



# VIRGINIA OPEN

There were clear winners in both sections of the 2000 Virginia Open, held Jan 21-23 at Fredricksburg. IM Larry Kaufman, of Maryland, took the Open while

Richard Fraser topped the Amateur. Each of them surrendered one draw while winning their remaining games. A total of 135 players participated, under the direction of Mike Atkins and Allen Beadle.

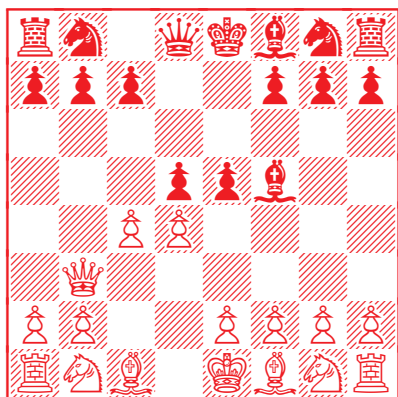
Other prizewinners in the Open included: = 2nd Oladapo Adu, Ilye Figler & Dmitrij Barash; =U2300 Steve Greanias, Boris Reichstein, Floyd Boudreaux & Ray Kaufman; =U2100 Tim Hamilton, William Stokes & Andrew Johnson; and Scholastic Daniel Pomerleano. In the Amateur, Chris Sevilla & Norman Punch were =2nd-3rd, with Greg Vaserstein, William Keogh, Shawn McIntosh, Ilye Kremenchugskiy, Khasa Vincent Landu, Ted Udelson & Ksenia Didenko half a point further back. (A breakout of individual class prize winners in the Amateur was not available at the time of this writing.)

Below are a couple games by each of the winners plus a few others. Hopefully more next issue — submit your brilliancy for publication!

LARRY KAUFMAN - LEONID FILATOV

BALTIC

1 d4 d5 2 c4 Bf5 3 Qb3!? e5!?



4 cxd5 (4 Qxb7!?) exd4 5 Nf3 Be4 6 Nxd4 Bxd5  
7 Qc2 Nc6 8 Nxc6 Bxc6 9 Nc3 Bd6 10 e4 Nf6  
11 f3 Qe7 12 Be3 Nd5 13 Nxd5 Bxd5 14 0-0-  
0 Bc6 15 g4 Qf6 16 Qf2 Bf4 17 Kb1 Bxe3 18  
Qxe3 0-0 19 Bc4 Rad8 20 g5 Qe5 21 h4 Rxd1+  
22 Rxd1 Qh2 23 Qc5 Qf4 24 Rd3 g6 (24...Qxh4  
and if 25 Bxf7+ (25 Qe7) Kxf7 then 26 g6+ Ke8  
27 gxh7 Rh8, or 26 Qc4+ Kg6 27 Qe6+ Kh5) 25  
Qe7 Re8 26 Qf6 Qxf6 27 gxf6 h6 28 Kc1 g5?  
29 hxg5 hxg5 30 Bd5 g4 31 fxe4 Bxd5 32 exd5  
Re4 33 Rc3 c6 34 dxc6 bxc6 35 Rxc6 Ra4 36  
a3 Kh7 37 Rc5 Kg6 38 g5 Rg4 39 Ra5 Rxe5  
40 Rxa7 Kxf6 41 b4 Rg2 42 b5 Ke6 43 b6 Kd6  
44 a4 Kc6 45 a5 Rg1+ 46 Kd2 Rg2+ 47 Ke3  
Rg3+ 48 Kf4 Rb3 49 Rxf7 Rb4+ 50 Ke3 Kb5  
51 Ra7 Kc6 52 Kd3 Rb5 53 Kc4 Rc5+ 54 Kb4

Rb5+ 55 Ka4 Rb1 56 Rc7+ Kd6 57 Rc3 Kd7  
58 Rb3 Ra1+ 59 Kb5 Kc8 60 Ka6 1-0

RICHARD FRASER - NORMAN PUNCH

COLLE

1 d4 Nf6 2 e3 d5 3 Bd3 Bg4 4 Nf3 Nc6 5 Nbd2  
e6 6 c3 Bd6 7 Qc2 Qe7 8 h3 Bh5 9 b4 0-0 10  
b5 Na5 11 Ne5 Ne4 12 Nxe4 dxe4 13 Bxe4 f5  
14 Bf3 Be8 15 a4 Bxe5 16 dxe5 Rf7 17 Ba3  
Qh4 18 0-0 Rd8 19 Rad1 Rb8 20 Rd4 f4 21  
Qa2 Qh6 22 exf4 Rxf4 23 Rxf4 Qxf4 24 Qxe6+  
Bf7 25 Qe7 Re8 26 Qxc7 Qxa4 27 Bb4 Nb3  
28 Qxb7 Nd2 29 Bc6 Nxf1 30 Bxe8 Bxe8 31  
Qe7 h6 32 Qxe8+ Kh7 33 Qd7 h5 34 Bf8 Kg6  
35 Qxg7+ Kf5 36 Qf6+ Ke4 37 Qh4+ 1-0

OLADAPO ADU - LARRY KAUFMAN

SOKOLSKY

1 b4 d5 2 Bb2 Nf6 3 Nf3 e6 4 a3 Be7 5 e3 0-0  
6 Be2 b6 7 d4 Bb7 8 0-0 Nbd7 9 Nbd2 c5 10  
b5 Rc8 11 c4 Qc7 12 Rc1 Qb8 13 Ne5 cxd4  
14 exd4 Nxe5 15 dxe5 Nd7 16 f4 Rfd8 17 cxd5  
Bxd5 18 Bf3 Nc5 19 Qe2 Qb7 20 Kh1 Na4 21  
Rxc8 Rxc8 22 Bd4 Bxf3 23 gxf3 Qd5 24 Be3  
Nc3 25 Qf2 Qxb5 26 Rg1 Qd3 27 f5 Qxf5 28  
Bh6 g6 29 Qd4 Nd5 30 Rg3 Rc1+ 31 Kg2 Bc5  
32 Qg4 Be3 33 Qxf5 exf5 34 Bxe3 Nxe3+ 35  
Kf2 f4 36 Rh3 Rc2 37 Ke1 Rc5 38 e6 fxe6 39  
Ne4 Ra5 40 Nf6+ Kg7 41 Nxh7 Nc2+ 42 Kd2  
Nxa3 43 Kd3 Rf5 44 Ke4 Nc4 45 Kd4 Nd6 46  
Rh4 a5 47 Kc3 b5 48 Kb3 Nf7 49 Kc3 e5 50



Kd3 Rh5 51 Rg4 Rxh7 52 Rg2 Nd6 53 Rc2 Rh3  
54 Rc7+ Kf6 55 Ke2 Rxh2+ 56 Kd3 Rf2 57 Rd7  
Ke6 58 Rg7 Rxf3+ 59 Ke2 Rg3 60 Ra7 a4 61  
Kf2 a3 62 Ra6 b4 63 Ra4 Rb3 64 Ke2 g5 65  
Kd2 g4 66 Kc2 Rc3+ 67 Kd2 Ne4+ 68 Kd1 g3  
69 Rxb4 g2 70 Rxe4 g1Q+ 71 Kd2 Qc1+ 72  
Ke2 Qc2+ 73 Kf1 Rf3+ 0-1

RICHARD FRASER - TED UDELSON  
STONEWALL

1 d4 d5 2 e3 Nf6 3 Bd3 c5 4 c3 Nc6 5 f4 e6 6  
Nf3 Be7 7 0-0 0-0 8 Ne5 Qc7 9 Nd2 Nd7 10  
Qh5 g6 11 Qh6 Ncx5 12 fxe5 f6 13 Bxg6 hxg6  
14 Qxg6+ Kh8 15 Rf3 1-0

MACON SHIBUT - RUSTY POTTER  
CARO-KANN

*Notes by Rusty Potter*

1 e4 c6 2 Nc3 d5 3 Nf3 Bg4 4 h3 Bxf3 5 Qxf3  
Nf6 6 d3 e6 7 Bd2 Qb6 (White gains the bishop  
pair and a classical pawn center, but his active  
pawn structure is loose. This factor enable me to  
generate significant counter-play. 7...Bb4 8 a3  
Bd6 d4 followed by Qb6 is felt by Varnusz to be  
good for Black) 8 g4 d4 9 Nd1 Bb4 10 c3 dxc3  
11 bxc3 Be7 12 d4 c5 13 Bd3 cxd4 14 Rb1 Qc7  
(14...dxc3!? 15 Rxb6 (or 15 Nxc3 Qc7 16 Nb5  
Qd7 17 Bf4 with a strong lead in development for  
the pawn) 15...cxd2+ 16 Kxd2 axb6 17 Nc3 Nc6)  
15 cxd4 Nc6 16 Bc3 0-0 17 g5 (Committal;  
possible was 17. Qe3) 17...Nd7 18 e5 (Risking  
material for dangerous attacking chances. 18 h4  
was more solid.) 18...Bxg5 (This pawn is  
dangerous to capture if if ...g6 can be forced.  
However, Black strives for f7-f5!) 19 Rg1 Bh6 20  
Qh5 Kh8 21 Kf1 f5 22 d5 exd5 23 Bxf5 d4 24  
Bd2 Rxf5 25 Qxf5 Bxd2 (This counter-attack kills  
White chances.) 26 Qf7 Qxe5 27 Qxd7 (Better  
practical chances were offered by 27 Rxb7 eg  
27...Qe1+ 28 Kg2 Qe4+ 29 Kf1 Qd3+ 30 Kg2  
Nce5 and Black is still in control.) 27...Qe1+ 28  
Kg2 Qe4+ 0-1

DAVID HYDORN - JOHN CAMPBELL  
KING'S INDIAN ATTACK

*Notes by David Hydorn*

1 Nf3 Nf6 2 g3 d5 3 Bg2 c6 4 d3 Bg4 5 Nbd2

Nbd7 6 0-0 e5 7 h3 Be6 8 c3 Bd6 9 Re1 0-0 10  
e4 Qc7 11 Qc2 Rae8 12 Nf1 Nh5 13 Ne3 f5 14  
exf5 Bxf5? 15 Nxf5 Rxf5 16 g4 Rxf3 17 Bxf3  
Rf8 18 Bg2 (18 Bxd5+ looked interesting) Nf4  
19 Bxf4 Rxf4 20 Re3 Rf6 21 Rae1 Nf8 22 Rf3  
(22 c4 was better) Rg6 23 Rfe3? Ne6? 24 f4?  
(Beginning a sequence that allows Black to  
equalize) Nxf4 25 d4 e4 26 Rf1 Nd3? 27 Rxd3?  
(Misses winning 27. Bxe4 due to time pressure)  
[J'adoube! 27 Bxe4 dxe4 28 Rxe4 Nf4 and if  
anyone is winning it's Black. -ed] 27...exd3 28  
Qxd3 Qe7 29 Qd2 Re6 30 Bf3 Bg3 31 Kg2 Qh4  
32 Qd3 Rh6 33 Bxd5+ cxd5 34 Qxg3 Qxg3+  
35 Kxg3 Re6 36 Kf3 Kf7 37 Kg3+ Ke7 38 Rf2  
Re3+ 39 Kg2 Re1 40 Kh2 Re6 ½-½ (John  
offered me a draw, now that I made the first time  
control, and I accepted rather than play out a long  
rook & pawns endgame.)

STAN FINK, STAN - OLADAPO ADU  
MODERN

1 d4 g6 2 e4 Bg7 3 Nf3 d6 4 Be3 c6 5 Nc3 Bg4  
6 Bc4 e6 7 h3 Bxf3 8 Qxf3 Ne7 9 Rd1 Qa5 10  
Bb3 d5 11 0-0 0-0 12 Bg5 f6 13 Qg4 f5 14 Qh4  
Nc8 15 exf5 exf5 16 Rfe1 Nd7 17 Re6 Ndb6 18  
Bh6 Nd7 19 Bg5 Ndb6 20 Ne2 Nc4 21 Bxc4  
dxc4 22 Nf4 Nb6 23 Re7 Nd5

## VIRGINIA CHESS Newsletter

2000 - Issue #1

Editor:

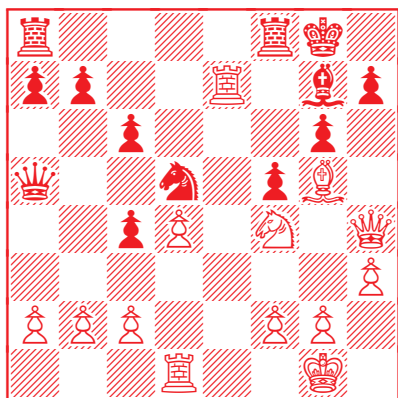
Macon Shibut  
8234 Citadel Place  
Vienna VA 22180  
mshibut@dgs.dgsys.com

Circulation:

Catherine Clark  
5208 Cedar Rd  
Alexandria, VA 22309



Virginia Chess is published six times per year by the Virginia Chess Federation. VCF membership dues (\$10/yr adult; \$5/yr junior) include a subscription to Virginia Chess. Send material for publication to the editor. Send dues, address changes, etc to Circulation.



24 Nxb7? (24 Rxb7; 24 Nxd5 cxd5 25 Rxb7)  
 24...hxg6 25 Rxb7+ Kxb7 26 Qh6+ Kf7 27  
 Qh7+ Ke6 28 Bd2 Qd8 29 Re1+ Kd6 30 Qxb7  
 a5 31 Qg7 Qf6 32 Qh6 f4 33 Re5 Rh8 0-1

STANIS KRIVENTSOV - STEVE GREANIAS  
 ALEKHINE

1 e4 Nf6 2 e5 Nd5 3 d4 d6 4 Nf3 Bg4 5 Be2  
 Nc6 6 c4 Nb6 7 exd6 Bxf3 8 Bxf3 Qxd6 9 c5  
 Qe6+ 10 Be3 Nd5 11 Bxd5 Qxd5 12 0-0 e6 13  
 Nc3 Qd7 14 b4 a6 15 Qf3 Be7 16 d5 Ne5 17  
 Qe4 0-0 18 Qxe5 Bf6 19 dxe6 fxe6 20 Rad1  
 Qc6 21 Qe4 Bxc3 22 Qc4 Bf6 23 Rfe1 Rfd8  
 24 Bd4 b5 25 Qb3 Qd5 26 Qxd5 exd5 27 Bxf6  
 gxf6 28 Re7 a5 29 bxa5 Rxa5 30 Rxc7 Rxa2  
 31 h4 d4 32 c6 Ra6 33 Rd3 Rd6 34 Rc8+ Kg7  
 35 c7 Ra1+ 36 Kh2 Rc1 37 Rg3+ Kh6 38 Rd8  
 Rdc6 39 Rf8 b4? (39 ... Kh5!) 40 c8Q Rxc8 41  
 Rxf6+ Kh5 42 Rg5+ Kxh4 43 f4 1-0

GREG ACHOLONU - LARRY KAUFMAN  
 ENGLISH

1 Nf3 Nf6 2 c4 c5 3 Nc3 d5 4 cxd5 Nxd5  
 5 Qa4+ Bd7 6 Qb3 Nb6 7 g3 Nc6 8 Bg2 e5  
 9 d3 Be7 10 a4 Be6 11 Qd1 Rc8 12 a5 Nd7  
 13 a6 b6 14 Qa4 Nb4 15 Nb5 Bd5 16 0-0 0-  
 0 17 Bd2 Bc6 18 Rfc1 Nd5 19 Bh3 Nc7  
 20 Nxa7 Bxa4 21 Rxa4 Ra8 22 Nc6 Qe8  
 23 Rca1 Bd6 24 Bg2 Nf6 25 Ng5 Nfd5  
 26 Rh4 h6 27 Ne4 Qxc6 28 Nf6+ gxf6

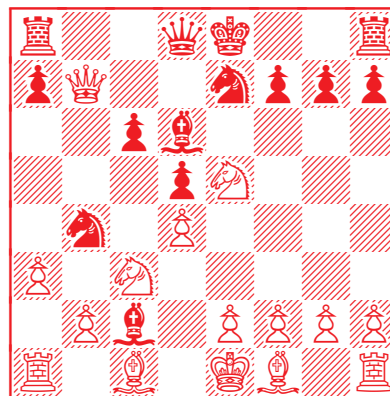
29 Bxh6 f5 30 e4 Be7 31 Bxf8 Bxh4 32 exd5  
 Qd7 33 d6 Rxa6 0-1

OLADAPO ADU - RUSTY POTTER  
 SOKOLSKY

1 b4 e5 2 Bb2 Bxb4 3 Bxe5 Nf6 4 Nf3 0-0  
 5 e3 d5 6 Be2 c5 7 0-0 Nc6 8 Bb2 Bg4 9 d3  
 Re8 10 Nbd2 Rc8 11 c4 d4 12 e4 Bxd2  
 13 Qxd2 Qd6 14 h3 Bh5 15 Bc1 Nd7 16 g4  
 Bg6 17 Nh4 h6 18 f4 Bh7 19 Kh1 g5 20 Nf5  
 Bxf5 21 gxf5 f6 22 Rg1 Kh7 23 Bh5 Rg8  
 24 Qf2 Qe7 25 Bd2 b6 26 Rae1 Rcf8 27 Rg3  
 a6 28 a4 Rb8 29 Reg1 b5 30 cxb5 axb5  
 31 axb5 Rxb5 32 Bg6+ Kg7 33 h4 Rb2  
 34 hxg5 hxg5 35 Rh3 Rh8 36 Rxh8 Kxh8  
 37 Qh2+ Kg8 38 ffg5 ffg5 39 Bh7+ Kf8  
 40 Qh6+ Qg7 41 Bxg5 Qxh6+ 42 Bxh6+ Ke7  
 43 Rg7+ Kd8 44 Bg5+ Kc8 45 f6 Nce5  
 46 Bf5 c4 47 Rxd7 Nxd7 48 f7 Rb1+ 49 Kh2  
 Rb2+ 50 Kh3 Kc7 51 Bxd7 Rb8 52 Be8 1-0

WILLIAM VAN LEAR - LEONID FILATOV  
 BALTIC

1 d4 d5 2 c4 Bf5 3 Nc3 e6 4 Qb3 Nc6 5 Nf3  
 Nb4 6 cxd5 Bc2 7 Qc4 exd5 8 Qb5+ c6  
 9 Qxb7 Bd6 10 Ne5 Ne7 11 a3



11...Rb8 12 Qxa7 Ra8 13 Qb7 0-0 14 Qd7  
 Qb8 15 e4 Bxe4 16 Nxe4 dxe4 17 Bc4 Nc2+  
 18 Kf1 Nxa1 19 Bg5 Ra7 20 Qg4 Bxe5  
 21 dxe5 Qxe5 22 g3 Nc2 23 Kg2 Qf5 0-1





# Millenium Chess Festival

March 4-5, 2000 → Olde Towne Holiday Inn  
8 Crawford Pkwy, Portsmouth, VA 23704

(from Richmond/D.C. I-64E to I-264W,  
Downtown Portsmouth/Crawford Pkwy.  
From NC 58E to I-664S, take I-264E, then  
Efigham St North exit, right @ Crawford)

5-SS, G/2

\$\$\$8,000  
All prizes guaranteed

OPEN  
\$\$ 2000-1200-800-400, U2400/Unr. \$400-200,  
U2200 \$400, U2000 \$200,  
"Sweep prize" \$400 (bonus for winning all 5 games  
in Open section only).

RESERVE (Under 1800 -  
Unrated eligible ONLY for Unrated prize)  
First overall \$1000, top B \$250, C \$250, D/below  
\$250, Unrated \$250, Junior Trophy.



Entry Fee: *only* \$50 by 2/19, \$65 at site (*Note*: no checks at site, no credit card entries whatsoever!).  
GMs and IMs EF refunded if all 5 games completed.  
At-site registration: Saturday, March 4, 8am-9:30am  
Rounds: Saturday 10-2:30-7, Sunday 11-3:30

FRIDAY SPECIAL (March 3)  
**GM Michael Rohde**  
**Simultaneous Exhibition**  
register 5:30-6:30 pm,  
first come basis, \$20 EF

1/2 point byes available - must commit before rd 2 for byes in rds 4-5  
Hotel: \$65-65-65-65, 1-800-456-2811, mention tourney for rate, reserve by  
2/18 for guaranteed rate  
NS, NC, W. USCF & FIDE rated

Enter: E Rodney Flores, 4 Witch-Hazel Ct, Portsmouth, VA 23703

SATURDAY SPECIAL (March 4)  
**WBCA Blitz tournament**

Need more info?  
phone 757-686-0822  
email [ergfjr@erols.com](mailto:ergfjr@erols.com)  
web <http://members@tripod.com/hrca>

SUNDAY SPECIAL (March 5)  
**Lecture - details TBA**

Historic district with ferry to Norfolk's Waterside  
120 Grand Prix Points



# JUNIOR ORANGE BOWL

by Peter Hopkins

teams (16 and under; and 13 and under), both squads outpointed all opposition from Florida, Michigan, New Mexico, Brazil, Venezuela and Jamaica among others.

The U-16 team, led by Andrew Miller of Fredericksburg, scored 19<sup>1/2</sup> match points to finish in 1st place one point ahead of runner up Miami International. In the individual standings, Miller tied for 2nd with Miami's Charles Galofre and Brazil's Cleiton dos Santos. In one of the tournament's biggest upsets, Miller won his 4th round game against Cuban expatriate Adrian Garcia, Miami International's top rated player (USCF 1994) and the section's individual winner.

VSCA's Philip Shing, also from Fredericksburg, and Judah Brownstein, of Lexington, tied for 5th place in the U-16 section, each with a score of 5-2. Both Shing and Brownstein scored wins against Eric Rodriguez. Rodriguez, playing up for Florida's AleKin club, is ranked 6th in the US among 10-11 year olds. Brownstein's only loss came in the 5th round against Henryck Hernandez.

A quartet of Henrico County players completed the U-16 team: Kostya Lantsman, from the Governor's School, and Ebony Gresham, Purity Whitfield-Bey & Adrienne White, all three from Henrico High School. Not only was this the first international tournament for the VSCA team, it was the first ever tournament for Ebony and Adrienne.

VSCA's U-13 team dominated their section, scoring an unprecedented 23 match points. This team was so powerful that the combined scores of the top 3 players alone guaranteed at least a 2nd place finish. Waynesboro's Sean Clendening chipped in an additional 4 wins and a forfeit to put the team well beyond its nearest competitor.

The Virginia Scholastic Chess Association sponsored a group of young chess players on a trip to Miami, Florida, December 25-30, 1999 to compete in the 2nd annual Junior Orange Bowl International Scholastic Chess Championships. Divided by age into two

As in the U-16 section, 3 VSCA players were among the top 5 going into round 7, leading to teammates being paired against one another. Chesapeake's Nelson Lopez II scored his 7th win against Illinna Nikolova, also from Chesapeake, to emerge as the section's clear winner. Illinna's sister Ettie tied for second place with a score of 6. Her only loss came at the hands of Brazil's Francisco Choma who lost to Lopez in round 5. Lopez is among the top 50 11-12 year olds in the US and the Nikolova sisters are among the top 50 US girls under age 13. Rounding out the U-13 team were Chad Manke & James Habboush from Henrico County's strong G H Moody Middle School chess team.

Virginia Scholastic Chess Association, Inc. is a non-profit 501(c)(3) organization dedicated to promoting chess as an educational enrichment medium for youth of preschool age through age 19. For more information write to VSCA, PO Box 8314, Richmond, Virginia 23226.

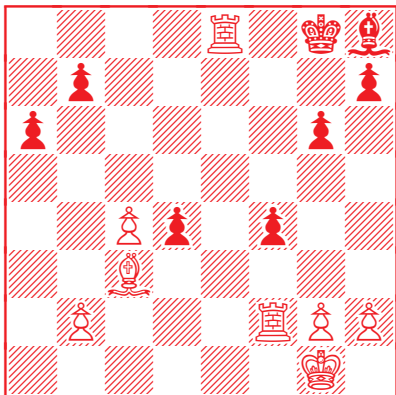
A MILLER - A GARCIA  
SICILIAN

NOTES BY ANDREW MILLER

**1 e4 c5 2 Nc3 Nc6 3 f4 g6 4 Nf3 Bg7 5 Bb5 e6 6 0-0 Nge7 7 Qe1 d6 8 d3 a6 9 Bxc6+ Nxc6 10 f5** (I sacrificed the pawn to open up lines.) **0-0 11 Bg5 f6 12 Bf4 ef5 13 ef5 Bxf5 14 Ne4 Re8 15 Qd2** (Breaking the pin My plan was that if I failed in capturing the d6 pawn, I could exchange bishops by moving Bh6 If 15...Bxe4 16 dxe4 Rxe4, I win a rook by Qd5+) **15...Ne5 16 Rae1 Qb6 17 Ng3 Bg4 18 Nxe5 de5 19 Bh6 Bh8 20**



Qc3 Bd7 21 Ne4 Rac8 22 Be3 Qe6 23 Nxc5  
Qd5 24 Qb3 Bc6 25 Rf2 f5 26 c4 Qf7 27 Qc2  
f4 28 Nb3 Qc7 29 Bd2 Ba4 30 Bc3 Rcd8 31  
Qe2 Bxb3 32 ab3 Qd6 33 Rf3? (I was trying to  
protect my d3 pawn, but 33 Rd1 was better.)  
Qb6+ 34 Rf2 Qxb3 (It was a doubled pawn  
anyway, Sean Clendening said.) 35 d4 ed4  
(35...e4 was better) 36 Qxe8+ Rxe8 37 Rxe8+

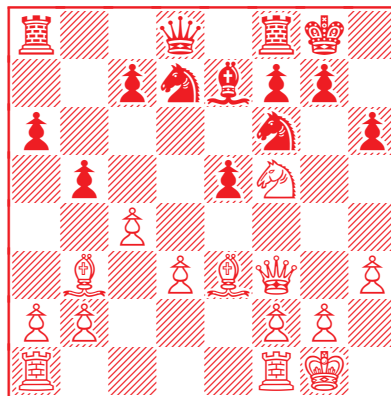


37...Kf7 (37... Kg7! was better: 38 Bxd4+ Kf7 39  
Bxh8 (39 Rxh8 Qd1+ 40 Rf1 Qxd4+ 41 Kh1  
Qxh8) 39... Kxe8) 38 Rxh8 dxc3 39 bc3 Kg7  
40 Rc8 g5 41 h4 h6 42 hg5 hg5 43 Rc5 Qb1+  
44 Kh2 Kg6 45 Rd5 Qe1 46 Rf3 Qe4 47 Rd6+  
Kh5 48 Rd4 Qe1 49 Rh3+ Kg4 50 Rd7 Qe4 51  
Rd4 Qb1 52 Rhd3 a5 53 c5 Qb5 54 Rg3+ Kh5  
55 Rh3+ Kg6 56 Rd6+ Kf5 57 Rd5+ Kg6 58  
Rhd3 a4? 59 c6 (Now if f 59...Qxc6 60 Rd6+  
wins the queen; or if 59...bxc6, then 60 Rxb5)  
59...Qc4 60 cb7 Qb3 61 Rd6+ Kf5 62.Rd7 g4  
63 c4 Qb4 64 R3d5+ Ke4 65 Rb5 g3+ 66 Kh3  
Qf8 ...and a few moves later  
he lost on time 1-0

KOSTYA LANTSMAN - RONN GASCON

RUY LOPEZ

1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 a6 4 Ba4 Nf6 5 d3 b5 6  
Bb3 Bc5 7 Bg5 Be7 8 Be3 0-0 9 0-0 d6 10 h3  
Bb7 11 Nc3 Nb8 12 Ne2 h6 13 Ng3 d5 14 exd5  
Bxd5 15 c4 Bxf3 16 Qxf3 Nbd7 17 Nf5



17...Nh7 18 Qg3 Bg5 19 h4 Qf6 20 hxg5 Qxf5  
21 gxh6 Qg6 22 Qxg6 fxc6 23 cxb5+ Kh8 24  
hxg7+ Kxg7 25 bxa6 Rxa6 26 d4 exd4 27 Bxd4+  
Ndf6 28 Rac1 c6 29 Rfe1 Rd8 30 Rcd1 Rc8 31  
Re7+ Kf8 32 Rf7+ Ke8 33 Re1+ Kd8 34 Bxf6+  
Nxf6 35 Rf8+ Ne8 36 Rxe8+ Kc7 37 Rxc8+ Kb6  
38 Rf6 1-0

ANDREW MILLER - HENRYCK HERNANDEZ

NIMZOWITSCH

1 e4 Nc6 2 d4 d5 3 Bb5 Qd7 4 Nf3 Qd6 5 exd5  
Qxd5 6 Nc3 Qd6 7 d5 a6 8 dxc6 axb5 9 Qxd6  
cxd6 10 Nxb5 Ra5 11 a4 bxc6 12 Bd2 Ra6 13  
Nc7+ Kd7 14 Nxa6 Bxa6 15 b4 Bb7 16 0-0 g6

*Peter Hopkins and Helen  
Hinshaw display the  
VSCA team banner. VCF,  
Inc provided the banner,  
which the youth team  
carried in Florida's 1999  
Orange Bowl Parade!*





17 Bc3 Nf6 18 Ng5 h6 19 Ne4 Bg7 20 Bxf6 exf6  
21 Rfd1 d5 22 c4 Kc7 23 Nc5 Ba8 24 cxd5 cxd5  
25 Rac1 Kd6 26 b5 f5 27 a5 Bb2 28 Rc2 Ba3 29  
Nd3 Ke6 30 Re2+ Kf6 31 Ne5 Rd8 32 Nc6 Bxc6  
33 bxc6 Rc8 34 Rc2 Ke6 35 a6 Bd6 36 c7 Bxc7  
37 a7 Kd6 38 Rxc7 Kxc7 39 Rc1+ Kb7 40 Rxc8  
Kxa7 41 Rd8 1-0

FRITZ PIERRE - ILLINNA NIKOLOVA  
STONEWALL

1 d4 d5 2 e3 Nf6 3 Bd3 Bg4 4 f3 Bh5 5 c3 e6 6  
Nd2 c5 7 Be2 Nc6 8 f4 Bg6 9 Ngf3 cxd4 10 cxd4  
Bd6 11 0-0 0-0 12 Ne5 Bxe5 13 fxe5 Ne4 14  
Bd3 Nxd2 15 Qxd2 Bxd3 16 Qxd3 Rc8 17 Bd2  
Qb6 18 Bc3 Nb4 19 Bxb4 Qxb4 20 a3 Qc4 21  
Qd2 Qc2 22 Qc1 Qe4 23 Qe1 Rc2 24 Rf2 f5 25  
Rf3 Rxb2 26 Rg3 f4 27 Rg4 h5 28 Rg5 fxe3 29  
Qg3 Rb1+ 30 Qe1 Rxe1+ 31 Rxe1 e2 32 Rg3  
Qxd4+ 33 Kh1 Rf1+ 0-1

JUDAH BROWNSTEIN - ERIC RODRIGUEZ  
PIRC

1 e4 d6 2 d4 Nf6 3 Bd3 Nbd7 4 f4 e5 5 Nf3 Be7  
6 0-0 0-0 7 Nc3 c6 8 Kh1 b5 9 fxe5 dxe5 10 Bg5  
exd4 11 Nxd4 Qb6 12 Nf5 Bb4 13 Bxf6 Nxf6  
14 Nh6+ Kh8 15 e5 Bxc3 16 bxc3 Nd5 17 Qh5  
Nf6 18 Nxf7+ Kg8 19 Rxf6 1-0

The following game is from a simultaneous exhibition at the Junior Orange Bowl conducted by US Scholastic Champion Marcel Martinez. As noted above, his opponent was a member of the VSCA U-13 squad.

MARCEL MARTINEZ - JAMES HABBOUSH  
SIMUL - JR ORANGE BOWL 1999  
EVANS GAMBIT

1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bc4 Bc5 4 b4 Bxb4 5 c3  
Bc5 6 0-0 d6 7 d4 exd4 8 cxd4 Bb6 9 h3 Nge7  
10 Bb2 0-0 11 Nc3 Bd7 12 Qd2 Ng6 13 Rae1  
Nh4 14 Nxh4 Qxh4 15 Nd5 Ba5 16 Bc3 Bxc3  
17 Qxc3 Qg5 18 f4 Qd8 19 f5 Re8 20 f6 g6 21  
Qe3 Kh8 22 Qh6 Rg8 23 Rf4 Nxd4 24 Qxh7+  
Kxh7 25 Rh4mate 1-0

## Arlington Chess Club 1999 WBCA Blitz “Tournament of Champions”

IM Larry Kaufman scored  $9^{1/2}$  -  $2^{1/2}$  to edge out IM Oladapo Adu and Greg Acholonu in the 5th annual Arlington Blitz “Tournament of Champions”. Thus three Maryland players dominated the blitz championship of Virginia’s strongest chess club. (State champion Macon Shibut, in 4th place, topped the home state contingent.) The field consisted of players who won seats in the championship at monthly blitz tourneys throughout the year. There were an odd number after Lu Zhong Yu failed to show up to take his spot. The resulting bye made it difficult to judge the evolving race between Kaufman and Adu, as for several rounds their scores were based on having played unequal numbers of games.

Going into the final round, Larry had  $8^{1/2}$  and was scheduled to play Stan Fink, while Greg and Oladapo had 8 and met Alex Passov and David Hulvey respectively. Although any slip by Larry meant someone could tie or pass him, in the end all three of the leaders won. Adu defeated Acholonu in a playoff for 2nd place honors while splitting the cash.

#	Name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1	Eugene Meyer	X	0	=	0	0	1	0	1	1	=	0	0	1	5
2	Oladapo Adu	1	X	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	9
3	Larry Kaufman	=	1	X	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	$9^{1/2}$
4	Greg Acholonu	1	1	0	X	1	1	=	1	0	1	1	=	1	9
5	Macon Shibut	1	0	1	0	X	1	1	=	0	1	0	1	1	$7^{1/2}$
6	Wm Marcelino	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	=	1	0	1	$2^{1/2}$
7	David Sherman	1	0	0	=	0	1	X	=	0	1	1	1	1	7
8	Steve Greanias	0	1	0	0	=	1	=	X	0	1	1	1	1	7
9	Ray Kaufman	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	X	0	=	0	0	0	$6^{1/2}$
10	William Stokes	=	0	0	0	0	=	0	0	1	X	1	1	1	5
11	Alex Passov	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	=	0	X	0	0	$2^{1/2}$
12	Stan Fink	1	0	0	=	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	X	1	$5^{1/2}$
13	David Hulvey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	X	2



## VCF World Wide Web Page

[HTTP://WWW.VACHESS.ORG](http://www.vachess.org)

To join the VCF mailing list please send a message to:

king@vachess.org  
subject: subscribe  
body: your email address



# NORTHERN VIRGINIA OPEN

by Mike Atkins

Kriventsov at 5-1 were IM Larry Kaufman, IM Oladapo Adu, Boris Reichstein, and two-time former state champion Rusty Potter. Everyone seemed to enjoy themselves and disputes were few.

Wojtkiewicz and L Kaufman entered the 5th round as clear leaders with 4-0. After their draw there were 4 players with 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> and a few others lurking back at 4. In the 6th and final round Wojtkiewicz was a clear piece up versus Kriventsov and later commented that he couldn't believe he'd lost two pawns with one move. But indeed he had, so that in the end, instead of the victor of that game finishing clear first, we had six co-winners. Class prize winners included Peter Kurucz, Tim Hamilton & Harry Cohen (expert); David Hulvey, Micah Herzig & Sohail Uppal (class A); David Sterner & Brian Sheinfeld (B); Wilfredo Acevedo (C); Duane Cunningham (D); Michael Spargo (under 1200); and Abraham Uppal (unrated).

VCF President Catherine Clark took ill before the tournament and was missed greatly, especially by me. It's no fun being both Organizer and TD! However, Merv & Carl Clark, and assistant TD Grant Fleming, helped greatly. Let's send get

well soon wishes to Catherine; her presence, her coffee, and her table full of goodies were missed!

Photos, games, and other stats pertaining to the tournament can be found online at

[www.wizard.net/~matkins/nova.htm](http://www.wizard.net/~matkins/nova.htm)

Thanks to all for playing!

RUSTY POTTER - DAVID HULVEY  
TORRE

Notes by Macon Shibut

1	d4	d5
2	Nf3	Nf6
3	Bg5	c5
4	Bxf6	gxf6
5	c3	cxd4
6	cxd4	Qb6
7	Qd2	e5!
8	Nc3	

Black is taking on White's "solid" opening system with an admirable sense of dynamics. He gets his center because if 8 dxe5 fxe5 9 Nxe5? Bb4 10 Nc3 d4 could follow.

8	...	Bb4
9	e3	e4
10	Nh4	Be6
11	Be2	Nc6

Eighty players came to Mt Vernon November 12-13, 1999 for the Northern Virginia Open. This was the largest turnout in the history of Mt Vernon events by 15 players! A 6-way tie for first resulted when GM Alex Wojtkiewicz was held to a draw by Stanis Kriventsov in the final round. Joining Wojtkiewicz and

12	0-0	f5
13	a3?	

Leads to his kingside getting ruptured. 13 g3 was better so that after 13...Be7 he'd have 14 Ng2

13	...	Be7
14	g3	Bxh4
15	gxh4	f4!
16	exf4	Nxd4
17	Rad1	Bh3!
18	Kh1	

If 18 Qxd4? Rg8+ 19 Kh1 Bg2+ 20 Kg1 Bf3+

18	...	Rg8!
----	-----	------

Black rightly judges his bishop to be worth more than a measly rook and plays for the attack. Besides, White's pawns are so bad that Black can look forward with pleasure to prospective endgames even if he doesn't win any material in the middlegame.

19	Rg1	Rxg1+
20	Rxg1	0-0-0
21	Na4	Qf6
22	Bd1	Nf3
23	Bxf3	exf3
24	Rg3	Bg2+





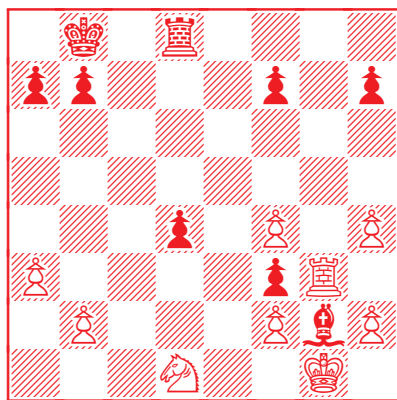
25 Kg1 Qe6  
26 Qd1 Qe2

26...Re8 looked good too.

27 Qc1+

It's not that White wouldn't love to trade queens, but 27 Qxe2 runs into 27...fxe2 28 Re3 Bf3! Δ...Rg8

27 ... Kb8  
28 Nc3 Qd3  
29 Qd1 Qxd1+  
30 Nxd1 d4!



Pretty much paralyzing White...

31 Rxc2 Re8!

...and really rubbing it in.

32 Rg8 Rxc2+  
33 Kf1 Re8  
34 b3 Re2  
35 h5 f5

Now the final indignity, he abstains from violence and simply exhausts White's moves.

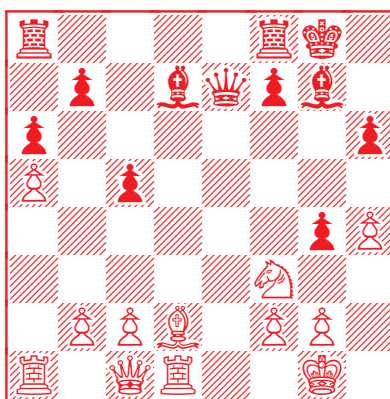
36 h4 h6  
37 b4 b5  
0-1

Enough!



LARRY KAUFMAN -  
ALEXANDER WOJTKIEWICZ  
BENONI

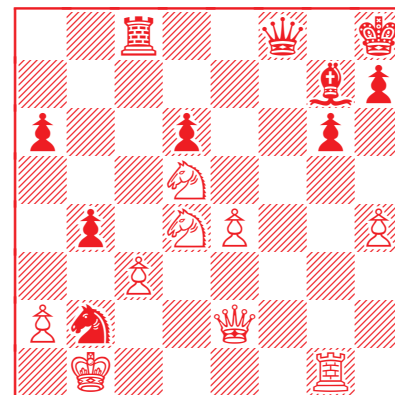
1 d4 g6 2 e4 Bg7 3 Nf3 c5 4  
d5 Nf6 5 Nc3 0-0 6 e5 Ne8 7  
Bg5 d6 8 exd6 Nxd6 9 a4 Bg4  
10 Be2 h6 11 Bf4 Qb6 12  
Qc1 Nd7 13 0-0 g5 14 a5  
Qd8 15 Bd2 e5 16 dxe6 Bxe6  
17 Rd1 Qe7 18 Nb5 Nxb5 19  
Bxb5 a6 20 Bxd7 Bxd7 21 h4  
g4



22 Bxh6 gxf3 23 Bxg7 Kxg7  
24 Rxd7 Qxd7 25 Qg5+ Kh7  
26 Qh5+ Kg7 27 Qg5+ Kh7  
½-½

OLADAPO ADU - VIRGILIO ROLLAMAS  
SICILIAN

1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d4 cxd4 4  
Nxd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 a6 6 Bg5 e6  
7 f4 Be7 8 Qf3 Qc7 9 0-0-0  
Nbd7 10 g4 b5 11 Bxf6 Nxf6  
12 g5 Nd7 13 f5 Bxg5+ 14  
Kb1 Ne5 15 Qh5 Bf6 16 fxe6  
0-0 17 Nd5 Qd8 18 Bh3 g6  
19 Rhg1 Kh8 20 Qe2 fxe6 21  
Bxe6 Re8 22 Bxc8 Rxc8 23  
Rgf1 Bg7 24 c3 Nd7 25 Qg4  
Nc5 26 Rde1 Rf8 27 h4 Nd3  
28 Rxf8+ Qxf8 29 Rg1 b4 30  
Qe2 Nxb2



31 Ne6 Qg8 32 Nxc7 Qxc7 33  
Qxa6 Rb8 34 Qxd6 Rc8 35  
Kxb2 bxc3+ 36 Kc2 Rf8 37  
Qc5 Rf3 38 Qc8+ 1-0

KAI HUANG - ALEXANDER WOJTKIEWICZ  
RETI

1 Nf3 c5 2 g3 g6 3 Bg2 Bg7  
4 0-0 Nc6 5 d3 d5 6 Nbd2  
Nf6 7 e4 0-0 8 Re1 h6 9 c3  
e5 10 Qc2 Re8 11 Nf1 Be6  
12 Bd2 Rc8 13 Qc1 Kh7 14  
Qd1 Qc7 15 Nh4 Rcd8 16  
Qc2 c4 17 exd5 cxd3 18  
Qxd3 Bxd5 19 Qe2 Bxg2 20  
Nxc2 Nd5 21 Rac1 f5 22  
Qc4 e4 23 Nf4 Nb6 24 Qb3  
Ne5 25 Red1 Nbc4 26 Be3  
Qc6 27 Rxd8 Rxd8 28 Kg2  
g5 29 Ne2 Nd3 30 Rb1 b5  
31 Qc2 a6 32 Kg1 Qg6 33  
Nd2 f4 34 Nxc4 bxc4 35 Bd2  
Nxf2 36 Be1 Nh3+ 37 Kh1  
f3 38 Ng1 Nxc1 39 Kxc1 e3  
40 Qxc6+ Kxc6 41 Kf1 Rd1  
0-1

DAVID HULVEY - BORIS REICHSTEIN  
CLOSED SICILIAN

1 e4 c5 2 Nc3 Nc6 3 f4 d6 4  
Nf3 g6 5 g3 Bg7 6 Bg2 e5 7  
d3 Nge7 8 0-0 0-0 9 Nd5 Rb8  
10 c3 h6 11 Nh4 exf4 12 gxf4  
Nxd5 13 exd5 Ne7 14 f5 Nxf5  
15 Nxf5 Bxf5 16 Rxf5 gxf5 17



Qh5 Qf6 18 Bf4 Rbd8 19 Kh1  
Qg6 20 Qf3 Rfe8 21 Rg1 Qg4  
22 Qf1 Qh4 23 Bh3 Qf6 24  
Bg3 f4 25 Bxf4 Kh8 26 Qg2  
Rg8 27 Rf1 Qe7 28 Bf5 Bf6 29  
Qh3 Bg5 30 Bg3 b5 31 Qh5  
Rg7 32 h4 Bd2 33 Be4 Rxc3  
34 Rxf7 Rh3+ 35 Kg2 Rxh4 36  
Qf3 Rg8+ 37 Kf1 Qxf7 0-1

ALEXANDER WOJTKIEWICZ -

OLADAPO ADU

ENGLISH

1 Nf3 Nf6 2 c4 c5 3 Nc3 Nc6  
4 g3 g6 5 Bg2 Bg7 6 d4 cxd4  
7 Nxd4 0-0 8 0-0 Nxd4 9 Qxd4  
d6 10 Qd3 Nd7 11 b3 Nc5 12  
Qd2 Rb8 13 Bb2 a6 14 Rac1  
Bd7 15 Rfd1 Bc6 16 b4 Na4  
17 Nxa4 Bxa4 18 Bxg7 Kxg7  
19 Qb2+ Kg8 20 Rd4 Qb6 21  
Qd2 Bc6 22 Bd5 Bxd5 23  
cxd5 Rbc8 24 Rdc4 Rxc4 25  
Rxc4 e5 26 dxe6 fxe6 27 e4  
Rd8 28 h4 Rf8 29 Kg2 e5 30  
a4 Kg7 31 a5 Qd8 32 Qc3 Rf7  
33 f3 Qd7 34 Rc8 Qb5 35 Kf2  
Qd7 36 Kg2 Qb5 37 Rc4 Qa4  
38 Qd3 Qa2+ 39 Rc2 Qb1 40  
Qc3 Qd1 41 Rd2 Qe1 42 Qd3  
Rf6 43 Rb2 Qa1 44 Rc2 Qe1  
45 Rc7+ Rf7 46 Rxf7+ Kxf7 47  
Qd5+ Kg7 48 Qxd6 Qe2+ 49  
Kh3 Qxf3 50 Qxe5+ Kg8 51  
Qb8+ Kg7 52 Qxb7+ Kh6 53  
Qe7 Qh1+ 54 Kg4 Qd1+ 55  
Kf4 Qd2+ 56 Ke5 Qc3+ 57  
Ke6 Qc4+ 58 Kf6 Qc6+ 59  
Qe6 Qc3+ 60 Kf7 Qc7+ 61  
Qe7 Qc4+ 62 Kf8 Qc8+ 1-0

OLADAPO ADU - RAY KAUFMAN

PETROFF

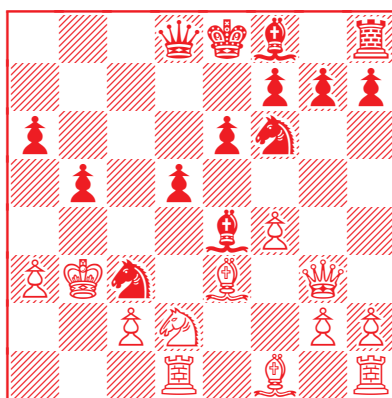
1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nf6 3 Nxe5 d6 4  
Nf3 Nxe4 5 d4 d5 6 Bd3 Bd6  
7 0-0 0-0 8 c4 c6 9 Nc3 Nxc3

10 bxc3 dxc4 11 Bxc4 Bg4 12  
Be3 Nd7 13 Be2 Qc7 14 h3  
Bh5 15 Nh4 Bxe2 16 Qxe2 f5  
17 Qd3 g6 18 Bh6 Rfe8 19  
Qc4+ Kh8 20 Qf7 Bf8 21  
Rae1! ( $\Delta$ 21...Rxe1 22 Rxe1  
Bh6 23 Re7) Qd8 22 Bg5 Qc8  
23 Nf3 Bg7 24 Be7 Qc7? 25  
Ng5 Nf8 26 Bxf8 Qxf7 27  
Nxf7+ Kg8 28 Bxg7 1-0

FRANK HUBER - STAN FINK

SICILIAN

1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d4 cxd4 4  
Nxd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 e6 6 Be3 a6  
7 f4 b5 8 a3 Bb7 9 Qf3 Nbd7  
10 Nb3 Rc8 11 0-0-0 Rxc3 12  
bxc3 Bxe4 13 Qg3 d5 14 Kb2  
Nb6 15 Nd2 Na4+ 16 Kb3  
Nxc3

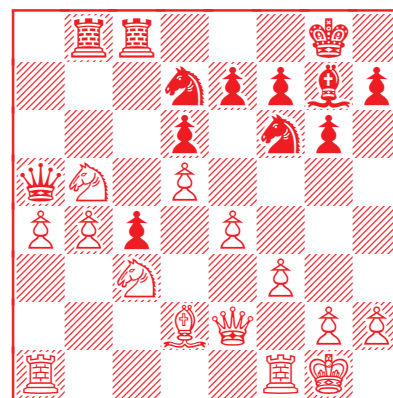


17 Kxc3 Qa5+ 18 Kb2 Bxa3+  
0-1

LARRY KAUFMAN - ANDREW MILLER

BENKO GAMBIT

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 c5 3 d5 b5 4  
cxb5 a6 5 f3 axb5 6 e4 d6 7  
Bxb5+ Nbd7 8 Ne2 Qa5+ 9  
Nec3 Ba6 10 Na3 Bxb5 11  
Nxb5 Rb8 12 Qe2 g6 13 0-0  
Bg7 14 Bd2 0-0 15 a4 Rfc8  
16 b3 c4 17 b4!



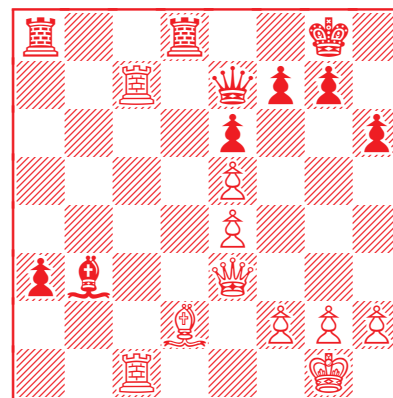
17...Qxb4 18 Na7 Rc7 19  
Rab1 Qa5 20 Nc6 Qa8 21  
Nxb8 Nxb8 22 Rb4 Nfd7 23  
Rxc4 Qa7+ 24 Be3 Qa6 25  
Rxc7 Bxc3 26 Qxa6 Nxa6 27  
Rxc3 1-0

KRISHNAN SUDHARSAN -

DENIS STREZWILK

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

1 d4 d5 2 c4 e6 3 Nf3 Be7 4  
Nc3 Nf6 5 Bg5 0-0 6 e3 h6 7  
Bf4 a6 8 Qb3 dxc4 9 Bxc4 b5  
10 Bd3 Bb7 11 Rc1 Nbd7 12  
0-0 Bd6 13 Ne5 Bxe5 14 dxe5  
Nc5 15 Qc2 Nxd3 16 Rcd1  
Nd5 17 Rxd3 Qe7 18 Nxd5  
Bxd5 19 Rc3 Rfc8 20 Re1 b4  
21 Rc5 Bxa2 22 e4 a5 23 Rc1  
a4 24 Bd2 Bb3 25 Qd3 Rd8  
26 Qe3 a3 27 bxa3 bxa3 28  
Rxc7





28...Qxc7 29 Rxc7 a2 30 Qxb3  
Rxd2 0-1

SOHEIL UPPAL - LARRY KAUFMAN  
VIENNA

1 e4 e5 2 Nc3 Nf6 3 f4 d5 4  
fxe5 Nxe4 5 d3 Qh4+?! (Falling  
into a book trap ["Wurzburger's  
Trap"]; 5...Nxc3 6 bxc3 d4 is  
supposed to be correct. Years  
ago, when I was a class A player,  
I got Harold Mouzon to make  
the same mistake and wended  
my way to a pawn-ahead  
ending only to see the wily  
master win anyway. And here  
history repeats itself, the trapper  
winds up trapped! -ed) 6 g3  
Nxc3 7 Nf3 Qh5 8 Nxd5 Nxe4  
9 Nxc3+ Kd8 10 Nxa8 Be7 11  
Bg2 Bh4+ 12 Kf1 Bh3 13  
Bxh3 (13 Be3! ±) 13...Nf2 14  
Bg5+ Bxg5 15 Kxf2 Qxh3 16  
Nxc3 Qh4+ 17 Kf1 Qxg5 18  
Qf3 Qxe5 19 Qxb7 Re8 20  
Qxa7 Re6 21 Qb7 Qxh2 22  
Qd5+ Ke8 23 Qb5+ Nd7 0-1

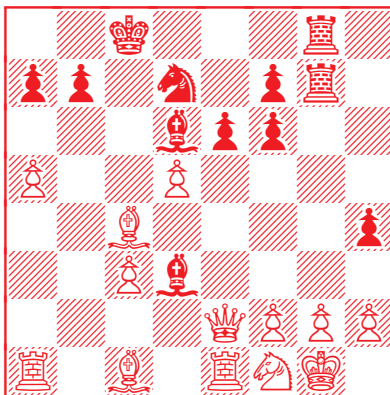
STAN FINK - ALEXANDER WOJTKIEWICZ  
SICILIAN

1 d4 g6 2 e4 Bg7 3 Nf3 c5 4  
dxc5 Qa5+ 5 Nc3 Bxc3+ 6  
bxc3 Qxc3+ 7 Bd2 Qxc5 8  
Rb1 d6 9 Rb3 Qc7 10 Bc3 f6  
11 Bb5+ Nc6 12 0-0 Nh6 13  
Ng5 e5 14 f4 fxg5 15 fxe5 dxe5  
16 Bxc6+ bxc6 17 Qd2 Be6 18  
Qxg5 Bxb3 19 Qxh6 Bc4 20  
Rf2 0-0-0 21 h3 Qb6 22 Qh4  
Rhf8 0-1

DENIS STREZEWILK - HARRY COHEN  
CARO-KANN

1 e4 c6 2 d4 d5 3 Nc3 dxe4 4  
Nxe4 Nf6 5 Nxf6+ gxf6 6 Bc4  
Bf5 7 Ne2 e6 8 Ng3 Bg6 9 0-0  
Nd7 10 c3 Qc7 11 a4 Bd6

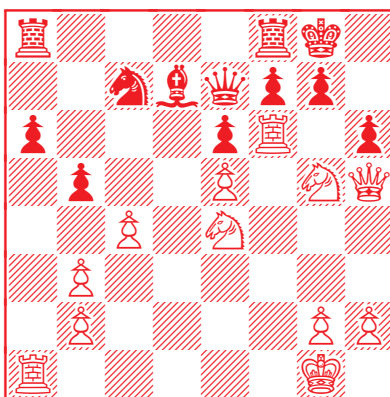
12 Re1 h5 13 Qe2 0-0-0 14  
a5 Rdg8 15 b4 h4 16 Nf1 Rg7  
17 b5 Rhg8 18 bxc6 Qxc6 19  
d5 Bd3



20 Ne3 Qxc4 21 Nxc4 Rxc2+  
0-1

PETER KURUCZ - STEVE SKIRPAN  
SICILIAN

1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d4 cxd4 4  
Nxd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 a6 6 Bc4 e6  
7 Bb3 Nbd7 8 0-0 Nc5 9 Qe2  
Be7 10 f4 0-0 11 Nf3 Nxb3 12  
axb3 Bd7 13 e5 dxe5 14 fxe5  
Nd5 15 Ne4 b5 16 c4 Nc7 17  
Bg5 Bxg5 18 Nfxg5 h6 19  
Qh5 Qe7 20 Rf6



20...gxf6 21 exf6 1-0



## 4th Best Western Mt Vernon Chess Classic

Feb 26-27, 2000  
Best Western Mt.  
Vernon Hotel  
8751 Richmond  
Highway,  
Alexandria, Va  
22309

From I-495 take Rt 1 South / Ft.  
Belvoir approx 8 miles, hotel on  
left; from I-95 north take  
Newington / Rt.1 exit, pass Ft  
Belvoir, hotel on right

5-SS, rds 1-3 game/100, rds  
4-5 30/90 SD/1. Open \$(top  
3 G): 400-200-125, X/unr  
100, A 100. Amateur  
(U1800): 300-150-125, C  
100, D 100, under 1200 100.  
Both: rds 10-2-6, 10-3:30. EF  
\$40, if rec'd by 2/19, \$50 at  
site. Reg 9-9:45am. Two 1/2  
pt byes allowed, rd 5 must  
declare before rd 2. VCF  
memb req'd (\$10, \$5 jrs)  
OSA. Hotel \$63+tax, 1-2,  
(703) 360-1300. NS, NC, W.  
Info: Catherine Clark 703-  
360-3391 but no phone  
entries!; or [www.wizard.net/~matkins/classic.htm](http://www.wizard.net/~matkins/classic.htm); or email  
[matkins@wizard.net](mailto:matkins@wizard.net) Enter:  
Catherine Clark, 5208 Cedar  
Rd., Alexandria, VA 22309  
15 Grand Prix points



## WOJTKIEWICZ SIMUL AT ACC

On the eve of the Northern Virginia Open, Friday, November 12, GM Alex Wojtkiewicz put on an excellent lecture and simul at the Arlington Chess Club. The event featured an interesting twist such as we may never see again. It seems that the previous week Alex had broken his right foot in a car accident in France. To the rescue came Catherine Clark, whose ability to secure free use of a wheelchair allowed the show to go on. (Thanks are also due John Campbell for scrambling for a possible rental, just in case.)

Wojtkiewicz's lecture began with a discourse on the importance of endgames and continued with one of his own games versus recently-crowned FIDE world champion Alexander Khalifman. Then Wojtkiewicz rolled — literally — to a score of 23 wins and 2 draws versus the ACC members who signed up to challenge him. John Rouleau and 1999 club champion Marvin Lazo scored the draws. Bestowing a consolation prize of sorts, Wojtkiewicz also commented that he had been impressed by the play of young Alex Barnett, who he said defended well until the last moment.

Alex is known as a very fast simul player. Indeed, he was hired at the 1997 FIDE knockouts to do every-other-day simul in part because of his speed. Normally he might have finished off the Arlington lineup in 2 to 3 hours, but reduced to being wheeled about by, in turn, Dan Fuson, Macon Shibut, John Campbell & Mike Atkins, the event in fact took a bit under 4 hours.



ALEXANDER WOJTKIEWICZ - JOHN ROULEAU  
CATALAN

1 g3 d5 2 Bg2 Nf6 3 c4 c6 4 Nf3 e6  
5 0-0 Bd6 6 d4 Nbd7 7 Qc2 Ne4 8  
Nbd2 f5 9 b3 Ndf6 10 a4 Bd7 11  
Ba3 Bb8 12 Ne5 h5 13 Ndf3 g5 14  
h4 Ng4 15 hxg5 Nxe5 16 Nxe5  
Qxg5 17 Qc1 Qg7 18 Qf4 Bxe5 19  
Qxe5 Qxe5 20 dxe5 Nd2

White will sacrifice the exchange now since if 21 Rfd1 Nxb3 22 Rab1 dxc4 he's losing material anyway and the compensation seems less sufficient.

21 cxd5 Nxf1

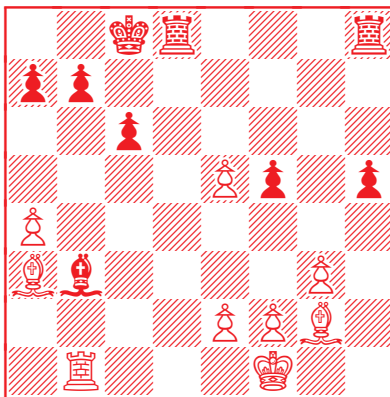
For his part Black had a choice, and might well consider 21...cxd5 eg 22 Rfd1 Nxb3 23 Rab1 Bxa4. Maybe he already had the shot on move 23 planned and this influenced him

22 dxe6 Bxe6 23 Kxf1 Bxb3

At first this is surprising since it looks like R-b1xb7 will follow to White's advantage, but...

24 Rb1 0-0-0

...this is Black's point; White's back rank is weak. However, the grandmaster immediately strikes back with a tactic of his own.



25 Bd6 Be6

It's understandable why Black wanted no part of 25...Bxa4 26 Ra1 b5 27 Bxc6, especially since White's next move may have come as a surprise.

26 Bxc6! bxc6 27 Rb8+ Kd7 28 Rb7+ Kc8 ½-½

White can force the draw. Evidently it would be too risky for him to play on with 29 Rc7+ Kb8 30 Re7+ Rxd6 31 exd6 Bc4

ALEXANDER WOJTKIEWICZ - MARVIN LAZO  
CATALAN, CLOSED

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nf3 d5 4 g3 Be7  
5 Bg2 Nbd7 6 0-0 0-0 7 Qc2 h6 8  
Rd1 c6 9 b3 Ne4 10 Nbd2 Nxd2 11  
Bxd2 Bf6 12 e4 dxe4 13 Qxe4 c5 14  
Bc3 Qc7 15 Rac1 cxd4 16 Nxd4 Nc5  
17 Qe2 a6 18 b4 e5 19 Nf3 Nd7 20  
c5 Rb8 21 h4 Re8 22 Qe4 Nf8 23  
g4 Bd7 24 g5 Bc6 25 Qf5 hxg5 26  
hxg5 Bxf3 27 Bxf3 Bd8 28 Rd6 Qe7  
29 Bd2 Bc7 30 Rd5 Rbd8 31 Rxd8  
Rxd8 32 Be3 Bb8 33 Be4 Ng6 34  
Kh2 Nf8 35 Rc2 Rd7 36 c6 bxc6 37  
Rxc6 g6 38 Qg4 Ba7 39 Bxa7 Rxa7  
40 Rc5 Rd7 41 Bd5 Rc7 42 Rxc7  
Qxc7 43 Qc4 Qe7 44 a4 Nh7 45  
Qxa6 Qxb4 46 Qxg6+ Kh8 47 Qe4  
Qd6 48 Bxf7 Nxg5 49 Qa8+ Kh7 50  
Qg8+ Kh6 51 Bd5 Qf6 52 Kg2 e4  
53 Bxe4 Nxe4 ½-½



**Linares** →

**Hastings** →

**Zürich** →

Print beautiful chess diagrams and algebraic figurine notation with the **Linares**, **Hastings** or **Zürich TrueType chess fonts** and any Windows or Macintosh word processor. Used by *American Chess Journal* and many other chess magazine and book publishers. Scalable to any size, 6 diagram borders, 50 annotation symbols, bold, italic, PostScript and a nice User's Guide. Compatible with Chess Assistant, ChessBase, Zarkov, BOOKUP for the Mac and other chess programs. Fonts are \$29 each, two for \$49 or all three for \$59 postpaid. Specify PC or Mac and send check (or Mastercard/Visa information) to:  
Alpine Electronics, 526 W. 7th, Powell, WY 82435  
**Money-Back Guarantee**  
∞ ± ± ± □ △ ▣ ▤ ▥ ▦ ▧ ▨ ▩

Many other game diagram fonts are available. Send a postcard (or email to [smiths@mail.nwc.whcen.edu](mailto:smiths@mail.nwc.whcen.edu)) for more information and sample printouts.



# GOAL ORIENTED THINKING

by Bobby Fischer

evaluating each variation. After all variations are evaluated, the grandmaster makes his decision based on which variation he has evaluated most favorably. So I came to imagine grandmasters as being like machines, methodically calculating variations, and I tried to apply Kotov's teachings in my own games. While I was able to identify candidate moves quite well, I found it much more difficult to apply Kotov's teachings three or four or seven moves down the variation, when there were multiple candidates to keep track of for each player.

A few years ago I became interested in determining if I could make significant progress from my current level of expert. Investigating possible methods of raising my playing level, I decided that the most important thing I could do would be to get better at *decision making*. While I certainly believe learning opening theory is important, and one should know basic endgames, the decision making method that one uses to select his move is perhaps the most important area to work on if one wants to make significant progress. I read Andy Soltis's book on *The Inner Game of Chess* and Jonathan Tisdall's *Improve Your Chess Now*. To my surprise, I found that they had rejected Kotov's theory about how grandmasters select moves. In fact, the problem of move selection is much more complex than Kotov had theorized, and grandmasters use a number of thinking techniques to decide on their move besides the famous tree of analysis

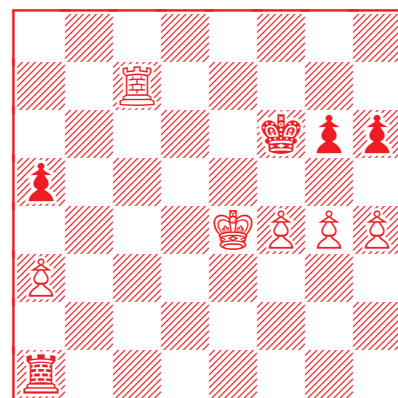
One technique that I learned from my coach I call **goal oriented thinking**. I do not claim that this is the right approach for every position, but I do feel there are positions in which a player is far more likely to find the right move if he begins by asking

When I was a teenager I read Alexander Kotov's classic work *Think Like a Grandmaster*. Here Kotov talks about his famous 'tree of analysis'. According to the book, grandmasters are very systematic in the way they choose a move. (I am talking about complex tactical positions, not strategic ones.) According to Kotov, grandmasters start by selecting their candidate moves and then systematically analyzing them one by one,

evaluating each variation. After all variations are evaluated, the grandmaster makes his decision based on which variation he has evaluated most favorably. So I came to imagine grandmasters as being like machines, methodically calculating variations, and I tried to apply Kotov's teachings in my own games. While I was able to identify candidate moves quite well, I found it much more difficult to apply Kotov's teachings three or four or seven moves down the variation, when there were multiple candidates to keep track of for each player.

himself, "What are my opponents goals and what are my goals in this position." I have three examples which you may want to try and solve. I would suggest that you approach each position twice: first by identifying candidate moves and working down the tree; and then by solving the problem with a hint from goal oriented thinking. (The commentary below is mine but much of the analysis is by John Nunn from *John Nunn's Puzzle Book*.)

WALTER BROWNE - SERGEI KUDRIN  
1989 US CHAMPIONSHIP



*Black to Move*



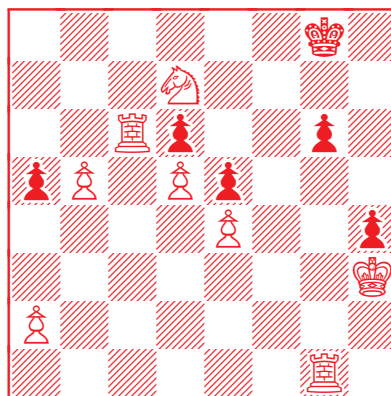
Black has two obvious candidate moves, 1...Rxa3 and 1...Re1+. Instead of analyzing them both, goal oriented thinking says we should first ask: what is my opponent trying to do? what am I trying to do? Black should think that White is trying to queen a pawn. Black would also like to queen a pawn, but it's pretty clear that isn't going to happen; the only pawn Black can queen is the a-pawn, and White will easily stop it by putting his rook behind the pawn. Yes, there are tactics that can happen, eg, Black could push his a pawn to a2, with his rook on a1, and then check the White king to queen the pawn. But White would have to fall asleep to let that happen. Another possibility is that Black could march his king to the queenside. But that surely will take too long and White will queen first. So it becomes clear that Black has no winning chances here and is trying to draw.

White wants to win and to do so he must, as we said, queen a pawn. There are a number of ways to try, but it's difficult to see how White can win with just a single passed pawn on the kingside. However, if White can create *connected* passed pawns on the kingside, the win should be easy.

Viewed this way, the problem becomes clearer. Black's goal is to stop White from creating connected passed pawns and White's goal is to create them. Play continued **1...Rxa3 2 g5+ Ke6 3 Rg7 Ra4+ 4 Kf3 Ra3+ 5 Ke4** and the players agreed to a draw. But they both blew it! Instead of 3 Rg7, White wins easily with 3 Rc6+ Kf7 4 h5! creating two connected passed pawns. Meanwhile, from the initial position Black could have stopped White from creating connected passers by 1...Re1+ 2 Kd5 Rd1+ 3 Kc5 Ra1 4 g5+ hxg5 5 hxg5 Kf5. I suspect both grandmasters' errors resulted from their failing to identify what exactly they wanted to accomplish in the position.

The **Culpeper Chess Club** has changed meeting times, days & location:  
Culpeper County Public Library  
Rt 29 Business (near Safeway)  
1st, 2nd & 3rd Thursday of the month, 6-9pm.

**JEROEN PIKET - JOHN NUNN**  
**AMSTERDAM 1995**



*White to Move*

Here's another example. Again, before reading further you may want to use Kotov's method to try and find White's correct move.

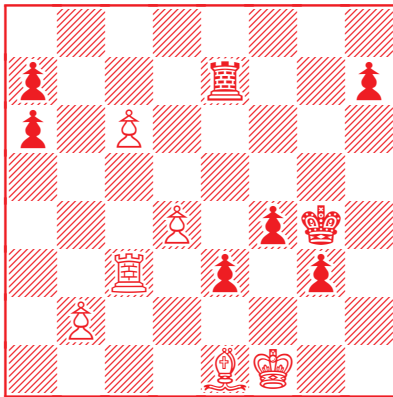
Now some goal oriented considerations: White has a considerable material advantage. Furthermore, his passed b-pawn is very dangerous. Black must either find a way to checkmate White, get a perpetual, or pick up the loose rook on g1 and the b-pawn. White simply needs to hide his king and promote his pawn. Play continued **1 Kxh4 Qf2+ 2 Rg3 Qh2+** and White resigned, probably discouraged about losing his rook. The strange thing is that White is so close to his goal and actually has the advantage here! Play could have continued 3 Kg5 Qxg3+ 4 Kf6 and White will succeed in hiding his king on the queenside and pushing his b-pawn through.

Black likewise failed to follow goal oriented thinking. Instead of 2...Qh2+ going for material gain, he should have kept the right goal in mind and aimed for a perpetual by 2... Qf4+.





Igor Ivanov - Konstantine Lerner  
USSR 1979



Black to Play

When I'm solving studies or problems and fail to find the correct solution, I always try to determine the reason for my mistake. It's not enough to say, "Oh, I missed knight to rook seven"; I also try to determine *why* I missed the move. Was it that I did not search hard enough for the opponent's defensive ideas? Did I forget to analyze one of the candidate moves? Did I truncate my analysis before reaching an end position? etc. By a strange coincidence this final example followed the previous two in Nunn's book. Since I had done poorly on those, both times due to goal oriented thinking problems, I was especially attuned to this methodology. And I believe this position also should be approached as a goal oriented problem.

White has a passed c-pawn and it is unstoppable. The only way Black can avoid loss is to either checkmate White or queen one of his own pawns. Thus goal oriented thinking requires only that we determine which pawn we should try to queen before starting our analysis. The e-pawn seems the most likely candidate...

1	...	f3
2	Bxg3	Kxg3
3	c7	Kf4

3...e2+ was the move I found in my analysis from the original position. I wasn't sure Black could win but I knew he wouldn't lose, and this was sufficient for me to decide on 1...f3. After 3...e2+ play might

continue 4 Ke1 Kg2 5 Rxf3 Rxc7 Here I truncated my analysis with the conclusion that Black had a satisfactory position. As it happens, so does White: 6 Rf2+ draws easily.

Lerner's move in the game was good too. The point is that by getting off the rank of White's rook, Black is threatening to push his pawns through, eg, if now 4 c8=Q e2+ 5 Ke1 f2+! etc.

4	Rc1	e2+
5	Ke1	Ke3
6	Rc3+	Kxd4
7	Rc4+!	

and it's a **draw** because Black can't escape the checking rook without either letting White queen with check or interfering with his own rook's support behind the e-pawn.

So what can we conclude about goal oriented thinking? Certainly it is not a panacea, but it can be a useful tool in approaching the problem of choosing a move in some positions. How do we determine when to use it? I think it's most appropriate in positions where success requires that you clearly accomplish one or more very specific objectives — queen a pawn, get shelter for the king, deliver perpetual check, or obtain connected passed pawns, etc. If you can recognize such positions and identify your objectives, I think you will find your decision making will improve dramatically.

## WEDNESDAY NIGHT QUICK CHESS!

1st Wednesday of every month  
Tidewater Comm College, Va Beach  
in the Cafeteria (Kempsville Bldg D)

Game in twenty minutes -  
notation not required.  
USCF Quick rated!

Reg: 7:00-7:20 pm, rd 1 at 7:30.  
Entry fee: Only one buck!



## ARLINGTON SENIOR CHESS CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP

by Ralph Belter

Arlington County sponsors a seniors chess club at the Madison Senior Center. The club's annual championship tournament is the John D Matheson Memorial, named for the 1936 Virginia state champion and longtime member of the Arlington Chess Club. The winners of the 1999 Matheson Memorial, with 4-1 scores, were Bill Webbert, Larry Brock and Saleth El. Webbert and Brock are the co-champions by virtue of a tiebreak: Mr El is under 55!

Dr Sanda Costescu placed third. John McNerney and Virginia Chess's favorite Gambiteer, Andy Tejler, shared the class B prize. Twenty one players participated overall. Here are a couple games from the event.

### ANDY TEJLER - EARL BROWN TWO KNIGHTS

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bc4 Nf6 4. Ng5 d5 5. exd5 Na5 6. Bb5 c6 7. dxc6 bxc6 8. Be2 h6 9. Nf3 Bc5 10. 0-0 e4 11. Ne1 0-0 12. a3 Nb7 13. d3 Qb6 14. b4 Bd6 15. Bb2 Qd8 16. Nd2 exd3 17. Nxd3 Re8 18. Nc4 Bc7 19. Bf3 Bd7 20. Nc5 Nxc5 21. bxc5 Rb8 22. Bxf6 gxf6 23. Nd6 Bxd6 24. Qxd6 Re6 25. Qg3+ Kh8 26. Rad1 f5 27. Rxd7 1-0

### JOHN CAMPBELL - SANDA COSTESCU NIMZOWITSCH DEFENSE?

(John Campbell was leading the tournament until he ran into a lady doctor who performed surgery on his game.) 1. e4 Nc6 2. Nc3 d6 3. Bc4 Nf6 4. d4 e5 5. Nge2 Be7 6. 0-0 0-0 7. h3 a6 8. Be3 b5 9. Bd5 Bd7 10. a3 Nxd5 11. Nxd5 Rc8 12. f4 f5 13. exf5 Bxf5 14. Ng3 Be6 15. Nxe7 Nxe7 16. Qd3 Bc4 17. Qc3 Bxf1 18. Rxf1 exf4 19. Bxf4 Ng6 20. Ne2 Qd7 21. Qg3 Rce8 22. Nc3 Qf5 23. Qf3 Nxf4 24. g4 Qxc2 25. Rf2 Nhx3+ 0-1

### BILL WEBBERT - JOHN CAMPBELL SICILIAN

1. f4 c5 2. e4 d5 3. exd5 Nf6 4. Bb5+ Bd7 5. Bxd7+ Qxd7 6. c4 e6 7. dxe6 fxe6 (Campbell notes that Black must accept the isolated pawn or submit to a queen trade after 7...Qxe6+ 8. Qe2. Nonetheless 8...Qxe2+ 9. Nxe2 Nc6 10. Nbc3 0-0-0 11. 0-0 g6 12. b3 Nb4 13. a3 Nd3 14. Ra2 Bg7 15. b4 b6 Uusi-Karner, Estonia 1972 saw Black's active pieces compensate for the missing pawn.) 8. Nf3 Nc6 9. 0-0 Bd6 10. d4 (Campbell suggests 10. d3 as an improvement. White probably overlooked the 11th move.) 10...cxd4 11. Nxd4 Bc5 12. Be3 Bxd4 13. Bxd4 Qxd4 14. Qxd4 Nxd4 15. Na3 0-0 16. Rad1 Rad8 17. Rd2 Ne4 (17...Nf3+ won the exchange, but so does this: 18. Rd1 (or d3) Ne2+ 19. Kh1 Nf2. I am grateful to the players for their comments on the game.) 0-1

## Readers' Games & Analysis

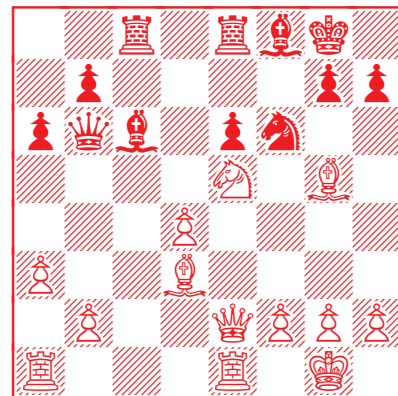


OLGA SZEKELY - BRIAN DWAY WATSON  
NATIONAL CHESS CONGRESS,  
PHILADELPHIA 1999

MORRA GAMBIT DECLINED

Notes by Olga Szekely

1 e4 c5 2 d4 cxd4 3 c3 d5 4 exd5 Qxd5 5 cxd4 Nc6 6 Nf3 e6 7 Nc3 Qa5 8 Bd3 Nf6 9 0-0 Be7 10 Qe2 0-0 11 Bf4 Nb4 12 Bb1 Nbd5 13 Bd2 Rd8 14 Bd3 Bd7 15 a3 Bc6 16 Rfe1 Rac8 17 Ne5 Bf8 18 Nxf7! Re8 19 Ne5 a6 20 Ne4 Qb6 21 Nxf6+ Nxf6 22 Bg5



### 22...Bb5

Black could have moved 22...Qxd4. Then 23 Rad1 (threatens Bxh7+) and there could have followed:

(i) 23...Qc5. Then 24. Bxf6 gxf6 25. Qg4+ Bg7 (for if 25...Kh8 26. Nf7#!) 26. Bxh7+

Now if 26...Kxh7 then 27. Qh5+ and either 27...Bh6 28. Qg6+ Kh8 29. Nf7#!; or 27...Kg8 28. Qf7+ Kh7 or Kh8 29. Rd3 threatens Rh3#!

If instead 26...Kf8 then 27. Nd7+ Bxd7 28. Rxd7 and White wins.

Finally, if 26...Kh8 then 27. Nxc6 and if 27...Kxh7 28. Rd7!; or if 27...Qxc6 28. Be4 Qc7 29. Bg6 Re7 30. Rxe6 and White wins; or 27...bxc6 28. Rd7 Qg5 29. Qxg5 fxc6 30. Bg6 follows; or 27...Rxc6 28. Rd7 Qg5 29. Qxg5 fxc6 30. Be4 follows and White wins the game.



continued, page 23





## TCHIGORIN AND THE EVANS GAMBIT

MIKHAIL IVANOVICH TCHIGORIN (1850-1908) was considered to be among the top half-dozen chess players between 1883 and 1898. He was fond of the Evans Gambit, which he played four times during the match-tournament at St Petersburg 1895-6.

The players in the match-tournament were: Lasker, Steinitz, Pillsbury and Tchigorin. Tchigorin lost an Evans Gambit game versus Lasker. Against Steinitz he essayed the gambit three times, winning once, losing once, and drawing the last game after 99 moves. At the end of the tournament there were two exhibition consultation game. Lasker & Pillsbury played the Evans Gambit against Steinitz & Tchigorin in one of these and won in just 30 moves.



### TCHIGORIN - LASKER

ST PETERSBURG 1895-6

1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bc4 Bc5 4 b4 Bxb4 5 c3 Bc5 6 0-0 d6 7 d4 Bb6 8 a4 Nf6 9 Bb5 a6 10 Bxc6+ bxc6 11 a5 Ba7 12 dxe5 Nxe4 13 Qe2 d5 14 Nd4 Nxc3 15 Nxc3 Bxd4 16 Qd3 c5 17 Qg3 Be6 18 Bg5 Qd7 19 Rac1 f6 20 exf6 gxf6 21 Bf4 Rg8 22 Qf3 0-0-0 23 Rfe1 c4 24 Qe2 Bf5 25 Qa2 Rxc2+ 26 Kh1 Rxf2 0-1

### TCHIGORIN - STEINITZ

ST PETERSBURG 1895-96

1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bc4 Bc5 4 b4 Bxb4 5 c3 Ba5 6 0-0 d6 7 d4 exd4 8 cxd4 Nf6 9 e5 dxe5 10 Ba3 Be6 11 Bb5 Qd5 12 Qa4 Bd7 13 dxe5 a6 14 exf6 axb5 15 fxg7 Rg8 16 Qh4 Rxc7 17 Qf6 Rg8 18 Bb2 Rg6 19 Nc3 Bxc3 20 Qxc3 0-0-0 21 Rfd1 Qh5 22 Rac1 Rdg8 23 g3 Bg4 24 Rd3 Rh6 25 Nh4 Qxh4 26 gxh4 1-0

### TCHIGORIN - STEINITZ

ST PETERSBURG 1895-96

1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bc4 Bc5 4 b4 Bxb4 5 c3 Ba5 6 0-0 d6 7 d4 exd4 8 cxd4 Nf6 9 Qa4 Bd7 10 Qa3 Bb6 11 e5 dxe5 12 dxe5 Ne4 13 Bd5 Bf5 14 Nc3 Nxc3 15 Bxc6+ bxc6 16 Qxc3 Qd5 17 Bg5 h6 18 Bh4 g5 19 e6 0-0-0 20 e7 Rde8 21 Bg3 Rhg8 22 Rac1 Be4 23 Rfd1 Qa5 24 Qf6 Qf5 25 Be5 Qg6 26 Nd2 Bd5 27 Nc4 Qxf6 28 Bxf6 Rg6 29 Nxb6+ axb6 30 Bd4 Kb7 31 Rd2 Rxe7 32 f3 Re8 33 a3 Ra8 34 Rc3 Ra4 35 Kf2 Re6 36 Be3 Re8 37 Rd4 Ra5 38 h4 Be6 39 hxg5 hxg5 40 g4 Rea8 41 Bc1 c5 42 Re4 c4 43 f4 gxf4 44 Rxf4 c5 45 g5 Rg8 46 Re4 Raa8 47 Re5 Rad8 48 Rg3 Rg6 49 Rge3 Kc6 50 Re1 Rgg8 51 Rg1 Rd5 52 Rxd5 Bxd5 53 Bd2 Be4 54 Re1 Kd5 55 Ke2 Ra8 56 Bc1 c3 57 Rf1 Bg6 58 Rf6 b5 59 Rb6 Kc4 60 Rc6 Bd3+ 61 Kf3 Re8 62 Rc7 c2 0-1

source: *The Match Tournament at St Petersburg 1895-6*, by John C Owen, Caissa Editions 1989.





# MODERN CHESS ANARCHY?

by Macon Shibut

middlegame strategy, Watson has produced a masterpiece. ... Watson's probing, rational and, above all, intellectually honest comparison of classical and 'modern' chess, however one defines it, is a wondrous contribution to the game's literature. Insightful, literate, even funny at times, it manages to be simultaneously readable and profound. Its 272 pages strike a perfect balance between breezy text and probing analysis. Reading it is not just a pleasure, it's often exhilarating. Time and again it articulates some elusive aspect of a chess player's inner dialog in a way that is so breathtaking that I had to pause and just contemplate how perfectly Watson had nailed these slippery common experiences."

Also before I get fully underway, I want to remind readers again of a fund established to assist Watson with medical bills resulting from the stroke he suffered. I assume contributions are still being accepted c/o his sister Barbara Watson, 143 River Road, Gill MA 01376.

*Secrets of Modern Chess Strategy* aims to identify and elaborate what is distinctly *modern* about modern chess. Since chess games, like works of art and literature, are not impersonal phenomena but rather products of human intellect and personality, what begins as a technical inquiry inevitably wades into muddier psychological waters. Questions arise about how today's grandmasters think and how they differ from leading players of the past.

Characteristically, Watson has no interest in just rehashing the usual tiresome debate over whether Morphy could give pawn and move to a modern master, or if Janowski today would be just a class B player. Both mindful of technical advances and respectful of the past masters, Watson basically dismisses most speculation about absolute strength as pointless and banal. Then he proceeds to more fertile investigations of style and method. In a thousand different ways, both explicit and implicit, Watson presents a case that the evolution of modern chess is *not* merely a question of progressing technique; nor accumulation of concrete knowledge about certain openings and endgames; nor even new 'principles' and insights into formations (pawn structures, classes of position) which were formerly misunderstood. On the contrary, regarding such "'principles' of positional play, which are often descriptions of advantages or disadvantages of various elements of play, eg, bad bishops backward pawns, knight outposts, centralized pieces, doubled pawn complexes, pawn chains," Watson asserts: "*This type of 'rule-oriented' and principle-oriented theory was worked out or at least substantially understood by the time of Nimzowitsch's death in 1935.*" [Watson's italics]

DO NOT LET THE TITLE CONCERN YOU, this isn't an essay about FIDE! Nor is it a book review, although my thoughts were inspired by John Watson's recent book *Secrets of Modern Chess Strategy* (Gambit Publications, 1999). Indeed, my review of *Secrets* has already appeared in *Virginia Chess* #1999/5. My purpose here is to debate one of Watson's central premises. Just so there's no misunderstanding my admiration for his work overall, I'll begin with a quote from that review: "In turning his focus towards the wider field of

So what, then, is the modern difference? According to Watson it's something more philosophical than technical: a new understanding of the scope, the utility — let's say the *meaning* of 'principles' altogether. From page 97: "Many changes have taken place in modern chess, for example, with respect to new ideas about weaknesses, the relative strengths of minor pieces, the value of the exchange, and considerations of time and dynamism. But the forerunner and in some sense precursor to these changes has been a philosophic notion, now so entrenched that we barely notice it. I call this notion 'rule-independence', for lack of a more comprehensive way to express it. It is simply the gradual divestment on the part of chess players of the multitudinous generalities, rules, and abstract principles which guided classical chess, and which still dominate our teaching texts."

I would say that we barely notice this notion because it is timeless, and not novel or modern at all. The intellectual basis for believing in a "gradual divestment from abstract principles" finds a pattern in what indeed happened over the course of the past century in physics. The Theory of Relativity altered scientists' attitude towards laws governing the natural universe. But chessplayers have always appreciated the relative nature of their strategic 'rules'. Even when they adopted the jargon of pre-relativity physicists and waxed philosophical about 'immutable laws governing the chessboard,' their actual games proved that old time masters understood their laws to be mere generalizations subject to myriad exception. In what follows I hope to show that today's spirit of rule-independence, whatever it means, is little different from the understanding which informed the play of Botvinnik, Lasker, Morphy, Philidor...

On his page 95, Watson states: "Even the greatest of the old masters were limited by a powerful dogmatism based on general principles which they supposed to be true." A provocative phrase, this *general principles which they*



supposed to be true.

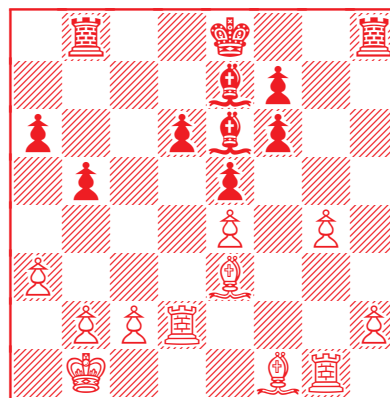
What exactly does it mean? Somehow the masters who discovered the rules in the first place lacked discretion in applying them and wound up as tails wagged by their own dog. Are we to understand that in the solitude of his analysis, while the clock was ticking, Tarrasch really believed that somehow his rook *invariably* belonged behind the passed pawn? that knights on the rim were, *without*

*exception*, dim? Of course not, and to stretch Watson's point this way may seem unfair. But otherwise it's hard to pin down what "limited by a powerful dogmatism" looks like. Or at least it's impossible to distinguish it from the sort of practical reliance on abstract principle that still 'limits' great players today. Consider, for example, a thought GM Jon Speelman shared over the internet concerning the game Shirov-Short at the 1999 FIDE Knockout tournament: After **1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.Bg5 dxe4 5.Nxe4 Be7 6.Bxf6 gxf6 7.Nf3 Nd7 8.Bc4 c5!? 9. 0-0 0-0 10.Re1 Nb6 11.Bf1 cxd4 12.Nxd4 Kh8 13.c3 e5 14.Qh5 Nd5 15.Rad1** Speelman stated, "It did occur to me that just conceivably White should have moved the 'e' rook to d1 so that lines with ...Bxf2+ later don't hit e1: but I absolutely don't believe that the chess universe is constructed that way — it must be better in the wide spread of lines which can currently be entered to have a rook on e1 rather than a1".

Watson presents a case on both ends of the timeline — modern examples of rule-independence, classical examples that are supposed to indicate a fundamental myopia — but the arguments are circular and unsatisfying. Here's an extract from *Secrets* that illustrates Watson's idea of contemporary chess thought:

(See diagram top of next column)

Anand continued **20...Bc4!!** (Watson: "A paradoxical move in the modern spirit. This stops h3, but at the seemingly devastating cost of trading Black's very good bishop for White's very bad one. Just look at those weaknesses on d5 and f5!...") **21 b3 Bxf1 22 Rxf1 Rh3**. Now Watson quotes Anand — "Black appears to have committed a whole list of positional sins: allowing doubled f-pawns, giving White



Ivanchuk - Anand, Linares 1992  
Black to Play

an outside h-pawn and exchanging his 'good' bishop with ...Bc4; yet he is better. Paradoxical? Yes, but this doesn't mean that the old positional rules have been suspended for the course of this game." — and then adds his own commentary:

He [Anand] goes on to explain that his rook on h3 disrupts the White position and that Black has the long-term plan of exchanging his d-pawn for White's e-pawn by ...d5, and his f-pawn for the g-pawn by ...f5, to give him connected central passed pawns. Well, I guess there are two ways of looking at this, but I think most people would say that such rules have not only been 'suspended' for this game, but have also shown to be unreliable guidelines! The whole point of rules is that they allow the player to use them in the place of extremely lengthy calculations to confidently enter certain types of positions, as Ivanchuk has done here. Of course, if by achieving the better bishop and classically superior pawn structure (holes on d5 and f5), White had allowed a mating attack, one could argue that, after all, you can't expect too much from rules. But when, in a simplified position with Black's e7-bishop contributing no activity, the mere presence of one active rook can throw such a position entirely in Black's favor, I think we can rightly question whether such rules are serving their purpose. Put this another way: how many other players in the world would have played 17...gxf6, at the same time foreseeing 20...Bc4 (or come to think of it, even played 20...Bc4 given the enormous advantage of being given that position to think about)? My guess is: very, very few (after all,



Anand himself gives ‘!!’ to both moves). But why? Because we would automatically reject this combination of ideas *on principle*. We put our faith in these rules, and dogmatically assume that the good bishop and far better pawn structure will favor White. It is one of the insights of modern players, and especially of the best ones, that one has to play the position itself, not some abstract idea of the position. In fact, as we shall see, the development of that simple notion characterizes most of the progress which chess has made in the modern era.

The strength of Watson’s book lies in its wealth of insight about chess — not least about the “whole point” of rules and the need to qualify them. It’s the historical perspective (“one of the insights of modern players...”) that doesn’t follow. Isn’t Ivanchuk a modern player too? And if, as Watson emphasizes, “very, very few” players — meaning *modern* players — would be so perceptive as Anand, what does that say about characteristically modern chess thought? If anything, it would seem to refute Watson’s own point. “We would automatically reject this combination of ideas *on principle*” — just the same as, say, a typical Lasker opponent!

We will return to this example later, but for the moment we turn to the other side of Watson’s case. Regarding the capacity of old masters, he presents selected quotes in which great champions like Capablanca and Steinitz commit errors of judgment that even moderately skilled amateurs might avoid today. Tarrasch is a veritable font of closed-minded, if not downright bizarre, opinion: “1...e5 is, theoretically and practically, the only completely satisfactory answer to 1 e4”; the Sicilian Defense is, “bound to fail” against proper play; accepting the Queen’s Gambit is a “strategic error.”

Such remarks must be considered in light of chess’s literary tradition. As Watson notes, abstract generalities and rules “still dominate our teaching texts” today. But today we have Bruce Pandolfini to turn out beginners’ books. The world’s best players — the ones by whom future generations will gauge the state of our theory — concentrate (if they write at all) on ‘serious’ game collections (or, alas, opening books). But Capablanca’s *Last Lectures*, Lasker’s *Common Sense in Chess*, Tarrasch’s *The Game of Chess* — these are really great players writing for rank amateurs in a way we haven’t seen in a while. A goodly portion of *The Game of Chess* consists of rules all right — not rules as in ‘principles,’ but rules, as in “the Bishop moves diagonally...” This is the point:

a degree of simplification which might violate the understanding of experienced players is both appropriate and necessary in a beginner’s text. We should not take such remarks to be the master’s complete and final word on difficult problems of strategy.

My database reveals that in the 253 games where his opponents opened 1 e4, poor old close-minded Tarrasch saw fit to deviate from his “only completely satisfactory” reply fully a third of the time (!), to wit: 44 French Defenses; 31 of those doomed Sicilians (usually with success against such opponents as Mieses, Teichmann, Maroczy, Tchigorin, Marshall...); 4 Center Counters Defenses; 2 workouts with the ‘hypermodern’ Alekhine’s Defense; and 1 Caro Kann.

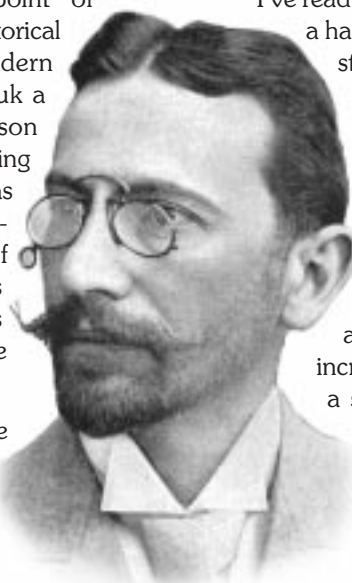
I’ve read that Tarrasch was an insufferable egotist with a habit of talking as if his listener were a rather dim student. But however unequivocally he may have preached in *Dreihundert Schachpartien*, Tarrasch does not appear to have been so “limited by a powerful dogmatism” when it came to his own play.

Of course Watson also looks into the old masters’ play, performing numerous statistical analyses of his own. Their point, taken as a whole, is supposed to be: while an increasing tendency by leading players to violate a strategic rule may indicate simply that the particular rule is not very good, an increasing *pattern* of disregard for *all* rules expresses something more fundamental about how chess is being played.

Thus on page 108 Watson takes on the old (eg, it appears in *Common Sense in Chess*) maxim about developing knights before bishops (italics added):

There arose the general feeling that the development of knights by principle preceded that of bishops. After all, we already know where the knights are going (f3 and c3, f6 and c6, right?), but the bishop has several options along its natural diagonal, so why tip your hand too early? But like so many rules, this one often fails in concrete situations. ... Black has recently (beginning in the early 1980s) turned his attention to [after 1 c4 e5] 2 Nc3 Bb4!?

By the time of this writing, there have been many hundreds of high-level games with this move, indicating that it has at least a certain credibility; but up to 1970, I can find only 4 such games, and by 1980, only 19 (and those by unknown players)! *It’s hard to believe that this doesn’t to*





*some extent reflect the ancient prejudice against bishops before knights. The repeated adoption of 2...Bb4 by players such as Kramnik and Shirov shows what a conceptual shift has taken place.*

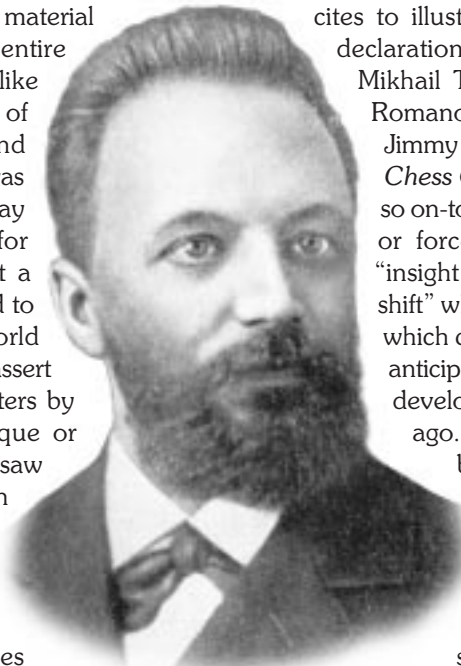
Here again we have a paragraph of good technical insight followed by one of questionable conjecture. First of all, it's a rare position in which just one or two classic principles are operative to the exclusion of others. Viewed from a different angle, one could almost use this same example to demonstrate the opposite of what Watson concludes. Thus, 2...Bb4 violates the 'knights before bishops' rule, but one of Black's thoughts is that he might damage — as defined by classical, 'principle-oriented' theory — White's pawn structure with ...Bxc3 etc. We can flip through *Secrets* and find revisionist thinking on this topic too: [p 52] "I want to emphasize this modern pragmatic attitude towards what have traditionally been considered weaknesses. Today, players allow doubled pawns in all kinds of positions, merely because the weaknesses can't be exploited, or because those pawns are useful in covering squares or even helpful in attack." Presumably Kramnik and Shirov are as up to date on this new doubled-pawn thinking as they are on knights-before-bishops, so what's the point? Are they anarchists because they move their bishop first? Or do they affirm traditional dogma in their zeal to inflict structural damage with ...Bxc3?

Moreover, there is way, way more master chess activity today than before. It all gets preserved in electronic form too, so the databases are heavily inclined towards modern examples, with the explosion of material kicking in at about 1980. To wit: the entire tournament careers of players like Capablanca, Lasker or Steinitz consisted of fewer games than Viswanathan Anand played in just the 1990s. Frank Marshall was considered an active professional in his day and a man with a legendary appetite for chess, but his preserved record is just a fraction what Anatoly Karpov has added to the databases since losing the world championship in 1985. So can we really assert anything about the *mindset* of old masters by observing that some theme or technique or move 'never showed up' prior 1970 but saw 'repeated adoption' later? I ran my own analysis for the sequence 1 c4 e5 2 Nc3 Nf6 3 Nf3 Nc6, which Watson explicitly contrasts with 2...Bb4 as representative of old-style ('knights before bishops') thinking. Using The Ultimate Games

Collection CD, I found not just hundreds but thousands of examples, 4733 to be exact, but only 447 of them from pre-1970. Any purported "conceptual shift" needs to explain why this is not just as meaningful as 2...Bb4 appearing in "hundreds" of post-1980 games. Rule-independence or no, it seems that the Four Knights line has always been, and continues to be, the more popular way of playing. The relative interest in 2...Bb4 requires no explanation beyond a desire of some players to move into less-explored terrain.

"I do not consider myself belonging to this or that 'school,' I am guided not by abstract theoretical considerations on the comparative strength of pieces, etc, but only the data as it appears to me in this or that position of the game, which serves as an object of detailed and possibly precise analysis. Each of my moves presents itself as a feasible inference from a series of variations in which theoretical 'principles of play' can have only a very limited significance. ... The ability to combine skillfully, the capacity to find in each given position the most purposeful move, soon leading to the execution of a well-conceived plan, is higher than any principle, or more correct to say, is the only principle in the game of chess which lends itself to precise definition."

One might assume these remarks are further samplings from Watson. Or at least they must be from Dvoretsky, or Suba, or another of the contemporary theoreticians Watson cites to illustrate modern tendencies. In fact this declaration of rule independence comes from Mikhail Tchigorin (1850-1908) as quoted by Romanovsky in another of my favorite books, Jimmy Adam's *Mikhail Tchigorin, The Creative Chess Genius*. Tchigorin's wording is so clear, so on-topic, as to either refute Watson's premise or force us to accept that the outstanding "insight of modern players", the "conceptual shift" which "characterizes most of the progress which chess has made in the modern era" was anticipated — no, not just anticipated, but fully developed and articulated — over a century ago. (There's an added irony here. It has been said — eg, Reti, in explaining his omission from *Masters of the Chessboard* — that Tchigorin was an anomaly, outside the prevailing current of chess thought. The charge was not, however, that Tchigorin was some kind of crazed visionary, but rather





that he was a throwback, an old-fashioned diehard, vainly holding out against Steinitz's progressive, principle-based "Modern School"!)

Emanuel Lasker's *Manual of Chess* is the most expressly philosophical chess book ever written. It has much to offer as a window into the pre-modern chess mind. Let's consider Lasker's speculation on the original mental journey which led Steinitz to, "a great work of thought ... the principles of strategy":

Steinitz felt that a plan, being a prescription or a rule for successful action on the chessboard, could *not* be based on the reason ascribed to it during his time, namely, the genius of the player, the creative fancy of a master, but another reason — a reason residing not in the persons or minds of the players but in the position upon the board; yet not to be conceived as being a combination the solution of which depends upon the necessary consequences of moves, but as something wholly different, namely, a *valuation*. ... Hence, he concluded that a sign, a character, a quality of the given position must exist that to a discerning eye would indicate the success or the failure of the search before it was actually undertaken. And this sign, if explicable by reason, in what could it possibly consist if not in an advantage or a disadvantage? The winning player had the reason of chess on his side provided the win was forced: this seemed a logical conclusion from the premises. The reason of chess gave therefore the win to him who held the advantage. And an advantage, if reasonable, what could that be except the same thing that was generally termed so: greater material force, greater mobility, greater effect against the king — in short, things that chess experience had already defined and circumscribed?

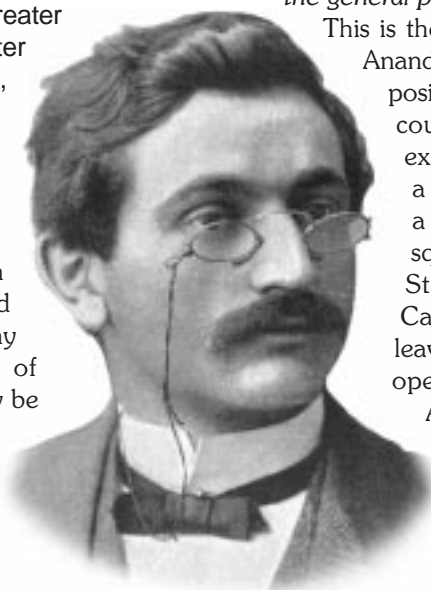
Note that Lasker's whole conception of positional play is as an adjunct to the method of direct analysis. Elsewhere in *Manual* he wrote, "If the players only had a roomy intellect they could do without any plan by relying solely on their power of combination, since they would somehow be able to see through the net of millions of variations with mathematical lucidity." Which brings us back to the Ivanchuk-Anand position discussed previously. Recall Watson's choice of words, so

reminiscent of Lasker: "The whole point of rules is that they allow the player to use them in the place of extremely lengthy calculations to confidently enter certain types of positions."

Because that confidence can never be complete, and Ivanchuk-Anand highlights this, Watson concludes that this was an exceptional game (*true*) which somehow breaks from the past and indicates something uniquely modern (*doubtful*). Certainly Lasker would not have been shaken by events in this game. He recognized that light-square control and pawn weakness and all the rest are just tools of approximation, and the estimates (or Lasker's term, "valuations") they yield are not foolproof. "The master," Lasker wrote, "must then be the scales to weigh advantage and disadvantage; and *he knows no certainty, for this is no combination*, it is his judgment which decides for good and for evil."

What really happened in Ivanchuk-Anand is as old as chess itself, logically no different than a queen sacrifice leading to mate. Thus, it is a reliable *rule* that being a queen ahead is advantageous, all other things being equal. But that last phrase is the trick: so rarely does it happen that 'all other things' are exactly equal! Not only that, but the variety of possible forms inequality may take is hardly less than the number of chess positions. So the master sacrifices his queen and we are surprised; both experience in queen-ahead positions and our habit of trusting the rule had suppressed this possibility in our thinking. The master shared our prejudices, but he somehow overcame them to initially consider the move. After that he possessed the technical skill to work out the continuation at least far enough that his judgment could accept the risk in giving up the queen. *In no way does the existence of such a combination overturn the general proposition that winning a queen is good.*

This is the sense in which we should understand Anand's remark: "This doesn't mean that the old positional rules have been suspended for the course of this game." Anand's play was exactly the same thing except he overcame a different complex of prejudices: instead of a queen, he sacrificed pawn structure, light squares, etc. In the same way, in a game at St Petersburg 1914, Lasker surprised Capablanca by advancing pawn to f5, leaving his king's pawn backwards on a half-open file. In the same way, in 1852, Anderssen baffled Dufresne with material sacrifice, his true purpose concealed behind a smoke screen of even greater imminent sacrifice.





Chess changes over time. Perhaps we can characterize the state of theory as the sum total of an era's prejudices regarding positions, in whatever form or understanding these prejudices take. We can imagine a time from the distant past when matters of pawn structure, or central control, or tempi were unknown. Indeed, most of us *experienced* that primordial state during our own first months in the fraternity of chessplayers. Maybe all that we then knew, or thought we knew, is that the queen was "stronger" than the rook, to say nothing of the bishop or knight. Maybe we read somewhere that she was worth "9 points". So armed, we had an indisputable advantage over an opponent who did not as yet possess even that basic theory. But we also had something else: a potential for surprise, even confusion, when a better player reveals the limit of our little theory with QxR!!, precisely the one move we considered *unplayable*.

Whatever the prejudices happen to be at a given time and place, a capacity for spotting — or even better, for manufacturing — the occasional exception has *always been* the hallmark of mastery — today, in 1935, in 1835. ♖

Due to the overwhelming volume of submissions (ie, *none*) the contest for annotating games from the state championship is hereby terminated and no prizes will be awarded. However, if anyone has a suggestion for some other contest or scheme to distribute some of our book prize inventory, send your suggestions to the editor. In general I want ideas that will generate material for publication in Virginia Chess. Speaking of which, try to get submissions for next issue, #2000/2, to the editor by or about March 10. [mshibut@dgs.dgsys.com](mailto:mshibut@dgs.dgsys.com)

Readers' Games: SZEKELY - WATSON  
continued from page 16

(ii) 23...Qb6. After this the same variations as in (i) can be played, or even better: 24. Bxf6 gxf6 25. Qh5.

Now, if 25...f5 then 26. Qf7+ Kh8 27. Re3 Qc7 (or Bg7 or Re7) 28. Ng6+ hxg6 29. Rh3+. Or if 25...Re7 then 26. Ng4 f5 (for 26...Rf7 27. Nxf6+ Kh8 28. Bxh7 threatens 29. Bd3+ Kg7 30. Qg6+ Kh8 31. Qg8# and so 28...Rxf6 but then 29. Bg6+ Bh6 30. Qxh6+ Kg8 31. Qh7+ Kf8 32. Qh8+ Ke7 33. Qg7+; also, if 26...Rg7 27. Bxh7+ Kh8 (27...Rhx7 28. Nxf6+) 28. Bg6+ Kg8 29. Nxf6#) 27. Nf6+ Kh8 28. Rxe6 Rg7 29. g3 threatens Bxf5

If instead 25...Qc7 then 26. Ng4 Qg7 (or 26...Qe7; but if 26...Kh8 27. Nxf6 Qg7 28. Qxh7+) 27. Bxh7+ Kh8 (27...Qxh7 28 Nxf6+) 28. Bg6+ Kg8 29. Nxf6+ Qxf6 30. Qh7#

And finally if 25...Rc7 then 26. Ng4 Rf7 (for 26...Rg7 27. Nxf6+ Kh8 28. g3 and if 28...Ree7 then 29. Qe5 threatens Nh5) 27. Bxh7+ (or Nxf6) 27...Kh8 28. Bg6+ Kg8 29. Nxf6+ Rxf6 30. Qh7#

**23 Bxf6 Bxd3 24 Qxd3 gxf6 25 Nd7 Qd8 26 Nxf8 Rxf8 27 Rxe6 Qd7 28 Re4 f5 29 Qg3+ Kf7 30 Re5 Rg8 31 Qf4 Kg6 32 h4 h6 33 Rae1 Rc6 34 h5+ Kf7 35 Qxf5+ 1-0**



The **Virginia Chess Federation** (VCF) is a non-profit organization for the use of its members. Dues for regular adult membership are \$10/yr. Jr memberships are \$5/yr. VCF Officers, Delegates, etc: **President:**



Catherine Clark, 5208 Cedar Rd, Alexandria, VA 22309, [eaglepw@erols.com](mailto:eaglepw@erols.com) **Vice President:** Mike Atkins, 2710 Arlington Dr, Apt # 101, Alexandria VA 22306, [matkins@wizard.net](mailto:matkins@wizard.net) **Treasurer:** F Woodrow Harris, 1105 West End Dr, Emporia VA 23847, [fwh@3rddoor.com](mailto:fwh@3rddoor.com) **Secretary:** Helen Hinshaw, 3430 Musket Dr, Midlothian VA 23113, [ahinshaw@erols.com](mailto:ahinshaw@erols.com)

**Scholastics Chairman:** Mike Cornell, 12010 Grantwood Drive, Fredericksburg, VA 22407, [kencorn@erols.com](mailto:kencorn@erols.com) **Internet Coordinator:** Roger Mahach, [rmahach@vachess.org](mailto:rmahach@vachess.org) **USCF Delegates:** J Allen Hinshaw, R Mark Johnson, Catherine Clark. **Life Voting Member:** F Woodrow Harris. **Regional Vice President:** Helen S Hinshaw. **USCF Voting Members:** Jerry Lawson, Roger Mahach, Mike Atkins, Mike Cornell, Macon Shibut, Bill Hoogendonk, Henry Odell, Sam Conner. **Alternates:** Ann Marie Allen, Peter Hopkins, John T Campbell. **VCF Inc. Directors:** Helen Hinshaw (Chairman), 3430 Musket Dr, Midlothian VA 23113; Roger Mahach 7901 Ludlow Ln, Dunn Loring VA 22027; Catherine Clark, 5208 Cedar Rd, Alexandria, VA 22309; Mike Atkins, 2710 Arlington Dr, Apt # 101, Alexandria VA 22306; William P Hoogendonk, PO Box 1223, Midlothian VA 23113.

## In This Issue:

Tournaments		♟
2000 Virginia Open	1	♟
Junior Orange Bowl	5	♟
Arlinton Blitz	7	♟
Northern Virginia Open	8	♟
Arlinton Senior CC Championship	16	♟
Features		♟
Wojtkiewicz Simull	12	♟
Goal Oriented Thinking (Fischer)	13	♟
Readers' Games & Analysis	16	♟
The Gambiteer (Tejler)	17	♟
Modern Chess Anarchy? (Shibut)	18	♟
Odds & Ends		♟
Millenium Festival announcement	4	♟
VCF internet info	7	♟
VCF Info	23	♟

Virginia Chess  
7901 Ludlow Ln  
Dunn Loring VA 22027

Nonprofit Organ.  
US Postage  
PAID  
Permit No. 97  
Orange VA  
22960

# VIRGINIA CHESS

Newsletter

The bimonthly publication of the  
Virginia Chess Federation

2000 - # 1



Inside - Larry Kaufman, Richard Frazer Win at Virginia Open



Millenium Chess Festival

March 4-5

Portsmouth, Virginia

(see page 4 for details)

