

# CHESS VOICE

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# CHESS VOICE

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## CalChess

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA  
CHESS ASSOCIATION

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A one year subscription is \$8 for all adult northern Californians and for subscribers out of state. This also provides the right to participate in CalChess required tournaments (note: out of staters and southern Californians may participate in such tournaments if they belong to their state association. Outside of northern California other state associations provide reciprocal privileges.)

**Northern California juniors** may subscribe at \$4 and still achieve full tournament membership in CalChess. A junior is anyone under 18 at the time of subscription/membership.

Send subscriptions to **Chess Voice**; 4125 Zephyr Way; Sacramento, CA 95821.

### HOW TO BECOME A CALCHESS AFFILIATE

Any northern California chess club may become an affiliate for \$5 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** \$25 (up to 7 x 14 inches). **Full Page** \$40, **Half page** \$20, **Quarter page** \$10, **Eighth page** \$5. Camera ready copy is appreciated.

## STAFF

Editor: R. E. Fauber

Associate Editor: Joan C. Fauber

Photos: Richard Shorman

**Contributors:** Walter Browne, Max Burkett, Larry Christiansen, Dennis Fritzinger, Mike Goodall, Robert Gordon, James Eade, Mark Buckley, John Sumares, Jim Tarjan, Alan Glasscoe

### COVER

These chess tykes illustrate how quickly one can go from two plus two to eight by eight. The photo was taken in Voronezh in 1968.

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CalChess is the USCF state chapter for Northern California.

## CalChess Goes Pro

At its February 21st Board meeting, the officers of CalChess voted unanimously to retain the services of Applied Analysis Computer Services of Sacramento to maintain the membership list and provide labels for **Chess Voice** and other CalChess purposes.

Each label run will cost \$27.50, which works out to a cost of \$165 a year. Bryce Perry had budgeted a total of \$190 from the general fund for computer operations under the old system. In addition there will be a cost of \$6 a list for membership lists to be provided to all directors who run CalChess required tournaments.

The move is expected to provide better service to the membership and to centralize and expedite membership processing and card dispatching. **These operations will now take place through the office of Chess Voice**, which has the primary responsibility already in the area of membership service.

The move to professional membership management is also expected to achieve important economies. The leading economy will be the ability to lower the press run of **Chess Voice** since a precise number of members will be available before we give the order to print the magazine. This will also help the **Chess Voice** garage, which is currently filling far too rapidly with back issues of the magazine. (If you want back issues, from April-May 1980 on up, they are available at \$1 per copy— except Dec.-Jan. '82, which is \$1.50 at Chess Voice Garage; 4125 Zephyr Way, Sacramento, CA 95821.)

**Remember, when joining or renewing, remit your money to Chess Voice: 4125 Zephyr Way; Sacramento, CA 95821.** We are trying to serve you better than ever. We are currently mailing out membership cards with a one day delay.

Don't tell us that any kind of service is better than what you've been getting. We'll just run the letter in the magazine. Send money and cross your fingers. We're trying to uncross our fingers to serve you better.

## Gulko Update

Since the interview, "Interview With Myself" by Boris Gulko, was published, we have learned that Gulko was allowed to play in two tournaments. In the "First League" of the USSR Championship he came clear first. In the top flight championship he finished weakly with 6½, while Lev Psakhis of Krasnoyarsk and Gary Kasparov of Baku took top honors at 12½, ahead of Oleg Romanishin with 10.

Lev Alburt urged you to show support by writing Gulko. In printing the article I inadvertently omitted Gulko's address, which is:

Grossmeister Boris Gulko  
Bolshaya Ochakovskaya 33, Apt. 15  
Moskva, USSR 119361

If you haven't written yet, I am sure he will understand.

## CalChess Circuit Standings

This list of those earning Merit Points on the CalChess Circuit includes all of the tournaments which qualify to date. These are the Capitol Open, Sacramento; the Capps Memorial, San Francisco; the LERA Thanksgiving Tournament; and the People's Tournament, Berkeley.

COMPETITORS FOR THESE PRIZES SHOULD BEWARE. WE ARE GOING TO MAKE A CAREFUL CHECK OF THE LIST. WE HAVE ENGAGED A PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIP MAINTENANCE SERVICE FOR THAT PURPOSE. PARTICULARLY PLAYERS IN LERA TOURNAMENTS SHOULD BE AWARE THAT THE MEMBERSHIP REQUIREMENTS ARE NOT STRICTLY ENFORCED THERE, BUT WE DO ENFORCE THEM WHEN GIVING OUT CIRCUIT POINTS. YOU CANNOT EARN POINTS UNLESS YOUR MEMBERSHIP IS CURRENT AND IF THE TOURNAMENT IS CALCHESS REQUIRED.

The next CalChess Circuit tournament will be in April with Hans Poschmann, notably the CalChess Team Championship. You can do a favor to your team and to yourself by playing in that one.

An interesting illustration of how the multiplier serves to moderate things and keep the whole contest competitive is the performance of Sacramento's Zoran Lazetich. Currently he sits in 2nd place among the A's, but he is going to make Expert, where he will also be in second place. He will move from one class to another without sandbagging and without losing his standing.

### CalChess Circuit Standings

	Expert
Pamela Ford	108.5
Tom Crispin	99.2
Gene Lee	89.9
Mike Arne	86.8
Borel Menas	83.7
	"A"
James Ely	125.0
Zoran Lazetich	105.0
Charles Brunton	65.0
Hiawatha Bradley	65.0
Lucy Collier	65.0
Gary Smith	65.0
	"B"
Edgar Shefflied	80.0
Calixto Magaoay	72.0
Steven Hanamura	65.6
Paul Condie	58.8
Paul Friedrich	56.0
	"C"
David Donaldson	68.8
Thomas Eichler	38.4
N. Mangone	28.8
Jan Olsson	28.8
Jay Blodgett	25.6
N. Casares	25.6
James Donica	25.6
Jack McMann	25.6
	"D"
Joe Lumibao	36.4
Fausto Poza	28.6
Lawrence Walker	26.0
Jon Johnson	20.8
Glenn Wong	20.8

There is a lot of room for players to catch up in their classes. The lesser rated classes particularly have room for surging newcomers. Get out and go to your next CalChess tournament. In the spring Bob

# Letters

You should be severely chastized. The arrival of the December-January **Chess Voice** in today's mail diverted me from several hours of important work while I read all the articles. Shame, shame how could you do this to someone you hardly know?

I will probably take up your offer to reprint (page 74, top left), on the article "Interview with Myself." Our circulation is 3,800.

I was slightly miffed to see the headline "Berkeley Wins US Inter-collegiate" only to find out later that Toronto won the tournament. After reading it a few more times, though, I can see your point of view. What came immediately to mind was the 1976 Canada vs. United States Bicentennial border match. **CL & R** gave a fair amount of space to the 18½-16½ USA victory in Vancouver, BC, but nothing else to the rest of the match. Was it coincidence that Canada scored more points, 133½ to 93½? I'm sure that wasn't it, but this type of thing makes me scratch the inflamed bump on my head where I inject **Chess Voice**.

One minor criticism: too many "Continued on p." The 13th K-K game appears in four separate swatches, one of them without a forwarding address. I think it's better to start articles in the middle of a page, like **BCM**, if you can't make them all fit.

**Jonathan Berry**  
**Chess Canada Echecs**

*Editor Berry's criticism is pertinent and appreciated. I only wish that were the only criticism of the last issue. His own magazine is a model for editors all over this continent.*

## CalChess News

A total of twelve Board members convened for the February 21st meeting. In addition to approving a professional membership service for CalChess, the Board also voted \$200 for Bryce Perry's State Scholastic Championship prize fund. The tournament will take place March 27-28.

R.E. Fauber reported on the operation of **Chess Voice** for the year 1981. He noted that there had been a breakdown in the fall but declared that **Chess Voice** would be back on its standard mailing dates beginning with this issue, which he expected to mail between the 10th and 18th of March.

The Board also voted to make annual membership counts with April 1 as a benchmark date.

### Annual Membership Meeting

The Board set May 9 at 3 p.m. as the time for the annual membership meeting. It will be held at Francisco Sierra's tournament at the San Jose State University Student Union on 9th Street between San Carlos and San Fernando Streets. This is the meeting where CalChess officers are elected along with receiving reports and making motions on the operations of CalChess. All CalChess members are urged to attend.

Ramona Gordon announced that she intends to reorganize the Tournament Clearinghouse list of directors and organizers. If you are listed incorrectly or wish to be listed but are not, write Gordon at the address given on the tournament calendar page.

### Agenda on p. 109

### Circuit Cont.

Gordon will be having one in Sacramento, Francisco Sierra will have one in San Jose, Hans Poschmann is having at least one in Walnut Creek.

You know, if you play, you will finally get the recognition you deserve. The CalChess Circuit is designed to reward players who know they will never be grandmasters but can play anybody tough.

Keep your membership current at all times. Don't run out on CalChess, and we won't run out on you.

The method of computing CalChess Merit Points has been explained in the Aug.-Nov. **Chess Voice**. If you have any questions about what your current Merit Point rating is or about how they are computed, please enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope to us at 4125 Zephyr Way; Sacramento, CA 95821.

# Three Tie in Northern California Championship

by Mike Goodall

The 1982 Northern California State Championship or 7th Annual Charles L. Bagby Memorial Masters Invitational was again the strongest state championship in U.S. history with an average rating of 2432. Eight players from the top third of the list of some 55 masters living in northern California came together over three weekends in January at San Francisco's Mechanics' Institute Chess Club to compete for \$2200 and a niche in history. Champions all, the field included two International Masters, a current U.S. Open Co-Champion, while the others were frequent winners in local and regional competitions.

Defending champion John Grefe shared the top honors with Charles Powell and Jeremy Silman. Scoring 5½-1½ each, they received \$542. The largest prize fund to date for this tournament included \$500 first \$300 second plus \$50 per point for each player. First place, then, was worth an amount closer to parity with the accomplishment than previously, while the point money reflected the importance of every game. Fighting chess ensued, and the top three set the standard.

Former U.S. Co-Champion John Grefe demonstrated once again that he is one of the best around by racking up a 2647 performance rating. Grefe took the risks necessary to win in all his games and failed to follow up only once against Charles Powell. His draw with Silman was hard fought.

Currently residing in San Francisco, IM Grefe is the quintessential professional chess player, who follows the action wherever it may take him.

Powell immigrated to San Francisco from Virginia a few years ago and has quickly established himself as significantly better than most northern California masters. As an extremely resourceful Senior Master, Powell proved several times that an advantage is a long way from a win against him. Powell passed the mini-bar exam last June and rewarded himself by taking a year off from law school to study and play chess. Anyone who goes over his lustrous games will be glad he did.

U.S. open Co-Champion Silman won first place according to the Sonnenborn-Berger tie breaking system, but any tie breaking system in a round-robin is absurd on the face of it. Silman is one of the highest rated untitled players in the country and was the only player in this tournament not to lose a game. Were it not for a couple of short draws this San Francisco professional would probably have won the tournament outright. Silman is a fine teacher with a truly

charming personality who balances his pristine play over the board with an unconventional life style and with delightfully unexpected remarks away from the board. He shares with his wife, Sarah, an interest in magic and in Eastern religions, but the art of chess is where he excels for the benefit of all of us.

Former Bagby Co-Champion Paul Whitehead finished very well in this field and came fourth. He has not played much since rating inflation became ridiculous and should be placed in the 2400's for current comparisons. The Capablanca-like clarity which permeates his games suggests a great deal of talent.

If his acceptance of the invitation to play in this tournament signals a return to the fray, the chess community can look forward to some beautiful chess. As a well-rounded and very pleasant young man, Whitehead graces any tournament he enters. Paul and his brother, Jay, are the "Byrne brothers" of our generation. Jay declined to play when the list of eight masters and one alternate was drawn up. He later changed his mind and wanted to play, but to include him would have required breaking a promise to the alternate.

## How the Other Half Lives

The top half of the field garnered 75 per cent of the points, leaving slim pickings for the others, who were off form. International Master Vince McCambridge, a full time scholar at the University of California, Berkeley, finished a distant 5th with 2½-4½. He plays very complicated positions with a great deal of intensity, and he was probably the most upset by the noisy conditions in the chess room. Not only were the patzers noisy, but some of them were also unconscious of the disturbing effect of their walking right up and leaning over a tournament game in progress. The tournament deserves better.

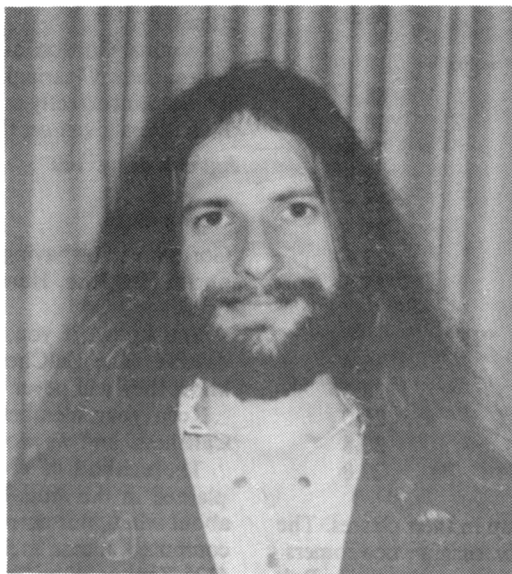
Senior Master Richard Lobo's usually fine chess was hampered by frequent time trouble. The international control of 40 moves in 2½-hours is pretty luxurious compared to the usual controls used in Swiss tournaments, but creating the masterpieces required to win in this tournament takes a lot of time. Richard was further handicapped by having to work during the tournament. Articulate but soft-spoken, Lobo is an active master who usually finishes high in the money in tournaments and is always a tough customer.

Fresh from performing on U.S. Berkeley's Pan-Am team, Jon Frankle finished 7th with 1½-points. He did not know he was going to play until a few days before the start of the tournament and had

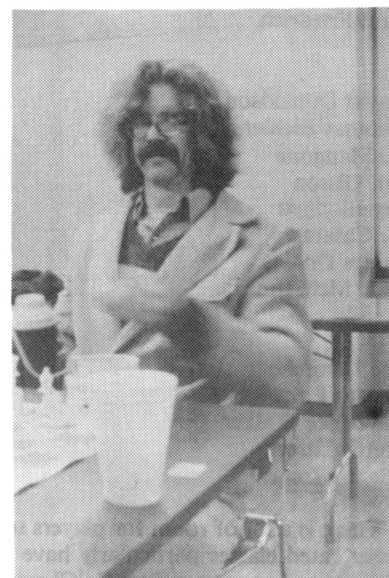
cont. on p. 101



John Grefe



Jeremy Silman



Charles Powell

# Bagby Memorial, 1982

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Grefe	X	0	½	1	1	1	1	1
2 Powell	1	X	0	1	1	½	1	1
3 Silman	½	1	X	½	1	½	1	1
4 Whitehead	0	0	½	X	1	1	1	1
5 McCambridge	0	0	0	0	X	1	½	1
6 Lobo	0	½	½	0	0	X	1	0
7 Frankle	0	0	0	0	½	0	x	1
8 Kane	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	X

## Championship cont.

thrown himself into his graduate studies. His original ideas make for delightful games, particularly when he sacrifices pieces for very long term compensation. Frankle is a very friendly, cooperative person who hails from Iowa but came to California via Harvard. Even out of form he managed a master performance.

George Kane's last place finish with 1-6 signals the end of an impressive chess playing career. Masters frequently announce their retirement only to play again a few months later. I think Kane means it, much to the regret of all who have followed his play through the years. As a U.S. Olympic team member, and a Marshall Chess Club Champion, Kane's high place in American chess history is secure.

Fortunately, he plans to continue teaching the game, particularly to youngsters, whom he enjoys instructing the most. Thus he will continue to benefit the chess community. Kane commented that the level of play in this tournament was consistently higher than in the U.S. Championship in which he played. He also admitted that his infrequent play and his ignorance of the latest theory were his biggest problems. He was also too keen on the **second** most important sporting event in the country in January — the Super Bowl.

Bill Walsh did not call the CalChess Clearinghouse, or I'm sure he would have scheduled his Super Bowl at another time. As it was, not only was half the tournament absent that Sunday afternoon but also the decibel level in downtown San Francisco following the game was so high as to prevent even a modicum of concentration. I'm sorry, Bill, but one of us is going to have to give next year.

## Kudo Komment

The success of the tournament was made possible by the Mechanics Institute Chess Club, CalChess, the players, and the American Chess Foundation, each of which contributed to the sponsorship of one of the finest annual master tournaments in the country. Every Mechanics Institute member, every CalChess member, and every contributor to the American Chess Foundation (a tax exempt foundation) may take pride in this tournament.

A grandmaster invitee dropped out because he refused to help the tournament by paying the customary \$25 entry fee. The Bagby has been an annual success these many years mainly due to the enthusiasm and commitment of the players to making it happen. The entry fee is a token acknowledgement of that commitment, and in years past comprised a significant amount of the money available. This year the fee could be won back on a single draw, and I think this grandmaster capable of a little more than that in his worst form.

True, the generosity of the ACF has rendered that portion of the fee expendable, but at the time the invitations went out and the players' roster made up I had no clear idea of how much the ACF contribution would be. If I get as much or more money (Reagan's economic policies will preclude that — Ed) next year, the entry fee may be dropped.

I hope the spirit of cooperation, flexibility, responsibility, and of comradeship among all the strong masters involved continues to make this tournament a joy to direct.

Max Wilkerson, the chess Room Director at the Mechanics' Institute proved once again to be an invaluable assistant. He shares with me the sense of elation at being associated with such a prestigious event and is proud that his club provides the venue for fine players producing fine chess. The complete scores of all the games are available at slight cost from California Chess Bulletins: 5901 Broadway, #21; Oakland, CA 94618.

## CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES

notes by Charles Powell

### Center Counter Game; P. Whitehead — C. Powell:

The night before this critical 6th round game a fellow conspirator and I studied the 23rd game between Botvinnik and Bronstein from their 1951 World Championship match. There Botvinnik won after a long struggle and thereby retained the world championship by tying the match. Here I had to face certain death and destruction but managed to hang on and win after a long struggle.



Paul Whitehead

**1 e4, d5; 2 ed, Qd5; 3 Nc3, Qa5; 4 d4, Nf6; 5 Nf3.**

If 5 Bd2, Bg4 resumes discussion of Karpov-Larsen, Montreal, 1979, a discussion which needs more clarification.

**5 ... , Bg4; 6 h3, Bh5; 7 g4, Bg6; 8 Ne5, e6; 9 Bg2**

White selects a more positional approach than in Zuckerman-Shamkovich, Cleveland, 1975, which went 9 Nc4, Qa6.

**9 ... , c6; 10 0-0, Nbd7; 11 Ng6, hg; 12 Bf4, Bb4.**

A waste of time. Better was 12 ... , Be7.

**Ne2!, 0-0; 14 a3, Be7; 15 c4, Qa6; 16 Qc2, Rac8; 17 b4, b5; 18 c5, Qb7; 19 Bd2, Nd5; 20 f4 (75 min).**

Another good White plan is 20 a4 followed by doubling on the file. **20 ... , Bf6 (75 min.)**

(White took 35 and Black 15 minutes for the first 10 moves according to Powell's scoresheet. Powell, apparently went into quite a think shortly out of the opening. —ed.)

A loss of two tempi when ... , Rfe8 was better.

**21 Qd3, Rfe8; 22 Ng3, Be7.**

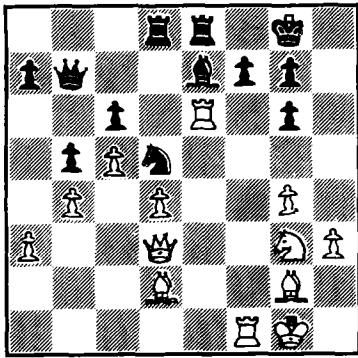
Back to go. Black's KB must keep the White knight out of d6.

**23 Rae1, Rcd8; 24 f5!**

White has obtained a very good game.

**24 ... , Nf8; 25 fe, Ne6; 26 Re6.**

cont. on p. 102



Apparently also winning is 26 Bd5, cd; 27 Re6, fe; 28 Qg6, Bh4; 29 Nh5, Qe7!; 30 g5!, Rf8; 31 Nf6, Rf6; 32 Rf6!, Re8; 33 Bf4 intending c6-c7. There are a lot of tactical variations, however.

26 ..., fe; 27 Qg6, Rf8; 28 Qe6, Kh8; 29 Nf5, Bf6; 30 Qe4.

Very difficult is 30 Nd6, Bd4; 31 Kh2, Qc7! The Informant code calls it unclear.

30 ..., g6; 31 Ng3, Qg7; 32 Ne2, Qe7; 33 Qe7.

Because 33 Qg6, Qe2; 34 Qh6, Kg8; 35 Qg6, Bg7; 36 Bh6, Rf1; 37 Bf1, Qe7; 38 Bd3, Qf6; 39 Qh7, Kf7 favors Black.

33 ..., Ne7; 34 Be3.

On 34 Bf4, Bg7!; 35 Bd6, Rf1, 36 Kf1, Nd5; 37 Bd5, cd; 38 Kf2 intending Ke8 and Nc3 the situation is not quite clear but seems better for White. Again there are lots of tactical possibilities.

34 ..., Kg8; 35 Rd1, Rfe8; 36 Bf2, Nd5; 37 Bd5, Rd5; 38 Nf4, Rd7; 39 Kg2.

On 39 Ng6?, Re4 to be followed by Kg7-g6 favors Black.

39 ..., Kf7; 40 Kf3, Red8; 41 Ne2, g5; 42 a4!?, a6; 43 ab, ab; 44 Ra1, Rh8; 45 Ra6.

After 45 Kg2, Rc8 produces a very hard ending, but Black is better.

45 ..., Rh3; 46 Kg2, Rb3, 47 Rc6, Rb4; 48 Rb6, Re7; 49 Nc3.

Better seems 49 Ng3, Bd4; 50 Nf5, Re2; 51 Nd4, Rd4; 52 Kf3, R4d2; 53 Be3, Rb2; 54 Bg5 with a continuing struggle.

49 ..., Bd4; 50 Nb5, Bf2; 51 Nd6, Ke6; 52 Rb4, Bc5 0-1.

A very tough game.

Queen's Pawn Game; C. Powell—V. McCambridge: 1 d4, g6; 2 c3, Bg7; 3 Bg5.

Pinning Black's KP.

3 ..., h6; 4 Bh4, f5; 5 f4, Nf6; 6 Bf6.

The Black knight would be too strong at e4 or g4.

6 ..., ef!

Of course 6 ..., Bf6 is playable. Either way the game takes on the interesting strategic difference of knight versus bishop in a closed position.

7 Nd2, d5; 8 Ngf3, 0-0; 9 Qc2, Nc6; 10 e3, Qe8; 11 Kf2, Ne7; 12 Bd3, Be6; 13 h3, Nc8; 14 g4, Nd6; 15 Nh4, Ne4; 16 Ne4, fe; 17 Be2, g5; 18 Ng2, f5; 19 gf, Bf5; 20 Rag1!

This loses a tempo. The best configuration of White's rook has not been decided so it was better to essay 20 h4.

20 ..., c5!?: 21 Qb3, cd; 22 cd, Qd8; 23 h4, g4; 24 h5, Bf6; 25 Kg3, Rf7; 26 Rc1, Qd6; 27 Nh4, Bh4; 28 Rh4, Kh8?

Black misses a chance to save the game by 28 ..., Raf8!; 29 Bg4, Rg7; 30 Kh3, Rg4!; 31 Rg4 Kh8; 32 Rcg1, Rg8; 33 Qd1, Qd7; 34 Kh4, Qe7; 35 Kh3 and it is equal for White has no way to break the pin. If 29 Qa3, Qb8, and Black had the very troublesome threat of Be6 and Rf4.

29 Qa3!

Now if ..., Qb8, Black cannot crash through at f4.

29 ..., Qb6; 30 Rc5, Be6; 31 Rh1, Raf8; 32 Rhc1, a6; 33 Rc7; Kg8; 34 Re7, Bd7; 35 Rf7, Rf7; 36 Qb3, Qd6.

If 36 ..., Qa5; 37 Rc3! keeping the Black queen out of d2. Then White could proceed with a3 and Qb4, for the ending favors White.

37 Qb7, a5; 38 Qa8, Kh7; 39 Qa5, Rf5; 40 Qc7, Qe6; 41 Bb5, Rf7; 42 Bd7 1-0.

You can still play good chess and be a tailender in a tournament this strong. George Kane shows how.

notes by George Kane

English Opening: G. Kane-R. Lobo: 1 Nf3, Nf6; 2 c4, c5; 3 g3, b6; 4 Bg2, Bb7; 5 0-0, e6; 6 Nc3, Be7; 7 d3.

The first strategic decision. White has a choice of an immediate 7 d4, cd; 8 Qd4 or a more reserved build up with 7 b3 and 8 Bb2. After the text Black may consider 7 ..., d5; 8 cd, Nd5.

7 ..., 0-0; 8 e4, d6; 9 h3, Nbd7.

A surprising decision. Smyslov-Reshevsky, Belgrade, 1964 continued 9 ..., Nc6; 10 d4, cd?; 11 Nd4 with White outplaying Black in the resulting Maroczy Bind. Black could have equalized with 10 ..., e5. Black's idea is to anticipate an impending transformation into a Maroczy bind by deploying his QN to its most flexible station. The defect of this plan is that, if White withholds a central advance, Black has deprived himself of possible occupation of d4.

10 Qe2, Qc7; 11 Ne1.

At last I had a definite plan in mind, the storming of Black's castled bastion with my K-side pawns. During the game I came to think that 11 Nh2 would be more precise in that this knight can be quickly deployed to g4 after g4-5.

11 ..., a6; f4, Rab8; 13 g4.

Of course White's pawn storm will have little effect without piece support, so I intend (after f4) such development as Nf3, Bd2, Rael, Qf2, etc. before the pawns actually make contact. The text was actually intended to gain control over h5, but caused my opponent to assume that I was bent on an instant K-side decision.

13 ..., h6?

This is a basic strategic error. It helps Black in no way that the pawn advance to g5 now results in the opening of a file.

14 Nf3, Nh7; 15 h4.

Simply because the moment is timely with Black's knight no longer attacking the KNP. Also now after a later g5, hg; hg the KR file will be much more potent than either the KN or KB file.

cont. on p. 103

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15 ..., g5.

Black overestimates the importance of e5.

16 fg; hg; 17 Ng5, Ng5; 18 Bg5, Bg5; 19 hg, Qd8.

This seemingly unimportant move potentially encumbers the defensive efforts of the QR on the K-side. I expected an immediate 19 ..., Ne5.

20 Qe3, N35; 21 Rf6, Kg7.

If 21 ..., Ng4; 33 Qg3, Nf6; 23 gf mates and 22 ..., Ne5 simply speeds the procession of White's pieces to the attack.

22 Raf1, Bc6; 23 Ne2, Rh8; 24 Nf4, Ng4; 25 Qg3, Ne5.

If 25 ..., Nf6; 26 gf, Kf6; 27 Nd5 and mate.

26 Re6.

The win of a pawn is unimportant; this move contains a threat.

26 ..., b5; 27 Re5, de; 28 Ne6, fe; 29 Qe5, Kh7.

It is mate in all variations.

30 Rf7, Kg6; 31 Rg7, Kh5; 32 Bf3 1-0.

## NOTES BY JEREMY SILMAN

Caro-Kann; J. Frankle — J. Silman: 1 Nc3, d5; 2 e4.

Trying to get me into something unusual.

2 ..., c6!

I could not resist this move. Now we're in a Caro Kann! I played 2 ..., c6 quickly and looked at his face.

3 d3?!

Also played quickly. . . his face showed no emotion at all.

3 ..., de.

I had to win this game, so I was not excited about this position. Still, Black should be satisfied as he has completely equalized by move three!

4 de, Qd1; 5 Nd1, Nf6.

The spectators were gasping with each blow!

6 f3?!

After this passive move Black will gain a slight pull. Correct was 6 e5, Nd5; 7 Ne3!, Nd7 with an equal game.

6 ..., e5; 7 Bc4.

Also 7 Bg5 or 7 Ne3 deserve attention.

7 ..., b5!; 8 Bb3, Nbd7.

Black wants the two bishops.

9 Ne2.

Or 9 a3, Nc5; 10 Ba2, Be6 with some advantage.

9 ..., Nc5; 10 Be3, a5.

Suddenly White is in trouble! Now 11 a3, Nb3; 12 cb, Be6 is terrible for White.

11 Bc5, Bc5; 12 a4, Ke7!; 12 Nec3!

Poor for White is 13 ab, cb; 14 Nec3, Bd7; 15 Nd5, Nd5.

13 ..., b4; 14 Nb1.

Heading for the c4 square.

14 ..., Nd7!; 15 Nd2, Bd4!; 16 Rc1?

Very bad. Correct was 16 Nc4, Nc5. Note that 16 c3?! bc; 17 bc, Bb6; 18 Nc4, Bc7 is very nice for Black, who can play Nc5 and then go for pressure on the b-file or play an eventual f7-f5.

16 ..., Nc5; 17 Ra1.

Or 17 Nc4, Be6 would force 18 Ra1 anyway.

17 ..., Nb3; 18 cb!

This gives him counterplay. Much worse was 18 Nb3, Bb6 followed by the advance of the c-pawn.

18 ..., Be6; 19 Rc1, Rhd8!

Played quickly for psychological effect. Now if 20 Rc6, Rac8, Black would break through on the open c-file.

20 Nc4, Bc4!; 21 Rc4.

Undoubling his pawn by 21 bc would be worse, as then White would have no play at all.

21 ..., Rd6; 22 Ke2, Rad8.

White has been quite lost for the last several moves.

23 Re1!

Best — 23 Ne3?, Be3; 24 Ke3, Rd2! leavew White mated by a5 ..., R8d3.

23 ..., Ba7!

The accurate move. Other interesting tries include 23 ..., Bb2, which is alright, but I did not wish to give him counterplay by 24 Ne3! hoping for Nf5 or 25 Re2 and Nc4 when his knight becomes

# PATRONS of CalChess

Bryce Perry, Palo Alto

Frank Garosi, Davis

Paul McGinnis, Sacramento

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Joseph Bisignano, San Jose

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quite strong. Another interesting try was 23 ..., Bg1 when 24 Rg1 is horrible because of 24 ..., Rd2 winning everything. After 23 ..., Bg1 White would have to play 24 Rc2 but would then get counterplay by 24 ..., Bh2; 25 Ne3 — heading for c4.

24 Rc2, Rd3.

Material at last. My taste buds were perking up.

25 Nf2, Rb3.

The meal starts.

26 Rd1, Bf2.

But 26 ..., Rd1 may be a little better.

27 Rd8, Kd8; 28 Kf2, Kc7; 29 Ke2, Kb6; 30 Rd2, c5; 31 Kd1, c4; 32 Kc1.

The point of playing 26 ..., Bf2 was that 32 Kc2 fails to 32 Rb2!

32 ..., Re3!; 33 Rd7?

Instead 33 Kd1! was better. Then 33 ..., b3; 34 Rd7, Rd3; 35 Rd3, cd; 36 Kd2, Kc5; 37 Kd3, Kb4 only draws. Correct would be 33 Kd1, c3!; 34 bc, Rc3; 35 Rd7, Ra3; 36 Rf7, Ra4 when Black's more advanced passed pawns would win.

33 ..., Re1; 34 Kd2, Rg1; 35 g4, b3; 36 Rf7, Rb1; 37 Re7.

Since 37 Kc3, Rc1; 38 Kd2, Rc2.

37 ..., Rb2; 38 Kd1, c3, 39 Re5, Rb1; 40 Ke2, c2 0-1.

cont. on p. 104

Silman cont.

French Defense: J. Silman — C. Powell: 1 d4, e6; 2 e4, d5; 3 Nd2, Nf6; 4 e5, Nfd7; 5 f4, c5; 6 c3, Nc6; 7 Ndf3, Qb6.

After long thought.

8 g3, cd; 9 cd, Bb4.

Since 9 ..., f6; 20 Bh3!, fe; 11 fe, Bb4; 12 Kf1! is known to be good for White from an old Portisch-Tal game.

10 Kf2, Nf8?!

A rather long-winded plan which is typical of my opponent. Powell is one of the few good players who consistently surprises me with his bizarre moves. Often the biggest surprise is that they work!! Which shows that I still have a lot to learn about chess.

11 Bb3.

More usual here is 11 Ne2—12Bh3—Kg2 but now that e6 is so well defended I saw no sense in putting the bishop on h3.

11 ..., Bd7.

On 11 ..., Nd4; 12 Be3, Bc5; 13 Nd4, Bd4; 14 Qa4 wins a piece.

12 Ne2, Na5.

Going for a trade of light squared bishops. The flaw is that the knight stands poorly on a5. It might interest the reader to know that I recently came across an old letter written by that famous magician Aleister Crowley (the original. . . no copies exist). In it he gives a couple of his games and talks about a recent crushing victory over Vera Menchik! He also gives a list of concepts to be used in chess. My favorite was "Always put the knights on the rim"!!? Does he mean the opponent's or one's own? Obviously, either Powell or me follows the "Crowley school of chess," but it may never be known which one of us it is!

13 b3, g6.

If 13 ..., 0-0-0; 14 Ng5, Be8; 15 f5 gives White the advantage.

14 g4, Bb5; 15 Be3.

White has an obvious advantage.

15 ..., h5; 16 gh, Rh5; 17 Ng3, Rh8.

On 17 ..., Rh3 the exchange goes after 18 Qf1.

18 h4, Be7.

After 18 ..., 0-0-0; 19 Ng5 would still be annoying.

19 h5, gh; 20 Rh5, Rh5; 21 Nh5, 0-0-0; 22 f5, ef.

Black can't allow White to play 23 f6.

23 Qc2!, Kb8.

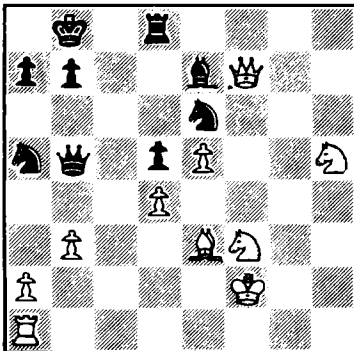
Since 23 ..., Qc6; 24 Rc1.

24 Bb5, Qb5; 25 Qf5, Nc6!?

A typical pawn sacrifice. . . Powell hates passive positions, but 25 ..., Qd7 is probably better as it holds on to his wood. For example, 26 Qf7?, Bh4. I intended to answer 25 ..., Qd7 with 26 Ng3 and an edge.

26 Qf7.

Chomp. Now I expected 26 ..., Qd7; 27 Nf6 winning, but instead



26 ..., Bh4!

I must admit that I completely missed this move! As my eyes once again came to rest in their sockets I calmed down and played. . .

27 Ng3!

Not 27 Nh4, Rf8.

27 ..., Qd3?!

I feared 27 ..., Nc4! more. Strange that an imaginative player like Powell misses this. White would still be better after 28 Qe6, but after the text (27 ..., Qd3) Black is completely dead.

28 Qe6, Bg3; 29 Kg3, Qe3; 30 Re1, Qd3; 31 Qf7!

Black could resign here.

..., Nc6; 32 e6, a6.

On 32 ..., Nd4 Black loses both to 33 Qf4 and 33 e7.

33 e7, Nd7; 34 Re7, Qb5; 35 Ne5, Ka8; 36 Rd7, Rb8; 37 Qd5, Qe2; 38 Nf3, Qe8; 39 Rd6, Ka7; 40 Qc5, Ka8; 41 Qd5, Ka7; 42 Ne5!, Rc8?

Best is 42 ..., Qh8, although 43 Rd7! (Nc6 is not so good), Rg8; 44 Ng4, Rb8; 45 b4 is very resignable.

43 Rd7, Rc3; 44 Kg4!, Qc8; 45 Nc4!

It threatens 46 Qc5.

45 ..., Rd3; 46 Na5, Kb6; 47 Qc5. . .

Wins everything. So finally 1-0.

## “Powell’s System”

by Thomas G. Dorsch

The best individual performance of the 1982 Bagby was turned in by the fifth-seeded Charles Powell (2409), whose 5-1-1 record placed him in a three-way tie for first place with top seeds John Grefe (2521) and Jeremy Silman (2517). The reasons for this outstanding result lie primarily in Powell’s gift for tactics and his mastery in complex middlegame and endgame positions. He is a student of endgames.

The surprise is that Powell’s somewhat indifferent approach to the openings did not hurt him more against such prodigious theoreticians as Grefe and Silman, not to mention Whitehead and McCambridge.

Powell was at his greatest peril with black, although the score of two points in three games was an excellent result. In his game with George Kane, who played the whole tournament much below form, Powell used the Dutch defense fluid (...d6) formation. Against Paul Whitehead, he used the old-fashioned line of the Center Counter (1 e4 d5 2 ed Qd5), and managed to win when Whitehead lost his way after a very fine sacrifice of the exchange. And he lost to Jeremy Silman in the aggressive advance variation of the Tarrasch French (annotated by the winner elsewhere in this issue).

The most interesting aspect of Powell’s play was his use of an opening system for White that has little to do with the battlegrounds of contemporary chess opening theory, a circumspect “Queen’s Pawn” opening that does not have a well-defined nomenclature or reputation, but which earned him 3½ points in four games with White.

The key features of White’s system are 1 d4, 2 Bg5, 3 Nf3, 4 c3, 5 Nbd2 (the sequence is variable), followed by e3 or e4 depending upon black’s reaction. White forms a strong-center pawn wedge on the black squares, after first developing the dark-square bishop beyond the pawn chain.

The best example of Powell’s “system” was his win over the tournament’s top-ranked player.



C. Powell - J. Grefe: 1 d4, Nf6; 2 Nf3, g6; 3 c3.

Powell varies his move order in each game, but in each case seems to prefer to play c3 before Nbd2. More common is the move order in Spiridonov-Kasparov; Skara, 1980 (I 29/107) 3 Bg5, Bg7; 4 Nbd2, c5; 5 Bf6, Bf6; 6 Ne4 when 6 ..., Qb6!; 7 Nf6, Qf6; 8 e3, b6 is equal (Kasparov).

3 ..., Bg7; 4 Bg5, d6; 5 Nbd2, h6!?

This immediate “posing the question” to the bishop is useful in every case except one — where White intends to exchange anyway. Where White, as here, intends to preserve his bishop, Black has the option of proceeding with Suetin’s recommendations as in Torre-Suetin; Sochi, 1980 (I 30/106) 1 d4, Nf6; 2 Nf3, g6; 3 Bg5, Bg7; 4 Nbd2, d6; 5 e4, h6; 6 Bh4, g5!; 7 Bg3, Nh5; 8 c3, Ng3; 9 hg, c6; 10 Bc4, d5.

6 Bh4, Nc6.

The usual move is 6 ..., 0-0 or 6 ..., Nbd7, delaying commitment of the knight until White has decided where to put his e-pawn.

7 e4!, e5; 8 de, Ne5; 9 Ne5, de; 10 Bc4, 0-0; 11 0-0, Qe7.

With the opening largely concluded it is obvious that White has a small but durable bind. It is not easy to find commodious ways for Black to complete his development.

12 Qb3.

cont. on p. 107



# CHESS NUTS

by Robert T. Gordon

This issue's Tournament Director's Notebook is a confession column. I began this series of articles over a year ago with the hope of giving the average player some idea of what happened on the other side of the registration desk. My thought was to give the tournament players some idea that their tournament directors did not just appear, magically, the day of a tournament, be all things to all players, have the wisdom of Solomon, the patience of Job, the infallibility of God, and the good humor of Red Skelton. My desire was to show that tournaments did not "just happen," that directors were human, and that, in reality, tournaments were the result of a great deal of effort.

Until the 1981 U.S. Open, in Palo Alto, I believed that the tournament conditions that I had been reporting were virtually unique to Northern California, or at least Sacramento. I had the opportunity to trade "war stories" with directors from throughout the United States. I discovered that the subjects that I have discussed in these articles were endemic to the entire country.

I had thought it was unique to Northern California that 40-50% of the players in a tournament arrived at registration time (I have had as many as 56%). I had thought it was unique to Sacramento that most of the late registrants arrive at the close of registration (therefore delaying Round 1 as long as possible). At the U.S. Open 32% of the players arrived the 1st day — over 200), I discovered that my situation was normal. Whoopee!

I had thought that the questions players asked (what is the time control? Where are the restrooms? When is the next round? When can I claim a time forfeit?) or the requests players make (Do you have a pencil? Do you have a pen? Do you have a cigarette?) only occurred in Northern California I was quickly disabused. I had thought the bumper sticker "I am a Ches Nut" was a California product.

It is not.

Chess Nuts abound from Bangor, Maine, to La Crescenta, California; from Orlando, Florida, to Anchorage, Alaska. Chicago, Indianapolis, Springfield, Tucson, Atlanta, Baltimore, Cleveland, Sioux City and Lincoln are as knee deep in them as Sacramento, Sunnysvale, Chico or Monterey.

Just what is a "Chess Nut" to a tournament?

The "Chess Nut" (CN) is the player who asks the Director what is the time control. The time control has been published, was on the flyer, and is on a big sign directly behind the Director. The CN is the player who asks the Director what is the second time control 37 minutes into the first round.

The CN doesn't bring a pencil. The CN needs a cigarette. The CN does not have a score sheet when they have been put at each board. The CN does not have a pen. The CN analyzes games in the tournament room. The CN needs to know the time control. The CN needs a pen. The CN discusses what to eat with his friends in a loud voice when games are in progress.

Who else but a CN would play a recreation center clubhouse, wait until the call of nature becomes irresistible, and then charge across the patio area of the swimming pool, literally leaping across female occupied chaise lounges, and never notice the bodies he was startling on his bee-line flight to the restroom? Anyway, his clock was running.

Who else but a CN would be on the move with a cigarette in the ashtray by the board, a cigarette in his right hand, a burning cigarette in the Director's ashtray, an unlit cigarette in his mouth, and trying to cudge a light for the cigarette in his left hand?

Who else would sit in time trouble frantically punching the clock of the neighboring game? (The only saving grace of this CN was that his opponent was a CN, also, and was using the same clock at the next board.)

Who else but a CN would read the pairing sheet notice that said "See TD" and then wait an hour to claim his time forfeit from some elusive Chinese Chess Player?

Just what is a "Chess Nut" to a tournament?

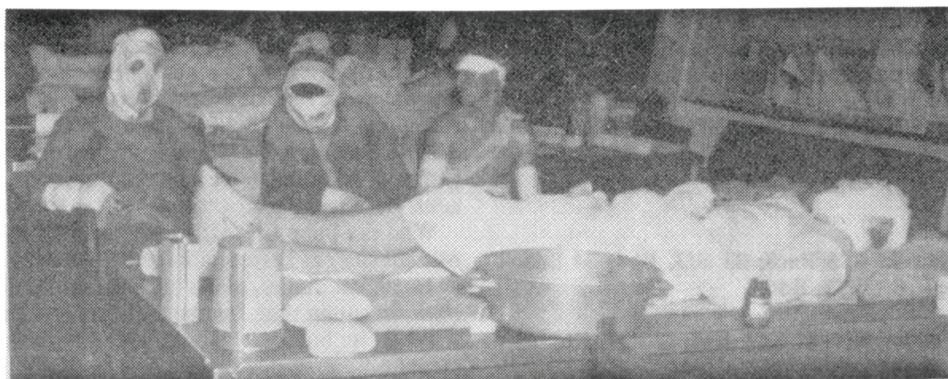
The CN is the person who begins planning and living with a tournament three or four months before it is to happen. The CN decides the probable entries and bases the prize fund on that number. The CN hustles a playing hall (the wrong weekend) for the tournament. The CN takes phone calls all week before the tournament. The CN, the night before the tournament, takes calls at 6:12, 7:40, 8:20, 8:22, 9:27, 10:02, 10:30, 10:58, 11:42, 11:47, 11:49, 12:07, and even 12:19. The morning of the tournament the CN takes calls at 5:37, 6:18, 7:09, and 7:31. The morning of the tournament the CN *does not* take calls at 7:48, 8:01, or 8:27 because the CN has left for the tournament.

Who else but a CN would be at the tournament site an hour ahead of registration to open doors, number tables, post signs, put out ashtrays and worry about attendance?

Who else but a CN would try to register 43 players in 20 minutes (23 of whom arrive just at the close of registration), make the pairing cards, register 5 late entrants who came 150 miles, distribute score

cont. on p. 106

## CHESS GOES TO WAR



*"Sure the team got clobbered, but wait till next year."*

# International Games

by Mark Buckley

Here are a few games from the 49th USSR Championship, 1981. In the first Black defends routinely. . . need we say more?

**Alekhine's Defense; Mikhailchishin-Agzamov:** 1 e4, Nf6; 2 e5, Nd5; 3 d4, d6; 4 c4, Nb6; 5 f4, de; 6 fe, Nc6; 7 Be3, Bf5, 8 Nc3, e6; 9 Nf3, Nb4; 10 Rc1, c5; 11 Be2, cd; 12 Nd4, Nc6?!

Sounder is ..., Be7.

13 0-0.

And Nf5 looks better.

13 ..., Nd7.

Why not Nd4 and Be7; 14 Qd4 is then better for White.

14 Nf5, ef; 15 Rf5, g6.

Asking for it.

16 Rf7, Kf7; 17 e6, Ke6; 18 Qd5, Ke7; 19 Rf1, Nf6; 20 Bc5, Ke8; 21 Qe6; Be7, 22 Rf6, Qd7 (or ..., Rf8, Nd5); 23 Qf7, Kd8.

*By this time he was probably wishing he'd played the Petroff.*

24 Be7, Ne7.

On 24 ..., Qe7; 25 Qd5, Kc8; 26 Rc6 wins.

25 Rf1, Qd4; 26 Kh1, Qe5; 27 Bg4.

Fully preparing Rdl.

27 ..., Nf5; 28 Bf5, gf; 29 Rf5, Qe1; 30 Rf1, Re8; 31 Nd5, Rc8; 32 Qf6, Kd7; 33 h3, Qe5; 34 Qf7, Kc6; 35 Rf6, Kc5; 36 Rf5, Qe1; 37 Kh2, Kc6; 38 b4, Rf8; 39 Rf6 1-0.

Of the 17 games he played in the tourney this was White's only win.

Here a pawn invested grants sparkling returns.

**Queen's Indian; Kasparov — Yusupov:** 1 d4, Nf6; 2 c4, e6; 3 Nf3, Bb4; 4 Bd2, a5; 5 g3, 0-0; 6 Bg2, b6; 7 0-0, Ba6; 8 Bg5, Be7.

Since 8 ..., Bc4; 9 Nfd2.

9 Qc2, Nc6; 10 a3, h6; 11 Bf6, Bf6; 12 Rd1, Qe7; 13 e3, Rae8; 14 Nfd2.

Intending f4 with further constriction.

14 ..., g5; 15 Nc3, Bg7; 16 Nb5, Qd8; 17 f4, Ne7; 18 Nf3, Nf5; 19 Qf2, c6; 20 Nc3, gf; 21 gf, Bc4; 22 e4, Nd6.

White's f5 follows ..., Nd7; 23 Ne5, Ba6.

23 Ne5, f5; 24 Nc4, Nc4; 25 b3, Nd6; 26 e5, Nc8; 27 Bf3.

The tempo of attack but not the finale has changed.

27 ..., Kh7; 28 Bh5, Re7; 29 Kh1, Rg8; 30 Rg1, Bh8; 31 Ne4!, fe; 32 f5 (After all), Rg5; 33 Rg5, hg; 34 f6, Kh6; 35 fe, Qe7; 36 Bf7, d6; 37 Rf1, g4.

Or 37 ..., de; 38 Qe2.

38 Be6, Qe6; 39 Qh4, Kg7 and Black's flag fell. 1-0.

Kasparov uses several advantages to win this positional battle.

**Slav Defense; Kasparov — Belyiavsky:** 1 d4, d5; 2 c4, c6; 3 Nf3, Nf6; 4 Nc3, dc.

The defense took a beating during the championship.

5 a4, Bf5; 6 e3, e6; 7 Bc4, Bb4; 8 0-0, Nbd7; 9 Qb3, a5; 10 Na2, Be7 (Qb7 is a draw); 11 Nh4, Bg6; 12 g3!, Qc8; 13 Nc3, 0-0; 14 Ng6.

After the h-file is quiet.

14 ..., hg; 15 Rd1.

Black is a little cramped and "freeing moves" aid the bishops.

15 ..., e5; 16 Bf1, Bb4; 17 Bg2, Re8; 18 Na2, Bf8; 19 Bd2, g5?!

In answer to growing pressure.

20 Rac1, g4; 21 Nc3, Qb8; 22 Qc2.

Now Qf5 and d5 are in the air. Black's usual ..., c5 is bad, so he tries to force a clearance.

22 ..., Qa7; 23 d5, cd; 24 Nd5; Nd5; 25 Bd5, Nf6; 26 Ba2!, b6; 27 Qf5, Qb7; 28 Bc3, Qf3.

If 28 ..., Qe7 White doubles on the d-file.

29 Qf3, gf; 30 g4!?

Why not h3—g4?

30 ..., Ng4; 31 Rd7, Nh6; 32 Bd5 Rac8; 33 Bf3, Bb4; 34 Bd5, Red8; 35 Rd8, Rd8; 36 e4, Rc8; 37 f3, Bd6?!

Looks unnecessary.

38 Kf2, Kf8; 39 Ke2, f6; 40 h4, Nf7; 41 Kd3, Ke8; 42 Rg1, Kf8; 43 Rb1, Nh8?

A better try is ..., g5.

44 h5, Nf7; 45 b4, ab; 46 Bb4; Rd8; 47 Bd6, Rd6; 48 Kc4, Ng5; 49 Rb3, Ke7; 50 Kb5, f5; 51 Ka6, f4; 52 Kb7, Rh6; 53 Rb6, Rb6; 54

Kb6, Nf3; 55 a5, Nd2; 56 a6, f3; 57 a7, f2; 58 a8/Q, f1/Q; 59 Kc7! And now 59 ..., Kf6; 60 Qd8.

59 ..., Qc1; 60 Bc6, Ne4; 61 Qe8, Kf6; 62 Qg6, Ke7; 63 Qg7, Ke6; 64 Qg4, Kf7; 65 Qg6, Kf8; 66 h6 1-0.

Black shakes off the Spanish torture.

**Ruy Lopez; Yudasin — Psakhis:** 1 e4, e5; 2 Nf3, Nc6; 3 Bb5, a6; 4 Ba4, Nf6; 5 0-0, Be7; 6 Re1, b5; 7 Bb3, 0-0; 8 c3, d6; 9 d4, Bg4; 10 Be3, ed; 11 cd, Na5; 12 Bc2, c5; 13 dc, dc; 14 Qe2, Nc6; 15 Nc3, Ne5; 16 Rad1, Qc8; 17 Bf4, Nfd7; 18 Nd5, Bd8; 19 Qe3, Re8.

Maintains e5; ..., Nf3. 20 gf is good for White.

20 Kh1, Bh5; 21 Rc1.

Breaks the pin, prepares Ne5 and pressures c5.

21 ..., Nc4; 22 Qb3! (On Qc3, Ba5), Nf8.

Using this respite to activate.

23 a4, Na5; 24 Qc3, Ne6; 25 Nd2.

He must not weaken c4 with 25 b4.

25 ..., Nc6; 26 Qg3, Ncd5; 27 Bd3, Nf4; 28 Nf4, Bg6; 29 Nd5?

The better 29 Ng6, hg; 30 ab, ab; 31 Nf3 is about level.

29 ..., c4; 30 Bc4?

We must be out of the book by now. If 30 b3, Ba5; 31 Qe3, c3; 32 Ndb1, Nb3.

30 ..., bc; 31 Rc4, Nf5!

Surprise!

32 Qh3, Qb7; 33 Rec1, Nd6; 34 Rb4, Qa7; 35 Pf3, Ba5; 36 h4, Bb4; 37 Nb4, 0-1.

From Tilburg, 1981 we see the former world champion at his best. Notes based on those of Allan Savage in *Chess Horizons*.

**Nimzoindian; Petrosian — Miles** 1 d4, Nf6; 2 c4, e6; 3 Nc3, Bb4; 4 e3, c5; 5 Bd3, Nc6; 6 Ne2, cd; 7 ed, d5; 8 0-0, dc; 9 Bc4, 0-0; 10 a3, Be7; 11 Qd3, b6; 12 Rd1, Bb7; 13 Qh3.

A safe, effective square for the queen while Black's queen has none.

13 ..., Re8; 14 Ba2.

Anticipating ..., Na5. Now probably safest for Black is ..., Nd5.

14 ..., Nb8?!; 15 Nf4, Bd6; 16 d5, e5; 17 Nh5, Nh5; 18 Qh5, Nd7; 19 Bg5, f6.

On 19 ..., Be7; 20 d6.

20 Be3, Qe7; 21 Rac1, Kh8; 22 Nb5, Nf8; 23 h3, Rec8; 24 Qg4, Qd8; 25 h4, a6; 26 Nd6, Qd6; 27 h5, h6; 28 Bb1.

This control of the diagonal is almost decisive itself.

**Chess Nuts cont.** cont. on p. 107  
sheets, make a pre-tournament talk, and have Round 1 start only 37 minutes late?

Who else but a CN would, during Round 1, distribute 9 pencils, tell 19 people where the restroom can be found, give out 4 pens, give out 17 cigarettes, tell 15 people what is the time control, explain "touch move" to 6 players, the clock to 8 players, tell 3 more where the rest room is, how to castle to 3 new players, hand out 18 new scoresheets, 5 more pens, and attempt to post wall charts for 80 players (which takes 2 minutes a player to record), give out 4 more cigarettes, and 3 more pens?

Who else but a CN, during the rest of the tournament, would direct people to food emporiums, motels, and alternate places to crash, give out pens, explain rules, give out scoresheets, hold the hand of players with losing games, distribute cigarettes, provide lights, hold the hands of players with winning games, provide new score sheets, provide cigarettes, replace dead pens, suggest places to eat, trade stories about other tournaments, distribute flyers for other tournaments, replace score sheets, replace broken pencils, interpret rules, and smile?

Who else but a CN would have the fortitude to sit through myriad games — including a plethora of real losers — without being able to contribute real ideas?

Who else but a CN, after arriving at 8 a.m., would stay at the tournament site until after midnight? Who else but a CN would go home at 12:10, eat dinner, make the pairings for the next morning, and be back on site in time for the early arrivals the next morning?

Who else but a CN would willingly go through this each tournament?

Who is a Chess Nut?

The Chess Nut is you.

I'm afraid that the Chess Nut is me, too.

## International Chess cont.

28 ... , Rc1; Bc1, Rd8; 30 Be3, Bc8; 31 Qf3, Bd7; 32 Qe2, Bb5  
33 Qg4, Be8; 34 f3, Bf7; 35 Be4, Be6; 36 Qh4, Bg8; 37 Qf2, Nd7; 38  
Rc1.

For c6 is very weak.

38 ... , b5; 39 Rc6, Qf8; 40 g4!

After 40 Ra6, f5!

40 ... , Nb8; 41 Rc5, Nd7.

or 41 ... , Rc8; 42 b4, Nd7; 43 Rc6.

42 Rc7, b4; 43 a4.

No open lines here!

43 ... , Bd5?!; 44 Bd5, Qd6; 45 Rd7, Qd7; 46 Be4.

After stopping ... , f5.

46 ... , Qa4; 47 Kg2, Qd1; 48 Bc2, Qd5; 49 Qe2, b3; 50 Be4, Qe6;

51 Kg3, Qc8; 52 Qf1, Rd6; 53 Qa1.

Cleverly activating the queen.

53 ... , Qc4; 54 Qa3, Rd1; 55 Qe7, a5; 56 Qe8, Qg8; 57 Qb5, Ra1;

58 Bd5, Qd8; 59 Bb3, Re1; 60 Kf2, Rh1; 61 Kg2, Re1; 62 Bf2, Rb1; 63

Bc2, Ra1; 64 Qc4, Qg8.

The threat was 65 Qe4.

65 Qd3, a4 and 1-0.

Zugzwang sets in after 66 Bc5, Ra2; 67 Ba3, Ra1; 68 Bb1.

And from Porz, W. Germany we get Tal versus the Caro-Kann.

Caro-Kann Defense; Tal — Miles: 1 e4, c6; 2 d4, d5; 3 Nd2, de; 4

Ne4, Nd7; 5 Nf3, Ngf6; 6 Ng3, e6; 7 Bd3, Be7.

I think 7 ... , c5 looks better.

8 Qe2, 0-0; 9 0-0, b6.

Please, c5.

10 c4, Bb7.

But why not 10 ... , Qc7?!

11 Bf4, Re8; 12 Rad1, c5.

Already losing a pawn.

13 dc, bc (Bc5; 14 Ne5 is similar): 14 Ne5, Qb6; 15 Bh7, Nh7; 16  
Rd7.

I wonder how long Tal took up to here. Maybe Miles expected to  
play ... , Qc6 at some point — but Qd3 stops this idea. Black's next is  
directed against 17 Nh5.

16 ... , g6; 17 b4!?, Bc8.

On ... , Qb4; 18 Qc2 hits g6 and the b-file, while on ... , cb; 18 c5, Qa6;  
19 Qc2 striking c6 and g6. The latter looks better than what happened.

18 bc, Qc5; 19 Ne4, Qb6; 20 Qf3, Qb2.

Or 20 ... , Bd7; 21 Be3.

21 Nf7, Qg7.

Now 21 ... , Bd7, 22 Be5 is fatal.

22 Nh6, Kh8; 23 Rc7, Rf8; 24 Re7 1-0.

From Hastings, 1981-82 an apparently simple yet deep game.

Caro-Kann; Lein — Chandler: 1 e4, c6; 2 d4, d5; 3 ed, ed; 4 Bd3,  
Nc6; 5 c3, g6.

This is more dynamic and risky than the usual Nf6—Bg4—e6 set-  
up.

7 Nf3, Bg7; 7 0-0, Nh6; 8 Re1.

Lein prepares for Black's e5 break.

8 ... , 0-0; 9 h3.

Both prevents ... , Bg4 and prepares g4.

9 ... , Qc7; 10 Na3, Nf5; 11 Nc2, f6?!; 12 c4.

Opening the weak a2-a8 diagonal.

12 ... , dc; 13 Bc4, Kh8; 14 d5, Rd8.

If 14 ... , Ncd4; 15 Nfd4, Qc4; 16 Nf5, Bf5; 17 Ne3 and Nf5 seems  
very strong. e.g., 17 ... , Qc8; 18 Nf5, Qf5; 19 Re7, Rfd8; 20 Be3,  
Rd5; 21 Qb3, b6 (Rb5; Qf7); 22 g4, Qf3; 23 Bh6! discovers a  
weakness. Also the simple 15 Bd3 is good.

15 g4, Nd6; 16 Bf4.

Lein is not routine. Now ... , Na5 is no better.

16 ... , Ne5; 17 Bb3, a5; 18 a4, Nf3; 19 Qf3, f5.

Stops Nd4 but causes other problems.

20 g5, Ra6; 21 Na3, Bb2; 22 Nb5, Qd7; 23 Ra2, Bg7; 24 Nd6, ed.

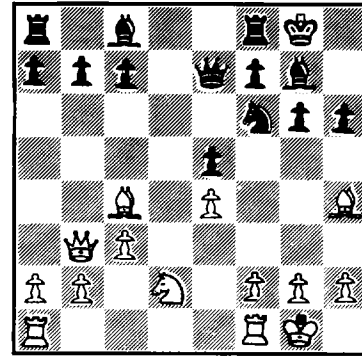
The plan to advance e7—e5 (remember that?) has been completely  
refuted.

25 Rae2, Bf8; 26 Bc4, Ra8; 27 Bb5, Qf7; 28 Be8, Qg8.

Or ... , Qg7; 29 Bd2.

29 Re7 (e7 falls), Be7; 30 Re7, Qf8; 31 Qc3, Kg8; 32 Bf7, Qf7; 33  
Rf7, Kf7; 34 Qf6, Ke8; 35 Qb8 1-0.

## Dorsch cont.



In a position without ... , h6; Bh4 Hort quotes a line which recom-  
mends 12 Qf3 (ECO A 45/5 n. 24), but Powell's move is obviously  
superior in this position because it greatly complicates Black's task of  
completing his development. The plan adopted by Grefe leaves him  
with a chronic weakness on the Q-side which ultimately leads to  
disaster.

12 ... , a6; 13 a4, b6; 14 f3, Bb7; 15 Rfd1.

Now what is Black to do? Passive exchange along the d-file might  
lead to a draw, but White has considerable pressure on the Q-side  
and more active pieces. Years of weekend Swisses have honed  
Grefe's distaste for passive defense, and he instead decides on a risky  
plan which creates weaknesses in his own position in order to force  
complications.

15 ... , g5; 16 Bf2, g4; 17 Nf1!

The hole at f5 is an outstanding post for this knight, and Powell  
immediately moves to occupy it.

17 ... , gf; 18 gf, Nh7?!

A controversial decision which leads to unclear complications. The  
natural 18 ... , Nh5 gives Black roughly equal chances. Perhaps Grefe  
underestimated White's next move?

19 h4!?

Two outstanding tacticians lock antlers. The pawn is unsupport-  
able but holds just long enough for White to redeploy his knight to  
the crucial f5 square. The consequences of the following sequence  
cannot be calculated to their conclusion over-the-board; here each  
player must rely on his "Instinct" for the position — and hope he's  
right.

19 ... , Bf6; 20 Ne3, Bh4; 21 Nf5, Qg5.

Alternatives to the exchange of queen for two rooks are un-  
satisfactory, e. g., 21 ... , Bf2; 22 Kf2, Qc5; 23 Kg2! is good for  
White.

22 Kh1, Bf2; 23 Rg1, Bg1; 24 Rg1, Kh8; 25 Rg5, Ng5; 26 Qb4.

The dust clears, and Black winds up with a slight material advantage  
which is more than balanced by the dynamic replacement of White's  
pieces. Powell must move quickly to exploit his initiative before  
Black has time to coordinate his rooks and minor pieces and bring  
his material advantage to bear. While 26 Qb4 forces the development  
of Black's Ra8 (to prevent 27 Qe7), it also expedites the advance on  
the Q-side.

26 ... , Rae8; 27 Be2!, Kh7; 28 a5, b5; 29 c4!

This strong move underscores most clearly White's initiative. Less  
convincing is 29 Qc5, Ne4; 30 Qc7, Bd5; 31 Kh2, Ng5; 32 Qd6, Be6;  
33 Qe5, Bf5; 34 Qf5, Kg8.

29 ... , Ne4; 30 cb, Ng5.

This knight maneuver is Black's best try.

31 ba, Ba8; 32 Qc3, Rg8; 33 Kh2.

White does not want to tempt fate by playing 33 Qc7. The pawn  
snatch proves costly after 33 ... , e4!, e.g.; 34 f4, e3; 35 Kh2, Rc8; 36  
Qb6 (36 Qa7, Rc2; 37 fg, Re2; 38 Kh3, Bg2), Ne6; 37 Qe3, Rg2 and  
38 Re2.

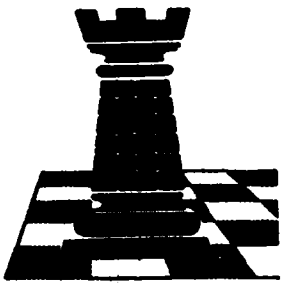
33 ... , Re6; 34 Nh4, Rd8; 35 b4, Rd4.

Somewhere Black must find time for the maneuver ... , e4 in order  
to create counterplay, but it is not clear that the resulting complica-  
tions would be enough, and finally it is too late.

36 Kg3, Rc6; 37 Qe3, f6; 38 b5, Re6; 39 Qc3.

White's penetration on the c-file, now that the b-pawn is close  
enough to support, is this time immediately decisive.

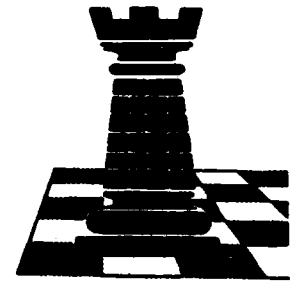
39 ... , Rd7; 40 b6, cb; 41 Qc8 1-0.



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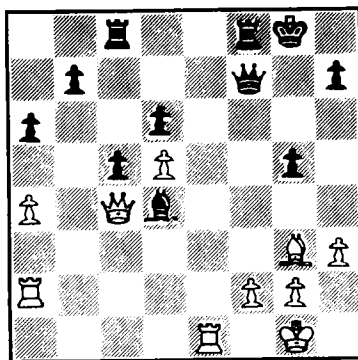
## Endings I Have Butchered

by R.E. Fauber



Back in 1975 I wrote a piece like this for **Michigan Chess** which provided a showcase for my talent at finding the truly awful move. The years went by and somehow I lost the knack unless there were a lot of pieces on the board from which to choose. For seven years I was off form, but now I am back, having once again exhibited my common touch at February's People's Tournament. They are interesting losses, and I hope you enjoy them as much as my opponents. They are also instructive. When will I ever learn?

Against genial Gene Lee I reached this position:



Fauber—Lee

Everybody has weak little pawns. "Wait a minute," you say, "This ain't no ending. "Don't never use ain't; it'll be an ending soon enough. First I gotta do something about being a pawn down — like look cocky.

**27 Re6, Rcd8; 28 Rae2, Rd7; 29 Qc2, Qf5.**

Score one for the smug smirk or for the power of being a pawn down. Black wants to win and 29 ..., Rfd8; 30 Qe4 provides plenty of compensation. Black wants to lose one of his weak pawns so as to draw a bead on White's weak QP. OK, take what he gives you.

**30 Bd6, Qc2; 31 Rc2, Rfd8.**

After the game Lee cursed himself for not going directly for the QP with 31 ..., Rf5. He planned 32 Bc5?, Rc7! and overlooked 33 d6!! Whenever there is an unblocked, advanced passed pawn you have to be alert for sneaky little queening combinations.

**32 Be7, Re8?**

On 32 ..., Rc8 doesn't Black just win? The idea is to mobilize the Q-side majority. Pawns don't really become much of an ending threat until they have reached the 5th rank.

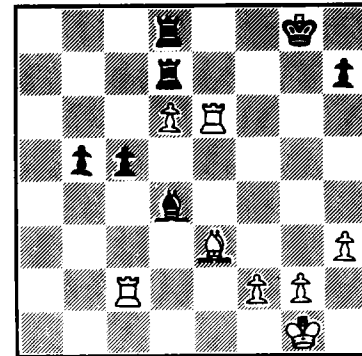
Now White would get to mobilize his neglected majority after 33 Bg5, Re6?; 34 de, Rd6; 35 Re2, KF8; 36 Kh2, c4; 37 f4, c3; 38 f5. So we have gained more time for our hapless QP, which miraculously survives the whole melee.

**33 Bg5, Rf8; 34 d6, b5; 35 ab,ab; 36 Be3.**

I kind of like this little move. White is definitely not winning, but he is not losing either. This kills the devil bishop. Best is 36 ..., Be3; 37 fe, Rc8; 38 Re5. On 37 ..., Rf5; 38 e4 and White's pawns are coming more quickly.

**36 ..., Rfd8?**

A combination of time pressure and a will to win which is quickly rewarded. Black is lost now. His outside passed pawns are too far away from his king, and White's pawns are secure from king assault. White will just gang up on the pawns in turn while Black tears his hair.



**37 Bd4, cd; 38 Rb2?**

On and off for 22 years I have been teaching people to play better chess. Normally I teach in a low voice. Eventually, however, I find myself shouting "Use your king. What's wrong with your king? The whole game the other pieces have supported him. Now it's his turn to support them."

Shouting does not do any good. Nobody listens because your voice is loud. I don't even hear myself. To win simply 38 Kf1 carries out the theme of the last note. For example, 38 ..., Kf7; 39 Re5. I can still win with it next move, but it never hurts to become king conscious as early as it is prudent for the big guy to venture forth with some safety.

**38 ..., d3; 39 Rb5?!, d2; 40 Rb1???**

I immediately saw 40 Rd5, Kf7; 41 Rh6 etc. I had had a bad game so long in the early going that now I wanted to win and got what I deserved.

**40 ..., Rc8 0-1.**

Instead of posting a diagram let us take this next game from the top because Jared Peterson makes an important improvement over grandmaster play in the last Soviet championship.

**Slav Defense; R. Fauber—J. Peterson: 1 d4, d5; 2 c4, c6; 3 Nf3, Nf6; 4 Nc3, dc; 5 a4, Bf5; 6 e3, e6; 7 Bc4, Bb4; 8 0-0, 0-0; 9 Nh4, Bg4; 10 fe, Nd5; 11 fg, Qh4; 12 Qf3, Ndb7.**

Don't trouble your head about 12 ..., Nc3; 13 bc, Bc3; 14 Ba3.

**13 Bd2, Bd6!**

Tukmakov-Kupreichik; USSR, 1981 Black played 13 ..., a5; 14 Rad1, Bd6 and was an important move behind Peterson's continuation. Tukmakov retreated his bishops to b1 and c1 in order to attack!

**14 g3, Qe7; 15 Rad1, Nc3; 16 Bc3, e5?!**

The prophylactic 16 ..., Rad8 was better. Black then plays ..., e5 to create a Q-side majority or another weak pawn on d4. In the face of all the innovations by Korchnoi and the Soviets in which weak pawns are not weak, it is comforting to find a game where the weak pawns are weak.

**17 Qf7, Rf7; 18 Rf7, Qf7; 19 Bf7, Kf7; 20 de, Re8!**

Now we get to assess the ending. It is already an ending but there are many pieces, and the manuals only assess endings with sparse material in any detail. The whole concept of the ending is very arbitrary. If you know you cannot mate unless you queen a pawn, you have reached an ending.

Several considerations occur here. White can have his choice of endings. The K and P ending after 21 Rd6, Ne5; 22 Be5, Re5; 23 Rd7, Re7; 24 Re7, Ke7; 25 Kf2, Ke6 may even be a loss for White. Black makes an outside passed pawn on the Q-side and neither the KP nor

Cont. on p. 109

the crippled three against two on the K-side makes much difference. They get eaten.

No good either is 21 ed, Re3 when the pawn on d6 is going to get surrounded and pounded. So it's time for something fancy — but not necessarily winning.

**21 Rf1, Kg6; 22 ed, Re3; 23 Rf4.**

There are instructive points on virtually every move. This one is good because it prevents the rook and king from interfering with each other. It also protects two weak pawns while keeping Black's king confined. To win, if a win is here White must depend upon having a more active king. Notice also that Black's knight is a rock of strength. Just staying where it is is more potent than bounding around. In effect, it dominates White's QB, which is very useful also but has a hard time achieving maximum scope.

**23 ... , c5; 24 Kf2, Re6; 25 h4, Rd6; 26 h5, Kh6.**

I do not know why I persist in trying to win games when it takes luck for me just to draw. I had three draws this tournament, and I lost them all. On the other hand, I had two lost games, and they were the only ones I won. If you think chess makes sense, write me and explain it. I'd dearly love to know. At this point, staring a serious positional disadvantage in the face (and it is rare that a Q-side majority is that much of a threat), I stubbornly refused to play 27 Rf7, g6; 28 Ke2, gh; 29 gh, Kh5, 30 Rh7, which is about all that can be expected of this position without cooperation. "Please!" I kept hoping.

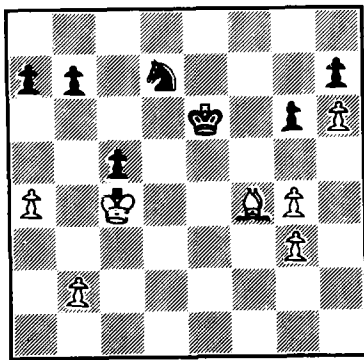
**27 Ke2, Re6; 28 Kd3.**

An interesting point here is whether 28 Kd1 is better, but a kibitzer pointed out after the game that 28 ... , Nf6 is then adequate to good. Kibitzers sometimes see good moves. This move prepares to play Bd2 with awful threats while bringing the king closer to a kill job on the Q-side.

**28 ... , Rd6; 29 Kc2, g6; 30 Bd2, Kg7; 31 h6, Kg8; 32 Re4, Nf6; 33 Rf4, Nd5; 34 Re4, Nf6; 35 Re7, Rd7; 36 Rd7, Nd7.**

We have been patzing around for several moves now, but the clock is right again, and I wanted to find out if this was win, lose, or draw. With rooks on that nasty knight there is no penetration. An example of how, in the ending, it is often advantageous not to simplify when you are under attack.

**37 Kd3, Kf7; 38 Kc4, Ke6; 39 Bf4, a6.**



After 39 Bf4

If this magazine is to be somewhere near on time, I cannot devote too much analysis to this position. But it is full of points. White is trying to win, mainly because he stood 1-2 in the scoring column at the time. To win an ending you should either have a material advantage or two positional advantages. So what are these advantages in this position. They are both small, but they are there: 1) White's king is more active and directly menaces a pawn 2) his pawn is already at h6. "That little creep," you say. That little creep will only take two moves to become a feminist; it is a big creep. Supposedly, such advanced pawns are easy prey for the enemy, but you have to kill them fast or else your forces will be occupied doing other things, and they just sit there waiting to queen. In a K and P ending Black can never take a shot at the Q-side pawns because White just marches over, pinches the KRP and queens effortlessly. If Black goes for the pawn on h6, White blasts the Q-side apart.

Here is a sample variation from the diagram: 39 ... , Ne5; 40 Be5, Ke5; 41 Kc5, g5; 42 b4!, Ke4; 43 B5!, Kf3 (43 ... , b6; 44 Kc6, Kf3; 45 Kb7, Kg3; 46 Ka7, Kg4; 47 a5!); 44 b6, ab; 45 Kb6, Kg4; 46 Kb7, Kg3; 47 a5, Kh2; 48 a6, g4; 49 a7, g3; 50 a1/Q, g2; 51 Qg8, g1/Q; 52 Qg1, Kgl; 53 Kc7 and the king marches over to eat the RP and the little creep queens.

The other possibility is an immediate charge on the KRP by 39 ... , Kf6; 40 Bd6, g5; 41 Bc5, b6; 42 Bd4, Kg6; 43 Kb5, Kh6; 44 Kc6, Nf8; 45 Kb7, Ne6; 46 Be3 when White is also clearly winning.

After 39 ... , a6 White should try 40 b3! For some people there comes a time in tournament play that the mind has been moving so quickly for so long that the hands try to catch up. This creates a "horizon effect" as in computer chess play. Thus my 40 a5?? was motivated by an analysis of 40 ... , b5; 41 ab, Nb6; 42 Kc5 "winning." Looking just one move farther would have saved the bacon, but my hand was already pushing as I noticed the flaw in the ointment. After 40 b3, b6; 41 Bc7, Kf6; 42 Kd5, g5; 43 Kc6 and the outcome is easy to count.

**40 a5, b5; 41 ab, Nb6; 42 Kc5, Na4; 43 Kc6, Nb2; 44 Kb6.**

This ending is not won for Black, despite White's remotely posted king. The need to cop the KRP plays hob with all Black's conceits. The drawing plan is also childishly simple, although there is one important variation to see; 44 ... , Nd3; 45 Na6, Kf4; 46 gf, Kd5; 47 f5, gf; 48 g5 and White wins.

Perhaps we should interpolate a vital maxim for the ending which other writers have neglected: "As soon as you see that your ending is lost, take a long pause to find out how to draw it." What's the plan, man?

In this case the plan is to give up the two most advanced pawns and hang onto the g3 pawn. Meantime the king rushes back like crazy to support that pawn and cover the queening square. If Black plays to kill the g3 pawn, White goes after the pawn on h7. The advanced RP is a real plus in the ending, although the vague general principles one encounters lead most players to think it must be weak.

A sample variation: 44 ... , Nd3; 45 Ka6, Kd5; 46 Kb5, Ke4; 47 Bd6!, Nf2; 48 g5, Nh3; 49 Be7, Kf3; 50 Kc4, Kg3; 51 Kd5, Kg4; 52 Ke6, Ng5; 53 Kf6 and the draw is clear. Contrariwise, if Black goes for the g5 pawn White gets to the g3 pawn with his king.

This position is a superb illustration of the strength of diagonal king moves. In essence the White king can threaten to reach his own 2nd rank and his opponent's from the same square.

From now on this game is a morality play about how you should not be afraid of the living dead. I play it like a zombie and end up back in the grave.

**44 ... , Nc4; 45 Ka6, Ne5; 46 g5, Kf5; 47 Kb5, Nf3; 48 Kc6?, Ng5; 49 Kd7, Kf6!; 50 Ke8, Nf7; 51 Kf8, g5; 52 Kg8, Kg6!**

White's little cheapo was 52 ... , gf; 53 gf, Kg6; 54 f5 drawing. In eight more moves I resigned because Black keeps White's king away and can always interfere with the QB's observation of any dark squares on the road to queening.

Probably most of you who have played through this article and seen what I can do to endings will now want to bring me your pigs and steers so as to get marvelous cutlets and short ribs.

## CalChess Membership Agenda

Approval of last year's meeting minutes  
Reports of Chairman and Board Members  
Questions directed to the Board

### Action Items:

Direction to Delegates to the USCF annual meeting  
Amendment to the Constitution/Bylaws — That "Editor of Chess Voice shall not be an elected position."  
Election of 1982-83 officers.



# Book Reviews

**Persona non Grata** by Viktor Korchnoi with Lenny Cavallaro; Thinkers' Press, 147 pp., \$8.95. Published, 1981.

Reviewed by R.E. Fauber

This work by Viktor Korchnoi (living in German speaking Switzerland, Korchnoi has adopted the German transliteration of his name, which has also bedeviled English speakers with Tchaikowsky and Tchigorin) deals with the politico-social conflicts of his life since he declared his desire not to return to the Soviet Union in 1976 and focuses on the turmoil which occurred during his match with Anatoly Karpov at Baguio City in 1978.

Originally this was published in German as *Anti-Chess*. That book was explicitly designed as a dithyramb condemning all things Soviet. Prior to publication Korchnoi infomed the pertinent people in Politburo and also Karpov that he would not publish the book if they would release his family to rejoin him in Switzerland. The appropriate officials were not appropriately impressed. The English version has extensive reworking by Lenny Cavallaro which makes it much more readable and much less hortatory. When Korchnoi speaks for himself, it appears in italics.

If you like the power struggles of ideological politics, this book is a must. It proves that there is Leninism and then there is even more Leninism. If you can't beat them, imitate them.

There are also all 32 games of the 1978 match, some of them deeply annotated by Korchnoi and others somewhat less thoroughly probed by Lev Alburt and Leonid Shamkovich. That consumes about 50 pages of the total.

Personally, I found this book very revealing of Korchnoi's character, and it made me very unhappy to read it. Korchnoi can be very cordial in person when it suits his purposes. He is a little angel around Yasser Seirawan. He is only nice to get something from the exchange. Basically Korchnoi is just like all the Soviet officials he deploras.

Korchnoi is just another nasty Communist. He was a Party member, but he did not get what he wanted and left the country. Heatedly he denounces Soviet Communists, but he thinks like one — his attitudes and opinions are all shaped by that insistence on bending history to suit one's own power purposes.

Korchnoi and Alexander Solzhenitsin may be part of a gigantic KGB plot to turn diehard Commies loose on the Western World where they can better attack our protected values which offer hope for all to live a decent life.

In an afterward Korchnoi makes his anti-liberal bias unmistakable, "Besotted by liberal sentiments, the grandmaster was not bothered by the fact that the Soviet Union and East Germany keep their people like slaves. . . Let the liberals understand: by kind words, persuasion and rapprochement one cannot get anything from the Soviets."

I have been a liberal my whole life — even when I also considered myself a Republican. Being a liberal also made parting with the Republican Party that much easier as I approached my majority. Being a Republican or Commie, you can take refuge in your country club. A liberal is out trying to get along with regular people and getting pounded upon from all sides. You have to be tough to be a liberal. I vividly remember Communists trying to take over our liberal meetings. After that I went into action, they left the room looking like Swiss cheese. Soft and liberal are not one word like "damyankee."

Let Korchnoi understand that, met by nasty words, coercion, and head-on conflict, the Russians and East Germans will not have to keep anyone like slaves. The whole world will be a prison camp. A liberal explicitly rejects the idea that you must give your all for a cause, because the liberal cause is that society owes you something too, that society and its people have reciprocal obligations. Just as you have obligations to your government and your employer, and maybe your chess organization, they also have obligations to you. To abrogate that reciprocal obligation for the sake of making a point or carrying away opposition by main force is simply to cancel the whole point of Western Civilization. Our civilization has spent centuries trying to create a world of ideas with which we can make life worth living for all the people, not just the country club members or the Communist Party members, but all people — think what they may while living that life.

Korchnoi in 1974 criticized those who had become angered at Richard Nixon's attempt to cover-up the illegal activities he and his aides participated in. "It is ridiculous," he said. "Maybe if he would shut up his critics, it might reduce crime."

No, let everybody speak his mind and be civil to one another. I am willing to accord this to Korchnoi, but I think he is just another Commie, a Grandmaster Trotsky.

Thinkers' Press; 423 Brady Street; Davenport, IA 52801.

**The English Chess Explosion;** by Murray Chandler and Ray Keene; B.T. Batsford Ltd. (London) 1981; 120 pages; Algebraic Notation.

Reviewed by John Watson, IM

This is a fun book, short and yet full of chessplayers and their games. For those who wonder what's going on in England (now with 5 GMs!), *The English Chess Explosion* chronicles the development of players such as Keene, Hartston, Miles, Mestel, Nunn and Speelman, along with the feats of up-and-comers like Short, Hodgson, and Law. Also to this reviewer's delight, there's even an excerpt from *Chessman Comics!* What more could one ask?

Seriously, American readers may well take less interest in such material than their British counterparts, but some features of the book are worth noting, e.g. a list of 35(!) corporate sponsors of British chess and a description of the extensive youth chess program carried on there. Why such sponsors and promotion can't be found here in a larger and richer country remains an enigma. At any rate, most chess fans will take interest in the characterizations of England's top players, some of whom will certainly be in the international spotlight for at least another decade. Toss in the games (mainly short and tactical) and you've got easy, entertaining reading. Congratulations to GM Keene and IM Chandler for keeping this book light, and within bounds.

**Analysing the Endgame:** by Jonathan Speelman; B.T Batsford Ltd. (London) 1981; 142 pages; Algebraic Notation.

Reviewed by John Watson IM

First, a word on the value of endgame study. In the Edward Lasker Memorial International this spring (New York, 1981), I reached a king-and-rook versus king-and-pawn ending versus Yehuda Grunfeld, a GM and the eventual winner of the tournament. I calculated well ahead to an apparently lost position, perfunctorily played out the moves, and dropped a point. Afterwards it turned out

cont. on p. 111



**Analyzing the Endgame cont.**

that there was a drawing trick. To be sure, it was a trick unfamiliar to most of the GMs and IMs present; nevertheless, I was very frustrated. Much more frustrated, however when in the next months I read **two** articles which showed this exact trick! Pal Benko wrote the first, in an endgame column, and the second was by Jon Speelman, as part of a chapter "Pieces versus Pawns" in his book *Analyzing the Endgame*.

Jon Speelman recently gained his Grandmaster title and is securely in the forefront of England's chessic "new wave," along with Miles, Nunn, Stean, and the youngster Short. Jon is a full-time professional with fanatic devotion to the game and considerable natural talent. His originality in the openings and middlegame is already known to most top players. And yet, surprisingly, his first book deals with endings. It is divided into three parts: "Basic Endings," "Limits of Analysis," and "Practical Endings." "Basic Endings" investigates theoretical positions and ascribes new assessments to some of them. This is in many respects the best part of the book and clearly establishes the author's competency in this stage of the game. There are diverting king-and-pawn studies, a deep investigation of the so-called "combined method" with rook-and-pawn versus rook, a nice chapter on pieces versus pawns, and a study of queen-and-pawn versus queen which includes a bust of some Averbach work.

"Limits of Analysis" in part devotes 17 pages to the Spassky-Fischer first game 29. . . Bxh2? sacrifice (remember?). A bad move, but it shouldn't lose, says Speelman. I admit to becoming bored in this section, although I faithfully plowed through it. At some point, as Speelman himself admits, judgment has to take precedence over analysis.

The final section, "Practical Endings," analyzes 12 fairly random positions, many of them the author's, and reminds me of Mednis' **CL&R** column, with the commentary a level or two higher (no need for elementary tips).

Some general comments on *Analyzing the Endgames*: Speelman is a dedicated, hard-working writer who reminds one of Timman in *The Art of Analysis*. His examples are not **always** the most stimulating, but his zeal is unquestionable. This is, moreover, **original** analysis, and refreshing for that reason alone. The main problem with the book, in fact, is a technical one: typos. There are an exasperating number of errors in typesetting and notation. Time and again, e.g. "3 Ke7" should read "3 Kf7," and pieces and pawns are on the wrong squares in diagrams. Many moves are simply illegal. All this would be more forgivable if the subject were different, e.g. a collection of games. But with endings, the result can be very annoying, e.g. often Kf7 and Ke7 are **both** logical candidates. Besides, the number of errors goes well beyond the limit that even a casual proofreading job should have established.

Overall, the book rates applause. Any endgame lover will certainly enjoy it, and most players should, too. Very likely one does better to browse, e.g. from chapter to chapter, than read it straight through as I did. This is a thoughtful work, and will reward a thoughtful, unhurried reading.

**Reviewed by R.E. Fauber**

Jim "the Marf" Marfia deserves a great deal of recognition for his translations of Russian chess literature, particularly his superb rendering of David Bronstein's classic *Neuhausen-Zurich, 1953*. But Bronstein was syntactically correct. Speaking in his own language Marfia has chosen to attempt an informal, "breezy" style. We find that "Not a few gave it their best shot," which is more than we can say for Marfia, who does not seem to realize that writing in an informal style is more work than writing in a formal style. He has sentences so long that even Marcel Proust would have made two of them.

This book is a great shame to author and publisher.

The idea that it is annotated is, in itself, deceiving. At one diagram Marfia writes, "At this point, White probably heaved a sigh of relief — who wouldn't? His queen is active, he's a pawn up, and Black's attack appears to be contained." There follows one of the most obvious exchange sacrifices on record, which leads to a forced mate. Marfia achieves triviality while striving for drama.

Occasionally Marfia offers a brief variation, but most of his notes seem dedicated to the principle of avoiding criticism by avoiding any analysis. At another point, when Black has just resigned, he explains the decision by saying "Now I can curl up with the appropriate chapters of Smyslov and Levenfish's **Rook Endings**, to try to figure out why Black resigned!" On the facing page he astutely notes, "Whether Soltis' plan is any better or worse than mine is for better heads that this one to guess."

This is annotation?

A parochial grounding in chess leads Marfia to identify Jeremy Silman as a Californian transplanted from Chicago. Actually Silman was a Californian who went to Chicago to test the waters and decided to move back.

Marfia also has an idea on how to protect the leading players from spectator noise, which had been tried in California five years before and found to be both stupid and worse than the method employed in Palo Alto.

The motive for writing the book seems to be simply a desire to do the tournament bulletins at the St. Paul Open in 1982. By round four he is carping at the accuracy of Max Burkett's bulletins: "I was less than impressed by the proofreading, however. . . Eventually I decided to forego any further sightseeing, in order to spend my days at the far less pleasurable. . . task of proofreading the bulletins myself."

Do you believe that? For one thing Marfia was playing in the tournament. So he exhausts himself making proof corrections on games he does not even need to read let alone play over? Poor Marf.

The paragraph also gives the impression that Burkett's games were so unplayable that great effort needed to be expended just to set them to rights. Marfia is correct in that there were typos in the bulletins, always produced in under a day culling a mass of 300 or more games. They were easy typos to spot, however. Of the games I played over, Burkett committed about one typo per three games.

Marfia, on the other hand, had months to prepare this book, but after one diagram he recommends. . . Nd2, but the diagram shows no Black knight whatsoever.

I thoroughly enjoyed hating page after page of this verbose tripe. I love to express negative sentiments. In recent years I have had great problems: I love my wife; I love my former wife; I love the two dogs I left behind; I love chess; I even love most chess players. Always writing positive has put a strain on my limited writing talents. I just wish this book had been a shade better so I could really tear it apart, but it is not a serious enough effort to elicit more than a junk review. He who criticizes this book knocks trash. The book is not good; the games are not particularly inspired — and there are more in Burkett's bulletins.

And so I have to forego the opportunity to write something really cutting. There is not enough meat here to cut.

**1981 U.S. Championship**, by Larry Christiansen; Chess Enterprises \$5.00

cont. on p. 118



# AMATEUR VS GRANDMASTER

FEAR Rampant on a Field of Black and White

by Robert T. Gordon

An unacknowledged companion to chess in a grandmaster/amateur encounter is the ingredient of FEAR. The amateur is scared grey. After all, the grandmaster is a chess wizard. From the first move the victim barely stays alive at the board.

This game was played and played by an amateur at his second simultaneous exhibition. He recorded his impressions shortly after the event.

(Gordon is very modest. This game occurred between him and Walter Browne at a simultaneous in Sacramento in 1974. Browne having been fortified by a 1966 Chateau Margaux, which he pronounced excellent, yielded only one draw and a loss in 30 games. This was one of them. Since then Gordon has botten better, and Browne no longer gives simuls in Sacramento — just a coincidence — editor).

**Sicilian Defense; R. Gordon (1378)— W. Browne (2562): 1 e4, c5.**

There is no time to think of the ramifications of the first move. The wizard is here and gone before I can reflect on what I've left myself open for.

Oh! Oh! Here he comes again. What can I do. Of course, it's:  
**2 Nf3, d6.**

Wheew! I survived that series. The magic has not begun yet. What do I do next. Oh, yes. Exchange the pawns.

**3 d4, cd; 4 Nd4, Nf6.**

Mother of God! I've lost a pawn already! No, wait, Nf5, Bf5; 6 ef, and I can protect the pawn with g4. Oh, no, 5 ... , Ne4 is still good. Let's see — Qe2 holds. No, Qd3 is better, since I can move the KB. What AM I thinking? The move is obvious (don't PANIC!).

**5 Nc3, a6.**

Settle down, This is looking like the last few tournament games. Maybe he's not a sorcerer. I just might not be turned into a frog in six moves.

**6 Be3, e6.**

OK. Now all I have to do is develop my other bishop and get the queen off the back rank. As soon as he commits to either the K or Q-side, I can castle the other way — skipping out of danger (the foolishness that passes through our minds — out of danger. HAH).

**7 Qd2, Be7.**

So, he's playing the waiting game too. Well, I can wait. Once his queen is committed I won't have her looming when I castle.

**8 Be2.**

Take that sucker!

**8 ... , Nbd7.**

Oh Lord! I can't wait forever. What do I do. If I move the K-side pawns and then have to castle K-side the position is compromised. I can castle Q-side and have the pawn advantage, but he gets the half-open file. What to do? **What to do?** Let's see. Pawn storm the K-side? No. I've looked at that; my K-side will be open. Oh, Lord! He's coming. Move! Move! (The amateur falls apart.)

**9 0-0-0, Qc7.**

See, he is a magician! As soon as I castle, there is a queen staring down my throat.

**10 F3, b5.**

Is this danger? He is just paving the way to fianchetto his QB plus protecting the QRP. But everything a grandmaster does is danger, stupid.

**11 g4.**

The next a drive to g5 with major problems for his KN. Hey! This game is becoming fun. I've got pressure on the K-side. Although my king is on the same file as his queen, I've got all my minor peaces and my queen ready to help. I have only one undeveloped piece, whereas he is sitting on four. I think I've got a handle on this game.

**11 ... , b4.**

Maybe he doesn't need those other four pieces against me. Good Lord! Where can the knight go? Both Nb5 and Nd5 are losers. He's got me! Nb1? That just drives me to the wall. Then he can freeze the life from me. There's sorcery here. The grandmaster stands revealed

in all his raiment. Every piece I have will be driven back. I can see it now — a smothered mate. Oh, what about a4? Is there any alternative? Let's see: Na4, Qa5; 13 b3, Nc5; 14 Nc6, Qc7; 15 Ne7, Qe7; 16 Nc5, dc; 17 g5, Nd7; 18 f4 and the pawn storm is activated. (The things an amateur thinks about!)

**12 Na4, Nc5.**

Hell, I've lost the knight. It's not protected. What have I missed? I'm doomed! Destruction is at hand! Lost in 13 moves!

Oops. Wait a second. His QNP looks loose. GAWD.

Here he comes! Decide! Take it or not? He cannot cover it completely. He's here!

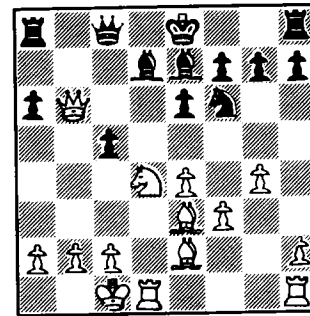
**13 Qb4, Bd7.**

I knew it! I knew it! That pawn was a cloak he threw over my eyes. It was poisoned. Let's see 14 Nc5? No, dc is a double attack massacre. 14 Qc4? No, d5 opens me up like a can of sardines — Oh, hell, Qc4 means Ba4 and an easy loss for White. Here he comes again. I can exchange my queens and worry about the knight later.

**14 Qb6, Qc8.**

Whew! Saved for the minute. Geeze my queen is getting into a hole. But what do I do with the knight? What can I do? He is almost here. He IS here.

**15 Nc5, dc.**



What is happening? Black is sitting on two isolated pawns, as well as being a pawn down. According to Horowitz and Mott-Smith (**Point Count Chess**) I have an overwhelming advantage. If I have an overwhelming advantage, why am I glad I wore my brown pants tonight? Oh, God! The other knight! It's lost. If the knight goes, the queen follows. What can I do with the knight? I've got to do — HERE HE COMES — something with the knight. Thank God, b3 is open.

**16 Nb3, c4.**

Good Lord! Has the magician turned this isolani into a djinni to haunt me? How far does the grandmaster's vision extend.

**17 Nc5.**

Safe for the moment: two defenders, two attackers. But wait. Is Black's QBP lost? It is screened from its defenders.

**17 ... , Rb8.**

Oh, hell. Forget the QBP. Where can the queen go? Qa6 looks like a queen trap (It isn't; it only loses a piece), and Qa5 makes Rb5 look very strong. What has he seduced me into? Is he Circe, as well as sorcerer?

**18 Qa7, Ra8; 19 Qb6, Rb8.**

What is happening here? This is the second time in this position. Am I going to get out of this alive? Qa5 is still poor, and Qa6 drops the knight. What can I do? Here he is again. I said, "I don't know if you remember with all these games, but this is the second time in this position."

**20 Qa7.**

"Would you like to draw?"

He studied the position for about half a minute, then agreed. Whatever else I may or not do in chess, at least I **fearlessly** played a grandmaster to a draw — well, semi-fearlessly.



## Association of College Unions Championship

### People's Chess Tournament

The 9th annual People's Chess Tournament, played in the Student Union of the University of California, Berkeley from February 13-15, was a moderate success. A total of 111 players entered the six round event and 26 of them took home over \$2700 in prizes.

The usual organizer and director of this event, Alan Benson, has found it necessary to cease organizing chess affairs — much to the regret of all who know him. His frequent and well-run tournaments were the center of chess activities in the north Bay Area, and a large community of chess players developed their game through many years of playing in Benson tournaments.

Whether these tournaments continue and how many there will be has yet to be resolved. Players should watch for flyers in **Chess Voice** and, perhaps later, for notices in **Chess Life**. In addition, players interested in upcoming tournaments should maintain frequent contact with their local chess clubs. This tournament was organized late so that publicity was late, a too frequent but unavoidable situation with many tournaments. Most organizers and club directors receive each other's flyers, which they are happy to pass on to interested parties.

The Student Union Program, Entertainment, and Recreation Board (SUPERB) continued as sponsor for this tournament, providing the site at a considerable discount. The very active Hayward master, Tom Dorsch, for the first time assisted in directing rather than playing in a tournament. Dorsch did an excellent job at this new task. But it was the warm and friendly players, who braved a rainstorm to play in this event who made it a particular pleasure to direct.

Mike Goodall, TD

#### People's Tournament Results

**Master/Expert:** 1-2 John Grefe, Jeremy Silman 5-1; 3 Renard Anderson 4½

**Experts:** James Blackwood, Aaron Stearns, Mike Arne, James Waide 4.

**A Section:** Richard Finacom, Charles Brunton, Alan Kobernat, Zoran Lazetich 4½

**B Section:** Steve Hanamura 5½; Matt Healy 4½; William Rogers, Edgar Sheffield, John Shepardson, Eric Hennell 4.

**C Section:** Mangone, Jan Olsson 4½; Jay Blodgett 4.

**D to Unrated Section:** Lawrence Walker 5; Jon Johnson 4½; Glenn Wong, Joe Lumibao, Edward Garrett, Jeff Jones 4.

Renard Anderson finished in the prize money because he was ripping people up like this. Isn't even Fritzingers's favorite Philidor sacred any more?

**Philidor; R. Anderson — D. Fritzingers:** 1 e4, e5; 2 Nf3, d6; 3 d4, Nf6; 4 de, Ne4; 5 Qd5, Nc5; 6 ed, Bd6.

The Fritz likes to maneuver behind his lines, but now there are no lines behind with to maneuver.

7 Be3, N36; 8 Nc3, 0-0; 9 0-0-0, Nd7; 10 Qh5, a6.

Black has more problems than immediately leap to the eye. The main one is the queen, which is always badly placed. Barring a radical mastectomy, best may be the awkward 10 ..., Qf6 so that 11 Nb5, Bf4. Eventually Black wants to fianchetto his queen. No, 11 Ng5 ensures an edge.

11 Bd3, g6; 12 Qh6, Re8; 13 Ng5, Ng5; 14 Bg5, Bf8; 15 Qh4, f6; 16 Bc4, Kh8; 17 Bh6, Re5; 18 g4, b5.

On 18 ..., Qe8; 19 Rd7.

19 Bd5, b4; 20 Ba8, bc; 21 Bc6, Ba3.

A valiant try which leaves Black just one move shy of salvation.

22 Bd7, Bb2; 23 Kb1, g5; 24 Bf5, Qg8; 25 Bg5, fg; 26 Qh6, Re8; 27 Rhe1, Rf8; 28 Bc8, Rc8; 29 Qf6 1-0.

More games on p. 114

Karl Yee of the University of California, Davis won the northern California ACU championship by scoring 5-0. In second place was Craig Mar of San Jose State University, who scored 4½, drawing only Thomas Weisbein in round three. Scoring 4 and leading the Experts were Bruce Kovalsky and Eric Peterson.

The leading A player was Eric Neilson with 3½, while Roger McKee's 3 points led the B's.

This tournament would normally have qualified players to play for the national college union championship, but this year they are not having it.

This was a crucial win for Karl Yee at the Association of College Unions Regional Championship. Some nice Q-side action dominates matters.

**Vienna Game; T. Weisbein — K. Yee:** 1 e4, e5; 2 Nc3, Nf6; 3 g3, Bc5; 4 Bg2, Nc6; 5 Nf3, d6; 6 d3, a6; 7 0-0, Be6; 8 Be3, Be3!

Jot this down in your ECO, which here gives 8 ..., Nd4; 9 Bd4! with some edge to White. These KPs are a pain, particularly with the KB mired on g2.

9 fe, 0-0, 10 d4, Bd7; 11 a3.

Doubtless better was 11 de when the KPs restrict Black's knights.

11 ..., Re8; 12 Qd3, b5; 13 Nd2, Ne7; 14 Nb3, Be6; 15 Rfd1, Qb8; 16 Qf1, Bc4; 17 Qf3, Bb3; 18 cb, b4; 19 Ne2, ba; 20 Ra3.

Supine: play 20 ba and pray.

20 ..., Nc6; 21 Nc3, Qb6; 22 Nd5, Nd5; 23 ed, Nb4; 24 Rf1, f6; 25 Qf2, ed; 26 ed, Nd3; 27 Qc2, Qd4; 28 Kh1, Qb2; 29 Qb2, Nb2; 30 Rfa1, Nd3; 31 Bf1.

One way to simplify into disaster is 31 Ra6, Re1; 32 Re1, Ra6.

31 ..., Nb4; 32 Ra4, Rab8; 33 Rc1, Re7; 34 Rc3, Rb6; 35 Ra5, Kf8; 36 Bh3, g6; 37 Be6; c5; 38 Kg2, Kg7; 39 h4, f5; 40 Kf3, Kf6; 41 Rc1, Nd3; 42 Rc3, Ne5; 43 Ke3, Rb7; 44 Bc8, Rb3; 45 Bb7, Rc3; 46 Kf2, Nd3; 47 Kg2, Nb4; 48 Ba6, Nd5; 49 Bb7, Ne3; 50 Kf2, Ng4; 51 Kg2, Ke5 0-1.

Reading the scoresheets from this tournament proved highly entertaining. Tournament winner Yee wrote on his first scoresheet "College Something or other." Later he wrote, "Silly something" and finally in the last round he inscribed the place name slot with "Something depriving me of sleep."

After this game Steve Levine wrote on his scoresheet, under the category of opening, "Garbage Cann." It is a Caro, but you can see why he might have taken this view of the opening.

**Caro-Kann Defense; D.R. Wada — S. Levine:** 1 e4, c6; 2 d4, d5; 3 ed, ce; 4 Bd3, Nc6; 5 c3, Qc7.

More exact seems 5 ..., Nf6; 6 Ne2, Bg4 with the firm intention of trading the bishop for the knight.

6 Ne2, e6?!; 7 Bf4, Bd6; 8 Bd6, Qd6; 9 0-0, Nf6; 10 Nd2, 0-0; 11 Ng3, Rb8; 12 Re1, b5; 13 Nf3, Bd7; 14 a3, a5; 15 Ne5, Qc7; 17 Re3, b4.

Amazingly this "innocent" pawn move on the Q-side is the reason for losing on the K-side. Although White is clearly better.

17 ab, ab; 18 Nh5, Ne5; 19 Nf6, gf; 20 Bh7, Kh7; 21 Qh5, Kg7; 22 de, Rg8; 23 Rg3, Kf8; 24 Qh6, Ke7; 25 ef, Kd6; 26 Rg8, Rg8; 27 Qf4, e5; 28 Qb4, Qc5; 29 Ra6, Bc6; 30 Qb7, Re8; 31 Qf7, Qb5; 32 Qe8, Qa6; 33 Qe7 1-0.

Hey, I got an idea. Let's all go to the massacre!

**Queen's Gambit: E. Peterson — S. Lyon:** 1 e4, c6; 2 d4, d5.

Everybody is playing the Caro-Kann these days. It may become more noxious than the Sicilian, if the present trend continues.

3 ed, cd; 4 c4, dc?!; 5 Bc4, e6; 6 Nf3, Nf6; 7 0-0, Nc6; 8 Nc3, Be7; 9 Qe2, Nd4?

From a different move order books have been recommending an Rd1, but ..., d3 has not been particularly refuted.

10 Nd4, Qd4; 11 Rd1, Qh4.

The closest thing to hopeful is 11 ..., Qc5 when the queen will lead a busy life.

cont. on pg. 114

# Tournaments

## Chess Cheapo

Some 53 brave and daring souls fighting flood waters and mud slides wandered into the Federal disaster area of Marin County to play in the Chess Cheapo, January 9-10, 1982 at the San Rafael Community Center. The tournament was directed by Art Marthinsen (who managed to shovel the mud out of his driveway in time for the first round).

### Results

1-2 Charles Powell, Keith Victers 5-0. 3-4 Elliott Winslow, Robert Karnisky 4.

1st Expert: Kevin Binkley 4.

1st A: Michael Fitzgerald 3½

1st B: Taylor Kingston 3½.

1-3rd C: Jack McMann, Nick Casares, Tim Taylor 3.

1st-3rd D and under: Erik Finkelstein, Maurice Worden, Peter Thonet 3.

## The 6th North Bay Open

The 6th North Bay Open was held over the weekend of February 6-7, 1982 at the San Rafael Community Center. Some 74 players participated in this annual event to vie for \$1100 in prize money. The tournament was sponsored by the Ross Valley Chess Club and was directed by Art Marthinsen.

### Results

1st-3rd: Charles Powell, Paul Enright, Philip Cofert 4½-½ 4th to 10th Gabriel Sanchez, Robert Karnisky, Borel Menas, Mike Arne, Donald Urqhart, Jonathan Silverman, Jerry Walls 4.

1st-2nd A: Roy Henock, Gary Smith 3½.

1st-3rd B: Dante Banez, Taylor Kingston, Howard Pendell 3.

1st-5th C: Peter McMillan, Steve Rubenstein, Tim Taylor, Duane Freer, Ruben Fariu 3.

1st D/E: Oscar Galay 3.

1st Unrated: Vitaly Kleiman 3½.

## ACU cont.

12 Nb5, 0-0; 13 Rd4, Qh5; 14 g4, Qc5; 15 Be3, Qc6; 15 Rc1, Bc5. "This game ain't no fun no more," Black says. He might try 16 ..., e5 hoping that White gleefully would pounce on 17 Bf7. In fact 16 ..., e5 is not a bad move at all.

17 Bd3, b6; 18 Rd6, Qb7; 19 Bc5, bc; 20 Rc5, Qe7; 21 Rc7, Nd7; 22 Qe4, Rb8; 23 Qh7 1-0.

And then there is the story of Paul Morphy taking on jovial Judge Meek, but that was in the last century. This century it is Mike Shie. Is giving similar positional lessons to the good master Alan Wada.

**Hyper Semi-Classical Defense: M. Shields — A. Wada: 1 e4, d6; d4, g6; 3 Nc3, Bg7; 4 f4, c6; 5 Nf3, b5; 6 Bd3, Bg4; 7 Be3, b4; 8 Nb1, e6.**

The hyper-classical school recommends 8 ..., Qb6 with the noble aim of winning a pawn.

9 0-0, Ne7; 10 Nbd2, f5?!; 11 Qe1, Bf3, 12 Nf3, 0-0.

Perhaps it is more of a struggle after 12 ..., a5; 13 a3, ba, but White is having fun in the sun.

13 Qb4, h6; 14 Rae1, a5; 15 Qb3, d5; 16 ed, ed; 17 Bf2, Nd7; 18 Qa3, Nc8; 19 Re6, Rf6; 20 Rfe1, Nf8; 21 Re8, Qd6; 22 Qd6, Rd6; 23 R1e7, Bf6; 24 Rc7, Bd8; 25 Rb7, Ra7; 26 Ra7, Na7; 27 Ne5, Kg7; 28 a4!, Bf6; 29 Ra8, Be5 but 1-0.

## People's Tournament cont.

Co-winner Grefe stopped Anderson's string of wins at four straight with this sharp production.

**Benoni: J. Grefe — R. Anderson: 1 d4, Nf6; 2 Nf3, e6; 3 c4, c5; 4 d5, ed; 5 cd, d6; 6 Nc3, g6; 7 Bf4, a6; 8 e4, Bg4.**

I am not sure about this variation, but the push e5 does not seem so terrifying when White's development is still backward. In Silman-McCambridge; Bagby, 1982 occurred 8 ..., b5?!; 9 Qe2!?, Nh5; 10 Bg5, F6?!.

9 Be2, Bf3; 10 Bf3, Qe7.

Up until Black's 10th this was also Fauber-Lee in the same round. Lee played 10 ..., Bg7; 11 0-0 and 12 e5 simply did not seem like much. The crux of the matter emerges after 12 ..., de; 13 Be5, Nbd7; 14 Bf4, b5, and is White's QP strong or weak? I guess, if you're Grefe, it's strong and, if Fauber, weak.

11 0-0, Nbd7; 12 Re1, Nd5; 13 Bd2, Bg7; 14 Bg3, 0-0; 15 f4, Ned7; 16 Bf3, c4.

This must be losing: 16 ..., Rfd8 has some strange ideas behind it. 17 e5, Ne8; 18 Qd4, b5; 19 Ne4, de; 20 d6, Qe6; 21 Ng5, Qf5.

This is definitely "hold 'er Newt" time. Black is definitely not heading for the River Jordan. The vigorous might try 21 ..., ed; 22 Nd6; fe; 23 Ba8, Nd6.

22 fe, Rad8; 23 h4, Ne5; 24 Be5, Rd6; 25 Bg7!, Rd4; 26 Bd4, Nd6; 27 Be5, Qd7; 28 Rad1, Qa7; 29 Bd4, Qc7; 30 Bd5, h6; 31 Ne4, Ne4; 32 Re4, Rd8; 33 Rde1, Rf8; 34 Re7, Qf4; 35 Bc3, Qd6; 36 Rf7, Qc5; 37 Kh1 1-0.

What a battle force 2 bishops and 2 rooks make.

**Berkeley People's 2-13-82; Colle: D. McDaniel — C. Blackmon: 1 d4, Nf6; 2 Nf3, e6; 3 e3, d5.**

And we see the influence of the "Dean of American Chess" at work. Two areas of opening research where George Koltanowski continues to contribute are in the Koll(t)e and Max Kolty Attack in the Giuoco Piano. Black does not have to be so obliging as this. Instead 3 ..., c5 makes White think a little.

4 Bd3, c5; 5 c3, Nbd7; 6 Nbd2, Qc7?!; 7 0-0, Bd6?

SO he's putting up a fight for e5. Simply 6 ..., Be7; 7 0-0, b6 and Bb7 contests the crucial e4 better.

8 e4, cd; 9 cd, d3; 10 Ne4, Nd4; 11 Be4, Nf6; 12 Bd3, h6?

A fatal weakening. You cannot advance targets to be shot at in such an open position. Better was 12 ..., Bd7 intending to arrive at c6. The knight may enjoy d5, but the KB should be back on e7 for K-side defense.

13 Re1, 0-0; 14 Ne5, b6; 15 Qf3, Bb7; 16 Qg3, Kh8; 17 Qh4, Rac8; 18 Bh6, Nh7.

Up til now played just like Koltanowski at a simul. White should just keep chopping 19 Bg7, Kg7; 20 Qh7, Kf6; 21 Qh4, Kg7; 22 Qg5, Kh8; 23 Qh6 etc.

19 Bg5, g6; 20 Re3, Be5; 21 de, Qc6; 22 Bf6, Kg8; 23 Qh7 1-0.

## American Scholastic Championships

Scholastic championships, like June, are busting out all over. Bryce Perry's State Scholastic Championship is set for March 27-8. John Marks is having a Northern California Team Invitational in San Francisco, May 26. (See Dec.-Jan. **Chess Voice** for details)

Now we learn that the American Scholastic Championships will take place May 21-3 at the Quality Inn Hotel in Anaheim. It will be an 8 round Swiss in two sections, one for high school and junior high students and teams, the other for elementary students and teams.

The top high school student will receive trophy and \$200, and the top high school team receives a trophy and \$300. There are money prizes for teams and individuals down to 5th. The top elementary team receives a trophy and four chess sets, as do the 2nd place and third place elementary teams. The best elementary team also receives four visits to Disneyland.

Details on the flyer make it difficult to give the exact format of the tourney, but it sounds as though the play is by individual rather than team against team and that the total scores of the four highest scorers from a particular school are summed to determine the "team winner."

It is also not clear what the entry fee of \$18.50 covers. An individual or a whole team. For further information write to Western Pacific Chess, 12660 Buaro St., Suite A; Garden Grove, CA 92640.



# Tournaments

## San Jose State University Annual

The San Jose State University Annual, held December 25-27, 1981, attracted 105 players and was directed by Francisco and Amada Sierra.

Prize winners were:

**Open:** Peter Biyiasas and Jeremy Silman, San Francisco, 5-1; 3rd Kenny Fong, Hayward, 4½-2½.

**Expert:** Albert Chao, Colorado, 4-2, 2nd to 3rd Robert Sferra, San Jose and Mike Arne, Menlo Park, 3½-2½.

**"A":** John Barnard, Sonora, 3½; 2nd to 4th Vladimir Pafnutieff, Burlingame, Joseph Ruggiero, San Francisco, Lucy Collier, Stanford, 3.

**"B":** Jimmy Woo, San Jose, Donie Johnsen, San Jose 5-1; 3rd Jesse Flores, Santa Clara, 4½.

**"C":** Mark Barnett, Palo Alto, 4½, 2nd to 3rd Charles Glidden, Los Gatos, Joseph Purvis, San Jose 3½.

**Unrated:** Mark Neubieser, Santa Clara, 3½; 2nd to 3rd Bernard Kalinawan, San Jose, Mehran Rhozgar, San Jose, 2½.

## 7th Chico Open

Directed by Richard Rowe with the assistance of John Orr, the Chico Open attracted 67 players who came from as far away as Winnemucca, NV and Fullerton, CA. Four masters and six experts made this one of the strongest events the Chico area has hosted.

### Open

1st David Gliksman, Fullerton 5-0; 2nd James MacFarland, Sacramento 4½; 3rd Robert Hess, Oakland 4.

### "A"

Greg Pinelli, San Jose; Duane Wilk, Gualala; Roy Gobets, Chico; Tom Reikko, Grass Valley 4.

### "B"

Art Waddell, Sacramento 3½ 2nd Larry Dickason, Chico; Herman Baxchet, Chico; Charles Kinzie, Carlsbad; Raymond Wheeler, Sparks, Nv; Alonzo Marroquin, Yuba City; Loren Storrs, Chico 3.

### "C"

Bob Rinex, Paradise; Scott Christiansen, Chico 3½.

### "D"

Garry Peterson, Woodland; Robert Santry, Red Bluff 3

### "E-F-Unrated"

Bob Mortensen, Oroville 3 L.D. Crocker, North Highlands, 2½ Scott Christiansen's performance drew the most attention. He gained 165 rating points and defeated an expert, although himself rated only 1462. Yes, he is Larry's brother.

## Labor Day Class Championships

This is a late report on the Labor Day tournament, which at last report still had not been USCF rated. Held September 5-7, 1981 under the direction of Alen Benson and sponsored by U.C. Berkeley's SUPERB, it drew 121 entrants. Results:

### Master

John Grefe, Berkeley 5½-½; 2nd Elliott Winslow, San Francisco 5; 3rd James MacFarland, Sacramento; Gabriel Sanchez, Santa Clara; Marty Appleberry, Hayward; Richard Lobo, San Francisco, 4½

### Expert

Gene Lee, Mountain View; Allen Becker, Berkeley; Ronald Wright, Berkeley; Max Burkett, Oakland 4.

### "A"

Mark Noble, Wellington, New Zealand 5½; 2nd Dan Pearce, Auburn 5; 3rd Tom Stevens, Berkeley 4½; 4th Richard Finacom, Berkeley 4.

### "B"

Anthony Talley, San Francisco 6; 2nd Israel Parry, San Francisco; Daniel Finucane, Crockett; Bernard Lu, Pleasant Hill 4½; 5th Dennis Janssen, Berkeley 4.

### "C"

Rodolfo Yambao, Hercules 5; 2nd John Therriault, Mare Island; Michael Watt, San Jose 4; 4th Nick Casares, Oakland 3.

### "D-E-F-Unrated"

Joseph Lumibao, San Jose 5½; 2nd Paul Nolan, Alameda 5; 3rd John Howard, Sacramento; 4th Erik Finklestein, El Cerrito 3½.

## First Davis Open

Directed by Richard Rowe of Chico and organized by Thomas Manning of Davis, the First Davis Open drew 58 players to the U.C. Davis campus February 20-21.

Equal first were Mark Buckley, Fair Oaks; James MacFarland, Sacramento; and Romulo Fuentes, S. San Francisco 4-0.

Best junior was Danny Bayash (13 years old) with 3.

1st A was a scramble between Doug Anderson, Orangevale; Benjamin Gross, San Francisco; Reed Russell, Sacramento, Roy Gobets, Chico; Bill Davis, Petaluma; and Jacinto Gil Sierra — all with 3.

Also scoring 3-1 were the B's, Marvin Gilbert, Sacramento; Bernard Lu, Davis; and Bruce Till, Davis.

The C's mounted a massive tie: Donald King, San Jose; Paul Mangone, Grass Valley; Bob Riner, Paradise; Stewart Spada, Davis; Steven Matthews, Davis; Tom Manning, Davis; Marilyn Etzler, Davis; William Huseman, Rancho Cordova; and Harry Potter, Sacramento all scored 2-2.

In the D/E/F categories it was Robert Mendoza of Citrus Heights with 2.

The best unrated, Daniel Sanchez, Woodland also scored 2 points and earned an initial 1464 rating.

## BE A PATRON

From the USCF you get a rating and a magazine, but the organizational and promotional aspects of northern California chess centers around CalChess. CalChess coordinates the tournament schedule; it prods organizers to better efforts; through this magazine it provides a means of advertising tournaments.

CalChess does more than that. It stimulates scholastic chess activity and is organizing a high school league for northern California. Thus it is working to provide a pool of players who know the game and may enter into adult play as well. It is planning a circuit with additional prizes for tournament entrants.

CalChess could do more, but doing more costs money. This magazine is no inexpensive operation itself. We need more money to do our job right. You can be a Patron Member for a cost of \$25 a year. In return your name will be printed bi-monthly in the Patron Roll of Honor in this magazine. In addition we will mail your magazine first class, which gives added security that you will get the issue and get it fast, also it will then be forwarded if you move — which a bulk mailed magazine is not.

Your \$25 patron membership will give you the comfort of knowing that you are putting something back into the game which has given you so much pleasure. For such a great game chess is very inexpensive. You can get a board for the cost of three golf balls, and unless you play a very bad game, you are not apt to drive your board into the water. A clock and set cost less than a golf bag, and you are not even allowed to bring clubs to tournaments. Chess cannot thrive on good wishes, though. Give that little extra to keep it alive (Send to Chess Voice; 4125 Zephyr Way; Sacramento, CA 95821) (That way you'll get your first class mailing right away.)

# Our Chess Heritage

## Louis de Labourdonnais

by R. E. Fauber

When one speaks of the age of romantic chivalry in chess — when great players hazarded gambits and, in their eagerness to win, thought only of attack with scarce a care for the risk to themselves — one is thinking almost exclusively of the play of Louis Charles Mahe de Labourdonnais and his principal rival, Alexander McDonnell.

At a distance of a century and a half it is hard to recapture the enormous impact that the 84 games they contested in a series of matches during the summer of 1834 had on the chess world of their time. The best indication that these matches revolutionized chess is the public reaction to Paul Morphy's victory over Adolf Anderssen in 1858. Morphy's most ardent admirers proclaimed that he was the **equal** of Labourdonnais. Only Anderssen himself had the temerity to suggest in public that Morphy was **better** than Labourdonnais!

Born in 1795 of a prosperous family in St. Malo, Labourdonnais had completed his schooling before he discovered chess during a visit to Paris. He saw the game being played in the fabled Cafe de la Regence and became instantly enchanted.

Forsaking the commercial pursuits which his family had intended him to follow, Labourdonnais became the pupil of Alexandre Deschappelles. During the Bourbon restoration of Louis XVIII Deschappelles was esteemed the world's leading player, although he played games only a mother would love. Labourdonnais made rapid progress and came near to parity with Deschappelles by 1821. This development strengthened the teacher's resolve to retire from chess and devote himself to the more lucrative pursuits of whist playing and melon growing.

### First All-pro

Thereafter, Labourdonnais, by now wholly devoted to chess, had no peer. Round-domed, long-nosed, bull-necked Labourdonnais had a gargantuan appetite for life, which he expressed in voracious eating and drinking — and even more voracious chess playing. He became the first of the resident pros at the Cafe de la Regence, where he could be found every day willing to meet and conquer all challengers from noon to midnight — for a stake of course. Neither Alexander Alekhine nor Bobby Fischer ever quite equaled Labourdonnais' appetite for chess and more chess.

He was also a student of the game and reputed to have read everything printed on chess up to his time. He contributed to the dissemination of chess knowledge as editor of the first chess magazine, **Le Palamede**, which he launched with Joseph Mery in 1836.

Since 1754, when Philidor faced Legal, there had been no match of major importance in the chess world. True, England's William Lewis had vanquished Deschappelles in a four game match at odds in 1821, but that was not true sport. An international match of any magnitude between players who clearly dominated their countrymen was unheard of.

A fortuitous set of circumstances, including the willingness of enthusiastic British amateurs to finance such an affair, brought Labourdonnais to London to contest a match with Irish Alexander McDonnell, who had the British chess lion firmly by the tail.

Only the most informed players were aware of what a tremendous challenge the contest posed for each player. At its beginning there was little public notice of the event, but as the games went broadcast around the world they excited admiration in the most far-flung chess communities.

Both men were fighters, but as human beings they were quite starkly different. McDonnell was deliberate, retiring and correct. He drove Labourdonnais to distraction by frequently consuming as much as an hour and a half on a move. In the 84 game face-off contemporary estimates have McDonnell consuming three quarters of the total time used — between five and seven hours a game. Meantime, Labourdonnais kept up a non-stop chatter in French for the benefit of the audience. When the position turned favorable, he

swore "tolerably round oaths." At other times he maintained a jovial mien while bantering "about politics, I think," one British onlooker suggested.

At the end of a typical seven hour playing session McDonnell would retire exhausted to his room, there frequently to pace the night away in sleepless excitement. Labourdonnais would wolf dinner at the board and spend the night playing any and everyone for stakes as he guzzled countless flagons of Porter. When it came to chess and life, Labourdonnais was indefatigable.

From June to September the two paladins hammered away at each other, Labourdonnais was smashing in the first 21 game set, which he won 16-5 after three initial draws. A friend wrote McDonnell urging him to revise his opening repertoire, and the Irishman responded with a gusher of chess wisdom: ". . . I am sensitive and nervous in playing. . . Let us not, however, underrate the Frenchman's powers. He is the most finished player of the age, and all I can expect is to play up to him after some practice. The openings may not be happy, but how can you mend them? I broke down in my Bishop's Gambit, the game of all others I most relied upon. The fact is, practice of a superior kind is indispensable to form a first-rate player."

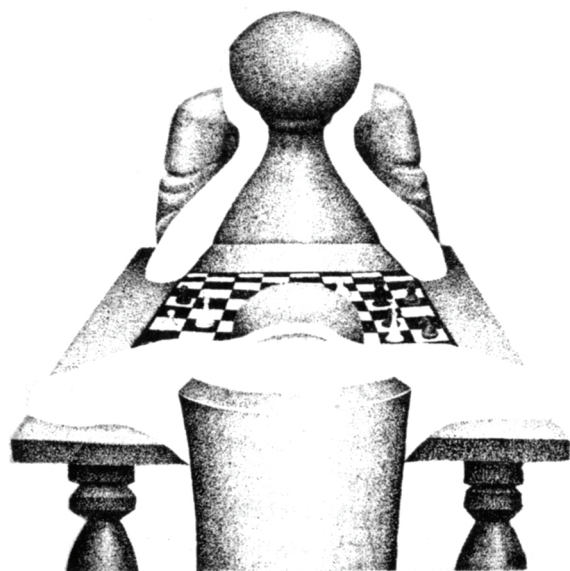
McDonnell then eked out a win in the second short match, but for these players, gripped with the "chess fever" as they were, one good match deserved another. Labourdonnais won the next three matches, and McDonnell recovered to lead the sixth match, when other affairs called Labourdonnais back to Paris. The sum of 84 encounters was Labourdonnais 44 — McDonnell 27 with 13 drawn games.

William Greenwood Walker published a book with the scores of all the games, the first such coverage of a major match. Although some historians say the games went 85 games, there were only 84 games in the book. This is closer than subsequent historians have come to recording the wins and losses.



Louis de Labourdonnais

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#### Labourdonnais cont.

The enterprising nature of the play has never been equaled at the pinnacle of the chess world. McDonnell loved the King's Gambit. After the first match McDonnell introduced Labourdonnais to the tortures of the Evans Gambit and promptly overwhelmed him. Labourdonnais put this opening under his microscope and in later stages of the match series was battering McDonnell with this formidable opening. It was gambit chess between two players who lusted for attack. This is the essence of romanticism, but it was a spirit that lesser persons did not usually display against one another in the same period.

There was a lot of gambit analysis in books but unasccribed to real games. Staunton and Anderssen essayed such play in offhand games but preferred close openings for serious match play. Only in this one instance, when two fearless knights of chess confronted each other was gambit play the rule rather than the exception — in all the history of chess.

McDonnell took ill after Labourdonnais' departure and died in 1835, which precluded resuming the matches which each so clearly enjoyed. Labourdonnais himself died soon thereafter in 1840. Although he died young, he had contributed a quantum leap in the play of winning chess.

"All I ask is a small advantage," Labourdonnais declared. His tactical fluency, vastly more incisive than Philidor's, made it possible for him to build on a tiny edge in a fluid center until it yielded smashing attacks. Nor did he play the endings hesitantly but still strove to hold the initiative with all the tactical resource at his command. Thus he was able to demonstrate a higher magnitude of planning ability and so to risk defeat in complicated situations. His positional instinct told him the complications must be favorable.

In attack McDonnell was clearly his equal if not his superior, but Labourdonnais usually laid a sounder positional basis for his attacks than his Gaelic antagonist. McDonnell ruined many playable positions by his penchant for meeting attack with a weakening counterattack.

Labourdonnais understood the pawn principles of Philidor, but he was more acute in appreciating how the pawns helped the pieces. He made a synthesis between the use of the pawns in gaining control of the center and the uses of the pieces in spinning arabesques of attack all across the board.

This kind of fighting chess which resulted from Labourdonnais' approach to theory is best illustrated in this beautiful game — for 44 moves virtually unceasing hand-to-hand combat.

**Bishop's Opening; London, 1834; A. McDonnell—L. Labourdonnais: 1 e4, e5; 2 Bc4, Bc5; 3 c3, Qe7?!; 4 Nf3, d6; 5 0-0, Bb6; 6 d4, Nf6; 7 Na3, Bg4; 8 Nc2, Ndb7.**

Better is 8 ..., Nc6, but Labourdonnais does not want a closed pawn center. White should now get a good game by 9 Ne3.

**9 Qd3?, d5!?**

Now it is not clear what the compensation is after 10 Bd5, Nd5; 11 ed, e4; 12 Qd2 — but there will be a fight.

**10 ed, e4; 11 Qd2, ef; 12 Re1, Ne4; 13 Qf4, f5; 14 gf, g5.**

The fight for the center has spilled over into the king's wing. Labourdonnais will suspend another piece in the air. Here 15 Qg5, Qg5; 16 Bg5, Bf3.

**15 Qe3, Ne5.**

Against the recommended 16 Be2, Labourdonnais may have intended the wild 16 ..., h5 and I. 17 fg, hg; 18 f3, Qh7 or II. 17 fe, f4! McDonnell, however gives no thought to safety.

**16 Bb5, c6; 17 fg, Ng4; 18 Qe2, cb; 19 f3, Ngf6; 20 fe, Ne4; 21 Qb5, Qd7; 22 Qd7, Kd7; 23 c4, Rae8!**

A feeling for piece placement — the QR must be in play and the king must defend against the pawns.

**24 c5, Bd8; 25 d6?**

White should complete his development too by 25 Be3. Black now goes hunting for the enemy king.

**25 ..., f4; 26 b4, h5; 27 Rf1, Rhf8; 28 Na3, Bf6; 29 Bb2, g4; 30 Nc4, f3.**

Direct counterplay is 31 b5, but 31 ..., Bg5 is an interesting resource: 32 Ne5, Re5; 33 de, Be3.

**31 Ne5, Be5; 32 de, h4; 33 Rad1, f2.**

Somehow 33 ..., g3 appears more crushing since 34 Rd3, Ng5; 35 Rcl, Nh3.

**34 Kh1, h3; 35 Rd3, Rg8; 36 b5!, g3!; 37 hg, Rg3; 38 Rd4, Rg8.**

This misses the lovely 38 ..., h2, 39 Re4, Rg1; 40 Kh2, Rh8.

**39 e6!, Kd8.**

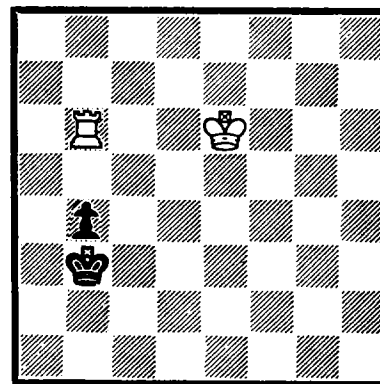
White now could draw by 40 Re4, Rg1; 41 Kh2, Rf1; 42 Bf6, Kc8; 43 d7, Kc7; 48 Be5.

**40 R4d1?, h2, 41 e7, Kd7; 42 c6, bc; 43 bc, Kc6; 44 e8/Q, Re8; 45 Kh2, Re6; 46 Rc1, Kb5; 47 a4, Kb4; 48 Bc3, Rc3; 49 Rc3, Kc3 0-1.**

cont.on p. 118

## Brieger's Brainstorms

Robert Brieger of Houston, Texas has a yen for composing endings. He offers us this challenging one. Answer on page 118.



White to move and win

In the later stages of the contest the two chess knights went all out to crush one another by attack. In this endeavor Labourdonnais proved the more prudent. He believed he played by general principles, which he elaborated in his magazine in 1937: "Sallies of imagination, the recollections of memory, good habits never repair the lack of observance of principles in chess. . . These principles lead to victory by too many varied combinations and by indirect, complicated routes. . . Without theory one advances without knowing where one is going."

The precipitate virtuoso assault of McDonnell's KBP in this next game illustrates the unfounded sally of imagination. Before examining it let us quote Labourdonnais' concept of the three cardinal principles: "1. The manner of bringing out the pieces and giving them an advantageous position 2. The manner of forming an attack or seeing to its proper defense 3. The manner of crushing the last resistance of the adversary to achieve his defeat."

What Labourdonnais labels "principles" we today would call operations. The initial movement of pawns and pieces creates a certain type of situation from which one either attacks or defends. One builds on this situation, not attacking until further preparations have been made. Finally comes the breakthrough.

A contemporary wrote, "As the contest went on between these unrenowned artists, it was curious to mark in how much bolder style they played than in the introductory games. Like two haughty knights, throwing away helm and shield, each appeared to disdain defense provided he could strike his opponent a home blow with sword and ax." In this, the 17th game, McDonnell weakens himself in a gesture of offense. Then he thinks he has a home blow which prevents White's attack from growing, but Labourdonnais has a brilliant skull-splitter in hand for the event.

**Queen's Gambit; Match, 1834; L. Labourdonnais-A. McDonnell: 1 d4, d5; 2 c4, dc; 3 e3, e5; 4 Bc4, ed; 5 ed, Nf6; 6 Nc3, Be7; 7 Nf3, 0-0; 8 Be3, c6; 9 h3, Nbd7; 10 Bb3, Nb6; 11 0-0, Nfd5; 12 a4, a5.**

White has taken on more responsibilities than Black. His QRP and QP both are potential targets, and Black may hope to win if White is not dreadfully careful. Labourdonnais is several tempi behind what White develops today in such strategic situations.

**13 Ne5, Be6; 14 Bd2, f5?**

Suddenly McDonnell goes crazy with this pawn. Its advances make the subsequent sacrifices possible. Such weakenings were typical of his play, and Labourdonnais' superiority lay mainly in having a more coherent feeling for the center and being a religious developer who seldom succumbed to the temptations of wing demonstrations.

**15 Qe2, f4; 16 Bd2, Qe8; 17 Rae1, Bf7.**

McDonnell should now have tried to choke the threats on the b1-h7 diagonal by ..., Bf5, although 18 Bb3 looks quite good for White.

**18 Qe4, g6; 19 Bf4, Nf4; 20 Qf4, Bc4.**

McDonnell thought this continuation prevented the pawn win. His positional weaknesses, however, make it possible for Labourdonnais to throw away helm and shield and some material too. A big advantage invites a big combination.

**21 Qh6, Bf1; 22 Bg6, hg; 23 Ng6, Nc8; 24 Qh8, Kf7; 25 Qh7, Kf6; 26 Nf4, Bd3; 27 Re6, Kg5; 28 Qh6, Kf5; 29 g4 mate 1-.**

A good lesson in not throwing away your helm and shield until the other guy has already lost sword and buckler.

Labourdonnais and McDonnell set standards which their contemporaries could not meet. Moreover their chess was far more dynamic than that of their predecessors. One begins to see the idea of counterplay emerging.

The games sway back and forth, and a fighting quality replaces the smoothness of execution which previous greats had employed against weaker competition.

While the first half of the 19th century saw a great increase in chess proficiency in Hungary and Poland as well as Germany, France and England, there was still not an international chess community meeting on a regular basis. Occasional matches were soon replaced by tournaments which gathered the best of many lands for a contest. This innovation was the work of Briton, Howard Staunton.

(to be continued)

Not 1 Kd5, Kc3!; 2 Rc6, Kd3; 3 Rh6, b3; 4 Rh3, Kc2; 5 Kc5, b2; 6 Rh2, Kc1; 7 Kc3, b1/N! and draws.

Instead White keeps Black's king confined and then charges with his: 1 Rc6!, Ka2; 2 Kd5, b3; 3 Kc4, b2; 4 Ra6, Kb1; 5 Kb3, Kc1; 6 Rc6, Kb1; 7 Rb6!, Kc1; 8 Ka2 and White wins.

1981 U.S. Championship cont.

What a relief to turn to Christiansen's work, published by the same printing house which did that yuk. For just five cents more you get English as it should be written, terse and to the point. Christiansen also couples this with very trenchant variations. This work maintains his reputation as one of the very best annotators in the English language.

I played over every one of these games last summer, but playing them with Christiansen's notes is like playing entirely different games. He has many very instructive notes about the little flaws which can lead even the highest ranked players to drift into inferiority. Christiansen's writing is not elegant, but it is always pertinent. He goes right to the heart of the matter.

It is hard to say things about good books. They speak for themselves.

For those who want Christiansen's book, it may be ordered at Chess Enterprises; 107 Crosstree Road, Coraopolis, PA 15108.

From the 1982 Bagby

**Nimzoindian Defense: J. Grefe — V. McCambridge: 1 d4, Nf6; 2 c4, e6; 3 Nc3, Bb4; 4 f3, c5.**

Most people think that 4 ..., d5, maintaining White square strategy, poses fewer difficulties. One possibility is 5 a3, bc3; 6 bc, c5; 7 cd, Nd5; 8 dc, f5; 9 e4 (or 9 c4, Qh4; 10 g3, Qc4; 11 e4, Qc3, 12 Bd2, Qe5; 13 Bd3, 0-0; 14 Rc1 with advantage to White), fe; 10 Qc2, e3; 11 Bd3, Nd7; 12 Nd2, Nc5; 13 0-0, Nd3; 14 Qd3, 0-0 and Black is secure if White's rooks do not get too active.

Obviously, there are better ways to play after 9 c4, but, like any other annotator who occasionally plays a game, it is preferable to string you along.

**5 d5, d6; 6 e4, Bc3; 7 bc, e5; 8 Bd3, Nbd7; 9 Ne2, Nf8; 10 Be3, Ng6; 11 Qc2, Bd7; 12 a4, h6.**

Is there a law against 12 ..., 0-0 and taking your lumps? Black is very passive anyway, but there is no job to be found Q-side.

**13 h4, h5; 14 Ng3, Qc7; 15 Nf5, Bf5; 16 ef, Nf8.**

Certainly not 16 ..., Nf4; 17 Be4 with threat of g3.

**17 a5, 0-0-0; 18 0-0, Kb8; 19 Qb1, N8d7; 20 Bg5, Rde8; 21 Rf2, Ka8; 22 Bc2, e4; 23 Ba4, ef; 24 gf, Rb8; 25 a6 1-0.**



"I gonna have to learn how to play under time pressure!"  
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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.)  
/p/ - See advertisement on the indicated page.  
/fly/ - See flyer inserted in the centerfold of this issue.  
CAPS - Tournament title in capital letters indicates that CalChess membership is required.

### APRIL

- 3-4 Sacramento: capitol open Canceled  
17-18 San Jose: CALCHESS TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP  
24-25 Walnut Creek: CALCHESS CLASS CHAMPIONSHIP  
24-25 Salinas: Salinas Valley Open

### MAY

- 1-2 Burlingame: Burlingame-San Mateo CC 3d Annual Amateur Open  
1-2 Fresno: San Joaquin Championship  
8-9 San Jose: SAN JOSE STATE UNIV. SPRING '82  
9 San Jose: CALCHESS ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING  
15-16 Sacramento: Sacramento Championship  
29-31 San Mateo: San Mateo Amateur

### JUNE

- 5-6 Merced: Second Merced Open  
12-13 San Jose: San Jose Chess Club Spring Swiss  
18-20 San Francisco: Stamer Memorial  
26-27 Santa Clara: SANTA CLARA CO. ANNUAL

### JULY

- 17-18 Sacramento: Sacramento Cheap Tournament  
24-25 San Jose: SAN JOSE STATE UNIV. ANNUAL  
31-8/1 San Rafael: San Rafael Summer Classic

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**MG** MIKE GOODALL, 2420 Atherton St., #6, Berkeley, 94704 (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.  
**RG:** Robert T. Gordon (Sacramento CC) P.O. Box 160354, Sacramento, CA 95816 (916) 444-3039. 452-1226  
**RM** ROB McCARTER (Santa Rosa CC) 2864 Bardy Rd., Santa Rosa CA 95404.  
**RSW** RAMONA W. GORDON Box 160354, Sacramento, CA 95816 (916) 444-3039.

Richard [unclear]  
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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) 342-1177

**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 Ave., 1000 Hurt TD, P. O. Box 60451, Sunnyvale, CA 94088.

**Ross Valley CC:** Wednesdays 7-10 p.m. San Rafael Community Center 618 B Street, San Rafael: Michael Hartnett (415) 454-5414.

**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 Prunneridge 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 p.m. Scout Hut in Applegate Park (near 26th and N Sts.) David Humpal (209) 723-3920.
- Stockton CC** — Fridays 6 to 9 p.m. Seifert Recreation Center, 128 W. Benjamin Holt Drive. Joe Attanasio.

**U.C. CAMPUS  
CHESS CLUB**

Meets Thursday evening (7-10 p.m.)  
 Student Union, 4th floor, U.C. Berkeley Campus


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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:

For further information write or call:  
 Director Alan Benson  
 c/o SUPERB/U.S. Berkeley CC  
 304 Eshelman Hall  
 J.S. Berkeley, CA 94720  
 (415) 624-7477 or 843-0661

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