

# CHESS VOICE

Vol. 14 No. 1

April-May, 1981

Price \$1.00



# CHESS VOICE

4125 Zephyr Way  
Sacramento, Ca 95821

Telephone:  
(916) 484-6354

Chess Voice is published six times a year by the Northern California Chess Association. Single copies are available at \$1 per issue from the editor.

The opinions expressed in this publication are those of bylined contributors or of the editor. They do not represent the official view of the Northern California Chess Association unless specifically identified as such.

Scoresheets and annotated games submitted for publication should be mailed to Games Editor Richard Shorman c/o Hayward Daily Review; P.O. Box 3127; Hayward, CA 94540. All other material should be sent to the editor at the above address.

Chess Voice is a member of the Committee of Small Magazine Editors and Publishers and of the Association of U.S. Chess Journalists.

**CHANGE OF ADDRESS:** If you move, the post office does not notify us, nor does it automatically forward your magazines. To be able to make accurate change of addresses we must have full information. Send your old address, your new address, and your expiration date to Bryce Perry: P. O. Box 11306A, Palo Alto, CA 94306.

Copyright 1980 by R.E. Fauber. All rights reserved except that any portion of this publication may be reprinted in any chess periodical of less than 5,000 circulation so long as credit is given to the author (artist, photographer) and to Chess Voice.

**One-year subscription = \$6.** This includes a Tournament Membership in CalChess, the USCF state chapter for Northern California. (CalChess Tournament Membership is required to participate in most of the major tournaments in this region.)

**Juniors under 18** can subscribe at a reduced rate of \$4/year. (Includes full CalChess Tournament Membership.)

**Out-of-State residents** (and Southern Californians) can subscribe for \$6/year.

**NEW SUBSCRIBERS:** Indicate which issue you want your subscription to start with: Feb/Mar, Apr/May, Jun/July, Aug/Sept, Oct/Nov, or Dec/Jan.

**RENEWALS:** Please indicate when your old subscription runs out. (The month and year are in the upper right-hand corner of your mailing label.)

**SEND CHECKS TO:** CalChess, P. O. Box 11306A, Palo Alto, CA 94306.

**BE SURE TO INCLUDE:** Name, address and zip code, type of subscription (Regular = \$6; Junior = \$4).

## STAFF

Editor: R. E. Fauber  
Associate Editor: Joan C. Winston  
Games: Richard Shorman  
Photos: Richard Shorman, Bryce Perry, Stella Monday  
Contributors: Peter Biyiasas, Max Burkett, Dennis Fritzing, Mike Goodall, Jerry Hanken, John Sumares, Jim Tarjan, Walter Browne, Larry Christiansen, Alan Glasscoe



## CalChess

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA  
CHESS ASSOCIATION

Chairman: Mike Goodall  
Vice-Chairman: R.E. Fauber  
Treasurer: Bryce Perry  
Chess Voice: R.E. Fauber  
Memberships: Frank Hamaker  
Tournaments: Alan Benson  
Clearinghouse: Ramona Wilson  
Club Matches: Hans Poschmann  
Youth: John Marks  
Postal Chess Director: Tyler K. Kelly  
Publicity Director: Fred Muollo  
Immediate Past Chairman: Fred Muollo  
Recording Secretary: Breen Mullins

CalChess is the USCF state chapter for Northern California.

### How to Become a CalChess Affiliate:

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

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

**Half page ad** - \$20 per issue. Copy should be 7½" wide x 5½" high or 3¼" wide by 10" high.

**Quarter page ad** - \$10 per issue. Copy should be 3¼" wide by 5" high.

**Eighth page ad** - \$5 an issue. Copy should be 3¼" wide by 2½" high.

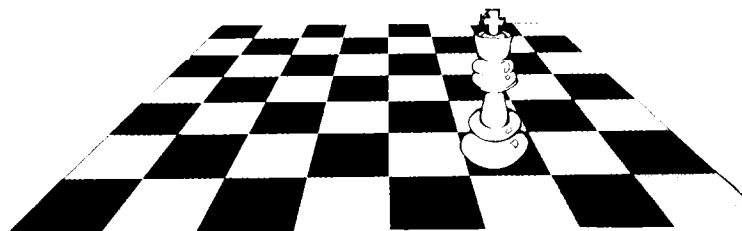
**Classifieds** - 5¢ per word.

## COVER

Larry Christiansen has, over the past year, had the most consistent run of successes of any northern Californian and seems to be emerging as one of the world's strongest grandmasters. A Christiansen cover seems only appropriate.

In addition Christiansen has donated his talents to analyzing some of his most interesting recent wins. The issue features games from two of his prize winning events.

If Christiansen has a temperamental drawback, it can only be that perhaps he is a little too objective about his own performance.



# U.S. Open Information

Prizes \$16,500; Entry \$45 to July 10, \$55 thereafter; TL50/2½

Send entries to:

USCF

186 Rte. 9W

New Windsor, NY 12550

August 2-14, 1981 at the Hyatt Palo Alto, CA 10 miles from San Jose Municipal Airport and 25 minutes from San Francisco International.

This tournament offers more than the usual amenities available at U.S. Opens. Lyon's Restaurant, right next door operates 24 hours. Among the various motels in the area there are many swimming pools. There is a bowling alley right across the street. A discount drug store is about a block away and a full service super market is a little more than two blocks distant. There are six movie theaters about a mile from the site on San Antonio Rd.

Other restaurants besides those in the hotel include Dinah's across the street and a reasonably priced luncheon place, Hobees (til 2 p.m.) with carefully prepared food and little-known wine offerings of quality, about an eight minute walk away. A budget car rental agency is two doors away for those who want to motor to San Francisco or into the Santa Clara—Santa Cruz wine country half an hour or less away.

## HYATT PALO ALTO

4290 El Camino Real

Palo Alto, CA 94306

(415) 493-0800

\$50/1 and 2

(Special special rate for titled

players and limited

VIP—through organizer)

## HYATT RICKEYS

4219 El Camino Real

Palo Alto, CA 94309

(415) 493-8000

\$50/1 or 2

## Most Convenient Others

### Motel 6

4301 El Camino Real

Palo Alto, CA 94306

(415) 941-0220

\$11.95/1

(72 units)

### Palo Alto Oaks Motel

4279 El Camino Real

Palo Alto, CA 94306

(415) 493-6644

\$26.50/1

(40 units)

### Viking Motel

4238 El Camino Real

Palo Alto, CA 94306

(415) 493-4222

\$26/1

(23 units)

## Still Others

### Sky Ranch Motel

4234 El Camino Real

Palo Alto, CA 94306

(415) 493-7221

### El Rancho Palo Alto

3901 El Camino Real

Palo Alto, CA 94306

(415) 493-2760

### Imperial Motor Lodge

3845 El Camino Real

Palo Alto, CA 94306

(415) 493-3141

### Mayflower Garden Motel

3981 El Camino Real

Palo Alto, CA 94306

(415) 493-4433

### Town House Motel

4164 El Camino Real

Palo Alto, CA 94306

(415) 493-4492

### Flamingo Motor Lodge

3398 El Camino Real

Palo Alto, CA 94306

(415) 493-2411

Stanford University Housing is available 6 miles away with good busing: 50 units / 1 or 2 at \$14.25/1 or \$21.50/2. Those wishing these accommodations should inform organizers of all names, arrival and departure by July 1.

Please make reservations as soon as possible (for flights too). Mention the U.S. Open chess tournament. Ask for weekly rate.

Please send a copy of your flight schedule in order to coordinate a pickup at San Francisco or San Jose airports.

to: John Sumares, 1981 U.S. Open Organizers

741 Pomeroy Avenue

Santa Clara, CA 95051

(408) 296-5392 (after 4:30 p.m. weekdays or on Sat and Sun)

# Goodall Named USCF Scholastic Coordinator

In a revival of what used to be known as the Mednis School Program Mike Goodall of Berkeley has been named USCF Scholastic Coordinator. The purpose of the program is to engage masters to travel to schools in their area to give lectures and exhibitions. Expenses and an honorarium for the master are picked up by USCF.

Master interest in participating in this program and school chess sponsors and principals interested in arranging visiting master appearance should write: Mike Goodall; 2020 Atherton, -6; Berkeley, CA 94704.

Schools interested in having a master exhibition should give alternate dates to the amount of two or three. This is the time to set up your fall school schedule, when chess interest traditionally is the highest.

## Patron Memberships Approved

At its April 24th meeting, the CalChess Board created the category of patron memberships. For \$25 you can become a patron member. The main privilege of patron membership is that you will play a greater role in promoting chess in Northern California. Your sustained contribution to chess will be noted by printing the names of the patrons bi-monthly on the Chess Voice masthead. Of the \$25, \$5 will go to the general fund where it can be used in our more ambitious scholastic chess program expected to start next year and for encouraging more club activity. The \$20 scheduled for Chess Voice will probably be used to compensate masters for CV contributions (e.g. the two Christiansen contributions this issue and Fritzinger's whole of an article last issue) and for better photography (Stella Monday's photos of Lone Pine this issue).

In addition patron members will get their Chess Voice mailed first class, a particular boon to those who move without sending us changes of address and then wonder why they don't get the magazine.

## USCF Elections

The Board also discussed this summer's USCF elections, sharing gossip and inside dope from a variety of sources and making a comparative analysis of the campaign mailings to that date.

The candidacy of Phil Chase met with general approval as qualified and not campaigning with hyperbole. There was unanimous agreement in the matter of the other races that it would be foolish to make a commitment until the campaign has developed further and many currently ambiguous matters were clarified.

No formal endorsements were made.

## ANNUAL MEETING CORRECTION

The editor notes with some chagrin that he announced the annual meeting of CalChess for the wrong weekend in May. The LERA tournament will be held the weekend of May 23-25 and not May 29, June 1.

The CalChess annual meeting WILL BE HELD ON MAY 24 at 12:30 between rounds at the LERA tournament site. Plan to attend and find out what CalChess has been up to this past year, its financial condition, the state of the magazine. Complain, suggest, exhort. Boo the outgoing officers; elect next year's officers and cheer them into office; kill vacant time between rounds. Eat lunch during the meeting but don't litter.



# A STELLAR STATHAM

by R. E. Fauber

After playing in or covering seven Louis Statham Lone Pine International tournaments one has to ask what is there new to say about this classic annual event?

Lone Pine's single stop light still turns red on you even though there is no other traffic on the street. The people continue to lead simple lives punctuated only by an occasional birth or death and the noontime blare of the volunteer fire department's siren. They are helpful and proud about the tournament. The hospital auxiliary makes sandwiches, cookies, and coffee for the players each year and raises money for its activities by charging a modest admission fee to spectators and selling bulletins of each round's play.

Yet the townspeople remain a little leery about having all these foreigners in their midst for two weeks. They prefer to remain untouched by the cosmopolitanism and tensions of modern life. They do like the Dutch, who all speak English with a charming accent and are unfailingly cheery and polite.

To illustrate one of the problems that the influx of foreigners creates, a few years back grandmaster Dragutin Sahovic arrived to check into the Dow Villa motel. He was horrified to discover that no one there spoke Serbian, so he tried to speak French, which fared no better. "What! No one even speaks French," he exclaimed.

Two stuffed figures of Indians still sit at a table in the back of the Last Chance Saloon, where foreign grandmasters like to be photographed sitting next to them. Katty-corner is the Lazy L where the cowboys congregate on Saturday night and try to pick fights with the younger American players.

Last year one restaurant burned down and another reopened after two years of closure. Such is the pace of change.

There are always plenty of grandmaster stars to be admired. Two world champions have played at Lone Pine. The leading players of the Netherlands, England, Hungary, Argentina, Yugoslavia, Israel, and the Soviet Union have all found their way by car, bus, or even taxi to Lone Pine.

This year Bent Larsen held court in the lobby of the Town Hall after the final round. Surrounded by colleagues and admirers he discoursed easily on Danish explorations, science, literature and politics. It provided a welcome relief from the chess centered talk of so many other grandmasters.

Lone Pine, 1981 was, however, different from the ten others so far contested in the series. This was the year of the Russians, or of the emigrants, if you please. The Soviet Union sent two of its younger stars, Oleg Romanishin and Artur Yusupov, the 1978 World Junior

Champion. In addition there were Russo-Israelis Lev Gutman and Vladimir Liberzon, the Dutch-Russ Gennadi Sosonko, the Russo-Canadian Igor Ivanov, a couple of Olympic teams of Yankoslavs: Lev Alburt, Sergai Kudrin, Boris Kogan, Leonid Shamkovich, Anatoly Lein, Vitaly Zaltsman, Roman Dzhindzhikhashvili, and Dimitri Guervich, and last after a sensational arrival, Viktor Korchnoi from Switzerland. So there were 15 Russians competing for the \$50,000 prize money, nearly a quarter of the whole tournament. There must be something effective about the Soviet system of chess training that so many talents have to emigrate to find room to practice their art.

## The Coming of Korchnoi

The last player anyone expected to appear was Korchnoi, and he did come last. Telling no one connected with the tournament of his plans, Korchnoi left a tape with a Russian language radio in Europe announcing his intentions and flew from Switzerland to Los Angeles. At quarter to one the night before the tournament was to start the red-eye Greyhound from Los Angeles pulled up at the Dow Villa, and Korchnoi debarked.

Tournament Travel Coordinator Jerry Hanken was playing speed chess in the lobby, oblivious to the bus because he thought he had transported and settled all the players. A friend happened to look up from kibitzing and saw the solitary debarking passenger. "Hey look! Isn't that Korchnoi?" he asked in a voice mingling certainty with disbelief.

Hanken sprang into action and accosted Korchnoi at the front desk. As additional security Korchnoi had made no advance motel reservation, and Lone Pine was full up that night. After 45 vain minutes driving to the other Lone Pine hostelrys Hanken and Korchnoi felt discouraged. "I guess I out-finessed myself," Korchnoi observed. Ultimately Hanken remembered a player with an extra bed who wanted to change rooms anyway, so Korchnoi had lodging for the night and the tournament.

## Calling Moscow

The next day presented a different sort of crisis for the Soviet players, who spent much time rattling Russian back and forth with their Federation. Since Korchnoi's abrupt defection from the Soviet Union in 1976, the only Soviet player he has faced has been Anatoly Karpov in their 1978 World Championship match. The Soviets refuse to send their players to any tournament in which Korchnoi is competing. A legion of Soviet grandmasters denounced his patriotism and several other things in a petition in 1976. This is no official



*Left to right; Bent Larsen, Ron Henley, Yasser Seirawan, John Fedorowicz, Pal Benko, and Tim Tarjan taking the sun after awards brunch.*

## Lone Pine Prizewinners

boycott, mind you, it is just that patriotic Soviets voluntarily don't want to go to tournaments which feature Korchnoi.

In bubblegum chess card trading circles one Korchnoi is not a trade for a Karpov and a Tal or a Spassky and a Kasparov. The result has been that Korchnoi does not get the kind of challenging practice he needs to keep his game at its peak. He complained of that recently at the Banco di Roma tournament where he wiped out a field with an average rating of 2450. This was his motive in coming to Lone Pine; there he would get to face good players. Since no advance registration is required and no invitations sent out, he could slip into the field without notifying anyone in advance of his intentions.

The Soviets had a big problem. Clearly Korchnoi had snookered them into a compromising position. Romanishin and Yusupov could hardly claim that they had come to Lone Pine to climb Mount Whitney. They could not back out of the tournament without making the boycott official, an act which is "contrary to the spirit of FIDE." So they stayed, and they played. They were models of decorum and sportsmanship. They were also more generally friendly than previous Soviet participants. Perhaps it was because their English was better or perhaps because they were exhilarated by their first exposure to "Lone Pine experience."

### The Fateful Meeting

Korchnoi held center stage with three wins in a row. Neither Yusupov, who drew the Russians Kudrin and Kogan, nor Romanishin who conceded a draw to Benko could quite keep pace. Korchnoi remained half a point up through round six, drawing challengers Bent Larsen and Larry Christiansen of Modesto. Meantime, Yusupov was catching up by downing grandmasters Liberzon and Andy Soltis of New York. The seventh round pairing was inevitable. It was Yusupov, the bright young star with a multi-year contract tying him to the Soviet system, against Korchnoi, a more tentative free agent than Reggie Jackson and Dave Winfield combined.

Yusupov arrived early for the seventh round but not earlier than a bevy of kibitzers who had taken all the seats around first board. Another knot stood tensely, no one moving, everyone waiting to see what would happen. Yusupov had already put to rest the rumors that he would not play Korchnoi. The inevitable announcements from chief director Isaac Kasparian: "No picture taking after 1:15 here. Start your clocks."

Yusupov punched his clock then cradled his temples in very sensitive fingers to try to get wholly into chess and to blot out the distractions of life where it is not lived on a time limit. Korchnoi had not appeared. Yusupov sat motionless, looking very unhappy as if there were too much weight on his head, but the spectators all attributed his demeanor to a feeling that he was a talent too soon facing a talent who refuses to acknowledge that it is ever too late.

It seemed forever, but it was only 1:06 when Korchnoi clad in color-coordinated blue suit, shirt, and shoes strode into the room. In his left hand he cradled a quart of low-fat chocolate milk. He reached the board; Yusupov half rose and extended a hand. They clasped gently, quickly, sat, and Korchnoi thrust 1 d4. The spectators collectively exhaled and began to scatter, except for those who had the ring-side seats.



Before the game: Korchnoi meets Yusupov

**Queen's Gambit: V. Korchnoi .A. Yusupov: 1 d4, d5; 2 c4, e6; 3 Nf3, Nf6; 4 e3, Bg4.**

This is not a Karpov kind of line, so Yusupov is not pricking Korchnoi to see how he might react in September against the champion. "You play your own game and so do I," he seems to be saying. Korchnoi accepts the two bishops without getting a lot out of it.

**5 h3, Bf3; 6 Qf3, e6; 7 Bd3, Nbd7; 8 Nc3, g6; 9 0-0, Bg7; 10 Rd1.**

This looks a little superficial. Perhaps 10 Bd2 with the idea of planting rooks on c1 and b1 was more efficient, but also more drawish.

**10 ... 0-0; 11 Qe2, Qc7; 12 Bd2, Rad8; 13 Rac1, Qb8; 14 Be1, Rfe8; 15 Qc2, Rc8; 16 b4, e5; 17 de, Ne5; 18 cd, Nd5.**

Perhaps in the interest of keeping the game alive Korchnoi eschews 19 Nd5, cd; 20 Qe2 when a later ... d4 can be powerful.

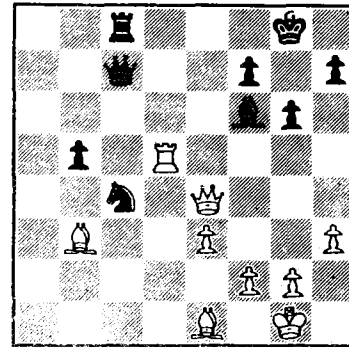
**19 Be2, Nb4; 20 Qb3, Nd5.**

This is a real grandmaster game. Apparently after 20 ... Na6; 21 Ba6, ba 22 Ne4 provides White a nice ending.

**21 Nd5, cd; 22 Qd5, Rc1; 23 Rc1, Rc8; 24 Rd1, Nc6; 25 Bc4, Qc7; 26 Qe4, Ne5; 27 Bb3, b5; 28 Qd5, a6; 29 a4, Bf6.**

Black has to be careful. It does not make a draw to play 29 ... ba; 30 Ba4 when 31 f4 looms as a big threat. Besides Yusupov is not playing for a draw. Now if 30 ab, Rd8.

**30 Qe4, Nc4; 31 ab, ab; 32 Rd5.**



This is a difficult position for both sides. White's bishops cover a lot of squares. At the time it seemed that 32 ... Qb6 was a move, also 32 ... Na5 was not wholly unsound since 33 Rb5?, Qc1; 34 Ra5?, Qe1 wins a rook.

Yusupov was short of time here and embarked on a perilous maneuver. Korchnoi had played rapidly himself, but perhaps Yusupov was emboldened because Korchnoi was almost out of chocolate milk.

**32 ... Ra8?; 33 Kf1, Ra1; 34 Ke2, Kg7; 35 Bb4, Nb6; 36 Rd6, Rc1; 37 Rf6!, Kf6; 38 Qd4, Kg5; 39 Be7, Qe7 and resigned because of 40 Qf4, Kh5; 41 g4, Kh4; 42 Qh6 mate. 1-0.**

Yusupov shook hands again and stood in front of the board with his scoresheet covering his face. No one could be sure whether or not he was crying.

## Lone Pine Prizewinners

1 Viktor Korchnoi	7-2	(\$15,000)
2 Yasser Seirawan	6½-2½	(\$7,333)
3 Svetozar Gligoric	6½-2½	(\$7,333)
4 Gennadi Sosonko	6½-2½	(\$7,333)
5 Larry Christiansen	6-3	(\$1,287)
6 Tim Tarjan	6-3	(\$1,287)
7 Ron Henley	6-3	(\$1,287)
8 Arthur Yusupov	6-3	(\$1,287)
9 Bozidar Ivanovic	6-3	(\$1,287)
10 Helmut Pfleger	6-3	(\$1,287)
11 Daniel Campora	6-3	(\$1,287)
12 Lev Alburt	6-3	(\$1,287)

cont. on p. 6

Statham cont.

While Korchnoi gets to convert \$15,000 into Swiss francs for taking first with a 7-2 score, Yasser Seirawan, a second on the Korchnoi team preparing to face Karpov in September, gets to take \$7,333 home to Seattle by virtue of tying for second place in the Statham tournament with 6½-2½. The popular Seirawan posted important wins over Helmut Pfleger and Larry Christiansen before he faced his toughest challenges in the last two rounds.

In round eight he faced Korchnoi. Before that game Seirawan told Allen Kaufman, the Executive Director of the American Chess Foundation, "In my book on grandmaster behavior there is no chapter on how you should play against your employer." He told me that earlier that morning in the shower he had concluded that the only opening he could employ against Korchnoi "was the Queen's Gambit." They played that opening and drew.

The two have a very family feeling toward each other, and it was probably a relief that they could play a real game and still draw.

Gennadi Sosoko of Holland, hot off a tie for first at Wilk-an-Zee, also had 6½. Sosonko, another Soviet emigrant, caught the flavor of this tournament in his awards speech, "I have spoken more Russian at Lone Pine than I have ever spoken in the last nine years."

Svetozar Gligoric of Yugoslavia provided Seirawan's ninth round crisis. He played a very sharp line against Seirawan's Nimzoindian but agreed to a draw before the complications unfolded. Seirawan offered the draw just before he had to commit himself. Had he waited another move to make the offer after playing the correct move, Gligoric might have played on, but Gligoric thought an incorrect continuation more dangerous and so signed the peace treaty. This made him the third 6½.



Gligoric is happy to accept prize.

At 6-3 were Bozidar Ivanovic, the Yugoslav champion and Helmut Pfleger, the scholarly West German. Yusupov also rebounded from his heart-breaking game against Korchnoi to join them. He still looked sad and shy at the awards brunch as the assembled players, press, and spectators cheered him to the podium to receive his prize. The more he plays the more well-liked he will become. He is a great ambassador of good will for the Soviet Union.

There were also four Americans sharing the \$1,287.50 prize money for 5th-12th places, all had received rigorous training at a number of previous Statham tournaments. Ron Henley, the Houston IM who likes to sing "Thank God I'm a Country Boy" in the showers was 3-3 going into the stretch but socked it to three straight hopefuls in the concluding rounds.

Lev Alburt of New York was also among this company. And there were two Californians. In the last round Jim Tarjan of Berkeley played magician creating chances against Romanishin out of an inferior ending. At adjournment he and John Fedorowicz were trying to find wins, although he was pawns down.

There was also Larry Christiansen, the most modest world championship hopeful in the world. If you want to see grace under pressure, watch this Modesto marvel play. After the game he always has a bad word to say about his play, even if he wins or draws against some biggie. He scored 6-3 against a field whose average rating was 2519. None of the other prize winners faced a tougher group.

"Who he?" we all asked about Daniel Campora of Argentina, but he forced his way into the prize winners' circle with three straight wins in the last three rounds. The critical game was his last round win over Bent Larsen. This was the first time Larsen had ever finished out of the money at a Lone Pine tournament.

Some games to catch the flavor of play:

New Jersey's Michael Wilder went wild against Anatoly Lein in the final round.

**Queen's Pawn Opening; M. Wilder—A. Lein:** 1 d4, Nf6; 2 Nf3, d6; 3 Nc3, Bf5; 4 g3, Qc8.

Lein confesses, "I don't know any [opening] theory." This distinguishes him from Pal Benko, who declared, "I am semi-retired. I don't study openings anymore." It takes a young person to find the openings interesting.

This is an extravagant idea. It aims at exchanging White's good bishop and then changing the pawn structure to make Black's KB good, but the loss of time concedes too much development and space in the center to White.

**5 Bg2, Bh3; 6 0-0, Bg2; 7 Kg2, d5; 8 Qd3, Nbd7; 9 Re1, e6; 10 e4, de.**

Apparently 10 ..., Bb4; 11 e5, Ne4; 12 a3 prepares the way for Nh4 and the advance f4—f5.

**11 Ne4, Be7; 12 Bg5, 0-0; 13 Rad1, h6; 14 Bd2?!, Rd8; 15 c4, c6; 16 Qc2, b5; 17 b3, Qa6; 18 c5, Ne4; 19 Re4, Nf6; 20 Rh4, Rd5.**

Around here Lein seems too confident. After 20 ..., Nd5; 21 Rh3, Nf6; 22 g4 looks dangerous, but what about 20 ..., Qb7 bringing the queen back into action and being content with only the backward QP as an object of play?

**21 Re1, Rad8; 22 Bh6, gh.**

Black seems to have all the squares covered, but White has a way to punch a new hole: 23 RE6! and a) fe; 24 Qg6, Kf8; 25 Rh6 with mate threats as in the game or b) Qb7; 24 Rh6.

**23 Re6!, Kf8; 24 Rh6, Ng8; 25 Rh8, f5!; 26 Qe2!, Kg7; 27 Ne5 1-0.**

Against Soltis Yusupov boxed Black's pieces as though they were so many rows of chocolates.

**Modern Defense; A. Yusupov — A. Soltis:** 1 d4, g6; 2 c4 Bg7; 3 Nc3, d6; 4 e4, c6; 5 Be3, Nh6; 6 h3, f5; 7 Qd2, Nf7.

Against weak players such off-side developing ideas can be strong, but White exploits Black's lack of pressure against d4, loosens his pawns, and cramps his pieces in fine style.

**8 ef, gf; 9 Nge2, 0-0; 10 d5, Na6 (... , c5!); 11 Nf4, Nc5; 12 Be2, e5; 13 de, Ne6; 14 Nh5, Bh8.**

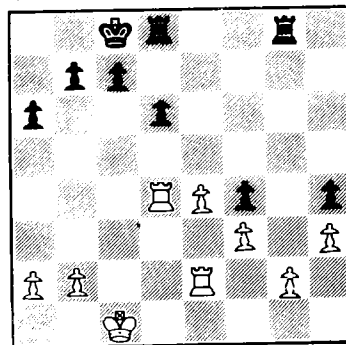
Black has rid himself of his principal central weakness, but he has another—around his king.

**15 g4, Ng7; 16 0-0-0, Nh5; 17 gh, Bf6; 18 Bd4, Qe7; 19 f4, Re8; 20 Rhg1, Kh8; 21 Bf3, Be6; 22 Rde1, Rad8.**

If a grandmaster can play like Black has against another grandmaster, he can play that way against us. We need only increase the mobility the space advantage grants. The crushing blow is easy by comparison to coordinating the pieces to deliver it.

**23 Bd5, Ne5; 24 fe, de; 25 Re5, cd; 26 Nd5, Rd5; 27 cd, Qc7; 28 Qc3 1-0.**

Gligoric got to show his consummate mastery of the game in this ending. Black's two king-side pawns paralyze White's three, but there are four rooks on the board, and those two pawns could prove to be weakies if White ever gets any rook mobility. There are a lot of ways not to win, but Gligoric steers his way through by carefully improving his position.



After 27 Rd4

27 ..., Rg5; 28 Kd1, Rdg8; 29 Rdd2, Re5!

Black has commenced his siege by temporarily tying White to the KNP and now begins to conquer the fourth rank. The win hinges on never letting White's rooks get active, then activating the king, then forcing an exchange of rooks.

30 Ke1, Rgg5; 31 Kf2, Rc5; 32 Rd4, Rge5; 33 Rd2, Kd7; 34 Ke2, Rg5; 35 Kf2, Rge5; 36 Ke2, Rg5; 37 Kd1, Ke6; 38 a4, a5.

A good point for the student to note. Black wants to keep as many pawns on his majority side as he can. This makes him more flexible in exchange and leaves more target pawns against which to operate. Rooks love fixed pawns as much as any other pieces.

39 Ke1, Rge5; 40 Kf2, Rc1.

Notice how Black has brought his king to the front before trying for a rook trade. Double rook endings are much more drawish than single rook endings when you have to open a lot of lines by pawn exchanges, therefore, the logical next step is to trade a pair of rooks. The next step then is to control the fifth rank so as to protect the king-side pawns while attacking those on the queen-side.

41 Rd1, Rd1; 42 Rd1, Rc5.

So that after 43 Kd3, d5; 44 ed, Rd5 with a winning king and pawn ending.

43 Rd2, c6; 44 Ke2, Rc4; 45 b3, Rb4; 46 Rd3, Ke5; 47 Rc3, d5; 48 ed, Kd5.

It is still important not to let the rook loose in the rear.

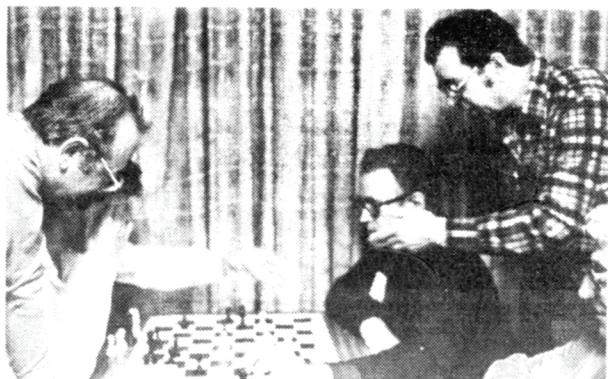
49 Kd2, Rd4; 50 Kc1, c5; 51 Rc2, c4; 52 Kb2, cb; 53 Kd3, Rb3; 54 Ka2.

The weakness of White's king-side pawns has long been neglected, but it is still there. On 54 Rc3, Kd4!

54 ..., Kd4; 55 Re2.

Larsen has been playing carefully, waiting for the chance to let his rook loose in the rear, but here 55 Rc7, Rd2 and White's king is too far away from Black's king-side pawns.

55 ..., Kc3; 56 Re5, Rd2; 57 Ka3, Rg2; 58 Ra5, Rg3; 59 Rb5, Rh3; 60 Rb7, Rh1; 61 ka2, h3; 62 Rf7, Rf1; 63 Rh7, Rf2; 64 Ka3, Rf3; 65 a5, Kc4; 66 Ka4, Rf1; 67 Rc7, Kd5; 68 Rc2, Ra1; 69 Kb5, Rb1; 70 ka6, Rb8; 71 Rh2, Rh8; 72 Kb7, Ke4; 73 a6, Kf3; 74 a7, Kg3; 75 Rh1, h2; 76 Rc1, f3 0-1.



Benko and Korchnoi take a hand in the Larsen-Seirawan Post mortem.

Many reasonably good tournament players can reach the position after White's 55th and still contrive to turn it into a draw. There are many tricks, but you have to study them for yourself. And there are points to be had for the effort. The main theme is that White laid the traps but Black kept the initiative even on captures.

### They're Not Always So Cheap

We all dream of playing an immortal game but hope to spring a cheapo on our opponent. That is how Tarjan described his surprise against Leonid Shamkovich in this game. The trick is just to sacrifice your queen.

**Slav-Schlechter Variation; J. Tarjan—L. Shamkovich: 1 c4, Nf6; 2 Nf3, c6; 3 Nc3, d5; 4 e3, g6; 5 d4, Bg7; 6 Bd3, 0-0; 7 0-0, Bf5.**

This is not a defense one would expect from Shamkovich. There are not enough sharp moves early on. White has to try for queen-side initiative, but he has little else going for him. Black is not rich in counterchances, however, and Shamkovich likes tricky positions.

Readers interested in this position from a theoretical viewpoint may refer to ECOIII, p. 378. Tarjan plays slightly more directly.

**8 Bf5, gf; 9 cd, cd; 10 Qb3, b6; 11 Bd2, Nc6; 12 Rfc1, Rc8; 13 Rc2, Qd7; 14 Racl, e6; 15 Qb5.**

It seems hard to fault 15 ..., Qb7, which is in the passive tradition of the Schlechter-Slav. White's idea is 16 Qa6, but he has also invited Black to fall into a trap.

**15 ..., a6; 16 Qb6, Rb8; 17 Nd5!**

cont. on p. 8



Consists of complete scores of games from listed tournaments with ECO&Informant codes

1981 Spring Price List	FREE
1981 Lone Pine	\$6.00
1981 CalChess Masters Open	\$4.50
1981 CalChess Championship	\$1.00
1980 Olympiad US Games	\$1.75
1980 Olympiad Selected Games	\$5.00
1980 U.S. Championship	\$1.75
1980 Lone Pine	\$4.00
1980 Paul Masson	\$2.00
1980 Rejkavik	\$3.25
1980 Wijk aan Zee	\$3.50
Advance Subscription: 1000 games	\$20.00

MAX BURKETT, EDITOR  
BULLETIN CHESS CLUB  
5901 BROADWAY #21  
OAKLAND, CA. 94618

Hardcover book specials! Orders under \$20 please add \$1.00 for postage. list only

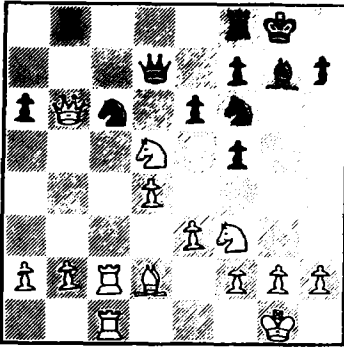
Intl. Championship Chess(Kazic)	\$13.95	\$5
Solitaire Chess (Horowitz)	\$3.50	\$2.50
The Endings (Griffiths)	\$9.95	\$4
Chess to Enjoy (Soltis)	\$8.95	\$4
How to Play Endings (Barden)	\$7.95	\$4
Middle Game in Chess(Euwe)IorII	\$15.00	\$7.50@
Improve Your + Fast (O'Kelly)	\$10.95	\$7.50
Assess Your + Fast (O'Kelly)	\$10.95	\$7.50

New titles from England!!

Skara 1980 (A. Miles)	\$8.30	\$7.50
USSR Champ. 1979 (Miles)	\$7.70	\$7.00
Buenos Aires 1979 (Miles)	\$5.95	\$5.25
Pirc for the Tourn.Player hard	\$17.95	\$16.50
(Nunn) paper	\$10.50	\$9.75
English 1...P-K4 (Watson)	\$19.95	\$19.00
English 1...N-KB3 (Watson)	\$10.95	\$10.50

Calif. residents please add 6 1/2% sales tax.

Statham cont.



Black has lots of play after 17 Qa6, Nb4 but now lots of headaches. Uncovering the masked battery on the QB file causes immense headaches.

17 ... Rb6; 18 Nb6, Qd8; 19 Rc6, Re8.

With an uncompensated pawn majority and much more active pieces, White must be materially and positionally up here.

20 Ne5, Bf8; 21 Ba5, Ng4; 22 Nf3, Nf6; 23 g3, Nd5; 24 Rc8, Qe7.

Books and plays have been written on this kind of position: *The Spanish Inquisition* is one; "I Died a Thousand Times" is another. Shamkovich hopes this is a personal narrative called *Survival in Auschwitz* (Quite a good book by Mario Pei, it leaves you hungry and chilly if still alive.)

25 Nd5, ed; 26 R8c7, Qe4; 27 Ng5, Qd3; 28 Nf7, f4; 29 ef, Re2; 30 Bc3, Rc2; 31 Rf1, Bb4; 32 Nh6, Kh8; 33 Rc8, Kg7; 34 Rg8, Kh6; 35 Bb4 1-0.

For those who think of chess as a struggle from start to finish, there could be no game more exciting than that between Lein and Christiansen. Fortunately we can replay it with Christiansen's notes because few of us would be able to play either side without suffering a coronary arrest.

#### Attacks on Opposite Sides of the Board by GM Larry Christiansen

One of the most hair-raising kinds of struggles is the conflict between two opponents who are pushing attacks on opposite wings. The eighth round win at Lone Pine against Anatoly Lein is a rich, if imperfect example.

**Bogo-Indian Defense; A. Lein—L. Christiansen: 1 d4, Nf6; 2 c4, e6; 3 Nf3, Bb4.**

Bent Larsen played this twice against me in recent tournaments. Obtaining nothing in the opening both times, I felt well acquainted with the finesses.

4 Bd2, a5; 5 e3.

I played 4 g3 both times against Larsen. The text is simpler.

5 ... b6?!

This does not really fit into this scheme. More logical is 5 ... 0-0 followed by ... d5.

6 Bd3, Bb7; 7 0-0, 0-0; 8 Nc3, d6; 9 Qe2, Nbd7; 10 a3!, Bc3; 11 Bc3, Ne4; 12 Nd2!

Ordinarily doubled QBP's would be a severe liability in such positions, but here Black has compromised his queen-side with 4 ... a5, which makes it difficult to play against them.

12 ... f5, 13 f3!

Since 13 Be4, fe; 14 Qg4, Rf5! when 15 Ne4?, h5 wins a piece.

13 ... Nc3; 14 bc, e5; 15 Bc2!

White plans Ba4 putting ticklish pressure on Black's position because Black lacks a comfortable e8 for a rook.

15 ... Bc6?

Rather thoughtless. Better was 15 ... Qe7. I thought I was being fancy by trying to provoke d5.

16 f4!

Now White takes the initiative because 16 ... ed; 17 cd, Qe7; 18 e4, fe; 19 Ne4!, Rae8; 20 d5, Bb7; 21 Rae1 gives White a tremendous game, while 16 ... ef; 18 Rf4 also yields a strong initiative to White. I

preferred to be anti-positional rather than play such dismal alternatives.

16 ... e4!?: 17 g4!, Nf6; 18 gf.

Also strong was 18 g5, Nd7, but White would then find it difficult to open lines on the king-side.

18 ... Qe7; 19 Kh1, Bd7; 20 Rg1, h6!

Not 20 ... Bf5; 21 Rg5.

21 Rg3, Bf5; 22 Ba4!, Kh7.

I hoped to get some king-side counterplay with ... g6 and ... Nh5. 23 d5!?

23 Bc6 was more accurate, but 23 d5 looks very strong as White is threatening Nb3—d4 with crushing effect. My next two moves narrowly avert this threat.

23 ... b5!; 24 Bb5, A4!; 25 Rb1, g6; 26 Bc6, Rab8; 27 Rb4, Nh5; 28 Rg1, Qf6; 29 Nb1, Qh4; 30 Ba4, g5!

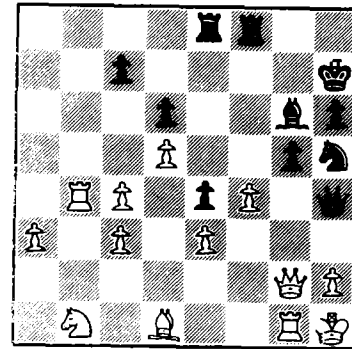
Finally some counterplay. If now 31 fg? Black has 31 ... Rb4; 32 cb, Bd7 threatening both ... Rf2 and ... Ba4.

31 BD1!, Bg6; 32 Qg2.

Because 32 f5?, Rf5!; 33 Rb8, Rf2 gives Black too much as a result of White's disorganized position. Also bad is 32 Rb8, Rb8; 33 f5, Bf7, and Black has good play for the two pawns.

Not good enough for Black here was 32 ... Nf4; 33 ef, Rb4; 34 cb, Rf4; 35 Nc3, and Black has no way to proceed.

32 ... Rbe8; 33 Rb7??



After 32 ... Rbe8

The critical position. White has a better defense in 33 Bh5!, Qh5 and now 34 Rb7, gf!; 35 Rc7, Kh8; 36 Qg6, Qf3; 37 Rg2 and Black has nothing but a perpetual. White cannot play 37 Qg2?, Rg8!; 38 Qf3, ef, and it appears that Black wins in all variations.

Also interesting was 33 Bh5, Qh5; 34 fg, Qf3 with good counterplay for Black.

Not to be overlooked is 33 Nd2, Nf4!; 34 ef and now a) 34 ... Rf4; 35 Qg3, Qg3; 36 hg, Rf2; 37 Rg2, Rg2; 38 Kg2, e3 and Black has no problems in the ending or b) 34 ... e3!?: 35 Nf3, Qf4; 36 c5, Re4; 37 Rb7, e2!!; 38 Be2, Re2; 39 Qe2, Be4; 40 Rc7, Kh8; 41 Rg3, g4 and White has real problems fending off Black's attack. One resource is 42 c4!, Qe5!?: 43 Rg4!, Bf3; 44 Qf3, Rf3; 45 Rc8 with a draw by perpetual.

Of course there can easily be improvements, but these variations at least show how dangerous Black's counterplay is.

33 ... Nf4!

This is crushing when White's knight languishes on b1.

34 Rc7, Kh8; 35 Qg4.

Black has two crushers after 35 ef: a) 35 ... e3 36 Bc2, e2!; 37 Bg6, el/Q with a winning attack or simply b) 35 ... Rf4 with threats both of ... Rf2 and ... e3. Lein offered a draw here, but Black's attack is too strong to sign an armistice.

35 ... Qg4; 36 Bg4, Nd3; 37 h4, Rb8!; 38 Kh2, Rb2; 39 Kg3, Ne5.

With the aim of 40 hg, Ng4; 41 Kg4, h5; 42 Kh4, Rf3 soon followed by mate.

40 Rc8, gh; 41 Kh3.

Not 41 Kh4, Rc8 and Nf3.

41 ... Rc8; 42 Bc8, h5!; 42 c5, dc; 44 d6, Nf3; 45 Rh1.

The mating net is cast, and 45 Rg2, Rb1; 46 Rg6, Rh1; 47 Kg2, Rg1; 48 Kf2, Rg6 is also hopeless. But Black misses the immediate win by 45 ... Bf7! intending ... Bc4 and ... Bf1 forcing mate.

cont. on p. 10



# LINARES, 1981

by GM Larry Christiansen

What is it about Spain? Is it the food? the water? the unrushed lifestyle? Whatever it is, for some reason I have had extraordinarily good fortune there. This year I returned to the annual tournament in Linares to play in my first real heavyweight tournament. I got in only because I had won the previous year.

To be honest, my goal for this tournament was to score 50 per cent. In the end, although I did not exceed my wildest dreams, I did manage to tie for first with Anatoly Karpov.

Karpov had a fairly smooth tournament with rough spots only against me and Juan Bellon. By round nine he had collected seven points and coasted to a tie by drawing twice, while I was cleaning up on the two tail-enders, Garcia and Bellon. Although it was clear that he would win on tie-break, it puzzled me why he would take a short draw with Kavalek as White in round ten.

I led the tournament early on, scoring 4½ out of the first five rounds. I won in good style both from Spassky in round one and Portisch in round five. Then I had to play Karpov, who was half a point down. The position quickly became wildly unclear with pieces strung all over the board. At one point I had a chance to seize a clear advantage with 28 ... , Kh7, but I passed over that and made a few subsequent feeble moves which allowed Karpov to press on to victory.

There followed hard fought draws against Ribli and Larsen, a 17 move Petdrawish with Ljubojevic and an oasis at the end with Garcia and Bellon.

Although Karpov and I had the same score, it is Spanish custom always to declare a single champion. Since Karpov won on tie-break, he received the magnificent solid silver artwork reserved for first prize plus his substantial playing fee. I got a bronze trophy and about \$1,500 as a runner-up.

Bent Larsen came third. The uncompromising Dane might have done better had he taken Ribli's draw offer and avoided Spassky's clever trap. Some consider him to be the world's best endgame player (Korchnoi leads my own list.). At any rate, his attractive style is popular with the public and organizers. He told me that he has "got-ten tired of saving tournaments" and now charges a large fee for his participation.

Zoltan Ribli of Hungary came in fourth. He had looked to be a threat for first place until he lost to Bellon and drew Garcia.

Boris Spassky and Lubosh Kavalek tied for fifth and sixth. Kavalek, a last minute replacement for Mikhail Tal, seemed tired and unambitious. Spassky had some interesting games but for some reason did not apply the knock-out punch in some games he would normally win.

Lajos Portisch could not recover from early losses with the White pieces against Larsen and Karpov. I learned at least one thing about Portisch in this tournament: DO NOT PLAY A BENONI AGAINST HIM. He had Garcia in virtual zugzwang after about 15 moves in that line.

The chess public in Linares showed inspiring enthusiasm. The tournament hall was invariably full of fans, and the spectators were very courteous. I must have signed over a thousand autographs during the tournament.

Yasser Seirawan arrived as "Official Spectator." Presumably he was scouting Karpov for Korchnoi in preparation for their upcoming world championship match.

As is the custom for this tournament, the organizers arranged a little bull-fight on one of the free days. The catch was that they wanted the players to be the matadors! In the end only Seirawan, Kavalek, and I entered the ring. I was a repeat performer from last year, but Lubosh and Yasser found this new experience terrifying if exhilarating. Kavalek caught on quickly to the sport amidst the chant of "Ole!" For better or worse, we were all well fortified with wine before we donned our capes.

The organizers staged a memorable closing ceremony in which Larsen contrived to star giving autographs to young women on his knee and singing Danish folk songs. Kavalek held on for the American side with a rousing rendition of "The Star Spangled Banner."



When it's *mano e mano*, Larry Christiansen agrees: "Thank heaven for little bulls."

Perhaps a few games may be in order:

**Queen's Gambit Declined; L. Christiansen — B. Spassky: 1 d4, d5; 2 c4, e6; 3 Nc3, Nf6; 4 cd.**

I was in a bit of a daze at the start of this game. Before lunch Boris and I agreed to have some wine during the meal. Then, relaxing in my room before the game, I dozed off and awoke 20 minutes late for the game. I hurriedly threw some water on my face and rushed to the tournament hall. As the fog lifted, I decided to play the Exchange Variation in deference to Spassky's great knowledge of the Tartakover Variation.

**4 ... , ed; 5 Bg5, Be7; 6 e3, 0-0; 7 Bd3, Nbd7; 8 Nge2, Re8; 9 Qc2, Nf8; 10 h3.**

Cont. on p. 10

## INTERNATIONAL CHESS BULLETINS

(Of the strongest INTERNATIONAL chess  
tournaments in easy to read algebraic notation.)

1977, 78, 79, 80 USSR Championship \$4  
1980: Tillburg, Clarin, Vienna or Bugojno \$3.75  
Moscow, 1981 \$3.75  
Match: America vs. Europe, 1981 \$2  
Lone Pine, 1980 or 81 \$5  
Baku, 1980 (Kasparov 1st)  
Bad Kissingen, 1981 \$2

Our catalogue of more than 38 tournaments is constantly expanding.

For a free price list of them write today to:  
WALTER BROWNE  
8 Parnassus Road  
Berkeley, CA 94708

(Include 75¢ mailing cost for orders under \$10)

Linares cont.

I decided to castle Q-side. My plan is a slow pawn advance on the K-side with the object of gaining space, not really playing for mate.

10 ... c6; 11 g4, Bd7; 12 0-0-0, Rc8; 13 Kb1, b5; 14 Nf4, a5.

Better is 14 ... h6; 15 Bf6, Bf6; 16 Bf5, Ne6! with a comfortable game for Black.

15 Bf5, a4?!; 16 Nd3!

If now 16 ... a3; 17 b4! seals up the Q-side.

16 ... Bf5; 17 gf, N8d7; 18 Rhg1, Bf8?

After the game we decided that 18 ... c5! was correct while White should play 19 dc, Nc5; 20 Nc5, Rc5; 21 Qd3. After 21 ... a3; 22 b3, Rc3?, 23 Qc3, Ne4; 24 Qg7! wins for White. I think White is better in this line after 21 Qd3, but Black has some counterplay.

19 Rg2, c5.

Preferable is 19 ... Kh8, But White would have a powerful attack simply by 20 Rdl.

20 dc, Nc5; 21 Nc5, Rc5; 22 Qd3, Kh8.

On 22 ... a3; 23 Qd4 crushes.

23 Ne4!, Re4.

Since 23 ... Rc6; 24 Nf6, gf; 25 Bh4 decides.

24 Qe4, Qc8; 25 Qd3, Ne4; 26 f3!, Ng5, 27 Rg5, Be7; 28 f6!, Bf6; 29 Rd5, h6.

Also hopeless is 29 ... g6; 30 Rc5, Qc5; 31 Qd6.

30 Rc5, Qc5; 31 Re1 1-0

**English Opening; L. Christiansen, L. Portisch; 1 c4, e5; 2 Nc3, Nf6; 3 Nf3, e6; 4 g3, Nc6; 5 Bg2, d5; 6 cd, Nd5; 7 0-0, Be7; 8 d4, 0-0; 9 e4, Nc3.**

A surprise. Portisch has been successful with 9 ... Ndb4; 10 dc, Bc5; 11 a3, Nd3; 12 Qe2, Nc1; 13 Rc1, e5! as in Vaganyan, Portisch; Rio de Janeiro, 1979

10 bc, cd; 11 cd, Bf6; 12 Bb2.

A game Gavrikov, Tukmakov; USSR. 1979 continued 12 Ba3, Re8; 13 Re1, Qa5?; 14 Bd6 gave a big advantage for White, but Black can do better with 13 ... Nd4; 14 e5, Be7!; 15 Nd4, Ba3; 16 Nb5, Qa5. Black looks all right.

12 ... 16; 13 Rb1, Bd7; 14 d5, ed; 15 ed, Na5; 16 Ne5, Be5?

Although this is inexplicable, I think White is slightly better after 16 ... Rc8; 17 Rc1! (to keep the Na5 out of play), Qd6; 18 Re1, Rc1; 19 Qc1, Rc8; (19 ... Bd5; 20 Ba3); 20 Qf4! with a sharp position. After 20 ... Re8; 21 Qa4! is strong.

17 Be5, Rc8.

Because 17 ... Nc4 fails to 18 Bg7. Perhaps Portisch overlooked this trick when he played 16 ... Be5.

18 Rc1, Qd7; 19 Bc3, Ba6; 20 Re1, Nb7; 21 Qd4, f6; 22 Bb4.

White's game plays itself. The passed pawn and two bishops are too strong.

22 ... Rc1; 23 Rc1, Rc8; 24 Rc8, Qc8; 25 h4, Bb5.

After 25 ... Qc4 White simply plays 26 Qd2 threatening 27 d6.

26 d6, Nc5; 27 Qd5, Kf8; 28 Qe4!

Effective and elegant. If now 28 ... Qd8; 29 Bc5, bc; 30 Qb7, Be8; 31 Qc7, Qd7; 31 Qc5 with an easy win. Also decisive is 28 ... Kg8; 29 Bc5, bc; 30 Qe7, Bd7; 31 Bd5, Kh8; 31 Rb7

28 ... Kf7?!; 29 Qe7, Kg6; 30 h5!, Kh5; 31 Qf7 1-0.

*Other Games*

**Pirc Defense; A. Karpov, L. Christiansen: 1 e4, d6; 2 d4, Nf6; 3 Nc3, g6; 4 f4 Bg7; 5 Nf3, 0-0; 6 Be3, Nc6; 7 Qd2, e5; 8 de, de; 9 Qd8, Rd8; 10 ge, Ng4; 11 Bg5, Rd7; 12 Bb5, h6; 13 Bg2, Rd8; 14 Nd5, Nce5; 15 Nc7, Rb8; 16 h3, Nf3; 17 gf, Nf2; 18 Rf1, Bb2; 19 Rb1, Bd4; 20 Nd5, Nh3; 21 Bh6, Be6; 22 Rd1, Be5; 23 f4, Bg7?**

Instead 23 ... Kh7 is advantageous.

24 Bg7, Kg7; 25 Rd3!, g5?; 26 Rg3, Bd5; 27 ed, Rd5; 28 Bd3, /Rh8; 29 Rf3, Nf4; 30 Rf4, Rh2; 31 a4, b6; 32 Rc4, Rh1; 33 Kd2, Ra1; 34 Rf3, Rd7, 35 Rf5, f6; 36 Kc3, Rf7; 37 Rd5, Rg1; 38 Rc8, g4; 39 Rh5, f5; 40 Bf5, g3; 41 Rh7 1-0.

**Benoni; L. Portisch, G. Garcia 1 d4, Nf6; 2 c4, e6; 3 Nf3, c5; 4 d5, ed; 5cd, d6; 6 Nc3, g6; 7 Bf4, a6; 8 a4, Bg7; 9 e4, 0-0; 10 Be2, Nh5?; 11 Bg5, f6; 12 Bd2, Bh8; 13 h3, b6; 14 0-0, Ra7; 15 Nh2, Ng7; 16 f4, Re7; 17 Bc4, f5?; 18 e5, Nd7; 19 Nf3, h6; 20 Qc2, Ne8; 21 Rae1, Kh7; 22 Qd3, Bg7; 23 e6, Ndf6; 24 g4!, Ng8.**

If instead 24 ... fg; 25 Qg6!, Kg6; 26 Bd3, Kh5; 27 hg, Kg4; 28 Re2 wins.

25 gf, gf; 26 Kh2, Ra7; 27 Rg1, Bh8; 28 Ne4, Bb2; 29 Ng3, Ng7; 30 Rb1, Qf6; 31 Qc2, Bd4; 32 Nd4, cd; 33 Rb6, Rc7; 34 Qb3, Ne7; 35 Rd6, Qh4; 36 Qd3, Rg8; 37 Rg2, Ne8; 38 Rd8, Rc4; 39 Qe4, Ng6; 40 Re8, Re8; 41 Qd4 1-0.

**Queen's Gambit Declined; L. Christiansen—S. Gilgoric: 1d4, d5; 2 c4, e6; 3 Nf3, Nf6; 4 Nc3, Be7; 5 Bg5, 0-0; 6 e3, h6; 7 Bf6, Bf6; 8 Rcl, c6; 9 Bd3!?, dc; 10 Bc4, Nd7; 11 0-0, e5; 12 Bb3!, ed; 13 ed, Nb6; 14 Ne5, Nd5?; 15 Nd5, cd; 16 Qd3!, g6; 17 Rfe1, Bf5; 18 Qb5, Bg5; 19 Rc5, b6; 20 Rd5, Qe8; 21 Qf1!, Qc8; 22 Rd6, Kg7; 23 f4, Be7; 24 Rc6, 25 Qf2, Bh4; 26 g3, Bf6; 27 Rd1, Rc8; 28 Rc8, Qc8; 29 d5, Bg4; 30 Re1, Bh3; 31 d6, Qb7; 32 Rd1, b5; 33 Bd5, Qa6; 34 Bg2, Be6; 35 a3, Bd8; 36 Kh1, Bb6; 37 Qe2, Qa4; 38 Bd5, Bh3; 39 Nf7!, Rf7; 40 b3, Qa3; 41 Qe5 (Qe8!), Kh7; 42 Bf7 1-0.**

Christiansen cont.

45 ... Kg7?; 46 a4, Rb8?; 47 Bd7, Kf6; 48 Bb5!

Black threatened Bf5 followed by ... RG8 forcing mate.

48 ... Bf5; 49 Kg2, e4!; 50 d7, Ke7; 51 Rd1, h3; 52 Kf2, h2; 53 Na3, Bh3!; 54 Bc4.

And 54 Kg3, Rg8; Kh3, h4; 56 d8/Q, Rd8 is also hopeless.

54 ... Rb2; 55 Kg3, Bd7; 56 Rh1, h4 0-1.



## Grandmaster Peter Biyiasas Will Analyze Your Best Games On Casette

One Game (15 minute cassette) -- \$ 25.  
Two Games (30 minute cassette) -- \$ 45.  
Three Games (One hour cassette) -- \$ 80.

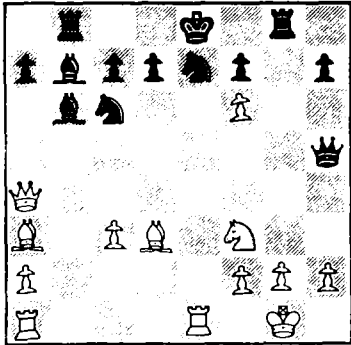
Send scoresheet and check or money  
order to: Grandmaster Peter Biyiasas  
277 21st Ave.  
San Francisco, CA 94121

Telephone:  
(415) 668-9262

# ANDERSSSEN'S EVERGREEN GAME

## What Color Is It Really?

by Ronald H. Rosen



This position occurred after Black's 18th move in the game Adolf Anderssen-Jean Dufresne (a pseudonym, anagram fashion for E.S. Freund), Berlin, 1852. The concluding moves were 19 Rad1, Qf3; 20 Re7, Ne7; 21 Qd7, Kd7; 22 Bf5, Ke8; 23 Bd7, Kf8; 24 Be7 mate. This is Anderssen's "Evergreen Game," which, together with his "Immortal Game": Anderssen-Kieseritzky, London, 1851, has brought pleasure to generations of chess players who appreciate grandiose tactical displays.

Critics have shown, however, that the final combination in the "Immortal Game" is flawed. Some objections have also been raised about the concluding play in the "Evergreen Game."

First of all, it has been claimed that Black should have played 19 ..., Rg4. After this move no one could find a win for White. Secondly, it was asserted that White had a better move. 19 Be4, that would have won easily. Finally it was pointed out that Black's 20th move was weak. Instead of 20 ..., Ne7?, Black might play 20 ..., Kd8! when the outcome of the game is unclear. This article offers analysis pointing to the conclusion that only the third objection may have some merit.

The diagrammed position is fascinating to analyze. The complications are so great that I suspect no current computer chess program could cope with them. In any event it would be an interesting experiment. There are three readily accessible sources for readers who wish to read more about this game: Euwe, *The Development of Chess Style*; Emanuel Lasker, *Manual of Chess*; and Reti, *Modern Ideas in Chess*.

### The Greening of Analysis

My interest in this game revived in 1973. A reader of Larry Evans' column in *Chess Life and Review* suggested that Black should play (starting from the diagram): 1 Rad1, Rg2; 2 Kg2, Ne5. Evans suggested that 3 Be4 would hold for White. This seems likely, although there are still some complications after 3 ..., Qg4.

I offered the following analysis, which appeared in *CL&R* in September, 1973: 3Qd7 (in the spirit of Anderssen and Jerry Hanken), Nd7 If 3 ..., Kf8; 4 Qe7; Kg8, 5 Be4 or if 3 ..., Kd8; 4 Bg6 and 5 Bh5), 4 Re7, Kd8 (or ..., Kf8; 5 Re5); 5 Rd7, Kc8; 6 Rd8; Kd8; 7 Bf5 and mates quickly.

In 1980 a contest was announced in James Schroeder's chess magazine. The Boylston Chess Club offered cash prizes to anyone who could find a win for White after 1 Be4, Rg4. If 2 Qc2—the recommended move in Lasker's *Manual of Chess*—the Boylston move was 2..., d5.

*Ronald Rosen is Professor of Mathematics at the University of Michigan, where he specializes in topology, which may partially explain his enjoyment of chess analysis. Back in the 50's and 60's he played out of Cleveland, the Manhattan Chess Club, the University of Wisconsin, and finally Ann Arbor. During this time he effortlessly maintained a 2150 rating while methodically advancing his professional career. His deep attachment to the music of Wagner and Mahler attests to his fondness for the big effect in chess as well.*

The more I investigated the position resulting from 2 ..., d5, the less I liked it for White. Black threatens ..., Qh3 and ..., Rg2, if White retires the KB to d3. On 3 Bf5 to stop the threats. Rf4; 4 Bh7 (or 4 Re7, Ne7; 5 Qe2, Re4), Rf6 and Black consolidates a piece up. It seems, therefore, that the move 1 Be4 may be dismissed. Far from winning it may not even draw!

Since all commentators agreed that White's position in the diagram was obviously superior, it seemed reasonable to go back to the move in the game.

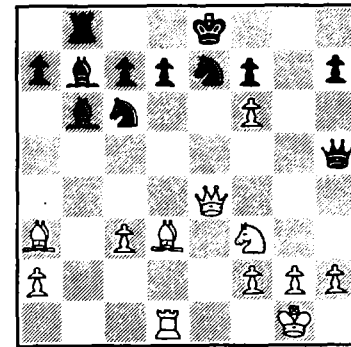
I spent some time analyzing this line: 1 Rad1, Rg4; 2 Bc4. The best I could find for Black was 2 ..., Kf8. Here is one possibility: 3 Re7, Ne7; 4 Be7, Kg8; 5 Bf7, Kh8 (on 5 ..., Kf7; 6 Qg4, Bf3; 7 Qg7, Ke6; 8 Re1 and White should win); 6 Bh5, Ra4 when White probably has no better than a draw with 7 f7, Kg7; 8 f8/Q, Rf8; 9 Bf8.

### One More Time

Sadly I had to conclude that 2 Bc4 would not do. After looking at the position off and on for six months, I decided to look one more time. Once more: 1 Rad1, Rg4, then I decided to try something different, 2 Re4. This is a logical move. Black's counterattack vanishes after 2 ..., Re4; 3 Qe4. The question is, does White maintain enough pressure to win?

My analysis supports this view, but the position is still so complex that I recognize I may not have exhausted all of Black's resources. Conversing with a friend I noted that, even in a postal game, I would not have been likely to think of 2 Re4. There are two main lines. The least attractive is 2 ..., Ne5 when 3 Ne5, Qe5 (3 ..., Rg2; 4 Kg2, Qe5; 5 Be7 leaves White a piece ahead); 4 Re5, Ra4; 5 Be7, Ra5 and even 6 Bb5 wins.

This leaves us considering the exchange of rooks, one of the simplest decisions of the analysis, 2 ..., Re4; 3 Qe4 and we have a diagram to which we shall constantly recur:



### IA

In these variations Black tries to maneuver his queen, possibly to exchange it. 3 ..., Qg6; 4 Qh4, Nf5; 5 Qh3, Qf6; 6 Bf5, d6; 7 Qh7, Qc3; 8 Bc1, and it is hard to see a satisfactory continuation for Black. White threatens 9 Bg5 or 9 Re1. Also 7 ..., Ne5; 8 Qh8, Ke7; 9 Bg5 will not do.

### IB

Or try 3 ..., Qf5; 4 Qh4, Qe6 (... , Qa5 is subsumed under ID); 5 Re1, Qa2; 6 Be7, Ne7; 7 Re7, Kd8; 8 Qg4, Bf2; 9 Kh1, Qa1; 10 Ne1 with fatal consequences.

### IC

Then there is 3 ..., Qd5; 4 Qh7, d6 (Bf2; 5 Kf2, Qa2; 6 Rd2, Qa3; 7 Qh8, Ng8; 8 Qg8, Qf8; 9 Re2); 5 Re1 with pawns and threats, e. g., 5 ..., Kd7; 6 Qh3 or 5 ..., Ne5; 6 Qh8, Kd7; 7 Ne5, de; 8 Qh3 and White chooses how to win.

### ID

While on 3 ..., Qa5 comes 4 Be7 (White can also get away with 4 Qh7, which transposes into IB after 4 Qh4, Qa5; 5 Qh7, d61; 6 Re1,

# A Tournament Director's Notebook

## FIRST ROUND THRILLS

by Robert T. Gorouh

Chest tournaments are exciting events. If they did not hold that element of excitement, few of us would sustain the interest necessary to improve. The immediate game becomes a closed world. The nuances of that game assume overriding importance. The tournament, itself, leaves the "real" world behind. Two or three days when time shrinks and stretches (how often have you studied a position, hard — for an eternity — made the move, and noticed that two minutes had passed on the clock, and then casually scanned another position for an instant or two, made the move and noted twenty-two were gone?). In all, a refreshing experience that leaves the player ready to return to the unimportant "real" world.

Directors have the same excitement. Time shrinks just before a round when pairings are to be made, and there are not enough minutes. Time stretches during the rounds when there are too many minutes and not enough action to disturb a snail.

Accompany a director through a tournament weekend:

Directors, for the most part, try to be at the tournament site about half an hour ahead of the earliest registration time. They are usually met by only five players wondering why the delay. (That is all right, since the early birds are willing to set up tables.) If the director arrives on time, the confusion is horrendous — 500 questions that can not be handled because of the need to set a registration table, make sure the playing tables are ready and numbered, signs are posted, ash trays are out and the coffee is started.

### Rumbles of Registration

Basically, it does not matter what the director does. Registration time at a tournament is chaos. Either there are not enough people to handle on-site registration, or the number of problems is amazing (all on-site registrants are newly joining members, tournament members, can not be found in a Rating Supplement, mailed an entry that did not arrive, need to renew, phoned from 25 miles away saying "pair me, I'm coming," or mailed a registration without money and haven't shown).

At some point, it seems forever, registration is complete. (Never mind the knucklehead that will arrive after the start of Round One. He has come only about 120 miles and did not plan on the fog that delayed him. 22¢ for a phone call was beyond his ken; he has been

working on a new wrinkle for move 14 in the Sicilian dragon.) The pairing cards for the players from Bear Valley, the Lakeport, and Susanville, and South Tahoe have been marked so that they won't be paired in Round One or Two (Hah! One of those pairings ALWAYS happens), and it is only 10 minutes late for Round One to start. (I need to do the pairings and hold the players meeting.) First round pairings are easy: line up the cards, split them, and write the pairing sheet. (Oh! Oh! Bear Valley is paired, shift one up — I don't notice that that pairs South Tahoe.)

The Players' Meeting. The usual announcements: be careful casting; turn results in at the box provided and write results on the pairing sheets, not the wall charts; rest rooms are down the hall; use ash trays not the floor; face all clocks toward that (point) wall; move analysis into the spare rooms provided; please be quiet during play; time control is 40/90 today and 40/2 tomorrow, it will be 30/60 for the second time both days; please set your clocks at 4:29; and the closest places to eat are three blocks that way and to the left, or four blocks in the other direction and to the right. Then come the questions: yes, time control is 40/90 (just as I said, the flyer said and the sign on the wall says); yes, we are going to do our best to have the second round start at 4:00 (just as it was published, the flyer said, and the sign on the wall says); yes, adjourned games will be played off in the morning (just as the flyer stated and the sign on the wall says); yes, tomorrow's first round starts at 10:00 (as Chess Life published, the flyer said, and the sign on the wall says); yes the second time control is 30/60 (just as I said, the flyer said and the sign on the wall says); yes, all score sheets must be submitted in algebraic (as the Federation has announced for two years — it IS now 1981 — the flyer stated, and the sign on the wall says).

At last the meeting is over, and the pairings posted, and the first round begins. Oh! Oh! South Tahoe is bitching. Yes, John, the clocks are to face that (pointing) wall. DOES ANYONE HAVE A SPARE CLOCK? Score sheets are there, but there were two on each table. Yes, Alan, the time control is 40/90. Yes, I have a pen; please return it (he won't). DOES ANYONE HAVE A CLOCK HE CAN LOAN? Yes, Thurston, time control is 40/90. Score sheets are there. Ask Arthur, he usually has a clock to loan. Yes, Bill, time control is 40/90. Yes, Lewis, here's a pen; please give it back (he won't).

cont. on p. 13

## OREGON OPEN

SEPT 5-6-7 OREGON OPEN Cosmopolitan Hotel, 1030 NE Union Ave., Portland OR 97232. USCF & NW rated. USCF & OCF/WCF required. 1 section, 7 rds. Limited Smoking. Rds 1-2 40/90, rds 3-7 40/120. Half-pt-by-e rds 1-3. EF \$30 by Sept 3; \$33 if phoned by 11:00 pm Sept 4; \$35 at site. PRIZES (\$2,650 guar, 20 USCF Grand Prix pts) \$500 - \$300 - \$200; Cand Mstr \$200 - \$100; Categories 1, 2, 3, 4, each \$200 - \$100; unr \$100 - \$50. USCF ratings used, if none, then NW, CFC, or FIDE. SCHEDULE: Reg 8-10, players mtg 10:40, rds Sat 11 - 3 - 7, Sun 11 - 4, Mon 9 - 3, Adjmts 8 am Sunday. OCF mtg 9:30 am & 8:30 pm Sunday. INFO/ENTRIES Clay Kelleher, 8815 SE Mill St. Portland, OR 97216. Make checks to Chess Services of Oregon. (503) 775-6263, eves.



Anderssen cont.

Kd7; 7 Qf7, Qa3; 8 Bf5. and 7 ..., Re8; 8 Bg6, Rg8; 9 Qe6, Kd8, te decides.), Qa2; 5 Bc5, Kd8; 6 Bc4; Qa4; 7 Qd3, Ne5; 8 Ne5, Bc5; 9 Bb5.

**IIA**

There does not appear to be a playable queen move, and Black's natural defenses come up against the prospects of a hopeless ending. In this position the defender does not prosper by simplification: 3 ..., BC5; 4 Bc5, Qe5; Qh7, d6 (... , Nd5; 6 Re1 or ..., Ng6; 6 Bg6, fg; 7 Qd7); 6 Re1, Bc8; 7 Qg8, Kd7; 8 Qf7 and Black's position is hopeless.

**IIB**

Black may move his QP. First let us look at 3 ..., d5.; 4 Qe2. Then a) ..., Ne5; 5 Qe5, Qe5; 6 Ne5, Ng6; 7 Bb5, c6; 8 Ne6, Bc6; 9 Bc6, Kd8; 10 Bd5 and wins. Or b) 4 ..., Kd7; 5 fe, Re8; 6 Bb5, Kc8; 7 Qd3 when White threatens 8 Qd5 and Re1. should Black play 7 ..., Rg8.

**IIC**

More complex is 3 ..., d6. White can now afford to reemploy his rook by 4 Re1 when we have:

a) 4 ..., Kd7; 5 fe, Ne5 (or Re8; 6 Qf5, Qf5; 7 Bf5); 6 Ne5, de; (or 6 ..., Qe5, 7 Qg4 or 6 ..., Ke8; 7 Bb5) 7 Bb5, c5 (... , Kc6; 8 Qb7!); 8 Qd5 mates quickly.

b) 4 ..., Ne5; 5 Bb5, c6; (also 5 ..., Bc6; 6 Ne5, Bb5; 7 Nc6 6 Bb6, cb (If 6 ..., Nf3; 7 Qf3, Qf3; 8 Re7, Kd8; 9 gf decides. Anderssen has a winning ending.); 7 Qe5, Qe5; 8 Re5, Rd8; 9 Re7, Kf8; 10 Ng5!, Rd6; 11 Rf7, Ke8; 12 Re7, Kf8; 13 Nh7, Kg8; 14 f7 crushes.

(Surely, this is the most difficult variation of analysis, and the one readers might most enjoy jumping on — editor)

bl) 4 ..., Ne5; 5 Bb5, Kf8; 6 fe, Kg7; 7 Qb7!, Rb7; 8 Re5, de; 9 e8/Q.

**IID**

King moves offer little hope. One possibility is 3 ..., Kf8; 4fe, Ke8; 5 Re1, d6 (5 ..., d5; 6 Qf4); 6 Qf4, Ne5 (White threatened 7 Qf6 followed by 8 Bf5); 7 Ne5, de; 8Qf6, Qg4; 9 Bb5, c6; 10 Qh8, Kd7; 11 Qb8.

**IIE**

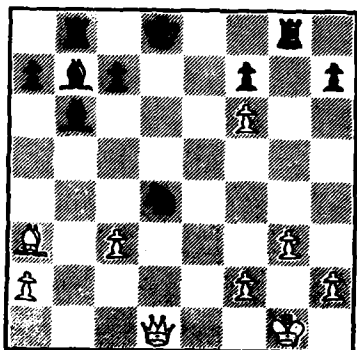
Finally, we have 3 ..., Ne5; 4 Qe5, Qe5; 5 Ne5, Ng6; 6 Re1, Ne5; 7 Re5, Kd8; 8 Be7, Kc8; 9 Rg5, c5; 10 Rg8, Kc7; 11 Bd6 and wins.

These lines emphasize that, even in an ending, Black's lineup of pieces on the QN file has its disadvantages.

**Keeping it Going**

Although some of these lines may need revision, and others have been pruned for space reasons, I think that they demonstrate that, after 2 Re4, White would have good reason to be confident of winning. I would like to turn next to the third criticism of the "Evergreen" combination. From the first diagram: 1 Rad1, Qf3; 2 Re7, Kd8 (instead of the game move 2 ..., Ne7); 3 Rd7, Kc8; 4 Rd8, Kd8 (This is all Euwe's analysis); 5 Bf5, Qd1; 6 Qd1, Nd4; 7 Bh3. Euwe describes the resulting position as unclear. The assessment is fair, but I question the move 7 Bh3. At f5 the KB commands two key diagonals and guards the key b1 square. It also leaes White's KRP unobstructed.

For these reasons I examined 7g3. I am not going to claim a win for this continuation but only point to a few suggestive lines.



Euwe recommended 7 Bh3, Bd5 so let's roll a few samples out and see who wants to buy it against 7g3.

**IIIA**

7 ..., Bd5; 8cd, Rg5 (8 ..., Rh8; 9 Qe2); 9 Be7, Ke8; 10 Bh7, Be6; 11 Be4, and the pawns are potent while Black's king is exposed.

**IIIB**

Let's have another try from the diagram: 7 ..., Bf3; 8 Qd3, Be2; 9 Qd2, Bf3; 10 cd and we are getting to a position similar to the last except that Black has wasted more time.

**IIIC**

Black's most dangerous try is 7 ..., Rg5 when White would bitterly regret 8 Bh7, Bf3; 9 Qd3, Re5. Or if 9 Qd2 Rd5 or if 9 Qe1 Ne6

More interesting is 7 ..., Rg5; 8cd, Kc5; 9 Qg4, Bc8 (9 ..., Rf6; 10 Qh4; 10 Qg8, Kd7; 11 Qf7, Kc6; 12 Qe8, Kb7; 13 f7. Also possible is 12 ..., Bd7; 13 Qb8. The game is still a struggle.

Maybe we ought to color this ever-difficult game green after all. Certainly there are fascinations in analyzing this 130 year-old masterpiece. It is rich in enigmatic possibilities, and we have also to ask how many of them Anderssen saw over the board?

**TD cont.**

Finally, it calms down. It is time to verify the pairing cards and do the wall charts. The players are involved in their games so there will be no interruptions. (Yes, Jerry, here's a cigarette). Wall charts and Rating Reports are the reason directors are so testy during registration. If registration was accurate, everything virtually constructs itself. If registration was sloppy, players have to be contacted during the first round (Scott, do you have a middle initial?), and the one you need to talk to is on the move and pulling his hair frantically (Bob, does your USCF card say Bob or Robert?) (Mike, the Supplement shows you expired three months ago, do you have a renewal?).

The quiet is heaven while doing the wall charts. (Yes, Ed, the restrooms are down that hall.) Is that a 2 or a 7? Better check the Supplement. (Oh, Chuck, a blunder on move twelve? I'm sorry. Are you going to lunch? Get me a cheeseburger, will you?) Now, does he spell his name - ei or ai - I've got to be more careful next time.

**After the Walls Are Charted**

Let's see, the wall charts are done, and they are correct (I hope). Now to post them, put a sign over them so the players won't write on them, and maybe I can use them THIS time for the Rating Report (some SOB will write on them - incorrectly - sure as hell).

Time control for the First Round is about two-thirds gone, so all the director has to do is keep the pairing cards and wall charts up to date and monitor games as they approach time control. The problems that the players ask questions about have been answered (yes, Milt, second time control is 30/60), clocks are working, everyone has a pen that works (in that box, Chuck), and the players have found the rest rooms (down that way, Bill). I can begin dividing the pairing cards for Round Two, ONE's in this pile and ZERO's in that pile.

Also, I'd better walk around and see if anyone looks as if he could be in time trouble. Board 15 has twenty moves in twenty minutes; board 22 has twelve moves in fifteen minutes (oh, that doesn't matter - mate in two is rather strong); board 9 - no, the clock is stopped, they are signing score sheets; oh, oh, at board 8 the flag has fallen - no, they are on move forty-three, no sweat. I'd better check the clocks in about fifteen minutes and see what's going on.

Fifteen more score sheets in the box. Pairing cards, wall charts. Ah, board 15 is done, no worry about time there. (Down the hall, Bill.) What's the noise? Oh, board 22 has ended, and they are analyzing (move to the other room, you guys). Let's see, two games going and thirty-five minutes to next round. (Yes, John, there's a burger joint that way six blocks.

At last! First Round games are complete! I can get the second round paired at least five minutes before the second round is to start. Good, an even number of players in each score group will make this easy. No need to start odd-man problems this early. Ah, pairings are done; the pairing sheet is ready. Round Two is on its way.

(Continued next issue. If you felt that a director had a confusing time with Round One, wait until you find out what is in store with the Rounds that remain to be played.)

# JAN TIMMAN

Among the leading players of Western Europe only Bent Larsen and Tony Miles might dispute Jan Timman's the best. On the current world rating list he was ranked 7th to 9th alongside Alexander Beliavsky and Lev Polugaevsky at 2620. Timman's style is one which lets him revel in complications and leaves his fans and opponents reeling from the complications. Svend Novrup interviewed him at Tillburg, 1980 and these are Timman's highly original comments as reprinted from the **AIPE News**. AIPE is the international chess press association — editor.

I was born in Amsterdam 14 December 1951, but shortly afterwards my family moved to Delft near den Haag and Rotterdam and lived there for 16 years.

My father was a mathematician, played a little chess and had some books on the game. I learned draughts in the first place, and when I was 8 I was taught the chess game by my elder brother. He is a good player and even represented Holland in a students' olympiad before losing his interest in the game and turning to a study of mathematics, like my father. My father backed me up very strongly for all his life, and it was a shock for me when he died five years ago.

Draughts in Holland is brain sport like bridge, Go, backgammon — and chess. But when I learned chess I finished totally with draughts except for only placing my pieces on the dark squares for a long time when I played chess.

I don't know if chess is **such** a good occupation for children as many people claim. While it is surely a great game, it should in any case never be made compulsory.

When 11 years old I won the junior championship of den Haag, and in 1966 I played in the Dutch Junior Championship, which I won in '67. That same year I came third in the World Junior Championship after Kaplan and Keene but ahead of Hubner. Despite these results, I did not really play seriously. Neither did I care very much for anything else. In school I once passed a class, but later I had to repeat one (I think Timman is referring to what we call "grades" in the U.S. — editor). I went on to finish high school and entered a university study but never made much of it.

The times were good and money was no problem. I played quite a lot of chess because of the nice travels and the money prizes. I won quite a number of Opens — an ability I have totally lost since, whatever the reason is.

My military service was postponed, and finally I ended up in penalty camp in 1975. I was not contrary to it, but I simply didn't care the least, and after one and a half weeks they released me.

In 1969 I made my first appearance in the Dutch senior championship group and came third. Normally this would qualify for a seat in the master group of one of the two big traditional Dutch tournaments, but maybe I was too long haired and not ambitious enough. In any case, I had my international debut in Hastings, '69/'70 where I finished only a half a point behind Smyslov (1. Portisch 2. Unzicker). Still I had no real chances in Holland, but in '71 I played the masters in Hoogoven and won. The same year I finished my IM title in Malaga, Spain.

In that same year I began having small jobs with chess writing. I wrote a book, **The Art of Chess Analysis**, translated into English. In 1972 I made a book of the Reykjavik match; later I produced one about the Baguio match too. But otherwise my main job in writing has been my editorial work for **Schaakbulletin**, which I began in 1976. But I was sure no professional — not in my study, not in a job, not in chess. Maybe I was a professional nothing!

In 1972 I played in the Olympiad and have done so on every occasion since. In 1974 I won my first national championship and have repeated it in '75-76-78 (= Sosenko) and 80.

I won at Hastings '72/'73 tied with Tal and Szabo, and later that year I earned the final leg for my GM title. In the very strong tournament at Sochi I scored  $8\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ , a very good result.

In that year for the first time I began taking a closer look at my game, but it is, in fact, not until the last three years that I have been

working real seriously with it. The reason is that only then I had a regular way of living with a daily rhythm, after I had married, and we had got a child.

I have been trying to improve on my concentration. One of the means is analyzing while music is playing in the room. Having to ignore that is a good exercise, recommended by Botvinnik.

Today I analyze an average of three hours a day, and I work better with my game than ever. Maybe my results were a bit better a couple of years ago, for example at Tillburg, but my work and understanding of the game is much better now.

cont. on p. 15



**The Art of Chess Analysis** by Jan Timman, introduction by Lubomir Kavalek; RHM Press, 1980. 216 pages.

Reviewed by Mark Buckley

As part of a trend reflecting the change of top level chess, an increasing number of books emphasizing the calculative element of tournament play have appeared. I am thinking of authors Kotov and Bronstein specifically. Timman's effort represents a continuation of this happy development. One finds few generalities or platitudes in this volume. Just a lot of hard analysis.

Following Botvinnik's pronouncement that by publishing analysis one receives objective criticism, Timman (currently ranked eighth in the world with a 2620 rating) offers 24 games for perusal. The selection consists of top level grandmaster games of the 1970's, including several by Fischer.

The analysis covers the middle and end games quite thoroughly, while the openings get lighter treatment. Each game is introduced by brief but informative commentary on the technical and sporting features of the contest. Timman also makes some fascinating remarks on players' styles. For example, he calls attention to Karpov's avoidance of draws (when he stands slightly worse) as part of a winning technique. For the rest, the author confines himself to analysis, including frequent refutations of others' annotations.

The notes are concrete, with few superfluities, and remarkably instructive. Only after the attractive but incorrect lines are refuted does he give the polished "final" word, rather in the style of Keres. This annotating technique clearly demonstrates the depth of the game and the work involved in a thorough analysis. (Perhaps in a future book Timman will give us a still more process oriented view of home analysis.)

These games are models, "solved problems," that the student may use as a standard or a goal. Coupled with, say, Kotov's suggestions in **Think Like a Grandmaster** the aspiring player has the makings of a good program.

The more casual reader will delight in the sparkling lines as well as the demolished annotations. In addition, the chronological format, beginning with game notes by the young master Timman and finishing with a detailed look at a Karpov — Hort end game, gives an idea of the author's rise to the top.

Some of the book's drawbacks include a few annoying typos and a lack of an openings index—both minor complaints. As usual, the binding by RHM is not first class, although it is better than their previous books. A relatively slim volume at \$9.95 should be more sturdily bound.

All things considered, this book which covers beautiful games, begs to be given the closest scrutiny. And that, in fact, is Timman's stated objective.

# Our Chess Heritage

By R. E. Fauber

This is the introduction to a series of articles on the major figures in chess history. Many of the players attracted to chess over the past decade have been overwhelmed by the mass of literature on chess. Naturally, we are all most eager to find the latest opening wrinkles and the best tactical swindles. What sells are opening books and *In-formants*. This may make for enhanced prowess at the game, but it neglects the richness of existence in the present which depends upon a firm knowledge of the past.

Times change. No longer do monarchs present fortunes to successful chess players. There are few monarchs left, for that matter, but chess players have not changed that much. A life in chess, even as an amateur, is a life within a special culture, which has evolved according to its own logic.

It is distressing to hear players remark, "Yeah, I've heard a lot about how great Capablanca was, but I don't know anything about him." Eventually this series can cure such maladies. It is nice to know that Emanuel Lasker never carried a watch so as never to be "tyrannized by time" – at least away from the board. Chigorin and Steinitz conducted sharp theoretical disputes, but their letters indicate that they were the best of friends. When Sammy Reshevsky won his first U.S. Championship, he did not own either a board or set. He professed to not liking chess very much, but it was in 1936 and a depression so what could you do?

You will miss a lot of brilliant chess, if you do not know the games of the past. Bobby Fischer surged to the dominant position in the chess world by studying the games of Steinitz and Anderssen. He attributed a key win in his 1971 match with Petrosian to the fact that "Anderssen used to play that kind of position all the time." It is better to emulate Fischer's historical sense than to ape his openings, which were more creative than definitive.

## The Early Birds

Chess got a new lease on life in the 16th century when new moves transformed the queen and bishop from stumblebums to hard-hitting, long-range pieces. Before that they tried to get in the way of oncoming forces. With their new moves the idea was often to clear things out of their way so that they could get after the opposing king. Castling came about the same time, although the exact method of castling was not standardized in Europe until well into the 19th century. Castling was an equally important innovation in that it allowed a shivering monarch to get out of the storm of threats generated by the struggle for the center. Still, in the 16th century many still played as though they had been weaned on the slower medieval form of chess and were only reluctantly adjusting to fast action.

It was an age of adventure. If you were not fighting in some European war, you could go to the New World and exploit some Indians for a fortune. It was an age of discovery. Copernicus discovered that the earth was moving around the sun. Machiavelli discovered that politics was not a moral science. Luther discovered that Church doctrine was not all that it might be.

Ruy Lopez discovered that it was bad to weaken the pawns around a castled king.

## Adventurers

The best chess players of the 16th century came from the provinces of the Spanish Empire. There was the Spaniard, Lucena, who gave us the basic winning position in rook and pawn endings. There was Damiano, a Portuguese who moved to Italy and published a book in Rome. It is not notable for his defense: 1 e4, e5; 2 Nf3, f6 3 Ne5, Qe7, but it does contain the aphorism, "When you find a good move, look for a better." This was later attributed to Siegbert Tarasch. It is a good idea.

The leading Italian practitioners were swashbucklers. Paolo Boi (1528-98) led an Errol Flynn sort of existence. He had a good sight of the board that Francois Philidor only matched in the 18th century.

Fimman cont.

For physical training I play some tennis, the only sport, I think, in which you have a second for reflection before deciding your action. In almost every other sport the immediate action is primary. Before the IBM tournament in addition I swam one and a half kilometers a lay.

A danger in top chess is to lose interest in everything but chess, and I try very much to avoid that. It is easier when you have a family, but even without I think I could manage to keep myself up-to-date on the happenings in society in general. Also I am very keen on literature.

When I play in tournaments, I always play to win – never for a draw, like Sosonko. I don't want to criticize. His play is very respectable but unambitious. He is almost impossible to defeat. I want to win, but it can be difficult, especially with Black lest White wants to win! Sometimes a draw is simply an unavoidable result.

The fight for a win is dangerous when you fail, especially in such a short tournament as this one. I lost to Karpov here, and all later tries have been in vain; he is still that one point ahead of me. The tournaments nowadays are so short that many players refuse to take major risks in their games. Everything gets faster these days. No one writes romances any more, only short stories!

Of course it was a terrible disappointment to me that I did not qualify for the candidates, especially after being that close, but one of us four had to drop out. It is a bit annoying to see that my score against three of the four finalists is positive.

Korchnoi I don't play in the fields today because of the circumstance, but I think that Karpov ought to forget earlier and future (!) statements by Korchnoi and show that he can win the tournaments with him in the fields too, so that he can be included again.

I really like my job. I have come to see chess as an ordinary job, like every other. I write; I play; and I love it. Especially super tournaments like this one.

I am very flexible in my play, and this allows me to aim each game according to the psyche of my opponent. I am not nervous, and the only really difficult opponent I have is Andersson, my second.

I am not particularly fond of teams' chess, but I like the Olympiads where you meet with so many friends and players. On the other hand, the Swiss System spoils the sporting value of the Olympiad, and we should come back to qualifications and finals.

In individual chess I used to say that matches are best, but I am not so sure any more. Tournaments may be better, but they should be longer and maybe double round. The grandmasters ought to have the opportunity to give advice concerning the organization. Yugoslav tournaments are among the world's best. The atmosphere and treatment is very nice there. The Interpolis tournament is very good too, but we are staying too far away from the playing hall, and the kibitzers are missing. It is unbelievable that so many appear even if they can't watch play except on demonstration boards and internal TV.

The Candidates Final is very open. I like Hubner and the way he works. He is analyzing really seriously and trying to find THE truth of a game in a very scientific approach. If he annotates a game, he will take up at least 18 pages. His limitation is a somewhat narrow opening repertoire.

Among Soviet players Karpov, Kasparov, and Romanishin are the most interesting today. Karpov is a worthy champion. His play is in no way dull, like it is sometimes said. In this tournament, for example, he has already played two remarkably creative games against Spassky and Hubner. Karpov often criticizes his colleagues but never unfairly.

Kasparov is surely something special, and his talent seems to take him far. But in a short time he will reach a critical point when he has to WIN from the world's best, and then let us see. Romanishin is unique in his style. He is breaking all the established rules of chess and getting away with it!

But there are many experiments in top chess today, and very much fighting. And in the work with the openings you will find TNs as early as move six. Chess is developing very fast in our time.

The future? Well, of course I expect to qualify for the next candidates' tournament, and I aim at the world crown. Now, finally, I have the ambitions and do the hard work which I did not think of in the good, but lazy days of the 60's.

## Chess Heritage cont.

Pope Pius V enriched him with is patronage. But Boi liked to travel. He journeyed to Hungary in the east where he played chess against Turks blindfold on horseback. He went to Spain in 1575 where both he and his compatriot, Leonardo da Cutri vanquished the Spanish champions, Ruy Lopez and Ceron in matches. The king of Spain rewarded him with 500 crowns (don't ask me how much that was exactly, but it was a big bundle) and some state appointments in Sicily.

On his way back to Italy his ship was captured by Algerian pirates. At age 47 he was not exactly suited to rowing on the galleys, so the Algerians set him to playing chess for stakes. His Corsair captor made a fortune pitting him against all comers and eventually granted him his freedom.

His compatriot, da Cutri, moved to Rome to study law but was seduced by the allure of chess. About 1562 he learned that his brother had been captured and enslaved by the Algerian pirates. He went off to ransom him and settled on a ransom of 200 crowns with the pirate captain. Finding that the captain was a chess devotee, da Cutri engaged him for stakes, won the ransom and another 200 crowns besides. Moslem pirates were not reknowned for a sense of honor, but, apparently, chess was an exception. Da Cutri went off with his head, his freedom, and his crowns intact.

### Pawn of God

Quite a different chess hero was Ruy Lopez, a pious priest from Estramadura in Spain. Despite a biography, his career is very foggy until he began to demonstrate chess eminence. In 1559 he visited Rome on business and took a chess holiday which included defeating da Cutri in two day's play. He also perused a copy of Damiano's treatise and disliked it. In response he published in 1561. *The Book of the Free Invention and Art of the Play of Chess*. In those days titles were almost as long as the books themselves, and authors wanted to be sure you knew what the book was about.

In some ways the book was quite advanced. It warned against pawn weaknesses. In analyzing the opening now known as the Lopez or as the Spanish game is also showed in approach to control of the center.

Lopez also became a favorite of the Spanish king Phillip II who was a gloomy king. He had his bedroom at El Escorial installed next to the chapel. He liked to pray a lot. He also loved to regale his courtiers with tales of his sufferings from the latest illnesses he had contracted. One pictures him importing foreign doctors to find foreign diseases he suffered without previously suspecting. Chess was one of his most outgoing forms of levity.

Lopez constantly fretted about being elevated to bishop because he feared that Phillip had only made the appointment because of Lopez' skill at chess.

On another visit to Rome in 1573, Lopez demonstrated his superiority over Italian players. Da Cutri was in a deep funk and studied harder than ever. In 1575 came sweet revenge when da Cutri and Boi visited Spain. They vanquished all challengers including matches against Lopez played in Phillip's presence. The king awarded jewels, furs, and 1,000 crowns to Leonardo.

These players are legendary more for the money and titles they won in their day than for their games. This was the era when the most elementary cheapos were gradually being discovered. Most cheapos focused attention on the pieces as objects of attack, but there was one exception. Players soon discovered that the KB2 square, guarded only by the king, was a particularly inviting square to attack. The notion that attack and defense revolve around strategic squares was to have a great history in chess.

There is little surviving evidence in the kind of game Lopez or da Cutri played. What there is suggests that the players had difficulty generating threats of any depth. They employed two or three move combinations that even a slightly experienced novice would avoid today.

The beginning of the game consisted of a haphazard bringing out of pieces until one or the other player saw an opportunity to attack. A sharp hand-to-hand conflict ensued in which the defense usually demonstrated a total lack of awareness of where the attack focused.

### King's Gambit Declined

**Ruy Lopez — Leonardo da Cutri: Match 157y5: 1 e4, e5; 2 f4, d6; 3 Bc4, c6; 4 Nf3, Bg4?**

It is not clear what Black thought he was accomplishing with 3 ... c6, and this pinning move is more a gesture than a threat. Indeed, it loses by force.

**5 fe, de; 6 Bf7, Kf6; 7 Ne5, Ke8; 8 Qg4, Nf6.**

Black sees only that this move attacks the queen and completely misses White's threat.

**9 Qe6, Qe7; 10 Qc8, Qd8; 11 Qd8, Kd8; 12 Nf7 and won.**

And da Cutri, the haphazard director of the Black pieces won the match!

Other Italians aided in the dissemination of chess knowledge, and their analyses are generally better than the play of the day. Both Alessandro Salvio (1570-1640 ca.) and Giulio Polerio (1548-1612) published important analyses. As was the custom of the time, it was essential for someone to become your patron before you could publish a book. This was before the time you could write an opening book which could be made into a movie (Such as "Sex and the Single Pawn Opening").

Salvio was prolific in analysis of the King's Gambit as well as doing a biography of da Cutri. His analyses of the Muzio and Salvio Gambits continued to have validity for centuries. To Polerio we owe the invention of the "Fried Liver Attack," a staple in the chess player's diet for 400 years. It is important because White attacks a square, f7, at some sacrifice to force the Black king out into the center where it is a vulnerable target.

### Two Knights Defense

**(Polerio analysis); 1 e4, e5; 2 Nf3, Nc6; 3 Bc4, Nf6; 4 Ng5.**

White strives to overpower the weak squares at the earliest opportunity. It is still not clear if this is premature attack or if it is the most efficient way to demonstrate that the weakness of f7 forces Black to develop his pieces more circumspectly.

**4 ... d5; 5 ed, Nd5?**

Today it is clear that Black must give up a pawn either by 5 ... Na5, Nd4, or b5. Now the Black king will be drawn into the center and tied awkwardly to the defense of his pinned knight on d5.

**6 Nf7, Nf6; 7 Qd7, Qe6; 8 Nc7, Nc7?**

**9 Qd7, Qd7; 10 Qd7, Qd7; 11 Qd7, Qd7; 12 Qd7, Qd7; 13 Qd7, Qd7.**

**9 d4, e6; 10 Bg5, h6; 11 Be7, Be7; 12 0-0-0, Rf8; 13 Qe4, Rf2.**

Players of this age were compulsive pawn snatchers. Still, 13 ... Kd7, 14 de Kc7; 15 Bd5, cd; 16 Nd5, Kb8; 17 e6 affords material equality while retaining a powerful attack.

**14 de, Bg5; 15 Kb1, Rd2; 16 h4, Rd1, 17 Rd1. Bh4; 18 Nd5, cd; 19 Rd5, Qg5; 20 Rd6, K37; 21 Rg6 1-0.**

### Giaochino the Other Greco

The 17th century still provided the adventurer with chances to pillage through Europe at war, and there were still Indians who had not been robbed yet. The top chess pillager, the cheapo champion was Giaochino Greco born of a poor family in Calabria. According to most accounts Greco learned the game "accidentally"; but he showed sufficient talent that don Mariano Morano took him into his house in Rome and tutored him.

Salvio insists that Greco never became the equal of Marano or several other Italian players. In 1621, however, Greco took his prowess north to France and England, two chess centers where the standard of competition lagged behind the Italians. There Greco scored comfortable successes in stakes games and supplemented his income by selling manuscripts of his opening analysis to wealthy patrons.

Greco also played money matches against three well-born French players, who lost 5,000 crowns in play against him. (Again I don't know how to translate the value of a crown in today's currency, but it must have been enough to cover the cost of a color TV and a couple of classic cars.)

Crossing to England Greco was mugged and lost his loot, but not to mind because he had fortune at his fingertips. Chess was a great gambling pastime among the aristocracy of the day. Playing cards

cont. on p. 17



# Tournaments

## SPRING OPEN CHESS CLASSIC

A disappointing 159 players turned out for the Spring Open Chess Classic at the Hyatt Rickey's in Palo Alto. Organized by John Sumares and directed by Ted Yudacufski, Amada and Francisco Sierra, the tournament boasted a substantial prize fund, a spacious playing site, and flawless, unobtrusive direction. The tournament, held April 11-15, also attracted three grandmasters and five international masters to compete.

The winner of the Premier section was Lev Gutman of Israel with 6½-½. Gutman's only draw was with Igor Ivanov of Canada, who scored 6-1. Tied for 3rd-4th were John Grefe, Oakland and Peter Biyiasas, San Francisco with 5½.

### Class Prizes

**"Master":** Bill Chesney, San Jose, Robert Sferra, San Jose, Jose Marcal, Palo Alto — 5. Alan LaVergne, Palo Alto, Stewart Scott, Oakland, Ray Fasano, Berkeley, Rajan Ayyar, Stanford, Gabriel Sanchez, Santa Clara — 4½.

**Expert:** Robert Sferra, San Jose, 5. John Lee Peterson, Milpitas, Ruth Haring, San Francisco, 4½. Mike Arne, Menlo Park, Robin Smith, Los Gatos, Izrail Robinovich, Pacific Grove, 4.

### Lower Sections

**Class A:** Gaudencio Delacruz, San Jose 6. Michael Ogush, Sunnyvale, 5½. Umesh Joglekar, San Jose 5.

**Class B:** James Matthews, San Francisco, 6. Stephen Koto, San Jose, Michael Vaughn, Oregon, 5½. Richard Northey, Mountain View, Mark Lake, Menlo Park, 5.

**Class C:** Ronald Self, Saratoga, 5½. Ken Halligan, Mountain View, 5. Jack Wood, Sunnyvale 4½.

**Class D:** Rodolfo Yambao, Hercules, 5.

**Unrated:** Solomon Beilin, Oakland, 6½. Manny Andrade, Walnut Creek, 4½.

## Northern California Scholastic Championships

The 6th Annual Northern California Scholastic Championships, a five round event held March 28-29 at the LERA auditorium in Sunnyvale attracted 139 players from 38 schools.

Played in two sections, the **Varsity** section found Gunn High (Palo Alto) the best team with a 16-4 score followed by Berkeley High was 14½.

Leading individuals were Thomas Raffill of Berkeley High, 5-0, followed by Kenny Fong, Moreau High (Fremont) and Jonathan Atkin, Gunn High at 4½.

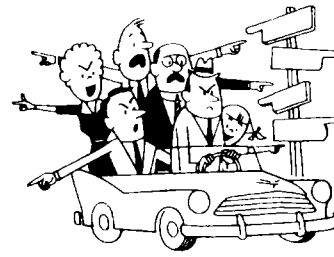
In the **Junior** section Castro Elementary (Mountain View) and Sanborn Elementary (Salinas) shared top team honors with 15-5 scores. They were followed by Bowditch Middle (Foster City) and Bay School of San Lorenzo with 11½ scores.

Best individual results were those of Kevin Binkley, Kennedy Junior High, and Jack Maxfield, Foothill Elementary at 5-0. Peter Thiel, Bowditch Middle, Rudy Recta, Sanborn Elementary, Joel Alvaear, Sanborn Elementary, Jeff Chan and Crispin Valencia, both Castro Elementary, all had 4-1 scores.

## CLASSIFIED ADS

Reach 1,000 chess players at 5¢ a word: Send to Chess Voice; 4125 Zephyr Way; Sacramento, CA 95821.

**MAGICIANS CARDS** Svengalis, Strippers, Readers etc. Free Catalogue: K. Brockman, Box 4191, San Leandro 94579.



"Who cares? They never start the first round on time, anyway!"

## Chess Heritage cont.

were not available in abundance, and the nobles did not like the idea of getting down on their knees to play craps. He recouped his fortune and drifted on to the court of Madrid, where he became a great favorite. In 1634 he took a trip to the West Indies, caught a fever, and died. Most modern sources give his age as 34 at the time, although some earlier accounts put it as high as 84.

His estate went to the Jesuits, and his manuscripts, which he had been selling as inside dope to rich players, went to the printer, where they became the **Treatise on Chess**.

The book was basically a compendium of cheapoes early in the game, and held the reputation of providing the best models of good attacking play as late as 1821. Translated into several languages and reprinted constantly, it became the book to memorize if you sought success in chess.

The sentimental philosopher Jean Jacques Rousseau spent several weeks memorizing the variations it contained when he tried to become a great chess player. Rousseau also made a pass at becoming a great musician and stole heavily from another great chess player, Francois Philidor. Eventually Rousseau had to be satisfied with living off the subsidies of older women instead.

This game is attributed to Rousseau, but it is move for move a line contained in Greco's **Treatise**.

### Giuoco Piano

**J.J. Rousseau — N.N.: 1 e4, e5; 2 Nf3, Nc6; 3 Bc4, Bc5; 4 c3, Qe7; 5 0-0, d6; 6 d4, Bb6; 7 Bg5, f6?**

A dreadful way to keep one's pieces out of the game, but Black continues to yield to the primitive urge to attack White's QB with pawns. Today's players frequently create such pawn weaknesses but only after they have assured themselves that a sacrifice is not available in response.

**8 Bh4, g5?; 9 Ng5, fg; 10 Qh5, Kf8.**

There are two other main continuations: 1. 10 ... Kd7; 11 Bg5, Qg7; 12 Bc6, Kc6; 13 Qe8, Nge7; 14 d5 mate. This was Greco's favorite. 11. 10 ... Kd8; 11 Bg5, Nf6; 12 Qh6, Rf8 13 f4, ed; 14 e5, dc; 15 Kh1, cb; 16 ef, Rf6; 17 Qf6, ba/Q; 18 Qa1 winning. Paul Morphy sprung this on an innocent around 1860! Greco's analysis retained its usefulness.

After this move 11 f4 seems more forcing since 11 ... ed; 12 fg, but Greco had a materialistic bias even when going all out to bag the enemy king.

**11 Bg5, Qg7; 12 f4, ed; 13 f5, dc; 14 Kh1, cb; 15 Bg8, ba/Q; 16 f6, Qg8 17 Bh6, Qg7; 18 Bg7, Kg8; 19 Qe8 mate.**

He analyzed the counter gambit which used to bear his name purely for the sake of finding a cheapo: 1 e4, e5; 2 Nf3, f5; 3 Ne5, Qe7; 4 Qh5, g6; 5 Ng6, Qe4, 6 Kd1, Nf6; 7 Qh3, hg; 8 Qh8, Ng4; 9 Qh4?, Ne3 winning.

Greco, despite his need for cooperative opponents in order to spring "models of attack," remained the standard of excellence until the 1740's. Then three excellent players arrived on the scene to brighten the twilight of an age when chess was a gambling game and an object of aristocratic patronage. In Paris Kermuy de Legal and Francois Philidor took steps beyond Greco's unsystematic treatise and in London Philip Stamma, a Syrian, reigned supreme and put posterity in his debt by inventing algebraic notation.

*(to be continued)*

## REGIONAL GAMES

White: Lloyd Linklater (1534). Black: Marvin Boykins (1796). Capps Memorial, San Francisco, Nov. 16, 1980. Blackmar-Diemer Gambit 1 e4 Nc6 2 d4 d5 3 Nc3 de 4 f3 Qd4 5 Bf4 e5 6 Qd4 Nd4 7 0-0-0 f6 8 Ne4 Be6 9 Be3 0-0-0 10 Ne2 Ne2 11 Be2 Ba2 12 Rd8 Kd8 13 Rd1 Kc8 14 b3 Ba3 15 Kd2 Bb4 16 Ke1 f5 17 Bc4 Ne7 18 Nc5 f4 19 Bf2 b6 20 Ba6 Kb8 21 Nd7 Ka8 22 Ne5 Bc3 23 Nf7 Rf8 24 Nd8 Rf5 25 Ne6 Be5 26 Rd8 Resigns.

White: Ron Easter (1749). Black: Paul Condie (1489). Capps Memorial, San Francisco, Nov. 15, 1980. Blackmar-Diemer Gambit 1 d4 Nf6 2 f3 d5 3 e4 de 4 Nc3 ef 5 Qf3 g6 6 Be3 Bg7 7 h3 0-0 8 Bc4 Nc6 9 Nge2 Bf5 10 g4 Bc2 11 Kd2 Ne5 12 Qg3 Be4 13 Qe5 Bh1 14 Rh1 Ng4 15 Qg3 Ne3 16 Qe3 c6 17 Kc2 Qc7 18 h4 h5 19 Rg1 Kh7 20 Ne4 f6 21 Rg6 Kg6 22 Nf4 Kh7 23 Qg3 Qa5 24 Qg6 Kh8 25 Nh5 Rg8 26 Nf4 Qe1 27 Qh5 Resigns.

White: Jose Marcal (2148). Black: Leonardo Magoel (2147). LERA, Sunnyvale, Nov. 29, 1980.

### Robatsch Defense

1 e4	d6	19 Qd3	Ra8
2 d4	g6	20 0-0	Be7
3 Nc3	Bg7	21 f5	bc
4 f4	c6	22 bc	Nc4
5 Be3	b6	23 Nd2	Nd2
6 e5	Nb6	24 Qd2	gf
7 Nf3	b4	25 gf	ef
8 Ne4	d5	26 Qf4	c5
9 Nc5	Nd7	27 Qf5	Qd7
10 Nd3	a5	28 Ng4	Qf5
11 Bf2	Ng4	29 Rf5	cd
12 h3	Nf2	30 cd	Rc8
13 Nf2	e6	31 Rb1	h5
14 g4	Nb6	32 Ne3	Rg8
15 Qd2	Qc7	33 Kf1	Rg3
16 c3	Bf8	34 Nd5	Rh3
17 Bd3	Ba6	35 Rb7	Bb4
18 Ba6	Ra6	36 Rff7	Resigns

White: Pedro Marcal (2060). Black: Charles Powell (2352). LERA, Sunnyvale, Nov. 28, 1980. Sicilian Defense 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 e6 3 d4 cd 4 Nd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 d6 6 Bd3 Nc6 7 Be3 Nd4 8 Bd4 e5 9 Bb5 Nd7 10 Be3 Be7 11 0-0 0-0 12 Nd5 Nf6 13 Nf6 Bf6 14 Bc4 Bg5 15 Qd2 Be3 16 Qe3 Qc7 17 Qb3 Kh8 18 c3 f5 19 f3 f4 20 Rad1 Rf6 21 Rf2 g5 22 Rfd2 g4 23 Be2 g3 24 Qb4 a5 25 Qb5 Bd7 26 Qc4 Qb6 27 Kh1 Rh6 28 Rd4 Be6 29 Resigns.

White: Peter Grey (2183). Black: Charles Powell (2373). Capps Memorial San Francisco, Nov. 16, 1980.

### Sicilian Defense

1 e4	c5	18 Nd4	Nd4
2 Nf3	e6	19 Bd4	e5
3 d4	cd	20 fe	4e
4 Nd4	Nf6	21 Be3	Rdd8
5 Nc3	d6	22 Rad1	Rd1
6 Be2	Nc6	23 Rd1	Rd8
7 Be3	Bd7	24 Rd5	Rd5
8 f4	Be7	25 cd	f5
9 0-0	0-0	26 g4	f4
10 Nb3	Qc7	27 Bb6	Qd6
11 Kh1	Rfd8	28 a3	Bg6
12 Bf3	Be8	29 Ba5	e4
13 Qe2	a6	30 Bb4	Qe5
14 Qf2	Nd7	31 Be7	Qe7
15 Na4	b5	32 Be2	f3
16 Nb6	Rab8	33 Resigns	
17 Nd7	Rd7		

White: Richard Lobo (2314). Black: John Grefe (2500). Capps Memorial, San Francisco, Nov. 16, 1980.

### Dutch Defense

1 e4	b6	17 Kf2	de
2 d4	Bb7	18 Qc2	Ne4
3 Nc3	e6	19 Kg1	Ng5
4 a3	f5	20 Kh2	Bf3
5 d5	Nf6	21 ef	Nf3
6 Nf3	Bd6	22 Kh1	Rd8
7 g3	a5	23 Rd1	Nh4
8 Bg2	Na6	24 Re1	Ng2
9 0-0	0-0	25 Qg2	Rd3
10 Nd4	Nc5	26 Kh2	Qf3
11 b3	Qe8	27 Qf3	Rf3
12 Bb2	Qb5	28 Kg2	Rd3
13 de	Ng4	29 Re6	Rd2
14 h3	Bg3	30 Re2	Rfd8
15 Nf3	Bf2	31 Kf2	Rd3
16 Rf2	Nf2	32 Resigns	

White: Baraka Shabazz (1924). Black: William Palma (1716). Capps Memorial, San Francisco, Nov. 15, 1980.

Grassfield Defense 1 d4 Nf6 2 e3 g6 3 Nf3 Bg7 4 Bd3 0-0 5 Nbd2 d5 6 0-0 Nbd7 7 c4 e5 8 Re1 b6 9 Nb3 Ba6 10 cd Bd3 11 Qd3 Nd5 12 Qc4 N5f6 13 de Nc5 14 Ne5 Qc7 15 b4 Rac8 16 Ba3 Nd7 17 Rac1 Rfd8 18 Red1 bc 19 bc e6 20 h3 Bf8 21 Qh4 Bc5 22 Bc5 Nc5 23 Rd8 Rd8 24 Ng5 h5 25 g4 Kg7 26 gh Rh8 27 Ne6 fe 28 Qd4 Kg8 29 Rc5 Qb8 30 Qd7 Qb1 31 Kh2 Qb8 32 Kg2 Qa8 33 Kg1 Rh5 34 Rc7 Rg5 35 Kf1 Qh1 36 Ke2 Time forfeit.

White: Walter Dorne (2040). Black: Vincent McCambridge (2450). Fall Quarter Swiss, U.C. Berkeley, Nov. 8, 1980.

### Bird's Opening

1 b3	Nf6	13 Qh5	Bg5
2 Bb2	e6	14 fg	Nf1
3 e3	Be7	15 Ne3	Ne3
4 d4	c5	16 Ne4	d5
5 Nf3	Nc6	17 Nf6	gf
6 Be2	b6	18 Bf6	Qe7
7 0-0	Bb7	19 g3	Nc6
8 Ne5	0-0	20 Rf1	Nd4
9 d3	Nb4	21 Rf2	e5
10 Bf3	Bf3	22 g4	Ne6
11 Nf3	Ng4	23 Rf3	Ng4
12 Ng5	Ne3	24 Rh3	Resigns

White: Mike Arne (2168). Black: Baraka Shabazz (1924). Fall Quarter Swiss, U.C. Berkeley, Nov. 8, 1980. Bishop's Opening 1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nf6 3 d4 ed 4 Bc4 Ne4 5 Qd4 Nf6 6 Bg5 Be7 7 Nc3 Nc6 8 Qh4 d6 9 0-0-0 Be6 10 Be6 fe 11 Rhe1 Qd7 12 Qc4 0-0-0 13 Re6 h6 14 Bf4 d5 15 Qe2 Bc5 16 Rf6 gf 17 Nd5 Bd6 18 Bd6 cd 19 Qc4 Kb8 20 Nf6 Qd7 21 Ng4 Rhe8 22 Ne3 Qg6 23 Nd4 Ne5 24 Qb4 d5 25 Ndf5 Rd7 26 Rd5 Rc7 27 Qf4 Qf6 28 Kb1 Nc4 29 Qd4 Ne3 30 Qf6 Nd5 31 Qh6 Re1 32 Qc1 Rc1 33 Kc1 Nf4 34 g4 Nd3 35 Kd2 Nf2 36 g5 Ne4 37 Resigns.

White: Keith Vickers (2080). Black: James Tarjan (2548). Fall Quarter Swiss, U.C. Berkeley, Nov. 8, 1980.

### Sicilian Defense

1 e4	c5	17 Be3	Qb8
2 Nc3	d6	18 Nc6	Nc6
3 g3	Nc6	19 Ra1	Nd4
4 Bg2	g6	20 Bb7	Qb7
5 d3	Bg7	21 Bd4	cd
6 f4	e6	22 Nb5	Qc6
7 Nf3	Nge7	23 Na3	Re3
8 0-0	0-0	24 Re3	de
9 g4	f5	25 Nc4	e2
10 h3	b6	26 Re1	b5
11 gf	ef	27 Ne3	Bb2
12 Qe1	Qd7	28 Re2	Bd4
13 e5	Bb7	29 Qg2	Qe6
14 ed	Qd6	30 Kf2	Re8
15 Ne5	Rfe8	31 Qf3	b4
16 Qg3	Rad8	32 Resigns	

# USCF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA TOURNAMENT CLEARINGHOUSE

ZIP CODES **938-61**

Ramona Sue Wilson (916) 452-1226  
Post Office Box 160354 (916) 455-3662  
Sacramento, CA 95816

## CALENDAR

### Keys to Symbols

- (Z) - 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.)  
/y9/ - 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.

**JUNE**  
6-7 Burlingame: 2nd Annual San Mateo-Burlingame Amateur (AH)  
19-21 San Francisco: Stamer Memorial (MW)  
27-28 Merced: Valley Fever (DH)

**JULY**  
3-5 San Jose: SAN JOSE C.C. OPEN (FS)  
18-19 Sacramento: Sacramento Cheap Open (RG)

**AUGUST** Palo Alto: U.S. OPEN (JS)

**SEPTEMBER**  
5-7 UC Berkeley: LABOR DAY CLASS CHAMP. (AB)

**OCTOBER**  
3-4 Sacramento: CAPITOL OPEN (RSW)

## MAILING DATES

June—July: July 10

August — September; September 14

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

**RW** RAY WHEELER 618 I St., Sparks NV 84931.  
**FY** TED YUDACUFSKI (Monterey Chess Center) P.O. Box 1308, Monterey CA 93940 (408) 372-9790.  
**DW** DENNIS WAJCKUS (Fresno CC) 736 N. Farris, Fresno 93728 (209) 233-8710

### TOURNAMENT ORGANIZERS

#### REVISED LIST

**AB** ALAN BENSON (UC Campus CC) 2420 Atherton St. #1 Berkeley CA 94704 (415) 843-0661.  
**AG** ALAN GLASSCOE (Berkeley CC) 4149 Howe St., Oakland CA 94611.  
**AH** ALBERT HANSEN (415) 342-1137.  
**AM** ART MARTHINSEN (Ross Valley CC) # Locksley Lane, San Rafael CA 94901.  
**AS** AMADA SIERRA 663 Bucher Av., Santa Clara CA 95051 (408) 241-1447.  
**BP** BRYCE PERRY (Palo Alto CC) P.O. Box 11306A, Palo Alto CA 94306.  
**BR** BRUCE ROUGH (Sacramento City Coll) c/o Student Activities, 3835 Freeport Blvd., Sacramento CA 95822.  
**CF** CLEMENT FALBO (Santa Rosa CC) 5437 Alta Monte Dr., Santa Rosa CA 94704.  
**GM** GERRY MARTIN, 7711 Quinby Way, Sacramento, CA 95823 (916) 422-7595.  
**HB** HANS BORN, 498 S. Baxley, Porterville, CA 93257 (209) 784-3820.  
**DH** DAVID HUMPAL (Merced CC) 1695 Union Av., Merced CA 95340 (209) 723-3920.  
**DR** DICK ROWE (Chico CC) 2520 Alamo Av. Apt. B, Chico CA 95926.  
**FM** FRED MUOLLO (San Jose CC) 5725 Calmor Av. #3, San Jose CA 95123  
**FS** FRANCISCO SIERRA (San Jose City Coll/San Jose State) 663 Bucher Av. Santa Clara CA 95051 (408) 241-1447.  
**GK** GEORGE KOLTANOWSKI, 1200 Gough St., Apt/3D, San Francisco CA 94109.  
**HP** HANS POSCHMANN (Fremont CC) 4621 Seneca Park Av., Fremont CA 94538.  
**JH** JIM HURT (Lera CC) P.O. Box 60541, Sunnyvale CA 94088.  
**JS** JOHN SUMARES (Santa Clara CC) 741 Pomeroy Ave. Santa Clara, CA 95051  
**KK** KEN KIESELHORST (Morro Bay CC) Box 1372, Atascadero CA 93422 (805) 466-5080.  
**MB** MAX BURKETT (California Chess Bulletins) 1009 MacArthur Blvd., Oakland CA 94610 (415) 832-8247.  
**MG** MIKE GOODALL, 2420 Atherton St., #6, Berkeley, CA 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) 455-3662 (916) 452-1226  
**RM** ROB McCARTER (Santa Rosa CC) 2864 Bardy Rd., Santa Rosa CA 95404.  
**RSW** RAMONA SUE WILSON P.O. Box 160354, Sacramento, CA 95816 (916) 452-1226 (916) 455-3662

19 Merced CC - Fridays 7-11 Scout Hut Applegate Park near 26th and M Streets, Merced. David Humpal (209) 723-3920.

7051 T 4 82  
KERRY H. LAWLESS

**CHESS VOICE**

4125 Zephyr Way  
Sacramento, Ca 95821

1761 CARPENTIER ST  
SAN LEANDRO CA 94577

Bulk Rate  
U.S. Postage  
PAID  
Sacramento, CA  
Permit #2141

Changes of address: This magazine is not automatically forwarded - even when you notify the post office. You must also notify us.

**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 Sts. Jim 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.

River city CC: Thursdays 6-12 p.m. Games People Play; 1433 Fulton Avenue, Sacramento: Scott 486-8238.

**U.C. CAMPUS  
CHESS CLUB**

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

\*\*\*\*\*


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

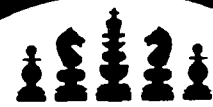
Each Thursday evening the club features 5-minute chess tourneys with only a \$1 entry fee.

The Club is also hosting the following events:

**Labor Day  
Class Championships  
September 5-7**

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

Sponsored by 

  
**BERKELEY CHESS CLUB**

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

USCF-RATED GAMES

ALAN GLASSCOE, DIRECTOR  
(415) 654-8108