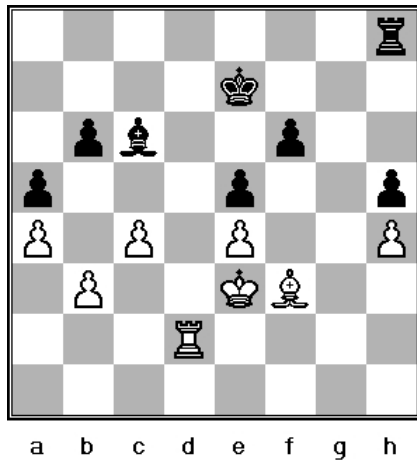
**44. ...a5**

Black returns the favor; the white queenside structure is fixed on white squares.



**45. Kf2 Ke7 46. Ke3 Bc6**

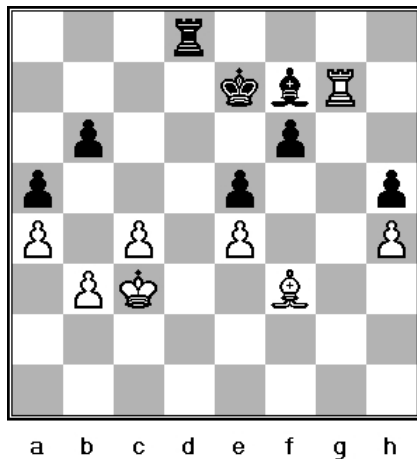
Planning to maneuver the bishop to g6 where it will attack the e-pawn and defend the h-pawn.



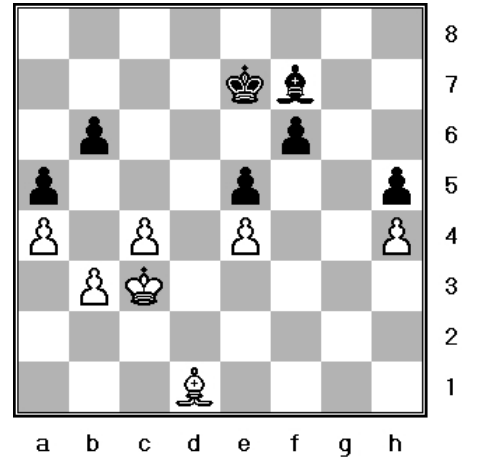
**47. Rg2 Be8 48. Kd3**

The immediate Rg7+ will result in play be similar to game continuation.

**48. ...Bf7 49. Kc3 Rd8 50. Rg7**

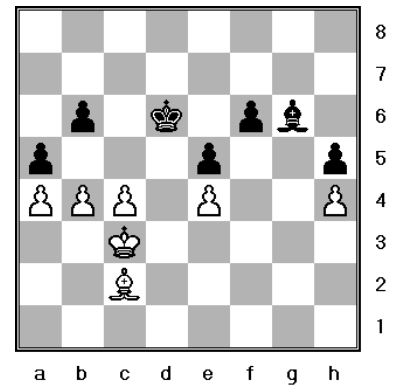


**50. ...Kf8 51. Rg1 Rd4 52. Rd1 Rxd1 53. Bxd1 Ke7**

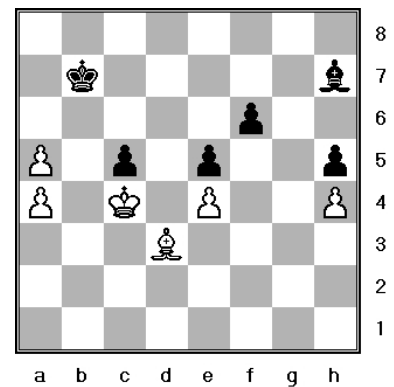


1/2-1/2

A fair result. Black has a slight edge, but against reasonable defense it shouldn't amount to much. For example: 54. b4 Bg6 55. Bc2 Kd6



56. c5+ bxc5 57. bxa5 and Black can't make any progress, e.g. 57. ...Kc7 58. Bd3 Kc6 59. Bc2 Bh7 60. Bd3 Kb7 61. Kc4 etc.



The b4/c5 pawn break is the simplest way to draw; sitting and waiting should work but is a bit more dangerous: 54. Be2 Bg6 55. Bd3 Ke6 threatening the f5 break gives Black undeserved play.

# The 2010 Northwest Chess Grand Prix

Administered by:  
**Murlin Varner**

Well here we are, at the end of the first quarter of the 2010. It might seem later than that to you, but that is because you are reading in May the article I wrote in April about the results through March. Such is the nature of deadlines and all that stuff. Some folks, in Washington at least, are being very busy when it comes to chess tournament attendance. With nineteen events in the books as of the end of March, Dan Mathews has managed to attend seven, over a third of the total (please understand that no one can attend ALL the events, since there are many weekends with two or more tournaments going at the same time). However, he is not the leader. Stephen Buck and Darby Monahan have both attended eight. August Piper as played in ten tournaments thus far, and Dennis Ambler has been quite busy, attending twelve, an average of four tournaments per month. As a result, these five players occupy the top five spots in Washington.

Oregon players have quite a bit fewer opportunities to compete without leaving the state. Only five of the nineteen events mentioned above have been held south of the Columbia. Two Oregon players have managed to attend four events in the first three months of the year. Masakazu Shimada stands third in Oregon as a result, and Ben Chu-King is currently 14<sup>th</sup> in the state. (Your fearless reporter, sadly, has only managed to make it to two tournaments and his eight points are nowhere near the leader board.)

Conversely, the majority of the recipients of this magazine will not have yet attended any Grand Prix events in 2010. Some have been away for years. It's time to come back. Join in the fun, play tournament chess again. Between the time I write this and the time you read it, six play opportunities will have come and gone, including the Oregon Class and the Inland Empire Open, and some of you will have added yourselves to this year's GP database. For the rest of you, come on out, somewhere. Might I suggest the Washington Open on Memorial Day weekend? It is the biggest tournament on our schedule this year, in terms of guaranteed prize fund (\$8,000) and Grand Prix multiplier (5X). Multiplying your points earned in a six round event by a factor of five can really catapult you upwards in the GP standings.

That biggie notwithstanding, there are one day opportunities to add to your point totals in May on the 8<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup>, and 22<sup>nd</sup>, in Seattle, Tacoma and Portland. And June will see Grand Prix events in Seattle, Tacoma, Newport, Portland and (I think) Spokane. Just come out, play, have fun, and take rating points from me.

## Oregon

## Washington

### Masters

1 Breckenridge, Steven ... 27.5	1 Malugu, Satyajit ..... 34.5
2 Roua, Radu ..... 19.5	2 Bragg, David R ..... 27
3 Raptis, Nick ..... 18.5	3 Pupols, Viktors ..... 20.5
4 Schulien, Charles ..... 16.5	4 Selzler, Ricky ..... 12
4 Haessler, Carl A ..... 16.5	5 Chen, Howard J ..... 5.5

## Experts

1 Davis, Mikeal ..... 25	1 Schemm, Michael A .. 30
2 Pendergast, Michael .... 23	2 Bartron, Paul R ..... 25
3 Heywood, Bill ..... 21	3 Ummel, Igor ..... 22.5
4 Morris, Michael J ..... 18	4 Merwin, Steven E ..... 18
5 Polasek, Preston F ..... 17	5 Sang, Tian ..... 16
6 Gay, Daniel Z ..... 15	6 Julian, John ..... 9.5

## Class A

1 Botez, V Alexandra ..... 19.5	1 Buck, Stephen J ..... 52
2 Herrera, Robert ..... 18	2 Sen, Samir ..... 29.5
3 Surak, Steve S ..... 16.5	3 Sotaridona, Leonardo 28
4 Esler, Brian ..... 10	4 O'Gorman, Peter J ..... 25
5 Smyth, Scott J ..... 9	5 Watts, Peter O ..... 22.5
6 Pyle, Galen ..... 4.5	6 Teng, Yun ..... 19

## Class B

1 Levin, Scott A ..... 21	1 Ambler, Dennis L ..... 52.5
2 Grom, Alex ..... 20.5	2 Mathews, Daniel R .... 35
3 Hughes, Robert ..... 18.5	3 Goodfellow, Robert ... 25
4 Chu-Kung, Ben ..... 18	4 Phan, James L ..... 23.5
5 Niro, Frank A ..... 17.5	5 Vanmane, Amith ..... 21.5
6 Parnon, Calvin J ..... 15	6 Caspi, Aviv ..... 20.5

## Class C

1 Shimada, Masakazu .... 24.5	1 Monahan, Darby P .... 45
2 Donchenko, Peter ..... 23	2 Piper, August ..... 43
3 Skalnes, Erik ..... 19.5	3 Nagase, Masayuki ..... 25.5
4 Hogle, Jacob D ..... 17.5	4 Cordero, Rowland .... 22
5 Dalthorp, Dan ..... 16	5 Willaford, Loyd J ..... 17.5
6 Dalthorp, Matt ..... 15.5	5 Trainor, Douglas E .... 17.5

## Class D and Below

1 Chatterjee, Dhruva ..... 12	1 Kramlich, Dan ..... 22
1 Coonrod, Larry F ..... 12	2 Richards, Jerrold ..... 20
3 Molchanov, Valentin I ... 9.5	3 Austin, Chang ..... 19
4 Chattopadhyay, Sandip .. 9	4 Davis, Freddy A ..... 17.5
4 Rodriguez, Edwin E ..... 9	5 Yeo, Noah ..... 16.5
6 Butson, Jeffrey C ..... 8.5	6 Kirlin, Patrick M ..... 16

## Overall Leaders, by State

1 Breckenridge, Steven ... 27.5	1 Ambler, Dennis L ..... 52.5
2 Davis, Mikeal ..... 25	2 Buck, Stephen J ..... 52
3 Shimada, Masakazu .... 24.5	3 Monahan, Darby P .... 45
4 Pendergast, Michael .... 23	4 Piper, August ..... 43
4 Donchenko, Peter ..... 23	5 Mathews, Daniel R .... 35
6 Heywood, Bill ..... 21	6 Malugu Satyajit ..... 34.5
6 Levin, Scott A ..... 21	7 Schemm, Michael A .. 30
8 Grom, Alex ..... 20.5	8 Sen, Samir ..... 29.5
9 Roua, Radu ..... 19.5	9 Sotaridona, Leonardo 28
9 Botez, V Alexandra ..... 19.5	10 Bragg, David R ..... 27
9 Skalnes, Erik ..... 19.5	11 Nagase, Masayuki ..... 25.5
12 Raptis, Nick ..... 18.5	12 Bartron, Paul R ..... 25
12 Hughes, Robert ..... 18.5	12 O'Gorman, Peter J ..... 25
14 Morris, Michael J ..... 18	12 Goodfellow, Robert ... 25
14 Herrera, Robert ..... 18	15 Phan, James L ..... 23.5
14 Chu-Kung, Ben ..... 18	

## Players from Other Places

1 Havrilla, Mark A	ID	1965	31.5
2 Leslie, Cameron D	ID	1881	21
3 Donaldson, John	CA	2390	19.5

# Seattle Chess Club Tournaments

Address  
 2150 N 107 St  
 Seattle WA 98133  
 Infoline  
 206-417-5405  
 www.seattlechess.org  
 kleistcf@aol.com  
 Address for Entries  
 SCC Tnmt Dir  
 2420 S 137 St  
 Seattle WA 98168

## How to Find the SCC Site

The SCC is located in the Northway Square East Building just across I-5 from Northgate Mall in the building with large signs proclaiming "Northwest Kidney Centers" and "City University." The main entrance is reached by turning east on N. 107th Street from Meridian Avenue N. The club is in the basement (B-85), just take the elevator down one floor.

### Attendance at 2009's events

Full Weekend Tournaments (8) ave.-38; Novice (4) ave.-7; Quads (11) ave.-17; Tornados (12) ave.-16.

### Attendance 2010's previous tournaments

Novice (1/30)-11, (4/25)-5; Quads (1/2)-29, (1/23)-32, (2/27)-34, (3/20)-30, (4/24)-19, (5/15)-20; Tornados (1/31)-24, (2/21)-22, (3/14)-28, (4/11)-25, (5/9)-8; Seattle City Championship (1/15-17)-29; Seattle Spring Open (3/26-28)-57, Adult Swiss (5/1-2)-11.

## SCC Fridays

**It's Summertime (40/90, 30/60):** Jun. 4, 11, 18, 25.  
**Firecracker Quads (G/25):** July 2.  
**Hot as Hades (40/90, 30/60):** July 9, 16, 23, 30.

♣ June 5, July 3 **Saturday Quads**  
**Format:** 3-RR, 4-plyr sections by rating. **TC:** G/120. **EF:** \$7 (+\$5 fee for non-SCC). **Prizes:** Free entry for future quad. **Reg:** 9:00-9:45 a.m. **Rds:** 10:00-2:15-ASAP. **Misc:** USCF, WCF/OCF memb. req'd, OSA, NS, NC.

♣ June 27, July 18 **Sunday Tornado**  
**Format:** 4-SS. **TC:** G/64. **EF:** \$17 (+\$5 fee for non-SCC). **Prizes:** 1st 35%, 2nd 27%, Bottom Half 1st 22%, 2nd 16% (\$10 from each EF goes to prize fund). **Reg:** 10:30-11:15 a.m. **Rds:** 11:30-1:50-4:10-6:30. **Misc:** USCF, WCF/OCF memb. req'd, OSA, NS, NC.

**August 1 SCC Novice**  
**Format:** 4-SS. Open to U1200 and unrated. **TC:** G/75. **EF:** \$11 by 7/28, \$16 at site. (\$2 disc. for SCC mem., \$1 for mem. of other dues-req'd CCs in WA, OR, & BC). **Prizes:** Memberships (SCC, WCF, USCF). **Reg:** 9-9:45a.m. **Rds:** 10-12:45-3:30-6. **Byes:** 1 (Rd 3 or 4-commit at reg.). **Misc:** USCF memb. req'd, NS, NC.

## Emerald City Open

June 18-20

A two-section, five-round Swiss with a time control of 40/2 & SD/1 (Rd 1 of 2-day schedule - G/64). The prize fund of \$800 is based on forty paid entries.

*a Harmon Memorial Grand Prix event*

### Open Reserve (U1700)

<b>First</b>	<b>\$200</b>	<b>First</b>	<b>\$140</b>
<b>Second</b>	<b>\$130</b>	<b>Second</b>	<b>\$90</b>
<b>U1950</b>	<b>\$95</b>	<b>U1450</b>	<b>\$65</b>
		<b>Unr</b>	<b>\$20</b>

### Upset (rds 1-4) \$15

**Entry Fees:** \$33 if rec'd by 6/16, \$42 at site. **SCC members**—subtract \$9. Members of other dues-required CCs in BC, OR, and WA—subtract \$4. **Unr**—free with purchase of 1-year USCF and WCF. **Add \$1** to any EF for 2-day schedule.

**Registration:** Fri. 7-7:45 p.m., Sat. 9-9:45 a.m.

**Rounds:** Fri. 8, Sat. (10 @ G/64)-12:30-6:45, Sun. 11-5.

**Byes:** 2 (Sunday rounds, commit at registration).

**Miscellaneous:** USCF & WCF membership req'd. No smoking. No computers.

# Future Events

♣ indicates a NW Grand Prix event ♣

For free adult and scholastic tournament listings, please visit [www.nwchess.com](http://www.nwchess.com).

♣ May 22

**Portland Chess Club G/60** ♣

4SS, G/60. TD may switch to 5SS and G/45 if more than 25 entries. Portland Chess Club, 8205 SW 24th Ave., Portland, OR. EF: \$20, \$5 discount for PCC Members. OCF/WCF and USCF memb req'd, OSA. No advance entries. Reg: 9-9:30. Byes: 1/2 point bye if requested at reg. Prizes: (\$200/b20) \$60-\$40-\$30 U1800, U1500 \$35 each. Info: [portlandchessclub@gmail.com](mailto:portlandchessclub@gmail.com), 503-246-2978, [www.pdxchess.com](http://www.pdxchess.com).

May 22-24

**Keres Memorial**

♣ May 29-31

**Washington Open** ♣

June 11-13

**National Open**

♣ June 12-13

**Evergreen Empire Open** ♣

Site: Tacoma Chess Club, 409 Puyallup Ave. E., Room 11, 2nd floor. Located in the DTI Soccer Bldg. across the St. from Alfred's Café and two blocks down the hill from the Tacoma Dome. Format: 5 round Swiss, one section. Time Control: 40/90, SD/30. Entry Fee: Adults \$35 advance, \$40 at the door, Jr.'s \$20.00 advance, \$25.00 at the door, economy \$15.00. Registration: 9:00-9:45 AM. Rounds: Sat. 10:00, 2:30, 7:00, Sun. 10:00, 3:00 or ASAP. Prize Fund: \$485 B/20, 1st \$100, 2nd \$85, 1st U2000, U1700, U1400 \$55, 2nd U2000, U1700, U1400 \$45. Byes: 2 HPB available. USCF/WCF memberships required. NS NC NW. Entries/Info: Gary J. Dorfner, 8423 E. B St., Tacoma, WA 98445, phone (253) 535-2536, e-mail [ggarychess@aol.com](mailto:ggarychess@aol.com).

June 19-20

**Newport June Open**

Newport, OR. Site: Central Lincoln PUD Building, 2129 N. Coast Highway (south of Wal-Mart), Newport, Oregon. Format: 5-SS. TC: 40/90, G/30. Rds: Sat 10, 2:30, 7. Sun 9:30, 2 (or ASAP). EF: \$35 if received by June 17, \$40 the day of tournament. Prizes: \$1,000 b/35, Overall 1st Place- \$150; 2nd Place- \$90, Under 2000- 1st \$90; 2nd \$60; Under 1800- 1st \$90; 2nd \$60; Under 1600- 1st \$90; 2nd \$60; Under 1400- 1st \$90; 2nd \$60; Under 1200- 1st \$60; Under 1000- 1st \$60; Unrated- 1st \$40; Trophy to the top scholastic player. Reg: Sat. June 20, 8:45-9:30am. Bye: (1) 1/2 point bye in any round if requested before registration closes. Misc: USCF membership required. Info: Bill Barrese, (541) 563-7033; [blbrs2020@yahoo.com](mailto:blbrs2020@yahoo.com). Bill Barrese, 3599 E. Alsea Hwy., Waldport, OR 97394 or email: [centralcoastchess@yahoo.com](mailto:centralcoastchess@yahoo.com).

♣ July 10

**Tacoma Chess Club Tornado #5** ♣

Site: Tacoma Chess Club, 409 Puyallup Ave. E., Room 11, 2nd floor. Located in the DTI Soccer Bldg. across the St. from Alfred's Café and two blocks down the hill from the Tacoma Dome. Format: 4 round Swiss. Time Control: G/64. Entry Fee: \$15.00. Prizes: Top Half, 1st 16%, 2nd 15%, Bottom Half, 1st 14%, 2nd 13%. Round Times: 10:00, 1:00, 4:00, 7:00 or A.S.A.P. USCF/NW memberships required. 1 bye available. Info/entries: Gary J. Dorfner, 8423 E. B St., Tacoma, WA 98445, phone (253) 535-2536, e-mail [ggarychess@aol.com](mailto:ggarychess@aol.com).

♣ July 17-18

**Harmon Memorial Lakefair Open** ♣

Olympia, WA. Site: Evergreen State College, B Pod Seminar 2 Building, 2700 Evergreen Parkway N.W., Olympia, WA. (B Pod Seminar 2 Building Rooms B1107, B2105 and B2107.) Format: 5 round Swiss in 1 section. Time Control: Sat. 40/90, SD/30, Sun. 30/90, SD/60. Registration: 9:00-9:45, Rounds: Sat. 10:00, 2:30, 7:00, Sun. 10:00, 3:30 or A.S.A.P. Prize Fund: \$1,700 Guaranteed, 1st \$500.00, 2nd \$300.00 3rd \$150.00, 1st U2000, U1700, U1400 \$150.00 each, 2nd U2000, U1700, U1400 \$100.00 each. (Checks for prizes will be mailed out after the tournament.) Entry Fee: \$40.00 advanced, \$50.00 at site, Jr.'s playing for medal only, \$25.00 (must be under age 21). Byes: One half-point bye available. (Must notify TD before R-2.) Memberships: USCF/WCF or OCF memberships required, OSA. Entries/info: Send entries to Gary J. Dorfner, 8423 E. B St., Tacoma, WA 98445, phone (253) 535-2536, e-mail [ggarychess@aol.com](mailto:ggarychess@aol.com). Please make checks payable to Washington Chess Federation. You may also register online (coming soon). TD: Gary J. Dorfner. This event will be held in conjunction with the Lakefair celebration in Olympia.

PORTLAND CHESS CLUB  
8205 SW 24th Ave  
Portland, OR 97219  
503-246-2978

For information on membership  
and coming events:  
[www.pdxchess.org](http://www.pdxchess.org)