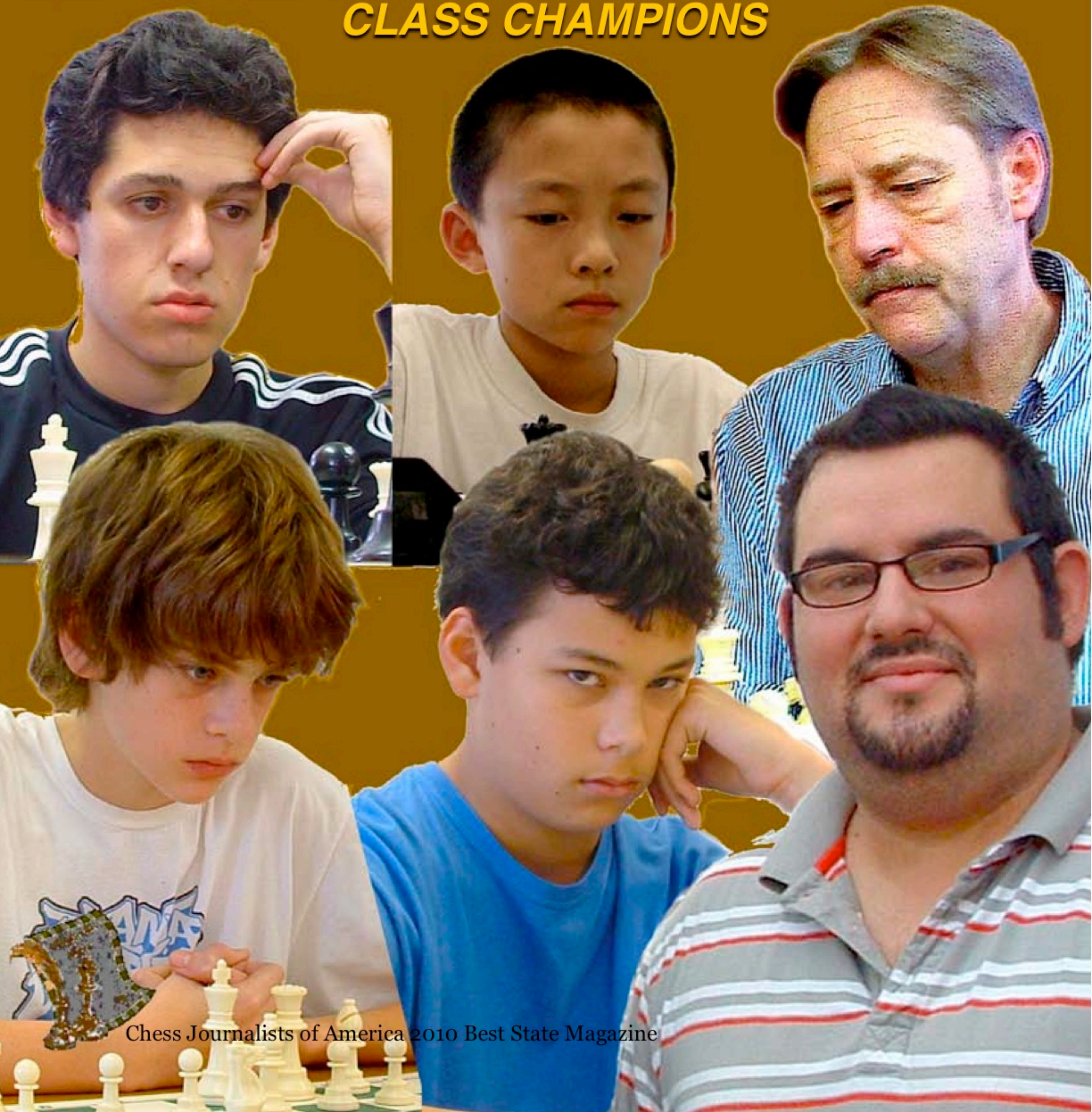


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GEORGIA CLASS CHAMPIONS



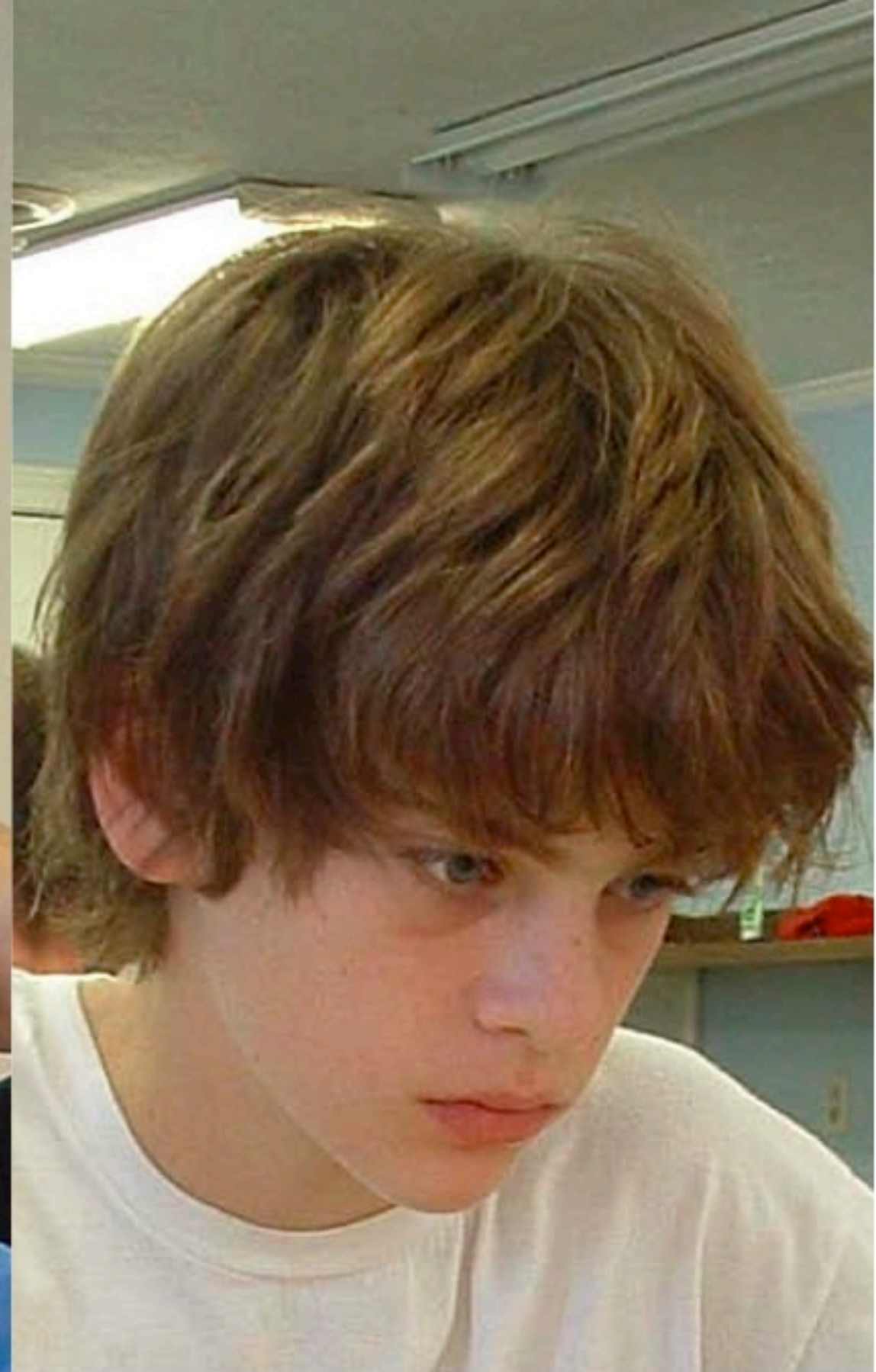
Chess Journalists of America 2010 Best State Magazine



Expert: Misael Mestres



Class A: Justin Swaby



Class B: Carter Peatman

2010 GEORGIA CLASS CHAMPIONS

Class C: Nathan Wu



Class D: David Rosenthal



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Georgia's Current Champions



State Champions Richard Francisco	Senior Champion Mark Couvillion	High School Champion Joseph Moon
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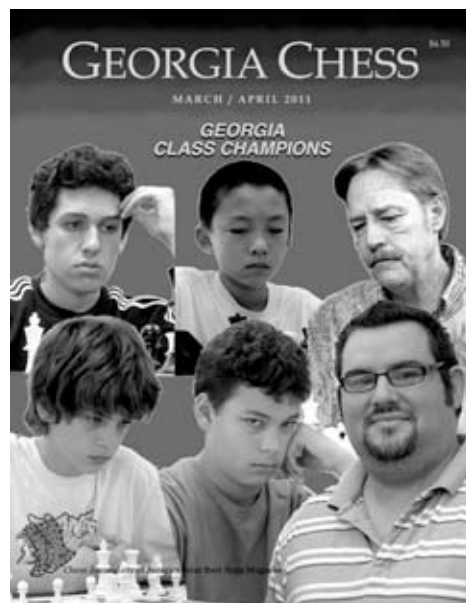
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Cover story

2010
Georgia
Class
Champions
The boys of
November take
the honors
with class.
Coverage
begins on p. 6..

Cover by
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PEACH BITS: NEWS & NOTES

Georgians in Orlando

About 50 Georgians participated in the 2010 K-12 National Scholastic Grade Level Championship in Orlando, Florida, last December.

Gr	Pts	Place	Name	Rtg	4	3.5	35/41	Grattan-Smith, Robbie	920	6	1	120/121	Matherne, William P	475
K	4	17/28	Shajith, Sanay	unr	4	3	88	Sekar, Vignesh	938	7	3.5	43/46	Tang, Mowei	1323
K	1.5	59/60	Hartley, Finn Hayden	unr	4	3	88/91	Tischer, Alexander	1078	9	4	16	Dutta, Suryabrata	1669
K	1	63	Hollins, Harper M	unr	4	3	8/9	Guo, Maxwell Chengming	642	103.5	21/29	Melkote, Aditya N	1088	
1	3	5/6	Raj, Akshay	379	4	2.5	13/14	Taub, Oscar	unr	112.5	61/69	Hayes, Tyler A	770	
1		n/a	Allred, Wyatt Samuel	unr	4	2	128/133	Kroll, Alexander Joseph	791	11	0	82	Sekar, Anupama	455
2	4	41/48	Selvakumar, Arul	774	4	2	64/67	Baxter, Andrew Tilden	411	blitz K-12				
2	3.5	67/79	Gadde, Kiran K	466	5	3	95/104	Kanaparti, Sreekar	726	10	4.5	67/68	Melkote, Aditya N	1088
2	3.5	67/80	Anjum, Aafreen	524	5	3	5/6	Abayanathan, Shiraja	753	blitz K-6				
2	3	21/25	Dhingra, Aryan	519	5	4	4/5	Avirneni, Saithanusri	1016	4	8	13/17	Grattan-Smith, Robbie	920
2	3	21/26	Vuyyuru, Vaishnavi	109	5	4	8/9	Balaga, Ainesh	1292	4	7	12/13	Choi, Jonathan J	1198
2	2.5	111/116	Gadde, Teja	119	5	3	95/123	Bock, Bennett Lawson	415	4	6.5	31/34	Deshpande, Gururaj	818
3	4	19/22	Hartley, Sagan Rowe	1072	5	2.5	137/143	Hayes, Connor	262	3	6	39/43	Hartley, Sagan Rowe	1072
3	4	38/45	Potula, Kapish	849	6	4.5	7/9	Chou, Daniel	1399	5	4	62/69	Abayanathan, Shiraja	753
3	4	38/53	Liang, Albert	1246	6	3.5	55/59	Gadde, Vamsi	1209	Former Georgian Boris Xu (now of Princeton, NJ), took 9th place with 5 points in the 11th-grade section.				
3	3	19/26	Allred, Jackson Aaron	131	6	4.5	7/10	Hollins, A Alexander	1476					

From the Editor

I rarely look forward to each new version of some electronic hardware or software. Generally the benefits are not immediately obvious while the inconveniences are: everything familiar has been rearranged and has become hard to find; sometimes it's necessary to relearn how to use the software; and it seems like the advertising becomes more intrusive. With this sort of enervation in mind, I undertook to give *Georgia Chess* a nip & tuck last issue, doing so as minimally and as unobtrusively as I could, by adding a few new features without rearranging the old. I am encouraged that nobody has complained so far. Perhaps my conscientiousness has paid off. Now, if only the revisers of the latest point-0 version of the software and websites I use would take similar care....

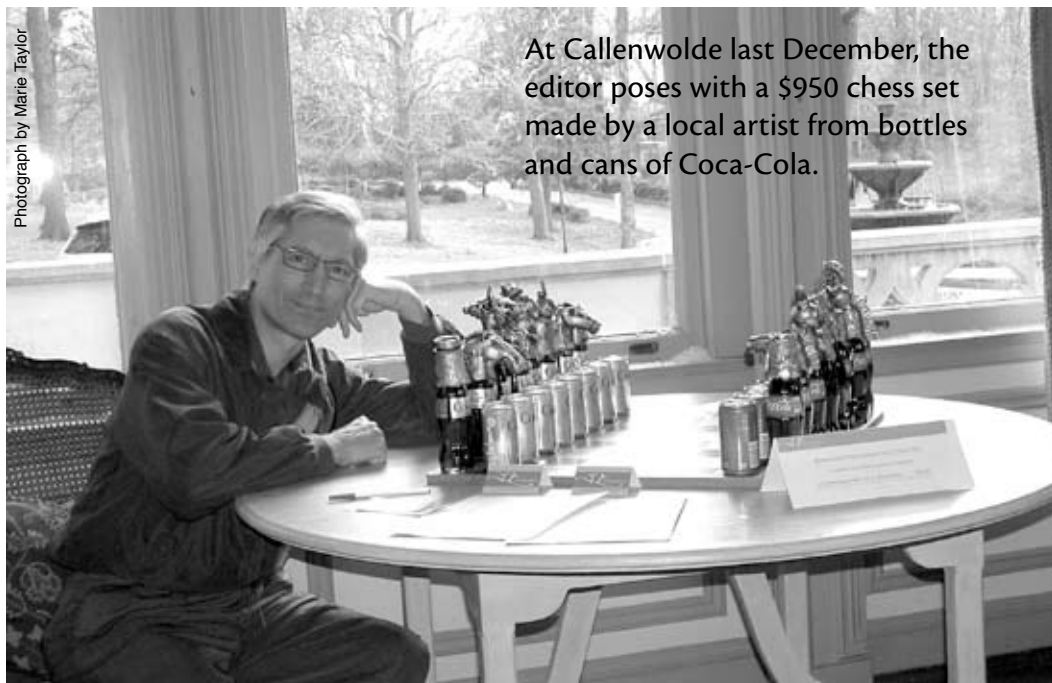
In this vein, one reader asked if our reviews can include new chess software—an excellent suggestion. If anyone is regularly using new software and would like to review it, please let me know.

Daniel Gurevich has been on the road and I am very thankful that GCA VP Jim Mundy agreed to fill in on short notice for the games column and for the puzzles this issue.

I am pleased to offer you *Georgia Chess's* third annual April Fool's supplement. I always

thoroughly enjoy making these and, from what I've heard, readers enjoy them too. The chess problem is a 1932 "Nemo" study and the solution is... skip this part if you haven't tried to solve it yet... 1.h3! gxf4 2.Kf4 g5+ 3.Kf5 g4 4.hxg4#.

Our next issue will include reports from the many state scholastic tournaments, along with all our usual features. Finally, look for an interview with Lew Martin in an upcoming issue. I would like to see more of Georgia's older chess personalities interviewed; they are living history books. As always, I am delighted to entertain new ideas for features and showcase new writers to tell us about the sort of chess they love best. ♘



Photograph by Marie Taylor

At Callenwolde last December, the editor poses with a \$950 chess set made by a local artist from bottles and cans of Coca-Cola.



The Class of the Class The 2010 Georgia Class Championship

THE ATLANTA CHESS CENTER IN SCOTTTDALE hosted the 2010 edition of the Georgia Class Championships. Held every year the weekend before Thanksgiving, this is one of the Georgia Chess Association's two major non-scholastic tournaments of the year.

The Georgia Chess Association has traditionally used this tournament to honor any members of our chess community in Georgia who have passed away in the preceding year. This year we had the unhappy duty to honor Jackson County State Court Judge Jerry Gray, who died a few weeks prior to this tournament at the age of 58 after a brief illness. Judge Gray was a 2000 level chess player, a fixture in the Classic City Chess Club of Athens, and a mentor to several promising young players, including the eventual winner of this tournament. He will be missed.

Heading the Premier section of the tournament was National Master Richard Francisco. As the top seed, he did not disappoint. Richard drew his games with the next two highest rated players, David Vest and Misael "Mike" Mestres, and defeated his other three opponents. He finished a full point ahead of Vest, Mestres, and Alan Piper, who tied for second. Mestres and Piper shared the top U2200 honors, with Mike taking the trophy on tie-breaks.

Middle-school student Justin Swaby won his first three games and headed into the final round (he had taken a bye in round 3) needing only a draw to clinch first place alone in Class A. This he accomplished, and so finished half a point ahead of Zachery Stokes, who is just starting back to serious play, and Melvin Lin, who had elected to play up a section.

Our only perfect score this weekend was registered by Carter Peatman in the Class B section. This is not the first time Carter has done this. Two years ago at the Atlanta Chess Center Championship Carter, then a C player, decided to play up a section and smoked the field with a perfect score then, too. It seems that when

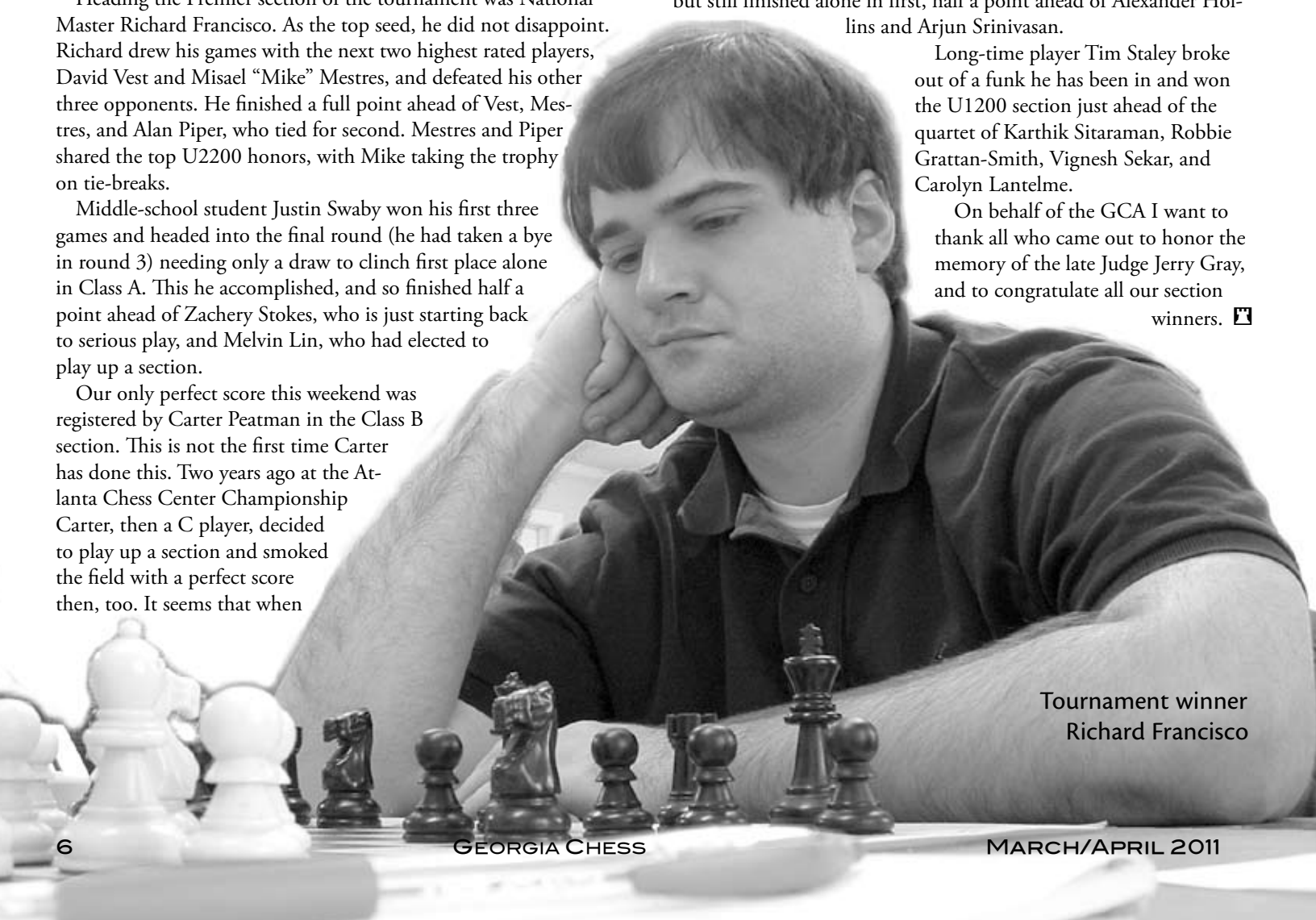
he's on, he's on. Kevis Tsao also had a good weekend, winning all four games when he wasn't paired against Carter, and easily taking second place in this section.

A third-round draw with Jeff Moore was all that prevented Nathan Wu from joining Carter Peatman in the perfect score club. As it was, Nathan had to content himself with first place in Class C. One would guess that Jeff was also pretty happy. He played up a section and ended up taking second place a full point ahead of Anthony Raksasouk, who finished third.

Another player who decided to play up was David Rosenthal. Rated 1151, he tried the D section. David blazed out of the starting gate, winning all three of his games on Saturday against the three highest rated players in the section! He could not keep up this pace, but still finished alone in first, half a point ahead of Alexander Holins and Arjun Srinivasan.

Long-time player Tim Staley broke out of a funk he has been in and won the U1200 section just ahead of the quartet of Karthik Sitaraman, Robbie Grattan-Smith, Vignesh Sekar, and Carolyn Lantelme.

On behalf of the GCA I want to thank all who came out to honor the memory of the late Judge Jerry Gray, and to congratulate all our section winners. ♘



Tournament winner
Richard Francisco

2010 GA Class Championship: Premier

#	Name	Rtg	Pts	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5
1	Francisco, Richard	2294	4	D2	W7	W4	D3	W5
2	Vest, David	2200	3	D1	W8	L7	W6	D3
3	Mestres, Misael D	2190	3	W5	D6	-H-	D1	D2
4	Piper, Alan G	2086	3	L6	W5	L1	W8	W7
5	Moon, Benjamin	1980	2	L3	L4	W8	W7	L1
6	Thompson, Reece	1908	2	W4	D3	-H-	L2	L8
7	Johnson, Frank	1986	1.5	D8	L1	W2	L5	L4
8	Williams, Nicholas	1907	1.5	D7	L2	L5	L4	W6

2010 GA Class Championship: Class A

#	Name	Rtg	Pts	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5
1	Swaby, Justin	1893	4	W2	W3	-H-	W6	D4
2	Stokes, Zachery Z	1900	3.5	L1	W5	D4	W7	W6
3	Lin, Melvin	1672	3.5	-B-	L1	D5	-X-	W7
4	Edler, Christopher	1802	3	W9	L7	D2	W8	D1
5	Adams, Stephen	1763	3	W6	L2	D3	-H-	W8
6	Ferrante, Christopher	1993	2	L5	W8	W7	L1	L2
7	Liatti, Mark	1896	2	W8	W4	L6	L2	L3
8	Austin, John	1756	1	L7	L6	W9	L4	L5
9	Pugh III, Richard	1608	1	L4	-B-	L8	-F-	-U-

2010 GA Class Championship: Class B

#	Name	Rtg	Pts	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5
1	Peatman, Carter	1701	5	W2	W6	W3	W7	W5
2	Tsao, Kevis	1627	4	L1	W4	W5	W3	W6
3	Rohdenburg, Rick	1600	2.5	D5	W7	L1	L2	-B-
4	Sekar, Jayashree	1360	2.5	L6	L2	-H-	-B-	W7
5	Staples, Richard	1528	2	D3	-H-	L2	W6	L1
6	Kumar, Jay	1685	1.5	W4	L1	D7	L5	L2
7	Banta, Jeremy E	1586	1.5	-B-	L3	D6	L1	L4

2010 GA Class Championship: Class C

#	Name	Rtg	Pts	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5
1	Wu, Nathan	1561	4.5	W6	W5	D2	W4	W7
2	Moore, Jeff A	1269	4	-B-	W8	D1	W5	D3
3	Raksasouk, Anthony	1281	3	L5	-H-	W9	W8	D2
4	Gandy, Scott	1452	2.5	D7	W9	W6	L1	L5
5	Hollins, Kelly	1404	2.5	W3	L1	-H-	L2	W4
6	Spencer, Alan	1393	2.5	L1	D7	L4	-B-	W8
7	Howe, John William	1326	2.5	D4	D6	-H-	W9	L1
8	Cabaniss, Jim	1420	1.5	-B-	L2	-H-	L3	L6
9	Justice, Zachary P	1301	0.5	-H-	L4	L3	L7	-U-

2010 GA Class Championship: Class D

#	Name	Rtg	Pts	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5
1	Rosenthal, David	1151	3.5	W3	W4	W2	L5	D7
2	Hollins, A Alexander	1333	3	D5	W6	L1	D4	W3
3	Srinivasan, Arjun	1273	3	L1	-B-	W5	W6	L2
4	Kumar, Prashanth	1341	2.5	W7	L1	L6	D2	-B-
5	Moore, Jackson T R	1237	2.5	D2	W7	L3	W1	L6
6	Sewell, Keith B	1114	2.5	-H-	L2	W4	L3	W5
7	Zhu, Shawn	1259	2	L4	L5	-H-	-B-	D1

2010 GA Class Championship: U1200

#	Name	Rtg	Pts	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5
1	Staley, Tim	1118	3.5	W7	W3	D6	L2	W5
2	Sitaraman, Karthik	1047	3	W6	L5	-B-	W1	L3
3	Grattan-Smith, Robbie	920	3	-B-	L1	L7	W6	W2
4	Sekar, Vignesh	904	3	D5	L6	-H-	-B-	W7
5	Lantelme, Carolyn	844	3	D4	W2	-H-	W7	L1
6	Sewell, Eric	1159	2.5	L2	W4	D1	L3	-B-
7	Srinivasan, Anand	719	2	L1	-B-	W3	L5	L4

Piper, Alan(2086)—Moon, Benjamin (1980) [A44]

2010 Class Championships

2010.11.20 (2)

{Annotations by Alan Piper} 1. d4 c5 2. d5 e5 3. e4 d6 4. c4 Be7 5. g3 Bg5 6. f4 exf4 7. gxf4 Bh4+ 8. Kd2 Qe7 9. Bd3 Bf6 10. h3 Nd7 11. Nf3 g5 12. fng5 (12. Kc2 gxf4 13. Bxf4 Ne5 14. Nc3 Bd7 15. Nxe5 Bxe5 16. Qf3 O-O-O 17. Raf1 \$16) 12... Bxg5+ 13. Nng5 Qxg5+ 14. Kc2 Qg2+ 15. Nd2 Ne5 16. Qf1 (16. b3 Bxh3 17. Bb2) 16... Qxf1 17. Nxf1 Ne7 18. Bf4 N7g6 19. Bg3 h5 20. h4 Bg4 21. Ne3 Bf3 22. Rhf1 O-O-O 23. Nf5 Rhe8 24. Rxf3 \$1 Nxf3 25. Nxd6+ Rxd6 26. Bxd6 b6 27. Rf1 Ngxh4 28. Kc3 (28. Bg3 Nd4+ 29. Kd2 Nhf3+ 30.

Kevis Tsao



Ke3 h4 31. Bf4 Ne5 32. Bxe5 Rxe5 33. Rxf7) 28... Ng5 29. e5 \$6 Nhf3 30. Bf5+ Kb7 (30... Kd8 31. e6 Nd4 32. Be5 fxe6 33. Bg6 Rg8 34. Bxh5) 31. Bd7 Ne4+ 32. Kc2 Nxd6 33. Bxe8 Nd4+ 34. Kd3 Nxe8 35. Rxf7+ Kc8 36. Rh7 Kd8 37. Rxh5 a6 38. Rh7 Nf3 39. Rh5 b5 40. b3 b4 41. Ke4 Nd4 42. Rh7 a5 43. d6 a4 44. bxa4 b3 45. axb3 Nxb3 46. Kd5 Nd2 47. Kxc5 Nb3+ 48. Kc6 1-0

Tsao, Kevis(1627)—Peatman, Carter (1701) [B72]

2010 Class Championships

2010.11.20 (1)

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 d6 3. d4 cxd4 4. Nxd4 Nf6 5. Nc3 g6 6. Be3 Bg7 7. Qd2 Ng4 8. f3 Nxe3 9. Qxe3 Qb6 10. O-O-O Nc6 11. Bb5 O-O 12. Bxc6 bxc6 13. Qd2 c5 14. Nde2 Bd7 15. b3 Rab8 16. Nd5 Qd8 17. Nec3 c4 18. Ne3 cxb3 19. axb3 Qa5 20. Na4 Qe5 21. Qd5 Qf6 22. Ng4 Qa1+ 23. Kd2 Qa3 24. Qa5 Rfc8 25. Qxa7 Qb4+ 26. Ke3 Bxg4 27. fxg4 Rxc2 28. Rd3 Bh6+ 29. Kf3 d5 30. Re1 Rd8 31. Qb6 dxe4+ 0-1

Thompson, Reece(1908)—Mestres, Misael(2190) [B75]

2010 Class Championships

2010.11.20 (2)

1. e4 g6 2. d4 Bg7 3. Nc3 c5 4. Be3 Nc6 5. Nge2 cxd4 6. Nxd4 d6 7. f3 Nf6 8. Qd2 O-O 9. O-O-O Bd7 10. g4 Rc8 11. h4 h5 12. Nd5 Nxd5 13. exd5 Ne5 14. gxf5 Qb6 15. Be2 Nc4 16. Bxc4 Rxc4 17. hxg6 fxg6 18. Rhg1 Bf5 19. c3 Bxd4 20. Bxd4 Qa6 21. Qh6 Rxd4 22. Rfg6+ Kf7 23. Rg7+ Ke8 24. Re1 Rd1+ 25. Kxd1 Qd3+ 26. Qd2 Qxf3+ 27. Qe2 Qxd5+ 28. Kc1 Rf7 29. Rxf7 Qxf7 30. Qb5+ Kd8 31. Qxb7 Bc8 32. Qe4 e5 33. Rd1 Kc7 34. Qb4 Qf6 35. Qa5+ Kb7 36. Qb5+ Kc7 1/2-1/2

Alan Piper



Williams, Nicholas(1907)—Vest, David(2200) [E26]

2010 Class Championships

2010.11.20 (2)

1. d4 e6 2. c4 Bb4+ 3. Nc3 c5 4. a3 Bxc3+ 5. bxc3 Nf6 6. e3 Qa5 7. Nf3 O-O 8. Bd2 d6 9. Bd3 Re8 10. e4 e5 11. h3 Nc6 12. O-O Qc7 13. d5 Na5 14. Bg5 Nd7 15. g4 Nb6 16. Qe2 f6 17. Bd2 Qd7 18. Be3 h5 19. Kh1 hxg4 20. Nh4 g6 21. hxg4 Qh7 22. Kg2 Qxh4 23. f3 Qh7 24. Rh1 Qg7 25. Rh6 Nd7 26. Rah1 Nf8 27. Kf1 g5 28. R1h5 Bd7 29. Qh2 Kf7 30. Rh7 Nxh7 31. Rxh7 Rh8 32. Rxg7+ Kxg7 33. Qg2 Rh6 34. a4 Rah8 35. Bg1 Rh1 36. Qa2 R8h2 37. Be2 b6 38. Qb1 Bxa4 39. Qa1 Bb3 40. Qa3 Kf7 41. Qa1 Ke7 42. Qa3 Kd8 43. Qa1 Kc7 44. f4 exf4 45. e5 fxe5 46. Qb1 f3 0-1

Srinivasan, Arjun(1273)—Moore, Jackson(1237) [C50]

2010 Class Championships

2010.11.20 (2)

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bc4 Bc5 4. Nc3 Nf6 5. d3 d6 6. h3 Be6 7. Bb5 a6 8. Ba4 b5 9. Bb3 Qd7 10. Be3 Ba7 11. Ng5 Bxb3 12. axb3 Bxe3 13. fxe3 h6 14. Nf3 Ne7 15. d4 exd4 16. exd4 b4 17. Na4 Nxe4 18. O-O O-O 19. Qe1 Qc6 20. Nd2 Nxd2 21. Qxd2 a5 22. Rf3 Ng6 23. c3 bxc3 24. Nxc3 Qb7 25. Qc2 Qb6 26. Rd1 Ne5 27. Rg3 Ng6 28. h4 Nxh4 29. Nd5 Qb7 30. Nf6+ Kh8 31. Qh7# 1-0



Arjun Srinivasan

Hollins, Alexander(1333)—Rosenthal, David(1151) [D20]

2010 Class Championships

2010.11.20 (3)

1. d4 d5 2. c4 dxc4 3. Nc3 Nf6 4. e4 Nc6 5. Nf3 Bg4 6. d5 Ne5 7. Be2 Nxf3+ 8. Bxf3 Bxf3 9. Qxf3 Qd7 10. O-O e5

11. Bg5 Be7 12. Rac1 b5 13. Bxf6 Bxf6 14. Qd1 Bg5 15. Rc2 O-O 16. Ne2 a6 17. f4 exf4 18. Nxf4 Qd6 19. Rcf2 Qc5 20. Kh1 Rfe8 21. Qg4 Bxf4 22. Rxf4 Re7 23. h4 Qd4 24. Qf3 Rf8 25. Qa3 Rxe4 26. Rxe4 Qxe4 27. d6 Qxh4+ 28. Kg1 Qd4+ 29. Rf2 Qxd6 30. Qxd6 cxd6 31. Rd2 Rd8 32. Kf2 Kf8 33. Ke3 Ke7 34. Kd4 Rc8 35. Kc3 Rc6 36. Re2+ Kf6 37. Rf2+ Kg6 38. Rf3 f5 0-1

Moore, Jeff(1269)—Hollins, Kelly(1404) [B08]

2010 Class Championships

2010.11.21 (4)



Jeff Moore

1. e4 d6 2. d4 Nf6 3. Nc3 g6 4. Nf3 Bg7 5. Be2 O-O 6. Be3 Nc6 7. Qd2 e5 8. d5 Ne7 9. O-O-O Ng4 10. h3 Nxe3 11. Qxe3 f5 12. Kb1 fxe4 13. Nxe4 Nf5 14. Qd3 Nd4 15. c3 Nxe2 16. Qxe2 Bf5 17. Nfd2 c6 18. c4 cxd5 19. cxd5 b5 20. g4 Bxe4+ 21. Nxe4 Qb6 22. h4 Rac8 23. g5 b4 24. h5 a5 25. hxg6 hxg6 26. Qg4 Rc7 27. Qe6+ Rff7 28. Nf6+ Bxf6 29. gxf6 Qxf2 30. Qe8+ Rf8 31. Qxg6+ 1-0

Howe, John(1326)—Wu, Nathan(1561) [B23]

2010 Class Championships

2010.11.21 (5)

1. e4 c5 2. Nc3 Nc6 3. f4 d6 4. Bb5 Qb6 5. Bxc6+ Qxc6 6. Nf3 g6 7. O-O Bg7 8. d3 Nf6 9. h3 O-O 10. Qe1 b6 11. e5 dxe5 12. fxe5 Nd5 13. Nxd5 Qxd5 14. Bf4 Bb7 15. Qf2 Rac8 16. b3 f6 17. Rae1 f5 18. c4 Qc6 19. Qh4 e6 20. Re2 Rcd8 21. Bh6 Rxd3 22. Bxg7



Alexander Hollins

Kxg7 23. Qe7+ Rf7 24. Qh4 h6 25. Qe1 Rfd7 26. Qf2 b5 27. cxb5 Qxb5 28. Rd2 Bxf3 29. Rxd3 Qxd3 30. Qxf3 Qd4+ 31. Kh1 Qxe5 32. Rd1 Rxd1+ 33. Qxd1 Qd4 34. Qf1 e5 35. Qa6 Qd7 36. Qa5 Qe7 37. a4 e4 38. Qc3+ Kh7 39. Kg1 Qd6 40. Kf1 Qd1+ 41. Kf2 Qd6 42. Ke2 h5 43. Qe3 Kg7 44. h4 Qd4 45. Qd2 Qxd2+ 46. Kxd2 a5 0-1

Hollins, Kelly(1404)—Gandy, Scott(1452) [A45]

2010 Class Championships

2010.11.21 (5)

1. d4 Nf6 2. e3 d5 3. Bd3 c5 4. c3 Nbd7 5. f4 g6 6. Nf3 Bg7 7. O-O Qc7 8. Ne5 Nxe5 9. fxe5 Ne4 10. Qf3 Bf5 11. Bb5+ Kd8 12. Nd2 Rf8 13. c4 a6 14. Ba4 Nxd2 15. Qxd5+ Bd7 16. Bxd2 e6 17. Bxd7 exd5 18. Bh3 cxd4 19. exd4 a5 20. cxd5 Qc4 21. Bg5+ f6 22. exf6 Qxd4+ 23. Kh1 Bxf6 24. Rad1 Qe5 25. Bf4 Qe8 26. Rc1 Rf7 27. d6 g5 28. Bg3 Qg8 29. Be6 b5 30. Rc7 Qg6 31. Bxf7 Qd3 32. Rfc1 Bxb2 1-0

Stokes, Zachary(1900)—Ferrante, Christopher(1993) [D27]

2010 Class Championships

2010.11.21 (5)

1. d4 d5 2. c4 dxc4 3. Nf3 a6 4. a4 c5 5. e3 e6 6. Bxc4 Nf6 7. O-O Nc6 8. Nc3 Qc7 9. d5 exd5 10. Nxd5 Nxd5 11. Qxd5 Nb4 12. Qe4+ Be7 13. Ng5 f6 14. Ne6 Bxe6 15. Qxe6 Rf8 16. Rd1 Rd8 17. Bd2 Qd7 18. Qe4 f5 19. Qf3 Qc6 20. Qe2 Nd5 21. Ba5 Rd7 22. Qf3 Nb4 23. Qf4 Bd6 24. Qh4 Be5 25. Rxd7 Qxd7 26. Qxh7 Bxb2 27. Qg6+ Ke7 28. Rf1 Qd6 29. Qh5 b6 30. Bxb4 cxb4 31. Rd1 Rh8 32. Qf7+ 1-0 ♚

FRANCISCO ANNOTATES

*Comments and analysis
by Richard Francisco*

**Francisco, Richard (2294)—Mestres,
Misael (2190) [B86]
2010 Class Championships 2010.11.21
(4)**

**1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 d6 3. d4 cxd4 4. Nxd4 Nf6
5. Nc3 a6 6. Bc4** I have played Misael twice prior to this game, and I had the black pieces in both games. I enjoy playing against the Najdorf in pretty much any line. I was brought up on Be2, played Be3 for a while under Kazim Gulamali's influence, and made Bg5 my main weapon. However, I was in the mood to try something different this round, so I essayed this ancient move of Fischer's. Mestres, in his classical great witty humor said, "I haven't seen this move since Fischer played!" We also discussed that the game becomes a mix of positional play with the coiled-spring potential for tactics. **6... e6 7. O-O Be7 8. Qf3** I wasn't sure what to do here. I know some solid plans against the main moves, 7...b5 and 7...Nbd7. I considered a4, Be3, Re1, f4, and the text move here. I believe I would play Re1-e3-g3, à la a GM-game featured on Chessbase a month ago, as this line gives interesting play. As the case may be, I was influenced by my 100% score with Qf3. **8... Qc7 9. Bb3** It may be better to do d3 or e2, but I couldn't resist keeping the "Fischer Bishop" aimed at e6. **9... O-O 10. Qg3 Kh8 11. f4 Nc6 12. Be3 b5 13. a3 Bb7 14. Rael Rad8 15. Kh1**



Nh5 16. Qh3 Nf6 17. Qg3 Nh5 It is difficult to suggest a plan for Black here, and Misael wisely repeats, forcing me to clarify my intentions. **18. Qf2 Nf6 19. h3 Nxd4 20. Bxd4 Qc6 21. f5 Qc8 22. Re2 Nd7 23. Rd2 Ne5 24. Qg3 Bf6 25. Bb6 Rde8 26. fxe6 fxe6 27. Rxd6 Nc4 28. Bxc4 Qxc4 29. Re1 Rc8 30. Rd3 b4 31. axb4 Qxb4 32. Bg1 Bc6 33. Rb1 Bxc3 34. Rxc3 Bxe4 35. Rxc8** Here I offered a draw, which was accepted. I believed after 35...Rc8 36.c3! I still had a slight advantage, which the computer confirms. However, I was very low on time and not confident to enter the calculations after 36...Rxc3 37.Rd1! which leaves White with some chances. 1/2-1/2

clear that they didn't realize that two rooks are much stronger than a queen! Instead, 25.g4 Bxf3 26.Bxf3 Nh4 27. Be4 Ng6 leaves a similar position in the game, but here White can choose to keep the bishops and abandon the e5 pawn in hopes of counterplay with the a pawn, or exchange into the game line. In either case, preserving the bishops will still be "theoretically losing", but can give some practical chances if Black makes an error. In the game continuation, it is impossible for Black to even dream of blundering, as the rooks defend each other effortlessly. **25... Nxd4 26. Bxd4 Bxg2 27. Kxg2 Nb6 28. Bc5 Rfc8 29. Bd6 Nc4 30. Qb4 Nxd6 31. Qxd6 a5** Excuse the superfluous punctuation here, but this move guarantees a win—do you see the plan? The key strength of my position is the d5 square. From d5 one rook will defend the a5 pawn, pressure e5, and free the other rook to attack the a/f pawns—a slow but effective plan. **32. a4 h6 33. h4 h5 34. Qb6 Rc5 35. Qd6 Rd5 36. Qa6 Rc2 37. Qb6 Re2 38. Qb8+ Kh7 39. Qb1+ g6 40. Qb7 Kg7 41. Qc6 Rxe5 42. Qc3 Kh7 43. f4 Re4 44. Qc7 Rf5 45. Qc2 Rb4 46. Kh3 Rd4 47. Kg2 Rfd5 48. Qc7 Rd2+ 49. Kh3 Kg8 50. Qc8+ Kh7 51. Qc7 Rf5 52. Qc3 Rd7 53. Qc6 Rd4 54. Qc2 Rb4 55. Qc6 e5 56. fxe5 Rxe5 57. Qc7 Rf5 58. Qc2 Rf3 59. Kg2 Rbb3 60. Qc7 Rxc3+ 61. Kf2 Rgf3+ 62. Kg2 Rf5 63. Qc2 Rb4 0-1** ♠

Zachary Stokes



**Moon, Benjamin (1980)—Francisco,
Richard (2294) [E15]
2010 Class Championships 2010.11.21 (5)**
1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 e6 3. Nf3 b6 4. g3 Ba6 5. Nbd2 Bb4 6. Qc2 O-O 7. Bg2 c6 8. O-O d5 9. b3 Nbd7 10. Bb2 Rc8 11. e4 c5 12. e5 Ng4 13. Rfd1 cxd4 14. Bxd4 Qc7 15. Qb2 Bxd2 16. Rxd2 dxc4 17. Rc1 b5 18. h3 Nh6 19. Qa3 Bb7 20. bxc4 bxc4 21. Rdc2 Nf5 22. Rxc4 Qxc4 23. Rxc4 Rxc4 24. Bb2 Rc7 25. Nd4 As I mentioned to Ben after the game, I believe this move to be a fatal mistake. The exchanges emphasize the power of the two rooks over a queen. Some observers mentioned to me after the game that they thought I was losing here, but it is

TOURNAMENT REPORT

Atlanta Chess Center
17-19 December 2010

2010 Atlanta Open Tournament

2010 Atlanta Open: Open

#	Name	Pts	Rtg	R 1	R 2	R 3	R 4	R 5
1	Piper, Alan G	3½	2114	B---	D2	D4	W5	D3
2	Kiss, Gedeon	3½	unr.	W8	D1	L3	W9	W4
3	Francisco, Richard Tyler	3½	2298	W10	W7	W2	L4	D1
4	IM Burnett, Ronald	3	2370	H---	W6	D1	W3	L2
5	Mizik, Tamas U2000	3	1945	L6	W12	W11	L1	W9
6	Swaby, Justin U2000	3	1896	W5	L4	H---	B---	D7
7	Ferrante, Chris. U2000	2½	1993	B---	L3	L9	W8	D6
8	Thompson, Reece	2½	1912	L2	W10	H---	L7	B---
9	Peatman, Carter U2000	2	1692	D12	D11	W7	L2	L5
10	Williams, Nicholas	1	1903	L3	L8	B---	U---	U---
11	Brookshear, Timothy	1	2014	H---	D9	L5	U---	U---
12	Stokes, Zachery U2000	½	1885	D9	L5	U---	U---	U---

2010 Atlanta Open: U1800

#	Name	Pts	Rtg	R 1	R 2	R 3	R 4	R 5
1	Park, Andrew William	4	1718	W11	W4	W5	D3	D2
2	Austin, John D	3½	1756	W10	L5	W9	W7	D1
3	Kumar, Jay	3½	1685	D7	W8	H---	D1	W4
4	Tsao, Kevis	3	1621	W6	L1	W8	W5	L3
5	Wu, Nathan S	3	1561	B---	W2	L1	L4	W8
6	Blum, David M	3	1543	L4	B---	D10	W9	D7
7	Banta, Jeremy E	2½	1604	D3	W10	H---	L2	D6
8	Sekar, Jayashree	2	1401	B---	L3	L4	W10	L5
9	Staples, Richard [RE]	2	1547	H---	H---	L2	L6	W10
10	Rohdenburg, Rick D	½	1600	L2	L7	D6	L8	L9
11	Staples, Richard	0	1547	L1	U---	U---	U---	U---

2010 Atlanta Open: U1600

#	Name	Pts	Rtg	R 1	R 2	R 3	R 4	R 5
1	Lawhon, James A	4½	1508	B---	W3	W5	W4	D2
2	Spencer, Alan	3½	1511	L4	W7	B---	W6	D1
3	Hollins, Kelly	3	1400	W7	L1	H---	D5	W4
4	Balaga, Ainesh	2½	1292	W2	W6	H---	L1	L3
5	Raksasouk, Anthony	2½	1288	D6	H---	L1	D3	W7
6	Nimkar, Santosh Kiran	2	1359	D5	L4	H---	L2	B---
7	Sangabathula, Hasith	1½	1310	L3	L2	H---	B---	L5

2010 Atlanta Open: U1400/U1200

#	Name	Pts	Rtg	R 1	R 2	R 3	R 4	R 5
1	Han, Qiyu	4	1310	W8	D15	W6	W3	D2
2	Little, Alex	4	1305	W16	D6	W15	W9	D1
3	Justice, Zachary P	3½	1301	W13	W5	W7	L1	D4
4	Dehorthy, Jason U1200	3½	1191	L5	W10	W13	W7	D3
5	Wu, Jayson N U1200	3½	1026	W4	L3	W17	D6	W8
6	Wang, Kevin	3	1120	W14	D2	L1	D5	W12
7	Foster, Alexander	3	1191	W17	W12	L3	L4	W9
8	Kanakamedala, Rohan	2½	1045	L1	W11	D10	W15	L5
9	Sitaraman, Karthik	2½	985	B---	D18	W12	L2	L7
10	Gu, Shawn	2½	1053	L12	L4	D8	W16	W15
11	Kumar, Prashanth	2½	1326	L15	L8	H---	W18	W14
12	Flemons, Carlston	2	1323	W10	L7	L9	W13	L6
13	Burch, Mark	2	unr.	L3	W14	L4	L12	W18
14	Fu, Michael	2	651	L6	L13	B---	W17	L11
15	Ghatti, Sanjay	1½	1082	W11	D1	L2	L8	L10
16	Love, Geoffrey	1½	1023	L2	L17	H---	L10	B---
17	Justice, Daniel A	1	1182	L7	W16	L5	L14	U---
18	Guo, Max. Chengming	1	642	H---	D9	U---	L11	L13



GEDEON KISS



ALAN PIPER



RICHARD
FRANCISCO

Thompson, Reece(1928)—Kiss, Gedeon(2271) [B24]

Atlanta Open 2010.12.18 (1)

1. e4 c5 2. Nc3 Nc6 3. g3 g6 4. Bg2 Bg7 5. Nge2 d6 6. d3 Rb8 7. Be3 b5 8. Qd2 b4 9. Nd1 e5 10. O-O h5 11. h3 h4 12. g4 Nf6 13. f4 exf4 14. Bxf4 Ne5 15. Bg5 Ned7 16. Ne3 Nxe4 17. Bxe4 Qxg5 18. Nf4 O-O 19. Rf2 Bxb2 20. Raf1 Bd4 21. Bd5 Nf6 22. Kh1 Bxe3 0-1

Francisco, Richard(2282)—Williams, Nicholas(1899) [B27]

Atlanta Open 2010.12.18 (1)

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 g6 3. c3 Bg7 4. d4 cxd4 5. cxd4 Nf6 6. Nc3 O-O 7. e5 Ne8 8. Bc4 d6 9. O-O Nc6 10. Re1 dxe5 11. d5 Nb8 12. Nxe5 Nd6 13. Bb3 Nd7 14. Bf4 Nf6 15. h3 Bf5 16. g4 Bd7 17. Qe2 Re8 18. Rad1 Rc8 19. Qe3 b6 20. Qg3 Rc5 21. Nd3 Rxc3 22. bxc3 Nde4 23. Qf3 Nxc3 24. Rc1 Nb5 25. Be5 h5 26. gxh5 Nxh5 27. d6 e6 28. Qg4 Nxd6 29. Bxd6 Bb5 30. Nf4 Qxd6 31. Nxh5 gxh5 32. Qxh5 Bd3 33. Rcd1 Bg6 34. Qxg6 Qxd1 35. Qxg7+ Kxg7 36. Rxd1 Re7 37. Kg2 Rc7 38. Rd3 Re7 39. Kf3 Rc7 40. Ke4 Kf6 41. Rg3 Rc5 42. f4 a5 43. Kd4 Rf5 44. Ke3 b5 45. h4 a4 46. Bd1 Rd5 47. Bf3 Rc5 48. h5 Rc8 49. h6 Rh8 50. Bc6 Rxh6 51. Bxb5 Rh2 52. a3 e5 53. fxe5+ Kxe5 54. Kd3 Rh4 55. Re3+ Kd5 56. Rf3 f6 57. Kc3 Ke5 58. Bd3 Rg4 59. Rf5+ Ke6 60. Rb5 Rg3 61. Rb4 Kd6 62. Rxa4 Kc7 63. Rf4 Kb7 64. Rxf6 Rg7 65. Kb4 Ka7 66. Bc4 Rb7+ 67. Bb5 Rg7 68. a4 Re7 69. Rd6 Re1 70. Rd7+ Kb8 71. Kc5 Re6 72. Bc6 Re1 73. Kb6 Rb1+ 74. Bb5 Kc8 1-0

Dehorthy, Jason(1268)—Burch, Mark(1096) [B12]

Atlanta Open 2010.12.18 (3)

1. e4 c6 2. d4 d5 3. e5 Bf5 4. Bd3 Bxd3 5. Qxd3 e6 6. f4 Ne7 7. Nf3 g6 8. Nc3 Nd7 9. Ne2 Qb6 10. c3 O-O-O 11. b4 Kb8 12. O-O Nf5 13. g4 Ng7 14. Ng5 Rg8 15. Nx7 Re8 16. Ng5 h5 17. h3 Be7 18. Nf3 hxg4 19. hxg4 Nf8 20. Kg2 Rh8 21. Bd2 Bd8 22. Rh1 Rxh1 23. Rxh1 Qc7 24. Ng3 Qf7 25. Nh2 Nd7 26. Nh1 Nb6 27. Rh7 Rg8 28. Kf3 Nc4 29. Ne3 Nxd2+ 30. Qxd2 Bg5 31. Ne2 Qf8 32. Kg3 Bd8 33. Qd3 Ne8 34. Kh3 Rh8 35. Qxg6 Rg8 36. Qxe6 Ng7 37. Qd6+ Qxd6 38. exd6 Kc8 39. Ng3 Ne6 40. Ne2 Bg5 41. Nf5 Kd8 42. Rxb7 Nxf4+ 43. Nxf4 Bxf4 44. Rb8+ 1-0

Austin, John(1756)—Staples, Richard(1547) [B04]

Atlanta Open 2010.12.18 (3)

1. e4 Nf6 2. e5 Nd5 3. d4 d6 4. Nf3 dxe5 5. Nxe5 g6 6. Qf3 Be6 7. Bd2 Bg7 8. c4 Nf6 9. Qxb7 Nbd7 10. Nc6 Qc8 11. Qxc8+ Rxc8 12. Nxa7 Ra8 13. Nb5 Kd8 14. N5c3 Nb6 15. d5 Bf5 16.

Be2 Bxb1 17. Rxb1 Nfd7 18. O-O Re8 19. Ra1 Nc5 20. b3 e6 21. dxe6 Rxe6 22. Bf3 Rb8 23. Rad1 Kc8 24. Bg5 f6 25. Be3 1-0

Peatman, Carter(1798)—Ferrante, Christopher(1969) [C40]

Atlanta Open 2010.12.18 (3)

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 f5 3. Nxe5 Qf6 4. Nc4 fxe4 5. Nc3 Qf7 6. Ne3 c6 7. Nxe4 d5 8. Ng3 Bd6 9. d4 Nf6 10. Bd3 g6 11. Qe2 Be6 12. Bd2 Nbd7 13. O-O-O b5 14. Rdf1 O-O-O 15. Qe1 Nb6 16. Ba5 Rde8 17. Bb4 Qe7 18. Bxd6 Qxd6 19. Qa5 Kb7 20. h3 Nc4 21. Bxc4 dxc4 22. Rd1 Rhf8 23. Rd2 h5 24. h4 Nd5 25. Ne4 Qf4 26. Nc5+ Ka8 27. Qa6 Qc7 28. Nxe6 Rxe6 29. Nxd5 Qd8 30. Ne3 1-0

Kumar, Jay(1645)—Park, Andrew(1718) [D94]

Atlanta Open 2010.12.19 (4)

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 d5 3. e3 g6 4. Nf3 Bg7 5. Nc3 O-O 6. Be2 dxc4 7. Bxc4 e6 8. O-O Nbd7 9. a3 a6 10. b4 b5 11. Be2 Bb7 12. Bb2 Nb6 13. Rc1 Ne8 14. Qc2 Rc8 15. Ne4 Bxe4 16. Qxe4 Nd6 17. Qd3 Nbc4 18. Ba1 Qe7 19. Nd2 Rfd8 20. Nxc4 Nxc4 21. Qc3 Nb6 22. Qc6 Rd7 23. Qb7 Ra8 24. Rc6 Qd8 25. Rfc1 Nc4 26. Bxc4 bxc4 27. R1xc4 Rb8 28. Qa7 Bf8 29. Rxc7 Rxc7 30. Qxc7 Qe8 31. Bb2 Qb5 32. Rc1 a5 33. Qc4 Qxc4 34. Rxc4 axb4 35. axb4 Bxb4 36. g3 Ba5 37. Ba3 Rb1+ 38. Rc1 Rb3 39. Bd6 f6 40. Rc8+ Kf7 41. Ra8 Be1 42. Ra7+ Kg8 43. Kf1 Rb1 44. Ke2 Bc3 45. Kd3 Be1 46. f3 Rb2 47. g4 Rb3+ 48. Ke2 Bh4 49. Re7 Rb2+ 50. Kd1 f5 51. Rxe6 Kf7 52. gxf5 gxf5 53. Rh6 Bg5 54. Rxh7+ Kg6 55. Rc7 Bxe3 56. Be5 f4 57. Rc2 Rb1+ 58. Ke2 Kf5 59. Kd3 Rd1+ 60. Rd2 Rf1 1/2-1/2

Banta, Jeremy(1604)—Austin, John(1756) [C84]

Atlanta Open 2010.12.19 (4)

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bb5 a6 4. Ba4 Nf6 5. O-O Be7 6. d3 b5 7. Bb3 O-O 8. h3 d5 9. Qe2 dxe4 10. dxe4 Nd4 11. Nxd4 exd4 12. Rd1 c5 13. c3 Bb7 14. e5 Ne4 15. Be3 dxe3 16. Rxd8 exf2+ 17. Kh2 Raxd8 18. Bc2 f5 19. exf6 Bd6+ 20. g3 Bxg3+ 21. Kg2 Nxc3+ 22. Kf1 Nxe2 23. Kxe2 Rfe8+ 0-1

Ferrante, Chris(1969)—Thompson, Reece(1928) [B92]

Atlanta Open 2010.12.19 (4)

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 d6 3. d4 cxd4 4. Nxd4 Nf6 5. Nc3 a6 6. Be2 e5 7. Nb3 Be7 8. a4 Be6 9. O-O O-O 10. Be3 Nbd7 11. f4 exf4 12. Rxf4 Ne5 13. Nd5 Nxd5 14. exd5 Bc8 15. Rb4 Bg5 16. Qd2 Bxe3+ 17. Qxe3 Re8 18. Qg3 Qc7 19. Bd3 Nxd3 20. Qxd3 Re5 21. Rf1 Bd7 22. Rbf4 Be8 23. Kh1 Rc8 24. c3 Qb6 25.

Rb4 Qa7 26. Nd2 b5 27. a5 Rc5 28. Rd4 Qe7 29. b4 Rc7 30. Re4 f6 31. Rfe1 Bg6 32. Rxe5 fxe5 33. Qe3 Qh4 34. Nf3 Qc4 35. Qb6 e4 36. Qxd6 Rf7 37. Ng1 Qxc3 38. Re2 Bh5 39. Rxe4 g6 40. Qxa6 Qd3 41. Qe6 Kg7 42. Qe5+ Kh6 43. g4 Rf1 44. g5# 1-0

Kiss, Gedeon(2271)—Peatman, Carter(1798) [B78]

Atlanta Open 2010.12.19 (4)

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 d6 3. d4 cxd4 4. Nxd4 Nf6 5. Nc3 g6 6. Be3 Bg7 7. f3 O-O 8. Bc4 Nc6 9. Qd2 Bd7 10. O-O-O a5 11. h4 a4 12. a3 Rc8 13. Ba2 Ne5 14. h5 Nxh5 15. g4 Nf6 16. Bh6 b5 17. Bxg7 Kxg7 18. Qh6+ Kg8 19. Nd5 Re8 20. g5 Nh5 21. Rxh5 gxh5 22. Nf6+ exf6 23. gxf6 1-0

Austin, John(1756)—Park, Andrew(1718) [C98]

Atlanta Open 2010.12.19 (5)

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bb5 a6 4. Ba4 Nf6 5. O-O Be7 6. Re1 b5 7. Bb3 d6 8. c3 O-O 9. h3 Na5 10. Bc2 c5 11. d4 Qc7 12. Nbd2 Nc6 13. dxc5 dxc5 14. Nf1 Ne8 15. Ne3 Bd8 16. Nd5 Qd6 17. a4 Bb7 18. axb5 axb5 19. Rxa8 Bxa8 20. Qe2 c4 21. Rd1 Qb8 22. Be3 Nc7 23. Nb6 Re8 24. Nxa8 Qxa8 25. b3 1/2-1/2

Mizik, Tamas(1945)—Peatman, Carter(1798) [B23]

Atlanta Open 2010.12.19 (5)

1. e4 c5 2. Nc3 Nc6 3. g3 e6 4. Bg2 Nge7 5. Nge2 g6 6. d3 Bg7 7. Be3 b6 8. O-O O-O 9. Qd2 Re8 10. Bh6 Bh8 11. Rae1 Ba6 12. f4 Rc8 13. g4 f5 14. Ng3 Nd4 15. exf5 gxf5 16. Bg5 Rf8 17. Nd5 Ndc6 18. Nxe7+ Nxe7 19. gxf5 Bf6 20. fxe6 dxe6 21. Ne4 Qd4+ 22. Kh1 Bxg5 23. Nng5 Qxb2 24. Rxe6 Nf5 25. Re5 Rcd8 26. Ne6 Rxd3 27. Qc1 Qxc1 28. Rxc1 Re3 29. Nxf8 Rxe5 30. fxe5 Kxf8 31. Be4 Nd4 32. c3 Ne2 33. Rc2 Ke7 34. Kg2 Nf4+ 35. Kf3 Ne6 36. h4 h6 37. Rg2 Bc4 38. a3 Bb3 39. Ke3 h5 40. Bf3 Nf8 41. Bxh5 Ke6 42. Kf4 Nd7 43. Bg4+ Ke7 44. Bxd7 Kxd7 45. Rg7+ 1-0

Kiss, Gedeon(2271)—Burnett, Ron(2370) [B06]

Atlanta Open 2010.12.19 (5)

1. e4 g6 2. d4 d6 3. Nc3 Bg7 4. Be3 c6 5. Qd2 b5 6. f3 Nd7 7. h4 h6 8. h5 g5 9. Nge2 Nb6 10. Ng3 Qc7 11. f4 gxf4 12. Bxf4 b4 13. Nd1 c5 14. Bb5+ Kf8 15. d5 Rb8 16. Be2 Na4 17. Rb1 c4 18. Bxc4 Nxb2 19. Rxb2 Qxc4 20. Rb3 a5 21. a3 a4 22. Rxb4 Rxb4 23. Qxb4 Qxc2 24. O-O Qb3 25. Bxd6 Ba1 26. Bc5 Qxg3 27. d6 Kg7 28. dxe7 Nxe7 29. Bd4+ Bxd4+ 30. Qxd4+ {the scoresheet cannot be followed further. Black resigned after a few more moves.} 1-0



Moons rise among the stars

9th annual Junior Invitational Tournament

STARTING IN 2003 THE GEORGIA CHESS ASSOCIATION under the direction of then-President Ted Wieber inaugurated our annual Junior Invitational tournament. This event is designed to recognize the top K-12 players in the state, to get them all together for a tournament, and to decide Georgia's representative to the USCF's annual Denker Tournament of High School Champions. Starting this year USCF is also beginning the K-8 Tournament of State Champions analogous to the Denker.

This invitation-only tournament is our most prestigious scholastic event of the year; only about 20 players in each section, High School and K-8, are invited. Originally we had selected Pace Academy in Buckhead to host this. Everything seemed to be going along smoothly until two days before the tournament when Pace suddenly realized that they had somehow double-booked the space we were to have. They had testing scheduled there on the Saturday we were supposed to start, and it could neither be postponed nor moved, so we would have to move. They looked at alternate spaces, but unfor-

tunately it was a busy weekend for them, and each of the good alternatives was already taken by some other group.

So what now do we do? Moving even a relatively small tournament such as this to a completely new site on less than 48 hours notice is not easy, but fortunately Joseph and Cathy Couvillion of the North Georgia Chess Center came through for us. The Couvillions were actually on vacation in Florida when I called them to ask about the space. Their uncle Mark was using the NGCC to teach some classes, and they agreed to let us use the space we needed for the tournament. The GCA owes the three Couvillions great thanks for being so accommodating to us.

Now the next problem arose, which was to notify all of the confirmed attendees of the site change. Many emails and phone calls later all had been reached. So we can finally have the tournament without any problems, right? Not so fast. The weather forecast called for a serious winter storm to hit on Sunday. Snow followed by sleet followed by freezing rain is not something we want anyone driving home in.

We monitored the situation closely, with a view to modifying the playing schedule if it looked as if we would not be able to get everyone out of the NGCC and home soon enough. Again we were fortunate; the foul weather held off until a couple of hours after every-

High School Champion
Ryan Moon



K-8 Champion on tiebreaks
Benjamin Moon



one got home. This turned out to be the worst ice storm to hit Atlanta in about 15 years, so we really were lucky that it didn't come any earlier.

After all this, the tournament itself was almost anticlimactic. Clear favorite Ryan Moon, newly returned to Georgia after living in California for about six months, cruised through the High School section with a perfect score. He is therefore our 2011 nominee for the Denker Tournament of High School Champions. It helped some that the second and third highest rated players, Paul Taylor and Michael Christianson, were not in top form that weekend. However, with a 200 rating point edge on Paul, Ryan would have been the clear choice no matter what.

What was not expected was that David Mbonu would tie for second. David has not played a rated game since this tournament

last year, and he came in as the second lowest rated player in the section. Nevertheless, he managed to be the only player other than Moon to go undefeated in the High School section this weekend.

The K-8 section came down to a photo finish between the top three rated players: Ryan Moon's brother Benjamin, Justin Swaby, and Sumit Sohani. They all drew their games with each other and defeated all other opponents, so all three finished with four points out of five. We couldn't nominate all three to go the USCF tournament of K-8 State Champions, so we had to go to tie-breaks. Benjamin squeaked out a half point tie-break edge over Justin, who in turn had the same edge over Sumit. Benjamin Moon is therefore our nominee for this new tournament.

Thanks again to Joseph, Cathy, and Mark Couvillion for their assistance to us, and congratulations to the Moon brothers on winning their respective sections. ♠

2011 Junior Invitational: High School

No	Name	Rtg	Pts	R 1	R 2	R 3	R 4	R 5
1	Moon, Ryan Joseph	2232	5	W10	W7	W9	W2	W5
2	Kallman, Samuel	1870	3.5	W8	W12	W11	L1	D4
3	Mbonu, David	1615	3.5	D11	D4	D7	-B-	W10
4	Taylor, Paul R	2041	3	L5	D3	W12	W7	D2
5	Christianson, Ryan	1748	3	W4	L9	W6	W11	L1
6	Dutta, Suryabrata	1669	3	L9	-B-	L5	W8	W11
7	Edler, Christopher	1817	2.5	W13	L1	D3	L4	-B-
8	Kumar, Jay	1645	2.5	L2	W10	-H-	L6	W12
9	Thompson, Reece	1928	2	W6	W5	L1	-U-	-U-
10	Lin, Richard	1834	2	L1	L8	-B-	W12	L3
11	Narula, Gautam R	1864	1.5	D3	W13	L2	L5	L6
12	Banta, Jeremy E	1571	1	-B-	L2	L4	L10	L8
13	Christianson, Michael	2009	0	L7	L11	-U-	-U-	-U-

Moon, Ryan(2232)—Edler, Christopher (1817) [D11]

2011 Junior Invitational 2011.01.08 (2)

1. d4 d5 2. c4 c6 3. Nf3 Nf6 4. Qc2 h6 5. g3 e6 6. Bg2 Bd6 7. O-O Nbd7 8. Nc3 O-O 9. e4 dxe4 10. Nxe4 Nxe4 11. Qxe4 Nf6 12. Qe2 Bd7 13. Rd1 Re8 14. b3 Rc8 15. Ne5 Qc7 16. Bf4 g5 17. Bd2 Bxe5 18. dxe5 Nh7 19. h4 Re7 20.

Be4 f6 21. exf6 Nxf6 22. hxg5 Nxe4 23. Qxe4 hxg5 24. Bxg5 Rf7 25. Bf4 Qd8 26. Rd2 Qf6 27. Rad1 Be8 28. Rd6 Re7 29. Qe3 Qf5 30. Bg5 Rg7 31. Rxe6 Bh5 32. Re5 Qh3 33. Rd4 Bg6 34. Rh4 Qd7 35. Bf6 Rh7 36. Qg5 Qd1+ 37. Kg2 Qd3 38. Rxf7 Kxf7 39. Qh4+ Kg8 40. Qh8+ 1-0

2011 Junior Invitational: K-8

No	Name	Rtg	Pts	R 1	R 2	R 3	R 4	R 5
1	Moon, Benjamin	1960	4	W5	W6	D2	D3	W4
2	Swaby, Justin	1939	4	W7	D3	D1	W6	W8
3	Sohani, Sumit	1860	4	W10	D2	W4	D1	W6
4	Wu, Nathan S	1611	2.5	W9	D5	L3	W7	L1
5	Daniel, Tarun	1542	2.5	L1	D4	W10	L8	W9
6	Peatman, Carter F	1809	2	W8	L1	W7	L2	L3
7	Wong, Jake Y	1465	2	L2	W9	L6	L4	W10
8	Tang, Peiyu	1421	2	L6	L10	-B-	W5	L2
9	Sangabathula, Hasith	1420	1.5	L4	L7	-H-	W10	L5
10	Hollins, Alexander	1432	1	L3	W8	L5	L9	L7

Moon, Ryan(2232)—Kallman, Sam (1870) [E08]

2011 Junior Invitational 2011.01.09 (4)

1. d4 d5 2. c4 e6 3. Nf3 Nf6 4. g3 Nbd7 5. Bg2 Be7 6. O-O O-O 7. Qc2 c5 8. cxd5 Nxd5 9. Nc3 Nb4 10. Qb3 cxd4 11. Nxd4 Nb6 12. Rd1 Bc5 13. Be3 Qe7 14. Ne4 Na6 15. Nxc5 Nxc5 16. Qa3 Nc4 17. Nc6 bxc6 18. Bxc5 Nxa3 19. Bxe7 Nc2 20. Rac1 1-0

MORE GAMES ON PAGE 29



K-8 Co-Champion
Justin Swaby



K-8 Co-Champion
Sumit Sohani



RICHARD FRANCISCO

Whaddaya want?

Take this chance to be heard
about future chess events in metro Atlanta

Dear Georgia Chess Friends and Colleagues,

I am looking to gather suggestions for a site for the 2011 GA State Championship and also to solicit suggestions for increasing participation in adult tournaments. Regarding the former, I am admittedly a rookie in negotiating a site for the tournament, and wanted to ask for suggestions and help as well as gather information on what you deem appropriate for a venue, including size, location, etc. I was personally pleased with the Holiday Inn venue in Decatur, at least as it pertained to the space in the playing area, convenient access to food, and a relatively cheap room rate for our out-of-metro-Atlanta players. Obviously, the constant distractions were a big deterrent, and I now have a set of ear plugs in my chess bag.

Regarding the seeming decline in adult participation in tournaments, I can only hypothesize about the nature of the withdrawal: poker? online play? bad economy? Your guess is as good as mine. Though I am not sure of the reasons for the decline, I think we would all love to see the participation of the “days of old,” and I have some ideas on which I would like to hear your feedback and criticism. I am committed to bringing about a gradual long-term growth, and I understand that scholastic endeavors take up significant GCA time and resources. Therefore I first wanted to offer you an opportunity to share your ideas in the following survey:

Name (OPTIONAL):

Rating:

Residence in GA:

Residence outside of GA:

Estimated number of Tournaments you compete in per month:

Please indicate which of the following factors influence your participation in a tournament:

1. The chance to play higher rated players.
2. The guarantee of playing players near your rating.
3. Prize money.
4. Format of the event.
5. The desire to increase your rating.

Please describe your primary motivation in attending tournaments:

What would your ideal format be for a tournament:

Would you be more likely to attend the tournament if you knew Grandmasters would be attending?

Would you be interested in playing a 10+ round quick chess tournament on a weekend day?

Would you be willing and able to play in a tournament that was conducted over the course of a month, with games played on the weekend?

Would you be interested in a Grand Prix Series of Tournaments with class prizes awarded at the end of the year for best cumulative performance?

For a 1-day, 4 or 5 round G/45 event, would you rather

- a) play in an open section, with all play all, or
- b) play in a quad or smaller sized section that guarantees you play the people closest to your rating.

Is there anything else important to you not included in the above questions?

These questions represent my initial thoughts. If we are going to increase participation in adult tournaments, it makes sense to try to ascertain the types of events that people want to play in!

Please send me your responses at rtfrancisco@gmail.com. Thanks for responding. I look forward to your suggestions! ♔

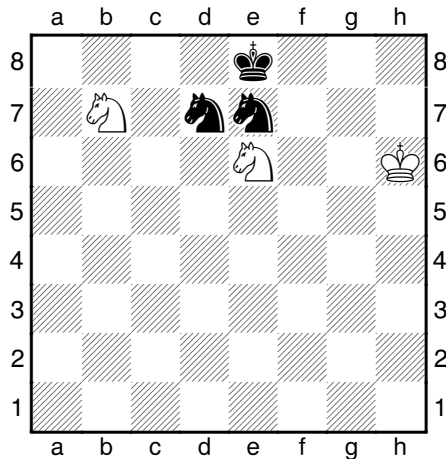


TEST YOUR CHESS

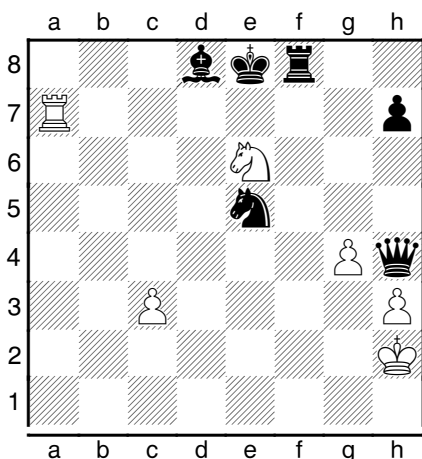
Jim Mundy

These were chosen from a puzzle collection by Sergiy Ivashchenko, to help you learn to visualize (V) better. Remember, observe the weaknesses first (V0), visualize your square control in future positions while you calculate the answer. The analysis is my own. Solutions on page 22.

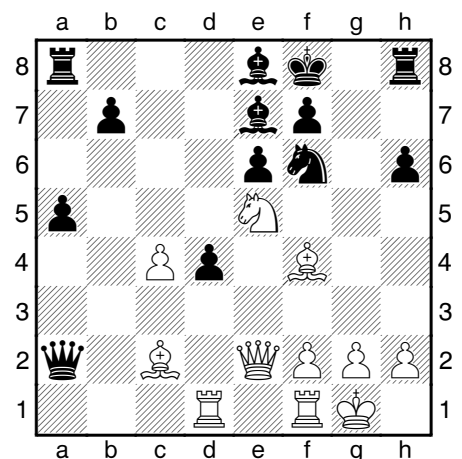
1. White to move (V1)



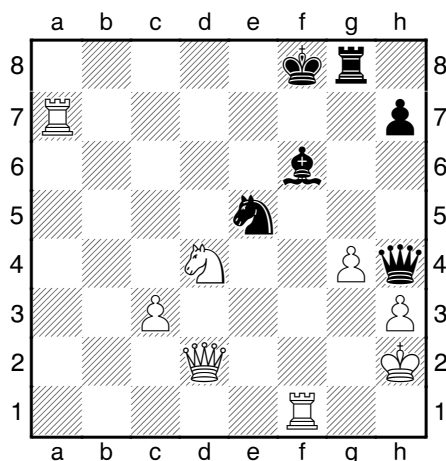
2. White to move (V1)



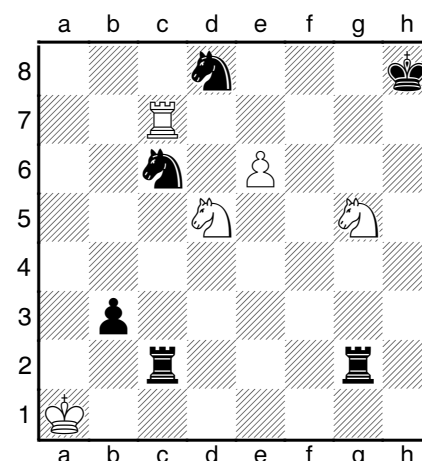
3. White to move (V2)



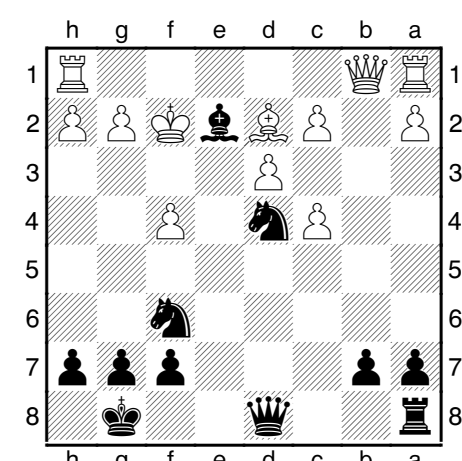
4. White to move (V4)



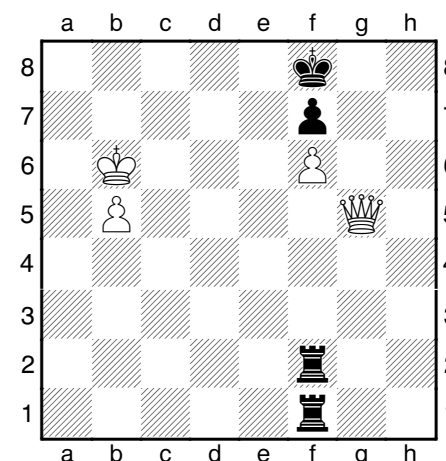
5. White to move (V9)



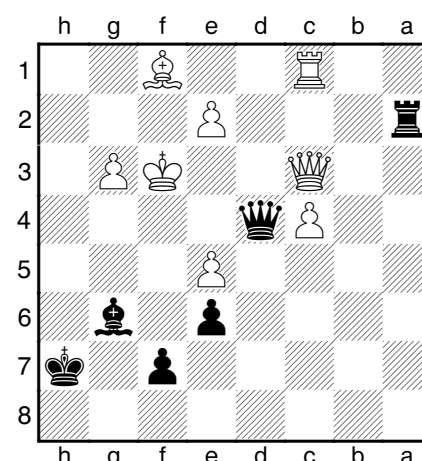
6. Black to move (V15)



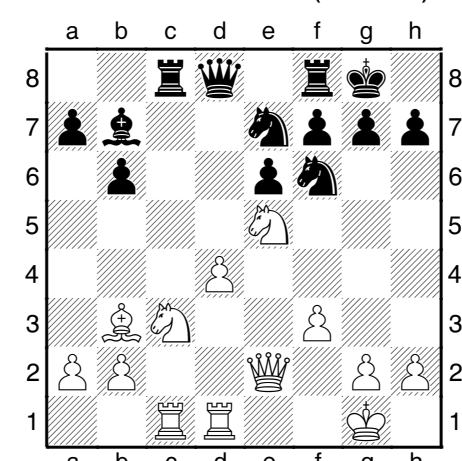
7. White to move (V9)



8. Black to move (V19)



9. White to move (V22ish)



NEWS FLASH: EVERY LIVING GRANDMASTER MOVES TO ATLANTA! (see story p. 3)

WEEKLY CHESS NEWS

April 1, 2011

CC. DANC DANC
23. FXE3 OXE3+
24. KH1 OE5
25. A6 B6
26. OC6 QD5
27. OXC7+ KA8
28. OC8+

GAMES INSIDE!

AT 8 MONTHS, 11 DAYS, IN
UTERO, BREAKS PREVIOUS
RECORD BY 9 YEARS!

2197=>2213
Gain=-20 k=2

Store in progress

UNBORN FETUS BECOMES YOUNGEST CHESS MASTER IN HISTORY

In the sonogram pictured here is Milos Nemovich at the conclusion of his chess match against an array of aged experts and masters playing well below their floor ratings. Milos has become the youngest person ever to achieve the rank of chess master—and he is *not* even born yet! Proud father Josef taught his unborn son to play by positioning his pregnant wife, Zsazsa, in front of broadcasts of ChessFM. At four months in utero, Milos began kicking in patterns that his father discovered were chess moves! Once the fetus's reaction to light developed, his father projected diagrams with chess positions on his wife's swelling belly. Little Milos played his first game at five months in utero. Will he grow up to become a grandmaster? "Oh no!" his parents exclaimed. "This is just for his college application."

ALIEN'S SECRET

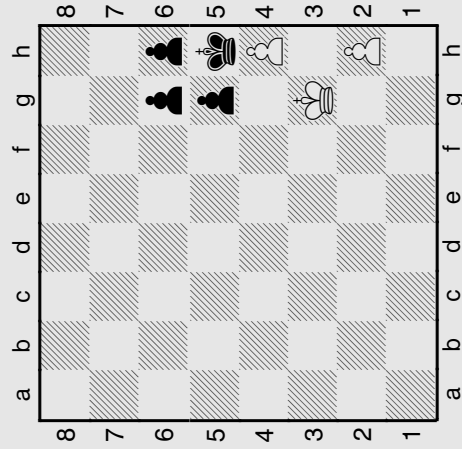
Sissa the Alien, shown here presenting FIDE President Illya Kyrstan with a magical chess piece from the planet of Qaissa. The holder of the chess piece, it is rumored, will be granted the power to hold the presidency in perpetuity.

BLONDI VISIT TO F.I.D.E. PRESIDENT

Weekly Chess World investigative reporters have discovered that an alien has initiated a series of high-level diplomatic meetings with F.I.D.E. President Iliya Kyrstan. The alien is rumored to be named Sissa from a planet ruled by a goddess, Qaissa, and he claims to be the originator of the game of chess. He last visited earth some 1500 years ago and explained that he accidentally left a chess set behind, "somewhere in India... or maybe China." Sissa praised earthlings for modifying the board to a checkered field. President Kyrstan could not be reached for comment, but he has promptly resigned his position as undisputed leader of a small former Soviet republic.



AND..... WHITE WINS!



SOLUTION ON p. 5

MAN WITH TWO HEADS DISQUALIFIED FROM WORLD OPEN



STORY ON P. 4

Renfrew's—**Believe It or Not!**

Napoleon foiled an attempt to free him from exile on the island of Elba. Plans for an escape were smuggled to Napoleon, secreted inside a chess piece of an ivory set presented to him. Napoleon, however, used the set the rest of his life merely to play chess and never discovered the secret plans!



GAMES

JIM MUNDY

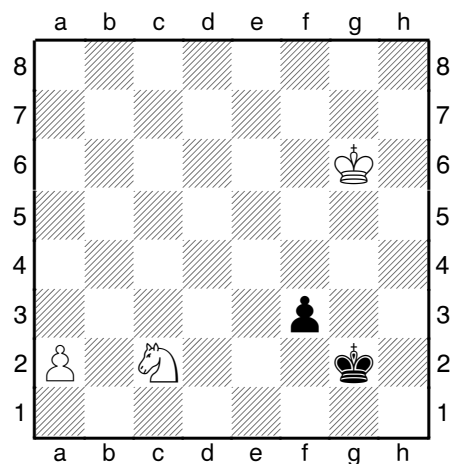


Jim Mundy fills in this issue
for our Games column

It's about *Time*!

THIS ISSUE'S GAMES are coming from two tournaments played in the final months of 2010, the Class Championships and the Atlanta Open, and, as you can see, I'm not your regular games editor. I was asked to fill in for our own newest National Master, who had quite a successful 2010 himself, Daniel Gurevich. As we grow as players and as people, our responsibilities grow also. I would like to both congratulate and wish Daniel luck in his new, and increasing, responsibilities. Of course, the key to managing our responsibilities is balance; our main resource for balance is, of course, time, and this goes for chess as well.

In my ongoing studies, I'm constantly amazed just how important this principle of *Time* is. *Time* is subtle, fleeting, and yet extremely powerful. If you were to ask most players if they understand it they would mistakenly say, "Yes, it's so obvious," but true understanding requires knowledge *through* skill. In this case, the knowledge part is easy, but honing your skill requires consistency (meaning training), and thus a need for dedicated tactical immersion. It's worth noting that it takes about a year of consistent tactical practice to start seeing real and steady growth. This growth is necessary in order to use this principle more effectively than your opponents. Tactical training will help you to develop three important skills; *observation*, *visualization*, and *calculation*. You should train in all three all the time and simultaneously. There is no end to it, no final level; you can always strengthen them. You must constantly *observe* so that you can capitalize in positions with multiple *weaknesses*. You must accurately *visualize* future positions and *observe* the weak and important squares in those as well. Then, when things look ripe, it's crunch time and you must accurately *calculate* things out. It's our ability (and willingness) to visualize important squares in future variations that is the key to unlocking and wielding this deadly force. It is this ability that separates the classes on a creative scale. The more skill you develop in this area the more creative you can be! Let's start with a basic example to test your visual clarity and depth.



OK, you are White and it's the final round of the 2011 US Championships in Orlando, FL. If you win, you place first in your section; if you draw you share first with 12 other players; if you lose... forget it, you'll be so depressed you might even give up chess for a while. Time is ticking, 00:06:54 left on your clock, the pressure is real, and the two obvious candidate moves are Ne1+ and a4.



You decide to look at the knight move first because, if you can simplify into a winning pawn ending, then that's that. Now, in discussing this position, we won't talk about "moves," but rather "positions." We can't accurately visualize "moves" ahead because, after each "ply," or, "half-move," we reach an entirely new position! So, what is on the board in front of you is always the "zero position," because zero visualization is required (just observation). So, Ne1+ is the first position to visualize (V1), Kf2, (Kg3) is the second (V2), Nxf3 is the third (V3), and Kxf3 is the fourth (V4). These first four are pretty easy, but test yourself and see how far you can clearly visualize from the zero position. To know for sure if this idea (Ne1+) is winning, you need to see the 11th and 12th positions clearly. Otherwise, you're just guessing, and hoping. What is important in that 11th position are the squares you control. If you can see them, great! If not, don't worry, it'll just take some work. (The analysis is in the box at the bottom of this page. Don't cheat yourself.) Knowing how far you can clearly see is important practical knowledge for tournament chess.

Dynamic Chess: A unified field theory

All of the basic principles seem to be tributaries of *Time*: *Material*: if you have more then you have more choices (*Time*); *Centralization*: centralize your material and you'll have more options (*Time*); *Development*: get all of your pieces out and you'll have more active selections (*Time*); *King Safety*: open lines to a king can certainly limit ones alternatives (*Time*); *Weaknesses*: finding and attacking weaknesses is how you build an initiative (*Time*); *Space*: gives you more squares to use, and gets pawns closer to promotion (*Time*).

I'm sure an International Master or a Grandmaster reading this would say that all I'm doing is rediscovering Modern Dynamic Chess. I think they'd be right. Really though, you don't find *Time* explored or explained in the classic writings of Steinitz, Lasker, or Nimzovitch, but of course elements are there. Paul Morphy, after all, was a highly dynamic player and everyone is familiar with the games of this great 1860s master. It probably just took a while for the ongoing collective chess community to assimilate and test all the information and evolve to this point as a whole. For me, the first players I came across who verbalized and used *Time* as a main staple of planning were GM Yasser Seirawan (*Force, Time, Space, Pawn Structure*) and world champion Gary Kasparov. When Kasparov speaks about strategy, it's always in the framework of *Quality* and *Time*. When he is summing up principle into its simplest verbal form, he says it's about "*Material, Quality, and Time*." It's certain that planning using *Time* as my main guide has raised my level of play and I hope it helps you as well. Of course you have to work though it, so let's do some now.

Get out your board, *Time* for the games.

Let's look at some games from different levels of players and see to

1.Ne1+ Kf2 2.Nxf3 Kxf3 3.Kf5 Ke3 4.Ke5 Kd3 5.Kd5 Kc3 6.Kc5 Kb2 7.a4 Ka3 8.a5 Ka4 9.a6 Ka5 10.a7 Ka6 11.a8Q# 1-0 You're a winner! [1.a4 turns out to be a draw! But you didn't need to calculate it because you saw the win in Ne1+, right? 1.a4 f2 2.Ne3+ [2.a5? Kf3 3.Nd4+ Kf4 4.Ne6+ Ke5 wins] 2...Kf3! 3.Nf1 Ke4! 4.a5 Kd5! Draw.]

J MARCH/APRIL 2011

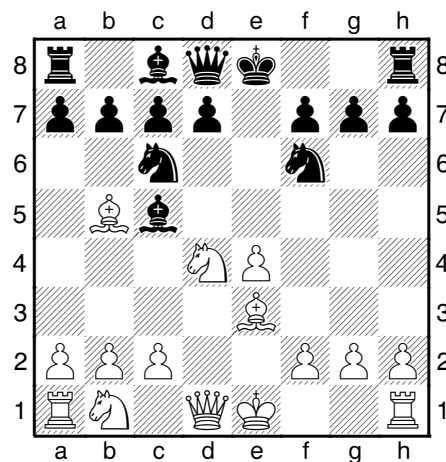
what extent they apply this principle. I want to say though, that I mean no insult to any player. It's easy to be an armchair quarterback, to sit here and pick apart games with 20/20 vision. It's an altogether different story when one faces the pressures of tournament play, in the moment, clock ticking. I've had games that I thought were great!—until I sat down with my live-in World Champion and learned from my errors and oversights. I'm still looking for my perfect game, but I will settle for furthering my ability and understanding, bit by bit. Chess is definitely about the journey and not the destination, because there is no end. We all continuously grow from our experiences, and I thank you all for sharing yours with us here.

To find a move that gains *Time* (T), you look for ideas that generally promote *Centralization* (C), *Active Development* (D), *King Safety* (K), increasing *Space* (S), and, if possible, attacks *Weaknesses* (W). So as long as both players are following these ideas, we'll have a good, even, struggle. If not, well, at least they get some extra rest before the next round.

Srinivasan, Anand (719) - Sekar, Vignesh (904) [C45]

2010 Class Championships (5), 21.11.2010

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 exd4 4.Nxd4 Bc5 5.Be3 So far, so good! The principles listed above (W.C.D.K.S.T.) have been followed and the position is fine. 5... Nf6? Principle violation? Black's move does technically execute W.C.D.K.S.T. but very shallowly, not looking at the *Weaknesses* in the first (V1) or second (V2) positions! 6.Qf6 was a better idea. 6.Bb5? White doesn't observe the weak squares on c5 and d8 either; c5 because it isn't protected; d8 because a bigger piece can be attacked by a smaller one. This position is a good example of "The Principle of Two Weaknesses." The simple version is that if there are two-attackable-weaknesses in a position, then a tactic probably exists to exploit them. 6.Nxc6 would win a piece.



6...0-0? Black misses a chance here as well, but it's completely understandable because the *Visualization* required here is on a very high level. 6...Nxd4! 7.Bxd4 Nxe4! Now watch how quickly chess gets complicated. If 8.Bxg7 Qg5 gets highly complex and difficult, but the tempo is in Black's favor. One fun example is if 9.Bxh8 Qxg2 10.Rf1 Bxf2+ 11.Ke2 and 11...c6 gets Black a concrete advantage, but 11...Qg4+ 12.Kd3 Qh3+ flushes the king out into the open and gives Black much tempi-gaining happiness. 7.Bxc6? Both sides still overlook this idea of attacking two weaknesses; 7.Nxc6 is still better. 7...dxc6 8.c3 8.Nc3 saves the pawn, but Black can create long term *Weaknesses* with 8...Ng4 9.Qd2 Nxe3 10.fxe3 (Qxe3 loses

GEORGIA CHESS

19

the d4 knight) and, here, the doubled pawns are weak and Black is happy, so, 8.f3 is the most solid choice. 8...Nxe4 Black now has advantages in C.K.S.T. and is up a pawn, though it's doubled and not very mobile. 9.Qf3 Nf6 9...Re8 is more principled (W.C.D.K.S.T.), but Nf6 looks fine too. White's issue is his reluctance to castle. 10.Qg3 White is wasting some *tempi* (time) by moving his queen about and is neglecting D. and K. 10...Qd6 I think Black is trying to undouble his pawns, but the white queen doesn't want to converse with black's, so... 11.Qg5 Qd5 12.Qg3 Bd6 ...Black sends the bishop to chat instead! (Gaining time by attacking a *Weakness*.) White gets so caught up not trading queens that he opens lines to his king (Losing *Time* through lack of *King Safety*). 13.Bf4 Bxf4! Good move. Black is *Visualizing* future positions and *Weaknesses* now, but 13...Re8+ first was even stronger. If, 14.Kf1? then 14...Qc4+ (open lines to the king) is mate in three, 14.Kd1 and Nd4 is pinned. Even so, Black plays the final blows very well, everything is with a gain of a *tempo* by making threats against *Weaknesses*. 14.Qxf4 Qxg2 15.Rf1 Re8+ 16.Ne2 Bg4 17.f3 Qxe2# 0-1

Both players will benefit from tactical practice, but clearly our 900 player saw more than our 700 player. A 200 point difference is what separates one Class from the next, so, White was simply out-classed. What happens if we give Black an opponent who is 200 points higher than him? Let's see.

Sewell, Eric (1159) - Sekar, Vignesh (904) [C58]

2010 Class Championships (2), 20.11.2010

This opening is so tempo-oriented I'm going to put an (A) every time someone attacks a *Weakness*. Both these guys seem to understand something of *Time*! The evidence is that they use *Weaknesses* to gain *Tempi* for *Space*, which advances *Development*. 1.e4 e5 2.Nf3(A) Nc6 3.Bc4(A) Nf6(A) 4.Ng5(A) This move has been argued and tested for centuries! Does it waste *Time* by moving a piece twice? Or does it gain *Time* by attacking a *Weakness*? The current theory is that it's both and the game is equal. White gains *Time* in the opening, but, no lasting *Initiative* has been found and Black gets to strike back in the middle game. (I'll place a game for study after this one that was played by two strong GMs. When you look over it, study how the players use tempo as a constant weapon.) Back to our game. Look at this position on your board. If Black had no resource then no one would play the Two Knights Defense, but there is a *Weakness* Black can use to gain *Time*: the c4 bishop. By using the basics (W.C.D.K.S.T.), Black defends with 4...d5(A) 5.exd5(A) White gains time too, he attacks the c6 weakness! This opening is a real slugfest. 5...Na5(A) 6.Bb5+(A) c6(A) 7.dxc6(A) bxc6(A) 8.Qf3(A) Blow for blow, move after move. When in the midst of such a flurry, it can be easy to lose your balance. Here 8...Be7 with the idea of 11...O-O is a good idea, then Black will start gaining *Tempi* through a lead in *Development*, and White's queen will have to move again and again. (See study game below.) 8...Bb7(A) With the idea of c5, gaining *Tempo* by attacking the f3 queen. 9.Be2 Interesting is 9.Bd3 Be7 10.Nc3 O-O 11.O-O c5 12.Nge4 Nd5 with the idea of continuing with f5. It is important for Black to castle before opening the a4-e8 diagonal with c5. 9...Bd6 10.Nc3 c5(A) This was an important point in the game, Black didn't *visualize* future positions (V1) and pays the price. The question is why? It could be any number of reasons and only the players know for sure. 11.Bb5+(A) Nd7? 12.Qxf7# 1-0

It's a good lesson in being observant in every position—the current one and future ones—because things can finish quickly. In the end the higher-rated player had better observation skills and was obviously looking at *Weaknesses* just a little more, but that's all it takes in chess.

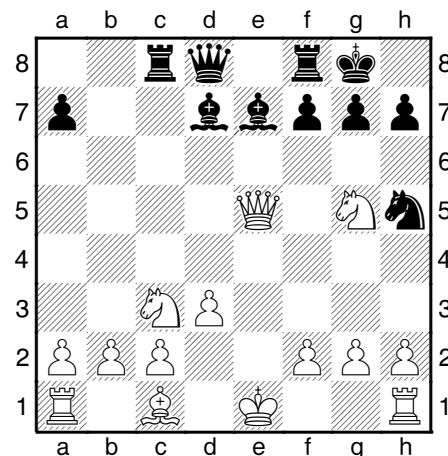
Now here's the game for study between two very strong players.

Look how they handle *Quality* and *Time*:

Mamedyarov, Shakhriyar (2724) - Tomashevsky, Evgeny (2664) [C58]

Moscow Aeroflot op-A Moscow (4), 20.02.2009

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Nf6 4.Ng5 d5 5.exd5 Na5 6.Bb5+ c6 7.dxc6 bxc6 8.Qf3 Be7 9.Bxc6+ Nxc6 10.Qxc6+ Bd7 11.Qf3 0-0 12.Nc3 Rc8 13.d3 Bc6 14.Qh3 Bd7 15.Qg3 Nh5 16.Qxe5



Material: +White, Center: +White, Development: +Black, King Safety: +Black, Weaknesses: +Black, Space: +White. The position is pretty equal, but, if White can O-O (*King Safety* and *Development*) then his extra *Material* will be a real plus. Black must be dynamic and active and use his *tempo* gaining moves against White's *Weaknesses*. Observation, visualization, and calculation are a mandatory in such positions.

16...Bf6 17.Qd5 Rxc3 18.Ne4 Rxc2 19.Qxh5 Bxb2 20.Bxb2 Rxb2 21.0-0 Be6 22.Qe5 Rxa2 23.Rxa2 Bxa2 24.Qa1 Qxd3 25.Qxa2 Qxe4 26.Qxa7 1/2-1/2

Look at the above game again and notice how the *tempo* favored White in the opening, and then, around move 10, how it shifted to Black. It's really quite instructive to see how an exposed queen can be a liability. In our first two games we saw the common *Time* gaining (or losing) theme of exposed kings (who happened to be in the center). I want you to remember though that *King Safety* does not merely mean castling. *King Safety* is keeping your king away from open lines, period, so you don't lose precious *Time*.

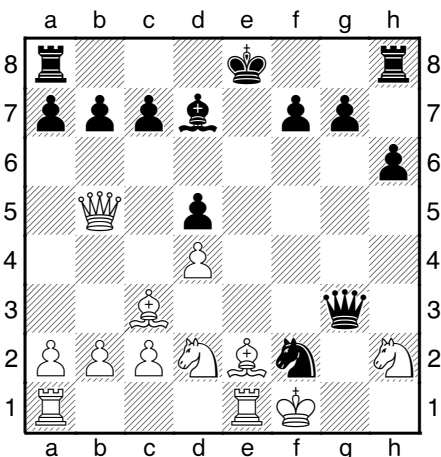
In our next game the rating difference isn't quite 200 points, but, Black is still statistically favored. Let's see who's visualization, observation, and calculation is more accurate.

Justice, Zachary (1301) - Gandy, Scott (1452) [C01]

2010 Class Championships (2), 20.11.2010

1.e4 e6 2.Nf3 d5 3.exd5 White could gain *Development* and *Space* with 3.Nc3 and look how tricky *Time* can be (must visualize and plan) after 3...d4 4.Ne2 d3? 5.cxd3 Qxd3 6.Nc3! Qd8 7.d4! and White has gained much *Time*. 3...exd5 4.d4 Nf6 5.Be2 Playable, but why not line up against a potential future *Weakness* (h7)? 5.Bd3 also keeps the e-file cleared for a rook, which may be important if someone keeps their king on the open e-file. 5...Bd6 Black did it! So, we see a small difference in our players already; Black is using

the principles (W.C.D.K.S.T.) slightly better than White, and this creates more potential in his position. 6.0-0 Nbd7 Now White would have a great *Time*-gaining move, Re1+, if his bishop weren't in the way! Of course, if this were possible, Black probably would have castled right away. 7.Bg5 You usually use this pin after someone has castled. The bishop has become an attackable *Weakness* that White can gain *Time* against. 7...h6 8.Be3 Ng4 Hmm, there's nothing wrong with castling here. 8...Ng4 9.Bd2 O-O and an eventual h3 shows Black's waste of *tempo*. It's a subtle principle. 9.Qd3 Ndf6 10.Bd2! Awe, I feel a little pride here. Good job by White, who now just needs to play h3. 10...Ne4 11.Bc3 White decides to turn his bishop into a pawn. 11.Nc3 (*Development*, *Space*) or 11. h3 (*Time*, *Weaknesses*) was better. But, I won't be so hard on him; he probably thought that White would grab the bishop pair with Nxc3 and then he would gain *Development* by taking with his knight. 11...Qe7 12.Re1? Bd7? Both players aren't observing or visualizing at this moment. The f2 square is weak and the d3 queen is attackable. Observe first, move second. White misses it a second time, but Black does not. 13.Nbd2? Nxf2 And really, that's it. Black just has to be accurate. With his next move, White could at least trade queens with 14.Bf1. 14.Qb5 Bxh2+ Castling is still a great option, but attacking is good too. Here come the *tempi*!—against the castled king this time. 15.Nxh2 Nh3+ 16.gxh3 Qe3+ 17.Kh1 Nf2+ 18.Kg2 Qxh3+ 19.Kg1 White is doing his best, dodging mates, but slips a little here. 19.Kxf2 Qxh2+ 20.Ke3 Qg3+ 21.Nf3 Bxb5 22.Bxb5+ c6 23.Rg1 Qd6 24.Bd3 and White is still breathing. Notice that if Black had already castled and could get a rook to the open e-file, this would be a different story. Castling helps *Develop* your rooks. 19...Qg3+ 20.Kf1



Study this position for a moment. What weaknesses do you see? The b5 queen? The b7 pawn? How about the h3 square? We often get in the habit of only looking at weak pieces, but the definition of a *Weakness* is a square that is not protected. We want to always look for weak squares, occupied or not. If you observe the *Weaknesses* here then the idea of 20...O-O-O comes to mind because, if, 21.Qb3, for example, then 21...Bh3#! Checkmate! 20...Bxb5!? 21.Bxb5+ Kd8 22.Re2 Qxh2 23.Rae1 Mate is threatened on e8. Black is paying attention though. 23...c6 24.Rxf2 White's only trump is his control of the e-file, which makes it difficult for Black to *Develop* his rooks. After 24.Bd3, Black is still winning, but White wants to stay as close as possible. Watch how grabbing the knight allows Black to develop with *tempo*, which ends things quickly. 24...Qh1+ 25.Ke2 Re8+ 26.Kd3 Qxe1 0-1

Hollins,Kelly (1400) - Lawhon,Jim (1508) [A45]

Atlanta Open (2), 18.12.2010

1.d4 Nf6 2.e3 g6 3.Bd3 Bg7 4.f4 d6 5.Nf3 0-0 6.0-0 Nbd7 7.e4 Re8 Pretty equal so far, but after Black's last move White can gain *Space* and *Tempo* with 8.e5. Therefore Black should strike at the center with e5 or c5 himself. But can you visualize the weak squares in the 6th position here? What if 7...e5 8.fxe5 dxe5 9.dxe5 can we play 9...Nxe5 and allow 10.Nxe5? Yes, because of 10...Qd4+! 8.Nc3 A good move, it gains *Space*, but misses a *Space* and *Tempo* gaining chance in 8.e5, and Black doesn't give a second chance. 8...e5 9.fxe5 dxe5 10.Bg5 exd4 Or, h6 and then exd4. Both gain *Time*. Now White tried to force the issue with Nd5, but Nxd4 was better. 11.Nd5 c6! 12.e5? 12.Nxf6+ gains a *tempo*, but, White is already looking worse and slides all his chips in. Black uses a *tempo* to finish his development and dominate the open e-file. If you look at the moves from the perspective of gaining *Time*, then very few comments are necessary. 12...cxd5 13.exf6 Bxf6 14.Bxf6 Qxf6 15.Bb5 a6 16.Nxd4 Qb6 17.Bxd7 Bxd7 18.b3 Re4 19.c3 Rae8 20.Kh1 Qc5 21.Qf3 Qe7 22.Rad1 White slips in a tough position. 22...Bg4 0-1

— Straightaway to our next example.

Banta, Jeremy (1604) - Austin, John (1756) [C84]

Atlanta Open (4), 19.12.2010

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Ba4 Nf6 5.0-0 Be7 6.d3 b5 7.Bb3 0-0 8.h3 d5 9.Qe2 dxe4 10.dxe4 Nd4 11.Nxd4 exd4 12.Rd1 c5 13.c3 Bb7 14.e5 Ne4 15.Be3? Wow, the furthest we've been without a comment. All moves were very *Time*-oriented. Not too surprising though. When players get to Class B they have some good experience under their belts. The issue with Be3 is what Black found at the board: a series of moves that take advantage of *Weaknesses* and gains *Tempi*—a total shocker for White! 15...dxe3! 16.Rxd8 exf2+! 17.Kh2 White must give the queen back, but after 17.Qxf2 Nxf2 18.Rd7 Bc6 19.Rxe7 Nd3 things still look bleak. 17...Raxd8 18.Bc2 f5 19.exf6 e.p. Notice how all of Black's *Development* is pointed into all that *Space*, White should not open all those lines with exf6 e.p. There are many ways to win with all the *tempi* available. 19...Bd6+ 20.g3 Bxg3+ 21.Kg2 Nxc3+ 22.Kf1 Nxe2 23.Kxe2 Rfe8+ 0-1

Here's a nice example of White letting material go (the b2 pawn) in order to gain tempo against the black queen and dominate a file. Piper,Alan (2086) - Johnson,Frank (1986) [D90]

2010 Class Championships (5), 21.11.2010

1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.Nf3 g6 5.c5 Bg7 6.h3 0-0 7.Bf4 a5 8.e3 b5 9.cxb6 Qxb6 10.a3 A creative idea: let *Material*, a form of *Time*, go gain other forms of *Time*, like *Development* with *tempo*, and like *Space*. In order to do this, White has to be visualizing far enough ahead. 10...Qxb2 Black takes the bait. It's interesting that 10...a4 could be played 11.Nxa4 Rxa4 12.Qxa4 Qxb2 13.Qd1 Ne4 threatens mate on f2. What to do? 14.Be2? Nc3! or 14.Bg3? Qc3+! 15.Ke2? Ba6+! But there is one good defense, 14.Nd2 Nxd2 15.Qc1 Qxc1+ 16.Rxc1, and you only need one. That's just me looking at crazy stuff. Black took the offered pawn and now White plays with *tempo*: 11.Na4 Qb7 12.Rb1 Qa7 13.Nb6 Bf5 14.Rb2 Qb7 15.Qc1 Qa7 So, White probably looked ahead 7 to 11 positions when he played 10.a3, and he now owns a strong position. 16.Be2 White doesn't even bother taking the rook right away, he keeps developing; the rook isn't going anywhere. 16...Nh5 17.Bh2

Be4 18.0–0 Black's in a tough spot; he must keep developing, but he will lose material with no compensation. 18...Na6 19.Nxa8 Qxa8 20.Rb6 White keeps improving with *tempo*, attacking weaknesses. 20...Bxf3 21.Bxa6 Be4 22.f3 c5 23.fxe4 cxd4 24.e5 Bh6 25.Bf4 Nxf4 26.exf4 d3 27.Qe3 Qa7 Find the *Weaknesses*, attack them, take stuff for free! Qa7 is unprotected and the black king is vulnerable. 28.Rxg6+ 1–0

I might have taken this further with more detail, but, on short notice, I'm obliged to wrap it up. I hope, though, that I balanced things well enough so you can now look at this final game through the perspective of *Time* and see for yourself how Black gains it through *Space* and attacking *Weaknesses*. White does play a good game and gets an advantage, but doesn't visualize at a key moment, after which Black takes control and doesn't look back.

Thompson,Reece (1928) - Kiss,Gedeon (2271) [B24]
Atlanta Open (1), 18.12.2010

1.e4 c5 2.Nc3 Nc6 3.g3 g6 4.Bg2 Bg7 5.Nge2 d6 6.d3 Rb8 7.Be3 b5 8.Qd2 Now Black gains *Time* by attacking a *Weakness* on c3 which gains him more *Space*. 8.a3 would have fought against this idea. 8...b4 9.Nd1 e5 10.0–0 h5 11.h3 h4 12.g4 Nf6 Perhaps Nge7 is better, as Nf6 provides White with target in the near future, but eight positions ahead! 13.f4 exf4 14.Bxf4 Ne5 Nxd4 is tempting and should be investigated. Now the pressure builds on f6.

15.Bg5 Ned7 Probably White could feel that he is better and was blinded by the bright emotion of excitement, his visualization becomes blurred. Although he had a nice strategy—“*Get my knight to d5*”—he doesn't see (V1) that he is creating two attackable *Weaknesses*. Masters don't miss much and they don't give second chances. Qf4 was the solid way to go. 16.Ne3? Nxe4! 17.Bxe4 Qxg5 18.Nf4 0–0 19.Rf2 Bxb2 20.Raf1 Bd4 21.Bd5 Nf6 22.Kh1? Bxe3! 0–1

Was Black's game perfect? No! None are, we all miss stuff, for a variety of reasons, at any given moment. But Black's one mistake, 12... Nf6, came about from missing 16.Qf4, and that was eight positions deep (V8)! White's two mistakes were more shallow (V1 & V6-ish), no offense intended. I do it too, all the time, for a variety of reasons.

These games show the true strengths that separate the classes in Observation, Visualization, and Calculation. However, we can all work on these and better our skills by studying tactical puzzles. This helps make ourselves visualize each square in each position and not just guessing through it. There's an old saying that “Tactics are the guard-dogs of strategy.” If you don't have good tactical skills, then strategy cannot be realized, because you'll always be losing *Time*, in one form or another. That's why I study tactics every day.

I hope this article helps you to understand this a little more than before. Hope to see you over the board! ♔

SOLUTIONS TO PUZZLES

1. The only squares you need are e8 and f7, so, Nd6 is checkmate.

2. You need to control e8. Ng7 is mate.

3. The unprotected queen on a2, the exposed king on the f8-h6 diagonal, and the creation of a weak pawn on h6 lead you to 1.Bh7! If 1...Qxe2 then 2.Bxh6 is mate. If Black prevents the mate, then the queen is captured.

4. This puzzle comes from a 1750 chess book by Italian lawyer and chess player Ercole del Rio. It is a repeat of puzzle #2, but, on a deeper level. 1.Ne6+ Ke8

2.Qd8+ Bxd8 3.Rf8+ Rxf8 4.Ng7 is checkmate.

5. This has similarity to the first puzzle. 1.Rh7+ Kg8 2.Nf6+ Kf8 3.e7+ Nxe7 4.Rf7+ Nxf7 5.Ne6#

6. You really start to appreciate a player's talent when you (really) study their games! Paul Morphy was very talented, and a very dynamic player. This position comes from the game, Shulten – Morphy, 1857.

1.e4 e5 2.f4 d5 3.exd5 e4 4.Nc3 Nf6 5.d3 Bb4 6.Bd2 e3 7.Bxe3 0–0 8.Bd2 Bxc3 9.bxc3 Re8+ 10.Be2 Bg4 11.c4 c6 12.dxc6 Nxc6 13.Kf1 Rxe2 14.Nxe2 Nd4 15.Qb1 Bxe2+ 16.Kf2 (The start of our position) 16... Ng4+ 17.Kg1 Nf3+ 18.gxf3 Qd4+ 19.Kg2 Qf2+ 20.Kh3 Qxf3+ (White resigned here.) 21.Kh4 Nh6 [Or, Ne3] 22.Rg1 Nf5+ 23.Kg5 Qh5#

7. Horvath – Jakobsen 1988. This one is difficult to visualize because of the number of choices your queen has, and it doesn't make it easier that the black king has some choices too. This one is quite a test of visual skill.

1.Qh6+ Ke8 2.Qe3+ Kf8 3.Qa3+ Kg8 4.Qg3+ Kf8 5.Qb8# 1–0

8. Troianescu O. – Szabo L. 1947, 1...Ra3! 2.Qxa3 Be4+ 3.Kg4 Bg2+ 4.Kg5 [Best is, 4.e4 Qxe4+ 5.Kg5 Qxe5+ 6.Kh4 Qf6+ 7.Kg4 Qf5+ 8.Kh4 Qh3+ 9.Kg5 Qh6+ 10.Kg4 f5#] 4...Qxe5+ 5.Kg4 Qf5+ 6.Kh4 Qh3+ 7.Kg5 Qh6+ 8.Kg4 f5# 0–1

9. This one is just difficult, but Botvinnik was great! I don't know how much was instinct and how much was calculation, but it's a great exercise for us mortals. It's also good to study this one with your computer to explore all the ideas! Botvinnik M. – Batuev, 1930 1.Nxf7 Rxf7 2.Qxe6 Qf8 3.Ne4 Rxc1 4.Rxc1 Nfd5 5.Nd6 Ba8 6.Re1 g6 7.Nxf7 Qxf7 8.Qxe7+ Nxe7 9.Rxe7 Bd5 10.Rxf7 Bxf7 11.Bxf7+. ♔

Solutions to INSTRUCTION column

- 1...Rc2! 2. Bxc2 (2. Qe3 Ne2+ 3. Kf2 Ng4+) 2...Ne2# 0-1
- 2) 1... Qxf3+ 2. gxf3 Ne3+ 3. Kf2 Nxc2 4. Bc3 Nf6 5. Bd3 Ba6! 6. Nc1 Bxd3 7. Nxd3 Nd7 0-1
- 3) 1 Rxg7! Kxg7 2. Rg3+ Kh7. 3. Bg6+ Kg7 4. Bh7+ (4. Bh7+ Kxh7 5. Rh3+-) and White wins.
- 4) 1.Bxf7+Kxf7 2.Bg5! (2.Bxf8? Kg8) 2...Qb6 3. Qxh7+ Ke6 (3...Bg7 4.Rf1 +! +-) 4. Qxg6+ Kd7 5.Qf7+ Be7 6.Nd5 cxd5 7.exd5 Qxe3+ 8 Bxe3 1-0 ♔



Piece Activity and Tactics

WE ALREADY KNOW that having equal material in chess is not enough to determine whether one of the opponents is winning or the game is tied. Other considerations, such as king safety, space advantage, and piece activity are crucial to determine this judgment. In the following positions we will see how, although both sides have equal material, a significant difference in piece activity gives one side a peculiar tactical advantage which will eventually lead to victory.

Position 1



Bajramok—E.Gijk . USSR 1963

Black to move and win, due to the fantastic activity of his pieces. Do you see it?

Position 2



S.Reshevsky—R. Weinstein USA 1963

Black to move and win. In this position, White looks like he has everything defended, but Black found a way to recover his material and end up with a better position.

Position 3



Parma—Ramirez (Malaga Open 1964)

White to move and win. White has most activity concentrated on the kingside of the board against Black's weakened castle. White has the opportunity to play a typical tactic in this kind of position that leads to mate.

Position 4



Hollis—Arnold (correspondence tournament, *Peon del rey* magazine 1963)

White to move and win. Black's weakened kingside castle allows the white pieces to make a coordinated attack. Find the best road to victory in this position using the activity of the white pieces.

See you next time!

(Solutions on p. 22)

“The Right Word”

How a single move changes the entire game

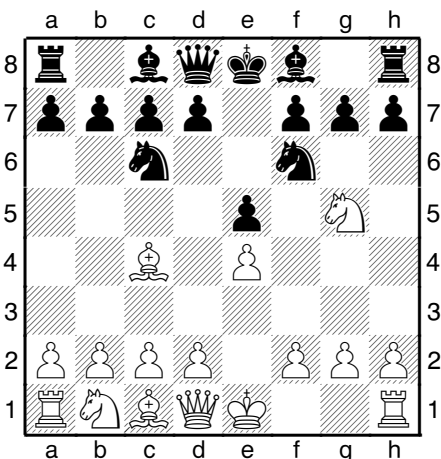
ONE DAY ERNEST HEMINGWAY’S SON, PATRICK, asked his father to review a story that he had written. Hemingway read it carefully before returning it to his son with a single suggestion. “But, Papa,” Patrick complained, “you’ve only changed one word.” Hemingway replied, “If it’s the right word, that’s a lot.”

A chess game is a lot like a story. The idea that a single move changes the entire chess game, amazing as it is, we all understand. The problem amounts to figuring out what is essential about a move and what the other candidates are. That is a big reason why many players study openings a lot. One move can lead to a very different line, which leads to a different game. In the following game, I’m going to focus on the opening. You will obtain a general understanding of how to prepare for what your opponent could do and how to respond to it. You can also learn how to train yourself to prevent making losing moves because of chess blindness.

Sewell, Eric (1159)—Sekar, Vignesh (904) [ECO C58]

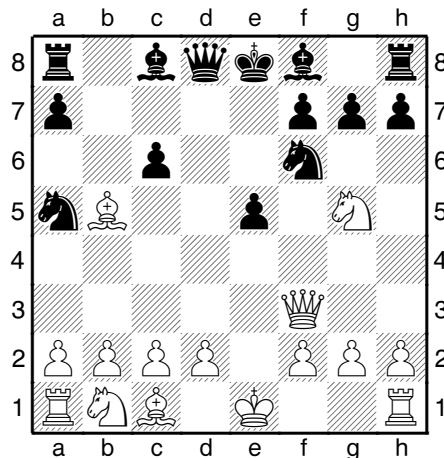
2010 Class Championships 2010.11.20 (2)

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bc4 Nf6 4. Ng5



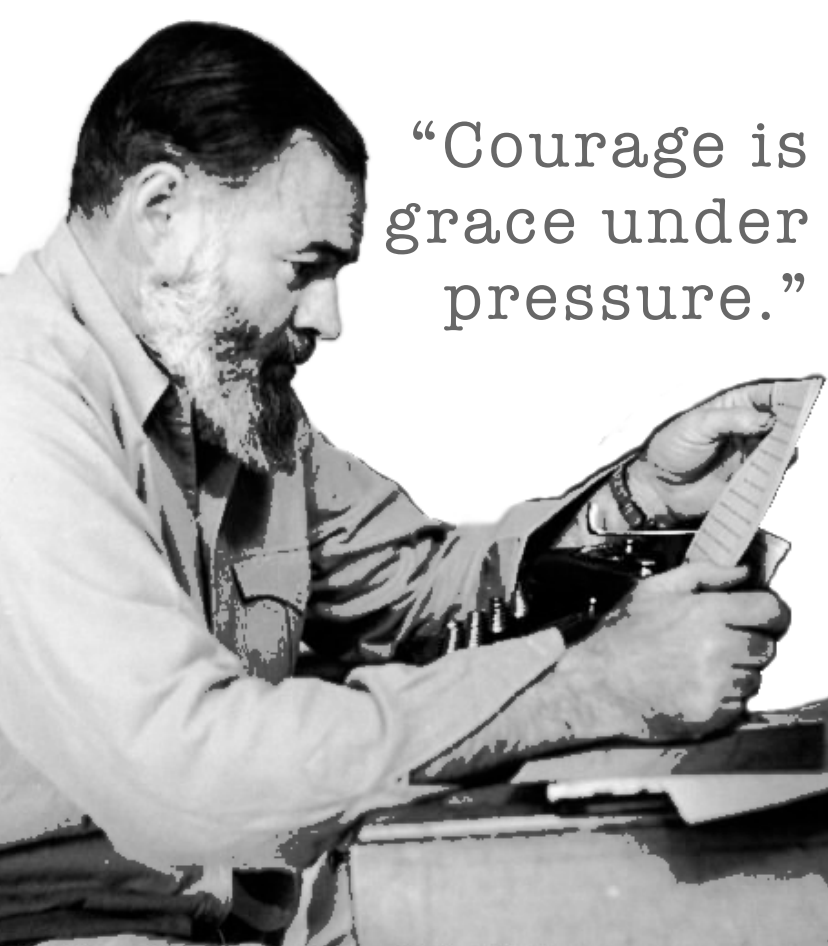
The Two Knights Defence. This opening is tactical and fairly easy to play as White, but not so easy for Black in some lines. Many people try to avoid this line by playing either 3... Bc5 or 3... Be7. d5 5.

exd5 Na5 6. Bb5+ c6 7. dxc6 bxc6 8. Qf3



A playable line, and one that Black will encounter, but better for White is 8.Bd3, the Fritz Line (if 8. Be2 then 8...h6 9.Nf3 e4 10. Ne5 Qd4 11.f4 Bc5 12. Rf1 Qd6, and White’s king will be in the center the whole game). Once White plays Bd3, White is up a pawn, and Black is losing. If 8... h6 the 9. Ne4. If 8... Bc5, then 9. 0-0. 8...Bb7 This is a common response to 8.Qf3, but a Hemingway might suggest one change. With Bb7, Black is going have to play very sharp here—no halfway measures! Or Black may find himself in a more positional game. Instead, 8...Be7 can keep the game tactical and more interesting—if you like a sharp attacking game. The idea behind Be7 is that White will probably take the c6 pawn. Then Black will end up with a pair of bishops aimed at White’s king, but be down two pawns. Grandmasters recommend 8...Be7 because it leaves Black’s bishops active and it is fun to play as Black because all you do is attack White’s kingside (which most will castle on, if they get the chance). For example: 8... Be7 9. Bxc6+ Nxc6 10. Qxc6+ Bd7 11. Qf3 0-0 12. Nc3 Rc8 13. 0-0 Bc6 14. Qe2 Ne8 15. Nge4 f5 16.Ng3 Bd6. I would prefer Black’s position here because Black has all sorts of threats, such as f4 then f3, g5 then g4 then f4, g6 then h5 then h4, or Qh4/Qg5 followed by f4 and/or e4 (or 16...f4, but, watch out, White may play 17. Qxe5, which ends up with 4 pawns versus a knight) 17. f3 Qb6+ 18. Kh1 (18. Qf2 or 18. Rf2 lose to 18... Bc5) g6 19. d3 h5 and White can’t stop 20...h4. If 20. h4, then 20...e4 should win quickly.

9. Be2 Bd6 10. Nc3 c5 Our Hemingway is thinking this sounds a bit funny and in need of revision. Better is 10...0-0. Black still had a chance to turn the game around if he castled. 11. Bb5+ Nd7



“Courage is
grace under
pressure.”

Beware of making natural-looking moves or “facile” moves. Hemingway knows better than this! Try to calculate what your opponent will do. Think what you would do in your opponent’s case. Would I like this move if I were him? How about another move? My first coach, Lee Miller, taught me to follow these steps to help focus my thinking and see the entire board: First look for checks, then look for captures, then look for threatening moves, and finally look for moves that may better your position. If done correctly, you greatly reduce the chance of not knowing what your opponent will do and get rid of “chess blindness,” the fault of overlooking a crushing response. In this game, the crusher was checkmate, but in other positions your opponent may end up with a better position and make a lot of trouble for you. Without suffering chess blindness, Black would find a different move, in this case 11... Kf8. 12. Qxf7# 1-0

If this game were Patrick’s story, Hemingway need make only a few suggestions, but they are crucial. Hemingway had it right after all! Patrick should not have complained. And Patrick should also realize that if his father only changed one word, that means the rest was good. Chess players should strive to play games so accurately that they only contain one mistake. Even grandmasters still strive to do that. ♣

HOW WEIRD IS YOUR CHESS?

Got a favorite game?

Send it in. We’d like to feature it here!

Send it to: editor@georgiachess.org

TOP SCHOLASTIC GEORGIANS

compiled by Keith B. Sewell

Criteria: Georgia K-12 players who appear at least once in the USCF Supplement and have played at least one regular rated game in the past year.

FEBRUARY 2011

High School (9-12)

	Player	Rtg	Gr
1	Joseph Moon	2217	10
2	Paul R Taylor	2035	9
3	Michael A Christianson	2009	11
4	Reece Eric Thompson	1963	9
5	Samuel L Zimmerman	1903	10
6	Richard Lin	1891	9
7	Elliott Chung	1883	12
8	Samuel Kallman	1870	12
9	Ahmed Mostafa	1854	10
10	Gautam R Narula	1852	12

Middle School (6-8)

	Player	Rtg	Gr
1	Daniel Gurevich	2213	7
2	Benjamin Moon	1959	7
3	Justin Swaby	1950	8
4	Sumit Sohani	1880	8
5	Carter F Peatman	1836	8
6	Nathan S Wu	1620	6
7	Matthew B Torrance	1568	8
8	Tarun Daniel	1542	8
9	Daniel Chou	1512	6
10	Jake Y Wong	1465	7

Elementary School (4-5)

	Player	Rtg	Gr
1	Saithanusri Avirneni	1336	5
	Ainesh Balaga	1336	5
3	Anthony Raksasouk	1331	5
4	Jonathan J Choi	1300	4
5	Arjun Srinivasan	1298	5
6	Jayson N Wu	1253	4
7	Zachary P Justice	1248	4
8	Eric Zheng	1214	5
9	Shawn Zhu	1212	4
10	Sanjay Ghatti	1122	5

Primary School (K-3)

	Player	Rtg	Gr
1	Albert Liang	1179	3
2	Sagan Rowe Hartley	1089	3
3	Matthew J Stadter	1013	3
4	Kapish Potula	938	3
5	Scott Arbery	902	3
6	Michael Fu	881	2
7	William Shi	864	2
8	Arul Selvakumar	818	2
9	Jonathan Cole Beasley	813	3
10	Charles Lee Troutman III	775	2

Top Ga Scholastic Girls (K-12)

	Player	Rtg	Gr
1	Evelyn Chen	1387	6
2	Saithanusri Avirneni	1336	5
3	Megha Eliza Mathew	1304	11
4	Katherine A Olson	1240	12
5	Ariane Rebecca Fong	1202	7
6	Anne McCranie	1050	8
7	Divya Veludhandi	1014	9
8	Christine Mei Yen Lee	992	5
	Chloe K Kwiatkowski	992	7
10	Suhasini Sundar	873	9

Developing Chess Talent, by Karel van Delft and Merijn van Delft. Foreword by Artur Yusupov. (trans. Peter Boel.) Apeldoorn, Netherlands: KVDC, 2010. 240 pp. illustrated. Paperback. \$34.95 (www.chesstalent.com)

reviewed by Mark N. Taylor

When someone like Mark Dvoretsky recommends someone to a strong coach like GM Artur Yusupov, that someone is worth paying attention to. That someone is Karel van Delft. A psychologist by profession and the father of a talented chess player, IM Merijn, Karel naturally became interested in talent development. This might have remained a private pursuit, but his hometown of Apeldoorn has become a center of chess in the Netherlands.

This interesting volume is chock full of information—perhaps too much, but I would not criticize it on that account. It is a self-published work and a commercial publisher might have demanded more discipline away from digressiveness to produce a more pared-down and focused text. Sometimes such productions leave me feeling like I need more. This book offers a full *smörgåsbord*. There is a generous amount of useful but miscellaneous information included all along the way, from the creation and stimulation of a local chess culture to analyzing one's own games, from Merijn's chess history to making flyers. The three main parts are subdivided into many shorter subtexts. There is little lengthy sustained discussion about any one idea. As such it is terrific book to dip into, wherever the reader's inclination leads. Each short text becomes the springboard for the reader to do some careful thinking about their particular needs. Thus, although the book lacks a sustained focus, it encourages the careful reader to focus their own thoughts. For all this book includes, one thing it lacks is a bibliography. Books are mentioned en passant. There is a bias towards books such as *Judgment and Planning in Chess* (oh, the Dutch and their Euwe!), but John Watson's *Secrets of Modern Chess Strategy* and Peter Wells' *Piece Power* are also recommended for making the shift from tactics to strategy.

Readers interested in a briefer introduction should have a look at van Delft's "Apeldoorn Analysis Questionnaire," a technical psychology article with a detailed questionnaire to assess how training can build on current strengths. This book fully examines what the article briefly touches on—and more. The book has a fivefold structure: Coaching, Training, Organization, Communication, followed by a miscellaneous appendices. "In this book, with 'the development of chess talent' we mean: reaching the height of your powers. Performance ability is a resultant of talent, training circumstances, motivation, physical condition and mental skills. This book is aimed at trainers, coaches, organizers, youth players and their parents, and others who may be interested. Many of our readers may be standing at the beginning of a journey that is similar to the one we started all those years ago. So van Delft introduces the work" (p. 12). The broad scope invites some repetition, but with the advantage of clarity, especially for readers who will dip into the book rather than read it straight through. The book will not solve your

problems for you but it gives you ideas and how to solve them yourself.

Artur Yusupov penned the Foreword. "The quite unique thing in the Apeldoorn chess culture is that everybody gets involved in the chess activities: from beginner to grandmaster!", he says. "There are several good traditional events in Apeldoorn, such as Youth Meets Masters, which contribute to the special popularity of chess here. Karel is the motor behind the Apeldoorn chess culture..." (pp. 9–10), indicating that such phenomenon are often begun and sustained through individual personalities, and the van Delfts' book is very personal. Karel's introduction recounts his son's chess history as the beginning of all that followed. Later, in response to increased demand, van Delft set up a youth training system, Stichting Bevorderen Schaken Apeldoorn (SBSA, i. e., Foundation for the Promotion of Chess in Apeldoorn). He began inviting international GMs, such as Bronstein, van Wely, Dvoretsky, and Yusupov to come to his home and hold training sessions. "Those contacts," he says offhandedly, "were easily made" and became instrumental in developing his program (p. 11).

In keeping with the personal tone of the book, let me recall how, some six or seven years ago, serious scholastic chess in metro Atlanta was rich in both talent and parental enthusiasm. This was perhaps best exemplified in Georgia's success at the grade level nationals in Orlando in 2004, where Georgia fielded the largest number of participants (76) after Florida, New York and Texas, won the most championships (5), and brought home trophies (31) in every section except collegiate. Behind those numbers, many organizers, coaches, and parents had been active the previous few years to build up a scholastic chess culture in metro Atlanta. We failed, however, to build a solid base to maintain the momentum of a culture of high quality and utility. It is a pity such a book as this was not available to us then. Now, however, there is new energy and organization via the GCA's new scholastic committee organized by Fun Fong and chaired by Ben Johnson. Now is a good time to grow chess culture and nurture young talent again. This book is a good resource.

The first step toward effective action, once the motivation is present, is to think analytically about achieving goals and how the roles of organizers, coaches, and parents contribute. Talent isn't all that rare in children, van Delft (perhaps echoing Lazlo Polgar) asserts in the section on Coaching, but motivation tends to decline with age. Thus environment plays an important role in whether motivation remains high enough to sufficiently develop talent, and parents are crucial here. This is commonly understood, but van Delft counsels parents to "contemplate their role self-critically", particularly toward the extremes of being too demanding or too non-committal (p. 22). Rather than parents plugging into a gossiping grapevine among themselves during tournaments, they'd be better off attending a parents meeting hosted by a club. As van Delft quotes one parent, "After all a parent is the third player on the chessboard" (p. 23). Parents would do well to carefully consider the discussions throughout the Coaching section. Although the discussions are general, they are geared toward practical application rather than toward theory. To be useful, these ideas must be applied to the reader's particular circum-



stances. Moreover, these discussions are supplemented by highly specific lists, points, and illustrations along the way, including mental training, physical factors, and creativity. More concrete examples would be welcome to help readers find applications. The appendices, in contrast, contain a lot of detailed information, often stripped of discussion, covering all manner of activities in the year of a club's activities, from recruiting help to the price of catered coffee.

The section on Training outlines with very sound pedagogy the processes by which motivation may be maintained to stimulate development. The trainer must stress the importance of skills while taking into account the varying skill levels and learning strategies of students. The training covers the basic components: study, tournament play, training procedures (or "decathlon"), with specific information on tools such as databases and exercises—even a section on "Training with Dvoretsky" (p. 112)!

What van Delft has been able to realize is truly amazing. I recommend this book for organizers, coaches, and parents serious about their children's chess growth and for older highly motivated scholastic players.

For more information about the SBSA and information about the local Apeldoorn chess culture, visit www.sbsa.nl. (Content available in Dutch, English, and French.)



Manuel Bosboom during "Youth Meets Masters". (photo www.fredlucas.eu)

Revolutionize Your Chess: A Brand-new System to Become a Better Player, by Viktor Moskalenko. New In Chess, 2009. 350 pp. Paperback. \$29.95

reviewed by Benjamin Francis

Viktor Moskalenko's latest work begins with a bold question: Why do most chess players reach a certain level and then fail to make progress? "The answer is quite simple," writes Moskalenko. "The general rules of the game have not been discovered yet."

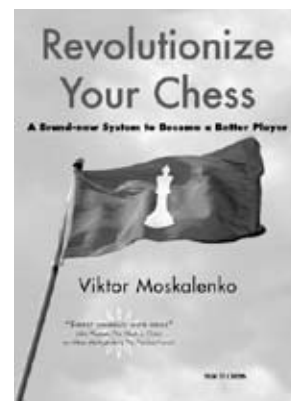
Naturally I was intrigued. Here is a proposed theory of everything for chess. How would Moskalenko tackle the problem?

As it turns out, I am not convinced by Moskalenko's theory. It consists of five touchstones: material (T1), development (T2), placement of pieces and pawns (T3), King position (T4), and time (T5). I include Moskalenko's shorthand for each touchstone to give you an idea of what much of the text of the book looks like. The annotations are peppered with references to the touchstones. A random sample: "The temporary advantage for White is that his knight and king are better placed (T3+T4)" (p. 68). As I read the book, I could not help but recall the words of Walter Kaufman: "Men love jargon. It is so palpable, tangible, visible, audible; it makes so obvious what one has learned; it satisfies the craving for results. It is impressive for the uninitiated. It makes one feel that one belongs."

Surely it is possible that I simply do not understand Moskalenko's system. He is, needless to say, a much stronger player than I am. But I will say no more on the subject. In my review I plan to completely ignore the central problem of the book. Why? Because the outstanding feature of this book is that it is simply packed with knowledge. Everything else, even Moskalenko's theory, is secondary.

The book is organized around what I would call a set of loosely related essays. I can't begin to relate the breadth of the subjects Moskalenko tackles. Where to begin even looking? There is a 40-page chapter on the isolated pawn that is worth the price of the book alone. Moskalenko opens the chapter with the game Smyslov-Karpov, Leningrad 1971, a brilliant win for the veteran Smyslov over the up-and-coming Karpov. Moskalenko writes, "In my opinion, this historic game gives a complete picture of the modern strategy in positions with an IP." But this is just a warm-up. In this chapter we are treated to fourteen complete games or fragments. I am a longtime 1.e4 player—I have never felt entirely at home in positions with an isolated pawn. This chapter introduced me to an entire world with which I was never familiar.

There are chapters on general subjects: for instance, a 20-page chapter entitled "Time and the Art of Attack." There are chapters on more specific subjects: a 39-page chapter on the Dutch Stonewall. The chapter on the Saemisch Variation of the Nimzo-Indian (a White repertoire in 46 pages) includes an 8-page study on what is apparently a typical knight sacrifice in the variation. Consider the game Mamedyarov-Khuzman,



Warsaw 2005: 1.d4 e6 2.c4 Nf6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.a3 Bxc3+ 5.bxc3 c5 6.f3 d5 7.cxd5 Nxd5 8.dxc5 Qa5 9.e4 Nc7 10.Qd4 f6 11.Qb4 Nc6 12.Qxa5 Nxa5 13.Rb1 Bd7 14.Ne2 e5. Now, I don't know about you, but probably the last move in the world I would consider here is 15.Nd4!! Naturally that is exactly what Mamedyarov played. To see how this sacrifice could possibly make sense, and in what similar positions it works, do check out this chapter.

If it isn't clear yet, I am a huge fan of this book. If I ever make a return to serious chess, I will be glad to have it. Before you run off and get it, though, I should be clear that this is not light reading. It demands serious work. But for those who are willing to put in the effort, it is sure to be a delight.



The Complete c3 Sicilian: The Alapin Variation by its Greatest Expert, by Evgeny Sveshnikov. New In Chess, 2010. 574 pp. Paperback. \$34.95

reviewed by Colin Potts

Russian grandmaster Sveshnikov is unique. Throughout his career, he has played a completely predictable opening repertoire. As Black, he gave his name to the Sveshnikov variation of the Sicilian and always plays the Semi-Slav against 1 d4. As White, he never varies from the Advance Variation of the French Defense and the unusual 4 c5 against Alekhine's Defense. These variations and the Alapin (or more accurately "Alapin-Sveshnikov") Variation of the Sicilian (1 e4 c5 2 c3) often lead to variations with a lone pawn on e5 constricting Black's kingside and so form a sensible system. Against the Caro-Kann, Sveshnikov has always played the Panov Attack, and together with other lines of the Alapin Sicilian, usually lead to an IQP position—another system of similar positions.

Playing like Sveshnikov is therefore an easy way to develop a slightly offbeat opening repertoire of one's own that leads to familiar middlegames. It is an aggressive but positionally sound approach.

Sveshnikov has always been generous with his analysis. Back in 1989, he wrote a now out-of-date, but thoroughly analyzed book on his defense against the Sicilian—then known as the Pelikan. And, last decade, Olms published his two-volume monograph on the Advance French. Now comes the enormous *Complete c3 Sicilian*. Weighing in at just under 600 pages, this is about as complete as you can get. But rather than providing an opening encyclopedia of the type that a database can generate for you, Sveshnikov takes on the persona of personal trainer.

The book consists of two parts: "2..d5 and other moves" and "2..Nf6." Each part in turn contains a historical overview, a short chapter on basic plans and ideas, a long games-based chapter on the main lines (think of each of these chapters as the equivalent of an Everyman "Easy Guide" book in its own right), about 60 exercises that explore typical early middlegame positions, and conclusions. In addition, the first section has a chapter on the queenside majority positions that often emerge from the 2...d5 variation. The analyses are short on verbiage and consist of mainly variations.

Although Sveshnikov's treatment is serious, there are occasional

wry observations that tell us all we need to know about the life of a second-tier Soviet and now Russian grandmaster. For example, game 9.84 (page 399) earned Sveshnikov a beauty prize from a Soviet magazine in 1975. The prize? A transistor radio.

Players who are new to the Alapin-Sveshnikov should probably not start with this book. There is a shorter and more accessible introduction by John Emms (Everyman, 2008), but this exhaustive tome by Sveshnikov should be every 2 c3-player's follow-up, and the author's inside scoop on his thinking during many of his own games and fragments (I counted 111 of them) is absolutely essential for anybody who intends to play this variation frequently.



Coffeehouse Chess Tactics, by John Healy. New In Chess, 2010. 135 pp. Paperback. \$17.95 (www.newinchess.com)

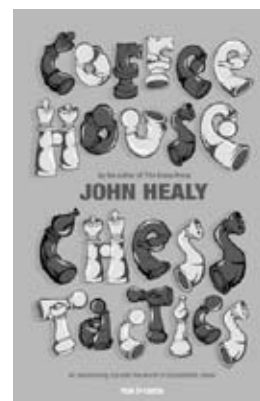
reviewed by Mark N. Taylor

The blurb on the back cover advertises this as a book that "shows how to turn bad, even seemingly hopeless positions to our advantage. How to distinguish the essential from the trivial. How to adapt according to the situation on the board." In other words, a book of instruction. This does Healy's effort a disservice. The discerning class player will no doubt pick up some pointers about surprising tactical play. Mostly, however, this book is just a lot of fun for both the serious and casual player. The chapter arrangement appears pedagogical: Tactical Weapons, Double Attack, Pin, Pawn promotion, Attacking the King, etc., and this analytical arrangement is helpful. The reader is treated to 73 miniatures, positions, and combinations, about one per page, each with a clever title. Interspersed among them are 22 exercises for the reader to solve.

Healy is best known for his harrowing memoir, *The Grass Arena*, chronicling his years as a heavy alcoholic, ricocheting between prison and the "grass arena" of the homeless. While in prison in 1971 he found redemption through chess, which alone allowed him to fight his alcoholism. We marvel when people take up chess late in life and compete successfully. Healy achieved success with the added handicap of years of alcoholism.

Coffeehouse Chess Tactics opens with an essay contrasting "coffee house" with tournament chess in Healy's inimitable style: rough and powerful, yet nuanced and humorous, finally waxing philosophical: "Caissa, the chess Muse, does not allow us to be perpetually brilliant. She knows that only our vanity would flourish" (p. 13). "Unlike mathematics, chess cannot stimulate without disturbing. Even in achievement you are writhing in uncertainty" (p. 17). "On the chessboard, no one meets a friend" (p. 26).

Essay aside, the arrangement of the material reminds me of Ian Mullen and Moe Moss's *Blunders and Brilliances* (Cadogan, 1990), another delightful book of brief entertaining and instructive positions. Both books are worth having on hand to peruse between rounds, to turn to instead of settling in to an evening of insipid television, and to have nearby in your toilet library. Healy ended his memoir with him in India, trading in chess for yoga. It is good to see him back in the eight-squared arena. ♔



2011 Junior Invitational Games

(continued from page 13)

Kumar, Jay(1645)—Kallman, Sam (1870) [D30]

2011 Junior Invitational 2011.01.08 (1)
1. d4 d5 2. c4 e6 3. Nf3 Nf6 4. e3 Nbd7 5. Nc3 Be7 6. Bd3 dxc4 7. Bxc4 a6 8. a3 b5 9. Be2 Bb7 10. b4 Nb6 11. Bb2 Nbd5 12. Nxd5 Qxd5 13. Rg1 O-O 14. Nd2 Qd7 15. Bf3 Bxf3 16. Qxf3 a5 17. bxa5 b4 18. Nb3 bxa3 19. Bc3 Qb5 20. Qd1 Ne4 21. Bd2 Bb4 22. Bxb4 Qxb4+ 23. Kf1 Nc3 24. Qc2 Rfb8 25. Nd2 Qb5+ 0-1

Peatman, Carter(1809)—Tang, Peiyu (1421) [B01]

2011 Junior Invitational 2011.01.08 (1)
1. e4 d5 2. exd5 Qxd5 3. d4 Nf6 4. Nc3 Qd6 5. Nf3 c6 6. h3 Bf5 7. Bc4 e6 8. Bg5 Nbd7 9. Qe2 Be7 10. a3 Nd5 11. Bd2 N7f6 12. Nxd5 Nxd5 13. Bb3 Nf4 14. Qf1 a5 15. a4 Bf6 16. Be3 Be4 17. Rg1 Bxf3 18. gxf3 Bxd4 19. O-O-O e5 20. Qc4 Qf6 21. Bxd4 exd4 22. Rge1+ Ne6 23. Rxd4 O-O 24. Rg4 Rfe8 25. Reg1 g6 26. Kb1 Qxf3 27. h4 h5 28. R4g3 Qf6 29. Qd3 Kg7 30. Qd7 Nc5 31. Rxcg6+ 1-0

Moon, Benjamin(1960)—Peatman, Carter(1809) [E09]

2011 Junior Invitational 2011.01.08 (2)
1. d4 d5 2. c4 c6 3. Nf3 Nf6 4. Qc2 e6 5. g3 Nbd7 6. Bg2 Be7 7. O-O O-O 8. Nbd2 b6 9. e4 dxe4 10. Nxe4 Bb7 11. Rd1 Nxe4 12. Qxe4 Nf6 13. Qe2 Qc8 14. b3 Re8 15. Bb2 Nd7 16. Rac1 Bf6 17. Ne5 c5 18. Nxd7 Qxd7 19. dxc5 Qe7 20. Bxf6 gxf6 21. c6 Ba6 22. Qg4+ Kh8 23. Rd7 Qf8 24. Rcd1 Re7 25. Qh5 Rae8 26. Qh4 Kg7 27. R1d4 f5 28. c7 f6 29. Bc6 Rc8 30. Rxe7+ Qxe7 31. Rd7 Qxd7 32. Bxd7 Rxc7 33. Bxe6 Rc5 34. Qd4 Re5 35. Qd7+ Kh6 36. Bd5 1-0

Lin, Richard(1834)—Moon, Ryan (2232) [D02]

2011 Junior Invitational 2011.01.08 (1)
1. d4 d5 2. Nf3 Nf6 3. Bf4 e6 4. e3 c5 5. c3 Be7 6. Nbd2 O-O 7. Bd3 Nc6 8. O-O b6 9. Ne5 Bb7 10. Nxc6 Bxc6 11. Nf3 Bb7 12. Ne5 Bd6 13. Bg3 Qc7 14. Rc1 Rad8 15. f4 Ne4 16. b4 f6 17. Nf3 Nxc3 18. hxc3 e5 19. Nd2 Qe7 20. bxc5 bxc5 21. Qc2 cxd4 22. Bxh7+ Kh8 23. exd4 g5 24. Bf5 exf4 25. Rfe1 Qc7 26. g4 Kg7 27. Kf2 Rh8 28. Rh1 Rde8 29. Rxh8 Rxh8 30. Nf3 a5 31. Be6 Qc4 32. Qb3 Ba6 33. Qxc4 Bxc4 34. Nd2 Bd3 35. Bxd5 Ba3 36. Re1 Rc8 37. c4 Rb8 38. Nb3 a4 39. Nc1 Rb2+ 40. Kg1 Bg6 41. Ne2 Bb4 42. Kf1 Bd3 43. Bf3

Bxe1 44. Kxe1 Bxc4 45. Nc3 a3 46. d5 Bxa2 47. d6 Be6 48. Na4 Rb1+ 49. Kd2 a2 50. Nc5 Bc8 51. d7 Bxd7 52. Nxd7 a1=Q 0-1

Dutta, Suryabrata(1669)—Christianson, Ryan(1748) [C00]

2011 Junior Invitational 2011.01.08 (3)
1. e4 e6 2. d3 d5 3. Nd2 Nf6 4. Ngf3 dxe4 5. dxe4 Bc5 6. h3 e5 7. Qe2 Nc6 8. c3 h6 9. g3 Be6 10. Bg2 Qd7 11. h4 O-O 12. O-O Ng4 13. Nb3 Bb6 14. Bd2 f5 15. Rad1 fxe4 16. Qxe4 Bd5 17. Qe2 Qf7 18. Nh2 Nxf2 19. Be3 Nxd1 20. Rxf7 Bxe3+ 21. Kh1 Bxg2+ 22. Kxg2 Rxf7 23. Qxd1 Rf2+ 24. Kh3 Rxb2 25. Ng4 Bb6 26. Qd5+ Kh8 27. Nc5 Rb5 28. Nxe5 Rxc5 29. Ng6+ Kh7 30. Qd3 Kg8 31. Nf4 Rd8 32. Qc2 Rd6 33. Qb3+ Kh8 34. Qf7 Ne5 35. Qf8+ Kh7 36. Qf5+ Ng6 37. Qc2 h5 38. g4 hxg4+ 39. Kxg4 Rc4 40. Kg3 Rxf4 41. h5 Kh6 42. hxg6 Rf2 43. Qe4 Rxg6+ 44. Kh3 Rg5 45. Qe6+ Rf6 46. Qe4 Rh5+ 47. Kg2 Rg5+ 48. Kh3 Rc6 49. Qf4 Rxc3+ 50. Kh4 0-1

Peatman, Carter(1809)—Wong, Jake (1465) [B76]

2011 Junior Invitational 2011.01.08 (3)
1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 d6 3. d4 cxd4 4. Nxd4 Nf6 5. Nc3 Nc6 6. f3 g6 7. Be3 Bg7 8. Qd2 O-O 9. O-O-O Re8 10. h4 Bd7 11. g4 Rc8 12. h5 Ne5 13. hxg6 fxc6 14. g5 Nh5 15. f4 Nc4 16. Bxc4+ Rxc4 17. Nf5 Bxf5 18. Qd5+ Kf8 19. Qxc4 Bd7 20. f5 Qc8 21. Qb3 b6 22. fxc6 Be6 23. Rdf1+ Kg8 24. gxh7+ Kh8 25. Nd5 Ng3 26. Re1 Nxh1 27. Rxh1 Rf8 28. Nxe7 Bf7 29. Qxf7 Rxf7 30. Ng6# 1-0

Wu, Nathan(1611)—Sohani, Sumit (1860) [D85]

2011 Junior Invitational 2011.01.08 (3)
1. d4 Nf6 2. Nf3 g6 3. c4 Bg7 4. Nc3 d5 5. cxd5 Nxd5 6. e4 Nxc3 7. bxc3 O-O 8. Be2 c5 9. O-O Nc6 10. Be3 Bg4 11. e5 Qa5 12. Qd2 Rfd8 13. Rfd1 Rd7 14. Rab1 Rad8 15. Rb5 Qa3 16. Rb3 Qa4 17. Bb5 Qa5 18. Be2 a6 19. h3 Bxf3 20. Bxf3 Bxe5 21. Bxc6 bxc6 22. f4 cxd4 23. fxe5 dxe3 24. Qxd7 Rxd7 25. Rxd7 e2 26. Rb1 Qxe5 27. Re1 Qe3+ 28. Kh1 Qf2 29. Rxe2 Qxe2 30. Rd8+ Kg7 31. g4 Qf3+ 32. Kh2 Qxc3 33. Kg2 Qb2+ 34. Kh1 c5 35. g5 c4 36. h4 Qb7+ 37. Kh2 Qc7+ 0-1

Daniel, Tarun(1542)—Tang, Peiyu (1421) [D10]

2011 Junior Invitational 2011.01.09 (4)
1. d4 d5 2. c4 c6 3. e3 Bf5 4. Nc3 e6 5. b3 Nf6 6. Nf3 Nbd7 7. Be2 Bb4 8. Bd2 Qa5 9. Qc1 Ba3 10. Qd1 Bb4 11. Na4 dxc4 12. bxc4 Ne4 13. Nc5 Ndx5 14.

dx5 Nxd2 15. Nxd2 Rd8 16. O-O Rxd2 17. Qe1 Rxa2 18. Qd1 Rxa1 19. Qxa1 Qxa1 20. Rxa1 Bxc5 21. g4 Be4 22. Rd1 Ke7 23. Ra1 Rd8 24. Ra5 Bb6 25. Ra2 Kf6 26. f4 Bxe3+ 27. Kf1 Bd3 28. Ra3 Bxe2+ 29. Kxe2 Bb6 30. Rc3 Rd4 31. Kf3 Rd2 32. c5 Ba5 33. Ra3 b6 34. Ke3 Rxh2 35. Ke4 Re2+ 36. Kf3 Rc2 37. cxb6 axb6 38. Ke4 Rc4+ 39. Ke3 Rc3+ 40. Rxc3 Bxc3 0-1

Christianson, Ryan(1748)—Narula, Gautam(1864) [B01]

2011 Junior Invitational 2011.01.09 (4)
1. e4 d5 2. exd5 Qxd5 3. Nc3 Qd6 4. d4 Nf6 5. Nb5 Qc6 6. d5 Qd7 7. Bf4 Na6 8. Nf3 Nxd5 9. Ne5 Qe6 10. Bc4 c6 11. O-O Qf5 12. Bxd5 cxd5 13. Qxd5 e6 14. Nd6+ Bxd6 15. Qxd6 f6 16. Rad1 fxe5 17. Qd8+ Kf7 18. Qxh8 exf4 19. Rd8 Qxc2 20. Qf8+ Kg6 21. Qxf4 e5 22. Qxe5 Rb8 23. Rd6+ Kf7 24. Qd5+ 1-0

Moon, Benjamin(1960)—Sohani, Sumit(1860) [D85]

2011 Junior Invitational 2011.01.09 (4)
1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 g6 3. Nc3 d5 4. cxd5 Nxd5 5. e4 Nxc3 6. bxc3 Bg7 7. Nf3 c5 8. Rb1 O-O 9. Be2 cxd4 10. cxd4 Qa5+ 11. Qd2 Qxd2+ 12. Bxd2 Rd8 13. d5 b6 14. Bb4 Kf8 15. Rc1 a5 16. Ba3 Na6 17. O-O Nb4 18. Rc7 Bg4 19. h3 Bxf3 20. Bxf3 Be5 21. Rb7 1/2-1/2

Lin, Richard(1834)—Banta, Jeremy (1571) [D02]

2011 Junior Invitational 2011.01.09 (4)
1. d4 d5 2. Nf3 Nf6 3. Bf4 e6 4. e3 c5 5. c3 Be7 6. Bd3 c4 7. Bc2 O-O 8. O-O b5 9. Nbd2 Bb7 10. Qe2 Nbd7 11. e4 a5 12. e5 Nh5 13. Be3 g6 14. g4 Ng7 15. g5 b4 16. h4 Ba6 17. Nh2 Rb8 18. Ng4 bxc3 19. bxc3 Rb2 20. Nf3 Nf5 21. Rfb1 Ba3 22. Bc1 Rxb1 23. Rxb1 Bxc1 24. Rxc1 Qe7 25. Bxf5 exf5 26. Nf6+ Nxf6 27. gxf6 Qa3 28. Rc2 Rb8 29. e6 Qd6 30. e7 Bb5 31. Qe5 Qxe5 32. dxe5 Ba4 33. Rd2 Bc6 34. Nd4 Bd7 35. Nc2 Rb2 36. Rxd5 Rb1+ 37. Kh2 Rb7 38. Rxd7 1-0

Narula, Gautam(1864)—Dutta, Suryabrata(1669) [D35]

2011 Junior Invitational 2011.01.09 (5)
1. d4 d5 2. c4 e6 3. Nc3 Nf6 4. cxd5 exd5 5. Bg5 Nbd7 6. e3 c6 7. Bd3 Be7 8. Nge2 O-O 9. O-O Re8 10. f3 Nf8 11. Rb1 a5 12. a3 Ng6 13. b4 axb4 14. axb4 Bd7 15. e4 Nxe4 16. Bxe7 Nxc3 17. Nxc3 Qxe7 18. Kh1 Qg5 19. Qc2 h6 20. Na4 Rxa4 21. Qxa4 Nf4 22. g3 Nxd3 23. Qb3 Qd2 24. Kg1 Bh3 0-1

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Please send listings to editor@georgiachess.org

Alpharetta

US Chess Academy: 6:00 to 8:30 pm, Tuesdays. Ocee Library, 5090 Abbotts Bridge Road. Contact: Kenn Young, 404-252-9611, kenn.young@atg.org

Atlanta

Atlanta Chess Center: See Scottdale

Starbucks Chess Club: Chess players meet every night between 6 pm and 9 pm. Mostly adults. Bring your own board and clock. 3660 Cascade Road, Atlanta, 404-699-1093. Contact: Frank Johnson photographer@frankjohnson.net

Buckhead Chess Club: Saturdays 7-11 pm at Barnes and Noble, 2900 Peachtree St. Contact: Mike Anderssen, 404-285-6228.

Augusta

Central Savannah River Area Chess Club: Sundays, 3-6 pm at Border's Books in the Augusta Exchange shopping center. Saturdays, 3-10, Mocha Delites, 8th and Broad St. More info, www.csrachess.org. Contact: Bill Taylor 706-722-4114, btaylor@wrtoole.com.

Austell

Austell Chess Club: Tuesdays, 6:30 pm—close. Border's on the East-West Connector. Contact: Clinton Wall, clinton_wall@mindspring.com and Charles Curry III, ccurry3@hotmail.com.

Buford

Gwinnett County Chess Club: Tuesday and Saturday nights 7-11 pm at the Border's Bookstore across from Mall of Georgia. Children welcome with adult supervision. Contact: Tom Emch 770-932-4285, IBEmch@earthlink.net.

Cumming

North Georgia Chess Center: 2450 Atlanta Hwy., Suites 1401 and 1402, Cumming, GA 30040; 678-207-9937; northgachesscenter@gmail.com; <http://northgachesscenter.com>. Tues–Thurs 5:00PM to 10:00PM, Fri 5:00PM to 11:00PM, Sat 12:00PM to 11:00, Sun 2:00 PM to 9:00PM (hours may vary on tournament days).

Dahlonega

Kibitzers Chess Club: Contact Dave Bateman 706-864-8236.

Decatur

Beulah Baptist Church Chess Club: Mondays 6:30-9:30 pm. 2340 Clifton Springs Rd., Decatur, GA 30034 in the Family Life Center. Contact the church 678-553-6030; inspectorberry@hotmail.com. Go to www.beulahbaptist.org for directions.

Ironman Chess Club of Decatur: Tim Brookshear hosts on 1st and 3rd Tuesdays from 7-9 pm at The Community Room, 735 Sycamore Dr., Decatur. Call 770-633-6718 for more information.

LaGrange

The Westminster Chess Club of LaGrange: Meets on the third Monday of every month from 6:15-8:30pm at Higher Groundz Coffee Shop on South Davis Road across from the mall. Contact A. Boyd Miller, IV 706-812-9163 or aboydmiller@bellsouth.net.

Troup Co. Chess Club: Every other Tuesday at 7:00 at the LaGrange Library. Contact Ben Maycock, 706-845-7369 or ducktapefella2@yahoo.com

Newnan

Coweta County Chess Club: Coweta County Chess Club: Tuesday 6-9 pm at the Hardee's on the corner of Hospital Road and Hwy 16/alt 27 across from the Newnan-Coweta Public Library in Newnan, GA. Contact: Wayne Lauzon 770-599-3940.

Rome

Mt Berry Chess Club: Wednesday nights, 6 pm, when school is in session. Open to the public. Berry College campus, Krannert Hall, room 317 (upstairs). Contact Mark N. Taylor 706-238-5905, mtaylor@berry.edu.

Crazy Knights Chess Club: Contact Matt Loveless 706-767-4403, crazyknightschess@comcast.net. Location: 301 Coker Dr., Rome, GA. 30165. <http://home.comcast.net/~crazyknightschess/site/>

Rome Chess Club: Contact Bill Kargel 706-235-5124; wkargel@netscape.net.

Savannah

Savannah Chess Club: Monday nights 7-11 pm at Books-A-Million on Abercorn. Contact Mike Kruse 912-631-4338.

SCAD Chess Club: Every Thursday nights, 8:30 pm, Weston House Dorm, off Boundary St. in downtown Savannah. Contact: John Valentine, 912-897-9242; jval1948@aol.com

Scottdale

Atlanta Chess & Game Center: 3155A E. Ponce de Leon. 404-377-4400. Open 6–11pm Tues., 3–7 Wed–Thur; 6–12 Fri; 6–11 Sat; 12–6 pm Sat–Sun; Closed Mon. Tues: 3 Rd. Swiss G/30. Rd. 1 at 7:30. Prizes: 1st & U1600. USCF Regular rated. Wed: Call ahead. Thur: 3 Rd. Swiss G/30. Rd. 1 at 7:30. USCF Regular rated. Fri: 7 Rd. Swiss G/10. Rd. 1 at 7:30. USCF Quick rated. All weekly events: Entry \$10, ACC members \$5. Large selection of chess books and equipment. Visit <http://www.atlantachessclub.com/> for upcoming tournament schedule.

Snellville

Gwinnett County Chess Club: Monday nights 7-11 pm, Border's Bookstore on Hwy 124. Children welcome with adult supervision. Contact Tom Emch 770-932-4285; IBEmch@earthlink.net.

Tucker

Chess Chicks: Women's and girls' chess group meets the 2nd and 4th Friday of every month, 7–9 PM, Alcove Coffee & Tea Cafe, 4135 LaVista Road, Tucker, GA. It's in the Best Buy shopping center just inside I-285. Contact Carolyn Lantelme, 404-636-6714; chesschick@mail2world.com.

High School Champion
Ryan Joseph Moon

K-8 Champion
Benjamin Moon



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