

VIRGINIA CHESS

Newsletter

The bimonthly publication of the
Virginia Chess Federation

2024 - #3



Pedro Nel Gómez, <https://deludoseachorum.blogspot.com/2024/02/pedro-nel-gomez.html>

VIRGINIA CHESS

Newsletter

2024 - Issue #3

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non-profit organization for the use of its members.

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Central Virginia Open

by Robert Jackson

The 1st Central Virginia Open was held April 26-28 in beautiful Glenn Allen, Virginia. The VCF Cup event was organized by Eastern Chess Association, which has been making a strong effort to provide more tournaments for the Richmond area. This 5 round swiss was played in three sections: Open (FIDE rated G/90+30); Under 1700 (also G/90+30); and Under 1100 (G/60+10). There was also a blitz event on Saturday night.

The Open section saw a surprising tie for first place between state champion GM Sergey Erenburg and Expert Aneesh Desai, each finishing with 4½ points. Desai had an excellent tournament with a draw against FM Sudarshan Sriniaiyer and a final round win over Larry Larkins. Lukas Lebakken scored the biggest upset for the section.

The U1700 group saw clear winner as Shreyas Krishnan scored 4½. Joshith Vurimi & Vadim Barnakov tied for 2nd with half a point less. The upset prize in this section went to Jonathan Young.

The U1100 saw a perfect score by Jonathan Davis. A 2-way tie for 2nd included unrateds Charles Wilson & Andrew Zhou.

GM Sergey Erenburg won the blitz with a perfect score.

ANTD Robert Jackson served as Chief TD, assisted by Club TDs Venkata Krishnan & Cayden Jackson. VCF Vice President Mike Callaham was onsite doing game analysis.

Sudarshan Sriniaiyer - Aneesh Desai Queen's Indian

Notes by Mike Callaham

These players get to meet in this round because Sudarshan has just gotten a draw against GM Erenburg and Aneesh has just beaten IM Oladapo Adu (*see the game below*). That means both players were hot. This clash in the Queen's Indian reinforces their previous results! **1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nf3 b6 4 g3 Ba6 5 b3 Bb4+ 6 Bd2 Be7 7 Nc3 c6 8 e4 d5 9 cxd5?!** [This comes behind 9 e5; 9 Bd3; 9 Qc2; or 9



Qe2. Sudarshan tends to keep the position equal until a real break comes. He also has a great ability to zap the complications out of positions without taking any damage!] **9...Bxf1 10 Kxf1 cxd5 11 e5 Ne4 12 Kg2 Nxd2 13 Qxd2 Nc6 14 a3 Rc8 15 Rhc1?! Na5 16 Qd3 O-O 17 Nd2 Qd7 18 Qa6?! Qb7?!** [This was Aneesh's first chance at an initiative by striking on the dark squares: 18...f6 and 18...g5 were both worth a try here.] **19 Qxb7 Nxb7 20 b4 f6 21 Nb5 fxe5 22 dxe5** [22 Nxa7!? Rxc1 23 Rxc1 Bg5 24 f4 exf4 25 Nf3 Bf6 26 Rc6 Ra8 =] **22...a5 23 Nd4 axb4 24 Nxe6 Rxc1 25 Rxc1 Re8 26 Rc7 Nd8 27 Nxd8 Bxd8 28 Ra7 bxa3 29 f4! Be7 30 Nb1 g6 31 Nxa3 Bxa3 32 Rxa3 =** [From here the ending is standard and instructive.] **32...b5 33 Ra7 Rb8 34 Rd7 b4 35 Rxd5 b3 36 Rd1 b2 37 Rb1 Kf7 38 Kf3 Ke6 39 Ke4 h6 40 Kd3 g5 41 Kc3 gxf4 42 gxf4 Rf8 43 Rxb2 Rxf4 44 Rb6+ Kxe5 45 Rxh6 Kf5 46 Kd3 Kg5 47 Rh8 Rh4 48 Rg8+ Kf4 49 Rg2 Kf3 50 Ra2 Rg4 51 Rb2** and the position was agreed drawn a few moves later. ½-½

Ella Li - Larry Larkins

Dutch

Notes by Mike Callaham

Ella is playing "The Larkens"! Larry had a peak rating of 2192. Ella is 10 years old with a rating of 1622. Remember when you 'play up' you have two chances to win, but when you 'play down' you have two chances to lose. Ella finished the tournament +2 -2 =1 and came away with 86 rating points. That will move her up into the Top 100 for kids in her age group! **1 d4 e6 2 c4 b6 3 Nc3 Bb7 4 Nf3 f5!?** [This is a nice way to switch into what is becoming a very popular variation of the Dutch. If it catches you off guard, you will miss that the best move for White is 6 a3. 6 g3 is the most popular, but 6 a3 is what will disappoint Black!] **5 Bf4?! Nf6?!** [Black misses 5...Bb4 as the absolute equalizer] **6 e3 Be7 7 Be2 O-O 8 O-O Nh5** [Seems like both sides have missed a few pages out of their opening books. White doesn't have to move that bishop. The engine is calling for not one bishop move out of its first five choices!?] **9 Bg3?! d6 10 Rc1 Kh8?!** [Develop the knight or fight for space with 10...c5. The



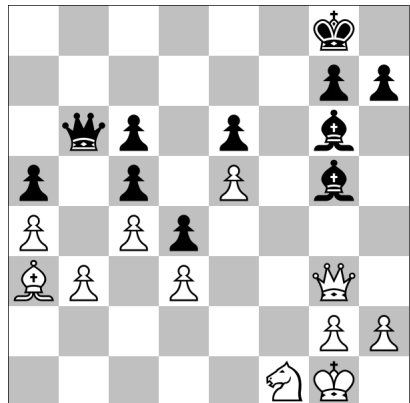
move played did not make the top five either.] **11 Qb3? Nd7 12 c5 e5?** [This is a classic example of what it looks like when players are playing the right moves for the wrong opening. 12...Nxc3] **13 cxd6! cxd6 14 dxe5 Nxc3 15 hxg3 Nxe5?** [15...Nc5 or 15...dxe5 were just fine] **16 Nxe5?** [16 Nd4! Qe8 17 Ne6 Qc6 18 e4 fxe4 19 Nb5 Qd5 20 Qxd5 Bxd5 21 Nxf8 Rxf8 22 Rc7 +-] **16...dxe5 17 Rfd1 Qe8 18 Nb5?! [18 Bb5] 18...f4 19 exf4 exf4? 20 Nc7!** [wins material] **20...Qg6 21 Nxa8 Bxa8 22 Bf3?** [22 g4! keeping the file closed would have secured a winning advantage] **22...fxg3 23 Bxa8 gxf2+ 24 Kf1 Rxa8 25 Qd5 Rf8 26 Qd7 Bc5 27 b4! Bxb4 28 Rc8 Qf6 29 Rxf8+ Bxf8 30 Qxa7 h6 31 Qa8 ½-½**

Aneesh Desai - Oladapo Adu Sicilian

Notes by Mike Callahan

1 e4 c5 2 Nc3 e6 3 f4 Nc6 4 Nf3 d5 5 Bb5 a6?! [This move is not played too frequently. Both 5...Ne7 and 5...Nf6 are more popular and getting better results.] **6 Bxc6+ bxc6 7 d3 Nf6 8 e5 Nd7 9 Na4 Nb6 10 Nxb6 Qxb6 11 c4 Be7 12 O-O O-O 13 b3 a5 14 a4 Bd7 15 Nd2 f6 16 Ba3?!** [If the clock are telling the story here, Adu has used just 4 minutes plus his increments. The Sicilian is like this more than any other opening I know. White's last move takes the bishop out of play and makes b3 more vulnerable because any capture there will result in a double attack that is hard to defend. Black has been awarded a slight initiative.] **16...fxe5 17 fxe5 Rxf1+ 18 Qxf1 Rf8 19 Qe2 Be8 20 Rf1 Rxf1+ 21 Qxf1 Bg5 22 Qf2 d4 23 Nf1 Bg6 24 Qg3** [Aneesh was down to 19 minutes and Adu still had a hour and 24 minutes remaining.] *{diagram}*

24...Bh6? [The most fun move would have been, 24...Be3+! 25 Nxe3 dxe3 26 Qg4 (26 Qxe3? does not win a pawn due to that drawback of 16 Ba3) 26...Bf5 27





Qd1 e2 28 Qxe2 Qxb3 29 Bxc5 Bxd3 30 Qd2 Qb1+ 31 Kf2 h6 32 Kg3
 Bxc4 33 h3 Qb3+ 34 Kh2 Bd5 ♣] **25 Qf3?! Be8?** = [25...Be3+!] **26**
h4 g6? 27 h5?! [27 Ng3! Bg7 28 Ne4 Qxb3 29 Bxc5 Qb1+ 30 Kh2
Qe1 31 Nf6+! + Kh8 32 Qf4 Qe3 33 Qxe3 dxe3 34 Nxe8 e2 35 Bf2
Bxe5+ 36 Kh3 Bc3 37 Nc7 e5 38 Ne6 e1Q 39 Bxe1±] 27...Bg7? 28
h6! Bxh6? 29 Qh3! Bf8? [With over an hour on his clock, Black
 was still using less than 1 minute per move.] **30 Qxe6+ Bf7 31**
Qc8 Kg7 32 e6 Bg8 33 Qd7+ Kf6 34 Qe8 Bxe6 35 Qxf8+ Ke5 36
Bxc5 Qc7 37 Nh2 1-0 *There may have been a few more moves played.*
White's win is secure, however, as there is no good remedy for the threat
Nf3+. For example, 37...Bf7 38 Nf3+ Ke6 39 Ng5+ Kf6 40 Ne4+ Kf5
41 Be7; or 37...Qf7 38 Bd6+ Kf5 39 g4+ Kg5 (39...Kf6 40 Be7+ Ke5
41 Qb8mate) 40 Qd8+ Kh6 41 Bf8+ etc —Ed}

Back to the Future

A quarter century ago, VIRGINIA CHESS issue #1999/1 included an offbeat submission about a math problem tangentially related to chess: “The Prime Queen Attacking Problem”, by Mike Keith. The majority of our regular chess-playing readers probably dismissed it after brief inspection. However, the article was quirky and different, and your editor thinks it’s cool for VIRGINIA CHESS to go off in odd directions from time to time.

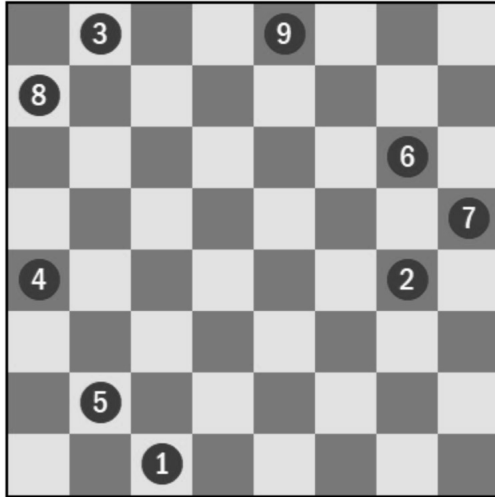
A few weeks ago I received a surprise email from G L Honaker, of Bristol. Turns out that this mostly-forgotten article has come to be regarded as ground-breaking in certain arcane corridors of math. Moreover, Mr Honaker informed me that he and Mike Keith have developed a genre of puzzle whose origin traces back to the Prime Queen Attacking Problem. A book is forthcoming: *CHESSearch - 64 Perplexing Puzzles with a Chess Theme*. Honaker concluded: “Today (March 9, 2024) we’ve agreed to release one of them and dedicate it to you (*Virginia Chess Newsletter*) and all those that continue to make VCN a success. Our greatest hope is that you enjoy it.”

So you just never know! On the opposite page we present the puzzle, and on the following pages a rerun of the original 1999 article.



CHESSearch

by Honaker and Keith



Find the square where a Queen can be placed to attack* five digits.

Then put the *unattacked* digits in the right order to form a prime number.

Hint: At the time Magnus Carlsen achieved this rating, it was the highest in chess history.

*Note that the Queen does not attack the square it sits on.

2nd annual

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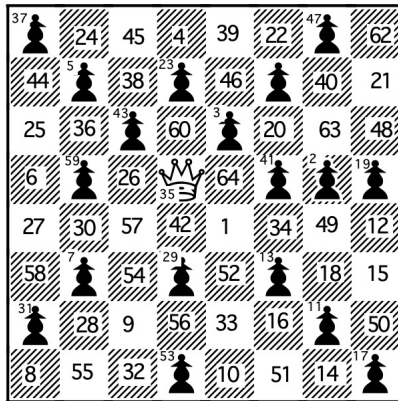


The Prime Queen Attacking Problem

by Mike Keith

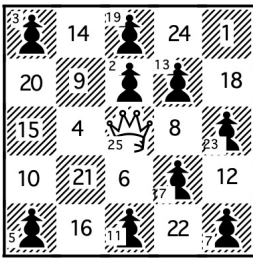
THIS INTERESTING PROBLEM was posed by G L Honaker, Jr in November of 1998. First, create any knight's tour on an $n \times n$ chessboard, in which the knight starts on any square of the board and by successive knight's moves visits every square on the board exactly once. Number the squares visited by the knight in order starting with 1 for the starting square. When you are done, place a Queen on any square and count the number of prime numbers attacked by the Queen (note that the Queen is not considered to be attacking the square it sits on). Now, the problem: **What is the largest number of primes that can be attacked by the Queen, for any placement of the Queen and any knight's tour?**

First, note that there are 18 primes between 1 and 64. Amazingly, there is a perfect knight's tour in which all 18 primes can be attacked! Here it is, found by an approximately 12-hour computer search:

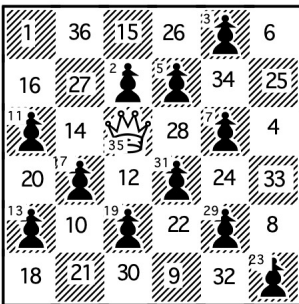


Where the location of the Queen is d5 and attacked primes are indicated by pawns.

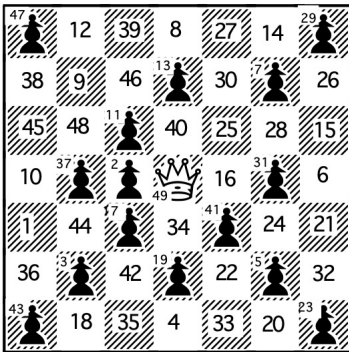
Knight's tours are impossible on 1×1 , 2×2 , 3×3 , 4×4 boards, but it is natural to ask the same question for any $n \times n$ board, with $n \geq 5$. Here are perfect solutions for 5×5 through 7×7 (all by M Keith):



5x5 board - 9 of 9 primes



6x6 board - 11 of 11 primes



7x7 board - 15 of 15 primes

The table below includes these values of $Q(n)$ as well as some larger values of n (whose full boards we do not show for space reasons). The last column shows the total number of primes in the array.

n	$Q(n)$	Total primes
5	9	9
6	11	11
7	15	15
8	18	18
9	19	22
10	20	25
11	22	30
12	23	34

Note that 8x8 is the largest one for which we have found a perfect solution. As n increases it appears to become harder to achieve perfection, and a moment's thought shows why this is the case. Assume n is even (a similar argument works for n odd). Since the dark squares (or light squares) on the chessboard always contain numbers with the same parity, due to the properties of a knight's tour, the most odd numbers that can be attacked by a Queen is $3n-5$, which happens when the Queen sits on one of the two central odd numbers. If all of these were primes, and if the Queen also

attacked the prime 2, then there could be at most $3n-4$ primes attacked. On the other hand, there are $\pi(n^2)$ primes [the number of primes $\leq n^2$] in the array. This grows faster than linearly, so it becomes harder and harder to reach, since $3n-4$ grows linearly.



Denote by $M(n)$ the most number of primes that could ever be attacked in an $n \times n$ grid, as described in the previous paragraph. Then, $M(n) = 3n-4$ for n even and $4\lceil n/4 \rceil + 2n - 1$ for n odd. The growth argument means that for all n sufficiently large a perfect attack configuration is impossible. This first happens for $n=11$, since then $M(n) = 4\lceil n/4 \rceil + 2n - 1 = 29$ whereas $\pi(121)=30$. So we have:

Theorem:

A perfect configuration is impossible for $n \geq 11$.

In fact, the above evidence suggests:

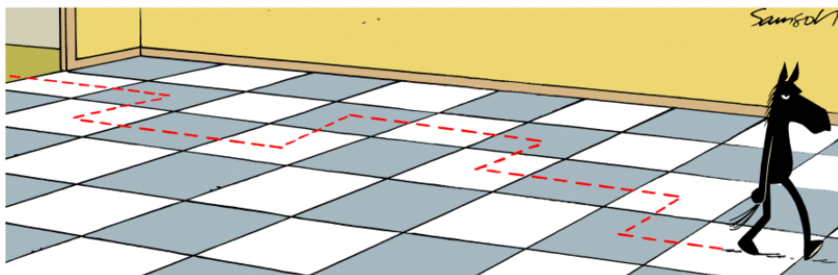
Conjecture:

A perfect configuration is possible only for $n = 5, 6, 7,$ and 8 .

We can define a quasi-perfect configuration as one that attacks not $\pi(n)$ primes but rather $M(n)$, the maximum amount possible when $n \geq 11$. In contrast to perfectness, it should be *easier* to be quasi-perfect as n becomes larger. What, we wonder, is the smallest value of n for which a quasi-perfect configuration is possible?

Some other open questions:

- (1) Are the above values of $Q(n)$ really the best? Is the conjecture true?
- (2) What's the best that can be achieved if the knight's tour is required to be closed (reentrant)? (Late-breaking news: I can attack 16 on an 8×8 board in a reentrant tour.)
- (3) What's the best score for larger values of n ?
- (4) What's the best score attainable for other chess or fairy chess pieces?





Macon Shibut - Ron Sperber
World Amateur Team East 2024

Nimzowitsch Larsen

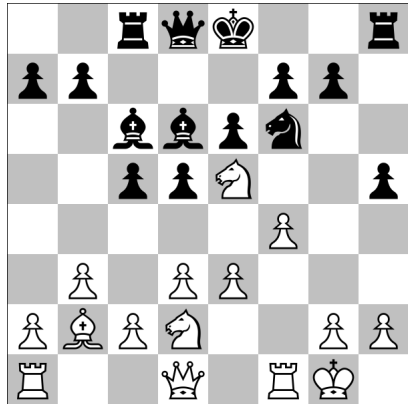
Notes by Macon Shibut

1 b3 d5 2 Bb2 c5 3 e3 Nc6 4 Bb5 Bd7 5 Nf3 e6 6 O-O Nf6 7 Bxc6 Bxc6 8 Ne5 Rc8 9 f4 h5?! [This is not the first time somebody played this strange move against me in similar positions. One example that I fondly recall from 1978(!): 1 f4 d5 2 Nf3 Nf6 3 e3 Bg4 4 h3 Bxf3 5 Qxf3 e6 6 b3 Nbd7 7 Bb2 h5 8 Bd3 Nc5 9 O-O Nxd3 10 cxd3 Qd7 11 Nc3 O-O-O 12 Rac1 d4

13 Na4 dxe3 14 dxe3 Qxd3 15 Be5 c6 16 Rxc6+ 1-0] 10 d3 [The next note shows why in the particular case of ...h5 having weakened Black's kingside – but also secured g4 for his knight – it might be better for White not to weaken e3 and instead just go 10 Nxc6 to take away the bishop pair, relying on ...h5 making Black's further development difficult.]

10...Bd6 11 Nd2 *{diagram}*

11...Qb6?! [Black could justify ...h5 by playing 11...Bxe5! eg 12 fxe5 Ng4 13 Qf3 O-O and I don't see anything great for White. 14 h3 d4 15 e4 Nxe5 16 Qxh5; or 14 d4 Qg5; or 14 Qf4 d4 15 e4 Ne3 16 Rfc1 f5!]
12 Ndf3 Ng4 13 Nxc6 hxc6 14 Ng5! [basically winning a pawn]
14...c4 15 Bd4 Bc5 16 Bxc5 Qxc5 17 d4 Qe7 18 Qxg4 f5 19 Qg3 Qf6



20 Nf3 Ke7 21 Qg5?! [Not much of a move. It wastes time, besides which it's not clear trading queens is in my interest despite the extra pawn.] 21...Be8 22 Rac1 Rh5 23 Qg3 [j'adoube!] 23...c3 24 a4 b5 [maybe not to his good, but he's a pawn down and has to do something] 25 axb5 Bxb5 26 Rfe1 Rch8 27 Ra1 a6 28 Ra3 Rc8 29 Rea1 Rc7 30 Qe1 Rh8 31 Ng5 [Δ Rxa6] 31...Rc6 32 Ra5 Qh6 33 Nf3 Qh5



34 Qg3 Kf6 35 h3 [35 Rxb5! axb5 36 Ra7 is good because of the dual threats Qxg7 & Ne5, but rather than rely on accurate calculation I just let him twist a bit longer, and sure enough he collapsed on his own] **35...Rh6? 36 Qg5+! 1-0** because 36...Qxg5 37 fxg5+loses the rook, while if 36...Kf7 37 Rxb5 axb5 38 Ra7+ etc

Akash Shah – Macon Shibut World Amateur Team East 2024

French

Notes by Macon Shibut

1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 Nc3 Bb4 4 Qg4 [I don't know this variation, but I proceeded on the basis of comparison with the line 4 a3 Bxc3+ 5 bxc3 dxe4 6 Qg4 Nf6 7 Qxg7 Rg8 8 Qh6. That resembles what we get in this game except here I still had my dark square bishop, but also I have not yet captured on e4. I searched long and hard for a way to exploit that dark square bishop. See move 9!] **4...Nf6 5 Qxg7 Rg8 6 Qh6 Rg6** [Had he retreated to e3 or d2 I would have played ...dxe4] **7 Qh4 Rg4 8 Qh6 Rxe4+ 9 Be3?** [A mistake because it boxes in his queen. 9 Ne2 was correct.] **9...Bf8! 10 Qh3** [10 Qg5? Rg4 11 Qe5 Nbd7 traps the queen] **10...e5 11 Qg3** [11 Qf3? Bg4 12 Qg3 Nh5 again traps the queen] **11...Nh5** [Unfortunately 11... Rg4? 12 Qxe5+ Be6 fails to 13 Bg5; but the exchange sacrifice 11...Nc6! 12 Nxe4 Nxe4 13 Qg8 Qe7 was interesting] **12 Qg8 Rg4 13 Qxh7?** [Another mistake, although during the game I expected this move, certain he would attack my knight. In fact 13 Qh8! reinforcing d4 would have been much better] **13...exd4 14 Qxh5 dxc3** [Material is equal, both sides are undeveloped with kings in the center. Bbut somehow my king feels safer.] **15 b3?** [Probably he should go 15 bxc3 although what I expected was 15 O-O-O cxb2+ 16 Kb1] **15...d4!** [Suddenly White's path is quite narrow.] **16 Qe5+** [For 16 O-O-O? I found the pleasingly 16...Qe7 (threatening mate in 2) 17 Rxd4 (to clear d1 for his king) 17...Rxd4 18 Bxd4 Qe1+ 19 Qd1 Ba3+] **16...Be6 17 Rd1?** [the only try was 17 Bf4 when Black is for choice after 17...c5] **17...Nd7 18 Qh8 dxe3 19 Nf3 exf2+ 20 Kxf2 Qf6 21 Qh5 O-O-O** [strictly speaking, a miscalculation since after 21...Bc5+ 22 Ke1 Re4+ 23 Be2 I didn't notice the strength of 23...Bg4. I preferred a 'developing move' that I saw also wins. Now with my queen rook in play ...Bc5+ is an enormous threat.] **22 g3 Bc5+ 23 Kg2 Rh8 0-1**



Vocation Corner

by Mike Callaham

Forging the chess players, coaches, tournament directors, and affiliates of tomorrow is no easy task. First we need the right tools. Then we need to get them fired up, pound on them until they get in shape. And finally to finish them for everyone to see. Or something like that...lol. This issue of the corner is about the continuing Over-the-Board (OTB) and Parental Experience.

Pre-pandemic, the portion of players entering their first tournaments was about 15%. Most of them would play a 4 or 5 round event and come out with a rating of 450-650. Post-pandemic, 29% of the entrants are playing in their first chess tournament, and they are emerging with ratings of 800, 900, and 1000. They've been playing on the Internet, so they are more experienced coming into OTB chess than the newbies of old.

The challenge and tragedy is that the Internet misleads these players into expecting OTB ratings of 1400, 1500, and 1600 based on their online ratings. But the systems are not the same! If players are to stick around, OTB must be as much fun and feel as rewarding as their online experience — so someone needs to be there to explain the difference!!

“John, Maneesh, Ritvika, your rating is correct +/- 100 points for the time control you have been playing in! This is tournament chess, not lightning, bullet, blitz, or rapid. You’ve had someone recording your games, pressing your clock, and you’ve been able to win in the past... because your opponent was running out of time! lol... do you see the difference?”

Postmortem analysis, costumes, pageantry, books, trinkets, equipment, raffles, contests, ribbons, medals, and trophies all anchor the new experience! If all they do is play and go home with nothing but their games to ponder and marvel, we failed to provide a superior real life chess experience!

We've got 25 games that we get to call practice, warm up, amateur, adjustment, get acquainted, rookie, etc. Perfection is when everyone coming to a tournament in Virginia looks forward to our activities, information, and services, as the standard, and not just something for kids and new people!!





Cherry Blossom Classic

Capital Area Chess's 11th annual Cherry Blossom Classic, a major event on the Virginia chess calendar, was played just as we go to press. Hopefully someone can provide a more complete report in a future issue. For now we can say that a total of 249 players participated across seven sections. There were also a variety of Blitz and Scholastic side events that attracted 106 players altogether.

Grandmasters Karen Grigoryan, of Armenia, & Titas Stremavicius, of Lithuania, each scored 7-2 to top the Open section. Vaibhav Kalpaka's 7½ score was good for clear 1st place in the Under 2300. Hanford Chong achieved the same result in the Under 2100 group. Andrew Thomas Slattery scored 6-1 to pace the Under 1800. The Under 1500 saw a tie for 1st between Krish Jeyakumar & Salbinaz Ismayilova. Amudhan Ashok & Isabella Incontrera shared top honors in the Under 1200. Finally, the Under 900 group was won by Sachin Katuwal & Wesaam Basim Tayeb

Facundo Pierrot - Karen Grigoryan

Nimzoindian

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nc3 Bb4 4 Qc2 O-O 5 a3 Bxc3+ 6 Qxc3 d6 7 Nf3 Re8 8 g3 Nc6 9 Bg2 a5 10 b3 e5 11 d5 Ne7 12 Nd2 c6 13 e4 a4 14 O-O axb3 15 Nxb3 Ra4 16 Bg5 Ng6 17 dxc6 bxc6 18 Rfd1 Be6 19 Nc5 Rxc4 20 Nxe6 Rxc3 21 Nxd8 Rxd8 22 a4 Rb3 23 a5 Rbb8 24 a6 Nf8 25 a7 Ra8 26 Ra6 Ne6 27 Be3 c5 28 Bf1 Kf8 29 Bc4 Ke7 30 f3 Rd7 31 Rda1 Rb7 32 R6a5 Nc7 33 R1a2 Rb4 34 Bf1 Nd7 35 Bd2 Rb7 36 Kf2 Kd8 37 h4 Kc8 38 f4 Rb6 39 Bh3 Ne6 40 fxe5 Nxe5 41 Bc3 Nc6 42 R5a4 Kb7 43 Bxe6 fxe6 44 Bxg7 Rxa7 45 Rxa7+ Nxa7 46 g4 Rb4 47 Rb2 e5 48 Rxb4+ cxb4 49 Ke3 Nb5 50 Kd3 b3 51 h5 b2 52 Kc2 Nc3 53 Kxb2 Nxe4 54 Bf8 Kc6 55 Be7 Kd7 56 Bh4 Ke6 57 g5 Kf5 0-1

Titas Stremavicius – Filip Panchevski

King's Indian

1 d4 d6 2 Nf3 g6 3 g3 Bg7 4 Bg2 Nf6 5 O-O O-O 6 b3 b5 7 Nbd2 Bb7 8 c4 bxc4 9 bxc4 Nbd7 10 Rb1 Qc8 11 Qc2 e6 12 e4 c5 13 e5 Ne8 14 Ba3 Rb8 15 Rfe1 Qc7 16 dxc5 Nxc5 17 Nh4 Bxg2 18 Rxb8 Qxb8 19 Kxg2 Qb6 20 Nh3 Nd7 21 exd6 Nef6 22 Qa4 Nc5 23 Qb5 Rc8 24 Qxb6 axb6 25 Bxc5 bxc5 26 Ne5 Rd8 27 Nb3 Rxd6 28 Nxc5 Rd2 29 Rb1 Bf8 30 Rb8 Kg7 31 Ncd3 Rxa2 32 Rb7 Kg8 33 Rxf7 Ne4 34 Rf4 Nd6 35 g4 Rc2 36 Rd4 Nb7 37 Rd7 Nc5 38 Rc7 Nxd3 39 Nxd3 Rc3 40 Ne5 Bd6 41 Rc8+ Kg7 42 Nf3 Bf4 43 Nd4 e5 44 Nb5 Rd3 45 c5 e4 46 c6 Rd1 47 c7 Rc1 48 Rd8 1-0



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