Richard Shorman

Chess

GREFE'S HIGH SCHOOL TOUR

Visiting Logan High School in Union City as part of his USCF sponsored chess interest tour, former U.S. champion John Grefe played 21 opponents in simultaneous exhibition, winning 20 games and drawing one. The lone draw went to Ed Sheffield, 41, a mathematics instructor and the coach for Logan's chess team.

White: John Grefe. Black: Ed Sheffield. Simultaneous Exhibition, Union City, Oct. 30, 1975. Sicilian Defense 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 g6 3 d4 cd 4 Nd4 Bg7 5 Nc3 a6 6 Bc4 e6 7 0-0 Ne7 8 Be3 0-0 9 Bb3 b5 10 a4 b4 11 Na2 Bb7 12 Qd3 Nbc6 13 f4 a5 14 Nc6 Bc6 15 Radl Bb2 16 e5 Nf5 17 Bc5 Re8 18 Rb1 Ba3 19 g4 Ne7 20 f5 gf 21 gf Kh8 22 f6 Ng6 23 Bd4 Rg8 24 Kf2 Nf4 25 Qe3 Rg2 26 Kel Re2 27 Qe2 Ne2 28 Ke2 d6 29 Rbd1 d5 30 Rg1 Qd7 31 Rg7 Rg8 32 Rg8 Kg8 33 Rg1 Kh8 34 Bc5 Ba4 35 Bf8 Bb5 36 Kd1 h5 37 Rg5 Kh7 38 h4 a4 39 Rh5 Kg6 40 Rg5 Kh7 41 Rh5 **Drawn.**

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White: John Grefe. Black: Kenny Fong. Simultaneous Exhibition, Union City, Oct. 30, 1975. Albin Counter Gambit 1 d4 d5 2 c4 e5 3 de d4 4 Nf3 Nc6 5 a3 Be7 6 g3 Bg4 7 Nbd2 Qd7 8 Bg2 h5 9 h3 Bf5 10 b4 Qe6 11 Bb2 Ne5 12 Ne5 Qe5 13 Nf3 Qd6 14 Nd4 Bc8 15 Nb5 Qd1 16 Rd1 Kf8 17 Nc7 Rb8 18 Be5 f6 19 Ne6 Be6 20 Bb8 Bc4 21 Bb7 Nh6 22 Ba7 Kf7 23 Rd4 Be6 24 Bd5 Rc8 25 Be6 Ke6 26 Kd2 Ra8 27 Bc5 Bc5 28 bc Ra3 29 c6 Ra8 30 Rc1 Rc8 31 c7 Nf7 32 Rc6 Ke7 33 f4 g6 34 Kc3 **Resigns.**

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White: John Grefe. Black: Hans Poschmann. Simultaneous Exhibition, Union City, Oct. 30, 1975. Sicilian Defense 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d4 cd 4 Nd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 a6 6 Be2 e6 7 0-0 Be7 8 f4 Qc7 9 Be3 0-0 10 Kh1 b5 11 Bf3 Bb7 12 e5 de 13 fe Nfd7 14 Bf4 Nc6 15 Nc6 Bc6 16 Bc6 Qc6 17 Qg4 f5 18 ef Rf6 19 Bg3 Raf8 20 Rf6 Rf6 21 Ne4 Rg6 22 Qe2 Nc5 23 Nc5 Bc5 24 Rd1 Be7 25 Rd3 h6 26 Rc3 Qd5 27 Rc7 Bf6 28 b3 Bg5 29 c4 Qd4 30 cb ab 31 Be5 Qd5 32 h3 Bf6 33 Bf6 Rf6 34 a4 ba 35 ba e5 36 Rc8 Rf8 37 Rf8 Kf8 38 Qf3 **Resigns.**

ALEKHINE MEMORIAL TOURNAMENT

A 16-player round-robin international tournament is under way in Moscow with the participation of former world champions Boris Spassky, Tigran Petrosian and Mikhail Tal. Other prominent grandmasters in attendance include Viktor Korchnoi, Efim Geller, Vlastimil Hort and Robert Bryne.

Tal scored one of the prettiest wins of the tournament in the seventh around by trouncing international master Michael Stean of England.

White: Mikhail Tal.   Black: Michael Stean.
Alekhine Memorial, Moscow, 1975.
Queen's Gambit Declined

1 N-KB3	N-KB3(a)	17 BxQP	R-K4(h)
2 P-B4	P-B4	18 NxPch	PxN
3 N-B3	P-K3	19 Q-N6ch	K-R1
4 P-KN3	P-Q4	20 BxBP	R-B3(i)
5 PxP	PxP	21 R-Q5(j)	Q-K2(k)
6 P-Q4	N-B3	22 B-Q4	N-B5
7 B-N2	B-K2	23 P-B4(1)	B-N2
8 0-0	0-0(b)	24 BxR	NxB(m)
9 B-N5	PxP	25 RxN	Q-B1(n)
10 KNxP	P-KR3	26 B-N3	N-N5
11 B-K3	R-K1	27 Q-Q3	NxR(0)
12 Q-N3(c)	N-QR4	28 PxN	Q-B4ch
13 Q-B2(d)	B-KN5	29 K-R2	B-K1
14 P-KR3	B-Q2(e)	30 P-K6(p)	R-Q3
15 QR-Q1(f)	R-QB1	31 Q-K4	Resigns
16 N-B5(g)	B-B1		

(a) Stean usually plays 1. . .P-QB4. I suspect that in that case I would have played 1 P-K4.

(b) English chess players (and I have had occasion to meet them over the board fairly often) excel in their theoretical preparations. Here, for example, even though I have not seen a single instance in which young Michael Stean has employed the Tarrasch defense, I have not the slightest doubt that he has thoroughly assimilated the key games of this variation. Therefore, I was already on the lookout for an opportunity to steer the game away from the paths of theory. Of course, it would not be easy to accomplish this task inasmuch as I had pretty well forgotten the Petrosian—Spassky match games of 1969, in which this variation was exhaustively tested.

(c) From the fact that my opponent sank deep in thought after this move I drew the conclusion that I had succeeded in coming up with something new.

(d) The knight on QR4 is not the least bit better situated than on QB3, but so far Black's play is logical.

(e) This move, however, is inconsistent. Obviously stronger would have been 14. . .B-R4, keeping White's KP under fire, e.g., 15 QR-Q1 R-QB1 15 N-B5 B-QN5, with unclear play.

(f) Black's bishop on Q2 only interferes with his other pieces.

(g) Not so much "play against the isolani" (White has the strategic maneuver B-Q4 and N-K3 in reserve.) as the beginning of a king-side attack, for which purpose the QR and not the KR occupied Q1 on the previous move. The point is that on 16. . .N-B5 White has a combination, 17 NxQP NxN (17. . .NxB 18 KNxBch RxN 19 QxR!) 18 BxN NxB 19 NxPch! K-B1 20 PxN!, and the rock at KB1 has its say. Relatively best for Black now would be 16. . .B-K3, but that would mean admitting the futility of his earlier moves with this bishop.

(h) Stean may have counted on obtaining positional compensation for the pawn after 17. . .KNxB 18 RxN Q-B2 and then noticed that 19 B-B4 costs more material; otherwise it is unlikely that Black would have allowed the following sacrifice of a piece of his own free will.

(i) The only move. The contest ends abruptly after 20. . .B-N2 21 BxKRP BxB (21. . .Q-B1 22 QxN) 22 RxB!

(j) An old affliction—trying to extract too much out of a good position. A lot simpler is 21 BxKRP BxB 22 QxBch N-R2 23 Q-B4 and all the Black pieces "hang". Now Black should have played 21. . .RxR 22 NxR B-N2, and it seems that White has nothing better than 23 BxKRP, which, however, is fully sufficient to win.

(k) This is the move White had counted on to produce a picture position two move later.

(l) Black's intended 23. . .B-B4 loses out of hand to 24 RxR NxR 25 QxB NxB 26 N-Q5.

(m) White confronts greater difficulties after 24. . .N-K6, without, of course, altering the outcome of the game, e.g., 25 R-B3 N(6)xR 26 NxN or 25 R-B3 B-B4 26 BxN RxB 27 R-K5, and though many pieces disappear from the board most of them are Black's.

(n) White possesses so much material that there is no compelling reason to hold on to an extra exchange.

(o) The simplest winning response to 27. . .BxR would be 28 QxB.

(p) Surplus material does not get in the way of White's continuing attack.