

# CHESS VOICE

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*"Already, I hate my position."*

# CHESS VOICE

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# CalChess

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA  
CHESS ASSOCIATION

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CalChess is the USCF state chapter for Northern California.

### How to Become a CalChess Affiliate:

Any northern California chess club can become an affiliate for \$ per year. This includes a subscription to Chess Voice and entitles the club to participate in CalChess team and individual championships.

### ADVERTISING RATES

**Pre-printed flyers** cost \$25 per issue. Can be up to 10" by 15" in size. (Consider the advantages: you get the use of our address list, we do the advertising, and we pay the postage. Every chess club in northern California and the great majority of active tournament players see copy.)

**Full page ad** - \$40 per issue. Copy should be 7½x10", prepared for photocopying.

**Half page ad** - \$20 per issue. Copy should be 7½" wide x 5½" high or 3½" wide by 10" high.

**Quarter page ad** - \$10 per issue. Copy should be 3½" wide by 10" high.

**Eighth page ad** - \$5 an issue. Copy should be 3½" wide by 2½" high.

**Classifieds** - 5¢ per word.

## COVER

Although you probably thought that photographer Richard Shorman had caught the editor dogging it again, the animal pictured on the cover is Bolo, the companion of Vincente Ponciano. Ponciano went 3-3 as an unrated in last July's Golden Gate Open. Bolo kept forgetting to punch his clock.

**White:** Russ Wada (2265) U.C. Berkeley.  
**Black:** Jules Jelinek (1848), City College of San Francisco.  
Pacific Coast Intercollegiate, Monterey, Nov. 9, 1980.

**Robatsch Defense**

|        |     |        |         |
|--------|-----|--------|---------|
| 1 e4   | g6  | 11 Bh6 | bh6     |
| 2 d4   | Bg7 | 12 Qh6 | d5      |
| 3 Nc3  | d6  | 13 ed  | ed      |
| 4 Nf3  | b6  | 14 Bd3 | c5      |
| 5 Bc4  | e6  | 15 Ng5 | Nf8     |
| 6 0-0  | Ne7 | 16 Re3 | c4      |
| 7 Bg5  | 0-0 | 17 Nh7 | Nh7     |
| 8 Qd2  | Bb7 | 18 Rh3 | cd      |
| 9 Rfe1 | Re8 | 19 Qh7 | Kf8     |
| 10 Qf4 | Nd7 | 20 Qh6 | Resigns |

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# Letters to the Editor

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Letters may be edited to conserve space and avoid repetition. Correspondence with the editor is assumed to be available for publication unless stated otherwise.

## SON OF TOURNAMENT TURMOIL

A couple of issues ago, I wrote to the Editor concerning the Clearinghouses's opinion on conflicting tournament schedules [CV August-September 1980]. Well, it's trying to come back to haunt me.

I found out about the CalChess Master's Open by reading the announcement in CV last issue. No fault of Alan's, I had moved and his postcard kicked around half a dozen other Wilsons' at my old apartment before being delivered to the Wilson upstairs in my new one. (They tell me if I add a lot of k's and z's to my name I'll be a grandmaster a lot sooner; maybe I'd get my mail, too.)

Anyhow, there had already been a couple of things planned those weekends (one of them here in Sacramento). Another organizer said no problem; he'd hold his anyway. A third called me, verified that his was not conflicting with anything else, and phoned New Windsor to have his CL ad changed to reflect an under-2200 tournament.

The latter two organizers are, happily, the rule rather than the exception in Northern California. Some directors give me their schedules a year in advance; other tournaments are traditions. Obviously, these have priority in the calendar, and most of the other organizers are very cooperative about working around the dates. Anyone who feels he has a better system is certainly invited to try it for a couple of months, or, better yet, pay my telephone bill.

**Ramona Sue Wilsonshevitch**  
Clearinghouse Director  
Sacramento, CA

## Tournament Promotion

*This letter resulted from a discussion of a proposed open tournament with Hiller Aviation as the sponsor on February 20-21. The organizer had previously communicated with Chess Voice regarding the conflict. We returned a letter suggesting that, properly understood, Master's Opens were so rare and so long that they did not properly constitute a tournament conflict. Particularly, when they are held about 3½ hours driving time away. Mr. Denton was kind enough to respond to that letter with this cordial and perceptive reply.*

Your letter raised valid points that should have been considered prior to canceling the event. Our egos were bruised as we had hoped to attract the "big boys," and we reacted emotionally. Hans Borm intends to hold an amateur tournament over the February 21-22 weekend, as his chess enthusiasm is undaunted.

On the other hand, the Tournament Clearinghouse concept will not work unless it gets the support of everyone in the chess community. Your lack of awareness of our tournament indicates a complete disregard of the clearinghouse system, which you - as the chess establishment - must support. . . But this is California, not New York and so onward.

The next valley tournament is December 20-1 in Visalia, and if your schedule allows, please join us.

**Terry Denton**  
Porterville, CA

## Well-covered

Congratulations on your October/November 1980 cover and magazine.

**Fairfield W. Hoban**  
Editor, Chess Life

## "Whither the Golden Gate Open" - A Reaction

Mike Goodall (October-November, 1980) examined the decline of the Golden Gate Open. He suggested that chess in general may be in decline, and the Golden Gate Open is merely a barometer of that decline. I feel that Mike is in error about the decline of chess. I do feel, however, that he raised, by accident, a point that I wish to examine. Mike's primary question was: "Can a major regional tournament exist in the shadow of the Paul Masson?" He compared two radically different events. The basic issue seems to be: can *any* tournament that depends only upon player support compete with a sponsored event?

First, let me dispose of the Paul Masson, in particular, as a tournament with which to compete. The Paul Masson is a *prestige* event. The single topic, at least on the West Coast, between April and October revolves around one of two questions; "Are you going?" or "Did you go?" There is no subject in California chess circles that has that distinction. Probably in the entire United States, no tournament has that distinction. No tournament is going to compete with the Paul Masson. (What other major tournament declares a *limit* on size?)

To return to the basic issue, the sponsored event:

The sponsored event has several advantages. There is "front money" available. Large advertisements in *Chess Life* (Paul Masson, July 1980, pg. 2; *Heraldica*, July 1980, pg. 9; *Heraldica*, December 1980, pg 29) act as an added draw when compared to the usual "Tournament Life" announcements. Mailings can be made sharply effective (compare the presentation of the Paul Masson mailing and the ones that come from Mike or Ted Yudacufski or Merced or Reno or mine in Sacramento) because of the access to "staff," professional advertising as opposed to the "amateur" organizer, and the "front money" to put out a major mailing. Trophies can be more elaborate. In all, the sponsored tournament has the aura of "class." (Let me say, the Golden Gate Open was *run* as a "class" tournament. The problem may have been that it was not perceived by the non-players as a "class" tournament.) Besides, if the event loses money, a sponsor can "write-off" the cash outlay to advertising; the amateur organizer "eats" the loss. I don't know about you, but I would have a hard time absorbing a \$3,000 bath - Golden Gate Open loss in 1976 - on one of my tournaments.

(Perk up your eyes and mind, here comes the point of this reaction)

If players and organizers can find companies willing to sponsor chess events, the entire complexion of tournament chess, as we know it, can undergo a radical change. There are three ways that I see for this to be implemented: 1) a company, ala Paul Mason or Church's, that would guarantee a prize fund and provide the front money to go along with it. At this point, I feel that this group of companies is limited. However, the companies may be out there. 2) the company that will put up the front money and take a share of the profits, like *Heraldica* since its prize funds are based on the entries and are adjusted accordingly. The profits exist in that kind of tournament; maybe not as large as anticipated, but the profits exist. 3) the company that will put a set amount of money into the prize fund that will automatically be added to the cash available from entries. This type of company would just put out "X" dollars with no return, other than a listing in the publicity for the tournament. The company would be able to receive a tax write-off for advertising.

Who do *you* know? What company or business in your area could be convinced to support chess? With the right presentation, is there a corporation in your area that could become a Paul Masson or

Cont. p. 92



# Bagby Memorial

The 1981 Northern California state championship will be the strongest this or any other state has hosted in the past quarter century, if ever. It will be held at the Mechanics Institute Chess Club, 4th floor, 57 Post St.; San Francisco. The first round starts Friday, January 16 at 6:30. Subsequent rounds, all at 2 p.m., occur on Saturdays and Sundays; January 17-18, 24-5, and 31-February 1 at the same location for interested spectators.

The field averages 2418 in rating. IM's John Grefe and Julio Kaplan head the entry list, which also includes Vincent McCambridge, Jeremy Silman, Jonathan Frankle, George Kane, Dennis Fritzing, and Charles Powell.

The list is quite cosmopolitan. Kaplan has migrated from Puerto Rico, McCambridge from even more exotic and unknown southern California, Silman is from here to Chicago and back player, Kane started here and went back to New York, where he started Joel Benjamin on the right track with his teachings. Frankie hails from Iowa and had his university training in Massachusetts. Powell cut his teeth in the Washington, D.C. milieu of Lubomir Kavalek and Mark Diesen. Fritzing, of course, is all northern California style – not as laid back as he looks, very healthy, very original, and very strong.

## Manna

In addition to the \$200 donated by CalChess, the \$200 given by the Mechanics Institute Chess Club, and the \$200 put up by the players, the American Chess Foundation has decided to augment this year's prize fund by \$1,150, which brings it to a total of \$1,750, the highest it has ever been.

The New York based foundation will also donate the prize fund and two special prizes for brilliancy and best game at the Masters Open, sponsored by CalChess February 21-March 1.

## CalChess Circuit Proposed

At its December 12 meeting the CalChess directors discussed the feasibility of introducing a CalChess Circuit with annual prizes for those who score best in tournaments in which CalChess membership is required.

Currently CalChess has money for master chess and for scholastic chess in Northern California. There are also the CalChess Team Championships and Champion of Club Champions events, but there is no special program to reward the habitual weekend player.

The CalChess Circuit would aim to remedy that by providing additional prizes for players in CalChess membership required tournaments. There are similar and successful programs working in Wisconsin and Southern California.

The points to be earned in such a program would be divided among the various classes – in six categories: Expert, A, B, C, D, E. The major detail is hitting upon a formula for awarding points within these classes. Richard Fauber and Robert T. Gordon have been made a committee to come up with a workable plan in that area.

A total fund of \$1,000 to 2,000 seems reasonably assured. The Board hopes that the ultimate result will be more CalChess required tournaments and a broader awareness in the community of what is going on in organized chess.

## Things Always Go Wrong

The vagaries which effect the time your **Chess Voice** arrives seem to have finite but unbounded limits. Berkeley and Oakland, for example, received their magazines a week late because there was a block in the US Postal Service throat. Three frantic calls to three different post offices led to the sincerest protestations of innocence, but the magazines came the next day.

If articles are late in arriving, this can slow down production even more – particularly if the article is the key of the issue (and often those are the latest). The editor and his dedicated staff of one also

have commitments beyond publishing **Chess Voice**, and may not be able to edit and transmit copy to the printer.

Contributors who want to send copy between issues are much appreciated.

Look at the problems we had with this issue. Lead writer Nick de Firmian got a very bad case of bronchitis in Malta and this delayed his Olympiad story. In addition he has still not fully recovered, and we wish him the best of health in the future. To meet the needs of advertisers we felt that we should mail January 7. This becomes further complicated because two working Thursdays were holidays this year. In addition, my son decided to get married for the first time in his life, and we cannot very well miss that – another two days. One writer's topic depressed him too much, and so he brooded awhile before sending an entirely different article.

Our writers are volunteers, and we hope our readers appreciate how sacrificing and cooperative the northern California grandmasters have been. But you cannot yell and scream at volunteer writers to produce on a tight schedule. It is not only impolite, but also it discourages writing more than it stimulates meeting deadlines. All told, this issue contributors did a fine job of meeting their commitments – and all for chess, not for pay.

Advertisers, however, need some regularity. They need to know when the magazine will **probably** hit their market.

## Mailing Dates

We estimate that the next magazine you receive will be mailed the 19th of March. These next months are both a special problem and a special opportunity for your editors. We both plan to play in Benson's fine People's Chess Tournament February 14-16. The chief editor has qualified for the nine day Master's Open and has no intention of passing up the opportunity of playing against such fine people or of giving this major event big coverage in **Chess Voice**.

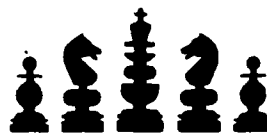
For almost two weeks up to April 8, the Lone Pine tourney has to be covered. Then on April 11-15 is John Sumares' Spring Open classic. Sumares organizes tournaments with the smoothness of velvet, and we both intend to play in that honey.

We project a mailing date of May 12 for the following issue.

The next issue will be the big U.S. Open souvenir issue with added features. We want to mail by July 13 but maybe earlier.

## Don't Be Late

We recommend to advertisers that for time value advertisements they submit tournament ads for events scheduled **no earlier** than a month after projected mailing dates. We have inadvertent delays of up to a week, and the post office may be two weeks in delivering in certain areas. Bi-monthly updates of our scheduled mailing dates will appear below the Chess Calendar on the next to the last page of the issue.



Church's or Heraldica? (Remember, Paul Masson did not start with a massive tournament. The first activity of the winery was to sponsor problem solving competitions – see the advertisements in the **New Yorker**, **Harpers** and **Atlantic** during the late 1960's.) Organizers only have so many contacts. Can *you* get a businessman or an organizer together? Do *you* have a chess friend, or former chess friend, who is a "wheel," or even just works for, some company that might be approached? If *you*, as a player can contribute to this effort, we all can benefit. Put the company and organizer together. A contact with the Bay Area can "save" the Golden Gate Open. A contact in your area could create "major" tournaments, at lower cost, for all of us.

**Robert Gordon**  
Sacramento, Ca



# The Maltese Olympiad

BY IM Nick de Firmian

The Malta Olympiad, held November 18 to December 7 last year, was the largest Olympiad ever. It attracted 82 teams from 81 countries in the men's division and 42 teams in the women's division.

The event was 14 round Swiss – like your regular weekend tournament but a bit longer and with teams competing rather than individuals. Each country in the men's division had six members on their team of which four would contest a match. The women's teams had four players each of which three played at a time.

Not having paid much attention to the women's division, I can only give you the final scores: USSR 32½, Hungary 32, Poland 26½, Rumania 26, China (!) and West Germany 24 etc. The American team of Diane Savereide, Rachel Crotto, Ruth Haring of San Francisco, and Vera Frenkel finished in a tie for 13th at 22 points. Not so great, but our women had very tough pairings.

## The Fight for First

The fight for first in the men's division was also between the Russians and Hungarians, as these two teams showed clear superiority over the other countries. The Russians had a formidable lineup of 1 Anatoly Karpov, 2 Lev Polugaevsky, 3 Mikhail Tal, 4 Efim Geller, 5 Yuri Balashov, 6 Gary Gasparov (Petrosian didn't make the team)

The Hungarians, headed by Lajos Portisch, Zoltan Ribli, and Gyula Sax, did not seem quite so fearsome, but their aggressive play gave them sole lead for most of the Olympiad. Going to the last round both teams had 35½ points. The USSR played Denmark, and Hungary played Iceland.

At adjournment time Hungary had won 3½-½, while the Russians held a 2½-½ lead over Denmark with Karpov adjourned in a drawish ending against Jakobsen. (Larsen doesn't play in Olympiads.) With just a little help from his opponent, however, the world champion squeezed out a win, pulling the Soviets to a tie at 39 points. By summing opponents' total scores the Soviets won the gold 449½ to 448 for Hungary. In the battle for third place the Yugoslavs triumphed. Playing strong, steady chess, they held third place comfortably, coasting in with 35 points.

Now the story of our United States team, which finished a quite respectable fourth, ahead of strong English, Czech, and Dutch teams. Our players in board order were Lev Alburt, Yasser Seirawan, Larry Christiansen, Jim Tarjan, me and Leonid Shamkovich. Browne and Kavelek did not play because of dissatisfaction about money and board order.

We arrived in Malta at 9 p.m. on November 19 after 25 straight hours of travel. We had to play the next day, however – scheduling

care of USCF efficiency. Nevertheless, the first rounds went well for us – 4-0 versus the Dominican Republic, 2-2 against Chile (we owed them something after all our government did to them)\* 3½-½ against Mexico and 3-1 versus Cuba.

## Tour Time

We now had a rest day and a chance to look around Malta. It is a small island in the Mediterranean south of Sicily. Its people and language seem to be a cross between the Italians to the north and the Arabs to the south. Almost all Maltese speak English, however, as England ruled the island for centuries. Malta only gained independence after World War II.

The harbor of Valleta (the principal district of Malta is quite a sight. Huge stone walls surround it, interrupted by strategically placed fortresses to ward off invaders.

Malta today is more a vacation spot than island fortress, though, and I had planned to spend many days on sunny beaches. But no such luck. The weather turned cold and rainy, and many players (including me) caught very annoying colds. Conditions were rather unpleasant as our apartment had no heat and a shortage of blankets. Maltese efficiency makes the Italians look good. Maybe they are better than the Arabs, though. But anyway, back to chess.

## Hard Times

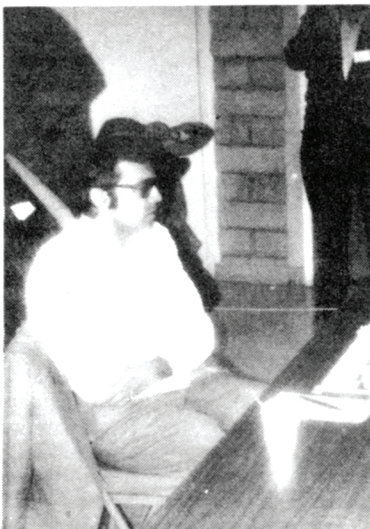
In round five we played Hungary, and here our troubles began. Alburt drew Portisch and Shamkovich drew Pinter, but Seirawan lost his only game of the Olympiad to Ribli. Trying to even the match, Christiansen played too creatively against Istvan Csom, and we went down 3-1. The next round we lost again to Yugoslavia 3-1. After we managed to beat the Philippines we lost again 2½-1½ against Poland!

Fortunately this was a Swiss system tournament, and in the next four rounds we were to play two relatively weak opponents, Scotland and Italy. We beat Scotland handily 3½-½, drew Argentina 2-2, and then faced the Russians at a most fortunate time (much better than in the last rounds).

\*According to Larry Christiansen travel fatigue and jet lag finally caught up with Tarjan before the second day duel against Chile. Tarjan overslept the start of the game by 55 minutes, and when he arrived in the nick of time, played the game in a somnambuland mood.

– editor.

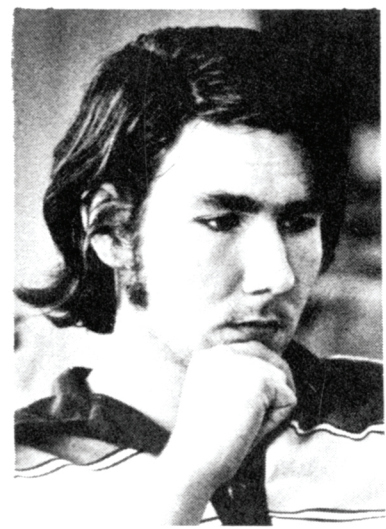
cont. on p. 94



Lev Alburt



Yasser Seirawan



Larry Christiansen





Jim Tarjan

Karpov downed Alburt while Kasparov did the same thing to Shamkovich. Tarjan drew easily with Black against Balashov. On second board Tal was gradually getting the upper hand on the Black side of an English against Seirawan, but due to oncoming time pressure he offered a draw. With a worse position against the mighty Tal Seirawan refused! In the time pressure which followed Tal played weakly and by adjournment Seirawan had an easily winning ending.

We played our strongest team, Alburt, Seirawan, Christiansen, and Tarjan, against our last three opponents. We got back into contention for third and fourth with a 4-0 smash of Italy. Then we drew 2-2 with Czechoslovakia as Tarjan blundered away a winning position, but Seirawan pulled the save by posting a win against Smejkal.

#### Rest Precious Rest

We had a rest day before the last round, so the night before this our team hosted a party. I attended for only 10 minutes, as my cold had turned into a fine case of bronchitis, but they were 10 very entertaining minutes. I was able to see the belly dancing by a woman from the Bermuda team along with dozens of crazy, less than sober people.

Christiansen was half drunk, but I know not to worry, he'll get there soon enough. Seirawan did not seem to be having any luck with the Belgian women's team's very attractive second board — at least so far. Later that night two members of our women's team picked up two of the Zimbabwe players and brought them back to our apartments — "and they played speed chess!" related women's captain Peter Biyiasas.

The last round found us sitting in fourth place and paired with England, who was a half point behind us. Czechoslovakia and



Nick de Firmian

Holland, also close behind, are paired against each other. After a short while third place seemed out of reach and Yugoslavia made four quick draws with Rumania. Czechoslovakia and Holland also draw all four games. Miles-Alburt and Nunn-Christiansen quickly follow that path. Two more draws will give us fourth place and a \$400 bonus per player from the USCF. Seirawan can make no progress a pawn up against Stean so only Tarjan-Speelman is left.

In an unclear position with Speelman in worse time pressure, Tarjan offers a draw, which is declined. Three moves later with Tarjan now better Speelman offered a draw. Tarjan refused, even though both a win and a draw would give us the same place and our bonus. But Jim plays very well with his life on the line: final score USA 2½ England 1½.

Thus fourth place went to the United States with 34 points. In fifth was Czechoslovakia with 33. England and Poland followed with 32½. Then came Canada and Israel with 32, and Cuba, the Netherlands, Rumania, and Sweden all posted 31½.

In all, it was quite an interesting experience for me, although my play left something to be desired (hopefully due to illness). Seirawan had a superb result, the best of any second board player, and Alburt, Christiansen, and Tarjan all gave strong performances.

Not having seen Seirawan in two years, I was glad to see how he was doing. I am quite convinced he will be a candidate in the next world championship cycle. I also had a nice opportunity to talk to Portisch, while sitting next to him on the Malta-Rome flight. He is quite a friendly gentleman, although he kept confusing me with Fedorowicz. It is good to be back in the States though — no more Maltese food or freezing rooms.

Here are some games from the event.

#### Reti Opening

U. Andersson — A. Miles: 1 Nf3, b6; 2 g3, Bb7; 3 Bg2, c5; 4 b3, g6; 5 Bb2, Nf6; 6 c4, Bg7; 7 0-0, 0-0; 8 Nc3, Na6; 9 d4, d5; 10 Ne5, e6; 11 dc, bc; 12 ce, ed; 13 Nd3, Qe7; 14 Na4, Rac8; 15 Rc1, Rfd8; 16 Ba3, Ne4; 17 Qe1, d4; 18 Ndc5, Nac5; 19 Nc5, Bd5; 20 Ne4, Qa3, 21 Rc8, Rc8; 22 Qd2, Be4; 23 Be4, a5; 24 Bd3, Qb4; 25 Qf4, Rc5; 26 Bc4, Rf5; 27 Qe4, Qd2; 28 a4, h5; 29 Qe8, Bf8; 30 Bd3, Rc5, 31 Qd7, Re5.

So that if 32 Qd4, Re2.

32 h4, Bg7; 33 Bc4, Rf5; 34 Qe8, Bf8; 35 Bd3, Rc5; 36 Qd8, Re5; 37 Bc4, Rf5; 38 Kg2.

Zugzwang! if 38 ..., Qc3; 39 Rd1 or 38 ..., Re5; 39 Qf6.

38 ..., g5; 39 Bd3, Re5; 40 hg, Qg5; 41 Qd4, Bg7; 42 Qc4, Rc5; 43 Qe4. 1-0.

#### English Opening

J. Smejkal — Y. Seirawan: 1 c4, e5; 2 Nc3, Nc6; 3 g3, g6; 4 Bg2, Bg7; 5 d3, d6; 6 Rb1, Bd7; 7 b4, Rb8; 8 h4, a6; 9 a4, a5; 10 ba, Na5; 11 Nf3, h6; 12 Nd2, Ne7; 13 Nb3, Nac6; 14 c5, 0-0; 15 0-0, Bg4; 16 cd, cd; 17 Ba3, d5; 18 Qd2, b6; 19 Rfc1, Qd7; 20 e4, d4, 21 Nd5, Rfc8; 22 a5, Nd5; 23 ed, Na5; 24 Na5, ba; 25 Rb8, Rb8; 26 Qa5, Rc8; 27 Rc8, Qc8; 28 d6, Qc3; 29 Qc3, dc; 30 Bc6, Be2, 31 d7, Bf6; 32 Bb5, e4; 33 Bb4, c2, 34 Bd2, ed; 35 Bc6, Kg7; 36 Kg2, Bd8; 37 Bc3, f6 38 Bd2, Kf7; 39 Ba4, Ke6; 40 f3 0-1 on time, but Black was winning anyway.

## SAN JOSE CHESS CLUB

ESTABLISHED 1929

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# American Open

by R.E. Fauber

This year's American Open held Thanksgiving weekend at the Airport TravelLodge in Los Angeles saw an upswing in the number of entrants to 428 from the 390 or so of last year. Both in size and strength it exceeded this year's U.S. Open, from which the USCF Delegates in their infinite wisdom seeded the winner to the 1981 U.S. Championship and Zonal tournament. Grandmaster Walter Browne headed the field which also had five International Masters, 32 Masters, and 66 Experts.

Browne tied for first with fellow northern Californian John Grefe, and genial David Strauss of Los Angeles, all scoring 7-1. Going into the last round Grefe and Browne led the field by half a point and faced each other. Although normally the two enjoy pummeling each other in such situations (with Browne a few pummels ahead in the exchange), they sat down to play quickly. Occasionally Browne would call loudly for silence and finally ordered the other players to start their clocks, a TD for this purpose not being available and the other players seemingly more intent on last round gossip than on chess. Then silence descended upon the room as the two agreed to a quick draw. Unable to continue to gawk at the Browne game, the other players returned to their boards; but the draw was agreed before most players had started playing.

Your editor was taking a vacation from chess that weekend by playing in the tournament and was unable to gather scores (the tournament directors did not require scoresheets to be turned in either). This game, though, is destined for fame. The opening is not unheard of, but it is exceedingly rare.

## Eight Pawns Defense

**Anthony Wicher-Larry Nezhni: 1 e4, d6; 2 d4, c6; 3 Nc3, a6; 4 a4.**

We picture White muttering to himself about "these blasted Rat Openings where the QNP does all the work." In fact Nezhni is devising a cunning way to achieve affirmative action in that it is equal work for equal pawns.

**4 ... , e6; 5 f4, b6.**

This is kind of the way Spassky played against Petrosian in their 1966 match and like Canada and Minnesota's Norman McLeod played at the end of the 19th century, except for the advance of the QBP. Judge A. B. Meek of Alabama and Louis Paulsen also got positions like this to name the weak and strong of it.

**6 Nf3, g6; 7 Be2.**

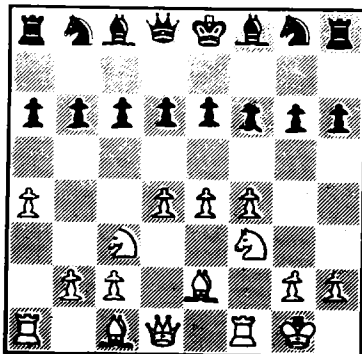
A startling fact of this position is that the little pawns on the third all support each other for advances to the fourth. White's pawns on the fourth are only good if they can effectively advance to the fifth rank. Probably 7 Bd3 - 0-0 - f5 is the indicated plan. "Paging ECO, MCO, Informant, oh! help!!

**7 ... , f6!!**

Very subtle. Now ... , h6 cannot be prevented.

**8 0-0, h6.**

**DIAGRAM! PLEASE!!**



Thank you.

Only people who have faced such situations can properly appreciate how unhappy White must feel. For the last four moves he has felt the need to look for a crusher. Maybe he regrets the precipitate 3 Nc3, rushing development too much at the expense of pawn structure. Perhaps 3 c4 was better? Then he could achieve a full-blown pawn structure by an eventual b4, h4, and g4. Philidor would have been the first to point out that two can play at that pawn game.

But what to do? Maybe 9 Qe1 intending a5 with the idea of attacking king-side. It is all so crazy. You have to play on both sides of the board at once. There is always the vulgar 9 Nh4.

Those who exalt attack over every other aspect of chess should study this game with the most scrupulous attention. White has lapsed into a state of momentary passivity because the very lack of Black counterthreats has paralyzed his game. White can do anything, but it is hard to find something to do. Black has had a clear plan, to advance his pawns to the third rank. This position is a moral victory for the Black pieces. White has been responding to the Black plan but has been unable to prevent it. It only sounds funny when your clock is not ticking and you do not have to make a move.

I also suggest 9 f5 is the best way to open the position to the still most vulnerable square, f7. It is crazy. White can do almost anything, but surely there is no hurry doing anything. Perhaps we should call this the Psychological Defense: "I see, and how did you feel about ... , f6? Please lie back on the couch and try to be comfortable."

**9 Be3, Ne7; 10 Qe1, Nd7; 11 Nd2, Bg7; 12 Nc4, Qc7; 13 Qg3.**

By now all the players were rooting for Black just because this had become more than a game. It was an event. Black responds by getting a little feisty. That knight on c4 has to be bumped because 14 f5 impends.

**13 ... , d5; 14 Nd2, f5; 15 ef,ef; 16 Nf3, 0-0; 17 h4, Bb7; 18 Kh2?!, Rae8; 19 Rae1, Kh7; 20 Bd3, c5; 21 Qf2, Nf6; 22 Ne5, Nc6.**

He repeats the threat of 23 ... , Ne5 and ... , Ng4 - a forking check. Drat!

**23 Be2, cd; 24 Bd4, Nd4; 25 Qd4, Nd7; 26 Nd5, Bd5; 27 Qd5, Ne5; 28 fe, Re5; 29 Qc4, Rc5 0-1.**

Double drat!!

Nezhni was reluctant to have this game published, lest it embarrass his opponent. "Wicher is a strong player," he said. Wicher is a strong player indeed; he didn't mind. He probably would like another crack at this opening.

For chess which can be cross-referenced with your **Informants**, the editor has to submit this encounter, which has a fairly simple 10 move combination, which has a rook sacrifice in the middle.

## Nimzoindian Defense (notes by Fauber)

**R. Fauber - J. Rukavina: 1 d4, Nf6; 2 c4, e6; 3 Nc3, Bb4; 4 Bg5.**

If I had wanted to show you how I typically play, I would have ventured 4 e3. In that line both Jay Whitehead and Vitaly Zaltsman taught me nice lessons at the LeBaron, 1980. Whitehead has published his game in the **PCA Newsletter**. Afterwards he remarked, "This time I took you seriously." Next time, though, he may not. By playing 4 Bg5 I get out of my book. What I know about this variation is that, if Black attacks the bishop with the KRP, I should retreat it.

**4 ... , h6; 5 Bh4!**

Alertly perceiving the threat.

**5 ... , g5; 6 Bg3, Bc3; 7 bc, c5; 8 d5, d6.**

This transposes into well-known lines since 9 de, Be6; 10 Bd6, Qa5; 11 Be5, Nbd7 is a cruncheroonie. More fun is 8 ... , Ne4 when the books do not mention 9 Be5, 0-0!; 11 Qd3, f5; 12 g4!?

Cont. on p. 97



# TOURNAMENT DIRECTOR'S NOTEBOOK – PAGE 2

## “How to Make a Tournament Director's Life Easy”

by Robert Gordon

The goal of directors is to run a smooth, well-coordinated tournament. Too often players overlook, or just plain forget some of the common rules of courtesy due to the other players and directors. The following comments will, hopefully, act as a reminder to all players, so that we can all have the tournament experience we desire:

1. **BE ON TIME:** Since registration is from 9:00 to 10:00 and the first round does not begin until 11:00, don't rush to arrive before 10:45. No one will have started, and you can still be squeezed into the pairings. This is especially important if you have either not pre-registered, or have pre-registered but failed to enclose your check. The other players will be so impressed with your attendance that they will ignore pairings delayed for 25 minutes.
2. **INCLUDE ALL INFORMATION WITH YOUR REGISTRATION:** Luckily, directors are psychic. Not one director has ever had a problem with an entry saying: “I'm entering your tournament. Bill.” This letter (the director has three tournaments in the works) is either without a check, or is accompanied by one written on an account under the names “Thurston Jones/Jane Jones.” Directors have no trouble sorting out these facts: “Bill” is living with a relative or friend who wrote the check, “Bill” has not played in a tournament in three years, and that “Bill” is a nickname for Roland. Therefore, finding “Bill” in the Rating Supplements will be obvious. (This player follows Rule #1 for his arrival time.)
3. **PHONE FOR INFORMATION AT REASONABLE TIMES:** That is, be sure that the director will be at home. 5:15 am or 11:58 pm are probably the best times. An alternative time to call is during evening meals (between 6 and 7), since directors abhor hot food.
4. **ASK THE DIRECTOR FOR INFORMATION; DON'T GUESS:** The director wants you to know such things as the

times of the rounds, the time control, secondary time control, prize categories, and the prize fund. Players should remember that announcements are put in **Chess Life** to fill the back pages, flyers are included in **Chess Voice** to keep it afloat, notices are mailed to keep the Postal Services solvent, and signs are posted at tournaments as basic decorations since most playing halls are so bare. Just remember that you must talk only to the Senior Director present – accept no substitutes. The Senior Director can be identified in the following ways:

- A. **During Registration:** He is at the registration table with 45 players in front of him, with the first round to start in 20 minutes.
- B. **During pairings:** He is the person in the room that says “No Admittance, Pairing Room.”
- C. **While making out wall charts:** He is the person with five Rating Supplements open on the table, registration cards spread from hell-to-breakfast, tossed hair, his tongue between his teeth, and a need for absolute accuracy.
- D. **During heated rules discussions:** He is the person standing between two players screaming about rules interpretation that will decide the outcome of a game for first prize money.

Once you have identified the director, ask him any question that you have in mind, immediately, regardless of the event noted above.

5. **ACCEPT THE PLAYING CONDITIONS. THE DIRECTOR FOUND THE BEST SITE HE COULD:** There are two main types of directors, Miracle Workers and Sadists. The Miracle Worker can, for you, purchase a suitable chair (or set of chairs for the entire tournament), provide a suitable table (or set of tables for the entire tournament), rewire the playing hall to provide adequate lighting, install acoustic tile or alter the building to provide better acoustics, and completely

Cont. on p.97

## CHESS GOES TO WAR



“Where are the pairings?”

### Tournament Director Cont.

forstall every random disruption. Sadists, on the other hand, take delight in finding playing sites with the most uncomfortable chairs, unacceptable tables, the darkest or most glaring lighting available, playing halls with the most echoes, and hire people to provide as much distraction and noise as possible. When faced with either of these directors, you should protest immediately. The Miracle Worker will put everything aright, and you will satisfy the needs of the Sadist.

6. **KNOW THE RULES:** Directors are usually unfamiliar with the rule book. Most directors, for example, are unaware of the rule that says that you can have the posted time control changed whenever you desire a different one. Also, Rule 19, Subsection 7, Appendix D is relatively unknown (that is the rule declaring that in the last round you can demand that the pairings be altered to give you an easy game and a virtual guaranteed share of either First Place, or First-in-Class money). Do not be reticent in bringing these rules to the attention of the director. Yelling in the playing hall is especially effective.
7. **BE QUIET DURING ROUND PLAY:** This is a narrow, specialized rule. It is only in effect when you are on the move, or when the position is extremely complex and you need to study the position while your opponent is on the move. At all other times this rule is inoperative and may be ignored. Analyze, argue positions, discuss other tournaments, socialize, decide where you and your friends will eat or spend the night anywhere in the tournament hall.
8. **BRING SET, BOARD, AND CLOCK:** There are three reasons for not bringing your own equipment: 1) Directing tournaments is such a lucrative activity that most directors should provide sets (Drueke sets are only \$180 a dozen), boards (Rollezee puts out a reasonable board for just \$21 a dozen), and clocks (BHB Specials with an expanded scale for your five-minute play are \$35 each). 2) New players are so sure that they want to continue in tournaments that they readily put forward the \$20 for membership, \$15 to \$30 for their first entry, \$41 for a French Wood Set, \$12 for a Linen Board, and \$55 for a Jerger Clock. They are sure to have, and are more than willing to loan-out, their equipment. We have all noted that at every tournament the new and unrated players are the only ones not scrambling around for a clock. 3) It is foolish to bring your own things and let them get worn out. It is better to save your equipment for home play and analysis.
9. **DIRECTORS ARE ONLY HUMAN:** Directors are motel referrals, restaurant guides, psychologists and can provide taxi services. They have little else to occupy them but your problems. If the director does not find an acceptable (to you) motel, advises a restaurant that serves poor or expensive food, brushes off your domestic problems, or won't drive you the 43 miles to a friend's house, you have two options. Talk to every player you can find at the tournament, other tournaments, and club meetings and tell them what a poor director and tournament it was. Or, write to the Federation and complain about the obstinate attitude of the director and how he did not follow the spirit of the **Rules of Chess**.
10. **THROW AWAY ANY TRASH:** Keep your playing area clean. Since you will probably not be at that board again, the best place to dispose of cups, wrappers, and other such items is in the area of your last game. Half-full cups of cold coffee are best left on the floor as close as possible to well-traveled aisles. If either of the foregoing are not satisfactory, the director's table is the best alternative. Cigarette butts go on the floor, no one likes smelly ashtrays. Trash cans have been placed against the walls and by the exit doors to allow the players enough elbow room to play. They are inconveniently located because no one uses them anyway.

If all the players keep the above ideas in mind, all directors and other players are sure to appreciate the consideration. Since I am sure the reader has always had them in mind and never violated them, all directors will thank you if you would help us by pointing them out to the more thoughtless players.

### American Open cont.

9 e3, e5; 10 Qc2, Nbd7; 11 Nf3, Nf8?

The proper strategy is to play for control of e4 by /11 ..., Qe7; 12 Nd2, e4; ECO calls this unclear. White can get at the Black targets only by weakening himself.

12 Bd3, Qe7; 13 Nd2, Bg4; 14 0-0, Nh5.

White's next is a case of self-gratulation. It seemed that 14 ..., Bh5 was preferable, to contest the f5 square. White's play consists of owning f5 and a piece of e4. After that he can go after the QNP. He meets ..., b6 with a4. White defends the king by giving him room to run. He is supposed to be a nimble fellow.

15 Rfb1!, Ng3; 16 hg, h5.

Now the cheapo of 17 Ne4, h4; 18 Rb7, Qb7; 19 Nd6 loomed, but it was not quite convincing. So a little more calculation reminded me that f5 was important and so the combination was launched. . .

17 Bf5!, Qf6?!; 18 Bg4, hg; 19 Rb7, Qh6; 20 Kf1!, Qh1; 21 Ke2, Qa1; 22 Qa4, Kd8; 23 Qa5 1-0.

The mate after 24 Qc7 is obvious. Not a great game, but a neat one which leaves a player satisfied when it is time for bed.

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IM Jack Peters and his friend Jerry Hanken would appreciate it if any northern California chess friends could provide them with a room during the CalChess Masters Open - February 21-March 1. Write Jerry Hanken; 2012 Yosemite, #1, Los Angeles, CA 90041.

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# A Milestone



by Jerry Hanken

Despite being a chess politician, what I most enjoy about chess is playing it. Nothing sets my pulse pounding and my adrenaline flowing like a matchup with a really good player. Over the last 24 years of play I have scored modestly well against GMs – some eight draws – and a bit better at holding the draw against IMs. There has been some satisfaction in being able frequently to hold my own. Yet, until last December, I had never scored a full point against a player with a current IM or GM title.

Back in the early 60s I nicked Bill Addison for a point the year before he got his title. In the 1978 World Open I won from Canadian Camille Coudari. Awed by my accomplishment and naive about his title status, I said, "Gosh, Mr. Coudari, you are the first titled player I ever won from!" An annoyed Coudari curtly informed me, "I don't have a title." There was a pause. "Sorry," he said. He, too, got his IM title in the Canadian Zonal later that year. Maybe losing to me has a therapeutic effect on talented players.

My breakthrough came on December 9, 1980. I was playing my second round game in the flashy "Star Warriors Futurity" at the Chess Set in Hollywood. Although I had White against the Iranian IM Kamran Shirazi, I did not approach the game with a lot of confidence. I had already lost to my nemesis, Carl Pilnick, in the first round. That was the third time I had lost to him since July.

The game quickly became involved when Shirazi lunged after a queen-side initiative.

## English Opening

**J. Hanken – K. Shirazi: 1 c4, Nf6; 2 g3, e6; 3 Bg2, d5; 4 Nf3.**

Earlier this year against Rich Long I played the gambit move 4 b3, which allows ... dc; 5 c, Qd4. Long declined with 4 ... Be7, and I was happy he did. Theory says it is OK for White, but I am not so sure any more.

**4 ... c6.**

Well, that looks pretty modest, so I shall play my Reti setup.

**5 b3, Nbd7; 6 Bb2.**

An inaccurate move – both Qc2 and 0-0 are better as becomes apparent.

**6 ... b5!**

I would like to play 7 Nc3, but ... b4 shunts the knight back home, and I hate to trade off the only pawn I have in the center. . .

**7 0-0, bc; 8 bc, Rb8.**

This is Black's point and not a bad one. The QB has to move or trade eventually.

**9 Qc2, Qb6; 10 Bf6.**

A major decision. Putting the QB on c3 allows 10 ... Ne4 while 10 Ba3, Ba3; 11 Na3, Qa6 causes problems. Retreat to c1 is humiliating. Perhaps I should interpolate 10 Bd4 first to loosen Black's position and then trade.

**10 ... Nf6; 11 Nc3, Qa6.**

Shirazi thinks Black is better here, and I am inclined to agree. His development lags, but, if he can force White to trade in the center and catch up in development, he has two solid bishops and a good pawn structure.

**12 Rfb1.**

I am willing to give up the pawn for a rook on the 8th – as in 12 ... Rb1, 13 Rb1, Qc4; 14 Rb8, Qa6; 15 Qa4, Qa4; 16 Na4 when ... Kd8; 17 Ra8 gives White a strong advantage.

**12 ... Rb4; 13 Ne5.**

I was afraid that, should I trade and then attack the bishop, my initiative would fade.

**13 ... Nd7.**

Now perhaps I should trade knights, pawns, and rooks and try to grab the QN file, but I could not resist the sacrifice. . .

**14 Nc6.**

I only saw the full implications after I played it. I thought that, if the knight were accepted, I get two pawns and a respectable attack

against a somewhat exposed king. I had also seen that I had a bail out square for the knight on b8. What I had not seen was that my knight on c3 was in trouble.

**14 ... Rc4.**

Now I saw the problem on c3. I did notice the resource which prevents me from losing a whole piece, but I was fairly gloomy at this point.

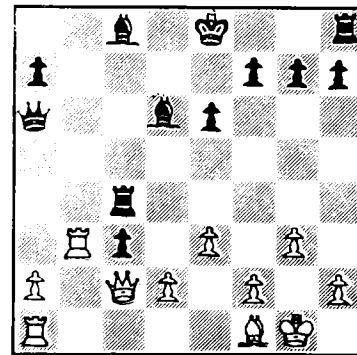
**15 Nb8, Nb8; 16 Rb8, Bd6.**

On move 14, when I sacrificed, all I noticed was that if 16 ... d4; 17 Bb7 is very strong. Now I saw I must lose two pieces for rook and pawn.

**17 Rb3, d4.**

Shirazi played this move quickly with a decisive air – as if to say, "Next Game." Although I think he did not see my resource, I pretty much agreed with him at the time.

**18 e3!, dc; 19 Bf1.**



*cont.  
on p. 100*

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# And Now Back to You, Howard

by R. E. Fauber

At the Phillips and Drew grandmaster tournament, London, 1980, the spectacle of England's 14-year-old chess genius, Nigel Short, playing the most feared player in the world outside the Soviet Union, Viktor Korchnoi, brought out both crowds of spectators and regiments of reporters to cover the "event."

To quote the tournament book: ". . .the most unpleasant part about the whole affair was that [Short] was immediately surrounded by a posse of pressmen clamoring for news of his defeat." The next day arbiter Harry Golombek lamented, "We can't have that again."

They didn't, and reportage in the general press and public interest slipped back to its typical level – just above the activity of a coma. Whereupon all and sundry lamented that chess never gets the attention it deserves.

It would be nice if some time our best players would choose between the anguish of being ignored and the inconvenience of being constantly noticed. Perhaps if the television networks, having lost football broadcasts to the pay TV syndicates, look around for a new sport to hype, they will discover chess. The networks would have a battery of experts to give the public every facet of a thrilling chess contest as it unfolded. Then Short-Korchnoi might have been handled in this tasteful way.

## Staying Couth in the Booth

HH: "This is Humble Horowitz bringing you live from the Hyperdome in London, a grrr-ATE confrontation between Nigel Short, Britain's youngest International Master ever – man oh man what a boy! he promises to walk tall in international competition for decades to come – and Viktor Korchnoi.

"A few years ago contract negotiations between him and the Soviet organization broke down, and he decided to take the free agent route. People wondered if, at his age, he was really worth the money he wanted. They doubted his claims that he just wanted to play his own game, which the Soviet club wouldn't let him. But he's shown them what a great competitor he is.

"There has been a steady, icy rain all day in London with winds gusting water about in sheets; a beautiful day for chess.

"With me in the booth, perched high above the board in the Hyperdome is a man some call the greatest of them all, Bobby Fischer. Bobby, we here at the Chess Broadcasting Service were a little worried when we signed you, but we sure are pleased to have you here on time."

BF: "Yeah, well my watch was fast, and I couldn't help it."

HH: "Our other commentator is George Koltanowski, the grand old man of chess."

GK: "Well, I wouldn't go that far. Old – that's pretty relative."

HH: "Kolty is going to comment on this whole game blindfolded. And, before hostilities commence, let's check with our at-the-board reporters. Covering Short is Fred Cramer, who used to do color commentary on Bobby many years ago. Can you hear me, Fred?"

FC: "Yeah. . . This is some microphone. . . when I was in the electrical business back in Milwaukee. . ."

HH: "And on Korchnoi's side of the board is Ed Edmondson – a player, a coach who did a stint in management. I'll bet you and Fred have a lot of stories to tell."

EE: "I don't think this is the place for them, Humble."

FC: "In those days with Ed we called it the UnStable Chess Federation, huh-huh."

HH: "And they're moving now."

**1 e4, c5; 2 Nf3, Nc6; 3 Bb5, a6; 4 Ba4.**

BF: "What a fish. I liked to play 4 BC6 and make them wish they were in the Sicilian instead."

GK: "They're not in the Sicilian? Nobody tells me what's going on."

**4 .... Nf6; 5 d4, Nd4; 6 Nd4, ed; 7 e5, Ne4; 8 Qd4, Nc5; 9 Nc3, Be7; 10 Qg4, Kf8.**

HH: "Short is really taking the game to Korchnoi. Already he has deprived him of the right to castle."

BF: "I heard you've never played chess, Humble. How come you get to talk so much?"

HH: "Just because you've never played the game doesn't mean you can't comment on it. I've kibitzed thousands of games in New York, and believe me, people noticed what I said."

GK: "I've got a story about a kibitzer. . . but maybe later on."

**11 0-0, d5; 12 Qd4, c6; 13 Bb3, h5; 14 Ne2, Bf5; 15 Be3.**

BF: "Maybe White might still be better with 15 Qd1, Qd7; 16 Nd4, g6; 17 c3, Kg7. I think Short's play is being affected by our not having the right tailor. There are great tailors in London. I have 14 suits from London."

**15 .... Nb3; 16 cb, c5; 17 Qd1.**

FC: "Nijell. . . You ought to look at me when I'm talkin' to you, son. Nijell, why are you moving your queen so much?"

NS: "He keeps attacking it."

HH: "That's our broadcast team bringing you all the action, and now for these messages."

GK: "I can do the knight's tour during the commercials."

**Fade to commercial:** "Old grandfather, the chess clock supreme. Put a tick tock in your life and get a bang out of chess. It's only \$1,075 and sold at all leading stores. With Old Grandfather you don't have to look to see if your opponent's flag has fallen; a fatal "bong-bong-bong" signals the hour has struck.

"For novices we suggest the Birdie Supreme. Anytime you make a blunder, a little birdie pops out of the clock and goes 'Cuckoo, cuckoo'."

HH: "And we're back live. What do you think of the action so far, Kolty?"

GK: "No one will tell me what's happening. It is worse than my blindfold simultaneous at Edinburgh. But once, when Flohr was in Barcelona. . ."

**17 .... d4; 18 Bf4, g5; 19 Bc1, h4; 20 Re1, Qd5; 21 Nc3, Qc6; 22 Nb1.**

EE: "Viktor, you do not seem to be punching the clock as accurately as you were at Baguio in 1978. Have you reinjured the hand that you hurt in that auto accident in Switzerland?"

cont. on p. 103

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# Sleight of Hand

by Alan Glasscoe

The director of a disreputable local chess club sat contemplating the loss of the exchange and the ruins of his previously won game. His concentration was snapped by an anguished voice shouting, "Hey, you can't do that!" Fearing the worst, he walked over to the board where Black, whose voice had risen over the gabble of the 5-minute players, was engaged in an animated discussion with his opponent White, White's friend Gray, and several interested onlookers. In a complicated position White had captured Black's bishop with his own, allowing Black a royal knight fork that could not be parried with a capture by White's rook, since it was pinned diagonally against his king by Black's queen.

At this point White exclaimed "Good move!", and reached over to shake Black's hand. Gray, thinking White had resigned, leaned over and demonstrated a move on the board. White then started to make a move continuing the game, and this brought forth Black's cry of protest. White explained to the director that he had no intention of resigning – he was merely congratulating Black on his fine move. Indeed the material was almost even, and both sides had mating threats – White with a rook and both bishops, Black with a queen and knight. The director informed Black that a handshake, however intended, was not considered sufficient proof of resignation, asked Gray not to move any more pieces, and let the game continue. Black drove White's king across the board with a series of checks and mated him ten moves later.

Black later told the director a revealing story. Black had known all along that White's handshake could not force him to resign, because Black had been involved in a similar situation years earlier which was ultimately appealed to Martin Morrison, then USCF Technical Director. Black was proud of knowing such rules: the proper ratio of the diameter of a king to the side of a square on a chessboard, which player has the choice of using his own chess clock, on which side of the board it must be placed, etc.

Several years ago it was Black, playing in the last round of a tournament some distance to the south, who stared at what appeared to be a hopeless situation on his board. Abandoning hope, he smiled and reached across the board to shake his opponent's hand. He did not stop his clock. He did not tip over his king. He made no mark on his scoresheet. Black had driven to the tournament with his friend Brown, a large and sinister-appearing gentleman, who now appeared at the board, and thinking, of course, that Black had resigned, demonstrated the saving move on the board. Black decided that it would be a shame to waste such a wonderful move, and proceeded to play it. Black's opponent, a young man named Green, turned purple with rage, and was joined by his father in the ensuing commotion. Together they made loud remarks about Black's ancestry and morals, and took turns pushing him across the room, down the stairs, and out the door.

Somewhere in the middle of all this the director was called, and after severely castigating Brown for interfering, ruled that the game must continue. Brown was by now incensed for being publicly reprimanded and embarrassed for a perfectly innocent action. Green was still livid at having his win disappear through outside interference. Black, who claimed he would have resigned officially had he not been verbally and physically abused, was now determined to continue the game.

The moral of this story is that those seeking justice should try a local court, not a chess tournament. Black, who was out of contention for a prize, won the game on the strength of Brown's move. Green, who was still in contention for a prize, lost and appealed unsuccessfully to the national office. Brown was forced to share a long ride back home with Black, maintaining a stony silence for the whole trip. It would be fitting to report that Black has since become a tournament director, but so far he hasn't.

## Milestone cont.

So, I thought, I get a rook and a pawn against his two bishops. My rooks will be active, but all it means, I said to myself, is that I will lose in another five moves. Unless. . . wait a minute! I have a real threat now of 20 Bc4, Qc4; 21 Rc3, Qa6; 22 Rc6 winning back a piece and coming out the exchange ahead. Yes, but will he play 19 ... Bd7 or 19 ... Ke7 and keep his piece. I was still exploring the ramifications of these moves when he made his next move.

Only after the game and a good deal of analysis did I discover that White is actually better after 19 Bf1. If 19 ... Bd7; 20 Qd3!, Bb5; 21 Rb5, Qb5; 22 Qd6, Qb2; 23 Bc4!, Qa1; 24 Kg2, Qb2; 25 Bb3. Now White gets two pawns for the exchange and a good game on 26 ... f6 or a slightly better queen ending on 26 ... c2. But 22 ... Qb4 wins. So 20 ... Bb5; 21 dc!! maintains all threats and comes out a pawn ahead.

So what if Black plays 19 ... Ke7 to protect his loose KB? It seems that the best he can do is get an inferior rook ending as in 19 ... Ke7; 20 Bc4, Qc4; 21 Rc3, Qa6; 22 Rc6, Qb7; 23 Rb1, Qd7 (or ... Qa8; 24 Rc1 – followed by Rc7 and wins!); 24 Rb3!, Bb7; 25 Rd6, Kd6; 26 Qd3, Bd5; 27 e4, Ke7; 28 ed, Rc8; 29 de, Qd3; 30 Rd3 with a better ending.

Of course I could not see all of this during the game, but it is there. As the position unfolded in analysis the variations came to seem more and more fantastic. The right path is surprising, but the game might have unfolded them one move at a time, as most of them are clear and forced. I really perked up when black played. . .

**19 ... 0-0; 20 Bc4, Qc6.**

Only now had Shirazi grasped the point. He looked for a half an hour before playing this move, a trap on 21 Rc3, Bb7; 22 e4, Be5 winning back the exchange.

**21 Rab1, cd; 22 Qd2, Bc7; 23 Bf1, Bb6.**

A clear exchange up. It's a matter of technique, right? With plenty of time on my clock I calmed myself down and started to try to trade.

**24 Bg2, Qc7; 25 Rc1, Qe7; 26 a4, Bb7; 27 Qb4, Qb4.**

Trading bishops was probably better, but I wanted the queens off.

**28 Rb4, Ba6; 29 Bf1, Bc8; 30 R4B1, g6; 31 Rd1, Kg7; 32 Bb5** and it took him 35 moves before he mustered the resolve to resign. The method is to restrict the QB until it's trade can be forced and then come down hard with the rooks, although that was not quite the scenario of the game's concluding portion.

The chills and thrills make it apt to mark a milestone in a chess career. I would like to acknowledge the help of my friends, Jack Peters, Kevin Burnett, and Julius Loftsson who were kind enough to assist in the analysis after the game.

*Author Hanken is also a USCF Policy Board Member. Originally he promised an article on USCF politics but found it too depressing during the Christmas season and sent a game instead. – Ed.*



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## ATTN: World Travelers

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# Book Reviews

**The Budapest Defense**, Josef Staker, Alan Glasscoe, and Gregory Stayart; The Thinker's Press, 1980 (55pp.) \$5.

Openings books by amateurs have to be approached with considerable caution. Some, like Zeuthen's Benon series, are so compendious in collecting all known examples of the debut that the purpose they serve is to provide the reader with the opportunity to write his own opening book – not a bad idea for the tournament player. Others reek with enthusiasm for obscure lines, which have “unappreciated potential for victory.” Books about the various center gambits usually fall into that category.

Staker, Glasscoe, and Stayart's volume fits into neither category. There is a refreshing atmosphere of responsible scholarship in its pages. Material on the Budapest is divided into six chapters with a seventh on the Tension Gambit for White. Sub-variations are broken down in the British manner (D, D3, D32, D321, etc.), all very orderly.

Glasscoe, the Berkeley Chess Club's guiding light, has an abiding fondness for the Budapest – one of his more orthodox preferences compared to 1 d4, f5; 2 g4 and similar exotic ways to demonstrate the matchless variety in chess play. Nonetheless, the book's evaluation generally comes out to equality, and there is ample notice given the reader of the dangers inherent in White's more challenging tries. The authors note: “The few masters who still use [the Budapest] in practice find it no better or worse than should be expected with the black pieces. . . the Budapest can be . . . intricate, sometimes razor-sharp.”

Correctly, the authors commend 4 . . . , g5 after 1 d4, Nf6; 2 c4, e5; 3 de, Ng4; 4 Bf4 and clearly explain the rationale behind this abrupt bayonet pawn thrust. They also have scoured the countryside so thoroughly that in considering the alternative 4 Nf3 they have been able to include the practice of Chicago master Sheldon Gelbart right into 1980.

For people who enjoy playing the Budapest from time to time the book is a good investment because many players who are compulsive about 1 d4 as White know many of the sharp angles in the Budapest without ever having to give that away because the Budapest is such a rare guest at tournaments. It behooves the Black player to have more than the most common lines at his command.

Is there any reason for other players to introduce the Budapest into their repertoire? That is not so clear. Unless White commits the egregious error of considering it hopelessly unsound, the Budapest is quite easy to play against. From the start Black has to play very well, while White can retain an exceedingly modest edge by simple play well into the middle game. On the other hand, the need to be very precise and sometimes sharp on every move is good psychologically because it means alertness will have been achieved long before the crisis of battle arrive.

The Budapest is also easier to learn than the convolutions of the Nimzoindian – Queen's Indian complexes or of the King's Indian. It quickly opens up files and diagonals for development, and these remain pretty stable throughout the game. White's knight gets to work with d5 as an outpost, though, and Black has to be content with the more laid back e5. It is a small concession, and the draw is still always “in hand” with correct play.

Still, playing the Nimzoindian and King's Indian regularly teach you a lot more about that which is the true strategic basis of chess. You will, of course, have to have a high threshold of pain during the learning process. Conversely, it is great for the casual player, whose opponents are not habitually precise and who prefers some lively,

complicated tactics to the lizard in the brush chameleon shifts which can be given to the strategic backbone of a game.

If you want to play the Budapest, this is the book. If you just want to play 1 d4, you can just play simply without fear but also without too much ambition because the authors of this book have found some sharp ripostes.

**Correspondence Chess**. Hanon W. Russell; The Thinker's Press, 1980 (183pp. plus index) \$9.50.

Author Hanon Russell is best known to the chess world for his translations of chess literature (such as those from **Chess in the USSR**) which appeared regularly in the late, lamented **Chess Digest**). He has also been an enthusiastic devotee of postal chess for many years, where he has achieved a formidable although not world class reputation.

**Correspondence Chess** is a mixed book. Part of it is historical. We learn that Henry I of England and Louis VI of France played chess by courier in 1119. In the 18th century Catherine the Great of Russia and Frederick the Great of Prussia, two enlightened chessspots, also played each other by mail.

Russell traces the development of correspondence chess in the 19th century, first in the form of inter-city rivalries such as the 1824 Edinburgh-London match, which christened the Scotch Game. Individual play became more common toward the end of the century, as the mails became more reliable and swift.

Notable are games between Mrs. J. W. Gilbert, an industrialist's wife who won several international correspondence tournaments, and G.D.H. Gossip. In one of these contests she announced at move 42 a mate in 35! Perhaps this convinced GDH not to talk behind her back.

The famous Steinitz-Chigorin postal match of 1891 is included with the original notes of Steinitz. There are the famous Steinitz annotations which established a new standard for thoroughness and insight. Hard to come by, they are worthy of any player's study for the combination of analytical depth and wealth of general considerations. The match was a theoretical dispute between the two over some of Steinitz's more outrageous opening recommendations. Chigorin won both practical tests and \$750, but Steinitz's notes also highlight that, intense as they were as rivals, they were also mutually respectful friends.

Much of the rest of the book concerns the development of international correspondence with particular focus on the International Correspondence Chess Federation's first eight world championships. There are cross tables, but most of it is the best games from the events.

The general reader will find this book most valuable because of the games, most of which have never been widely publicized. Although one may lament the absence of such postal gems as Heemsoth-Popp; corr., 1954, Sturm-Magee; corr., 1950, and Gonzales-Perrine; corr., 1943, the format of the book dictates hewing to the world correspondence championships and to extensive coverage of the 1954-6 Dyckhoff Memorial correspondence tournament, won convincingly by Lothar Schmid.

Altogether, the book includes 102 games in 34 different openings. The accent is on beauty and subtlety, and the notes are by distinguished players, frequently the contestants themselves. This makes it a book to interest those who do not play by mail but enjoy good games however played.

Indeed, this seems to be the audience toward which Russell has aimed the book. A concluding section on postal chess for the neophyte analyzes such matters as cost, “if” moves, the value of postal chess to over the board players, the value in understanding the opening, the ending, and expanding your middlegame analytical powers. Russell studs this section with his own games as practical illustrations. They are not up to previous standards, but they are sharp and clean – above the average master tournament game.

\*\*\*\*

Both these Thinker's Press publications have clean clear type in a readable size, frequent diagrams, and a secure binding appropriate to their size. Neither is a “must” book for your library, but for the audiences at which they aim they are respectable additions to the literature. Thinker's Press is 423 Brady Street; Davenport, IA 52801.



# Santa Clara CC

## Sixth George Bergna Round Robin

Sponsored by the Chess Players Association, the Santa Clara Chess Club, and the Police Athletic League, the sixth George Bergan Round Robin, held September 24th to November 24th drew 59 players to Buchser High School.

These regular events more resemble customary European club practices than the club tournaments of most American clubs. Competition is round robin; it is sustained; and you have to beat the players of your own rated strength consistently until you move into a higher class.

The prizes are small, but the entry is also small, if you join the Chess Player's Association at \$20 a year. That way you can easily get in four tournaments for the cost of joining CPA.

In the highest rated section James V. Eade (2104) came clear first. Second was John Lee Peterson, Bruce Matzner came third.

In the second group Robin Smith (1972) had to score 6-1 to top Robert Karnisky and Donald Lieberman, both tied with 5-2.

Third group belonged to Janis Kalnins with 5, while Eric Peterson had 4½ and Timothy Randall took third with 3½.

Stanley C. Cohn topped group four with 5½ followed by Patrick W. Aubrey with 5 and Francisco Sierra with 4½.

Group five bunched up with Philip Herz, Art Gardener, Robert Regon, and Thomas Kerlin all scoring 4 points.

Michael Pace cleaned up on group six by scoring 7-0 while Robert Johnsen had 6 and Chris R. Loosley had 5.

A tie between Ronald Self and Alan Purvis with 4½ marked group seven competition. Stanley D. Sell came third with 4 points.

The highest rated winner, James Eade, annotated several of the games, which were exciting and hard fought, hardly the copybook examples you see in chess treatises but the way chess is played among evenly matched players.

by James V. Eade

**J. Eade - M. Tomey. Larsen Opening: 1 b3, e5; 2 Bb2, Nc6; 3 e4, Nf6; 4 e3, Be7; 5 Be2.**

Players of 1 b3 everywhere cringe. The correct and only way to play is 5 a3 and 6 Qc2. Playing 5 Be2 is just plain sloppy.

5 ..., 0-0; 6 a3, d5; 7 cd, Qd5.

Outside of 4 ..., Be7 Black plays the opening extremely well. 8 Nc3.

White can only hope to create enough threats to hold the position. 8 ..., Qg2; 9 Bf3, Qg6; 10 d3, Be6?!

It seems to me that immediate pressure on the QP is more important than which cook is applying it, so 10 ..., Rd8 should be played.

11 Nge2, Rad8; 12 Ne4, Ne4; 13 Be4, Bf5; 14 Rg1, Qh5; 15 Bc6, Rd3; 16 Qc1, bc; 17 Be5, Bg6!; 18 Qb2, Rfd8; 19 Bc7.

White's counterplay is based on Black's first rank difficulties. Since White looks completely lost, Black is psychologically only looking for clearly winning lines. White's trump is that Black is not content acquiring the superior game. He wants overwhelming material superiority or mate. He disregards lesser objects.

19 ..., Bf6; 20 Qc1, R8d7; 21 Qc6, Rd2; 22 f3, h6; 23 Ra2!, Rc7.

At this point it seems that everyone present expected White's capitulation. Black's mind is set on a combinational victory, although 23 ..., Ra2 may well have been the road to victory.

24 Qe8, Kh7; 25 Rd2, Qh2.

I expected 25 ..., Qf3.

26 Kd1!, Re7; 27 Qb5, Re3; 28 Rf1, Rf3.

It is evident that the psychological inertia of Black's prior mental patterns influenced this second exchange sacrifice, although it provides excellent winning opportunities.

29 Rf3, Qh1, 30 Ng1, Qg1; 31 Rf1, Qg4; 32 Qe2, Qg3!, 33 Rf3, Qg1; 34 Qf1, Qg4; 35 Rg2, Qd4; 36 Rd2, Qa1, 37 Ke2, Qa3; 38 Rf6, Qe7!

White had intended 38 ..., gf; 30 Qf6 threatening Rd8 - h8 mate. Black may have a perpetual but no more. Now the second capture on f6 is impossible, but Black must not exchange queens in this position because his chances lie in harrying White's king.

We must look into Black's psychological state of mind to find why he did exchange. Anticipating a quick, perhaps brilliant win, he could not readjust his frame of reference to an ending with difficult play.

39 Kd1, Qf6??: 40 Qf6, gf; 41 Rd7, a6; 42 Rd6, h5; 43 Ra6, Kg7; 44 Ke2, Kf8; 45 Rd6, Be4; 46 Rf6, Ke7.

Originally my strategy was to cut off the Black king from the Q-side while my king stopped the Black pawns, now I figure I could allow the Black king to reach the Q-side, if I could pick up 2 of the 3 K-side pawns.

47 Rf4, Bd5; 48 b4, Kd6; 49 Rf6, Kc7; 50 Rh6, Be6; 51 Kd2, Bg4; 52 Rh7, Kb6; 53 Rf7, Kb5; 54 Kc3, Be6; 55 Rb7, Kc6; 56 Rh7, Bg4; 57 Rg7, Kb5.

cont. on p. 103



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## Santa Clara CC cont.

The next step is to advance both K and P to the fifth rank.

58 Rg5, Kb6; 59 Re5, Kc6; 60 b5, Kd6; 61 Rg5, Bf3, 62 Kb4, h4; 63 Rg6, Kc7; 64 Rh6, Kb7; 65 Rh4, Kb6; 66 Rh6, Kb7, 67 Kc5, Bg2, 68 Rh7, Kc8; 69 Kb6, Bf1; 70 Rc7 1-0.

This shows how bad games can be saved if you hang in there sometimes for no other reason than that prolonged resistance can have a disturbing effect on your playing partner. I'm not advocating the annoying habit of playing on in hopelessly lost positions, but rather a kind of stick-to-it-iveness that often finds reward over the chess board.

(Eade plays very long games. They have many crises, and one imagines that he must play very quickly. These kinds of games are much more instructive for the practical player than the quick, neat games which demonstrate, at best, one or two chess themes. This next game has instructive opening play, sharp middlegame complications, and exciting endgame complexity. – Editor.)

**Double Fianchetto** (notes by Eade)

R. Saffera – J. Eade: 1 b3, e5; 2 Bb2, d6; 3 g3, Nf6; 4 Bg2, g6; 5 c4, Bg7; 6 Nc3, 0-0; 7 d3.

I prefer e3 to break with d4 against this system.

7 ..., c6; 8 Nf3, Re8; 9 0-0, d5; 10 b4, e4; 11 de, de; 12 Nd4, Qe7; 13 Qb3, h5.

A known strategy to weaken g3 and to make ... e3 more of a threat.

14 b5, h4; 15 Nc2.

White hurries to cover e3, but this allows Black time to bring up another reserve.

15 ..., Nbd7; 16 Ne3, Nf8; 17 Rad1, N1h7; 18 Qa3, Qa3; 19 Ba3, hg; 20 hg, Ng5; 21 bc, bc; 22 Na4, Ng4; 23 Bc5, Nh3; 24 Bh3, Ne3.

Now 25 Bc8, Nd1; 26 Bd7, Red8 covers the N on d1 (Wait a minute: 27 Rd1, Rb8; 28 e3, Rb7; 29 Bg4. On slower continuations Kf1 – e1 suffices. – editor)

25 Be3, Bh3; 26 Rfe1, Be6; 27 Rc1, f5; 28 Nc5, Bf7; 29 Rfd1, Red8; 30 Rd8, Rd8; 31 Nb3, a6.

A difficult decision since Black must hurry to cover the weak QRP and QBP.

32 Kg2?!, Be5; 33 Na5, Be8; 34 Nb3, Kf7; 35 Bg5, Rb8; 36 Rh1, Bg7; 37 Bf4, Rb4; 38 Rd1, Bf6.

Clearly 38 ..., Bf8 is better.

39 Bb6, Ra4; 40 Rd2, Be7; 41 Nc5, Ra3.

Now 42 Nd4, fe; 43 Ba3, Ba3 leaves all the winning chances with Black.

42 Nb7, Bd6; 43 Nd6, Ke7; 44 Ne8, Ke8; 45 Rb2.

White obviously prefers a race to the queening squares over a passive defense.

45 ..., Ke7; 46 Rb7, Kd6; 47 Rg7, Ra2; 48 Rg6, Kc5; 49 Rf6, a5. It is clear that all passed pawns should hurry forward.

50 Rf5, Kc4; 51 g4, a4; 52 g5, Rd2.

Not 52 ..., Re2, when 53 g6 forces victory.

53 g6, Rd8; 54 g7, Rg8; 55 Rf7, a3.

At the time it was a toss-up between this and ..., c5. This assures at least a draw while preserving the winning chances. I'll not pretend that all the subtleties of this R and P ending are fully understood by me.

56 Ra7, Kb3, 57 Rb7, Kc2, 58 Ra7, Kb2; 59 Rb7, Kc2; 60 Ra7, c5; 61 f4, ef; 62 ef, Kb2, 63 Rb7, Kc3; 64 Ra7, a2; 65 Ra2, Rg7; 66 Kf2, Kb3; 67 Ra8, Rb7; 68 Ke2, c4; 69 Kd2, Kb2.

Black's themes are 1) to shield the king from harrassing checks and 2) prevent White's king from occupying the BP's queening square.

70 Rc8, Rd7; 71 Ke1?!, c3; 72 Rb8, Kc2, 73 f4, Re7; 74 Kf2, Re4; 75 Kf3, Rd4; 76 Ke3, Rd3.

(Whoa up a minute! White should consider 77 Ke4, Kd2; 78 Rc8 c2; 79 Rc2!, Kc2; 80 f5 when Black's badly placed rook permits a draw by a single tempo. It remains to examine whether there may not be some finesses after White's 67th which may not win the game on the basis of more active king and more advanced pawn. – editor)

77 Ke2, Rd2; 78 Ke3, Rd1; 79 Ke2, Rb1; 80 Rd8, Rb4; 81 Ke3, Kb2 0-1

Because 82 f5, c2; 83 Rc8, c1/Q; 84 Rc1, Kc1; 85 f6, Rb6; 86 f7, Rf6 wins.

Talk about making a comeback: Robert Regon (no relation to the Reagan who led all the way in the presidential zugzwang) trailed badly in the polls until he offered knight and rook for a five move mate.

**Benko Gambit**

P. Herz – R Regon: 1 d4, Nf6; 2 c4, c5; 3 d5, b5; 4 cb, a6; 5 e3, ab. More common and better are 5 ..., g6 or e6.

6 Bb5, Qa5; 7 Nc3, Ne4; 8 Qd3, Nc3; 9 bc, g6; 10 Ne2.

White can preserve f3 for the knight by 10 Bd2, which could support the characteristic e4 – e5. White's plan of exchanging the Black KB, the cornerstone of his position, owes its success to Black's early KN maneuver.

10 ..., Bg7; 11 Bd2, 0-0; 12 c4?!, Qc7; 13 Bc3; Bc3; 14 Qc3, Ba6.

This is apparently pointless, as an exchange on b5 gives White a protected passed pawn.

15 a4, e6; 16 Nf4?!

This allows a blockaded position to arise in which White's edge is more difficult to realize.

16 ..., e5; 17 Ne2, d6; 18 0-0, Nd7; 19 Ng3, Nb6; 20 f4, Bb5!?

Since White has resorted to weakening himself to break up Black's wedge, Black begins an interesting, if faulty, series of moves with the aim of penetrating deep into White's position.

21 ab, ef; 22 ef, Ra4; 23 Ra4, Na4; 24 Qa1!, Ra8; 25 Ne4?

Possible was 25 Rf2 followed by Ra2, which retains an advantage. 25 ..., f5!; 26 Nf6; Kf8; 27 Re1, Nb6; 28 Nd7, Kg8.

If 28 ..., Nd7; 29 Qh8, Kf7; 30 Qh7, Kf8 (... , Kf6; 31 Qe7); 31 Re7 by forcing mate after the end of the Black checks.

29 Nf6, Kf8, 30 Qc3, Qf7; 31 Re6, Qa7!; 32 Rd6?!, Nc4?!

The chess gets fiery, but here White had to play 33 Ra6 to preserve his win. After White's next Black makes a spectacular comeback.

33 Qc4?, Qa1; 34 Kf2, Ra2; 35 Kg3, Qe1!; 36 Kh3, Ra3, 37 g3, Rg3! 0-1.

The pretty mate is 38 hg, Qh1. Black's desperado combination was as beautiful as it was successful.

## Back to You Cont.

VK: "Can't you see I'm on the move."

EE: "Sorry, my microphone cord seems to have knocked the clock to the floor. I didn't know. . ."

HH: "There seems to be a great flurry of activity at the board. Pieces are flying in every direction. It must be one of those famous time scrambles."

"FC: "I have a great view, standing on the middle of the board. Somebody's mike cord, not properly amortized, must have swept all the pieces onto the floor. Short and Korchnoi are going simply crazy. It's a real exciting game to see who can pick up the most pieces."

GK: "Why doesn't somebody tell me what's going on?"

22 ..., g4; 23 Bf4, h3; 24 f3, Rg8; 25 g3, gf; 26 Kf2, Rg4; 27 Rg1, Rf4; 28 gf, Bh4; 29 Rg3, Bg3; 30 hg, Qe4; 31 Qf3, Qc2; 32 Qe2, d3; 33 Qd2, Ke7; 34 Kg1, h2; 35 Kh2 Rh8; 36 Kg1, Be4.

EE: "Great victory, Viktor! How do you feel!"

VK: "I am all choked up; whose cord is this wrapped around my neck?"

FC: "Nijell, you put up a great fight. What was the turning point?"

NS: "I think it was when you asked me to breathe into the microphone to see if it was still working."

HH: "And there you are." Two great competitors in a great game. Bobby, wrap it up for us."

BF: "I was very disappointed. Communists and millionaires have dominated the game too long, and I could have beaten either of them – if they would meet my terms."

HH: "And a word from our sage, Kolty. George?"

GK: "I didn't see anything. Can I take off my blindfold now! It reminds me of when I was in the Belgian army, and I went to this cafe. . ."

Network announcer: "We now join 'Heidi' already in progress."

# Kasparov the Friendly Crocodile

*Editor's note: Even before he won the World Junior Championship, 17 year old Gary Kasparov of Baku, USSR had much written about him in the United States, but we have yet to hear Kasparov on himself. At the beginning of 1980 he granted International Chess Press (AIPE) president Svend Novrup an interview. The occasion was the European Team Championships at Skara, and the Pribyl game later referred to was a Gruenfeld Exchange Variation. Some amendments have been made where there was an obvious infelicity in Novrup's English, but Kasparov's responses to questions have been repeated exactly as Novrup reproduced them.*

The title of the piece owes its inspiration to Boris Spassky's characterization of Kasparov as "a very good crocodile," a player who pounces upon opponent's inaccuracies in preference to nursing a position along.

Novrup: Where do you live and when did you begin to play chess?

Kasparov: I live in Baku at the Caspian Sea. Only very little chess was played in my family, but I knew the rules when I started to play in the local pioneers' palace at the age of six.

N: How does it come about that you became so strong?

K: It is quite natural that somebody will be extremely strong among so many young players devoting their free time to chess in a big country. It just happened to be me.

N: Do you feel any pressure — being a national hope at such a young age? Have you tried a failure yet? (I think Novrup is more interested in any tournament setbacks rather than that he wants to know if Kasparov experiments with losing chess — Ed.)

K: I don't worry about possible expectations. I have so much to study, so much work to do that I can just concentrate on the game. Of course I have tried failures, but not during the time when I have been especially watched by the public.

N: What's your strength, and which are your weak spots? Do you feel a lack of experience?

K: I think that my fifth round game against Pribyl illustrates my strongest points. A positional build-up 'til the collected advantages logically allow an attack. I don't play well in dull, blocked positions, very often I feel my lack of experience. Like you have to learn to listen to advanced music. There are positions for the real champions in which I feel totally lost yet.

N: Who takes care of your training?

K: Locally it is Nikitin and Sakharov, but an important part of the training is my correspondence with ex-world champion Botvinnik.

N: What is your opinion about Botvinnik's statements about the lack of preparation and study of the game among the young masters today who are just playing and playing?

K: This will be no danger for me. Not only am I influenced by Botvinnik himself, but also I always prepare thoroughly, and both of my trainers are theoretically very strong.

N: Will chess become your only work or will you continue with another education at the same time?

K: I think of chess as my main subject, but this spring I will finish the secondary school (the interpreter adds: If you allow me to tell you — with a gold medal!), and then I will continue in the High School.

N: You dream of becoming world champion, but when? Do you think that you might qualify as a candidate already in the coming cycle?

K: I only plan for one year. This year I hope to finish my GM title, and I will play the world junior championship in the BRD too. But possibly I could qualify as a candidate in the first cycle. We will see...

N: Who is your chess idol?

K: Alekhine.

N: Finally — what is chess?

K: I don't care what other people think. . . to me chess is simply all my life.

## Games



Reprinted from Richard Shorman's chess column in the Hayward Daily Review.

White: Jay Whitehead (2481). Black: Richard Lobo (2314).  
LERA, Sunnyvale, Nov. 30, 1980.

### Giuoco Piano

|           |         |            |         |
|-----------|---------|------------|---------|
| 1 e4      | e5      | 12 cd      | Bg4     |
| 2 Nf3     | Nc6     | 13 e5!(c)  | de      |
| 3 Bc4     | Nf6     | 14 Nce5(d) | Bf5(e)  |
| 4 d3      | Bc5     | 15 Nf7!    | Rf7     |
| 5 0-0     | d6      | 16 Ne5     | Bg6     |
| 6 c3      | Bb6     | 17 Ng6     | hg      |
| 7 Nbd2    | 0-0     | 18 Qd3!    | Kf8(f)  |
| 8 Bb3     | a6?!    | 19 Qg6(g)  | Rd7(h)  |
| 9 Nc4     | Ba7     | 20 Rfe1!   | Bd4(i)  |
| 10 Bg5    | Nb8?(a) | 21 Nf6!    | Resigns |
| 11 d4!(b) | ed      |            |         |

(Notes contributed by Northern California State Champion Jay Whitehead).

(a) Tenable for Black is 10...h6 11 Bh4 g5 12 Ng5! (White stands only slightly better after 12 Bg3 Be6 13 Ne3.) hg 13 Bg5, although he still has problems in view of White's threats of Ne3-d5 or Kh1 followed by f4.

(b) Taking immediate advantage of Black's lapse by opening up the game. The triple attack on his pawn at e5 compels Black to give up the center.

(c) Pressing forward the attack with maximum energy. The positional approach, 13 Ne3 Bf3 14 gf, also favors White.

(d) On 14 de Black manages to defend with 14...Qd1 15 Rad1 Nfd7 16 Na5 Nc5.

(e) Both sides had to consider a number of alternatives:

14...Bf3 15 Qf3 Bd4 16 Rad1 (16 Qb7? Ra7), winning, since after 16...c5 17 Qb7 Black no longer has 17...Ra7. If 14...Be6, then 15 d5! (and not 15 Be6? fe 16 Qb3 Qd5, holding) Bf5 16 Nd4! Bg6 (Winning a pawn by 16...Be4 17 Re1 Bd5 loses to 18 Bf6 gf 19 Nf5!) 17 Ng6 hg 18 Qd3, with an overwhelming position, e.g., 18...Nbd7 19 Ne6! On 14...Bh5 White may choose either 15 Qd3 (threatening 16 g4 Bg6 17 Ng6 hg 18 Qg6) Nc6 16 Nc6 (not now 16 g4? on account of 16...Ne5 17 Ne5 Bd4, when 18 Nf3?? blunders the queen to 18...Rf2) bc 17 Rac1, with a solid advantage, or 15 Re1, threatening to pursue the attack by 16 g4 Bg6 17 h4!

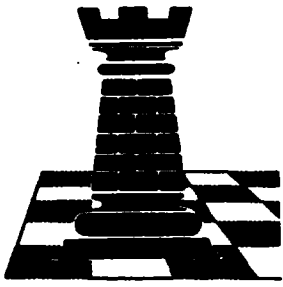
(f) Best. After 18...Nc6, for instance, 19 Qg6 Qd7 20 Bf6 wins outright.

(g) Of course, 19 Bf7 Kf7 would suffice, e.g., 20 Bf6 gf (20...Kf6 21 Qf3, etc.) 21 Qb3 Kg7 22 Qb7 Nd7 23 Rac1 Bb6 24 Rfe1, but White is playing for mate.

(h) What else? On the one hand, protecting the rook by 19...Qe8 inspires the pretty variation 20 Rfe1 Re7 21 Qf6! gf 22 Bh6. Defending with 19...Qd7, on the other hand, affords scant relief after 20 Rfe1, since both 20...Nc6 21 Bf6 gf (21...Rf6 22 Qh7!) 22 Qh6! Kg8 (22...Rg7 23 Qh8) 23 Re3! and 20...Bd4 21 Rad1 Nc6 22 Bf6 gf (if 22...Bf2 23 Kf2 Rf6, then 24 Qf6 gf 25 Rd7 wins a rook, while 22...Rf6 loses to 23 Qh7 Ne5 24 Qg8 Ke7 25 Res) 23 Qh6 Kg8 24 Rd3! lead to mate (24...f5 25 Rg3 Bg7 26 Qg7mate).

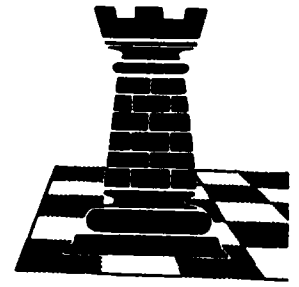
(i) One last try at re-developing the knight, 20...Nc6, fails against 21 Bf6 Qf6 22 Qh7.





# OPEN FILE

## *Isolation Ward*



Isolated pawns are never a weakness, and isolated QPs on the fourth rank are a strength. Sometimes the need to defend such pawns may lead to weak pieces, pieces feebly posted, but the pawn is not weak. It is only attacked.

The great grand-daddy of isolated QP games is **LaBourdonnais-McDonnell; Match, London, 1834: 1 d4, d5; 2 c4, dc; 3 e3, e5; 4 Bc4, ed; 5 ed, Nf6; 6 Nc3, Be7; 7 Nf3, 0-0; 8 h3, c6; 9 Be3, Bf5; 10 g4, Bg6; 11 Ne5, Nbd7.**

To avoid projecting a target on the king-side 11 ..., Be4 was not out of the question. White's king will not be particularly safe anywhere.

12 Ng6, hg; 13 h4.

White plays the position exactly as Greco would have played it 200 years before. What significance does the isolated QP have? White intends just to give it up.

13 ..., Nb6; 14 Bb3, Nfd5; 15 h5, Ne3?

Black might achieve a dull normal position with 15 ..., g5, when his queen can observe the g5 square both from d8 and from d5.

16 fe, Bh4; 17 Kd2, gh; 18 Qf3!, Bg5; 19 Raf1, Qd4; 20 Kc2, Qf6; 21 Rh5, Qg6.

It might be better to block lines and make a few exchanges by 21 ..., Nd5, but Black is not about to give back a pawn.

22 e4, Nd5; 23 Rfh1, Bh6; 24 g5, f5; 25 Nd5, cd; 26 Bd5, Kh7; 27 Rh6, gh; 28 Rh6, Qh6; 29 gh 1-0.

They played on a little longer because there was no late show on television that night.

What has this game to do with play with and against the isolated QP? you ask. The QP made no contribution to the situation whatsoever except to shield White's king from one check and then to die on another check.

That is exactly the point. The isolated QP itself is not that important to the position. What is important is the **control of squares around it**. Usually the creation of the isolated QP leads to a situation where its owner has activity on the files around it and on squares of its color. The k5 square becomes particularly important for a knight. Whoever would fight against an isolated QP should seek exchanges because that pawn gives its owner a space advantage, an advantage which diminishes with exchanges.

A nice procedure is to exchange a pair of knights on QB6 and then take command of the QB5 square. The QBP will prove much weaker than the QP. That is not very easy to achieve.

### Steinitz Schmeinitz

Getting down to mere grand-daddy games, the ninth match game of Zukertort-Steinitz; St. Louis, 1886 brought a new sophistication to treating the positional tendencies of the typical isolated QP positions.

1 d4, d5; 2 c4, e6; 3 Nc3, Nf6; 4 Nf3, dc; 5 e3, c5; 6 Bc4, cd; 7 ed, Be7; 8 0-0, 0-0; 9 Qe2, Nbd7; 10 Bb3, Nb6; 11 Bf4, Nbd5; 12 Bg3, Qa5.

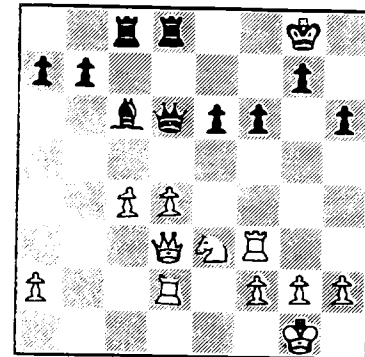
White has simply brought his pieces to routine squares. The Black queen serves well here, where she puts pressure on the queen-side, has some defensive uses on the king-side and has cleared d8 for a rook to watch the isolated pawn. Despite all these pluses for Black, White still has many chances at least to draw.

13 Rac1, Bd7; 14 Ne5, Rfd8; 15 Qf3, Be8; 16 Rfe1, Rac8; 17 Bh4, Nc3; 18 bc, Qc7; 19 Qd3, Nd5; 20 Be7, Qe7.

Black seeks exchanges to highlight his pressure against the weak

pawns. Notice that the real weakness is the straggling pawn on c3 and not the QP. The advance of the QBP to c4 will entail protecting both pawns with pieces. White would have fared better with 19 Bg3, Bd6; 20 c4 and now 20 Be7, Qe7; 21 Bc2 loosens Black's king-side. The weak pawns are a burden, but Zukertort's listless play throughout the game continues to increase the weight of defense.

21 Bd5?, Rd5; 22 c4, Rdd8; 23 Re3, Qd6; 24 Rd1, f6; 25 Rh3, h6; 26 Ng4, Qf4!; 27 Ne3, Ba4; 28 Rf3, Qd6; 29 Rd2, Bc6.



Steinitz could now have demonstrated that the aim of attacking the central pawn is to attack against awkward pieces by 29 ..., b5!; and 30 c5, Rc5 or 30 cb, Rc1; 31 Nd1 (31 Nf1, Qb4 threatens Bb5), Qd4 winning a piece.

30 Rg3?

White should complicate with 30 d5 when ed; 31 Nf5, Qf8; 32 Rg3, Rc7; 33 Nh6, Kh8; 34 Ng4, f5; 35 Ne5 provides active play. Pawns, particularly hanging pawns, are the criminal element of chess, always trying to make a break out.

30 ..., f5!; 31 Rg6, Be4; 32 Qb3, Kh7; 33 e5, Rc5.

He is aware of the subtlety after 34 dc, Qd2; 35 Qe6, Qed1; 36 Nf1, Qa1, which prevents 37 Rh6, gh; 38 Qf7 with a perpetual.

34 Re6, Rc1; 35 Nd1, Qf4; 36 Qb2, Rb1; 37 Qc3, Rc8; 38 Re4, Qe4 0-1

### Botvinnik Breakthrough

Although Siegbert Tarrasch championed the virtue of the isolated QP in the variation 1 d4, d5; 2 c4, e6; 3 Nc3, c5; 4 cd, ed, the majority of grandmasters regarded it as a Trash Variation. Mikhail Botvinnik, a rising Russian Star, championed the isolated QP in the 30s. His most famous victory in this genre of position came at Nottingham, 1936 – where he struck back at the Steinitz strategy against the isolated QP.

M. Botvinnik – M. Vidmar

1 c4, e6; 2 Nc3, d5; 3 d4, Nf6; 4 Nf3, Be7; 5 Bg5, 0-0; 6 e3, Nbd7; 7 Bd3, c5; 8 0-0, cd; 9 ed, dc; 10 Bc4, Nb6; 11 Bb3, Bd7; 12 Qd3.

An improved square over Zukertort's Qe2. First of all it protects the c3 square and second this insures that the QR can come to the Q file while the KR will see the most fruitful action on the K file.

Botvinnik now recommends Nfd5 for Black and notes that after 13 Bc2, g6 Black threatens both 14 ..., Bg5 and ..., Nb4 stripping White of an active KB. Black's plan would be the standard of one exchanging minor pieces so as to limit White's king-side attack potential – as in the variation 12 ..., Nfd5; 13 Be3, Nc3; 14 bc, Ba4.

**Isolation Ward cont.**

**12 ... , Nbd5?!**; **13 Ne5, Bc6**; **14 Rad1, Nb4**.

Our thesis about this isolated QP is not that White is objectively better but only that he gets to have all the fun. Black should stick with Steinitz and try 14 ... , Qa5 here – again thinking thoughts of ... , Ba4.

**15 Qh3, Bd5**; **16 Nd5, Nbd5**; **17 f4, Rc8**.

To mount a winning attack White must bring rooks to the king-side. This can be done by “portage,” lifting them to the third rank and over to the KN and KR files, or by opening the KB file – the method chosen here. Black does not want to give his king more room by ... , Re8 because of possible combinations on f7 and f6 and the fact that the KB file is a cutoff point for Black’s king flight. Botvinnik refutes the stalwart 17 ... , g6 with 18 Bh6, Re8; 19 Ba4.

**18 f5, e4**; **19 Rf5, Qd6**.

It is but an illusion that Black’s pieces shield each other from harm, but removing the rook from e8 to avoid the gaze of White’s queen might lead to 19 ... , Rc7; 20 Rdf1, Nb6; 21 Qh4, Nbd5; 22 Nf7, Rf7; 23 Bd5, Nd5; 24 Rf7, Bg5; 25 Qg5 mating.

**20 Nf7, Rf7**; **21 Bf6, Bf6**; **22 Rd5, Qc6**; **23 Rd6, Qe8**; **24 Rd7 1-0**.

Since Black got no active play either against the QP or on the more promising QB file nearby, White could keep massing his material against the king. Walter Browne showed it was no fluke in 1973.

**W. Browne – B. Zuckerman: 1 d4, d5**; **2 c4, e6**; **3 Nc3, Be7**; **4 Nf3, Nf6**; **5 Bg5, 0-0**; **6 e3, Nbd7**; **7 Bd3, dc**; **8 Bc4, c5**; **9 0-0, a6**.

By transposition this will play into an improvement suggested by Botvinnik in commenting upon his game with Vidmar.

**10 a4, cd**; **11 ed, Nb6**; **12 Bb3, Bd7**; **13 Ne5, Bc6**.

The game becomes tame after 14 Nc6, bc; 15 Rc1, Nbd5 followed by Qb6 and Rb8. Black will be active on the queen side, which will not permit White the luxury of time to prepare a full bore king-side attack.

**14 Bc2, Nbd5**; **15 Bb1, Nb4**.

This time seems the most propitious for exchange by 15 ... , Nc3; 16 bc, Qd5 and if 17 f3, b5. The limited number of pawns on the queen’s side of the board, however, would make Black’s chances to win very academic, while White should take considerable risks to develop king-side threats in the middle game. The weakness of this move is that it allows the QR to transfer by “portage” to king-side files, where it tilts the balance of power.

**16 Re1, g6**; **17 Bh6, Re8**; **18 Ra3, Qd6**; **19 Ne2!**

An economical move which both provides protection for the QP without relinquishing the KN’s outpost on e5, while it also opens a path to swing the QR to the attack.

**19 ... , Rad8**, **20 Rh3, Qd5**; **21 Nf3, Qa5**.

White’s attack is deceptive, for now 21 ... , Ne4; 22 Nf4. Still, ceding the queen by 22 ... , Ng5; 23 Nd5, Nh3; 24 gh, Nd5; 25 Rd5 might draw.

**Seeing Far and Hard**

These isolated QP positions require a lot of vision into the distant future. Black must assess distant endings and White build an attack by far from obvious means. Zuckerman probably does not feel threatened since White has retreated two knights in the past three moves and now menaces the very weak QRP. So White shrugs and relinquishes a pawn.

**22 Nc3, Nbd5**; **23 Ne5, Nc3**; **24 bc, Ba4**; **25 Qe2, Bd7**.

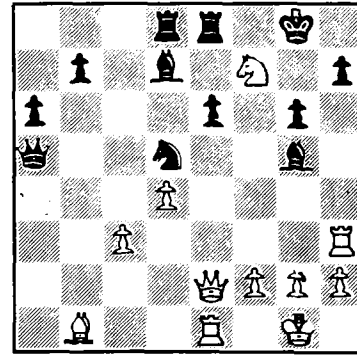
A subtlety for Black would have been 25 ... , Bd5, 26 e4, Bd7. The point is that the pawn advance opens up direct mate threats on e1 for Black’s queen.

Clearly the Black player has to play with consistent subtlety to weaken the White center and restrict his attacking options, in this case by opening a direct threat of mate on e1. It is no fun to play such positions, although it is still fun to win them.

Black now slips into a combination of enchanting daring and originality.

**26 Bg5, Nd5**; **27 Nf7!, Bg5**.

Black cannot believe this is sound, and 27 ... , Nc3; 28 Qd2 forecloses on Black’s mortgaged future.



**28 Rh7! , Nf6**; **29 Bg6, Nh7**.  
If 29 ... , Qc3; 30 Ng5, Nh7; 31 Bh7, Kf8; 32 Qe5, Ke7; 33 Rb1!  
**30 Qh5, Qc3**; **31 Qh7, Kf8**; **32 Rf1, Qd4**; **33 Ne5, Qf4**; **34 Nd7, Rd7**; **35 Qh7, Ke7**; **36 Qe8 and 1-0 in 46**.

**The Joy of Checks**

This is by no means an isolated instance of the kind of effervescent game an isolated QP can confer upon a person. The literature is full of them. One of the least known is also one of Arthur Bisguier’s most sparkling efforts. The themes are similar, which makes them easier to play, but the calculations involve a different sort of piece placement.

**A. Bisguier – R. Golz: Leipzig, 1960: 1 d4, d5**; **2 c4, dc 3 Nf3, Nf6**; **4 e3, e6**; **5 Bc4, c5**; **6 0-0, a6**; **7 Qe2, b5**; **8 Bd3, cd**; **9 ed, Be7**; **10 a4, ba**; **11 Ra4, 0-0**; **12 Nc3**.

This is within a move of becoming the same position as Barczakeres; Budapest, 1952 in which Black won neatly after 12 Nbd2. Bisguier does not try to overpower the e5 square but puts maximum pressure on the d5-e4 complex. This is the Queen’s Gambit Accepted version of the isolated QP. Even people who devoutly believe that an isolated pawn is weak consider this variation to favor the proud holder of that pawn.

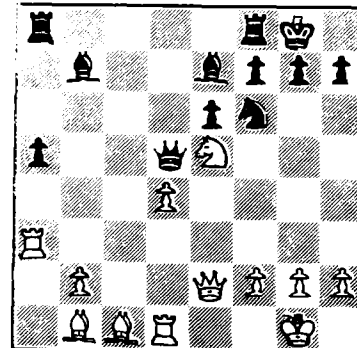
**12 ... , Bb7**; **13 Rd1, a5**.

Of course there are several isolated pawns here, and Black’s QRP is the weakest because the most under fire. White’s QP is the strongest because being the most centrally located, it is the easiest to protect with otherwise well-situated pieces. In other words, Black has to lose time over this pawn before he can complete development.

**14 Bb1, Na6**; **15 Ne5, Nb4**.

This is phoney aggression. Instead 15 ... , Nc7 arrives on the same square without permitting White to transfer his QR to the king-side. Also important to notice in these typical positions is that by putting pressure on the QP by ... , Nc6 Black blocks the action of his QB, which exerts pressure on the square to which it may advance. Black’s knights always have the option of whether to attack the pawn or to fortify the weak square in front of it. Modern practice has favored the latter, where activity may be had pressuring other squares. The attackers are usually no more mobile than the defenders in this kind of position.

**16 Ra3!, Nbd5**; **17 Nd5, Qd5**.



## Isolation Ward cont.

Black is aware that 17 ... , Ba3; 18 Nf6, gf; 19 Qg4, Kh8; 20 Qh5 wins, but he is not sensitive to the interesting problem of "buttoning up," which Bisguier neatly illustrates.

18 Rg3, g6; 19 f3, Ba6.

Black wants to initiate pressure on the Q and QB files, but this is too confident. An immediate 19 ... , Rfd8 allows him to avert the combination which he provokes. Many times the defense is happiest making room for threatened pieces to run rather than protecting them where they stand.

20 Qe3, Rfd8; 21 Bg6, fg; 22 Ng6, hg.

Also fun for white is 22 ... , Kf7; 23 Qh6, Bf8 (... , Ke8; 24 Ne5, Rdc8; 25 Bg5); 24 Ne5, Ke7; 25 Rg7!, Bg7; 26 Qg7, Kd6; 27 Nf7, Kc6; 28 Nd8, Qd8?!, 29 Bg5 winning.

23 Qh6, Qf5; 24 Rg6, Kf7; 25 Rg7, Ke8; 26 Bg5, Nd5.

The Jim Fixx defense of running by 26 ... , Kd7; 27 Bf6, Re8; 28 d5 is a jog to oblivion.

27 Re1!

A beautiful move with a beautiful sequence.

27 ... , Bc8; 28 g4!, Qf3; 29 Qg6, Kd7; 30 Be7, Ne7; 31 Qe6, Kc7; 32 Rd1, Kb8; 32 Qe5, Ka7; 33 Qa5, Ba6; 34 Qc5 1-0.

Before departing the joys of attack we should note that forming a picket pawn fence on e6, f7, g6, h7 is not the only way to block White's attacking avenues. Another method is by playing ... , f5 and accepting the weakening of the e6 square in exchange for possible counter attack. This approach was first used (actually misused) in LaBourdonnais-McDonnell, 17th Match Game; London, 1834. Leading to double-edged play, it had more modern exemplification in Reshevsky-Fischer; Los Angeles, 1961 (in R. Fischer, *My 60 Memorable Games*, p. 175) and Kotov-D.Byrne; USSR vs. USA, 1954 (in I. Bondarevsky, *Sovyetchiye Shakhmatisti v SSHA, Anglii, Shovetsii*, p. 101), if a diligent player wants to pursue the topic further.

## Accentuate the Positive

The isolated QP is not all beer and skittles for its proud possessor, and it behooves us to consider some examples of how to cope with the menacing monster.

In general there are three goals for those trying to play against isolated QPs: 1) It is frequently good to exchange as this reduces attacking firepower and heads toward the ending where the pawn is the most vulnerable 2) Invite weak squares in another sector against which play may develop 3) Work up play on the files on each side of the QP. Of these the third point is the most important because it signals activity and not the passive blockade strategy advocated by Nimzovich.

Let's learn some pointers from world champions. First Karpov has the floor (or board, as the case may be).

A. Bisguier - A Karpov; Skopje, 1972: 1 c4, c5; 2 Nc3, g6; 3 Nf3, Bg7; 4 e3, Nf6; 5 d4, 0-0; 6 Be2, cd; 7 ed, d5; 8 0-0, Nc6; 9 h3, Bf5.

The alert reader will have noticed that the players have achieved a position which amounts to a Tarrasch Defense in reverse. Karpov develops rapidly so as to have activity on the QB file. This deprives White of the option of playing after ... , dc; d5, Na5 and Rc8 will hold the extra pawn.

10 Be3, dc; 11 Bc4, Rc8; 12 Be2, Be6.

This position differs from our previous examples because the fianchettoed KB gives Black potential pressure against the QP and because it makes king-side attack harder to develop. White is fighting to equalize, while Black goes into the Steinitz maneuver of our second example.

13 Qd2, Qa5; 14 Bh6, Rfd8; 15 Bg7, Kg7.

This must have been mistaken strategy. White takes three moves to exchange pieces, although his QB neutralized the KB's threats.

16 Rfd1, Rd6!

Although this provides for doubling rooks on the Q-file, it is important to take the third rank so as to have more freedom for lateral rook movement.

17 Qe3, Rcd8; 18 a3.

At last, the tiny weakness we were seeking. The problem is that 18 Nb5, Nd5; 19 Qg5, h6; 20 Qg3, R3d7 threatens simply a6, which either drives that knight out of effective play or losing a pawn, or both.

18 ... , Bb3; 19 Rd2, Re6!

Now Black is cooking with Crisco. White's queen has nowhere to go since 19 Qd3, Nb4; 20 Qb1, Nbd5 trades off White's only active piece. The trading theme is very important here, as it advances Black pieces to active squares.

20 Qf4, Nd5; 21 Nd5, Rd5; 22 g4, g5!; 23 Qg3, Rf6.

Black has many light squared weaknesses to work on, notably f3. If here 24 Rd3, Bc4; 25 Re3, Be2; 26 Re2, Rf3 and Nd4.

24 Bd1, Bc4; 25 b3, Ba6; 26 b4, Qd8; 27 Bb3, Nd4!; 28 Rd4, Rd4; 29 Ng5.

Black remains active and up material after 29 Nd4, Qd4; 30 Rd1, Qe4.

29 ... , Rd3; 30 Qh4, h6; 31 Nf7, Qd4; 32 Re1, Rh3 0-1.

## A Stalking Tiger

Even nicer, though less active were the little details which allowed Tigran Petrosian to play like a very nice cat against Jack Peters until it was time to pounce. This maneuvering game scored more than a point for Tigran at Lone Pine. It left most of the other masters in quivering awe at the deft way he milked an inexorable win out of a position from which most of the other participants could see no more than a draw resulting.

T. Petrosian-J. Peters; Lone Pine, 1976: 1 c4, Nf6; 2 Nc3, c5; 3 g3, Nc6; 4 Bg2, e6; 5 Nf3, Be7; 6 d4, d5; 7 cd, Nd5; 8 0-0 0-0; 9 Nd5, ed; 10 dc, Bc5; 11 a3, a5?

White's 11th was a very little move, but it provoked a response which provided the margin of weakness needed to squeeze a victory out of this game.

Black should play for active piece development and rapid development off the back rank. Peters' second thoughts led him to 11 ... , Bf5; 12 b4, Bb6; 13 Bb2, Re8 where White has no particular pressure on the pawn and might loosen himself if he tried to get more of a grip on d4 by 14 b5.

12 Ne1.

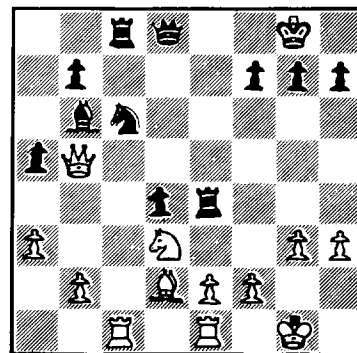
Essence of Petrosian - attack by retreating. Since the pawn is supposed to get more threatening as it advances, Peter marches forward. The developing 12 ... , Be6 does not preclude that in the sequel and also takes aim at White's b3, a sickly square he has created in his own camp.

12 ... , d4; 13 Nd3, Bb6; 14 Bd2, Re8; 15 Rc1, Bg4; 16 Re1, Rc8.

Black has all his pieces on nice squares, but his queen is rather immobile because it must guard b6; thus, 16 ... , Qd7; 17 Qb3, Ba7; 18 Nf4 taking charge of the light squares.

The weakness of the b6 and b5 squares created by ... , a5 becomes increasingly significant as the game develops and Petrosian shuts down all threats of Black activity. Black has an 11-9 edge in space but no way to make progress.

17 h3, Bf5; 18 Qb3, Be4; 19 Be4, Re4; 20 Qb5!



This alert move disputes the e5 square and also shifts control 17-12 in White's favor. The targets on b6 and b7 severely restrict Black's mobility.

# Tournaments

## UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA TEAM DOMINATES PACIFIC COAST INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP

By George Lewis

Cal Poly State University, San Luis Obispo

A determined group of four chess players from the University of California at Berkeley left no doubts as to which school is the chess capital of the West Coast. The mighty Golden Bears, recruited at the last minute by team captain Bruce Kovalsky from a crowd of speed chess players hanging around the Berkeley Student Union, destroyed the top college teams in California at the third Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Team Chess Championships in Monterey, Nov. 8-9.

Host for the four-round Swiss tournament was the Presidio of Monterey, home of the Defense Language Institute. The event was co-sponsored by the Presidio of Monterey Recreation Center, under the direction of Heidi Steudler, and the Monterey Chess Center. A donation from the Northern California Chess Association provided the winning team trophy and the individual trophies to winning team members. Chief T.D. Ted Yudacufski, with Asst. T. D. George Lewis, handled the pairings and coordinated the competition.

In the first round, Berkeley defeated the host Defense Language Institute "A" team, 3-1. D.L.I. "A" scored their lone point when Class A player Chris McDade upset Expert Paul Cooke. This reverse was to be the only game that Berkeley dropped in the tournament. The D.L.I. "B" team came through by drawing a higher rated Cal Poly San Luis Obispo team, 2-2. Sonoma State held off a stubborn U.C. Santa Barbara team, 2½-1½, while Cal Tech beat City College of San Francisco, 3-1.

Berkeley demolished a veteran Cal Tech team 4-0 in the second round. Sonoma State rolled over Cal Poly, 3-1. The D.L.I. "A" team rebounded to defeat U.C. Santa Barbara, 3-1. City College of San Francisco drew the D.L.I. "B" team, 2-2. It seems that D.L.I.'s fourth board, the kinetic Hermel Fortin, had a prior commitment to play in the Fort Ord Complex Table Tennis Championships. In rushed Fortin, trophy in hand, ready to resume chess. Alas, more than an hour late, he forfeited his game, and City College collected their half match point.

The third round saw the expected collision of the two "super powers," Sonoma State and Berkeley. Berkeley team captain Kovalsky inspired muffled curses and sarcasm from glowering Sonoma State players by declaring a win for Berkeley in advance. Tony D'Aloisio and Scott Laird hung tough for Sonoma, drawing Berkeley's Russ Wada and Paul Cooke. But the noisy Kovalsky ravished Sonoma's Steve Steubenrauch, and Berkeley's Frank Gower sent Sonoma's Ralph Palmeri reeling to his third straight loss, as Berkeley took the match, 3-1.

Cal Tech recovered in round three, downing D.L.I. "B", 2½-1½, while Cal Poly succumbed to D.L.I. "A", 3-1.

Anticlimactically, Berkeley crushed City College of San Francisco, 4-0, in the fourth round. Sonoma State took a piece of second place by knocking over the D.L.I. "B" team, 3½-½, as Palmeri of Sonoma finally won a game. Arch rivals Cal Poly and U.C. Santa Barbara fought to a 2-2 draw, and, in the last match to finish, Cal Tech grabbed a share of second place by defeating the D.L.I. "A" team, 2½-1½.

Top board honors went to Russ Wada, 3½-½, with best second board score posted by Bruce Kovalsky, 4-0, both members of the winning U.C. Berkeley team.

All things considered, the tournament raised as many questions as it answered: If Berkeley's pick-up team is the best in the west, then what's their real team like? Why aren't these teams being sent to the Pan Am Intercollegiate? Where was southern Californian power, U.C.L.A.? And where were those schools, full of chess

players, like Stanford, U.C. Davis, San Jose State and Sacramento State? Perhaps we shall see them next year; tentative dates are Nov. 7-8 in Monterey.

Complete results (in tie-break order):

1st, University of California, Berkeley (2064), 4-0; Russ Wada (2265), 3½-½, Bruce Kovalsky (2076), 4-0, Paul Cooke (2096), 2½-1½, Frank Gower (1818), 4-0.

2nd-3rd, Sonoma State University (2010), 3-1: Tony D'Aloisio (2135), 3-1, Steve Steubenrauch (2110), 2½-1½, Scott Laird (2023), 3½-½, Ralph Palmeri (1771), 1-3; California Institute of Technology (1965), 3-1: Dean Hart (2089), 1-2, Robert Scheid (2057), 1½-1½, Clint Ballard (1939), 2-2, Tom Shih (1774), 2-1, Tom Hagstrom (1754), 1½-1½.

4th, Defense Language Institute "A" (1861), 2-2: Dave Stengle (2043), 2-2, Bill Scott (1938), 1½-2½, Christopher McDade (1912), 3-1, Michael Garcia (1550), 2-2.

5th-8th, University of California, Santa Barbara (1793), 1-3: Craig Anderson (2000), 1½-2½, Dan Browne (1874), 2-2, Mark Shulman (1741), 1-3, Scott Walsh (1555), 2-2; Defense Language Institute "B" (1605), 1-3: Lewis Murphy (1835), 2-2, Roy Gray (Unr.), ½-3½, Kenneth Hodlik (Unr.), 2-2, Hermel Fortin (1375), 1½-2½; California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo (1819), 1-3: Michael Wood (1930), 1-3, Michael McHugh (1886), 2-2, Eric Neilson (1774), 2-2, Mark Shier (1687), 1-3; City College of San Francisco (1598), 1-3: Jules Jelinek (1848), 1-3, Steven Sisson (Unr.), 2-2, Ramon Abueg (Unr.), 0-4, Dan Ullman (1347), 2-1, Bill Stancavage (Unr.), 0-1.

### "BRILLIANCY PRIZE"

White: Jules Jelinek (1848), City College of San Francisco. Black: Craig Anderson (2000), U.C. Santa Barbara. Pacific Coast Intercollegiate, Monterey, Nov. 9, 1980. Polish Opening 1 b4 d5 2 Bb2 Bg4 3 f3 Bf5 4 e3 e6 5 Ne2 Nf6 6 a3 Nbd7 7 Ng3 Bg6 8 d4 Bd6 9 Nd2 a5 10 b5 Nb6 11 c4 dc 12 Nc4 Nc4 13 Bc4 Nd5 14 Qd2 Qh4 15 Kf2 Nf6 16 Qe1 Nh5 17 f4 Nf6 18 Be2 Nd5 19 Bc1 0-0 20 Rf1 c5 21 bc bc 22 Kg1 c5 23 dc Bc5 24 Bf3 Rf8 25 Kh1 Rac8 26 Bd5 Rd5 27 e4 Rd3 28 Bb2 Re3 29 Qf2 Re4 30 Rac1!! Qe7 31 Ne4 Be4 32 Bd4 Rb8 33 Rc5 Qb7 34 f5 ef 35 Rfc1 f4 36 Qf4 Re8 37 Qe5! Resigns.

White: Charles Powell (2352). Black: Masatoshi Eubank (1937). Fall Quarter Swiss, U.C. Berkeley, Nov. 8, 1980. Sicilian Defense 1 e4 c5 2 d4 cd 3 c3 dc 4 Nc3 d6 5 Bc4 e6 6 Nf3 Be7 7 0-0 Nd7 8 Qe2 a6 9 a4 Ngf6 10 Rd1 Qc7 11 Be3 b6 12 Rac1 Qb8 13 Nd4 Bb7 14 Ne6 fe 15 Be6 Nc5 16 Bc5 bc 17 f4 Bc8 18 e5 de 19 fe Nd7 20 Qg4 Ra7 21 Qg7 Rf8 22 Rf1 c4 23 Kh1 Qb6 24 Bf7 Kd8 25 Nd5 Qc5 26 b4 Qd4 27 Ne7 Bb7 28 Rfd1 Bg2 29 Qg2 Resigns.

### Isolation Ward cont.

20 ..., Na7; 21 Rc8, Nc8; 22 Bg5, Qd6; 23 Rc1, Na7; 24 Qf5!

White's queen is dancing, and the activity of his pieces means that unbalancing the pawn structure by 24 ..., Re2; 25 Qf3 - Qb7 speeds the win.

24 ..., Re8; 25 Bf4, Qd8; 26 Rc2, Nc6; 27 H4!

Beginning the encircling process which weaves around the QP and the king.

27 ..., h6; 28 Qb5, Na7; 29 Qf5, Nc6; 30 Kf1, Re6; 31 Qb5, Na7; 32 Qb3, Nc6; 33 h5, Ne7; 34 Ke1!, Nd5; 35 Qb5, Nf6; 36 Kd1, Nd5; 37 Be5, Ne7; 38 g4!, Nc6; 39 Bg3, Na7; 40 Qb3, Nc6; 41 Ke1!

This marks the end of a peaceful journey from the king-side to the queen-side. White gets in a better position to continue his king-side expansion. Black's targets on b6 and b7 remain glued to their posts, and he has no activity.

41 ..., Re4; 42 f3, Re3; 43 Kb1, Ne7?; 44 Bh4, Qd6; 45 Be7, Re7.

Black's knight has been doing most of the moving throughout the game. With its disappearance Black's position deteriorates rapidly.

46 Rc8, Kh7; 47 Rf8, Qc7; 48 f4, Bc5; 49 Qd5, Re5; 50 Rf7 1-0.

This win is more dazzling and impressive than the Browne and Bisguier brilliancies precisely because the advantages worked with were so much smaller. It is very hard to play really well against an isolated QP; the demands are greater. To do it well requires both imagination and patience - of course the cooperation of the opponent would suffice but may be hard to get.



# Tournaments

Senior Regional Vice President Alan Benson (USCF Region XI) directed 87 players, including one international grandmaster, two international masters and eight USCF masters, in a four-round, USCF-CalChess Swiss system event held on the University of California Berkeley campus, Nov. 8-9.

The prize fund consisted of \$851.48 in cash, \$74.25 worth of California Chess Bulletins gift certificates and five trophy plaques. Sponsors were SPUERB and the U.C. Berkeley Campus Chess Club.

Complete results (in modified Solkoff order):

## MASTER-EXPERT DIVISION

1st, James Tarjan (2548), Berkeley, 4-0, \$185 plus trophy; 2nd, Charles Powell (2352), San Francisco, 3½-½, \$110; 3rd-7th, Bill Adam (2240), Berkeley, Alan LaVergne (2112), Berkeley, Steve Cross (2220), San Rafael, Borel Menas (2195), San Francisco, and Mike Arne (2168), Menlo Park, 3-1, \$11 each; 8th-10th, Richard Hobbs (1940), Berkeley, Walter Dorne (2040), San Francisco, and Robert Sferra (2150), San Jose, 2½-1½, \$7.50 gift certificate each.

### CATEGORY I (CLASS A)

1st, Richard Lew (1890), San Francisco, 3½-½, \$85 plus trophy; 2nd-4th, Robert Vacheron (1931), Berkeley, Kevin Binkley (1868), Cupertino, and Phillip Vacheron (1863), Berkeley, 3-1, \$21.50 each; 5th, James Wu (1748), San Mateo, 2½-1½, \$18 gift certificate.

### CATEGORY II (CLASS B)

1st-2nd, Ursula Foster (1685) (trophy), Modesto, and Ryszard Bleszynski (1774), Cupertino, 3½-½, \$57.50 each; 3rd-5th, Mark Davidson (1688), Berkeley, Dan Coleman (1773), San Mateo, and Hung Dinh (1770), Berkeley, 3-1, \$6.66 plus \$5 gift certificate each.

### CATEGORY III (CLASS C)

1st, Carolyn Withgitt (1565), Hayward, 3½-½, \$68 plus trophy; 2nd-3rd, Nick Casares (1488), Oakland, and Thomas Kyrimis (1529), San Francisco, 3-1, \$25.50 each; 4th, William Hepner, (1529), Atherton, 2½-1½, \$11 gift certificate.

## CATEGORIES IV-VI

### (Class D-E-Unrated)

1st-2nd, Teri Lagier (1359) (trophy), Sunnyvale, and Paul Ecord (1233), Concord, 3½-½, \$42 each; 3rd, Alvin Smart (Unr.), South San Francisco, 3-1, \$14; 4th-6th, Steven Flanders (1383), Santa Clara, Kenneth Queen (1321), Hayward, and Raymond Evans (Unr.), Oakland, 2-2, \$2.75 gift certificate each.

## CAPPS MEMORIAL TOURNAMENT RESULTS

CalChess Chairman Michael Goodall directed the tenth annual Carroil M. Capps Chess Tournament at the Mechanics' Institute in San Francisco, Nov. 14-15. The five-round, CalChess-USCF Swiss system open competition attracted 65 players, with the winners in five divisions sharing a prize fund of \$1,042.49.

Complete results:

### Open Division

1st-3rd, John Grefe (2500), San Francisco, Charles Powell (2373), San Francisco, and Jay Whitehead (2481), San Francisco, 4½-½, \$213.33 each.

### Expert Division

1st-2nd, Renard Anderson (2154), Sunnyvale, and Jorge Freyre (2101), San Francisco, 4-1, \$57.50 each.

### Class A

1st-2nd, Dorr Lovett (1933), San Francisco, and Baraka Shabazz (1924), San Francisco, 4-1, \$57.50 each.

### Class B

1st-2nd, Jack McGruder (1754), San Francisco, and Max Rodel (1790), San Francisco, 3-2, \$57.50 each.

### Class C

1st, Sean Ramsey (0900), San Francisco, 3-2, \$115.

## LERA THANKSGIVING CHAMPIONSHIPS

The 14th annual Lockheed Employees Recreation Association Thanksgiving Class Championships attracted 105 chess players to the LERA Gun Club firing range in Sunnyvale, Nov. 28-30. Tournament directors Jim Hurt of Sunnyvale and Ted Yudacufski of Monterey administered the six-round, USCF-CalChess Swiss system event

Complete results:

### OPEN DIVISION

1st, Jay Whitehead (2481), San Francisco, 5-1, \$325; 2nd-4th, Bill Adam (2240), Berkeley, Charles Powell (2352), San Francisco, and Elliott Winslow (2274), San Francisco, 4½-1½, \$105 each.

### CLASS A

1st, Barry Brandt (1973), Reno, Nevada, 5-1, \$200; 2nd-3rd, Robert Karnisky (1898), Palo Alto, and Robert Raingruber (1939), Modesto, 4½-1½, \$95 each.

### CLASS B

1st, Lou Maser (1752), Modesto, 5-1, \$240; 2nd-3rd, Ryszard Bleszynski (1774), Cupertino, and Ron Easter (1749), Hayward, 4½-1½, \$95 each; 4th-7th, Dan Coleman (1773), San Mateo, T. C. Hartwell (1734), Twin Falls, Idaho, Robert Whitaker (1768), San Francisco, and Allen Wong (1753), San Jose, 4-2, \$12.50 each.

### CLASS C

1st, Donald King (1558), San Jose, 5½-½, \$200; 2nd-3rd, William Hepner (1529), Atherton, and Hills Lee (1534), Sunnyvale, 5-1, \$80; 4th-5th, Thomas Kyrimis (1529), San Francisco, and Stanley Sell (1442), Santa Clara, 4½-1½, \$20 each.

### CLASS D

1st, Timothy Parr (1370), Sunnyvale, 3½-2½, \$25; 2nd, Michael Watt (1379), San Jose, 2½-3½, \$15.

### UNRATED SECTION

1st, Ken Thompson, Milpitas, 6½-½, \$40 2nd, Stephen Rosenman, Atherton, 6-1, \$20.

## Marin Winners

The 1980 Marin Championship was held over the weekend of December 13-14 at the San Anselmo Parks and Recreation Office. A total of 46 players participated in this event, sponsored by the Ross Valley Chess Club and directed by Art Marthinsen and Breen Mullins.

In the open section it was:

1 Vincent McCambridge 4-0 (\$200)

2-3 Charles Powell

2-3 William Adam 3½-½ (\$87.50)

The Reserve Section belonged to:

1 Steve Minkin 4-0 (\$100)

2-4 Art Waddell

George Jordan

Jack Maxfield 3-1 (\$38.33)

## Master of the Month

### At City College of San Francisco

Ulf Wostner has instituted a "Master of the Month" program for the chess club of the City College of San Francisco, which meets Wednesdays from 2-5 p.m. in the Student Union 50 Phelan Street in San Francisco.

The program began with a simultaneous exhibition by Robert Hammie on November 5. Baraka Shabazz, rapidly becoming one of the strongest women in the entire country gave another simultaneous on December 3. December 12, IM Julio Kaplan, also a master of computer chess programming, discussed the relationship between computers and chess. John Grefe gave a lecture and simultaneous exhibition January 7.

Scheduled for February 4, at 3 p.m. is a visit by GM Jim Tarjan to give a lecture and simultaneous exhibition.

Pending funding approval these "Master of the Month" events will continue in March, April and May on the first Wednesday of the month at 3 p.m. Invited are Jose Marcal, Nick de Firmian, and Allan Pollard.

## SAN JOSE TOURNAMENT RESULTS

The San Jose State University Fall '80 open chess tournament took place in the S.J.S.U. Student Union and Business Classrooms, Oct. 18-19. Tournament directors for the four-round, USCF-rated Swiss system event were Francisco and Amada Sierra, John Sumares and Fred Muollo. Seven masters topped a field of 107 players vying for \$2,086 in prizes.

Complete results:

### Open Section

**1st-3rd**, Larry Christiansen (2591), Modesto, James Tarjan (2550), Berkeley, and John Grefe (2440), San Francisco, 3½-½, \$225 each; **1st-2nd Under 2200**, Robert Sferra (2150), San Jose, and Mingson Chen (1957), San Francisco 3-1, \$52.50 each; **3rd-4th Under 2200**, Bill Chesney (2121), San Jose, and Romulo Fuentes (2030), Daly City, 2½-1½, \$15 each; **1st-2nd Under 1800**, Edmund Hermelyn (1777), Playa del Rey, and Richard Roloff (1735), Palo Alto, 2-2, \$14 each; **1st Under 1600**, Abraham Mina (1504), Salinas, 1-3, \$26; **1st Under 1400**, Robert Powell (0808), Mt. View, 1-3, \$24; **1st Unrated**, H. Skovgaard, Menlo Park, 2½-1½, \$23; **2nd Unrated**, Umesh Jodlekar, San Jose, 2-2, \$22.

### Class A

**1st-2nd**, Gene Lee (1941), Mt. View, and Patrick Herbers (1878), Upper Lake, 3½-½, \$122.50 each; **3rd-4th**, Charles Bradshaw (1955), Sunnyvale, and Darinko Bozich (1898), San Mateo, 3-1, \$30 each; **5th-6th**, Robert Corry (1945), Manhattan Beach, and Fred Sanchez (1820), San Jose, 2½-1½, \$10 each.

### Class B

**1st**, Kevin Binkley (1788), Cupertino, 4-0, \$180; **2nd-4th**, Daniel Litowsky (1785), San Francisco, David Barr (1780), Cupertino, and David Kurzendoerfer (1756), San Jose, 3-1, \$55 each; **5th-7th**, Michael Vaughn (1785), Dorena, Oregon, Richard Northey (1581), Mt. View, and Thomas Boyd (1780) Oakland, 2½-1½, \$15 each.

### Class C

**1st**, Lloyd Linklater (1472), Hayward 3½-½, \$105; **2nd-4th**, Donie Johnsen (1564), San Jose, Hills Lee (1534), Macon, Georgia, and Donald King (1518), San Jose, 3-1, \$36.67 each; **5th-8th**, William Taylor (1952), La Honda, James Bell (1558), Woodside, Thomas Kyrimis (1529), San Francisco, and Bob Wheat (1370), Sherman Oaks, 2½-1½, \$17 each.

### D-E-Unrated Section

**1st**, Ireneo Cabang (Unr.), San Jose, 4-0, \$30; **1st-3rd D**, Craig Paulaha (1930), Foster City, Frank Remus (1310), Los Altos, and Todd Walker (1181), Milpitas, 3-1, \$18.33 each; **1st E**, Joseph Craven (1178), Tracy, 3-1, \$25; **1st-2nd Unrated**, Len Lerch, San Francisco, and James Lockhart, San Jose, 3-1 \$22.50 each.

## REGIONAL GAMES

**White: Dan McDaniel (1598). Black: James Hauser (1447). LERA, Sunnyvale, Nov. 30, 1980.**

#### Colle System

|        |     |        |         |
|--------|-----|--------|---------|
| 1 d4   | Nf6 | 11 Ne4 | Be7     |
| 2 Nf3  | e6  | 12 Nf5 | g6      |
| 3 e3   | c5  | 13 Nf6 | Bf6     |
| 4 c3   | Nc6 | 14 Qg4 | b5      |
| 5 B43  | d5  | 15 Qg3 | Bg5     |
| 6 0-0  | c4  | 16 Bg5 | Qd7     |
| 7 Be2  | Bd6 | 17 Bf6 | Kf7     |
| 8 Nbd2 | 0-0 | 18 Re4 | Ne7     |
| 9 Be1  | b5  | 19 Bg4 | Qd5     |
| 10 e4  | dc  | 20 Be7 | Resigns |

**White: Scott Laird (2023), Sonoma State University.**

**Black: Mark Shulman (1741), U.C. Santa Barbara.**

**Pacific Coast Intercollegiate, Monterey, Nov. 8, 1980.**

#### Benoni Defense

|        |      |         |         |
|--------|------|---------|---------|
| 1 d4   | Nf6  | 16 Qd5  | Kf8     |
| 2 c4   | e6   | 17 Bf4  | Nf6     |
| 3 Nc3  | c5   | 18 Bg5  | Nbd7    |
| 4 d5   | ed   | 19 Rae1 | Nb6     |
| 5 cd   | d6   | 20 Qc5  | Bd7     |
| 6 e4   | g6   | 21 Re7  | Bf5     |
| 7 f4   | Qc7  | 22 Nb5  | Re8     |
| 8 Nf3  | Nfd7 | 23 Ne7  | Nbd5    |
| 9 Bc4  | Bg7  | 24 Rf5  | gf      |
| 10 0-0 | 0-0  | 25 Qd5  | Nd5     |
| 11 e5  | de   | 26 Ne6  | Kg8     |
| 12 d6  | Qd8  | 27 Rg7  | Kh8     |
| 13 Ng5 | ef   | 28 Bd8  | Rd8     |
| 14 Nf7 | Rf7  | 29 Nd8  | Kg7     |
| 15 Bf7 | Kf7  | 30 Ne6  | Resigns |

**White: Max Rodel (1790). Black: Jay Whitehead (2481).**

**Capps Memorial, San Francisco, Nov. 14, 1980.**

#### Irregular Defense

|             |            |               |        |
|-------------|------------|---------------|--------|
| 1 e4        | a6(a)      | 17 Nb4        | Bb2    |
| 2 Nf3       | b5         | 18 Nd3        | Qf6    |
| 3 d4        | Bb7        | 19 Nb2        | Qb2    |
| 4 Nc3?(b)   | b4         | 20 0-0        | Qb6(h) |
| 5 Nd5       | e6         | 21 Qe5        | Nf6    |
| 6 Bg5?(c)   | f6         | 22 Rab1       | Qc6    |
| 7 Nf6       | gf(d)      | 23 Qb2        | Qc6    |
| 8 Ne5       | Qe7?(?)(e) | 24 f3(i)      | Rg8    |
| 9 Qh5       | Kd8        | 25 Qb3        | a5(j)  |
| 10 Nf7      | Kc8        | 26 Bd3        | a4     |
| 11 Bf4      | Bg7        | 27 Qf7(k)     | Qc5    |
| 12 Qa5?(f)\ | e5!        | 28 Kh1(l)     | Qg5!   |
| 13 de       | fe         | 29 Rf2(m)     | Bd5    |
| 14 Ne5      | Nc6!       | 30 Qe7        | Ng4!   |
| 15 Nc6      | Qe4        | 31 Resigns(n) |        |
| 16 Be2(g)   | Qf4        |               |        |

(Notes contributed by Northern California State Champion Jay Whitehead)

(a) The latest wrinkle, which Miles used successfully against Karpov earlier this year.

(b) A blunder that should lose a pawn without compensation. Instead, White ups the ante in search of complications.

(c) White's only hope is to keep on pressing.

(d) Taking up the challenge. If 7... Nf6, then 8 e5.

(e) Missing the outright refutation, pointed out by my brother: 8... Ke7!, in order to answer 9 Qh5 with 9... Qe8, breaking the attack, while 9 Bh4 is met by 9... d6, with a winning position for Black. The text move, although less convincing, also suffices to win after a sharp skirmish, but Black had to avoid giving White chances with 8... h5 9 Be2 or 8... fg 9 Qh5 Ke7 10 Qf7 Kd6 11 Nc4 Kc6 12 d5 Kc5 13 Qf3 Bg7 14 0-0-0.

(f) One last swipe at the king, since 12 Nh8 loses to 12... Be4 13 Nf7 Bg6 14 Qa5 d5.

(g) The alternative is worse: 16 Be3 Bb2 17 Rb1 Bc3 and 18... Bc6.

(h) Now Black takes over a piece for a pawn to the good.

(i) Forced, as 24 Bf3 would succumb to 24... Qf3! 25 g4 Rg8 26 Kh1 Bf3mate.

(j) Intending to complete development by... a4, followed by... Ra8-a5-g5.

(k) Black now finishes in combinational style.

(l) After 28 Rf2 the game ends abruptly with 28... Bf3! 29 Qf6 (what else?) Rg2 30 Kh1 Rh2! 31 Kh2 (or 31 Kg1 Rh1 mate) Qf2, and mate in two.

(m) Relatively best is 29 g3 (but not 29 Rg1 Bd5 30 Qe7 Ne4 31 Qg5 Nf2mate).

(n) White resigns in view of 31 Qg5 Nf2 32 Kg1 Nh3 33 gh Rg5 and 31 Re2 Nf2, which mates or wins the queen.

☆☆☆☆☆

**White: Kevin Binkley (1868). Black: Borel Menas (2195). Capps Memorial, San Francisco, Nov. 15, 1980. Pirc Defense: 1 e4 d6 2 d4 Nf6 3 Nc3 g6 4 Bg5 Bg7 5 Be2 c5 6 Nf3 cd 7 Nd4 Nc6 8 Be3 0-0 9 f3 Qb6 10 Nc6 Qc6 11 Qd2 Be6 12 0-0-0 Rfc8 13 Bd4 Ba2 14 Na2 Bb6 15 Resigns.**

# USCF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA TOURNAMENT CLEARINGHOUSE

ZIP CODES **938-61**

Ramona Sue Wilson  
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## CALENDAR

### Keys to Symbols

- (27) - Dates in parentheses are tentative.  
(X) - The column of capital letters at the right refers to the list of tournament organizers. (These are mail-addresses, not tournament sites.)  
/y/ - See advertisement on the indicated page.  
Fly - See flyer inserted in the centerfold of this issue.  
GAPS - Tournament title in capital letters indicates that CalChess membership is required.

### FEBRUARY

- 7-8 San Rafael: 5th NORTH BAY OPEN (AM)  
7-8 Reno: Lion in the Winter Open (PH)  
14-16 UC Berkeley: PEOPLE'S CHESS TOURNAMENT (AB)  
21-22 Porterville: Alison's First Open (HB)  
21-3/1 UC Berkeley: CAL CHESS MASTERS OPEN (AB)  
28-3/1 Sacramento: Sacramento Open (RG)

### MARCH

- 7-8 Santa Clara Chess Player's Class Champ (JS)  
14-15 Sunnyvale: 1981 LERA PENINSULA CLASS (JH)

### APRIL

- 11-15 Santa Clara: 29th Annual Spring Open Classic (JS)  
18-19 UC Berkeley: APRIL SHOWERS (AB)  
18-19 Reno: Truckee Meadows Spring Tournament (PH)  
25-26 Walnut Creek: CREEK: CAL CHESS TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP (HP)

### MAY

- 9-10 Sacramento: Sacramento Championship (RG)  
16-17 UC Berkeley: MAY DAY TOURNAMENT (AB)

### JUNE

- 13-14 UC Berkeley: JUNE AMATEUR (AB)

## MAILING DATES

February-March: March 19

April-May: May 12

Please do not advertise tournaments which occur less than a month after a projected mailing date.

RSW RAMONA SUE WILSON 2416 S. St., #2, Sacramento, CA 95816 (916) 452-1226.

RW RAY WHEELER 618 I St., Sparks NV 84931.

TB TOM BOYD 3900 Harrison Av., Oakland CA 94511 (415) 632-2551.

TY TED YUDACUFSKI (Monterey Chess Center) P.O. Box 1308, Monterey CA 93940 (408) 372-9790.

### TOURNAMENT ORGANIZERS

#### REVISED LIST

- AB ALAN BENSON (UC Campus CC) 2420 Atherton St. #1 Berkeley CA 94704 (415) 843-0661.  
AG ALAN GLASSCOE (Berkeley CC) 4149 Howe St., Oakland CA 94611.  
AH ALBERT HANSEN (415) 342-1137.  
AM ART MARTHINSEN (Ross Valley CC) # Locksley Lane, San Rafael CA 94901.  
AS AMADA SIERRA 663 Bucher Av., Santa Clara CA 95051 (408) 241-1447.  
BP BRYCE PERRY (Palo Alto CC) P.O. Box 11306A, Palo Alto CA 94306.  
BR BRUCE ROUGH (Sacramento City Coll) c/o Student Activities, 3835 Freeport Blvd., Sacramento CA 95822.  
CF CLEMENT FALBO (Santa Rosa CC) 5437 Alta Monte Dr., Santa Rosa CA 94704.  
GM GERRY MARTIN, 7711 Quinby Way, Sacramento, CA 95823 (916) 422-7595.  
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FS FRANCISCO SIERRA (San Jose City Coll/San Jose State) 663 Bucher Av. Santa Clara CA 95051 (408) 241-1447.  
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JD JEFFREY DUBJACK P.O. Box 27003, San Francisco CA 94127 (707) 545-1627.  
JH JIM HURT (Lera CC) P.O. Box 60541, Sunnyvale CA 94088.  
JS JOHN SUMARES (Santa Clara CC) 741 Pomeroy Ave. Santa Clara. CA 95051  
KK KEN KIESELHORST (Morro Bay CC) Box 1372, Atascadero CA 93422 (805) 466-5080.  
MB MAX BURKETT (California Chess Bulletins) 1009 MacArthur Blvd., Oakland CA 94610 (415) 832-8247.  
MG MIKE GOODALL, 2420 Atherton St., #6, Berkeley, CA 90704 (415) 548-9082.  
MS MARK SINZ (Stanford Univ. CC) P.O. Box 10632, Stanford CA 94305.  
MW MAX WILKERSON (Mechanics' Inst. CC) 57 Post St. #407, San Francisco CA 94104 (415) 421-2258.  
PH PETER D. HESS, 1470 Majestic Dr., Reno, NV 89503 (702) 747-6726.  
RD RON DeSILVA (Sacramento CC) 1100 Howe Av., #534, Sacramento, CA 95825 (916) 927-1876.  
RG ROBERT T. GORDON 2531 S St. Apt F, Sacramento CA 95816 (916) 455-3662.  
RM ROB McCARTER (Santa Rosa CC) 2864 Bardy Rd., Santa Rosa CA 95404.

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## Places to Play in Northern California

Note: Places to play in the East Bay, North Bay, North Coast, and South Coast are listed in February, June and October. Places to play in the West Bay, South Bay, and Central Valley are listed in April, August and December. Contact the editor to keep these listings up to date.

### West Bay

**Daly City CC** — Tuesdays, 145 Westlake Drive. Carl Barton TD, (415) 731-9171.

**Mechanics Institute CC** — Mondays through Fridays, 9 a.m.-11 p.m.; Saturdays, 9 a.m. to midnight; Sundays, noon to 10 p.m. 57 Post St. (4th floor). Max Wilkerson.

**San Francisco City College CC** — Wednesdays, 1-4 p.m., Student Union, City College of San Francisco. Ulf Wostner, faculty advisor, (415) 239-3518 (days).

**Burlingame-San Mateo CC** — Thursdays 7:30-11:30 Burlingame Recreation Center; 850 Burlingame Avenue — (415) 342-1137.

**Palo Alto CC** — Mondays, 7 p.m., Lucie Stern Community Center, 1305 Middlefield Rd; Thursdays, 7 p.m., Mitchell Park Clubhouse, 3800 Middlefield Rd. Bryce Perry TD, (415) 493-3833.

**Sunnyvale: LERA CC** — Thursdays, 7 p.m. Lockheed Employees Recreation Association Auditorium, Java and Mathilda Sts., Jim Hurt TD, P. O. Box 60451, Sunnyvale, CA 94088.

### South Bay

**San Jose CC** - Fridays, 7 - 1 a.m. N.Bascom Avenue (The Blind Center rear of Clover Hill Lyons); San Jose. Roy Bobbin (408) 578-8067.

**San Jose City College CC** — For information contact Francisco Sierra TD, (408) 241-1447.

**San Jose State University CC** — Fridays, 4-6:30 p.m., Games Area, Student Union, 9th St. and San Fernando Avenue. Francisco Sierra TD, (408) 241-1447.

**Santa Clara CC** — Wednesdays, 7 p.m. to 1 a.m., Buchser HS Library, 3000 Benton Street. John Sumares TD, (408) 296-5392.

**Santa Clara County CC** — 2nd Saturdays 6:30 p.m., Allstate Savings, 2500 Pruneridge Avenue, Santa Clara. Francisco Sierra TD, (408) 241-1447.

### Sacramento Valley

**Chico CC** — Thursdays, 7 to 11 p.m., Room A-208, Chico Sr. HS, 901 Esplanade. Dick Rowe TD, (916) 343-2696.

**Sacramento CC** — Wednesdays, 7:30 p.m., Clunie Clubhouse, Alhambra and F Streets. Ramona Sue Wilson TD, (916) 922-8278.

**Woodland CC** — Fridays (except 2nd Friday) 7 to 11 p.m. Heart Federal Savings Community Cottage, 130 Court Street. E. G. Northam or John Alexanders TDs, (916) 662-6930 or 662-6865.

**Modesto CC** — Tuesdays, 7-11 p.m., Modesto Community Service Center, 808 East Morris Avenue. Robert Raingruber TD, (209) 527-0657.

**Merced CC** — Fridays 7-11 Scouthut Applegate Park near 26th and M Streets, Merced. David Humpal (209) 723-3920.

## U.C. CAMPUS CHESS CLUB

Meets Fridays 7:30 to 1 a.m.  
2001 Allston Way Berkeley, CA 94704

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The SUPERB/University of California, Berkeley Campus Chess Club is reopening the Winter Quarter on January 8th.

Each Thursday evening the club features 5-minute chess tournaments with only a \$1 entry fee.

The Club is also hosting the following events:

8th Annual "People's Chess Tournament,"  
February 14-16, 1981

and

2nd Semi-Annual "1981 CalChess Master's Open,"  
Feb. 21 - March 1, 1981

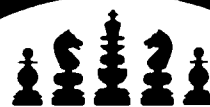
and

3rd Annual "April Showers Chess Tournament,"  
April 18-19

For further information write or call:

Director Alan Benson  
c/o SUPERB/U.S. Berkeley CC  
304 Eshelman Hall  
U.S. Berkeley, CA 94720  
(415) 624-7477 or 843-0661

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