## Non MONTANA CHESS NEWS JULY - AUEUST 1981

## GUTHRIE, LOY AND STUBBERUD SHARE MONTANA TITLE

## STEVE SMITH TOPS WYOMING OPEN

## CASPER FALL OPEN

September 26-27, 1981
Place: Ramada Inn, I-25 \& Center St., Casper, Wyoming 82601. 235-5713.
Registration: Advance - Entry Fees = \$10 Adult, $\$ 5 \mathrm{Jr}$, Casper Chess Club, c/o Bruce Johnson, 839 Elma St., Casper, Wyoming 82601. All $\$ 3$ more at site $9 a m$, Saturday Sept. 26. USCF membership required, may join at site.
Top Section: Over 1700. 4 Round Swiss. 40 moves $/ 2$ hours.
Mid Section: 1400 to 1700 . 5 Round Swiss. 3 Sat. -40 moves $/ 90 \mathrm{~min} .2$ Sun. -40 moves $/ 2 \mathrm{hrs}$. Low Section:
Prizes:
Director:
Notes: Below 1400. 6 Round Swiss. 40 moves $/ 90$ minutes. \$30 1st, $\$ 5$ upset in each section. More $\$ \$$ prizes as entries allow. Bruce Johnson, 839 Elma Street, Casper, WY 82601. Players may play up to higher section. First round starts $10 a m$ Saturday.

Place:
Registration:
Wilson Hall, MSU Campus, Bozeman, MT 59715. Due North of Student Union.

Rounds:
Time Control:
Prizes:
Director:
Notes:
8:30 am, Oct. 3. USCF \& MCA membership req'd, may join at site - \$20 Adult, \$10 Jr., \$5 Tournament. Entry Fees=\$4 Adult, \$3 Jr., New Players free. 5 Round Swiss System. 9:00am, 1:30pm, 6:00pm /9:30am, 2:00pm. 45 moves / 2 hours per player, then 25 moves / hour therafter.
Trophies or cash prizes according to entries.
Jim Loy and Jim Chester, 423 N. 16th Ave., Bozeman, MT 59715. $R R$ speed tnmt. during the course of Open. $\mathrm{EF}=\$ 1$ payable at registation. Games to be played as time allows between rounds. Unplayed games forfeit by both players. Prizes according to entries (1st, 2nd, Below ?).
 ************ Sponsors - Heraldica Imports and Montana Chess Association $* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *$

Place:
Registration:

Rounds:
Time Control:
Prizes:
Notes:

Room 362, Social Science Bldg., Univ. of MT Campus, Missoula, MT 59801. Advance registration required. Entry Fee $=\$ 60$ must arrive at Heraldica Imports, 21 West 46th St., New York, NY 10036 by October 23, 1981. Include name, address, telephone number, USCF ID number and latest rating. 4 Round Swiss. 9am, 2pm / 9am, 2pm. 30 moves $/ 90$ minutes per player, then 25 moves/hour thereafter. 1st in each section receives $\$ 200-300$ travel and lodging expenses for trip to Tournament of Champions in New York City, December 11-13, 1981. Five Sections - Under 2200, 2000, 1800, 1600 and unrated. Anyone may play up to a higher section. Minimum six players req'd for anyone to qualify to go to New York. If a section does not draw six people it will be cancelled and entry fees will be refunded. For more details see ads in October Chess Life or call Bill Lynch (248-6352), Jim Chester (587-8350) or Bill McBroom (728-4654). - See inside for Satellite Tournament advertisement.

| Pl | Name |
| ---: | :--- |
| 1 | Fred Betz |
| 2 | Coyle Long |
| 3 | Andy Shuck |
| 4 | Dallon Thomas |
|  | Bill Greer |
| 0 | Tim Eichhorn |
| 7 | Romie Carpenter |
| 8 | Bob Jordan |
| 9 | Leslie Gunderson |
| 10 | Jim Chester |
| 11 | Dan Britt |
| 12 | Howard Hoene |
| 13 | Albert Williams |
| 14 | Chuck Chapman |
| 15 | Mark Wood |
| 16 | Craig Stroup |

Rating RD1 RD2 RD3 RD4 RD5 Score Tie-Brk

| 1639 | W6 | W10 | W2 | W4 | D3 | $4 \frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1446 | W5 | W9 | L1 | W11 | W7 | $4-1$ |  |
| 1828 | W14 | D4 | D7 | W9 | D1 | $3 \frac{1}{2}-1 \frac{1}{2}$ |  |
| 1492 | W13 | D3 | W8 | L1 | D5 | $3-2$ | 9 |
| 1769 | L2 | W15 | W10 | D7 | D4 | $3-2$ | 8 |
| 1383 | L1 | L12 | W16 | W14 | W8 | $3-2$ | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1500 | W16 | D8 | D3 | D5 | L2 | $2 \frac{1}{2}-2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 9 |
| 1671 | W11 | D7 | L4 | W12 | L6 | $2 \frac{1}{2}-2 \frac{1}{2}$ | $7 \frac{1}{2} / 5 \frac{1}{4}$ |
| 1541 | W15 | L2 | W13 | L3 | D12 | $2 \frac{1}{2}-2 \frac{1}{2}$ | $7 \frac{1}{2} / 4$ |
| 1440 | W12 | L1 | L5 | W13 | L11 | $2 \frac{1}{2}-2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 7 |
| 1413 | L8 | W16 | D12 | L2 | D10 | $2-3$ | 8 |
| 1672 | L10 | W6 | D11 | L8 | D9 | $2-3$ | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| UNR | L4 | W14 | L9 | L10 | W15 | $2-3$ | $?$ |
| $145 ?$ | L3 | L13 | W15 | L6 | W16 | $2-3$ | 6 |
| 1196 | L9 | L5 | L14 | W16 | L13 | $1-4$ |  |
| 1087 | L7 | L11 | L6 | L15 15 | L14 | $0-5$ |  |

Coyle Long-Fred Betz QUEEN PAWN 1 P-QB4 N-KB3 2 P-Q4 P-Q3 3 P-Q5 P-QB3 $4 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{QB} 3$ PxP 5 PxP P-KN3 6 B-Q2 B-N2 7 P-K3 0-0 8 BK2 QN-Q2 9 N-B3 N-B4 10 Q-B2 B-B4 11 Q-B1 B-Q6 12 P-QN4 BxB $13 \mathrm{KxB} \mathrm{N} / 4-\mathrm{K} 514 \mathrm{NxN} \mathrm{NxN} 15 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 1 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 116 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 3$ P-QR3 $17 \mathrm{KR}-\mathrm{QB} 1$ Q-Q2 18 RxR RxR 19 Q-Q3 N-B6+ 20 BxN RxB 21 Q-Q1 Q-N4+ $22 \mathrm{~K}-$ K1 R-Q6 23 Q-K2 B-B6+ $24 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 1$ QxQP $25 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 1 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 726 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4 \mathrm{QxRP}$ 27 Q-K3 B-Q5 28 Q-QN3 RxP+ White Resigns. 0-1

Leslie Gunderson-Howard Hoene PIRC 1 d 4


Nf6 2 c4 g6 3 Nf3 Bg7 4 Nc3 0-0 5 e4 d6 6 e2 25 Rxb6 d2 26 Bd1 Re1 27 Rb1 Bd4 28 Bc2 Re2 29 Rbd1 Bc3 30 Rb 1 f4 31 Rb3 Bd4 32 Rd3 Ba1 33 Bd1 Re4 34 Rxd2 Rxc4 35 Bb3 Rd4 36 d6+

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED 1 d4 d5 2 c 4 dxc4 3 Nf3 Nf6 4 e3 b5 5 a4 Bd7 6 axb5 Bxb5 7 Na3 Bc6 8 B xc4 e6 9 0-0 Bxa3 10 bx a3 0-0 11 Bb2 Nbd7 12 Q c2 Bxf3 $13 \operatorname{gxf} 3 \mathrm{Nb} 614$ Be2 Nbd5 15 Kh1 Rb8 16 Rg1 Rb6 17 Rg 2 Qe7 18 B c1 Qd7 19 Bd2 Rc6 20 Qd 1 Ne3 21 Bxc3 Rxc3 22 Q g1 g6 23 Qe1 Rb3 24 Bc 4 Rb6 25 Rg 5 Rfb 826 Rg 1 Qa4 27 Qc3 Rc6 28 Rgc1 Nd5 29 Qd3 Nb6 30 Bb 5 R xc1+ 31 Rxc1 Qa5 32 Rxc 7 Nd5 $33 \mathrm{Rc} 5 \mathrm{Qe} 1+34 \mathrm{Kg}$ 2 a6 35 Bxa6 Rb1 36 Qf1 Nxe3+!? 37 fxe3 Rb2+ 38 Kh3 Qxe3 39 Rc8+ Kg7 40 d5 Qh6+ 41 Kg3 Qxh2 +42 Kg4 Rg2+ 43 Qxg2 Qxg2+ $44 \mathrm{Kf} 4 \mathrm{Qd} 2+45 \mathrm{Kg} 3 \mathrm{~h} 5$ 46 a4 Qxd5 47 Bb 5 Kh 6 48 Rh8+ Kg5 49 Rh7 f 5 50 Rg ? f4+ $51 \mathrm{Kf} 2 \mathrm{Qa4+}$ White Resigns. 0-1

Bf4 Nc6 7 d5 e5 8 Be3 Ne7 9 Be 2 Ng 410 0-0 f5 11 h 3 Nf 612 Bg 5 Nxe 4 13 Bxe7 Nxc3 14 Bxd8 Nxd1 15 Bxc7 Nxb2 16 Bxd6 Re8 17 aRb1 e 418 Ne 1 Na4 19 Bb4 b6 20 Bd1 Nb2 21 Bb 3 a5 22 Ba 3 Nd 323 Nxd 3 exd3 24 Ba 4 R Kg7 37 Rxd4 Bxd4 38 Rd1 Bf6 39 d7 Ba6 DIAGRAM 40 Bd 5 ? ( 40 Bb 2 should win after $40 \ldots$...Bxb2 $41 \mathrm{~d} 8=Q$ or $40 . . . \operatorname{Rd} 841$ Bxf6+ Kxf6 42 Rd6+) Rd8 $41 \mathrm{Bc} 6 \mathrm{Bc} 442 \mathrm{Rd} 2 \mathrm{Kf} 743 \mathrm{Bc} 5 \mathrm{Rb} 844 \mathrm{Ba} 7 \mathrm{Rb} 1+45 \mathrm{Kh} 2 \mathrm{Bd} 846 \mathrm{a} 4 \mathrm{Rc} 147$ Rd4 g5 48 Re4 Be6 49 Bd5 Bxd5 50 Re8 Re7 51 Bb6 Rxd7 52 Rxd8 Rxd8 53 Bxd8 Ke6 54 Bxa5 Bc6 55 g3 Kf5 56 Bd8 Bxa4 57 g4t Kg6 $58 \mathrm{~h} 4 \mathrm{~h} 659 \mathrm{~h} 5+\mathrm{Kf} 760 \mathrm{Kg} 2 \mathrm{Bc} 6+61$ f3 Drawn. $\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$ (Notes by G. Ritchie)
Craig Stroup-Mark Wood SCOTCH 1 P-K4 P-K4 $2 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{KB} 3 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{QB} 33$ P-Q4 NxP 4 NxN PxN 5 QxP N-B3 6 N-B3 P-QN3 7 Q-Q1 B-N2 8 B-Q3 B-N5 9 B-KN5 P-Q4 10 PxP QxP 11 Q-K2ch N-K5 12 QxNch QxQ ch 13 BxQ BxB $140-0-0$ BxN 15 PxB BxNP 16 KR-K1ch K-B1 17 R-Q8ch RxR 18 BxR B-Q4 19 B-K7 ch K-N1 20 B-Q8 P-KR3 21 R-Q7 BxP 22 RxQBP K-R2 23 RxP RxB 24 RxB P-KN4 25 R-R7 K-N3 26 R-R4 P-B4 27 R-Q4 R-KB1 28 R-Q6ch R-B3 29 RxRch KxR 30 K-Q2 P-B5 $31 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Q} 3 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 432 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 3 \mathrm{P}-$ R4 $33 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 2 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 534 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3$ PxRP $35 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 2 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 436 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 1 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 437 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 4 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 538 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 2 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 439 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 1$ K-B4 $40 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 2 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 441 \mathrm{KxP} \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{Q} 542 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 4 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 643 \mathrm{KxP} \mathrm{KxP}$ and Black won after 60 moves. 0-1
Romie Carpenter-Bob Jordan FRENCH 1 P-K4 P-K3 2 P-Q4 P-Q4 3 P-K5 P-QB4 4 P-QB3 N-QB3 5 $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{KB} 3 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 26 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 2 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 27 \mathrm{O} 7 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 38 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{KB} 4 \mathrm{PxKP} 9 \mathrm{NxP} \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{Q} 310 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 1 \mathrm{NxN} 11 \mathrm{PxN} \mathrm{BKB1} 12 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ P-KN3 13 Q-B2 B-N2 14 B-N4 N-K2 15 N-B3 O-O-O 16 N-N5 Q-B3 17 N-B7 QR-B1 18 N-Q6ch K-N1 19 B-N3 N-B4 20 BxN KPxB 21 P-K6 PKB5 22 PxB QxN 23 Q-K2 QxP 24 B-R4 B-R3 25 P-B3 R-K1 26 Q-Q2 P-N4 27 B-B2 P-N3 28 P-KR3 B-N2 29 QR-Q1 R-Q1 $30 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 2 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 531$ PxP PxP $32 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 3 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KR} 3$ Drawn. $\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$ Nf6 5 Nc 3 a 66 Bc 4 b 57 Bd 3 Bb 78 a 3 Nbd 79 Bg 5 Qb 610 Bxf6 Nxf6 $110-0$ e5 $12 \mathrm{Nf5} \mathrm{~b} 413 \mathrm{a}$ xb4 Qxb4 14 Qe1 a5 15 Ne3 Bc6 16 Ncd5 Qxe1 17 Rfxe1 Nxd5 18 Nxd5 Ra? 19 Ra3 a4 20 b3 f5

Rea1 Be7 22 bxa4 Kd7 23 a5 fxe4 24 Bxe4 Bd8 25 f3 Bc7 26 a6 h6 27 Rb1 R8a8 Drawn. $\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$ Bob Jordan-Tim Eichhorn ?? 1 P-K4 P-K4 2 N-KB3 P-Q3 3 P-Q4 P-KB3 4 P-Q5 P-QB3 5 P-QB4 P-QB4 6 B-K2 P-KB4 $7 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{QB} 3 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KB} 580-0 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KR} 49 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KR} 3 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KN} 410 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{R} 2 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KN} 511 \mathrm{PxP} \mathrm{PxP} 12 \mathrm{Nx}$ P Q-R5 13 P-B3 BxN 14 PxB Q-R7ch $15 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 2 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 6 \mathrm{ch} 16 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 1 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 717 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 3 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 5 \mathrm{~W}$ Resigns. 0-1

## MONTANA STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

The first Montana State Championship closed playoff took place in Bozeman on June 27-28, 1981 at Wilson Hall on the Montana State University Campus. Six of the state's top players met for a round-robin faceoff unprecedented in Montana chess history. All previous championships had been determined in large elimination or swiss system tournaments, but t ' . year the traditional Montana Open served as a qualifier for the head-to-head playo_. 1980 Champion Kip Stubberud and 1980 Grand Prix and Junior Champion Matt Guthrie were seeded into the event, but Bill Lynch, Gordon Shuck, Jim Loy and Joe Wingard came

Pre-tournament speculators had Guthrie, Stubberud and Lynch - Montana's highest rated players - favored over the lower rated trio of Shuck, Loy and Wingard. Guthrie - highest rated in the state at 17 years of age - had risen rapidly in ' 79 and ' 80 , dominating the 1980 tournament schedule to take the Grand Prix title and narrowly missing the 1980 state title on tie-breaks. Stubberud took the ' 80 title and has been at the top of the rating list since his return to Montana in 1977. Lynch held the state title in 1978 and the Grand Prix title in 1979 and came in with a strong series of tournament results and the 1981 Grand Prix lead.
Gordon Shuck hasn't missed a Montana tournament since 1976, has always been tough and has been improving since his retirement from teaching at Montana Tech. Jim Loy was State Champ in 1975, but hadn't been very active in recent years. Joe Wingard was State Junior Champ in ' 75 but hadn't competed for several years after organized chess died out in his hometown of Kalispell. Returning to tournaments as a student at MSU, he scored well in Butte and at the Open in Missoula to qualify as the dark horse for the playoffs with one win over Loy at Butte being his only game ever against any of the other players.
The draw for positions took place Saturday morning and Wingard, Loy and Stubberud gained the top spots to have three Whites and two Blacks. With the cast set, the tournament began in an atmosphere of tension.
Round 1: Guthrie met Wingard's Ruy Lopez with his favorite sharp line, the Schliemann fense, and caught Joe off gaurd for a tactical win in 17 moves. Loy ventured a Dunstglish (1 P-QB3) against Lynch and despite having barely survived their five previous mettings after losing a pawn in the opening Lynch purposely sacrificed a pawn in the
opening and never recovered despite using nearly two hours for 23 moves. Shuck played well against Stubberud, reaching a materially even King and Pawn endgame, but it appeared at adjournment that Kip's King would penetrate easily for a win.

Guthrie, Loy, Stubberud* - 1 ; Lynch, Wingard, Shuck* - 0.
Round 2: Loy gained a positional advantage against Wingard with a Pirc Defense, and then won the exchange. Joe's desperate attempt to trap Jim's Queen came up empty and he lost on time after 28 moves. Guthrie-Shuck produced a real surprise as Matt blundered badly, dropping a piece in the early middlegame and resigning shortly after. Lynch ventured a Levenfish attack, against Stubberud's Sicilian Dragon and gained a pawn advantage which became two pawns as Kip misstepped while scrambling to meet the time control. At adjournment Lynch appeared to be winning due to the double pawn plus. Loy now had a surprising full point lead on the field and it was becoming clear that everyone had a bad case of nerves, which was keeping the quality of the games below expectations. Indeed previous six man sections in several "regular" tournaments had produced much better play.

Loy - 2 ; Guthrie, Stubberud**, Lynch*, Shuck* - 1 ; Wingard - 0.
Round 3: Shuck-Lynch ended in a draw after 17 moves when Bill regained his gambit pawn in a Center-Counter Defense with a neutral position. Loy repeated his Dunst-English Opening against Guthrie and obtained a more active position, but proceeded to open a file to his own disadvantage, weakening his pawns, and he resigned after 30 moves. In yet another upset, Wingard beat Stubberud in a double edged Sicilian after Kip sacrificed a Knight for his Kingside attack and Joe was able to liquidate leaving Kip a piece down. 'Tow Guthrie had caught Loy and at the end of the first day noone was totally out of the aunt for first place.

Loy, Guthrie - 2 ; Shuck*, Lynch* - $1 \frac{1}{2}$; Stubberud**,Wingard - 1. Loy-Guthrie DUNST-ENGLISH 1 c3 b6 2 d4 Bb7 3 Nf 3 e6 $4 \mathrm{~g} 3 \mathrm{ff} 5 \mathrm{Bg} 5 \mathrm{Nf} 66 \mathrm{Bg} 2 \mathrm{~d} 67 \mathrm{O}-0 \mathrm{Nb}$ d7 8 Nd 2 Be 79 Qb3 Nf8 10 Qa4+ Nfd7 11 Bxe? Qxe? 12 Re1 Ng6 13 e4 f4 14 e5 d5 15 Rac1 e5 White Resigns. 0-1
Kip Stubberud-Joe Wingard SICILTAN 1 P-K4 P-QB4 2 N-KB3 P-Q3 3 P-Q4 PxP 4 NxP N-KB3 5 $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{QB} 3$ P-QR3 6 B-KN 5 P-K3 7 P-B4 B-K2 8 Q-B3 Q-B2 9 O-0-0 $0-010$ P-KN 4 QN-Q2 11 B-Q3 N-B4 12 QN-K2 P-QN 413 BxN BxB 14 P-N5 B-K2 15 KR-N1 B-N2 16 R-N3 P-N3 17 R-R3 KR-B1 18 N-KN3 3119 P-B5 KPxP $20 \mathrm{~N} / 3 x \mathrm{P}$ PxN $21 \mathrm{NxBP} \mathrm{NxBch} 22 \mathrm{QxN} \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 523 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 5 \mathrm{QxQ} 24 \mathrm{R} / 3 \mathrm{xQ} \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{K} 525 \mathrm{NxP}$ Lav 26 RxB RxPch $27 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 1$ QR-QB1 $28 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 8 \mathrm{ch}$ RxR 29 RxRch K-N2 $30 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q1} \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 7 \mathrm{ch} 31 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 1 \mathrm{RxRch}$ 32 KxR K-N3 33 P-KR4 K-B4 $34 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 2 \mathrm{KxP} 35 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 3 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 436 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 3 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QR} 437 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 5 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 538 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 6 \mathrm{BPx}$ P 39 PxP PxP $40 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Q} 3 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 541 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Q} 4 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 542 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 3 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 443 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 3 \mathrm{BxP} 44 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 4 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 545 \mathrm{KxP} \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 6$ White Resigns. 0-1
Round 4: Loy tried his Dunst-English once again against Stubberud but attacked too soon and stumbled into checkmate on move 14 while trying to save his center pawns. Lynch ventured a Caro-Kann against Guthrie and obtained an equal position from the opening, but then overlooked a tactical shot which tore his position open forcing him to resign after 32 moves. Shuck defended well agianst Wingard's English opening, winning first a pawn and then the exchange and causing Joe to overstep the time control at move 39. Matt was now alone on top but Gordon was just $\frac{1}{2}$ point back and the picture was made very unclear by the two adjourned games from Round 1. The "experts" had been at work and had concluded that (1) Shuck could draw against Stubberud (giving Gordon 3 points) if he had sealed the right move and (2) Lynch's win against Stubberud was not certain due to Bishop's of opposite color and Kip's ability to produce a passed pawn in some lines. Matt could guarantee himself a tie for first by beating Stubberud, but any other result would leave things in a real muddle until the adjournments were concluded.

Guthrie - 3 ; Shuck* - $2 \frac{1}{2}$; Loy, Stubberud** -2 ; Lynch* - $1 \frac{1}{2}$; Wingard - 1.
Matt Guthrie-Bill Lynch CARO KANN 1 e 4 c6 2 d 4 d5 3 Nc3 dxe4 4 Nxe 4 Bf5 5 Ng3 Bg6 6 h 4 h6 7 h5 Bh2 $8 \mathrm{Nf} 3 \mathrm{Nf6} 9 \mathrm{Bd} 3 \mathrm{Bxd} 310$ Qxd3 e6 $11 \mathrm{Bf} 4 \mathrm{Nbd} 712 \mathrm{O}-0-0 \mathrm{Nb} 613$ Rhe1 Bd6 14 Ne 5 Nbd5 $15 \mathrm{Bd} 2 \mathrm{Qc} 716 \mathrm{c} 4 \mathrm{Nb} 417 \mathrm{Qb} 3 \mathrm{a5} 18 \mathrm{a3} \mathrm{a} 419 \mathrm{Qf} 3 \mathrm{Na} 620 \mathrm{Bc} 30-021 \mathrm{Ng} 4 \mathrm{Nxg} 422 \mathrm{Qxg} 4 \mathrm{R}$ ae8 23 d5 f5 24 Qg6 Bf4+ 25 Kb 1 e5 $26 \mathrm{Nxf5}$ Qd7 27 Ne 3 Rf 628 Qg4 Qc7 29 g3 Bxe3 30 Rxe3 cxd5 31 Rxd5 Rxf2 32 Bxe5 Black Resigns. 1-0
und 5: Matt brought on the muddle as he blundered badly against Stubberud and resigned after 19 moves. Gordon could now wrap up first place with a win over Loy, but his chances dwindled as his King's Gambit failed to shake Loy's defense and he colud not recover the pawn or gain any positional advantage. He held on for 47 moves, but was then forced to resign allowing Loy to tie Guthrie. In the final game, Wingard rejected an early draw and went on to win a hard 46 move Sicilian against Lynch by converting a slight positional advantage into an endgame victory. Stubberud could still win it all by collecting $1 \frac{1}{2}$ out of 2 points from his adjourned games while Gordon could tie by holding the draw. However, when Gordon opened his sealed move it was not the one predicted to draw and he resigned a few moves later. Now Kip needed to hold a draw in the follwing positon:


Originally, it was thought that White could win easily by advancing his King to c5 and creating a passed pawn by playing b4. However, this plan seemed unsure after further scrutiny since Black can make a passed pawn on the Kingside, restraining White's King while his Bishop temporarily halts both passed pawns on b4 and e7. So, White resumed the game without having had time to prepare a clear winning line, but needing a win to save face after a bad overall showing. Naturally, a few others were also very interested to see a win for White, so there were quite a few spectators as the game continued despite the late hour (nearly 7pm Sunday evening).
42 Kf 2 Be 843 Ke 3 Bd 744 Bg 7 Be 845 a 4 ! (beginning a new plan to create a passed pawn on the a-file which cannot be gaurded by the Bishop that must restrain the e-pawn) Bd7 (perhaps better is f5, but the same general plan should work for White anyhow) $46 \mathrm{Bxf} 6 \mathrm{Kxh} 647 \mathrm{Bc} 3 \mathrm{~g} 548 \mathrm{fxg} 5+\mathrm{Kxg} 549 \mathrm{Bxa} 5 \mathrm{Kf} 550 \mathrm{Kd} 4 \mathrm{Ke} 651 \mathrm{Bb} 4 \mathrm{Be} 852$ ${ }^{2} 5 \mathrm{Kd} 753 \mathrm{Bc} 5 \mathrm{Kc} 754 \mathrm{ab} \mathrm{Bc} 655 \mathrm{b4} \mathrm{Bb} 556 \mathrm{a} 7 \mathrm{~Kb} 757 \mathrm{Kd} 5 \mathrm{Ka} 858 \mathrm{Kd} 6 \mathrm{~Kb} 759 \mathrm{Ke} 6 \mathrm{Be} 860 \mathrm{Kf} 6$ $.2461 \mathrm{Kg} 7 \mathrm{Be} 862 \mathrm{Kf} 8 \mathrm{Bd} 763 \mathrm{e} 8=\mathrm{Q} \mathrm{Bxe} 864 \mathrm{Kxe} 8 \mathrm{Ka} 8$ (With the title at stake Black plays on in the hopes of stalemate - White must exercise care not to trap the lone King.) 65 Kd7 Kb7 66 Bd6 Kxa7 67 Kc6 Ka8 68 b5 Ka7 69 b6+ Ka6 70 b7 Ka5 $71 \mathrm{~h} 8=\mathrm{Q}$ Ka4 72 Qb5++. 1-0 Guthrie, Loy, Stubberud - 3 ; Shuck - $2 \frac{1}{2}$; Wingard - 2 ; Lynch - $1 \frac{1}{2}$

Thus, the 1981 Montana Championship playoff ended in a three way further full scale playoff was breaking ties had been established prior to the event, pravored one or another and Stubberud were declared Co-Champions and will all have their names recorded on the traving plaque and in the official records of the Association. This action was approved by whe members of the association remaining after play was completed - a group numbering 14 and including several of the Association officers. Each of the three will receive a trophy plaque for first place in the 1981 Montana Championship.

Montana Championship Procedures
This year's playoff was a major improvement over the previous system which too often produced a champion who had not faced any of his nearest rivals and who was awarded the title on tie-breaks over Montanans with the same score. The top six players met head-tohead to determine the best amongst them and the resulting tie demonstrated how arbitrary the previous procedures had been, since no one player was clearly superior to the others. Under the old system, I would have been the 1981 State Champion (top Montanan in the Open on tie-breaks), but my performance in the playoffs showed I wasn't the top player. I do not find it distressing that we have co-champions, but there are some procedural problems. It was shortsighted not to have established a tie-breaking procedure prior to the playoff event. Qualification procedures call for the State Champ, State Junior Champ and Grand Prix Champ to be seeded into the 1982 playoff. If Matt had not taken five Junior title and if another player takes the Grand Prix title, we could have had five places filled in next year's event before the qualifying Open tournament. And, four, five and six way ties are also possible in a round-robin with six players - so we could have as many as eight players seeded into a six man event. Also, multiple trophies create a financial burden for the association treasury. Therefore, I feel it is necessary to adopt a procedure for breaking ties, at least for the purpose of seeding players into the next year's playoff. I would propose that we do this by looking back at the results of the Aontana Open, and awarding the title to the tied player with the best finish in that tournament. The others in the tie can no longer object that they did not have a chance to beat the top Open finisher in direct competition, and the procedure provides an incentive for seeded players to play in the Open even though they do not have to qualify. Others should propose tie-breaking procedures they would prefer and a meeting should be held to resolve this issue at some tournament before the next Montana Open rolls around.

UCCC SUMMER ROUND-ROBIN


Brian Hattel-Bill McBroom DUTCH 1 d 4 f5 2 Nf3
 White King to center) $29 \mathrm{Kxf2}$ cxd $430 \mathrm{Kf} 3 \mathrm{Bc} 6+31 \mathrm{Be} 4 \mathrm{Bd} 732 \mathrm{Bd5} \mathrm{Ke} 733 \mathrm{Ke} 4 \mathrm{Kf} 3 \mathrm{34} \mathrm{c} 4 \mathrm{Bf} 5+$ Kf 444 c 5 bxc5 45 bxc5 Ke5 46 g5 Black Resigns. 1-0

CORRECTION In the game M. Ivanka - K. Shinn on page 2 of the May - June 1981 issue of Montana Chess News the following moves were incorrect and should be changed to read as: 12...N-B3; 18...BxBP; $34 \ldots \mathrm{R} / 1-\mathrm{B} 4 ; 35 \mathrm{R} / 1-\mathrm{K} 3 \mathrm{R} / \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 4 ; 42 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 3 ; 47 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 3$.

Bill Lynch fill up some of his paper, and save him some typing. Miost of the time I'll try to present chess ideas which I think chess players should think about. I'd appreciate any comment from the readers.

1. The Fork Trick: The Fork Trick is worth knowing about. And for those of you who already know about it, there's more to it than first meets the eye. An example is 1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bc4 NfG 4 Nc 3 Nxe4 5 Nxe4 d5. Black regains his piece and White regains his pawn. And White's aggressive intentions are hindered. This position is considered good for Black (maybe even). Let's look into this a little deeper. Un move 5, White has two logical plans at his disposal. The best seems to be 5 Nxe4 d5 6 Bd3 dxe4 7 Bxe4 and his game doesn't look too bad. The other plan is $5 \mathrm{Bxf7}+\mathrm{Kxf} 76 \mathrm{Nxe} 4 \mathrm{~d} 57 \mathrm{Ng} 5+\mathrm{Kg} 8$ followed by ....h6 ....Kh7 and the development of the Rook. This is considered good for Black.

Let's look at a different example: 1 e4 e5 2 Nc3 Nf6 3 Bc4 Nxe4. This is evidently slightly better for White, because of 4 Qh5 Nd6 5 Qxe5 + or 5 Bb 3.

Now let's go a little further astray. 1 e 4 d6 2 d4 Nf6 3 Nc3 g6 4 f4 Bg7 5 Bc4 Nxe4 may be just fine for Black ( 6 Bxf7+ Kxf7 7 Nxe4 Rfy). But the following is supposed to be a "disaster" for Black (according to Keene and Botterill): 1 e 4 d 2 d4 Nf6 3 Nc 3 g 64 Nc 3 Bg 75 Bc4 Nxe4? 6 Bxf7+ Kxf7 $7 \mathrm{Nxe4} \mathrm{Rf} 88 \mathrm{~h} 4$ ! with an attack. These two variations don't look very different to me. Evidently some study should go into this before I understand this.

Finally, 1 c4 e5 2 Nc3 Nf6 3 Nf3 Nc6 4 g3 Bc5 5 Nxe5 is yet another example. Some people consider it good for White after 5...Bxf2+ 6 Kxf2 Nxe5 7 e4 c5. These variations are all rather similar, and yet the recommended moves differ. And the evaluation of the different lines differ. Evidently a little more thought should go into the Fork Trick than most people give it.
2. Ending-Bishops of Opposite Colors: I think that next to "Simple" Pawn Endings, Bishops of Opposite Colors is the most important ending to know a little about. The reason is that it is a drasticly more difficult ending to win when you're ahead than almost any other ending. Knowing this fact beforehand can save you hours of grief. In most endings, a pawn advantage is usually enough to win. In this ending (in which White's bishop is on one colored squares while Black's is on the other colored squares), a two pawn advantage is often not enough to win. The diagram on the left shows a rather typical position where a simple draw is forced with a pawn disadvantage. The problem is that
 the white bishop can't interfere with the Black bishop or king. When there is a win, it is usually when the other bishop can't interfere with one pawn's advance.

I guess the lesson to be learned is, "If you're winning, avoid this ending." This is more important than knowing how to play it.

This brings me to one of my favorite ideas of chess. knowing which endings are wins and which are not (and which are easy and which are not) will help you play the middlegame better, because you will know when to trade pieces or pawns and when not to. And you will know wher to threaten to trade.
3. Short Quiz: If you've never seen this trap, show that white loses if he takes the pawn on d5 in the following opening: 1 d4 d5 2 c4 e6 $3 \mathrm{Nc} 3 \mathrm{Nf} 64 \mathrm{Bg} 5 \mathrm{Nbd7} 5 \mathrm{cxd5}$ exd5. Why can't white move 6 Nxd5? Please work this out for yourself.


## WYOMING OPEN RESERVE

Pl Name
1 Dan Hays
2 Bill Hays
3 Mike Harrington

Rating 30-31, 1981
Rating $1 \begin{array}{lllll} & 2 & 3 & 4 & \text { Score }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rcccccc}1466 & x & 1 / 1 & 1 / 1 & 1 / 1 & 6-0 \\ 1472 & 0 / 0 & x & 1 / 1 & \frac{1}{2} / 1 & 3 \frac{1}{2}-2 \frac{1}{2} \\ \text { NEW } & 0 / 0 & 0 / 0 & x & 1 / \frac{1}{2} & 1 \frac{1}{2}-4 \frac{1}{2} \\ \text { UNR } & 0 / 0 & \frac{1}{2} / 0 & 0 / \frac{1}{2} & x & 1-5\end{array}$

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Steve Smith-Bob Burley FALKBEER COUNTER GAMBIT $1 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K}$ 4 P-K4 2 P-KB4 P-Q4 3 PxQP P-QB3 $4 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{QB} 3$ PxQP 5 PxP NQB3 $6 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3 \mathrm{KN}-\mathrm{K} 27$ P-Q4 N-B4 8 B-QN 5 B-K2 9 O-O $0-010$

 BxB 23 QxB P-KN4 24 N-R5 QR-B1 25 Q 21 Q-K2 B-K5 22 B-B2 $\begin{array}{llllll}B x N & 27 & R x B & P-K R 3 & 28 & \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{R} 5 \\ \mathrm{QR}-\mathrm{B} 1 & 25 & \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 1 & 29 \text { Q-B3 Q-R6 } 26 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 6 \mathrm{ch}\end{array}$

 R-QR5 41 P-R3 P-N: $542 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 3$ R-QB1 $43 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B4} 4 \mathrm{RxR} 44 \mathrm{KxR}$ Blac


3 Nc3 cmith-Steve Haataja QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED 1 d4 e6 2 c 4 d5 d6 10 e3 O-0 11 Nf3 $5 \mathrm{Ne} 4 \mathrm{Nc} 66 \mathrm{a} 3 \mathrm{a} 57 \mathrm{f} 4 \mathrm{Nf6} 8 \mathrm{Nd} 6+$ Bxd6 9 cxd6 Qx 3 Re4 16 Kd2 Ng4 17 Rd8 12 exd4 Nxd4 13 Nxd4 Qxd4 14 Qxd4 Rxd4 15 Be 3 Rf5 22 Be 2 b 623 Rf 3 Nxe3 18 Rxe 3 Rxf 419 Rd 3 Kf 820 b 3 Ke 721 Ke xb4 Ba6 28 Rd4 Re5+ 29 Kd2 24 Rhd1 Rd7 25 b4 Rxd3+ 26 Rxd3 axb4 27 a Rf5 34 Bf3 Bd7 35 Kc 3 Re5 36 Kd2 66 Bc8 31 Bf 3 Bd 732 h 3 Bc 833 Bc 6 $40 \mathrm{Rd} 3 \operatorname{Re} 541 \mathrm{Kd} 2$ DIAGRAM $55 \mathrm{Kd2} \mathrm{f} 637 \mathrm{Be} 4 \mathrm{Rg} 538 \mathrm{Bf} 3 \mathrm{Bc} 839 \mathrm{Kc} 3 \mathrm{Bd} 7$ Resigns. 1-0 After 44...Kxd7 45 Bg4 Rf5 43 Ke3 e5?? 44 Rxd7+ Black a tragic mistake with which to end such a fine game. the rook. Just ayne Presnall-Marc Lynn FLANK
f6 7 0-0 0-0 8 Nbd2 d4 9 e 4 dxe3 e.p. 10 g3 c5 2 Bg2 Nc6 3 f4 d5 4 Nf3 g6 5 c3 Bg? 6 d3 18 h6 15 d4 cxd4 16 Nxd4 Rac8 17 Nb5 Qb8 18 Nd5 11 Nxe3 Nxe3 12 Bxe3 Qd6 13 Qe2 Bd7 14 Qc5 Nd6 23 Rfe1 Bf6 24 Re2?? Bg 425 Rdd2 1 Rfd8 19 Nxa? Nxa? 20 Bxb6 Nb5 21 Bxd8 R 11 Lxa2 $30 \mathrm{~h} 4 \mathrm{Rb} 831 \mathrm{~h} 5 \mathrm{Rxb2} 32$ Rxb2 Qxb2 33 h 6 Qe2 26 Rxe2 Rc8 27 Qf2 e6 28 Qf3 Qa?+ 29 Qxf1+ Kxf1 $38 \mathrm{~g} 4 \mathrm{Nxh6} 39 \mathrm{~g} 5 \mathrm{Bd} 4+40 \mathrm{Kh} 2 \mathrm{Nf} 541 \mathrm{Kh} 344 \mathrm{Qa} 8+\mathrm{Qc} 835$ Qa3 Qf8 36 Kg 1 Nf 5 45 Kg 4 Ne 7 White Resigns. $0-1$ The fatal error at move 42 Be 4 Be 343 Kg 4 Kd 644 Kf 3 Bc

Place: Round: Time Control: See ad for Montana Preliminary - Tournament of Champions. Registration: 8: 30am Saturday, Nov. 7th. USCF \& MCA membership req'd, may join at site. USCF + MCA $=\$ 20$ Adult, $\$ 10 \mathrm{Jr} ., \$$ Tournament. EF=\$4. New players free.
Prizes: Trophies to 1st, 2nd 3rd, 1st Under 1600, 1st Under 1400, 1st Under 1200. Director: Bill McBroom, 2321 Raymond, Missoula, MT 59802.
っte: Speed Tournament - see MSU Autumn Open ad for details. Limited smoking.

## $* * * * * * * * * * * *$

## BILLINGS RIMROCK OPEN Sponsor - Montana Chess Assoc.

December 12-13, 1981
Place: Basement meeting room, Plaza Office Bldg., 1629 Ave. D, Billings, MT 59102 Registration: 9am, Dec. 12th. USCF + MCA req'd - see previous ad. Entry fees = \$10 Adult, \$5 Junior, New players free.
Rounds: $\quad 5$ Round Swiss. $10 \mathrm{am}, 2: 30 \mathrm{pm}, 7 \mathrm{pm} / 9 \mathrm{am}, 2 \mathrm{pm}$.
Time Control: 45 moves / 2 hours per player, then 25 moves per hour thereafter.
Prizes:
Director:
Notes:
\$20. Based on 20-25 entries. Bill Lynch, 1144 Harvard Avenue, Billings, Montana 59102. Limited smoking. Speed tournamnet - see MSU Autumn Open ad for details.

Advance Notice - UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA VALENTINE'S DAY OPEN - Mid February, 1982. Full details in a later issue - Probable 5 round swiss system event. *Bill McBroom

UCCC SUMMER SWISS
P1 Name
1 Mike Jensen
2 Roger White
3 Romie Carpenter
4 Brian Hattel
5 Dan Britt
6 John Hay
7 Bill McBroom
8 Henry Taylor
9 Sam Stem

August, 1981
Rating RD1 RD2 RD3 RD4 Score

| 1728 | W5 | W6 | L3 | W8 | $3-1$ |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1608 | L6 | W5 | W8 | W3 | $3-1$ |
| 1500 | W7 | W9 | W1 | L2 | $3-1$ |
| 1455 | L8 | W7 | L6 | Bye | $2-2$ |
| 1413 | L1 | L2 | W9 | W6 | $2-2$ |
| 1351 | W2 | L1 | W4 | L5 | $2-2$ |
| 1327 | L3 | I4 | Bye | W9 | $2-2$ |
| 1293 | W4 | Bye | L2 | L1 | $2-2$ |
| UNR | Bye | L3 | L5 | L7 | $1-3$ |

Mike Jensen-Romie Carpenter ENGLISH 1 P-QB4 PQN3 2 P-Q4 P-K3 3 N-QB3 B-N2 4 B-B4 B-N 55 P-QR3 BxN 6 PxB N-QR3 7 P-B3 P-KB4 8 P-K3 N-KB3 $9 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 2$ O-0 10 B-N3 R-B1 $11 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 4 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 412 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 5 \mathrm{PxP} 13 \mathrm{PxP}$ Q-K2 $14 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 2 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 415 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 2 \mathrm{QR}-\mathrm{K} 116 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q1} \mathrm{QxN} 17$ B-K2 Q-N4 18 O-O N-B2 19 P-QB4 P-Q3 $20 \quad \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 3 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{R} 4$ 21 QR-K1 P-B5 22 P-K4 R-K4 23 R-K2 B-B1 24 Q-K1 B-R6 25 B-R4 Q-N3 26 K-R1 B-Q2 27 Q-B2 Q-R3 28 Q-K1 P-KN 429 B-B2 R-B2 30 R-B2 R-N2 31 BK2 P-N5 32 PxP RxP 33 BxB RxB 34 B-R4 N-K1 $35 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{KB} 3 \mathrm{~N} / 1-\mathrm{B} 336 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 2 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 337 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 3 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 6+38$ BxN PxB 39 PxR Q-R3ch White Resigns. 0-1

John Hay-Mike Jensen RUY LOPEZ 1 PK4 P-K4 $2 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{KB} 3 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{QB} 33$ B-N 5 P-QR3 4 B-R4 P-Q3 5 0-0 P-B4 6 BxNch PxB 7 NB3 PxP $8 \mathrm{NxP} / \mathrm{K} 4$ B-N 59 P-KR3 B-R4 10 R-K1 B-K2 11 P-B3 N-B3 $12 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 3$ B-B2 13 P-Q4 N-Q2 14 PxP NxP 15 B-B4 NxNch 16 QxN 0-0 17 QxP B-N3 18 B-K3 R-N1 19 R-K2 B-K1 20 Q-B4ch K-R1 21 QxP? B-N4 22 Q-R5 BxR 23 NxB RxNP $24 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 4$ Q-Q2 25 Q-R5 R-B3 26 P-N3 P-B4 27 PQR4 B-Q1 28 P-R5 R-N1 29 P-R6 R-R1 30 Q-Q5 R-R2 31 BxP R-KB4 32 QxP QxQ 33 BxQ K-N1 34 P-B4 B-N3 $35 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 3$ R-QR4 36 RxR BxR 37 N-B5 B-N 538 K-N2 BxN $39 \mathrm{BxB} \operatorname{RxP} 40 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 3 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 241 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 4 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 3$ 42 K-B3 R-R5 43 P-B5 K-Q4 44 B-B2 RB5 45 P-R4 P-R4 46 P-N4 R-B6ch 47 KK2 PxP 48 B-K3 P-N3 49 K-B2 K-K5 Time Forfeit by White. 0-1

