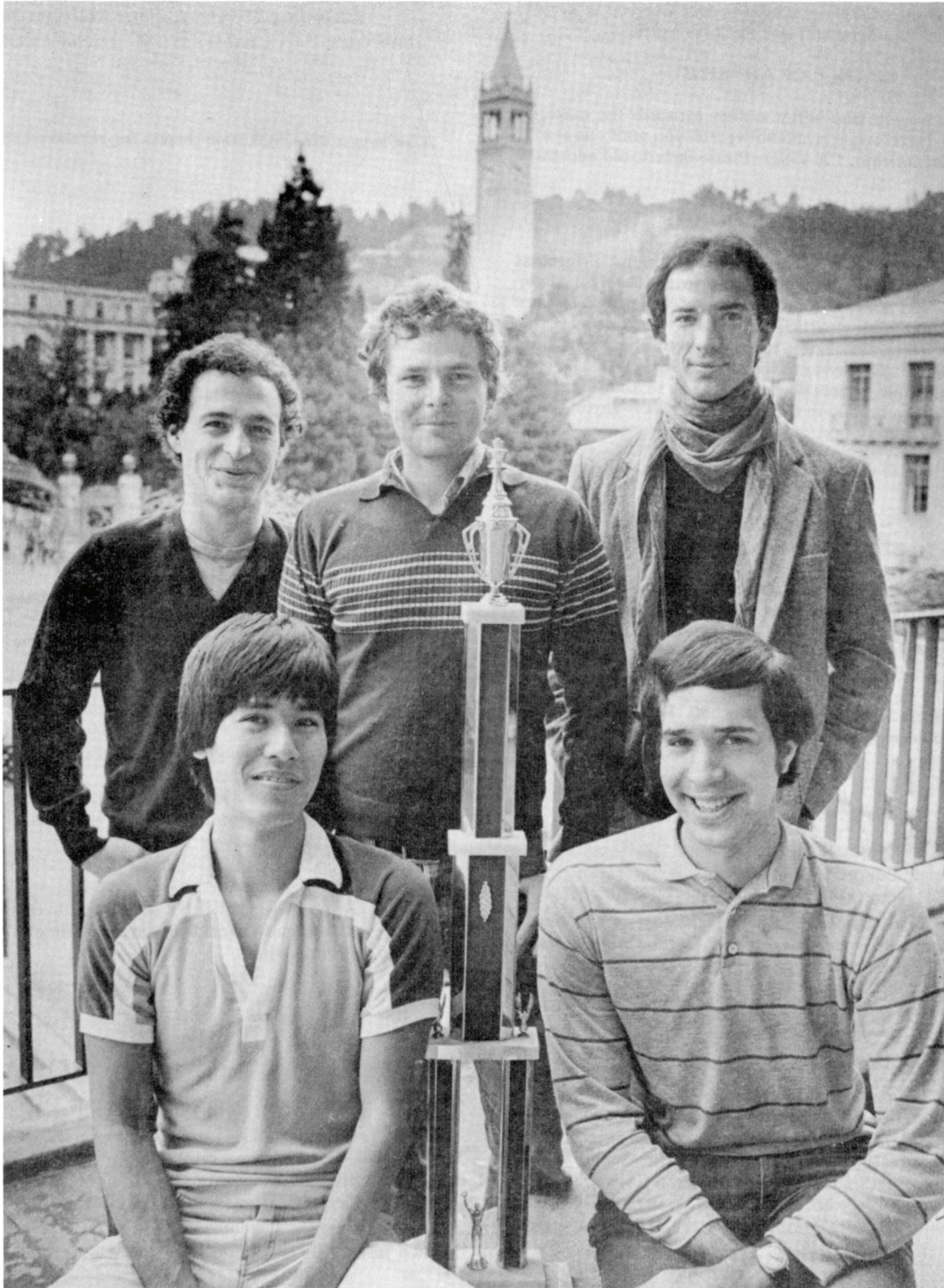


# CHESS VOICE

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## CalChess

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA  
CHESS ASSOCIATION

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## COVER

This month's cover belongs to the Berkeley team which again was the most successful U.S. team in the Pan-American Intercollegiate. Only Toronto University outscored them (for the second year in a row). Pictured are (standing) Randy Schain, Paul Cooke, Vince McCambridge (seated) Russ Wada, Jon Frankle. Between Wada and Frankle is not another chess computer but the sky-scraping trophy they won.

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Immediate Past Chairman: K. Michael Goodall

CalChess is the USCF state chapter for Northern California.

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**GOOD GUYS FINISH FIRST** p. 89: The lives and games of five luminaries of the chess world in the last half of the 19th century, complete with mug shots.

## BIYIASAS NO. CAL. CHAMPION

The 1983 Northern California Champion is Peter Biyiasas of Morgan Hill. The Canadian bred Biyiasas justified his grandmasters title by stomping all competition 6-1. His only loss was to Vince McCambridge, Berkeley who finished second with 5-2.

Story and games will appear next issue. Also a painstakingly detailed history of championship competition since its inception in 1977.

# CalChess Circuit Standings

**SPECIAL NOTE TO TD'S:** Hans Poschmann, rating statistician, writes that "Reports should be submitted promptly (week after tmt.). Send copies of the original **wallcharts** to Hans Poschman; 4621 Seneca Park Ave.; Fremont, CA 94538.

"The tournament reports generated by USCF are not acceptable because USCF uses ratings present in their computer files and not the rating on the wall chart for their accumulations. The result will be different standards in the use of multipliers and bonus point calculations. Another reason is that the USCF crosstables are very late."

There have been six tournaments rated so far in the circuit race, and 319 different players are represented. The tournaments:

- Sacramento Oktoberfest
- Capps Memorial
- LERA Thanksgiving
- San Rafael December Open
- Berkeley Piece of the Action
- San Rafael January Open

The leaders are:

Expert		"C"	
Doug Sailer	198.4	Arturs Elevans	120
Philip Cobert	195.3	Nick Casares	48
Keith Vickers	176.7	Karl Forsberg	46.4
Tom Raffill	139.5	Clifton Williamson	40
Alan Yaffe	120.2	James Bush	32.5
		Stanton Paul	35.2
"A"		"D"	
Phillip Coffino	77.5	David Davis	56.8
Paul Condie	77.5	Mark Trombley	33.8
William Rodgers	75	David Dunaway	32.5
Dalton Peterson	67.2	Richard O'Brien	30.8
James Gibbs	62.5	Sassan Dehghan	29.9
"B"		"E"	
Steven Hanamura	94	GarComins	13.2
Will Delaney	72	David Smith	13.2
Barry Hepsley	68	Clifton Page	11
Paul Friedrich	66	Steve Wilson	11
John Hampton	64	John Antolin	9.9

### Unrated

Bradley Coon	39
Jeffrey Smallwood	31.9
David Swaddel	23.1
Tjoe L. Go	22
Alfred Schreuder	22

The circuit and an awareness of the benefits of CalChess membership are both catching on this year. The top E players have already scored as many points as did the winners last year. Arturs Elevans, the best C player so far has more points than the winner last year and can move ahead in the next class whenever he vaults into it.

Meantime, CalChess has achieved the highest number of members it has ever enjoyed in its history and has moved up from a trough in March, 1982 to this peak at a 33 percent annual growth rate. **WHY LEAVE YOUR FRIENDS OUT IN THE COLD?** Tell them about the CalChess benefits and don't lend them your magazine.

### NEXT CALCHESS TOURNAMENTS

To the best of the editor's knowledge these are the next CalChess Circuit tournaments.

February 19-21 People's Chess Tournament, Berkeley

March 19-20 LERA Class, Sunnyvale

April 9-10 San Francisco Class Championships San Francisco

May 28-30 LERA Memorial Day, Sunnyvale

June 11-12 UC Campus (no title yet), Berkeley (at least I think it is — except for students but no membership no Merit Points)

# CalChess News

The principal business of the CalChess Board meeting in Hayward, February 5, was to seek out new officers to be considered for election at the June membership meeting. The most important offices to be filled will be of Chairman, who must step down, and Membership Secretary who will step down. If you have extra time after scanning your *Informants* and a willingness to devote some time to chess administrative activities of a vital nature for the future of northern California chess, you may contact either Ramona Gordon; P.O. Box 160354; Sacramento Ca 95816 or Michael Goodall, 2420 Atherton St., -6; Berkeley, CA 94704. Other offices available for volunteers are listed on the masthead, p. 74.

John Marks reported on his burgeoning scholastic program but regretted it had not reached the scale for which he had hoped. He issued a call for other people to help his endeavors and suggested that within a few years he would have to relinquish the chairmanship of the scholastic committee (currently a committee of one).

The next CalChess board meeting will be April 30 at the home of Ramona and Robert Gordon in Sacramento. Interested members are invited to attend.

The annual meeting and election will be held June 12 on the site of Andy Lazarus' Berkeley tournament between the third and fourth rounds. Details will be announced when Lazarus knows exactly when his 3rd and 4th rounds are scheduled. Meantime, if you have action items you would like to have considered at the meeting, they can be forwarded to Ramona Gordon to the address listed above. Plan to attend. It's a great time to elicit information about CalChess and even to (heaven forbid) excoriate officers.

### MASTERS OPEN CORRECTION

Some of the information in the text of our Masters Open announcement were in error, and the **caveat** entered in the table of contents got dropped by the printer. We ran the official ad on p. 70 and a repeat of the ad appears in this issue. The unfortunate error shows your editor communicating at less than master strength.





# BERKELEY WINS US INTERCOLLEGIATE AGAIN

by Harold Winston, ICLA Historian

The Pan American Intercollegiate at Columbus, Ohio attracted a strong field of 33 masters and 4 IMs among the 62 teams and 272 players competing Dec. 26-30. Berkeley which last year shared the US title with Cal State Fullerton once again sent the top rated team (2306). A record six other teams had average ratings over Master: Cornell (2258), Toronto (2229), Utah (2252), Yale (2243), Harvard (2209) and Brooklyn (2208). The surprisingly high rated Utah team included 3 masters while the other top four ranked teams all boasted IMs: Vince McCambridge for Berkeley, Walter Morris for Cornell, Bryon Nickoloff for Toronto, and Joel Benjamin for Yale. Toronto had won the Pan Am twice in a row and was gunning for a record three straight titles. Last year's US co-champions Fullerton did not compete but Southern California sent strong teams from UCLA (2158) and Cal Polytech at Pomona (2156).

Berkeley began with a shutout of Washington University (1906) and a close win over Michigan State (2087) 2½-1½. Only ten teams had reached the 2-0 mark and the Californians had 3 tough pairings in a row: Brooklyn, Harvard and Toronto. Resting Jon Frankle, Berkeley could do no better than tie Brooklyn, McCambridge and Randy Schain winning on boards 1 and 4. Facing Harvard, Berkeley rolled up a big 3-1 win knocking the Crimson out of a tie for first place. Now came the long awaited match with Toronto. Last year Berkeley had managed a tie when Russ Wada won an adjourned game. This year only Frankle scored a win and Toronto emerged victorious 3-1.

Down 1½ points Berkeley needed three match wins in the last 3 rounds to keep the U.S. title. Berkeley won big against Princeton (1993) 4-0 and then handed UCLA its only loss of the tournament 3½-½. With only one round left Toronto held first 6½-½ having escaped against Brooklyn with a tie followed by Berkeley and Brooklyn 5½-1½ and 7 teams at 5-2 led by Cornell, Yale and the University of Chicago. Toronto having already faced its four chief rivals drew Chicago A in the finale and Brooklyn beat Yale 3-1. Frankle and Schain came through with wins and McCambridge drew to give Berkeley a vital 2½-1½ victory over Cornell, and a repeat performance as co-US Champions. Berkeley had a well-balanced team: Vince McCambridge 4½-2½, Jon Frankle 5½-1½, Russ Wada 5-3, Paul Cooke 3½-1½ and Randy Schain 4-1. One other California team made the top ten, UCLA placed 6th (6-2) led by

Fidel Salas 5½-2½. Another Northern California player played on a top ten team, Jose Marcal scored 3-5 on Board 2 for Cornell which ranked 10th at the end. Jon Frankle of Berkeley won the Intercollegiate Speed Championship with a perfect 8-0 including wins against IMs and runners up Joel Benjamin and Brian Nickoloff. Cal Poly at San Luis Obispo scored 4-4 and shared 2nd prize for teams with ratings in the 1800s. Cal Poly placed 37th overall, winning their last two matches. Joseph Anderson and Randy Sprenger were the high scorers for S.L.O., each 3½-3½.

The Pan Am was sponsored by Ohio State University and organized by Dean Croushore assisted by Randy Ryan. Larry Paxton was chief TD, Dale Sharp chief ATD, other assistants were Grant Perks, Roger Blaine, Kay Martin with part time help from Bob Sutter and Harold Winston. Edmar Mednis gave lectures and analysis, thanks to funding by A.C.F. The annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Chess League of America elected Robert Singletary of North Carolina as its new President and awarded Harold Winston the title "Dean of College Chess."

## The Top Ten Teams

1. Toronto	7-1
2. Berkeley	6½-1½
3. Brooklyn	6½-1½
4. Pennsylvania	6-2
5. Chicago A	6-2
6. UCLA	6-2
7. Michigan St.	5½-2½
8. R.P.I. A	5½-2½
9. Yale	5-3
10. Cornell	5-3

American Chess Promotions (Thad Rogers) donated special prizes of Batsford Chess Openings for Best Game and Most Significant Innovation. Two California players shared the Best game prizes: Schain of Berkeley for a victory over Wagar of Cornell and Salas of UCLA for his win vs. Aykent of St. Louis. Marcal of Cornell was the loser of one of the games sharing the best innovation prize won by Toronto Captain Ian Findlay. The prizes were judged by Eric Schiller.

## PAN-AM GAMES

The notes are by Chicago master Eric Schiller except where otherwise indicated. Introduction to games are by the editor.

Randy Schain of Berkeley shared the best game prize for this inspired and difficult win against Wagar of Cornell.

**Sicilian Defense; Schain—Wagar: 1 e4, c5; 2 Nf3, d6; 3 d4, cd; 4 Nd4, Nf6; 5 Nc3, a6; 6 Bc4, e6; 7 f4, b5; 8 Bb3, Be7; 9 0-0, 0-0; 10 Kh1!?**

A new try in a position where White has not been able to achieve much. The usual moves are 10 a3 and 10 e5. Although this move uses up a critical tempo in the opening, the safety of the king is assured. Black reacts vigorously.

**10 ... b4; 11 e5!, bc.**

Black cannot afford to give up the e4 square.

**12 ef, Bf6; 13 bc, Qc7; 14 Rb1, d5.**

Capturing on c3 would be suicidal after 15 Bb2, but this weakening of the dark squares is uncalled for since 14 ... Nc6 would have been more sensible.

**15 f5!**

Now the central light squares fall.

**15 ... Qc5; 16 Qh5!, e5.**

It is too late for 16 ... Nc6; 17 Nc6, Qc6; 18 Ba3 gives White a powerful attack.

**17 Ne2, a5; 18 Rf3, g6; 19 fg, fg?!**

Much safer is 19 ... hg.

**20 Qh6, Bg4?!**

Here Black had to play 20 ... Bg7; 21 Rf8, Bf8, although the hanging pawns in the center would still be a tremendous liability.

**21 Ba3!, Qa3; 22 Bd5, Kh8; 23 Rb4!, Nd7; 24 Rg4, Bg7; 25 Qd2, Rad8; 26 c4!, Qa2; 27 Qc1, Rf3, 28 gf, Rb8; 29 Nc3, Qb2; 30 Qd2, Nc5.**

White dominates the center and Black's pieces are uncoordinated. Now White swings the rook to the Q-side to deliver the final blows.

(It took a lot of brilliance just to get this position, but the measure of Schain's achievement is that scoring the point from here is by no means as easy as he makes it appear.—Editor)

**31 Rg1, Qb6; 32 Rb1, Qd8; 32 Rb5, Rc8; 34 Qe3, Nd7; 35 c5, Nf6; 36 Bb7!, Rc7; 37 c6, Nh5; 38 Rd5, Qg8; 39 Qd2, Qf7; 40 Rd8, Bf8; 41 Nb5, Qf3; 42 Qg2, Qg2; 43 Kg2, Nf4; 44 Kh1, Ne6; 45 Rf8, Nf8; 46 Nc7 1-0.**

Tied with this dynamic battle was this quicky by Salas of UCLA against Aykent of St. Louis.

**Queen's Gambit Declined; Salas—Aykent: 1 d4, d5; 2 Nf3, Nf6; 3 c4, e6; 4 Nc3, Be7; 5 Bg5, 0-0; 6 e3, Nbd7; 7 Rc1, c6; 8 Bd3, dc; 9 Bc4, Nd5; 10 Ne4, Qa5; 11 Kf1, Bg5?**

White's risky play should have been punished by 11 ... f6!; 12 Bh4, N7b6; 13 Bb3, Nb4 with advantage to Black.

**12 Nfg5, h6; 13 h4!, N7f6; 14 Kg1, Rd8.**

(cont. on p. 79)



## McCambridge on the PanAm

by IM Vince McCambridge

These games illustrate the kind of sharp, unbalanced, and unusual situations which so frequently arise in inter-collegiate team play.

**King's Indian Defense: D. Heurung—V. McCambridge: 1 d4, Nf6; 2 Nf3, g6; 3 g3, Bg7; 4 Bg2, 0-0; 5 0-0, d6; 6 c4, Nc6; 7 Nc3, Bg4.**

Simagin's Variation less analyzed than other lines.

**8 h3, Bf3; 9 ef, Nfd7.**

Stronger is 9 ... d5! with a clear advantage to Black.

**10 Be3, e5; 11 d5, Ne7.**

The situation is unclear after 11 ... Nd4!?: 12 Bd4, ed; 13 Nb5.

**12 Ne4, Nf5.**

Instead of the weaker 12 ... h6?!; 13 c5!.

**13 f4, h6; 14 Qg4?!, Kh7.**

I could have tried 14 ... Ne3; 15 fe, f5; 16 Qg6, fe; 17 Be4 and held the advantage.

**15 Qe2, Qe7; 16 Rae1, Rae8; 17 fe, Ne5; 18 f4!?, Ne3!; 19 Qe3, Nc4; 20 Ng5?!**

White had many options here such as 20 Qe2, Bd4; 21 Kh2, Ne3 winning for Black or 20 Qc1, Bd4; 21 Kh2, Ne3 again and, finally 20 Qd3!?, Nb2; 21 Qe2, f5! (21 ... Qd8; 22 f5!); 22 Ng5, hg; 23 Re7, Re7, and Black is still a touch on top.

**20 ... Qg5; 21 Qe8, Qg3; 22 Qe2, Bd4!; 23 Kh1, Ne3.**

This shot maintains Black's advantage.

**24 Rf3, Nf5; 25 Red1, Qh4.**

Avoid the tempting 25 ... Qf4?; 26 Qd3 when the advantage abruptly changes hands.

**26 Qe1, Qd8!**

Preparing a regrouping.

**27 Qb4, Bb6; 28 Re1, Re8; 29 Qc3, Re1; 30 Qe1, Qf6; 31 Qd2, h5; 32 Bf1, h4; 33 Kg2, Qe7.**

Threatening 34 ... Qe4.

**34 Bd3, Ne3; 35 Re3.**

Since 35 Kh2, f5!; 36 Be2, Qe4 increases the pressure.

**35 ... Qe3; 36 Qe3, Be3; 37 Kf3, Bc1; 38 h3, f5; 39 Bb5, Kg7; 40 a4, a5; 41 Bd7, Kf6; 42 Be8, b6; 43 Bd7, g5; 44 fg, Bg5; 45 Bb5, Ke5; 46 Bd3, Bd2; 47 Ke2, Bf4; 48 Bc4, Bg3; 49 Ke3, f4; 50 Kf3, Kd4; 51 Ke2, b5!; 52 Bb5, Kd5 and 0-1 in 67 moves.**

And there was this theoretical Dragon in which either side could have been burned.

**Sicilian Defense: D London—V. McCambridge: 1 e4, c5; 2 Nf3, d6; 3 d4, cd; 4 Nd4, Nf6; 5 Nc3, g6; 6 Be2, Bg7; 7 0-0, 0-0; 8 Bg5, Nc6; 9 Nb3, a6!?**

More solid was 9 ... Be6; 10 Kh1, Na5; 11 f4, Bc4 (... Rc8); 12 Bd3, b5!; 13 e5, de; 14 Na5, Qa5; 15 fe with equality as in Solys Rajkovic; Budva, 1981. White gets out in front after 10 a5?!; 11 a4, Rc8; 12 f4, Nb4; 13 Nd4, Bc4; 14 Ndb5.

**10 a4.**

Perhaps preferable is 10 f4, b5; 11 Bf3, for example 11 ... b4; 12 Na4, Bd7; 13 Rf2, Rc8; 14 a3, Na5; 15 Na5, Qa5; 16 ab with an edge to White in Mencinger—Petersson; Ljubjana, 1981.

**10 ... Be6; 11 Kh1, Rc8; 12 f4, Na5; 13 Nd2!?**

Interesting was 13 Nd4, Bc4; 14 e5!?

**13 ... Rc5.**

I wanted to hit 14 g4?! with Rg5!; 15 fg, Nd7! when Black certainly has compensation for the sacrificed exchange.

**14 Bh4, Qc8; 15 Bf2, Rc3.**

White gets on top with 15 ... Rc6; 16 Bd4, Ng4; 17 Nf3!

**16 bc, Qc3, 17 Rb1, Rc8; 18 Bb6!**

Threatening to trap the queen, for instance 18 ... Nc4?; 19 Bc4, Bc4; 20 Rf3.

**18 ... Ba2!**

The only move, but now White can gain an edge by 19 Ba5!, Qa5; 20 Rb7, although Black has some play after 20 ... Kf8 or 20 ... Qa4.

**19 Ra1, Nc4!; 20 e5!?**

On 20 Bc4, Bc4; 21 Rf3, Qb4; 22 Rb1, Qa4 Black has things going a little more his way.

**20 ... de; 21 fe, Nd5; 22 Bc4, Bc4; 23 Nc4, Qc4; 24 Bd4, Rd8!?**

Now 24 ... Qc2 looks preferable.

## The Action at "Piece of the Action"

by Andy Lazarus

Chess returned to the University of California at Berkeley with a bang. January 8-9 saw 156 players complete a "A Piece of the Action," a four section event. The chief director, Andrew Lazarus, and his assistant, Aaron Stearns, had to begin the tournament by looking for more tables. A few bottom boards had to play in a hallway.

The directors were a little overwhelmed by the turnout (apparently absence does make the heart grow fonder), but recovered to do the pairings (almost on time) and double the prize fund.

The next Berkeley event is the 10th Annual People's Chess Tournament in spacious Pauley Ballroom. Mike Goodall will be joining Lazarus to manage that outing.

### Results

**Open:** Craig Mar, David Levin, and Paul Enright 3½-½. Loal Davis, Gabriel Sanchez, and Kevin Binkley 3.

**Expert:** Philip Cobert, Tony d'Aloisio, Doug Sailer, Michael Walder, David Weldon, Walter Milbratz 3.

**Open "A":** Donald Lieberman and Flynn Penoyer 2½.

**"A" Section:** Alan Glasscoe, Eugene Lien, James Gibbs, and William Rodgers 3½.

**"B" Section:** Matthew Healy, Steven Hanamura, and Ralph Leftwich 3½.

**"C" and Below Section:** Ronald Buskirk 4. Arturs Elevans, Nicholas Dodge, Daniel Weisser 3½.

**Best D's:** David Alan Davis 3½. Douglas Young 3. Mark Trombley and David Lawson 2½.

**Unrated:** Jeffrey Smallwood and Peter Graves 3.

## North Bay Open

Art Marthinsen directed the 7th annual North Bay Open January 15-16 at the San Rafael Community Center. It was held in two sections.

**Open:** Renard Anderson and Thomas Crispin 3½-½. Gabriel Sanchez, Douglas Sailer, Keith Vickers, Steve Stubenrauch, and James Ely 3. Best under 2000 Paul Hope 2½.

**Reserve:** Sergio Bluer 4-0. Arturs Elevans 3½. Steve Hanamura, Matt Sankovich, Ken Seehof, Thomas Rodgers, and Will Delaney 3. Best under 1500 Sassan Dehghan 3.

## CAPITOL CITY OPEN

Held January 29-30 and directed by Robert Gordon, the Capitol City Open produced a number of surprises in that several players finished above the masters. Expert Zoran Lazetich walked away with the top prize by scoring 4-0. His nearest competition was A player Dalton Peterson with 3½.

Master James MacFarland had to settle for 3 points and tied Kevin Lewis, Manuel Joseph, and Marvin Gilbert — a B player.

Mark Buckley and Steve Levine found their 2½'s only adequate to tie lesser rated Richard Roach, John Hampton and Tony Ladd.

**25 Bb2, e6; 26 Qf3.**

Better was 26 Ra3 intending 27 Rd3 or Raf3.

**26 ... Rd7; 27 Rad1, h5!; 28 Qb3, Rc7; 29 Rc1?**

Time pressure induced.

**29 ... Bh6; 30 Rb1, Qe4!; 31 Bc1, Bc1.**

And not 31 ... Rc2; 32 Qf3, Qf3; 33 gf and White is only slightly worse.

**32 Rbc1, Ne3; 33 Rg1.**

Perhaps better was 33 Rf3 when Black has the choice of 33 ... Ng4; 34 h3, Ne5 or 33 ... Rc2; 34 Rc2, Nc2 and stays on top anyway.

**33 ... Ng4!; 34 Qf3, Rc3!; 35 Rge1, Qd4; 36 Qe2, Re3; 37 c3, Qe5 0-1.**

# Lucerne Olympiad

By GM Larry Christiansen

This scenic little town of Lucerne, Switzerland was the site of the 25th Chess Olympiad, attracting a record 106 countries to play in the 14th round swiss team tournament. A powerful Soviet team headed by World Champion Anatoly Karpov and wonderboy Garri Kasparov ran away with the Men's Gold medal, posting a 6½ point margin over 2nd place Czechoslovakia. Karpov did not seem inclined to knock himself out in the event, playing only when necessary against the top teams. His 6½--1½ score was however a Champion's result. Karpov's light playing schedule allowed Kasparov to steal the limelight as he moved up to top board five times including the Olympiad's most exciting struggle when he faced and defeated former Challenger Viktor Korchnoi in a wild edge of the seat melee. Kasparov turned in a simply outstanding score of 8½-2½ without losing a game. The other Soviet team members included Lev Polugaevsky, Alexander Beliavsky, Mikhail Tal (1st reserve!) and Artur Yusupov. A steamroller if I ever saw one.

Czechoslovakia squeaked into second place through the help of workhorses Vlastimil Hort, Jan Smejkal and Lubomir Ftacnik who all played over 13 of the scheduled 14 rounds. The undoubted highlight of their play came when Ftacnik demolished Polugaevsky as Black in a hedgehog by first sacrificing a pawn, then a piece and finally his Queen to deliver mate!

The USA came in third, a ½pt behind the Czechs. Although we lost only to the Soviets we failed to score big victories over intermediate teams such as Israel and Canada. Walter Browne on first board turned a very creditable 6½-5½ which could have been better if he had not occasionally lapsed into time pressure. His win over Andersson in the last round clinched third and was a fine illustration of Browne's endgame prowess. Yasser Seirawan delivered a very fine 8-4 result including a near-win against Karpov, and wins over Nunn, Lobron, and Hebert. Among the other players James Tarjan of Berkeley was the standout with a fine 7-2 result good enough to win the silver medal for 1st reserve. Other scores were: board 3 Lev Alburt 3½-3½, Lubosh Kavalek, 4½-3½, and L. Christiansen 7-3.

The most outstanding result of the Olympiad was the performance of Yugoslavia's Lubomir Ljubojevic who amassed a total of 10-3. He defeated Portisch, Browne, Huebner, Miles, among others to lead the Yugoslavs into 4th place. Ljubojevic seems to be in the form Jan Timman of Holland was in a year ago. Despite Ljubojevic's fantastic performance he failed to win the top board prize. That honor went to Paraguay's Zenon Franco who scored 11-2.

There were some important changes made in Lucerne. Florencio Campomanes of the Philippines was elected FIDE President, winning in landslide over the incumbent Fridrik Olafsson and Yugoslav Bozidar Kazic. Bulgarian Woman's candidate Tatiana Lematchko defected to the West in a minor development.

The Tournament was run with the usual cold Swiss efficiency. There were more than a few complaints about hotel noncooperation. At the end of the tournament there were a few parties that inevitably were broken up by Swiss authorities. If chess players are bad what do they do when the Shriners hit town?

Here are a few games from the tournament.

**Gruenfeld Defense; L. Christiansen — V. Jansa: 1 d4, Nf6; 2 c4, g6; 3 Nc3, d5.**

I always welcome the Gruenfeld.

**4 cd, Nd5; 5 e4, Nc3; 6 bc, Bg7; 7 Bc4, 0-0; 8 Be3, c5; 9 Ne2, Nc6; 10 0-0, b6 !?**

In Tarjan-Gutman, round 13, Gutman tried 10 ..., Qc7; 11 Rc1, Rd8; 12 Qd2, Qa5; 13 Rfd1, Bg4; 14 Qb2! and White had clear control of the position. Tarjan went on to win a long end game.

**11 de!?**

This was an idea I had hatched while preparing for the Moscow Interzonal. In retrospect I believe the simpler 11 Qd2 followed by the standard central buildup is preferable.

**11 ..., Qc7.**

The only reasonable attempt.

**12 Nd4!**

This is the point of White's plan. Of course 12 cb, ab gives Black excellent play against White's crippled queenside pawns.

**12 ..., Bb7?**

Black chooses an inferior response. Other possibilities were A) 12 ..., Nd4?; 13 cd, bc; 14 Rc1! with a clear plus for White; B) 12 ..., bc!? 13 Nc6, Bb7; 14 Ne7, Qe7; 15 f3, Bc3; 16 Rb1 and White has an edge due to Black's loose pawn structure and less active pieces; C) 12 ..., Ne5!; 13 Nb5, Qb8; 14 Bf4 (14 cb, Ng4), bc; 15 Rb1, Bb7 and Black has a legitimate claim to equality. After the text White emerges with a clean extra pawn.

**13 cb, ab; 14 Nb5, Qe5; 15 Bd5, e6; 16 Bd4, Qf4; 17 g3, Qh6; 18 Bc6, Bc6; 19 Qe2.**

Black must now act quickly before White consolidates his extra pawn.

Unfortunately his queen is badly out of play and White's pieces are better stationed. Jansa tries a clever idea that in the end will recover the lost pawn but will also lead to a fatal weakening of Black's kingside.

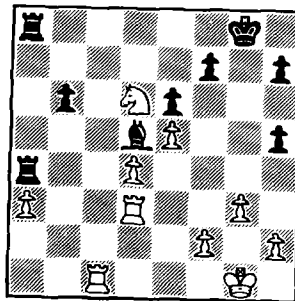
**19 ..., Qh5?!; 20 Qh5, gh; 21 Nd6, Bd4.**

Since 21 ..., Rfd8; 22 e5 is rather unpleasant.

**22 cd, Rfd8; 23 e5, Ra4; 24 Rfd1, Rda8; 25 Rac1!, Bf3!**

In time pressure Jansa avoids 25 ..., Bd5?; 26 Nc8! winning immediately.

**26 Rd3, Bd5; 27 a3!**



Now 28 Nc8?, Bc4! is good for Black. Black is now permitted to regain the lost pawn, but the ensuing exchange of a pair of rooks will reduce Black's counterplay and give White a devastating attack against the king. Black's powerful looking Bd5 will be left totally without defensive value.

**27 ..., Ra3; 28 Ra3, Ra3; 29 f4.**

Lifting the threat of back rank mate and tightening the screws around the Black king's death chamber.

**29 ..., Ra2**

There was nothing better: 29 ..., Ra8; 30 f5, ef; 31 Rc8, Rc8; 32 Nc8 is a totally lost end game.

**30 Rc8, Kg7; 32 f5, Ra1.**

The beginning of spite checks.

**32 Kf2, Ra2; 33 Ke3, Ra3; 34 Kf4, Rf3; 35 Kg5, h6; 36 Kh5, Kh7; 37 Rc7, ef; 38 Nf7, Bf7; 39 Rf7, Kg8; 40 Kg6 1-0.**

A pair of inexactitudes and soup's on with Black in it.

**Queen's Indian Defense: L. Christiansen — G. Ligterink: 1 d4, Nf6; 2 c4, e6; 3 Nf3, b6; 4 g3.**

I think 4 a3 is getting a little stale.

**4 ..., Ba6.**

This has overtaken 4 ..., Bb7 in popularity lately.

**5 b3, Bb4; 6 Bd2, Be7; 7 Nc3, c6; 8 e4, d5; 9 e5, Ne4; 10 Bd3, Nc3; 11 Bc3, c5; 12 dc, Bc5.**

In the 5th game of their match in Hilversum, Korchnoi — Timman went 12 ..., bc and after 13 Qe2, d4; 14 Bd2, Bb7 Black obtained at least equality. Much better for White in my opinion is 13 cd instead of the passive 13 Qe2 to play off Black's hanging pawns in the center.

**Pan-Am cont.**

(Schiller suggests 14 ..., Nh7 as a better try, but there is also 14 ..., Ne4; 15 Ne4, Qd8 preparing ..., Nf6. In either event White's space edge and more active pieces guarantee him a lasting advantage. — Editor)

**15 Bd5, cd; 16 Nf6, gf; 17 Qh5, hg.**

(On 17 ..., fg; 18 hg, Kf8; 19 Qh6, Ke8; 20 Qf6 the king gets bagged anyway. Notice how important the QR, lounging on c1 and doing nothing more than clipping his fingernails, now proves vital to the combination as a cut-off man preventing the king's escape. — Editor.)

**18 hg, Kf8; 19 Qh8, Ke7; 20 Qf6, Kd6; 21 Qf7, Bd7; 22 Qf4 1-0.**

(To declare this game co-equal best game with Schain's sustained good play is something of a travesty. Compare this effort by Brian Nickoloff at a crucial juncture of the tournament. Had McCambridge carried the game instead Berkeley might have become the Pan-Am Champion instead of equal U.S. Champion.

**King's Indian Defense; B. Nickoloff—V. McCambridge: 1 Nf3, g6; 2 d4, Nf6; 3 c4, Bg7; 4 Nc3, 0-0; 5 e4, d6; 6 Be2, e5; 7 0-0, Nc6.**

(Not the best choice of opening by McCambridge who is known to experience occasional moments of hesitation in sharp variations. On his 11th Nickoloff makes the game even sharper and thrusts McCambridge into theoretical waters with which he appears unfamiliar. — Editor.)

**8 d5, Ne7; 9 Ne1, Ne8; 10 Nd3, f5; 11 f4!, ef; 12 Nf4, Nf6.**

This appears to be too routine. One idea in similar situations is 12 ..., Bc3; 13 bc, fe. In general this position illustrates how 9 ..., Nd7 provides Black more flexibility. Here he could have gotten a nice game by ..., Nc5. Another thought in this position is 12 ..., fe; 13 Ne4, Nf5 when Black has control of d4.

**13 ef, Nf5; 14 g4!, Ne7.**

This game is a beautiful illustration of the concept of the bad knight. It has no safe squares to which it can go. A bad knight is even worse than a bad bishop. Eventually Black gets to "develop it" at g8.

**15 h3, c6; 16 Be3, h5; 17 Rf2!, c5; 18 Rg2, hg; 19 hg.**

White's clever rook maneuver has forced open the KR file. Black has no chance to run away from the onslaught because 19 ..., Kf7; 20 Qd3 and Rf1.

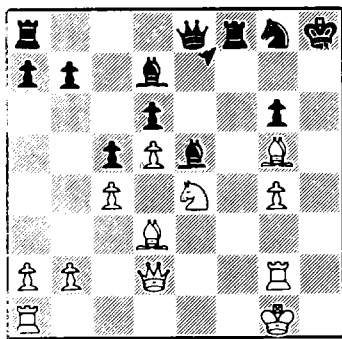
**19 ..., Nh7; 20 Nh3!, Be5; 21 Qd2, Kh8; 22 Ne4, Ng8.**

Developed at last! White's pressure on h6 and utter control of g5 assures the win, but it is artful.

**23 Nhg5, Ng5; 24 Bg5, Qe8.**

Surely 24 ..., Qc7 must be better. It should still lose, but it has the virtue of losing more painfully.

**25 Bd3, Bd7.**



It is time to sacrifice so as to eliminate dark square protection.

**26 Rh2, Bh2; 27 Qh2, Kg7; 28 Nd6 1-0.**

He can't live through 28 ..., Qb8; 29 Qe5, Kh7; 30 Kg2.

Now it is time to look at the best theoretical innovations — again with notes by Eric Schiller of Chicago.

**Bogolyubov Indian; J. Benjamin—B. Nickoloff: 1 d4, Nf6; 2 c4, e6; 3 Nf3, Bb4; 4 Bd2, a5; 5 g3, d5; 6 Qc2, Nc6; 7 Bg2, dc; 8 Qc4, Qd5; 9 Qd5, ed; 10 0-0.**

Browne—Smyslov; Las Palmas, IZT, 1982 continued 10 Nc3, Be6; 11 Re1, a4; 12 Nb5 without achieving much after 12 ..., Bd2; 13 Kd2, Kd8.

**10 ..., Bf5; 11 Bf4!**

"White's 10th and 11th here seem to give an edge. The attack on the c-pawn is awkward for Black to defend against. After Black castles, White has a lasting initiative on the queen-side with the half-open c-file and the b2-b4 break." Benjamin.

**11 ..., 0-0-0; 12 Rc1, Rhe8; 13 a3, Bd6; 14 Bd6; Rd6; 15 Nc3, Kb8; 16 e3, Bd3; 17 Ne1, Bc4; 18 Rab1, Ne7; 19 b3, Ba6; 20 Nf3, Nd7; 21 b4, ab; 22 ab, Bd3; 23 Ra1, c6; 24 Na4, f6; 25 Bh3, Bf5; 26 Bf1, Rc8; 27 b5, cb.**

White still retains a mobility and pawn structure edge after 27 ..., Kc7; 28 b6; Kd8; 29 Nc5.

**28 Bb5, Rc1; 29 Rc1, Nc8; 30 Nc5, Na7; 31 Nh4, Bh3; 32 Bf1, Be6; 33 Ne6, Re6; 34 Bh3, Re7; 35 Nf5, Rf7; 36 Nd6, Re7; 37 Rb1, Kc7; 1-0.**

**Christiansen cont.**

**13 0-0, Bb7.**

For 13 ..., dc; 14 Be4 loses at once.

**14 Qe2, 0-0?!**

A better course is 14 ..., dc; 15 Be4, Be4; 16 Qe4, Qd5; 17 Qg4, 0-0; 18 Rd1, Qb7; 19 Ng5! and White has excellent play for the pawn but perhaps no more than that.

**15 Rad1, Qe7??**

It was essential to play 15 ..., Nd7, although White could choose from such attractive continuations as 16 h4! or 16 cd, Bd5; 17 Be4.

**16 b4!**

Ligterink now went into a 40 minute think on whether to resign or knock over the pieces.

**16 ..., d4.**

Not 16 ..., Bb4; 17 Bb4, Qb4; 18 Bh7, Kh7; 19 Ng5, Kg6; 20 Rd4 or 20 Qd3, Kg5; 21 Qh7 which is crushing, of course. Or 16 ..., dc; 17 Be4 leads to the loss of at least a piece.

**17 Bd2, Nd7; 18 bc, Bf3; 19 Qf3, Ne5; 20 Bh7 1-0.**

**CHESS GOES TO WAR**



*He sacrificed the second round!*



# GRANDMASTER PLAY

by GM Walter Browne

Going to bed in the knowledge that tomorrow you will face Walter Browne cannot be good for anybody's sleep. Regardless of how the game comes out, you will stagger away from the board convinced you have been in one hell of a fight.

We are pleased to present four recent games by Browne, two from Tilburg in October, 1982 and two from the Lucerne Olympiad the next month. Densely annotated, they demonstrate how a fighting grandmaster keeps the fight going and how finely tuned a fighting grandmaster's judgment must be to create chances for himself and trouble for his antagonist.

To my knowledge this article is also a first in that Browne annotates one of his losses. This became a pendant to a later win — crucial to the U.S. team's finish at Lucerne.

Introductions are by the editor and notes by Browne. — editor.

Bent Larsen tries a little larsony on Browne with an early but not entirely satisfactory opening deviation. Browne sharpens things up, and soon there is a lot of wood in the air. Larsen cannot take all this originality from someone else.

**English Opening: B. Larsen—W. Browne: 1 c4, e5; 2 g3, g6; 3 d4?!, cd; 4 Qd4.**

After 4 Nf3, e5; 5 Ne5? Black keeps more than a pawn with Qa5. 4 ... Nf6; 5 Bg2, Nc6; 6 Qd2.

He might have made a more aggressive pass with 6 Qh4.

6 ... Bg7; 7 Nc3, 0-0; 8 Nh3?!, Na5!; 9 Qd3.

Necessary in view of 9 b3, d5!; 10 cd, Bh3; 11 Bh3, Nd5; 12 Nd5, Ba1; 13 Ba3, Nc6 with a win.

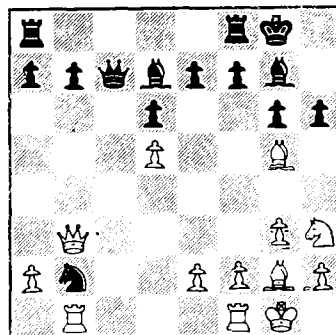
9 ... Qc7!; 10 Nd5.

And again 10 b3, d5; 11 cd, Ne4!; 12 Ne4, Ba1 is fine for Black.

10 ... Nd5, 11 cd, d6; 12 0-0, Bd7.

Black could also have played 12 ... Nc4 directly or maybe 12 ... Qc4!?!; 13 Bd2, Bf5!; 14 Qa3, b6 to advantage.

13 Rb1, Nc4; 14 Bg5!, Nb2; 15 Qb3, h6!.



The idea is that on 16 Be7?, Ba4 follows. or 16 Rf1, Qd8; 17 Bd2?!, Na4; 18 Qb7; Nc5; 19 Qb4, Bf5 with the win.

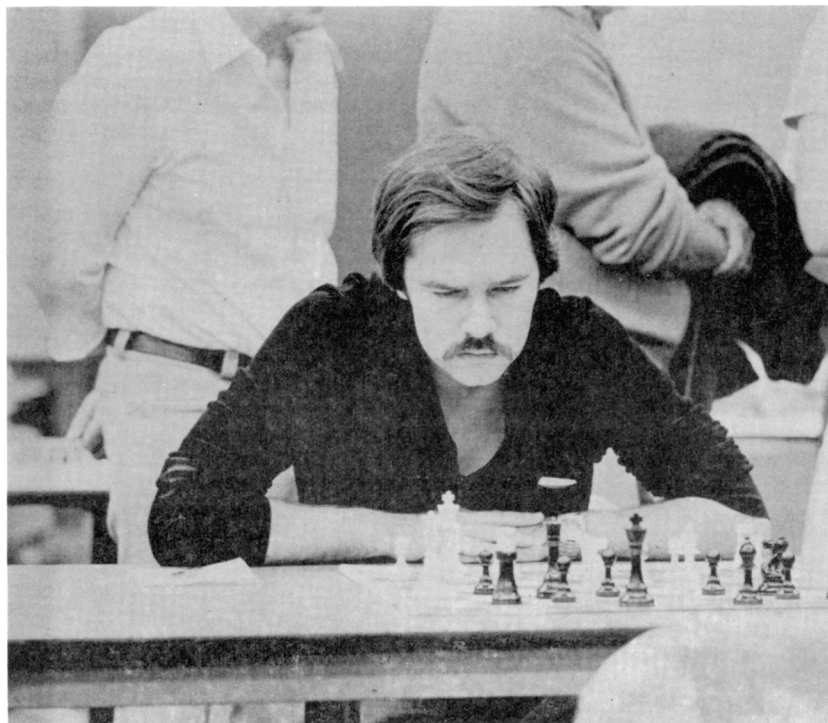
16 Bh6!, Bh6; 17 Rb2, b5; 18 Rc2, Qa5; 19 Nf4, Bf4?!, 20 gf, Rac8; 21 h4!, Rc2, 22 Qc2, Rc8; 23 Qe4, Kf8; 24 h5!, Bf5; 25 Qd4, Qc3; 26 Qa7, gh; 27 e4, Bh3; 28 Ab7?, Qg7; 0-1.

Black would still hold the advantage after the better 28 Qe3!

Browne has a wonderful feel for Queen's Indian type positions. He scores heavily with a 4 a3 for White and brings home some bacon with a hedgehog English when Black. The maneuvering is often subtle and difficult. Timing and long webs of specific analysis are often required. But then they are Andersson's specialties too. That makes this a great battle for the real chess lover.

**English Opening: U. Andersson—W. Browne: 1 Nf3, e5; 2 c4, Nf6; 3 g3, b6; 4 Bg2, Bb7; 5 0-0, e6; 6 Nc3, Be7; 7 d4, cd; 8 Qd4, d6; 9 Bg5!?, a6.**

(cont. on p. 81)



Walter Browne cooks up another combination.

**Browne cont.**

But not 9 ..., Nbd7; 10 Nb5!, h6; 11 Bf6, Nf6; 12 Rfd1 which favors White.

**10 Bf6, Bf6; 11 Qf4 (11 Qd2!?), Bf3!?**

Also to be considered was 11 ..., 0-0; 12 Rfd1, Be7; 13 Ne4, Be4; 14 Qe4, Ra7 when White may have a shade of an edge.

**12 Qf3.**

On 12 Bf3, Ra7; 13 Rfd1, Be5!; 14 Qe3, Rc7; 15 b3, b5 Black is on top as Andersson discovered against me at Brasilia, 1981.

**12 ..., Ra7; 13 Rfd1, 0-0; 14 Rd2.**

A novelty; Kavalek—Polugaevsky; Bugofno, 1982 went 14 Rd3 and was eventually drawn.

**14 ..., Rd7.**

White gets a little lead after 14 ..., Rc7; 15 Ne4, Be7; 16 Rad1, Rc4; 17 Nd6, Bd6; 18 Rd6 and will actually be winning after 16 ... f5; 17 Nd6, Rd7; 18 Qe3.

**15 Re1, Qc7; 16 b3, Re8.**

Black has to tread a tight line in this game as, after 16 ..., b5!?: 17 cb, ab; 18 Rdc2, Qa5; 19 Qd3! White has the edge.

**17 a4, Nc6?!**

Not as precise as 17 ..., Bg5; 18 e3, Be7, which is still unclear.

**18 Qc6, Qc6; 19 Bc6, Rc6; 20 Na2!, a5.**

White's 20th was a bit of a surprise and posed a serious threat after 20 ..., Rc8; 21 Rcd1, Rcd8; 22 e4 followed in some cases by f4—e5 while Nb4 adds another potential prong to the White initiative.

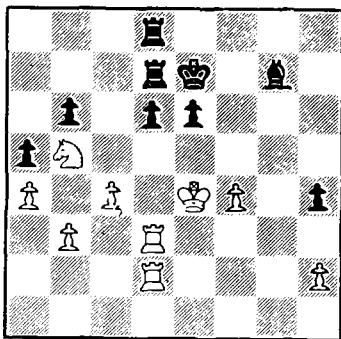
**21 Rcd1, Kf8; 22 Nc1, Ke7; 23 e3, g6; 24 Kg2, Bc3; 25 Rd3, Bb2; 26 Ne2, Rc8; 27 R1d2, Bg7; 28 f4, f5!?**

This is a little loosening, perhaps better is 28 ..., h5 and repetitive bishop moves from g7 to h8 while White quests for a breakthrough in force. Even in that event White definitely has the more comfortable game.

**29 Kf3, h6; 30 g4, h5!; 31 gf, gf; 32 Ng3, h4; 33 Nf1, Rf8; 34 Rd1!, Bh6; 35 Nd2, Rg8.**

Black makes no headway toward equality by 35 ..., Rfd8; 36 Nb1, d5?; 37 cd, Rd5; 38 Rd5, Rd5; 39 Rd5, ed; 40 Nc3, Ke6; 41 Nb5, Bg7; 42 Nc7 or 37 ..., ed; 38 Nc3, Ke6; 39 Nb5, Bg7; 40 Rcl in either case decisively for White.

**36 Nb1, Rgd8; 37 Nc3, Bg7; 38 Nb5, Bh8; 39 R3d2, Bg7; 40 Rd3, Bf6; 41 e4!, fe; 42 Ke4, Bg7; 43 R1d2**



For a real advantage White should continue 43 h3!, Bf6; 44 f5, Be5; 45 Re3!, ef, 46 Kf5, Rf8; 47 Ke4, Rc8; 48 Rf1. Not as good is 48 Nd4?!, Bd4; 49 Kd4, Kd8; 50 Re6, Rc5!; 51 Rh6, Kc7; 52 Rh4, d5!

**43 ..., Bf6; 44 f5, Be5; 45 Rg2, ef; 46 Kf5, Rf8; 47 Ke4, Ke6; 48 Rg6, Rf6; 49 Rf6, Bf6; 50 Rd5!, Be5; 51 Nd4, Bd4; 52 Kd4, Rg7; 53 Rh5!, Rh7??**

Muffling it just when I get an aggressive chance to even things up. The natural move is 53 ..., Rg4!; 54 Kd3; Rg2; 55 Rb6, Rh2; 56 c5 (or 56 Rb5, Rb2 with equality), Kd5!; 57 cd (or 57 c6, Rh3; 58 Kc2, Rh2; 59 Kb1, Rh1, 60 Kb2, Rh2; 61 Ka3, Rc2), Rh3, 58 Kc2, Rh2; 59 Kc3, Rh3; 60 Kb2, Rh2; 61 Ka3, Rd2. After the passive text White just wins.

**54 Rh5, Rf7; 55 Rh4, Rf3; 56 Re4, Kd7; 57 Re3, Rf4; 58 Kd5, Rh4; 59 h3, Rh5; 60 Ke4, Kc6; 61 Rd3, Rh4; 62 Kf5, Rh8; 63 Kg5, Rg8; 64 Kf4, Rf8; 65 Kg3, Rg8; 66 Kh2, Re8; 67 h4, Re5; 68 Kg3, Kd7; 69 Kf4, Re1, 70 h5, Rh1, 71 Rd5, Rh3; 72 Rb5, Kc6; 73 Kg5 1-0.**

It was revenge time at the Olympiad. Andersson did not care to debate his 9 Bg5 line again, but the hedgehog still created difficulties and a long ending for everyone just the same.

These two Andersson-Browne games are more instructive and stimulating than two dozen queen sacrifice games.

**Lucerne, 1982; U. Andersson—W. Browne: 1 Nf3, c5; 2 c4, Nf6; 3 g3, b6; 4 Bg2, Bb7; 5 0-0, e6, 6 Nc3, Be7, 7 d4, cd; 8 Qd4, d6; 9 b3, Nbd7; 10 Rd1, a6; 11 Ba3, Nc5; 12 Ne1!?**

Andersson springs another theoretical novelty as he had at Tilburg with 14 Rd2. This was the Olympiad's final round, and the pressure was on to get the full point.

Black could enter unclear waters with 12 ..., Bg2; 13 Kg2, 0-0; 14 b4?! (thematic but...), Ncd7; 15 b5, Nc5 (or ..., a5).

**12 ..., Qc7; 13 Bb7, Qb7; 14 Nd3, 0-0; 15 Qe3, Rfd8; 16 Nc5, bc. Better than 16 ..., cd; 17 Rd8, Rd8; 18 Rd1 with White up a little. 17 Rd3, Ng4!; 18 Qe4, Qe4; 19 Ne4, f5; 20 Nc3, Ne5 (g5!); 21 Rd2, g5; 22 Kg2, Kf7; 23 Bb2, Bf6?!**

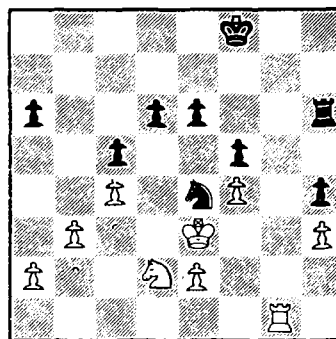
Black would stand slightly better after 23 ..., h5; 24 Na4, Ng6. **24 h3, h5; 25 Rad1, Ke7; 26 Na4, h4.**

And not 26 ..., f4?; 27 Nc3!, Nf7; 28 Ne4 with a White plus. **27 gh, gh; 28 f4, Nf7; 29 Bf6, Kf6; 30 Rd3, Rg8; 31 Kf2, Ke7; 32 Nc3, Rg6; 33 Rg1.**

Weaker is 33 e4, Rag8; 34 ef, Rg2; 35 Ke3, ef and a win for Black. **33 ..., Rg1; 34 Kg1, Nh6.**

Preparatory to a repositioning g8—f6—e4, but in time trouble I delay the operation a bit long.

**35 Kf2, Rg8?!; 36 Nb1, Rg6; 37 Nd2, Ng8; 38 Nf3, Rh6; 39 Rd1, Nf6; 40 Rg1?! (Ng5!), Ne4; 41 Ke3, Kf8!; 42 Nd2.**



Another possibility was 42 Ng5!?, Rg6! (not 42 ..., Ng3?; 43 Rd1, Ke7; 44 Kf3, which is unclear. White would fare badly instead after 44 Rd6, Kd6; 45 Nf7, Ke7; 46 Nh6; Kf8 and the knight is trapped.) and there are two responses I. 43 Nf3?, Rg3 much better for Black or II. 43 Nh7, Kg7; 44 Rg6, Kg6; 45 Nf8, Kf7; 46 Nd7, a5; 47 Nb8, d5! In line II, consider also 47 ..., Nc3; 48 a3! (on 48 a4?, Ke8; 49 Nc6, Kd7; 50 Na5, Kc7 socking it to White.

**42 ..., Ng3!; 43 Rg2?**

More productive is 43 Nf3, e5!?, when 44 Rd1 is unclear. White could go astray with 44 fe, de; 45 Ne5; Re6; 46 Kf4, Ne2; 47 Kf5, Re5 or 44 Nh4, ef proves decisive also.

**43 ..., Ke7; 44 Nf3, Kf6; 45 Kd2?!**

Also bad is 45 Nh4, Nf1.

**45 ..., Rh8, a6 e3, e5; 47 Ng1, Re8!; 48 Kd3.**

Black has another winning line in 48 Nf3, ef; 49 ef, Nh5; 50 Nh4, Nf4; 51 Rf2, Re4; 52 Kc2, a5; 53 Kd2, a4; 54 Kc2, a3; 55 Kd2, Rd4; 56 Kc2, Nd3!; 57 Rf5, Ke6; 58 Rh5, Nb4.

**48 ..., a5!**

The same basic idea as 48 ..., ef; 49 ef, Re1; 50 Nf3, Rh1; 51 Ng1! comes to nothing.

**49 Rf2, a4; 50 Kc2, ab; 51 ab, e4; 52 Kc3.**

He could also try 52 Ne2, Ne2; 53 Re2, Rg8; 54 Kd2, Rg3; 55 Rh2, Ke6; 56 Ke2, d5; 57 cd, Kd5; 58 Kd2, c4; 59 bc, Kc4; 60 Ke2, Kc3; 61 Kf2, Kd3 and still lose.

**52 ..., Ra8; 53 Kb2, Rd8; 54 Kc2, Rg8!; 55 Rg2, Ra8; 56 Kb2, Nf1; 57 Ne2, Ne3; 58 Rg1, d5!; 59 cd, Nd5; 60 Rd1, Nb4 0-1.**

(cont. on p. 83)

# Tournaments

## LERA Thanksgiving Class Championships

The LERA Thanksgiving Day Class Championships drew 154 players to its 15th annual outing on November 26-28. The event was organized by Jim Hurt and directed by Ted and Daria Yudacufski.

In the Open section Charles Powell of San Francisco came clear first with 5½-½, while grandmaster Peter Biyiasas of Morgan Hill finished clear second with 5. Tied for 3rd to 5th were Dennis Fritzing of Berkeley, Jeremy Silman of San Francisco, and Ray Schutt at 4½. Keith Vickers was best expert.

**"A"**: Gjon Feinstein, Santa Cruz 5½; Matthew Ng, San Francisco and Michael Jones, Benicia 4½.

**"B"**: Antonio Delacruz 5½. William Rodgers, Palo Alto 5. David Vining and Patrick Crass 4½.

**"C"**: Arturs Elevans, Sacramento; Russell Lindgren, Milpitas; Robert Clements, Concord 5.

**"D-E"**: Karl Forsberg, San Francisco 5. David Davis, Berkeley and Mark Trombley, Fremont 4.

**Unrated**: David Swaddell, San Jose 5, Terry McKiernan and Fred Schreuder, Los Altos 4½.

## Lera Thanksgiving Games

Circuit prize-winner Hanamura shows how to do it with a cunning rook sacrifice.

**Ruy Lopez; B. Kalinawan—S. Hanamura: 1 e4, e5; 2 Nf3, Nc6; 3 Bb5, a6; 4 ba4, Nf6; 5 0-0, Be7; 6 Re1, b5; 7 Bb3, 0-0; 8 Nc3, d6; 9 h3?!, Na5.**

White has transposed to a variation of the Archangelsk where Re1 and particularly h3 are not necessary. Trading White's KB takes much of the torture out of the Spanish Game.

**10 d3, Bb7; 11 Nh4, Nb3; 12 ab, Ne4; 13 Nf5, Nc3; 14 Ne7, Qe7; 15 bc, Qd7; 16 Re3, f5; 17 Rg3, f4; 18 Rg4, Rf7; 19 h4?!**

White is very hospitable in allowing Black to break up his K-side pawns.

**19 ... , f3; 20 Rg3, fg; 21 Qg4.**

Time for the sockdolager. Instead of breaking it's taking the pawns which proves to be fun.

**21 ... , Rf2!; 22 Kf2, Rf8; 23 Ke1, Rf1; 24 Kd2, Qg4; 25 Rg4, g1/Q and 0-1 in 34.**

And another Circuit winner gets some points in the forthcoming campaign.

**Nimzoindian Defense; Arne—Silverman: 1 d4, Nf6; 2 c4, e6; 3 Nc3, Bb4; 4 Bg5, h6; 5 Bh4, Bc3; 6 bc, Qe7.**

Black strives to achieve a cramped game and succeeds beyond his dreams.

**7 f3, d6; 8 e4, e5; 9 Bd3, 0-0; 10 Ne2, Nc6.**

Black would have been better advised to try to lock things up with ... , c5 and an appropriately timed ... , g5—Nh5.

**11 0-0, b6; 12 f4, Rd8; 13 Bf6, gf; 14 d5, Nb8; 15 Ng3, Kh7; 16 Qh5, Rf8; 17 Rf3, Na6; 18 Raf1, Rg8; 19 h3, Rg6; 20 fe, de; 21 Qh4, Nc5; 22 Rf6, Rf6.**

Certainly 22 ... , Kh8 would have posed more problems because of the pin on the Q, but Bc2 and Nh5 keeps the heat on.

**23 Rf6; Qf8; 24 Qh5, Kg8; 25 Rh6, Qg7; 26 Qh4, Bd7; 27 Nf5!**

Why slow the attack to protect a mere bishop? On 27 ... , Bf5; 28 of the treat of f6 is crushing.

**27 ... , Bf5; 28 ef, f6; 29 Rg6, Nd3; 30 Rg7, Kg7; 31 Qg3 1-0.**

White employs a Counter-Ultra-Hypermodern attack.

**An Opening; J. Barnard—R. Sferra: 1 e4, b6.**

I play it with White so why not with Black? says Sferra.

**2 g3.**

This is no time for theory; he can be as confused as I, thinks Barnard.

(cont. on p. 83)

## Second Oakland Championship

A total of 81 players converged to compete for prizes in the second Oakland Championship. Held October 16-17, it was organized by Mike Mustafa and Raul G'Acha. Jeremy Silman captured a clear first with 4½-½. He ceded a single draw to Gabriel Sanchez in the third round. The committee lumped first expert money with the second and third place prizes so that Gabriel Sanchez, Philip Cobert, and Jonathan Silverman split that sum with 4-1 scores.

Second Expert went to Kevin Binkley.

**"A"**: Thomas Stevens and Philip Coffino

**"B"**: Howard Hoene 5-0. Dan A McDaniel, James C. Evans, Rodolfo Yambao, Will Delaney, and John Gonzalez 4.

**"C"**: Erasmo Vazquez 4. Jay Blodgett and Lawrence Walker 3½.

**"D-E"**: Patricia Stewart 2½. Karl Forsberg and Axius G'Acha 2.

**Unrated**: Antonio De LaCruz 4. Albert Cookson and Oscar Guerrero 2.

### Oakland Championship Games

Some of the more skilled players have to play in tournament after tournament just to keep themselves in brown rice and dog food. Have you ever wondered how they did it? Here are two characteristic games from the hand of Jeremy Silman.

**Bogo-Indian Defense; M. Paetz—J. Silman: 1 d4, Nf6; 2 c4, e6; 3 Nf3, Bb4; 4 Nbd2, b6.**

There are a lot of ways to proceed. White selects the simplest and not the sharpest. In the 60's Black used to take a regular battering from 5 g3, Bb7; 6 Bg2, 0-0; 7 a3 — but these are not the 60's anymore are they. An immediate 5 a3 is not without its merit.

**5 e3, Bb7; 6 Bd3, 0-0; 7 0-0, c5.**

This is the thematic thrust, but I am not sure White won't make-out OK simply by 8 Qc2. The point of this defense is restraint on the light squares. White misses the chance to play against the dark squares later.

**8 a3, Bd2; 9 Bd2, Ne4; 10 Rc1 (Be4!?), d6; 11 Bc3, f5.**

Speaking confidentially, I think this is a dull position. Neither side can do much, but white chooses to unbalance the situation and give Black a little leeway in the center.

**12 dc, bc; 13 Qe2, Nd7; 14 Nd2, Nc3; 15 Rc3, e5; 16 e4, f4; 17 b4, cb; 18 ab, a5.**

Like it or not, White must now play 19 b5 and hope that QRP is weak.

**19 c5?, ab; 20 c6, bc; 21 cb, Rb8; 22 Nc4, Nc5; 23 Qa2, Kh8; 24 Rd1, Rb7; 25 Bc2, Qa8; 26 Qa8, Ra8; 27 f3, Rb4, 28 Nd6, Rd4; 29 Kf1, Rd1; 30 Bd1, Ra1; 31 Ke2, Ra2 0-1.**

During a postmortem analysis Miguel Najdorf once inquired feelingly of his opponent — after a suggested line — "Why are you giving me a pawn. Do you love me?" The respected Vickers here seems to indicate a lurking affection for Silman.

**Albin Counter-Gambit; J. Silman—K. Vickers: 1 d4, d5; 2 c4, e5; 3 de, d4; 4 Nf3, Nc6; 5 g3, Bg4; 6 Bg2, Qd7; 7 0-0, 0-0-0; 8 Qb3.**

I don't know who has the better understanding of this opening, but the score sheet shows Silman taking a minute for these eight moves while Vickers took three. The Albin is a very strange gambit. Black gives up a pawn so as to have trouble developing. Here he makes it a permanent offer.

**8 ... , f6; 9 ef, Bf3; 10 Bf3, Nf6; 11 Qa4, Kb8; 12 Nd2, Qh3.**

Here Silman began to chew up a lot of time — 29 minutes for the next two moves. Black's mate threats are specious, but you can't be too careful.

**13 Rd1, d3; 14 Nf1, de; 15 Rd8, Nd8; 16 Be2, Bc5; 17 Ne3, Be3; 18 Ne3, h5; 19 Qd1, Ng4; 20 Bg4, hg; 21 Ng4, Nc6; 22 Qe2, Ne5; 23 Qe5, Qg4; 24 Re1, a6; 25 Qe6, Qh5; 26 h4, g5; 27 Qd5.**

He has it all figured out. White wins after 17 ... , gh; 28 Qh5, Rh5; 29 g4 with two connected passed pawns and Black's king cut off.

**27 ... , Qg4; 28 Re4, Qh5; 29 Qg5; Qd1, 30 Kg2, Rf8; 31 Qe3, Rd8; 32 Re8 1-0.**



## LERA cont.

2 ... , Bb7; 3 Bg2, g6; 4 Nc3, Bg7; 5 Nge2, c5; 6 d4, cd; 7 Nd4, Nc6; 8 Be3, a6.

Darned if we aren't in some weird Sicilian, a sorta open closed variation. If someone wins, he can have a variation named after him: Sicilian/Barnard or the very sibilant Sicilian/Sferra.

9 0-0, e6; 10 Nc6, Bc6; 11 Bd4, e5; 12 Be3, Ne7; 13 Qd6, 0-0.

It's beginning to look like the Barnard Variation. The QP is a great target, and the QB — supposed to be strong is doing sentry duty for it while also masking a none too healthy QNP. Black's play along the QB file is effectively stifled.

14 Rad1, Nc8; 15 Qd2, Ra7; 16 Nd5, Rb7; 17 c4, Ne7; 18 Qb4, Nc8; 19 Qa3, a5; 20 Qd3, b5 21 c5, b4; 22 Rfe1, Na7; 23 Nb6, Nb5; 24 Nc4, Qa8; 25 Nb6, Qd8; 26 Bh3!, Nd4.

Now that White has over-powered the QP's defenders this is forced, but then another weak QP makes its entrance on the stage, and Black is short on time.

27 Bd4, ed; 28 e5, Qb8; 29 Qd4, d6; 30 Qd6, Qd6; 31 ed, Bb2; 32 Bg2, Bg2; 33 Kg2, Bc3; 34 Re7 1-0.

A classic exploitation of the backward pawn on the open file.

Jeremy Silman offers a pawn sacrifice with unclear consequences. His opponent declines in favor of a rip-roaring game in which Silman gets more than his share of ripping and roaring.

**Sicilian Defense; D. Levin—J. Silman:** 1 e4, c5; 2 Nf3, Nc6; 3 d4, cd; 4 Nd4, Nf6; 5 Nc3, d6; 6 Bc4, Qb6.

Silman does not want to test White's knowledge of the Velimirovic Attack, so he springs a little move tried first by Benko against Fischer in the 1959 Candidates' tournament. Fischer responded 7 Nde2, but opinion remains divided whether that or the text is best. The point of the variation is that White's knight is quite happy on d4 so kick its pants. The queen is not happy on b6 either and White might have done better with 9 Kh1 leaving the queen to find a new home without prompting.

7 Nb3, e6; 8 0-0, Be7; 9 Be3?!, Qc7; 10 f4, a6; 11 Bd3, b5; 12 Qf3, Bb7; 13 Rae1 0-0; 14 Kh1, b4; 15 Na4, d5; 16 e5, Ne4

Guts ball. Things get a little muddy after 17 Bb6, Qc8; 18 Be4, de; 19 Qe4, Ne5! (no good is 19 ... , Na5; 20 Q32, Qc6; 21 Na5, Qa4; 22 b3, Qa2?; 23 Nc4 bagging the queen); 20 Qe5, Qc6; 21 Rf2, Qa4; 22 Qc7, Qc6; 23 Qc6, Bc6; 24 Nd4, Bd7; 25 f5 when the situation remains unclear, but White surely cannot be losing.

17 Nd4?, Nd4;

18 Bd4, f5; 19 ef, Bf6; 20 Bf6, Rf6; 21 Qe3, Raf8; 22 Be4, de; 23 Nc5, Bd5; 24 Na6, Qd6; 25 Nc5, Rf4; 26 Rf4, Rf4.

White's knight is a figure of fun which can be roused at will. Both sides pause to give their kings a little manicure.

27 Kg1, h6; 28 Nb3, Rf8; 29 Nd2, Ra8; 30 Ne4, Qc6; 31 a3, ba; 32 ba, Qc2; 33 Re2, Qb1; 34 Re1, Qa2; 35 Re2, Ra3; 36 Qf2, Qc4.

It would seem that 37 Ra1 decides at once.

37 Nd2, Qg4; 38 Re1, Ra2; 39 Re2, Ra1; 40 Nf1, Bc4; 41 Re1, Ra2; 42 Qg3, Qd4; 43 Qe3, Qb2; 44 Qg3, Bd5 0-1.

The next game serves two purposes. It shows that long games can be interesting, and it shows what you can learn by reading original score sheets.

**Owen's Defense; R. Haring—S. Subramaniam:** 1 e4, b6; 2 d4, e6; 3 Nf3, Bb7; 4 Nbd2, Nf6.

No one has ever accused the Haring of daring. Here surely 4 ... , c5 is indicated since 5 c3, dc; 6 cd, Nc6 sets up the possibility of disturbing a piece nestled on d3. White at least has to lose a little time plus the fact that Black can settle another piece on d5 should the KP advance.

5 e5, Ne4; 6 Ne4, Be4; 7 Bd3, Bb7.

The QB is not that good. It was better to simplify without loss of time by 7 ... , Bd3; 8 Qd3, Be7 and Qc8.

8 0-0, d6; 9 Re1, Nd7; 10 Bf4, Be7; 11 Qe2, de.

White has gotten more than she could have hoped for out of the opening.

12 Ne5, 0-0; 13 Rad1, Ne5; 14 de, Qe8; 15 Qg4, Qa4; 16 b3, Qc6.

Black is so hopelessly busted that he is eager to sacrifice his queen. The struggle then takes on a dour quality.

17 Be4, Qe4; 18 Re4, Be4; 19 Qe2, Rad8; 20 Rd8, Rd8; 21 h3, Bb7; 22 Be3, h6; 23 Qg4, Kf8; 24 Kh2, a6; 25 c4, a5; 26 Qe2, Bb4; 27 c5, bc; 28 Qb5, Bd5; 29 Bc5, Kg8; 30 Bb4, ab; 31 Qb4, Ra8; 32 a4, c5; 33

Qb6, c4; 34 bc, Bc4; 35 a5, Bd5; 36 a6, g6; 37 a7, Rf8; 38 Qe3, Kg7; 39 Qc3, Ra8; 40 Qc7, Rf8; 41 Qe7, Ra8.

The hair on her forearms is beginning to rise. Already the scoresheet is reading advanced nervous tension as the prim school marm lettering has given way to bigger, bolder and more erratic script. Her original idea blockaded for all time, she finally gets the idea of going after K-side weaknesses. Making them as she goes.

42 g4, Rc8; 43 Qf6, Kg8; 44 Qf4, Kg7; 45 Qf6, Kg8; 46 Qf4, Kg7; 47 Qd4, Kh7; 48 Kg3, Kg7; 49 f4, Kh7; 50 h4, Rg8; 51 Kf2, h5; 52 Kg3, Kh6; 53 Qc5, Re8; 54 Qc7, Kg7; 55 Qd7, Rg8; 56 Qc7, Be4.

This is a crucial moment in the game with Haring's scoresheet bulging out to illegibility. What is significant is that she has been keeping score in German with only occasional lapses until now. You wonder what she studies. Here she shucks her pretense and starts keeping score in quivering English. She also decides to stop mucking around and get down to the job of winning.

57 Qc4, Bd5; 58 Qd4, Rc8; 59 gh, gh; 60 f5, Rg8; 61 f6, Kh6; 62 Kf2, Ba8; 63 Qd2, Kh7; 64 Qd7, Kg6; 65 Ke3, Bd5; 66 Qc7, Ba8; 67 Kf4, Bd5; 68 Qc2, Kh6, 69 Qc7, Kg6; 70 Ke3, Ba8; 71 Kd4, Bd5; 72 Kc5, Rf8; 73 Qb8 1-0.

As she began playing better, Haring even began to write down illegal moves on her score sheet. One has to feel that she will never attain her real potential until she takes that cruel, Germanic discipline out of her life and just cuts loose over the board.

## Browne cont.

Francois Philidor would have liked to play the way Browne does. The central pawn mass inexorably crushes.

**Torre Attack; Myagmasuren—Browne:** 1 d4, Nf6; 2 Nc3, d5; 3 Bg5, Nbd7; 4 Nf3, g6; 5 e3 (5 Qd3?!), Bg7; 6 Be2.

Things are equal after 6 Bd3, 0-0; 7 0-0, c5; 8 Re1, b6;

6 ... , 0-0; 7 0-0, b6.

Violence is as violence does, the Black does violence to his position by 7 ... , Ne4?!, 8 Ne4, de; 9 Nd2, f5; 10 f3.

8 Ne5, Bb7; 9 Bf3?!

The normal way to play this position is 9 f4 when the outcome is still not clear.

9 ... , Ne4!; 10 Nd7.

Not happy is either 10 Be4, de; 11 Bf4 or 11 Nd7, Qd7.

10 ... , Nc3!

More precise than 10 ... , Qd7; 11 Ne4, de; 12 Be2. White guarantees a small but lasting positional disadvantage by 11 bc, Qd7; 12 c4, c6!

11 Qd2!?, Qd7; 12 Qc3, c5; 13 Qd2, f6!

It is too early for 13 ... , e5; 14 de, Be5; 15 c4.

14 Bh4.

It is too early for 14 Bf4 e5; 15 de, fe; 16 Bg3, Rf3 with a strong Black attack.

14 ... , cd 15 ed, e5; 16 Rfe1.

Black gets a decisive initiative after 16 de, fe; 17 Rad1, Rf3; 18 gf, d4.

16 ... , e4; 17 Be2, Rae8; 18 c3, Bc6!; 19 Bg3, h6!

And not 19 ... , f5; 20 Bf4. But here White should try 20 h4!, f5; 21 Bf4.

20 Bf1?, f5; 21 f4.

It's too late now for 21 h4 because of Qe7!

21 ... , Bf6!; 22 Qf2?!, Re7; 23 Re3, Rg7; 24 Be2, Bb5; 25 Bb5, Qb5; 26 Qe2, Qe2; 27 Re2, Kf7; 28 Kf2, b5; 29 Ke3, Rc8!; 30 Be1.

Black wins after 30 a4, b4; 31 cb, Rc4.

30, g5; 31 a4, b4; 32 cb, gf; 33 Kf4, Ke6; 34 Ke3.

A recurrent mating theme enters here on 34 Bc3, Rcg8 and 1. 35 g3, Bg5 or 11 35 Rg1, Bg5; 36 Kg3, Be3 and finally Black just wins after 35 b5, Rg2.

34 ... , f4!; 35 Kd2, Bd4; 36 Kd1, Rgc7; 37 b5, Be3; 38 Bc3, d4.

The center pawns are a relentless Black ant army, each one able to carry more than his own weight. Now if 39 Bd2, Bd2; 40 Rd2, Kd5; 41 a5, e3 wins, but White quickly realizes that it's over his way too.

39 Re3, fe 0-1.



# THE GULKO ARCHIPELAGO

by R.E. Fauber

Periodically they let them out of their cage for a little exercise. A little stroll around a tournament hall and then it is back to non-existence. Once every two years they get to go on a hunger strike to commemorate the FIDE Olympiad and the FIDE motto: "We are one people."

Such is life for Boris Gulko and his wife, Anna Akhsharumova, in the blessed confines of the Soviet Union. You have to watch them all the time. After all, Gulko is Jewish, and you know what kind of people they are. Besides, in 1979 they applied for exit visas so that they could settle in Israel. I mean, who would want to leave their happy home in the Soviet Union to take lodgings in Israel? Must be some kind of perverts or something.

We know that Boris and Anna are not your average Soviet citizen. Boris was chess champion of all Russia in 1977 and played on the USSR team at the Buenos Aires Olympiad in 1978. In 1975 Anna won the Soviet women's championship. She was only 19 and obviously a very hot property.

You just can't have people like that gallivanting freely around the countryside. They might hurt themselves. So when the talented couple asked to leave, there was no alternative to cutting off their state stipend and refusing to grant exit visas on the grounds that it was some sort of irrational request.

Occasionally Soviet officialdom does permit them to play in domestic tournaments. It must be about as lonely as playing football solo against the Dallas Cowboys. The boys downstairs (the Soviet Chess Federation is downstairs to the Moscow Central Chess Club) have gotten the word out to all the grandmasters: "Stick it to Gulko." Boris still managed to become Moscow Champion and won the First League of the USSR Championship.

## Anna's Anguish

In 1982 Boris and Anna staged their bi-yearly hunger strike and fasted 23 days to try to elicit some sympathy for their plight from the players and officials gathered at the Lucerne Olympiad. It was about as politically effective as the Scarsdale diet. Sedentary chess officials such as the newly elected FIDE president, Florencio Campomanes, got unwonted exercise by shrugging their shoulders while saying, "What can we do?"

But Soviet officials took pity on the couple. Golly, Anna Akhsharumova is undermining her health by fasting. Maybe we could perk her up by inviting her to the USSR Women's Championship, which is only a week away. Besides, we have already disconnected their telephone and honeycombed their neighborhood with KGB agents. What harm can it do?

It depends on what perspective you view the 42nd Women's Championship, held in Tallinn, what harm occurred. Akhsharumova may have been weakened by her hunger strike, but its failure had not defeated her. She was up near the top the whole

way. Her feats were recorded in small type at the bottom of *Sovetsky Sport's* coverage of the tournament, but this made matters no easier for her competitors — who surely had heard rumors that it was their patriotic duty to "hammer Anna."

Anna Akhsharumova went from strength to strength until she surged into the lead. Then she faced her chief rival, Nana Ioselani, a formidable challenge. Akhsharumova built a strong position. Ioselani did not like what she saw on the board, but her clock was ticking and you can't call time-out in chess. It kept ticking, and her flag fell. Both the referee, H. Hann, and the chief judge, Kira Zvorkina, agreed that it was a real live time forfeit. Ioselani was not happy but accepted the inevitable. *Sovetsky Sport* even printed the doleful news.

Someone apparently got Ioselani's ear because next day she filed a protest. Later Akhsharumova would cite section 14 paragraph 5 of the *Chess Code of the U.S.S.R.* which states that any disputes about the clocks must be filed "before the end of play."

The All-Union Board of Referees in Moscow some 600 miles distant perhaps had been too busy to read the rules. They were certainly too busy to travel to Tallinn to inspect the clock. Nonetheless, they were not too busy to issue a ruling that the clock was defective. Ioselani should get extra time and play be resumed.

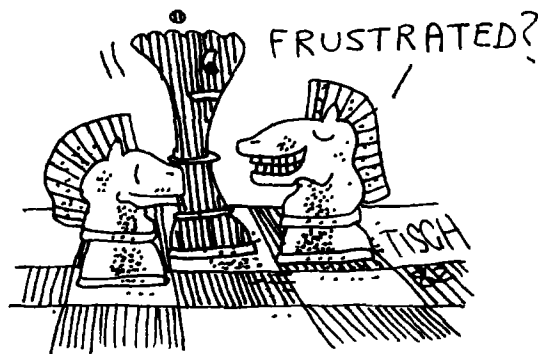
"It was a political decision," Akhsharumova charged when interviewed by the western press. "... there was no way I could be allowed to win. They were in a terrible dilemma. Either they could let me become chess champion of the USSR or they could crudely violate the rules. It was easier to violate the rules."

## Message from Moscow

Akhsharumova had, however, gotten the message. Don't win the tournament. She refused to resume play against Ioselani "on principle." She also lost her last round game. This kept her at 11 points while Ioselani had 12. The game she had forfeited to Ioselani, which Ioselani had previously forfeited to her, was the difference between clear first and a tie for second to third. The Soviets dropped her to third on tie breaks. Had she but drawn Ioselani in the resumption, she would have tied for USSR Women's Champion.

Well, you know how it is. When you do crazy things like go on hunger strikes, you can't expect to perform well in top flight tournaments. Akhsharumova did not understand at first, but she got the picture well enough once the All-Union Board of Referees pointed it out to her.

Anna Akhsharumova got her just desserts; it is only that the Soviet Chess Federation does not want to provide her a main course. Now if she were playing in Israel, someone might at least have slipped her a bagel. But in the Soviet Union the motto still stands: "From each according to her abilities to each according to the needs of state."





**SPECIALTY OPENING BOOKS**  
**REVIEW BY John L. Watson, IM**

*The Benoni for the Tournament Player*, by John Nunn; B.T. Batsford, 1982; 149 pages; Algebraic Notation.

*Reti Opening 1 Nf3 d5*, by Viacheslav Osnos; B.T. Batsford, 1982; 88 pages, Algebraic Notation. Contact David & Charles, North Pomfret, Vt 05053 for distribution information.

Batsford's decision to go with shorter, more practical books shouldn't surprise anyone who's been following chess theory. Whereas 10 years ago you could put out a 300-page book on the King's Indian Defense and claim to have covered the subject, Geller's 1980 work on *g3 Systems* barely scratches the surface in 130 pages, and his 160-page *KID: 4 e4* would have to be at least four times as long to do a fairly thorough job on just the current important lines. To emphasize the point, one could extrapolate from my 109-page *6...Nc6 Samisch Variation* and estimate that approximately 2500 pages would be needed for a "complete" King's Indian book!

Nor would that opening be unique. My 784 pages on the English were the result of much editing, but there's double the material available today. So let's not even *contemplate* what would come from e.g. "*The Sicilian Defense*"! Specialization has become both necessary and desirable in today's chess world.

Taking such realities into consideration, John Nunn's *The Benoni for the Tournament Player* is a *tour de force*, just about as fine a work as one could hope for in 150 pages. As one who used to be exclusively a Benoni player, I was pleased to see that Nunn's practice of the most modern lines by no means precluded a careful and often surprisingly original analysis of the older options. In several instances, a seemingly offhand suggestion refutes outright some conventional assessment which has stood for years. Nunn also seems to have a knack for separating what is currently important or even potentially important from the rest of his material (also evidenced in the excellent Najdorf Variation book just out which he and Stean co-authored). Interestingly for a Black-point-of-view book, several White systems simply come out better for the first player after all is said and done. This objectivity, coupled with up-to-date research, makes the book useful to high-rated as well as average players.

A comment should be made on the ubiquity of Nunn's own games in his book: more power to him! One could make the case that this is the most valuable thing an author brings to his book; too many publications are just re-hash of old games and notes. But an *author's* games almost inevitably bring out new ideas in a variation. At the very least, they indicate that real thought has accompanied the writing.

I can't think of a single objection to this book. By all means add it to your library. Viacheslav Osnos has been around the chess world for a long time, and is a competent, experienced player. Yet his *Reti Opening 1 Nf3 d5* suffers from the typical problems of Russian opening books and articles. It gives us nothing new. Quite the opposite: What does the reader gain from this book except a rewrite of Taimanov's *Slavische bis Reti-Eröffnung* (which is out-of-date) and parts of *ECO*? Indeed, *ECO* is considerably more thorough. Osnos' games references tend to be old ones, and the notes, apart from being threadbare, are extremely rare. Nowhere, in fact, does Osnos pause in his recital of game references to make a considered suggestion of his own with supporting analysis of any depth. In fact, the author's chess personality is hidden entirely from our view.

Alas, I even have complaints about the research. For one thing, it covers very few of the key games since 1970. In addition, about 20% of the book covers the Reti/English line where White double fianchettoes and Black plays ...d5, ...e6, ...Nf6, ...Be7 etc. This material was covered much more thoroughly in Volume 4 of my English series, yet Osnos has not bothered to look at that volume, as evidenced by his printing analysis which I have corrected or improved greatly upon. Yet we are publishing with the same company! I think it's very likely that, as with so many other Russian books published in the West, *Reti Opening* was written quite a few years ago. It was then "revised" (4 or 5 examples added without notes), and allowed to "go West" because it was harmless (i.e. useless). This has happened to the analysis and writings of Geller, Botvinnik, Bronstein, and Gufeld, to name a few.

At any rate, I cannot recommend this book.

## WHERE YOU CAN GET A HARD-BOUND CHESS BOOK FOR LESS THAN

**\$4.00**  
by Val Zemitis

The book store "Znanie" is tucked away in the picturesque San Francisco Geary district and is a veritable haven for chess players who wish to acquire good and inexpensive chess books. It is located at 5237 Geary Boulevard (San Francisco, CA 94118) and is open daily, except Sundays, from 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Books can also be purchased by mail. Ask for their CHESS BOOK CATALOGUE #2. Their telephone number is (415) 752-7555.

There are many outstanding chess books listed in their Catalogue but you should be aware of some curious translation errors (obviously the translator is not a chess player). The Catalogue lists "New Indian Defense" and "Old Indian Defense." I am sure that most chess players will recognize these openings as being "Queen's Indian" and "King's Indian," respectively. Both are written by Geller and are excellent, items Nos 39 and 40 on the list, cost \$4.25 each. Averbach's Bishops and Knights endings (item 16, \$3.75) is listed as Rooks and Knights endings but in any case it is an excellent work on this subject.

The catalogue is compiled by author names in alpha order. I would have preferred to look at a catalogue headings such as Monographs, Tournament Books, Openings, Middle Games, Endgame, Chess Composition. To remedy the deficiency of the Catalogue, I will discuss the available chess books at the "Znanie" book store under these headings.

**1. Monographs:** In my view these are the best buys. Most of the hard-bound copies sell between \$3.75 and \$4.75. My favorites are the monographs on Bronstein (item 13), Tal (12), Alexander Alekhine (6), Fisher (3), Geller (2), Portish (4), Michail Tchigorin (14), and Larsen (7). Monographs available on masters whose styles I do not cherish are: Botvinnik (1), Karpov (5), Polugaevsky (10), and Smyslov (11). There is one soft bound book that may be of interest to some: Gufeld's monograph on Maia Chiburdanidze (item 44, \$2.25).

There is a curious book (I suppose by now a collector's item) written by Edmars Mednis "How to Beat Bobby Fisher." In the Soviet Union that book sold out shortly after printing and I had been buying it here in San Francisco and sending it to chess friends in the Soviet Union!

The above monographs are from a series of books entitled "FOR-most World Chess Masters." I have several others which are not listed in the Catalogue but which still may be available: Leonid Stein, Akiba Rubinstein, Paul Morphy, Emanuel Lasker, Max Euwe, and I. Boleslavsky.

**2. Tournament Books:** I cannot make up my mind which of the three tournament books is the best buy (a) Interzonal, Brazilia - 73 (1. Enrique Meking), item 29, \$3.75, (b) Interzonal, Leningrad - 73

(cont. on p. 88)



## CALCHESSE CIRCUIT WINNERS HONORED

The 1981-82 CalChess Circuit celebrated its conclusion with an awards ceremony and free lunch organized by John Sumares. Yes, Mr. Reagan, there is still such a thing as a free lunch — potato salad, cake and hot cider. A substantial number of the tournament participants turned out to honor the winners and have a snack.

Pictured below are the winners by classes and some crowd scenes

(photos by Anne Wilson)



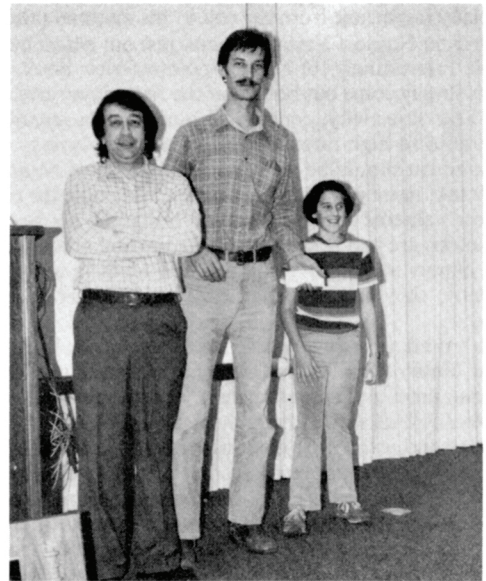
Experts: Mike Arne and Keith Vickers



“A”’: Edgar Sheffield, Steven Hanamura and William Rodger



“B”’: Paul Friedrich and Ken Halligan



“C”’: Arturs Elevans, Stanton Paul and Erik Finkelstein

(cont. on p. 87)



Circuit Winners cont.



"D": Michael Ng, Gregory Jasey and Mark Trombley



"E": Gar Comins accepts check from editor R.E. Fauber, who seems to be thinking, "With some good practice I can play up to him yet."



CalChess Chairman wants to know of Jeremy Silman, "If you're not sandbagging, how come you're not a grandmaster?"



At the lunch table: "Hey, save some for us."



**Zemitis cont.**

(1. Karpov), item 68, \$3.75, or (c) Interzonals Riga - 79 and Rio - 79 (1. Tal, and Rio 1/3 Petrosian, Portish and Huebner), item 87, \$5.25.

Of interest to some may be Averbach's "Chess Olympics," item 17, \$3.50 or "Match of the Century," Belgrade - 70, item 69, \$2.75 (has many photographs and tables).

**3. Openings:** Many are soft-bound books but of excellent value to those who play specific openings. Besides the two previously mentioned opening books, the Catalogue lists "Pirc-Ufimcev," item 38, \$3.90. The same publishers have also published one on Benoni. Other opening books are of general nature and may be of interest to intermediate players.

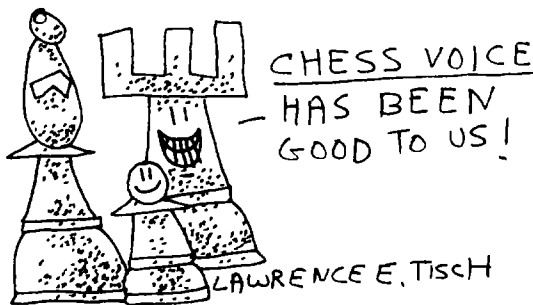
**4. Middle Game:** There are many booklets (cost around one to two dollars) about the middle game strategy and tactics; however, by far the best in my opinion are the following (the first two are in hard-bound copies): Khenkin or Xenkin "Mate" (my translation). In the Catalogue it is listed as "Final Chess: anatomy of mate," item 57, \$4.50; Neistadt "Chess Practicum," item 76, \$4.25; and Savin "The World of Chess Combinations," item 91, \$2.90. I especially like the one written by Neistadt. I can guarantee if you can solve all positions given in the book, you will be a master player!

**5. Endgame:** Beside the Bishops and Knights endings already mentioned, there are several books that are of interest: "600 Endgames" by Portish, item 85, \$2.95; and the one I particularly like "Power of Pawns" by Kasparyan.

**6. Chess Composition:** I am not a fan of chess composition, therefore my judgment in this area is very subjective; however, one book is certain to become a collector's item — "Domination in 2,545 Endgame Studies" by Kasparyan, item 54, \$16.50. The price quoted is not a typo! This is the only book listed written in English and priced above seven dollars. Where could you get one endgame study for less than a penny per position!

Besides 111 chess books listed in the Catalogue, "Znanie" book store offers subscriptions to four Chess Journals: (1) "64," 52 issues at a cost of \$21.60 per year, (2) "Shakhmaty v SSSR," 12 issues per year, cost \$17.70, (3) "Shakhmatny Bulletin," 12 issues, \$21.60, and (4) "Shakhmaty Riga," 24 issues at a cost of \$17.70. I am getting only the last one, which is also printed in the Latvian language. I am familiar with the other three journals and I can recommend all highly, especially the "Shakhmatny Bulletin."

Final word: All these books, except the one by Kasparyan, are written in Russian; however, I have found that chess is chess in any language. Besides, in most instances explanations are literary writings and I prefer to work on my chess and disregard language arts. Of course for those who treasure exercising their 14 billion brain neurons, learning a few words in Russian, which uses the Cyrillic alphabet, may be exactly what they want; as for me — I stick to chess moves and enjoy every one of them.



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# Our Chess Heritage

## Good Guys Finish First

by R.E. Fauber



*Leading players of the 1870's. Standing l. to r. Kolisch, Horwitz, Paulsen, Lowenthal, Bird, Blackburne. Seated l. to r. Steinitz, Gastineau (patron), De Vere.*

In 1875 Henry Edward Bird introduced his compilation, **Chess Masterpieces**, with the remark, "Although such a collection, having regard to the limited number of games, appears scarcely to admit of improvement, the compiler would yet have been glad to have found a large number of recently-played fine games suitable for publication. The absence of them is easily explained: there has been no first class play during the past few years, and consequently there are no games to record."

This brisque dismissal of this contemporaries hardly supports his reputation as a chess connoisseur. In the 21 years between London, 1862 and London, 1883 there was a lot of fiery chess played and played against sterner resistance than Morphy encountered in his blindfold exhibitions. While Anderssen and Paulsen were exploring new theoretical territory and Steinitz had begun to codify the received wisdom of the chess world, a number of players combined an intuitive positional judgment with a flair for calculation. That they are not better known today is one of those inevitable crimes of history. As one grade schooler put it, "I wish I had been born 300 years ago. Then I wouldn't have so much history to remember."

It is worth a pause to refresh ourselves with some of the colorful and if forgotten personalities who made life so hard for anyone wanting to dominate the whole chess world as in the mode of Morphy.

### **Kolisch for Polish**

The most canny of the group who illuminate chess in the third quarter of the 19th century was Ignaz Kolisch. He became the first and only millionaire chess professional. Any grandmaster will tell you he did not achieve this competitively. During a worldwide economic crisis in 1867 there was a panic on the Vienna bourse.

Traders were running wildly from post to post. It was real hysteria on the floor of the stock exchange. In one corner, however, Kolisch was observed arguing heatedly with Baron Albert Rothschild. They were oblivious to any other happenings. As the discussion progressed, Kolisch seemed to be winning his point. Finally, the Baron nodded his head in agreement and walked away.

A Rothschild in those days was a pillar of any stock market. For Kolisch to have made his point against the wise one was certainly to be a man in the know. Clearly, lesser financiers reasoned, this Kolisch must be a man with a magic money touch. He became a much sought after adviser and participant in financial schemes. With the backing of the Rothschilds — Albert once played him a short match for 1000 pounds to mend his sagging fortunes — Kolisch went on to become a powerful banker and himself a Baron of the Austrian Empire. Only years later was it discovered that during the panic Kolisch and Rothschild were discussing a variation in the Evans Gambit.

Kolisch was born in Pressburg, Hungary in 1837. In his early years he was the private secretary of the Russian Prince Urusov. Urusov was himself a chess fanatic who managed now and then to rattle off an interesting game. The lure of competitive chess wooed him away from his position, and he became a wandering professional. Finally, in 1860 he settled in London for a time.

From this base he won matches against Bernhard Horwitz and T.H. Barnes, the man with the best career record against Morphy. Kolisch wanted to play Morphy, but Morphy insisted that there be no stake while Kolisch's finances did not permit of playing time unless there was one.

In 1860 Kolisch drew a match with Adolf Anderssen in Paris. The next year he lost matches to Anderssen and Louis Paulsen by the odd game. His crowning triumph, however, was at Paris, 1867 where he

(cont. on p. 90)

## Good Guys cont.

finished ahead of Wilhelm Steinitz and Simon Winawer, who shared second and third ahead of other luminaries. Shortly after this Kolisch was into finance and out of competitive chess.

Apparently Kolisch's London years had made a big impression on him. In 1860 London was the great magnet for chess players. The numerous clubs and numerous patrons of the game attracted the best from all over the world to haunts such as Simpson's Divan on the Strand. Kolisch noticed how ready money made chess talent blossom. After he had made his fortune he himself became a great chess patron and helped make Vienna the strongest chess center in Europe.

Kolisch and Rothschild provided Vienna's principal club with magnificent quarters and the most promising players with periodic stipends. Kolisch was also the principal financial backer of Baden-Baden, 1870 and Vienna, 1882.

He died in 1889.

Kolisch lived life as a sternly practical man who always had an eye on his bank balance. He did not make the kind of sacrifices that Paulsen and Steinitz made on their paths to becoming chess immortals. Consequently, he did not have a lengthy record in competitive play.

Although prudence governed Kolisch's every-day behavior, romance was the unchallenged master of his chess style. His attacks flowed bravura from an active imagination.

His play exemplified the value of the initiative and how, with that advantage alone, one could conjure up mazes of threats against which only the strongest opponents could defend themselves.

A social person by nature, Kolisch's wit and fire spilled irresistibly into his chess play. Kolisch's finest attack came against another famous attacker, Anderssen, in their 1861 match. He hits with the power of a tropical storm.

**Evans Gambit; I. Kolisch—A. Anderssen: 1 e4, e5; 2 Nf3, Nc6; 3 Bc4, Bc5; 4 b4, Bb4; 5 c3, Ba5; 6 d4, ed; 7 0-0, dc.**

A curious feature of Anderssen's approach to matches was that he liked to challenge his opponent's strengths. Against Morphy, the positional player, he quickly became a dry, maneuvering chess player. Against torrid Kolisch he challenged the master's attacking strength by adopting the most greedy and perilous of defenses to this opening.

**8 Qb3, Qf6; 9 e5, Qg6; 10 Nc3, b5.**

Modern analysts prefer 10 ... , Nge7; 11 Ba3, 0-0; 12 Rad1, Re8; 13 Bd3, Qh5; 14 Ne4 with advantage to White. The text and follow-up is right out of Bilguer's **Handbuch**.

**11 Nb5, Rb8; 12 Qe3, Nge7; 13 Qe2, Qh5.**

Since White is only a pawn down, 13 ... , 0-0; 14 Ba3 followed by pressure on the QP should keep the initiative. This is not a position where an extra pawn is much comfort. Anderssen strives to hold his pawns by keeping his king in the center for defense, but Kolisch crashes through in a manner reminiscent of an immortal Anderssen combination played a decade previously.

**14 Ba3, Bb7; 15 Rad1, Nf5?**

Good moves come at a premium in this position. White has the typical Evans advantage of sweeping diagonals and files. Anderssen dislikes 15 ... , Bb6; 16 Nd6.

**16 Rd7!, Kd7; 17 e6!, Kc8; 18 ef, Ba8; 19 Na7!**

White's sacrifices whistle about Black's position with hurricane force. Trying to ignore the gale by 19 ... , Kb7 fails to the fury of 20 Nc6, Kc6; 21 Qe6, Nd6; 22 Nd4, Kb7; 23 Bd6 winning.

**19 ... , Na7; 20 Qe6, Kd8; 21 Rd1, Nd6; 22 Rd6.**

White scores quicker with 22 Bd6, but why quarrel?

**22 ... , cd; 23 Qd6, Kc8; 24 Be6, Kb7; 25 Bd5, Qd5.**

You hate to resign so much material up but 25 ... , Kc8; 26 Qe6, Kc7; 27 Bd6 is a scrunch.

**26 Qd5, Ka6; 27 Qc4, Kb7; 28 Qe4, Nc6; 29 Ne5, Ka6; 30 Qc4, Ka7; 31 Bc5, Rb6; 32 Bb6, Bb6; 33 Nc6, Bc6; 34 Qc6 1-0.**

The Evans Gambit brought out the real tormentor in Kolisch. In 1864 he launched a machine gun threat barrage on Philip Hirschfeld.

**Evans Gambit; I. Kolisch—P. Hirschfeld: 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 Nc3, Bg4; 10 Qa4, Bd7?!; 11 Qb3, Na5.**

What a nice opportunity to give away a little material!

**12 Bf7, Kf8; 13 Qc2, Kf7; 14 e5, Kf8.**



*Ignaz Kolisch*

It would seem that 14 ... , h6 afforded more resistance but 15 d5 may still be strong. These Evans attacks always have the nasty habit of being a continuing build-up.

**15 Re1, Qc8; 16 d5, Bf5; 17 Qd2, Nh6; 18 Qf4, Ng4!??; 19 e6, Bf2; 20 Kh1, Be1; 21 Qf5, Nf6; 22 Ne4, Ke7; 23 Bg5, Qf8; 24 Re1, Rae8; 25 Rc1!, Kd8.**

Black is starting to run, but he won't get far.

**26 Ne5!, de; 27 d6, Nc6; 28 Rc6, be; 29 Nf6, gf; 30 Bf6, Kc8; 31 e7 1-0.**

## Simon Says Double Pawns

Of all the 19th century masters none is more neglected than Simon Winawer. He came into western chess circles only occasionally, but he left a profound impact. Steinitz recognized his virtuosity at playing against doubled pawn complexes. Steinitz, however, was less eager to recognize the consistency of his competitive success against the best players of his time.

He was born in Poland in 1837, a great birth year for grandmasters since Paul Morphy and Ignaz Kolisch also enjoyed the same natal year.

Eventually Winawer became a merchant in Warsaw and prospered. When or how Winawer acquired his chess strength remains a mystery. In 1867 he showed up in Paris and, through letters of introduction, wangled his way into the great Paris tourney of that year. In the company of already established greats Winawer came tied with Steinitz for second and third behind Kolisch. Lesser chess players dream of such a feat, but for Winawer this was only the beginning.

His attention to business masked the consistency of his competitive form. Most of the time he chose to remain in Warsaw and only ventured forth on rare occasions. His next outing he tied for first with Johannes Zukertort at Paris, 1878. Then he came equal first with Steinitz at Vienna, 1882. Their short play-off match also resulted in a tie. Winawer finished those halcyon days when he was as good as any other player in the world by taking clear first at Nuremberg, 1883.

(cont. on p. 91)



Simon Winawer

After almost a decade of inactivity Winawer tried a comeback in the 1890's, but it was not very successful. Considering his age this was scarcely remarkable. He continued to live in Warsaw, where he died in 1920.

To salute this quiet but potent grandmaster posterity has given his name to a popular variation of the French Defense, but his thematic play against doubled pawns produced classic results in other openings. Winawer was both a strong practical player and an innovator of worldwide significance. He liked to maneuver patiently, building his position gradually until he could execute a crisp tactical overthrow.

Although this game does not illustrate Winawer's ability to maneuver, it is a lot more fun.

**Center game; S. Winawer—F. Riemann (Berlin, 1881): 1 e4, e5; 2 d4, ed; 3 Qd4, Nc6; 4 Qe3, Bb4.**

Since the bishop gets shunted out of action, this is not a happy idea. An interesting but little tested line comes after 4 ..., Nf6; 5 e5, Ng4; 6 Qe4, d5; 7 ed, Be6; 8 Bc4.

**5 c3, Ba5; 6 Qg3, Qf6; 7 Bf4, d6; 8 Bb5, Bd7; 9 Nd2, h6; 10 Nc4, Bb6; 11 h4.**

An important touch. White prevents 11 ..., g5 while preparing to deny Black's KN the g6 square. Of no less importance is who shall dominate e5. Black's concern about these matters gives White time to mount a queenside offensive.

**11 ..., Nge7; 12 Nf3, Ng6; 13 Nb6, ab; 14 Be3.**

Black has retained a reasonably solid position and ought now consider bringing the exchange weapon to bear by 14 ..., Nge5 so as to relieve the crowding of his space disadvantage.

**14 ..., Nce5; 15 Be2, Bc6?; 16 Nd2, 0-0-0; 17 h5, Nf8; 18 a4, Qe7; 19 b4, f6; 20 b5, Be8; 21 a5, ba; 22 Ra5, b6; 23 Ra7, Ned7; 24 0-0, Nc6; 25 Rfa1, Nec5; 26 Bg4.**

This bishop has seen duty on two wings, just as White has been playing on two wings. Black has been forced back gradually by threats from here and there and some early instances of bad judgment. In the end Winawer gets to add a little whipped cream queen sacrifice topping to his dessert.

**26 ..., Ne6; 27 Nc4, Qf7; 28 Qd6, f5; 29 Ra8, Nb8; 30 Nb6 1-0.**

Gustav Neumann is another forgotten hero of mid 19th century chess. His father was a printer in Gleiwitz, Prussian Silesia, where Neumann was born in 1838. His family read, as well as printed books, and he grew up in an atmosphere of culture. Culture included chess, which he learned at the age of ten. His interest in chess and his strength at the game both benefited from exposure at the age of 13 to Philidor's *Analysis of the Game of Chess*, but his real advance into the master class followed his removal to Berlin to pursue medical studies.

In 1864 the Berlin club boasted a number of masters, and Neumann soon made his mark among them. He lost a match to Louis Paulsen in 1864 by 5 to 3 with 3 draws, no mean accomplishment for one's international debut. He took first at Eberfeld, 1866 and finished fourth behind Kolisch, Steinitz, and Winawer at Paris 1867. He capped his tournament career by a first at Dundee, 1867 ahead of Steinitz and J.H. Blackburne. He also came equal third and fourth at Baden-Baden 1870 behind Anderssen, but he beat the winner in both of their encounters.

In match play he could boast of victories over Winawer and Samuel Rosenthal.

About 1872 insanity gripped Neumann. He had severe depressive moods which prevented further chess play. He retired from the game and remained hospitalized until his death in 1881.

In style Neumann attempted to adopt the best from everybody. His game shows a great deal of fighting power coupled with a technical versatility which many of his contemporaries lacked. At his best he combined Anderssen's tactics with Paulsen's positional insight. He was impressed by Paul Morphy, but he followed his own way toward winning combinations.

Perhaps Neumann's finest game is this conflict with Adolf Anderssen at Baden-Baden, 1870. Here he shows versatility. He has to defend against serious threats before he can launch a counterattack. Anderssen plays for an easy combination but has to bow before Neumann's defense — which also keeps in view the chances of counterattack.

**Evans Gambit; A. Anderssen—G. Neumann (Baden-Baden, 1870): 1 e4, e5; 2 Nf3, Nc6; 3 Bc4, Bc5; 4 b4, Bb4; 5 c3, Ba5; 6 d4, ed; 7 0-0, dc.**

Guts ball. Few people ever dared take two pawns from Anderssen. **8 Qb3, Qf6; 9 e5, Qg6; 10 Nc3, Nge7.**

Most books now work out this position to White's advantage by 11 Ba3, 0-0; 12 Rad1, Re8; 13 Bd3, Qh5; 14 Ne4, Ne5; 15 Ne5, Qe5; 16 Bb2: analysis by Emanuel Lasker.

**11 Re1, Rb8; 12 Nh4?**

This attractive idea proves to be a crashing mistake after Neumann's crisp refutation. Anderssen aims directly at winning the queen but ultimately must forfeit the initiative.

**12 ..., Qh5; 13 Re4, g5!**

The point is that after 14 Be2, Qh6; 15 Nf3, Qg6 the pawn is immune since 16 Ng5, h6 also endangers White's precarious rook.

**14 Nf3, h6; 15 Bb2, b5; 16 Bd5, Nd8; 17 Re3, Bc3; 18 Rc3, Nd5; 19 Qd5, Ne6; 20 Nd4, 0-0; 21 Nf5, Nf4; 22 Qd2, Bb7.**

Black now gets to think of attack too.

**23 f3, Rfe8; 24 Ng3, Qg6; 25 Kh1, d6; 26 Rc7, de; 27 Rd1, g4!**

Neumann meets threat with bigger threat. Anderssen would regret 28 Qd7, gf; 29 Rb7, fg; 30 Kg1, Rad8; 31 Qd8, Rd8; 32 Rd8, Kh7 with a winning attack.

**28 Be5, Ng2!; 29 Rb7, Rb7; 30 Qg2, Re5; 31 f4, Ree7; 32 f5, Qf6; 33 h3, gh; 34 Qf3, Rbd7; 35 Rf1, Qg5; 36 Rg1, h2!**

And all Black's troubles are over since 37 Kh2, Qh4; 38 Kg2, Rd2; 39 Kf1, Qh3; 40 Rg2, Rg2 is an easy win.

**37 Rg2, Rd2; 38 Ne2, Ree2; 39 Re2, Qg1 0-1.**

### Black Death

Joseph Henry Blackburne was one of those rare people who learned chess late and still attained the first class. Born in Manchester, England in 1841, Blackburne did not learn chess until he was 19. Nonetheless, two years later he was deemed sufficiently good to be invited to the London, 1862 tournament. For a time he pursued a

(cont. on p. 92)



## Good Guys cont.

secure but tawdry mercantile career but forsook it at age 26 to become a chess professional. His career spanned 52 years from 1862 to St. Petersburg, 1914. Only two other players have had longer international careers.

During the 1870's and 80's Blackburne was among the world's strongest. He tied Steinitz for first at Vienna, 1873, came first at Berlin, 1881 ahead of Winawer, Johannes Zukertort, and Mikhail Chigorin and was third at London, 1883 behind Zukertort and Steinitz. He also took second at Frankfurt, 1887 and again at Manchester, 1890 behind all-conquering Siegbert Tarrasch. This capped the most productive part of his career.

He also drew matches with Isidor Gunsberg and Zukertort while vanquishing H.E. Bird. Blackburne suffered from the bad habit of comparing every player to Morphy — unfavorably. Whenever he would unleash a pleasant combination of his own, he liked to remark “a little bit of Morphy.” Steinitz detested being compared to Morphy, particularly being compared unfavorably. He took the occasion of their two matches to flatten him. In 1876 they played a match for the first to win seven games, and Steinitz won seven straight.

If you can't win them all, at least you can try to win some prettily. This early effort marked Blackburne as a comer.

**King's Gambit; G. Neumann—J. Blackburne (Dundee, 1867):** 1 e4, e5; 2 f4, ef; 3 Nf3, g5; 4 Bc4, Bg7; 5 d4, d6; 6 0-0, h6; 7 g3, g4; 8 Ne1, f3; 9 c3, Nd7; 10 Na3, Nb6; 11 Bb3, Qe7; 12 Nd3, Bd7; 13 Nf4, h5.

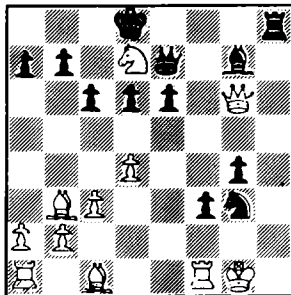
So far the opening has been a little creaky, but now Blackburne starts to turn up the juice.

**14 Qd3, h4; 15 Nb5, hg; 16 hg, c6!**

“Go ahead. I've been checked by experts,” Blackburne seems to say. He wants to give away a lot of material, and this is the quickest way to accomplish that goal.

**17 Nc7, Kd8; 18 Na8, Nf6; 19 Nb6, Ne4.**

Here the propitiatory 20 Qe4, Qe4; 21 Nc4 fails to f2; 22 Kf2, Rh2. **20 Nd7; Ng3; 21 Ne6, fe; 22 Qg6.**



Black has been so darn generous that White figures he can afford to give back some as after 22 ..., Kd7; 23 Bg5, Qf8; 24 Qe6, Kc7; 25 Be7. Blackburne has another gift, however, and this one is fatal to the recipient.

**22 ..., Rh2!; 23 Rf3, gf; 24 Kh2, Qh4; 25 Kg1, Qh1; 26 Kf2, Qg2; 27 Ke3, Nf1, 28 Kf4, Qg6; 29 Kf3, Nh2; 30 Kf2, Kd7; 31 Bf4, Qf5; 32 Kg3, Qg4 0-1.**

At New York, 1889, if he could not come first, Blackburne could at least let off a pair of artillery barrages.

**Ruy Lopez; A. Burn—J. Blackburne (New York, 1889):** 1 e4, e5; 2 Nf3, Nc6; 3 Bb5, Nf6; 4 0-0, d6; 5 d4, ed; 6 Nd4, Bd7; 7 Nc3, Be7; 8 Be3.

The QB has a hard time the whole game. White would save time by 8 Re1 and A) Nd4; 9 Qd4, Bb5; 10 Nb5, 0-0; 11 Qc3 or B) 0-0; 9 Bf1, and White is a useful tempo ahead of his plan in the game.

**8 ..., 0-0; 9 Be2, Re8; 10 Bf3, Bf8; 11 Bg5?!, h6; 12 Bc1?!**

The QB has been hoodooed. It never does anything right.

**12 ..., g5; 13 g3, Nd4; 14 Qd4, Bg7; 15 Qd1?! (QD3!?), Bc6, 16 Re1, Qd7; 17 Bg2, Re7; 18 Qd3, Rae8.**

About 30 years later the “hypermoderns” would evolve new opening systems based upon this thematic play against the advanced center pawn. As we shall see, Mikhail Chigorin made vital contributions to creating hypermodern thought. The idea is simple. White has

a strong pawn in the center, but, if you attack it enough, it becomes a responsibility.

**19 Bd2, Ng4; 20 f3, Ne5; 21 Qf1, d5; 22 Rad1.**

Has someone blundered?

**22 ..., de.**

It's only a little bit of Morphy.

**23 Bg5, ef!**

Because 24 Rd7, fg; 25 Re7, gf/Q; 26 Kf1, hg.

**24 Bh1, Nd3!**

Now the KB has a through ticket to d4, when all White's luggage will be checked.

**25 Re7; Bd4; 26 Be3, Re7; 27 Qd3, Re3; 28 Qd4, Re1, 29 Kf2, Qd4; 30 Rd4; Rh1; 31 Rh4, Rc1; 32 Ne4, Rc2; 33 Kf3, f5 0-1.**

Blackburne looks to be in trouble on the queen-side, but a nine move bit of Morphy gains the decision on the king-side.

**Queen's Gambit Declined; J. Blackburne—S. Lipschutz (New York 1889):** 1 d4, d5; 2 c4, e6; 3 Nc3, Nf6; 4 Nf3, b6; 5 Bg5, Be7; 6 e3, Bb7; 7 Rc1, Nbd7; 8 cd, ed; 9 Bd3, 0-0; 10 0-0, Ne4; 11 Bf4, c5; 12 Qe2, f5; 13 Rfd1, c4.

An interesting moment since Blackburne has been developing quietly. Lipschutz may have noticed that the violent 13 ..., g5; 14 Be5, g4; 15 Nd2, Ne5; 16 de, Qc7; 17 Bc4 has opened the game favorably for White.

**14 Be4; fe; 15 Ne5; Nf6; 16 g4, Qe8; 17 Qf1, Bd6; 18 h3, Rd8; 19 Qg2, b5; 20 Ne2, b4; 21 Ng3, Nd7; 22 Nd7, Rd7; 23 Ne2, Bf4; 24 Nf4, Rdf7.**

One would think this position slightly favored Black because of his queen-side majority, but then 24 ..., Rc7; 25 Qg3, Rc8 would seem to be in order, but after 26 g5 Black is unable to start offensive operations because of the weakness of his QP and e6 square.

**25 g5, Rf5; 26 Kh1, a5; 27 Rg1, Bc8; 28 Qg3, Qa4; 29 b3!, cb.**

The prudent course was 29 ..., Qb5 intending a4, but Lipschutz wants the pawn and fails to see the power of White's rook converging for a king-side attack from c7.

**30 ab, Qb3; 31 Rc7, a4.**



Joseph H. Blackburne

Lipschutz caught the Black Death winning this pawn since R5f7; 32 Rf7, Rf7; 33 g6, hg; 34 Ng6 threatens 35 Qh4 with a mating net. This text move treats us to some fireworks.

**32 g6, h6; 33 Rg7!, Kg7; 34 Nh5!**

The condemned man gets to eat a hearty meal.

**34 ..., Rh5; 35 Qc7, Kf6; 36 Qd6 1-0.**

(cont. on p. 93)



JOHANNES ZUCKERTORT

The Renaissance Man

What does a person do with his life when he has a medical doctor's degree, has published articles on philology and prison reform, is the master of nine languages, is an expert pistol shot and swordsman, and has been decorated for bravery in the field of battle? He plays chess of course.

This, at least, was the choice of Johannes Zukertort (1842-88). He was born in Lublin, Poland of German and Polish parents. Little concrete is known about his early years or his parents — Zukertort claimed his mother was a Polish baroness. His family lived in Breslau, Germany after 1855. Zukertort learned chess at the age of 18 and became a pupil of Adolf Anderssen's in 1862. The hundreds of games they contested, and Anderssen's example seemed to have influenced his style. He had sound positional sense and an incandescent tactical fire.

He indulged his battlefield heroics during the Franco-Prussian War, claiming once to have been left for dead after an engagement. Following the war he left the army and established his reputation as a master player by besting Anderssen 5-2 in an 1871 match.

Then he migrated to London, the great chess Mecca of the age, and from 1872 on his life was devoted to chess. The London chess scene was dominated by Steinitz at the time, and to establish his prowess incontestably Zukertort would have to master him. This rivalry with Steinitz dominated the remainder of Zukertort's life and, to some extent, poisoned his outlook on chess. His first trial at arms against Steinitz in 1872 resulted in a crushing defeat by 7-1 with 4 draws.

Nonetheless, his urbanity, wit and obvious talent for the game made Zukertort a popular figure on the London scene. People respected the curmudgeonly Steinitz, who beat them all; but he owned no friends. Over the next decade the anti-Steinitz forces rallied to Zukertort and his literary ally, Leopold Hoffer. By 1879 their rancor prompted them to found the *Chess Monthly*, which, among other things served as a fortress from which to hurl salvos of criticism at Steinitz.

In the interim, Zukertort had been building his reputation by winning Cologne, 1877 and coming second behind Louis Paulsen at Leipzig, 1877. Then he scored a major triumph at Paris, 1878 where he tied Winawer for first and bested him 3-1 in the playoff match.

Before the tournament the London *Figaro* ran an article in which Steinitz announced his retirement from public play because of literary labors and ill health. "Nevertheless," the *Figaro* reporter continued, "Mr. Steinitz wishes it to be understood that he will acknowledge the winner of the forthcoming Paris Congress his perfect equal, though he may have beaten him before, but should any player carry off the chief honors, whom Mr. Steinitz had not yet played, the winner will be entitled to consider himself the superior until Mr. Steinitz is prepared to re-enter the chess arena."

That was not quite how Steinitz treated matters following Zukertort's win, and Zukertort had some acerbic things to say about Steinitz in return. Coming second to Blackburne at Berlin, 1881 and ahead of Mikhail Chigorin (whose play in this powerful tournament announced to the world that here was a world championship contender on the way up), Zukertort arranged a match in which he vanquished Blackburne by 7-2 with 5 draws.

At Vienna, 1882 he finished below Steinitz, Winawer and James Mason. Then came the mammoth London tournament of 1883, a grueling double round affair. Steinitz was there again, but Zukertort was unbeatable. After 23 rounds he had 22 points. Even after losing his last three games, Zukertort left Steinitz gnashing his teeth in second place and 3 points down. The strain of competition had undermined his health but proved a tonic to his ego. He now began to declare himself champion of the world.

During a banquet which he and Steinitz attended a toast was proffered to the World Champion. Both Zukertort and Steinitz rose to acknowledge the tribute. Much wrangling and acrimony followed — the exchanges between Steinitz and Zukertort are a handbook in the varieties of insult — until a match was arranged between them in 1886. Zukertort jumped out to a 4-1 lead but never got his second wind, as Steinitz broke him 10-5.

His spirit and health broken by the ordeal Zukertort lingered, playing with increasingly bad results until he died of a stroke in 1888 while playing at Simpson's Divan for the stake of a shilling.

During his lifetime Zukertort's fame rested on his numerous brilliant combinations, but the real secret of his chess career was the ability to handle closed positions. A striking feature of his chess career was that whenever he met Blackburne the two consistently and happily essayed closed positions. The two masters of combination knew better than to try for a quick coup against each other. At London, 1883 he produced his immortal game — still one of the 10 greatest ever played — against Blackburne in an English Opening.

**English Opening; J. Zukertort—J. Blackburne (London, 1883): 1 e4, e6; 2 e3, Nf6; 3 Nf3, b6; 4 Be2, Bb7; 5 0-0, d5; 6 d4, Bd6; 7 Nc3, 0-0; 8 b3, Nbd7; 9 Bb2, Qe7.**

Blackburne pursues the e5 break, but either ..., c5 or ..., a6 gives Black equality or a shade of an edge.

**10 Nb5, Ne4; 11 Nd6, cd; 12 Nd2, Nd6; 13 f3, Nd2; 14 Qd2, dc; 15 Bc4, d5.**

After this the bishop goes to sleep for the rest of the game while 15 ..., Rac8 keeps White's center pawns in check since 16 e4, d5. Blackburne wants to attack when he should be content with equality since White has two big, bad bishops.

**16 Bd3, Rfc8; 17 Rae1, Rc7; 18 e4, Rac8; 19 e5, Ne8.**

Some attack. The QB file has no open penetration squares. Blackburne creates opportunities in an ingenious way — by luring Zukertort's pawns forward, but he has paid the price of opening his own king's position to the threats of White's ominous QB.

**20 f4, g6; 21 Re3, f5.**

White's attack keeps going after 21 ..., Ng7, 22 g4. Blackburne plans to defend by counterattack on the QB file. The resulting sharp position allows White to offer a queen and two rook sacrifices.

**22 ef, Nf6; 23 f5!**

Apparently a routine line opening move, but it required careful calculation of Black's counterattacking potential.

**23 ..., Ne4; 24 Be4, de; 25 fg, Rc2; 26 gh, Kh8.**

(cont. on p. 95)





# USCF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA TOURNAMENT CLEARINGHOUSE

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## CALENDAR

### MARCH

- 5-13 Masters Open, Berkeley (Lazarus)  
12-13 Davis, Second Davis Open — (Manning)  
19-20 Sunnyvale: LERA 18th Peninsula Class (Hurt)  
26-27 Oakland: Boathouse Open (TENTATIVE) G'Acha

### APRIL

- 1- 3 San Jose: National Chess Congress (Goichberg)  
See Chess Life ad  
9-10 San Francisco: 1983 Class Championship (Goodall)  
16-17 Oakland: 2nd Alameda County Championships (Mustafa)  
23-24 San Jose: SJ State U. Spring (Sierra)  
29- 1 San Jose: National High School Team (Goichberg)  
Championships

### MAY

- 7- 8 Burlingame: 3rd Annual Amateur Chp'shp (Rosenbaum)  
14-15 Sacramento: Sacramento Championship (Gordon)  
14-15 San Jose: 1st Bellarmine Open (Henry)  
21-22 Oakland: (TENTATIVE) (G'Acha-Mustafa)  
28-30 Sunnyvale: LERA Memorial Day Class (Hurt)

### JUNE

- 4-5 Fresno: San Joaquin Championship (Quarve)

### Good Guys cont.

Trying to hide from White's ravenous rooks. On 26 ..., Kh7; 27 Rh3, Kg8; 28 Qh6, Qg7; 29 Qe6.

**27 d5, e5; 28 Qb4!, R1c5.**

Of course not 28 ..., Qb4; 29 Be5, Kh7; 30 Rh3, Kg6; 31 Rf6, Kg5; 32 Rg3, Kh5; 33 Rf5, Kh6; 34 Bf4, Kh7; 35 Rf7, Kh8 and mate next.

While walking about congratulating himself on his fine game, Blackburne said that White's next sacrifice occurred to him. The loud banging of a piece and the confident tap on the shoulder Zukertort gave him indicated to Blackburne that "I might remark, as the writer did when the audience damned his play, 'he's found out, has he'?"

**29 Rf8!, Kh7.**

For 29 ..., Qf8; 30 Be5, Kh7; 31 Qe4, Kh6; 32 Qh4, Kg6; 33 Qg4, Kh7; 34 Rh3, Qh6; 35 Qg7.

30 Qe4, Kg7; 31 Be5, Kf8; 32 Bg7 1-0.

By 1882 Steinitz had announced the tenets of the "modern" school in his annotations in *The Field*. Tying for first in Vienna, he still had to take a lesson in "modern" positional play from Zukertort.

**King's Gambit: W. Steinitz—J. Zukertort (Vienna, 1882); 1 e4, e5; 2 f4, ef; 3 Nf3, g5; 4 h4, g4; 5 Ne5, Nf6; 6 Bc4, d5; 7 ed, Bg7.**

A recommendation of Louis Paulsen, the master of defense. Zukertort, however, improves upon Paulsen's treatment in this game.

**8 Nc3, 0-0; 9 d4, Nh5; 10 Ne2, c5!**

This is still the book in this line. Many modern treatises overlook a Blackburne idea at this point 11 Nf4, Ng3; 12 Ne6, fe; 13 de, Be6; f4 Be6; Kh8; 15 Qg4, Nh1, 16 Be3, cd; 17 Bd4, Qd4 when Black equalizes.

**c3, cd; 12 cd, Nd7.**

### 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  
**BH Bob Henry** 3165 Pomeroy Avenue; San Jose 95121 (408) 274-5700  
**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  
**HR Herbert Rosenbaum** 1561 Chestnut St.; San Carlos, Ca 94070 (415) 342-1137  
**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 Ramona & 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

Black's defense combines the ideas of counterattack against White's seemingly imposing center and rapid deployment of the pieces. The King's Gambit is not really such an open game as its billing suggests. Its main lines are profoundly positional. First Zukertort weakens the White center by ..., c5-cd and then he gets with the general mobilization of his pieces. If 13 Nf4, Ng3; 14 Ne6, fe; 15 de, Kh8 and White's attack has vanished.

**13 Nd7, Bd7; 14 Qd3, Rc8; 15 Nf4, Re8; 16 Kd1.**

Thanks to Black's timely counterattack on the center it is he, not the gambiteer, who has the attack. Having the better development, he now pries open lines for attack.

**16 ..., b5!**

Since 17 Bb5, Rc1; 18 Rc1, Nf4 wins two pieces for a rook without letting up the pressure on White's precariously located king.

**17 Nh5, bc; 18 Qa3, Bd4; 19 Bd2, Qb6; 20 Bc3, Re3; 21 Re1, Bc3; 22 Re3, Qe3; 23 bc.**

After 23 Qc3, Ba4 White's only defense is to blush.

**23 ..., Qg1; 24 Kd2, Qg2; 25 Ke3, Re8; 26 Kd4, Qe4; 27 Kc5, Qe7; 28 d6, Qe5; 29 Kc4, Qe4; 30 Kb3, Rb8; 31 Qb4, Rb4; 32 cb, Qd3; 33 Kb2, Qd4 0-1.**

Zukertort's is an important but neglected chess legacy. He, Kolisch, Winawer, Neumann, and Blackburne all contributed to brightening the game with positional conceptions and lovely combinations. Over the sunlight they shone brooded the shadow of Steinitz, a man who was determined to master all by the application of principle to a still rough and ready sport.

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**Daly City CC** — Tuesdays, 145 Westlake Drive, Carl Barton TD, (415) 731-9171.

**Mechanics Institute CC** — Mondays through Fridays, 9 a.m. - 11 p.m.; Saturdays, 9 a.m. to midnight; Sundays, noon to 10 p.m., 57 Post St. (4th floor), Max Wilkerson.

**San Francisco City College CC** — Wednesdays, 1-4 p.m., Student Union, City College of San Francisco, Ulf Wostner, faculty advisor, (415) 239-3518 (days).

**Burlingame-San Mateo CC** — Thursdays 7:30-11:30 Burlingame Recreation Center, 850 Burlingame Avenue — (415) 342-1177.

**Palo Alto CC** — Mondays, 7 p.m., Lucie Stern Community Center, 1305 Middlefield Rd; Thursdays, 7 p.m., Mitchell Park Clubhouse, 3800 Middlefield Rd; Bryce Perry TD, (415) 493-3833.

**Sunnyvale: LERA CC** — Thursdays 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** — Mondays 7:30 p.m., 3505 Monroe; Santa Clara; Pat Mayntz 371 2290.

**Santa Clara County CC** — 2nd Saturdays 6:30 p.m., Allstate Savings, 2500 Pruneridge 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 2:5-3:30 2:5-3:30 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 7-10 p.m., UC Berkeley Union, Andy Lazarus 642-7477 or 658-4454, (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 San 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**

**Calissa 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.