

THE ORANGE KNIGHT

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orange co. chess association:
a non-profit organization

† CALENDAR OF EVENTS 1982-83 †

NOV.20-SAT: MILEY STASER FALL SCHOLASTIC

Grades 1-9, Registration 9:00-10:00 AM, Play from 10:00-3:00PM. O.C.C.A. membership is required. Lower grades will finish earlier. For information call (714)998-5508.

JAN.15-SAT: PIATIGORSKY ELEMENTARY CHAMPIONSHIP

Grades 1-6, Registration 9:00-10:00 AM, Play from 10:00-3:00PM. O.C.C.A. membership is required. **This is both a team and individual event. Teams of four or more.**

JAN.29-SAT: KASHDAN JUNIOR HIGH SCHOLASTIC

Grades 7-9, Registration 9:00-10:00 AM, Play from 10:00-3:00PM. O.C.C.A. membership is required. **This is both a team and individual event.**

FEB.12-SAT: BERNARD MORRISON SPRING SCHOLASTIC

Grades 1-9, Registration 9:00-10:00 AM, 1st & 2nd place qualify to play in the Orange County Scholastic Championship.

FEB.26-SAT: PETERSON INVITATIONAL (ORANGE COUNTY SCHOLASTIC CHAMPIONSHIP)

Grades 1-9, by Invitation only. Those eligible to play are the 1st & 2nd place qualifiers from the Morrison tournament and the champions from the previous year.

NOTE: ~~Trophies~~ are awarded in the above tournaments. O.C.C.A. membership is \$3.00.

LOCATION: McComber Intermediate School
7461 Pacific Ave.,
Buena Park, Ca. 90621

PIATIGORSKY ELEMENTARY CHAMPIONSHIP

This tournament will be held on Saturday,
Jan. 15th.

It is for grades 1-6.

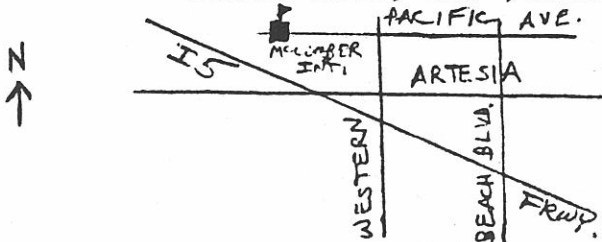
Registration will be from 9-10a.m.

Play is from 10-3p.m.

OCCA membership is required. Bring your card to show that you are a current member. If you need to join (or renew) the membership fee is \$3.00.

Tournament will be held at:

McComber Intermediate School
7461 Pacific Ave.
Buena Park, Ca. 90621



For more information call (714) 998-5508.
BRING BOARDS AND SETS.

★CHESS SETS AND BOARDS WILL BE ★
SOLD AT THE TOURNAMENT SITE.
Contact Dewain Barber or call
him at (714) 998-5508.



NOTICE

The Piatigorsky Elementary Championship will be held on Sat. Jan. 15th. See p.2 Calendar of Events for this correction.

Also note the new location of the events.

TOURNAMENT RESULTS

★★★

The American Scholastic Championships were held from May 21-23. The event attracted 191 players.

In First place was Jose Marcal and Jim Lakdawala with scores of $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$. Tied for Third were Andrius Kulikauskas, Robert Ferguson, Jonas Kulikauskas, Jose Gallegos, Dean Daniel, Richard Ketchum, and Kevin Binkley at 6-2.

Buena Park High School took First in the High School team event with a score of $20\frac{1}{2}$ points. Close behind them were Carson and Palo Alto at $19\frac{1}{2}$ points.

In the Junior High School division First place was taken by Alvaro Alvarado with a score of $7\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$. Second place went to Roger Poehlmann at 7-1. In Third place was Aram Aleamoni at $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$.

As usual McComber Intermediate of Buena Park took First place with a score of $22\frac{1}{2}$ in the Junior High School division. Orange Grove took Second place at $21\frac{1}{2}$.

First place in the Elementary section went to Robby Adamson. He had a score of 7-1. There was a tie for Second place between Ross Colby, Benjamin Cook, Adam Silverman, and Adam Colby with scores of 6-2.

In the Elementary team competition Hucrest took First with 20 points. In Second was Whitmore with $19\frac{1}{2}$ points.

The tournament was directed by David Argall and Doug Newman.

★★★

The 1982 Summer Scholastic Championships were held on August 14 and 15. The event attracted 28 players.

There was a tie for First between Darrin Schuster and Roger Poehlmann at 5-1.

13-year-old Roger defeated Schuster in

the final round, but Schuster still managed to take first place on tie-break points.

There was a tie for third at $4\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$ between Doug McCusker and Khoi Trinh.

Matt Roozee took clear first in the Junior High School Division with a score of 4-2. He upset the number one rated player in the event, Eric Chappa (rated 2087) by obtaining a draw. Tony Cha scored 3-3 to take second place.

Ben Cook won the Elementary Division with a 4-2 score. He also upset Chappa by defeating him. Second place went to Daniel Kraweic at 3-3.

In team competition Paramount took first place with $15\frac{1}{2}$ points. Second went to Carson at $13\frac{1}{2}$ and third was taken by McComber of Buena Park with $7\frac{1}{2}$ points. Palm Elementary won the Elementary team trophy. The event was directed by Jim Todhunter.

GAMES FROM THE SUMMER SCHOLASTICS ★★★

Notes by Robert M. Snyder, National Master

White-Pustilnik Black-Roozee Giuoco Piano
 1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bc4 Bc5 4 c3 Nf6 5 d4
 exd4 6 cxd4 Bb4+ (Black must play actively to prevent White from obtaining a strong pawn center) 7 Nc3 (Also common here is 7 Bd2 which doesn't offer a pawn sacrifice like the text) Nxe4 8 O-O Bxc3 (Black would be in serious trouble after 8...Nxc3 9 bxc3 Bxc3? due to Ba3, preventing Black from castling into safety) 9 d5 (9 bxc3 would be strongly met by 9...d5! which defends the N, frees the B and attacks White's B) Bf6 10 Re1 (If White tries to recapture his piece immediately with 10 dxc6 then bxc6 followed by 11...d5 will give Black a good game with his extra pawns and strong pawn center) Ne7 11 Rxe4 d6 (Preventing 12 d6) 12 Bg5 Bxg5

13 Nxc5 h6 (If 13...O-O then White can sacrifice his Knight to expose Black's King with 14 Nxc7 Kxc7 15 Qh5+ Kg8 16 Rh4 where Black must play 16...f5 to avoid checkmate) 14 Bb5+ Bd7 15 Qe2 (White now threatens to triple on the open file and win Black's N with 16 Rae1) Bxb5 16 Qxb5+ Qd7 17 Qxb7 (If 17 Qe2 then Kf8 unpins the N with the threats of 18...hxc5 and 18...Nxd5) O-O 18 Rc1? (It would have been better to play 18 Rae1 threatening the N; Only ten minutes before the start of the game I had prepared Roozee for this opening which has just left the book analysis!) Rfb8! (This forces the win of more material) 19 Qa6 hxc5 20 Qe2 Nxd5 21 Rd1 Nf6 22 Re7 Qb5 23 Qc2 Qxb2 24 Qxc7 Qxa2 (Here Black misses a chance to win more material with 24...Nd5! for if 25 Rxd5? then Black obtains a backrank mate starting with 25...Qa1+) 25 Qxd6 Nd5 26 Re5 Nf6 27 Qc6 Rd8 28 Rde1 Rac8 29 Qf3 Re8 30 Rxe8+ Rxe8 31 Rxe8+ Nxe8 32 h3 a5 33 Qe3 Nf6 34 Qe5 a4 35 Qa5 a3 36 Qd8+ Kh7 37 Qd3+ g6 38 g4 Qa1+ 39 Kg2 a2 40 WHITE RESIGNS.

WHITE-Ben Cook BLACK-Eric Chapa
Sicilian Defence

1 e4 c5 2 f4 Nc6 3 Nf3 Nf6 4 Nc3 e6 5 e5 Nd5 6 Ne4 Nxf4 7 d4 Ng6 8 Bg5 Qb3 9 e4xc5 Bxc5 10 Nd6+ Bxd6 11 Qxd6 N(c3)xe5 12 Qa3 (If White plays 12 Nxe5 then Qa4+ followed by 13...Qxe5 with a winning game, but not 13...Nxe5?? 14 Qe7mate) Nxc3+ 13 g2xc3 f6 14 Bd2 Kf2 15 O-O-O d5 16 Be3 Qc7 17 h4 Bd7 18 h5 Ne5 19 f4 R(h8)c8 20 c3 Nc4 21 Bxc4 Qxc4 22 R(h1)g1 b5 23 Rxc7+ Kxc7 24 Qe7+ BLACK RESIGNS.

WHITE-Darrin Schuster BLACK-Roger Poehlmann
Giucoco Piano

1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bc4 Bc5 4 O-O (The recommended moves here are 4 c3 or 4 d3)

d6 5 c3 Bg4 (This pin prevents the possibility of White playing an early d4 without first seriously weakening his position.)
 6 b4 Bb6 7 a4 a6 8 d3 Nf6 9 Be3 d5 10 e4
 xd5 Nxd5 11 Qb3 Bxf3 12 g2xf3 Bxe3 13 Bxd5
 Bf4 14 Bxf7+ Kf8 15 Rd1 Qg4+ 16 Kf1 Bxh2
 17 Nd2 Qf5 18 Bc4 Rd8 19 Ne4 Ke7 20 b5
 Na7 21 b5xa6 b6 22 Qb4+ Ke8 23 Kg2 Bf4
 24 a5 Rf8 25 a5xb6 Be3 26 Rg1 Qf3+ 27 Kf1
 Bxf2 28 Ng5 Qf5 29 Qa4+ c6 30 Ke2 Bxg1
 31 b6xa7 Qg4+ 32 Ke1 Qg3+ 33 Kd1 Rxd3+
 34 Kc2 Rxc3+ 35 Kb1 Rcl+ 36 WHITE RESIGNS.
 (If 36 Kxcl then Black plays 36...Qc3+
 and if 37 Qc2 Qxa1+ 38 Kd2 (38 Qb1? Be3+
 39 Kc2 Rf2+) Rf2+ wins, or if 37 Kb1 Qe1+
 38 Kb2(or c2) Rf2+ 39 Kb3 (39 Ka3 Qc3+)
 Qe3+ 40 Kb4 Rb2+ wins). Editor's note.

WHITE- Jeff Williams BLACK-Ben Cook
 Ruy Lopez - Notes by Editor.
 1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 a6 4 Ba4 Nf6
 5 0-0 Be7 6 Re1 b5 7 Bb3 d6 8 c3 0-0
 9 d4 (White should first have played
 h3 since Black can now use a pin to
 neutralize White's central thrust) Bg4
 10 Be3 Na5 11 Bc2 Nc4 12 Bc1 d5 13 b3
 (If White plays 13 e4xd5 then Black
 plays 13...Qxd5 or if 13 d4xe5 Nxe5)
 d5xe4 14 Bxe4 Nxe4 15 Rxe4 Bf5 (Better
 would have been 15...f5 maintaining
 the pin) 16 Re1 e4 (No longer as effec-
 tive with the pin removed) 17 b3xc4
 e4xf3 18 Qxf3 Qd7 19 c4xb5 a6xb5
 20 Re5 Bxb1 21 Rxb1 Rxa2 22 R(5)xb5
 Ba3 23 Bxa3? (White could have played
 23 Qe5! forcing the exchange of Queens,
 preventing the threats against an un-
 protected back rank, and securing his
 winning advantage) Qxb5 24 Qd1 (If White
 plays 24 Rxb5 he loses immediately
 to 24...R-a1+) Qf5 25 Bb2 Rb8 26 Qd1
 Qxb1 (Simply 26...h6 would have won,
 of course not 26...R(b8)xb2?? 27 Qe8
 mate or 26...R(a2)xb2? 27 Rxb2 and

White has won back his material with
 his own back rank threats of mate)
 27 Qxb1 R(a2)xb2 28 Qd3 Rb1+ 29 Qf1
 Rxf1 30 Kxf1 Rb2 31 WHITE RESIGNS.

A GAME FROM THE ANAHEIM CHESS CLUB
POST FATHERS DAY OPEN

WHITE-Brian Zavodnik BLACK-Bob Karg
 French Defence - Comments by Editor.
 1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 e5 f5 (This is pre-
 mature and contains no real threat, a
 better plan is to attack White's cen-
 ter with 3...c5 and 4...Nc6) 4 Nf3 h6
 (Again Black should have attacked the
 center, this move wastes time) 5 N(f3)d2
 Bd7 6 b3 Nc6? (Here it was important
 to play 6...Ne7 to defend against Qh5+)
 7 Qh5+ (Now Black is lost) g6 8 Qxg6+
 Ke7 9 Ba3+ Nb4 10 Bxb4+ c5 11 Bxc5 Mate.



↑ EDITOR'S NOTES ↑

If you have any games that you would
 like to have considered for publication
 send them to the Editor c/o The Orange
 Knight. Mail to: Calvin Olson, 20122
 Santa Ana Ave, #5-A, Santa Ana, Ca. 92707.

Due to decreased membership, and hence
 funds, this issue of The Orange Knight
 is from July thru October. If your
 membership is expired or on the verge
 of expiring we urge you to renew. It
 is in the players interest to support
 the local chess organizations.

♠ POTPOURRI ♠

by

Monte E. Crane

In our last column we discussed the swiss system method of running chess tournaments. In that article we mentioned the United States Chess Federation's rating system. In this article we will briefly discuss the subject of rating systems; where they came from and what they are used for.

The idea of ranking chess players by ability has been around as long as the game itself. A popular topic of discussion at any gathering of chess players is the relative powers of the best chess players in history. Nearly every player has an opinion on whether or not Bobby Fischer was really as good as Paul Morphy, the eighteenth century chess genius. So too, amateur chess-players are always willing to argue their own relative abilities.

Of course, one method of ranking chess players is by their results in competition against other players. Few people would dispute that the player who wins the championship of his country is most likely the best player. But, even this yardstick for measuring ability has its flaws. For example, if they have never met in competition, how can one measure the relative merits of two players from different countries? Or even that of players from different parts of the same country?

Enter the rating system. The most desirable type of system would be one that allows players from all over the country (or the world) to compare their abilities with those of other players in a fair and objective manner.

One of the earliest nationally used systems for ranking chess players was adopted by the Correspondence Chess League of America in 1933. In 1944 the magazine Chess Review began to use a numerical system developed by the late Kenneth Harkness for rating its correspondence chess tournaments. In 1950 the United States Chess Federation officially adopted a system developed by Mr. Harkness for rating its over-the-board tournaments.

Perhaps the most well known system used for rating chess players is the Elo system, developed by Professor Arpad Elo in the early 1960's. Based upon the theories of probability and statistics, the Elo system is today the most widely used system in the world. For several years the Elo system has been used by the United States Chess Federation and the World Chess Federation (FIDE) to award titles to players.

Simply put, the Elo system awards points to players when they win a game and subtracts points when they lose. There is a handicap factor built into the system. The formulas used compare the numerical ratings of the players involved in a contest and adjusts the number of points that can be won or lost based on the probability that the player will win or lose. For example, in any game it is more likely that the higher rated player will win. In order to equalize things, the higher rated player stands to win fewer points than the lower rated player. There are additional factors that may be involved to deal with players that are experiencing a period of rapid improvement. In addition to the points won they may receive bonus points as well. In theory the system is designed so that a player

with a 2200 rating in New York will have approximately the same relative strength as a player with a 2200 rating in Los Angeles.

If you are interested in joining the United States Chess Federation and playing in rated tournaments, write to the U.S.C.F. at 186 Route 9W, New Windsor, New York 12550.

↑ NEWS ITEM ↑

According to a USCF news release Stuart Rachels has become the youngest American master in U.S. chess history. He earned the title at the Birmingham Championship Challengers tournament at the age of 11 years and 10 months. Rachels is from Birmingham, Alabama.

The previous record holder was John Jarecki of Red Bank, New Jersey. He had set the record in July 1981 at the age of 12 years 7 months and 4 days. His record was broken by Rachels in August 1981.

Other record holders have been; Jon Litvinchuk, November 1979, age 12 years 7 months and 9 days; Joel Benjamin, 1977, age 13 years 3 months; and Robert J. Fischer, 1956, age 13 years 5 months.

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♔ TWO BRILLIANT GAMES ♔

by

Robert M. Snyder
National Chess Master

Paul Morphy was the only American besides Bobby Fischer to become the World Champion. Those who feel that Fischer has retired too early should find it interesting that Morphy retired from serious chess at the age of 21! The following game is one of Morphy's most famous short masterpieces played at the Duke of Brunswick's box at the opera, during a performance of "The Barber of Seville".

WHITE—Paul Morphy

BLACK—Duke of Brunswick and Count Isouard

Philidor's Defense. Played at Paris in 1858.

1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 d6 (This leads to a somewhat cramped position and is rarely seen in Master play today)
 3 d4 Bg4 (More standard is 3...Nd7 or 3...Nf6) 4 dxe5 Bxf3 (Not 4...dxe5 because of 5 Qxd8+ Kxd8 6 Nxe5)
 5 Qxf3 dxe5 6 Bc4 (Developing with a threat of a Scholar's type mate Nf6? (6...Qf6 or 6...Qd7 were better)
 7 Qb3 Qe7 8 Nc3 (A good alternative was 8 Bxf7+ and if Qxf7 then 9 Qxb7, for if 8 Qxb7 right away then Black can trade Queens with Qb4+) c6
 9 Bg5 b5? (9...Qc7 was better)
 10 Nxb5! (A winning sacrifice exposing Black's King) Cxb5 11 Bxb5+ N(1)d7 12 O-O-O Rd8 13 Rxd7! Rxd7
 (Note how Morphy uses all his pieces in the attack!) 14 Rd1 Qe6 15 Bxd7+ Nxd7 16 Qb8+! Nxb8 17 Rd8 Mate!

The following game is a classic example of a King Tour where the slightest mistake can be fatal.

WHITE—Hamppe

BLACK—Meitner

Vienna Game. Played at Vienna in 1872.

1 e4 e5 2 Nc3 Bc5 3 Na4?! (The second Move of the Knight is somewhat questionable on general principles) Bxf2+!? (An interesting sacrifice which exposed White's King, however 3...Be7 would leave White's Knight awkwardly posted) 4 Kxf2 Qh4+ 5 Ke3 (Not 5 g3 as Black would play Qxe4 forking a Rook and Knight) Qf4+ 6 Kd3 d5 (Black boldly attacks in the center forcing open lines and threatening 7...Qxe4+) 7 Kc3 Qxe4 8 Kb3 (The only reasonable way to guard the Knight, not 8 Nc5 because of Qd4+ or if 8 b3 then Qd4 Mate) Na6 (developing with a threat of mate) 9 a3 (9 Bxa6 would open up the QN file for Black's Rook after bxa6) Qxa4+! (Driving White's King further out into enemy territory) 10 Kxa4 Nc5+ (Black must prevent White's King from escaping through b3) 11 Kb4 (Here 11 Kb5 was to be considered) a5+ 12 Kxc5 Ne7 (Black threatens mate with 13...b6+ 14 Kb5 Bd7) 13 Bb5+ Kd8 14 Bc6! (The only move to avoid mate) b6+ 15 Kb5 Nxc6 16 Kxc6 (If 16 Ka4 then Nd4 followed by Be7 mate) Bb7+! 17 Kb5 (not 17 Kxb7? because of 17...Ke7 followed by R(h8)b8 mate) Ba6+ 18 Kc6 (If Ka4? then 18...Bc4 followed by b5 mate) Bb7+ 19 Drawn.

At this point the players agreed to a draw as it would be disadvantageous for either side to deviate from the perpetual check. This must be one of the most exciting draws on record.

♔ BOOKS FOR BEGINNERS ♔

The following are some of the books that your editor would recommend for beginning students of the game of Chess:

1. Learn Chess: A New Way for All by Alexander and Beach (Pergamon Press).

This is a two volume set. Volume I explains the rules of the game with elementary strategy and tactics and how to record your games. Volume II gives more advanced strategy and tactics in relation to the opening, middle, and end game play. Both volumes have problems, at the end of the chapters, that you can use to test your understanding of what you have learned.

2. Chess the Easy Way by Ruben Fine (Cornerstone Library).

An old but excellent introduction to the game with the rules and the fundamentals of strategy and tactics. It also has problems at the end of the chapters.

For those who already know the rules of the game but want to develop an understanding of the ideas in combinations and strategy read the following:

3. 1001 Winning Chess Sacrifices and Combinations by Fred Reinfeld (Wilshire Press).

A book of problems that will develop your combinational ability.

4. The Art of the Checkmate by Renaud and Kahn (Dover Publications).

Covers all major checkmating patterns.

5. Logical Chess: Move by Move by Irving Chernev (Simon & Schuster).

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6560 E. Paseo Caballo

Anaheim, Ca. 92807

(714) 998-5508

EDITOR

Calvin Olson

CONTRIBUTORS

Robert M. Snyder

Monte Crane

USCF

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(714) 772-5356



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6560 E. Paseo Caballo

Anaheim, CA 92807

CALVIN OLSON
20122 SANTA ANA AVE.#5A
SANTA ANA, CA. 92707

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