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**deFirmian-McCambridge
Masters Open Winners**

CHESS VOICE

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COVER

Pictured are co-Winners of the CalChess Masters Open — Nick deFirmian and Vince McCambrige, the prefix power pair. Between them are the trophies for first and second place. Who got which hunk of metal had not been determined at the time the photograph was taken, since the tie-breaks had not been calculated. Neither seemed to care since they each earned \$1250.

The photography entailed difficult circumstances. It was not so much that it was being shot at f/4 and 1/8 of a second. The problem was that every time the photographer got down on his haunches someone would ask Nick a question, and he would turn to answer them.



CalChess

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CalChess is the USCF state chapter for Northern California.

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CALCHESS ANNUAL MEETING

Election of officers and sundry motions such as raising junior dues to \$6 will take place between rounds June 11 at the Berkeley Class struggle, a tourney you should not miss anyway. Nominated are: Chairman, Art Marthinsen; Vice-Chairman, Bryce Perry; Treasurer, Bob Gordon; Membership Secretary, Romona Gordon; Recording Secretary, Mike Goodall; Tournaments, Andy Lazarus; Youth Activities, John Marks, CalChess Circuit, Hans Poschmann; Clearinghouse, John Sumares.

CalChess Circuit Standings

Jim Hurt's Peninsula Class Championships and George Koltanowski's San Francisco Class Championships provided an opportunity for the ambitious to tighten up the races in some classes and loosen them in others. Tom Raffill closed dramatically on Doug Sailer in the expert division, while David A. Davis opened a whopping 50 point lead sitting atop class D. The other two prize slots, however, are wide open with six players within 10 points of each other.

Of all the classes the E class is closest bunched with five players within four points of each other while the sixth is less than 10 away from the top. That of course is the hardest class in which to pile up points.

The sandbag buffer differential modified by an outcome expectation limited by the experiential probability ratio of $.075 \pm .025$ seems to indicate that all the players are playing their hearts out.

Another Chance

People are being so honest that some of us are considering the possibility of instituting an alternative contest — the CalChess Short Circuit, with prizes to the losingest players. This would give the crooks a chance to show how badly they really can play. This competition, of course, would reward the higher rated players more than the lower-rated players. It is obviously easier to drop from 2000 to 1500 than it is to drop from 1200 to 700. The higher rated player gets all the desirable pairings with weaker players to whom he can easily lose. The lower rated player has to struggle on playing higher rateds and losing many fewer points per game.

But imagine the tension of a sandbag sweepstakes where two of the most successful sandbaggers face each other. Their ratings are different but each has dropped 300 points over the year. The loser of this game gets first prize, but there are others who could still catch up (or is it catch down?) should their game end in a draw. A draw would also put the lower rated player in first place barring a sensational loss by another rival. What to do. It is awfully hard to get a draw against a higher rated player. The crowd gathers for the tense engagement with bucks on the line. Who cares about the top boards? One of the masters is bound to wind the tournament regardless.

The aggressive higher rated player quickly and confidently opens the game so he can hang his queen; the lower rated player does not see it. The tension mounts as bit by bit the underdog begins to maneuver himself into a position where he can be mated. No subtle positional sacrifices in the center for him, just a toe-to-toe slugfest of blunder and counter blunder. The crowd is gasping in little gasps (it is a smoking allowed tourney). In a moment of tension the higher rated player slips and permits his adversary to play into a mate in one.

Even the most inveterate sandbagger has trouble overlooking a mate in one. It is too embarrassing, like when he used to play his mother and she would reprove him: "That's not a good move, son, look Qh2 mate."

Cunning comes to his rescue. A ruse, a strategem, of course. His hand arches over the board, but it comes down on the wrong piece! If he has to move it, he can allow a back rank mate and find out what kind of player his opponent's mother was. "Oh, blast! I touched the wrong piece."

"I didn't see it," his unruffled opponent says, the smell of victory in his nose.

"But you saw it — or you saw it — or you?" he appeals to the spectators. They all nod their heads negatively, not wanting to interfere in a championship contest. "But you must have!" Silence, utter silence descends on the room. Players slip ghost-like away from their boards to be in for the kill.

The resourceful higher rated gets another inspiration. "I can lose on time," he thinks. He still has 1:55 on his clock. It will not be long until victory will be his opponent's and prize money his. He hears the ticking of his clock and nothing else, like a telltale heart. He tries to make his mind wander, but he can only think, "Nf4 mate, Nf4 mate." An hour later he looks across at his opponent and notices to his horror that his opponent has not been keeping score! So he can

Letters

Thank you very much for sending to me your **Chess Voice** Dec.-Jan. with your excellent article "The Gulko Archipelago." Such publicity is now his main support and hope. . .

The Soviet Union still cares about Western public opinion. Your concern, expressed through supportive letters to the Gulko family, can drastically alter their fate and ultimately encourage more people to challenge the Soviet bureaucracy. Send to: Grandmaster Boris Gulko: Bolshaya Ochakovskaya 33, Apt.15; Moscow, USSR 119361. Telephone 143-7797.

Lev Alburt
New York, NY

Enclosed is my check in the amount of \$25 to renew my patron membership. . . for another year in CalChess. . . Enjoy the magazine a great deal, despite what some of the local Cat. I players say about it. Keep up the good work. I'm happy. . .

H.G. Thomas
San Jose, CA

We wish those San Jose "A's" would criticize us directly. We cannot improve if we do not know where our fault lies. Or could they send us material to rectify our deficiencies. In the long run you are only as good as your membership. —editor.



never claim a win on time. Complaints to the TD will be unavailing because the TD might forfeit his opponent for violating the rules of chess.

Something inside him snaps. With a rending cry of anguish he plays the mate. "Mother, mother. . ." he sobs uncontrollably.

Applause spatters the room as he looks up tearily and remarks. "You played very weakly. Why didn't you accept my queen sacrifice?"

"Oh, I was afraid of you. You strong players don't sacrifice for nothing, and I was determined not to be blown off the board by you early on," his opponent responds.

As the lower rated rises modestly from the board a friend comes over, "Hey, great game. I really liked your positional play, the way you kept your pawn structure flexible so you could get your king out in front of them. You could have been in trouble if you'd gotten a bad king."

There are still some statistical bugs to be worked out of the Short Circuit, but it would encourage increased tournament play. There is also the moral problem of whether we should encourage weekend events which demand everything physical and emotional a person has to give.

REMINDERS

Tournament directors sponsoring CalChess required tournaments should send a copy of the crosstable directly to Hans Poschmann; 4621 Seneca Park Avenue; Fremont, CA 94538.

To be eligible for Circuit Merit Points you must be a member at the time you gain them and to be eligible for the prizes you must be a current member on October 7, 1983.

CURRENT LEADERS

Expert		"C"	
Doug Sailer	275.9	Nick Casares	108.8
Renard Anderson	241.8	Curtis Yettick	89.6
Tom Raffill	207.7	Eric Finkelstein	81.6
Zoran Lazetich	192.2	Karl Forsberg	72
Robert Sferra	173.6	Jeffrey Smallwood	67.5

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McCambridge and deFirmian

Dominate at Masters Open

by R.E. Fauber

The elevator which carries one to the fourth floor of the U.C. Berkeley Student Union is slower than a Henry James novel. The efforts Andy Lazarus and Mike Goodall had put in over the preceding nine months to organize a Masters Open also had some aspects of a slow-motion movie. When you want to organize a quality event for quality players, things never proceed with rapidity. But they got the job done in good order and had the complete equipment of tournament directors all laid out on a table by 10:30 the morning of March 5. On a blackboard behind them someone had left a chalk scrawl: $E = MC^2$. That was appropriate for the high energy which 38 masters would begin to project over the chess board beginning at 1 p.m.

All morning masters drop in and drop out of the playing site — to have coffee with friends they have not seen for a while or to move their car to a cheaper parking place or just because masters spend a lot of time walking in circles. It is a surprise when Leonid Shamkovich from New York appears, shepherded by Aaron Stearns. They need to quiz Lazarus and some bystanders to firm up details on a Shamkovich simultaneous for the Monday after the tournament. Shamkovich asks some kibitzers what year it was when he had the good result in the U.S. Championship. He remembers it was in Pasadena.

Harold Bogner is there, beaming and trying to raise money for a grandmaster match in conjunction with the U.S. Open. He is also seeking help for planned futurities and international tournaments. The pleasantly peripatetic Bogner considerably raises the room's energy level.

Myron Johnson drifts in, wryly humorous as ever and still able, apparently, to get clippings of Byrne's *New York Times* column before he has even written them. Johnson approaches people with "Have you seen. . .?" He carries a file on him of things people have not seen. If you have seen them all, you have not found time to come to the tournament. An avid follower of master chess, he has been a welcome and helpful presence first at Lone Pine and now at the Masters Open.

It is **buffo** time as Jerry Hanken barges in. The downstate pretender to a throne on the USCF Policy Board has some acerbic things to say to the organizers about how "Fauber hates me. . . and that's why. . ." Fauber sits meekly by and just listens. Hanken asks

him why he doesn't get free copies of **Chess Voice**. Fauber suggests that only \$8 will get him six free copies over the next year. Hanken doesn't pay.

By Sunday Hanken has decided that, now that he has seen him again, he likes Fauber. Fauber wonders how long that will last. During the closing days of the tournament he will declare to Fauber, "I was mistaken when I called you a liar. It was just a misunderstanding." Fauber wishes he had that on tape.

Hanken mellows in the atmosphere of a CalChess Masters Open and starts playing good chess. In the last round he could have vaulted into the prize list but gets paired with his roommate for the tournament, Boris Baczynskyj. Baczynskyj makes the prize list instead.

Baczynskyj stops by to provide contrast. Still as smiling and friendly as ever, Boris has shed over 100 pounds. He looks very trim.

Crisis Time

You cannot start a tournament without some sort of crisis. Nick deFirmian is the bearer of ambiguous news when he drops in at noon. He tells Goodall that Larry Christiansen has phoned him to say that Christiansen is in Palo Alto and will be playing. Goodall expresses distress that Christiansen had never told him anything. Everybody would like Christiansen to play, but this gnomic message complicates the pairings.

For once the directors are grateful for an odd number of players. Christiansen will be the highest rated player — if he shows. So he can face Marty Appleberry. If that fails, Appleberry can play Robert Sferra, the disgruntled player with the bye.

And one o'clock arrives. Goodall makes the usual introduction: "Welcome to. . . Time control is. . . Adjournments will be played. . . Spectators will not." He neglects to mention that tournament directors will frequently go off for coffee, classes, haircuts, and naps. It hardly matters. During the nine round tournament not one players' dispute will occur. Aside from recording results, the directors' chief duty will be to distribute adjournment envelopes on time.

"And They're Off"

Clocks begin to grind; minds begin to turn. You would think that with decent prize money at stake and tough competition to face the players would really have burrowed into their games. They did not. In the first round they seemed to take the leisurely 40 moves in two and a half hours time limit as a license to move and zip out into the



Nick Defirmian



Mike Goodall and Andy Lazarus

Masters Open cont.

hall to renew acquaintances and exchange information. The tournament resembled not so much a Masters Open as an Elks convention.

Christiansen did not appear until 1:21 p.m., a mere 21 minutes late. He strolled from the elevator with the same langor the elevator had used to transport him to the fourth floor. He held in his hand a homemade digital chess clock. A grandmaster bringing his own clock to a tournament! The first person he spoke to was me. He held the clock out to me, "Do you know how to set this?" he asked.

I took one look at the R2D2 creation and declared, "I'm afraid I wouldn't dare touch it." Christiansen shrugged and went to the directors' room for a clock with springs and buttons. Then he hung a pawn in the opening ("This is just junk," he said in the subsequent post-mortem.) and pulled out a neat win later by sacrificing a rook — that's one way to compensate for a weak opening!

A Giving Guy

Not too long into the second round Max Burkett bristled into the directors' room, which proved to be dialogue central throughout the tournament. "I don't know why my opponent wants to give me such an easy sacrifice," he said in his southwest accent.

Having botched his first sacrifice, Burkett proceeded to pull things together with a second sacrifice, which made for a more entertaining game for the spectators.

Sicilian Defense: M. Burkett — W. Boctor; 1 e4, c5; 2 Nf3, Nc6; 3 d4, cd; 4 Nd4, Nf6; 5 Nc3, d6; 6 Be4, e6; 7 Be3, Be7; 8 Qe2, Qc7; 9 0-0-0, a6; 10 Rhg1, Na5.

Possibly 10 ..., b5 with the idea of punching out the KP gains more time. For that matter, it is hard to love 7 ..., Be7.

11 Bd3, b5; 12 g4, Bb7; 13 g5, Nd7; 14 f4, b4; 15 Nb1, Nc5; 16 Nd2, d5; 17 ed, Bd5; 18 Kb1.

Black ought to try 18 ..., Nd3; 19 Qd3, 0-0 but prefers to allow a cheap sacrifice. This is the old Statue of Liberty Play, inviting the huddled masses.

18 ..., Na4; 19 N4b3, Nc6; 20 Be4, 0-0?; 21 Bh7, Kh7; 22 Qh5, Kg8, 23 Rg4?

Simply 22 Rg3 rolls the Blacks. Burkett finds he will just have to get rolling all over again, which he does in convincing style.

23 ..., Rfe8; 24 Rh4, f5.

The next move is a doozy. White threatens to open lines for Black's attack. For example, 25 Nd4, Nd4; 26 Bd4, Qc2; 27 Ka1, Qd2; 28 Qh8, Kf7; 29 g6, Kg6; 30 Qg7.

25 Nd4!, Bc5; 26 g6, Kf8; 27 Qh8, Ke7; 28 Qg7, Kd6; 29 Nf5!

Another sacrifice which tears at Black's vitals. The lineup on the QB file forms a wall to press the Black king back. Too many friends.

29 ..., ef; 30 Qf6, Kd7; 31 Qf5, Be6; 32 Rh7, Ne7; 33 Nc4, Bd6; 34 Ne5, Kd8; 35 Rh8, Bg8; 36 Rg8?!, Ng8; 37 Qf8 1-0

WINNING WAYS

The GM's came to play, but it turned out that the IM's came to win. This is the prize list except for game prizes:

1-2: Vince McCambridge and Nick deFirmian 7½-1½

3: Larry Christiansen 6½

4: Paul Whitehead 6

5-9: Elliott Winslow, Leonid Shamkovich, Marty Appleberry, Boris Baczynskyj, Paul Zeigler 5½



McCambridge has a move in mind.

There were prizes for best under 2400 (open to all below that rating) and also the best under 2300. In the event Baczynskyj, Appleberry, and Zeigler had to split the under 2400 category and the top prize for under 2300. Splitting second prize for under 2300 were Ervin Middleton and Paul Clarke.

The winners seemed pleased to gain \$1,250 each. DeFirmian spoke of what a hard tournament it was. He praised the 40 in 2½ time limit, remarking that it gave him time to walk off his nervousness during a game. He said that two round a day tournaments tire his feet. It was also clear that perambulating kibitzing took its toll on spectators. A chess army has to disregard its stomach and depend on its feet.

In winning, the prefix pair, McC and deF, broke records and precedents. This was the first Masters Open not won by a grand master — Walter Browne having gained the palm in 1979 and Jim Tarjan in 1981. McCambridge and deFirmian also had the highest winning percentage as well as the widest margin of victory.

Stylish Winners

Playing loose and relaxed, often with an armpit seriously threatening Saturday Night Paralysis as it drapes over a chair, deFirmian is always playing a tense game. His style contains the tenets of Philidor and the anti-tenets of Ljubojevic. He knows that pawns are the soul of chess and, by god, he wouldn't have an attack without them. We all know that pawns can never retreat once moved: Nick doesn't care.

His sense of the initiative protects his advanced pawns from becoming the object of attack in the ending, for which he has sure appraisals and a tidy technique. In analysis he likes to talk long tactical lines, but he is usually thinking of the tricks which can interrupt a maneuvering operation. He combines sparkling moves with a placid mentality.

At the CalChess Masters Open he had every reason to be at ease. He never once seemed to be in trouble, but his opponents usually were. Ask Elliott Winslow.

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The masters attract some interest.

Masters Open cont.

Sicilian Defense; N. deFirmian—E. Winslow: 1 e4, c5; 2 Nf3, d6; 3 d4, cd; 4 Nd4, Nf6; 5 Nc3, a6; 6 Be3, e6; 7 g4, b5; 8 g5, Nfd7; 9 a3, Nb6.

The avid gamophile will note that this move is different from the one deFirmian gives in *Players Chess News*. The score sheet has it my way. My feeling here is that Black should not place his knights so as to stumble over the same squares — so 9 ... Bb7 or 9 ... Qc7 intending ... Nc6 is the right plan of development. DeFirmian sees Black's first error coming on move 11, when he prefers ... Ne5.

10 h4, N8d7; 11 h5, Bb7; 12 Rh3!, Ne5; 13 g6, Be7.

The tactical justifications come from the subtle siege of e6. For example, deFirmian gives 13 ... hg; 14 hg, Ng6; 15 Rh8, Nh8; 16 Qh5, Ng6; 17 Ne6 when Black's position is in ruins.

14 gf, Kf7; 15 Qe2, Bf6; 16 f4, Nec4; 17 0-0-0, Qc7.

White's rook on the third rank serves neatly as a defensive bulwark to play, but deFirmian is not about to sit around on defense.

18 f3, ef; 19 Nf5.

So early to be so all over. Black looks to have an attack, but the knight on c4 has no time except for guard duty on d6. DeFirmian gives 19 ... Bc3; 20 bc, Nd5; 21 ed, Qa5; 22 Nd6, Nd6; 23 Bc5.

19 ... Rhd8; 20 Bd4, Ne5; 21 Rg3, Na4; 22 Qf2, Rac8; 23 Ng7, Nc3; 24 Bc3, Be4; 25 Bh3, Qc5; 26 Qf4, Qc6; 27 Rf1, d5; 28 Qe5, d4; 29 Be6 1-0.

Championship form on deFirmian's part; he sacrifices brilliancy to inevitability.

The Big Mc

Vince McCambridge is just starting to come into his own. His personality has a streak of self-effacement, but experience and success has begun to banish that behind the ropes at chess tournaments. You want to be sharp? Watch out. He has his own sharp blade. DeFirmian looks almost bored while his opponent thinks — "Well, what are you going to do?" McCambridge always carries a look of faint uneasiness to tournaments. Even taking a break from incessant sitting, as he walks about the room his face carries a dazed apprehension which suggests he is constantly reflecting, "What do I do next?"

Apprehensive he may be at the board, but it works for him now. In his crucial last round game he dropped a pawn so as eventually to pick up two. He played weakening pawn moves which were actually quite powerful. He challenged opponents to play on the brink of theory and responded by flexing his muscles in their face. Most of them toppled. McCambridge didn't.

This is the satisfying win which catapulted him to the top.

Bogo-Indian Defense: V. McCambridge—J. Frankle: 1 d4, Nf6; 2 c4, e6; 3 Nf3, Bb4; 4 Bd2, Qe7; 5 g3, Nc6; 6 Bg2, Bd2; 7 Nbd2, d6; 8 0-0, a5; 9 e4, e5; 10 d5, Nb8; 11 c5, 0-0; 12 cd, cd; 13 a3, Bd7; 14 Re1.

At this point Frankle's score sheet has a subsidiary word inscribed: "draw?" If that means that McCambridge offered a draw here, Frankle must later have regretted the question mark appeared instead of the acceptance. Black's best plan for the nonce appears to be 14 ... Na6 intending b5 and later a4 or b4 followed by planting the knight on c5.

Instead he follows an alternative path which seems to promise well but leaves him short of space on the queen-side.

14 ... Rc8; 15 b4, Rc3; 16 Re1, ab; 17 ab, Re1; 18 Qc1, Na6; 19 Bf1.

Black still looks slightly better. He disliked 19 ... Nb4; 20 Qc7. His next knight maneuver is certainly questionable.

19 ... Qd8; 20 Qb1, Nc7?!; 21 b5!?, Ra5; 22 Qb4, Nce8.

Now his knights get into a terrible mess.

23 h3!, Qa8; 24 Qc3, Ra3; 25 Qb4, Ra4; 26 Qb1, Qa5; 27 Nc4, Qc3; 28 Re3, Ra1; 29 Rc3, Rb1; 30 Nfd2, Rd1; 31 g4, Bb5; 32 Ne3, Ra1; 33 Rc8, Bd7.

About now things really start to go wrong for Black. In a few moves he will be moaning, "Where's my good position?" Possibly a little wimpheit with ... h6 is in order here. Black needs some breathing room to clear his back rank jam.

34 Rb8, b5; 35 g5, Nh5; 36 Nf5, Kf8; 37 Nd6, Rd1 38 Nf3, Ke7.

Surely Black could still get by with 38 ... f6? Maybe not: on 39 gf, g4; 40 Nh4, Nf4; 41 N4f5 keeps the bind on, and the QP is a stronger

passed pawn than the Black QNP.

39 Ne8, Be8; 40 Ne5, Nf4; 41 h4, h6; 42 gh, gh; 43 f3, f5; 44 Kf2, fe; 45 fe, Nd5.

This is the counsel of despair. That White's RP is on the wrong colored queening square for his bishop is irrelevant when he has such a battle force on the board. McCambridge plays aggressively for mate threats and soon wraps things up.

46 Be2, Rd4; 47 ed, Rd5; 48 Nd3, Rd4; 49 Kg3, Re4; 50 Nf4, Re5; 51 Bf3, Kf6; 52 Rb6, Kg7; 53 Ne6, Kf6; 54 Nd4, Kg7; 55 Kf4, Re1; 56 Nf5, Kf8; 57 Rf6 1-0.

So McCambridge proves once again that you do not win tournaments by getting an advantage out of the opening but by having it at the end. He also got into a tight battle with Middleton in which his tactical powers successfully met the test.

(notes by McCambridge)

Nimzoindian Defense: E. Middleton—V. McCambridge: 1 d4, Nf6; 2 c4, e6; 3 Nc3, Bb4; 4 Qc2, b6!?!; 5 a3.

Although ECO gives 5 e4 as leading to a clear White advantage after 5 ... Bc3?!, players familiar with English Opening positions would be happy to play 5 ... Bb7; 6 Nf3, Nc6 with double-edged play.

5 ... Bc3; 6 Qc3, Bb7; 7 Nf3, 0-0; 8 e3, d6; 9 b4, Nbd7; 10 Bb2, c5; 11 de!?

This is perhaps premature and 11 Be2 should be favored.

(With Be2, Qe7 interpolated this was the state of the art theory at the time of the tournament. — editor)

11 ... bc; 12 Be2, e5; 13 0-0, Ne4.

Taking advantage of White's move order to dispense with ... Qe7.

14 Qc2, f5; 15 Rad1, Rf6; 16 Ne1!

A good defensive move in a position with dangers for White, for example 16 Nd2, Nd2; 17 Qd2, Rg6; 18 g3?!, Qh4; 19 f3, Rf8; 20 Qd6, Rff6; 21 Qd7, Rg3; 22 Kh1, Qh2.

16 ... Qe7.

Although 16 ... Rh6 hoping for 17 f3?, Qh4; 18 fe, Qh2; 19 Kf2, fe is attractive, I was worried about 17 bc!, Nec5 (... Ndc5; 18 Be5 is good or 17 ... Qh4?; 18 Nf3 also favors White); 18 Qf5 with unclear play.

17 f3, Ng5; 18 b5?!

Releasing the pawn tension is an interesting idea, since 18 ... Raf8 is victim to 19 Qa4, but White should probably brave 18 Nd3, Rg6; 19 Kh1.

18 ... f4!?!; 19 ef, Rf4; 20 Bc1!?

An alternate is 20 Qd2, Nf7 which prepares the maneuver Nf8—e6—d4.

20 ... Rd4; 21 Bd3, Rd4!

White gets on top after 21 ... h6; 22 Be3. Now White strays into an attempt to trap Black's rook. Winslow's suggestion of 22 Bg5, Qg5; 23 Be4 balances the pawn weaknesses.

22 Bf5?!; Ne6!

Recentralizing this knight ensures Black's advantage.

23 g3, Nd4!; 24 Qd3?

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Prizewinners Paul Zeigler and Marty Appleberry.

Masters Open cont.

He had a better chance with 24 Rd4!, Rd4; 25 Bh7 (25 Be3, Nf6), Kh8; 26 Be3, Rc4!; 27 Qc4, Kh7, but Black's positional advantage would still be clear.

24 ..., e4; 25 fe.

Or 25 Be4, Be4!; 26 fe, Ne5; 27 Qe3!?, Ng4 wins. Black must avoid 27 ..., Rh2; 28 Rd4, cd; 29 Qd4.

25 ..., Ne5; 26 Qd2.

Also 26 Qc3?, Nf5; 27 ef, Rh2 wins.

26 ..., Rh5!; 27 h4!?

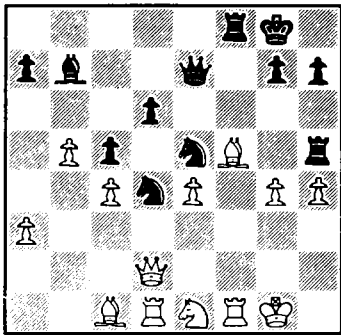
More challenging than 27 Bb2, Nc4; 27 g4, Rh3; 28 g5, Rf3!

27 ..., Raf8!

Now all the pieces are attacking — as Larsen would say. If 28 Rf2, Rff5!; 29 ef, Rh4!; 30 gh, Qh4; 31 Rf4! allows White to defend. Black, however, is better after the simple 28 ..., g6. Ervin tries an interesting resource.

28 g4.

Now 28 ..., Rh4!; 29 Qg5, Nf5! should win for Black, but I preferred a more esthetic method.



28 ..., Rff5!; 29 gh.

The best capture among several alternatives: 29 Rf5, Rf5; 29 gf, Qh4 or 29 ef, Qh4; 30 gh, Qg3; 31 Ng2, Bg2!; 32 Qg2, Ne2; 33 Kh1, Qh4.

29 ..., Rf1; 30 Kf1, Qh4; 31 Qg5.

On 31 Qf2, Qh1; 32 Qg1, Qe4; 33 Rd2, Nef3.

31 ..., Qh1; 32 Kf2, Qe4.

Since this threatens 33 ..., Qe2 as well as 33 ..., Ng4; 34 Kg3, Nf5; 35 Kh3, Nf2; 36 Kh2, Qh1 mate, and since 33 Qd8, Kf7; 34 Qc7 Ke6 comes to naught, Middleton is reduced to desperation.

33 Bf4, Qe2; 34 Kg3, Qd1; 35 Qd8, Kf7; 36 Qc7, Ke6; 37 Qb7, Qe1; 38 Kg2, Qe2; 39 Kg3, Nf5; 40 Kh3, Qg4 0-1.

That was a game of which anyone would be proud, a real champion's game. McCambridge also played games in which he showed the instincts of a survivor, and that is another characteristic of a champion. This game shows him being hit by everything *including* the kitchen sink. He survives because Christiansen throws one sink too many at him. It won the best resistance prize. McCambridge had a lot he had to resist. There are a lot of brilliancy prizes doled out because the defender manages his position just weakly enough to allow a couple flashy sacrifices. McCambridge manages a desperate situation just well enough to refute a flash sacrifice. Awarding a prize for that kind of accomplishment helps to balance things out.

Queen's Indian Defense; L. Christiansen—V. McCambridge: 1 d4, Nf6; 2 c4, e6; 3 Nf3, b6; 4 g3, Bb7; 5 Bg2, Bb4; 6 Bd2, Bd2; 7 Qd2, 0-0; 8 Nc3, Ne4; 9 Ne4, Be4.

This type of position never became popular in the 1930's, and this game is not apt to make it popular today. McCambridge, however, has a great fondness for the "small center" type of Indian defense. 10 0-0, d6; 11 Rad1, Qe7; 12 Bh3.

One of Christiansen's strengths is that he does not dislike balanced positions; he despises them. This is a challenge to sharpen things up, which McCambridge ill-advisedly takes up. White threatens to set up a big center with Ne1—f3—e4. In the continuation he gets big central influence and a happy bishop anyway.

12 ..., Bf3; 13 ef, Nd7; 14 f4, a5; 15 Rfe1, Qf6; 16 Re3, Rad8; 17 Rde1, d5.

"Is this the end of Rico?"

18 cd, ed; 19 Rc1, c6; 20 Rec3, Nb8; 21 Rb3, b5; 22 Re3, Rd6; 23 Rce1, g6.

Even for a compulsive defender these positions are no fun. Black apparently wants to be able to play ..., Rfd8. In the process he projects another weakness because of back rank mate threats. The Ides of March have come but not yet passed.

His only comfort is that White's QP is weak — well a little.

24 Re7, Rdd8; 25 Qc3, a4; 26 a3, Qd6.

Already Black realizes that he has a lost position. What he does admirably, however, is not to wreck it voluntarily. He keeps on finding nothing moves which mean something. This is as much an art as throwing away pieces for a mating attack.

27 f5, g5; 28 Qf3, Nd7.

The shy knight reemerges.

29 Qh5, Qf6; 30 R1e6.

Christiansen tosses the first kitchen sink at his opponent. Nobody likes to be mated, so it is kitchen sink declined.

30 ..., Qd4; 31 f6, Qd3.

McCambridge is playing the daring young man on the creaky trapeze. Were Christiansen more of a shark and less of an artist, he could sock the point away by 32 Rc6.

32 Re4!?

Ah ha! Christiansen has another kitchen sink to hurl. Plumbing is cluttering the board. This renews the mate in two threat and, if 32 ..., Kh8; 33 Qh6, Rg8; 34 Bf5. This beautiful interference move has Christiansen a short step from the \$100 brilliancy prize.

Actually the idea is beautiful, but the move is bad, so much for punctuation. Savielly Tartakover used to remark that sacrifices are a sign that someone has blundered. Well, sacrificers win prizes on the blunders of their opponents; why shouldn't opponents win prizes on the blunders of the sacrificers?

32 ..., Qb1!

Never miss a check; it might be strong — to paraphrase the immortal Seymour Boden. The main line is 33 Re1, Nf6. There is also 33 Kg2, Kh8; 34 Qh6, Rg8; 35 Re8, Qe4, and it's check, matey.

33 Bf1, Kh8; 34 Qg5, Rg8; 35 Rd7, Rdf8!

This modest move forces White to pay the price of the wages of attack. He seems to be plumb out of threats and with too many things up in the air. That flaming Queen defends Black at a distance.

36 Qe5, de; 37 h4, Qe1; 38 Kg2, e3; 39 fe, Re8; 40 Qd4, Re3; 41 Rf7, Rgg3 0-1.

Grandmaster Trials I

No one played nearly as impressively as Larry Christiansen, but he finished a distant third. Whatever color he had, he soon had the initiative in every one of his games. He has an awesome imagination. Playing a game against him gave each of his opponents a vivid illustration of what shock therapy can do to a person. Unfortunately for Christiansen both McCambridge and Whitehead took the zap and survived to post the point — however buzzing their heads might have been for the experience.

Christiansen seemed to play tired and distracted. He did not seem to put his whole self into the game. He played rapidly and routinely — *for him*. A routine Christiansen idea is a stroke of genius for most of us. One feels as though in the presence of a future world champion. Perhaps the University of California might someday put up a plaque: "Larry Christiansen played here." If only someone could get him mad, get his mind cooking at full heat. As it is, he has a fine command of theory and technique, but he is a V-16 engine running smoothly on only four cylinders.

To his sorrow Shamkovich learned what four cylinders can do to a body.

Bononi Defense; L. Christiansen—L. Shamkovich: 1 d4, Nf6; 2 e4, e6; 3 Nf3, c5; 4 d5, ed; 5 cd, d6; 6 Nc3, g6; 7 Bf4, Bg7; 8 e4, a6.

The beginning of surprisingly awful troubles. After the game Christiansen recalled the game Portisch—Fischer; Palma de Mallorca, 1970, played when Larry was but a lad of 13. Portisch was rolling Fischer but stumbled before putting away the full point.

9 Qa4, Bd7; 10 Qb3, Bc8.

cont. on p. 128

Masters Open cont.

In a position not quite like this Fischer tried ..., Qc7 and came under fire by e5!

11 a4, 0-0; 12 Be2, Ne8.

This is very passive but 12 ..., Nh5; 13 Bg5, Qc7 generates little in the way of counterplay.

13 0-0, Nd7; 14 Nd2, Qe7; 15 Rae1, Rb8; 16 Nc4, b5.

He might have given 16 ..., Ne5 a try. This queen-side expansion only expands the holes for White to occupy.

17 ab, ab; 18 Na5, Qf6; 19 Bf3, b4; 20 Na4, Ra8; 21 Nc6, Bb7; 22 Bg4, Bc6; 23 dc, Ne5; 24 Nb6, Ng4; 25 Na8, Qd8; 26 Ra1, Ne5; 27 Be5, Be5; 28 Ra7.

Wouldn't we all like to get a strong knight on a8?

28, Qh4; 29 g3, Qe4; 30 c7, Qc6; 31 Rfa1, c4; 32 Qb4, c3; 33 bc, Bc3; 34 Qa4, Qc5; 35 Qa3, Qc6; 36 Rcl 1-0.

Now Voyager

The surprise of the tournament was fourth place finisher Paul Whitehead. He has been out of tournament play for long about a year now. His hair is shorter than it was in the days when he was Northern California Champion, but he can still play Samson at the board as he proved in his solid defensive effort against Christiansen.

But a few days after the tournament, he told me, he was going to Ireland. There, rumor has it, currently resides his lady love. Meantime, waiting for late results to determine the size of his prize check after the last round, he played five minute chess with Christiansen for quarters. This did not endow him with adequate tip money for airport porters, but he still has the two bits needed to check his bags in at an airport or two.



Whitehead against Christiansen

Slow but Sure

Another long gone returnee to the tournament wars was Elliott Winslow. Winslow has a reputation for carrying a big book of opening theory in his head, but you should also hear him recite chapter and verse on endings. To hear him talk you would almost think that he is only kept from the top rungs of American chess by lack of talent. Appearances, however, have a way of being deceiving.

Of all the prize winners Winslow played the slowest chess. Defirmian or Christiansen might pop a move at their opponent and be seen leisurely conversing in the hall. Winslow sat his board. Against deFirmian he consumed two hours on the first 17 moves. He came to the final round needing a win for any chance at a prize. He had been bumped off quickly both by the number one and two ranked players in the tournament. Now he faced the third ranked player, Shamkovich. They could clash like bookends squeezing the board. Naturally it would have to be a Sicilian.

Sicilian Defense: E. Winslow—L. Shamkovich: 1 e4, e5; 2 Nf3, Nc6; 3 d4, cd; 4 Nd4, e6; 5 Nc3, d6; 6 f4, Nf6; 7 Nf3, Be7; 8 Bd3, e5; 9 0-0, 0-0, 10 Kh1, a6.

Informant #33 has a few games in this line. This deviates from Lakiu-Tseshkovsky. Is Shamkovich trying to say "I no likayou"? He fairly quickly gets back into the Tseshkovsky pattern, but White has an extra tempo to prepare for attack.

11 Qe1, ef; 12 Bf4, Be6; 13 Rd1, Qa5; 14 e5.

White pursues a strategy of keeping everything centralized and seeing what turns up.

14 ..., de; 15 Ne5, Ne5; 16 Be5, Rfe8.

Among Winslow's reveries at this point was 16 ..., Nd7; 17 Nd5, Qd5; 18 Bh7, Kh7; 19 Rd5, Bd5; 20 Bg7, Rg8; 21 Qe7, Rg7; 22 Qd7. Bg2; 23 Kg1, Bf1, Kf1, which he rates as all right for Black.

He now took an hour trying to shake the solidity of 17 Bf6, Bf6; 18 Ne4, Bd8 but settled for a simple activating move which provoked Shamkovich to complications.

17 Qg3, Ng4!?!; 18 Rde1, g6.

Having no truck with 18 ..., Ne5; 19 Re5, Qb6 (or Qc7; 20 Bh7); 20 Nd5, Bd5; 21 Rd5, Qb2; 22 Rh5, g6; 23 Rh7, Kh7; 24 Rf7.

19 Bc7, Qg5; 30 Re6!, fe; 21 Bc4, Rf8; 22 Bf4, Qf5.

Now Winslow notes that 23 Qe1 is a squisheroonie and that he only had five minutes left for his next 18 moves in a by no means clarified position. He suggests after his 23 h3, g5 keeps the situation unclear.

23 h3, Nf6?; 24 Be5, Qc2; 25 Be6, Kg7; 26 Bb3, Qd2; 27 Rd1, Qb2; 28 Rd7, Rae8; 29 Nd5, Qc1; 30 Kh2, Rf7; 31 Nf4.

Time's winged chariot runs Winslow on the rocks. The clincher was 31 Nf6, Rf6; 32 Re7, 33 Bf6, Kf6; 34 Qd6.

31 ..., Kh6; 32 Bf7, Nd7; 33 Nd3, Ne5; 34 Nc1, Nf7; 35 Qf4, Kg7; 36 g3, Bd6; 37 Qd4, Be5; 38 Qd2, Rd8; 39 Qe2, Rc8; 40 Nd3, Bf6; 41 h4.

By the time they made time control both players had quivering flags. If Black could exchange knights this ought to be drawn, but conceiving and achieving are two different things. White still has an attack force and needs to loosen things up before bringing them into action.

41 ..., Rc3; 42 Kg2, b5; 43 h5, Ra3; 44 hg, hg; 45 Qc2, Rc3; 46 Qd2, Rc4; 47 Qe2, g5.

Since ..., Rc3 was not hurting anything before, it is hard to see why it doesn't hang on now. The object of defending inferior positions is to be boring enough to get a quick draw.

48 Qe6, a5; 49 Qd5, Rc2; 50 Kf1, a4; 51 Nc5, Be5; 52 Ne4, Rc1; 53 Ke2, Rc2; 54 Kd1, Rc4; 55 Ke2, Rd4; 56 Qb7, Kg6; 47 Qc6, Bd6; 58 Ke3, Rd3; 59 Ke2, Rd4; 60 Qe8.

About this time Winslow came over and sat down beside me in the directors' room. His game with Shamkovich was the last one going. The skittles room rang with laughter; the director's room had gossip. In the tournament room a funereal silence prevailed as Shamkovich worried his position. "You know, it's sad," Winslow said to me. "Here is a distinguished grandmaster, maybe in his 60's, who comes all the way from New York, and he is sitting in there all alone trying to find a way to save something against an unknown from San Francisco." Winslow has graduated from a chess master status into manhood. —

60 ..., Kg7; 61 Qe6, Kf8; 62 Ng5, Ng5; 63 Qf6, Nf7; 64 Qd4, Bg3; 65 Qb2, Be5; 66 Qb5, a3; 67 Qc5, Bd6; 68 Qd5, Ke7; 69 Ke3, Nd8; 70 Ke4, Kd7; 71 Qb5, Kc7; 72 Kd5, Bd7; 73 Qe8, Bf6; 74 Qf8, Bb2; 75 Qe7, Kc8; 76 Kd6, Bd5; 77 Kd5, Bb2; 78 Kc5, Bd4; 79 Kb5, Bb2; 80 Qd6, Bg7; 81 Kb6 1-0

Grandmaster Trials II

For grandmaster Shamkovich this will definitely not go down in his diary as a fun tournament. He did, however, find out that west coast players can play chess. This became evident to him in the first round, when he earned his best game prize. It was an encounter full of chess. He set out to prove that the blockaded passed pawns are a detriment. That just started the fun.

King's Indian Defense: L. Shamkovich—S. Scheiner: 1 c4, Nf6; 2 Nc3, g6; 3 e4, d6; 4 d4, Bg7; 5 f3, a6; 6 Be3, a6; 7 a4, a5; 8 Bd3, Na6; 9 Rc1, e5; 10 d5, 0-0; 11 Nge2, Nd7; 12 0-0, f5; 13 ef, gf; 14 Bb1, Nde5.

It is not only useful but also necessary to force that blockaded but protected passed pawn on Black. What happens is that it frees squares. Pieces find roosts around the pawns.

15 f4, e4; 16 Nd4, Nb4; 17 Qe2, Bd7; 18 Rcd1, Qe7; 19 Rd2, Bf6; 20 Qh5, Qf7; 21 Qf7, Rf7; 22 dc, bc; 23 N4e2, Ncd3.

Soon White has a heavier load than he wanted. He has to blockade two passed pawns. What matters to his game, however, is his play on

cont. on p. 129

Masters Open cont.

the files peripheral to the pawns. This creates tension, and the pawns block any Black penetration up the center.

23 Bd4, Be6; 24 Bf6, Rf6; 25 b3, d5; 26 cd, cd; 28 Nd4, Rc8; 29 Bd3, Rc3; 30 Bb5, Kf7; 31 R2d1, Ke7.

Maybe White has a trace of an edge, but you could fool me. His knight rests in happiness hotel on d4, but it also has to watch the b3 pawn. He would like to penetrate down the QB file, but that is no *skazano zdyelano* proposition. Black has those two passed pawns. It is time to start the grandmaster squeeze play.

32 Rc1, Rc1; 33 Rc1, Kd6; 34 Kf2, Bd7; 35 Rc3, h6; 36 Ke3, Na2; 37 Rc2, Nb4; 38 Rc1, Na2; 39 Ra1.

White ends the minuet and hopes there's a gigue in his future.

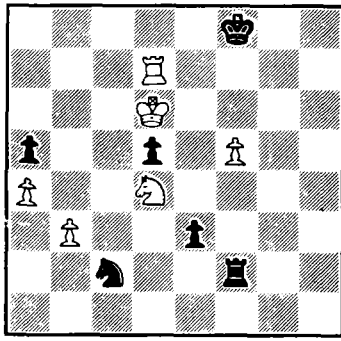
39 ... , Nb4; 40 Bd7, Kd7; 41 Rc1, Nd3; 42 Rc3, h5; 43 Nb5, Rg6.

This is counterplay, if 44 g3, h4. All the pawns are delicate flowers, and each player wants to take some of his opponent's blossoms off.

44 Rc7, Kd8; 45 Rh7, Rg2; 46 Rh5, Re2; 47 Kd4, Rd2; 48 Rf5, Nb4; 49 Kc5, Rh2; 50 Nd4, Ke7.

White now avoids 51 Nc6, Nc6; 52 Kc6, Rb2 which simplifies to a draw. He still wants the full point.

51 Rg5, Kf6; 52 Rg8, Kf7; 53 Rd8, e3; 54 Rd7, Kf8; 55 f5, Rf2; 56 Kd6, Ne2.



This position aroused the fires of even the most placid kibitzers. Who was winning? Maybe White could force a draw by perpetual check? To add to the uncertainty the players adjourned here. Aaron Stearns went off with Shamkovich to analyze. It seems Shamkovich had seen everything before he sealed his move — except the game continuation. They took 10 minutes on that once Stearns had pointed it out.

57 Ne6, Kg8; 58 Ke5!

The king crosses the battlefield under heavy fire.

58 ... , e2; 59 Kf6.

Now he threatens 60 Rd8, Kh7; 61 Ng5, Kh6; Rh8. Black has a draw here! "Simply" 59 ... , Rf5!; 60 Kg6, Rf8 and White must take a perpetual. Scheiner saw that but went for the win.

59 ... , Rg2; 60 Rd8, Kh7; 61 Nf8.

The overlooked resource in a game in which both players had to foresee many resources.

61 ... , Kh6; 62 Ng6, Rg6.

It would have been more thrilling to follow the paths of 62 ... , Kh5; 63 Nf4, Kg4; 64 Ng2, Kf3, but White seems to win by cashing in on his passed KBP asset. This took Shamkovich and Stearns only 10 minutes!?

65 fg, Kh5; 64 g7, e8/Q; 65 Rh8, Kg4; 66 g8/Q, Kf3; 67 Qd5 1-0.

A game with a lot of chess in it, and the best saved for the end.

Another game full of action was deFirmian's seventh round win over Dennis Fritzinger

Sicilian Defense: D. Fritzinger—N. deFirmian: 1 e4, c5; 2 Nf3, d6; 3 Bb5, Bd7; 4 Bd7, Qd7; 5 c4, Nf6.

Nick does not care to sample that 5 ... , Qg4 jazz.

6 Nc3, Nc6; 7 0-0, e6; 8 d4, cd; 9 Nd4, Bd7; 10 b3, 0-0; 11 Bb2, a6; 12 Re1, Rfd8; 13 Nc2, Rac8.

White's development does not seem efficient for launching king-side aggression. Yet he will develop dangerous threats as time goes by.

14 Qe2, Qc7; 15 Rad1, Bf8; 16 Ne3, Ne5; 17 f4, Ng6; 18 f5, Ne5; 19 g4, h6; 20 Qg2, Qc5.

Black takes a little time to start play of his own before things get too hot king-side.

21 Kh1, b5; 22 cb, ab; 23 h4, g5!?

An interesting defensive maneuver. White is not well-placed to exploit an open KR file with any rapidity.

23 hg, hg; 25 Re2, Bg7; 26 Rdd2, Qc6; 27 a3, Qb7; 28 Rf2, b4; 29 ab Qb4; 30 fe, fe; 31 Rf6, Bf6; 32 Ncd5, ed; 33 Nd5, Qb3; 34 Nf6, Kf7; 35 Rf2, Kg6; 36 Nd5, Kg7; 37 Ne7, Rc7; 38 Nf5, Kg6; 39 Qh2, Qd1; 40 Kg2, Qg4 0-1.

Those who labored in the trenches had their moments of brilliances too. These two games shared the brilliancy prize.

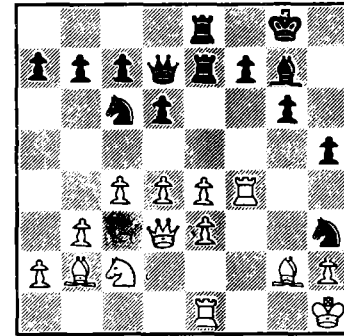
King's Indian Defense; H. Bogner—G. Sanchez: 1 d4, Nf6; 2 Nf3, g6; 3 g3, bg7; 4 Bg2, 0-0 5 0-0, d6; 6 b3, Nc6.

This seems premature. Why not 6 ... , e5; 7 de, Nfd7 or c4, c6. Black would then have the option of changing the color of the pawn chain more smoothly than in the game.

7 Bb2, e5; 8 e3, Re8; 9 c4, e4; 10 Ne1, Bf5; 11 Nc3, Qd7; 12 Qd2, h6.

Since Black evidently intends to pursue a light square strategy 12 ... , h5 seems more in order.

13 Nc2, Nh7; 14 g4, Bg4; 15 Ne4, Re7; 16 f3, Bf5; 17 Rae1, Be4; 18 fe, Ng5; Rf4, Rac8; 20 Qd3, Nh3, 21 Kh1, h5?



He is not happy with continuations such as 21 ... , Nf4; 22 ef, f5; 23 Bh3, fe; 24 Qg3. This move, however, puts the knight at a point of no return.

22 Ref1, Nd8; 23 Rf5!

This sacrifice is a command performance.

23 ... , gf; 24 ef.

Now a better defense would seem to be 24 ... , Ng5 permitting 25 f6

24 ... , Bh6; 25 Bh3, Re3; 26 Rg1, Kh7; 27 Ne3, Re3; 28 f6, Rd3; 29 Bd7, Rf3; 30 d5, Rf2; 31 Bd4, Rf4; 32 Bc3, Rf3; 33 Bb2, Rf2; 34 Bd4, Rf4.

White's final touch is that Black cannot play 34 ... , Ra2; 35 Re1, b6; 36 Bf5 and the king is trapped. The knight is trapped anyway.

35 Ba7, c6; 36 Bb6 1-0.

Ervin Middleton exploits a passive position by means of a piece sacrifice. To prove the sacrifice's validity he has to give his queen as well, but it is not really a donation, just a loan.

Owen's Defense: E. Middleton—R. Sferra: 1 d4, b6.

Oh that Sferra! Always playing only fashionable lines.

2 e4, Bb7; 3 Nd2, e6; 4 Ngf3, c5; 5 c3, Nf6; 6 Bd3, Nc6; 7 0-0, Be7.

Isn't it time to stir things up and possibly make a trade? Black drifts into a very passive position as he continues. Something like 7 ... , cd; 8 cd, Nb4; 9 Bb1, Ba6; 10 Re1, Rc8! Of course it is legal to continue 7 ... , cd; 8 Nd4, but this costs White some of his grip on the center.

8 Re1, d6; 9 a3, Qc7; 10 b4, 0-0; 11 Nf1, Rfe8; 12 Ng3, h6; 13 Qe2, e5; 14 d5, Nb8; 15 Nf5, Bf8?!

With knights like this do bishops have a future? He should try ... , Bc8 and let White choose who to exchange. White still stands tall, and is achieving the kind of position sadists seek from the Ruy Lopez.

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HOW TO WIN ON THE MIDDLE BOARDS

BY Aaron Stearns

While the big ratings and hot players were fighting it out on the top boards, there was also some hot chess at the Masters Open going on among players trying to retain a sense of their own worth. These annotations should encourage the faint of heart, because they graphically show the inaccuracies which creep into any game — even those of the masters. — editor.

English Opening: J. Hanken—A. Stearns: 1 g3, e5; 2 c4, Nc6; 3 Bg2, h5!?

I had learned the pairings the night before and I immediately set about preparing. I knew that Hanken would play his English once more. How was I to meet this? Every normal system I thought of I knew Hanken would have more experience in. On the way to the tournament the next day I finally came up with the bizarre system I played in this game.

4 h4.

The best move. After 4 h3 I had planned on 4 ..., h4; 5 g4, d6 with 6 ..., f5 to follow. I now notice that 5 ..., f5 may be stronger. Either way I like Black's game.

4 ..., Bc5?!

I am now out of my book. I briefly considered fianchettoing, but I decided that I wanted to play more actively. Later on I found a game (Cerko-Sax; Sarajevo, 1982) where Black played the fianchetto formation and got a comfortable game (1 c4, e5; 2 g3, Nc6; 3 Bg2, g6; 4 e3, Bg7; 5 Ne2, d6; 6 Nbc3, h5; 7 h4, Bg4; 8 a3, Nf6; 9 Qc2, Qd7; 10 d3, 0-0), although he eventually lost.

5 e3, Ng7; 6 Nc3, Nf5; 7 Nge2, a5; 8 b3, d6; 9 Bb2, Ba7; 10 Nb5, Bb8.

After I made this move I stumbled away from the board. I had to get out of the tournament room because I could no longer control my laughter. What a terrible game I had.

11 Nec3?

When I returned to the board, I was greeted by this pleasant surprise. After 11 d4 White would have an obviously strong game. Now Black is back in it.

11 ..., Nb4; 12 d4, c6; 13 Na3, ed; 14 ed, Qe7?!

During the game I thought I was slightly better here, but I have since found that I have not quite equalized.

15 Kf1, Qf6?

This is met too easily. 15 ..., Ba7 is probably best here. Last move 14 ..., d5 was correct. All this I did not analyze. Too many times during my tournament I made quick moves in critical positions.

16 Qe2, Be6.

In my analysis I reached this position and decided that White had difficulties because Black was threatening both 17 ..., Ng3 and 17 Nd4. Yet White now has a simple reply. Several times I have said to myself, "Never end your analysis on a threat. Always look at the replies." The fact that this sort of mistake occurred only two moves deep while I was not in time pressure is unforgivable.

17 Ne4, Qe7; 18 Re1, Ba7.

I decided that my poor performance was due to lack of food, so I ran across the street for some peanuts.

19 d5, cd; 20 cd; Nd5; 21 Qb5, Qd7; 22 Nd6, Nd6; 23 Qd5.

I had reached this position in my analysis before I played 18 ..., Ba7 and I decided that I could make a good practical pawn sacrifice.

23 ..., 0-0!?!; 24 Qh5, Nf5.

This is the ideal pawn sac position. White's rooks are disconnected, his knight is out of play and his king is a bit unsafe. Meanwhile, Black is fully mobilized.

After the game we found that after 25 Be4 White would be perfectly fine and up a pawn. However, during the game. . .

25 Rd1?!, Qe7; 26 Nb5??

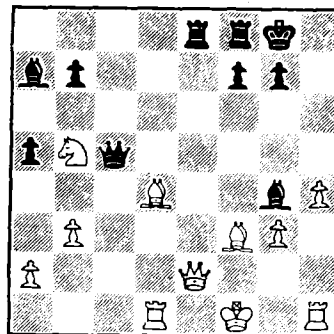
Now Black gets a powerful attack. 26 Be4 was no longer good because of 26 ..., Bc4, but after 26 Bf3 White would yet emerge whole and a pawn up.

26 ..., Qc5; 27 Qe2.

The only answer to Black's three threats: 27 ..., Ng3, 27 ..., Qf2, and 27 ..., Qb5. The defense is only temporary, however, since Black

can now exploit the overworked White queen.

27 ..., Ng3; 28 fg, Bg4; 29 Bf3, Rae8; 30 Bd4, Bf3?



(After White's 30 Bd4)

I threw out 30 ..., Qf5 because of 31 Qd3, Qf3; 32 Qf3, Bf3; 33 Na7, Bd1; 34 Bc5, but I would still have gotten an advantage after 34 ..., Re2; 35 Bf8, Kf8.

It may seem from this line that 29 Rfe8 was correct since White cannot win back the exchange by 35 Bc5, but it allows White 31 Nd6!, Re2 (31 ..., Qf3; 32 Qf3, Bf3; 33 Ne8 or 31 ..., Bf3; 32 Qe8, Re8; 33 Nf5); 32 Nf5, Bf3; 33 Rd3! Bh1; 34 Ke2, Be4; 35 Ne7, Kf8; 36 Re3 with equality. If White tries 31 Nd6 in the continuation after 29 ..., Rae8 than 31 ..., Bf3; 32 Qe8, Qc2 with a winning game.

I was upset after missing 34 ..., Re2 since I felt that White now had plenty of chances after 31 Qf3, Qb5; 32 Kg2 (32 Kf2, Re6), Re2; 33 Kh3, Bd4; 34 Rd4. After the game my opponent said he was afraid of 34 ..., Ra2 here, but I felt that the pawn snatch allowed White too much of an initiative, so I was searching for improvements at all points in this line.

31 Qe8?!, Re8; 32 Bc5, Bc5; 33 Rc1, Be3; 34 Re1, Bh1; 35 Nd6, Re6; 36 Ne4, Bc5 0-1.

French Defense: A. Stearns—D. Spero 1 e4, e6; 2 d4, d5; 3 Nc3, Bb4; 4 e5, b6?!

An attempt to draw, Black tries to remove the sting from White's game by trading his bad bishop for White's good one. Of course this takes time, but Black relies on the closed position to neutralize White's initiative.

5 Bd2!?

White could and should chase the bishop back with 5 Qg4, Bf8. For this reason the practitioners of the ... b6 defense now play 4 Ne7 first.

..., Qd7?!

This is too passive. Black should play 5 ..., Bc3; 6 Bc3, Ne7 with ... Ba6 to follow. The immediate 5 ... Ne7 is bad because of 6 Nb5. Black would rather trade his KB for White's pesky knight than White's bad bishop.

Here 5 ..., Ba6?! allows 6 Nb5 (6 Ba6, Na6; 7 Qe2, Qc8 is insufficient) Bf8; 7 Qg4 with pressure — for example 7 ..., c6; 8 Nd6 or Nc6?; 8 Nc7 or ... Qd7; 8 a4 or ... h5; 8 Qg5 or 7 ..., Bb5; 8 Bb5, c6; 9 Bd3.

6 Qg4.

Now 6 Nb5 offers little since 6 ..., Bf8; 7 Qg4 is met by a6.

6 ..., f5?

Just what I had hoped for. This move is easy to make since it looks so natural, but ... Bf8 was forced here.

7 Qh5, Qf7?!

After 7 ... g6 Black's king-side is greatly weakened, but now White gets a strong initiative in the end game as well as the trade of the dark squared bishops.

8 Qf7, Kf7; 9 Nb5.

The magic move.

9 ..., Bd2; 10 Kd2, Na6; 11 Nf3, Ne7.

Notice how difficult it is for Black to escape from his difficulties. If he plays 11 c6; 12 Nd6. If he plays to exchange the knight by 11 ...

cont. on p. 140

“Goodbye! See You Tomorrow”

by Ramona Sue Gordon

“To accomplish great things, we must not only act but also dream — not only plan but also believe.” —Anatole France

As outgoing Chairman of CalChess I suppose I owe you a farewell address. George Washington gave two, the first discouraging sedition and the second discouraging entangling alliances. As I am about to leave the CalChess Chairmanship, I see no signs of sedition. As I am about to take over the duties of Membership Secretary, I have every hope that you and I will continue to have the entangling alliance which makes CalChess work.

So much good has happened to CalChess in the past two years, and there is so much more to look forward to in the coming years that this occasion should be one of cheer. The new officers will use the accomplishments of the previous years merely as a foundation upon which to build a better organization.

In preparation for my departing remarks I began listing the accomplishments of CalChess during my term as Chairman. It made me realize again that there were many people responsible, not only for the tremendous work involved but also for the dreams. The membership drive (an important factor in our 33 percent rise in membership this year) was a project which began during Mike Goodall's term as Chairman. And Mike has every reason to be proud of his great master's tournaments, like the Bagby and the Masters Open. The CalChess Circuit relies not only on Hans Poschmann for his computer services but also on the directors and organizers who have chosen to hold Circuit tournaments and on the players who demand them. We have *Chess Voice*, our scholastic and team championships, and anybody who doesn't think you have to dream should talk with John Sumares about the U.S. Open.

CalChess is fortunate to have officers and board members who put a lot of time, effort, and often money into making the organization function on a very basic level: promoting memberships, handling USCF matters, overseeing finances, and the like. (Speaking of finances, I'm sure Bob Gordon would never have proposed to me if he'd known what I was getting him into.)

I wish the incoming officers all the best for the coming years. We have an energetic board, an enthusiastic membership, and, I believe, a foundation on which to build a better CalChess than we have yet dreamed about.

I am not saying farewell to CalChess but just goodbye to one office. I hope I'll see you all or hear from you in the near future. CalChess may be entangling, but it is a good alliance. I am proud to be part of it.



Romona Gordon gets the latest on a favorite line from the *Informant* while assisting at the People's Tournament.

Second Davis Open

by Steven P. Matthews

A total of 66 participants competed in this our second annual open tournament. Several upsets occurred, and the two masters were relegated to a tie for second to third. James Manning of Benicia walked away with the top prize by scoring a perfect 4-0. In the process Manning defeated sometime master Renard Anderson, who had dropped out of the CalChess Masters to seek easier pickings in Davis. Manning, himself, is rated only 1775.

We distributed a total of \$1,042 in prizes.

Bob Gordon of Sacramento served as tournament director, while his wife Ramona Gordon split best woman honors with Marilyn Etzler of Davis.

Results

Open: James Manning 4 James MacFarland and Steve Levine 3½

Expert: Zoran Lazetich 3½

“A”: Tom Reikko and Gregory Pinelli 3½

“B”: Tom Manning and William Samuel 3

“C”: David Davis 2½ Mark VanderWerf, Harry Potter, and John Bakos 2

“D/E”: Douglas Young 2½ Robert Mendoza 2 R.E. Defoe and E.G. Northam 1½

Junior: Russ Amiot and Bruce Radaikin 1½

Unrated: Richard Harper and Curtis Miles 2

18th LERA Peninsula Class

Organized by Jim Hurt and directed by Ted Yudacufski, Hurt and David Korb, the 18th annual LERA Peninsula Class Championships drew 121 players to Sunnyvale the weekend of March 19-20.

Topping the strong field were GM Peter Biyiasas, Morgan Hill; Jeremy Silman, San Francisco; and Richard Lobo, San Francisco. By scoring 3½-½ each they were able to bank \$234 each.

Other Prize Winners

Expert: Robert Shean, Sunnyvale and Steve Smithers, Sunnyvale 3-1

“A”: Donieray Johnsen, San Jose and Antonio Delacruz, Milpitas 3½ James Gibbs, San Anselmo; Charles Bradshaw, Sunnyvale; Rod McCalley, Palo Alto; and Steven Hanamura, Oakland 3

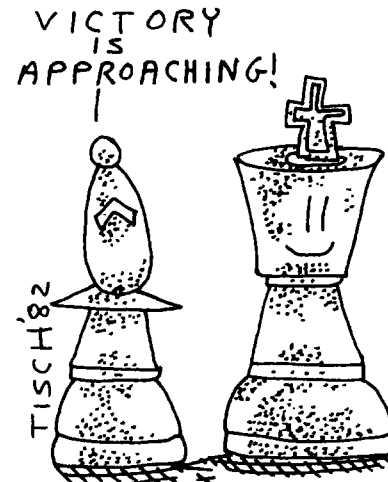
“B”: John Hampton, Vina and Howard Goss, El Cerrito 4 Robert Barker, Los Altos 3½ Lee Slavens, Point Arena; Woodrow Morgan, San Jose; Will DeLaney, Richmond; Denny Davis, Clearlake; Neil Korpusik, Sunnyvale and Fausto Poza, Menlo Park 3

“C”: Sassan Dehghan, Berkeley 4 David Swaddell, Berkeley; Jack Wood, Sunnyvale, Mark Neil, Monterey; Curtis Yettick, San Jose; Alfred Schrand, Los Altos, Leonard Trottier, El Cerrito 3

“D”: Mike Carney, Sunnyvale 4

“E”: Nelson Espiritu, Milpitas 3

Unrated: Ian Ramsay, Concord 2½



The 1983 San Francisco Class Championship

by Mike Goodall

When I got a call from George Koltanowski before Christmas last year to come by his place and help and direct a chess tournament, I was greatly honored. Even though we've each been operating in concentric circles around here for years, we had never before worked together. The meeting resulted in the San Francisco Class Championship, held April 9-10 at the Sheraton Palace Hotel in downtown San Francisco.

The tournament was a benefit for the Kolty Chess for Youth Foundation, an organization dedicated to introducing and promoting chess in the schools. The 182 paid entrants made the tournament a great success and enabled us to increase the prizes by \$1,200 while allowing \$500 for the Foundation. I was dubious that a tournament held in the City with an announced \$2,000 prize fund would draw nearly so well. Clearly tournament chess is on an upswing in this area, and previous estimates of probable attendance at tournaments are no longer valid.

The tournament was a standard five-section event with a twist. Between the third and fourth rounds most of the advance entrants were treated to a banquet style lunch in the hotel.

Long before this Kolty had expressed concern that most chess players — those who finish out of the money — come away with nothing from most tournaments. This way everyone would get a nice lunch. As a player I've never felt like having a banquet between rounds, but I must be in a minority, since everyone seemed to enjoy it.

Supported by CalChess, the tournament benefited from the excellent efforts of my assistants: Bryce Perry, CalChess Vice-Chairman and Art Marthinsen, CalChess Recording Secretary. Most important to the success of the tournament, however, was the invaluable aid of Richard and Lillian O'Brien. Richard is a rapidly improving student of George Koltanowski and Lillian showed an exceptionally quick grasp of the administrative details necessary to running a chess tournament.



Tournament Action



Leah Cotten, George's better half, with friends at luncheon.



Kolty gives door prize to Eric Findelstein



Bill Church is happy

Many notable players participated. There was the highest rated player in the country, GM Jim Tarjan, who finished first by half a point over GM Peter Biyiasas. Meantime, Bill Church, a leading chess patron, flew in from Texas in his private plane and won \$20.80 tying for third in Class A. USCF Policy Board Candidate Ramona Gordon was busy testing her prowess by playing one section. Ramona also served as master of ceremonies at the luncheon.

Some 23 per cent of the players took home prizes, while 74 percent partook of the chicken dinner hosted by George Koltanowski. In nearly every respect it was an enjoyable tournament for all the participants, an experience I hope will be repeated next year.

PRIZE LIST

Master/Expert: John Donaldson, Seattle; Vince McCambridge, Berkeley; Jim Tarjan, Berkeley; Keith Vickers, San Francisco; Elliot Winslow, Berkeley 3½-½. Renard Anderson, Santa Clara; David Levy, Belmont; Robert Shean, Sunnyvale, Subu Subramaniam, Berkeley 3.

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Circuit Leaders cont.

"A"

Steven Hanamura	164
James Gibbs	142.5
Steven Matthews	129
Alan Glasscoe	125
Antonio Dela Cruz	123

"B"

Arturs ELEVANS	176.8
John Hampton	166
Will Delaney	120
Hans Poschmann	118
Paul Friedrich	116

Unrated

Ian Ramsay	44
Daniel Liparini	34.1
Sonny Gaoay	24.2
Gil Gamez	19.8
Carlos Benitez	17.6
Kurt Haworth	17.6

"D"

David Davis	115.1
Richard O'Brien	63.3
Douglas Young	62.4
Mark Trombley	57.2
Sassan Dehghan	55.9

"E"

Gar Comins	26.4
David Lawson	24.2
Nelson Espiritu	23.6
Karl Remick	22
Tjoe Liek Go	22

The next CalChess Circuit tournaments are, according to our information:

May 28-30 LERA Memorial Day, Sunnyvale

June 11-12 Berkeley Class Struggle, Berkeley

July 2-4 Golden Bear Open, Berkeley (\$10 off to CalChess Patrons)

July 16-17 Ed Edmondson Memorial, Sacramento

July 30-31 CalChess Team Championship (tentative but getting firmer)

See tournament calendar and/or flyers as the appropriate ones grow closer for further details or contact Jim Hurt for LERA, Andy Lazarus for the Class Struggle, Mike Goodall for the Golden Bear, Bob Gordon for the Edmondson Memorial, or Hans Poschmann for the Team Championship. Addresses and phone numbers are adjacent to the tournament calendar in the back.

Berkeley Unified School District Adopts Elementary School Chess Program

The following Resolution was unanimously adopted by the Berkeley Unified School District on March 16. — editor.

WHEREAS, Chess can help children think for themselves and develop the process of logical thinking; and

WHEREAS, the Charitable Trust of the U.S. Chess Federation will sponsor chess in the Berkeley Unified School District in the first through sixth grades by providing volunteer chess instruction to parents or teachers and students at no charge and will assist teachers or parents to establish school teams; and

WHEREAS, the Charitable Trust of the USCF will provide chess sets and boards for use by those children unable to purchase their own; and

WHEREAS, the Charitable Trust of the USCF will initiate and supervise tournaments between schools and establish the BUSD Champion Teams and Schools through a final Tournament; and

WHEREAS, the schools will identify a staff member or parent who is interested in leading a Chess Team (assisted by Elizabeth Shaughnessy and the Charitable Trust); and

WHEREAS, the students of the BUSD will benefit from learning and developing skill, interest, and teamwork and will benefit from resources in our community;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Education authorizes the Superintendent of Schools, at no cost, to fully support and encourage the program of Chess in the Berkeley Unified School District; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Berkeley Unified School District thank Elizabeth Shaughnessy and the Charitable Trust of the USCF for their support in developing the Chess training and teams and that BUSD encourage other groups to offer their skills and training to BUSD students in a similar manner.

1983 National Chess Congress

For the first time Organizer Bill Goichberg of New York held the National Chess Congress in northern California. A total of 182 players turned out for the \$10,000 guaranteed prize fund event. According to the amiable and efficient tournament director, Ben Nethercot, this meant that the tournament would lose money. Goichberg suggested, however, that he would like to make it an annual event. There are a number of people who agree with him as 36 players won prizes and 25 of these won \$100 or more.

PRIZE

WINNERS

Open: James Tarjan, Nick deFirmian, Vince McCambridge. 4-5 Anthony Saily and Alan LaVergne.

Expert: Mike Arne. 2-3rd Jorge Freyre and Subu Subramanian. 4-10th Eric Peterson, Steve Jacobi, Mike McCusker, Carl Haessler, Hakan Hansson, Anthony Miller and Robert Shean.

Amateur: Solomon Bellin. 2-5th Amateur Michael Gilbert, Michael Ewell, Bill Poindexter and Richard Roloff.

Booster: Tony Schuyler. 2nd Randall Pina. 3-7th Jimmy Woo, Ralph Leftwich, Thomas Martin, David Mabb and Craig Yamamoto.

Reserve: Wai Lee. 2nd Ken Seehof. 3-5th Daniel Brown, Curtis Yettick and Babak Darab.

Best under 1400: 1-4th Tom Marshall, Robert Newhall, Mike Carney and Nelson Espiritu.

National Chess Congress Games

Sicilian Defense: J. Tarjan-J. Silman: 1 e4, c5; 2 Nf3, Nc6; 3 d4, cd; 4 Nd4, Nf6; 5 Nc3, d6; 6 Bg5, Bd7; 7 Qd2, Nd4; 8 Qd4, Qa5.

Quite some time ago Robert Byrne stomped Pal Benko with 9 Bd2 but Tarjan never blows retreat.

9 f4, Rc8; 10 e5, de; 11 fe, e6; 12 0-0-0.

Next to the remark "wrong rook" my favorite annotator's remark is "castling into it." Castling into what? In this case it is castling into your own strong attack. The target at d7 and possible mates on d8 are pretty obvious but pretty nonetheless.

12 ..., Bc6; 13 Bb5!, Nd5.

What do you do against a man who sees everything.

14 Nd5.

Take it, of course. The evils of 14 ..., ed; 15 Qd5, Bb5; 16 Rf1 are not to be borne.

14 ..., Bb5; 15 Nc3, Bc5; 16 Qg4, Bc6; 17 Rd3, h5.

This disturbs the king-side landscape and makes Black's king a homeless waif. Black is admitting that he was taken in the early opening.

18 Qe2, Qb4; 19 Rhd1, Be7; 20 Be7, Qf4.

While 20 ..., Qe7; 21 Ne4 is pitiful, this is at least merciful.

21 Kb1, Ke7; 22 Rf1, Qh2; 23 Qf2, Be8; 24 Re1, Rc4; 25 b3 1-0. "OK, Martha, we've stuffed another quail."

IM Tony Saily competes rarely these days, although he was an active and imaginative player in the 60's. Once in Poland a fellow player said to him, "You know, you look like a bomb-throwing anarchist." Saily replied, "Well, you're half right." In this game he lets the other half loose, and it's bombs away on Winslow.

Banana Defense: A. Saily—E. Winslow: 1 d4, Nf6; 2 c4, e6; 3 Nc3, e5; 4 d5, ed; 5 cd, d6; 6 e4, g6; 7 f4, Bg7.

So Winslow has chickened out. He threatened the Nimzoindian but settled for the Benoni, come what may. One would normally expect Winslow to be heavily booked in the sharp 7 f4 lines, but he adopts a flaccid development scheme.

8 Bb5, Nfd7; 9 a4, Na6; 10 Nf3, Nc7; 11 Bd3, 0-0; 12 0-0, Rb8; 13 Qc2.

This looks a bit suspect to 13 ..., Re8, but Black prefers to go ahead on the queen-side come what may.

13 ..., a6, 14 a5, b5; 15 ab, Rb6; 16 Nd2, Bd4; 17 Kh1, Nf6; 18 Nc4, Rb4, 19 Ne2, Nb5; 20 Bd2, Ng4; 21 Bb4, cb; 22 Nd4, Nd4; 23 Qd1, f5; 24 h3, Nf6; 25 Bb1, Nb5; 26 ef, gf; 27 Ne3, Ne4; 28 Be4, fe; 29 Qd2, Kh8; 30 f5, b3; 31 Ra4, Qe7; 32 Rf4, Qg5; 33 Rae4 1-0.

Our Chess Heritage

The New Theorists

Chigorin and Tarrasch

by R.E. Fauber

Although Steinitz had erected a vast synthetic theoretical edifice, there remained a lot of theoretical insights to discover. If the Founding Fathers wrote the Constitution, it still remained for Justices John Marshall and Joseph Story to interpret it, to give it flexibility and depth. If Steinitz was the founding father of chess theory, it still remained for Mikhail Chigorin and Siegbert Tarrasch to expound and extrapolate from that theory to encompass new situations. Chigorin was the Justice Marshall of chess, a refined but bold innovator. Tarrasch was the Justice Story, elaborating a philosophy out of a document and breaking new ground in the process.

The Russian Revolution

When Mikhail Chigorin achieved prominence in Russian chess circles, it was the era of the **Narodnaya Volya**, an amorphous group who terrorized landlords and shot cops in the name of the people's will. Alexander Herzen's liberal movement had been stifled, and the discontented were trooping to England and Switzerland to foment revolution from afar. Ivan Turgenyev was describing the first "generation gap" in **Fathers and Sons**.

Then should it be so hard to understand that a fierce looking Russian bear should emerge on the chess scene to play Muzio and Evans Gambits? Was it not part of the tone of the times that he should pen the reproach, "Theoretical! A synonym for unoriginal! How can anybody who follows a book theory closely, think of stronger and more original moves?"

It was only natural that Chigorin should be the ultimate in romantic chess aggression.

Except he wasn't.

Chigorin's chess legacy was one of fierce paradox. As Russia was torn during his life, so was he torn between impulses. The difference was that he achieved a synthesis. He played Evans Gambits, King's Gambits, the Ponziani, but he also played closed defenses to the Ruy Lopez, the King's Indian, the Pirc, and the Semi-Slav Defense. In between he essayed Center Games, Vienna Games — both closed and open — and Bird's Opening. He persistently played openings antithetical to other openings he played.

When Chigorin had White, he played 1 e4 confident that he had a little bit the better game. When he had Black, he answered 1 e4 with e5 certain that he had at least equality. There could be no more natural attitude for a player who constantly sought to plumb the depths of all the dynamic possibilities latent in chess.

Career Credits

Born in Gachina, a suburb of St. Petersburg (Leningrad) in 1850, Chigorin apparently had an uneventful childhood and youth which appeared destined to flow smoothly into an adult life of obscurity. Around 1870 he took a post in the Russian government's civil service and seemed tied to a career of pushing papers rather than pawns.

Chigorin had learned the moves of chess when he was 16, but the fascination of the game only captured his sleeping imagination when he was 23. Even then his progress to mastership was slow, but he emerged as Russia's strongest player in the years between 1876 and 1881, a time when he was editing and subsidizing from his own meager salary the chess journal *Shakhmatni Listok* (Chess Bulletin).

His victory over Emmanuel Schiffers, Russia's leading player, in a match of 1880 firmly established his national reputation, and a tie for 3rd to 4th place at Berlin, 1881, demonstrated him to be a force in the international arena as well.

After a setback at Vienna, 1882, Chigorin became the most consistent tournament performer of the 1880's, never coming below 4th in any tourney and sharing 1st place at New York, 1889. On his way to victory, Chigorin demonstrated how to transform a creaky opening such as the Ponziani into a vehicle for wonderfully fluid piece play.



Ponziani Opening; M. Chigorin—H. E. Bird: 1 e4, e5; 2 Nf3, Nc6; 3 c3, d5; 4 Qa4, de.

Preferable is Steinitz's 4 ..., f6; 5 Bb5, Nge7.

5 Ne5, Qd5; 6 Nc6, bc; 7 Bc4, Qd6; 8 d3!, ed; 9 0-0, Be7.

On 9 ..., Nf6 White can interpolate 10 Bf4. His 10th is a tactical exploitation of Black's weak pawns.

10 Bd3, Bd7; 11 Rd1, Nf6; 12 Na3, Ng4; 13 Bf4, Qc5; 14 Bg3, Bd6.

Black has a dilemma which he never solves. If 14 ..., h5 to continue the king-side demonstration, his king remains insecure. If he does not gamble, he gets little but defensive chores.

15 Qe4, Kf8; 16 Qf3, Be6; 17 b4!, Qc3; 18 Nb5, Qb4; 19 Nd6, ed; 20 Bf5, Kg8; 21 Be6, fe; 22 Qc6, Kf7.

On 22 ..., Rd8; 23 Rd6 breaks through.

23 Rab1, Qc5; 24 Qd7, Kg6; 25 Rb7, Rag8; 26 Qf7, Kh6; 27 Qe6, Nf6; 28 Bf4, Kg6.

White's piece cooperation is wonderful. Thus the B at f4 is aggressive but also prevents ... Qc1 mate. 29 Rd3 wins quickly. Instead Chigorin falters and must construct a whole new attack.

29 Rb3?, h6; 30 Rg3, Kh7; 31 Bd6, Qh5; 32 Rc1?, Rc8; 33 Rb1, Rhe8?

An understandable error. Black thinks he has finally broken out of his bondage and has active chances. Steinitz pointed out that 33 ..., Qd5 would force a queen exchange and give Black chances to resist in the ending. Instead we get a wonderful brilliancy.

34 Rg7!, Kg7; 35 Rb7, Kg6; 36 Qf7, Kf5; 37 Rb5, Ke4; 38 f3, Ke3; 39 Qb3, Ke2; 40 Qb2, Kd3.

More amusing is 40 ..., Kd1; 41 Qb1, Rc1; 42 Qd3, Ke1; 43 Bg3.

41 Qb1, Ke2; 42 Rb2, Ke3; 43 Qe1, Kd4; 44 Qd2, Kc4; 45 Rb4 1-0

At the invitation of the Havana Chess Club to pick a challenger who would give him a tough match, Wilhelm Steinitz — as ahead of his contemporaries in recognizing competition as he was in expound-

cont. on p. 135

New Theorists cont.

ing chess theory — arranged a match in 1889. The match has consistently been misinterpreted ever since. It has been attractive to portray them as men from different schools. Steinitz started the myth after his victory: “This was a match between an old master of a young school and a young master of an old school.” An attractive parallelism, it still misses the mark.

There was no real conflict over the validity of the positional insights of Steinitz. Both players eschewed dogmatism, and the struggle revolved around their attempts to apply theory in the construction of new opening systems.

Steinitz had his views on how to defend against the Evans Gambit, while Chigorin sought a more active strategy for Black in the Queen’s Gambit. Chigorin did not play the Evans out of a desire for romantic adventure. He knew that Steinitz defended badly against it. Neither player fared well with their attempts at innovations, but Steinitz proved tougher to crack. Chigorin showed clear signs of suffering from fatigue under the drive of his pursuit of originality. This susceptibility to fatigue would mar his later career, particularly in the taut match he contested with Steinitz in 1892, when he could not hold an early lead and then fell into mate in two in the 22nd game to hand Steinitz the match.

Soul Brothers

Any notions of deep-seated theoretical quarrels should have been dispelled by Chigorin’s letter of 1891 to Steinitz: “The light sort of criticism of several gentlemen, among them also Dr. Tarrash in reference to your move 13 Kt-kt sq (best) in the Two Knights Defense convinces me that practically you are right in your propositions in the two games. . . . As you know I do not share your theory and principles completely, which, however, does not prevent me from appreciating them. But you are doing me an injustice, dear Mr. Steinitz, when you ascribe to me a one-sided view about the treatment of the King’s flank. After all we are probably both right in our views about the conduct of the game. In some of your own best games you have also not denied yourself the attack on the royal flank.”

Although he lost a return match against Steinitz in 1892 by the narrow score of 10-8, Chigorin added further to his name by drawing matches against Isidor Gunsberg and Siebert Tarrasch when both world championship candidates were at the top of their game.

Chigorin’s legacy has been sadly neglected on this side of the Atlantic. Here is a little known inspiration of how Chigorin’s strategy created situations of great tactical beauty.

Ruy Lopez; I. Gunsberg—M. Chigorin (Match, 1890): 1 e4, e5; 2 Nf3, Nc6; 3 Bb5, a6; 4 Ba4, Nf6; 5 d3, d6; 6 c3, g6; 7 Nbd2, Bg7 8 Nf1, 0-0; 9 h3, d5; 10 Qe2, b5; 11 Bc2, d4.

Black has some extra space and some weaknesses which may vitiate it. Steinitz suggested 12 N1d2 intending Nb3 to capitalize on Black’s unguarded c5 square.

12 g4, Qd6; 13 N1d4, Be6; 14 cd, Nd4; 15 Nd4; Qd4; 16 Nf3, Qb4.

Gunsberg was evidently in a fighting mood since he now avoided the simplifications of 17 Qd2, Qd2; 18 Bd2, Nd7 when White’s backward QP is not much of a target.

17 Kf1?!, Qd6; 18 be, c5; 19 Bb2, Nd7; 20 Ng5.

It seems more circumspect to connect the rooks with 20 Kg2, but White has a truly miserable bishop at c2 regardless.

20 ..., Nb8; 21 Ne6, fe.

Steinitz criticized this disruption of the pawn formation, but Chigorin’s forte was piece activity. Here he judges that the open KB file gives more opportunities for vigorous play than a laboriously prepared ..., f5. White certainly has nothing in the way of counterplay regardless.

Now, typical of Chigorin’s methods, there follows a long period of maneuver in which Black increases his pressure on the KB file and the dark squares until White slips and allows the brilliancy. These are taxing times for both players.

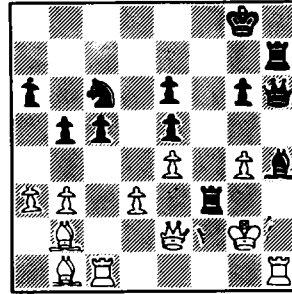
22 Kg2, Ra7; 23 Rhf1, Raf7; 24 f3, Nc6; 25 Qd2, Rf4; 26 Rad1, Qe7; 27 Qe1, Bf6; 28 Qe2, Bh4; 29 Bb1, h5; 30 a3, hg; 31 hg, Qg5.

White is altogether helpless. The threats are 32 ... Rf3; 33 Rf3, Qg4 and on 32 Bc1, Nd4; 33 Bf4, Rf4; 34 Qd2, Nf3 also wins.

32 Kh3, R1f7.

Now 33 Bc3, Nd4; 34 Bd4 ed provides the e5 square for the queen’s use in further penetration. Instead White makes one pitiful threat, and Chigorin polishes him off.

33 Rc1?, Qh6; 34 Kg2, Rh7; 35 Rh1, Rf3!



If 36 Kf3, Qf4; 37 Kg2, Qg3; 38 Kf1, Rf7 or 36 Rh4, Qh4; 37 Kf3, Qh3; 38 Kf2, Rf7; 39 Ke1, Qg3; 40 Kd1, Rf2 wins.

36 Qf3, Qd2; 37 Kg1, Bf2; 38 Kf1, Nd4; 39 Bd4; Qc1; 40 Ke2; Rh1; 41 Bf2, Qb1, 42 g5, Qc1 0-1.

Since 43 Qf6, Qd1; 44 Ke3, Rh3

Chigorin did strange things, such as play the Steinitz Gambit against Steinitz in a world championship match. When he and that other attacking knight, Joseph Blackburne met, they mutually steered into close openings. Against lesser players, however, the gambit was not the limit but only the beginning:

King’s Gambit; Chigorin—Davidov (St. Petersburg, 1891: 1 e4, e5; 2 f4, ef; 3 Nf3, g5; 4 Bc4, g4; 0-0, gf; 6 Qf3, Qf6; 7 e5, Qe5; 8 d3, Bh6.

So far we are still in analysis of the 17th century, but matters will heat up soon enough. Black wants to use his f4 pawn as strength.

9 Bd2, Ne7; 10 Nc3, Nbc6; 11 Rae1, Qf5; 12 Nd5, Kd8; 13 Bc3, Re8.

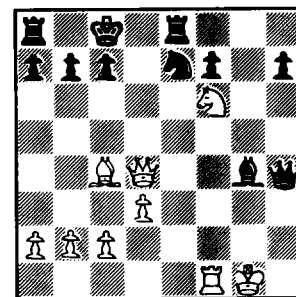
The story has it that 13 Qe2 was stronger, when ECO gives 13 ..., Re8 but 13 ..., Qe6 is not mentioned. Here they recommend 13 ..., Rf8 instead, but the analysts have serious chess to pursue. Who wants to spend hours on a position which may occur only once or twice in practical play? It is far simpler to avoid it.

14 Bf6, Bg5; 15 g4, Qg6; 16 Bg5, Qg5; 17 h4, Qh4.

Black is not playing with a full deck so he tries to use cards he has to the best advantage.

18 Qf4, d6; 19 Nf6, Ne5?!, 20 Rxe5!, de; 21 Qe5, Bg4.

Otherwise 22 Qd4 impends, but it is still crushing as events prove. **22 Qd4, Kc8.**



It looks scary what with Black having a for sure perpetual, and White is facing a rook deficit. But there is a pin. “OK, Martha, let’s stuff this quail.”

23 Be6!, Kb8; 24 Nd7, Kc8; 25 Nc5, Kb8; 26 Na6!, ba; 27 Qb4 1-0.

Weight of Years

Chigorin continued to show well against stellar competition by taking 2nd behind unstoppable Pillsbury at Hastings, 1895 and then notching 1st at Budapest, 1896, but his age and energy had begun to

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MIKHAIL CHIGORIN

drain him. These were also years when he was pursuing investigations in the opening, which sometimes led to good results but other times failed him because of lack of practical experience. He won a gambit tournament at Wien, 1903. Even after that he still exerted all the influence a grandmaster could in those days. Invited to Cambridge Springs, 1904, he insisted that "women of the town" be made available to him. Now that is a novel honorarium, and the organizers remained completely silent on what kind of entertainment — if any — they provided the respected Chigorin.

He had a passionate nature which the book of the Hastings, 1895 tournament described: "In difficult positions Tchigorin gets very excited and at times seems quite fierce, sitting at the board with his black hair brushed back, splendid bright eyes, and flushed face looking as if he could see right through the table. When calm, however, he is decidedly handsome, and calculated to beget confidence."

After 1908 Chigorin's health declined rather rapidly, and he did not have a good result. He died in 1908. He was mourned by all in the chess world. Emanuel Lasker, in an uncharacteristic show of emotion, declared simply, "I love Mikhail Chigorin."

Transformer

Two men transformed chess from an exciting pastime into a chameleon brother to art and science. Steinitz was a chess Moses, bringing law and generality. Chigorin was a chess Prometheus, bringing fire and creativity. Each incorporated features of the other's play. Steinitz was rich in generalization, but he played original, downright perverse chess. Chigorin constantly denounced the deadening influence of abstract principles, but his play more demonstrated the Protean shapes that generalization could take than it violated them.

Chigorin was, among others things, the father of hypermodernism. He showed the way by his handling of "the surrender of the center." Chigorin demonstrated a dynamic approach to the typical pawn center of White P at e4 and Black P at d6. This became the basis of his defense to 1 d4, Nf6; 2 c4, d6; 3 Nc3, Nbd7; 4 e4, e5 followed eventually by ... ed.

The strategy was very simple; protect the square in front and exert pressure on the pawns from the lines opened by the exchange. Later Lasker and Jose Capablanca would also demonstrate their virtuosity in handling this kind of position. The hypermoderns did not go to bed one night and fall asleep hoping for an innovation so as to awake the next day with whole new opening systems. They had ample

precursors for their ideas in Chigorin and later Lasker and Capablanca.

Some examples amplify this point:

Ruy Lopez; S. Tarrasch—M. Chigorin (Match, 1893): 1 e4, e5; 2 Nf3, Nc6; 3 Bb5, a6; 4 Ba4, Nf6; 5 Nc3, d6; 6 d4, Nd7.

This is the original but only one of a number of Chigorin Defenses to the Ruy Lopez. Chigorin does not mind the doubled pawns in exchange for the two bishops. Contrary to popular opinion. Chigorin was quite fond of the two bishops, and used them well. He could also shine with knights, but any grandmaster should be able to play with all his pieces.

7 Ne2?!, b5; 8 Bb3, Na5; 9 de, Nb3; 10 ab, Ne5; 11 Nfd4, Bb7.

Spacemeister Tarrasch plans to advance his king-side pawns and deprive Black's knight of the e5 square. It proves not all that simple. The KP is a target as well as a restraining force.

12 Ng3, g6; 13 f4, Nd7; 14 b4?!

The beginning of a faulty plan. He wants to plant a strangling knight on a5, but his KP proves to be too much of a responsibility to consummate that maneuver. Probably 14 0-0 intending f5 and Qg4 may have been the best of an already not too enticing bargain. Tarrasch wants to use the squeeze play, but Black proves too active.

14 ..., Bg7; 15 Nb3, 0-0; 16 0-0, Re8.

Both e5 and e4 are feeling lots of pressure.

17 Re1, Nf6; 18 Nd2, Qd7; 19 h3, Re7; 20 Re2, Rae8.

This simple pressure play may remind you of similar approaches in the Modern Benoni.

21 Qf1, h5; 22 h4, Qg4.

It all looks so simple. Take this or take that. Space means nothing? The strategic point, as in the Benoni, is very simply that once you have pieces tied to defending an object you can attack the pieces too. This is what we call initiative, and Chigorin loved the initiative. His originality was in finding new ways to achieve it. Some 50 years later Isaac Boleslavsky would come up with some derived opening systems which traded a static weakness for active play. In the hands of others these became the building blocks of "the Soviet School of Chess." Mikhail Botvinnik and Vassily Smyslov hewed to their own roads, but that is another story.

23 Qf2, Qh4; 24 Nf3, Qg4; 25 e5, Nd5; 26 Nh2, Qd7; 27 ed, Qd6; 28 Re7, Re7; 29 c3, Nb4; 30 Be3, Nd3; 31 Qd2, Nb2; 32 Qc1, Nc4; 33 Bf2, h4; 34 Ngf1, Re2; 35 Nf3, h3.

White's position is getting hit by a California mud-slide.

36 Ng3, Bf3; 37 gf, h2; 38 Kg2, Ne3; 39 Kh1, Qc6; 40 Ne4, Ng4; 41 Kg2, Nf2; 42 Nf2, Qc5 0-1.

Chigorin may have been the first great player to *enjoy* the openings. Legions of players today study the opening with avidity but playing them is just mnemonic work — the enjoyment is only in a display of erudition. Chigorin tried out all sorts of new ideas to see what would happen. For his time he played an astoundingly wide variety of openings which incorporated different ideas and different styles such as vertical pressure against the KP after "surrender of the center," piece pressure against a broad pawn center, strong point defenses, and just plain pawn-snatching.

Chigorin played 4 ..., Qh4 in the Scotch Game both in 1892 and 93. He offered a Closed Sicilian with fianchetto as early as 1880, and this became the inspiration for the Chigorin French (1 e4, e6; 2 Qe2), which he employed extensively against Tarrasch in 1893. Bird's Opening appears in his games in 1883. He played the Dutch with QB fianchetto in 1882. The Steinitz Gambit got airings in 1884, 1892, and 1897. The Ponziani appears off and on from 1889 to 1899. There is of course his frequent use of the Old Indian Defense with ..., Be7, particularly in the 20th century. Vienna Games with a fianchetto crop up in 1892-3. And there was a variety of Chigorin Defenses against the Lopez and, finally, his line against the Queen's Gambit, which provides us an opportunity to say goodbye with a bit of double-barreled fireworks against the rising American star Harry Pillsbury. The star of the north meets the star of the west.

Queen's Gambit; H. Pillsbury—M. Chigorin (St. Petersburg, 1896): 1 d4, d5; 2 c4, Nc6; 3 Nf3, Bg4; 4 e3, e6; 5 Nc3, Bb4.

Some days Chigorin played to exploit the advantage of two bishops. This day he wants to lend some pogo sticks to his knights.

6 Qb3, Bf3; 7 gf, Nge7!; 8 Bd2, 0-0; 9 f4, Rb8!; 10 0-0-0.

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New Theorists cont.

The positional way to exploit a space edge is 10 Rc1 and 11 a3, but Pillsbury, devoted to his wife (most of the time), prefers mate.

10 ... , dc; 11 Bc4, b5; 12 Bd3, Bc3; 13 Qc3, Rb6; 14 Kb1, a5; 15 Rhg1, Nb4.

This has two cute points 1) a3?, Ned5; 17 Qb3, a4 2) d5?, f6. Also 16 e4, Rc6 demonstrates the fragility of White's center pawns. Center pawns should be mobile.

16 Be4, Ned5; 17 Qc5 (Bc1?!), Qa8; 18 Bb4, ab; 19 Bd5, ed; 20 Qb4, Ra6; 21 Qb3, Rb8; 22 Rg5, c6; 23 Rdg1, g6; 24 f5, b4.

Now everybody has threats. White to tumble in on the king-side and Black to blast with Ra3.

25 fg, hg; 26 Qd3, Kf8; 27 Rg6!, Ra2!

Who is winning? Black avoided the forced mates after 27 ... , fg; 28 Qg6, Ra7; 29 Qg8, Ke7; 30 Qh7!, Ke6; 31 Qh6, Kd7; 32 Rg7. But now he appears to be parting with a rook.

28 Rg8, Ke7; 29 Rb8, Qa4; 30 Rb7, Ke6.

And now White could fall into 31 Rg6?, f6; 32 Rf6, Kf6 when Black threatens mate in two.

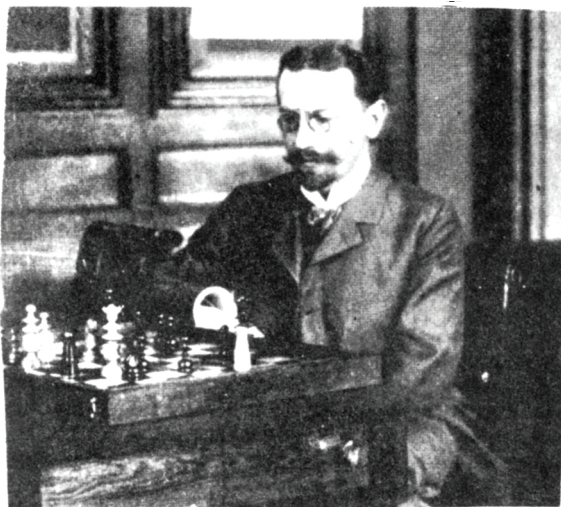
31 Kc1, Ra1; 32 Kd2, Rg1; 33 Qc2, Qc2; 34 Kc2, Rg2; 35 Rb4, Rh2; 36 Rb7, Rf2; 37 Kd3, f5 and drawn in 62 1/2-1/2.

Tarrasch: The Imperial Outlook

Siegbert Tarrasch (1862-1934) exemplified all that was right and much of what was wrong with Imperial Germany. He was a man of great learning both as a chess master and as a physician. Tarrasch was also a stuffy, stiff-necked man. He sought truth on principle, and he nurtured enmities on principles.

The intricate negotiations leading to his world championship match with Emanuel Lasker so scarred the two giants that they were not on speaking terms on the eve of the match. Mutual friends sought to heal the rift by arranging a meeting, to which Lasker assented. Tarrasch appeared promptly for the reconciliation but only to announce sententiously, "Herr Lasker, the only words I shall speak to you are 'check' and 'mate'."

Tarrasch's unbending attitude cost him on other occasions. At Hastings, 1895 in the very first round he had a winning position against James Mason. As he pondered his move before the time control, Tarrasch came in danger of losing on the clock. Mason pointed this out repeatedly, but Tarrasch insisted that his score sheet showed he had made the required number of moves. He continued to think at his own pace, and only after his flag fell did he discover that his score sheet was in error. He was one move shy because he had written his name on the line for the first move.



Siegbert Tarrasch

Neither lacking a sense of humor nor a fund of love, Tarrasch's humor was of the heavy, Germanic sort that delights in people's hurts. Consistently, Tarrasch also jested at hurts to himself. "Even at birth I was an unusual person. . . I was afflicted with a club foot," is typical of Tarrasch's rib-tickling attempts at humor.

His love was of the unquestioning sentimental type which can create great consequences from moments of passing emotion. He had intended to be a philologist until the day his sweetheart fell critically ill. Haunting her bedside, "I was able to observe the blessed activity of a local doctor. This impelled me. . . to decide upon the study of medicine." He married someone else.

He was the perfect German, an excellent friend but a poor acquaintance. His tortured humor was merely a shy attempt to reveal his good heart; his sentimentality was unpredictable but utterly sincere.

Pride and Principle

Tarrasch's grim search for principle and his warm wish to give of his knowledge to others reached their ultimate fruition not as a doctor but as a chess player, although he was an active practitioner in both disciplines throughout his life. He won his master's title at the "hauptturnier" of Nuremberg, 1883. The labors of getting his medical degree and establishing his doctor's practice prevented him from making his mark for a number of years. He sallied forth to play only twice in the next five years and had only indifferent results.

What established his reputation as one of the world's leading players was an unbroken string of four clear firsts against the leading players of the age at Breslau, 1889; Manchester, 1890; Dresden, 1892; and Leipzig, 1894. In 1893 he played a titanic match with Chigorin—22 games, 9-9 with 4 draws. For combativeness and a clash of deeply conceived ideas this match remains one of the finest on record. The fourth game beautifully illustrates the ebb and flow of ideas and initiative.

French Defense; M. Chigorin—S. Tarrasch: 1 e4, e6; 2 Qe2, c5; 3 g3, Nc6; 4 Nf3, Be7; 5 Bg2, d5; 6 d3, Nf6; 7 0-0, 0-0; 8 Nc3, a6; 9 Bg5, h6?

This just projects a target for White's inevitable pawn assault on the king-side.

10 Bf4, b5; 11 Rfe1, d4; 12 Nd1, Nd7; 13 Kh1, Re8; 14 Rg1, e5; 15 Bd2, Nf8; 16 Ne1, Ne6?!

White's pieces are all poised for aggression on their first two ranks! Black's last cedes an attacking tempo when ... Nh7 offers much hope of erecting a dark square blockade against White's assault.

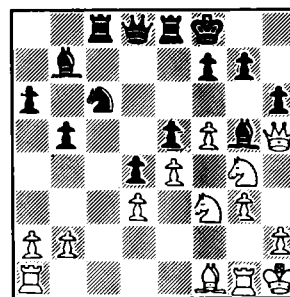
17 f4, Bb7?!

Since Black needs to open vertical queen-side lines this is an interference with the initiative and ... , Bd7 was better.

18 f5, Ng5; 19 Nf2, Rc8; 20 Qh5.

More pointed is the continued pawn storm and the bringing up of the piece reserves, as after 20 h4, Nh7 21 Nf3 with a view to g5. Tarrasch thought that procedure led to a decisive attack.

20 ... , Nh7; 21 Nf3, c4; 22 Bf1, cd; 23 cd, Ng5; 24 Bg5, Bg5; 25 Ng4, Kf8!



He who fights and runs away play. The QN will retreat to g8. A main variation was 26 h4, Bf6; 27 Nfh2, Be7; 28 Nh6, gh; 29 Qh6, Kg8; 30 Ng4, f6; 31 Qg6, Kh8; 32 Nh6, Rf8; 33 Nf7 with unclear chances. Also possible is 26 h4, Bf6; 27 Ngh2, Ne7; 28 g4. Chigorin prefers to connect his rooks.

26 Be2, Bf6; 27 h4, Qd6; 28 Nfh2, Ne7; 29 Raf1, Ng8; 30 Bd1, Rc7.

All the tender points are covered, but how to break out of this cramp? It is definitely not easy, but Tarrasch perseveres.

31 Bb3, Rec8; 32 Nf2, Bd8; 33 Qe2, a5; 34 Nf3, a4; 35 Bd1, Bc6; 36 g4, f6.

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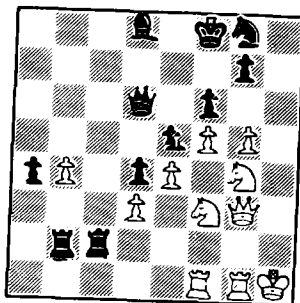
New Theorists cont.

Black is hating by his garters, but this averts the worst effects of 37 g5, hg; 38 hg, fg; 39 Ng5, Qh6; 40 Ngh3 when White's king has problems he does not need.

37 Nh3, Be8; 38 Qh2, Bf7; 39 a3, Bb3; 40 Nf2, Bd1; 41 Nd1, Nc2; 41 Qg3, b4; 43 ab, Qa6.

Now if 44 Ne1, Rd2; 45 Qf3, Rcl.

44 Nf2, Rb2; 45 e5, hg; 46 hg, Rcc2; 47 Ng4, Qd6!



Both attacks have reached gale force. White does best with 48 Qh3 which Kotov claims wins. He gives the continuation 48 ..., a3; 49 Qh8, fg; 50 f6, Bf6; 51 Ng5, a2; 52 Nh7, Kf7; 53 N7f6, Nf6; 54 Nh6, Ke6; 55 Rf6.

Reuben Fine deals with 48 Qh3, Qc7; 49 Qh8, Qf7 50 Ra1!, Rb4; 51 gf, gf; 52 Nh4, Rbb2; 53 Ra4 with too many threats.

The adversaries have steered into fantastic complexities. No routine moves are possible here.

48 gf?, Bf6; 49 Qh3, a3!; 50 Nf6, Qf6; 51 Rg6, a2!

There is still a draw with 52 Ng5, Ke7; 53 Rf6, gf; 54 Qh7, Kd6; 55 Nf7, Kc6; 56 Qg8, Rb1; 57 Ne5, fe; 58 Qd5 or 52 Ng5, Rb1; 53 Nh7, Ke7; 54 Nf6, a1/Q; 55 Ng8. an incredible footnote to an incredible game.

52 Rf6, gf, 53 Rd1, Rb1; 54 Qf1, Rcb2; 55 Nd2, Rd1; 56 Qd1, Rd2; 57 Qc1, Rd3; 58 Kg2, Rc3; 59 Qa1, Rc2; 60 Kf3, d3; 61 Qd1, Rb2; 62 Qa4, d2 0-1.

A wonderful fighting game.

Neither should we neglect the 17th match game. Tarrasch ran away with things in the early going but had to put on a display of powerful chess to score later on.

Ruy Lopez; S. Tarrasch—M. Chigorin: 1 e4, e5; 2 Nf3, Nc6; 3 Bb5, a6; 4 Ba4, Nf6; 5 Nc3, d6; 6 d4, Nd7; 7 Ne2, f6?!; 8 c3, Nb6; 9 Bb3, Na5; 10 Bc2, Be6.

Now White might be tempted by 11 d5, Bf7; 12 b4, Nac4; 13 Bb3, c6 but it leads to nothing. Simple development suffices.

11 0-0, Bf7; 12 Ne1, g5?

Black knights are on the opposite side of the board from the action.

13 b3, Nc6; 14 Ng3, h5; 15 Be3, Ne7; 16 de, de; 17 Qf3, Nd7; 18 Nf5, Nf5; 19 ef.

The usual square exploitation of using e4 as a base of attack.

19 ..., c6; 20 Qe2, Qa5; 21 b4, Qc7; 22 Bb3, Be7?!; 23 Bf7, Kf7; 24 Qc4, Kg7; 25 h4, gh; 26 Nf3, Nf8; 27 Nh4, Re8; 28 Rad1.

Now Tarrasch suggests 28 ..., b5 to commit White's queen early in the attack. Certainly 28 ..., Bd6; 29 Qd3, Rd8; 30 Bc5, Be7; 31 Qg3, Kf7; 32 Ng6 is sickening.

28 ..., Bd8?; 29 Bc5, Be7; 30 Rd3, Bc5; 31 Rg3, Kh7; 32 bc, Re7; 33 Rd1!, Rg7; 34 Rg7, Kg7.

The point is that 34 ..., Qg7; 35 Rd3, Rg8; 36 Rg3, Qh8; 37 Rh3! **35 Rd3, Nh7; 36 Qe6, Rd8; 37 Rg3, Ng5; 38 Rg5, fg; 39 f6, Kh7; 40 Qf5, Kh8; 41 f7!, gh; 42 Qg6, Rd1; 43 Kh2, e4; 44 g3, hg; 45 Kg2, Qf7; 46 Qf7 won in 50 1-0**

Tarrasch was a doctor and could not or would not spare the time to play matches against Emanuel Lasker or Wilhelm Steinitz. To Lasker he said by circumlocution, "Go find yourself a reputation." Lasker did that in 1894 by defeating the world champion. Tarrasch could have had a crack at Steinitz that year but turned it down. Press of professional duties or fear of the man who had taught him so much about chess may have been decisive influences.

Lasker became the world champion, and Tarrasch never finished higher than he in any tournament, although he always had his

backers in the chess sweepstakes.

He came forth to Lasker's third at Hastings, 1895 and wrote, "This is the first time that Lasker has shown himself to be a first-class chess player." Tarrasch endured a pair of indifferent tournaments after that while Lasker was tearing the tournament scene apart.

Tarrasch came back for victories at Vienna, 1898, a double round-robin which imposed grueling demands on each competitor. Not least of these was the need to contest a play-off match with Harry Pillsbury, who had tied him at tournament's end. Tarrasch won the play-off in good style.

After that Tarrasch played infrequently but managed firsts at Monte Carlo, 1903 and Ostende, 1907. Both tournaments heated up his German supporters to the idea that Tarrasch was the logical challenger for world champion Lasker. Negotiations were going along fairly well in 1904, but Tarrasch made objections. The match fell through. By 1907 Tarrasch had also vanquished the imposing Frank Marshall by 8-1 with eight draws. He was still a valid contender.

Lasker, meantime, had had his ups and downs but mostly absences from the chess arena. After winning Paris, 1900 he turned his attention to getting his Ph.D. in mathematics from Erlangen. Then he suffered a disaster at Cambridge Springs, 1904 where he only finished tied with Janowski for second behind Frank Marshall. Pressure mounted for Lasker to defend his title; did he have it anymore? People wanted to know.

Around 1905 Lasker entered into negotiations with Geza Maroczy which dragged out and ultimately foundered on Lasker's financial and title protection features. Marshall, the darling of the American chess community, came up with the money. Lasker disposed of him in 1907 by 8-0.

"Play somebody serious," the chess community implored. And German backers put their money where their mouths were, which produced the Tarrasch-Lasker match of 1908. This was the ultimate test, and the pivotal point of Tarrasch's chess career. He discovered, to his dismay, that it was not enough to get a won game against Lasker; you still had to win it. Lasker might have indifferent to bad positions out of the opening, but he constantly found good moves thereafter. He won crushingly by 8-3, and Tarrasch never understood how. He showed how, by all rights, he should have won the match from ever so many positions; but he never grasped the fact that a match with Lasker was a physical as well as mental test — that you had to have the strength to devote unremitting attention and interest to each move.

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SIEGBERT TARRASCH

New Theorists cont.

After the Lasker match Tarrasch took only one first prize — at an unimportant tournament, Mannheim, 1922 — in the 23 tournaments which rounded out his career. He even lost another match to Lasker by 5-0 in 1916. He seems to have lost not only a match but also his spirit.

Præceptor Germania

You cannot judge Tarrasch alone by his tournament results or his games. There were also his teachings. Tarrasch was the first grandmaster to admit himself an adulator of Steinitz, and he followed in the Steinitz tradition of painstakingly annotating games. He laced the intricate variations with generalizations and became the teacher of an age, the “modern” or “classical” age. Sometimes the generalizations were dogmatic in the extreme. He persisted in attaching question marks to perfectly normal moves, for example, 1 d4, d5; 2 c4, e6; 3 Nc3, Nf6? Tarrasch firmly believed in 3 ... , c5 and he did not care who knew it. His belief in the importance of piece activity also made him the champion of the Open Defense to the Ruy Lopez. Who needed all that Spanish torture?

In 1895 he brought out his magisterial **Three Hundred Chess Games**, which became the bible to an age of aspiring masters. In the sunset of the “classical” era he published **The Modern Chess Game**, which summarized the achievements of an age. Finally, in 1931, he brought out the excellent teaching manual, **The Game of Chess**. It was in this book that he wrote, “Chess, like love, like music, has the power to make men happy.”

Tarrasch’s games are replete with perfect examples of the technique involved in transforming positional advantages to wins. He was an exemplar of the power piece activity, and no one has been more adept at exploiting an advantage in space. His play demonstrated how to squeeze opponents. He remarked, “I play in the stalemating style.”

After World War I a rising generation of masters (most of them in their 30’s by then) made a career of challenging Tarrasch’s generalizations. They were just as dogmatic as the iconoclasts of the art world who introduced Dadaism to Europe and constructivism to Soviet architecture. Tarrasch could still teach the hypermoderns a lesson or two, as he did against Richard Reti at Vienna, 1922. This is an apt illustration of Tarrasch’s ability to exploit a stable space advantage.

Caro-Kann; S. Tarrasch—R. Reti: 1 e4, c6; 2 Nc3, d5; 3 Nf3, Nf6; 4 ed, cd; 5 d4, Bg4; 6 h3, Bf3.

It is not clear whether 6 ... , Bh5; 7 Bb5, Nc6; 8 g4, Bg6; 9 Ne5 can be borne here. Probably it is not good because of the placement of the Black’s knight on f6. In Grefe-Commons; Oberlin, 1975 the knight proved useful on e7.

7 Qf3, e6; 8 Bd3, Nc6; 9 Be3, Be7.

White meets 9 ... , Qb6 with 10 0-0 and banks on 10 ... , Qb2; 11 Nb5.

10 0-0,0-0; 11 a3, a6; 12 Ne2, b5; 13 Bf4, Qb6; 14 c3, Na5; 15 Rad1, Nc4; 16 Bc1, Qc6.

White’s queen-side is ugly and paralyzed. Black should prepare to increase the tension there by ...a5. The text move loses time and enhances White’s tactical possibilities.

17 Ng3, a5; 18 Rfe1, b4?

Black should have prevented White’s trick by 18 ... , Ra7.

19 ab, ab; 20 Nf5, ef.

Black has his choice of disasters: 1) 20 ... , Bd6; 21 Ng7, Kg7; 22 Bh6, Kh6; 23 Qf6 or 2) 20 ... , Bd8, 21 Bc4, Qc4; 22 Ne3, Qc8; 23 c4, dc; 24 Nc4 with a very active game or 3) 20 ... , Rfe8, 21 Ne7, Re7; 22 Bg5, Nb2; 23 Bf6, gf; 24 Bh7, Kh7; 25 Qf6.

21 Re7, bc; 22 bc, g6; 23 Bh6, Nb2.

The course of the game would not be significantly changed by 23 ... , Rfe8; 24 Re8, Re8; 25 g4.

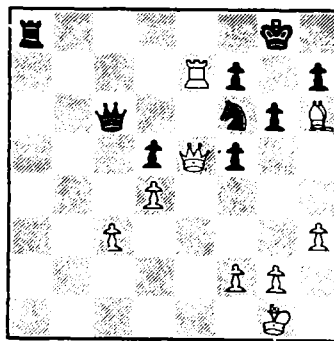
24 Rb1, Nd3; 25 Qd3, Rfb8.

This seems to cancel White’s mobility advantage, and he rejects 25 ... , Rfe8; 26 Re7 where White is doing fine in the middle game and has a clear end game advantage.

26 Rb8, Rb8; 27 Qg3, Rd8.

White elegantly refutes 27 ... , Re8 by 28 Qe5 which wins a piece by the threat of Qf6 while 28 ... , Re7; 29 Qe7 wins a piece or mates.

28 Qe5, Ra8.



White’s dark square dominance is etched in marble. On 28 ... , Rc8; 29 c4!, dc; 30 d5, Qa6; 31 d6 or 28 ... , Rd6; 29 Rb7!, Qb7; 30 Qd6, Nd7; 31 Qe7, Qc8; 32 f4, Nf8; 33 Qe5.

29 Rc7, qe6; 30 Qe6, fe; 31 Rg7, Kh8; 32 Re7, Kg8; 33 f3!

The key to bishop against knight endings is to restrict the activity of the knight. Henceforth this piece will only have freedom on the queen-side, an irrelevant area. The basic point is that Black’s rook cannot leave the back rank as in 33 ... , Ra3; 34 Rg7, Kh8; 35 Rf7 and 33 ... , Nh5, 34 g4 gets into that variation or chases things back into the artistic conclusion of the game.

33 ... , Ne8; 34 Kh2!, Nd6; 35 Rg7, Kh8; 36 Rd7; Ne5; 37 Kg3.

Inexorably marching to Pretoria.

37 ... , Nc3; 38 Kf4, Nb5; 39 Ke5, Re8; 40 Kf6 1-0.

The threat is 41 Kf7 and 40 ... , Kg8; 41 Rg7, Kh8; 42 Rb7, Nd6; 43 Rd7 confirms it. Tarrasch could strangle with a silken cord of combination.

Tarrasch lived his life in Nuremberg, the epicenter of Nazism. He lived out his declining years in a state of puzzlement as the persecution of the Jews mounted. From being a national treasure he descended to being a national disgrace because of his religion. It must have been doubly perplexing to him since he had thought of himself, his lifelong, another good German. Bring back the hypermoderns. They may have been crazy, but at least they were civilized.

OUR HEROES

Patron membership in CalChess keeps on growing, and it grows from unpredictable and unexpected sources. CalChess does not have the most patron members, but its patrons are real players who care.

Our patrons care about chess and what CalChess can do to make chess more valuable to young, old, and in-between, to strong and weak. With the kind of growing support our patrons are giving us we may eventually be able to aid short and tall as well.

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CalChess

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA
CHESS ASSOCIATION

Masters Open cont.

16 N3h4, Kh7.
 Taking a trip to Doomsville.
 17 Bb5, Nbd7; 18 Qf3, Rac8.
 On 18 ..., g5 comes still 19 Nh6, gh; 20 Bd7, Qd7; 21 Qf6.
 19 Nh6, gh; 20 Bd7, Nd7; 21 Qf5!, Kg8; 22 Re3, Bg7; 23 Rg3, Re7;
 24 Bh6, f6.

Hey! Isn't Black just bagging his extra merchandise and getting away?

25 Qe6!, Re6; 26 Rg7, Kf8; 27 de, Be4; 28 Rd7, Ke8; 29 Rc7, Rc7;
 30 f3, Bd3; 31 Rd1 1-0.

And yet it is still too early to take you away from a satisfying tournament. Each round there were \$30 upset prizes. David Spero got it in round 3, Harold Bogner in round 4, Mike Arne, Robert Sferra, Ervin Middleton, Paul Whitehead, and Paul Zeigler. There was a ferocious amount of check writing going on at the CalChess Masters Open. The most upsetting of all the upsetters was Paul Koploy, who turned the tables on high-ranked adversaries in the first two rounds. It is hard to score a big upset in an all master tournament but Koploy ignored a 311 point rating difference to down Jeremy Silman in round two. Silman contrived to hang a piece.

Looking at the wall charts in his presence Whitehead exclaimed, "Koploy may take the upset prize two rounds in a row. He must be good.

Silman chimed in, "He's a genius. He really knows how to take those pieces right off." Silman sought solace in Vegas, where he came away with a second place tie and \$625 in the National Open. The Masters was only a tuneup for him.

But of all of his feats, Koploy's game with Viktor's Pupols proved the most striking. As Abraham Lincoln said to George McClellan before Antietam, "This time put in all your men." Koploy complies.

King's Gambit; P. Koploy—V. Pupols: 1 e4, e5; 2 f4, ef; 3 Nc3.
 Hey, wait a minute. This is a Whaters' Open?
 3 ..., Qh4; 4 Ke2, Nc6.

Experienced "Unkel Vik" doesn't know this opening. The literati prefer 4 ..., d5; 5 Nd5, Bg4; 6 Nf3, Nc6 which seems quite drawish. Also interesting is Spassky—Furman; Tallin, 1959: 4 ..., d5; 5 Nd5, Bd6; 6 Nf3, Bg4; 7 d4, Nc6; 8 e5 0-0-0; 9 Bf4, Nge7; 10 c4 and now perhaps 10 ..., Bb4.

5 Nf3, Qh5; 6 d4, g5; 7 g4!, fg.

Black remains positionally down after 7 ..., Qg6 as 8 h4 is legal and even 8 Kf2 has some mystic merit. It is hateful to face an opponent with so many options. Pupols goes for the grab, confident in his fine defensive technique.

8 Bg2, g4; 9 Ne1, gh; 10 Bf4, g3, 11 Nf3, Qg4; 12 Nd5, h5; 13 Ke3, Bg7; 14 Nc7, Kd8; 15 d5, Nge7; 16 dc, Ng6; 17 Bd6, Bh6; 18 Kd4.

Now wait a dad gummed minute: "Who needs an American Express card? I like my king. He can safely leave home without it.

18 ..., Bg7; 19 Kd3, bc; 20 Na8, Nf4; 21 Bf4, Qf4; 22 Qd2, Qd2; 23 Kd2, h4; 24 Bh3, d6; 25 Be8, Ke8; 26 Ke2, Rh5; 27 Nh2, gh; 28 Rh2, Be5; 29 Rh3, Bg3; 30 Rf1, Rh7; 31 Rf3, Rg7; 32 Rh1, Kb7; 33 Rhf1, Ka8; 34 Rf7, Rf7; 35 Rf7, h3; 36 Rh7, h2, 37 Kf3, Be5; 38 c3, Kb8; 39 Kg2, Bf4; 40 Rf7, Be5; 41 Rf5, Bg3; 42 Rh5, Bf4; 43 Rh2, Bh2; 44 Kh2, Kc7.

So all these blood and thunder transactions have come down to the matter of a single pawn.

45 Kg3, Kd7; 46 Kf4, Ke6; 47 b4, c5; 48 bc5, dc; 49 c4 1-0

It was a tournament full of fun and excitement. It had elements of the unusual, if you are not accustomed to your usual master.

Stearns cont.

Bd7 Nd6 gets the other knight onto e5. If Black tries his play when his king is out of check a4 should be sufficient since the exchange would give White strong QR file pressure. If Black tries 11 ... Nh6; 12 Bd3, Ke7 intending ... Nf7 then 13 Ng5.

12 a4, h6; 13 h4, Bb7; 14 a5, Ne8; 15 ab, ab; 16 Be2, Na7?

This loses immediately, but after 16 ..., Ke7 intending ... c6 White plays 17 Rhg1 with g4 to follow and gets pressure on both sides of the board.

17 Nd6, cd; 18 Ba6, Ba6; 19 Ra6, Nc6; 20 Rb6, Na5; 21 b3, de; 22 Ne5, Kf6; 23 Re1 1-0.

HOW ANDROPOV'S RISE TO POWER AFFECTS THE 1984 WORLD CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

by Lev Alburt and Jeffrey Kastner
©Alburt/Kastner

Since the October Revolution of 1917 and the subsequent formation of the USSR, the game of chess has occupied a dominant role in the cultural evolution of the masses. Recognizing the socio-psychological impact of chess, Soviet officials use their top players as pawns in their vast propaganda game. Every tournament success heightens the advantages of the Socialist system; each defeat lessens its prestige. And, when a Soviet player holds the world championship title, it bestows intellectual supremacy upon the entire nation.

Chess is a serious sport in Russia and, as such, is regulated by a political body called the Committee of Physical Culture and Sport. Among its many functions, the CPCS closely monitors the off-the-board activities of the country's leading grandmasters.

Any person who attempts to preserve his independence from the authorities must be prepared to suffer harsh treatment from the Soviet regime. When Grandmaster Viktor Korchnoi protested about unfair conditions during his 1974 Candidates match with Grandmaster Anatoly Karpov, the entire might of the state Machinery was mobilized against him. Like so many famous sportsmen, dancers, scientists, writers, musicians, and artists who were not allowed to practice their professions without lying, pretending, and acting against their consciences, Korchnoi chose to defect.

The Rise of Karpov

Like the cosmonauts, Anatoly Evgenyevich Karpov was hand-picked from a huge number of talented candidates before being groomed for stardom. He had to be a model of Soviet morality, an embodiment of the Communist ideal, and a living symbol of the state's invincibility. Karpov exemplified these qualities, and even more, he possessed the desired family background: a Russian, a non-Jew, and a descendant of the proletariat.

During and after his meteoric ascent to the world championship throne, Karpov was successful at establishing and maintaining a good relationship with government officials. In 1972 he gained a close ally in the person of Comrade Tyazhelnikov, chief of Lenin Youth (V.L.K.S.M.) and later chief of propaganda for the Communist Party. Under Tyazhelnikov's protective influence, Anatoly Karpov enjoyed unprecedented freedom from the rigid supervision of CPCS. Anatoly was permitted to select his own tournaments to compete in and even dictate his own financial terms. He was assigned the finest chess coaches, trainers, and seconds, and he received the very best medical, physiological, and psychological care available. Ultimately, Tyazhelnikov helped his protegee achieve his 1974 Candidates victory over Viktor Korchnoi, who later complained of every "dirty trick" from room-bugging to second-rate coaching.

After Korchnoi, there stood just one more hurdle for Karpov to clear, and his name was Bobby Fischer. Bobby had usurped Boris Spassky's crown in 1972, and three years later, the Soviets persuaded the FIDE (World Chess Federation) delegates to vote *nyet* on Fischer's demand for a "tied-match clause." Irked by this rejection, Bobby forfeited his right to a title defense in 1975 and thus paved the road for a new World Champion — 24-year-old Anatoly Karpov.

Seemingly overnight, the shy, young grandmaster had been elevated to the status of Russian folk hero. His success eventually attracted the attention of Leonid Brezhnev, the non-chess playing, General Secretary of the Communist Party. Before long, Karpov gained entrance into the Soviet political hierarchy and became the central propaganda figure in the USSR. His long reign as champion seemed assured.

A New Kid on the Block

Grandmaster Gary Kasparov has been hailed as "the brightest star since Bobby Fischer," and, in our opinion, he is currently the

strongest player in the world. The 20-year-old Soviet prodigy is ranked second (behind Karpov) on the latest FIDE international rating list and is one of eight Candidates who, through a grueling series of elimination matches, is vying for a scheduled 1984 showdown with the World Champion. Most experts believe that Kasparov's chess talent exceeds Karpov's. Should Gary successfully pass his three Candidates tests, he will gain the necessary match experience to defeat his arch rival.

But, there are several negative forces working against Kasparov. He is Armenian, he is part-Jewish (at age 12 his name was changed from Weinstein to Kasparov by his mother), and he is highly emotional — not very ideal traits for a Soviet World Champion.

Until a few months ago, Karpov was not overly concerned about losing his title to Kasparov in 1984. He figured that his strong political connections (especially Tyazhelnikov) gave him an ace in the hole. If worse came to worse, Tyazhelnikov would order a fixed match by one (or any combination) of three popular Soviet methods:

1. A high party official could demand that Kasparov take a dive.
2. The conditions could be geared to suit Karpov, as they were during the 1974 Karpov-Korchnoi match, for instance.
3. Kasparov's physical or mental state could be altered through drugging, parapsychology, harassment, or the like.

However, politics does indeed make strange bedfellows, and Anatoly Karpov may yet be hoisted by his own petard.

A Changing of the Guard

After Leonid Brezhnev's death in November 1982, the reins of power transferred to former KGB chief Yuri Andropov. Under the new administration, Tyazhelnikov, Anatoly Karpov's longtime supporter, fell into disfavor with party bosses and so on became a persona non grata. Recently, he was sent into quasi-honorable exile as the new ambassador to Roumania — a loss of status equivalent to a demotion from colonel to corporal. Tyazhelnikov has certainly broken off most of his former ties with the chess world, and he is probably too concerned about his own future to be of any further help to Karpov's career.

Azerbaijdzhan, with a population of about six million, is the sixth largest of the Soviet Union's 15 republics. During the Brezhnev regime, the First Secretary of Azerbaijdzhan's Communist Party was a man named Aliev.

When Andropov assumed leadership of the Communist Party, he immediately elevated his old friend Aliev from candidate-member to full member of the ruling Politburo. Aliev was then transferred to Moscow where he was appointed first deputy to Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov. It is inevitable that Aliev will succeed the 77-year-old Tikhonov as Prime Minister, which would then make him the second most powerful man in the USSR.

Prognosis of 1984

Now, it just so happens that Gary Kasparov lives in Baku, and Baku is the capital of Azerbaijdzhan — Comrad Aliev's former constituency! Not surprisingly, Aliev is exploiting Kasparov's success. He credits himself and his inspirational leadership abilities for producing the kind of environment where great minds can flourish. It is certain therefore, that Aliev will be looking out for the best interests of his hometown hero.

Putting all of this into perspective, Karpov and Kasparov are now on equal political plateaus. If they do play in 1984, it ought to be a thrilling match and, more importantly, a legitimate battle of chess skills. In our opinion, this does not bode well for Anatoly Karpov's future as the World Champion.

ASK THE PATZERS

by I.M.A. Mucker
International D Player

I have a lot of trouble pronouncing the names of many famous players. Can you help me with some of them. Sigurjonsson, Pirc, Dzhindzhikhashvili, Ljubojevic, Gligoric, Geller (A Ukrainian emigre tells me it's pronounced Heller).

M.O., UT

Most of my friends pronounce Gudmundur Sigurjonsson as "GUD-mund-der CIGAR-johnson, even though he is a non-smoker. Icelanders call him seer-Yohnsson because he is their strongest active player. Hero worship is like that. The Icelanders have a new rock group called the Rollingsons.

Vasja Pirc, who first got into the saddle with 1 e4, d6; d4, Nf6, is usually pronounced perq in America because it is deemed a privilege to be able to play his opening. There is a group of semi-Yugophiles who call him perch because they feel they can land a lot of fish with his debut. His momma called him Peertz because she could never pronounce his first name.

Americans pronounce the next name Gingi for obvious reasons. In his native Russia his name is not pronounced at all these days.

Likewise, Lubomir Ljubojevic is pronounced Lubo. There are just so many l's and j's you can sound in a single sentence. You try saying, Lubomir Ljubojevic beat Dragoljub Velimorivic at Ljubljana. You'll have drool all the way down your chin.

*The widely traveled Svetozar Gligoric answers to Gliga because it is a sound which transcends all cultural and linguistic barriers. (except in the Ukraine where it is pronounced Hliha—q. v. Geller *infra*)*

I asked Yefim Geller whether he pronounced his name with a g or an h. He said it did not matter to him and then, taking me by the throat and wagging a finger in my face, warned me that I had sure better spell it properly.

American players are a real comfort after some of the challenges of foreign pronunciation. Our good players have real good, easy to pronounce names such as Dlugy, Kogan, Kudrin, Lein. Boy, I'll bet all those Russians with long sounding names are jealous — IM

San Francisco Class cont.

"A": Walter Wood, Oakland 4-0. Paul Liberhaber, San Francisco, 3½. Bill Church, San Antonio, Texas; Daniel Litowski, San Francisco; Thomas Patrias, Mountain View; Horst Remus, Los Altos; Michael Vaughn, Dorena, Oregon 3.

"B": Hans Poschmann, Fremont; Rodolfo Yambao, Hercules, 4. Alan Bishop, Modesto; David Davis, Berkeley; Doug Drewes, San Francisco; James Evans, San Francisco; Jim Hoffman, San Francisco; Norman Johnson, Oakland; Bruce Kessinger, Oakland; John Marks, Aptos 3.

"C": Robert Clements, Concord 3½; Ake Gulmes, San Francisco; Nick Casares, Oakland; Sam Pearlman, Marshall; Alfred Schreuder, Los Altos; Curtis Yettick, San Jose 3.

"D/E/Unrated": Carlos Benitz, San Francisco 4. David Ronland, Santa Cruz; Mike Babigian, Elk Grove; William Davenport, Lemoore; Fred Hartfield, Oakland; Michael Hutchinson, Oakland; Thomas Padgett, San Francisco; Ian Ramsay, Concord; Louis Sachar, San Francisco; Michael Vanremoortere, Concord 3.

BROTHER CAN YOU SPARE A DOLLAR?

The Berkeley Chess Club is shocked to announced that its annual rent has been bumped from \$600 a year to \$1000 per year. This puts them in a considerable financial bind. Supporters of Berkeley chess and, for that matter, of chess anywhere are urged to send donations to the club care of Alan Glasscoe; P.O. Box 11613; Oakland, CA 94611.

Any amount will be welcomed and appreciated. Larger amounts will be more welcomed and appreciated.

CHESS GOES TO WAR



"I think this is the hole in your analysis."

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(Hurt)

JUNE

4- 5 Fresno: San Joaquin Championship
11-12 Berkeley: Berkeley Class Struggle
17-19 San Francisco: Stamer Memorial
25-26 Monterey: Monterey Open

(Quarve)
(Lazarus)
(Goodall)
(Yudacufski)

JULY

2- 4 Berkeley: Golden Bear Open
16-17 Sacramento: Ed Edmondson Memorial
23-24 Monterey: Fastest Pawn in the West
30-31 CalChess Team Championship

(Goodall)
(Gordon)
(Yudacufski)
(Poschmann)

SEPTEMBER

3- 5 San Jose: San Jose State University Open
10-11 San Rafael: Fall Special
24-25 Sunnyvale: 17th LERA Sunnyvale Class

(Sierra)
(Marthinsen)
(Hurt)

OCTOBER

1- 2 Sacramento: Oktoberfest Open

(Gordon)

CALENDAR NOTE:

The Sacramento Cheap Open has been redesignated the Ed Edmondson Memorial to honor the memory of Ed Edmondson, who died last year. Among his many services to chess was his great service to the Sacramento Chess Club prior to becoming USCF president in 1963. The club will hold this tourney annually in memory of his services to chess and will keep the entry fee as low as the original title implied in memory of Edmondson's desire to make chess popular.

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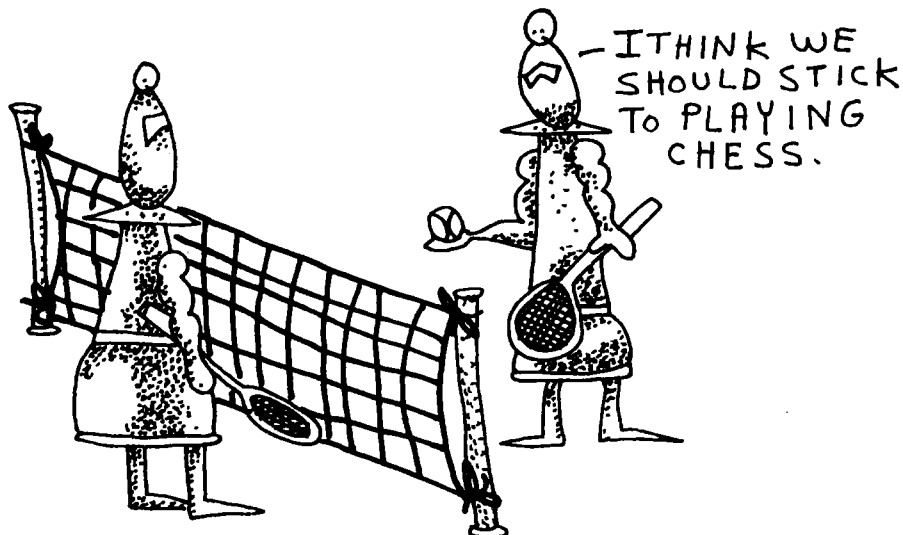
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Daly City CC — Tuesdays, 145 Westlake Drive, Carl Barton TD, (415) 731-9171.

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.

Fresno CC — Straw Hat Pizza Parlor; 2111 N. Blackstone Avenue; Fresno, CA 93703 Ph: (209) 224-6770 Monday Evenings from 7-11.

East Bay

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

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

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

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

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

U.C. Campus CC — Thursdays 7-10 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, 1900 Sir Francis Drake Blvd. Art Marthinsen (415) 456-1540.

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

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

North Coast

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

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

South Coast

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

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