

TARRANT COUNTY CHESS NEWSLETTER

Alliance Chess Club

Tuesdays, La Madeleine's, N. Tarrant Parkway 6:30-Close

Arlington Chess Club

Thursdays, Social Bakehouse Café, Arlington 6:30-8:30

Fort Worth Chess Club

Saturdays, Southwest Regional Library 1:00-6:00

Tarrant County Chess Club

Tuesdays, Barnes & Noble, Hurst 6:30-10:00

Chess Strategy

Chess Strategy is the aspect of chess playing concerned with evaluation of chess positions and setting of goals and long-term plans for future play. While evaluating a position strategically, a player must take into account such factors as the relative value of the pieces on the board, pawn structure, king safety, position of pieces, and control of key squares and groups of squares (e.g. diagonals, open files, individual squares). Chess strategy is distinguished from chess tactics, which is the aspect of role playing concerned with the move-by-move setting up of threats and defenses. Some authors distinguish static strategic imbalances (e.g. having more valuable pieces or better pawn structure), which tend to persist for many moves, from dynamic imbalances (such as one player having an advantage in piece development), which are temporary.[1] This distinction affects the immediacy with which a sought-after plan should take effect. Until players reach the skill level of

"master", chess tactics tend to ultimately decide the outcomes of games more often than strategy does. Many chess coaches thus emphasize the study of tactics as the most efficient way to improve one's results in serious chess play.

The most basic way to evaluate one's position is to count the total value of pieces on both sides. The point values used for this purpose are based on experience. Usually pawns are considered to be worth one point, knights and bishops three points each, rooks five points, and queens nine points. The fighting value of the king in the endgame is approximately four points. These basic values are modified by other factors such as the position of the pieces (e.g. advanced pawns are usually more valuable than those on their starting squares), coordination between pieces (e.g. a bishop pair usually coordinates better than a bishop plus a knight), and the type of position

(knights are generally better in closed positions with many pawns, while bishops are more powerful in open positions).

Another important factor in the evaluation of chess positions is the pawn structure or pawn skeleton. Since pawns are the most immobile and least valuable of the chess pieces, the pawn structure is relatively static and largely determines the strategic nature of the position. Weaknesses in the pawn structure, such as isolated, doubled, or backward pawns and holes, once created, are usually permanent. Care must therefore be taken to avoid them unless they are compensated by another valuable asset, such as the possibility to develop an attack.

Source: Wikipedia

Petrosian Game - Fischer Annotated

Tigran Petrosian – Ludek Pachman [A07]

Bled Bled YUG (6), 10.09.1961

1.Nf3 c5 2.g3 Nc6 3.Bg2 g6 4.0-0 Bg7
5.d3 e6 6.e4 Nge7 7.Re1 0-0 8.e5 d6
9.exd6 Qxd6 10.Nbd2 Qc7 11.Nb3 Nd4
12.Bf4 Qb6 13.Ne5 Nxb3 14.Nc4 [Very
nice tempo move.] 14...Qb5 15.axb3 a5
16.Bd6 Bf6 17.Qf3 Kg7 18.Re4 [Now
Petrosian is preparing for a very beautiful
finish] 18...Rd8 19.Qxf6+ Kxf6
20.Be5+ Kg5 21.Bg7 [This is a real
problem move.] 1-0



After White Move 18

Upcoming Events for Tarrant County

July 7th

Arlington Chess Club Open #34

July 28th

Queen City of the Prairie Open

July 28th - August 5th

U.S. Open in Middleton, WI

JOIN US!!!

Strategy Master: Tigran Petrosian

Tigran Vartanovich Petrosian –
Gavriil Veresov [E34]
1/2Final, 1947

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4
4.Qc2 d5 5.cxd5 exd5 6.Bg5
h6 7.Bxf6 Qxf6 8.a3 Ba5 9.b4
Bb6 10.e3 Bf5 11.Bd3 Bxd3
12.Qxd3 c6 13.Nf3 0-0 14.0-0
Nd7 15.a4 Rfe8 16.Rfc1 Qd6
17.b5 Bc7 18.Ra2 Re6
19.Rac2 Qa3 20.bxc6 bxc6
21.Qa6 Nb6 22.a5 Re7 23.g3
Rb8 24.Nd2 Nc4 25.Qxc6
Nxd2 26.Nxd5 Bxa5 27.Nxe7+
Qxe7 28.Qd5 Bb4 29.Rc7 Qf6
30.Rxa7 Nf3+ 31.Kh1 Ng5
32.f4 Ne6 33.Ra8 Rxa8

34.Qxa8+ Kh7 35.Qe4+ g6
36.d5 Bd2 37.Rd1 Nc5
38.Qd4 1-0

Minority Attack



After White Move 23

Strategy Master: Anatoly Karpov

Anatoly Karpov –
Bojan Kurajica [B32]
Hastings 08.01.1972

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4
cxd4 4.Nxd4 Qc7 5.Nb5
Qb8 6.c4 Nf6 7.N5c3 e6
8.Be3 Be7 9.Be2 d6
10.a3 b6 11.Nd2 Bb7
12.f4 0-0 13.0-0 Rd8
14.Bf3 Bf8 15.Bf2 Nd7
16.b4 g6 17.Rc1 Bg7
18.Nb3 a5 19.b5 Na7
20.Na4 Nc8 21.Rc2 Re8
22.Qe2 Qc7 23.Rd1 e5
24.f5 gxf5 25.exf5 e4
26.Bg4 Ne5 27.Bh3 Rb8
28.Bd4 Ba8 29.Rf1 Qe7

30.Nc3 d5 31.Nxd5
Bxd5 32.cxd5 a4
33.Nd2 Nf3+ 34.Nxf3
exf3 35.Qd3 1-0

Keeping the Pressure On

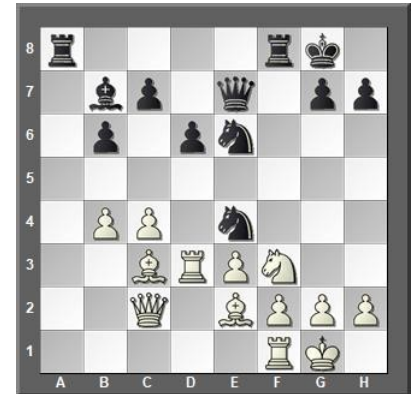


After White Move 27

Puzzle of the Month

Strategic, not Tactical!

Black to Move



Answer: 18...Ng5 is very strong because it frees the b7-
bishop's diagonal while accentuating the pressure on the f3-
and h3-squares

Learn More About Chess Strategy

On the Web:

<https://www.expert-chess-strategies.com>

Books:

Complete Book of Chess Strategy
By Jeremy Silman

Winning Chess Strategies
By Yasser Seirawan

Strategic Chess Exercises
By Emmanuel Bricard

Videos: (also check out YouTube!)

TheChessWorld.com
Strategy Mastery
Killer Chess Strategies (free!!)

Roman Labs
85, 106-110, 114

Empire Chess
24, 53, 54, 71, 91