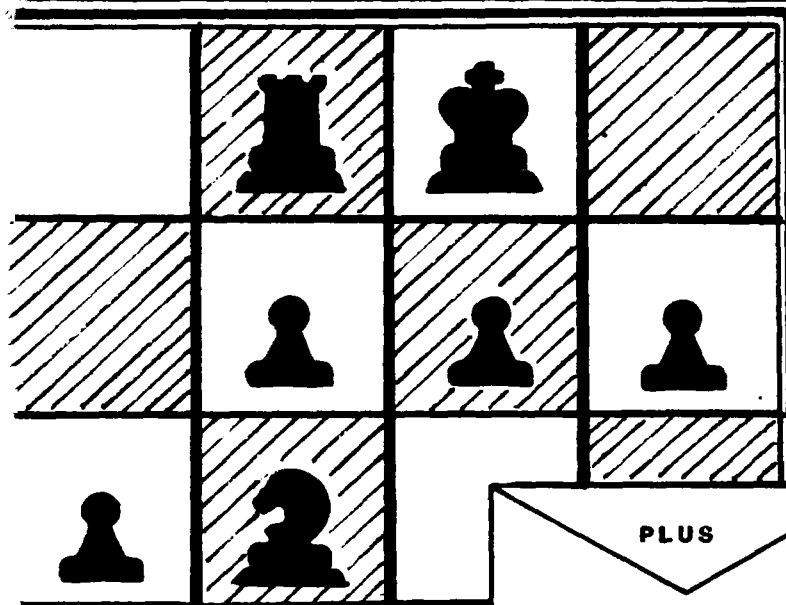


CALIFORNIA CHESS JOURNAL

VOL. 1 NO.5 February 1987 \$1.50



PLUS
CORRESPONDENCE
CHESS

THIS ISSUE :

REPORT FROM THE OLYMPIAD
3rd SAN FRANCISCO INTERNATIONAL
KUDOS TO BCM
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA TOP FIFTY

Boris Spassky

Former World Champion
giving an autograph to
a spectator at the
US Open 1986

Photo by H. Poschmann

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meets Tuesdays 6:30 pm - midnight
Buttes Christian Manor, 223 F - St.
Marysville. Tom Giertich (916) 742-7071
Meeting info.: Ellis Martin at address above

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Notice: There will be a meeting of the Northern California Chess Association on February, 16, approx. 2:30 PM at the People's Tournament in Berkeley.

Postal Chess Notes:

Sections of 7 player size will start any time a group is full. (waiting list)

The entry fee for a section is \$2.00. ICCF rules will be used.

For more details write to the address given above.

In section 001/III: Ronnie Fritz is withdrawing from the tournament; everyone in this group gets 1 point.

ATTENTION !!!

We do have a QUESTION and ANSWER Editor on hand. His services are available free of charge and can be very valuable. He is Erik Osburn, 220 Mariposa, Ridgecrest CA 93555. Please write to him !!

27th World Chess Olympiad Dubai 1986

Report by Team Captain IM John Donaldson

The U. S. A. Olympic Team was one of 108 entries in the men's division and one of 49 entries in the women's division.

The men played in the order listed below:

1. Yasser Seirawan 8/12
66.7% vs. average ELO of 2515
2. Larry Christiansen 6.5/10
65% vs. ELO 2503
3. Lubosh Kavalek 4/8
50% vs. ELO 2522
4. John Fedorowicz 8/10
80% vs. ELO 2439
5. Nick DeFirmian 6.5/10
72.2% vs. ELO 2433
6. Max Dlugy 5.5/7
78.6% vs. ELO 2435

Bronze Medal as second reserve.

Total score 38.5 out of 56 games and 3.5 points more than any U. S. team since 1978 (institution of the swiss system in the olympiad).

The team had an average rating of ELO (2555) and was seeded #5.

Final Standings (Men)

| | |
|-------------------|-------|
| 1. U. S. S. R. | 40/56 |
| 2. England | 39.5 |
| 3. U. S. A. | 38.5 |
| 4. Hungary | 34.5 |
| 5. Iceland | 34 |
| 6. Bulgaria | 34 |
| 7. China | 33 |
| 8. Czechoslovakia | 33 |
| 9. Cuba | 33 |
| 10. France | 33 |
| 11. Argentina | 33 |
| 12. Peru | 33 |
| 13. W. Germany | 32.5 |
| 14. Austria | 32.5 |

| | |
|----------------|------|
| 15. Yugoslavia | 32 |
| 16. Poland | 32 |
| 17. Portugal | 32 |
| 18. Romania | 31.5 |
| 19. Indonesia | 31.5 |
| 20. Brazil | 31.5 |
| 21. Chile | 31.5 |
| 22. Scotland | 31.5 |
| 23. Canada | 31.5 |
| 24. Spain | 31 |
| 25. India | 31 |

In tiebreak order

The women's team individual standings and results:

1. Rachel Grotto 1.5/7
21%
2. Ivona Jezierska 8.5/12 71%
3. Shirnez Kennedy 3/10 30%
4. Gina Linn 9/13 69%

Final Standings:

| | |
|-----------------|------|
| 1. U. S. S. R. | 33.5 |
| out of 42 games | |
| 2. Hungary | 29 |
| 3. Romania | 28 |
| 4. China | 28 |
| 5. Yugoslavia | 25.5 |
| 6. W. Germany | 25 |
| 7. Poland | 24.5 |
| 8. England | 24.5 |
| 9. Bulgaria | 23.5 |
| 10. Cuba | 23 |
| 11. Brazil | 22.5 |
| 12. Austria | 22.5 |
| 13. Finland | 22.5 |
| 14. Spain | 22 |
| 15. France | 22 |
| 16. U. S. A. | 22 |
| 17. Scotland | 22 |
| 18. Greece | 21.5 |
| 19. India | 21.5 |
| 20. Ireland | 21.5 |

Editors note:

Uncharacteristically to the Soviet players they lost 6 games and even the current World Champion Kasparov had to concede a point to our Champion Seirawan.

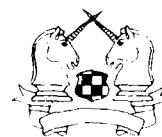
Kasparov, playing on the first board, demonstrated in many games his brilliant attacking ability. He also illustrated that the Benko Gambit is not suitable for serious competition.

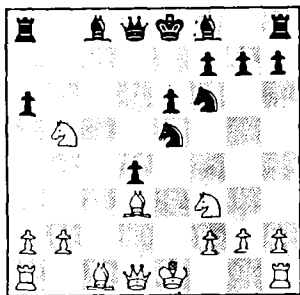
Cifuentes (Chile) vs. Ribli (Hungary)
Dubai (01) 1986 D49

1. d4 Nf6
2. Nf3 d5
3. c4 e6
4. Nc3 c6
5. e3 Nbd7
6. Bd3 dc4
7. Bxc4 b5
8. Bd3 a6
9. e4 c5
10. e5

This line has recently come back into fashion. On 10.d5 Black has been doing well with 10. ... c4 11.de6 cd3 and 10. ... c4 11.de6 fe 6 12.Bc2 Qc7 13.0-0 Bc5. 10. ... cd4 11. Nxb5 Nxe5

See diagram on next page.





Position after 11. ...Nxe5

The alternative 11...Ng4 has had a lot of attention paid to it since the sixth game of the Kasparov - Miles Match (Basel 1986). Thereafter 11...Ng4 12. Qa4 Ngxe5 13. Nxe5 Nxe5 14. Nd6ch Ke7 15. Nxc8ch Kasparov successively introduced the novelty 15...Kf6?!. Miles responded with the incorrect 16. Be4 and after 16...Rxc8 17. h4? h6 18. 0-0 Rc4 Black was already winning. Later analysis showed that after 15...Kf6?! White has a strong answer in 16. Bxa6!. If now 16...Nd3ch (16...Qxc8? 17. Qxd4 Qx a6 18. Qh4ch leads to mate), then 17. Kf1! intending Qa4-d1-f3 is crushing. Perhaps Black's best chance after 15...Kf6?! 16. Bxa6! is 16...Bc5 17. Qb5 Qd5 18. 0-0 Rhxc8 (18...Nf3ch 19. Kh1) 19. Bxc8 Rxc8 though this hardly looks promising.

It would seem then that 11...Ng4 is actually not very good but Black can play something better than 15...Kf6?!. In Ftacnik - Noguieras, Szirak 1986, Black tried the older 15...Rxc8 and after 16. Bxa6 Ra8 17. Qb5 came up with a novelty. In place of 17...f6 18. 0-0 Rb8 19. Qxe5 fe5 20. Bg5ch White is

slightly better - Spassky-Novotelnov, Leningrad 1961 he tried the move 17...Qd5!?. After 18. Qxd5 ed5 19. Bb5 Kf6 20. Ke2 Bd6 21. Bf4 d3ch 22. Bxd3 Nxd3 23. Bxd6 Nxb2 the game was equal.

12. Nxe5 ab5
13. 0-0

Recently this has replaced 13. Qf3 as the main line. One interesting possibility for Black against 13. Qf3 is 13...Qa5ch 14. Ke2 Bd6 15. Bd2 Qa6 16. a4 0-0 17. Bxb5 Bxe5 18. Bxa6 Bxa6 ch. After 19. Kd1 one try might be 19...Rfb8 intending ...Rxb2 and ...Bb7.

13. ... Qd5
14. Qe2 Ba6
15. f4!?

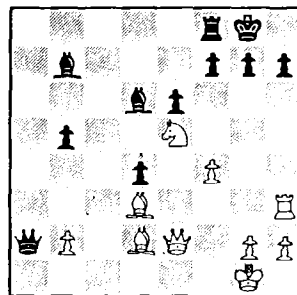
This seems to be a new move. On 15. a4?! Black gets a very good game -- 15...Bd6 16. ab5 Bb7 17. Rxa8ch Bxa8 18. Nc6 Bxc6 with advantage for Black - Lilienthal - Botvinnik, U. S. S. R. 1941. Normal is 15. Bg5 Be7 16. f4 0-0 17. Rf3 (intending 18. Bxf6 and 19. Bxh7ch) 17...Bb7. In this position White can choose between 18. Re1?! (Miles-Yusupov, Bugojno 1986 - 41/498); 18. Rh3, and 18. Rg3. The latter, an old suggestion of American IM I. Horowitz makes the most sense. In Plachetka-Lukacs, Trnava 1986 (41/497), Black responded to 18. Rg3 with g6 and after 19. h4 Rfe8 (intending ...Ne4) 20. Re1 the Czech GM evaluates the position as clearly in White's favor. This might be true but the position is still extremely complicated.

In the game after 20...Nd7? 21. Bxb5 the issue was clear but much more interesting are the consequences of 20...Rxa2. After this move Plachetka gives 21. h5 Nxb5 22. Qxb5 Qxg2ch 23. Rxb2 gh5 24. Bxe7 Bxg2 25. Ba3 Bd5 26. Bb1 Ra1 27. Bxh7ch winning. However, Black can play better with 26...Rxa3 27. ba3 Ra8 and it's White that is loosing. More critical for the assessment of the variation is 21. h5 Nxb5 22. Qxb5 Qxg2ch 23. Rxb2 gh5 24. Rg3 Bxg5 25. Rxb2ch Kf8 and now either 26. Rxb2 or 26. f5

15. ... Bd6
16. Bd2 0-0
17. Rf3 Bb7
18. Rh3

Black should now play 18...g6 with a fine game.

18. ... Rxa2?
19. Rxa2 Qxa2



20. Nd7!
Shattering Black's King-side and effectively ending the game.

20. ... Rc8
21. Nf6ch gf6
22. Rxh7 Kf8
23. Qh5 Rc7
24. Qh6ch Ke7
25. Qg6 e5
26. fe5 Bxe5

27. Bb4ch Bd6
 28. Bxd6ch Kxd6
 29. Qxf6ch Kc5
 30. Qe5ch Kb6
 31. Rh6ch Rc6
 32. Qxb5ch Kc7
 33. Qe5ch Kb6
 34. Qxd4ch Kc7
 35. Rxc6ch Bxc6
 36. Qe5ch Kb6
 37. Qd4ch Kc7
 38. h4 Qe6
 39. b4 Qelch
 40. Bf1 Qg3
 41. b5 Bb7
 42. Qf2 Qg6
 43. Qc5ch Kd7
 44. b6 Bc6
 45. Qd4ch Ke7
 46. Qe5ch Kf8
 47. b7 1-0

Seirawan - Ardiansyah

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 g6 3. Nc3 Bg7 4. e4 d6 5. f3 0-0 6. Be3 e5 7. d5 Nh5 8. Nge2 f5 9. Qd2 Nd7 10. 0-0-0 Nhf6 11. h3 fe 12. fe a6 13. g4 b5 14. Ng3 bc 15. g5 Ne8 16. Bc4 Nb6 17. Be2 Bd7 18. h4 Qe7 19. Rdf1 Rf1ch 20. Rf1 Bb5 21. Nb5 ab 22. b3 Qd7 23. Kb1 Rb8 24. h5 c5 25. dc Qc6 26. h6 Bh8 27. Bg4 d5 28. Bb6 1-0

De Firmian - Handoko

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 e6 3. Nc3 d5 4. Nf3 Be7 5. Bf4 0-0 6. e3 c5 7. dc Bc5 8. cd Nd5 9. Nd5 ed 10. Bd3 Bb4 11. Ke2 Nc6 12. h3 Bd6 13. Qa4 Nb4 14. Bd6 Qd6 15. Qa3 Qb6 16. Rhd1 Bd7 17. Nd4 a5 18. Kf1 f5 19. Ne2 Bb5 20. Bb5 b5 21. Rd2 Rac8 22. Rad1 a4 23. Kg1 Nc2 24. Qd6 Qb2 25. Qd5 Kh8 26. Nd4 a3 27. Nc2 Rc2 28. Qf5 1-0

Kavalek - Ravi

1. d4 Nf6 2. Nf3 e6 3. Bg5 d5 4. e3 c5 5. Nbd2 Be7 6. c3 0-0 7. Bd3 b6 8. Ne5 Bb7 9. 0-0 Nbd7 10. Qa4 h6 11. Bh4 Ne5 12. de Nd7 13. Bg3 Qc7 14. Nf3 a5 15. Rad1 Rfd8 16. Bb1 b5 17. Qg4 Qc6 18. Bf4 f5 19. ef Nf6 20. Qh3 Bf8 21. Ne5 Qb6 22. Bg6 Bc8 23. Bf7ch Kh7 24. g4 Ra7 25. g5 Nd7 26. g6 Kh8 27. Nd7 Bd7 28. Be5 1-0

Christiansen-Cifuentes

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 e6 3. Nc3 d5 4. Bg5 Be7 5. Nf3 0-0 6. e3 Nbd7 7. Rc1 c6 8. Bd3 h6 9. Bh4 dc 10. Bc4 b5 11. Bd3 a6 12. a4 ba 13. Na4 Qa5ch 14. Nd2 Bb4 15. Nc3 c5 16. Nb3 Qd8 17. 0-0 cd 18. Nd4 Bb7 19. Be4 Rb8 20. Bb7 Rb7 21. Ne4 Qa8 22. Nf6 Nf6 23. Bf6 gf 24. Rc4 Kh7 25. Qd3 Kh8 26. Rfcl Rg8 27. g3 Rd8 28. Qe2 Bf8 29. Rc6 a5 30. b3 Bg7 31. Qc4 f5 32. Ra6 Qb8 33. Nc6 Qc7 34. Nd8 Qd8 35. Ra5 Rb3 36. Rf5 Rb7 37. Rb5 1-0

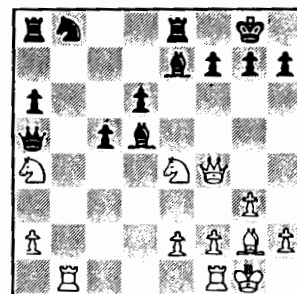
Sax - Fedorowicz

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. d4 cd 4. Nd4 Nf6 5. Nc3 e5 6. Nf5 d5 7. ed Bf5 8. dc bc 9. Qf3 Qd7 10. Bg5 Bb4 11. Bf6 gf 12. Bd3 Bc3 13. bc Bd3 14. cd Qe6 15. 0-0 0-0 16. Rael Kh8 17. Re4 f5 18. Rh4 Rad8 19. Qh3 Qg6 20. f4 f6 21. Rf3 Rb8 22. Rf1 Rb2 23. Kh1Ra2 24. Rh6 Qg7 25. fe fe 26. Rc6 Rg8 27. Rgl a5 28. Qf3 a4 29. Ra6 a3 30. Qd5 Rf2 31. Ra3 e4 32. Ra8 Qg2 0-1

The next games have more international flavor and were selected by Val Zemitis:

G. Kasparov vs. G. Ligterink (Holland) Queen's Indian Defense

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 e6 3. Nf3 b6 4. g3 Bb7 5. Bg2 Be7 6. 0-0 0-0 7. Nc3 Ne4 8. Bd2 Bf6 9. Rcl c5 10. d5 ed5 11. cd5 Nxd2 12. Nxd2 d6 13. Nde4 Re8 14. Qd2 a6 15. b4 Be7 16. bc5 bc5 17. Qf4 Qc7 18. Na4 Qa5 19. Rbl Bx d5

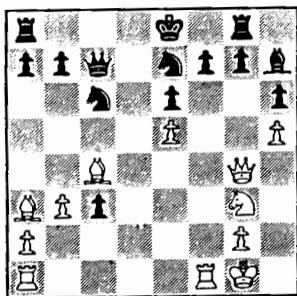


20. Nb6 Bxe4 21. Bxe4 Ra7 22. Nc8 Nc6 (22... Rxc8 23. Qf5) 23. Nxa7 Nxa7 24. Bd5 1-0

J. L. Arnason (Iceland) U. Adianto (Indonesia) Caro-Kann Defense

1. e4 c6 2. d4 d5 3. Nd2 de4 4. Nxe4 Bf5 5. Ng3 Bg6 6. h4 h6 7. f4 (This move creates Black some problems but with precise play Black has not to fear it. Sometimes instead of 6. h4 White plays 6. f4 when both 6... a6 and the sharp 6... h5 are playable.) 7. ... e6 8. Nf3 Bd6

(In the game Ciocaltea - Golombek, Moscow, 1956 Black played 8. ... Nd7 and after 9. h5 Bh7 10. Bd3 Bxd3 11. Qxd3 Qc7 12. Bd2 0-0-0 13. 0-0-0 Bd6 14. Ne2 Ngf6 achieved equality.)
9. Ne5 Bxe5 (There was no need for Black to play 9. ... Bxe5. Instead with normal development Black would have equalized.) 10. fe5 Ne7 11. h5 Bh7 12. c3 c5 13. Qg4 Rg8 14. Bc4 cd4 15. 0-0 Qc7 16. b3 dc3 17. Ba3 Nbc6

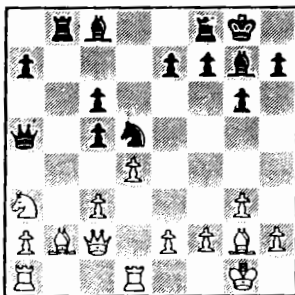


18. Rxf7 (This move is an interesting way to complicate the position but Black could take the rook.) 18. ... Qxe5 19. Bxe6 c2 20. Raf1 Bd3 21. Bd7ch Kd8 22. Bxc6 1-0 (Black has to resign because both 22. ... Nxc6 and 22. ... Kc7 do not save Black from mate.)

Z. Granda (Peru) vs. G. Kasparov

1. Nf3 Nf6 2. g3 g6 3. Bg2 Bg7 4. 0-0 0-0 5. c4 d5 6. d4 dc4 7. Na3 c3 8. bc3 c5 9. Ne5 Nc6!? 10. Nxc6 (10. Qa4 Nd5 11. Nxc6 bc6 12. Bd2 - Smyslov vs.

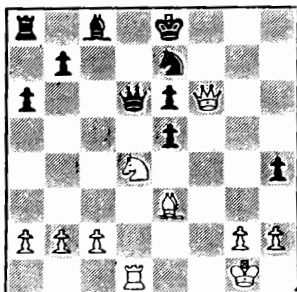
Gufeld, 1979) 10. ... bc6 11. Qd3 (11. Bxc6 Bh3 12. Bg2 Bxg2 13. Kxg2 Ne4 14. Bb2 Rb8 15. Rb1 Qd5 - Kerner vs. Gufeld, 1971) 11. ... Nd5 12. Rd1 Qa5 13. Bb2 Rb8 14. Qc2



14. ... Rxb2! 15. Qxb2 Nxc3 16. Rd3 cd4 17. Bxc6 Ba6 18. Nbl Bxd3 19. ed3 Qa6 20. Nxc3 dc3 21. Qb5 Qxb5 22. Bxb5 Rb8 23. Ba4 c2 24. Rf1 Rb2 0-1 (25. Bb3 Rxb3 and Bb2, otherwise Bc3-Bd2)

J. Nunn - A. Sokolov
Sicilian Defense

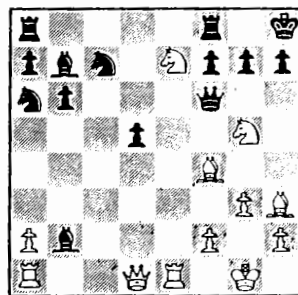
1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 e6 3. d4 cd4 4. Nxd4 Nc6 5. Nc3 a6 6. Be2 d6 7. Be3 Qc7 8. f4 Na5 9. 0-0 Nc4 10. Bxc4 Qxc4 11. f5 Be7 12. Qg4 h5 13. Qf3 Bf6 14. fe6 fe6 15. e5 de5 16. Ne4 Qc7 17. Qg3 Ne7 18. Rad1 h4 19. Nxf6ch gf6 20. Qg7 Rf8 21. Rxf6 Rxf6 22. Qxf6 Qd6



23. Bg5! ed4 24. Rxd4 Nd5 25. Rd5! 1-0

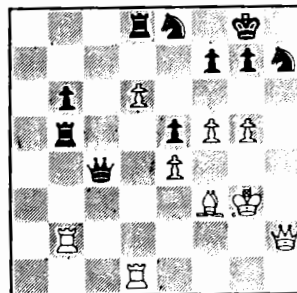
G. Kasparov vs. S. Marjanovic (Yugosl.)
Queen's Indian Defense

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 e6 3. Nf3 b6 4. g3 Bb7 5. Bg2 Be7 6. 0-0 0-0 7. d5 ed5 8. Nh4 c6 9. cd5 Nxd5 10. Nf5 Nc7 11. Nc3 d5 12. e4 Bf6 13. ed5 cd5 14. Bf4 Nba6 15. Rel Qd7 16. Bh3 Kh8 17. Ne4 Bxb2 18. Ng5 Qc6 19. Ne7 Qf6



20. Nxh7 Qd4 21. Qh5 g6 22. Qh4 Bxa1 23. Nf6ch 1-0 (23. ... Kg7 24. Nf5ch gf5 25. Qh6 mate)

A. Karpov - Z. Ribli



Position after
52. ... Rxb5

53. Qxh7ch! Kxh7
54. Rh2ch Kg8
55. Rdh1 f6 56. Rh8ch
1-0 (56. ... Kf7 57. g6)

3rd San Francisco International

by Val Zemitis

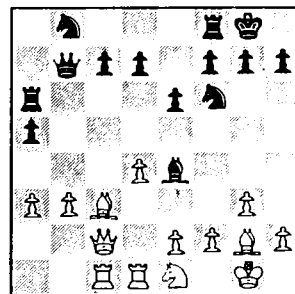
With a fine score of 8-2 FIDE master Jay Whitehead was the winner of the third San Francisco invitational tournament that was held from October 11 to 30, 1986. He played aggressive chess and in several games successfully experimented with a novel idea of an early ... b5 in the Queen's Indian Defense. The second and third places were shared by Victor Frias from Chile and the tournament organizer Guillermo Rey, each with 7.5 - 2.5 points. Jay Whitehead received \$500 for his win. The tournament was supported by the American Chess Foundation and Cafe Picaro, the local chess players' favorite meeting place.

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | |
|-----------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|---------|
| 1. Jay Whitehead (2442) | X | ½ | ½ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 - 2 |
| 2. Victor Frias (2586) | ½ | X | ½ | 0 | 1 | ½ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7½ - 2½ |
| 3. Guillermo Rey (2413) | ½ | ½ | X | ½ | 1 | ½ | 1 | 1 | ½ | 1 | 1 | 7½ - 2½ |
| 4. Larry Remlinger (2476) | 1 | 1 | ½ | X | 0 | 1 | ½ | ½ | ½ | 1 | 1 | 7 - 3 |
| 5. Dario Alzate (2495) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | X | ½ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5½ - 4½ |
| 6. Cris Ramayrat (2499) | 0 | ½ | ½ | 0 | ½ | X | ½ | ½ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4½ - 5½ |
| 7. Ionut Buzbuchi (2439) | 0 | 0 | 0 | ½ | 1 | ½ | X | ½ | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4½ - 5½ |
| 8. Matthew Bealby (2356) | 0 | 0 | 0 | ½ | 0 | ½ | ½ | X | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3½ - 6½ |
| 9. Richard Lobo (2356) | 0 | 0 | 0 | ½ | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | X | 0 | 1 | 3½ - 6½ |
| 10. Alec Salvetti (2204) | 0 | 0 | ½ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | X | 1 | 3½ - 6½ |
| 11. Michael Anderson (2082) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | X | 0 - 10 |

IM D. Alzate (Columbia)
 Jay Whitehead (SF)
 Queen's Indian Defense

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 e6 3. Nf3
b6 4. g3 Ba6 (4... Ba6
 was introduced by A.
 Nimzovitch.) 5. b3 ...
 (To 5. b3, a move that
 Kasparov often plays, the
 best alternative is 5. Qa4
 but White has played also
 5. Qc2, 5. Qb3 and 5. Nbd2
 with good results.)
5. ... b5 (This move is
 not new and has been
 played by Adorjan, Pinter,
 Schneider (all Hungarians))
 and our own W. Browne.
 In practically all major
 tournament games encounter-
 ed Black has rejected
 5. ... b5 and has proceed-
 ed with 5. ... Bb4ch.
 The idea of 5. ... b5, of
 course is to exchange a
 bad Pawn for a good one
 but such an exchange is

time consuming. On the
 other hand, Black de-
 velops new and unusual
 ideas that White has to
 solve correctly.)
6. cb5 Bxb5 7. Bg2 ...
 (Instead of 7. Bg2, White
 can also play 7. Nc3 Bb4
 8. Bd2 Bc6 9. Bg2 0-0
 10. 0-0 a5 11. Qc2 Bxc3
 12. Bxc3 Be4 - Kavalek-
 Browne, Berkeley 1984.)
7. ... Bb4ch (This is a
 good move. In many
 games Black has played
 7. ... c5 and after 8.
 0-0 Bc6 9. Ba3 Na6 10.
 Nbd2 Rc8 11. Rcl Bxf3
 12. Bxf3 cd4 13. Bxf8
 Rxf8 14. Nc4 had to
 struggle, as in the game
 Tarjan - Browne,
 Berkeley, 1984.)
8. Bd2 a5 9. Nc3 Bc6
10. a3 Bxc3 11. Bxc3 Qc8
12. 0-0 Qb7 13. Rcl 0-0
14. Qc2 Ra6 15. Rfd1 Be4
16. Nel?



White's 16. Nel is an
 error that Black exploits
 very effectively.
16. ... Bxc2 17. Bxb7
Bxd1 18. Bxa6 Bxb3 19.
Bb7 Bd5 20. Bxd5 Nxd5
21. Bxa5 Nc6 22. e4 Nf6
23. Bxc7 Nxe4 24. Nf3
Ra8 25. Ne5 Nxd4 26.
Rc4 Ne2ch 27. Kf1 Nd2ch
28. Kxe2 Nxc4 29. Nxc4
Rc8 0-1

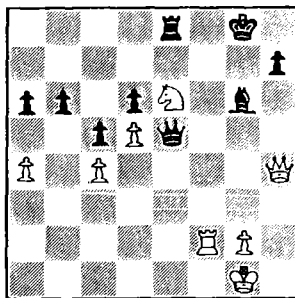
In the same tournament Rey - Whitehead, Black improved on Browne's 12. ...cd4, with 12. ...d5 and after 13.e4 Be7 14.ed5 ed5 15.Qe2 Qa5 16.Bxc5 Nxc5 17.dc5 0-0 18.Qxe7 Rfe8 19.Qd6 Qxd2 20.Qa6 Black obtained an inferior but playable game.

L. Remlinger (Los Angeles)
C. Ramayrat (Philippines)
King's Indian Defense

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4.e4 d6 5.Nge2 ... This is seldom played nowadays but it is an "elastic" move, that is, it allows White to transpose into 6.f3 or 6.g3 variations. The move has been played by such illustrious grandmasters as Botvinnik, Taimanov and especially the attacking genius L. Szabo (See CCJ #3, p. 18). It is not easy to counter 5.Nge2, as this game illustrates, because it is difficult to obtain counterplay. Certainly Ramayrat's 6. ... c5 did not achieve the aim. Therefore, Black has to choose among: I. 6. ... e5 7.d5 c6 8. Be2 cd5 9.cd5 Nbd7 10.Bg5 h6 11.Be3 a6 12.0-0 b5 13.b4 Nb6 14.a4 Nxa4 - Szabo - Yanofsky, Winnipeg, 1967. In the game Szabo - Byrne, Havana, 1966, Black played 14. ... Nc4 and run into serious trouble. II. 6. ... Nc6 7.d5 Ne5 8.Be2 c6 9.f4 Ned7 10. Be3 Bertok - Bilek, Budapest, 1960. III. 6. ... Nfd7 7.Be3 c5 8.d5 b5 9.cb5 a6 10.Qd2 ab5 11. Bxb5 Ba6 12.Bxa6 Nxa6

13.Bh6 Szabo - Gufeld, Leningrad, 1967.

The game continued: 5. . 0-0 6.Ng3 c5 7.d5 e6 (Maybe Black should have tried 7. ... b5?! to obtain some play, even at the cost of a pawn.) 8.Be2 ed5 9.ed5 a6 10. a4 Ne8 11.h4 Nd7 12. Bg5 f6 13.Bf4 Ne5 14. Qd2 Nf7 15.Neg4 f5 16. Ng5 Nxf6 17.Bxg5 Bf6 18.Qf4 b6 19.0-0 Qc7 20.Bxf6 Nxf6 21.h5 gh5 22.Rfel Ng4 23.Bxg4 fg4 24.Qg5ch Qg7 25.Qxh5 Bf5 26.Re3 Qf6 27.Rf1 Rad8 28.Ne2 Qxb2 29. Nf4 Rb8 30.Ne6 Bg6 31. Qxg4 Rxf2 32.Rxf2 Qclch 33.Kh2 Qxe3 34.Qh4 Qe5ch 35.Kg1 Re8

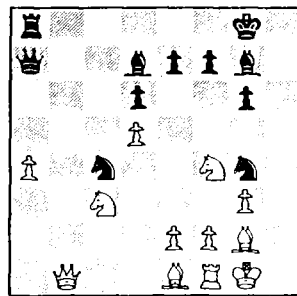


36.Qh6 Bf7 37.Rxf7 Kxf7 38.Qxh7ch Kf6 39.Qg7ch Kf5 40.Qf7ch Qf6 41. Ng7ch 1-0

To Remlinger's credit (who has talent beyond his rating) is his flawless attack culminating in a neat if not too complicated combination. If instead of 36.Qh6, he would have played the "cute" 36.Qe7 (threatening ..Qxe8ch, Rf8 mate or ..Rxe7?, Rf8 mate.), Black could defend with h6.

R. Lobo (England)
D. Alzate (Columbia)
Benko Gambit

1.c4 Nf6 2.d4 a6 3. Nc3 c5 4.d5 b5 5.cb5 Qa5 6.ba6 Bxa6 7.g3 d6 8.Bg2 Nbd7 9.Nh3 g6 10.0-0 Ng7 11.Bd2 0-0 12.Nf4 Rfb8 13. Qc2 Qb6 14.Rab1 Ra7 15.h5 Ne5 16.b3 Rab7 17.Rfd1 Qa7 18.Ne4 Nfg4 19.Rf1 Bb5 20. h5 Ra8 21.Nc3 Bd7 22. hg6 hg6 23.a4 c4 24. bc4 Rxb1 25.Qxb1 Nc4 26. Bel



26. ...Nce3! 27.fe3 Bxc3 0-1

Black's method of handling the Benko Gambit (in Europe it is also called the Volga Gambit) is "routine", that is, concentrate Black's forces on the Queen's side, create weaknesses and then with a neat combination conclude the game (26. ...Nce3). White's problem was that he also made "routine" moves but White cannot afford to play the Benko Gambit that way because it is difficult to obtain counterplay, as this game illustrates.

LERA THANKSGIVING
1986

In an effort to bring more local games NM Gabriel Sanchez annotated this game:

Curto (2021)-Cater (2001)
Budapest Gambit

1. d4 Nf6
2. c4 e5

The point of the Budapest, like most gambits, is to radically alter the flow of play. The initiative becomes paramount and the question of soundness whispered only by the loser in the analysis room.

3. de Ng4
4. Qd4

A poor move. White should develop his minor pieces first. Better would be 4.Nf3 Nc6 5.Bf4 Bb4ch 6.Nbd2 as in Beelby - Ramayrat, San Francisco International 1986.

4. ... d6
5. ed Bxd6

Black already threatensBb4ch winning White's Queen. White can't grab with 6.Qg7 because ofBe5 7.Qg5 Qg5 8.Bg5 Bb2

6. Nf3 0-0
7. e3 Nc6
8. Qd1

For his pawn Black has at least 3 moves in development. A fair trade.

8. ... Qf6
9. Nc3 Rd8

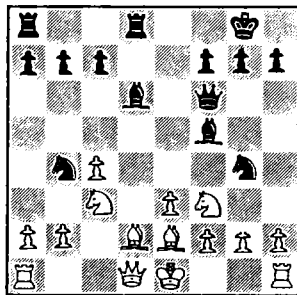
Another threat to White's Queen.

10. Bd2 Bf5
11. Be2

Black is more active: simply having more options, more squares to move to - is an advantage.

11. ... Nb4

A pawn Sac fore more activity and more threats.



Should White try to run from his problems then 12.0-0 Nxh2! 13.Nxh2 Bxh2ch 14.Kxh2 Qd6ch 15.Kg1 Qxd2 and Black has regained his pawn and stands slightly better. Also weak is 12.Nd4? Nxf2!

12. e4

A good move gaining space and time. Looking back White probably wished he had played it earlier, say on move 1.

12. ... Bc5!

Black has not taken up the sword only to lay it down. From here on Black's self confidence is more important than the logic of his moves. To play this way with a "...

sneer of cold command" requires a cocky personality. Defending against these 'warriors' I shade my eyes (to see no swagger), put my thumbs in my ears (to hear no smirking) and silently rejoice that I won't have to worry about winning a bishops of opposite colors endgame.

13. 0-0 ...

Not 13.ef? Bf2ch 14.Kf1 Ne3ch winning instantly.

13. ... Nxf2?!

Black has average, reasonable pressure for his pawn after 13. ... Bg6. But today Black feels extra ordinary.

14. Rxf2 Bg4

With threats like 15. ... Bf3 16.gf Qb6 17.Na4 Bf2ch 18.Kf1 Qd6 or in this line 17.Qe1 Nc2

15. Nd5!

Clogging the d-file, trading off attacking pieces.

15. ... Rxd5
No retreating.
16. cd5 Bxf3
17. gf3

Instead of 17.Bxf3 allows ...Nd3 (the point of Rd5) for example 17.Bxf3 Nd3 18.Be1 Qxb2 19.Rb1 Nxf2! 20.Rxb2 Nxe1ch winning.

17. ... Qh4
18. Be1?

Awkward, much better is 18. Qf1 allowing White to trade off Black's Knight. Black, a Rook down, could easily run out of pieces.

18. ... Rd8
19. Bf1 Rd6

White's last two moves have given Black the time needed to continue his attack. Yes, Black's attack is unsound - but White's second-best moves are no refutation.

20. Qe2 Nd3?

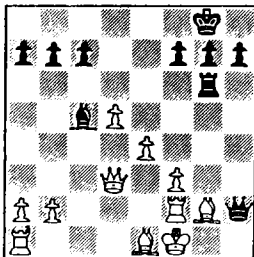
It's hard to quarrel with someone already down a Rook. At once 20. ... Rh6 was better since 21. Bg2 Qh2ch 22. Kf1 Rg6 reaches the same piece setup but with the additional threat of 23. ... Rg2 24. Rxc2 Qh1ch 25. Rg1 Qg1 mate.

21. Qxd3 Rh6
22. h3 Rg6ch

The point of Black's weak 20. ... Nd3? is shown when White plays the equally weak 23. Kh1?, i. e., ... Qg3 24. Bg2 Bf2 (which still loses for Black after 25. Qf1).

23. Bg2 Qxh3

Not bad, threatening mate.
24. Kf1 Qh2



25. Ke2?

Terrible. Simply 25. Qb5! would have ended Black's fun and forced decisive simplification. For example 25. Qb5 Rg2 26. Qe8ch Bf8 27. Rg2 and Black is down two Rooks!

25. ... Bxf2
26. Bxf2 Rxc2

Now Black has some small hope based on his Rook on the seventh rank.

27. Qe3?

Much better is the centralizing 27. Qd4

27. ... Qe5
28. Qc3 Qd6
29. Rc1?

Instead 29. Rg1! forces Black's Rook off due to White's threat of mate at g7.

29. ... Qa6ch
30. Qc4 Qb6
31. Qc5 Qa6ch
32. Rc4 Qxa2
33. Qxc7

At last White is doing something. The d-pawn should be decisive.

33. ... h5

One last shot - and why not? White can eliminate Black's faint hopes with 34. Kf1 shooing the rook from the seventh rank. Also winning is the immediate 34. d6 Qb2ch 35. Rc2 Qe5 36. Kf1. How can White lose? What's the hurry?

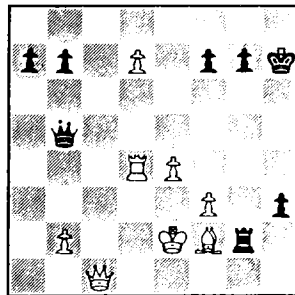
34. Qc8ch Kh7

35. Qf5ch Kh6
36. Qf4ch Kh7
37. Qf5ch Kh6
38. Qf4ch Kh7
39. Qc1

White's Queen checks have made his position more passive and lost a tempo in the pawn race.

39. ... h4
40. d6 h3
41. d7 Qa5
42. Rd4 Qb5ch!

The move 42. Rd4 looks very strong but after Black's only chance Qb5 White must now put up or shut up.



Now White loses after 43. Ke1 h2, or 43. Qc4 Qxb2ch 44. Rd2 Rxf2ch 45. Kxf2 Qxd2ch. White allows a draw after 43. Rd3 Rxf2ch 44. Kxf2 Qd3 45. Qc8 Qd2ch 46. Kg3 Qg2ch 47. Kf4 Qd2ch. And yet White can still win with 43. Ke3!, alas...

43. Rc4? Qxd7

White has no threats and Black a very big one with ... h2 and Rg1.

44. Qf1 Qb5
45. Qc1 h2
46. b3 Qxb3

concluded on page 21

Northern California TOP 50, Dec. 1986

| | |
|---------------------------|------|
| 1. Nick De Firmian | 2630 |
| 2. Walter Browne | 2573 |
| 3. Jay Whitehead | 2550 |
| 4. John Donaldson | 2501 |
| 5. Peter Biyiasas | 2497 |
| 6. Cris Ramayrat | 2483 |
| 7. Julio Kaplan | 2480 |
| 8. Craig Mar | 2464 |
| 9. Elliott Winslow | 2454 |
| 10. Guillermo Rey | 2452 |
| 11. Paul Whitehead | 2442 |
| 12. David Glueck | 2430 |
| 13. Victor Baja | 2378 |
| 14. Jon Frankle | 2373 |
| 15. Zaki Harari | 2368 |
| 16. Avinash Awate | 2367 |
| 17. Richard Kaner | 2363 |
| 18. Mark Buckley | 2361 |
| 19. Ray Schutt | 2355 |
| 20. Gabriel Sanchez | 2339 |
| 21. Richard Lobo | 2338 |
| 22. Frank Thornally | 2336 |
| 23. Loal Davis | 2335 |
| 24. Steven Jacobi | 2332 |
| 25. Bill Chesney | 2328 |
| 26. Subu Subramanian | 2328 |
| 27. George Kane | 2327 |
| 28. James MacFarland | 2327 |
| 29. Peter Cleghorn | 2325 |
| 30. Arthur Braden | 2322 |
| 31. Harry Radke | 2322 |
| 32. Richard Dost | 2308 |
| 33. Benjamin Ferrera | 2303 |
| 34. Dennis Fritzingler | 2303 |
| 35. Arthur Thompson-Motta | 2302 |
| 36. John Hoggatt | 2301 |
| 37. William Orton | 2300 |
| 38. Charles Powell | 2297 |
| 39. Douglas Sailer | 2297 |
| 40. David Blohm | 2296 |
| 41. John Pope | 2294 |
| 42. James Eade | 2292 |
| 43. Richard Kelson | 2292 |
| 44. Martin Sullivan | 2290 |
| 45. Eward Kennedy | 2283 |
| 46. Lev Zaitsev | 2275 |
| 47. Renard Anderson | 2272 |
| 48. Steven Schonhaut | 2267 |
| 49. Boris Siff | 2266 |
| 50. Paul Cooke | 2262 |

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6-SS: THREE HALF POINT BYES (any rounds)

ROUNDS: Friday (3/6) 7:00 pm
 Saturday (3/7) 9:00 am, 2:00 pm, 7:00 pm
 Sunday (3/8) 10:00 am, 4:00 pm

REGISTRATION: Friday (3/6) 6:00 pm - 7:00 pm (1/2 point byes for
 Saturday (3/7) 8:00 am - 6:00 pm all missed rounds)

PRIZE FUND: Based on 200 entries (30/section) top 3 open guaranteed

| Open | Expert | Class A | Class B | Class C | Class D/E/Unrated |
|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------|
| \$ 800 | \$ 700 | \$ 700 | \$ 700 | \$ 400 | \$ 200 |
| \$ 300 | \$ 300 | \$ 300 | \$ 300 | \$ 200 | \$ 100 |
| \$ 100 | \$ 100 | \$ 100 | \$ 100 | \$ 100 | \$ 50 |

| U2400 | U2300 | U2100 | U1900 | U1700 | U1500 | U1300 | U1200 |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| \$ 200 | \$ 200 | \$ 200 | \$ 200 | \$ 200 | \$ 200 | \$ 100 | \$ 50 |
| \$ 100 | \$ 100 | \$ 100 | \$ 100 | \$ 100 | \$ 100 | \$ 50 | |
| \$ 50 | \$ 50 | \$ 50 | \$ 50 | \$ 50 | \$ 50 | | |

GRAND PRIX POINTS AVAILABLE: 20

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----- 3/6

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 Sunday (9/6) 10:00 am, 5:00 pm
 Monday (9/7) 10:00 am, 5:00 pm

REGISTRATION: Saturday (9/5) 8:00 am - 4:00 pm
 (1/2 point bye for missed first round)

PRIZE FUND: Based on 250 entries (45/section) first in open guaranteed

| Open | U2500 | Expert | Class A | Class B | Class C/D/Unrated | |
|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------|--------|
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| \$ 800 | \$ 200 | \$ 600 | \$ 600 | \$ 600 | \$ 300 | \$ 200 |
| \$ 100 | \$ 100 | \$ 100 | \$ 100 | \$ 100 | \$ 100 | \$ 100 |
| U2400 | U2300 | U2100 | U1900 | U1700 | U1500 | U1400 |
| \$ 600 | \$ 600 | \$ 600 | \$ 600 | \$ 600 | \$ 400 | \$ 300 |
| \$ 200 | \$ 200 | \$ 200 | \$ 200 | \$ 200 | \$ 200 | \$ 200 |
| \$ 100 | \$ 100 | \$ 100 | \$ 100 | \$ 100 | \$ 100 | \$ 100 |

GRAND PRIX POINTS AVAILABLE: 50

TROPHIES: Top three each prize group (duplicates in case of ties)

TIME CONTROL: 40/2, 20/1

ENTRY FEE: Must be mailed by 9/2 or pay at site

| Received By | Open | Expert | Class A | Class B | Class C/D/Unr |
|---------------|-------|--------|---------|---------|---------------|
| 7/20 | \$ 70 | \$ 65 | \$ 65 | \$ 65 | \$ 45 |
| 8/3 | \$ 75 | \$ 70 | \$ 70 | \$ 70 | \$ 50 |
| 8/17 | \$ 80 | \$ 75 | \$ 75 | \$ 75 | \$ 55 |
| 8/31 | \$ 85 | \$ 80 | \$ 80 | \$ 80 | \$ 60 |
| 9/3 | \$ 90 | \$ 85 | \$ 85 | \$ 85 | \$ 65 |
| 9/5 (at site) | \$ 95 | \$ 90 | \$ 90 | \$ 90 | \$ 70 |

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----- 9/5

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Kudos to BCM!

by Val Zemitis

Most chess players are familiar with the British Chess Magazine, the oldest continuously published chess journal in the world, but not many will know that the BCM also publishes and reprints excellent chess books. At the time when many chess books are produced in haste and published more for monetary gain rather than for filling a real need, it is refreshing to see that the BCM has maintained its high standards for publishing chess books.

The BCM divides their chess books into QUARTERLIES, their own books, and CLASSIC REPRINTS, books worth reprinting. Here are some examples (without regard to which group these books belong): (1) London International Chess Tournament 1883, won by J. H. Zukertort, 242 annotated games (in English); (2) Nürnberg 1896, won by Dr. Em. Lasker, 171 well annotated games (in German); (3) Ostende 1907, won by Dr. Tarrasch, 60 magnificent games (in German); (4) Baden - Baden 1925, won by A. Alekhine, 210 high quality games, not annotated; (5) London 1927, 1/2 Nimzovitch and Tartakover, 66 games annotated by GM Keene (in English);

(6) Scarborough 1930, won by E. Colle, 66 fascinating games; (7) Howard Staunton by R. D. Keene and R. N. Coles; (8) Mir Sultan Khan by R. N. Coles; (9) Die Schacholympiade von Hamburg 1930, (in German); (10) Stockholm 1937 by W. H. Cozens (in English), and (11) Game and Plays of the Chesse, 1474, by Caxton (neither the spelling nor the date are errors!).

Tournament books are great if you want to follow all games of the great and not so great; however, in replaying games from past tournaments you must have a good opening book at hand to see how the opening is played nowadays. Replayng games for some is a tedious task but for others it can be a very enjoyable and definitely a profitable pastime.

If you are playing positional chess then you should consider buying "Howard Staunton", a book that has not only 60 well annotated games but also offers a glimpse of chess from the "good old days". Who can argue with Bobby Fischer's assessment about this book: "Staunton was the most profound opening analyst of all time ... Playing over his games I discover that they are completely modern."

The book entitled "Mir

Sultan Khan" is another gem. This book features 64 instructive games by one of the most original players ever. By replaying and analysing Mir Sultan Khan's games you will learn unorthodox ideas, discover unusual maneuvers and form a new appreciation for the game of chess.

Caxton's book, a verbatim reprint of the first edition 1474, will both delight and amaze you - delight because of the colorful language and amaze because of the insight it gives on the time past.

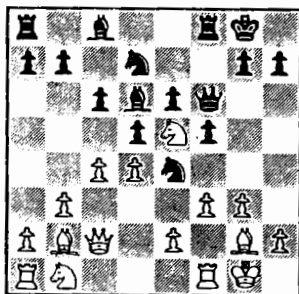
The BCM will accept your personal check. Please send inquiries to: The British Chess Magazine, 9 Market Street, St. Leonards on Sea, East Sussex, TN38 0DQ, England.

Following are some games from the above mentioned books:

| |
|---------------------|
| E. Gruenfeld (2550) |
| C. Torre (2560) |
| Dutch Defense |
| Baden-Baden, 1925 |

1. d4 e6 2. Nf3 f5 3. g3
Nf6 4. Bg2 d5 5. 0-0
Bd6 6. c4 c6 7. Qc2 0-0
8. b3 Ne4 9. Bb2 Nd7
10. Ne5 Qf6 11. f3

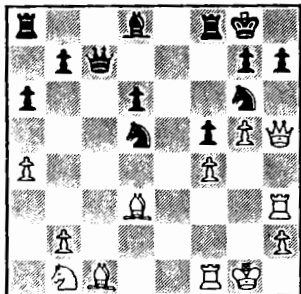
See diagram on next page.



11. ... Nxe5 12. de5
Bc5ch 13. Kh1 Nxc3ch
0-1 (14. hg3 Qh6 mate!)

F. D. Yates (2470)
E. Colle (2490)
Aljehine Defense
Scarborough, 1930

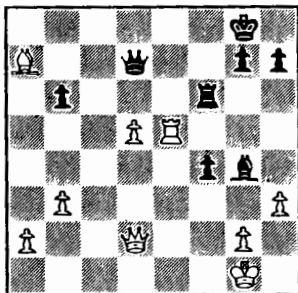
1. e4 Nf6 2. e5 Nd5 3. d4
d6 4. Nf3 Bg4 5. Be2 e6
6. 0-0 Nc6 7. c4 Nb6 8.
ed6 cd6 9. d5 ed5 10. cd5
Bxf3 11. Bxf3 Ne5 12.
Be2 Be7 13. a4 0-0 14.
Ra3 f5 15. f4 Ng6 16.
Rh3 Bf6 17. g4 Qc7 18.
g5 Bd8 19. Bb5 a6 20.
Bd3 Nxd5 21. Qh5 ...



21. ... Qc5ch 22. Kh1
Qc6 23. Be4 fe4 24. f5
h6! 25. Qxg6 e3 26.
Qe6ch Rf7 27. Kgl Bxg5
28. Bxe3 Nxe3 29. Rxe3
Qc5 0-1

S. Tartakover (2560)
Mir Sultan Khan (2530)
Caro Kann
Match, Semmeringen,
1931

1. e4 c6 2. d4 d5 3. f3 e6
4. Bd3 Nf6 5. Be3 c5 6.
c3 cd4 7. cd4 de4 8. fe4
Nxe4 9. Nf3 Bb4ch 10.
Nbd2 Nxd2 11. Nxd2
Bxd2ch 12. Qxd2 Nc6 13.
0-0 0-0 14. Rf3 f5 15.
Bc4 Bd7 16. Raf1 Na5
17. Be2 Rc8 18. d5 Nc4
19. Bxc4 Rxc4 20. b3 Rg4
21. Rdl e5 22. Bxa7 Rf6
23. Rg3 f4 24. Rxg4 Bxg4
25. Rel b6 26. Rxe5 Qd7
27. h3 ...

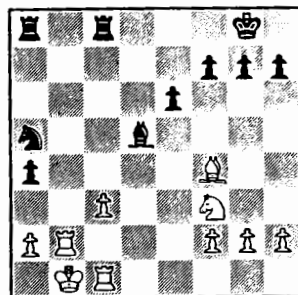


27. ... Bxh3! (White had
considered only 27. ...
Bf5 28. Qxf4) 28. gh3 Qxh3
29. Qg2 (29. Re2 f3) 29. ...
Rg6 30. Qxg6 (30. Rg5
Qe3ch 31. Kf1 f3) 30. ...
hg6 31. Bxb6 Qg3ch
(Quicker 31. ... f3) 32. Kf1
Qc3 33. Re2 Qd3 34. Kf2
Qxd5 35. b4 g5 36. a4 g4
37. a5 g3ch 38. kel f3 39.
Rd2 Qe4ch 40. Kf1 Qblch
0-1

G. Stahlberg (2590)
I. Kashdan (2570)
Nimzoindian Defense
Hamburg, Olympiad, 1930

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 e6 3. Nc3

Bb4 4. Qb3 c5 5. dc5 Nc6
6. Nf3 Ne4 7. Bd2 Nxc5
8. Qc2 0-0 9. e4 (9. a3)
9. ... Qf6 10. 0-0-0 b6
11. Bd3 a5 12. Kbl Qg6
13. Rhgl Ba6 14. Be3 Nxd3
15. Qxd3 Bxc3 16. bc3 d5
17. ed5 Qxd3ch 18. Rxd3
Bxc4 19. Rd2 Bxd5 20.
Bxb6 Rfb8 21. Rb2 a5
22. Bc7 Rc8 23. Bf4 Na5
24. Rcl



24. ... Be4ch 25. Kal
Nb3ch! 0-1

Gauffin - Max Euwe
Slav Defense
Stockholm, 1937

1. d4 d5 2. c4 c6 3. cd5
cd5 4. Nc3 Nf6 5. Nf3 Nc6
6. e3 e6 7. Bd3 Be7 8. 0-0
0-0 9. b3 ... (There are
plenty of choices for White.
Flohr had chosen 9. Bd2
against Winter at Notting-
ham the previous year.)
9. ... a6 10. Bb2 b5 11.
Rcl Bb7 12. Ne5! Nxe5
13. de5 Ne4 14. Qg4 Qa5
(If White wins a pawn at e4,
Black will regain it at a2)
15. Ne2! ... (White pro-
ceeds in the grand manner,
abandoning his Q-side for
an all-out attack on the
King.) 15. ... Qxa2 16.
Bd4 Rac8? (If he had cho-
sen the other rook he
would have provided him-
self with the possibility of
a later Bf8.) cont. p. 17

Tips and Tricks for Tournament Players

By Philip D. Smith

(This columnist has played more than 1,000 tournament and match games. Comments are welcome; write him at 6495 N. Ferger Ave., Fresno, CA 93704)

TOURNAMENT THOUGHT PROCESSES: What is the best way to think in tournament chess? Entire books have been written on this question like Alexander Kotov's Think Like A Grandmaster, but essential for tournament success is to avoid either-or thinking. But the player who believes there is only one possible move in a position and goes ahead and plays it is obviously worse off in the long run than others who consider two possible moves.

Dr. Emanuel Lasker, world champion for more than a quarter of a century, said that if you see a good move, don't play it. Instead, he said to look for a better one. But Kotov says that usually there will be what he calls three to seven "candidate moves," and to find out which one is best calls for concrete analysis. Time limits, skill in clear, rapid analysis, health factors and other conditions affect analyzing ability.

HOW TO AVOID IMPULSIVE BLUNDERS:

In the old Chess Digest magazine in the early '70's Larry Evans and Jude Acers advised tournament players to write down their moves

before playing them and then not to play these moves immediately on the board. Instead, players should study the positions once more to see if the intended move is the best one (unless in severe time trouble). Most players can avoid losing games by this method, although occasionally they may substitute second-best moves for their first concepts.

Dr. Siegbert Tarrasch - one of the game's great theorists - pointed out many years ago that the hardest thing about chess playing is the ability to "sit on one's hands". Many promising positions are spoiled by impulsive moves like those often made in speed chess.

SPEED CHESS vs. TOURNAMENT CHESS: Acers said that "speed chess is out" for those who want to succeed as tournament players. He and Evans advised writing down the scores of all games, even skittles, to study one's mistakes later and to develop the habit of playing chess slowly.

TOURNAMENT PLAYERS NEED A PLAN:

Many writers on chess technique like Dr. Lasker, Kotov and Reuben Fine have stressed the need for a good and elastic plan for success in tournament chess. Very often, however, a faulty plan may be better than no plan

at all. The need for a plan was expressed by one of the world's greatest teachers of chess in his famous My System, Aron Nimzovich, who wrote: "To settle on your objective is the rule.... Aimlessly to drift from one to another, this will expose you to a strategical disgrace."

For more information on planning see Think Like A Grandmaster and The Art Of The Middle Game by Kotov, Paul Keres and Harry Golombek-- it is available in a Penguin paperback. The object of the book is to teach readers how to think and how to play the middle game. The authors concentrate on the fundamental necessities for successful attack and correct defense in match and tournament play, which they say is best achieved by the formation of a sound plan and logical adherence to this plan despite "any seductive alternatives that may present themselves."

OPENING Preparation:

Tournament players often need to prepare special opening variations for well-known opponents and even for those whose openings are less predictable. By reading periodicals like Chess Life, Players Chess News, PCN's

Theory and Analysis and even foreign magazines, perusing opening manuals like BCO, ECO and MCO and specialized books and discussing opening ideas with other players, they can prepare surprises for their tournament opponents that have good chances for success.

HERE IS ONE EXAMPLE: In the Sicilian Najdorf a well-known line is 1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cd 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 a6 6.Bg5 e6 7.f4 Be7 8.Qf3 Qc7 9.0-0-0 Nbd7 10.g4 b5 11.Bxf6 Nxf6 12.g5 Nd7 13.f5 Nc5 14.f6 gf 15.gf Bf8 16.Qh5 Bd7 17.a3. This columnist won from the champion of South Carolina in a tournament in Beaufort of that state in 1972 when he continued with the routine 17. ... 0-0-0. Later 17. ... Rg8 became popular. Both lead to unclear positions, BCO says. But in 1981 at Nis N. DeFirmian with Black vs. Matulovic found a striking innovative move in 17. ... Qa5! ECO-Revised gives DeFirmian's suggestions: 18.Be2! b4 19.ab Qb4 20.Rhf1 with an unclear position. For the game see Informant 32/372. In BCO the actual game continued 18.Nb3 Nxb3 19.cb Rc8 and lead to a slight advantage for Black. BCO points out the neat trap: if 18.Rg1 b4 19.ab Nb3ch, winning the White Queen. But after DeFirmian's ECO suggestion, he says 20.Rhf1 threatens 21.Qxf7ch! with an unclear game. But it seems that after 20. ... Rb8 21.Qxf7ch Kd8, Black

wins (He has a double threat). The only White move is 22.Nb3 Nxb3 23.cb Qxb3 24.Rd2 Bh6 25.Qe7ch Kc7.

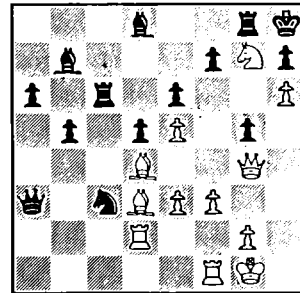
ENDGAME SKILL : Opening preparation and middle game planning and technique will often be wasted if one is not a good endgame player. Someone once said that the formula for success in chess is to play the openings like book, the middle game like a magician and the endgame like a machine.

Most of us ordinary mortals lack the endgame artistry of world champions like Dr. Lasker, Jose Capablanca, Dr. Alexander Alekhine and Bobby Fischer, to say nothing of Anatoly Karpov and Gary Kasparov. But by studying basic positions like those in common rook and pawn endgames, we can improve. Dr. Alekhine's immortal My Best Games of Chess (two volumes now published in paperback) is one of the best on that kind of endgame, the most common in tournament chess. But even works of chess problemists in the endgame like Pal Benko can be valuable for endgame improvement. For example - did you solve the problem on page 15 of last month's Calif. Chess Journal?



Gauffin-Euwe continued

17.Rcd1! Qxb3 18.Nf4! g6 19.h4! Kh8 20.h5 g5 21.h6! Rc6 (There is something to be said for 21. ... Rc7, holding the seventh rank and defending the two loose Bishops) 22.f3 Nc3 23.Rd2 Qa3 24.Nh5 Rg8 25.Ng7 Bd8



26.f4! (The breakthrough) 26. ... Ne4 27.Bxe4 de4 28.f5! ef5 29.Qxf5 Rxh6 30.Qxf7 Bb6 31.Nf5 Bxd4 32.Rxd4 g4 33.Qxb7 (If he had played 33.Rd8! instead, Euwe would probably have resigned) 33. .. Rh5 34.Qxe4 g3 35.e6 Qc5 36.Rd5 Qc7 37.Qd4ch 1-0 (37. ... Rg7 38.Rd8ch Qxd8 39.Qxg7 mate)

(Notes considerably abridged, are from the tournament book.)

NOTE:

We are constantly in search for good contributors to the Journal especially in regards to local coverage. I thank all contributors for their help and extra Val Zemitis who helps a lot. You can write to him at 436 Citadel Dr. Davis CA 95616.

SPLINTERS from SAN JOSE STATE Tournament - December - 20 - 1986

Nathan Akamine (1983)
Tony Ladd (2066)
Sicilian Defense

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 e6 3. d4
cd 4. Nd4 Nc6 5. Nc3
Qc7 6. Be3 Nf6 7. Be2
Be7 8. Qd2 0-0 9. 0-0
d6 10. f4 a6 11. Bf3 Bd7

Reasonable opening
play has led to a typical
Scheveningen position.
White has more space
and harmonious develop-
ment, while Black is
solid with good chances
for counter play.

12. a4 Rab8 13.
Rad1 b6?

This is too passive.
Black should strive for
... b5 in one go.

14. Kh1 Rfd8 15. f5
Nd4?

Black should prefer
15. ... Ne5 giving him a
good Knight and some
play based on ... Nc4 or
... Ng4. As played White
has a fixed center allow-
ing him an energetic at-
tack with 19. g4!.

16. Bd4 e5 17. Be3
b5 18. ab ab 19. g4! b4
20. Nd5 Nd5 21. ed

After this exchange
the board is cut in half -
this frees White to aim
every piece at Black's
King while Black has no
important target in re-
turn. Remember - an
attack on the flank is best
met by play in the center
not by play on the opposite
flank. Since here Black
has no play in the center
his future must be bleak.

21. ... Rdc8 22. Be4
Bb5 23. Rg1 Qc4 24. Qg2
Qe2

Annotations by NM Gabriel Sanchez

Amusingly, Black's
"counterplay" with 22....
Bb5 and 24... Qe2 were
gentle shoves pushing
White's Queen and Rook
to their best attacking
squares.

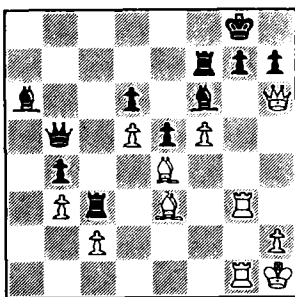
25. Qh3 f6 26. b3!

This clever move
(threatening Rd2 trapping
Black's Queen) allows
White to double his rooks
efficiently.

26. ... Ba6 27. Rd2
Qb5 28. g5 Rc3 29. gf Bf6
30. Rdg2

Now White has a-
chieved full mobilization
against Black's King.
(Compare this to Black's
queenside counterplay).

30. ... Rb7 31. Rg3
Rbc7 32. Qh6 Rf7



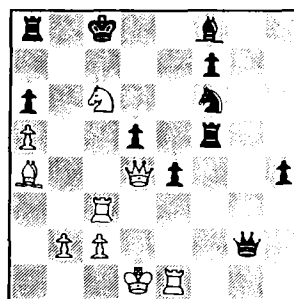
33. Qf6 Rf6 34. Rg7ch
Kf8 35. Rg8ch Ke7 36. R1
g7ch Rf7 37. Bg5ch 1-0

The finishing combi-
nation beginning with 33.
Qf6! was a just reward for
White's fine play.

Bill Chesney (2356)
Robert Armes (2100)

See diagram next column.

- you must work hard and
find the best move.



Black to move:

Play continued
32. ... Kd7!?! (The
best try in a hopeless
position) 33. Ne5 dbl ch
(Looks strong but White
misses 33. Nd8ch Kd6
34. Rc6ch Ke7 35. Qc5ch
Kd8 36. Qb6ch Ke7 37.
Rc7ch and mates). 33.
... Ke6 34. Rc6ch Bdb
35. Nc4 (Looks strong
too but White misses
35. Rd6ch! Kd6 36. Nc4
ch Ke7 37. Qc5ch Kd8
38. Qb6ch Ke7 39. Qd6
mate). 35. ... Rd8 36.
Ne3 Qf3ch 37. Kc1 Qg3!
38. Rd1 Rg5 39. Bb3 Qe5!
40. Qb6 Rd7 (White's
position looks tremendous
- every piece attacking,
all kinds of pins. Yet, the
black King-Rook Pawn
alone equals White's
army. For example: 41.
c4 h3! 42. c5 h2 43. Nd5
Rg1 44. Nf4 dbl ch Kf5
with advantage for Black)
Realizing that his mo-
ment had passed White
accepted Black's draw of-
fer. An unexpected end!
Even in an overwhelming
position it is not enough to
play "good looking moves!"

The Theories of Nimzovich are alive and well

by Val Zemitis

In November of last year the Chess World was remembering one of the most original and eccentric chess thinker - Aaron Nimzovich (November 7, 1886 - March 16, 1935). His profound writings and his witty ridicule of Dr. Tarrasch and his theories have endeared him to many and caused constant irritation to others. But all agree that his ideas are stimulating and his approach to the game of chess is novel - hyper-modern!

In interaction with others he was suspicious, conceited and constantly complained that the chess world did not sufficiently appreciate his talent. He won 17 major tournaments in his short lifetime; his best result, most likely, was his showing at Karlsbad, 1929. Yet he never had the chance to compete for the title of the champion of the world. To show the world his ire, he printed a calling card that read: "A. NIMZOVICH, Candidate for the World Championship of Chess."

Nimzovich's theories can be summarized as principles which must be considered when evaluating a position or formulating a plan of action. These principles are:

Centralization -

Proper control of central squares.

Restriction and Blockade
Pawn advances must be stopped and undermined.

Overprotection,

Profilaxis -

Strategically important points should be overprotected.

Alternation -

Maneuver against enemy weakness when possessing advantage in space.

Play the open files -

The best use of heavy pieces is in the open lines.

Play on the 7th and 8th

Ranks -

Penetrating into the enemy's territory assures success.

The proof that the theories of A. Nimzovich are alive and well come from the current Argentinian Champion, the 29-year old Daniel H. Campora. He is an interesting phenomenon on the chess scene because of his unusual method for achieving mastery. It is reported that the only book he has ever studied was Nimzovich's "My System". He made copious notes of Nimzovich's teachings and applied them to the modern tournament games. He purportedly obtained many games played in tournaments all over the world (most likely he availed himself to "Tournament Chess" books), and showed

where Nimzovich's ideas apply.

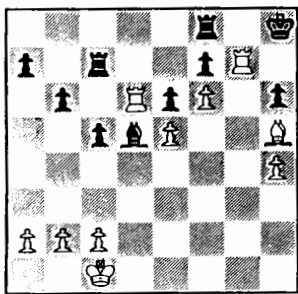
Here are two examples that illustrate how GM Campora has translated Nimzovich's teachings into practice, to wit, winning the Argentinian Championship with a fine score of 10.5 to 3.5 ahead of Reuben Casafus (2350), Pablo Ricardi (2435), and Miguel Najdorf (2495), formerly (2635), who at the age of 76 still can play chess well.

In these examples Campora does not shun openings played in the "good old days," but note how well he can instill modern ideas into these outmoded openings. I will leave it up to the reader to form the judgment as to which of the above noted principles of Nimzovich Campora used in winning these two games.

Campora-Pagilla Sicilian Defense

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 e6 3. d4 cd4 4. Nxd4 Nf6 5. Nc3 Nc6 6. Nxc6 (Why not other moves such as Be3, Be2, g3, a3, Bg5 or Bf4!?) 6. ... dc6 (?) (It is interesting to speculate what Campora would have played after 6. ... bc6! Theory considers 7. e5 and 7. Bd3) 7. Qxd8ch Kxd8 8. Bf4

(logical. ECO, variation B45, considers only 8. Bg5 Be7 9. 0-0-0 and 8. e5 Nd7 9. f4 Bb4 10. Bd2 Opocensky - Dr. Hasenfuss, Folkstone 1933) 8. ... Bb4 9. 0-0-0ch Ke7 10. f3 Rd8 11. Bd3! (Campora is not inclined to alleviate Black's position by allowing the exchange of Rooks) 11. ... h6 12. g4 Nd7 (Otherwise 13. g5 but 12. ... Ne8 was better) 13. Bc7 Re8 14. e5 Kf8 15. Ne4 Kg8 (Black has completed "artificial" castling but his pieces are not coordinated and are helpless against White's systematic attack) 16. h4 Bc5 17. Nxc5 Nxc5 18. Be2! (Any exchange should improve Black's position) 18. ... b6 19. f4 Ba6 20. Bf3 Rac8 21. Bd6 Nb7 22. g5 c5 (22. ... hg5 would only hasten the end: 23. hg5, followed by Rh2, Rdh1, etc.) 23. gh6 gh6 24. Rhg1ch Kh8 25. Bh5 (Forcing Black's next move) 25. ... Nxd6 26. Rxd6! Rc7 27. f5 Bb7 (27. ... ef5 28. Rh6 mate!) 28. f6 Bd5 29. Rg7 Rf8

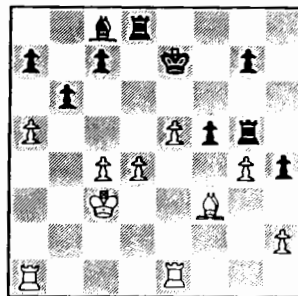


30. Rxd5! ed5 31. e6 Rg8 (31. ... Rc6

32. e7 Re8 33. Rxf7) 32. ef7 1-0 (If 32. ... Rf8, then 33. Bg6)

Campora-Rubinetti Scotch Game

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. d4 (This opening has been known since 1750 but got its name from a correspondence match in 1824 between Edinburgh and London - from MCO, 12th edition by Walter Korn) 3. ... ed4 4. Nxd4 Bc5 5. Be3 Qf6 6. c3 (If 6. Nb5, then Be3: 7. fe3 Qh4ch 8. g3 Qxe4! and the ensuing complications are in Black's favor) 6. ... Nge7 7. g3 (For closer assessment of position reached after 6. ... Nge7, see supplement at end of the game) 7. ... d5 (Or 7. ... d6 8. Bg2 Bd7 9. 0-0 0-0 10. Nxc6 Bxc6 11. Bxc5 dc5 = Tschechov-Vorotnikov, 1974) 8. Bg2 Nxd4 (8. ... de4 9. Nb5 Bxe3 10. Nxc7ch Kf8 11. 0-0 Rb8 = Shveshnikov - Geler, Sochi 1976; or 8. ... Bxd4 9. cd4 de4 10. Nc3 0-0 11. Nxe4 Qg6 12. 0-0 Be6! 13. Nc5 Bd5 = Kupreichik - Parma, Dortmund 1975) 9. cd4 Bb4ch 10. Nc3 (Lepeshkin suggests 10. Kf1 de4 11. Qa4ch Nc6 12. a3 and gives a plus for White) 10. ... Bxc3ch 11. bc3 de4 12. Bxe4 Qe6 13. Qd5 Nd5 14. Bg2 Nxe3 15. Qxe3 Rb8 16. Kd2! Qxe3ch 17. fe3 Ke7 18. c4 h5 19. e4 h4 20. e5 Rh6 21. Bf3 b6 22. g4 Rg6 23. Rhg1 Rg5 24. Rge1 Ba6 25. Kc3 Rd8 26. a4! Bc8 27. a5 f5



28. ab6 ab6 29. Ra7! fg 30. Bc6 Rf8 31. Rxc7ch Kd8 32. Ra7 g3 33. e6 Bxe6 34. Rxe6 g2 35. Ree7 Rf3ch 36. Kb4 1-0 (time) (But there is no defense against Red7ch and Ra8 mate).

Theoretical Supplement

After the first moves up to 6. c3 Nge5 a position known both to the practical player and theoretician has been reached. There are almost 3 pages of "wall-to-wall" analyses on this position in Lowenfish's book "Contemporary Opening" and there are extensive analyses also in 12th ed. of MCO. Some modern variations can be found in Estrin's book "Concise Opening Encyclopedia."

This variation is pure tactics and the ability to calculate well is

I think it is fun to play this variation for both White and Black.

Here is a summary of possible moves and ideas:

I. 7. Nc2 Bxe3 8. Nxe3 Qe5! Or 7. ... b6 8. Nd2 Qg6 9. Bxc5 bc5 10. Ne3 Rb8 11. b3 0-0

Theoretical Supplement
continued:

12. Bc4 d6 13. Qf6!
Blackburne-Lasker,
St. Petersburg, 1914.
Black won in 67 moves.

II. 7. f4 Bxd4 8. cd4 d5
9. e5 Qh4ch 10. g3
Qh6 11. Bb5 Bd7 12.
Nc3 +- but Lowenfish
gives correct play for
Black: 7. ... Qg6! 8.
Qf3 Nxd4 9. cd4 Bb4ch
10. Nc3 d5!

III. 7. Qd2 d5! 8. Nb5 Bx
c3 9. fe3 0-0 10. Nxc7
de4 11. Nxa8 Rd1 12.
Qc2 Nd5 13. Qf2 Qg5
Again Lowenfish gives
a better line for Black:
7. ... Bxd4! 8. cd4 d5!

IV. 7. Nd2, and now (A)
7. ... Bxd4 8. cd4 Nx
d4 9. e5 Qb6! 10. Qa4
Qb4! (B) 7. ... 0-0
8. Nxc6 Qxc6 9. Bxc5
Qxc5 10. Be2 Mieses-
Spielman, 1920, and
(C) 7. ... Nxd4! 8. e5!
Nc2ch 9. Qxc2 Qxe5

V. 7. Be2 d5 8. 0-0 Bxd4
9. cd4 de4 10. d5 Ne5
11. Qa4ch c6 12. Nc3
0-0 13. Nxe4 Qg6 14.
dc6 Nxc6 = Alekhine
and Reilly - Stoltz
and Monosson, Nice
1931.

VI. 7. Bc4 Ne5! 8. Be2
Qg6 9. 0-0 d5! 10. ed5
Bh3! 11. Bf3 0-0-0 -+
Bilguer.

VII. 7. Bb5 0-0 8. 0-0 d6
(8. ... Bxd4 9. cd4 d5)
9. Nxc6 bc6 10. Bxc5
cb5 11. Bd4 Qg6 =
Mieses - Tarrasch,
Berlin 1916

Curto - Cater continued

47. Rc5 Q a2ch
48. Rc2 Qxc2ch!
49. Qxc2 h1 (Q)
50. Qc8 Qh2
0-1

Black has risked every-
thing to win. For fifty
moves he made
THREATS as best as he
could. It was up to White
to refute Black. From
move two on it was clear
that Black was not en-
gaged in a polite gentle-
men's distraction. To
Black it was all flesh
and blood, but as for
White

21

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA
SCHOLASTIC
CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

Date: March 14 - 15, 1987

In 4 divisions
(K-3, 4-6, 7-8, 9-12)

Prizes: Trophies to top
players
Plaques to top
team

Where: St Marks School
San Rafael

Contact: Ray Orwig
472-7911

5th ANNUAL SAN FRANCISCO CLASS CHESS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Dedicated to the memory of John Marks
Saturday-Sunday, April 11-12, 1987

A USCF and FIDE-rated event; 10 Grand Prix Points available

Site: San Francisco County Fair Building (Hall of Flowers)
Golden Gate Park, 9th Ave. and Lincoln Way

Type: 4 round swiss in 5 sections, each section with its
own prizes. March 1987 Rating List will be used

| PRIZES: | <u>Master/Expert</u> | <u>A</u> | <u>B</u> | <u>C</u> | <u>D,E,UNR</u> | |
|---------|----------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------------|-----|
| 1st | 250 | 200 | 160 | 150 | 140 | 130 |
| 2nd | 150 | 110 | 100 | 90 | 80 | 70 |
| 3rd | 100 | 75 | 65 | 55 | 45 | 35 |

Master prizes guaranteed unconditional. Other prizes
are based on 150 paid entries. Trophy to first in each
class.

Registration: Saturday 9:00 - 10:00 AM or by mail.
Schedule: Sat. 11:00 AM, 6:00 PM, Sun. 9:30 AM, 4:30
Time Controls: 45 moves in 2 hrs. / 25 moves each hr..
USCF Membership required: adult \$21.00 Jr. \$10.00
Questions only: Mike Goodall, TD 415) 548-9082
Wheelchair access -- No smoking -- No computers

George Koltanowsky, the Dean of American Chess,
will speak and present Door Prizes at 3:00 PM, Sunday

The USCF REGIONAL VICE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

by Mike Goodall, USCF Regional Vice President and National T.D.

WINNING ON TIME

There is some confusion over how a chess game is won on time. People see that a claim of a win on time is denied because the claimant did not have a complete scoresheet, and then they see a strong master losing on time even though the opponent did not have a complete scoresheet. How can this be?

The reason for the confusion is that there are two sets of rules governing two types of competitions. In nearly all Swiss System tournaments, where there are a large number of players, a complete and reasonably accurate scoresheet * is required to claim a win on time. This is true even if it is obvious to everyone present, including the director, that the opponent did not make the required number of moves before his flag dropped. The flag is down, incidentally, when one of the two players notices it and claims that it is down, not before. At this point, either the player whose flag is still up must produce a complete and reasonably accurate scoresheet to claim a win on time, or the player whose flag is down can claim a win against himself on the basis of his opponent's incomplete scoresheet -- a claim that must be denied. In a Swiss System tournament with many players, then, the evidence is more important than the fact.

In most international tournaments and other master round-robin events, a different set of rules -- the FIDE rules -- are used. In such events, where the ratio of directors and deputies to players is small, the fact is more important than the evidence. In every time scramble, a director or deputy is on hand to watch what happens. When a flag falls, either the player whose flag is still up can claim a win, or the director can claim a win on the player's behalf if the director doesn't think enough moves have been made. All available evidence includes both players' scoresheets **, the official scorekeepers sheet if there is one, - and the results of reconstructing the game on an other board. Even if the winning player's scoresheet is woefully incomplete, he still wins under FIDE rules if it is proved his opponent did not make the required number of moves. This, of course, does not absolve players in such competitions from keeping score. Keeping score is a rule of the game. However, if a player is extremely pressed for time he need not worry that his inability to keep an accurate score will deprive him of a win if his opponent loses on time. This applies to competitions governed by FIDE rules, as opposed to Swiss System rules.

This is not meant to be the last word on the protocols of winning on time. Interested players are well advised to purchase a rule book (a new one will be out soon) and get the whole story. I only wish to clear up some of the confusion which exists due to the two conflicting sets of rules in use.

* A complete and reasonably accurate scoresheet, as now defined by USCF, may contain up to three incomplete or wrong move lines. One move line = 1 white and 1 black move. As many of you know, I don't allow any incomplete or wrong lines in my tmnt's. When I say "complete and reasonably accurate", I mean it. Since this conflicts with the USCF allowance, I have to announce it at the start of each tmnt. . . Incidentally, the last move made is not part of the definition of a complete score, and can be filled in after a flag fall to claim a win on time.

** Under Swiss System rules, only the claimant's sheet is relevant. Both sheets are the property of the director, but only the claimant's sheet need be complete. A players scoresheet may not be used against himself except in the sense that if it is incomplete he may not claim a win on time.

CLUB DIRECTORY

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Berkeley Chess Club

meets Fridays 7:30 PM
Berkeley YMCA,
2001 Allston Way, 2nd floor
Alan Glasscoe 652-5324

Burlingame Chess Club

meets Thursdays 7:30 PM
Burlingame Recreation Center
850 Burlingame Ave.
Harold Edelstein 349-5554
Wilfred Goodwin 593-0054

Chico Chess Club

meets Fridays 7:00 PM - 11:00 PM
Bevins House, Enloe Hospital
140 W. 6th Ave.
Mark Drury (916) 342-4708

Fremont Tri-City Chess Club

meets Fridays 7:00 PM
Union City Library
Alvarado-Niles Blvd. and
Decoto Rd.
Dan McDaniel 443-2881

Fresno Chess Club

meets Mondays 7-11 PM
Round Table Pizza Parlor
Cedar & Dakota Aves., Fresno
Dave Quarve (209) 485-8708

Hayward Chess Club

meets Mondays 6 - 9 pm
Hayward Main Library, Corner of
Mission & C St.
Kerry Lawless (415) 785-9352

Kolty Chess Club (Campbell)

meets Thursdays 7:30-11:30 PM
Campbell Senior Center
(below Campbell Library)
77 Harrison Ave.
Pat Mayntz (408) 371-2290

LERA Chess Club

meets Tuesdays 8:00 PM
Lockheed Recreation Center
Sunnyvale (Instr. Shorman)

Livermore Chess Club

meets every 2nd and successive
Thursday of each month 7:00 PM
Homestead Saving & Loan
999 E. Stanley Blvd.

Mechanics Institute Chess Club

meets Monday through Friday
11:00 AM - 11:00 PM, Saturdays
10 AM to midnight, Sundays noon
to 10 PM, 57 Post St. (4th floor)
San Francisco
Max Wilkerson - Director Note:
This is a private club and new-
comers should arrive before
5 PM on weekdays.

Napa Valley Chess Club

meets Monday through Friday
3:30 - 8:00 pm in Yountville
Veteran's Home (Lee lounge)
Burl Bailey (707) 253-6408

Richmond Chess Club

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

Rohnert Park Chess Club

meets Saturdays 6 - midnight
Mondays 6:30 - 11 PM
Rohnert Park Recreation Bldg.
8517 Lyman Way
Walter Randle (707) 795-2220

San Jose Chess Club

meets Fridays 7 PM - midnight
At the Blind Center
101 N. Bascom Ave. near San
Carlos (behind Lions Club)
Barry Wayne Curto (408) 463-0198

Santa Clara University Chess Club

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

Santa Cruz Chess Club

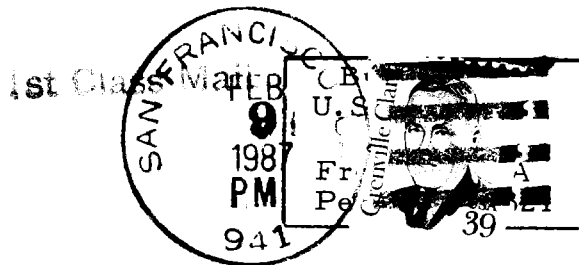
meets Thursdays 6 - 11 pm
Monterey Savings
530 Front St. Santa Cruz
Kermit Norris (408) 426-8269

Vallejo Chess Club

meets Fridays 7:30 pm Senior
Citizens Center, 333 Amador St.
Gunnar Rasmussen (707) 642-7270

Yuba-Sutter Chess Club see page 2

California Chess Journal
4621 Seneca Park Ave.
Fremont , CA 94538



David Forthoffer
41477 Ellen St
Fremont CA 94538

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CALENDAR

ORGANIZERS : To have your tournament listed in the calendar

it is required that you participate in the

support - program for the California Chess Journal.

For details call the Journal at: (415) 656-8505.

| | | |
|----------|---------|--|
| February | 14-16 | Berkeley - People's 415) 642-7511 |
| | 28- 3/1 | San Jose Matthew Haws 408) 408) 224-5781 N. 408) 946-6080 X5065 |
| March | 14-15 | Marysville Tom Giertych 916) 742-7071 |
| | 20-21 | Sunnyvale LERA |
| | 28-29 | Spring Classic Richmond Ray Orwig 415) 237-7956 |
| April | 11-12 | San Francisco Mike Goodall 415) 548-9082 |

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The Northern California Team
Championship was held on
February - 1 - 1987

The Title went to the
Richmond Chess Club with
11 points followed by the
Stockton Chess Club with
10 points, the Livermore
Chess Club with 7.5 points
and the Fremont Chess Club
with 6.5 points.

Some sample games from
this event will be printed
in the next issue.

Dan Mc Daniel directed.