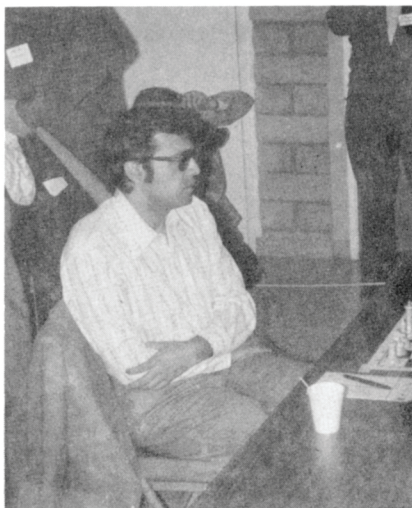
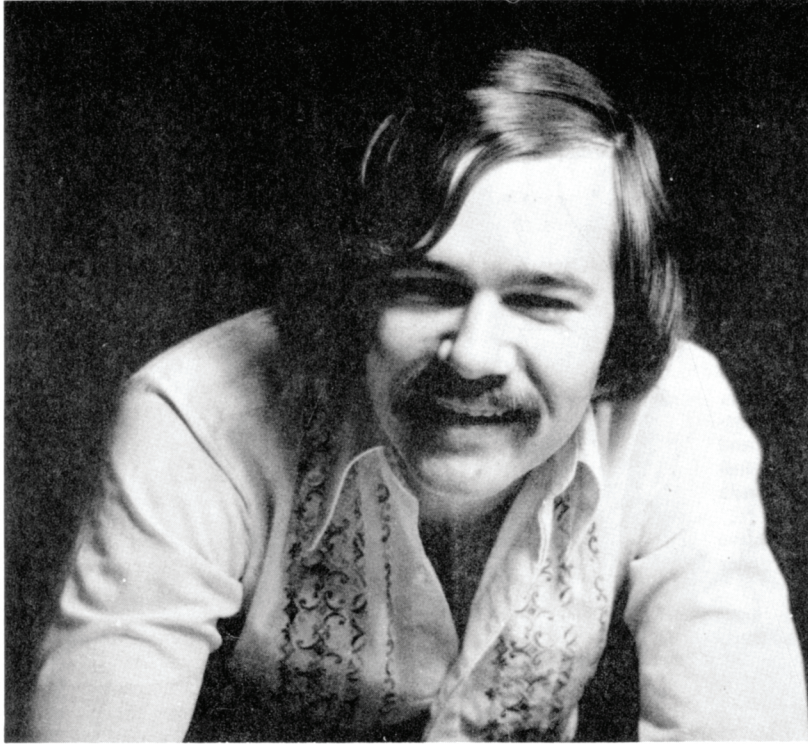


CHESS VOICE

Vol. 15 No. 3

October-November 1982

Price \$1.50



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 \$1.50 an issue from the editor.

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

Copyright 1982 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**.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

When you move, the post office neither forwards the magazine nor notifies us. Therefore, it is imperative that you notify us at 4125 Zephyr Way; Sacramento, CA 95821. Please include old address as well as new.

CALCHESS MEMBERSHIPS

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

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

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

HOW TO BECOME A CALCHESS AFFILIATE

Any northern California chess club may become an affiliate for \$5 per year. This includes a subscription to **Chess Voice** and entitles the club to participate in CalChess team and individual championships.

ADVERTISING RATES

Pre-printed flyers \$25 (up to 7 x 14 inches). **Full Page \$40**, **Half page \$20**, **Quarter page \$10**, **Eighth page \$5**. Camera ready copy is appreciated.

STAFF

Editor: R. E. Fauber

Associate Editor: Joan C. Fauber

Photos: Richard Shorman

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

COVER

This cover honors the American team, which finished third—half a point behind a courageous and hard fighting Czech team—in the 1982 Lucerne Olympiad. Top left is smiling Walter Browne (he must have just sold another *International Chess Bulletin*). Top right is Yasser Seirawan regarding with relish yet another unclear position. Bottom left is Lev Alburt the transplanted Odessan, for whom nothing comes easy. Bottom right is Larry Christiansen making another of his patent pending sharp moves. In the next column is gentleman Jim Tarjan, who becomes uneasy when the situation seems well-defined. Tarjan won a silver medal as first reserve. Lubomir Kavalek is not pictured because our files have no photo of him.



CalChess

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA
CHESS ASSOCIATION

Chairman: Ramona Gordon
Vice Chairman: Bryce Perry
Treasurer: Robert T. Gordon
Youth: John Marks
Club Matches: Hans Poschmann
Membership Secretary: Joan Fauber
Recording Secretary: Ari Marthinsen
Immediate Past Chairman: K. Michael Goodall

CalChess is the USCF state chapter for Northern California.

CONTENTS

OUR 50 FINEST p. 52: Mike Goodall analyzes a compilation of the 50 highest rated players in the state.

ASK THE PATZERS p. 52: I.M.A. Mucker shoots from the hip as usual.

THE FRENCH WING GAMBIT p. 53: Tom Dorsch presents the theory of an offbeat but currently successful way for White to avoid the Winawer without having to play the Trash variation of the French.

BRIEGER'S BRAINSTORMS p. 54: Robert Brieger gives us a composition with a long story behind it.

TOURNAMENTS pp. 55-6: some of the major results of the fall 1982 season. California players did not go on strike.

MORE THAN JUST MATE p. 57: An exciting game prompts James Eade to wax philosophical.

INTERNATIONAL GAMES p. 59: Mark Buckley incisively comments upon some of the more exciting games played this fall.

RETROSPECT ON A BRILLIANCY p. 60: Southern Californian Bill Walls examines a Capablanca masterpiece in depth.



CalChess Circuit Windup

The CalChess Circuit ended with Jim Hurt's LERA tournament the 25th and 26th of September in Sunnyvale (results elsewhere in this issue plus games).

A total of 511 players participated. At season's end there were 17 unrateds, 8 E players, 35 D players, 88 C players, 142 B players, 134 A players, 78 experts, and 9 players who advanced into the Master class.

At first unnoticed, the CalChess Circuit attracted increasing interest as the season progressed. At the beginning of this year's CalChess Circuit the first tournament, the Oktoberfest in Sacramento experienced a 50 per cent increase in attendance and signed up 34 CalChess members.

Art Marthinsen in San Rafael has also decided to get under the CalChess umbrella, and both his Christmas Open and his January tournament will be CalChess required (see tournament calendar for dates). In addition Andy Lazarus has taken over chess organizing on the U.C. Berkeley campus, and his January 8-9 "Piece of the Action" and February 19-21 People's Chess Tournament will also be CalChess required and qualify for the Circuit.

At this writing we know of eight Circuit tournaments available for players, but any organizers may add their tournaments to the list by informing us and by clearly and unequivocally stating that theirs is a CalChess required tournament. Players interested in garnering more Circuit points might give some thought to badger their favorite organizer to make his tournament a CalChess required event. These efforts make your dues go farther, and the history of the Circuit so far indicates that a CalChess requirement does not hurt attendance. Marthinsen's San Rafael Summer Classic, Mike Goodall's Labor Day Class (AKA Golden Bear Open), and Robert Gordon's Oktoberfest were all outstanding successes in this year's tournament scene.

But now we have the envelopes and. . .

THE WINNERS ARE:

Expert	
Mike Arne (2174) with 266.6 points	\$175
Keith Vickers (2188) with 257.3 points	\$75
Kevin Binkley (2190) with 204.6 points	\$50
"A"	
Edgar Sheffield (1838) with 215 points	\$175
Steven Hanamura (1876) with 192 points	\$75
William Rodgers (1853) with 160 points	\$50
"B"	
Paul Friedrich (1639) with 164 points	\$175
Calixto Magaoay (1787) with 142.5 points	\$75
Ken Halligan (1686) with 128 points	\$50
"C"	
Stanton Paul (1486) with 95 points	\$175
Arturs Elevans (1422) with 92.8 points	\$75
Erik Finkelstein (1528) with 85.4 points	\$50
"D"	
Mark Trombley (1264) with 70.6 points	\$175
Gregory Jasey (1285) with 56.2 points	\$75
Michael Ng (1271) with 34.3 points	\$50
"E"	
Garland Comins (1145) with 13.2 points	\$175
Gary Powell (885) with 6.6 points	\$62.50
Steve Wilson (1170) with 6.6 points	\$62.50

HONORABLE MENTION

Expert: Pamela Ford (2051)—189.1 and James Ely (2126)—174.6 both players moved up out of the A class this year.
"A": Tom Patrias (1978)—146.2 and Matthew Ng (1963)—152.5
"B": Fausto Poza (1674)—118.2 and Alan Petit (1762)—84
"C": Joe Lumibao (1554)—81.6 and N. Casares (1459)—81.6. Lumibao moved up two classes while competing on the Circuit.
"D": Sean R. McKinney (1394)-31 and George Schumer (1387)-29.2
"E": Eric Craig (1047, Carolyn Grigg (1025), and Patsy Stewart — all 4.4

Letters

Enclosed is \$8 for continuing my subscription to **Chess Voice** — a superlative example of fine chess journalism.

Special appreciation for the work of Mr. Fauber and Mr. Peter Demquist, who has me rolling on the floor while teaching interestingly.

Morris Paul
Chicago, IL

In response to Kevin Lewis' rebuttal to "What About Class Prizes," the sole criteria I use when I'm responsible for making up the prize distribution is my motto that "Merit should be rewarded and relative merit should be rewarded relatively."

To reward mediocre players in proportion to their majority is antithetical to the nature of competition. The prize distribution should reflect the skills and accomplishment at chess necessary to win at each level. The benefits drawn from any competitive activity are usually proportional to what a participant puts into it. The better players put more into it.

A chess tournament is not an economic democracy. Tournament chess is an elitist, ego-involved, competitive sport. The prize distribution should act as an incentive to get better, not as a means of rewarding being average. Anyone who strongly feels differently should take up another game.

Mike Goodall
USCF Reg. V.P.
Berkeley, CA

P.S. The Golden Bear Open returned 77 per cent of the gross in prizes due to a larger than expected entry. Mr. Lewis' prognosis of the entries per class isn't bad, but for the record, the breakdown is as follows.

	Masters	Experts	A	B	C	D/E Unr
Players	9	25	31	39	11	19
	-	+12A's	+8B's	+2C's	+1D	-0-
Prizes	\$950	\$710	\$670	\$630	\$590	\$550

cont. on p. 61

UPCOMING CALCHESSE CIRCUIT TOURNAMENTS

As of this writing the following are definitely CalChess Circuit tournaments to the best of your editor's knowledge:

San Rafael: Christmas Open, December 11-12 (Marthinsen)
 Berkeley: Piece of the Action, January 8-9 (Lazarus)
 Berkeley: President's Day, February 19-21 (Goodall)
 Sunnyvale: LERA Class March 19-20 (Hurt)
 Sunnyvale: LERA Memorial Day Heritage, May (Hurt).

There were only nine Circuit tournaments in all of last year. This year there will be nine in only six months with more to come. More important, you can get in on the action because with increased acceptance of the CalChess idea you don't have to travel as much to Circuit Tournaments. The tournaments are coming to you.

Masters Open Announced

As a result of the efforts of Andy Lazarus, the U.C. Berkeley club director, and K. Michael Goodall, CalChess Chairman Ramona Gordon has been able to assemble a staff and site to hold the biennial CalChess Masters Open. The tournament will take place from March 5-13, 1983 on the Berkeley campus. Most of the 9 rounds will be contested at the Student Union on the 4th floor, but some few have to be played elsewhere on campus. The result will be FIDE ratable providing the other FIDE requirements are met. A \$5,000 prize fund is

Cont. on p. 52

Our 50 finest

Walter Shawn Browne	2629	Jonathan Frankle	2318
James E. Tarjan	2610	Mark Buckley	2317
Larry Christiansen	2558	Rajan Ayyar	2317
Nick deFirmian	2551	Martin Sullivan	2306
Jeremy Silman	2524	David Blohm	2303
Peter Biyiasas	2523	Bill Chesney	2303
John Alan Grefe	2519	James V. Eade	2301
Jay Whitehead	2508	John Hoggatt	2301
John Watson	2491	Gabriel Sanchez	2297
Julio Kaplan	2480	David Levin	2290
Leonid Stolyarov	2446	Eleuterio Alsasua	2288
Martin Fuerst Jr.	2443	Edward Kennedy, Jr.	2283
Alan Pollard	2435	Alan LaVergne	2281
Vincent McCambridge	2432	Zaki Harari	2281
Elliot Winslow	2422	Marty Appleberry	2280
Craig Mar	2416	Frederick Krewson	2277
Richard Lobo	2404	Guillermo Rey	2271
Charles Powell	2403	Raymond Schutt	2270
Dennis Fritzingier	2369	Jose Marcal	2267
Paul Whitehead	2361	Richard Dost	2263
Boris Siff	2347	Aaron Stearns	2260
Loal Davis	2330	Don Sutherland	2258
George Kane	2327	Thomas Dorsch	2251
James MacFarland	2321	Eugene Lubarsky	2242
Harry Radke	2320	Tim Pointon	2233

by Mike Goodall

One of the services provided by the USCF to state affiliates such as CalChess is a top 50 list for the state. Since California is now considered two states, our list includes masters with addresses approximately from just north of the Tehachapis to the Oregon border. asked for inactive as well as active masters, and I received the list November 19. It seems to coincide with the November rating supplement, which only included most tournaments concluded by August 31.

There are some surprises in our list since some of the masters have never, to my knowledge, been active in northern California. Perhaps they retired and moved here. There are also very strong players not on the list, long retired, who are living here such as Bill Addison and Robert Burger. For some reason our list goes down to 57. I know there must be at least a half dozen masters between 2200 and 2225. With over 60 masters we have more masters per capita than any other area in the country. There are about 450 masters nationwide.

I invite players to our annual state championship by starting at the top of this list and take the first eight that accept. At this writing I have indications that both Jeremy Silman and Peter Biyiasas will play in this year's Bagby Memorial. Alan Pollard and Craig Mar have expressed an interest, but I have to contact those above them first.

The average ratings in the last couple of Bagby's were 2427 and 2432 respectively — with the lowest rated players each year around 2360. Our state championship is the toughest in the country. I hope all three of last year's co-champions — John Grefe, Charles Powell, and Jeremy Silman will defend their titles this year.

Any quiet players who wish to watch the tournament are welcome to visit the Mechanics' Institute Chess Club over the last three weekends in January. The rounds begin at 1 p.m.



guaranteed with the possibility still alive that there will also be \$100 prizes for best game, brilliancy, and best defense.

Eligible to compete in this tournament are all those who have had a 2200 or higher rating in any USCF rating supplement from April, 1982 through February 1983. To encourage foreign masters and in active U.S. masters to enter, all players with the title of International Grandmaster and International Master are also eligible. International Woman's titles are in no case considered equivalent.

The entry fees are \$10 for players from 2200 to 2299 and \$5 for players rated 2300 to 2399. All rated 2400 and above have a free entry. Half the entry fee will be refunded to all those who complete the full 9 round schedule.

Inquiries and entries should be sent to Andy Lazarus; 457 47th St., Oakland, CA 94609.

ASK THE PATZERS

by I.M.A. Mucker
International D Player

I have this problem. When I first learned chess, there was no one around to play it with. So I taught my mother the game to have an opponent. Now she beats me all the time. This year a new teacher got interested at high school in chess, and we have a club which sometimes meets late in the evening. Mom is very upset because I won't play with her any more and thinks I spend these late night hours taking dope or vandalizing things. How can I convince her that I'm just into chess and still love her, even if she does beat me?

O.R. PA

Your mother is just going through a phase where she wants to be thought of as a person than as mother and homemaker. She will probably grow out of it if you show understanding and teach her bridge. Meantime you should have all your chess magazines sent to a P.O. Box. What if she read one and decided to play in a weekend tournament? Who would cook for you then? —IM

In a recent tournament my fifth round opponent brought his wife. Through most of the game she sat patiently, like Madame deFarge knitting at an execution. The low-pitched, incessant click-click-click was driving me nuts until someone opened the hall door and the glare of the kibitzers drowned her needles out. As the crisis of the game approached, she seemed to sense it out, put down her knitting and crept to her husband's side, where she knelt in rapt attention. Once I glanced away from my pieces to his on the rapidly opening board and was transfixed by the sight of a rook and a knight with two little eyes in between. I suddenly became panicked by the thought of being unaccountably two eyes down in a tense game. I blundered and lost. Isn't there something in the rule book to prohibit this kind of partners chess?

I.M., IL

There is nothing in the rulebook which can make you force a wife to take her eyes off the board. There is, however, no rule which prevents you from taking your chair around to the other side of the table, placing it beside her and regarding the position from that angle. This can have an eerie effect on opponent and wife alike — IM

For many years there was a master at my club who used to advise me on the openings: "Never play the Queen's Indian; White gets too much influence in the center." "The Sicilian is Black's best chance to go for a win against e4." "The Caro-Kann is too passive." "The Budapest is foreign to the principles of chess." etc. Recently he moved away, but a new master moved to town. He says: "The Queen's Indian is at the cutting edge of chess theory." "The Sicilian is a defense for rummies." "The Caro-Kann is exceptionally solid." "The Budapest is underrated and has surprise value." Who shall I believe? **W.E., AK**

A solution many have found productive is to play 1 f4 as White and 1 ... f5 as Black — except where White plays 1 e4, when you should offer an immediate draw. Master opinion on the opening varies — often according to which openings they would rather have you play against them. —IM

The French Wing Gambit

PART ONE: THE THEORY

The French Wing Gambit is a modern, effective, and little-analyzed attacking variation that deserves at least as much theoretical consideration as other gambits that survive in modern master practice. It is actually an attempt by White to force Black into a variation of the Sicilian Wing Gambit that has long been considered unfavorable. After the moves 1 e4 e6 2 Nf3 d5 3 e5 c5 4 b4!? cb 5 a3 ba 6 d4, we arrive by transposition from the French at a familiar Sicilian position usually reached by 1 e4 c5 2 b4?! cb 3 a3 ba 4 d4 e6 5 Nf3 d5 6 e5. Although the Sicilian Wing Gambit has been a subject of theoretical discussion since at least 1623, when it was mentioned in an Italian manuscript, it fell into disfavor near the turn of the century when 4 ...e6 was replaced by 4 ...d5! The point is that by avoiding the restrictive move ...e6, Black obtains free and rapid development that leaves White with no compensation at all for the pawn.

The advantage to the French move order is that Black plays ...e6 at the earliest possible opportunity, and only later finds himself in a Wing Gambit situation where he cannot avoid the major positional problem of the French formation, that of finding a satisfactory development for his Q-bishop. White successfully avoids the “bust” to the Wing Gambit.

In this two-part article, we will first consider some of the principal variations and general positional and theoretical considerations that apply to them. The second part of the article will consist of tournament games. The state of the theory of this variation is rather primitive, and as this overview reveals, many of the best moves are still out there waiting to be discovered.

The initial moves are 1 e4 e6 2 Nf3 d5. At this point Black probably expects 3 Nc3, a line that occasionally rings bells in grandmaster tournaments and which has been popularized in this area by IM Nick de Firmian. But White plays 3 e5. Now Black really has nothing better — in fact, nothing nearly as good — as 3 ... c5 (although Boris Siff, a San Jose maestro, once played 3 ...Ne7 against me).

After 3 ...c5, Black feels pretty smug. After all, doesn't he have just about everything Black could wish for in the French? White has apparently committed himself to some inferior incarnation of the Advance System (3 e5), and as every French aficionado learns, early and well, this is a line that Black should approach with joyous anticipation. By expending an extra tempo playing e4-e5, White surrenders the initiative to Black, an initiative against the center and the queenside that Black can sustain through the middlegame. At this point, the Frenchman regrets little that his summer spent memorizing Botvinnik's notes to Karpov-Korchnoi 1974, the definitive exposition of the Tarrasch (3 Nd2), will not be needed. So what if every crucial game by Uhlmann and Korchnoi that rehabilitates the Winawer variation has been committed to memory? A true Frenchman approaches the advance variation as a sort of primordial reaffirmation of the soundness of the entire French idea. And just when Black is most thoroughly suffused with smugness, you hit him with 4 b4!? — or if, like Gligoric, you consider surprise value a major annotative factor, it is 4 b4!!!

The nobler side of my nature, which I strive to nourish, is repulsed by the Fischer approach of “I like to watch 'em squirm,” or “I like to crush their ego.” Chess, after all, is an exquisitely pure form of competition, and it is a contamination to focus on the destructive aspects instead of the enriching quest for truth and objectivity and perfection and. . . But it would be disingenuous to deny that while my cerebellum is striving to clarify a small piece of objective reality, from somewhere closer to the brain stem a certain sinful exhilaration arises when I see the look on my opponent's face. From experience, I know that an electrochemical transformation is also occurring in my opponent's mind, as he realizes he is now in a line he has never seen before, which he can no longer avoid, and which he can safely

assume has been analyzed in excruciating detail by his opponent. Suddenly chess is no longer fun.

Some brazen it out, assuming that if they haven't seen it, it must be garbage. These stalwarts usually accept the gambit, and put up the stoutest resistance. Others spend fifteen minutes rethinking their fundamental assumptions, trying to remember what was in the Databank that morning, and whether any declination is feasible. Either way, we have now entered a phase dear to every true Gambiteer, what my friend Mike Ghormley calls “Twenty Questions,” and 95 is not a passing score.

My personal favorite opponents are those of roughly equal strength who know I play the gambit regularly and have “something” prepared. A little knowledge can be a very dangerous thing.

Two principal declinations merit mention, 4 ...c4 and 4 ...b6. The first is a violation of principle in the French because by locking up the queenside Black abandons his queenside initiative, or at least delays it considerably, and thus has no compensation for White's obvious spatial advantage on the kingside. A more serious attempt is 4 ...b6, after which White can either play for the initiative without paying a pawn for it by playing b4-b5 or exchange b4xc5. In the first case, it is very difficult to maintain control of the b5 square, but the prize is sufficiently valuable to reward the effort. If White can control b5, and thereby c6, he can deprive Black of his most active piece in the whole French scheme of things, the knight at c6. In the second case, the exchange b4xc5 weakens Black's queenside pressure and leaves White with a small but durable advantage.

The heart of this gambit, as with any gambit, is the acceptance. After 4 ...cb, the classical continuation is 5 a3, and after 5 ... ba 6 d4. The alternative is 5 d4 first, then 6 a3. Whether you play one sequence or the other depends on how much you fear two Black alternatives that aim to disrupt White's intentions. After 5 a3 Black can play 5 ...d4, a move that has had excellent practical results. My personal view is that the weakness of the pawn on d4 and the loss of time associated with placing it there give White abundant compensation in the form of new opportunities of attack. After 5 d4, Black can play 5 ...Qa5, a move that can oblige White to adopt an inferior deployment arrangement in view of the threat of, say, 6 Nd2 (the normal move) 6 ...b3 7 c3 ba. To avoid this possibility White may have to alter his “normal” development, not an inappropriate response to a situation where Black has already done so. Whether either of these possibilities appeals to you is a matter of style, primarily, since clearly neither is a refutation, merely a variation.

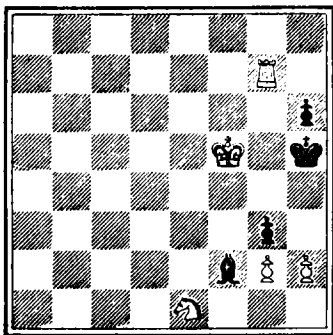
After 5 a3, it would seem natural for Black to take on a3 and allow White to recapture the pawn later. However, practically it is more popular to make a developing move, 5 ...Nc6, and recapture on b4 with a piece (6 ab Nb4). I have always considered this to be a waste of time on Black's part. After 6 ab Bxb4 7 c3, where is the bishop to go? If he retreats to a5, he is subject to short-term jeopardy and long-term passivity, and he abandons what all Frenchmen know to be a crucial diagonal, a3-f8. If he retreats to e7, then where is the knight to be developed? And the retreats of 6 ab Bxb4 7 c3 Bf8 or 6 ab Nb4 7 c3 Nc6 are bound to revolve the incorporeal remains of openings theorists from Philidor to Reinfeld. Although the capture of the second pawn, 5 ...ba, may seem like inexcusable excess, it is objectively the strongest move — even though, as you will see in Part Two, this view is apparently not shared by His Eminence A. Karpov. Not only does Black avoid the loss of time involved in moving a piece to b4 and back while White achieves useful development (7 c3), but he poses a question to White that generally involves considerable tactical nuance, how best to recapture on a3.

After 4 b4 cb 5 a3 Nc6 6 ab Nb4 7 c3 Nc6 8 d4, we reach what may be called the “normal” position for the accepted variation. Black

cont. on p. 54

Brieger's Brainstorms

Chess Monthly, March, 1859.
(Str., 341). BLACK.

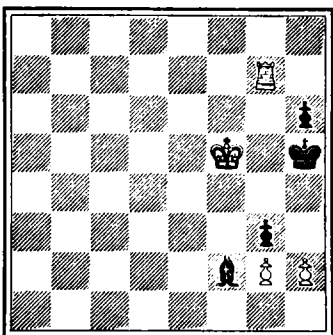


WHITE.

Mate in three.

1 R x P, B x R; 2 Sf3.
B x S; 2 Rh3+.

Chess Monthly, March, 1859.
(Str., 341). BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in four.

1 P x P, Be3; 2 Rg4, Bg5; 3 Rh4+.

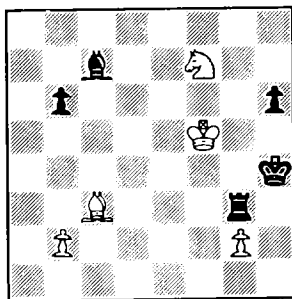
This issue's composition has a story behind which stretches back almost three centuries. After Peter the Great of Russia defeated Charles XII at Poltava in 1709 Charles fled south with 14,000 of the remnants of his army. They settled in at Bender in Ottoman-held territory. From this base Charles acted as a military mentor to the Turkish army and occasionally supplied advisers for Turkish expeditions. All went well until 1711 when the Turks decisively defeated Peter at the Prut River. The subsequent peace made Charles more a sore than a solace to the Ottoman Empire, and the Turks laid siege to Bender in 1713.

According to legend Charles was engrossed in a chess game with his minister Charles Albert Grothusen. One particularly belligerent day Charles found himself with a position where he could announce mate in three to Grothusen. Scarcely after he had made the announcement a Turkish bullet caromed through the window and blasted his knight off the board. After a moment's reflection Charles noted "We do not need the knight. I can give it to you and still mate in four!" But a bullet careened in and blasted away the pawn on h2. "You have our good friends the Turks with you. It can scarcely be expected that I should contend against such odds, but let me see if I cannot dispense with that unlucky pawn," the king said. "... I have it! I feel great pleasure in informing you that there is undoubtedly a mate in five."

From this tale the 19th century problemist Sam Loyd composed three problems to dramatize the situation at the time when the rifle balls began to rattle around the king's chamber. Subsequently F. Amelung in 1900 composed another problem to demonstrate that Charles could still have mated in six had the Turks shot off his rook instead of his knight. These are given below.

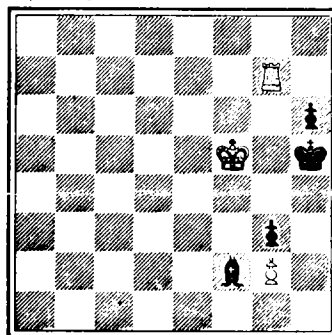
Robert Brieger, working on the same mating theme has now added another pendant to Loyd's original compositions which, while quite different from the originals, produces mate in seven.

And you thought tournament conditions were difficult around here. The solution is on p. 61



French Wing Gambit cont.

Chess Monthly, March, 1859.
473 N.Y. *Albion*, 23rd January, 1858.
(Str., 151). BLACK.



WHITE.

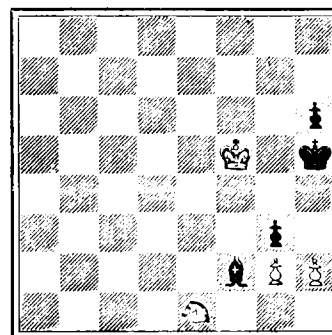
Mate in five.

1 Rb7, Be3; 2 Rb1, Bg5; 3 Rh1+,
Bh4; 4 Rh2.
1... Bg1; 2 Rb1, Bh2; 3 Re1, Kh4;
4 Kg6.

After Loyd.

Baltische Schachblätter, 1900.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in six.

1 Sf3, Be1; 2 S x B, Kh4; 3 Ph3,
Kh5; 4 Sd3, Kh4; 5 Sf4.

now faces a multitude of options, and it is easy for a "tree of analysis" player to find himself in a national forest very quickly. Most flexible is 7 ...Bd7 8 Bd3, but the alternatives 7 ...f6, 7 ...a6, 7 ...Nge7 have all found adherents. After 8 Bd3, prudence recommends 8 ...h6, because the lines that flow from, say, 8 ...a6 9 Ng5 h6 10 Qh5 are dangerous for Black.

Let us now make some general observations about the nature of the position, because more detailed consideration of actual variations will occur in Part Two. Black's principal problem is to decide where he can place his king. For as long as possible, he should delay committing it to one or the other flank, because with two open lines on the queenside and a classic attacking wedge on the kingside it is very easy for White to mobilize for an attack as soon as the black monarch applies for residency. For a true Winawer diehard, treating the king as a floating target and an obstacle to development presents no insurmountable psychological barriers, but the fainthearted may blanch. At the same time, Black should play to his strength, the pawn majority on the queenside. Rapid mobilization of these pawns

can deflect White's attention from more valuable targets, but all of the usual caveats about the vulnerability of pawns on half-open files must be respected. Any chessplayer who has relished a Benko gambit understands this well.

White, meanwhile, has to develop an effective plan of attack that will take into account Black's variety of options. Black's position has chronic weaknesses that will unavoidably result in targets of opportunity if White adopts a sufficiently flexible deployment: the exposed king that cannot find a safe harbor on either flank, less space for development, pawns on half-open files. White must choose a plan that will allow him to concentrate on a specific target, but retain the flexibility of mobilizing against other targets as Black's choice of plan changes. There are always the options of piling up on queenside pawns, breaking in the center with c3-c4 (especially where Black has forfeited the castling privilege), or employing the standard kingside pawn storms (f2-f4-f5 most commonly). In the light of these general considerations, let us look at actual games, and the plans that developed in them, in Part Two.

Tournaments

U.C. Berkeley 1982 Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Champs

by George Lewis

Nine teams from five schools converged November 6 and 7 on the Presidio of Monterey to vie for the title of Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Chess Champion. In the closest finish in the history of the tournament U.C. Berkeley barely nudged Cal Poly Pomona out of the title. Both teams finished with match scores of 3½-½ but the margin of victory came on total game points, the first tiebreak; 13½ for Berkeley to 13 for Cal Poly Pomona.

The two teams met in a titanic struggle in the third round and drew 2-2. Bobby Avila (2042) drew first blood for Poly Pomona, defeating James Wu (2038) on 4th board. David Russ Wada (2307) evened the count for Berkeley on board two, but had to survive an absolutely mad time scramble to edge Russ McLee (2161). Poly Pomona's Jeff Long (2317) and Berkeley's Jonathan Frankle (2318) fought to a draw on the first board leaving the score knotted at 1½-1½. The last game to finish was on board 3 where both players, Paul Cooke (2166) of Berkeley and Jeff Nomura (2105) of Poly Pomona, survived time trouble so intense that the buttons were flying off the clock. Cooke stubbornly pursued the full point for Berkeley into the third time control but was finally forced to concede the draw to the relentless checks of Nomura's rampant queen.

The difference in game points that decided first place can be ascribed to the outstanding performance of Richard Koepcke (2225) of U.C. Santa Cruz. Koepcke defeated Poly Pomona's Long and drew Berkeley's Frankle on the way to winning the prize for best score on board one with (3½-½). Berkeley's Wada won the board two prize with a score of (4-0). The upset prize went to Brian Maresca (1478) of the Defense Language Institute's -2 team for his victory over Dan Coleman (1940) of U.C. Santa Cruz. Russell McLee of Cal Poly Pomona won the speed championship held Saturday night at the Monterey Chess Center.

The under 1600 team prize was won by the D.L.I. -1 team on tie break over U.C. Berkeley's -2 team. Both finished with (2½-1½).

Rounding out the standings were Cal Poly S.L.O. -1, U.C. Santa Cruz and D.L.I. -2, all with (2-2), and Cal Poly S.L.O. -2 and D.L.I. -3, both with 1-3.

The tournament was sponsored by the Presidio of Monterey Recreation Center and the Monterey Chess Center. A donation from the Northern California Chess Association provided trophies to the winning teams and prizes to individual team members.

Oktoberfest Open in Sacramento

Sacramento's traditional Oktoberfest tournament, under the direction of Robert T. Gordon had the largest turnout it has enjoyed in years as 66 players descended upon Coloma school. The tournament also garnered 34 CalChess memberships. Three masters entered, but their hopes for prizes were denied by two determined experts. Zoran Lazetich, Sacramento and John Barnard, Sonora went 4-0 for top honors.

Class Prizes

"A": Michael Gonsalves, San Francisco and Paul Lillebo, Sacramento 3-1.

"B": Barry Hepsley, Fairfield; Don Wilson, Fresno; Tom Manning, Davis 3-1.

"C": Gerald Lim, Davis; Ken Maeda, Sacramento; John Orr, Chico; Arturs Elevans, Sacramento; Tim Matthews, Davis 2-2.

D-E-F/Unrated: Philip Hardiman, Citrus Heights 2½-1½. Daniel Jungwirth, Modesto; Douglas Young, Sacramento; Mark Vander Werf, Davis; and Frederick Griswold, Sacramento.

Capps Memorial

by Mike Goodall

The annual Carroll M. Capps Memorial chess tournament was a tremendous success. Some 94 players crowded together in air thick with tobacco smoke in the Mechanics' Institute Chess Club and competed for a revised prize fund of \$1700 over the weekend of November 12-14. The promised "based-on" fund had been \$1350.

The 76 CalChess members are off to a good start in this year's CalChess Circuit, and the others welcomed the traditional tribute to the memory of Carroll Capps, a widely liked and highly respected Mechanics' Institute Club member.

Capps was born in 1911 and attended U.C. Berkeley. At the outbreak of World War II he enlisted in the Navy which sent him to the South Pacific as a photographer. When he returned to civilian life, he became a paint chemist and one of the three or four strongest players in northern California. He carried a 2200 plus rating in the years before this rating was recognized as of master strength.

Through the 50's and the 60's he played high boards in the Bay Area Chess League and the North-South matches. As tournaments proliferated and these events receded, Carroll continued to maintain a high rating in his retirement while writing science fiction under the pseudonym of C.C. McCapp.

All his life he loved sports, and in college he played football. He lost an eye when he "took a punt directly," but this did not slow him down.

He was a monocled, well-suited gentleman who had friends of all ages. This annual Swiss reminds many of a pleasant and generous man who added to their lives.

Almost a fifth of the entrants won prizes, as these results show:

Open: Jeremy Silman, San Francisco; Peter Biyiasas, Los Gatos; Alan Pollard, Berkeley; Vincent McCambridge, Berkeley 4½-½.

Expert: John Pope, Berkeley; Richard Lew, San Francisco; Tom Raffill, Berkeley 4-1

"A": Phillip Coffino, San Francisco 4-1. Mark Paetz, Berkeley 3½.

"B": Tom Kyrimis, San Francisco; Hans Poschmann, Fremont; Carl McDonald, Los Gatos 3-2.

"C": David Davis, Berkeley 2-3. Doug Drewes, San Francisco; Raul G'Acha, Oakland; Arturs Elevans, Sacramento; Karl Forsberg, San Francisco 1½.

San Rafael Christmas Open

The San Rafael Christmas Open, directed by Art Mathinsen, drew 82 players and a strong field to the San Rafael Community Center. At the end Jon Frankle of Berkeley and Paul Enright of Santa Rosa copped \$200 each for their 4-0 performances. Trailing by half a point were Jeremy Silman of San Francisco, Vincent McCambridge of Berkeley, and John Stearns.

Over a quarter of the tournament took home prize money as the following captured class prizes:

Expert: Douglas Sailer, Ron Wright, James Ely, Steve Stubenrauch, Bill Davis, Thomas Raffill, and Kevin Lewis at 3-1.

"A": Alan Yaffe and Romulo Fuentes at 3½.

"B": Myron Johnson, Taylor Kingston, and Ken Halligan at 2½.

"C": Clifton Williamson at 2½ and Arturs Elevans at 2.

"D/E/Unrated": Robert Merritt and Peter Graves 2-2.



Tournaments

LERA Sunnyvale

A total of 96 players turned out September 25-6 to compete in Jim Hurt's 16th annual fall tournament, directed by Ted Yudacufski. The prize winners:

OPEN:

Peter Biyiasas, Morgan Hill
Charles Powell, San Francisco
Ray Schutt, Sunnyvale
Steve Levine, Santa Clara, all 3½-½

"A"

Pranab Das, San Jose 4-0
Umesh Joglekar, San Jose
Matthew Ng, San Francisco
Richard Roloff, Palo Alto
Donald Lieberman, Santa Clara
Michael Gonsalves, San Francisco, all 3-1

"B"

Keith McDaniel, San Francisco
Jesse Flores, Santa Clara
Thomas Eichler, Moss Beach, all 3½-½

"C"

Arthur Deguzman, Sunnyvale 4-0
Alan Imada, Sunnyvale
Eric Haber, San Jose
Erik Finkelstein, El Cerrito
Tim Cookson, San Jose, all 3-1

"D"

James Rauen, San Jose
Mark Trombley, Fremont, both 2-2

"Unrated"

Edward Joeckel, Sunnyvale 4-0

Games

Sicilian Defense; K. Binkley—F. Penoyer: 1 e4, c5; 2 Nf3, Nc6; 3 d4, cd; 4 Nd4, Nf6; 5 Nc3 35; 6 Nb3, Bb4; 7 Qf3, d5.

This attempt at rapid development may not be as good as a direct 7 ..., Bc3 imposing a serious P-weakness on White.

8 ed, Bg4; 9 Qg3, Qd5; 10 Bd2, Bc3; 11 Bc3, Qe4; 12 Qe3, qe3; 13 fe, Ne4; 14 Bd2, Nd2; 15 Nd2, Nb4; 16 Bb5, Ke7; 17 0-0, Nc2.

this innocent snatch puts Black in the soup when simply 17 ..., f6 keeps the balance.

18 Rac1, Rac8; 19 Bc4, Ne3; 20 Rf7, Kd8; 21 Rb7.

It is now blind pig time along the 7th rank.

21 ..., Rf8; 22 Rc3, Rc4; 23 Rc4, Nc4; 24 Nc4, a6; 25 Ne5, Be2; 26 Nc6, Kc8; 27 Rb8, Kc7; 28 Rf8 1-0.

Here Black forsakes the tension in the center and pays a quick and rueful penalty.

Queen's Gambit; R. Schutt—T. Crispin: 1 c4, e6; 2 Nf3, d5; 3 d4, c5; 4 cd, ed; 5 g3, Nc6; 6 Bg2, Nf6; 7 0-0, Be7; 8 Nc3, 0-0; 9 Be3, c4?

White now has light squared targets. Either 9 ..., Bg4 or 9 ..., cd must be better.

10 Ne5, Be6; 11 Bg5, h6; 12 Bf6, Bf6; 13 f4, Qb6; 14 e3, Qb2.

It is not that mother never told Black the facts of life. The fact is that Black is trying to make his QBP strong. There is still the center to consider here, however.

15 Nd5, Be5; 16 fe, Rad8; 17 Nf4, Bf5; 18 Rf2, Qa3; 19 Qc1, Qa6; Bd5!, Na5; 21 e4, Bc8; 22 Rb1, b5; 23 Qa3, Qb6; 24 Qc5!

Black's Q is the only active piece, while White's are poised for destruction. This is the price one pays for neglecting the center.

24 ..., Qc5; 25 dc, a6; 26 Ng6, Rd5; 27 Ne7, Kh7; 28 ed 1-0.

Co-winner Charles Powell takes a "quiet" opening and rams a K-side attack promptly down Black's throat.

Powell's System; C. Powell—R. Anderson: 1 d4, Nf6; 2 Nf3, e6; 3 Bg5, c5; 4 c3, b6.

Too slow: 4 ..., h6; 5 Nf6, Qf6; 6 e4 leads to complex play in which Black will fianchetto his KB.

5 e4, h6; 6 Bf6, Qf6; 7 d5, e5.

This is anti-thematic where 7 ..., d6, 8 Bb5, Nbd7 should not be scorned. Black has the two bishops and should think about opening somewhere. There is no rush to castle, and the KB should be fianchettoed.

8 Na3, Bd6; 9 Nc4, 0-0; 10 h4.

White's men are fixing bayonets and blowing the "cold steel" command. The best available defense seems to be 10 ..., g6; 11 g4, Qe7.

10 ..., Re8; 11 g4, Bf8; 12 g5, Qf4; 13 Ne3, d6; 14 gh, g6.

On 14 ..., Qh6; 15 Bh3 to command the light squares is thematic.

15 h5, g5; 16 h7, Kh8; 17 Nd2, Bh6; 18 Bh3, Nd7; 19 Bf5, g4.

Black feels he cannot sit around in ironbound passivity and seeks simplification with this move. Another possibility, which works out no better, is 19 ..., b5; 20 a4!

20 Ng4, Bg5; 21 Qe2, b5; 22 Nf3, Be7; 23 Ng1.

Comme on dit—reculer pour mieux sauter. The rambling knight wants to contest the dark squares on the K-side to achieve total superiority there.

23 ..., Qg5; 24 Nh3, Qh5; 25 Qb5, Rb8; 26 Qa4, Rd8; 27 Qc2, c4; 28 f3, Nc5; 29 Nhf2, Qg5.

Black is up so many little pawns down, and that can make it quite hard to use the exchange weapon as part of the attack.

30 Nh6, Qe3; 31 Kf1, Rf8; 32 Bc8, Rbc8; 33 Nf5, Qf3; 34 Ne7, Rb8; 35 Qe2, Qf4; 36 Rg1, Nd3; 37 b4, f5; 38 Ng6, 1-0.

ASK THE PATZERS

cont.

My son recently learned chess and now that is all he thinks about. He carries huge volumes he calls **ECO** around with him everywhere. His nightmares awake the whole house when he begins screaming, "He can't do that! If Nd5 Re2 is the zwischenzug with tempo to take the see file.

He neglects his schoolwork terribly and has lost all interest in athletics and cheerleaders. How can I rid him of this awful obsession? I had always hoped he would grow up to be an NBA player or at least a doctor. By the way, what is a zwischenzug? **M.A. PA**

You should remember that Reuben Fine has labeled chess a deeply Oedipal game wherein one strives to kill the king (father) and claim the queen (mother). Try getting him dates with sizzling swingers. He will stagger in at 2 a.m. mumbling, "Gee, dad, mom was never like that." Of course, his schoolwork may still suffer, but he can still play pro basketball.

An alternative is to cut off his book allowance. Players are notorious for becoming anxious and insecure when they cannot buy chess books. They don't read them, but having a new book under the pillow at night seems to relieve the lower back aches generated by sitting hours at the board.

A zwischenzug is a dirty word in chess. It is the move you failed to see when launching your combination and which wrecks it. —IM

My psychiatrist is urging me to give up chess. He says that biting the cross off my king and going the whole night sleepless after losing a game is regressive behavior. Should I take his advice? **G.R. WA**

Obviously your psychiatrist does not know chess and chess players. You are being very restrained by chess standards. Maybe you are holding too much in and should yell and scream and criticize your conqueror's weak play to anyone who will listen. Biting the cross off the king is all right so long as it is the opponent's set, but swallowing it is a no-no. —IM

CHESS: MORE THAN JUST MATE

by James V. Eade

Dear Mr. Fauber,

Your writing/editing address more than chess skill and are quite refreshing. You emphasize holistic concepts, a la David Bronstein, in stark contrast to the reductionism that permeates chess literature for the most part.

I believe self-acceptance, and the humility it fosters, are valid barometers of chess mastery. Chess strength without these qualities is mere expertness.

I have searched for signs of such mastery in my play, since a 2300 rating is hardly indicative by itself. I have had both failures and success in tournaments and can get no closer to the truth by considering my record as a whole.

The problem is to establish criteria that are sufficiently difficult to meet and that would also occur frequently enough to diminish the element of chance. Imagine yourself on a top board at or near the end of a strong tournament. Your opponent's rating and reputation make you the under dog, and you have Black.

I have four such examples from the last year and a half. In order my opponents were Elliot Winslow, Nick deFirmian, Jay Whitehead, and Boris Siff.

Making the Most of It

Siff and I were involved in two double round robin events hosted by the legal firm of Anderson, Maser and Sprinkles. Boris took clear first initially but needed to rally to tie me in the last game. This forced a fifth encounter.

I had gone 5-0 as White but was 1-3-1 with Black. Siff picked the White pawn. I knew I should have put it in my other hand. Yet, despite, or perhaps because of the added pressure, I won the game. A less optimistic player than Boris could have drawn easily, but I was pleased nonetheless. You see, as a boy I would have lost that game regardless of our relative strengths.

Reflecting back on this later I recalled the Winslow game where I had been outplayed so convincingly earlier on but rallied during his time pressure to post the win finally on his 88th move.

It was a short step from this to the deFirmian and Whitehead games. Both were 70 plus move games where I had the draw in inferior endings. These games contained tremendous ideas and some basic errors. High drama brings out the best and worst in a person.

I am convinced that these results were achieved by attention to my qualities as a human being as much as my technical worth as a chess player. There were many things I did not like about myself as a player and as a person, and it was not until I acknowledged this truth that I approached chess mastery.

Keep Fighting but Don't Fight It

Accept human foibles; do not dwell on them or shy away. Above all, do not punish them. Leave punishment to the Gods. Accept the errors you make during a game and recognize those of your partner. Your play will quickly acquire a consistency it may have lacked before. I am sure you believe this too.

(I have so many human foibles I am going to have a garage sale next week so as to make room to park my car. — editor)

I submit the deFirmian game as evidence that, at least on this one occasion, I did not despair over my imperfect abilities and eventually managed to avoid defeat.

French Defense: deFirmian-Eade (San Jose Summer Open, 1981): 1 e4, e6; 2 d4, d5; 3 Nc3, Nf6; 4 Bg5, Bb4; 5 e5, h6; 6 Bd2, Bc3; 7 bc, Ne4; 8 Qg4, g6; 9 Nf3.

Nick will vary move order or repeat a given position in order to test an opponent's understanding.

9 ..., c5; 10 Bd3, Nd2; 11 Kd2, Nc6; 12 dc, Qa5; 13 Qf4, Qc5; 14 Nd4.

The nuances done with, the main line is entered.

14 ..., Nd4; 15 cd, Qa5; 16 Ke3?!

To enter normal channels 16 c3 should be played.

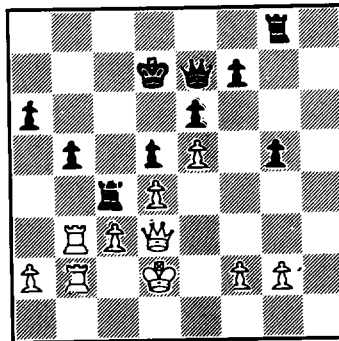
16 ..., b6; 17 Qf6, Rg8; 18 h4?!

Only good if h5 is possible but gh, Rc8, and Rc2 comes in response.

18 ..., Ba6; 19 Ba6, Qa6; 20 c3, Rc8; 21 Rhc1, Qa5; 22 Kd2, Rc4; 23 Qf4, g5; 24 hg, hg; 25 Qe3, Qa3; 26 Rc2, b5?

It is better to reorganize with ..., Qe7 and Kd7 since the Q-side bind does not last long.

27 Rb1, a6; 28 Rb3, Qe7; 29 Rcb2, Kd7; 30 Qd3.



Only now does it occur to me that 31 a4, Ra4 meets Rb5. I should try here 30 ..., Rgc8.

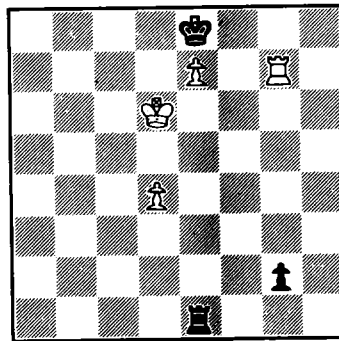
30 ..., f6?; 31 a4, fe; 32 ab, Qf6; 33 Ke1, ab; 34 Rb5, Rgc8; 35 Rb7, R8c7; 36 Rc7, Rc7; 37 Qb5, Ke7; 38 Qb8, Rd7; 39 Qe5, Qe5; 40 de, Rc7; 41 Kd2, Kf7!; 42 Rb6, Ra7; 43 Ke3, Ra2; 44 Rc6, Rc2; 45 Rc7, Kg6; 46 g4!, d4!; 47 Kd3!, Rf2; 48 cd.

White keeps his center pawns connected. He may now trade the KNP for Black's backward KP and win.

48 ..., Rf4; 49 Re7, Rg4; 50 Re6, Kf7; 51 Rf6, Ke7; 52 Kc4, Rg1; 53 Kd5, g4; 54 Rg6, g3.

The winning idea is to come all the way around the horn with 55 Ke4! deFirmian's check gives me chances.

55 Rg7, Kf8, 56 Rg4, Ke7; 57 e6, g2; 58 Rg7, Kf8; 59 Rf7, Ke8; 60 Rg7, Kf8; 61 e7, Ke8; 62 Kd6, Re1.



Now he sees it, but it is too late to back out.

63 Rg2, Re6!; 64 Kc7, Re7; 65 Kc8, Re1; 66 Kc7, Re7; 67 Kc8, Re1.

White tries to keep Black's king cut off from the queening square. 68 Rg5, Ke7; 69 Kc7, Rd1; 70 Re5, Kf6; 71 Rd5, Ra1; 72 Rb5, Ke7; 73 Re5, Kf6; 74 Re4, Kf5; 75 Re8, Rd1; 76 Rd8, Ke4; 77 Re8, Kd5 1/2-1/2.

It is at least as important to learn the techniques of relaxation as it is to learn those of the chess masters. I still enjoy playing over that game!

International Games

by Mark Buckley

Moscow Interzonal

PLAY CHESS IN DAVIS

Second Davis Open at U.C.D. Mar. 12 & 13, 1983

SITE:

M-U II of the Memorial Union

APPROX. ROUNDS

Sat. 10-3, Sun 9-2;

On-Site registration: 8:30 a.m. Sat.

PRIZES BASED ON 50;

WILL RISE BASED ON ENTRIES

Open 200-75; CM80; I 100-50; II-III 95-45 each;

IV-V-VI combined 75-35-15, UR35; J20; Top woman 35

ENTRY FEE:

M-CM29; I-II-III-26; IV-V-VI-22; UR, J, Women-17

On-Site: all \$5.00 more

U.S.C.F., CalChess membership required

U.S.C.F. \$16; CalChess \$8, at site

ADVANCE ENTRY-POST BY 3/9/83

Thomas Manning, 20 Solano Park Apt. #F,

Davis, CA 95616

Call (eves.) 916-753-1270 (Tom Manning) for info

DIRECTION TO M-U-II:

Take U.C. Davis exit from route 80

Turn right at "U.C. Davis Loop" onto

Old Davis Road

Turn left on "A" Street, go to stop sign

Turn left — take a quick right (still on "A" St.)

Park in either lot on left before next stop

Red Brick Bldg. at back of lot is the M-U

M-U-II is on floor 2

A sharp defense meets a sharper attack.

Benoni: A. Belyavsky—D. Velimirovic: 1 d4, Nf6; 2 c4, e6; 3 Nf3, c5.

By transposing moves Black avoids early f2-f4 attacks.

4 d5, ed; 5 cd, d6; 6 Nc3, g6; 7 e4, Bg7; 8 Be2, 0-0; 9 0-0, Re8; 10 Nd2, a6; 11 a4, Nbd7; 12 f4, c4!?

Now 13 Bc4, Nc5; 14 Qc2, Nfe4; 15 Nce4, Bf5; 16 Bd3 (Re1, Rc8), Nd3; 17 Qd3, Qb6; 18 Kh1, Qb4; 19 Re1?, Be4; 20 Re4, Re4; 21 Qe4, Qe4; 22 Ne4, Re8 is one possibility. The position has become complex. Belyavsky breaks in the center and completes his development instead.

13 Kh1, Nc5; 14 e5, de; 15 fe, Re5.

Not 15 ..., Nd5; 16 Nd5, Qd5; 17 Bc4.

16 Nc4, Re8; 17 Bg5, h6; 18 Bh4, Nce4; 19 d6, g5.

Averts 20 Nd5.

20 Be1, Be6.

Possibly Re6 is more tenacious.

21 Ne4, Ne4; 22 Ba5! (a potent prelate), Bc4.

There is the equally gruesome 22 ..., Qb8; 23 Bc7.

23 Bd8, Be2; 24 d7!, Re6; 25 Qe2 1-0.

There is no hope in 25 ..., Ng3; 26 hg, Re2; 27 Ba5.

Queen's Indian Defense; G. Kasparov—F. Gheorghiu: 1 d4, Nf6; 2 c4, e6; 3 Nf3, b6; 4 a3, Bb7; 5 Nc3, d5; 6 cd, Nd5; 7 Qc2, c5; 8 e4, Nc3; 9 bc, Be7; 10 Bb5.

This interpolation clogs Black's game.

10 ..., Bc6; 11 Bd3, Nd7.

Stops 12 Ne5, Bb7; 13 Bb5.

12 0-0, h6; Rd1, Qc7.

Because 13 ..., 0-0; 14 d5 is dismal.

14 d5, ed; 15 ed, Bd5; 16 Bb5, a6.

Because 16 ..., Be6; 17 Qa4, Rd8; 18 Bf4 crucifies Black. Or 16 ..., Bc6; 17 Bf4, Qb7; 18 Bc6, Qc6; 19 Re1 with relentless pressure.

17 Bf4.

Not 17 Bd7, Qd7; 18 a4, Be4.

17 ..., Qf4; 18 Bd7, Kd7; 19 Rd5, Kc7; 20 Re1, Bd6.

On 20 ..., Bf6; 21 Re4 the hunt for royalties begins.

21 Rf5, Qc4; 22 Re4, Qb5; 23 Rf7, Kb8; 24 Re6, Rd8; 25 c4, Qc6; 26 Ne5, Qc8; 29 Qb1 1-0.

The interzonal winner combines soundness with enterprise.

Gruenfeld Defense; G. Kasparov—G. Sax: 1 d4, Nf6; 2 c4, g6; 3 Nc3, d5; 4 cd, Nd5; 5 e4, Nc3; 6 bc, Bg7; 7 Bc4, 0-0; 8 Be3, b6; 9 h4, Bb7.

Delaying ..., c5 is usually risky for Black.

10 Qf3!, Qd7, Ne2, h5; 12 Bg5, Nc6; 13 Nf4, e6; 14 Rd1.

White prefers to keep a tight rein since 14 g4, Na5; 15 Bd3, c5.

14 ..., Na5; 15 Bd3, e5 (c5; 16 Qg3); 16 de, Be5; 17 0-0, Qg4; 18 Qe3, Rfe8.

Not 18 ..., Bf4; 19 Bf4, Qh4; 20 Bh6, Re8; 21 Qd4.

19 Be2, Bf4; 20 Bf4, Nc4.

Interesting is 20 ..., Qh4; 21 f3, Qe7; 22 Bg5, Qe6?!; 23 Qf4.

21 Bc4, Re4; 22 f3!, Qf4; 23 Bf7, Kg7; 24 Qd3!, Qe3; 25 Qe3, Re3; 26 Rd7, Kh6; 27 Rc7, Ba6; 28 Rd1, Bd3; 29 Rd2, Bf5; 30 Kf2, Re5; 31 Rd5, Rd5; 32 Bd5, Rd8; 33 c4, b5; 34 Ke3, a5; 35 Kf4, Bb1.

Otherwise 35 ..., bc; 36 Rc4, Rd4; 37 Ke5, Rh4; 38 f4, Bb1; 39 Bg8, g5; 40 f5.

36 g4, hg; 38 fg 1-0.

Christiansen smoothly disposes of what was then the Interzonal leader.

Nimzoindian; L. Christiansen—G. Garcia: 1 d4, Nf6; 2 c4, e6; 3 Nc3, Bb4; 4 e3, 0-0; 5 Bd3, d5; 6 a3, dc; 7 Bc4, Bd6; 8 Nf3, Nc6; 9 b4, e5.

A specious freeing move.

cont. on p. 59

International Games cont.

10 Bb2, Bg4; 11 d5, Ne7; 12 Qc2!, c6.
Maybe 12 ..., Bf5; 13 e4, Bd7 hoping for an f7-f5 break is better.
13 dc, Rc8; 14 Ng5; Rcc6; 15 Qb3, Bh5.
Black has merely exposed himself.
16 0-0, Bb8; 17 b5, Rc8.
Nor is 17 ..., Rd6 an improvement.
18 Rac1, h6; 19 Nge4; 20 Ne4, Qb6; 21 Ng3!, Bg6; 22 a4, Rfd8.
If 22 ..., Nf5, 23 Ne4; Bf5; 24 Ba3, Bd6; 25 a5.
23 e4, Kf8; 24 Rfd1, Rd1; 25 Rd1, Rd8; 26 h4, f6; 27 h5, Rd1; 28 Qd1, Bf7; 29 Bf7, Kf7; 30 Ba3 1-0.
Black is bereft of reasonable moves: Qe6; 31 Qa6 or Ke8; 31 Qg4.

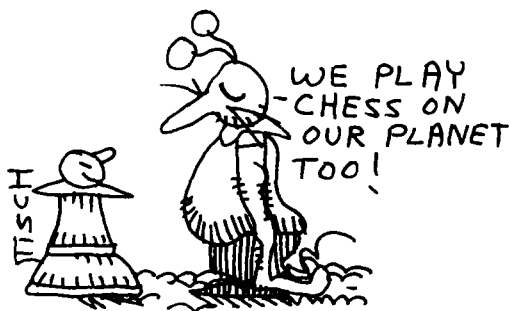
Toluca Interzonal

A model game with this defense.
Slav Defense; L. Polugaevsky—E. Torre: 1 Nf3, Nf6; 2 c4, c6; 3 d4, d5; 4 Nc3, dc; 5 a4, Bf5; 6 e3, e6; 7 Bc4, Bb4; 8 0-0, 0-0; 9 Nh4; Bg4; 10 f3, Bh5; 11 g4, Bg6; 12 Ng6, hg; 13 Qb3, Qe7; 14 g5.
Possibly this is too sharp when 14 e4 looks good in view of ..., c5; 15 d5.
14 ..., Nd5; 15 e4, Nb6; 16 Be2, c5; 17 dc, Bc5; 18 Kh1, Nc6; 19 a5, Nd4.
Black has pressure against the weak pawns.
20 Qd1, Nd7; 21 Ra4, Ne2; 22 Qe2, Ne5; 23 f4.
Better is 23 Be3.
23 ..., Nc6; 24 Be3, Rfd8; 25 Rd1.
Rather bizarre is 25 e5! trying to play the d-file with Ne4—d6.
25 ..., Be3; 26 Qe3, Rdl; 27 Nd1, Qd8; 28 Nc3, Na5; 29 f5, Nc6; 30 fg, fg; 31 Ra1, Qc7; 32 Kg2, Rf8; 33 Rd1, Ne5; 34 Qh3, Qb6; 35 Kh1, Rf3; 36 Qg2, Rf2; 37 Qg3, Nc4.
Quicker is 37 ..., Nf3; 38 Rd8, Qd8; 39 Qf2, Qd3.
(But what about 38 Na4, Qe3; 39 Rd8, Kf7; 40 Qc7? — editor)
38 Na4, Qc6; 39 Qf2 (39 Re1, Nb2), Qe4; 40 Qg2, Qg2; 41 Kg2, Ne3; 42 Kf3, Nd1; 43 b3, Kf7; 44 Nc5; b5; 45 Ne4, b4; 46 Nd6, Ke7; 47 Nc4.

Not letting the knight be bagged by 47 Nc8, Kd7; 48 Na7, Nc3.
47 ..., Nc3, 48 Ke3.
For 48 Ne5, a5; 49 Ng6, Kd6 followed by a4.
48..., Nd5; 49Kd4, Nf4; 50 h4, Ng2; 51 Kc5, Nh4; 52 Ne5, a5; 53 Nc6, Kd7; 54 Na5, Nf3; 55 Nc6, Kc7; 56 Nb4, Nd2; 57 Na6, Kb7; 58 Kd6, Ka6; 59 Ke6, Nf3 0-1.
Since 60 Kf7, Nh4.

Amsterdam

The English prodigy handles this unusual game quite well.
Caro-Latvian!; Short—Boersma: 1 e4, c6; 2 c4, e5; 3 Nf3, f5.
Compare this to the real Latvian.
4 ef, e4; 5 Nd4, Qf6; 6 Nc2, Qf5; 7 Nc3, Nf6.
Not ..., d5; 8 Ne3.
8 d4, Na6.
Or 8 ..., d5; 9 Ne3 with a later Qb3.
9 Be2, Be7; 10 g4, Qe6; 11 g5, Ng8; 12 d5, Qe5; 13 Qd4.
Removing Black's sole active piece.
13 ..., Qd4; 14 Nd4, Nc5; 15 Be3, h6; 16 Nf5, Nd3; 17 Bd3, ed; 18 gh.



Although 18 d6 seems to strangle Black.
18 ..., Nh6; 19 Ng7, Kf7; 20 Bh6, d6!; 21 Be3, Kg7; 22 Kd2, Bf5; 23 a4, Rh4; 24 Rhg1, Kf7; 25 Rg3, Rah8.
Now 25 ..., Rh2 is met by 26 Rf3 and Rc4 by 26 Rag1. Black's king is surprisingly vulnerable.
26 b3, a6; 27 Rag1, Bf6; 28 Rf3, R8h5; 29 Rg2, Bd8; 30 Bf4, cd; 31 cd, Be7; 32 Rg1, Rg4?
White threatened Re1 and Ne4, but better was Kf8 keeping the resource of Rf4. Short is now freed.
33 Rg4, Bg4; 34 Rd3, Rf5; 35 Rd4, Bf6; 36 Rb4, Bc3; 37 Kc3, b5; 38 ab, ab; 39 Bd6, Be2; 40 Rf4, Kg6; 41 Rf5, Kf5; 42 Kd4 1-0.
The White knights sack the king-side.

Dutch Defense: Yusupov—Meulders: 1 d4, f5; 2 Bg5, g6?!

Providing a target.
3 Nc3, d5; 4 h4, Bg7; 5 Nh3, Be6? (h6); 6 Nf4, Bf7; 7 h5, h6 (c6!?!); 8 hg, hg; 9 Nh5!
For 9 gf, Kf7; 10 Rh8, Bh8; 11 Nfd5, c6.
9 ..., Kf8; 10 gf, Kf7.
And here 10 ..., Nf6; 11 Ng7, Kg7; 12 Rh8 followed by Qd3.
11 e4, fe.
On 11 ..., de; 12 Bc4 and if Kg6; 13 g4 or Kf8; 13 Rh3.
12 Qg4, Nf6.
And now 12 ..., e6; 13 Ng7!
13 Nf6.
White retains his knights rather than enter 13 Qg5, Nh5; 14 Rh5, e6.
13 ..., Rh1; 14 Nfd5, e6; 15 Ne3, Rh4.
Capturing the QP would not pay.
16 Qg3, c5 (Nc6!?!); 17 0-0-0, cd; 18 Ng4, Nc6; 19 Ne4, Qd5; 20 Qf3, Ke7; 21 Qa3, Kd8.
Or 21 ..., Kf7; 22 Nd6 and 23 Bc4.
22 Nef6, Bf6; 23 Nf6, Qe5; 24 Qf8, Kc7; 25 Qf7, Kd6; 26 g3, Rh1; 27 Qd7, Kc5; 28 Qb7, Qf6.
Better than 28 ..., Rd8; 29 Bg2.
29 Bg2!, Rd1; 30 Kd1, Nb4; 31 Qc7, Kb5; 32 a3, Qd8; 33 Qb7, Qb6; 34 Qa8, Na6; 35 Qg8 1-0.

West Berlin Championship

An exchange sacrifice leads to a light square bind.
M. Tseitlin—R. Knaak; King's Indian: 1 d4, Nf6; 2 c4, g6; 3 Nc3, d6; 4 e4, e5; 5 Nf3, Bg7; 6 Be3, Nbd7; 7 Be2, 0-0; 8 0-0, c6; 9 d5, Ng4; 10 Bg5, f6; 11 Bd2, Qe7 (c5!?!); 12 b4, f5; 13 Ng5, Ndf6; 14 h3, Nh6; 15 cd, bc; 16 b5.
Pacifying Black's center pawns.
16 ..., c5; 17 a4, Kh8; 18 a5, Nhg8; 19 Bd3, f4; 20 Be2.
Guarding g4 in good time.
20 ... h6; 21 Nf3, g5; 22 Nh2, Qf7; 23 Be1, Be6; 24 Ra4, Rfd8; 25 a6, Ne7; 26 Ng4, f3!?
Avoiding a knight versus bad bishop ending is top priority.
27 Bf3, Ng4; 28 Bg4, Bc4; 29 Bh5, Qe6; 30 Bg4, Qf7; 31 Bh5, Qg8.



cont. on p. 64

Retrospect on a Brilliancy

by Bill Walls

Southern Californian Walls is working on a book of the great St. Petersburg, 1914 tournament. In the process he is culling masses of literature for analysis of the games. This article gives a brief sampling of what he is up to. — ed.

Jose Raoul Capablanca is usually remembered as the supreme positional master, which is to say “dull.” But so many forget that he walked off with an armload of brilliancy prizes. In the first game of his first international tournament, at San Sebastian 1911, Capablanca won the prize for a scintillating game against Bernstein. This is like a rookie hitting a grand slam homer his first time at bat. Three years later Capablanca again won the first brilliancy prize for his beautiful game against the same opponent! Bernstein must have felt jinxed, but we can all be thankful that he brought out the best in the great Cuban genius.

Profiles of the Antagonists

Jose Capablanca was a 25 year old Cuban, whose rating at the time has been estimated at 2715. His peak year was 1922 when he won the London Tournament and had played eight years on Europe and America with a single loss.

Ossip S. Bernstein was a 30 year old Russian with an estimated rating of 2590. His peak year turned out to be 1914 since he did not compete in serious play again until 1932, when he drew a match with Alexander Alekhine.

Queen’s Gambit Declined, St. Petersburg, 1914; Capablanca—Bernstein: 1 d4, d5; 2 Nf3, Nf6; 3 c4, e6; 4 Nc3, Nbd7; 5 Bg5, Be7; 6 e3, c6?!

Bernstein’s try at improving on the less committal 6 ..., 0-0. Notice that he never does get around to castling.

7 Bd3.

Best. This natural development is superior to Reshevsky—Tylor; Nottingham, 1936, which went: 7 Qc2, Ne4; 8 Be7, Qe7; 9 Ne4, de; 10 Qe4, Qb4; 11 Nd2, Qb2; 12 Qb1, Qc3; 13 Qc1, Qa5 when, according to Golombek, Reshevsky should have played 14 Bd3 to equalize.

7 ..., dc; 8 Bc4, b5.

Reinfeld questions this move and suggest 8..., Nd5 as a freeing method, but Golombek quotes the game Samisch—Selesniev; Pityan, 1922; 9 Be7, Qe7; 10 Qc2, Nc3; 11 Qc3, 0-0; 12 0-0, b6; 13 Qd3, Rd8; 14 Qe2, c5; 15 Rad1, Bb7; 16 Ba6 and after the exchange of bishops Black is weak on the light squares.

9 Bd3, a6; 10 e4, e5?

All of the commentators on this game (Capablanca, Tarrasch, Golombek, Reinfeld, Burn, and Euwe) unanimously agree that this is an error. With 10 ..., e5 Bernstein temporarily sacrifices a pawn, but he must waste too much time regaining the pawn while White continues developing. Better was 10 ..., c5, although White is still stronger after 11 e5 intending Ne4 followed by Nd6.

11 de, Ng4!; 12 Bf4, Bc5; 13 0-0, Qc7.

Because 13 ..., Qe7 would have been answered by 14 e6!, fe (... , Qe6?; 15 Ng5 wins); 15 Ng5, Ngf6; 16 e5, Nd5; 17 Qh5 with a decisive advantage (Tarrasch).

14 Rc1!

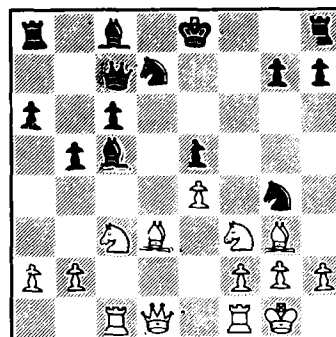
“At first glance, merely a routine move placing the Rook opposite the opposing Queen, but in reality White is already preparing a magnificent combination of which this move is a vital part.” (Golombek)

Capablanca first prepares his army by bringing the last inactive artillery to the “front line” (i.e. the central files). Development and centralization on the eve of a great masterpiece. The simplicity of genius!

14 ..., f6.

Not 14 ..., Ne5; 15 Ne5, Ne5; 16 Nd5, cd; 17 b4, Bf2; 18 Rf2, Qd6; 19 Qh5 when White wins a piece (Golombek)

15 Bg3, fe.



Black finally regains his pawn, but, according to Tarrasch and Reinfeld, it was better to recentralize the stranded knight on g4 by 15 ..., Nge5.

16 B4!

White now has a clear advantage. Capablanca is not about to sit around and calmly wait for Bernstein to finish his development! From this point until the end of the game Bernstein seems to play the best moves available, but he cannot stop Capablanca’s attack.

16 ..., Ba7.

There is nothing better. The bishop must give up one of the diagonals, since 16 ..., Bb4; 17 Nd5, Qd6; 18 Nb4, Qb4; 19 Rc6, 0-0; 20 Bc2 with the idea of Bb3 and a decisive Qd5. (Capablanca). Or 16 ..., Be7; 17 Nd5 and White still has a clear advantage, while finally, 16 ..., Bd6; 17 Bb5, ab; 18 Nb5 wins two pawns. (Golombek) Panov notes a sub-variation: 18 ..., cb; 19 Rc7, Bc7; 20 Qd5, Nb6; 21 Qc6, Kd8; 22 Bh4 which also wins.

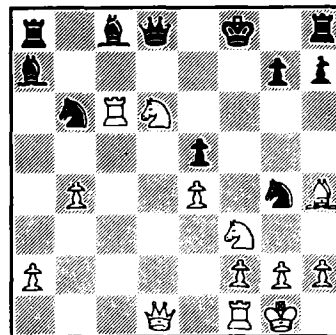
17 Bb5!

Ripping Black’s position wide open. The timid 17 Qb3 only leaves White with a slight plus after Tarrasch’s 17 ..., Qb6.

17 ..., ab; 18 Nb5, Qd8; 19 Nd6, Kf8; 20 Rc6.

Now Capablanca threaten to win with 21 Ne8, Rc8; 22 Qd6, Kg8; 23 Qe6. (Golombek, Euwe)

20 ..., Nb6; 21 Bh4!



Capablanca wrote, “This is to my mind the finest move in the game, though all annotators have overlooked the fact. Before making it I had to plough through a mass of combinations which totalled at least one hundred moves. The text combination is one of them, and I had to see through the whole thing to the end before I decided on this move. Otherwise the simple continuation Ne5 would have been adopted.”

21 ..., Qd7.

cont. on p. 61

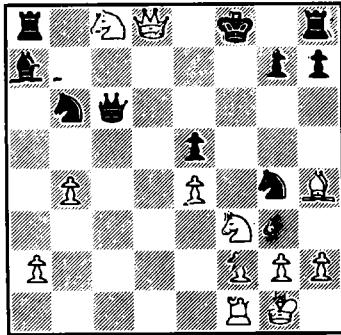
Brilliance cont.

Panov gives White a decisive advantage after 21 ... , Nf6; 22 Nc8, Rc8; 23 Rc8, Qc8; 24 Qd6.

22 Nc8!, Qc6.

Not 22 ... , Qd1; 23 Rd1 when the threat of Rd8 is murderous, e.g., ... , Rc8; 24 Rc8, Nc8; 25 Rd8. (Burn, Reinfeld, and Golombek)

Equally useless is 22 ... , Rc8; 23 Qd7, Nd7; 24 Rc8. (Reinfeld) **23 Qd8!?**



A very elaborate winning method. Bernstein is a rook up but Capablanca has a forced win. Reinfeld believes Capablanca missed a mate in eight with 23 Be7 and

1 23 ... , Kf7; 24 Ng5, Kg6; 25 Qg4, Qc8; 26 Ne6, Kf7; 27 Qg7, Ke6; 28 Rd1, Nd5; 29 ed, Kd7; 30 Bf6, Kd6; 31 Be5 mate.

11 23 ... , Ke8; 24 Qd8, Kf7; 25 Ng5, Kg6; 26 Qh8, Nf6; 27 Bf6, Qf6; 28 h4, Kh5; 29 Qh7, Qh6; 30 Qf5, Kh4; 31 Nf3 mate.

23 ... , Qe8.

Or 23 ... , Kf7; 24 Nd6 either wins the queen or mates after 24 ... , Kg6; 25 Qg5.

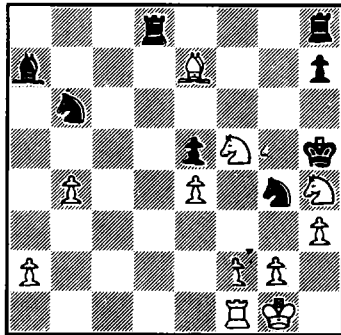
24 Be7, Kf7; 25 Nd6, Kg6.

We would have been cheated out of the finale after 25 ... , Ke6; 26 Ng 5.

26 Nh4, Kh5.

Another quick end is 26 ... , Kh6; 27 Ndf5, Kh5; 28 Ng3, Kh6; 29 Bg5 Mate (Bernstein)

27 Ne8, Rd8; 28 Ng7, Kh6; 29 Ngf5, Kh5; 30 h3!



“A beautiful combination forms a fitting climax to the combination initiated on White’s 16th move. The threat of 31 hg, Kg4; 32 f3, Kh5; 33 g4 mate compels Black to return the Rook after which White is three pawns to the good in addition to his attack.” (Golombek)

30 ... , Nc8.

The only move to stop mate since 30 ... , Nh6; 31 Ng7. The text move reactivates the bishop on a7 and prevents the f3—g4 mating mechanism by pinning the f2 pawn in front of the king.

Bc6, 1 hg, Kg4; 32 Bd8, Rd8; 33 g3, Rd2; 34 Kg2, Re2.

If 34 ... , Ra2, 35 Nf3 wins easily.

35 a4, Nb6; 36 Ne3, Kh5; 37 a5, Nd7; 38 Nhf5, Nf6; 39 b5, Bd4.

Bernstein could have safely resigned here, but the physical law of inertia is often observed first hand in chess.

40 Kf3, Ra2; 41 a6, ba7; 42 Rcl, Rb2; 43 g4, Kg5; 44 Rc7, Rf2; 45 Kf2, Ng4; 46 Kf3 1-0.

A great masterpiece — worthy of careful study.

By Mr. Lewis’ criteria the C’s made out like bandits. It should be noted that there are several classes of master. With giants like Silman, Powell, and Pollard around the 2250 master has the worst chance of all for prize money. Yet the master class is the most active class nationwide.

Dear Staff of Chess Voice,

I would like to congratulate you all on a job well done. Chess Voice has maintained a very high standard in the past year in an informative and highly readable format.

I feel Chess Voice is closer to the grass roots of our game, and I readily identify with many of the points that come up in your articles. I enclose my check for \$25.00. Keep up the good work!

Jim Lockhart

San Jose, CA

The both of us who are Chess Voice thank you for your kind words. We wish we had more staff, although this magazine could not get out except for the work of Mike Goodall, Mark Buckley, and Tom Dorsch, who are stalwart and capable. CalChess also needs the support of more patron members, who allow us to help school programs, the Circuit, master chess and other areas. We want to get it going, but the budget stops us before we accomplish all the things we wanted to. — Editor.

**NORTHERN CALIFORNIA
SCHOLASTIC TEAM CHAMPIONSHIPS
SET FOR APRIL 13, 1983**

CalChess will sponsor and conduct the second annual Northern California Scholastic four-player chess team championships at the Marines Memorial Club in San Francisco on Wednesday, April 13, 1983. This event is again made possible by a grant from the Kolty Foundation. There are no charges to the schools or individual team members. The purpose of the tournament is to determine the top four-player chess teams from Northern California high schools, junior high schools, and elementary schools. The winning schools and runners-up in each category will be awarded handsome plaques with the names of the schools and the team members engraved.

In 1982 the plaques were donated by Hans Poschmann, a chess computer for the top elementary school was donated by George Koltanowski, and individual plaques for the first and second place team members were donated by the Valley Athletic Supply Company of Campbell. The tournament coordinator is soliciting corporate and individual contributions this year to fund the awarding of individual trophies, scholarships, and team traveling expense monies. (Checks should be made out to the Kolty foundation; donations are full tax deductible.)

All Northern California School Superintendents have received information on the tournament. Eight schools in each age category will be invited. Schools wishing to participate must contact the tournament coordinator by February 1st. Local elimination tournaments will be set up in February or early March to select area champions for invitation to San Francisco.

The chess coach or sponsor of any school wishing to participate should contact:

John Marks, Scholastic Chess Coordinator

P.O. Box 1266

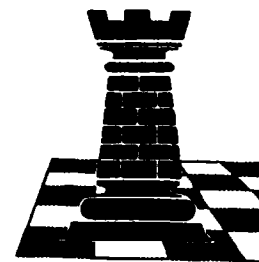
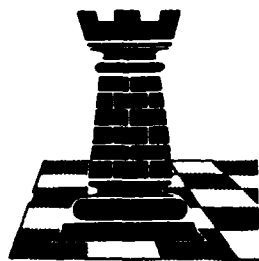
Aptos, CA 95003



Solution to Brieger’s Brainstorms

1 Be1, Kh5; 2 Bg3, Bg3; 3 Nh8, Kh4; 4 Ng6, Kh5; 5 b3!, b5; 6 b4, Be1; 7 g4 mate.

OPEN FILE



The Case for the Defense

by R.E. Fauber

We have been heavily criticized because our article on defense contained only open games as examples. There seems to be a feeling somewhere out in the chess world that anyone can defend open positions, but closed and semi-closed positions are another matter. They are not really. The attacker must always open the position eventually in order to win. But for the skeptics we address ourselves once more to the joys of defense.

It is always easier to defend than attack; perhaps it is not quite as much fun, but it is ultimately more rewarding. Any tournament regular will tell you that there are very few good attacking players in Swisses. Attacking is a lot of hard work. The attacker must first find a target and then find a continuation to overwhelm that target. Sometimes the target may not be carried and other times the attacker achieves the goal only to find that counterplay has made the achievement meaningless.

The Basics

The center is always crucial in any aspect of the game except a straight promotion race. The defender wants either to have a central anchor or else be able to deny secure squares to the attacker's pieces.

Exchanging is a powerful weapon, but it must not be pursued in such a way that it simply moves another attacker a step forward. Exchanging a great art because timing is so crucial.

When protecting a vulnerable point, the best defense contains the hint of counterplay, "the drop of poison in the clear glass of water," as Emanuel Lasker put it.

To win the attacker must concentrate force in his field of action, but this also means that some other sector has been weakened. Maybe not much, but even a small threat can restore equilibrium.

The main feature of any defense, however, is **anticipation**. You have to feel where the temptation to attack is going to aim well in advance. Let's start with a game where the defense shuts down the offense before it begins.

Sicilian Defense; R. Fauber—A. Anderson (U.S. Open, 1975): 1 e4, e5; 2 d4, cd; 3 c3, dc; 4 Nc3, Nc6; 5 Nf3, d6; 6 Bc4, e6; 7 0-0, Nf6; 8 Qe2, Be7; 9 Rd1, e5; 10 Be3, Be6.

Until this move this was all state of art Sicilian as analyzed by Ken Smith and Milan Matulovic, but this is a significant improvement over castling. Clearly 11 b4 is best here, but it is not at all clear that it offers adequate compensation for the P. Black can play 11 ..., Rc8. What the student should bear in mind is that White's KP is a target which limits his attacking ability.

11 Be6, fe; 12 Qc4, Qd7; 13 b4, b6!

Until now White had been rather in love with his aggressive looking position. Suddenly it dawned upon him that it contained almost no threats of any consequence.

14 Rac1, Rc8; 15 Qb3, 0-0.

White finds himself all dressed up with nowhere to go. Black has just enough room to maneuver behind his lines and has that ominous extra pawn.

16 h3, h6; 17 a4, Bd8; 18 Rc2, Re8; 19 Rcd2, Bc7; 20 a5, Bb8!

The maneuver ..., Be7—d8—c7 is a real stroke of genius. The point is that 16 ab, ab; 27 Bb6, Qb7. Black holds his key squares, while White's pieces look gorgeous but simply cannot get anything going.

21 ab, ab; 22 b5, Na5; 23 Qb4, Qb7; 24 Ra2, Nc4; 25 Ra6, d5.

The assault has been planned carefully. White's offensive has petered out, and now Black asserts his basic central superiority — always attack where you are strongest.

26 ed, ed; 27 Na4, d4; 28 Bc1, Nd5; 29 Qb3, Qf7; 30 Nb2, Na5; 31 Ra5, ba; 32 Re1, Nc6; 33 Qc2, Nb5 0-1.

A pitiful ending, but aggressors can make attackers look pitiful when they meet imaginative responses. Defensive pieces can become active soon enough.

Sometimes the situation can seem desperate — with only disastrous ways to open closed positions for the defense. Nonetheless, chances remain, and the attacker must always play with great accuracy. No game exemplifies this more than Sammy Reshevsky's hard-nosed defense against that great attacking immortal Paul Keres.

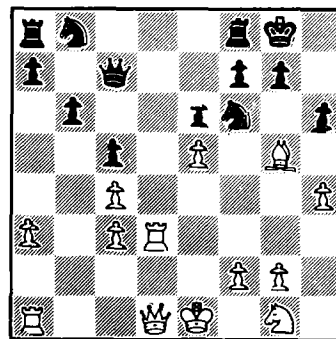
Nimzoindian Defense; P. Keres—S. Reshevsky (Neuhausen-Zurich, 1953): 1 d4, Nf6; 2 c4, e6; 3 Nc3, Bb4; 4 e3, c5; 5 Bd3, 0-0; 6 a3, Bc3; 7 cb, b6.

Most people do not start out trying to defend, but this inaccuracy makes it a necessity. Black is quickly inferior on the K-side and in the center, but that does not mean he has to get depressed.

8 e4, Bb7; 9 Bg5, h6.

The basic principle here is that of blocking lines, which comes in the variation 9 ..., d6 and 10 e5, de; 11 de, Be4. Black has now added another weakness for White's attack to work upon.

10 h4!, d6; 11 e5, de; 12 de, Be4; 13 Rh3!, Bd3; 14 Rd3, Qc7!



It is time to find good moves or give up the game. The situation highlights a neglected defensive maxim: **SOME POSITIONS ARE TOO GOOD TO WIN**. Commentators subsequently found three ways for White to win besides the line chosen. The simplest is 15 ef, hg; 16 fg, Qe5; 17 Re3, Qg7; 18 Rg3, f6; 19 Nh3 with threat of Ng5. Keres chooses a more beautiful idea which appears and is decisive, but Black still has many tortuous wiggles at his command. Having a good position can present you with the problem of selecting the best. An opponent of mine once spent 1.15 looking at a promising but unclear sacrifice. This left him a quarter hour for his remaining 16 moves, and he played a non-committal move instead of trying the sac he had analyzed so long. Some defensive positions are so passive that the attacker thrusts forward insouciantly and overlooks a tactical detail which allows the defense to spring a counterattack. Both too much and too little care can quickly ruin a beautiful position.

15 Bf6, gf; 16 Qg4.

Bronstein recommended 16 f4 with complications and Botvinnik 16 ef to clarify. The many possibilities amply illustrate one reason why it is so hard to attack compared to the difficulty of defense. Reshevsky has only to choose between 16 ..., Kh8 and ..., Kh7; there are no other legal moves.

cont. on p. 63

Defense cont.

16 ..., Kh8; 17 Qf3, Nd7; 18 0-0-0.

Reshevsky feared 18 Rd6, f5; 19 Qf4, Kh7; 20 0-0-0 but instead 18 ..., Kg7! suffices to draw. Black does not have to worry about doing something constructive after 19 Qg3, Kh8; 20 Qf4, Kg7, but White has to worry that, unable to generate sharp threats, Black's simplification weapon may draw the sting from the attack.

18 ..., Ne5; 19 Qf6, Kh7; 20 Rd6, Nc4; 21 Nf3.

Bronstein suggests 21 Nh3, Qd6; 22 Rd6, Nd6; 23 f3, which is not fully convincing as an improvement. The interesting variation, which he does not analyze is 21 ..., Qd6; 22 Rd6 Nd6; 23 Ng5, Kg8; 24 Qh6, Rfd8; 25 Qf6, Rd7; 26 h5, Ne8; 27 Qe5, Rad8; 28 h6. Proving again that it is less strenuous to wait for the ax than it is to sharpen it for the execution.

21 ..., Nd6; 22 Ng5, Kg8; 23 Qh6, f1!

Opening the defense of the second rank without permitting 24 Qe6. One should note that Keres was in "severe time pressure" here (Bronstein). Those were the days when Reshevsky considered it terrible time trouble when his flag was down on move 25. Attacking takes time, and the defense can break out at any time like rats through a hole in the wall.

24 Ne6, Qe7; 25 Rd6.

Reshevsky has been lost since 9 ..., h6, but there is a long road between being lost and losing. Here Bronstein gives 25 Qg6, Kh8; 26 Qh5 (to keep the king from fleeing via f7), Kg8; 27 Rd3, Ne4; 28 Nf8, Rf8; 29 Qg4, Ng5; 30 Re3!, Qg7; 31 Rg3, but there are still some longer variations which ought to be calculated, and who has time for that? Snatch-punch is the order of the day.

25 ..., Rf7; 26 Qd2, Re8; 27 f4, f5; 28 Qd5, Kh8; 29 Qe5, Qf6; 30 Kc2, c4; 31 Kd2, Kg8; 32 Qd5, Qh4; 33 Qc4, Qf2; 34 Kc1, Qg1; 35 Kc2, Qg2; 36 Kb3, b5; 37 Qd4, Qf1; 38 Kb4, Qc4; 39 Qc4, bc; 40 Kc4, Rc8; 41 Kb5! 1/2-1/2.

A thrilling draw where even the inaccuracies were brilliant.

A return to Our Own Planet

Not even Keres and Reshevsky played such celestial chess very often; it is time to examine some more terrestrial defensive efforts. They too are Nimzoindians and from the same tournament with the same dull old player getting to defend first with Black and then White.

Nimzoindian Defense: T. Weinberger—R. Fauber (American Open, 1979): 1 d4, Nf6; 2 c4, e6; 3 Nc3, Bb4; 4 Qc2, c5; 5 dc, 0-0; 6 Bg5, Bc5.

The books recommend 6 ..., Na6, but that is far too active. Weinberger has one incurable quirk. He likes to play for mate. Why distract him?

7 e3, Be7; 8 Nf3, Nc6; 9 a3, b6; 10 Rd1, a6.

Now, perhaps, 11 Bf4 keeps things cooking in the center.

11 Be2, Qc7; 12 h4, Rd8.

When the king is the object of attention, it is desirable frequently to give him some room to run. Having too many attendants often makes the monarch feel he is at a family reunion and trapped among his many relatives.

13 Bf4, d6; 14 Ng5, Bb7; 15 Nd5!, ed; 16 cd, Qd7; 17 dc, Bc6; 18 Bc4, d5; 19 Bd3, h6; 20 Be5, Ba4.

White has had things all his own way so far but not without price. He has taken 1:43 to Black's 1:11 (TC 50 in 2:30). He has also gotten himself in a position where it is not very convenient to castle — 18 Rh3 looks more dangerous than the KB maneuver actually played. Black plays for a little loosening before White gets too free and fancy on the K-side. Distraction tactics.

21 b3, Bb5; 22 Bh7, Kf8; 23 Bf5, Qb7.

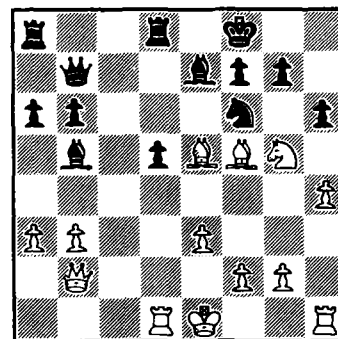
The loosening has proved quite useful as it foils 24 Be6 by Ba3, which threatens 25 ..., Bb4.

24 Qb2.

Things are looking desperate. Black's defensive cornerstone so far has been his grim refusal to take the g5 knight. In fact not even to look at such a move: 24 ..., hg; 25 hg, Ng8; 26 Bg7, Ke8; 27 Rh8, and the gunk has hit the fan.

White's army looks formidable indeed, like that of Soubise at Rossbach. One detail which some previous variations had brought to

light is that White's king has fewer moves than Black's. We have been standing to the defense so long that it is time to try to find a way to exploit White's uncovered rear ranks. What we need is a line-opening sacrifice to exploit the fact that White's pieces are well-posted for attack but awkward in defense.



24 ..., d4!

Nicely timed from several points of view. White has used 2:09 so far to Black's 1:31. The move interrupts the rhythm of the game and ekes an additional 15 minutes out of White on his 25th move — holistic chess. One possibility is 25 Rd4, Qg2; 26 Rh3, Qf1; 27 Kd2, Qf2; 28 Kc1, Qb2; 29 Kb2, hg and Black is living in Buelah Land. A nice example of exploiting an attacking piece by transforming it from sacrifice to a status of simply hanging.

Still attacked four times and protected once, the QP is a pretty hopeless figure. There is more to come.

25 e4, Ne8.

Now 26 f4, g6 or 26 Rd4, Bc5 and Black again comes to life.

26 f3, hg?!!; 27 hg, Bg5; 28 a4!

Enough to give a guy the epeztic: 28 ..., Bc6; 29 Qa3, Kg8; 30 Bh7, Kh8; 31 Qf8.

28 ..., Bh6; 29 ab, Qe7; 30 Bd4, Qb4; 31 Kf2, ab!

An important part of defense is simple traffic control. White still has aggressive B's and KR, but he cannot bring them to their breakthrough potential unless he can jump on the a3-f8 diagonal — if 31 ..., Qb5; 32 Qa3, Nd6; 33 g4 and Black is playing with a short deck.

It has also come to this, that the attacker has two minutes for his next 20 moves. Boy, attacking sure is easy. Black has 31 minutes.

32 Bb6, Rd6; 33 Rd6, Qd6; 34 Be3, Be3; 35 Ke3, g6; 36 Bg4, b4; 37 Rh8, Ke7; 38 e5, Qc5; 39 Qd4, Qc1.

And now the defense comes crashing through because White has been attacking so long he just won't quit. The game is drawn after 40 Qd2, Qc5 (... , Qf1; 41 Qb4).

40 Ke4?, f5; 41 Bf5 (or 41 ef, Nf6; 42 Ke5, Ra5), gf; 42 Kf5, Ng7; 43 Kg6, Ra6; 44 Kg7, Qg5 0-1.

Finally the defense gets all the attacking thrills.

Introducing the Miserable Defense

Some grandmasters have earned reputations for their skills on defense (Maroczy, Lasker, Petrosian...) and often seem to take that stance out of policy decisions. Others, such as you and I, often find ourselves on the defensive because we are being kicked from every direction. There is still no reason to despair because the attacker eventually will have to focus his might on a square, a pawn or something. This may either boil down to a situation where you can get unexpected counterplay or exchange down rapidly to a material minus but still drawable ending. It can also lead to crazy games like this one.

Nimzoindian Defense; R. Fauber—E. Bone (American Open, 1979): 1 d4, Nf6; 2 c4, e6; 3 Nc3, Bb4; 4 e3, 0-0; 5 Bd3, c5; 6 Nf3, d5; 7 0-0, Nc6; 8 a3, Bc3; 9 bc, dc; 10 Bc4, Qc7; 11 Qc2, e5; 12 Bd3, Bg4; 13 Ne5 Ne5; 14 de, Qe5.

Black has a very nice development, and it is White who must be careful. This was confirmed for me in 1980 when Vitaly Zaltsman and Jay Whitehead taught me some nice but painful lessons on the Black side of this variation.

cont. on p 64

Defense cont.

15 f3, Bd7; 16 Re1, Ba4.

Oh, there was a threat here. Obviously 16 a4 should be played. White played 16 Re1 expecting to continue 17 e4, c4; 18 Bf1, Qc5?; 19 Be3 with a fine game. Now his game is lousy.

17 Qe2, Rad8; 18 Bb2, Qd5; 19 Bc2, Bc2; 20 Qc2, Qd2; 21 Rac1, Rd3.

Here the problem is getting serious. Tripling on the file is not out of the question. The defense's job here is to protect the innermost lines. Getting active will be a goal for later. A little simplification is also in order and available here.

22 Re2, Qc2; 23 Rcc2, c4; 24 Kf2, Rfd8; 25 e4, Nd7; 26 Bc1.

A gritty call, but the defense must always try to do as much as it can toward the harmony of its pieces: 26 Rcd2, Ne5; 27 Rd3, cd; 28 Rd2, Nc4 is not the ticket and neither is 27 Ke1, g5 when White will lose time finding legal moves.

26 ..., Ne5; 27 Be3, R3d6; 28 Red2, Nd3; 29 Kf1.

An unwanted retreat but 29 Ke2, Ra6; 30 Ra2 proves even more awkward in guarding the QRP. The defender must make concessions, although they should be limited to as little as possible. Black has three files on which to work but only two rooks. White holds the second rank and prays.

29 ..., Ra6; 30 Ra2, Rdd6; 31 Rd1, Ra5; 32 Rb1, b5.

White has achieved an important finesse. Black's rooks can make the Q-side miserable, but they cannot conveniently switch to the K-side. We reach a paradoxical situation where White's rooks are completely passive guarding the QRP while Black's are completely passive attacking it!

33 Ke2, Rda6; Rba1, f6; 35 g3, Kf7; 36 f4, Ke6.

Black has become completely hypnotized by the Q-side. He lusts for 36 ..., b4, but 37 cb, Nb4; 38 Rb2, Nc6; 39 Rb7 gives lots of counterplay. It is amazing how quickly defensive forces can become active.

37 Kf3, Kd6; 38 g4, Kc6; 39 h4, Ra4; 40 h5, R6a5; 41 Bd4.

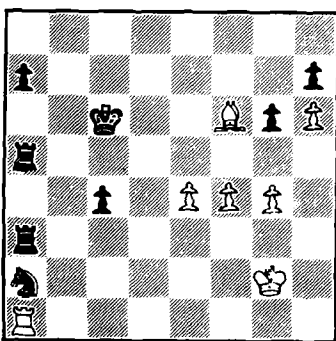
The offense has been going crazy trying to find a breakthrough. The defense is also a little fatigued here too because he forgets to win when the attacker — in a gesture of despair — makes an attacking move.

41 ..., b4; 42 cb, Nb4; 43 Bc3?

After two bad moves in a row any intelligent defense should win. Here it is the simple 43 ab, Ra2, 44 ba when being a piece up cannot be all bad.

The blunder leads to the craziest position of Fauber's life, so there is some compensation.

43 ..., Na2; 44 h6!?, g6; 45 Bf6, Ra3; 46 Kg2.



Well sports fans, is this a lost game or is it a lost game?

What did I tell you about being all concentrated on one side of the board; that's what Black's attack has done for him, so White is coming at the other edge very sharply — albeit desperately. As usual, the attacker is shorter of time than the defender.

46 ..., c3; 47 g5, Rb3; 48 f5, gf; 49 g6, hg; 50 Bc3, Ra4; 51 h7, Rb8.

Black lost a tempo by playing 47 ..., Rb3 instead of Rb5. The defender has had all the fun of pretending to "sacrifice" a rook, when it was just an investment.

52 ef, gf.

Or 52 ..., Nc3; 53 Ra4, Na4; 54 fg and Black actually loses. The defense has many possibilities of resistance even when the attacker has supposedly made a breakthrough. Black will emerge two pawns plus but unable to exploit either of them due to the pin on the QR file.

53 h8/Q, Rh8; 54 Bh8, Kd5.

White has a hilarious pin on the file. If he goes all out to break it, he drops a pawn.

55 Kf3, Ke6; 56 Re1, Kf7; 57 Ra1, Kg6; 58 Be5, Kf7; 59 Bh8, Ke6; 60 Re1, Kd6 1/2-1/2.

Counterplay allowed the defense to strike back, although none of this could be clearly calculated. A defender firmly believes he is just as good as the other fellow. The offense is determined to prove himself better. Such pretention can usually be socked quite smartly. Defense can be just as wild and imaginative as attack, and it can yield better results if you take a democratic view of chess players instead of reading their ratings all the time.

International Games cont.

Commendable persistence.

32 Be2, Bb3; 33 Qa1, Ba4; 34 Qa4, Rdb8!

Black could hope for the advantage after ..., d5; 35 ed, Nd5; 36 Nd5, Rd5; 37 Bf3, Rd4.

35 Bc4.

How could Black allow this. Defense is difficult now.

35 ..., Qd8; 36 Bd2, Qd7; 37 Rd1, Rf8; 38 Be3, Qc7; 39 Qc2, Rad8; 40 Qe2, Rf6; 41 Qh5, Rg6.

It is hard to play when the opponent owns half the board.

42 Bf7, Rf6; 43 Bg5, Rf7; 44 Qf7, hg; 45 b6, Qd7.

As unappetizing as 45 ..., Qb6; 46 Qe7 or ab; 46 Nb5, qd7; 47 Rd6.

46 ba, Ra8; 47 Nd5, Ra7; 48 Nf6, Bf6; 49 Qf6, Kg8; 50 Rd6, Qc7; 51 Qg5, Kf8; 52 Qh6, Kf7; 53 Qh7 1-0.

Ivrea, Italy

An expert at the Dutch Defense falls against an offbeat line.

Dutch Defense; D. Sahovic—R. Bellin: 1 d4, f5; 2 c4, e6; 3 Nc3, Nf6; 4 f3, Bb4; 5 Bd2, 0-0; 6 Nh3, d6; 7 a3, Bc3; 8 Bc3, a5?!

This idea neglects the needed e6-e5.

9 e3, Qe7; 10 Qd2, a4; 11 0-0-0, b6?!

Please, the needed e5!

12 Nf4, Nc6; 13 Be2, Na5; 14 Kb1, Nb3.

Black cannot reinforce this remote outpost.

15 Qc2, c6; 16 Rhg1, Bb7.

Or 16 ..., e5; 17 de, de; 18 Nd3, e4; 19 Ne5 and 20 f4.

17 g4, fg; 18 fg, e5; 19 de, de; 20 g5, Nd7; 21 Bd3, ef.

Or 21 ..., g6; 22 Bg6.

22 Bh7, Kh8; 23 Qg6, Nf6; 24 gf, Rf6; 25 Qh5, Ra5; 26 Bf5 1-0.

Hamburg: "TV World Cup"

Benoni; Y. Seirawan—J. Nunn: 1 d4, Nf6; 2 c4, c5; 3 d5, e6; 4 Nc3, ed; 5 cd, d6; 6 e4, g6; 7 f3.

White can develop without worry over e4; Black now equalizes with accurate queen-side play.

7 ..., Bg7; 8 Bg5, 0-0; 9 Qd2, a6; 10 a4, Nbd7; 11 Nh3.

Steering to f2 while ..., Bh3 is impossible.

11 ..., Qa5!; 12 Ra3, c4!

Since 13 Bc4, Nb6.

13 Nf2, Qc7; 14 Be2, Rb8; 15 a5, b5; 16 ab, Nb6; 17 0-0, Nfd7.

After 18 Ng4 it is about equal. Instead White loses time and control of the dark squares.

18 Bh6?, Bh6; 19 Qh6, Nc5; 20 g4?

Wiser 20 Qe3.

20 ..., Qe7; 21 Kh1, Re8; 22 Qf4, Nbd7; 23 Bc4, Rb2; 24 Ncd1, Rb4; 25 Be2, Ne5; 26 Qd2, Qb7; 27 g5, Qb6; 28 f4.

Alas! only defensive.

28 ..., Nc4; 29 Bc4, Rc4; 30 Nb2, Rb4; 31 Nbd3, Rb1; 32 Rb1, Qb1; 33 Kg2, Ne4; 34 Ne4, Re4; 35 Nf2, Re8; 36 Re3, Re3; 37 Qe3, Bb7; 38 Ng4, Bd5; 39 Kf2, Qb2; 40 Ke1, Qb4; 41 Kf2, Kg7; 42 Nf6, Bc6; 43 h4, h5; 44 Kg3, Qb2; 45 Ne4, Be4; 46 Qe4, a5; 47 Qc4, Qb4; and won with the QRP in 52: 0-1.

Our Chess Heritage

Chess in Transition

by R.E. Fauber



ADOLF ANDERSSEN

Paul Morphy's two year career flashed like a comet in the chess sky. People came to look and wonder at his brilliant results. Of more lasting importance to the way we play the game today, however, were the long-term contributions of Adolf Anderssen and Louis Paulsen. Wilhelm Steinitz, the law-giver of modern chess, once wrote "Anderssen and Paulsen were my teachers."

These two masters took the step from wide open games, street fights if you will, to games of a close nature. Sometimes their understanding of the close game produced encounters where the technique seems uncertain, but they were venturing to the frontiers of the chess theory which had been bequeathed to them. Anderssen has suffered from Richard Reti's characterization of him as just an attacking player. Morphy, Reti theorized, was developing positional principles while Anderssen had a career which continued for almost 20 years before he lost the match to Morphy, and during that period he began to set examples of strategic insight of which Morphy had never dreamed.

Anderssen was born in Breslau in 1818. He learned chess at the age of nine and in his early years studied Greco and Philidor, although he was more interested in Stamma and the Modenese masters — who stressed active piece play. It was fitting that he should take the studious approach to the game since his lower middle class family valued scholarship.

His was a youth of hard work, to make ends meet, to help his family financially, and to win a teacher's certificate from the Silesian state in 1847. For the next four and a half years he led the isolated existence of a private tutor in Pomerania.

Whenever possible after 1842 Anderssen seized opportunities to travel to Berlin and to play and analyze with the burgeoning school of masters there. Competition with Bledow, Hanstein, and Mayet helped Anderssen's chess considerably. Anderssen was also the first German to take full advantage of the enormous experience of concrete opening lines which was crammed into the *Handbuch des Schachspiels* and subsequent analyses in the *Deutsche Schachzeitung*.

In 1848, his studies completed, Anderssen stepped into the international chess stage and drew a match with Daniel Harrwitz, the resident chess pro at Paris' Cafe de la Regence. Three years later Anderssen seemed sufficiently good to be invited to the first international tournament, London 1851.

At that time Anderssen was a quiet unassuming man with few pleasures in life. He loved good beer, cigars, occasional gallant bantering with pretty women, and chess. His achievements in the latter had been somewhat limited and in the former pleasures his appetites were scarcely gargantuan. When he came to London, it was just to play; but he stunned the chess world by winning in good style.

cont. on p. 66

PATRONS of CalChess

Bryce Perry, Palo Alto
 Frank Garosi, Davis
 Paul McGinnis, Sacramento
 R.E. Fauber, Sacramento
 Robert Sphar, Texas
 John Marks, Aptos
 Ursula Foster, Modesto
 Ramona W. Gordon, Sacramento
 Joan C. Fauber, Sacramento
 K. Michael Goodall, Berkeley
 Matt Sankovich, Ukiah
 H.G. Thomas, San Jose
 Alfred Hansen, Hillsborough
 John A. Sumares, Mountain View
 Kurt P. Douglas, San Jose
 Lionel Silva, San Bruno
 Thomas Allen Cornelius,
 Sunnyvale
 Robert Lee Patterson,
 Rancho Cordova
 Louis Schafer, Sacramento
 Paul Friedrich, Union City
 James V. Eade, Concord
 Milo B. Terry, Jr., Daly City
 Max G. Rodel, San Francisco
 Thomas M. Rogers, Novato
 Jim Lockhart, San Jose
 Robert T. Gordon, Sacramento
 Marvin Gilbert, Sacramento



CalChess

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA
CHESS ASSOCIATION

Transition cont.

A Problem of Profession

There followed a short crisis in his life while he contemplated becoming a chess professional, but he rejected the idea because of the necessity of supporting his mother and sister.

He returned to Breslau and taught mathematics in the Friedrichs Gymnasium, where he became a professor in 1856. This remained his occupation until his death in 1879 (some sources give 1878). His promotion to professor served as another stimulus to his chess. He became active again in 1857 with indifferent results at Manchester, 1857 and a devastating match loss to Morphy in 1858-9.

In 1861, however, he defeated the brilliant Kolisch in a match, and he came a convincing first at London, 1862. Thus Anderssen's real chess growth began to manifest itself only in his early 40's.

Anderssen was a rarity in grandmaster chess. He just came to play. Lacking the tournament schedule which bulges today's magazines, he contested matches with anyone. In the middle of the 19th century the way to establish a reputation was to draw or win a match with Anderssen. Morphy's victory guaranteed his acclaim. Louis Paulsen drew a match with him in 1862, and this secured his recognition as a fine player. In 1869 Anderssen's pupil Johannes Zukertort won a match and then claimed that he was as good as anyone.

Some historians like to date Steinitz's world championship from 1866, when he defeated Anderssen 8-6 in a match. Subsequently Steinitz defeated immortals such as Joseph Blackburne, Zukertort, and Mikhail Cigorin in grueling matches. Steinitz lost his first match in 1894 to Emanuel Lasker. Steinitz's later writings leave no doubt that he thought he could handle his later challengers, but he was not so clear about Anderssen. Had the match gone longer he was not sure he would have won. "I won the match, but I had not beaten the man," he wrote.

Others had the same experience. Anderssen defeated Zukertort by 8-3 in 1868 and took another strong tournament in fighting style at Baden-Baden, 1870.

Throughout his career he enjoyed both reputation and downright affection. In 1877 a group of German chess fans organized a tournament to commemorate the 50th anniversary of Anderssen learning the moves of chess. This is the only tournament in chess history organized to honor someone who was also competing in it. And a dangerous competitor he was. He tied for 2nd to 3rd with Zukertort behind Paulsen.

Anderssen is a transitional figure whose play is difficult to characterize. His Immortal Game and his Evergreen Game are well known, but he also enjoyed other tactical romps. His ability to calculate long combinations is undeniable. It allowed him to come up with corking continuations as here:

King's Gambit: Rosanes-Anderssen (Berlin, 1863); 1 e4, e5; 2 f4, ef; 3 Nf3, g5; 4 h4, g4; 5 Ne5, Nf6; 6 Bc4, d5!; 7 ed, Bd6.

At the time this was all state of art opening theory. Later 7 ... Bg7 became popular, but it is not clear today which move is preferable.

8 d4, Nh5; 9 Bb5, c6.

BE A PATRON

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

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

Anderssen is defending a gambit but in a very aggressive way, also book then. This was an offhand game, but everyone took them quite seriously at that time. They might even take more time to play than our contemporary tournament games. Defending a gambit, Anderssen also has the capacity to launch a quick counterattack based on his superior development. White takes all his active pieces out of play and pays the price.

10 dc, bc; 11 Nc6, Nc6; 12 Bc6, Kf8; 13 Ba8, Ng3; 14 Rh2?

White presents the picture of classical greed. He had better chances of resistance by relinquishing booty with 14 Kf2, but Black would still retain the attack.

14 ... Bf5; 15 Bd5?!, Kg7; 16 Nc3, Re8; 17 Kf2, Qb6; 18 Na4, Qa6.

Mate threats proliferate as 19 c4, Qa4; 20 Qa4, Re2 is an easy mate. Probably the best show in town was 19 Bd2, but White wants to keep his material. I took it; I earned it, he seems to say.

19 Nc3, Be5; 20 a4, Qf1!; 21 Qf1, Bd4; 22 Be3, Re3; 23 Kg1, Re1 0-1.

While Reti in the 1920's portrayed Anderssen as a romantic attacking player, Fred Reinfeld in the 1950's observed how in serious games Anderssen essayed close openings and reserved his gambit-style and flashy combinations for casual play.

Neither view is entirely correct or entirely mistaken. Actually Anderssen was at his best in what we call today semi-open games — that was the idea behind 1 a3, to get a Sicilian Defense with an extra move. Anderssen was a true champion in the sense of being an all around player. He would play positionally, and he could attack with vigor. He played both close openings and gambits in serious play. He varied his style as the mood struck him. Against Johannes Zukertort in 1869 Anderssen essayed the Evans Gambit and produced a game typical of his style — a patient build up is the prelude to a flashy five move combination.

Evans Gambit; A. Anderssen—J. Zukertort: 1 e4, e5; 2 Nf3, Nc6; 3 Bc4, Bc5; 4 b4, Bb4; 5 c3, Bc5; 6 0-0, d6; 7 d4, ed; 8 cd, Bb6; 9 d5.

Supposedly Morphy had shown everyone the superiority of 9 Nc3 a decade before. Whatever the objective merits of the move, however, it does not suit Anderssen's approach to attack. He rather wants the position closed so as to build his aggression slowly. Against 9 Nc3 Black has a hard time castling, but Anderssen wants to know where the king will live so as to be able patiently to mass his forces. This was the essence of Anderssen's approach to closed or semi-closed positions. They provided him the opportunity for maneuvering and storing energy for the ultimate attack, which was his temperamental preference.

9 ... Na5; 10 Bb2, Ne7.

It would now be fatal to play 11 Bg7, Rg8; 12 Bb2, Nc4; 13 Qa4, Qd7; 14 Qc4, Rg2.

11 Bd3, 0-0; 12 Nc3, Ng6; 13 Ne2, c5; 14 Rc1, Rb8; 15 Qd2, f6; 16 Kh1, Bc7.

Several historic matchups have produced abnormal amounts of great chess. One immediately thinks of Lasker-Pillsbury. Whenever they met, they played with such vigor and imagination that the total corpus of their games ought to serve as a model of how to play for the world championship. Rubinstein-Spielmann was a matchup which always led to great chess. No less luminous is Anderssen-Zukertort. Zukertort was Anderssen's pupil in 1861, and they played hundreds of games over the next decade. Between them they spun off at least a dozen immortal combinations.

They contested this position several times in their formal matches of 1868 and 69. These moves had become as routine to them as the Closed Defense to the Ruy Lopez is to today's players. The strategic outlines are clear. Black must mobilize his queen-side majority while White has no alternative but to open lines for attack on the king-side. Black must be significantly better here, but White gets to set all the difficult problems.

17 Ng3, b5; 18 Nf5, b4?

Better was 18 ... c4; 19 Bb1, Bf5; 20 ef, Ne5 when it would be extremely difficult to generate any sort of attack.

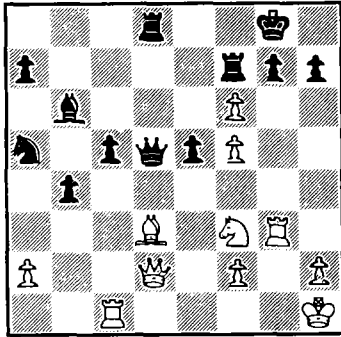
19 Rg1, Bb6; 20 g4, Ne5; 21 Be5, de; 22 Rg3!, Rf7; 23 g5, Bf5; 24 ef, Qd5!

cont. on p. 67

Transition cont.

Far better is 24 ... , Rd7, although White can still continue to nameuver his pieces for an ultimate breakthrough. It is a hallmark of Anderssen's attacking style that he did not gamble on a pell mell assault but preferred to take his time. There is a lot more than combinations in Anderssen's attacking prowess.

25 gf, Rd8.



This is a pretty prelude to a slam bang combination to come. Black cannot play 25 ... , Rf6 because of 26 Bc4! It does look as though Anderssen must lose a piece here.

26 Rcg1!, Kh8.

The piece is poisoned: 26 ... , Qd3; 27 Rg7, Rg7; 28 Rg7, Kf8 (or ... , Kh8; 29 Qd3, Rd3; 30 Ng5 wins); 29 Rg8!, Kg8, 30 Qg5 mates.

27 fg, Kg8; 28 Qh6, Qd6.

This seems very clever since 29 f6, Qd3, but Anderssen announced mate in five — a mate of spectacular generosity.

29 Qh7, Kh7; 30 f6, Kg8; 31 Bh7, Kh7; 32 Rh3, Kg8; 33 Rh8 1-0.

Anderssen's spirit would not be content unless one pointed out that he also lost some striking games, so here is a casual brilliancy played in 1859.

Ruy Lopez; A. Anderssen-M. Lange: 1 e4, e5; 2 Nf3, Nc6; 3 Bb5, Nd4; 4 Nd4, ed; 5 Bc4, Nf6; 6 e5!?

Hold in the center and destroy Black's advanced QP is the order of the day lately so 6 d3 is decidedly in order, and there was no particular reason to play Bc4 previously when castling was so beckoning.

6 ... , d5; 7 Bb3, Bg4!; 8 f3, Ne4.

The basic point is 9 fg, Qh4; 10 g3, Ng3; 11 hg, Qh1; 12 Ke2, d3. A similar theme appears in other variations. One of the tests of a sound combination is that such shots prove equally devastating against several defenses. When that realization occurs in your analysis, you can be reasonably assured that the whole thing works. They have to stop the key move or moves.

9 0-0, d3!

Based on the fact that Black can force open the KR file under the worst of circumstances.

10 fg, Bc5; 11 Kh1, Ng3!; 12 hg, Qg5; 13 Rf5, h5.

It threatens instant mate, but Black has given up lots of material, and Anderssen tries to worm his way out of the worst.

14 gh, Qf5; 15 g4, Rh5; 16 gh, Qe4; 17 Qf3, Qh4; 18 Qh3, Qe1 0-1.

The consideration is 19 Kh2, Bg1; 20 Kh1, Bf2 mates.

Now it is time to see Anderssen in a more positional light. Louis Paulsen was famous as a great defender, but here he gives Anderssen an edge in the center right out of the opening. He had survived worse many times, but Anderssen puts a bite into Black's position as the preparation for his grand assault.

Philidor Defense; A. Anderssen—L. Paulsen: 1 e4, e5; 2 Nf3, d6; 3 d4, ed; 4 Qd4, Nc6; 5 Bb5, Bd7; 6 Bc6, Bc6; 7 Bg5, Nf6.

White already enjoys a commanding edge in the center for which the two bishops are scant compensation. It would be a mistake here to vitiate the central tension by 8 Bf6, Qf6; 9 Qf6, gf when the doubled pawns are quite irrelevant to the position. Then, in this simplified situation, the two bishops might even count.

8 Nc3, Be7; 9 0-0-0, 0-0; 10 Rhe1, Re8.

An interesting alternative is 10 ... , Nd7; 11 Be7, Qe7; 12 Nd5, Bd5; 13 ed, Qf6 when Black has a bad endgame because White's rooks pose so many threats. On the next move, however, this simplifying maneuver may be more in order — certainly more than the text.

11 Kb1, Bd7?!; 12 Bf6, Bf6; 13 e5, Be7; 14 Nd5, Bf8.

Black faces bloody retreat or loss of material. He also has to cede a puny isolated pawn in the center. His bishops are purely cloistered. Anderssen surely did love knights more than bishops, although he had none of the contrary prejudices of his day.

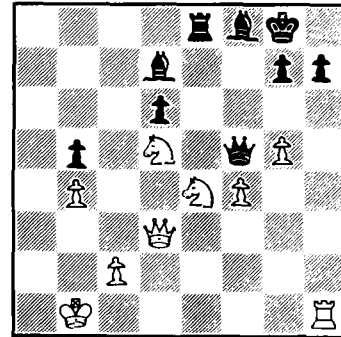
15 ed, cd; 16 Re8, Be8; 17 Nc2, Bc6; 18 Ne4, f5; 19 Nec3, Qd7; 20 a3, Qf7; 21 h3, a6.

Lacking a constructive plan Black must sit and wait for the shift from center domination to active flank attack — of this Anderssen was a master of the highest rank.

22 g4, Re8; 23 f4, Re6; 24 g5, b5; 25 h4, Re8; 26 Qd3!, Rb8; 27 h5, a5; 28 b4!

A precautionary move, although it looks as though it weakens the king's position. The point is that White must maintain a dominating knight on d5. Black cannot budge on the king-side, but White will build up to budge him in spite of himself.

28 ... , ab; 29 ab, Qh5; 30 Qf5, Qf7; 31 Qd3, Bd7; 32 Ne4, Qf5; 33 Rh1, Re8.



After much patient maneuvering White's active knights deliver the check of doom.

34 Nef6, gf; 35 Nf6, Kf7; 36 Rh7, Bg7; 37 Rg7; Kg7; 38 Ne8; Kf8; 39 Qf5, Bf5; 40 Nd6 1-0.

cont. on p. 68

CHESSES GOES TO WAR



"When will they post the last round pairings?"

Transition cont.

Although we must acknowledge Anderssen's contribution to position play, which had its apotheosis in the teachings of Steinitz, Anderssen's major legacy to the game has been the brimming joy of his combinations. We should not say goodbye to him without at least one more romp into tactical thickets. He loved to play, and he particularly loved playing like this.

King's Gambit; A. Anderssen—J. Zukertort (Breslau, 1865): 1 e4, e5; 2 f4, ef; 3 Nf3; g5, 4 h4, g4; 5 Ne5, h5; 6 Be4, Rh7.

Although this variation is playable, it does give Black a difficult defense for the sake of his extra pawn.

7 d4, d6; 8 Nd3, f3, 9 gf, Be7; 10 Be3, Bh4; 11 Kd2, Bg5; 12 f4, Bh6; 13 Nc3, Nf6; 14 Qg1, Nc6, 15 b4.

Anderssen wants to advance in the center, but he prepares that advance by securing space on the wing — prophylaxis is what Nimzovich later labeled it. Now Black cannot respond Na5 to White's d5. This is a squeeze play which lays the ground work for later combinations. There is no hurry.

15 ..., b6; 16 d5, Ne7; 17 Re1, Bb7; 18 f5, Bg7.

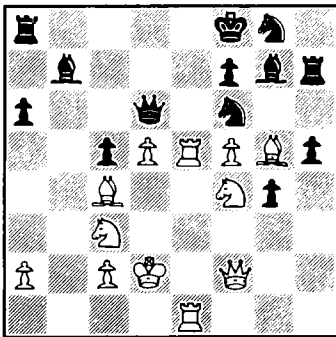
He does not like 18 ..., Be3; 19 Qe3 when there are substantial threats to his king-side pawns — about the only joy Black can hope for in this game.

19 Bg5, Qd7; 20 Qd4, c5; 21 bc, bc; 22 Qf2, Kf8.

After 22 ..., 0-0-0; 23 e5 is very troublesome, so the Black rook stays home to guard the lonely QRP.

23 Nf4, Neg8; 24 e5, de; 25 Re5, Qd6; 26 Rhe1, a6.

Since 27 Nb5 was such a nasty threat, Anderssen gets that extra tempo he needs to get even nastier.



27 Ng6!, fg; 28 fg, Rh6.

Appeasement tactics necessitated by the variation 28 ..., Rh8, 29 Re6.

29 Qf4, Qd8; 30 Bd3!, Rc8; 31 d6!, Rc6; 32 Re7, Rg6; 33 Re8, Qe8, 34 Re8, Ke8; 35 Bg6, Kd7; 36 Bf5, Kd8; 37 Ne4. 1-0

Anderssen was a genial player, who lost a match to Morphy by 7-2 and then suggested that it had happened so quickly they might as well play some off-hand games to fill in the next few days. Louis Paulsen was a thoughtful player. This meant, for one thing, that he could consume monstrous amounts of time on a single move. Playing Morphy at New York, 1857 he once seemed to be falling into a deep think. His head sank lower and lower as, apparently, he pondered the profundities of the position. His eye lids sank lower too. After about an hour and a half his eyes opened; he raised his head and, with a sheepish smile asked, "Oh, is it my move Mr. Morphy?"

The introduction of time clocks and time limits caused him considerable grief in his later career. Once he was staring down at a dead drawn position with the clock ticking perilously close to flag fall. His opponent courteously called this circumstance to his attention and asked, "What are you thinking about?" Paulsen responded, "Why if we draw, I have the first move next game, and I was thinking what opening I should play." Paulsen lost on time.

Paulsen's Progress

Born in Leppe-Ditmold, Germany in 1833, Paulsen emigrated to the United States in 1854. He settled near Dubuque, Iowa and became a potato farmer (his brother Wilfred meantime was making

technical advances in potato cultivation in Germany). In 1857 Paulsen was the only contestant in the First American Chess Congress to take a game off of Paul Morphy and finished second in that event.

In 1861 Paulsen returned to Europe and took first honors at Bristol, 1861. Then he came second to Anderssen at the great London, 1862 tournament. In match play he drew a match against Anderssen and won another. He notched wins at Krefeld, 1871 and Frankfurt, 1878; but his finest achievement was a clear first at Leipzig, 1877 ahead of Anderssen and a galaxy of other stars. He died in 1891.



All his thinking paid off in opening innovations which completely puzzled his contemporaries. In the Sicilian he invented the Scheveningen and Boleslavsky variations. He pioneered in the King's Indian Defense. The Pirc and Modern Defenses both begin any rational history with Paulsen. It was only 30 years after his death that other-masters were able to incorporate his concepts into competitive play, and it was another 30 years before all his ideas in the openings had been tested with any regularity in international practice. In 1966 Boris Spassky defended two games against Tigran Petrosian by achieving the formation B's on b7 and g7, N's on e7 and d7, P's advance only to b6, d6, e6, and g6. This was considered rather a crotchety opening for the normally outgoing Spassky. Curt Brasket subsequently pointed out that this "system" had been regularly played by Canadian Norman MacLeod about the turn of the century. MacLeod was a frequent winner of Western Opens in those years. Ah, but Paulsen playing Joseph Blackburne in 1880 at Wiesbaden had taken exactly this course: 1 e4, g6; 2 f4, Bg7; 3 Nf3, b6; 4 d4, Bb7; 5 Bd3, d6; 6 c3, Nd7; 7 0-0, e6; 8 Na3, Ne7; 9 Qe1, 0-0; 10 Bd2, Nc6?! — well, nobody is perfect.

Ancient Ideas in Chess

Most people, if shown this game without the players being identified, would date it no earlier than 1920's. Paulsen's use of his command of the dark squares is as modern as tomorrow. Yet the game is from a match of 1879. Paulsen's thought was consistently about half a century ahead of his time.

King's Indian Defense; A. Schwarz—L. Paulsen: 1 c4, Nf6; 2 d4, g6; 3 Nc3, Bg7; 4 e4, d6; 5 f4, 0-0; 6 Nf3, Nbd7.

cont. on p. 69

Transition cont.

Sharper and more modern are either 6 ..., c5 or 6 ..., e5 at once, but Paulsen was blazing trails through an openings wilderness and has to be forgiven for straying a little off the path. The rest of the game will provide compensation for this misstep.

7 Bd3, e5; 8 fe, de; 9 d5, c6; 10 0-0, Ng4!

This knight remains here for a long time and adds to the threats on the dark squares, which White's pawn advances have weakened. Exchanging pawns on c6 will only further free his game.

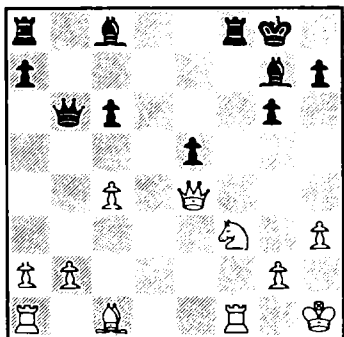
11 Qe2, Nc5; 12 Bc2, f5.

Now White's pawn chain is under fire at all points, and he must open the position further to his own disadvantage.

13 h3, fe; 14 Ne4, Qb6; 15 Kh1.

For 16 hg, Ne4; 17 Be3 Qb2 saves the knight.

15 ..., Ne4; 16 Be4, Nf6; 17 dc, Ne4; 18 Qe4, bc.



Black's advantages are the fact that White cannot develop his queen-side and that Black has the two bishops. Paulsen was one of the earliest bishop advocates. Previous generations had rated the knight slightly better.

Black's pawns look a little ragged, but once the KP gets moving it has the potential for being a giant.

19 Qe2, Be6; 20 Bg5, Qc5; 21 Nd2, Qd4; 22 b3, Bf5; 23 Nf3, Qd3; 24 Qd2, e4; 25 Qd3, ed; 26 Rad1, Rae8; 27 Nd2, h6; 28 Bf4, g5; 29 Bd6, Rf7; 30 Bc5, a6; 31 g4, Bg6; 32 Rf7, Kf7; 33 Rf1, Kg8; 34 Kg2, Re2; 35 Rf2, Bc3; 36 Nb1, Be1 0-1.

As hypermodern an approach to play in the center as a nyone could ask.

Although not the greatest game ever played this one illustrates beautifully how ultra-modern Paulsen was. The variation he plays was not "discovered" until 1913, and this game still represented "best play" for Black as late as 1948.

Sicilian Defense; G.D.H. Gossip—L. Paulsen (Breslau, 1889); 1 e4, c5; 2 Nf3, Nc6; 3 d4, cd; 4 Nd4, Nf6; 5 Nc3, d6; 6 Be2, e6.

Paulsen has already experimented successfully with 6 ..., e5, which Boleslavsky was to popularize more than 50 years after his death. The compulsive eponymist would get dizzy with the number of Paulsen Variations. He is practically the whole Soviet School of Chess. His brother Wilfred also contributed a Paulsen Variation in the Sicilian which reaches this position except that Black posts his QN on d7. That does not achieve high regard among contemporary openings theorists, but wait for tomorrow when a revival will see it labeled the Panchenko or Barua Variation in 64.

7 Be3, a6; 8 0-0, Be7; 9 Qd2.

A slight inexactitude in place of 9 0-0—f4—Qe1 or some such. By the master standards of the time it is quite precise. The horrible blunders made in open positions at that time are remarkable for their frequency and help to account for the longevity of the open game. Most of the leading players were capable of seeing very deeply — sometimes they were plain blind.

9 ..., Qc7; 10 f4, Bd7; 11 Rad1, Rac8; 12 Kh1, 0-0; 13 Bf3, b5; 14 Nc6, Bc6; 15 e5.

Yanofsky-Stahlberg; Saltsjoebaden, 1948, demonstrated that Black gets good play after the modest 15 a3, Rfd8; 16 Qe1, d5; 17 ed, Bd5. Gossip was a famous openings theoretician in his day, and now you see why. He could cite you games which would not be played for another 59 years.

15 ..., de; 16 Bc6, Qc6; 17 fe, Ne4; 18 Ne4, Qe4.

Black appears to have a nice game after 19 Qd7, Rc2; 20 Qe7, Qc3; 21 Rd7, Qf2!

19 Qd3, Qe5; 20 Bd4, Qc7; 21 c3, e5; 22 Be3, Rcd8; 23 Qf5.

Now 23 ..., g6 looks like good clean innocent fun. Paulsen liked endings, however, and steers directly for one a pawn up right here.

23 ..., Rd1; 24 Rd1, Rd8; 25 Rd8, Bd8; 26 Kg1, Be7; 27 Qc4, h6; 28 Qa8, Kh7; 29 Qa6, Bc5.

Black's mobile KP should ensure the win after 30 Bc5, Qe5; 31 Kf1, Qc4; 32 Ke1, Qe4; 33 Kf2, Qc2; 34 Kg3, Qd3; 35 Kf2, e4.

30 Kf2, e4; 31 g3, Qe5; 32 Qc6, Qf5 0-1

Paulsen's combination of positional motifs (advancing the KP) and attacking motifs in this ending is worth some study. Good tacticians are good endings players.

Before we take our leave of Paulsen we ought to show him playing a closed formation but opening things up so as to have a little fun.

Vienna Game; L. Paulsen—S. Rosenthal (Vienna, 1873): 1 e4, e5; 2 Nc3, Nc6; 3 g3, Bc5; 4 Bg2, d6; 5 d3, Nf6; 6 Nge2, Bg4; 7 h3, Bd7.

Now Paulsen obtains the two bishops, an advantage he was among the first to appreciate. They do not look imposing on this position but they have a future. White's maneuver also aims to facilitate gaining complete control over d5, a square where Black might otherwise make a pawn break to neutralize space control in the center.

8 Na4, Bb6; 9 Nb6, ab; 10 f4, ef; 11 Nf4, Qe7; 12 c4, Qe5; 13 0-0, 0-0-0.

Black wants a free hand to attack the K-side, but this is silly. White comes quicker on the other wing. The slumbering KB plays both offensive and defensive roles in the sequel.

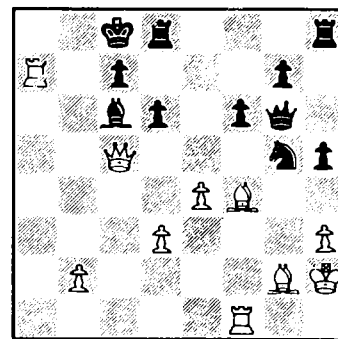
14 Ne2, Nd4; 15 Bf4, Ne2; 16 Qe2, Qh5; 17 g4, Qg6; 18 a4, h5; 19 g5, Nh7; 20 Qe3.

Reknowned as a defensive specialist, Paulsen is cooking on offense now. Black misses his QN, which inhibits the break a5.

20 ..., f6; 21 a5!, Ng5.

Black sees no attack and no decent ending in 21 ..., fg; 22 ab as in 22 ..., Kb8; 23 Ra8!, Ka8; 24 c7. Better is 21 ..., fg; 22 ab, Bc6, but all prospects are miserable in the long run.

22 Kh2, ba; 23 Ra5, b6; 24 Ra7, Bc6; 25 c5!, bc; 26 Qc5!



The horrible truth dawns that 26 ..., dc; 27 Rc7, Kb8; 28 Rg7, Kc8; 29 Rg6 threatening 30 Bg5 for one thing.

26 ..., Qe8 27 Qa5, Ne6; 28 Rc1, g5; 29 Qa6, Kd7; 30 Rc6, gf; 31 Rd6 1-0

Morphy, Paulsen, and Anderssen had built a corpus of games upon the theoretical structures erected by Philidor, the Modenese masters, and Greco. Chess was ripe for someone to codify the experience of the past into more comprehensive and profound general principles for the benefit of the chess world. That man was to be Wilhelm Steinitz, "the law giver" as some would say. Steinitz taught primarily through his annotations first in *The Field*, a London newspaper, and later his work as editor and virtually the sole contributor for *The International Chess Magazine*, which he published beginning in 1883 from New York.

(to be continued)

USCF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA TOURNAMENT CLEARINGHOUSE

ZIP CODES **938-61**

JohnSumares 938 Clark Avenue, #45
Mountain View, CA 94090

CALENDAR

JANUARY

8-9 Berkeley: Piece of the Action

15-16 San Rafael, 7th North Bay Open

29-30 Sacramento, Capitol Open

22-23 Chico: Chico Open

FEBRUARY

19-21 Berkeley: President's Day

19-21 San Jose: City College Open

MARCH

12-13 Davis, Second Davis Open — see ad p.

APRIL

1-3 San Jose, National Chess Congress
see Chess Life ad

8-9 San Francisco Class Championships

29-1 San Jose, National High School Team
Championships

(Marthinsen)

(Gordon)

(Rowe)

(Goodall)

(Sierra)

(Manning)

Boichberg)

(Goodall)

(Goichberg)

TOURNAMENT ORGANIZERS

CLEARINGHOUSE NOTE: I have only included the organizers who actually have a tournament announced in this issue. If you wish to be included in the upcoming re-revised list, please send me a postcard with your name, club (if applicable), address, and telephone number by JUNE 1, 1982.

AH Alfred Hansen, 1035 Whitwell Rd., Hillsborough 94010 (415)
342-1137

AL Andy Lazarus, ASUC/Superb; 201 Student Union; Berkeley,
CA 94720; (415) 658-4454.

AM Art Marthinsen (Ross Valley CC) 3 Locksley Ln., San Rafael
94901

DQ Dave Quarve (Fresno CC) 833 E. Home Ave., Fresno 93712
(209) 485-8708

DH DAVE HUMPAL (Merced CC) 1695 Union Ave., Merced
95340 (209) 723-3920

FS Francisco Sierra (San Jose City Coll/San Jose State CC) 663
Bucher Ave., Santa Clara 95951 (408) 241-1447

JH Jim Hurt (LERA CC) P.O. Box 60541, Sunnyvale 94088

MG Mike Goodall, 2420 Atherton St., -6 Berkeley 94704 (415)
548-9082

MM Mike Mustafa, 1750 - 26th Ave. Oakland 94601

RB Roy Bobbin, 988 Farris Dr., San Jose 95111 (408) 578-8067

RG Romana & Robert Gordon, P.O. Box 160354, Sacramento
95816 (916) 444-3039

DR Dick Rowe (Chico CC) 2520 Alamo Ave., Apt B;
Chico 95926 (916) 343-2696

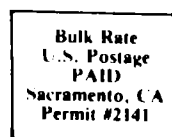
TY Ted Yudacufski (Monterey Chess Center) P.O. Box 1308,
Monterey 93940 (408) 372-9790

CHESS VOICE
4125 Zephyr Way
Sacramento, Ca 95821

KERRY H LAWLESS
1761 CARPENTIER ST (UPPER)
SAN LEANDRO CA 94577

05/83 T

Time Value Matter



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

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 Wostnei, faculty advisor, (415) 239-3518 (days).

Burlingame-San Mateo CC — Thursdays 7:30-11:30 Burlingame Recreation Center, 850 Burlingame Avenue — (415) 342-1117.

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 11 p.m., Lockheed Employees Recreation Association, Auditorium, Java and Mathilda. 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 Chess Club — Friday nights 7-12 101 North Bascom Avenue at the Blind Center, San Jose Roy Bobbin (408) 576-8067.

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-210, Chico Sr. HS, 901 Esplanade. Dick Rowe TD, (916) 343-2696.

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

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

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

Merced CC — Friday 7-11 p.m. Scout Hut in Applegate Park (Near 26th and N St.s) Danid Humpal (209) 723-3920.

Stockton CC — Mondays 6-9 p.m. Seifert Recreation Center. Joe Attanasio 483-3092.

East Bay

Berkeley CC — Fridays, 7:30 p.m. to 1:30; Berkeley YMCA, 2001 Allston Way, USCF rated tourneys, Alan Glascoe (415) 652-5324.

Discovery Bay CC (Byron) — Just getting started. Contact Ed Marnell at (415) 276-5754.

Fremont Chess Club — Fridays from 7-11 p.m. Fremont Community Church and Christian School (side entrance left) 39700 Mission Blvd. (near Stevenson Blvd.)

Lakeview CC meets Saturdays 2-5:30 2-5:30 Lakeview Library, 550 El Embarcadero, Oakland. Kenn Fong (415) 834-1576.

Martinez CC — Mondays (except 1st), 1111 Ferry St., Eric Wernes (415) 228-4777.

U.C. Campus CC — Thursdays, 7 p.m.-midnight, 4th Fl., Student Union, Univ. of Calif. (Berkeley) campus. Speed chess. Alan Benson (415) 843-0661.

Walnut Creek CC — Tuesdays, 1650 North Broadway (behind the library), 7:30 p.m. Saleh Mujahed.

North Bay

NAPA CC — Thursdays, 7-11 p.m., Napa Com. Coll. Cafeteria. Bill Poindexter (707) 252-4741.

Occidental CC — Mondays, 8-midnight, at the Yellow Lizard Deli (behind Pannizzera's Mkt.). Contact Moses Moon, Box 192, Occidental, CA 95465.

Ross Valley CC (San Anselmo) — Tuesdays, 7 p.m., San Anselmo Parks and Rec. office, 1000 Sir Francis Drake Blvd. Art Marthinsen (415) 456-1540.

Vallejo CC meets Fridays 7:30-11:30 Vallejo Community Center, 225 Amador St. G.H. Rasmussen (707) 642-7270.

Santa Rosa CC — Fridays, 7-10 p.m., Barnett Hall, Rm. 142, Santa Rosa JC. Al Fender (707) 433-6058.

North Coast

Mendocino CC — Tuesdays, Sea Gull Cellar Bar, Hotel Mendocino, evenings. Tony Miksak, Box 402, Mendocino, CA 95460.

Ukiah CC — Mondays 7-10:30 p.m., Senior Citizens Center, 497 Leslie St., Matt Sankovich (707) 462-8632.

South Coast

Calusa CC (San Luis Obispo) — Calif. Polytechnic State Univ. George Lewis, A.S.I. Box 69 — Cal Poly, San Luis Obispo, CA 93407.

Monterey Chess Center — Monday through Friday, 4:30-10 p.m., Sat.-Sun., 2-10 p.m., 430 Alvarado St. Ted Yudacufski (408) 372-9790