

# Chess

## Unique opening to a game ruled by the pawns

By RICHARD SHORMAN

### RULING PAWNS

A remarkable opening leads to a fascinating endgame in which Black's pawns rule the waves. A very fine performance. White: Eduard Gufeld (USSR). Black: Lubomir Kavalek (Czech.).

Students World Team Championship, Czechoslovakia, 1962.

Ray Lopez

1 e4	e5	19 Bh3	Rhg8
2 Nf3	Nc6	20 Nd2(m)	Bg2
3 Bb5	Bc5	21 Bg2	Rg2
4 c3	f5(a)	22 Rf1	Rd8l(n)
5 d4	fe	23 Ke2	Rd2ll(o)
6 Ng5(c)	Bb6(d)	24 Kd2	e4
7 d5(o)	e3ll(f)	25 Bf8	f4
8 Ne4(g)	Qh4l	26 b4	Rg5l
9 Qf3	Nf6	27 Bc5(p)	Rc5ll(q)
10 Nf6	gf	28 bc	Bc5(r)
11 dc(h)	ef	29 Rabl	Kf5
12 Kdl(l)	dc	30 Rb4	f3
13 Be2(j)	Be6	31 Rd4(s)	Bd4
14 Qh5(k)	Qh5	32 cd	Kf4
15 Bh5	Ke7(1)	33 Rf2(t)	e3
16 b3	Bd5	34 Kel	ef
17 Ba3	Ke6	35 Resigns	
18 Bg4	f5		

(Commentary extracted from "Chess Review," Dec. 1962, pg. 384)

(a) A rarely played line, sharp and risky, but not necessarily bad. At any rate, its ramified consequences are rather obscure.

(b) After 5 Bc6 dc 6 Ne5 Black has a good continuation in 6... Qh4. Nor does 5 ef e4 6 Bc6 dc 7 Ne5 offer promise, because of 7... Qf6 (7... Bf5? 8 Qh5 g6 9 Ng6!).

(c) This move represents an attempt to improve on the following two alternatives: 1) 6 Nfd2 Bb6 (not 6... ed?? 7 Qh5, etc.) and (a) 7 Bc6 bc 8 Qh5 Kf8 9 Qe5 Nf6, with a good game for Black (Yates — Rabinovich, Baden-Baden, 1925) or (b) 7 d5, after which 7... Nce7 8 Ne5 gives White a fine game, but the

important sacrifice 7... Nf6!, it seems, can give Black good compensation for the piece following 8 dc bc, and he may even have the edge after 8 0-0 Nce7 (Colle — Vidmar, Bled, 1931); 2) 6 Bc6, usually cited as the refutation of this line, but it still leaves questions open. Consider (a) 6... ef 7 Bf3 ed 8 0-0, which does present White with superior chances for attack, and (b) 6... dc 7 Ne5, with which White kept his extra pawn and won with 7... Bd6 8 Qh5 g6 9 Qe2 Be5 10 Qe4 (Smyslov — Vidmar, Groningen, 1946). But 7... Qd5 probably suffices for equality, and at least deserves a closer investigation.

(d) White does not win a piece after 6... ed (as in the previous note), but he secures the better attacking chances with 7 Ne4.

(e) This move discloses White's main idea. He is aiming at an essential improvement in the first line given under White's sixth move: e.g., if 7... Nf6 now, he has the refutation in 8 dc bc 9 Bc6! dc 10 Qd8 Kd8 11 Nf7.

(f) Black, however, has this new resource. The sacrifice of the knight on c6 remains a significant point.

(g) White has no good alternative. The pawn on e3 may not be taken with impunity: 8 ef? Qg5, or 8 Be3? Be3, etc. Nor is 8 dc any good, although Black can easily go wrong: 1) 8... Qg5?? 9 cd; 2) 8... bc!? 9 Bc6 Qg5 10 Be3! (White loses if he falls for Black's trap of 10 Ba8 ef 11 Ke2 Ba6 12 Kf3 Qf5.) Be3 11 Ba8, and White ought to win; 3) 8... ef! 9 Kfl bc 10 Be2 d5, with Black for choice, the three pawns being definitely stronger than the piece here.

(h) In the absence of anything better to do, White finally takes the knight. Otherwise, he has only 11 Be3 and remains a pawn down without compensation.

(i) After 12 Kd2 dc 13 Bc6 bc 14 Qc6 Ke7 14 Qa8 Rd8 White still has to expose his king to a fatal check by Black's white-bound bishop.

(j) White's only move.

(k) Again, the only thing White can do, in view of such threats as 14... 0-0-0 and 14... Bd5.

(l) Now, with three strong pawns for a piece, Black has a distinct advantage. He uses it in a truly fascinating way.

(m) The fall of the fourth pawn is inevitable. So, too, is the

subsequent exchange of bishops.

(n) Black is not interested in collecting still more pawns but in queening one. His conduct of the endgame is instructive.

(o) Brilliant and effective. The passed pawns are more important than the exchange. Black anticipates 24 Nc4, after which his advanced pawn may fall.

(p) White tries desperately to organize some sort of resistance: 27... Bc5 28 bc Rc5 29 Ke2.

(q) Ingenious and perfectly logical, and also foreseen apparently at least when 26... Rg5 was played.

(r) The point now is that Black has maintained his foremost pawn in such a way as to be able to get in... f3, which keeps his pawn mass mobile. In this remarkable situation his bishop and three passed pawns are superior to the two rooks. White is helpless.

(s) After 31 Re4 Ke4 the fight is soon over.

(t) Again, White has no other move; indeed, he hardly has any playable move at all.

### LONE PINE BULLETINS

Many excellent games were played at the 1979 Louis D. Statham Masters-Plus tournament in Lone Pine, Calif. and recorded in bulletin form. For a complete set, postpaid, send \$6 to California Chess Bulletins, 1009 MacArthur blvd., Apt. 6, Oakland, Calif. 94610.

White: Predrag Ostojic (2410). Black: William Lombardy (2520). Lone Pine, 1979. Sicilian Defense 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 e6 3 d4 cd 4 Nd4 a6 5 Bd3 Nf6 6 0-0 d6 7 Qe2 Be7 8 c4 0-0 9 Nc3 b6 10 Khl Bb7 11 f4 Nc6 12 Nf3 Nd7 13 Bd2 Rc8 14 Rael Bf6 15 Bb1 g6 16 b3 Nd4 17 Nd4 Bd4 18 Qd3 Bg7 19 Qh3 Qe7 20 f5 Rc5 21 Nd1 Re8 22 Bb4 ef 23 ef Re5 24 Re5 Ne5 25 Qg3 Qd7 26 Ne3 b5 27 Bd2 bc 28 bc Qc6 29 Rc1 Qc5 30 h3 Qa3 31 fg hg 32 Rc2 Qb2 33 Rb3 Qd2 34 Rb7 Nc4 35 Qf3 Ne5 36 Qf4 Qc1 37 Kh2 Ng4 38 Qg4 Qe3 39 Resigns.

White: Leonid Shamkovich (2495). Black: Helgi Olafsson (2440). Lone Pine, 1979. Sicilian Defense 1 e4 c5 2 Nc3 e6 3 Nf3 d6 4 d4 cd 5 Nd4 Nf6 6 g4 Nc6 7 g5 Nd7 8 Be3 Be7 9 Rg1 a6 10 Qd2 0-0 11 0-0-0 Nd4 12 Bd4 b5 13 a3 Bb7 14 Rg3 Rc8 15 Kbl Re8 16 h4 Nb6 17 h5 Nc4 18 Bc4 Rc4 19 g6 fg 20 hg h6 21 Be3 Bf6 22 Bh6 Rd4 23 Qf4 Rd1 24 Nd1 gh 25 Ne3 Qe7 26 Ng4 Bg5 27 Nh6 Bh6 28 Qh6 Qg7 29 Qe3 e5 30 Qb3 d5 31 ed Qd7 32 d6 Kg7 33 Rh3 Kg6 34 Qg3 Kf5 35

Rh5 Resigns.

### MONTEREY INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT

The 1979 Monterey International Open Chess Tournament will take place at the Monterey Chess Center, 430 Alvarado St., June 23-24. The four-round, USCF-rated, Swiss system event offers a prize fund of \$1,255 based on 95 entries in two separate divisions. Entry fee is \$20 for the Premier Division and \$15 for the Reserve Division (Class C and below), if mailed by June 20; otherwise, \$5 more will be assessed for late registration. A rapid-transit special tourney will also be held beginning at 8 p.m., Friday, June 22, with cash prizes to winners. Round one of the main event starts at 11 a.m., Saturday, June 23, with a time control of 40 moves in 120 minutes. For further information, please phone Ted and Naomi Yudacufski, tournament directors, at the Monterey Chess Center, (408) 372-9790.