



COLUMNISTS

*Over the
Horizons*

Stefan Bucker

The Roulade Game

We return to a topic discussed in the [September 2006](#) column. After two draws with Balogh's Defense in the German Correspondence Bundesliga, my third Balogh game in the same event was a tough test. In the post-mortem, my opponent Dr. Ortwin Thal (SV Hellern) kindly sent me his analyses, which even tackled critical lines of my earlier article. In the comments given below, I'll gladly quote – with permission – many of these variations. Often they look unusual, as they include information about Thal's sources: computer programs or his team mates. But my opponent's careful documentation could well be an improvement over the general practice to pass the computer's moves off as your own achievements. Respecting his approach, I will quote these sources in brackets. In correspondence chess nowadays almost everybody uses computer programs. I am no exception. But I found the "human" aspect of our game, as revealed in Thal's notes, especially encouraging: the decisive move was found during a dinner that Thal was hosting for his team.



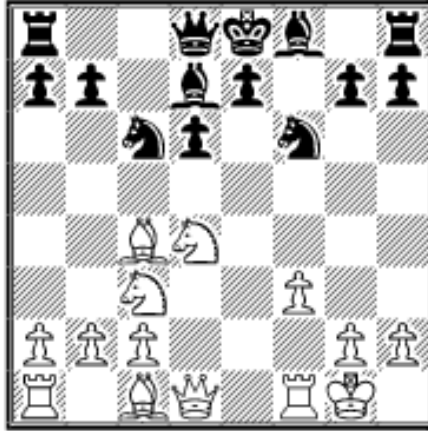
Ortwin Thal

Ortwin Thal – Stefan Bucker
German Correspondence Bundesliga

November 2005-January 2007
 Balogh's Defense [A82]

1 e4 d6 2 d4 f5 3 Nc3

Black seemed to have sufficient play after 3 exf5, so Thal decides to follow the main path. After studying my article, he now prefers White: 3...Bxf5 4 Nf3 Nf6 5 Bc4 (5 Nc3 Nc6 6 d5 Nb4 7 Nd4 Bg4 can lead to the same position after 8 f3 Bd7 9 Bc4) 5...Nc6 6 d5 Nb4 7 Nd4 Bg4 8 f3 Bd7 9 Nc3 c6 10 dxc6 Nxc6 (so far analysis in [\[1\]](#)) 11 0-0! (Thal)



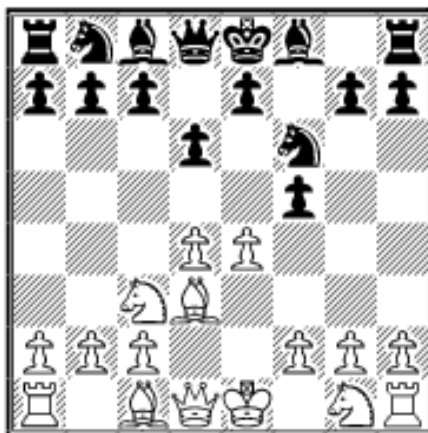
Thal continues:

(a) 11...Nxd4 12 Qxd4 e6 13 Re1 +/- (Thal). White exerts pressure on the two “hanging backwards pawns” e6 and d6. This may not be Black’s best treatment, but nevertheless I hesitate to accept the “+/-”. Hanging pawns can advance, and center pawns can advance with greater effect than other pawns.

Certainly White has an advantage, but Black is not without resources, e.g. 13...Kf7 14 Qf4 h6 15 Be3 d5 16 Bd3 Rc8 17 a4! g5 18 Qg3 (18 Qe5 Bg7 19 Qg3 Qc7!? 20 Qxc7 Rxc7 21 Bxa7 Nh5) 18...a6 19 Bd4 Bc5 +=.

(b) 11...Qb6 12 Be3 e5 13 Nf5, and White attacks, Thal. An important line, apparently more logical than line (a). But whether White really has an attack, could be disputed. After 13 Nf5 (by the way, 13 Re1 is met by 13...Qb4 14 Qe2 Nxd4! 15 Bxd4 Rc8 16 b3 Kd8), I’d suggest 13...Qb4 14 Bd3 d5 15 a3 Qa5 16 b4 Qd8 17 Bg5 Be6 18 Qe1 Kf7, unclear. The hanging pawns often involve some risk, but here Black might get his rooks to e8 and d8, which completely changes the picture.

3...Nf6 4 Bd3



4...Nc6

My opponent agrees that this is Black’s sharpest move. Keith Hayward’s line 4...fxe4 5 Nxe4 Nxe4 6 Bxe4 g6 (cf. [\[1\]](#)) seems risky, writes Thal, because of the immediate 7 h4!, e.g. 7...d5 8 Bd3 Bg7 9 h5 Qd6 10 hxg6 hxg6 11 Rxh8+ Bxh8 12 Bg5 +=. For me, this position looks equal. Black

controls e5 and White can hardly avoid a later e7-e5. Black can also play Bf6 or Bf5 to exchange the bishops.

Keith Hayward [2] admits that 7 h4 is “White’s most aggressive attempt to refute Black’s play.” But he regards the following game as a convincing proof that ...g6 is a viable idea for Black: 10 Nf3 Nc6 11 hxg6 hxg6 12 Rxh8+ Bxh8 13 Be3 Bg4 14 c3 0-0-0 15 Qa4 Bxf3 16 gxf3 e5 17 dxe5 Nxe5 18 Be2 a6 19 0-0-0 Qe6 20 f4 Ng4 21 Kd2 Nxe3 22 fxe3 Kb8 23 Rg1 Bf6 24 Bd3 Rh8 25 Qb4 Rh2+ 26 Be2 Bg7 27 Rg3 Ka8 28 Qc5 c6 29 a4 Qe4 30 a5 Qb1 0-1, K. Hayward – J. Owens, Casual game, E-mail 1998 [2].

5 Nf3

The sharp 5 exf5 Nxd4 6 g4 Nd7! was discussed in [1], based on Balogh’s games.

5 d5!? Ne5 is a quieter approach that deserves attention (it hardly matters whether Black plays 5...Nb4, since after 6 exf5 Qd7 7 Nge2!, he is practically forced to take on d3, which leads to the identical position. If 5...fxe4 6 Bb5 a6 7 Ba4 b5 8 Nxb5, White wins a pawn):

(a) 6 Nf3!? fxe4 7 Nxe5 (7 Nxe4 Bg4, Kunert – Balogh, corr. 1927, was also mentioned in [1]. Thal suggests 8 Bb5+ [Shredder] 8...c6 9 dxc6 with the nice trap 9...bxc6 10 Nxe5 +–, but Black has the stronger 9...Qa5+, about =) 7...exd3 8 Nxd3 e5 [1]. Here 9 dxe6! (Thal) is an improvement; for example, 9...Bxe6 10 0-0 Qd7 11 Nf4 0-0-0 12 Nxe6 Qxe6 13 Qd4 Kb8 14 Be3 +=, and Black has to weaken his pawn structure. Apparently Black should continue in “Leningrad” style: 8...g6! 9 0-0 Bg7 10 Re1 0-0 11 Nf4 c6 =.

(b) 6 exf5 Nxd3+ 7 Qxd3 Qd7

Black will regain the sacrificed pawn. But Thal seems correct in saying that White has better replies than 8 Nb5 from Macht – Balogh, corr. 1928, as given in [1]:

(b1) 8 Nf3? Qxf5 9 Qb5+ Qd7 10 Nd4 c6 11 dxc6 bxc6 12 Qc4 e5 =+, Thal.

(b2) [Shredder 10] 8 Be3 Qxf5 9 Qc4 Qg4 10 Qb5+ (so far Thal) 10... Qd7! 11 Qb3 e6.

(b3) 8 Nge2! (Thal) 8...Qxf5 9 Qc4



9...e6 10 dxe6! c6 11 Nd4 Qg4 (or



11...Qe5+ 12 Be3 d5 13 Qa4 Ne4 14 Nxe4! Qxe4 15 0-0 Bc5 16 Rae1 0-0 17 c3 +/-, Bückner) 12 0-0 d5 13 Qa4 Bc5 14 Nxc6. This analysis by Thal leads to a significant advantage for White, e.g. 14...0-0 15 Qxg4 (or 15 Qb5) 15...Nxg4 16 e7 Re8 17 Na5 Bb4 18 Nb3 Bxc3 19 bxc3 Rxe7 20 f3 += Thal.

Improvements for Black are needed.

Upon 9...e6 10 dxe6 (Thal), 10...Kd8!? comes into question (instead of 10...c6), e.g. 11 Nb5 c5 12 0-0 Qxe6 13 Qd3 a6 14 Nc3 Qf5 15 Qd2 Bd7 16 Nf4 Bc6 =, but after the stronger 11 Nf4! g5 12 Qd3 Qxd3 13 Nxd3 Rg8 14 f4 +=, Black's position must be worse.

In the diagram position, I also studied 9...Qg4 10 Nf4! (10 Bf4 c6!) 10...g5 11 h3 (or f3) 11...Qf5 12 Nfe2 Bg7 13 Nd4 Qg6 14 Be3 0-0 15 Qxc7 Ne4 16 0-0-0 (16 0-0 g4) 16...Nxc3 with some compensation, but perhaps not enough.

5...fxe4 6 Nxe4 Bg4 7 h3

Thal remarks that while [Fritz 9] likes 7 Nxf6+ exf6 8 0-0!, he wasn't impressed. If there is an advantage, it cannot be too significant.

7...Bh5 8 Ng3 Bxf3 9 Qxf3 Nxd4 10 Qxb7



10...Qc8

Because of temporary problems in this main line, I used the risky 10...e5!? in Del Rio – Bückner, German Correspondence Bundesliga 2005/6 (cf. [\[1\]](#)):

(a) 11 c3 Rb8 12 Qa6 Ne6. Instead of Del Rio's choice 13 b4, Thal studies two other moves:

(a1) 13 Bf5 [Shredder 9; 1.07/15] 13...Nc5 14 Qc6+ Kf7 15 Be3 Rb6 16 Qf3 Rxb2 17 Bxc5 dxc5 18 0-0 g6 19 Bd3 Bd6 20 Bc4+ Kg7 21 Rfb1 (Thal). – The final position is equal (Rb6), and, more important, Black has the stronger 15...g6! 16 Bxc5 gxf5 17 Bxa7 Ra8 18 Qb7 f4 = +, when White's Ba7 is in an awkward situation.

(a2) 13 Be3 [Junior 9]. Here I would gladly take on b2, e.g. 13...Rxb2 14 0-0 Kf7 15 Rfb1 Rxb1+ 16 Rxb1 Be7 17 Bf5 Qd7 18 Rb7 d5 19

Bxe6+ Qxe6 20 Qxa7 Ne8! (intending Nd6) 21 Bc5 Qc6 22 Bxe7 Kxe7 23 Ne2 Rf8 24 a4 Rf6 =.

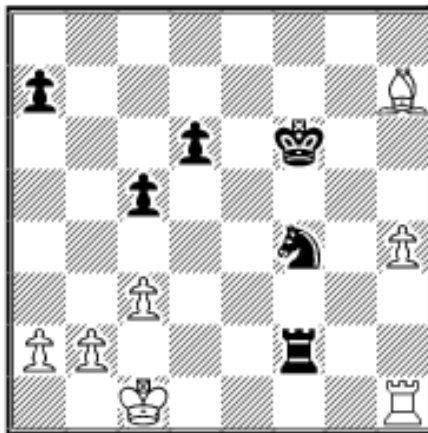
(b) 11 Be3 (“probably best,” Thal) 11...Rb8 12 Qa6 c5 13 c3 Ne6 14 Bf5 (14 0-0 Rxb2 15 Qxa7 Be7 16 Bc1, Thal, 16...Rb8 =) 14...Qd7 15 0-0-0 Rb6 16 Qa5. So far analysis by Thal. Instead of his shaky 16...d5, Black can play 16...Qb7 (threatening Ra6) with equal chances.

11 Qxc8+

A reasonable decision: (a) White’s advantage in development is still obvious, (b) with his bishop-pair, White will put Black’s center pawns under lasting pressure, and (c) without queens Black has fewer chances for tactical tricks. Nevertheless, Thal also liked the idea to keep the queens on the board: 11 Qb4 c5 12 Qa3 +/- Thal. I’d rather call it +=, e. g. 12...Rb8 13 Be3 Nc6 14 0-0 e6 15 c4 Be7 etc. In my opinion, whether White exchanges or keeps his queen doesn’t alter the general assessment. In both cases, Black’s practical chances are good enough, if he only keeps in mind that his pawn structure is weaker than his opponent’s. So he has to play carefully and avoid having White’s bishops become too strong. But Black’s strategy is not without ambitions. Active pieces can be exchanged, and, at the proper moment, Black’s center pawns, which are so typical for Balogh’s Defense, may advance.

11...Rxc8 12 0-0

(a) I still regard 12 c3 as a natural and critical reaction. The line given in [1] – to explain why I preferred 10...e5 in my game against Del Rio – went: 12 c3 Ne6 13 Be3 c5 14 0-0-0! Nc7 15 Rhe1 e6 16 Bf4 Nfd5 17 Bg5 Be7 18 Bxe7 Kxe7 19 Nf5+ Kd7 20 Nxg7 Nf4 21 g3 Rcg8 22 gxf4 Rxg7 23 f5 Rf8 24 fxe6+ Ke7 25 Rg1 Rxg1 26 Rxg1 Nxe6 27 Bxh7 Rxf2 28 Rh1 Nf4 29 h4 Kf6, which I called “hardly dangerous for Black” [1].



When he was pondering over his twelfth move, Thal did not know my article. Afterwards, he shared my view that the 12 c3 line in [1] looked attractive. But he questioned my assessment in the final position: 30 c4 [Shredder 10] 30...Kg7 31 Bc2. According to Thal, White has good chances for a win. I remain skeptical, because it is difficult to activate White’s pieces: 31...Ne2+ 32 Kb1 Nd4 33 Bd1 Nc6 34 a3 Ne5

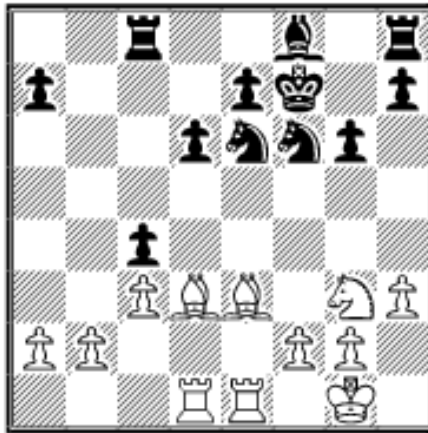
35 b3 Kh6 36 Rh3 a5.

(b) 12 Be3 was another relevant line: 12...c5 13 0-0-0 Kf7 14 Rhe1 g6 15 c3. So far Thal, who continues 15...Nc6. I'd prefer 15...d5 16 c3 Ne6, to reduce the influence of the Bd3.

12...g6 13 c3 Ne6 14 Re1 Kf7 15 Be3

In his notes, Thal explains his strategy: to lure Black's center pawns forward, thereby creating weaknesses. Curiously my own plans were similar. I felt that White's bishops were too strong; therefore, I had to do something to restrict their scope. The only way to achieve this was to advance my pawns. This is nothing unusual – if your opponent has the bishop-pair, it is common practice to relegate one of them to a “bad” bishop.

15...c5 16 Rad1 c4



A surprise for my opponent, who expected 16...d5. But the reply 17 c4! d4 18 Bc1, followed by doubling the rooks on the e-file and combined with an eventual Ne4, would be extremely dangerous for Black. Fixing the pawns on c5 and d4 creates an eternal weakness on c5, perhaps Black cannot even afford to develop his bishop to g7. Therefore, the text move must be the correct continuation. Black

heeds Capablanca's advice and builds a pawn chain on the white squares, to avoid a conflict with his dark-squared bishop. In a formal sense, the pawns g6 and h7 do not belong to this pawn chain. But in reality they are clearly part of the structure, which is meant to restrict White's bishop d3 – and the knight on g3. The latter will soon escape from his exile. But the “white” bishop leads a frustrating life, until its undeserved reprieve (35 g4!!).

17 Be2

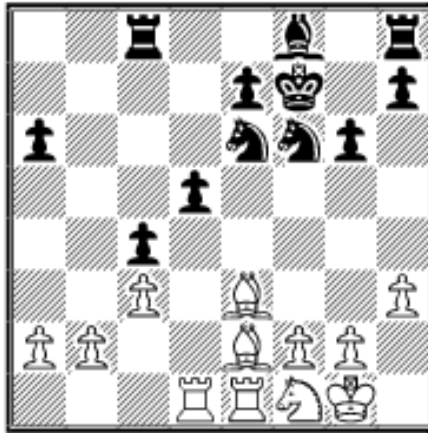
The other retreat 17 Bc2 intends a fast f4-f5, but Thal convincingly demonstrates that Black gets sufficient counterplay: [Shredder 9] 17 Bc2 Rb8! 18 b3 Bg7 19 f4 (19 bxc4!? Rhc8 20 Bxa7 Ra8, Thal) 19...Nd7, e.g. 20 Ne4 Ndc5 21 Nxc5 Nxc5 22 b4 Ne6 23 Bxa7 (23 Bd2 Nc7, Thal) 23...Bxc3 24 Re3 Bxb4 =.

17...a6

17...Rc7? is refuted by 18 Bxa7! Rxa7 19 Bxc4 d5 20 Rxd5!. – The

next move brings the knight back into play, a maneuver clearly favored by both humans. Instead, 18 h4 [Shredder; Hiarc] 18...d5, followed by Nc7, cannot be the critical line.

18 Nf1 d5



The normal 18...Bg7 is a bit too slow: 19 g4 h5 (or 19...Rhd8 20 f4 d5 21 f5; or 19...g5 20 Nd2 d5 21 Nf3) 20 g5 Ne4 21 Bf3! N4xg5 22 Bd5! +-.

19 Bf3 Nc7 20 Bf4

Thal analyzed 20 b3 [Hiarc] in detail, coming to the conclusion that 20...cxb3 21 axb3 e6! (21...Nb5? 22 Rxd5, Thal) would allow Black

sufficient activity, e.g. 22 Ra1 e5 23 c4 Bb4 24 Bd2 Bxd2 25 Nxd2 e4 26 Bg4 Rcd8, Thal. My own approach here was pure fatalism. Two moves ago I had invested a lot of time to make sure that d5, Nc7 and e6 was the only reliable set-up for Black. Then I simply left it to White as to which attack he would choose: g2-g4 or f2-f4-f5 or b3. None of these lines would be easy to refute, but fortunately White had to make a decision and could only play one of them.

20...e6 21 Ne3 Nb5

An insidious move. 21...Bc5 22 b4 was the alternative. Although the players analyzed differently (22...Bb6 Thal; 22...cxb3 B cker), curiously both main lines led to the same drawish rook ending (in 34 resp. 37 moves) with black pawns h7 and g6 and white pawns on h3, g2 and f2.

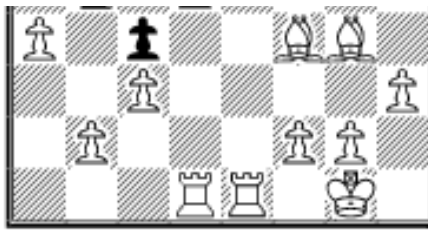
22 Ng4 Nxg4 23 Bxg4 Re8 24 a4?

I was relieved to see that White had overlooked my next move. In the critical line 24 Be5 Rg8 25 h4 h5 26 Bh3 Nd6 27 b3, White still holds a small advantage.

24...Bd6!



This sacrifice is difficult to foresee, but once put on the board, it is obvious that it must be correct. After 25 axb5 Bxf4 26 bxa6, White cannot profit from his gain, since Black's pawn chain separates the

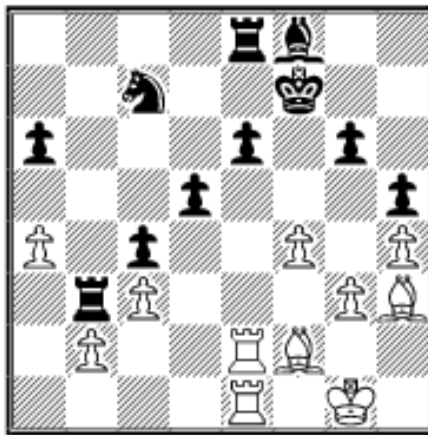


white bishop from his passed pawn. White has to retreat the bishop, although in the resulting position Black has almost solved his problems.

25 Be3 Nc7 26 Bd4 Rhf8 27 h4 h5 28 Bh3 Rb8!

At this moment, White wasn't optimistic about his chances of winning. And I was hundred percent sure to get a draw. But only a few moves later the picture changed abruptly.

29 Rd2 Rfe8 30 f4 Be7 31 g3 Bf6 32 Bc5 Be7 33 Bf2 Rb3 34 Rde2 Bf8?



Here I had a choice:

(a) 34...Bf6 35 a5 d4 36 cxd4 Bxh4 37 Re3 Rxe3 38 Rxe3 Bd8 39 Bf1 Nd5 40 Ra3 Be7 41 Ra4 c3 42 bxc3 Nxc3 43 Rc4 Nd1 44 Rc7 Nxf2 45 Kxf2 Kf6 46 Rc6 Rd8 47 Bxa6 Rxd4 48 Bb7 Rd6 49 Rc2 Rd3 50 a6 Ra3 +=.

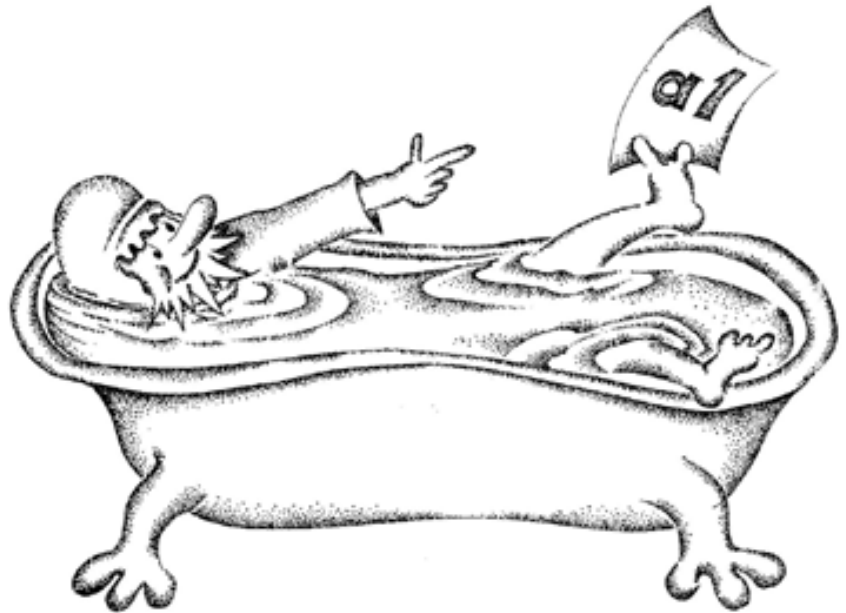
(b) Probably 34...Reb8 was the clearest draw: 35 Bxe6+ Nxe6 36

Rxe6 Bf6:

(b1) 37 Rd6 Rxb2 (37...Rd8!?, Thal, is equally good) 38 Rd7+ Kf8! 39 Re6 Rd2 40 Be1 Rb1 41 Kf1 Rdd1 42 Rxf6+ Ke8 43 Rh7 Rxe1+ 44 Kf1 Rbd1 45 f4 Rf1+ 46 Ke3 gxf5.

(b2) 37 f5 gxf5 38 Rd6 Rd8 39 Rxd8 Bxd8 40 Re5 Rxb2 41 Rxd5 Bb6 42 Bxb6 Ke6 43 Rc5 Rxb6 44 Kf2 Rb2+ 45 Ke3 Rg2 46 Kf3 Ra2 47 Rc6+ Ke5 48 Rc5+ Ke6 49 a5 Ra3 50 Rxc4 Rxa5 51 Kf4 Rd5 52 Rc6+ Rd6 53 Rc5 Rd5 54 Rc4 a5 55 Rc6+ Rd6 56 Rc5 Rd5 =.

I was wavering between these two drawing sequences. Both seemed good enough, but they still looked complicated. Suddenly it seemed to be an excellent idea to avoid all tactical problems and play the solid text move.



Eureka: The Unexpected Move (c) by Z. Nasiolkowski, Germany

35 g4!!

A splendid sacrifice decides the day. None of the engines are able to find it. As Thal told me after the game, the idea was inspired by one of his team mates. While serving a roulade meal and drinking red wine, the members of his team SV Hellern discussed their ongoing games. Thal was convinced his position would be only a draw, but the others persuaded him to have a fresh attitude. Reinhold Happe made the remark: "Something has to happen on the white squares." And this proved to be very true.

35...Bg7

According to my opponent, 35...Be7 [Fruit 2.2.1] offered some chances: 36 gxf5 gxf5 37 Bg2 Bd6 38 f5 e5. Unfortunately, now 39 Bf3 is very strong, e.g. 39...Kf6 40 Bxf5 Reb8 41 Be3 Rxb2 42 Bg5+ Kg7 43 f6+ Kh8 44 Rxb2 Rxb2 45 f7 +-.

36 gxf5 gxf5 37 Bg2!

Preparing the advance of the f-pawn is stronger than the immediate 37 f5 e5 38 Bg3 d4, Thal.

37...Reb8 38 f5! e5 39 Bf3

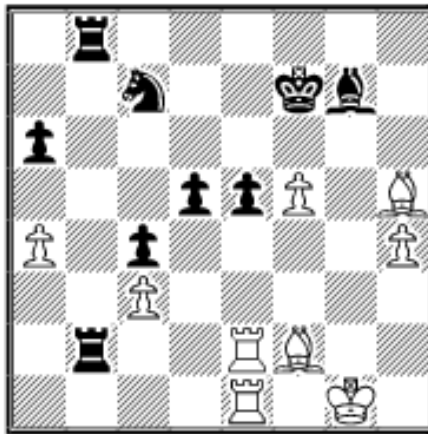
39 Bc5? [Fruit; Rybka] 39...e4 40 Bd6 Rxb2! 41 Bxc7 Rxe2 42 Rxe2 Rb1+ 43 Kh2 Bxc3, Thal, and Black has plenty of pawns for the sacrificed knight.

39...Rxb2

(a) The consequences of 39...Rh8 are not too encouraging either: 40 Rd1 Kf6 41 Bg3 Kxf5 42 Bxd5 Nxd5 43 Rxd5 Re8 44 Rc5 Rbb8 45 Rxc4 Rec8 46 Rxc8 Rxc8 47 Be1 e4 48 Rf2+ Ke6 49 Kf1 Bf6 50 Rg2 Rc5 51 b4 Rf5+ 52 Ke2 Kd5 53 Rg8 Rf3 54 Rc8 +–.

(b) 39...e4 40 Bxh5+ Ke7 41 Rf1! [Rybka 2.1c; Fritz] 41...Bf6 42 Rd1 Rxb2 43 Rxe4+ Kd7 44 Rxc4 Rb1 45 Rxc7+ Kxc7 46 Bg3+ Kc8 47 Bxb8 Rxd1+ 48 Bxd1 Kxb8 49 h5 +/–, Thal. Probably 41 Bg3 is even stronger.

40 Bxh5+



40...Kg8

40...Ke7 41 Rxe5+!

(a) 41...Bxe5 42 Rxe5+ Kd7 43 f6 Rg8+ (so far analysis by Jörg Stock) 44 Kf1 Rf8 45 f7 Kd6 46 Bg3 Kd7 47 Bg4+ Kd8 48 Rf5 Rb6 49 h5 +–.

(b) 41...Kd8 42 Bd4! [Shredder 10] 42...Bf6 (42...Bxe5 43 Bxe5 is hopeless) 43 R5e2 Bxd4+ 44 cxd4

Rxe2 45 Rxe2 Kd7 46 f6 +–, Thal.

41 Rxe5!

As recommended by Stock.

41...Bf6

Black declines the exchange, hoping for a materialistic reply (42 R5e2?).

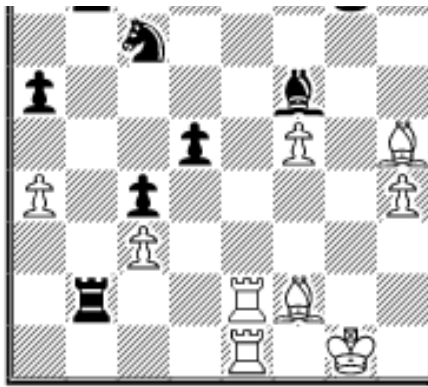
41...Bxe5 42 Rxe5 Ra2! [Shredder 10] 43 f6 d4 44 f7+ (Stock) Kh7 45 cxd4 (Thal prefers 45 Re7) 45...Rf8 46 Bg3 Ra1+ 47 Kg2 Ra2+ 48 Kh3 +–.

42 Bg3!

To my disappointment, White once again finds the strongest move. The natural reaction 42 R5e2 [Fritz 9; Rybka] would have fallen into a subtle trap:



42...d4!! 43 Bxd4 Bxd4 44 cxd4 Nd5 Black's knight returns into play

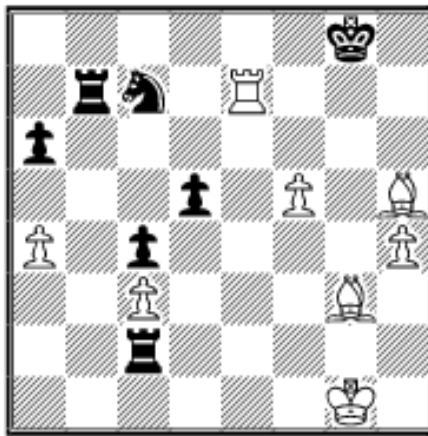


– and holds the game! One of the main lines: 45 Re5 Rd8 46 Bf3 Nf4 47 Re8+ Rxe8 48 Rxe8+ Kg7 49 f6 + Kf7 50 Rc8 Nh3+ 51 Kh1 Kxf6 52 Rxc4 Kf5 53 d5 Nf2+ 54 Kh2 Ne4+ 55 Bg2 Nf6 56 d6 Rd2 57 Kg3 Nh5+ 58 Kf3 Rxd6 with excellent drawing chances (analysis).

42...R8b7 43 Re7! (Stock)

After 43 R5e2, Black would still have some drawing chances.

43...Bxe7 44 Rxe7 Rc2



45 Re1!

A silent retreat concludes the series of devastating rook moves. The f-pawn now becomes terribly strong. The direct 45 f6 probably wins, too, but after 45...Rb1+ 46 Be1 Rcc1 47 Kf2 Rb6! [Rybka 2.1c] 48 Re8+ Kh7 49 f7 Rf6+ 50 Ke2 Ne6 51 Kd2! Rxe1 52 Kxe1 Kg7, Black can still continue the fight.

45...Rxc3 46 Bd6! Rc2 47 Bg6! d4 48 f6 1-0

In an eventful game with a nice finish, Black finally had to resign. Afterwards, White expressed his opinion that Balogh's Defense can be a good weapon for OTB games, while in correspondence chess Black could find himself in trouble now and then. For my part, I still like the opening, but I have to admit that Black has to find a substantial improvement in the line 5 d5 – or he has to play Keith Hayward's specialty 4...fxe4.

The most encouraging message of this game, of course, is the observation that sometimes a roulade and a glass of red wine can be more useful than any chess playing engine.

Sources:

[1] S. Bucker: *Symmetry and Chaos: Balogh's Defense*, **ChessCafe** September 2006.

[2] Analyses by FM and Correspondence IM Keith Hayward (Texas/USA), published on the [Internet](#).

Send your games or comments to redaktion@kaissiber.de

 [TOP OF PAGE](#)

 [HOME](#)

 [COLUMNS](#)

 [LINKS](#)

 [ARCHIVES](#)

 [ABOUT THE
CHESS CAFE](#)

[\[ChessCafe Home Page\]](#) [\[Book Review\]](#) [\[Columnists\]](#)

[\[Endgame Study\]](#) [\[Skittles Room\]](#) [\[Archives\]](#)

[\[Links\]](#) [\[Online Bookstore\]](#) [\[About ChessCafe.com\]](#) [\[Contact Us\]](#)

Copyright 2007 CyberCafes, LLC. All Rights Reserved.

"**ChessCafe**®" is a registered trademark of Russell Enterprises, Inc.