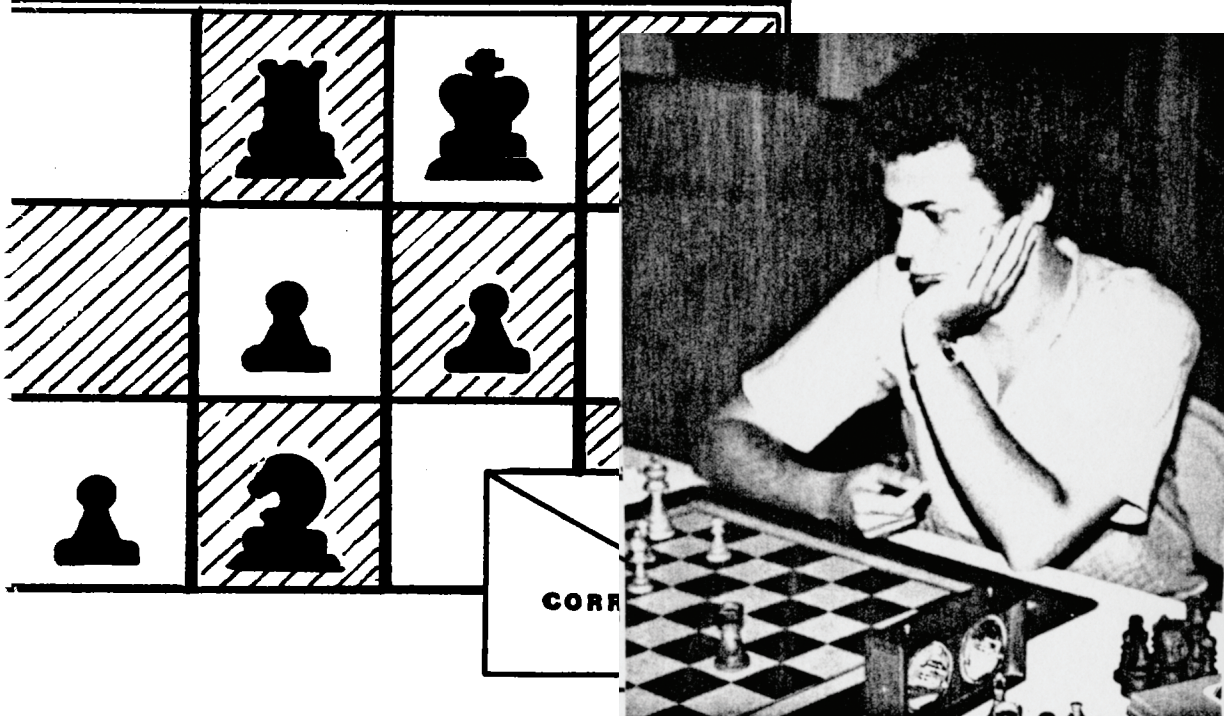


CALIFORNIA CHESS JOURNAL

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*Have a joyful
Holiday Season and
A Happy New Year*

**Co-Winner of the LERA
Thanksgiving Class Championships
Marc Leski
Photo : Archieves CCJ**

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General Editor:
Open Position ???
Send all material to the publisher see above

Subsection Editors

General Interest:
R. E. Fauber, 4125 Zephyr Way
Sacramento CA 95821

Endgames - Strategy:
Craig Mar, 555 S. - 10th St. #5
San Jose, CA 95112

Chess Literature - Val Zemitis,
436 Citadel Dr., Davis CA, 95616

**Correspondence Chess and
For the young player**
Erik Osbun, 220 Mariposa,
Ridgecrest CA 93555

Calif. Chess History
Guthrie Mc Clain
Box 8015, Pulga CA 95965

Tournament Chess
Philip D. Smith, 6495 N. Ferger Ave.,
Fresno CA 93704

Local Games Annotator
Gabriel Sanchez, 450 N. Mathilda
K-204, Sunnyvale CA 94086

Book Reviews
Paul Lowry, 1247 N.E. 5th St.
East Wenatchee WA 98801

All opinions expressed by the editors are not necessarily those of the publisher.

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I apologize again for the lateness of this issue.

Please watch for your renewal dates on the mailing labels.

Stealing records

In a letter to the publisher of CCJ, Mike Goodall points out that the recent Pan Pacific Grandmaster Tnmt. was not the strongest in N. Calif. History as published in CCJ. He writes that the 1984 U.S. Championship holds the record. I apologize for the mistake.

Three Split \$ 11,550 Top Prizes of *Chess for Peace* Tournament

by International Arbiter Jerome Bibuld

Bizarre. That's the best way to describe many of my experiences - the most unusual in 30 years of tournament directing - with the "Chess for Peace" tournament, held in London, 1-11 September. But, those experiences did not relate directly to the play of the game, so I'll save them for the end of the article.

Five grandmasters were shut out of the top prize money, but two international masters shared £ 7,000 (\$11,550) with an unheralded FIDE-rated 2345 player (ranked 30th of the 49 with ELO ratings). English IM Julian Hodgson was awarded the handsome "Egyptian Trophy for Peace", when he out-scored Indian IM Dibyendu Barua and England's untitled Gavin Crawley in a five minute double round robin after the three had finished with 9-2 scores in the eleven-round Swiss system tournament.

A full point behind the leaders, and out of the money, was England's IM Mark Hebden, while fifth through ninth places were shared by nine FIDE titlists (listed in ELO rating order): GM Eric Lobron (Federal Republic of Germany); IM Fernando Braga (Italy); FM N. Goran Todorovic' (Jugoslavia); IM Neil McDonald (England); and IM Lanka Ravi (India).

Although none of the five grandmasters won a top prize, U.S. GM Leonid Shamkovich made a nice profit by taking the £500 (\$825) for top score by a player older than 50 years. In addition, U.S. Grandmaster Maxim Dlugy picked up £ 350 (\$ 577.50) in four of the ten nightly rapids tournaments sponsored by the Chess for Peace organizer, Aly Amin. These rapids events were open gratis, but only to players in the main tournament, and had one £100 prize per night. Dlugy played eight times, won a miserable 5.5 in the big one, picked up two firsts in the rapids, while Lobron tied for first with Dlugy on the third night. GM Yaacov Murey (Israel) was blanked in both areas.

Carlos Matamoros (Ecuador) made an IM norm, but it wasn't of real value, because he already had three norms and would have received the title at the next FIDE Congress, regardless. Hodgson came close to a GM norm, but didn't quite make it. Gavin Crawley did not make a norm, either, but his failure deserves special notice.

In rounds 1-3, Crawley faced three unrated opponents, scoring 2.5 points. Paired against IM Andrew Martin (England) in round

4, he was called to job interview that morning. Crawley notified the tournament administration that he would be late, but hoped to make the round. Unfortunately, he did not arrive in time to prevent a forfeit. Knowing the circumstances, we did not drop him out of the tournament, but, with a score of 2.5-1.5, he was paired again with an unrated opponent. Crawley won in round 5. After that, he produced a 2780 performance rating against six ELO-rated opponents, including a GM, three IMs and an FM. FIDE regulations provide that a norm must include at least seven games against FIDE rated opponents, so Crawley did not get his norm. Yet, if he had made one move against his fourth round opponent, taking the loss, he would have made the norm, with a couple of points to spare. Of course, the first prize money was more than a little consolation and he's quite young, so it looks like he'll gain the title eventually.

Other winners were:

Under 2400 (£ 50 each) - IMs Matamoros, Malcolm Pein (England), Ilan Manor (Israel) and Martin, 7-4;

Under 2350 (£ 200) - Ravi;

Under 2300 (£ 200) - FM Matthi-

as Steinbacher (Federal Republic of Germany), 7-4;

Under 2250 (£ 200) - Peter Fransson (Sweden), 7-4;

Unrated by FIDE (£ 200) - Martin Kreuzer (Federal Republic of Germany), 7-4;

Top (and only) Woman (£ 500) - WIM Bhagyashree Sathe-Thipsay (India), 5.5 - 5.5;

Top Arab (£ 250 each, donated by the government of Egypt) - Abdelhamead Elaroucz (Egypt) and Mohammed Sharif (United Arab Emirates), 6-5.

Two of the oldest players in the tournament played some of the scrappiest chess. They met in round six, in the game that decided the Senior prizewinner. John E. Littlewood, the loser, called it "the best game I ever lost."

White:

NM John E. Littlewood
(England)

Black:

GM Leonid Shamkovich
(USA)

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 d6 3. d4 cxd4
4. Nxd4 Nf6 5. Nc3 e6 6.
Be3 a6 7. Qd2 Qc7 8. 0-0-0
Be7 9. f3 Nbd7 10. g4 Ne5
11. g5 Nfd7 12. f4 Nc4 13.
Bxc4 Qxc4 14. f5 Ne5 15. f6
gxf6 16. gxf6 Bxf6 17. Rhf1
Bg7 18. Nf5 exf5 19. Qxd6
Be6 20. Nd5 Bxd5 21. Rxf5
Qc6 22. Rxe5+ Be6 23. Qd4

Qc7 24. Bf4 Rd8 25. Qa4+
b5 26. Rxd8+ Qxd8 27. Qxa6
0-0 28. Rg5 Qf6 0-1.

Mr. Littlewood is the most gentle of persons away from the board, but brawls like a Hell's Kitchen street youth when playing chess. Here, he gives IM Nathan Birnboim (Israel) a lesson in fight.

White:

IM Nathan Birnboim
(Israel)

Black:

NM John E. Littlewood
(England)

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 g6 3. g3
Bg7 4. Bg2 0-0 5. Nf3 d6 6.
0-0 Nbd7 7. Nc3 e5 8. Qc2
Re8 9. Rd1 e4 10. Nd2 e3
11. fxe3 Ng4 12. Nf1 h5 13.
h3 Nh6 14. Nd5 c6 15. Nf4
Nf6 16. e4 Qc7 17. Nd2 h4
18. g4 Nfxg4 19. hxg4 Bxd4+
20. Kf1 Nxg4 21. Nf3 Be3
22. Qd3 Qxe4 23. Qxd6 Bxf4
24. Bxf4 h3 25. Bxh3 Qxe2+
26. Kg1 Qf2+ 27. Kh1 Qxf3+
28. Bg2 Nf2+ 29. Kg1 Nh3+
30. Bxh3 Bxh3 31. Rd2 Rad8
0-1.

The young winners made some excitement, too. In the following wild battle, Hodgson gives up three pieces for a Queen (and a couple of Pawns, which helps a lot).

White: GM Eric Lobron
(Federal Republic of Germany)

Black: IM Julian Hodgson
(England)

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 e6 3. Nc3 a6
4. d4 cxd4 5. Nxd4 b5 6.
Be3 Bb7 7. f3 Qc7 8. Qd2
Nf6 9. g4 h6 10. Rg1 Bb4
11. h4 Bxe4 12. fxe4 Nxe4
13. Nxe4 Bxd2+ 14. Kxd2 d5
15. Ng3 Nd7 16. c3 e5 17.
Re1 0-0-0 18. Nb3 Nb6 19.
Bf2 Nc4+ 20. Kc2 b4 21.
Bc5 bxc3 22. bxc3 Rhe8 23.
g5 hxg5 24. hxg5 Kb8 25.
Rb1 Ka8 26. Bg2 Qc6 27.
Nf1 Qg6+ 28. Kc1 Qd3 29.
Bb4 e4 30. Nc5 Qe2 31.
Nxa6 Rc8 32. Bh3 Qe1+ 33.
Kc2 Qf2+ 34. Kb3 Qxg1 35.
Rd1 Qb6 0-1.

Two young fighters go down to the Mate, as Crawley begins his remarkable 5.5/6 string against FIDE titlists.

White:

FM N. Goran Todorovic
(Jugoslavia)

Black: NM Gavin Crawley
(England)

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 g6 3.
Nc3 Bg7 4. e4 0-0 5. h3 c5
6. dxc5 Na6 7. Be3 Qa5 8. f3
Nxc5 9. a3 Nfxe4 10. fxe4
Bxc3+ 11. bxc3 Qxc3+ 12.
Kf2 Nxe4+ 13. Kf3 b6 14.
Qd4 Qxd4 15. Bxd4 Bb7 16.
Rh2 Rac8 17. g4 f5 18. gxf5
Nd6 19. Kg4 Nxf5 20. Rd2
e5 21. Bf2 e4 22. Rxd7 Bc6
23. Rxa7 e2 24. Bh4 Nh6+
25. Kg3 Rf2 26. c5 Nf5+ 27.
Kg4 Nh6+ 28. Kg3 Rcf8 29.
cxb6 e2 30. Rc7 exf1(N)+
31. Rxf1 Rg2 mate.

I mentioned bizarre experiences in the opening paragraph. One minor such experience was examining Crawley's scoresheet for the above game: 15 descriptive entries and 46 algebraic entries (I won't assign 0-0). I could see no design to the entries. The first four moves were written in descriptive, then 15.5 algebraic moves, then whatever seemed to strike his fancy at the moment.

Black did not win every game in this tournament. As proof, here's one in which top prize winner Barua managed to hold Black to a draw.

White: IM Dibyendu Barua (India)

Black:

NM John E. Littlewood (England)

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 d6 3. d4 cxd4 4. Nxd4 g6 5. Nc3 Bg7 6. Be2 Nc6 7. Be3 Nf6 8. 0-0 9. f4 Re8 10. Nxc6 bxc6 11. Bf3 Nd7 12. Qd3 a5 13. Rfd1 Rb8 14. Rab1 Qf6 15. Ne2 Qe7 16. Nd4 Bb7 17. e5 d5 18. c4 Bxe5 19. Re1 Bg7 20. Nb3 a4 21. Na5 Ba8 22. cxd5 cxd5 23. Bxd5 Bxd5 24. Qxd5 Nf6 25. Qf3 Qe6 26. Nc6 Ra8 27. Bd4 Qxe1+ 28. Rxe1 Rxe1+ 29. Kf2 Rae8 30. Ne5 Re4 31. Bc3 h5 32. g3 a3 33. bxa3 Ng4+ 34. Kg2 f5 35. Qd3 Nf6 36. Qb5 Rd8 37. a4 Nd5 38. Qc6 Rd6 39. Qe8+ Kh7 40. Bd2 Re2+ 41. Kf1 Rxd2 42. Nf7 Rd1+ 43. Kg2 Nxf4+ 44. gxf4

R6d2+ 45. Kh3 Rd3+ 46. Kh4 Draw

This tournament provided the most unusual experiences I have had as a director. My first knowledge of the event came in a letter from London, asking me if I was interested. Since the letter contained a brochure advertising a £100,000 prize fund and a world record £50,000 first prize, and since the medicos had allowed me to think about serious chess activity for the first time in eight months, I was very interested. The organizer told me that there would be three International Arbiters from three parts of the world (Europe, Africa and America) as part of his desire to promote "Chess for Peace". I was honored to have been chosen as Chief Arbiter for such an idea and believed it would be a vacation (assuming, erroneously, a host of assistants to do the real work). As it turned out, because of the controversies described below, the African arbiter did not show up. (However, I was very lucky in the English International Arbiter, Richard O'Brien. And with only 113 participants, we were able to split the workload so that it was an easy job.)

When I got to London, a week before the tournament, I found real problems. Apparently, the organizer had begun promoting the tournament on an international scale, based on the promise of the Saudi Ambassador to the United Kingdom that King Ibn

Saud would donate £100,000 and a trophy, to be called, "The King Fahd Trophy". (None of this exists in writing, but my experience with Aly Amin leads me to believe that he told me the truth. Why Amin should have acted without a contract is beyond me, because, to say the least, Saudi Arabia does not recognize the game of chess as a worthwhile activity.) Neither the money nor the trophy came through, so Amin, who has organized major chess tournaments in England for more than five years, was stuck with his announcement.

The entry form did contain an out: "The organizers reserve the right to... make any modifications to the...prizes which they consider necessary." Thus, Amin legally was able to cut the prize fund and number of prizes considerably. Other promises were kept, such as free accommodations to non-resident players rated over 2400. (In fact, many rated lower than 2400 were given the same deal: a private room in a college hostel, with a full breakfast.)

I didn't know any of this and when I walked in on the Lloyd's Bank tournament the day after I arrived, Stewart Reuben, a well-known organizer and official of the London Chess Association, "warned" me about the problems "Chess for Peace" was having. Reuben told me he thought the tournament would be cancelled and suggested, in any event, that I collect my money in advance, be-

cause Amin was a well-known deadbeat! Yoicks! I already has laid out more than a thousand dollars in getting my wife and me to London! But I happened to be in the company of a dear friend, who lives in London, Hassan El Cherif, President of the Palestine Chess Federation. Hassan assured me that Amin was good for the money, which was a relief.

There were other surprises still in store. The Lloyd's Bank tournament sported a placard beside the tournament directors' room advertising the "fact" that neither FIDE nor the British Chess Federation would recognize the "Chess for Peace" tournament!

What was this? I ran to Amin's office. Of course, FIDE would not recognize the tournament; Amin had announced a one hour sudden death finish to all games, after the 40/2 first time control. He also proposed that draws not count for tournament purposes. (Draws would be resolved by a two-game playoff at the rate of 15 minutes for each player. If the match was drawn, a third game would be played - with colors decided by lot. If White didn't win that third game, he/she would be given a loss!)

I suggested that we keep draws and play what has become the international standard of 40/2 and 20/1, with a six hour first session, adjournment sessions to be held after a break of one and a half hours. Amin readily agreed to this proposal and telexes were sent off

to FIDE and the BCF. FIDE responded promptly, although the BCF seems to have ignored our telex, and Amin was able to threaten Reuben and the LCA with a damages suit if he continued to claim that the tournament would not be recognized. (Amin was still talking about such a suit when I left London.)

There were other manifestations of what I can only call "sabotage" of "Chess for Peace" by officials of the BCF and LCA. Robert Wade, editor of Newsflash, unofficial organ of the BCF, never attended the tournament, although he lives in London. Raymond Keene, BCF Publicity Director, distributed literature at chess tournaments, denigrating "Chess for Peace" and its organizer. (As chess editor of The Times, every article he wrote deprecated the tournament and referred repeatedly to Aly Amin as the "Egyptian cafe owner." This annoyed me for two reasons, although the statement was literally true. Firstly, Amin lives in England and is married to an Englishwoman. Secondly, while cafe can mean "restaurant", it is more generally accepted as meaning "restaurant where liquor is served" or "bar". Amin owns a vegetarian restaurant, where both alcohol and tobacco are prohibited; this certainly is not what people think of when they see the word, "cafe".)

I have been told that the Swansea tournament had its dates changed to conflict with "Chess

for Peace" and that the BCF "Quick listing" calendar gave wrong dates for "CFP" and an incorrect telephone number for those who wanted to reach the organizer.

I know for a fact that Reuben badmouthed the tournament and its organizer. As reported above, he did it to my face. In addition, U.S. players and a Canadian titlist reported similar conversations with Reuben.

I made three telephone calls to the offices of the British Chess Federation in order to get instructions on proper filing of the report for BCF and FIDE rating purposes. (As Chief Arbiter, that was my responsibility.) They refused to help me; nothing direct, mind you, but the party to talk to was never in and never returned my calls. Finally, I was given the home telephone number of the BCF's ratings statistician, but when I called, his wife told me he was away at a chess tournament and that I should call back on Monday. (I was due to leave England on Saturday.) Fortunately, Richard O'Brien, my Associate Arbiter, knew BCF procedures by heart and listed them for me in full detail before I left. O'Brien, by the way, is an extremely knowing International Arbiter and a fine worker. He made life easy for me, which was especially appreciated because I was recuperating from open heart surgery. I thank him here.

"Chess for Peace"? It seemed that the BCF and LCA preferred to

war on it. The tournament did wind up with 113 players, including 26 **FIDE** titlists and representative of 26 **FIDE** affiliates. For the first time, to my knowledge, players from the Muslim world and the state of Israel participated as individuals - rather than as members of teams - in a tournament, 27 in all.

Almost 400 persons were registered to play and first-round pairings were based on this registration. Most did not show up, so we repaired after the first hour. What a horror that first day was! Thereafter, things went pretty smoothly until the last round, when an error on one of the pairing cards caused mispairings at boards 4-10. These were published, as in every round after the first, the night before. Discovering the error at 1100 next morning, we repaired, but did not have time to notify the players. Most accepted the corrected pairings, but Murey raised a terrible disturbance - sitting at the original (erroneous) board and refusing to allow the proper player to take his seat. After a few minutes, he was supported by Gutman and Lobron.

Frankly, I was unable to contain the disturbance, so I convened the appeals committee (Shamkovich, IM Sasa Velickovic, of Jugoslavia; and IM Pravin M. Thipsay, of India) in a side room, in order to get the round started. I asked all players on boards 1-10 to join us (even though only boards 4-10 were affected), because Lob-

ron was on board 2. The appeals committee recognized that the second set of pairings were correct, but decided that, "in the interests of chess," we would stick with the original pairings. I believe they made that decision only to "keep the peace", but it very well may have been the best way to go.

The organizer and I did not see eye-to-eye on a couple of matters, which added to the stress. Noticing that I was taking photographs in the first minutes of every round, he told me that the photographs belonged to him, that I could not use them as I thought fit, because I was his employee for the tournament. This had never happened to me and we had quite a row over the photographs. Finally, I turned the film over to him on the promise that he would have them developed and sent to me after he took what he wanted. He also made it very difficult to obtain games for publication. Why did he take these positions? His answer was that he was publishing a book on the tournament and thought pre-published games and photographs would take away from the sales. I could not convince him that they could only help the sales. (I've heard nothing so far about the publication of the book.)

Finally, Amin - who had threatened, in a leaflet handed out at the tournament, to withdraw from chess promotion - invited everyone who had participated in this year's event to return in the

summer of 1988. He promised that there would be no entry fee for these players.

Bizarre. Bizarre.

22nd San Jose City College Open

Nov. 21 - 22, 1987

Results:

1st to 4th [Co-Champions]:
Igor Ivanov (2637), San Pedro;
Cris Ramayrat (2522), San Francisco;
John Donaldson (2498),
Seattle, WA; and Gustavo Darcy
(2426), San Francisco;
3 1/2 : 1/2 \$ 175 each.

5th to 12th:

Jay Whitehead (2593), San Francisco;
Craig Mar (2514), San Jose;
Dov Gorman (2434), San Francisco;
Bill Webber (2332), San Francisco;
Ira Pohl (2174), Aptos;
Peter Yu (2174), San Francisco;
Jorge Arosemena (2156), San Francisco;
3 : 1, \$ 100 each.

13th to 21st:

Bill Chesney (2320), San Jose;
Renard Anderson (2315), Aptos;
William Orton (2295), San Francisco;
Craig Cartwright (2075), Stanford;
Nathan Akamine (2065), San Jose;
Donald Anderson (1948), Rancho Cordova;
John Kirby (1933), Milpitas;
Donald Lieberman (1931), Santa Clara;
and Kris Judkins (1900), Santa Rosa;
2 1/2 : 1 1/2, \$ 100 each.

Video Chess Mentor - A Review

by NM Gabriel Sanchez

As a fan of video and a lover of chess I couldn't wait to pop in Yasser Seirawan's two tape set of lessons in my VCR. Grandmaster Seirawan, U.S. Champion, is a wonderful representative of American chess. As both a player and a gentleman Yaz is a cut above. Unfortunately the production values of his enterprise don't add lustre to his high standards. You can distinguish the tapes from a home movie only because the camera is steady. Clearly no editor was available. The amount of Seirawan misspeaks, pauses, dropped pieces shows the amateur level of the production. In addition the producer, Stan Nicotera, gives a strange talk halfway thru about making a buck. He returns at the end with his young children for an unrehearsed chess computer commercial.

Seirawan introduces Tape 1 by saying it was two years in the making. But, alas, it was clearly one weekend in the filming. Towards the end of Tape 2, after stumbling over a thought, Yasser smiles and announces, "It's been along day." The two years in the making refer to the time Yaz needed to study the basics and come up with his own way of teaching chess. He makes mention of Steinitz, Tarrasch and most frequently - Nimzowitsch. Perhaps it was this firm grounding in the fundamentals that led to his recent advance to the candidates matches. Emmanuel Lasker in his "Manual

of Chess" wrote of the need to keep alive "...the rules which order a thousand results." Certainly a clear grasp of the basics will do far more for a chessplayer than memorizing opening theory.

Of course Seirawan could have put out his chess message in book form. It wouldn't surprise me if future tapes (Seirawan envisions 20 tapes coming out over a 10 year span) have study guides available. Best of all would be for Yasser to write a teaching book of his games ala Nimzowitsch's "My System". Every Grandmaster has much to say - it is a great pity (and a disservice to chess) that so few have put out their own "Best Games" collections.

In the opening tapes Seirawan discusses the elements of chess - force, space, time, and pawn structure. He goes over a point count system of the pieces, tactical motifs, weak pawns, rules of attack and defence, how to play with a space edge or when cramped, how to work with or against hanging pawns, how to play the minority attack, and much more. The main emphasis is on formulating a plan; that is, weighing up the elements to find out how you stand and what you should do.

The video tapes show to best advantage when Seirawan demon-

strates his lessons with footage of blitz games from the World Open.

Unlike tournament chess, blitz chess is eminently viewable, and Yaz's lessons are shown to pack a punch.

There is one glaring flaw in Seirawan's lesson on the value of passed pawns. To set the scene: the little known master Winants has brilliantly sacked his Queen for connected passed pawns against Super Grandmaster Timman. Seirawan gives as the game continuation a winning line for Winants, but, alas in real life...

At the start of Tape 1 Seirawan says the tapes should be of value to everyone from beginner to master. I don't think so. Just to follow the simple variations ("...black saw he had to prevent Ng5.", "...of course white is obligated to take the queen") requires some serious chess experience. I saw tape 2 with a group of seven friends - four masters and three experts. we agreed that a minimum of class B was necessary to follow the tape overall, and, for one lesson (the ending Seirawan - Tal) one needed to be a master!

The Video Chess Mentor Tapes (available through Chess Life) are flawed, but still recommended. Hopefully they will iron out the poor production values and actually shoot a scene twice in the future. ##

Endgame Lab

with FM Craig Mar

Rook Endings

For some reason at last year's New York Open I played a lot of Rook endings. Five out of eight games involved R. vs. R. or 2R's vs. 2 R's. Endgame experts say that 50 % of all endgames involve rooks and it's a good idea to master their fundamentals. I agree completely.

Tips for the A + B players: a) Learn how to draw R+P vs. R. b) Study the Lucena position and learn how to win it. c) Practice winning with 2 extra pawns in R-endings. d) Learn basic K+P endings since they can transpose quickly from R-endings.

Tips for 2000 players and above: a) Study and practice the Lucena position. b) Learn exceptions to the Lucena. c) Get a feel for practical play. d) Be able to correctly identify winning positions vs. drawing positions.

R endings aren't always simple, they can range from wild to sedate, from tactical to positional.

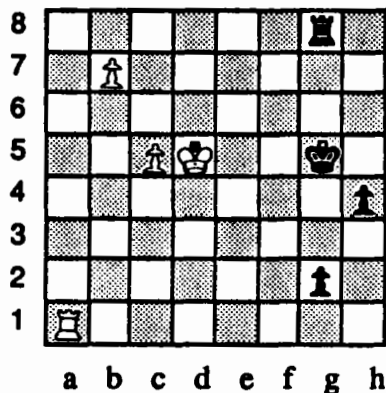
In round 6 of the above mentioned tournament, a strange position arose:

See diagram next column

White: Tate (2325)

Black: Mar

Black to move:



This came out of a time scramble and it began to dawn on me that I was busted. For example, 58. ... h3 59. Ra8! Rg6 60. b8(Q) g1(Q) 61. Qe5+! with a winning attack. I sweated for 10 minutes on improvements such as 59. ... Rb8 or 59. ... Rg7 but no defense was found.

So I tried another idea, 58. ... Rh8 but 59. c6 h3 60. c7 is winning. A bizarre try is 58. ... Kh5!!? with the idea 59. c6 h3 60. c7 h2 61. c8(Q) h1(Q)! and White has no meaningful checks while g1(Q)+ is a threat. After a half hour of reflecting I found a way out, with

58. ... Rd8+!!

And now it's White who's fighting for the draw! I walked around relieved, and began realizing that I was probably winning now.

59. Ke4 h3

60. c6
White, now realizing he's busted, offered a draw. I was highly amused, and practically laughed at my opponent.

60. ... h2

61. Ra5+! ...

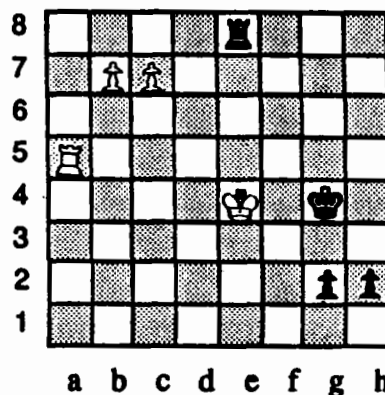
White, clearly busted, was just offering a token spite check, or so I thought.

61. ... Kg4??

And suddenly, Black is lost! Yes, I stupidly played the only move that loses. Any other move wins. Now I offered a draw which was refused.

62. c7 Re8+!

Now, Black sets a desperate trap of his own. Can you find the correct path through the mine field? One move wins, the other draws.



White to move

63. Kd5?? ...

Why does this move draw?

63. ... g1(Q)!

64. c1(Q)

My opponent triumphantly queened his pawn with check, but after

- 64. ... Kh4!!
- 65. Qc4+ Qg4

... it was Black who had the last laugh. 1/2 : 1/2 Draw

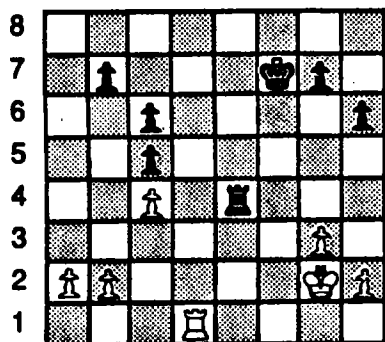
This is the most exciting draw I've played in a long time. The result seems justified considering the blunders which occurred.

The game which follows is more positional.

Mar vs. Kaushansky (2362)

White to move

This position is nearly sym-



a b c d e f g h

metrical and therefore drawish, right? Wrong! Because the pawns can be fixed (such as pawns on e4 vs. e5) they can't be exchanged, and one side must obtain the initiative. Look for winning lines and keep fighting. There's plenty of play here.

Let's look at White's options, 33. Rd7+ Re7 34. Re7 Ke7 35. Kf3 Ke6 36. Ke4 and the K+P ending is drawish; 33. b3? Re2+ 34. Kh3 Ke7 and Black wins; so I finally found 33. Kf3 Rxc4 34 Rd7+ Kf6 35. Rb7

... with winning chances, or 33. Kf3 Rd4? 34. Rd4 cd 35. c5! winning. So

- 33. Kf3! Re6?

Black will now face a fullcourt press; correct was 33. ... Rxc4 34. Rd7+ Kf6 35. Rb7 Rc2 and the pawns on the Q-side will be dissolved after c4 - c3.

- 34. Rd8!

Play moves which maintain the squeeze. Now 34. ... Re8? 35. Re8 Ke8 36. Ke4 Ke7 37. Ke5! will lead to a lost K-ending.

- 34. Re7
- 35. b4 g6
- 36. b3 h5
- 37. a4 Kg7
- 38. Rb8 Rd7
- 39. Kf4 Kf6
- 40. a5!

Easy does it! White increases the pressure and sends a message: You can't race me, as in the previous game, since White's pawn is so far advanced.

- 40. ... Rd4+
- 41. Ke3 Rd7
- 42. Ra8!

White is stymied, so he finds another way to step up the pressure.

- 42. ... Kf5
- 43. Ra7!

The threat is 44. a6, so Black must passively defend.

- 43. ... Ke6
- 44. Kf4 Kf6
- 45. Ke3 Ke6

Black has successfully survived White's probing but White keeps up the pressure. My plan was to drive Black crazy defending.

- 46. Ke2!? Rf7

- 47. Kd2

White waits patiently because: a) He cannot make progress and b) Black may lose patience and disturb the balance. It is not easy to come up with the correct defense. Black must wait along with me but any misstep is fatal.

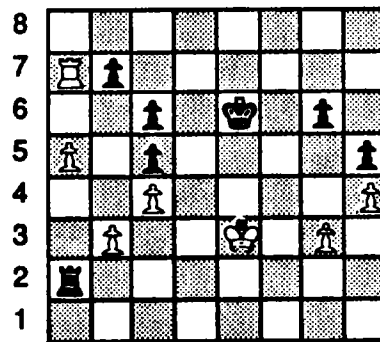
- 47. ... Rf2+
- 48. Ke3

White sets the trap.....

- 48. ... Ra2??

... which Black falls into! Correct was the Rope-a-Dopish 48. ... Rf7! and White cannot make progress. Now it's all over.

White to move



a b c d e f g h

How does White win?

- 49. Kf4! Kf6
- 50. Rxb7 Rxa5
- 51. Rb6

This is the powerful move which Black had not seen.

- 51. ... Kg7
- 52. Kg5! Ra7
- 53. Rxc6 Rb7
- 54. Rg6+ Kh7
- 55. Kxh5

Black's pawns fell like ripe apples and two pawns down, Black resigned.

Strategy Lab

with FM Craig Mar

Unclear Positions

Finding one's way through murky complications is no fun, except when one is on the attacking side. There are two methods to evaluate such positions:

- 1) Calculate the most relevant variations out a few moves to get a "read" on the position. This takes energy and uses up clock time.
- 2) Get an idea of how you stand and where you're going by recalling similar positions. Try to "guess" the likely outcome. Evaluate in simple terms, "about equal", "good", or "bad". Always remember, it may be unclear to you but it's not to Kasparov or Christiansen.

June '87 San Jose

White: Mar (2518)

Black: P. Frenkel (2288)

1. c4 e5

2. Nc3 f5

3. g3!? ...

3. Nf3 Nc6 4. d4 e4 has not fared well, (a: 5. d5 cf 6. dc fg =) or (b: 5. Ng5 h6 6. Nh3 g5 =). White's poorly posted knight compensates Black for his weakening pawn moves.

3. ... b6?

I feel that weak moves such as this deserve to be punished.

4. Bg2 Nc6

5. Nf3!?

This is a sharp attempt to obtain something. White would like to open lines quickly, but how? The move 5. d3 is tame.

5. ... Rb8?

White's strategy has worked. Critical is 5. ... e4 6. Nh4 d6! and now 7. d3 g5 8. Nf5 Bf5 9. Ne4 with unclear compensation for the piece. Did I see this line? No, but a) I have white, b) Black has played b6? and c) I've seen Nh4 before in the English, so d) I felt I could do it.

6. 0-0 Nf6

Black has decided not to challenge the knight to go to h4 and instead develops.

7. d4 e4!

8. Nh4 d5

As the position gets more complicated, the possibilities increase.

9. Qa4

This move was arrived at through the brute-force calculation method.

9. ... a6!?

Frenkel looked quite happy but in fact his position will be overextended; that is, too many pawns pushed forward.

10. cd b5

11. Qb3! ...

This finesse gives White the most advantage.

11. ... Na5

12. Qc2

Black has made positional concessions but his next plan completely ruins his position.

12. ... Nh5?!!

An eccentric, but original idea. I knew instinctively though, there had to be a refutation.

13. f3!

There is nothing eccentric about this. White breaks down his opponent's center.

13. ... g5?

14. Nxf5! Bxf5

15. g4 b4!?

Black insists on complicating.

16. Nxe4

Now it's not as wild as before, but White is better.

16. ... Qxd5

17. gf Qxd4+

18. Kh1 Qg7

The smoke clears a little but the position still is on the wild side and some tactical blow will likely decide the game.

19. Nxe5

Black has made the classic beginner's mistakes of not castling early, and refusing to develop his pieces.

19. ... Rg8

Black's position is admittedly ugly, but he still has some tactical cheapos.

20. f4 Rb6

21. Qe4+

White decides to attack.

21. ... Be7

22. Rd1

White begins a crossfire on the K.

22. ... Nb7

continued on page 15

N 4 C Syntex Championship

\$ 4,100.00 Guaranteed

February 6 - 7

Site: Syntex - 3401 Hillview Avenue, Palo Alto (in cafeteria).

Format: 4 - SS -- One half point bye (any of the first three rounds)

Rounds: Saturday Feb. 6 11:00 am, 5:00 pm - Sunday Feb. 7 10:00 am, 4:00 pm

Registration: Saturday Feb. 6 9:00 - 11:00 am (1/2 point bye for missed round).

Prize Fund: \$ 4,100.00 guaranteed (2 sections).

Open			Reserve			
\$ 300	U2200	U2000	U1800	U1600	U1400	U1200
\$ 200	\$ 200	\$ 200	\$ 200	\$ 200	\$ 100	\$ 50
U2400	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 50	Unrated
\$ 200	U2100	U1900	U1700	U1500	U1300	\$ 200
\$ 100	\$ 200	\$ 200	\$ 200	\$ 200	\$ 50	\$ 100
U2300	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100		\$ 50
\$ 200						
\$ 100						

Unrated players may only win top Open money or unrated money. Tournament Director reserves the right to use estimated rating and to expel improperly rated player from section in progress or to disqualify player from a prize group due to improper rating. Byes may only count for prize money if player has an equal number of competitive points.

Time Control: 40 moves in 2 hours then 20 moves per hour for each subsequent time period.

Entry Fee all sections: Must be received by Feb. 3 or pay at site
rec'd by Jan. 6 \$ 30, rec'd by Feb. 3 \$ 40, rec'd by Feb. 6 \$ 50

Contact: Liza Toth (at Syntex) (415) 855-5986 **Checks:** N4C (Northern Calif. Corporate Chess Circuit)

Mail to: Liza Toth, Bldg. A2-200, Syntex, 3401 Hillview Avenue, Palo Alto CA 94304

Include with entry: Name (as it appears on USCF ID card), Bye (round), Phone No. (with area code),
Address (Str., City, St., Zip), Rating, USCF ID No. & Exp. Date, Section (Open, Reserve)

Grand Prix Points Available: 10

1987 GRAND PRIX FINALE

\$ 4,000.00 Guaranteed

December 28 - 31

Site: Hyatt City of Commerce, 6300 E. telegraph Ave., adjacent to Santa Ana Freeway (I-5) at Washington Blvd. exit, Commerce, CA 90040. The Hyatt (site of the 1987 Southern Calif. Open) is 10 minutes from downtown LA, and 25 minutes from Anaheim.

Room rates - \$ 45 flat (1-4 persons), tax included!
For reservations or info. call 213) 722-7200 or 800-228-9000.

Type: 4 - SS, single section Open, ONE HALF POINT BYE (any of 1st 3 rounds)
Rounds: Monday Dec. 28; Tuesday Dec. 29; Wednesday Dec. 30 7:00 PM; Thursday Dec. 31 11:00 am.
Registration: Dec. 28, 4:00 - 6:00 pm; Dec. 29, 4:00 - 6:00 pm (1/2 point bye for missed round)

Prize Fund: \$ 4,000.00 guaranteed (single section Open); \$ 600 additional based on 6 players per prize group.
\$ 300-200-100-100-100-100-
100-100-100-100-100-100-100-100-100-
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100-100-100-100-100-100-100-100-100

A: \$ 100, B: \$ 100, C: \$ 100, D: \$ 100, UNR: \$ 100 (prize groups)

Unrated players may not win class prizes. Byes may only count for prize money if player has an equal number of competitive points.

Trophies: Trophies to top five each prize group.

Time Control: 40/2, 20/1

Entry Fee: Must be received by Dec. 23 or pay at site.
rec'd by Dec. 23 \$ 50; at site Dec. 28 \$ 60; at site Dec. 29 \$ 70

Contact: (818) 440-9210 daily (noon - 5 PM) or (818) 799-7567

Checks: Hal Bogner, P.O.Box 3541, South Pasadena, CA 91030

Include with entry: Name (as it appears on USCF ID card), Bye (round), Phone Number (with area code), Address (Str.,City,St., Zip), Rating, USCF ID No. & Exp. Date

Misc.: No smoking in tournament playing room; Wheelchair access.

Grand Prix Points available: 80

OUT OF THE PAST IN CALIFORNIA CHESS

by Guthrie McClain (Editor, The California Chess Reporter, 1951 - 1976)

Henry Gross, 1908 - 1987

When I first met Henry Gross in 1929 he was a Senior and I was a Freshman, The University of California Chess Club had appointed Henry to the position of Frosh Coach - a job which stood for something in those days, for the freshmen fielded a seven-man team which played a schedule of team matches against high schools and clubs which ended with the annual match versus Stanford. Henry had been runner-up in the California State Championship in 1928, having tied for first place with A.J.Fink - causing a one-game playoff for the title, which Fink won. So Gross was a noteworthy figure in the chess world already at the age of twenty, and we freshmen felt honored to have him as a coach.

Henry Gross was a product of the San Francisco chess scene, where the Mechanics' Institute provided chess rooms and a library for the education and advancement of persons who might be described loosely as "mechanics" (when the Institute began in 1854 the word "mechanic" had a more general meaning); and also where a well-organized league of high school chess clubs provided practical experience. He went to Poly High, and between Poly and the Mechanics Institute he took to the U.C.Chess Club a love for chess.

At Cal he met such stalwarts as Bob Carmany, Fred Christensen and Bill Barlow - plus faculty chessplayers such as G. E. K. Branch and A. W. Ryder.

After Boalt Hall of Law and passing the Bar examination, Henry got married and started a family. For a period of some ten years, he gave up chess entirely. He agreed to disagree with his wife, who had custody of their son, Peter Gross...

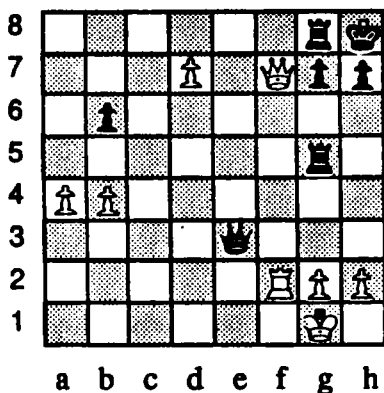
And then he met Ida Boyle! Ida was a bridge player, and had no objections at all to the smoke-filled rooms in which chessplayers met; in fact, some chess clubs met in rooms occupied by bridge clubs, and she was a bridge expert. When WWII finally came to an end, Henry took up chess once more, not so much at the Mechanics' as at the Castle Chess Club in Oakland and Berkeley. He then was instrumental in forming the Golden Gate Chess Club. It was this club which made San Francisco chess history by sending a team to Europe in 1953. The team consisted of International Master George Koltanowski, Henry Gross, Guthrie McClain and Dr. Ken Colby. We added Arthur Bisguier in Europe as an honorary member.

The trip was an idea of Koltky's. He was associated with Bar-

ton's Bridge Club, where the Golden Gate Chess Club met (in fact, he rented the room, as I understand it, for Chess Club lessons and tournaments on days other than the regular Friday night meetings). Anyhow, whether i've got it right or not, he asked around about a chess tour and was able to field a team of four rather than our customary seven - which, together with wives, made a good party.

The two Grosses, Henry and Ida, and the two McClains, Guthrie and Ted, enjoyed the trip thoroughly. (I can't speak for Ken and Vonnie Colby - and to Koltky, I suppose it was scarcely new). We visited fourteen countries in six weeks and played eleven matches, winning five and losing six. Bisguier played in six matches and Koltky played in nine. Gross scored 4 1/2 - 7 1/2 (so did McClain and Colby); Bisguier had 3 - 3, and Koltky had the only plus score, 7 - 5.

A funny thing happened at Strasbourg. Henry won his game from Charles Anglesi in what Koltky called "The Comedy of Errors" in his Chronicle Column. In the following diagram both players are in time trouble after 34 moves of a Queen's and have missed winning moves:



Strasbourg, 1953

White: Charles Anglesi

Black: Henry Gross

Henry's last move for example, was R at K1 to Kt1? (R-Q1 wins). So now White resigned (instead of QxR+ followed by PQ8(Q)).

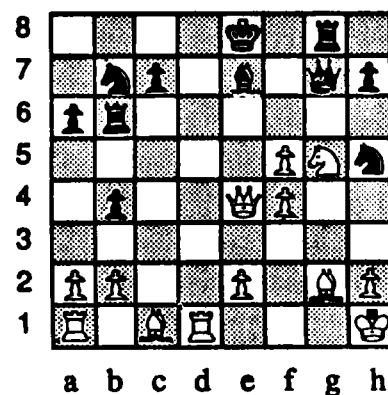
The Strasbourg match was played on April 1st, after which we traveled about Europe. Because Strasbourg is a rail center, we found ourselves in the Strasbourg railway station late one night a few days later, waiting for a train to somewhere. Two or three men were drinking beer at a nearby table and said, belligerently, to Henry: "I know you! You won a chess game last week at the Maison Rouge Hotel. You should have lost that game!" "I know that; Mr. Anglesi had a checkmate but he didn't see the move." Gross laughed heartily as he replied. He had an infectious laugh, almost a giggle, and his eyes crinkled up. The man saw the humor of it and

began to laugh also. When he relayed the story to his friends, they joined in and merriment prevailed until their train came in.

This story tells you a great deal about Henry Gross. A great competitor, he played "hard" no matter what the game or what the stakes. But he had a sense of humor which never allowed him to take himself too seriously nor to take credit for something he had not earned. He was a lawyer, and a good one - but he never tried to get rich off his clients. He was friend and counsellor to so many persons that even I, a "best friend," can't begin to name them all.

Henry Gross was an active supporter of chess organizations in California at a time when help was needed. He held the State Championship more than once and he was one of the California State Chess Federation's first presidents; he was an officer of the S.F. Bay Area Chess League many times and a regular team player; he was an officer of the Castle Chess Club and Club Champion more than a dozen times; he was a supporter of the North - South Team Match and a team member from the days of the telegraphic matches in the 1920s until the last match in 1970; and he wrote a check for a thousand dollars to finance the U. S. Open in San Francisco 1961. ###

Strategy Lab continued



23. Qc6+!!

A deadly surprise. I have never had the pleasure of playing such a move.

23. ... Rxc6

24. Bxc6 Kf8

25. Ne6+ Kf7

27. Nxc7 resigns

April '87

F. Penoyer (1994) vs.
Mar (2518)

1. d4 Nf6

2. Bg5 Ne4

3. Bh4 g5

4. f3 gh

5. fe c5

6. e3 Bh6

7. Qd3!? Qb6!

Black already has aggressive notions.

8. Nc3 Bxe3!

A daring tactical operation.

9. Nd5 Qb2

10. Rd1 cd4!

continued on page 20

U.S. Chess Federation News Release

Benjamin, deFirmian Win U.S. Championship

In a dramatic finish filled with surprises, Grandmasters Joel Benjamin and Nick deFirmian have emerged as co-winners of the 33rd United States Championship, completed on November 18, 1987 at the Stanley Hotel in Estes Park, Colorado. The winners split \$9350 in prize money for their efforts. Both scored 8-5 in the 14-player "all play all" tournament.

Benjamin, 24, turned the tournament upside down when he defeated the defending Champion Grandmaster (GM) Yasser Seirawan and former Soviet Champion GM Boris Gulko in rounds 11 and 12. Prior to those upsets, Seirawan of Seattle, Washington, and Gulko, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, were the leading players in the event.

Benjamin, finished second in the Championships of 1985 and 1986.

The Brooklyn native is the first recipient of the Samford Fellowship, a program established in memory of Frank P. Samford, Jr. to provide the most talented young American players with training and financial assistance.

Benjamin and deFirmian were the only players who did not lose a single game. This result is in sharp contrast to deFirmian's usual record, because his daring style of-

ten puts him at risk. DeFirmian, 30, resides in San Francisco, California.

In a tie for third through sixth places with 7.5 points were GM John Fedorowicz (29, New York City), GM Maxim Dlugy (21, Brooklyn, New York), International Master (IM) Michael Wilder (25, Princeton, New Jersey), and 1986 U.S. Champion Seirawan. Each won \$2250.

Forty-year-old Boris Gulko, Grandmaster-in-Residence at Harvard University, finished in seventh place with 7 points. His wife, two-time Soviet Champion Anna Achsharumova, swept the concomitant United States Women's Championship by the unprecedented score of 9-0.

After losing in the first round to six-time U.S. Champion Walter Browne (38, Berkeley, California), Seirawan recovered to take the lead with 6 points from nine games. At that point, Gulko was alone in second with 5.5, and deFirmian and Benjamin were tied with IM Jay Whitehead (26, San Francisco, California), with 5 points. But Benjamin and deFirmian succeeded in scoring 3 points out of their final four games, while Gulko and Seirawan could only score 1.5 each. White-

head collapsed completely, losing his final four games.

Finishing out of the top money, but still respectably, were GM Larry Christiansen (31, Modesto, California), and IM Michael Rohde (28, New York City), with 6.5 points. Both players recovered well from slow starts, and Rohde played a decisive role in the final standings by defeating Gulko with the Black pieces in the final round. A win for Gulko would have placed him in a tie for first place. Rohde earned the special Crenshaw prize for the best comeback from a poor start.

Browne finished with 6 points, mixing some good wins with erratic losses. At 5.5 points was GM Sergey Kudrin, 28, of Stamford, Connecticut. IM Whitehead finished in 12th place with 5 points, not a bad showing for his second championship, but disappointing after his fine start. IM Boris Kogan (Stone Mountain, Georgia), a last minute replacement for GM Dzindzichasvili, had difficulty performing without preparation. He scored 4.5. GM Dmitry Gurevich of Brooklyn, New York, finished in last place with 4 points.

The average World Chess Federa-

tion (FIDE)rating of the event was 2525.71, making it a FIDE category 12 event.

The story of the Women's Championship was Achsharumova. Playing in her first American championship, she outrated the next closest competitor by over 200 rating points. Nevertheless, her sparkling performance was impressive, as she defeated many of the greatest women players in U.S. Chess history en route to her 9-0 victory. Her result reminded some at the site of Robert Fischer's 11-0 performance in the 1964 U.S. Championship.

Finishing a distant second with 6 points was Dolly Teasley, 46, of New York City. Teasley was able to make her experience count against many of the younger talents in the tournament. Six-time U.S. Women's Champion Diane Savereide (Santa Monica, California), started slowly but finished respectably with 5 points. Ruth Donnelly (Virginia Beach, Virginia), and championship newcomer Mary Kuhner (Berkeley, California), were the other prizewinners with 4.5 points.

The 1987 U.S. Championship and U.S. Women's Championship were directed by Dick Gardner with the assistance of Dr. Craig Crenshaw and Danny Olim. Bulletins for the men's event were by Danny Olim. Bulletins for the Women's event were by Liz and Mark Wood. The event was sponsored by U.S. Chess in conjunction

with the Stanley Hotel and the American Chess Foundation. Special game prizes were sponsored by Dr. Craig Crenshaw and by Paul Albert. The winners of these prizes will be announced in a future release.

Bulletins of the event can be obtained from U.S. Chess at 186 Route 9W,

New Windsor, NY 12550 for \$10.

Some sample games follow.

Round 1
Bogo-Indian Defense E11
Wilder-Kogan

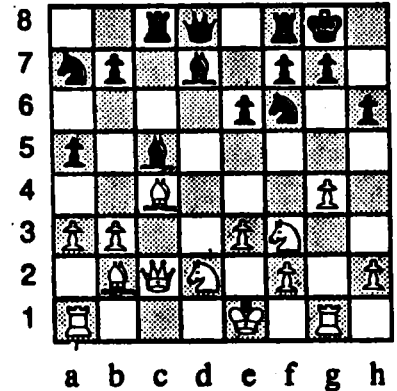
1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 e6 3. Nf3 Bb4+ 4. Nbd2 d5 5. Qa4+ Nc6 6. a3 Be7 7. e3 0-0 8. Qc2 a5 9. b3 Bd7 10. Bb2 Na7 11. Bd3 h6

So far, the game has followed established theory, and the Encyclopedia of Chess Openings considers the position equal after such moves as 12. 0-0 or 12. e4 dxe4 13. Nxe4 Nxe4 14. Bxe4 Bc6.

However, Black's last has created a weakness in his Kingside and Wilder immediately begins an attack based on that weakness.

12. Rg1! c5?! 13. dxc5 Bxc5 14. g4 dxc4 15. Bxc4 Rc8

See diagram



16. g5!

With this devastating line-opener, White has a winning attack.

16. ..hxg5 17. Nxg5

Threatening 18. Bxf6 followed by a mate on h7.

17. ..Re8 18. Nxf7!
Qe7

Or 18. ..Kxf7 19. Qg6+ with annihilation.

19. Ne4! Kxf7 20. Nxf6 1-0

Since if 20. ..gxf6 21. Qg6+ forces mate.

Round 2
Queen's Indian Defense E15
Dlugy - Wilder

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 e6 3. Nf3 b6 4. g3 Ba6 5. Qa4

A line that Dlugy has made his speciality.

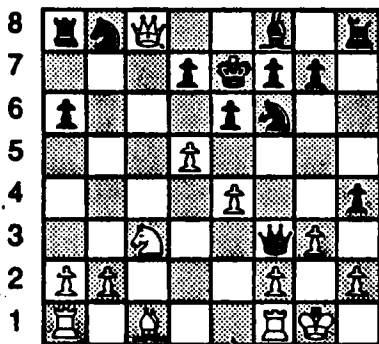
5. ..c6

Preparing an interesting gambit.
5. ..c5 is more common.

6. Nc3 b5 7. cxb5 cxb5
8. Nxb5 Qb6 9. e3

9. Nc3 is more common, when Black gains counterplay by 9. ..Bb4. Dlugy's move is a counter-gambit, allowing Black to win a piece but disrupting his position.

9. ..Bb7 10. Be2 Bc6
11. Qc4 Qb7 12. 0-0 a6
13. Nc3 Bxf3 14. Bxf3
Qxf3 15. Qc8+ Ke7 16.
e4! h5! 17. d5 h4



During the post-mortem, the players considered 17. ..Ng4! as interesting.

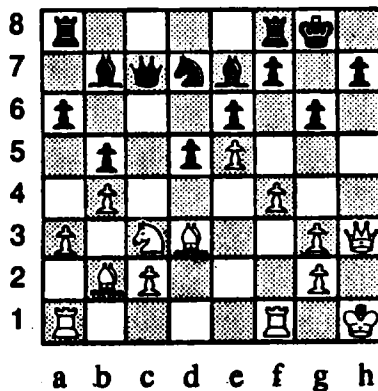
18. d6+ and the players agreed to a draw, in this totally unclear position.

**Sicilian Defense B82
deFirmian-Rohde**

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 d6 3.
d4 cxd4 4. Nxd4 Nf6
5. Nc3 e6 6. f4 a6 7.
Bd3 Be7 8. 0-0 0-0 9.
Kh1 Nbd7 10. Qf3 Qb6
11. Nde2 Qc7 12. b4!?

A very unusual move in this type of position, but the idea is to prepare the fianchetto of the Bishop to b2, while preventing ...Nc5.

12. ..b6 13. Bb2 Bb7
14. Qh3 d5 15. e5 Ne4
16. Ng3 Nxc3+ 17. hxg3
g6 18. a3 b5?



19. f5!!

A beautiful line-opening sacrifice!

19. ..exf5 20. Rxf5 d4

A desperate attempt to shut off the deadly diagonal of the fianchettoed bishop, which shows its teeth in variations such as 20. ..Nxe5? 21. Nxb5! axb5 22. Bxe5 Bd6 23. Qxh7+!! Kxh7 24. Rh5+ Kg8 25. Rh8 checkmate.

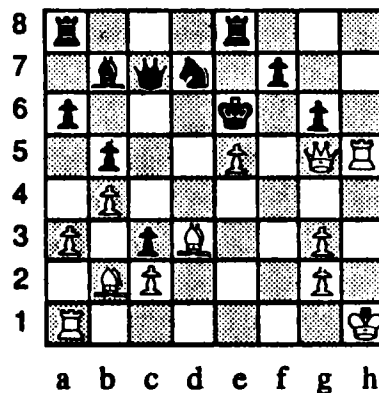
21. Qh6! Bg5

White threatened 22. Rh5! mating. 21. ..Rfe8 loses to 22. Rxf7!, but 21. ..Rfc8 offered survival changes, since the King has a path to d8, if need be.

22. Rxc3 dxc3 23. Rh5
Re8 24. Qxh7+ Kf8 25.
Qh6+ Ke7 26. Qg5+
Ke6

Forced -- if 26. ..Kf8 27. Rh8+ Kg7 28. Qh6 checkmate.

27. Qg4+ Ke7 28. Qg5+ Ke6



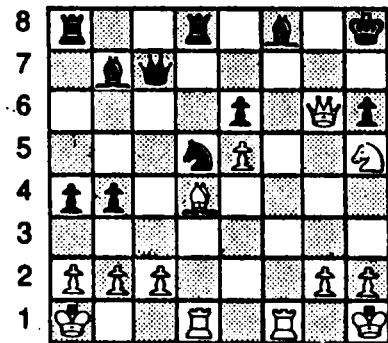
29. Bxg6! Nxe5 30. Bf5+
Kd6 31. Rd1+ Bd5 32.
Rh6+ Re6 33. Bxe6
fxe6 34. Bc1 Kc6 35.
Bf4 Nf7 36. Qxd5+

Here, Rohde played 36. ..exd5, an illegal move, in a mutual time pressure scramble, and deFirmian's flag then fell. After some confusion, Chief Tournament Director Dick Gardner ruled that time be added to deFirmian's clock and the game was played out.

36. ..Kb6 37. Be3+ and Rohde resigned (1-0).

Round 9
Kudrin-Wilder
Sicilian Defense, B66

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 d6
 3. d4 cxd4 4. Nxd4
 Nf6 5. Nc3 Nc6 6.
 Bg5 e6 7. Qd2 a6
 8. 0-0-0 h6 9. Be3
 Be7 10. f4 Nxd4 11.
 Bxd4 b5 12. Bd3
 Bb7 13. Kb1 b4 14.
 Ne2 0-0 15. Ng3 a5
 16. e5 dxe5 17. fxe5
 Nd5 18. Nh5 Qc7
 19. Qe2 Rfd8 20.
 Rhf1 Bf8 21. Ka1 a4
 22. Qe4 g6 23. Qg4
 Kh8 24. Bxg6 fxg6
 25. Qxg6

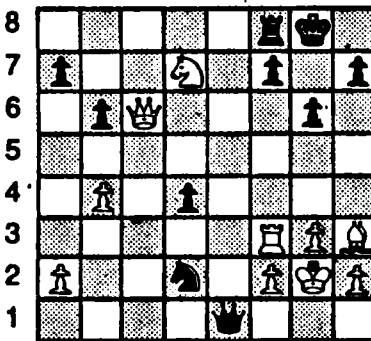


- a b c d e f g h
 a3! 26. Qxe6 axb2+
 27. Kb1 Ra6 28. Qf5
 Bc5 29. e6+ Bxd4
 30. Rxd4 Nc3+ 31.
 Kxb2 Rxa2+ 32. Kb3
 Ra3+ 33. Kb2 Na4+
 34. Kb1 Ra1+! 0-1.

If 35. Kxa1 Qc3+ forces
 mate.

Round 10
Gurevich-Christiansen
Queen's Indian Defense
E15

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 e6
 3. Nf3 b6 4. g3
 Bb4+ 5. Bd2 Bxd2+
 6. Qxd2 Ba6 7. b3 0-
 0 8. Bg2 d5 9. 0-0
 c6 10. Qc2 Nbd7
 11. Nbd2 c5 12. e4
 cxd4 13. exd5 exd5
 14. Nxd4 Rac8 15.
 Rfe1 g6 16. b4 Bxc4
 17. Qa4 Qc7 18.
 Bh3 Rce8 19. Nxc4
 Rxe1+ 20. Rxe1 Qxc4
 21. Nc6 Qc3 22.
 Re3 Qc1+ 23. Kg2
 Nb8 24. Nxb8 d4
 25. Rf3 Ne4 26. Qc6
 Qe1 27. Nd7 Nd2



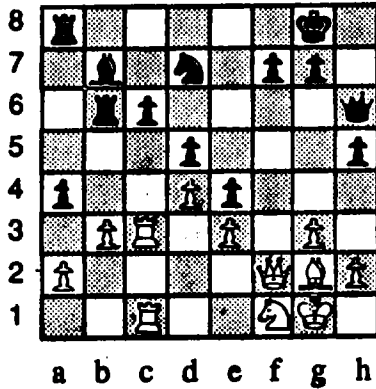
- a b c d e f g h
 28. g4! d3 29. Nf6+
 Kg7 30. Rf4

30. Qc3 wins for White, ac-
 cording to the players analy-
 sis in the postmortem.

30. ..Qe5 31. Nd5
 Ne4 32. Rf3? (32. Qc4)
 d2 33. Rd3 Rd8 34.
 Qc4 Nf6 35. Ne3 b5
 36. Qc3 Qe4+ 37. f3
 Qxd3 38. Qxd3 Rxd3
 39. Nd1 and White re-
 signs (0-1).

Round 11
Seirawan-Benjamin
Bogo-Indian E11

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 e6
 3. g3 Bb4+ 4. Bd2
 Qe7 5. Nc3 Bxc3 6.
 Bxc3 Ne4 7. Qc2
 Nxc3 8. Qxc3 0-0 9.
 Bg2 d6 10. Nf3 Re8
 11. Rd1 Nd7 12. 0-0
 e5 13. Rfe1 e4 14.
 Nd2 Nf6 15. Nf1 d5
 16. Ne3 Be6 17. f4
 Rad8 18. f5 Bc8 19.
 c5 h5 20. Rf1 b6
 21. Rcl Ba6 22. Qd2
 Rb8 23. b3 c6 24.
 Rc2 bxc5 25. Rxc5
 Qd6 26. Rfc1 Rb6
 27. Qe1 Nd7 28.
 R6c2 Qh6 29. Qf2
 Bb7 30. Rc3 a5 31.
 Nf1 a4 32. e3 Ra8



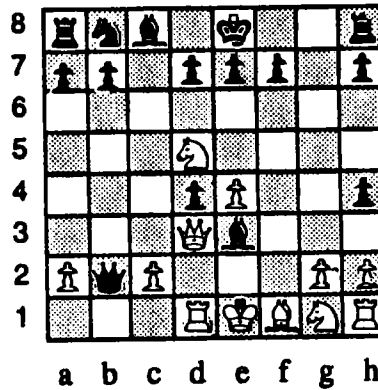
Strategy Lab continued:

This move may be hard to understand because it gives away a rook. However, White will give away his only good piece, the knight, for my rook in the corner. This is a good exchange for Black. During the game it was not an easy matter to evaluate this position as good for Black,

only be up a pawn after capturing the knight, not much of an advantage.

What's going on in the critical zone is far more important. Because White's king is in the center, the center is the critical zone. There are no white pieces controlling that area while Black's pieces are already zoomed in. It's clearly hopeless.

33. Nd2 Qd6 34. Bf1 Nf6 35. h3 Bc8
 36. bxa4 Rxa4 37. Nb3 Ra3 38. Nc5 Rxc3
 39. Rxc3 Bxf5 40. Qxf5 Qxg3+ 41. Kh1 Rb2 and White resigned (0-1).



15. ... Qc5
 16. g4 f5!

White resigns (0 : 1)

11. Nc7+?

White cannot resist the bait.

11. ... Kd8
 12. Nxa8 Qb4+!?
 13. Ke2 b6

Black calmly develops. He is already winning.

14. Kf3 Bb7
 15. a3

There are two ways to evaluate this position, materially, or in terms of the critical zone. Materially, Black will

Book-Review

The World Chess Championship:

Karpov - Kasparov Moscow 85

by Paul Lowry

There have been numerous books written about the Karpov-Kasparov matches for the World Chess Championship and even more articles that expound all varieties of viewpoints. The World Chess Championship: Karpov-Kasparov Moscow 85 by Soviet Grand Masters Yuri Averbakh and Mark Taimanov is the time that I like the most of all on the subject.

Published by Raduga Publishers in Moscow, U.S.S.R. in 1986 the book does great credit to the match. It, the book, enables the reader to feel the excitement and intensity of the match and the competitors' frames of mind.

As a collector of chessbooks, I feel that this one has several enticements to recommend it to chessbook collectors, casual readers and chessplayers in general. The price of less than \$10.00 is attractive. The book entails 256 pages. It was twenty pages on various aspects of the match by GM Taimanov, three pages on Karpov and Kasparov's awards and tournament records plus a page on the organizing committee, officials, and seconds and a final page on 1985 match regulations. Sixteen pages of photographs (of good quality) enable you to visually partake of the match. There is

a complete Index of Openings in the rear of the book. One hundred ninety-eight diagrams co-exist nicely with the excellent and profuse annotations. As a bonus the 48 games of the 1984-1985 Karpov-Kasparov marathon match are presented with the 24 games of the 1985 event. There are interviews conducted by Soviet media with both Grand Masters and FIDE President Florencio Campomanes.

On the whole this book is much less biased than many similar books by Western journalists.

As a person who does not particularly like Karpov or Kasparov, I feel the book does credit to their great chess ability. For a change of pace order this well-written, erudite book from your favorite chessbook supplier. It will be a good addition to your chess library.

Editors note:

Now that the new match is going on in Spain it might be worthwhile to compare the games and find out if any changes in style have occurred.

The San Francisco Chronicle is covering the new match. (As of this writing the score is tied at 10 points each. In case of a 12 point tie Kasparov remains Champion.) #

Stanford Again as in 1986

The 1987 Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Chess Team Championship was held November 7-8 in Monterey under the direction of Ted Yudacufski.

This two-day, four-round tournament is looking for expansion in the next year. This year 8 teams of four players each fought for the title.

Stanford (2211) with Adam Lief, Peter Thiel, Paul Rejto, and Barney Pell edged out Berkeley #1 (2215) which played with David Glueck, Peter Yu, Leonard Loscutoff, and David Moulton. The score was Stanford 4 match points and 14 1/2 game points vs. Berkeley 3 match points and 12 game points. In their 3rd round encounter Adam Lief defeated David Glueck while the other games ended in draws giving Stanford the win.

Berkeley's #2 team (1741) finished 3rd with 2 1/2 (8) and the Defense Language Institute (D.L.I. #1) (2101) tied for 4th with Occidental (1854) of Los Angeles scoring 2 match points each.

Around The Bay

by NM Gabriel Sanchez

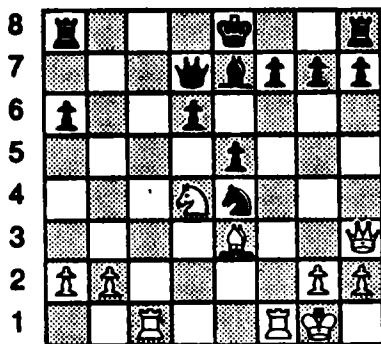
San Jose Masters Open
July 18, 1987

White:
Kowalske (2137)
Black:
Ramayrat (2537)

Sicilian Defense

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 e6
3. d4 cd 4. Nd4 a6
(The more subtle the master, the more pawn moves in the opening.) 5. Bd3 Nf6 6. 0-0 Qc7 7. Nc3 Be7 8. Be3 b5 9. f4 d6 10. Qf3 Bb7 11. Qh3! ...
(A sharp, aggressive posting. White stops Black from castling short due to, say, 11. ... 0-0 12. e5 de 13. fe Qe5 14. Rf6! Bf6 15. Qh7 mate.) 11. .. b4 12. Na4 Nbd7 (On the immediate capture 12. ... Ne4 13. f5 e5 14. Ne6! fe 15. Qh5+ Kd7 16. Qf7 with a tremendous attack.) 13. c3 Nc5 14. Bc2 bc 15. Nc3 Nfe4 16. Ne4 Be4 17. Be4 Ne4 18. Rac1 Qd7 19. f5 e5
(If Black can get castled all will be well)

See diagram



20. Ne6! Bf6 (All is not well. If instead 20. ... fe 21. Qh5+ is an instant crush, e.g., 21. Qh5+ Kd8 22. Bb6 + - , or 21. Qh5+ Kf8 22. fe+ ... winning Black's queen, 21. Qh5+ g6 22. fg is too hideous to continue further.) 21. Nc7+ Ke7 22. Nd5+! (A fine intermezzo driving Black's king to the back rank.) 22. ... Kf8 23. Nb6 Qb7 24. Na8 Qa8 25. Rc7 ... (White threatens Rfc1, doubling rooks.) 25. ... Bd8 26. Ra7 Qd5 27. f6! gf 28. Bh6+ Kg8 29. Qg4+!
(White doesn't fall for the hasty 29. Qd7?? which would ignite Black's backfire bomb after ... Qd4+ 30. Kh1 Nf2+ 31. Kg1 Nh3++ 32. Kh1 Qg1+ 33. Rg1 Nf2 mate. After White's intermediate check Black has nothing to hope for. A fine game.) Ng5 30. Qd7 Nh3+ 31. Qh3 (1 - 0) ##

Twentieth Annual
1987 LERA
Thanksgiving Class
Championships
November 27, 28, 29

Results:

Number of players: 71
Tournament Directors: Jim Hurt and
Ted Yudacufski
Open: 1 - 2 Marc Leski (2461),
Berkeley and Jacob Bleiman (2430),
Santa Clara, 5 : 1, \$ 165 each.

Exp.: 1st Nathan Akamine (2038),
San Jose, 4 1/2 : 1 1/2, \$ 160
2nd Dean Howard (2121), Oakland,
4 : 2, \$ 110

A-Class: 1st Jonathan Fisher
(1878), Santa Clara, 5 : 1, \$ 140
2nd Jon C. Kirby (1922), Milpitas,
4 1/2 : 1 1/2, \$ 90

B-Class:
1 - 2 Alan Petit (1784), Cupertino,
and Pat D. Mead (1659), Sunnyvale,
4 1/2 : 1 1/2, \$ 100 ea.

C-Class:
1st Michael D. Cerezo (1568),
Santa Clara, 5 1/2, \$80
2nd F. Arthur Simpson (1596),
Foster City, 5 : 1, \$ 50

D/Unrated Class:
1st John Meadows (1363), Petaluma
4 : 2, \$ 50
2 - 5 H. G. Thomas (1329),
San Jose, William DeHart (unr.),
Fremont, David Mandell (unr.),
Fremont, and Alan Stein (unr.),
Los Altos, 3 : 3, \$ 7.50 each.

CLUB DIRECTORY

Berkeley Chess Club
meets Fridays 7:30 PM
Berkeley YMCA
Allston Way and Milvia,
2nd floor
Alan Glasscoe 652-5324

Burlingame Chess C.
meets Thursdays 7:30 PM
Burlingame Rec.Center
850 Burlingame Ave.
Harold Edelstein 349-5554

Chico Chess Club
meets Fridays 7 - 11 PM
The Esplanade Bldg. #110
1528 The Esplanade
Mark Drury 916) 342-4708

**Fairfield - Sulsun
Chess Club**
meets Mondays 7 - 9:30pm
1000 Kentucky St.
Marc Weeks 707)426-2331

Fresno Chess Club
meets Mondays 7- 11 PM
Round Table Pizza Parlor
Cedar & Dakota Aves.,
D. Quarve 209) 225-8022

Hayward Chess Club
meets Mondays 6 - 9 PM
Hayward Main Library
Corner of Mission & C St.
K. Lawless 415) 785-9352

**Kolty C. C.
(Campbell)**
Thursdays 7:30 - 11:30
Campbell Senior Center &
Library - 77 Harrison Ave.
Pat Mayntz 408) 371-2290

LERA Chess Club
meets Tuesdays 8:00 PM
Lockheed Rec. Cenrter
Sunnyvale (Instr. Shorman)

Livermore Chess Club
meets every 2nd and succes-
sive Thursday of each month
7 PM
Homestead Savings & Loan
999 E.Stanley Blvd.
Dan McDaniel 443-2881

Mechanics Inst. C.C.
meets Monday thru Friday
11:00 AM - 11:00 PM,
Saturdays 10 AM - midnight
Sundays noon - 10:00 PM
57 Post St., 4th floor SF
Max Wilkerson-Director
Note: This is a private club
and newcomers should arrive
before 5pm

**Monterey Chess
Center**
Open daily
Weekdays 4:30 - 10:00 PM
Sat.& Sun. 2:00 PM
Closed Monday
T.Yudacufski 408) 372-9790

Napa Valley Chess C.
meets Thursdays
3:30 - 8:00 PM Yountville
Veteran's Home
(Lee-Lounge)
Burl Bailey 707) 253-0648

Novato Chess Club
Novato Community House
Machin Ave. at DeLong
415) 456-1540

Redding Chess Club
meets Thursdays 7:30-12pm
YMCA 1155 Court St.
916) 246-7196

Richmond Chess Club
meets Saturdays noon to
5:30 - Eastshore Community
Center
960 47th St., Richmond
Trendall Ball 234-5336

**Rohnert Park
Chess Club**
meets Saturdays 6 PM - mid-
night - Mondays 6:30-11:00
Rohnert Park Recreation
Bldg. 8517 Lyman Way
W. Randle 707) 795-2220

**Sacramento
Chess Club**
meets Wednesdays 7 - 11 pm
Senior Citizens' Center
915 27th Street, Sacramento
S. Gordon, 916) 929-2952

San Jose Chess Club
meets Fridays 7 - 12 pm
At the Blind Center
101 N. Bascom Ave. near
San Carlos
(behind Lions Club)
Barry W. Curto 463-0198

San Jose Senior C. C.
meets Thursdays 10am-2pm
Kirk Senior Program
1601 Foxworthy Ave., S.J.
C. Felker, 408) 723-1808

**Santa Clara University
Chess Club**
meets Fridays 5:00 - 9:00
Cafe St.Clair / University
Campus. write:SCU Chess
Club,
Santa Clara University, San-
ta Clara CA 95053

**Santa Clara County
Chess Club**
meets every 2nd Saturday
of each month 2:15 - 6:15
pm
Machado Park Bldg.
3360 Cabrillo Ave. be-
tween Nobili & Calabazos
Blvd.
F. Sierra 408) 241-1447

**Santa Cruz
Chess Club**
meets Thursdays 6 - 11 PM
Monterey Savings
530 Front St. Santa Cruz
K. Norris 408) 426-8269

Vallejo Chess Club
meets Fridays 7:30 PM
Senior Citizens Center
333 Amador St.
Gurnar Rasmussen
707) 642-7270

**Greater Vallejo Chess
Association**
N. Vallejo Rec. Center
1121 Whitney Ave. &
Fairgrounds Dr.
meets Saturdays
5:30 through midnight
Ernie 707) 557-0707

**Yuba Sutter
Chess Club**
meets Tuesdays 6:30 Pm -
midnight,
Buttes Christian Manor,
223 F - St. Marysville
T. Gietych 916) 742-7071
Meeting Info.: Ellis Mar-
tin at address above.

California Chess Journal
4621 Seneca Park Ave
Fremont CA 94538

First Class Mail

December

12 Richmond Quads
Trendell Ball

26 - 27 Sun Jose - Sierra
408)241-1447

28 - 31 Commerce
see add in center

January

8 - 24 San Francisco /
Mechanics Insti-
No. Cal. Ch.

Goodall 415)548-9082

29-31 Sunnyvale / *cancelled*
Ofiesh 408)723-5195

16-17 Rohnert Park, Randle
707) 795-2220

31 Novato Quads, Marthinsen
415)456-1540