

# THE CALIFORNIA CHESS REPORTER

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November-December, 1975



FROM: 244 Kearny Street, 4th Floor  
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TO:

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## GRANDMASTER CHESS

The Book of the Lone Pine Master-Plus Tournament, 1975

All 220 games, with the important ones annotated, some by the players themselves, some by Jude F. Acers and The California Chess Reporter staff. End game report by Bob Burger, middle game article by Jude F. Acers, opening index by Alan Benson, round-by-round report by Isaac Kashdan, background article on Lone Pine by Guthrie McClain, How the Grandmasters Came by Isaac Kashdan, 16 pages of photographs and numerous diagrams.

Published by the California State Chess Federation, 244 Kearny Street, San Francisco, California 94108. 224 pages. Price \$4.75 plus sales tax in California (\$5.04) postpaid. Dealer discount 40%. Club discount (10 or more) 25%.

"Worth \$4 more" says James Shroeder, Mini Might Chess Bulletin.

"The largest number of games are annotated by Jude Acers. His notes are not dull, and even if he may not be 100% correct, he illuminates some of the issues in the contests...A significant portion of the games are fighting chess, both interesting and fun to play over...It is a good book and a worthy project" - Bob Dudley, the pennswoodpusher.

"In addition to a selection of games, Grandmaster Chess contains comments from many chess experts, including the competent and authoritative Jude Acers." - Frederick R. Chevalier, The Christian Science Monitor.

"Some books are chess books; some are merely books on chess; some don't deserve to be called books. We will explain our philosophy of reviewing chess publications some other time when we have nothing good to say. But this...this is a CHESS BOOK. A real book, judged by us as a BEST BUY. We recommend it as one of those indispensable books every chessplayer who considers himself a chessplayer must have. There should be more chess books published like this one instead of the trash that comes past our desk most of the time." - David Moeser, J'Adoube.

Cover photo of Kim Commons by Ron Chan. Last issue's cover photo of Jim Tarjan was by Alan Benson.

# THE CALIFORNIA CHESS REPORTER

Vol. XXV, No. 3

\$4 the year

November-December 1975

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## THE FISCHER BOOM IS OVER

For a while it seemed that nothing could go wrong. Tournaments got bigger and bigger, USCF Memberships climbed, chess books were found in prominent displays in every bookstore, and everyone "in the know" played chess - or at least talked about it. Even the chessboards in ads were set up correctly. (We still have a backload of book reviews we haven't had space to print).

Who was responsible for the popularity of chess in the United States? Bobby Fischer, of course. Whatever you say about Fischer's bad manners, he plays beautiful chess. The way he defeated Boris Spassky for the championship caught the imagination of the public. Suddenly people respected you for being a chessplayer, instead of thinking there was something wrong with you. It was exhilarating, being popular for a change.

But the boom is over. Tournaments with advertised prizes based on entries have had to reduce prizes. (There are exceptions, of course: The Paul Masson and the American Open, for example). The USCF has lost 22,000 members! The displays of books in stores have gone and it's difficult to find a chess section at all in most bookstores. However, we had a good time for a while. We may have to tighten our belts and economize now that the coffers are empty again, but we're the better off for the experience. Things will never be the same again.

COMMONS, STRAUSS CO-CHAMPIONS OF AMERICAN OPEN

Kim Commons of Los Angeles and David Strauss of Riverside (now Boston) divided first and second place prizes at the eleventh annual American Open with scores of 7-1. Commons, who is 24, recently married Kim Monson, so there are two Kim Commons, one with a 2433 rating and one in Class C. Commons tied for first last year (with Peter Biyiasas) and if he keeps up this pace he is a good bet to become California's next grandmaster. Strauss, 29, is currently State Champion because he won it last and it hasn't been held since. He is now in Boston and hasn't told us whether or not he will return to his native England.

COMMONS, STRAUSS CO-CHAMPIONS OF AMERICAN OPEN

	Rating	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Score
1. K. Commons	2433	W98	W17	W20	W62	W10	W9	D2	D5	7 - 1
2. D. Strauss	2359	W102	W63	W64	W65	D9	W66	D1	W14	7 - 1
3. J. Loftsson	2329	D104	D110	W26	W23	D23	W67	W21	W68	6½-1½
4. R. Henley	2327	W105	W69	D69	D70	W71	W46	D72	W23	6½-1½
5. J. Silman	2331	W106	D25	W73	W74	D53	W74	W22	D1	6½-1½
6. D. Fritzinger	2290	W109	W75	L74	W27	D70	W76	W69	W?	6½-1½
7. N. DeFirmian	2232	W77	W83	L78	W79	W80	W30	W31	D8	6½-1½
8. T. Stevens	1876	L49	W187	W63	W192	W*	W84	W51	D7	6½-1½
9. L. Christiansen	2451	W97	W85	W21	W19	D2	L1	W53	D11	6 - 2
10. T. Kurosaki	2263	W116	W28	W86	W24	L1	L22	W54	W30	6 - 2
11. J. Blackstone	2251	W117	L24	W107	D87	W	W116	W32	D9	6 - 2
12. Z. Harari	2223	W120	W16	L33	W99	W104	W83	W59	W31	6 - 2
13. R. Gross	2219	D122	W103	L75	W108	D35	W77	W60	W33	6 - 2
14. E. Conejo	2140	W131	W32	L35	W94	W69	W68	W36	L2	6 - 2
15. L. Davis	2028	W162	L71	D128	W114	W38	D37	W39	W40	6 - 2
16. J. Whitehead	1988	W181	W12	L41	L21	W142	W43	W42	W36	6 - 2
17. R. Gudino	2068	W150	L1	D114	W128	D86	W87	W44	D?	5½-2½
18. B. Foreman	2151	D99	L132	W157	D111	D107	W96	W*	W58	5½-1½
19. D. Blohm	2167	W112	W86	W27	L9	W30	W75	L?	D24	5½-2½
20. H. Radke	2112	W135	W95	L1	L87	W110	W86	W64	D25	5½-2½
21. R. Fasano	2115	W134	W90	L9	W16	D45	W120	L3	W74	5½-2½
22. J. Thornley	2080	W113	W153	L46	W95	W35	W10	L5	D27	5½-2½
23. L. Cohen	2075	W147	W167	W122	W97	D3	W47	W46	L4	5½-2½
24. A. Levi	2037	W46	W11	W48	L10	W97	W49	L?	D19	5½-2½
25. P. Youngworth	2037	W157	D5	W111	D36	W52	L51	W50	D20	5½-2½
26. J. Maki	2036	D158	W135	L3	L141	W132	W118	W120	W53	5½-2½
27. R. Salgado	2016	W172	W53	L19	L6	W124	W53	W55	D22	5½-2½
28. L. Fasciocco	1892	L55	D10	D161	W174	W73	W56	W57	D?	5½-2½
29. R. Harper	1985	W184	L58	W148	L59	W144	L60	W130	W61	5 - 3
30. P. Thompson	1985	W186	W43	L62	W	W44	L7	W70	L10	5 - 3
31. V. McCambridge	1982	W189	D53	D87	W43	W88	W89	L7	L12	5 - 3

AMERICAN OPEN (Continued)

	Rating	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Score
32. C. Del Faro	1981	W190	L14	W173	W49	W19	D53	L11	D?	5 - 3
33. S. Rubin	1966	L35	W155	W12	L71	W176	W90	W92	L13	5 - 3
34. E. Hildreth	1911	L38	D160	F	W84	W171	D91	W93	W94	5 - 3

(Nos. 35 - 198,0 - 4 points are omitted)

CLEGHORN, HAMMIE TIE FOR FIRST PLACE IN CCCA OPEN, SAN LEANDRO

Peter Cleghorn and Robert Hammie of Berkeley tied for the CCCA title at San Leandro in November with  $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$  scores. They divided first and second prizes - \$162.50 each - but Hammie won the Open title on median tie-breaking points,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ -5. For Robert, it was an important victory and shows great promise for his future.

Class winners were: A, Eric Burris (San Rafael); B, Kip Brockman (San Leandro) and Robert Christopher (San Pablo); C, James Stewart (Berkeley) and Todd Phillips (Alameda).

CCCA CLASS CHAMPIONSHIP, SAN LEANDRO, NOVEMBER 8-9, 1975

	Rating	1	2	3	4	Score
1. Peter Cleghorn	2279	W12	W7	W6	D2	$3\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$
2. Robert Hammie	2180	W8	W4	W11	D1	$3\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$
3. Ed Rosenthal	2099	D9	W13	W5	D6	3 - 1
4. Paul Whitehead	2076	W18	L2	W16	W12	3 - 1
5. Nicholas Maffeo	2247	D13	W9	L3	W11	$2\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$
6. Roger Gabrielson	2112	W21	W16	L1	D3	$2\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$
7. Peter Grey	2075	W19	L1	W14	D9	$2\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$
8. William Bartley	2006	L2	W18	D10	W17	$2\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$
9. Randy Fong	1818	D3	W5	D15	D7	$2\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$
2 Points:	10. Martin Sullivan, 11. Borel Menas, 12. Reynauldo Johnson, 13. Tom Dorsch, 14. Craig Mar.					
$1\frac{1}{2}$ Points:	15. Richard Bustamente					
1 Point:	16. Daniel Switkes, 17. Gregory Payne, 18. Dave Denney, 19. Francis Hinkley					
0 Points:	20. Aki Kanamori, 21. Jim Buff, 22. Ronald Scholze.					

DEFIRMIAN WINS SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA OPEN

BY David Argall

For one of the few times in a CCA ( or elsewhere for that matter) event, the favorites won. 1, 2, 3 finished 3, 2, 1. Nick

De Firmian of Santa Barbara scored  $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$  for clear first though he had to struggle into late hours to get his last point. John Blackstone of Santa Fe Springs and John Watson of Denver tied for 2nd with 4-1.

The two experts, Ervin Middleton of Las Vegas and Barry Manthe of Santa Ana, and three As, Roland Harper of Santa Barbara, Peter Thompson of San Diego and Alfred Mamlet of Santa Barbara, at  $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$  all picked up class prizes. So fourth went to Theodore Pehneck of Cypress, Arthur Kaufman, 1927, Ron Pease of Monrovia, Donald Cotten of Ontario, and Kart Mackie, 1802, all with 3-2 and \$8 (but since they had to wait for the last game to finish to know if they got anything, most of them are still out the \$8). Also at 3-2 were Richard Fowell of Palos Verdes and Arthur Spiller of L.A. who split third expert and \$25.

David Gliksman of Huntington Beach and Jonathan Voth of Bakersfield led the B's with  $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ . Earning \$3.75 with 2-3 were: Charles Olson of San Diego, Michael Johnson, 1695, Phil Chase of Westwood, Iraj Rahbar, 1650, John Rykowski of Glendora, Martin Gaffney, 1629, John Bier, 1620 & James Gerace of Bakersfield, the only C in the Open.

In the Reserve, East sider Aaron Andrade came from behind to score  $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$  to lead 20 Cs, 15 Ds, 1E and 3 unrateds. Right behind him were James Pelletier of Anaheim, Lindon Raymond of L. A., and Don Volkman of Long Beach, all 4-1. Peter Stathis of Claremont and Richard Oakie of Santa Barbara led the Ds with  $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ . 6 Ds earned \$5 by scoring 3-2. Robert English, 1350, Malcolm Braxton of Inglewood, Virgo Ballares, 1335, Chester Gall of Fountain Valley, Christopher Hosman of Westminster, and Ed Haverty of L. A. got rich that way. Unrated Fred Houston scored 3-2 for best under 1400, beating out Paul Bier of Sepulveda who earned \$25 for 2-3.

The 9 Es and 9 unrateds in the Beginners Open produced no new threat to Walter Browne, but Jose Lopez, 1133, probably lost his E rating with a 4-0 score. Other likely new Ds were John Narcisi, 1186, and Ray Honne and Alan Bookin, both unrated, all with 3-1.

Ben Nethercott (He insists it's 1 T. It looks better with 2) and David Harris directed. There were 95 contestants. Average rating of the top 10 was 2145.

#### SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA OPEN

	Rating	1	2	3	4	5	Score
3. Nick De Firmian	2232	W13	W14	D8	W6	W7	$4\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$
1. John Watson	2301	W19A	W8	L7	W14	W11	4 - 1
2. John Blackstone	2251	W11	D7	D20	W15	W10	4 - 1
7. Ervin Middleton	2082	W16	D2	W1	W18	L3	$3\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$
9. Barry Manthe	2028	L18	W27	W22	W16	D12	$3\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$

	Rating	1	2	3	4	5	Score
12. Roland Harper	1985	L4	W23	W27	W26	D9	3½-1½
13. Peter Thompson	1985	L3	W34	W30	W20	D4	3½-1½
18. Alfred Mamlet	1885	W9	W4	D6	L7	W14	3½-1½
22. David Gliksmán	1785	W31	L5	L9	D32	W37	2½-2½
34. Jonathan Voth	1608	W25	L13	L16	W27	D19	2½-2½

#### FIVE TIE FOR FIRST AT LERA by Richard Shorman

A record-breaking 227 chess players participated in the tenth annual LERA Class Championships in Sunnyvale, September 27-28. Prizes totaling \$2,420 were awarded to 33 winners in the five-round, USCF-rated, Swiss system event. Ted and Ruby Yudacufski of Monterey served as tournament directors. Complete Results:

OPEN DIVISION: 1st-5th, David Forthoffer, Sunnyvale; Dennis Fritzinger, Berkeley; Nicholas Maffeo, San Francisco; Robert Newbold, Palo Alto; and Frank Thornally, Boston, Mass. 4 - 1, \$126 each.

CLASS A: 1st, Frank Flynn, Portola Valley, 4½-½, \$170; 2nd-3rd, William Bartley, San Francisco and Mitchell Bedford, Salinas, 4-1, \$65 each; 4th-5th, David Kittinger, Napa and John Pope, Berkeley, 3½-1½, \$15 each.

CLASS B: 1st, Jaime Mendoza, San Jose, 4½-½, \$180; 2nd-5th, Paul Cripe, Modesto; Astvaldur Edyal, San Francisco; Richard Phillips, Santa Cruz and Jim Wahl, San Jose, 4-1, \$45 each.

CLASS C: 1st, Robert Dryer, San Francisco, 5-0, \$225; 2nd, Matthew Akers, San Mateo, 4½-½, \$115; 3rd-4th, Bernie Beading, Union City; David Burgess, Santa Clara; Michael Dyslin, San Francisco; Jonathan Nagy, San Francisco, Iraj Rahbar, Campbell and Malcolm Young, Palo Alto, 4-1, \$20 each.

CLASS D-E: 1st-2nd, Roy Ames, Visalia and Dean Huddleston, San Jose, 5-0, \$150 each; 3rd-7th, Alan Glasscoe, El Cerrito; Michael Jones, Napa; Henry Mar, Oakland; Susan Mills, Santa Clara and Kevin Rose, San Jose, 4-1, \$30 each.

UNRATED DIVISION: 1st, Alan Colby, San Anselmo, 5-0, \$100; 2nd-3rd Charles Drury, San Francisco and Ken Marks, Mt. View, 4-1, \$45 each.

#### MAFFEO WINS MECHANICS' INSTITUTE MARATHON

Nicholas Maffeo won the tournament held on Tuesday nights between September 24th and December 18th by the fine score of 11½-½. Maffeo, 2244, knocked out David Blohm (2177), William Bills (2163) and Roger Gabrielson (2133) along the way. His only draw was with William Bartley (1946). Former state champion and state junior champion David Blohm was

second, 9-3, while Roger Gabrielson and Jay Whitehead tied for third, 8½-3½.

The 12 round Swiss, a popular form of tournament at the Mechanics' Institute in San Francisco, was directed by Raymund Conway. There were 45 contestants.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE MARATHON, SEPTEMBER 24 - DECEMBER 18, 1975

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Score
1. N. Maffeo	W15	W16	W6	D7	W*	W2	W4	W3	W9	W17	W18	W10	11½-½
2. D. Blohm	W13	W11	W19	W10	D4	L1	W6	W5	D17	D3	W9	D7	9 - 3
3. J. Whitehead	W20	W21	L10	W35	W7	D4	W17	L1	W8	D2	W5	D6	8½-3½
4. R. Gabrielson	W22	W34	W9	W14	D2	D3	L1	W21	D7	L5	W17	W18	8½-3½
5. Wm. Bills	W23	W30	L7	W27	F	W18	W10	L2	W21	W4	L3	W9	8 - 4
6. J. Tracy	W45	W12	L1	W28	D10	W8	L2	L9	D27	W21	W11	D3	7½-4½
7. W. Bartley	W24	W28	W5	D1	L3	L10	W29	W30	D4	L9	W13	D2	7½-4½
8. Pamela Ford	D18	L31	W*	W13	W14	L6	W27	W16	L3	L11	W17	W21	7½-4½
9. B. Popov	W25	W32	L4	W*	W33	L17	W12	W6	L1	W7	L2	L5	7 - 5
10. P. Stevens	W26	W33	W3	L2	D6	W7	L5	L17	W32	D18	W30	L1	7 - 5
11. R. Feliciano	W14	L2	L36	W42	D15	W32	D13	W35	L18	W8	L6	W14	7 - 5
12. H. Overholtzer	W43	L6	L34	W44	W28	W16	L9	L18	W35	L30	W36	W27	7 - 5
13. D. Litowsky	L2	W35	D16	L8	W36	W32	D11	L27	W37	W38	L7	W30	7 - 5
14. R. Caradien	D17	W18	W39	L4	L8	L29	W40	W15	D30	W*	W16	L11	7 - 5

(Nos. 15-45, 1 to 6½ points, are omitted)

GROSS, DAHL DIVIDE FIRST PLACE IN CASTLE CHESS CLUB

The veteran Henry Gross, a master player since the 1920s (he tied for the State Championship in 1928 and lost a playoff for the title to A. J. Fink) attempted to win the Castle Chess Club title again in 1975, but was held off by Peter Dahl and the result was a tie with scores of 8½-1½. If Gross had won it would have been for the twelfth or thirteenth time, perhaps more (no one knows any more, for the perpetual trophy was left at a San Francisco restaurant one year and was destroyed in a fire that happened a few days later) Actually, Gross was lucky to get a tie, for Mark Eudey dropped out and his games were cancelled: Eudey had drawn with Gross and lost to Dahl. Dahl, by the way, is a former club champion.

Dan Belmont who has played chess for almost as long as Gross, was a strong second, 7½-2½. Only a loss to his brother Vic, who lost to everybody else, made the difference. Wade Hendricks and Curtis Wilson, another old-timer who is the only original charter member of 1930, followed with 5½-4½. Fourteen players began the tournament in January 1975, but only eleven finished. The dropouts were Mark Eudey, Dmitri Vedensky and Arno Schniewind. The cross-table:

## CASTLE CHESS CLUB, 1975

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Score
1. Peter Dahl	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	$8\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{2}$
2. Henry Gross	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	$8\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{2}$
3. Dan Belmont	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	0	$7\frac{1}{2}-2\frac{1}{2}$
4. Wade Hendricks	0	0	0	X	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	$5\frac{1}{2}-4\frac{1}{2}$
5. Curtis Wilson	0	0	0	0	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	1	$5\frac{1}{2}-4\frac{1}{2}$
6. Russ Freeman	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	1	1	5 - 5
7. Ralph Hultgren	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$4\frac{1}{2}-5\frac{1}{2}$
8. Peter Lapiken	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1	X	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4 - 6
9. Eugene Lien	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$2\frac{1}{2}-7\frac{1}{2}$
10. Paul Traum	0	0	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	1	$2\frac{1}{2}-7\frac{1}{2}$
11. Vic Belmont	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	1 - 9

GAME OF THE MONTH

James Tarjan has won the International Grandmaster title. When we first ran Jim's games in the Reporter, it seemed as though he was continually playing a match with Walter Browne. Then, Walter took good advantage of his then-dual nationality by playing for Australia - thus participating in more international events. It wasn't long before he made grandmaster. Yet, Tarjan, who seemed to play Browne on even terms, was not even an International Master.

In 1973, Ed Edmondson of the USCF was able to finance qualifying tournaments for U.S. masters who were candidates for the IM title. The idea seems to have been that the more promising candidates would be financed by the USCF in playing against international competition - sometimes in this country, sometimes abroad. The idea worked out for Tarjan . . .

Here is a nice win from the Los Angeles Qualifier of 1973. The notes are by John Grefe from the time when he was The Reporter's Games Editor.

USCF QUALIFIER, L.A. 1973

Game No. 1391 - Alekhine's Def.

White	Black
A. Pavlovich	J. Tarjan

- |           |        |
|-----------|--------|
| 1. P-K4   | Kt-KB3 |
| 2. P-K5   | Kt-Q4  |
| 3. P-Q4   | P-Q3   |
| 4. Kt-KB3 | P-KKt3 |

Not so long ago, this move had

a dubious reputation, but it has become more respectable in the past few years. Bobby Fischer has employed it a few times, the most notable being the memorable thirteenth game of his World Championship match versus Boris Spassky.

5. B-B4

Alternatives are 5. P-B4 and 5. Kt-Kt5 (5. B-K2 generally transposes into the 5. P-B4 variation), the Knight's move being mainly responsible for this variation's bad name. Today, this move has been shorn of its terrors, and a typical line is 5... P-QB3! (5. P-KB3!? is also possible) 6. B-QB4, B-Kt2; 7. Q-K2, 0-0; 8. 0-0, PxP; 9. PxP, P-KR3; 10. Kt-KB3, B-Kt5; 11. QKt-Q2, Q-B2; 12. P-KR3, BxKt; 13. KtxB, P-K3 =.

- 5. ... Kt-Kt3
- 5... P-QB3 is playable, but is hardly seen as often as the text.
- 6. B-Kt3 B-Kt2
- 7. Q-K2

The sharpest continuation is 7. Kt-Kt5, P-Q4; 8. P-KB4 (8.0-0, P-KR3!) Kt-B3; 9. B-K3, P-B3; 10. Kt-KB3, B-Kt5; 11. QKt-Q2, Q-Q2; 12. 0-0, 0-0-0 as in Matulovic-Ljubojevic, Yugoslavia 1972. Leading to quieter play is 7. 0-0, 0-0; 8. P-QR4, P-QR4; 9. P-KR3, with a slight advantage for White in Keres-Kupka, Kapfenberg 1970, although Adoyan-Smejkal, Wijk Ceau Zee 1972 became very involved after 9. PxP, BPxP; 10. P-KR3, Kt-B3; 11. Kt-B3, P-Q4; 12. B-KB4, B-K3; 13. Kt-Kt5, R-B1; 14. P-QB3, P-B3; 15. R-K1, B-B2, etc. 7. Q-K2 was first played in Ivkov-Lorchnoi, Jazreb 1958, with the continuation ... Kt-B3; 8. P-B3, PxP; 9. KtxP, KtxKt; 10. PxKt, B-B4 with equal chances.

- 7. ... Kt-B3
- 8. 0-0 0-0
- 9. P-B3
- 9. QKt-Q2, B-Kt5; 10. Q-K4, B-B4; 11. Q-K3, PxP; 12. PxP, Kt-Q4 would transpose to Arulaid-Vooremaa, Tartu 1962, when Black had the

initiative.

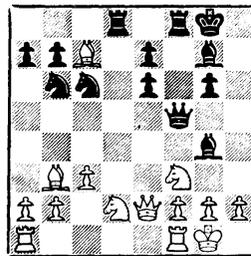
9. ... B-Kt5!?

This move ultimately commits Black to an Exchange sacrifice, but quieter moves would allow White to consolidate.

- 10. B-KB4 PxP
- 11. PxP Q-B1
- 12. QKt-Q2 Q-B4
- 13. B-Kt3 QR-Q1
- 14. P-K6?!

Much safer was 14. QR-Q1 (14. P-KR3, RxKt!; 15. QxR, BxKt; 16. Px B, KtxP gives Black excellent compensation), B-R3; 15. Q-K4, etc. "Winning" the exchange involves White in a dangerous adventure in which he can hope for a draw at best.

- 14. ... PxP
- 15. BxP



- 15. ... RxKt!
- 16. QxR BxKt
- 17. PxB B-K4!
- 18. KR-K1
- 18. B-B2, Q-R4; 19. BxB, KtxB; 20. B-K4, RxP! was obviously not to White's taste.
- 18. ... R-B3
- 19. B-B2 Kt-B5!
- 19...Q-R4; 20. BxB, KtxB; 21. B-K4, RxP; 22. Q-K2! is good for White.
- 20. Q-K2??

Black has excellent winning chances

on 20. BxQ, KtxQ; 21. BxB, KtxP+; 22. K-Kt2, RxB; 23. B-Kt3, KtxR+; 24. RxKt, K-B2. White should have played 20. RxB!, QxP (20... Kt(5) x R; 21. BxQ, KtxP+; 22. K-Kt2, KtxQ; 23. B-Q3 is quite similar) 21. Q-K2, Kt(3)xR; 22. QxQ, KtxQ+; 23. K-R1, when the exploitation of Black's

material advantage involves considerable technical difficulties. After the text move White loses at once.

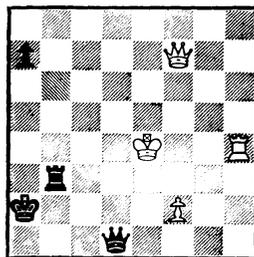
20. ... Q-Kt4+  
21. K-B1  
21. K-R1, BxB; 22. QxKt, Q-R4, etc.  
21. ... Kt-Q7ch  
Resigns

### ONE OF THE GREAT UNSOLVED BYSTERIES OF CHESS?

by Bob Burger

In his syndicated column, Larry Evans recently commented in his usual trenchant fashion on a famous Fischer position, which he has labelled "one of the great unsolved mysteries of chess."

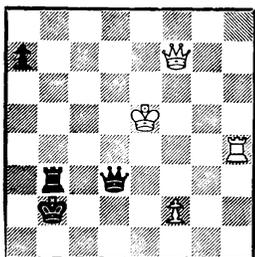
The whole story is told in The Chess of Bobby Fischer. In brief, Fischer maintains he had a forced win against Botvinnik at Varna, 1962, the key position being a Queen, Rook and Pawn vs. Queen, Rook and Pawn ending. Fischer claimed that Botvinnik's King in the following position "will be without shelter from the coming avalanche of checks." Eric Osbun wondered where the win is, in a query to Evans' column in Chess Life & Review, and Larry agreed that Black's advantage consists solely in having the initiative. He has tried several times to draw Fischer into trying to prove the win, and sadly concludes that, since Fischer hasn't answered, Botvinnik was right after all.



Botvinnik - Fischer  
Varna 1962  
After 69. K-K4  
(analysis)

In the above-mentioned book, I attempted to prove the win for Black 69... Q-Q6ch 70 K-K5 K-Kt7! 71 R-K4! Q-B6ch! 72 K-B5 (the answer to 72 R-Q4 is equally interesting -- the play is similar to lines to follow) Q-B6ch 73 R-B4 R-Kt4ch 74 K-Kt6 Q-R4ch 75 K-Kt7 R-Kt4ch 76 K-B8 Q-R1ch 77 K-K7 R-Kt2 winning the Queen.

Evans called this line "clever but superficial," since White has several other defenses on his 71st move. Instead of 71 R-K4, he suggested 71 R-Q4 or 71 Q-B6. At the risk of boring our readers, I would like to dispose of those defenses, and other possible defenses as well -- if only to put an end to the "mystery."



After 70 ... K-Kt7

First, let's consider Evan's suggestions:

A. 71. R-Q4

- 71. ... R-Kt4ch
- 72. R-Q5 Q-K7ch
- 73. K-Q4

The point of Black's carefully chosen Queen checks is to drive the White King to Q6. If he goes there at once, there follows: 73. K-Q6, R-Kt3ch; 74. K-B7, Q-B5ch and two more Rook checks win the Queen. An important line in this, which repeats itself below is 74. K-B5 instead of K-B7. Again Black wins the Queen with 74... Q-B7ch 75. K-Q4, Q-B6ch! 76. K-K4, R-Kt5ch 77. K-B5, Q-B6ch and wherever the King goes a Rook check at K5 or Kt5 wins the Queen.

- 73. ... Q-Q7ch!
- 74. K-K5

(Black wins the Rook or forces the line in the last note after 74. K-B4, Q-Kt5ch; 75. K-Q3, Q-B6ch; 76. K-K2, Q-B5ch; or 74. K-K4, Q-K8ch; 75. K-B3, Q-R8ch)

- 74. ... Q-K8ch!
- 75. K-Q6

(Forced as any move to the Bishop file loses at least a Rook and 75.

K-Q4 allows Q-B6ch, as in the note to White's 73rd.)

- 75. ... R-Kt3ch
- 76. K-B7 Q-B6ch
- 77. K-Q8 R-Kt1ch
- 78. K-K7 R-Kt2ch
- 79. R-Q7 Q-K4ch
- 80. Q-K6

(The back rank is obviously a coffin.)

- 80. ... Q-Kt2ch
- 81. K-K8

(81. K-Q6, K-Q8 and Q-B7 lose the Queen.)

- 81. ... R-Kt1ch
- 82. R-Q8 Q-R1ch

winning the rook.

B. 71. Q-B6

- 71 ... R-Kt4ch
- 72. K-K6ch K-B7
- 73. Q-Q4 Q-B4ch
- 74. K-Q6 R-Kt3ch
- 75. K-K7 Q-K6ch

and mate in a few or loss of the Queen or:

- 72. K-B4ch K-B7
- 73. Q-B6ch K-Q7

and again the White King is a net.

- 74. R-R5 R-Kt5ch
- 75. K-Kt5 Q-Q1ch
- 76. K-B5 Q-KBlch

winning the Queen. I don't see better for White. The best and only really serious defense is:

C. 71. Q-Kt7

Not mentioned by Evans. Its advantage over the above line is that White can pin the Black Queen with Q-Kt3 or Q-R2 when the Black King seeks a haven. However:

71. ... Q-B6ch

72. R-Q4 P-R4!

The last arrow in the quiver, threatening to win a King and Pawn ending in some cases, or to support the Black Rook.

73. P-B4 R-Kt5

74. K-Q5 K-R3

Not 74... K-kt3, 75. RxRch PxR, 76.

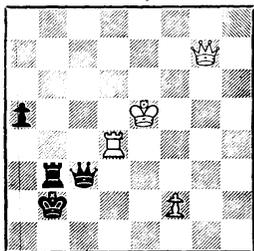
Q-Q4!, as pointed out by Osburn, when Black may queen first but the game is drawn.

75. Q-QR7 R-Kt4ch

White still has great defensive possibilities despite Black's free queen and rook: If 75...Q-Kt6ch, 76. K-Q6! (76. K-B5, Q-B7ch and 76. K-K4, Q-K3ch lead to mate) R-Kt3ch, 77. K-B7 R-Kt4, 78. K-B6 and Black is without checks.

76. K-Q6 R-R4!

Black not only threatens a new series of checks but has White's pieces temporarily immobilized. 77. R-Q1 now loses to Q-Kt5ch when the queen or rook goes. A king move likewise loses either the rook or queen. The queen can't move without loss. A pawn move is meaningless. I leave it to the reader to work out the winning line after the only remaining possibilities, R-Q5 or R-K4. Going back to the position after Black's thematic 72... P-R4!



Instead of 73. P-B4, White can try to avoid a Queen and Pawn ending with, at once:

73. K-Q5

Threatening 74. R-Q2ch. But this, as well as 73. K-K4, is answered by:

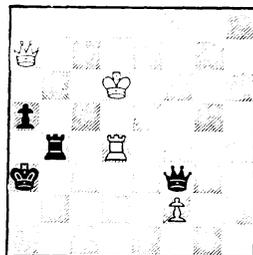
73. ... K-R6

74. Q-K7ch R-Kt5

75. Q-QR7 Q-B6ch

75. K-Q6

Or 76. K-K6, Q-QB3ch; 77. K-B5, R-Kt4ch; 78. K-B4, Q-B3ch; 79. K-K3, R-K4ch, Etc.



76. ... Q-KB3ch

77. K-Q5 R-Kt4ch

78. K-B4 Q-B3ch

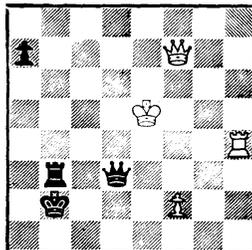
79. K-Q3 R-Kt5ch

80. K-Q2 Q-B6ch

81. K-Q1 (or K2) Q-B6ch

with mate to follow.

Back to diagram (2), an interesting defense is:



D. 71. Q-Q5

This is not answered by 71...R-Kt4;

72. R-Kt4ch!. but by:

71. ... Q-K7ch

72. K-Q6

72. K-B5?, R-Kt4; or 72. K-B6, R-Kt3+; 73. K-B7, QxPch or 73. K-Kt7 Q-K2ch; or 72. K-B4?, QxPch; 73. K-Kt4, R-Kt6ch; 74. R-Kt4, Q-B6ch; 75. K-B5, R-B6ch; 76. K-Kt6, Q-K8ch; 77. K-Kt5, Q-K7ch; 78. K-R5, Q-R2ch; 79. K-Kt5, Q-Kt2ch; 80. K-R5, R-R6ch;

81. R-R4, Q-R2ch.

72. ... Q-R3ch

73. K-B7

73. K-Q7, R-Kt2ch; 74. K-K8, Q-Kt6 ch, etc.

73. ... R-B6ch

74. K-Q7 Q-B1ch

75. K-K7

75. K-Q6, Q-Q1ch and QxR.

75. ... R-B2ch

76. K-B6 Q-B1ch

77. K-K6 Q-K2ch etc.

That, apparently, should do it. There are numerous other attempts by Black to win in the above lines in a more convincing fashion, and for those who want to see the laborious detail, my notes are available. Eric Osbun was kind enough to shoot most of them out of the water. And I invite other readers to find a line of defense for White in A through D above.

But the story isn't over. In reviewing some critical notes in this book in preparation for the Oxford University Press edition, it struck me that Black might do even better with some quiet moves from the initial position.

After all, the above lines show that Black wins the dogfight whenever he is free from potential checks; the initiative is decisive. So why not try to find a safe spot for the Black King right at the start?

69... K-Kt8 (instead of Q-Q6ch, etc.

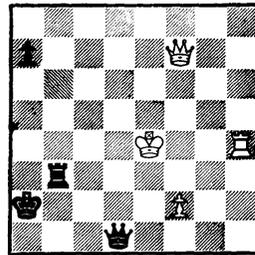
The difference is that the White Queen cannot now threaten to check with 70. Q-B5 or 70. Q-Kt6, and 70. Q-R7 is met by 70. ... Q-B6ch; 71. K-K5ch, K-Kt7; 72. Q-Kt7, R-Kt2! or 72. Q-R8, K-R6!

In each case, Black can then start checking without fear of counter checks. Now the threat is 70... R-Kt5ch, winning the Rook, or 70... Q-Q6 winning the Queen in a few moves. Some possible defenses are:

(1) 70. Q-QB4 P-R4!

If the King moves, R-Kt5 wins the Rook. If the Queen moves, R-Kt5ch wins the Rook also.

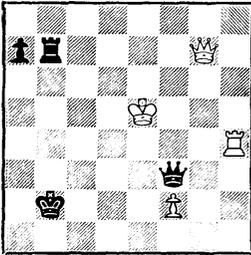
(2) 70. R-B4 Q-K7ch  
71. K-B5 R-Kt4ch



(Diagram 1)

72. K-B6 Q-K4ch  
73. K-Kt6 Q-R1ch  
74. K-Kt7 R-Kt4ch  
75. K-B8 Q-R1ch  
76. K-K7 R-Kt2 etc.

So far, so good. But White has one more ingenious attempt to prolong the agony. In the note to 69. ... K-Kt8! above, the following position is reached after 70. Q-R7, Q-B6ch; 71. K-K5ch, K-Kt7; 72. Q-Kt7, R-Kt2!:



Now White can continue to threaten checks, or a check by Black with 73. Q-R8!

Black can't play K-R3 now because the Rook is not at Kt6. But he can decoy the Queen back to B6:

73. ... K-R7!  
74. Q-Kt8ch K-Kt8!

Now the Rook can't check on the back rank, and there are now further checks

- after 75. Q-Kt1ch, K-Kt7!  
75. Q-Kt6ch K-Kt7  
76. Q-B6

The only way to keep the checks alive. But now we have the same position as previously, in the 71. Q-B6 (B) line, with the Black Rook better placed at Kt2.

76. ... Q-B6ch  
77. R-Q4 P-R4

For now 78. K-Q5 is answered by R-Q2ch, trading off everything and winning the Pawn race. The other lines transpose (78. P-B4, R-Kt5; 79. K-K4 or K-Q5, K-B7! or K-Kt6!; 80. P-B5, P-R5; and 78. K-K4, R-Kt5; 79. RxRch, PxR with a won Q+P ending) Note that the more difficult line 78. Q-B4 is not possible now because of the position of the Black Rook. 78... R-K2ch; 79. K-B6, R-Q2! and a general liquidation with a won Pawn ending.

The prosecution rests. Was Fischer right after all??

GAMES

Game 1392 - Irregular  
American Open 1975

White	Black
J. Hanken	D. Fritzing
1. Nf3	d6
2. g3	e5
3. d3	g6
4. Bg2	Bg7
5. e4	Nc6
6. c3	Nge7
7. 0-0	0-0
8. d4	Bg4
9. d5	Nb8

10. h3	Bxf3
11. Bxf3	f5
12. Nd2	Nd7
13. c4	a5
14. b3	Bh5
15. Ba3	b6
16. Nb1	f4
17. g4	Bg5
18. Nc3	Kg7
19. Bb2	Ng8
20. a3	Nh6
21. b4	Nf7
22. Na4	Be7

23. Kg2	Rh8
24. Rg1	Kg8
25. Bc3	ab
26. ab	Ng5
27. Qe2	h5
28. gh	gh
29. Kh2	Kf8
30. Nb2	Rxa1
31. Rxa1	Nf6
32. Bg2	Ng4+
33. Kh1	f3
34. Bxf3	Nxh3
35. Nd3	Bg5

36. Bg2	Nf4	42. Rxd2	Qg5	49. Rd8+	Kc6
37. Qf3	Ke8	43. Rc2	Ne3	50. b5+	Kb7
38. Nxf4	Bxf4	44. Rc1	Nxd5	51. Rb8+	Kxb8
39. Bh3	Rg8	45. Ra1	Nf4	52. Qf8+	Kb7
40. Ra2	Rg7	46. c5	Qh4	53. Qxg7	Nxf2+
41. Bd2	Bxd2	47. cb	Nxh3	54. Resigns	
		48. Ra8+	Kd7		

Craig shows how to beat the British Champion.

TEESSIDE CHESS FESTIVAL OPEN, 1973

Game No. 1393 - Sicilian

White	Black
<u>Brian Ely</u>	<u>C. Barnes</u>

(Notes by Craig Barnes)

- |         |     |
|---------|-----|
| 1. e4   | c5  |
| 2. Nf3  | Nc6 |
| 3. Nc3  | g6  |
| 4. d4   | cd  |
| 5. Nd4: | Bg7 |
| 6. Be3  | Nf6 |
| 7. Nc6: |     |

7Bc4 is more common, trying perhaps to get into the Yugoslav Attack, although Black if he wishes can avoid it with 7...Qa5.

- |        |    |
|--------|----|
| 7. ... | bc |
|--------|----|

dc only resolves the tension, with perhaps a small advantage for White.

- |       |       |
|-------|-------|
| 8. e5 | Nd5!? |
|-------|-------|

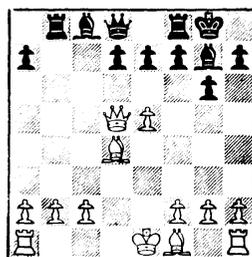
Sacrificing a pawn for active piece play. 8...Ng8 is also possible but less ambitious.

- |          |     |
|----------|-----|
| 9. Nd5:  | cd  |
| 10. Qd5: | Rb8 |
| 11. Bd4  |     |

The main line is 11.Bc4, 0-0 12. 0-0, Qc7 13. f4, d6 14.ed, ed 15. Bb3, Bb2. Both sides have weak pawns in an open position, and the game is about even. The move played is probably inferior to 11.Bc4 or even 11. Ba7 as it limits the White Queen's

scope.

- |         |     |
|---------|-----|
| 11. ... | 0-0 |
|---------|-----|



- |             |
|-------------|
| 12. 0-0-0?! |
|-------------|

The Queenside is too exposed to do this safely, but otherwise White has problems developing because of moves like . . .Bb7. One try is 12.Bc3, but then 12...d6 gives Black lots of play.

- |         |     |
|---------|-----|
| 12. ... | Qc7 |
|---------|-----|

Threatening the e-pawn with 13...Bb7. 13.Bc3 is interesting: 13...Bb6 14. Bd2, Bg7 may lead to a draw since on 15.f4 or 15.Bf4 Black can play 15...d6. Or Black can try for more with 13...Bh6 14.Bd2, Bb7 15. Qd4, Rfc8 16.c3 (on 16.Bd3 the g-pawn hangs after either 16...Bd2 or 16...Bg7) 16...Bg7 17. Bf4, Qa5 followed by 18...d6, and Black has plenty of play for the pawn.

- |        |      |
|--------|------|
| 13. f4 | Rb4! |
|--------|------|

Played after 25 minutes of deliberation. It ties down White's

pieces and simply threatens to build up. If nothing else, Black has possibilities of 14...Bb7 15.Qc5, Qc5 16. Bc5, Rf4 e.g., 17.Be7, Rc8 18. Bd6, Rf2 with an attack. (However, 17.Rd7 looks decent for White.) What White plays now is a try to get himself consolidated.

14. g3!? Qb8!

Another 26 minutes of thought produced this move which threatens 15. ...Bb7 without the possibility of 16.Qc5. 15.Rg1 is probably best now, but then 15...d6 keeps things moving.

15. Qa5 d6!

16. Ba7

If 16.Qa7 there follows the beautiful variation 16...Rd4!! If 17.Qb8, Rd1+ 18. Kd1, Bg4+ and 19...Rb8. On 17. Qd4 then 17...de gives Black a tremendous attack, although the position is somewhat unclear.

16. ... Qb7

Threatening Rb2 and keeping an eye on the rook on h1.

17. Bg2

So White wins an exchange as 17... Qb5 certainly isn't any good for Black. However, Black seems to have an unstoppable attack, believe it or not!

17... Qg2!

18. Qb4: Bf5

19. Qd2

If 18. Qc3 or Qc4 then 19...Rc8 wins; if 19.Qa4 then 19...Ra8! and White is hard-pressed to defend against Ra7; if 19.Qb3 then Black's best is probably 19...Rc8 20.C3, Ra8! e.g. 21. Bd4 (or 21.Rhg1, Qe4) Ra2 intending 22...Ral. Meanwhile Black has possibilities of both ...Qe4 and ...de. Notice how White can't ever use his Queen Rook for defense

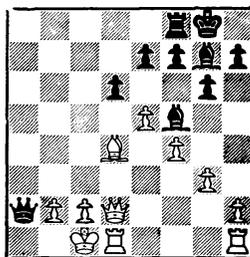
because the rook on h1 is attacked. All of Black's pieces, on the other hand, are cooperating beautifully. A try for safety is 19.Kb1, Bc2 20. Kal, Bd1 21. Rd1 but then 21...Qh2 with the idea of advancing the kingside pawns. 21...de should also be playable, but then White may defend his pawns with, say 22.Qd2.

19. ... Qa8!

Keeping the pressure on. Now White's best is probably 20. Qe3 or 20.Qf2 but Black has a continuing attack: e.g., 20. Qe3 Rc8 21. c3, Qg2! 22. Qf2, or d2 Qe4! Similarly, 20.Qf2, Rc8 21.c3, Qe4.

20. Bd4 Qa2:

Now what can White do about Black's threats of 21...de and ...Rc8?



21. Qe3 de

Taking with tempo. If now 22. Be5 then 22...Qa1 23. Kd2, Rd8 24. Bd4 (23.Ke2, Bg4) 24... Qb2! and wins.

22. f3 Rc8

23. c3 Qb1+

24. Kd2 Qb2:+

25. Kel Bg4!

Threatening simply 26...Bd1 and ...Ra8. 26.Qd2 is similar

to the game. Of course, 26.Rd2 loses a rook to 26...Qc1 and 27. Qh1.

26. Qf2	Qb7!
27. Rf1	Qe4+
28. Qe3	Qe3:+
29. Be3:	Bd1:
30. Kd1:	Be5
31. Bd4	Bd4:
32. cd	Rd8

Now it's all over. However, White decided to play on in the hope that Black perhaps might sac a pawn and give White drawing chances. But steady play assures the win.

33. Ke2	Rd4
34. Ra1	Rb4
35. Ra7	e6
36. Kf3	Kg7
37. g4	g5
38. Ra5	Kg6
39. Ra6	Rf4

40. Kg3	h5
41. gh	Kh5
42. h3	Rb4
43. Ra8	Kg6
44. Ra3	c5
45. Rc3	Kf5
46. Rf3	Rf4
47. Ra3	e4
48. Ra5	Kg6
49. Re5	Rf3
50. Kg2	f5
51. Re6	Kh5
52. Re8	Rd3
53. Rh8	Kg6
54. Rg8	Kf6
55. Re8	Rd2
56. Kg1	Re2
57. Rg8	e3
58. Re8	f4
59. Kf1	Rh2
60. Rh8	Kf5
61. Kg1	Ra2

Resigns

Game No. 1394 - Modern Defense  
Eighth Mechanics' Marathon, 1975

White		Black	
N. Maffeo	R. Gabrielson		
(Notes by Nicholas Maffeo)			
1. d4		g6	
2. c4		Bg7	
3. Nc3		d6	
4. e4		f5?!	

This move has a certain degree of shock value, but the variation is overall inferior for Black. Black's strategy is to keep a loose and flexible pawn structure with the idea of depriving White of options ordinarily available in the Modern or King's Indian Defense.

5. ef

Nf3 is also good for positional advantage.

5. ... B:f5

6. Bd3

White is well prepared for what follows. 6.Nf3 is still playable.

6. ...	B:d4
7. B:f5	B:c3ch
8. bc	gf
9. Qh5ch	Kd7
10. Q:f5ch	e6

Up until this point we've been following Portisch-Bilek, Sousse 1967.

11. Qb5ch!?

The new move. Portisch played 11. Qd3. There followed ...Qf6 12. Nf3, Nc6 13. c5, Qg6 14. Qd1 Qe4ch 15. Be3, Nge2 16. cd, cd 17. Qb3, Na5 18. Qb5ch, Nec6 19. 0-0-0, a6 20. Qc5, d5 21. Ng5, Qc5  $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ . White's plan is to maintain the pin that will follow and go all out for a blitz vs.

Black's King. The Queen is more aggressively placed here and need not rip the b7 pawn until development is completed. Black's natural strategy calls for an exchange of Queens and attack vs. the double isolani c pawns.

11. ... Nc6

Necessary ...Kc8 allows 12. c5! followed by Rb1 with a terrific attack.

12. Nf3 Qf6  
13. 0-0 Nge7  
14. Bg5 Qg7?

...Qf5!, the natural move to swap Queens is best. After Nd4, Q:b5 16. cb, N:d4 17. cd, Nd5 Black is at least equal.

15. B:e7 Q:e7

16. Q:b7 Rab8  
17. Qa6 Qf6  
18. c5! Rhg8  
19. Qd3

Not N:d4??, N:d4 21. cd, R:g2ch  
22.K:g2, Rg8ch 23. Kh1, Qf3 mate.  
19. ... Rbf8  
20. Nd4 N:d4  
21. cd Rg4

What else?

22. cd R;d4  
23. Qb5ch c6  
24. Qb7ch K:d6  
25. Racl Ke5  
26. Q:c6 Kf5  
27. Qc2ch Kg5  
28. Q:h7 Rd2  
29. f4ch

Resigns

Game No. 1395 - Alekhine's Defense  
USCF Qualifier, L.A., 1975

White	Black
D. Waterman	J. Kent

(Notes by Dennis Waterman)

1. P-K4	Kt-KB3
2. P-K5	Kt-Q4
3. P-Q4	P-Q3
4. Kt-KB3	PxP
5. KtxP	P-KKt3
6. Q-B3	B-K3
7. B-Q2	

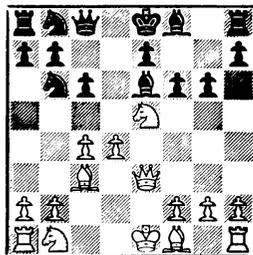
A theoretical novelty. My problem in this tournament was that I was analyzing so well that I forgot about basic principles!

7. ...	P-QB3
8. P-B4	Kt-Kt3
9. B-B3	P-B3

Better is 9...B-Kt2, as 10. P-Q3? fails to ...PxP; 11. KtxBP, BxBch; 12. QxB, KxKt!)

10. Q-K3! Q-B1

10... PxKt? 11. QxP forks h8 and e6. If 10...B-Kt1; 11. P-QKt3!

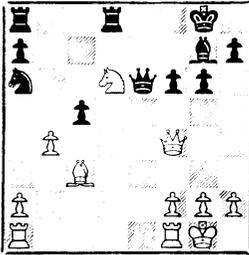


11. P-Q5!	PxP
12. P-B5	

When I played 7.B-Q2 I had intended 12. Kt-B3 here, when KtxP 13. BxKt, PxB; 14. Kt-Kt5! with advantage to White, but on review I noticed that Black had the line 12. Kt-B3?, PxP!; 13. Kt-Kt5, B-R3! and the knight on b6 defends the Queen, allowing 14. QxB?, BxKt!

12. ... Kt-B5  
 or 12...Kt-Q2; 13. KtxKtP, PxKt;  
 14. QxB, QxP; 15. B-Q3 with a  
 strong attack.  
 13. KtxKt PxKt  
 14. Kt-Q2 B-Kt2  
 or 14...Kt-R3; 15. BxP, BxB; 16.  
 BxP!

15. BxP BxB  
 16. KtxB O-O  
 17. O-O Kt-R3  
 18. P-QKt4 P-Kt3  
 19. QxP R-K1  
 20. Q-Q6 R-Q1!  
 21. Q-B4 PxP  
 22. Kt-Q6 Q-K3



23. KR-K1!! QxKt  
 23...P-KKt4; 24. RxQ, PxQ; 25. Kt-  
 Kt7. or 23...Q-Q4; 24. QR-Q1, Qx

RP when the easiest win is 25.  
 R-K7.

24. R-K8ch B-B1  
 25. QxQ RxQ  
 26. RxR PxP  
 27. B-K1 R-Q2  
 28. R-QB1 K-Kt2  
 29. K-B1

Not my first impulse, which was  
 29. R-B6?, P-Kt6!; 30. PxP, R-  
 Q8; 31. RxPch, K-R3; 32. K-B1,  
 B-Kt5; 33. R-K6, Kt-B4 with  
 strong counterplay.

29. ... B-B4  
 30. R-QB8 B-Kt3  
 31. R(8)-B4 R-Q4  
 32. R(1)-B2

Not 32. BxP, KtxB; 33. RxKt, R-  
 Q7.

32. ... R-Q8  
 33. K-K2 R-Q4  
 34. BxP R-K4ch  
 35. K-B1 KtxB  
 36. RxKt P-KR4  
 37. P-KR4 P-Kt4  
 38. PxP PxP  
 39. P-Kt3 K-Kt6  
 40. P-R4 P-Kt5  
 41. R-B6ch Resigns

(I showed Jeff the quite simple  
 win at adjournment.)

Game No. 1396 - Kings Gambit  
Correspondence, 1973

White Black  
G. Mauer A. Suhobeck  
 (Notes by Alex Suhobeck)

1. P-K4 P-K4  
 2. P-KB4 B-B4

Larsen feels this is not the way  
 to refute the King's gambit. Maybe  
 not, but this is another way to  
 handle it.

3. Kt-KB3 P-Q3

4. P-B3 Kt-KB3  
 5. P-Q4

Usual continuation here is 5. PxP,  
 PxP; 6. P-Q4, PxP; 7. PxP to which  
 Black intended to sacrifice a piece  
 by 7...KtxP.

5. ... PxQP  
 6. PxP B-Kt3

This Bishop is better placed here  
 than on QKt5. It steadily exerts  
 pressure on the White center pawns  
 and in some lines (like in this

game) hinders the White short castling.

7. Kt-QB3 P-QB4

Impatience? Is it not risky to attack the center at such an early stage of the game? I had no books to consult on this particular line, so I am not sure whether or not this has been tried before. Even if this is a premature step, White is forced to do something about it before his development is completed.

8. B-Kt5ch B-Q2

9. PxP BxP

This exchange might be the prime cause for White's difficulties later on.

10. P-K5 BxB

11. KtxB

11. PxKt would give Black strong attack either by sacrificing a piece (11...0-0!) or by keeping two Bishops staring at the White King.

11. ... Q-R4ch

12. Kt-B3

Of course, not 12. B-Q2, QxKt; 13. PxKt, 0-0!

12. ... PxP

13. KtxP QKt-Q2

A good developing move: clears the way for long castling and attacks the White center at the same time. If now 14. KtxKt, Black replies with 14...0-0-0 before capturing the Knight.

14. Q-R4 QxQ!

Overcoming the temptation of keeping Queens on the board.

15. KtxQ B-Kt5ch

16. B-Q2 BxBch

17. KxB KtxKt

18. PxKt 0-0-0

19. K-B2 Kt-Kt5

20. QR-K1 KR-K

21. P-K6 P-B3

Black doesn't want to disconnect his pawns as White King pawn is doomed anyway.

22. Kt-B5 Kt-K4

23. Kt-Q7

White succeeds in isolating the Black pawn. The price for it is exchanging of his last minor piece.

23. ... RxP

24. KtxKt PxKt

25. KR-B1

Routinely played which in this case is quite a serious omission. At present this open file is of no use to White. By 25. R-K2 White would make things more difficult for Black.

25. ... R-QB3ch

26. K-Kt3 R-Q6ch

27. K-Kt4 R-KB3

Trying to mate the lone White King leads to nothing, while the text move threatens with invasion on the seventh rank.

28. RxR PxR

29. R-K2 K-Q2

30. K-B4 R-Q5ch

31. K-B3 K-K3

32. R-K3

White is lost. His King is cut off from the main battle field.

32. ... P-KR4

33. R-R3 P-R5

34. P-KKt3 PxP

35. PxP P-Kt4

36. P-R3 P-R4

37. R-R8 P-Kt5ch

38. PxP PxPch

39. K-Kt3 K-B4

40. R-QKt8 P-K5

Resigns

One thing bothers me about this game: I could not locate the

decisive mistake on White's part. I just don't know which move caused his downfall.

Game No. 1397 - Sicilian  
PEOPLE'S CHESS FESTIVAL, 1974

<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>
<u>J. Silman</u>	<u>J. McCormick</u>

(Notes by Jeremy Silman)

1. e4	c5
2. Nf3	d6
3. d4	cd
4. Nd4:	Nf6
5. Nc3	Nc6
6. Bg5	e6
7. Qd2	a6
8. 0-0-0	Bd7
9. f4	h6

A more usual line is 9...Be7; 10. Nf3, b5; 11. Bf6, gf (11...Bf6 12. Qd6, Be7; 13. Qd2, Ra7; 14. e5, 0-0; 15. Ne4, Qb6; 16. Kb1, Rd8; 17. Bd3, Nb4; 18. Qf2! with a winning game, Stein-Hyb1 1972) 12. Bd3 (Also 12. f5, Qb6!; 13. g3, b4; 14. Ne2, e5; 15. Kb1, Qf2! with an unclear position) 12...Qa5 13. Kb1, b4; 14. Ne2, Qc5; 15. f5, a5; 16. Nf4, a4; 17. Rcl, Rb8; 18. c3, b3; 19. a3, Ne5 and now not 20. Rhf1?! as in Fischer-Spassky 18th match game but 20. Nd4! (1) 20...Nc4 21. Qe2! Na3; 22. ba, b2; 23. Rc2 (ii) 20...Nd3; 21.fe!, Ncl; 22. ed, Kd7; 23. Rcl; 21...fe; 22. Qd3, e5; 23. Nfe6, Qc8; 24. Ng7, Kf7; 25. Ndf5.

10. Bh4	Rc8
---------	-----

Also possible is 10...Ne4; 11. Qe1 Nf6; 12. Nf5, Qa5 13. Nd6, Bd6 14. Rd6, 0-0-0 (14...Qc7 15. Rd2, 0-0-0 16. Be2) 15. Rd1, Qc7 16. Qf2, Ne7 17. Bd3, Bc6 18.f5 White stands better.

11. Nf3	Qa5
---------	-----

This move came as a shock. I had never seen this position before and at first glance it looked like 12.e5 was strong. Then I realized that Black has 12...Nb4 13.ef, Rc3 14.Nd4, Ra3 15.Nb3, Rb3 16.cb, Na2 17.Kb1, Nb4 18.Bd3, d5 and Black has a winning attack. This had me very worried and I thought for 30 minutes before playing ...

12. Bc4	
---------	--

Better was 12.Kb1 which leads to a highly complicated game which turns out very good for White, though White must play accurately. For example 12.Kb1, b5 13.e5!, b4 14.ef, bc 15.fg cd 16.gh=Q, Nb4 17.a3, Nc2 18.Nd2, Na3 19.ba, e5 20.Nc4, Bf5 21.Ka2, Be6 22.Rd6, Qc3 23.Re6, fe 24.Nd6, Kd7 25.Qh7, Kc6 26.Qe4, Kd6 27.Qd3.

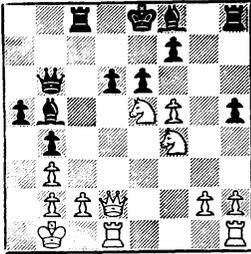
12. ...	b5
13. Bb3	b4
14. Bf6	gf
15. Ne2	Qb6
16. f5	Na5?

Leading to a horrible position for Black. Correct is 16...e5 and after 17.Ba4, Qa5 18.B3, Nb8 19.Bd7, Nd7 20.Kb1, Nb6 21.g4, Rc5 22.Ng3, d5 23.cd, Nd5 24.Nc4, Be7. Black had an equal game. Matanovic-Sherwin, Portoroz, 1958.

17.Nf4	Nb3:
18.ab	h5
19.Kb1	a5

Losing, but it's hard to find a good move for Black. White threatens 20.fe, fe 21.Ng6, Rg8 22.Nf8 and

Qd6. If Black plays 19...Bh6 20.g3,  
c5 (Bf4, games ed.) 21.Nd5.  
20. e5! fe  
or White would play ef and Rhe1  
21. Ne5!  
with the threat of 22.Nc4.  
21. ... Bb5



22. Nf7! Kf7  
23. fe Ke8

Played quickly, but other moves  
don't help: A. 23...Kg7 and B. 23.  
...Kg8. A. 23...Kg7 24. Nd5, Qd8 25.  
Qd4, Kh7 (25...Kg8 26.Nf6, Kg7 27.  
Nh5, Kg8 28.Nf6, Kg7 29. Qg4!, Kf6  
30.Rhfl!, Bf1 31. Rf1, Ke7 32.Rf7,  
Ke8 33.Qg6, Rh6 34.Re7 and mates.)  
26.e7! (Nf6, Kh6) 26...Be7 27.Qe4

etc. B. 23...Kg8 24.e7!, Be7  
(24...Bg7 25.Qd5, Kh7 26.Qf5,  
Kg8 27.Qe6, Kh7 28.Qg6, Kg8  
29.Ne6, Rh7 30.Rhfl! and with  
threats of Rf8 and Rf7 black  
must resign. OR 24...Bh6 25.  
Qd5, Kg7 26.Nh5 wins.) 25.Qd5,  
Kg7 26.Qe6!! and Black is help-  
less 26...Bf6, 27.Rd6.

24. Nd5 Qc5  
25. Qg5! Qc2

What can Black do? White threat-  
ens Qg6, Kd8, Qf6 and it can't be  
stopped! If 25...Rh6 26.e7.

26. Ka2??

I moved quickly, confident that  
Black would resign. Correct was  
26.Kal and Black must also contend  
with Rcl. After 26.Kal, Qb3 27.  
Qg6, Kd8 28.Qf6, Ke8 29.Qf7, Kd8  
30.e7, Kd7 31.e8=Q mate OR 26...  
Rc5, 27.Rcl,Qb3 28.Nc7, Rc7 29.  
Qb5,Kd8 30.Rc7 and wins easily.

26. ... a4!

He threatens to take with check,  
so White must take the perpetual.

27. Nf6 DRAWN

I was patting myself on the back  
and gave it away!

Game No. 1398 - Sicilian  
Training Match, 1974

<u>White</u>		<u>Black</u>	
<u>D. Strauss</u>	<u>L. Christiansen</u>		
1. e4	c5		
2. Nf3	d6		
3. Nc3	Nc6		
4. Bb5	e5?!		
5. d3	Be7		
6. Nd5	Nf6		
7. Ne7!	Qa5?!		
8. Nd2!	Qb5		
9. Nc8	Rc8		

10. 0-0	0-0		
11. Nc4	Ne8		
12. f4	Qa6		
13. Qg4?!	f5!		
14. ef	Nf6		
15. Qd1	e4!		
16. Nd6	Rcd8		
17. de	Nd4		
18. e5	Ne4		
19. Be3!	Ne2		
20. Kh1	Rd6!		
21. ed	N4g3!		
22. hg	Rf6		

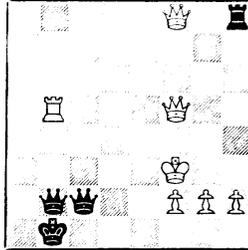
23. Qe2!			
(23.Bg1?,Rd6 24.Qe1, Rh6			
25.Bh2, Rh2!)			
23. ...	Qe2		
24. Bc5	Qb5!		
25. b4			
(Ba3??, Qb6)			
25. ...	b6		
26. Bd4	Rd6		
27. c3	Qf5=		
28. Rael	Re6		
29. Be5	Qg4		
30. Rf3	h5		

½:½

Game No. 1399 - Sicilian

<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>
<u>Christiansen</u>	<u>Strauss</u>
1. e4	c5
2. Nf3	Nc6
3. d4	cd
4. Nd4	Nf6
5. Nc3	e5
6. Ndb5	d6
7. Bg5	a6
8. Bf6	gf
9. Na3	f5!?
10. Qh5	d5!?
11. 0-0-0	Nd4
12. ef	Ba3
13. ba	Qa5
14. Rd4!	ed
15. Bb5!	ab
16. Re1	Kd8!TN
(Be6?)	
17. Qh4	Kc7
18. Re7	Kc6!
19. Qf6	Be6!
(Kc5? Ne4!)	
20. fe	dc
21. ef	Kc5
22. Rb7!	Rac8!

(Qa3? 23.Kd1, Rac8 24.Rc7!;	37. ... Rf8	
Qa3 23.Kd1,Rhc8 24.f8=Q!	38. Rb2 Kb2	
Rf8 25.Qe7; 22...Rad8!?	39. Qf8 Qc6	
23.Qe7,Kc6 24.Ra7! Qb6	40. Ke3 Qb6	
25.Qf6 Kc5 26.Qc3,Kd6 27.	41. Kd3 Qg6	
Qb4,Kc6 (27...Ke5 28.Re7,	42. Kd4 Qg2	
Kf5 29.Qh4!)	28.Re7!)	43. Qb8 Ka2
23. Rd7	Qa3	44. Qg3 Qc6
24. Kd1	Qb2	45. Ke5 Qe8?
25. Qd6	Kc4	46. Kf6 Qf8
26. Qd5	Kb4	47. Kg5 Qe7
27. Qd6!	Rc5	48. Kh6 Qe4
28. a3!	Ka3!	49. f4 Qf5
29. Qc5	Ka2	50. h4 Kb1
30. Qd5?	Kb1	51. Qg5 Qf7
(30.f8=Q)		52. f5 Ka2
31. Rb7	Qc2	53. f6 Ka3
32. Ke1	Qc1	54. Qg7 Qd5
33. Ke2	Qb2	55. Qe7 Ka4
34. Kf3	c2	56. f7 Qd2
35. Rb5	c1=Q	57. Kg7 Qd4
36. Qf5	Qc2	58. Qf6 Qg4
37. f8=Q		59. Kh8 1-0



Game No. 1400 - Sicilian

<u>Canadian Open</u>	
<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>
<u>Christiansen</u>	<u>Mohan</u>
1. e4	c5
2. Nf3	Nc6
3. Bb5	e6
4. 0-0	Nge7
5. Re1	a6
6. Bf1	Ng6?

7. c3	Be7	16. Qd5	Qd5
8. d4	cd	17. Nd5	Bb2
9. cd	d5	18. Rab1	Bd4?!
10. e5	0-0	19. Ne7	Kh8
11. Nc3	f6	20. Bd4	Nd4
12. ef	Bf6	21. Rb4!	Rd8?
13. Be3	e5?!	(Nf5 22.Nc8+-;	Nc2
14. de	Nge5	22.Ng6!)	
15. Ne5	Be5	22. Rd4!	Rd4
		23. Nc6!	1-0

<u>Game No. 1402 - Sicilian</u>		13. Nd5!	Qa5!?	27. Qe3	Rd4
<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>	14. Nd2!	Bb5	28. h3!	Qg8
<u>Christiansen</u>	<u>Blackstone</u>	15. Nf6	gf	29. Qf3!+-	f5
1. e4	c5	16. Nc4?! (c4!)	Qc7	30. Qf5	Rc8
2. Nf3	d6	17. a4!	Bc4	31. Qf6	Kd6
3. Bb5	Nd7	18. Qc4	Ke7	32. b4	b6
4. d4	a6?	19. f4	Rhd8	33. Rd1	Qh8
5. Bd7	Bd7	20. f5	Qe5	34. bc	bc
6. dc	dc	21. fe	fe	35. Rd4	cd
7. Nc3	e6	22. Qb3!	Qe4	36. c5!	Kd5!?
8. 0-0	Nf6	23. Rdel	Qd5	37. Qf3	Kc4?
9. Bg5	Bc6	24. Qh3	h5	(Kc5 38. Qb7!)	
10. Qe2	Be7	25. c4!	Qd4	38. Rc1	Kb4
11. Rad1	Qc7	26. Kh1	Qg4	39. Qb7	Ka5
12. Bf6	Bf6			40. Qb6	1-0

## NATIONAL CHESS DAY

We received an announcement recently from Bill Dodgen, of North Augusta, South Carolina, asking the California State Chess Federation to endorse "National Chess Day" and to contact the governor of California to arrange for a proclamation. Mr. Dodgen is the chairman of NCD, a project launched by the USCF. The "Day" is announced as October 9, 1976.

It seems to us that something has gone sour with the game when it seems appropriate to promote it like a beauty contest or a new breakfast cereal. Promote the USCF, your state federations, your local tournaments, yes. All of these make it possible for chessplayers to pursue this recreation in whatever way they wish. Encourage the learning of chess in the schools, if you believe as we do that the game has educational values beyond the level of a pastime. But chess is not a religion to be promulgated nor a political cause to be trumpeted.

That's our opinion. What do the officers of the California State Federation feel--what do our members feel? Can anyone suggest why we get an uneasy feeling at the very mention of a National Chess Day?

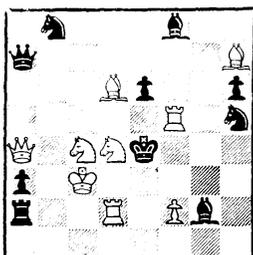
-Robert E. Burger

## TASKS (continued from page 72)

So the Sd3 must be lured away. This is the Bishop's function, and he chooses the key square so that after Black's last retort to the plan, Knighting the pawn, White can fork the errant knight. 1. Bc1+! Sc1 2Sd4! Kd4 3 Sg1 Pel(S) 4 Se2+ Se2: stalemate! (Note 1Sd4? Kd4: 2 Sg1 Sg4+ 3 Kg2 Sf4+ 4Kf3 Pel(Q).)

TASKS

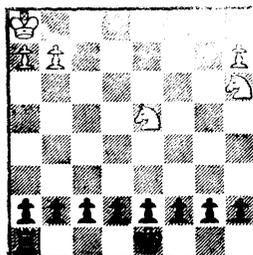
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R. Burger



No. 363  
Mate in 2

No. 364  
Win

No. 364  
R. Burger

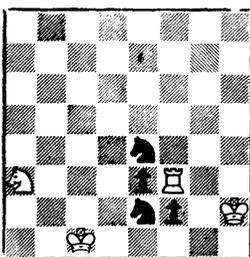


On a self-congratulatory note, this column presents two compositions dedicated to the 25th year of publication. The first appeared in the December, 1975 issue of the British Chess Magazine, with a dedication to Guthrie McClain on the occasion of the anniversary. Fortuitously, it was awarded the first prize for the year. The second was passed out at the annual banquet of the Castle Chess Club, at the University of California Faculty Club, also in December, 1975, as a memento of the same anniversary. Neil Falconer later found an improvement in the longest line, avoiding alternate winning lines. This version incorporates his suggestions.

All right. Only one of these can therefore be classified as an original. But we will pick up with the next issue the recent policy, inaugurated with Volume XXV, of presenting only original compositions in this column.

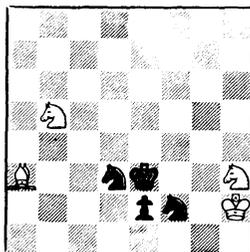
SOLUTIONS

No. 361  
Robert Ulreich



Draw

No. 362  
Robert Ulreich



Draw

- 1.Sc2 (1Sc4? Sg1 2.Sd3:Sf3:+ 3.Kg2fSd2 wins)  
1...Kc2:(1...Sg1 2.Re3:Pf1(Q) 3 Rel+)  
2.Re3:Pf1(S)+ (2...Pf1(Q) 3 Rc3+with perpetual or stalemate)  
3.Kg2 Se3:+ 4.Kf3 Kd3 stalemate!

A beautiful piece of chess logic. White must stop the pawn with the maneuver Sd4 so that if Kd4: Sg1 sets up a fork. This won't work at once because Black puts in two S checks at g4 and f4, destroying the fork.

(continued on page 71)