

# CALIFORNIA CHESS JOURNAL

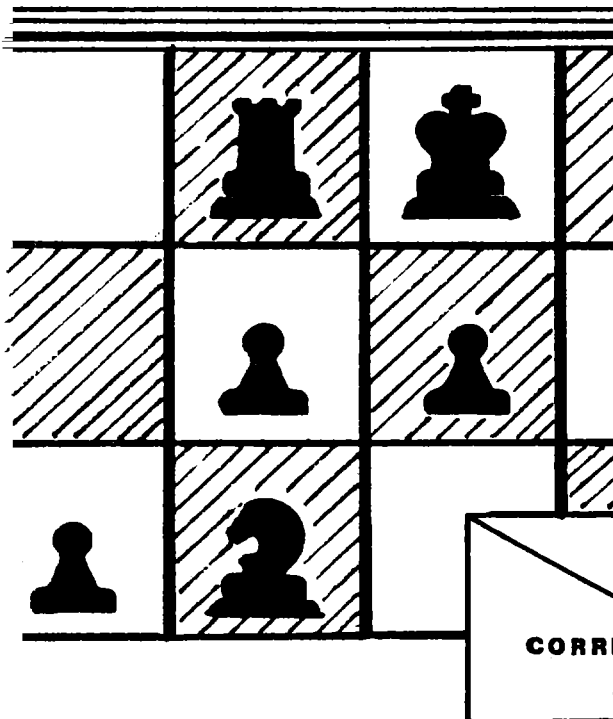
Vol.2

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January

1988

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**This issue:**

**For the Young Player**

**Peoples Tnmt.**

**Pan - Am. 1987**

**Speed Chess**

**FM Craig Mar at the Berkeley Simul**

**Photo Max Grober**

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#### Candidates' Matches

Seven Players survive the first round of matches in Saint John, Canada

1. Nigel Short 3.5 - Gyula Sax 1.5
2. Lajos Portisch 3.5 - Rafael Vaganian 2.5
3. Artur Yusupov 3.5 - Jaan Ehlevest 1.5
4. Jan Timman 3.5 - Valery Salov 2.5
5. Jon Speelman 4 - Yasser Seirawan 1
6. Johann Hjartarson 4.5 - Victor Korchnoi 3.5
7. Kevin Spraggett 6.5 - Andre Sokolov 5.5

Quarter Finals will be: Karpov - Hjartarson,  
Short - Speelman, Portish - Timman, Yusupov - Spraggett.

## N4C Syntex Ch. February 6 - 7, 1988

Despite the changes in format this tournament can be called a success. The prize fund of \$ 2480 was distributed as follows:

### OPEN

1st G. Darcy (2426), 4 pts \$ 200  
2nd P. Thiel (2206), 3 1/2 \$ 120  
**Under 2400**

1st - 5th 3 pts. and \$ 36 each  
C. Powell (2390); P. Cornelius (2351); W. Wharton (2342); R. Anderson (2316); C. Hart (2302).

### Under 2300

1st - 2nd 3 pts. and \$ 90 each  
K. Vickers (2286); S. Schonhaut (2267)

### Under 2200

1st - 2nd 2 1/2 pts. and \$ 90 ea.  
P. Rejto (2191); R. Haselden (2112)

### Under 2100

1st Doug Lee (2014) 2 1/2 \$ 120  
2nd - 4th 2 pts. and \$ 20 each  
S. Hewett (2080); G. Smith (2067)  
C. Cartwright (2061)

### Under 2000

1st S. Shaw (1919) 2 1/2 \$ 120  
2nd D. Lieberman (1945) 2p \$ 60

### Under 1900

1st - 2nd 2 pts. and \$ 90 each  
W. Mark Achneider (1816);  
Ursula Foster (1812)

### RESERVE

#### Under 1800

1st - 2nd 3 1/2 pts and \$ 90 each  
R. Kiger (1798); A. Rapoport (1743)

#### Under 1700

1st S. Cohen (1686) 3 1/2 \$ 120  
2nd - 3rd 3 pts. and \$ 30 each  
M. deMarothy (1659); B. Hoffman (1607).

#### Under 1600

1st John Connell (1557) \$ 120  
2nd Arthur Johnson (1531) \$ 60  
continued in 3rd column

## 15th Annual Peoples Tnmt.

Berkeley, February 13 - 15, 1988

**Nick deFirmian, Cris Ramayrat, Marc Leski, and Dov Gorman tie for first with 4 1/2 points each and divide the \$ 1000 prize equally.**

This tournament drew about 180 players on a beautiful *Presidents Day weekend*.

Nick deFirmian, who had a solid lead before the start of round six, could not defend against a tiger like Cris Ramayrat and lost while a draw would have given him the sole first place.

TD's Andy Lazarus, Alan Glasscoe and Max Grober were responsible for a smooth sailing.

Other prize winners follow:

### Best under 2300

Curtis Carlson (2256) 3 pts. \$100  
**Expert**

Richard Lew (2154) 5 pts. \$ 225  
Tom Reikko (2194) 5 pts. \$ 225  
Romulo Fuentes (2105) 4 1/2 pts.  
Alan Bishop (2045) 4 1/2 pts.  
Thomas Weideman (2149) 4 1/2  
Joseph Welch (2084) 4 1/2 pts.  
\$20.00 each

### A-Section

James Stewart (1918) 5 1/2 pts.  
\$290.00

James Gibbs (1994) 5 pts. \$ 145  
Jonathan Flagg (1985) 4 1/2 pts.  
Jaime Roa (1918) 4 1/2 pts.  
\$ 37.50 each

### B-Section

Danni Ortiz (1782) 5 pts. \$ 210  
Glenn Tillman (1720) 5 pts \$210  
Myron Johnson (1748) 4 1/2 pts.  
Keith Massey (1732) 4 1/2 pts.  
\$ 35.00 each

### Reserve Section

James E. Wilson (unr) 5 pts \$150  
John Quambusch (unr) 4 1/2 \$75  
best under 1400 and 3rd place:  
Rene Poitevin, Vincent Saguid (1376), and Edward Wong (1371)  
4 points each \$ 30 each.

## Third Annual Young Peoples Tnmt.

Three players tie for first with 4 points each: Jonathan Brown (1356), Stephen Shaughnessy (1234), Zachary Mason (1122).  
2nd place: Alexe Holub (1165)  
3 1/2 points.

---

## Syntex Tnmt. cont.:

### Under 1500

1st Eli Ben-Shoshan (1477) 3 pts  
\$ 120

2nd - 4th Sandy Pincus (1480),  
Sam Fouts (1444), and Pablo Marquez (1436) 2 pts. and \$ 20 each.

### Under 1400

1st Art Mlodozieniec (1356) 3 pts  
\$ 60

2nd Edmund Larenas (1397) 1 pt  
\$ 30

### Under 1300

1st Michael Heggarty (1292)  
2 points \$ 30

### Under 1200

1st Steve Ross (1168) 2 pts \$ 30

### Unrated

1st Steven, J. Clarke 3 pts \$ 120  
2nd P. Abellana 2 1/2 pts \$ 60  
3rd St. DeKeczer 2 pts \$ 30.

# Guide to Attacking Play (Part 1)

All high rated players are proficient in the art of attack. Their skill is in execution and setting up the positions where attacks are possible. When the winning coup arrives most players 2000 and above can find a mate in 3 as well as the world champion. But how to obtain these crushing positions? Here are some tips:

1. Look for a majority of pieces around the king. If you have more pieces swarming than he has defending, the zone around the king is sure to collapse.

2. His queen is elsewhere. The queen is a strong defensive piece. When you have a queen that can run wild, an attack will surely be strong.

3. Look to sacrifice on the K-bishop 6 square. This is often a key attacking spot. The only piece which is ineffective there is a rook. Any other piece is usually crushing when placed there with the queen alongside.

4. Try to spot forced sequences of moves involving checks which may lead to mate or win of material.

5. The knight is often better than a rook in cooperating with the queen since it can penetrate pawns surrounding the king.

Here is a game that taught me a lot when I was an A-player:

July 1976  
J. Peters (2434) vs.  
Christiansen (2518)

- |        |      |
|--------|------|
| 1. e4  | c5   |
| 2. Nf3 | Nc6  |
| 3. d4  | cd   |
| 4. Nd4 | Nf6  |
| 5. Nc3 | e5!? |

The Pelikan Variation, then very popular but nowadays seen only occasionally, leads to tactical play.

- |          |      |
|----------|------|
| 6. Ndb5  | d6   |
| 7. Bg5   | a6   |
| 8. Na3   | b5   |
| 9. Bxf6! | .... |

The 2 bishops aren't important here, but White's control over d5, is.

- |         |    |
|---------|----|
| 9. ...  | gf |
| 10. Nd5 | f5 |

This is admittedly very dubious looking, but these moves are the main line for Black!

- |         |      |
|---------|------|
| 11. Bd3 | .... |
|---------|------|

This is one of White's three main attacking systems, the others being 11. ef, 11. Bxb5!?

- |           |      |
|-----------|------|
| 11. ...   | Be6  |
| 12. c3    | Bg7  |
| 13. Qf3?! | .... |

This line was in its infancy and Peters loses the initiative. It's now well known that 13. Qh5! is best.

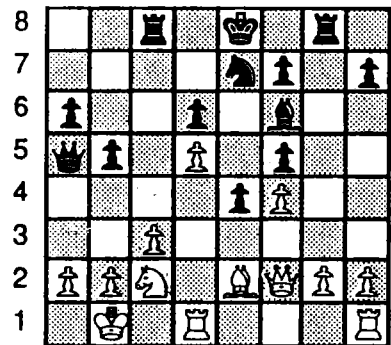
- |           |      |
|-----------|------|
| 13. ...   | Bxd5 |
| 14. ed    | e4!  |
| 15. Qg3   | Be5  |
| 16. f4    | Bf6  |
| 17. 0-0-0 | Ne7  |
| 18. Be2   | Rc8  |

by  
FM Craig Mar

- |         |      |
|---------|------|
| 19. Nc2 | Qa5  |
| 20. Kb1 | Rg8  |
| 21. Qf2 | .... |

An innocent looking move. The following sac is unbelievable.

Christiansen



a b c d e f g h

Peters

Black to move

- |         |        |
|---------|--------|
| 21. ... | Rxc3!! |
|---------|--------|

This sacrifice of a rook can lead to further sacrifices! Just how far Larry had seen is shown after 22. Qe1 Rg2 23. bc Re2! 24. Qe2 Qc3 25. Kc1 Qb2+ 26. Kd2 Nd5 27. Ke1 Nf4! 28. Qf2 Bh4!! and Black wins the queen.

- |          |      |
|----------|------|
| 22. bc   | Qxc3 |
| 23. Rd4! | .... |

Not the natural 23. Kc1 because of .... Qb2+ 24. Kd2 Bc3+ picking up the knight on c2.

- |         |        |
|---------|--------|
| 23. ... | Nxd5!? |
|---------|--------|

23. ... e3! is a solid way to regain the lost material, but Larry goes for more.

a rook, makes a quiet developing move, amazing!

25. Bf1 Rc8

Black possesses a tremedoes bind for his rook, three extra pawns, and equality of material with BxR any time he wants.

26. g3 Qc5

27. R1d2 ....

White is a full rook ahead, but his pieces have no scope because they're bunched together.

27. ... Nc3+

28. Kc1 Na2+

29. Kd1 Nc3+

30. Ke1 Nb1

Black is satisfied now, having 4 pawns for the piece, he looks to play an endgame.

31. Kd1 Nd2

32. Rd2 Bc3

Black goes for more material gain as material gets traded down.

33. Ne3 Bd2

34. Qd2 d5!

35. Nd5+ Kf8

36. Ne3 Ke8

The two outside passed pawns are decisive in the endgame.

37. Ke2 Rd8

38. Qc2 Qc2

39. Nc2 a5

40. Ke3 b4

41. Nd4 Rd5

42. h3 Rc5

43. Kd2 Ke7

0 : 1

## FM Mar gives Simul in Berkeley

by Max Grober

**F**IDE Master and  
*California Chess*  
*Journal* columnist

Craig Mar provided a holiday treat for the members of the Berkeley Chess Club on December 11, taking on all comers in a simultaneous exhibition. Playing with his accustomed verve and elan, FM Mar racked up the impressive score of:

+11, = 4, - 0.

The four players who held their ground against the exhibitor were a mixed group: NM Peter Yu, expert Scott Hewett, A-player Steven Hanamura, and B-player Nick Casares, Jr.

The most closely watched game in the event was the battle of the genera-

tions, Craig Mar vs. Henry Mar. On the chessboard, at least, the younger man had the better of it.

The event was organized by Henry Mar, who is now one of the directors of the Berkeley Chess Club, and Alan Glasscoe.

It is pleasant to report that many of the participants were playing in their first simul, and were delighted by their chance to meet one of the strongest masters in California. It was a reminder of the great value of such events in promoting our game. All of the participants and spectators are grateful to FM Mar for his fine exhibition.

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### Other Club News:

The Campbell / Kolty Chess Club started the 1988 Class Championship on Feb. 17. Next round Feb. 24, 7 PM. Next tournament: Hurdle Race March 30 - May 4, SSS  
Winners - Kolty Tnmt.  
"Good Luck in 88"

#### Section I:

1st Richard Koepcke 4 1/2 pts.  
2nd Fred Mayntz 4 pts.

Best A

David Betanco and William Bricker 3 1/2 pts. each

#### Section II

1st Henry Blume 4 1/2 pts.  
2nd and best B

K. Baloun and M. Peters, 4 pts.

#### Section III

1st Ferris Simpson, 5 pts.  
2nd and best C

Pat Mayntz and P. Marquez 4 pts  
Best D: J. Whitworth and K. Haight 3 pts. each

## For the Young Player

### The Fight for the Center, Part 4

by Erik Osbun

The closure of the center with the creation of a *Pawn Chain* does not absolve the creator from the responsibility of precision placement and timing of his moves. This responsibility actually becomes greater, because the time element effect is stretched over long sequences of moves that must be foreseen and executed correctly. The psychological pressure caused by the need to find the lengthy move sets in "retarded time" frequently leads to failure.

The guide to good play in such circumstances is to have or acquire a feeling as to just how the tension may be maintained in heavy caliber positions. The skill can be developed by the diligent study of master games and putting your deductions into practice constantly. Above all learn to avoid static dead ends whenever possible, because then the opponent may assume the initiative.

Such happenings are well illustrated by the following game played near the beginning of my personal chess experience. It has a special story attached to it that I will treasure always. George Koltanowski's simultaneous exhibition against 30 awarded 3 draws only, one of which was my game. A few weeks after the

exhibition Koltanowski visited Santa Rosa ( my home town and his in 1950 ) and called me over to his hotel room to analyze the game. I tried to demonstrate my possible winning line, not very successfully as I recall. However, as the result of my effort in this game he awarded me a really fine prize: a copy of the Tschigorin Memorial tournament book of 1947 in Russian, an event won by Botvinnik. The man encouraged youth at all times!

#### Giuoco Piano

Sonoma Chess Festival Simultaneous Exhibition, July 21, 1957.  
**White: George Koltanowski**  
**Black: Erik Osbun**

- |        |     |
|--------|-----|
| 1. e4  | e5  |
| 2. Nf3 | Nc6 |
| 3. Bc4 | Bc5 |
| 4. 0-0 | d6  |
| 5. c3  | Bb6 |
| 6. d4  | Qe7 |

The closed or "strong point" variation, which I advertised as "a quiet and virtually fail-safe alternative" to 5. ... Bg4 in Part 2 of this series of articles. It was a favorite of Dr. Max Euwe, who won some fine games with the variation and analyzed it for the public (*Chess Review*, 1961, pp. 45-47). As he put it:

The fundamental principle in this variation is the maintenance of the Black Pawn on e5. The consequences of this strategy, however, are not yet fully clear. On the one hand, Black's position is certainly secured against surprise attack; and, moreover, many situations arise in which Black may achieve a promising initiative. On the other, however, it seems that White still disposes of attacking possibilities at a later stage. He does so principally in view of the broad front behind which his pieces have ample mobility for building up the most efficient aggressive formation possible.

7. d5        ....

Koltanowski aborts the tension in the center in order to subject his young opponent to the difficulties of a heavy caliber positional struggle. However, the advance of the d-Pawn results in the theoretical clarification of Black's problem, and that factor favors the studious youngster.

White could pose more difficult problems for Black by continuing 7. h3 Nf6 8. Re1, maintaining the dynamic tension

in the center as did Morphy in a casual game vs. A. de Rivière, Paris, 1863.

De Rivière was possibly the first to reply 8. ... h6?! 9. a4 a5?, and now Morphy could have straightaway brought to task the weakness of Black's last by 10. Bb5 Bd7 11. Na3 followed by Nc4. More appropriate was 9. ... a6, although then White gets the advantage with 10. b5! 0-0 11. Ba3, as first demonstrated in the match game Spielmann-Eliskases, Vienna, 1936, and subsequently in the game Markland-Stoica, Graz, 1972. White must be as forthright as Spielmann was, for if 10. Na3?! g5!, and Black gets sharp counter-chances as shown in the game Honfi-Damjanovic, Sarajevo, 1966.

It was Euwe who devised Black's most reliable defense, 8. ... 0-0, and now:

1) 9. a4 a6 10. b4 Kh8!  
11. Ba3 Ng8 12. b5?! Na5  
13. Nxe5? (13. Bd3 f6 14. Nbd2 is still about equal) f6!  
14. Bxg8 fe5 15. Ba2 ed, and Black won in the game Van Scheltinga-Euwe, Maastricht, 1946.

2) 9. a4 a6 10. Na3 Kh8!  
11. Nc2 Ng8 12. Ne3 Ba7  
13. Nd5?! (13. Nf5 is better) Qd8  
14. Be3 f6 15. b4 Nce7  
16. de? Nxd5 17. Bxd5 Bxe3  
18. Rxe3 fe5 19. Bb3 Qf6, and Black found excellent chances and won in the game Contedini - Euwe, Leipzig, 1960.

3) 9. Na3 Kh8! 10. Nc2 Nd8  
11. b3 Be6 12. Bd3?! Ng8  
13. Ne3 f6 14. Nd5 Qf7! 15. c4?  
(Better is 15. Nxb6 ab6 16. Be3) Bxd4  
16. Nxd4 ed4 17. Bc2 c6 18. Nf4 c5  
19. Qd3 g5! and Black obtained the better chances and won in the game Rossolimo-Euwe, Gijon, 1951. Actually, White's best in this line is 12. Bf1 Ng8 13. Ne3 f6  
14. Nd5 Qf7, and only then 15. c4 Ba5  
16. Re2 Nc6?! (16. ... c6 17. Ne3 c5 is the most satisfactory) 17. Bb2 ed?  
(17. ... Nce7 is necessary) 18. Nxd4 Nxd4  
19. Bxd4 Qd7 20. Qc2 Ne7  
21. Nxe7 Qxe7 22. g3 with a highly favorable position for White who went on to win in the game Bouwmeester-Euwe, Dutch Champ., 1952. This last game may be found as No. 23 in the book by Euwe and Meiden: The Road to Chess Mastery.

7. ... Nd8

The alternative 7. ... Nb8 is inferior, for then 8. Bd3 Nf6 9. Nbd2 a6 10. Nc4 Ba7 11. a4 0-0 12. b4 Ne8 13. Qc2 g6 14. Bh6 Ng7 15. Ne3 f6 16. Rae1 Rf7 17. Kh1 Nd7 18. g4 Nf8 19. Rg1 allows White to apply full-board prophylaxis as happened in the game Eliskases-Grünfeld, Mährisch-Ostrau, 1933. This game is featured as No. 3 in the book by Tartakower and Dumont: 500 Master Games of Chess.

Another path after 7. ... Nb8 is 8. a4 a6 ♀ h3 Nf6 10. a5 Ba7 11. Bd3 Nbd7 12. b4 0-0 13. Qc2 Re8 14. c4 Nf8 15. Be3 h6 (by transposition Brieger-Bagby, California Open Champ., Fresno, 1955), and now 16. Nbd2 followed by c5 soon would have given Black difficult problems to solve. The Lasker principle that you must attack from your point of strength was forgotten by Brieger, who played to Black's strength with 16. Nc3?! g5 17. Kh2? Ng6 18. Ne2 Nh5 19. N3g1 Kh7 20. Qd2 Rg8 21. g3 Bd7 22. Ra2 Ng7 23. Bxa7 Rxa7 24. f4 gf 25. gf ef 26. Nxf4 Ne5 27. Qe3 Raa8 28. Rg2 Nf5! 29. Qd2 Nh4 30. Rxg8 Rxg8 31. Qe3 Qg5 32. Be2 Ng2 33. Resigns. Why did White not play c5?

8. a4 a6

This is better than 8. ... a5, which would give White an undeserved foothold on the light-colored squares.

9. a5 ....

Euwe gives 9. b4 Bg4 10. Be2 Nf6 11. Nbd2 0-0 12. Ba3 Nd7 with good prospects for Black, since ...f5 is coming.

9. ... Ba7

10. Bg5?! ....

A blow in water. If this Bishop is to be developed, then 10. Be3 is correct.

10. ... Nf6

10. ... f6, although basically sound, would cramp the black Knights.

11. Nbd2 h6

12. Bh4? ...

A very consequent decision which enables Black to bring the White King position under siege rather quickly due to the vulnerability of this piece. 12. Be3 is the prudent choice.

12. ... g5

13. Bg3 Nh5

14. Kh1 Nf4

15. b4 h5

16. h4 ....

This weakening is forced.

16. ... f6!

17. Ne1 Ng6!

Black skillfully maintains the tension and thereby preserves his flank attack.

18. Be2 Qh7

19. Ndf3 Nf7

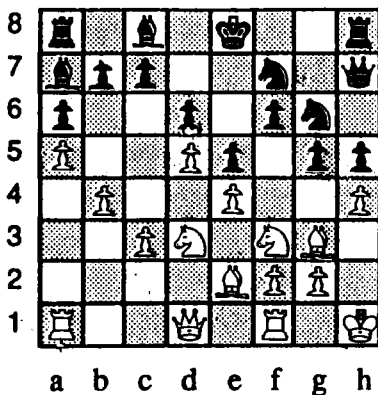
The Steinitzian Knight participates in the maintenance. Can this action be termed "overprotection?"

20. Nd3 ....

White decides to voluntarily give up a Pawn in order to bring the black Pawn chain under attack. This is the point of the regroupment initiated on his 17th turn, and is practically the only reasonable aggressive course open to him.

*How does Black maintain the tension and make a threat too?*

See diagram on top of next column.



20. ... Bg4

Finally a true threat to win material is the culmination of the maintenance operation, whereby a more perfect liquidation may be achieved.

21. c4 Bxf3

22. Bxf3 gh

23. Bh2 Ng5

24. c5 h3

25. Rc1 Nh4

Black is able to force the position with his very strong Knights, evidence that Black's initiative has grown.

26. Re1 ...

Koltanowski trembled as he made this move. He had fully realized the strength of the black Knights by now. I indulge in this human observation even now, because is this not the real wool and warp of the simultaneous exhibition?

26. ... Nhx3?

Weak. I could not realize the advantage in my first encounter with a master. I remember a fog or film covering my entranced eyes. It disappeared with a mild sweat as Koltanowski replied

without hesitation.

It is now obvious that Black can play to win with 26. ... hg+ 27. Bxg2 Nxxg2 28. Kxg2 Nxe4 (28. ... Qd7 29. Re3 Qg4+ 30. Qxg4 hg4 31. Bg3 Kd7 may indeed collar the Pawn, but at the cost of the initiative), e.g.:

1) 29. Qe2 Rg8+ 30. Kh1 Rg4 31. Rc4 Nxc5! 32. Nxc5 (not 32. Rxg4 Nxd3) Rxc4 33. Qxc4 dc5 34. bc Qf5, followed by 0-0-0 and Black should win.

2) 29. Rc4 Rg8+ 30. Kf1 (30. Kh1 Rg4 31. Qe2 is variation 1) Qf5 31. Rxc4 Qh3+ 32. Ke2 Qxh2 and Black should win.

3) 29. cd Nxd6, followed by ... 0-0-0 with a winning game. A sacrifice by White on e5 apparently does not work.

27. gf3 0-0

Black realizes what he has done and recovers his composure with this move.

28. Qe2 Rae8

A prophylactic measure directed against 29. f4.

29. Nb2 ....

With the intention of increasing the pressure on Black's Pawn chain with Nc4, but this plan never comes to fruition because Black still retains a share of the initiative.

To be considered with trepidation is 29. f4!? ef!? 30. f3 c6! 31. Nxf4 (31. dc bc 32. cd Be3! 33. Rxc6? Nxe4! or 33. Rc4 Ne6 are satisfactory for

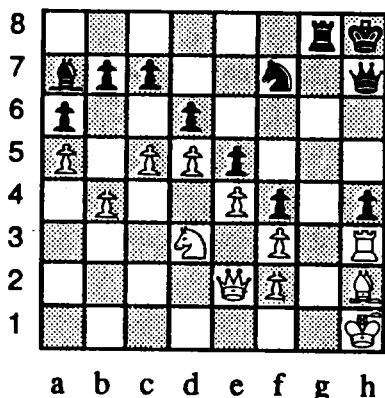


Black) cd 32. Nxd5 dc 33. bc Re6, and both sides have a chance game.

29. ... Kh8  
 30. Rg1 Nf7  
 31. Rg3 f5  
 32. Rxh3 f4  
 33. Nd3 h4

Whereby the white Rook is boxed in and 34. ... Ng5 threatens to win it.

34. Rg1 Rg8  
 35. Rxg8+ Rxg8



*How does White save his trapped Rook?*

36. Bxf4! ....

A beautiful and carefully prepared move which saves the day for White. There is no reasonable way for Black to prevent or divert the following Queen maneuver resulting in perpetual check.

36. ... ef4  
 37. Qb2+ Rg7  
 38. Qf6 Ng5  
 39. Qf8+ Rg8  
 40. Qf6+ Rg7  
 41. Qf8+ ....  
 Draw

### Appendix of Games for Study

Spielmann - Eliskases,  
 5th Match Game, Vienna, 1936.

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bc4 Bc5 4. c3 Qe7 5. d4 Bb6 6. a4 a6 7. 0-0 d6 8. h3 Nf6 9. Re1 0-0 10. b4 h6 11. Ba3 Nd7 12. b5 Nd8 13. Nbd2 Qf6 14. Nf1 Ne6 15. Ne3 Ng5 16. Nxc5 Qxc5 17. ba ba 18. a5! Bxa5 19. Bc1 Bb6 20. Nf5 Qf6 21. Re3 Nb8 22. Nxc7! Kxc7 23. Qh5 Kh7 24. Rf3 Qg6 25. Qh4 Nd7 26. Rg3 Qf6 27. Bg5 Qg7 28. Be7 Qh8 29. Qh5! Nf6 30. Qf3! Rg8 31. Bxf6 Rxc3 32. fg3 Qg8 33. Bd5 Rb8 34. Kh2 a5 35. de de 36. Bxe5 Be6 37. Bxc6 fe6 38. Rd1 Qg6 39. Rd7+ Kg8 40. Rg7+ Qxc7 41. Bxc7 Kxc7 42. c4 Re8 43. c5! Ba7 44. Qc3+ e5 45. Qxa5 Bb8 46. Qb5 Kf7 47. g4 Resigns

Markland - Stoica,  
 Student Olympiad, Graz, 1972.

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bc4 Bc5 4. c3 Qe7 5. d4 Bb6 6. 0-0 Nf6 7. Re1 d6 8. h3 h6 9. b4 a6 10. a4 0-0 11. Ba3 Re8 12. b5 Na5 13. Bd3 Nd7 14. Nbd2 Qf6 15. Bb2 Nf8 16. Nf1 Ng6 17. Ne3 c6 18. Ng4 Qd8 19. c4 h5 20. Ne3 Qf6 21. c5 dc 22. de Qd8 23. ba ba 24. Qc2 Nf4 25. Bf1 Be6 26. Nf5 c4 27. Nd6 Nd3 28.

Bxd3 cd3 29. Qxd3 Nc4 30. Bc3 Bc5 31. Rad1 Nxd6 32. ed6 Qb6 33. Rd2 f6 34. e5 fe 35. Rxe5 Bf7 36. Rg5 Resigns

Honfi - Damjanovic,  
 Sarajevo, 1966.

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bc4 Bc5 4. c3 Qe7 5. d4 Bb6 6. 0-0 d6 7. a4 a6 8. h3 Nf6 9. Re1 h6 10. Na3 (10. Be3 g5 11. de de 12. Bxb6 cb6 13. Nh2= Unzicker) g5!? 11. de (11. Nxc5? is Reggio-Tarrasch, Monte Carlo, 1903) de 12. Nh2 g4! 13. hg Rg8 14. g5 hg 15. Be3 Bxe3 16. Rxe3 Rh8 17. Bd5? Qf8! 18. Bxc6+ bc6 19. Qf3 Qh6 20. Qg3 Ng4! 21. Rd3 Be6 22. f3 Nxc2 23. Qxe5 g4 24. Qxc7 Rc8 25. Qe5 Nxf3+ 26. gf3 Qh1+ 27. Kf2 Rh2+ 28. Ke3 Qxf3+ 29. Kd4 c5+ 30. Resigns

van Scheltinga - Euwe,  
 Maastricht, 1946.

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bc4 Bc5 4. 0-0 d6 5. c3 Bb6 6. d4 c7 7. a4 a6 8. h3 Nf6 9. Re1 0-0 10. b4 Kh8! 11. Ba3 Ng8 12. b5 Na5 13. Nxe5? f6 14. Bxc6 fe5 15. Ba2 ed 16. Nbd2 Bxc3! 17. Nf3 Bg4 18. cd ab 19. Qd3 Bxf3 20. gf3 Qg5+ 21. Kf1 Nc4 22. Bc1 Qh5 23. ab Rxf3 24. Bxc4 Rxa1 25. Qd1 Rxc1 26. Resigns

continued on page 13

## Yale First at '87 PAN - AM.S

by Peter Yu

The run-away champions of the 1987 Pan-American Intercollegiate Team Championships were one of the strongest teams ever to compete in this annual event held December 26-30. Yale University, with U.S. Junior Champ IM Patrick Wolff (2566), John Litvinchuk (2475), Joe Waxman (2258), Andrew Metrick (2195), took \$600 and first place with a convincing 7 1/2 points, drawing only to Baruch "A". Meanwhile, the struggle for second through tenth ended with Toronto, a perennial favorite led by FM Ian Findlay, earning 6 1/2 pts. and \$400; last year's co-champ, Harvard University, finished third with 6 pts. and \$300. It appears that even with the addition of freshman FM Danny Edelman and an overly popularized "Grandmaster in Residence," the Crimson couldn't defend their title against their Ivy League rival's formidable competition.

At fourth and fifth place were Baruch College "A" of New York city and University of Minnesota, each with 5 1/2 pts. and \$175. Finally, sixth through tenth place, in tie-break order, went to: City College of New York, last year's other co-champ Univ. of Chicago, Univ. of Arkansas, U.C. Berkeley, and

Rhode Island College "A", all at 5 pts. and earning \$110.

Although fourth seeded with an average rating of 2255. U.C. Berkeley could only achieve a disappointing ninth place in this year's top-heavy 38-team field. Cal's first board, FM Dave Glueck (2465), who had the team's best individual score at 6-2, jokingly attributed this upset to jet-lag and an over-abundance of "Burger King" in the team's diet. Cal was the only team that had to travel from west of Minnesota. The rest of the team, which included Pan-Am "rookies" Matthew Ng (2241), Peter Yu (2189), Arasu Ganesan (2125), superstitiously noted that all of Cal's losses were to teams from the Big Apple. But all voodoo aside, ninth place is an improvement from last year's 10th place and Cal should be returning next year with an even stronger, and definitely more experienced team.

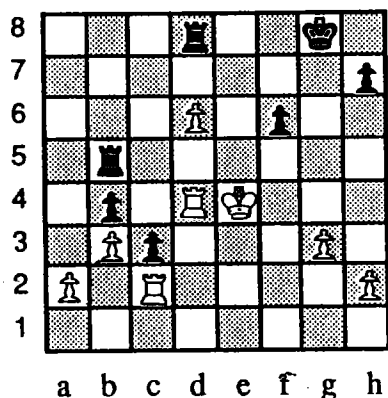
However, one person who won't be returning next year as the tournament organizer is L. Thad Rogers. Mr. Rogers will go down in chess annals as the only organizer who pulled a last-minute switcheroo with a major national event. Originally scheduled a year in advance in sunny Orlando, Florida, Mr. Rogers

changed the tournament site to Columbus, Ohio just two months before round one. Allegations say that after signing the bid contract, Mr. Rogers noted the fine print in the Orlando hotel's contract, and had to bail out to avoid financial catastrophe. The consequence of this last-minute change landed the Pan-Ams in frigid downtown Columbus, where there are no national banks, and the few existing restaurants close at 6 p.m. Even more unfortunate was the plight of Monterey's Defense Language Institute which had already bought non-refundable plane tickets to Orlando. They not only couldn't compete, but lost money for planning ahead! Hopefully, future Pan-Ams will not have such irresponsible organizing.

With all things said and done, the tournament itself was nonetheless very enjoyable. despite of one cheating incident by Worcester Polytech. "A" (two of their players were from another college), this author had a lot of fun playing chess on the intercollegiate level, meeting old and new friends from across the U.S., and being Ohioan FM Ben Finegold's "mad-house" partner. A very special thanks to Northern CA Chess Association for offering to help send Cal's team to the 1987 Pan-Ams.

Following are some interesting games by Cal players with notes by FM Glueck and this author. But we'll first start out with a nice endgame win by NM Ng which secured a match win against Univ. of Akron in round five.

From the diagramed position White, Ng, has to do something or else he'll lose his extra d-pawn.



White to move.

39. a4! ba 40. Rc3 a2 41. Ra4 Rb4+ 42. Rc4 Rb3 43. Ra2 Rd6 44. Rc7 Rb4+ 45. Kf3 Rb3+ 46. Kg4 Rbd3 47. Ra8+ Rd8 48. Raa7 R3d4+ 49. Kh5 Rd2 50. h4 Rd3 51. Rg7+ Kf8 52. Kh6 R3d5 53. Rh7 resigns.

1987 Pan-Am.s

Yu (2189) - Hrop (2077)

Univ. of Akron

English

1. c4 Nf6 2. Nc3 c5  
3. g3 d5 4. cd Nd5 5.

Bg2 Nc7 6. Nf3 Nc6  
7. 0-0 g6?! The usual move here is 7. ... e5 followed by 8. d3 Be7 9. Nd2 Bd7 10. Nc4 0-0 gambitting a pawn with some compensation (BCO), but 7. ... g6 is a line. 8. Qa4!? Apparently a new move. BCO and ECO both list 8. Na4 against which Black should reply 8. ... e5 9. b3 b5 10. Nc3 Rb8 11. Bb2 Bg7 12. Rc1 Ne6 13. Ne1! Bd7 14. Ne4 Qe7 15. Nd3 c4 16. bc bc 17. Rc4 Ned4! intending Be6 equalizing. White can also try for an advantage by 9. d3 Bd7 10. a3 Ne6 11. Be3 b6 12. b4! cb 13. d4! ed 14. Nd4 Rc8 15. ab Bb4!? but he might not have enough. My move is definitely worth a try. 8. ... Bd7 9. Qc4 e5 Black stops 10. d4! but he now has black-squared weaknesses. 10. d3 Be6 11. Qa4 Bg7 12. Ng5 Bd7 13. Qc4 Qe7 14. Nce4 b6 15. Nd6+! Kf8

Surprisingly, all of White's moves have been with tempo; undoubtedly due to Black's positional weaknesses. White now wins a pawn. If 15. ... Qd6? 16. Qf7+ Kd8 17. Qg7 threatening a family fork. 16. Qf7+ Here I considered 16. Ndf7, but after ... b5 paranoid images of trapped knights came racing through my mind. 16. ... Qf7 17. Ngf7 Rg8 18. f4 ... "Always open up the position when your opponent's king is stuck in the center." 18. ... ef

19. Rf4 Ne6 20. Rf1 Ke7 21. Nc4 b5 22. Ne3 Bd4 23. Kh1 Be3? Although exchanging when attacked is a good rule of thumb, Black is only helping out White in this position by swapping a crucial defender to develop White's last piece. 24. Be3 Raf8 25. Ng5 Ned4 26. Ne4! ... Fight fire with fire. 26. ... Rf5?! White gets the house after 26. ... Ne2? 27. Bg5+ Kd6 (not Ke8 28. Nd6 mate) 28. Bh3+. Although the actual move, sacrificing the exchange to relieve the pressure, isn't any better. 27. Bg5+ Ke8 28. Nd6+ Kf8 29. Nf5?! ... White mechanically takes the exchange when I could have played Ganesan's postmortem suggestion 29. e4!! winning at least a piece. If 29. ... Rf1+ 30. Rf1+ Kg7?? then 31. Rf7+ Kh8 32. Bf6+ Rg7 33. Rf8 mates. 29. ... gf 30. Bh6+ Ke7 31. e4 Rg6 32. Bd2 Ne5 33. ef Bf5 34. Rae1 Re6 35. Bg5+ Kd7 36. Rf5!? A bolt of lightning which stamps out Black's hopes of counterplay. 36. ... Nf5 37. Bh3 Nd3? A blunder; nevertheless Black would have been lost after either 37. ... Nf3 38. Rf1! or Ng4 38. Re6 Nf2+ 39. Kg2 Nh3 40. Re5 ... 38. Rd1 ... I suspect that Black hallucinated in his analysis and was planning to reply Nf2+. The game is now over. 38. ... Kc6

39. Rd3 Re1+ 40. Kg2 Nd4 41. Bg4 Rb1 42. b3 Rb2 43. Rd2 Rd2 44. Bd2 c4 45. bc bc 46. Bc3 Nb5 47. Bb4 Kd5 48. Kf2 Kd4 49. a4 Nc3 50. Bc3 Kc3 51. Bf5 Kb4 52. Bh7 Ka4 53. Ke2 Kb3 54. Kd2 Kb2 55. Bc2 c3+ 56. Kd3 resigns 1 : 0

FM Glueck (2465) vs.  
Weisblat (2117) / Case  
Western Reserve  
Sicilian Defense

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 d6 3. Nc3 ... To make Black think. Nc6 4. Bb4 e5 Improving on Finegold - Rao, U.S. Junior Championship 1987, which went g6 5. d4. White's idea was cd 6. Qd4 Nf6 7. e5 with advantage, but on 5. d4 he offered a draw! 5. a4 ... To stop a6 - b5 and thus keep the white-squared bishop active. 5. ... Nge7 Intending g6 - Bg7 - 0-0, etc. 6. d3 So if g6 7. Bg5 Bg7?! 8. Nd5 winning. 6. ... h6 7. 0-0 Be6 8. Nd2 ... Expecting g6 9. f4 with a normal game. 8. ... a6?! This encourages White to exchange his bad bishop for the good one on e6. 9. Bc4 Bc4?! The move d5 was better but White has the advantage in lines like 10. ed Nd5 11. Nd5 Bd5 12. Re1 Be7 13. Qg4 or 13. Bd5 Qd5 14. Nc4 ... 10. Nc4 Na5? The move g5, to stop f4,

may be best, but it looks horrible. 11. Na5 Qa5 12. f4 ... White is probably winning already. The position looks like a King's Gambit where Black has weakened himself with c5. 12. ... Nc6 13. fe Ne5 14. Bf4 ... Aiming for a good knight vs. bad bishop position. 14. ... Be7 15. Be5 de 16. Qh5 0-0 17. Qe5 Bf6? This forces White to play a winning sacrifice. Qd8 was better but then Black is just down a pawn. 18. Rf6! gf 19. Qf4!? ... The simple 19. Qf6 was also good but White can win in many ways. 19. ... Qb4? The best move was Kg7, I.E. 20. Nd5 Qd8 when Black might survive for a while. 20. Nd5 Qd4+ 21. Kh1 f5 This loses but Kg7 allows 22. Nc7. 22. Qh6 f6 (only move) 23. Qg6+ Kh8 24. Ne7 1:0 The only reasonable defense to 25. Qh6 mate is Qe3 but then 25. Qh5+ Kg7 26. Nf5+ with mate on g7.

FM Glueck vs.  
R.Young (2301)  
Baruch "A"

Sicilian Defense

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bb5 g6 4. 0-0 Bg7 5. c3 Nf6 6. Re1 0-0 7. h3 d5?! Usually Black delays this move until e4 is available for his N, i.e. Qc7 8. d4 cd 9. cd d5 10. e5 Ne4 - Glueck

- Rizzitano, Mass. 1982. 8. e5 Nd7 The move Ne8 with the idea Nc7-Ne6 is better. Now the knight on d7 has nowhere to go. 9. d4 cd 10. cd Nb6 11. Nc3 Bd7 12. Bf4 Rc8 13. Rc1 e6 This does not seem to work, but it is difficult for Black to free himself anyway. 14. b3 Restricting the Nb6. 14. ...f6? Since this fails, Ne7-Nf5 was better. 15. ef Qf6 16. Bc6! Since Qf4 loses a pawn, White grabs the Black squares. 16. ... Rc6 The move 16. ... bc planning c5 was possible but either 17. Be5 or 17. Bd6 is good. 17. Be5 Qf5 18. Qd2 Rfc8 Very natural, but... 19. Bg7 Kg7 20. Ne5 R6c7 21. Nd3! The best move of the game. White simultaneously neutralizes the pressure on the c-file and attacks the weak pawn e6. 21. ... Be8 22. Nc5 Re7 23. Re5 Qf6 24. Rce1 Bf7 25. R1e3 White is now clearly winning, and Black was already in time pressure...Ree8? 26. Nb7 A "chess" move from a "checkers" set-up. 26. ... Qe7 If Nd7, simply 27. Nd6. 27. Nc5 Rc5 Desperation. 28. dc Qc5 29. Ne4 Continuing the attack on the black squares 29. ... Qc7 30. Qb2 d4 31. Qd4 Rd8 32. Rd5+ (simplest) e5 33. Qe5+ Qe5 34. Re5 Rd1+ 35. Kh2 Nd5 36. Rf3 Re1 37. Rf7+ 1:0

**I. Vaks (2002)** [Case Western Reserve] vs. **A. Ganesan (2125)**  
**French Defense**  
 1. e4 e6 2. d4 d5 3. Nc3 Bb4 4. Bd2 Nf6!? [Avoiding the obscure complications of 4...dxe4. Another reasonable choice is 4...Ne7, which Alekhine felt was simplest.] 5. e5 Bxc3 6. Bxc3? [6. bxc3 was preferable] 6...Ne4 7. Bd3 Nxc3 8. bxc3 c5 [Black has reached a favourable form of the McCutcheon, as he has already begun his counterplay in the centre without having had to play...h6] 9. Qg4 Qa5? [Although tempting, this is too risky. Simplest is 9...g6 while 9...0-0 is analogous to a line of the Winawer, except that White lacks his dangerous QB and Black his defensive KN] 10. Qxg7 Qxc3+ 11. Ke2 Rf8 12. Nf3 Nc6 13. dxc5 [Clearly not 13 Ng5? Nxd4+ 14. Ke3 Nf5+ but interesting was 13. h4 Nxd4+ 14. Nxd4 Qxd4 15. h5] 13...Bd7 [Black's strategy is evident; He wishes to castle long and obtain counterplay against White's somewhat exposed King. In return, White should aim to consolidate and eventually capture on h7, when his own h-pawn will be a dangerous factor. Instead, White misjudges the position and wrongly believes that he has attacking chances.] 14. Rab1? [More to the point was 14. Qf6! e.g. 14...Qxc5 [14...h6!]?] 15. Rab1 b6 16. h4] 14...0-0-0 15.

Bxh7? [Already, White has to play circumspectly e.g. 15. Rb3 Qxc5 16. Rhb1 [or 16. Bxh7 Nb4 with counterplay] 16...Rg8 when both g2 and f2 prove vulnerable. 15. g3 might be best but then unclear is 15...f6 16. exf6 e5 with attacking chances.] 15...Nb4 [Again, 15...f6 might be possible.] 16. Rb3? [This is one mistake too many. Necessary was 16. Bd3 Rg8 17. Qxf7 Rxd2 when Black still has dangerous threats.] 16...Bb5+ 17. Kd1 [Not liking 17 Bd3 Qxc2+ (possibly White overlooked this) 18. Ke3 Qxc5+ 19. Nd4 Bc4! (less clear is 19...Bxd3 20. a3) 20. Rc3 Nc6 and Black is winning.] 17...Qa1+ 18. Kd2 Qxh1 19. Rxb4 Qf1! [Although the exchange up, Black must still play actively to prevent any counterchances.] 20. Qg3 [Preferable was 20. Ke3 Qe2+ 21. Kf4 Bc4 when Black retains his pressure.] 20...Rh8! 21. Nd4 [or 21. Bd3 Bxd3 22. cxd3 Rhg8 invading; 21. Ng5 Qe2+ 22. Kc3 d4+ 23. Kb3 d3] 21...Bc4 22. Bd3 [22. Qh4 Rxh7] 22...Bxd3 23. cxd3 Rhg8 24. Qf3 [24. Qh4 Rxd2 25. Nb5 Rxf2+ is too slow] 24...Rxd2 25. Ke3 Qc1+ [Going for more than 25...Qe1+ 26. Ne2 Qxb4 27. Qxg2] 26. Ke2 Rg1 [The threat of 27...Re1++ forces White's hand.] 27. Qxf7 Qe1+ 28. Kf3 Qxb4 29. Qxe6+ [Black gets there first after 29. Nxe6 Qg4+] 29...Kb8 30.

c6 [Desperation, with his flag about to fall. Still, 30 Qe7 Rc8 31. Qd6+ Ka8 32. Qd7 Rb8 leads nowhere.] 30...Qxd4 31. Qe7 Qg4+ 0:1 [32. Ke3 d4+ 33. Kd2 Qd1 mate.]

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### *For the Young Player continued*

Contedini - Euwe,  
 Olympiad, Leipzig, 1960.  
 1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bc4 Bc5 4. c3 Bb6 5. d4 Qe7 6. 0-0 d6 7. h3 Nf6 8. Re1 0-0 9. a4 a6 10. Na3 Kf8! 11. Nc2 Ng8 12. Ne3 Ba7 13. Nd5? Qd8 14. Be3 f6 15. b4 Nce7 16. de? Nxd5 17. Bxd5 Bxe3 18. Rxe3 fe 19. Bb3 Qf6 20. c4 (20. Ra2!?) Ne7 21. c5 dc 22. bc Ng6 23. Qd5? (23. Ra2!?) Bxh3! 24. gh3 Nh4! 25. Nxd4 Qxf2+ 26. Kh1 Qxe3 27. Nf5? Qxh3+ 28. Kg1 Rf6 29. Resigns

Rossolimo - Euwe, Gijon, 1951.  
 1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bc4 Bc5 4. c3 Qe7 5. d4 Bb6 6. 0-0 d6 7. h3 Nf6 8. Re1 0-0 9. Na3 Kh8! 10. Nc2 Nd8 11. b3 Be6 12. Bd3?! Ng8 13. Ne f6 14. Nd5 Qf7! 15. c4? Bxd4 16. Nxd4 ed4 17. Bc2 c6 18. Nf4 c5 19. Qd3 g5! 20. Nd5 Nc6 21. Qg3 Ne5 22. h gh! 23. Qxh4 Qg6 24. Kh1 Bxd5 25. cd5 Ne7 26. f4 Rg8 27. Qh3 Ng4 28. Kg1? Nxd5 29. Bd3 Ne3 30. Bd2? Nf2! 31. Kxf2 Qxg2+ 32. Qxg2 Rxd2+ 33. Kf3 Rag8 34. e5 R8g3+ and mates next move.

# Book Reviews

**Practical Chess Analysis** by Mark Buckley; Thinker's Press, 1987, 165 pp., \$16.95.  
Review by R.E. Fauber

Twenty-five years ago I spent a summer's month expending 16 hour days analyzing chess games. The goal was to understand how grandmasters generated sharp ideas and to plumb the tactical themes which allowed them to carry them out. The regimen of attacking unannotated game scores to loot them of their ideas paid off, but Mark Buckley's study program of the past eight years has yielded him a greater harvest of insight and understanding, which he shares with the readers in the admirably coherent pages of Practical Chess Analysis.

There are many books full of material on what to think about in chess, but there are almost none on how to think about these whats. Alexander Kotov's Think Like A Grandmaster has its moments but is crotchety in organization and exposition. It would have no illustrative use in a book, "Write Like a Grandmaster."

Buckley proves that you do not need a big name to have a big

understanding of chess. Furthermore, he writes with grace spiced with sly humor. For anyone seeking to improve their analytical skills or to sharpen their mind in preparation for a tournament this book repays study and restudy.

It is not a make-work piece, but the product of years of reflection. His article, "A Few Calculating Words" in the February-March, 1981 Chess Voice adumbrated his approach to analysis, and **Practical Chess Analysis** presents the finished, fruitful system.

Among the aspects of analysis Buckley Emphasizes "knowing" the board, its geography of ranks and diagonals, and the "aura" a piece gives off. This awareness of the kinetic energy of potential moves prompts the examination of continuations which expand the power of one's own pieces and limit that of the opponent's. He also stresses the need to avoid generalized thinking and the cultivation of intuition--the judgment carved from experience with similar positions.

An original pair of concepts informs Buckley's approach to threat analysis. Begin by search-

ing for the most dangerous looking threats and work down the hierarchy of violence to the ones which apply in the position. This process can stimulate the imagination to make use of wish-fulfillment to evolve cogent plans. Examine positions one wishes to achieve and then delve into the possibilities for intermediate moves which may indirectly advance toward the goal by generating threats in other directions.

To sharpen one's thinking requires having something to think about. After chapters on training the mind's eye, developing intuition, and preparing to analyze, Buckley proceeds to the element of planning--a central thesis of the book is that analysis is not strictly a process of finding decisive continuations -- and here Buckley falls into generalities. Yet the blandness is only occasional and followed by original insights such as "Sometimes... a player sees a forced line. Although the middle of the operation is not certain, this technique makes long calculations possible. In fact this linking of small plans gives the impression of inevitability found in well played games."

Another insight livens the con-

sideration of schematic thinking, the step-by-step achievement of goals toward which analysis strives. "Much can be learned about schematic play from studying older games, roughly the period 1880-1920. You often see grandiose plans, executed with flawless logic. The clash of schemes is clear because the loser is occupied with his own ideas and only defends when too late. Thus you see the entire development of each plan.

"In more modern games (since 1950), schemes are sharper and more tactical. These plans guide play for a few moves, become obsolete, and must be replaced. Intuition, foresight, and imagination are demanded to knit together multiple schemes."

An important reason Buckley is an apt teacher is that he is a player who is not king-oriented. When opportunity arises, he can play a mating attack with as much facility as anyone; but he does not aim for the king from the beginning. A calm, seraphic joy lights his face when he can set about some task such as establishing an outpost on an open file and building pressure behind it or tying the adversary to defense of a doubled pawn.

Such delight in formal plans robbed his play of power on occasion, and it was this quest for more power in his play which led

him to the course of study he now shares with us in this work.

The unhackneyed and apt game illustrations disclose the sweat behind Practical Chess Analysis. Careful study should add more power and clarity to anyone's play. If the price of \$16.95 seems stiff, it should be measured by how much enlightenment dots its pages and not by the number of pages themselves.

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### **The Offbeat Sicilian: - Unorthodox Ways to Win with White!**

by John Grefe;  
Paperback, Chess Enterprises,  
\$ 6.00

Review by Paul Lowry

**T**he title listed above is listed on the cover of this most recent book by IM John Grefe. On the first inside page the title is given as The Oddball Sicilian: Unorthodox Ways to Win with White and finally as The Oddball Sicilian on the list of offerings from Chess Enterprises, Inc. These various titles are the only fault that I have found with this book - a minuscule fault.

John Grefe, a former United States Chess Champion, had

done a commendable job with this timely book. The theme of the tome is to "win with the unorthodox Sicilian Lines" and "to force upon the opponent right from the start the type of game in which he will not be at home." I concur with this thesis. It is good chess strategy.

The fifty-one pages are printed in excellent type and the book is adequately illustrated by 28 clear diagrams. Thirty-three games are interspersed among 14 chapters dealing with such variations as e.g. The Snyder Sicilian, The Big Clamp and the Vasiukov Variation. There is enough chess information here to justify the \$6.00 price for this paperback offering from Chess Enterprises, Inc., 107 Crosstree Road, Coraopolis, Pennsylvania 15108. Purchase this little gem and let your opponents be caught short!

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### **Kemeri - Riga 1939 Tournament book Review by Val Zemitis**

**T**he Kemeri-Riga 1939 International Tournament [March 4-20, 1939] produced many interesting and worthwhile games. It was here where Salo Flohr executed one of his most memorable tech-

nical masterpieces against Efim Bogoljubow and played a fine game against GM Szabo [See "Grossmeister Flohr", Fiskultura i Spor., Moscow, 1985]. It was in Kemerri-Riga 1939 where GM Szabo found a refutation over-the-board against the V. Mikenas prepared variation [See "My Best Games of Chess" by L. Szabo, Pergamon Press, 1986], and it was here where Eero Bök played two games [V. Hazenfuss-Bök and Bök-Mikenas] that he was proud to include in his game collection [See "Mesterin Mietteitä", Shakkitarvike oy Järvenpää, 1985].

This tournament was organized with six foreign grandmasters-S.Flohr (ELO-2620), G. Stahlberg (ELO-2590), L. Szabo (ELO-2610), E. Bogoljubow (ELO-2610), V. Mikenas (ELO-2540) and E. Bök (ELO-2500) to compete against ten best local players. Such a format always produces many instructive and exciting games. One such game in which GM Szabo tries to be "too cute" and as a result suffers consequences is illustrated here.

The Kemerri-Riga 1939 tournament book is available from CAISSA EDITIONS, Dale A. Brandreth, P.O. Box 151, Yorklyn, DE 19736, USA. Cost: \$4.50 (postage and handling is \$2.00 for orders under \$35.00).

**White: M. Feigins**  
**Black: L. Szabo**  
**Gruenfeld Defense**

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 g6 3. Nc3 Bg7 4. Nf3 d5 5. Qb3 dc4 6. Qc4: 0-0 7. e4 c6(?) It is of interest to note that the original annotator (most likely GM V. Petrovs, 1907-1945. ELO-2520) gave this move a question mark!

The annotator suggests 7...b6! and maintains that after 8. e5 Be6! 9. Qd3 Nd5 + -. If instead 9. ef6, then Bc4: 10. fg7 Kg7: 11. Bc4: c6 (11...Nd7 12. Be3 a6 13. h4 h6 14. 0-0 b5 15. Bb3 c6 16. h5! = - as in the game Gorenstein-Roizenson, USSR, 1947) 12. 0-0 b5 13. Bb3 Nbd7 with an easier game for Black. ECO gives 12...a5 13. Re1 h6 14. Bf4 + - Szabo-Barcza, Budapest, 1939.

Other moves that have been played here are: 7...Ne8, 7...Nbd7, 7...Nfd7, 7...a6, 7...Nc6, 7...Na6, and the now most often played 7...Bg4.

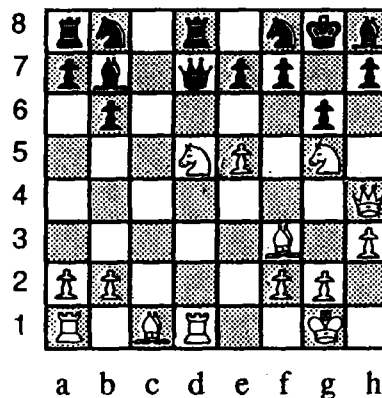
8. Be2 or 8. Bf4, 8. Qb3 but not 8. h3? 8...b6 or 8...Bg4, 8...Nbd7, 8...a5, and 8...b5. 9. Qd3 or 9. Qa4 Bb7 10. 0-0 Nbd7 11. Rd1 Qc7 12. e5! + - as in the game Pachmann-Garcia, La Habana, 1963.

9...Nh5? Black should have equalized with 9...Ba6 10. Qd1 Be2: 11. Qe2: Qc8. 10. 0-0

Nd7 11. e5! Threatening 12. g4. 11...Nb8 12. h3! Again threatening to win a piece with g4.

12...Bh8 13. Rfd1 Ng7 14. d5! Bb7 15. Qe4 cd5 16. Nd5: Ne6 17. Ng5! 17. Nf6+ ef6 18. Qb7: Qc7 19. Qa8: Nc6.

17...Qd7 18. Bf3! Rd8 19. Qh4 Nf8



20. Nh7:! Nc6 If 20...Nh7:, then 21. Ne7:+ Kf8 22. Rd7:. 21. Nf8: Rf8: 22. Bg5! Qe6 23. Be7: Black resigned.

If 23...Ne7:, then 24. Ne7:+ and 25. Bb7:: if 23...Rfe8, then 24. Nf6+ Bf6: 25. Bf6: with unavoidable mate.



# Speed Chess

by Walter Browne

**W**e are a playful species. From early childhood and throughout our lives we play all sorts of games. Chess is the most creative, fascinating and challenging game there is. The most exciting spine-tingling form of Chess is Blitz!

Ever since there have been chess clocks the fastest form of chess has been called Blitz chess! Five minutes each is the universally accepted Blitz tournament time limit although 7 or less minutes for each side is considered Blitz.

Everybody who plays Blitz chess is a winner. Besides being a lot of fun, it is the supreme test of instinct and intuition coupled with the will to survive, and finally the desire to overcome your adversary.

## IT'S THE ULTIMATE STRUGGLE!

In normal chess there is a lot of pondering, suffering and preparation unlike Blitz chess where you can play intuitively, go with the flow and play move on move, blow on blow and get an average decision in approximately 8 minutes or play a whole match in only an hour!! It's an exciting and fun way for people of all ages especially children to learn

chess. Chess, a game of art and logic, will help these kids with their thinking processes. So the WBCA was formed to promote and sponsor Blitz chess. We are going to obliterate the hopeless media image of two men with long beards taking an hour to play each move. As moves are darted out in microseconds Blitz is a welcome addition to the Computer Age. Ex-World Champion Mikhail Botvinnik once wrote, "Chess is like a heavyweight boxing match between two gladiators ending within two rounds usually by knockout!!"

There are more thoughts in a Blitz match than all the bombs dropped in World War I or all the plays of a football team in an entire season!!

During any great Blitz match there is never enough room to watch as the spectator's interest is unparalleled by any other form of the game. Talent at Blitz is different than slow tournament chess, therefore an A player could very conceivably become a master at Blitz. Besides being exciting, Blitz games are often quite theoretical as strong players try-out new ideas, so we will record as many top games as possible. The fact that the first World Blitz

Championship will be held February 19-20, 1988, in St. John, Canada with Seirawan, Wilder, Kasparov, Karpov and +20 other top G.M.'s, shows the worldwide interest in what promises to be one of the most exciting events in Chess history. The WBCA will already consider bids to hold the 2nd World Blitz ch. in early 1989 possibly right here in the U.S.!

The U.S. has some of the World's very best Blitz players and the prospect of an American World Blitz Champion is very real. Also a Soviet-American final could be very exciting!

## IF YOU PLAY CHESS AND YOU WANT TO SEE ACTION, BLITZ IS THE ANSWER!

1988 Membership dues are \$8.00 for the year. Members will receive the bi-monthly publication of the WBA and a Blitz rating with the full list published twice a year. 1988 Affiliate dues are \$25 per year entitling them to two free ads plus rating supplements, and all members in their tournaments will be rated.

To join please write: World Blitz Chess Association, Walter Browne, President, 8 Parnassus Road, Berkeley, CA 94708.

Walter Browne donated \$112.50 to the 1988 U.S. Blitz Ch. in Estes Park, CO at the end of the 1987 US Ch. and 10% of the WBCA liquid assets on 9/1/88 will also be donated to the 1988 U.S. Blitz Championship.

#### Leading members:

Duckworth, Wilder, Seirawan, Browne, Dlugy, Fishbein, Sayyah, Rohde, Gurevich, Benjamin, Gulko, J. Whitehead, Winslow, Lombardy, etc.

#### Affiliates:

Ed Labate, Richard Verber, Vic Ofiesh, and Ken Marshall

#### Upcoming Events:

#1 Peoples Blitz Ch. Feb. 12th, 88 Univ. of California, Berkeley

#2 Oak Park Blitz Ch. March 15th, at Oak Park Chess Club, Chicago. Entry Fee: \$ 10.00 for members. Contact K. Marshall, President. Events start 7 PM.

#### Recorded Speedgames:

##### Browne - Seirawan

##### American Open Speed

1. d4 d5 2. c4 dc 3. Nf3 a6 4. Nc3 b5 5. a4 b4 6. Na2 e6 7. e3 c5 8. Bc4 Nf6 9. dc Qd1+ 10. Kd1 Bc5 11. Ke2 Nc6 12. Bd2 Bb7 13. Rhc1 Bd6 14. Be1 Ke7 15. Rc2 a5 16. Nc1 Rhc8 17. Nd3 Rc7 18. Rac1 Rac8= 19. Bb5?! Na7 20. Rc7+ Rc7 21. Rc7+ Bc7 22. Bc4 Nd7 23. b3 Bd6 24. Nb2 Nb6 25. Bd3

Bd5 26. Bc2 f5 27. g3 Nc6 28. Nd2 g6 = + 29. f3 e5 30. e4? Nd4+ 31. Kd1 fe 32. fe Be6 33. Bf2 Bc5 34. Nd3 Nd7 35. Kc1 Bb6 36. Bd1 Kd6 37. Kb2 Nc5 38. Nc5 Bc5 39. Bd4! Bd4+ 40. Kc2 Kc5 41. Be2 Be3 42. Nc4 Bc4 43. Bc4= Kd4 44. Bd5 Bg5 45. Kd1 Ke3 46. Ke1 Kf3 47. Kf1 Be3 48. Bg8 h6 49. Bd5 g5 50. Bc6 h5 51. Bd5 Bf2 52. Bf7! h4 53. gh Bh4 54. Bd5 Bf2 55. h3 Be3 56. Bc6 Bf4 57. Bd5 Ke3 58 Kg2 Draw

##### Browne-Alburt

##### 1987 US Open Speed

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 c5 3. Nf3 cd 4. Nd4 e6 5. Nc3 Bb4 6. g3 Ne4!? 7. Qc2 Nc3 8. bc Be7 9. Bg2 Na6 10. 0-0 Nc5 11. Rd1 a6 12. Bf4 d6 13. Nb3! Qc7 14. Rab1 Rb7 15. Nc5 Qc5 16. Qd3 e5 17. Be3 Qc7 (17. ... Qa5 18. Bb6 Qa2 19. Bc7+ Rc8 20. Bd6 Bd6 21. Qd6 Be6 22. Bb7 Bc6 + -) 18. Bb6 Qd7 19. c5! dc 20. Qd7 Bd7 21. Bc7 Rc8 22. Rb7 Ba4 (22. ... Bb5 23. Be5 Be2 24. Re1 + -) 23. Rd2 0-0 24. Be5 Re8 25. f4! c4 26. Kf2 a5 27. e3 Bc6?? 28. Bc6 Rc6 27. Re7 Rf8 30. Rdd7 + - 1 : 0

##### Seirawan - Browne

##### American Open Speed

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 e6 3. Nf3 b6 4. Nc3 Bb4 5. Qb3 c5 6. a3 Ba5 7. Bg5!? Nc6 8. e3 h6 9. Bh4 Ba6?! 10. d5! Ne7 11. Bf6 += gf 12. Rd1 Rg8 13. Nd2 f5 14. g3 f4?! (14. .. Rb8!?) 15. ef

Nf5 16. Bg2 Nd4?! 17. Qa4 Bb7! 18. Nde4 Qe7 19. 0-0 f5 20. b4! + - cb 21. ab Bb4 22. Rd4 fe 23. Ne4 Bc5 24. Nc5 Qc5 25. Rfd1 ed 26. Bd5 Bd5 27. Rd5 + - Qc6 28. Re1+ Kf8 29. Qb4+ Kg7 30. Re7+ Kf6 31. Rd6+ 1 : 0

##### Benjamin - Gulko

##### U.S. Champ. Speed

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. d4 cd 4. Nd4 Nf6 5. Nc3 d6 6. Bg5 Qb6 7. Be3!? TN a5?! 8. Nb3! Qd8 9. Nd5 Nd5 10. ed Ne5 11. Be2 e6 12. 0-0 Be7 + - 13. f4 Ng6 14. de fe 15. Bd3 0-0 16. Qh5 Rf6 17. Rf3 Qe8?? 18. Rh3 h6 19. Rg3 Kh7 20. Rf1 Bd7 21. Bd4 e5 22. fe de 23. Be5 Re6 24. Kh1?! Bg5 25. Rg5 1 : 0

##### Browne - Benjamin

##### U.S. Champ. Speed

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 e6 3. Nf3 b6 4. a3 Bb7 5. Nc3 d5 6. cd Nd5 7. Qc2 c5 8. dc Bc5 9. Bg5 Qc8 10. Rc1 h6!? 11. Bh4 a6 12. Nd5 ed 13. e3 0-0 14. Bd3 (14. Be2) Nc6 15. 0-0 d4!? 16. e4 Re8 17. Bg3 a5 18. Rfe1 Ba6 19. Nh4 Bd3 20. Qd3 Qe6 21. f4 a4! 22. Rc4 Na5! 23. Ra4 Rad8 24. Nf3 Qb3 25. Qb3 Nb3 26. Rc4 d3+ (27. Bf2 Bf2 28. Kf2 Nc5 - e4) 27. Kf1!? d2 28. Rd1 Rd3? ( 27. ... b5!) 29. Ne5 Re3? 30. Bf2 + - g6 31. Be3 Be3 32. Rb4 Nc5 33. Nc4 Bf4 34. Nf2 Rd8 35. Ke2 Nd3 36. Rb6 Nc1+ 37. Rc1 Rd2 38. Ke1?! Rg2 39. Rc8+ Kh7 40. Rb7 + - White won.

**Club Directory**

**Berkeley CC**  
meets Fridays 7:30 PM  
Berkeley YMCA  
Allston Way and Milvia,  
2nd floor  
A. Glasscoe 652-5324

**Cal-Berkeley CC**  
Rated games every Wed-  
nesday night 7-10  
279 Dwinelle UCB Cam-  
pus, Peter Yu 848-7809

**Burlingame CC**  
Thursdays 7:30 PM  
Burlingame Rec.Center  
850 Burlingame Ave.  
H. Edelstein 349-5554

**Chabot C C**  
Mondays 5 - 10 PM  
Chabot Com. College  
Hayward, Rm. 2347  
Lawless 415 785-9352

**Chlco Chess Club**  
meets Fridays 7 - 11 PM  
Esplanade Bldg. #110  
1528 The Esplanade  
M Drury 916) 342-4708

**Fairfield-Sulsun CC**  
Mondays 7 - 9:30 PM  
1000 Kentucky St.  
M.Weeks 707)426-2331  
E. Deneau 707)428-5460

**Fresno Chess Club**  
Mondays 7- 11 PM  
Round Table Pizza P.  
Cedar & Dakota Aves.,  
D.Quarve 209) 225-8022

**Hayward Chess Club**  
Mondays 7 - 9 PM  
Hayward Main Library  
Mission & C St.

R. Shorman, Instructor  
**Kolty CC Campbell**  
Wednesdays 7-11:39  
Campbell Community  
Center -Activity Hall-  
Corner Winchester Blvd.  
& 1 W.Campbell Ave.  
P.Mayntz 408)371-2290

**LERA Chess Club**  
meets Tuesdays 8:00 PM  
Lockheed Rec. Cennter  
Sunnyvale (Shorman)

**Livermore CC**  
meets Thursdays 7 PM  
Homestead Savings & ..  
999 E.Stanley Blvd.  
D. McDaniel 443-2881

**Mechanics Inst. CC**  
Monday thru Friday  
11:00 AM - 11:00 PM,  
Saturdays 10 AM - midn.  
Sundays noon - 10 PM  
57 Post St., 4th fl., SF  
Max Wilkerson-Director  
Note: This is a private  
club and newcomers  
should arrive before 5pm  
**Monterey Chess Ctr**  
Open daily  
Weekdays 4:30 - 10 PM  
Sat.& Sun. 2:00 PM  
Closed Monday  
T.Yudacufski 408) 372-  
9790

**Napa Valley C C.**  
Thursdays 3:30 - 8 PM  
Yountville Veteran's  
Home (Lee-Lounge)  
B Bailey 707) 253-0648

**Novato Chess Club**  
Novato Community H.  
Machin Ave. at DeLong

415) 456-1540  
**Richmond C C**  
Saturdays noon to 5:30 -  
Eastshore Com. Center  
960 47th St., Richmond  
Trendall Ball 234-5336

**Rohnert Park C C**  
Saturdays 6-12 PM -  
Mondays 6:30-11:00  
Rohnert Park Recreation  
Bldg. 8517 Lyman Way  
W.Randle 707)795-2220

**Sacramento C C**  
Wednesdays 7 - 11 pm  
Senior Citizans' Center  
915 27th Street  
S.Gordon 916)929-2952

**San Jose C C**  
meets Fridays 7 - 12 pm  
At the Blind Center  
101 N. Bascom Ave.  
(behind Lions Club)  
B. W. Curto 463-0198

**San Jose Senior CC**  
Thursdays 10am-2pm  
Kirk Senior Program  
1601 Foxworthy Ave.  
C.Felker 408) 723-1808

**Santa Clara UCC**  
Fridays 5:00 - 9:00  
Cafe St.Clair / Universi-  
ty Campus. write: SCU  
Chess Club,  
Santa Clara University,  
Santa Clara CA 95053

**Santa Clara Cy C C**  
every 2nd Saturday of ea  
month 2:15 - 6:15 pm  
Machado Park Bldg.  
3360 Cabrillo Ave. be-  
tween Nobili & Calaba-  
zos Blvd.

F. Sieira 408) 241-1447  
**Santa Cruz C C**  
Thursdays 6 - 11 PM  
Monterey Savings  
530 Front St. Santa Cruz  
K.Norris 408) 426-8269

**Syntex C C**  
Thursdays (call first)  
3401 Hillview Ave.  
Palo Alto, Steve DeKec-  
zer, 855-5398

**Vallejo Chess Club**  
meets Fridays 7:30 PM  
Senior Citizens Center  
333 Amador St. G.Rass-  
mussen 707)642-7270

**Gr. Vallejo Chess A**  
N. Vallejo Rec. Center  
1121 Whitney Ave.  
Saturdays 5:30 - midn.  
Ernie 707) 557-0707

**Visalia C C**  
Community Room  
Valley Federal Savings  
Fridays (call first)  
A.Fifield 209)734-2784  
C.Fotias 209)732-1835

**Walnut Creek CC**  
Thursdays 2-5:30 PM  
2071 Tice Valley Blvd.  
Dr. Pascal Baudry  
415) 2843989

**Yuba Sutter CC**  
Tuesdays 6:30 - midn.  
Buttes Christian Manor,  
223 F - St. Marysville  
T.Gietych 916)742-7071  
Meeting Info.: Ellis  
Martin at address above.

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CALENDAR

		March continued	
<b>February</b>		27	Novato Quads Art Marthinsen
27	San Jose - Game 30 Matthew Haws 408) 224-5781	<b>April</b>	
28	Novato Quads Art Marthinsen 415) 456-1540	16 - 17	Rohnert Park Walter Randle 707) 795-2220
<b>March</b>		23 - 24	Chico Open Matthew Ek 916) 894-5105
6	Walnut Creek Quads Dr. Pascal Baudry 415) 284-3989	30 - 5/1	San Jose State Francisco Sierra 408) 241-1447
12-13	Sacramento Sectional Leon Rothstein 916) 927-2759		Tournament Clearing House: Alan Glasscoe, Box 11613, Oakland CA 94611 415) 652-5324
19-20	San Rafael - Scholastic Ray Orwig 415) 237-7956		
<i>March 5-6 Monterey Coast Classic Ted Yudacinski 408 372 9790</i>			