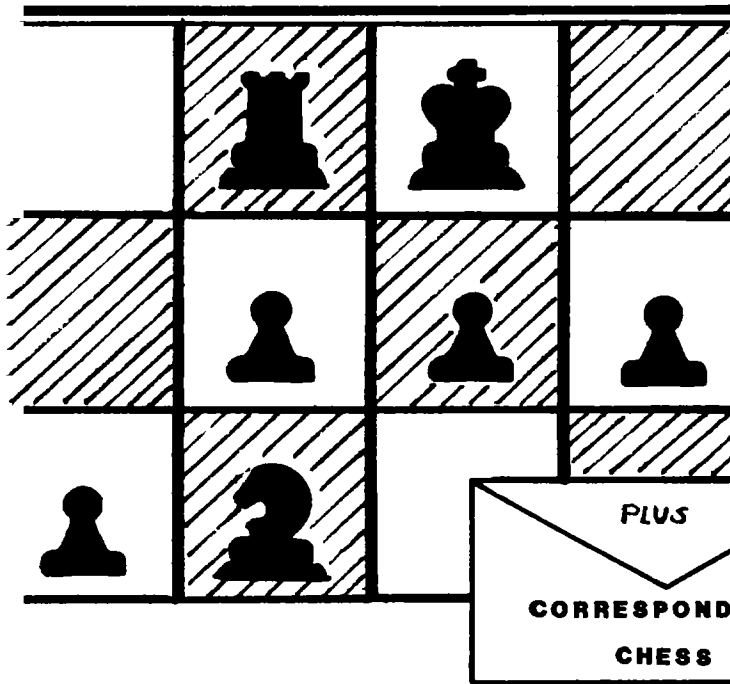


CALIFORNIA CHESS JOURNAL

VOL. 1 NO.3 December 1986 \$1



We wish all readers a very
happy **HOLIDAY** Season
and a chessful New Year

Andrei Sokolov

Will he become
World Champion?

Photo by Rabkin

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United States Chess Championship 1986

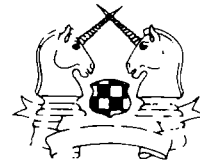
Stanley Hotel, Estes Park, Colorado
October 19 -- November 5, 1986

Yasser Seirawan is the new United States Chess Champion. The field of sixteen were the highest rated players in the nation this year. Lev Alburt and Joel Benjamin tied for second place. The tournament was directed by Mike Goodall from Berkeley.

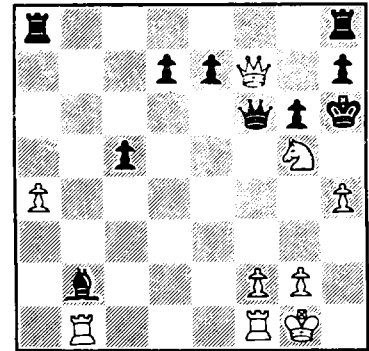
Games selected by Val Zemitis

Round 1

White: M. Wilder Black: D. Gurevich
Volga Gambit

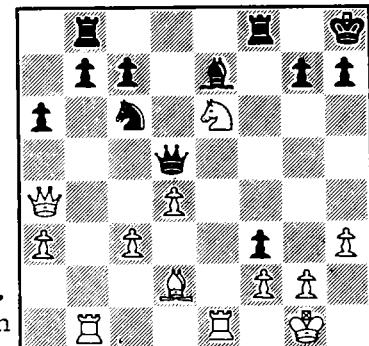


1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 c5 3. d5 b5 4. cb5 a6 5. e3
Bb7 6. Nc3 ab5 7. Bb5: Qa5 8. Nge2 Bd5:
9. 0-0 Bc6 10. a4 g6 11. e4 Bb5: 12. Nb5:
Nc6 13. Bd2 Qd8 14. Bc3 Bg7 15. e5 Ne4
16. e6 Nc3: 17. ef7ch Kf7: 18. Nec3: Nd4
19. Ne4 Qb6 20. Ng5ch Kg8 21. Nd4: Bd4:
22. Qf3 Kg7 23. Qf7ch Kh6 24. h4 Bb2:
25. Rab1 Qf6 See diagram 26. Rb2: Qb2:
27. Qe7: Raf8 28. Qc5: Qf6 29. Rd1 Qf5
30. Qf5: gf5 31. Rd7: Kg6 32. Ne6 Ra8
33. Rd6 Kf6 34. Ng5ch Ke7 35. Rd4 Rhd8
36. Rf4 h6 37. Nf3 Rd5 38. g3 DRAW

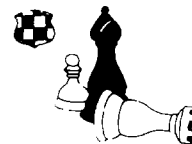


White: M. Rohde Black: Y. Seirawan
Russian Defense

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nf6 3. Ne5: d6 4. Nf3 Ne4:
5. d4 d5 6. Bd3 Nc6 7. 0-0 Be7 8. c4 Nb4
9. Be2 Be6 10. Nc3 0-0 11. Be3 f5 12. a3
Nc3: 13. bc3 Nc6 14. Qa4 f4 15. Bd2 Kh8
16. Rab1 Rb8 17. Rfel dc4 18. Bc4: Bg4
19. Be2 a6 20. h3 Bh5 21. Ng5 Be2: 22. Ne6
Qd5 23. Re2: f3 24. R2el See diagram 24. ...
fg2 25. Nf8: Rf8: 26. Qd1 Qf5 27. Kg2: Qf2: ch

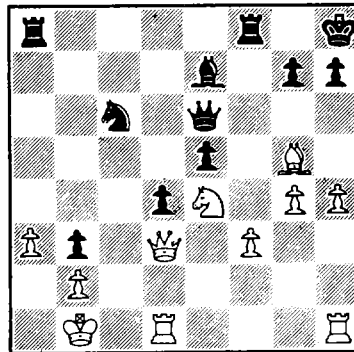


28. Kh1 Rf3 29. Re3 Re3: 30. Be3: Qe3:
 31. Qg4 g6 32. Rf1 Kg7 33. Rf3 Qelch
 34. Kg2 Ba3: 35. Qf4 Qe7 36. Re3 Qf7
 37. Qe4 Bd6 38. Re2 Ne7 39. Qb7: Nd5
 40. Rf2 Ne3ch 0-1



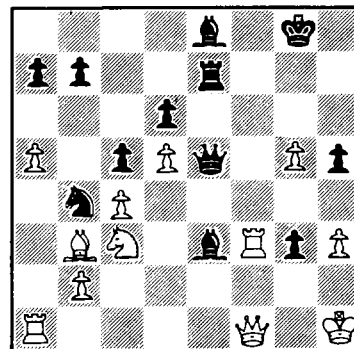
White: S. Kudrin Black: N. deFirmian
 Sicilian Defense Round 2

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 d6 3. d4 cd4 4. Nd4: Nf6
 5. Nc3 a6 6. Be3 e5 7. Nf3 Be7 8. Bc4 Be6
 9. Be6: fe6 10. Ng5 Qd7 11. Qf3 d5 12. ed5
 ed5 13. 0-0-0 d4 14. Nce4 0-0 15. Bd2 Nc6
 16. Nf6:ch Bf6: 17. Qb3ch Kh8 18. h4 b5
 19. Ne4 b4 20. f3 a5 21. Qd3 Qe6 22. Kb1 a4
 23. g4 Be7 24. Bg5 b3 25. cb3 ab3 26. a3
 See diagram 26. ... Ba3: 27. ba3 Ra3: 28.
 Bc1 Nb4 29. Ba3: Nd3: 30. Bf8: Qa6 31. Rh2
 b2 32. Rhh1 Qalch 33. Kc2 Nc1 34. Rcl:
 bcl-Qch 35. Rcl: Qa2ch 36. Kd3 Qb3ch 37.
 Nc3 dc3 38. Rc3: Qf7 39. Bc5 Qf3:ch 40. Be3
 Qg4: 41. Rc4 Qf5ch 42. Kd2 h6 43. Rb4 Kh7
 44. Rc4 Qd7ch 45. Kc3 Kg6 46. Rc5 Kf5
 47. Rc4 Qd8 48. Kc2 e4 0-1



White: B. Kogan Black: L. Christiansen
 English Opening Round 3

1. Nf3 c5 2. c4 Nc6 3. Nc3 g6 4. e3 Bg7
 5. d4 Nf6 6. d5 Nb4 7. e4 0-0 8. a3 Na6
 9. Bd3 d6 10. 0-0 e6 11. Nd2 Re8 12. h3 Nc7
 13. a4 Na6 14. Bb1 Nb4 15. f4 ed5 16. ed5
 Ng4 17. Nf3 Ne3 18. Be3: Re3: 19. Qd2 Qe7
 20. Kf2 Rf3:ch 21. Kf3: Bd7 22. Kg3 Re8
 23. Kh2 Bd4 24. Be4 f5 25. Bc2 Be3 26. Qd1
 Qf6 27. Bb3 h5 28. a5 Re7 29. Rf3 Be8
 30. Qf1 g5 31. fg5 Qe5ch 32. Kh1 f4 33. g3
 fg3 See diagram 34. Rf8ch Kh7 35. Re8: Re8:
 36. Qf7ch Kh8 37. g6 1-0



Correction / addition: On page 22 of the November issue the game
 Thompson - Morphy continues as follows: 34. ... Bc5 35. g4 Kd5
 36. Nd8 f6 37. Kg2 a5 38. Kf3 (Or 38. b3 Bb4 39. Kf3 Kd4, etc.) a4
 39. Ke2 Bd4 40. Kd3 Bb2: 41. Nf7 Be5 42. Kc2 Kc4 43. Nd8 a3 44. Nb7
 a2 45. Na5ch Kb4 46. Nb3 Ka3 White resigns

White: L. Alburtt Black: M. Rohde
Queen's Gambit Accepted

1. d4 d5 2. c4 dc4 3. e3 e5 4. Bc4: ed4 5.
ed4 Bb4ch 6. Nc3 Nf6 7. Nf3 0-0 8. 0-0 Bg4
9. Qb3 Bf3: 10. Qb4: Nc6 11. Qa4 a6 12. gf3
b5 13. Bb5: ab5 14. Qb5: Nd4: 15. Qd3 Nh5
16. Kh1 Qh4 17. Ne4 Ne6 18. Rg1 f5 19. Qb3
fe4 20. Qe6: ch Kh8 21. Qg4 Qf2: 22. Qh5:
ef3 See diagram 23. Bh6 1-0

Round 4

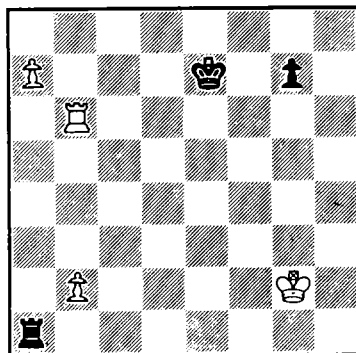
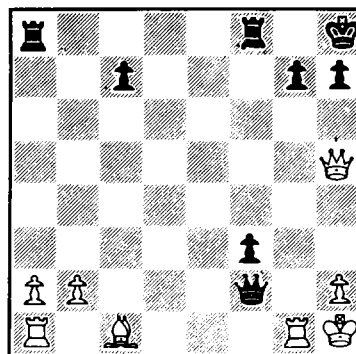
White: S. Kudrin Black: B. Kogan
French Defense

1. e4 e6 2. d4 d5 3. Nd2 c5 4. ed5 Qd5: 5.
Ngf3 cd4 6. Bc4 Qc5 7. 0-0 Nc6 8. Qe2 Qb6
9. Nb3 Nge7 10. a4 a6 11. Rd1 Ng6 12. Nbd4:
Nd4: 13. Rd4: Be7 14. c3 0-0 15. Be3 Qc7
16. Bb3 Bd7 17. Rc4 Qa5 18. Rd1 Bc6 19.
Bc2 Qh5 20. Nd4 Qe2: 21. Ne2: e5 22. Bb6
f5 23. f3 Rae8 24. Kf2 Bg5 25. Bc5 Rf6 26.
Be3 h6 27. Rc5 Nh4 28. Bg5: hg5 29. g3 Ng6
30. a5 Kf8 31. c4 f4 32. Be4 fg3 33. Ng3: Nh4
34. Rd3 g4 35. Bc6: bc6 36. Ne4 Rf4 37. Rc6:
Nf3: 38. Ke3 Nh2: 39. Ra6: Nf1ch 40. Ke2
Re4: ch 41. Kf1: Rc4: 42. Rb6 Rc2 43. a6 Ra8
44. Re3 Kf7 45. Re5: Rd8 46. a7 g3 47. Rf5ch
Ke7 48. Kgl g2 49. Rf2 Rf2: 50. Kf2: Rd1
51. Kg2: Ra1 See diagram 52. Rb7ch Kd6 53.
Rg7: Kc6 54. Kf3 Kb6 55. Ke4 Ra7: 56. Ra7:
Ka7: 57. Kd5 Kb6 58. Kc4 Kc6 59. Kb4 Kb6
60. b3 1-0

Round 5

White: J. Benjamin Black: L. Alburtt
Volga Gambit

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 c5 3. d5 b5 4. cb5 a6 5. e3
Bb7 6. Nc3 Qa5 7. ba6 Na6: 8. Bd2 Qb6 9.
e4 e6 10. Nf3 ed5 11. ed5 Nd5: 12. Be2 Be7
13. Nd5: Bd5: 14. Bc3 Be6 15. Ne5 0-0 16.
Nd7: Bd7: 17. Qd7: Ra7 18. Qg4 Bf6 19. 0-0



Solutions to the puzzles: page 26

left: Karl-Heinz Podzielnny (ELO 2400)

2435) - Bela Perenyi (ELO 2400)

38. Rh5: ! gh5 39. Rg1 1-0

(If 39... c3 40. Bf5ch; if 39... Rd7,
then 40. Bd7: Qd7: 41. Nf6ch)

right: D. Summermatter (ELO 2335)

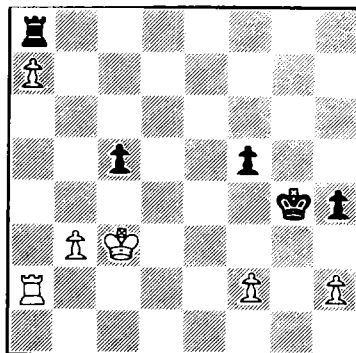
- L. Lengyel (ELO 2400)

20. Nf4! 1-0 (20... Qf5 21. Rd8:

Rd8: 22. Re8ch; 20... Qg5 21. Ng6)

Benjamin-Alburt cont.

19. ... Nb4 20. Bc4 Rfa8 21. Qe4 Qc6 22. Qc6: Nc6: 23. Bf6: gf6 24. Bd5 Rc8 25. Bc6: Rc6: 26. Rfcl Rd6 27. g3 Ra5 28. Rc3 Rd2 29. b3 f5 30. Kg2 Kg7 31. a4 f4 32. gf4 Kf6 33. Rlcl Rd5 34. Rh3 h5 35. Rg3 h4 36. Rgc3 Ke6 37. Kf3 Kd6 38. Ke3 Ra8 39. Rd3 Rb8 40. Rcd1 Rd3:ch 41. Rd3:ch Ke6 42. Kd2 Kf5 43. Kc3 Rb4 44. Rd2 Kf4: 45. a5 Rb8 46. a6 f5 47. a7 Ra8 48. Ra2 Kg4 See diagram 49. Kc4 f4 50. Kc5: Kh3 51. Kd4 f3 52. Ke4 Kg2 53. h3 Re8ch 54. Kf4 1-0

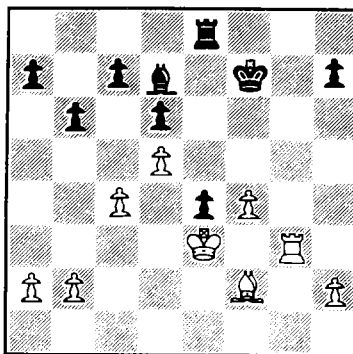


Round 6

White: Y. Seirawan Black: M. Wilder
King's Indian Defense



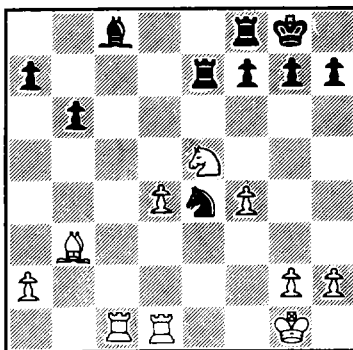
1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 g6 3. Nc3 Bg7 4. e4 d6 5. f3 0-0 6. Be3 Nbd7 7. Nh3 e5 8. d5 Nh5 9. g4 Nf4 10. Nf4: ef4 11. Bf4: Ne5 12. Be2 f5 13. gf5 gf5 14. Qd2 Qh4ch 15. Bg3 Qh5 16. f4 Nf3ch 17. Bf3: Qf3: 18. Rf1 Bc3: 19. Rf3: Bd2:ch 20. Kd2: fe4 21. Rb3 b6 22. Rgl Kf7 23. Bf2 Bd7 24. Rbg3 Rg8 25. Ke3 Rg3: 26. Rg3: Re8 See diagram 27. Bel Re7 28. Bc3 Kf8 29. Bf6 Rf7 30. Bg5 Bf5 31. Bh6ch Ke8 32. Rg8ch Kd7 33. Bg5 c5 34. Ra8 a5 35. Ra6 Kc8 36. Rb6: Rb7 37. Rb7: Kb7: 38. b3 Kc7 39. Bf6 Bg6 40. Bc3 Kb6 41. Bd2 Bf5 42. Kf2 Bd7 43. Kg3 a4 44. Kh4 ab3 45. ab3 Kc7 46. Kg5 Bh3 47. f5 Kd7 48. f6 Ke8 49. Bf4 Bf1 1-0



Round 8

White: Y. Seirawan Black; A. Lein
Queen's Gambit Declined

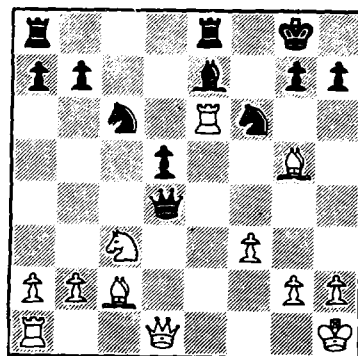
1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 e6 3. Nf3 d5 4. Nc3 Nbd7 5. Bg5 Be7 6. e3 Ne4 7. Be7: Qe7: 8. cd5 Nc3: 9. bc3 ed5 10. c4 dc4 11. Bc4: 0-0 12. 0-0 Nf6 13. Ne5 c5 14. Qf3 Rb8 15. Rfd1 cd4 16. ed4 Qd6 17. Rab1 b6 18. Qc6 Qc6: 19. Nc6: Rb7 20. Rbcl Rc7 21. Bb3 Rd7 22. Ne5 Re7 23. f4 Ne4 See diagram 24. Nc6 1-0



Round 7

White: L. Christiansen Black: W. Browne
Nimzoindian Defense

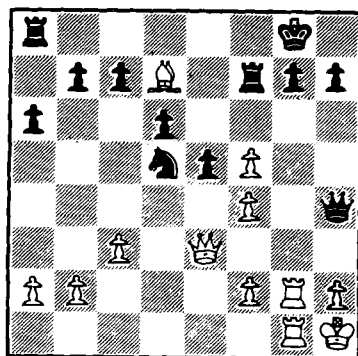
1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 e6 3. Nc3 Bb4 4. e3 c5 5. Bd3 Nc6 6. Nge2 cd4 7. ed4 d5 8. cd5 ed5 9. Bg5 0-0 10. 0-0 Be7 11. Re1 Bg4 12. Bc2 Re8 13. f3 Be6 14. Nf4 Qb6 15. Ne6: fe6 16. Re6: Qd4:ch 17. Kh1 See diagram 17. ... Ng4 18. Qd4: Nd4: 19. Bh7:ch Kh7: 20. Re7: Nf2ch 21. Kgl Nh3ch 22. gh3 Nf3:ch 23. Kg2 Ng5: 24. Re8: Re8: 25. Rd1 Ne4 26. Nd5: Rf8 27. Rd4 Re8 28. Nf4 Nf6 29. h4 Rc8 30. Rd2 Rc4 31. Kf3 Rcl 32. h3 b5 33. Ne6 Rc6 34. Nd4 Rc5 35. Rg2 Rd5 36. Ne6 Rf5ch 37. Kg3 Re5 38. Ng7: Nd5 39. Kf3 Re3ch 40. Kf2 Re5 41. h5 a5 42. Rg3 b4 43. a3 ba3 44. ba3 a4 45. h4 Nf6 46. Rg6 Nd5 Draw



Round 8/9

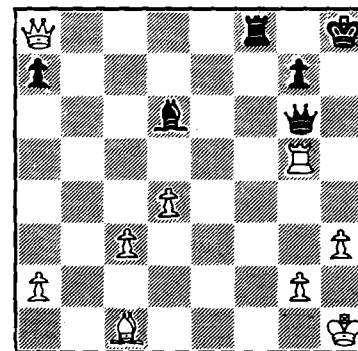
White: M. Rohde Black: B. Kogan
Ruy Lopez

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bb5 a6 4. Ba4 d6 5. c3 Bd7 6. 0-0 Nge7 7. d4 Ng6 8. Nbd2 Be7 9. Re1 0-0 10. Nf1 Bg4 11. d5 Nh4 12. Ne3 Bf3: 13. gf3 Na7 14. Kh1 Bg5 15. Rg1 Bf4 16. Ng2 Ng2: 17. Rg2: Bcl: 18. Qcl: Qh4 19. Qe3 f5 20. Rag1 Rf7 21. ef5 Nc8 22. f4 Ne7 23. Bd7 Nd5: See diagram 24. Be6 Ne3: 25. Rg7:ch Kh8 26. Bf7: h5 27. fe3 Qf2 28. Bd5 e4 29. Be4: Qe3: 30 Bb7: Rf8 31. R7g5 Qh3 32. f6 1-0



White: N. de Firmian Black: K. Shirazi
Russian Defense

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nf6 3. Ne5: d6 4. Nf3 Ne4: 5. d4 d5 6. Bd3 Bd6 7. 0-0 0-0 8. c4 c6 9. Nc3 Nc3: 10. bc3 Bg4 11. Rbl dc4 12. Bc4: b5 13. Bd3 Nd7 14. h3 Bh5 15. Be4 Qc7 16. Bh7:ch Kh8 17. Bd3 f5 18. Be2 Rae8 19. Re1 Nf6 20. Ng5 Bh2ch 21. Kh1 Re2: 22. Re2: Ne4 23. Ne4: fe4 24. Qel Be2: 25. Qe2: Bd6 26. Qe4: Qf7 27. Qc6: Qg6 28. Rb5: Rf2: 29. Qa8ch Rf8 30. Rg5 See diagram

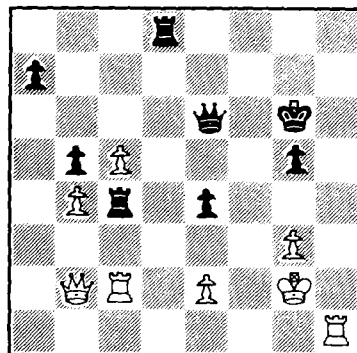


30. Qe4 0-1

Round 11

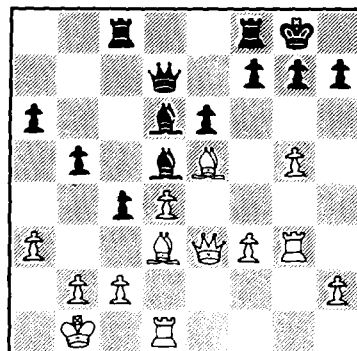
White: B. Kogan Black: K. Shirazi
Old Indian Defense

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 d6 3. Nc3 Bf5 4. Nf3 g6 5. g3
Ne4 6. Ne4: Be4: 7. Bg2 Bg7 8. 0-0 0-0 9.
Be3 c5 10. Nh4 Bg2: 11. Ng2: Qb6 12. dc5 dc5
13. Rb1 Rd8 14. Qc1 Nc6 15. Nf4 Qa5 16. a3 e6
17. b4 cb4 18. ab4 Qa4 19. Nd3 b6 20. c5 b5
21. Bf4 e5 22. Bg5 Rd4 23. Bh6 Qa2 24. Bg7:
Kg7: 25. Rb2 Qd5 26. Qb1 h5 27. h4 g5 28.
Ne1 e4 29. Ng2 Rd8 30. Qc1 f6 31. Qc3 Kg6
32. hg5 fg5 33. Ne3 Qe6 34. Kg2 h4 35. Rh1
hg3 36. fg3 Ne5 37. Rc2 Nc4 38. Nc4: Rc4:
39. Qb2 See diagram 39. ... e3 40. Rhc1 Qe4
ch 41. Kg1 Rcd4 42. Qal Rh8 43. Qa6ch Kf5
44. Rflch Kg4 45. Rf3 Rdlch 46. Kg2 Rdh1 0-1



White: K. Shirazi Black: A. Lein
French Defense Round 12

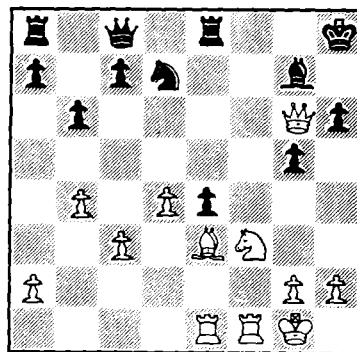
1. e4 e6 2. d4 d5 3. Nc3 Bb4 4. Ne2 de4 5. a3
Be7 6. Ne4: Nd7 7. Bf4 Ngf6 8. Qd3 0-0 9.
0-0-0 b6 10. Nf6:ch Nf6: 11. Qg3 Ne4 12. Qe3
Bb7 13. f3 Nf6 14. Be5 Qd7 15. Kbl Rac8 16.
Nc3 a6 17. Bd3 b5 18. g4 Nd5 19. Nd5: Bd5:
20. g5 Bd6 21. Rhg1 c5 22. Rg3 c4 See diagram
23. Bh7:ch Kh7: 24. Rh3ch Kg6 25. Rg1 Rg8
26. Qf4 Be5: 27. de5 Qe7 28. Qg4 c3 29. Rh4 1-0



Round 13

White: L. Kavalek Black: W. Browne
Queen's Pawn Opening

1. d4 Nf6 2. c3 g6 3. Bg5 Bg7 4. Nd2 d5
5. Ngf3 0-0 6. e3 b6 7. b4 Bb7 8. Be2 Nbd7
9. 0-0 Ne4 10. Ne4: de4 11. Nd2 h6 12. Bh4
g5 13. Bg3 f5 14. f3 f4 15. Bf2 ef3 16. Bf3:
Bf3: 17. Nf3: fe3 18. Be3: e5 19. Qb3ch Kh8
20. Qe6 Qc8 21. Rael Re8 22. Qg6 e4
See diagram 23. Ng5: hg5 Rf7 1-0



Comments to the games :

Wilder - Gurevich

Grandmaster Dmitry Gurevich knows Volga Gambit of the Benoni Defense very well but the disadvantage of playing such a sharp opening variation is that it is easy to prepare. Thus, the moves 5 through 14 by White secure them good prospects. On move 5 White has other moves that are quite playable: 5.Nc3, 5.b6, 5.f3, and of course 5.ab6. White's 15.e5 forces the issue and exposes Black's king to an attack, nevertheless I would have preferred 15.f4. 22. ... Kg7 is the only move that holds. If instead 22. ... Rf8, then 23.Qd5ch e6 24.Qd7: and Black cannot hold. Instead of 26.Rb2: White could have played 26.Qb3 Bd4 27.Nf7ch Kg7 28.Nh8: Kh8: but White preferred to attack rather than defend. Draw was a fair outcome the end of which must have been played in a great time scramble.

Rhode - Seirawan

8.c4 is considered to be an aggressive move because the usually played 8.Re1 after either Bf5 or Bg4 offer White little. 8. ... Nb4 is considered superior to 8. ...Bg4 9.Nc3 Nc3: 10.bc3 0-0 11.Re1 dc4 12.Bc4: Na5 13.Bd3 c5 14.Ba3! as in the game Eremenkov - Radulov, 1975. I am not sure why White had to retreat with 9.Be2 when 9.cd5 Nd3: 10.Qd3: Qd5: 11.Re1 Bf5 12.Nc3 Nc3: 13.Qc3: Be6 was quite satisfactory. Of course Black could not play 13... c6 instead of 13. ...Be6 in the previous example, because of 14.Bh6!! as in the game Brown - Bisguir, 1974. White's combination starting with 21.Ng5 is faulty but it is not easy to see how else White could have freed himself. Black's final combination starting with 24. ...fg2 is very instructive.

Kudrin - de Firmian

If White wanted to avoid the well-known variation with 6.Bg5, then I suggest playing either 6.f4, 6.a4 or even 6.h3 or 6.g3. 7.Nb3 is better than 7.Nf3. Instead of the supersharp 8.Bc4 White could have played 8.a4 0-0 9.Be2 Be6 10.0-0 h6 11.Nd5 Nd5: 12.ed5 Bf5 with equal position. It is of interest to note how Black builds up a strong attack after 13.0-0-0 and executes "coup de grace" starting with 26. ... Ba3:

Kogan - Christiansen

I do not recommend playing the opening the way Larry Christiansen did. I am sure that he had a good reason for playing the way he did but I see no merit in his play. Of course 19. ... Qe7 is an oversight even though 20.Kf2 is not difficult to see. I am sure Black had counted only on 20.Ne5 Be5: 21.Qe3: Bd4. Of course 34. ... Kh7 is a horrible time trouble blunder.

continued on page 26

Final standings U.S. Championship 1986

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Tot.	Pl.
1 Y. Seirawan (2659)		.5	.5	.5	.5	1	.5	1	1	1	.5	.5	1	.5	1	.5	10.5	1
2 L. Alburt (2649)	.5		0	.5	.5	0	.5	1	1	1	0	.5	1	1	1	1	9.5	2-3
3 J. Benjamin (2623)	.5	1		.5	.5	0	.5	.5	.5	1	1	1	0	.5	1	1	9.5	2-3
4 L. Christiansen (2715)	.5	.5	.5		.5	.5	.5	.5	1	1	.5	0	.5	.5	1	.5	8.5	4-5
5 L. Kavalek (2622)	.5	.5	.5	.5		1	.5	0	.5	.5	.5	1	.5	1	.5	.5	8.5	4-5
6 K. Shirazi (2544)	0	1	1	.5	0		.5	0	.5	.5	.5	1	1	0	.5	1	8	6
7 J. Fedorowicz (2680)	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5		0	.5	0	.5	1	.5	1	.5	.5	7.5	7-9
8 B. Kudrin (2569)	0	0	.5	.5	1	1	1		.5	.5	0	1	.5	.5	.5	0	7.5	7-9
9 M. Wilder (2583)	0	0	.5	0	.5	.5	.5	.5		.5	.5	1	1	0	1	1	7.5	7-9
10 D. Gurevich (2645)	0	0	0	0	.5	.5	1	.5	.5		.5	0	1	.5	1	1	7	10
11 M. Dlugy (2646)	.5	1	0	.5	.5	.5	.5	1	.5	.5		0	0	1	0	0	6.5	11-13
12 B. Kogan (2567)	.5	.5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1		.5	1	0	1	6.5	11-13
13 A. Lein (2575)	0	0	1	.5	.5	0	.5	.5	0	0	1	.5		.5	1	.5	6.5	11-13
14 W. Browne (2576)	.5	0	.5	.5	0	1	0	.5	1	.5	0	0	.5		.5	.5	6	14
15 M. Rhode (2637)	0	0	0	0	.5	.5	.5	.5	0	0	1	1	0	.5		1	5.5	15
16 N. DeFirmian (2622)	.5	0	0	.5	.5	0	.5	1	0	0	1	0	.5	.5	0		5	16

LETTER TO THE EDITOR from an old friend back east written on a piece of birch bark. I thought this letter would be worth sharing with the spoiled Californian readers of the Journal:

DEAR . . .

I WANT TO DISPEL THE UGLY AND UNFOUNDED RUMORS THAT I HAVE "GONE NATIVE". NOTHING COULD BE FURTHER FROM THE TRUTH. SNOW, ICE SOON TO COME FOR MANY MOONS. CUT MUCH FIREWOOD, LOOK FOR NEW SQUAW WITH MANY BLANKETS, MUCH CORN, GOOD SQUEEZE. PONY DRINKS MUCH NO-FREEZ-UM WATER. GOT NEW SHOES - NAILS GO WRONG WAY, MAKE PONY GO ON ICE. FUNNY WHITEMAN INVENTION. MAKE GOOD DEAL OTHER DAY, TRADE SNOWSHOES FOR CHESS SET PLUS LESSONS. WHITEMAN PROMISE TEACH ME IN JANUARY, SAY "CHECK".

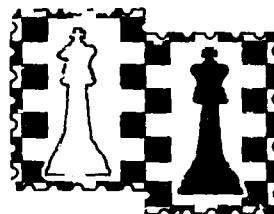
SIGNED,
NEVER GOT SHOT

For the younger PLAYER

PLAY FOR POSITION AFTER THE OPENING

Here is advice the well-known Australian Chess Master and journalist C. J. S. Purdy gave to budding chess players :

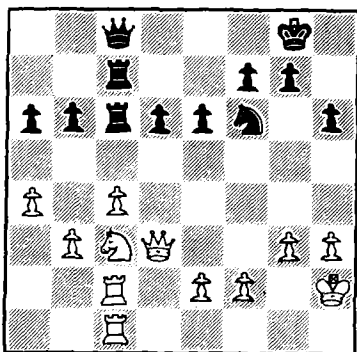
- I. List of combination-motifs and normal ways of taking advantage of them :
 1. Exposed King. - Expose him more.
 2. Castled King without a protecting piece (such as a Knight on f3 or f6). - Quick sacrifice of a piece to bring about mate.
 3. Any undefended unit. - Fork it, pin something on the line of it, or attack it to gain a tempo.
 4. Forkable units. - Fork them.
 5. Masked battery. - Unmask.
 6. Big pieces on same file, rank, or diagonal. - Pin.
 7. Pinned units. - Attack it.
 8. Any tied unit, e.g., piece protecting another piece, or back row from mate, etc. - Attack it, or put something en prise to it.
- II. List of possible weaknesses and the normal way of taking advantage of each :
 1. Weak squares. - Post pieces on them.
 2. Weak pawns. - Fix them, and then make the opponent use pieces to defend them.
 3. Pawn moved in front of castled King. - Pawn-storm, provided stormer's King is not endangered.
 4. Confined pieces. - Prevent freeing.
 5. Generally cramped game. - Keep cramped; prevent freeing moves.
- III. List of "Strengths" and normal ways of removing each :
 1. Well-posted piece. - Exchange.
 2. Greater terrain. - Pawn-advance to gain space.
 3. Greater elasticity. - Loosen your own position.
 4. Control of center. - Pawn-challenge.
- IV. Aim of plan :
 1. Exploit enemy weaknesses.
 2. Remove enemy strength(s).
 3. Remove your own weakness(es).
 4. Establish your strength(s).



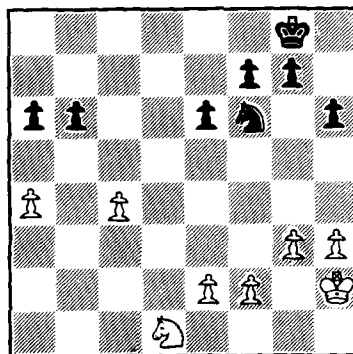
All of these are worthwhile goals that must be translated in some form of action by the player. Of course it is easier to give advice than to execute any of the above advice in a real game. Here is an example how Ulf Andersson (ELO 2575) used some of these in his game against Gert Ligterink (ELO 2450).

White: Ligterink
Black: Andersson
Bogol-Indian Defense
Wijk-aan-Zee 1984

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 e6 3. Nf3 Bb4ch
4. Bd2 Bd2:ch 5. Qd2: 0-0 6. g3
b6 7. Bg2 Bb7 8. 0-0 d6! 9. Qc2
(Better 9. Nc3! with a slight edge
for White: 9. ... Ne4 10. Ne4:
Ne4: 11. Ne1 Bg2: 12. Ng2:)
9. ... c5 10. Nc3 cd4 11. Nd4:
(Hedge Hog position with dark
colored Bishops being absent)
11. ... Bg2: 12. Kg2: a6! 13.
Rfd1 Qc7 14. b3 Rc8 15. Rac1
h6! 16. Qd3 Nbd7 17. Nf3 Ne8
18. Kgl Qb8 19. Nd4 Ra7 20. Rc2
Rac7 21. Rdcl Nef6 22. Nf3 Rc5
23. Nd4 Ne5 24. Qd2 R5c7 25. Qe3
Qb7 26. h3 Nc6 27. Nc6: Rc6:
28. Qd3 R8c7 29. a4 Qc8 30. Kh2



30. ... d5! 31. Nd1 dc4 32. Rc4:
Rc4: 33. Rc4: Rc4: 34. Qc4: Qc4:
35. bc4
See diagram on top of next column.



35. ... Kf8 36. Kg2 Ke7 37.
Kf3 Kd6 38. Ke3 Kc5 39. Kd3
Kb4 40. Nc3 Nd7 41. f4 Nc5ch
42. Kd4 Nb3ch 43. Kd3 f6
White resigned.

(The above example was taken
from "Ulf Andersson's Decisive
Games" by I. V. Ravikumar.
Available from: Chess Mate,
14 Fifth Cross Street,
Shastringar, Madras 600 020,
India.
Cost \$5.00, including postage.
Features 78 games, 32 well
annotated, and 90 diagrams.
A bargain!)

The regular column from
NM Erik Osburn will be back in
the next issue. I also would
like to remind the readers of
the valuable "Question and Answer"
department edited by Erik Osburn
at 220 Mariposa, Ridgecrest CA,
93555. It hasn't been used yet.

SPECIAL REPORT TO THE CALIFORNIA CHESS JOURNAL
FROM RIGA

SOKOLOV WINS CANDIDATES FINAL

by M. Rabkin

The final Candidates Match for the next cycle was recently concluded in Riga, the birthplace of the former World Champion Michael Tal. After a poor start Sokolov recovered and starting with game 11 he spurred and finished a 14 game match with a score of 7.5 to 6.5. A great victory for the 23 year old Andrei Sokolov. We can expect a great future also from the 26 year old loser Artur Yusupov.

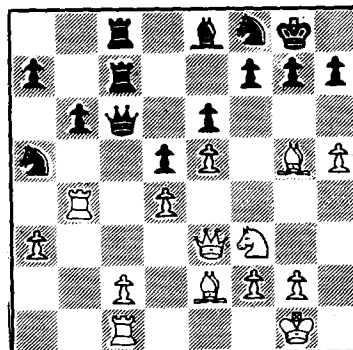
Match results:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total
Sokolov:	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Yusupov:	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$

White: Sokolov Black: Yusupov
French Defense / 11th Match game

1. e4 e6 2. d4 d5 3. Nc3 Bb4 4. e5 Ne7 5. a3 Bc3:ch 6. bc3 c5 7. Nf3 (Other moves often played in this position are: 7. Qg4 leading to complicated positions and 7. a4) 7. ... Qa5 (It is a matter of personal preference which move to play here: 7. ... Bd7; 7. ... Qc7; 7. ... b6 or 7. ... Nbc6) 8. Bd2 (in 1940th 8. Qd2 was usually played here when Black often played 8. ... Qa4 9. Rb1 c4 forcing White to play 10. g3. Of course after 8. Qd2 Black can also play 8. ... Nbc6 9. Be2 b6 10. dc5 bc5 11. c4 Ba6! with equality) 8. ... Nbc6 (not Qa4 because of 9. dc5 Nd7 10. Nd4 a6 11. Qg4 Nf5 12. Qf4 Ivkov - Broderman, Havana 1963. Moves 8. ... Bd7 and 8. ... c4 are possible but have not been often played) 9. Be2 (9. h4 looks very active but Black can calmly play 9. ... f6 10. h5 fe5 11. Ne5: Ne5: 12. de5 Qc7) 9. ... cd4 (Black

hopes to get play in c-file. Indeed, in this he succeeds but as the result he neglects defenses of his King. Most likely the usual 9. ... Bd7 is better. Of course not 9. ... c4 because of 10. Ng5 f6 11. Bh5ch) 10. cd4 Qa4 11. Be3 b6 (Hoping with 12. ... Ba6 to secure equality, but) 12. Qd3! Na5 13. Nd2 Bd7 14. 0-0 Rc8 15. Rfc1 0-0 16. Rab1 Nc4 17. Rb3 Rc7 18. Nf3 Rfc8 19. Bg5 Ng6 20. h4 Na5? (The losing move. 20. ... h6 had to be played) 21. Rb4 Qc6 22. h5 Nf8 23. Qe3 Be8



Sokolov - Yusupov continued

24. Bf6! (Destroying Black's defenses) 24. . . . h6 (Of course not 24. . . . gf6 because of 25. ef6 e5 26. Qh6 Ne6 27. Ng5) 25. Qf4 Qc3 26. Qg4 Ng6 27. hg6 fg6 28. Bh4 Qa3: 29. Rbb1 Bf7 30. Rd1 g5 31. Bg5: ! (The simplest way to victory) 31. . . .hg5 32. Ng5: Qe7 33. Bd3 Rc2: (What else?) 34. Bc2: Rc2: 35. Rbc1 Rc6 36. Rc6: Nc6: 37. Rd3 Bg6 38. Rc3 Nd8 39. Rc8 Bf7 40. f4 Qd7 41. Ra8 1-0



Artur Yusupov at the Candidates Final

POSTAL DEPARTMEN NOTES:

We started three sections in classes I, II and III . (one each)
 There are openings in all classes and any player not participating is missing a lot of enjoyment and companionship that is available through chess by mail. And don't forget - December 31/86 is the deadline for free entries . If you are not sure which class to enter, then select a stronger class. I still hope to start a section for the Calif. Championship in the future.

16th ANNUAL CARROLL M. CAPPS MEMORIALCHESS TOURNAMENT November 7 - 9, 1986

<u>First/Second</u>	Igor Ivanov, Canada; 5-0 Jay Whitehead, San Francisco 5-0	\$ 450.00 each
<u>Third</u>	Elliott Winslow, Oakland; 4.5 - .5	\$ 300.00
<u>Best Expert</u>	Borel Menas, San Francisco; 4-1 Stuart Scott, San Leandro; 4-1	\$ 87.50 each
<u>Best "A"</u>	D. Casey, San Francisco; 3-2 Dan Litowsky, San Francisco; 3-2 Isom Mohamed, San Francisco; 3-2 Jack Nitzberg, San Francisco; 3-2	\$ 37.50 each
<u>Best "B"</u>	Gil Chambers, Berkeley; 3-2 Ismael Martinez, Alameda; 3-2	\$ 62.50 each
<u>Best "C"</u>	Rafael Bellinski, San Francisco; 2.5 - 2.5	\$ 100.00
<u>Best Unr.</u>	M. Santos, San Francisco; 3.5 - 1.5	\$ 75.00

81 Players at the Mechanics Institute Chess Club
Director: Mike Goodall

1986 A. B. STAMER MEMORIAL / Prize Winners / June 27 - 29, 1986

First : Nick de Firmian, San Francisco; 4.5, \$ 425.00
Second, Third, Best Expert combined : Peter Grey, San Francisco;
 Borel Menas, San Francisco; Sidney Rubin, Los Angeles;
 Keith Vickers, San Francisco; Elliott Winslow, Oakland; all 4-1,
 \$ 150.00 each
Next best Masters : Victor Baja, San Francisco; and Jules Jelinek,
 San Francisco; 3.5, \$ 50.00 each
Best "A": Robert Arnold, San Francisco; Ray Menaster,
 San Francisco; and Joe Urquhart, San Francisco; 3.5, \$ 43.33
Best "B": Robert DeLisle, San Francisco; Arturs Elevans,
 Sacramento; Martin Weteschnik, San Francisco; Ray Thompson,
 San Francisco; 3-2, \$ 26.25 each
Best "C" : Andy Ofiesh, Virginia; Rick Ventriglia, San Francisco
 and Scott Wilson, Pacifica; 2-3, \$ 28.33 each.
 Best Unrated: Donald Williams, Dixon; 3.5, \$ 65.00

63 Players participated -- Mike Goodall, Berkely; TD

BARCO CHRISTMAS CLASS CHAMPIONSHIP

December 26-28

Special optional round evening of December 25

SITE: Oakland Airport Hyatt Hotel - 455 Hegenberger Road
 Hwy. 880 (Hwy. 17) at Hegenberger exit
 room - \$40, 415-562-6100, 800-228-9000
 (mention BARCO chess group)

9SS: THREE HALF POINT BYES (any rounds)

ROUNDS: Thursday (12/25) 7:00 pm (optional)
 Friday (12/26) 9:00 am, 2:00 pm, 7:00 pm
 Saturday (12/27) 9:00 am, 2:00 pm, 7:00 pm
 Sunday (12/28) 9:00 am, 2:00 pm, 7:00 pm

REGISTRATION: Thursday (12/25) 6:00 pm - 7:00 pm
 Friday (12/26) 8:00 am - 6:00 pm (1/2 point byes for
 Saturday (12/27) 8:00 am - 9:00 am all missed rounds)

PRIZE FUND: Based on 100 entries (15/section) open section guaranteed

Master	Expert	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D/E/Unr
\$ 300	\$ 300	\$ 300	\$ 300	\$ 200	\$ 100 \$ 75
\$ 200	\$ 200	\$ 200	\$ 200	\$ 100	\$ 75
\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 50	\$ 50

TROPHIES: Top three each section; top three unrated
 (duplicate trophies in case of ties)

TIME CONTROL: 40/90, 20/40

ENTRY FEE: Must be mailed by 12/23 or pay at site

Received By	Master	Expert	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D/E/Unr
12/8	\$ 35	\$ 35	\$ 35	\$ 35	\$ 30	\$ 25
12/22	\$ 40	\$ 40	\$ 40	\$ 40	\$ 35	\$ 30
12/24	\$ 45	\$ 45	\$ 45	\$ 45	\$ 40	\$ 35
12/26 9am	\$ 50	\$ 50	\$ 50	\$ 50	\$ 45	\$ 40
12/27	\$ 55	\$ 55	\$ 55	\$ 55	\$ 50	\$ 45

CONTACT: Bay Area Regional Chess Organization 415 - 898 - 2198

CHECKS: Vic Ofiesh, POB 772, Novato, California 94948

NAME _____ PHONE _____

STREET _____ CITY _____ ZIP _____

USCF Identity No. _____ Expiration Date _____

RATING _____ SECTION _____ Check for Thursday optional round _____

BYES__RD1__RD2__RD3__RD4__RD5__RD6__RD7__RD8__RD9__(circle rounds for byes)

The Alvarado Inn is just north of San Rafael at 6045 Redwood Hwy. (Hwy. 101 @ Ignacio exit). Rooms are \$28 so please reserve early and mention chess. Calif. toll free 800-652-6565 (415-883-5952). Players must be USCF members or get a tournament membership. No smoking and no computers while playing. Send checks to Vic Ofiesh, POB 772, Novato, Ca. 94948 (415-898-2198) with event, date, section, byes, rating, id #, addr., phone (age if jr.).

December 14 NOVATO OPEN 30-30 6-SS, 30/30, SD30. EF: \$6 by 12/1, \$8 by 12/8, \$10 by 12/13, \$12 at site 12/14. Trophies top 3 each class and unr. Unlimited 1/2 pt. byes (any rounds). Rds.: 10-11:45-1:30-3:15-5-6:45. Reg.: 9am-6:15pm (1/2 pt. byes for all missed rounds).

December 21 ALVARADO CHRISTMAS SUNDAY QUAD 3-RR, 30/30, SD30. EF: \$6 by 12/8, \$8 by 12/15, \$10 by 12/19, \$12 at site 12/21. Trophies first each quad. Rds.: 12-2-4. Reg. 11-11:45am. Must arrive by 11:45 to set quads.

December 30 NEW YEAR OPEN 30-30 6-SS, 30/30, SD30. EF: \$6 by 12/15, \$8 by 12/22, \$10 by 12/29, \$12 at site 12/30. Trophies top 3 each class and unr. Unlimited 1/2 pt. byes (any rounds). Rds.: 10-11:45-1:30-3:15-5-6:45. Reg.: 9am-6:15pm (1/2 pt. byes for all missed rounds).

December 31 ALVARADO NEW YEARS EVE QUAD 3-RR, 30/30, SD30. EF: \$6 by 12/15, \$8 by 12/22, \$10 by 12/30, \$12 at site 12/31. Trophies first each quad. Rds.: 12-2-4. Reg. 11-11:45am. Must arrive by 11:45 to set quads.

January 2-4 ALVARADO ENGLISH SWISS 7-SS, 48/2, SD10. EF: \$5 by 12/8, \$10 by 12/22, \$15 by 12/29, \$20 by 1/2, \$25 at site 1/2, \$30 late at site 1/3. Trophies top 3 each class and unr. Rds.: 7, 9-2-7, 9-2-7. Reg.: 6-7pm 1/2, 8-9am 1/3. 1/2 pt. bye rd. 1 if reg. 1/3 or request with entry.

CHESS IN OAKLAND

Oakland Airport Hyatt Hotel, 455 Hegenberger Rd., Hwy. 880 (Hwy. 17) at Hegenberger exit. HR: \$40, 415-562-6100, 800-228-9000 (mention BARCO chess group). Send checks to Vic Ofiesh (see above). Free hotel van from BART.

December 26-28 BARCO CHRISTMAS 30-30 8-SS, 30/30, SD30. Open to all under 1400 and unrated 18 or younger. EF: \$6 by 12/8, \$8 by 12/15, \$10 by 12/22, \$12 by 1/24, \$15 at site 12/26. Trophies top 3 each 100 group, each 2 yr. age group. Rds.: 9:30-12-2:30 12/26 & 27, 9-11:30 12/28. Reg.: 8-9 12/26.

December 26-28 BARCO CHRISTMAS OPEN 6-SS, 40/2, 20/40. \$\$870 b/30 4/class \$350 G top prizes. \$\$200-100-50; X, \$\$160; A, \$\$140; B, \$\$120; C, \$\$100. Trophies top 3 ea. class. Rds.: 10-4, 10-4, 10-4. Reg.: 8-10am 12/26. EF: \$30 by 12/8, \$35 by 12/22, \$40 by 12/24, \$50 at site 12/26. 5 Grand Prix.

December 29 LARRY CHRISTIANSEN SIMULTANEOUS Larry is currently the number one American rated player. He recently won the U.S. Open. He is the first American player since Bobby Fisher to be rated over 2700. He will be at the Oakland Airport Hyatt in a simultaneous exhibition competing against 30 opponents at 1:00 pm. The fee for one of the 30 boards is \$20 by 12/8, \$25 by 12/22, \$30 by 12/24, \$35 by 12/28, \$40 at site 12/29.

January 23-25 BARCO WINTER CLASS CHAMPIONSHIP 7-SS, 40/90, 20/40. \$\$3975 b/120, 18/sect., \$900 G in Open. 6 sections: Open, \$\$500-300-100, EF: \$50. X, \$\$400-200-100, EF: \$45. A, \$\$400-200-100, EF: \$45. B, \$\$400-200-100, EF: \$45. C, \$\$200-150-75, EF: \$40. D/E/Unr., \$\$200-100-50, Unr., \$\$100-50, EF: \$35. All, EF: \$15 less by 12/29, \$10 less by 1/12, \$5 less by 1/19, \$5 more at site on 1/23, \$10 more late at site 1/24. Trophies top 3 each sect. and unr. Rds.: 7, 9-2-7, 9-2-7. Reg. 6-7pm 1/23, 8-9am 1/24. 3 1/2 pt. byes.

Bulging Bookshelves

by Val Zemitis

Nowadays everyone seems to be playing chess and buying chess books. Indeed, as never before, new chess books appear. There is something for every chess player -- opening theory monographs, middlegame strategy books, how to polish up endgame technique, tournament game collections, how to improve, computer chess, etc. Each book was written for a specific purpose, and those who wish to avail of the information in the book, can acquire the book they need or desire.

We all sadly realize that our own experience works too slow and if we are left to our own wits our progress will not be satisfactory. We must profit from other (better) chess player experiences and advise. Small wonder that we all seem to have a voracious appetite for chess books. But, alas, we all have monetary constraints regarding the purchase of chess books and we must look for bargains to satisfy our craving for chess books. And there are plenty of good buys available if only we knew where to find them.

Most chess players are aware of the DOVER reprints. What they may not know is that THE CHESS HOUSE (P. O. Box 12424, Kansas City, Kansas 66112) offers discounts even on the already low list prices of these and many other books. Their chess book catalogue has over 500 entries.

CHESS ENTERPRISES (107 Crosstree Road, Coraopolis, PA 15108) publish their own books on a great variety of subjects. All books published by CHESS ENTERPRISES are worth buying. Most cost less than \$5.00. It is difficult for me to specify my favorite book published by this company but their opening theory monographs are very good. The best buy most likely to improve your pawn endgame skills is a book by A. Cvetkov entitled PAWN ENDINGS. Another book I can recommend is by our own "Mr. Kolty" entitled IN THE DARK. This book is both entertaining and instructive.

CHESSCO (1026 Arlington Court, Davenport, Iowa 52803) is run by a somewhat controversial and "edgy" gentleman, Bob Long. One of my prized possessions that his company has published is a book written by the present editor of the Chess Life, Mr. Larry Parr, entitled VICTORS PUPOLS, AMERICAN MASTER. I like this book not only because it is well written but also the games of Victors Pupols show how well one must play in order to entertain some hopes of becoming a professional chess player. My latest acquisition from CHESSCO is a somewhat expensive (\$15.95 plus shipping and handling) book by Grandmaster L. Szabo - MY BEST GAMES OF CHESS.

Szabo is one of the few Grandmasters who can teach you how to create complications from even positions. Ability to create complications is essential to all chess players if they want to play successful and enjoyable chess.

I collect pre World War II tournament books and if it were not for reprints of the great past tournaments that nowadays can be bought for a pittance, I would have either been a pauper spending exorbitant sums for these rare books or would have been forced to give up such a hobby. The best reprints are available from EDITION OLMS (Hagentorwall 7, D-3200 Hildesheim, West Germany). They have also reprinted Wilhelm Steinitz's THE INTERNATIONAL CHESS MAGAZINE. All 2,743 (!) pages of this journal are bound in 3 handsome volumes, and will give you many hours of pure chess enjoyment.

THE BOB HENRY MEMORIAL - - Octo-plus Tournament
November - 22 - 1986
50 players participated in 5 sections. Trendel Ball - Director

<u>Sections</u>	<u>Winners</u>
1	1st Craig Mar (2464) San Jose, 3-0
2	1-3 tied Norman Lee (1890), Napa Ismel M. Martinez (1790), Ernest B. Valles (1771), Vallejo } all 2.5-.5
3	1st Angel Maxion (1650), Oakland 3-0
4	1st Leonard Trottier (1534), El Cerrito 3-0
5	1st Arasu Ganesan (unr.), Berkeley, 3-1

FRESNO FALL QUAD October - 19 - 1986

18 players participated in 4 sections. Rod Bobo - Director

<u>Sections</u>	<u>Winners</u>
1	1st David Humpal, Merced (1723) 3-0 \$ 30.00 2nd Mark L. Danner, Fresno (2004) 2-1 \$ 10.00
2	1-2 Tie Mervin Rounsville, Fresno (1513) 2.5-.5 \$20.00 1-2 Tie Alvin Valeriano, Fresno (unr.) 2.5-.5 \$20.00
3	1st Gabriel Flores, Fresno (unr.) 3-0 \$ 30.00 2nd Joseph Deleon, Ceres (unr.) 2-1 \$ 10.00
4	1st Majid Monfaredian, Fresno (unr.) 3-0 \$ 30.00 2nd Darren W. Russel, Kingsburg (1407) 2.5 \$ 10.00

Report by Dave Quarve

Play With the Pieces

by C. J. S. Purdy

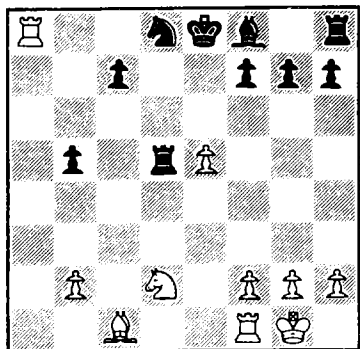
This is an abridged version of the article by C. J. S. Purdy taken from the book "C. J. S. Purdy - HIS LIFE, HIS GAMES AND HIS WRITINGS" by J. Hammond and R. Jamieson. I am certain that this excellent book is available from the regular chess book stores.

We all play a great deal of rotten chess - some more than others - and one of the roots of the trouble is the tyranny of the pawn.

There are still many players whose idea of winning a game of chess consists in grabbing a pawn and struggling through somehow to an end-game - where, they fondly believe, a pawn plus is an automatic win. Here we see the tyranny of the pawn in its vilest and most nauseating form. But there are degrees, and even in master play we find weak moves being made through an insufficient contempt for pawns.

To get away from the tyranny of the pawn, you need to start looking at chess from an entirely new angle. Picture the game more as a hand-to-hand struggle between the pieces. The wood-shifter, as the name implies, sees the pieces as blocks of wood, whereas the real player, whose eye, "in a fine frenzy rolling, both glance from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven", sees them as units of energy which he can combine in beautiful ways, just as the musical composer can build up bewitching melodies out of a scale of mere sounds, each in itself no more interesting than a wooden chess figure.

Dont's look at chess in this way because it is romantic. It is, but look at chess this way because it is the way to win. I can illustrate what I mean by "playing with the pieces" or "dynamic chess" with a single move made by Capablanca against Lasker, St. Petersburg 1914:



19. Ne4!! Re5: 20. Rd1 Be7

21. f3! Rf5 22. Rc8

And Black must give up the

QBP, as ... c5 would lose

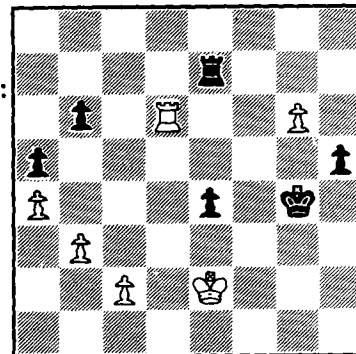
by Rcd8:ch and 24. Nd6ch.

Biel - - continued from previous issue

Rounds 8 and 10

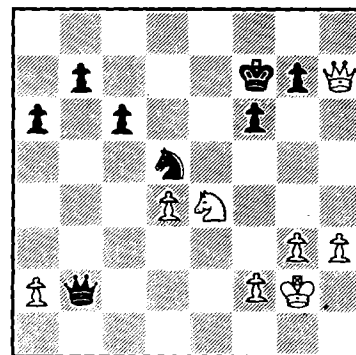
White: S. Kinderman Black: GM N. de Firmian
Sicilian Defense

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cd4 4.Nd4: Nf6 5.Nc3
a6 6.f4 e5 7.Nf3 Nbd7 8.a4 Be7 9.Bd3 0-0
10.0-0 Nc5 11.Kh1 d5 12.Ne5: de4 13.Be2 Qd1:
14.Rd1: Be6 15.Be3 Rfd8 16.g4 g6 17.g5 Nd5
18.Nd5: Bd5: 19.b3 Ne6 20.Nc4 Bc4: 21.Bc4:
Bc5 22.Bc5: Nc5: 23.Kg2 Rac8 24.Kf2 a5 25.
Ke3 b6 26.Rd8:ch Rd8: 27.Rf1 Kg7 28.f5 gf5
29.Rf5: Rd7 30.h4 Re7 31.Rf6 Nd7 32.Rd6
Ne5 33.Bd5 Ng4ch 34.Ke2 f5 35.Be6 Kg6 36.
Bc8ch Kh5 37.Bf5: Kh4: 38.Bg4: Kg4: 39.g6
h5 1-0 (Black lost on time) See diagram.



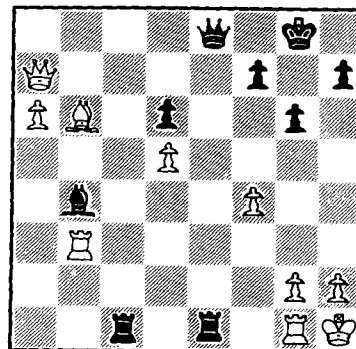
White: Aldo Haik (2455) (France) Black: Bela Toth (2405) (Italy)
Queen's Gambit Declined

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nf3 d5 4.Nc3 Be7 5.Bg5
0-0 6.e3 Nbd7 7.Rc1 c6 8.Bd3 dc4 9.Bc4:
Nd5 10.Be7: Qe7: 11.0-0 Nc3: 12.Rc3: e5
13.Qc2 ed4 14.ed4 Nb6 15.Bb3 Be6 16.Re1
Bb3: 17.Rb3: Qd6 18.Qc5 Rad8 19.Qa5 Qb8
20.Re7 Rde8 21.Re8: Re8: 22.Re3 Rf8 23.
Re4 f6 24.h3 Nd5 25.g3 a6 26.Kg2 Re8 27.
Qe1 Kf7 28.Nd2 Re4: 29.Qe4: Qe8 30.Qh7:
Qe2 31.Ne4 Qb2: See diagram 32.Nd6ch Ke6
33.Nf5 g5 34.Nh6 Kd6 35.Nf7ch Kc7 36.
Ne5ch Kb8 37.Qg8ch Kc7 38.Qf7ch Kc8 39.
Qd7ch Kb8 40. Qd8ch Ka7 41.Nd7 1-0



White: B. Toth Black: GM N. de Firmian
Benoni Defense

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 c5 3.d5 g6 4.Nc3 d6 5.e4 Bg7
6.Be2 0-0 7.Nf3 e6 8.0-0 Re8 9.Nd2 Na6
10.Kh1 Nc7 11.a4 Rb8 12.f4 ed5 13.cd5 a6
14.a5 Bd7 15.Bf3 Nb5 16.Nb5: Bb5: 17.Re1
c4 18.Ra3 Rc8 19.Nf1 Nd7 20.b4 cb3 21.
Qb3: Nc5 22.Qb1 Na4 23.Bd2 Nc3 24.Qb3
Bf1: 25.Rf1: Ne4: 26.Be4: Re4: 27.Qb7: Re2
28.Be3 R8c2 29.Rg1 Qe8 30.Bb6 Re1 31.
Qa6: R2c1 32.Qa7 Bc3 33.a6 Bb4 34.Rb3
See diagram 34. .. Rg1:ch! 35.Bg1: Bc5 36.
Qc5: dc5 37.a7 Rg1:ch! 0-1



The Danish Gambit - part 2

by NM Kerry Lawless

This second article, I hope, will give the reader some insight into one of the Danish Gambit's more obscure theoretical thickets. The lines in question, those involving Black playing c6 and/or Qe7, have been cited as inferior, yet, they are frequently the most difficult for the average club player to play against. The nature of the struggle is changed by Black's assumption of the initiative for a time. White must play very carefully to regain the attack.

1. e4 e5
2. d4 ed
3. c3 dc

The early 3. ... Qe7 looks quite antipositional, but praxis shows that it throws a tactical monkey-wrench into the smooth flow of White's opening machinery. **GM Larry Christiansen** appears to have rejuvenated the positional line. 4. cd Qe4ch 5. Be3 (The main alternative is the older gambit line practiced by John F. Hurt. 5. Be2 Qg2: 6. Bf3 Qg6 7. Nc3 Bb4 ((7. ... Be7 8. Nge2 Nf6 9. Rg1 Qf5 10. Ng3 Qh3 11. Be3 0-0 12. Qc2 d5 13. Bd5: Nd5: 14. Nd5: Bd8 15. Nc7: Bc7: 16. Qc7: Na6 17. Qe7 Bd7 18. Ne4 Qe6 19. Qf6 1-0 Hurt-Felt 1970)) 8. Ne2 Ne7 ((8. ... Qf5 9. Ng3 Qa5 10. 0-0 Bc3: 11. bc d5 12. Relch Be6 13. Qb3 Ne7 14. Qb7: Qc3: 15. Ba3 Qa3: (((15. ... Qc6 16. Qb4 Hurt))) 16. Re3 Qd6 17. Qa8: 0-0 18. Qa7: Hurt-Wright 1963, with a large advantage for White)) 9. Rg1 Qf6 ((9. ... Qa6 10. Rg7: d5 11. Ng3 Bf5 12. Nf5: Nf5: 13. Rg5 Qe6ch 14. Kf1 Bc3: 15. bc h6 16. Rh5 1-0 Hurt-Pylant 1973)) 10. Nf4 Hurt-Thomas 1969, with, according to Hurt, a

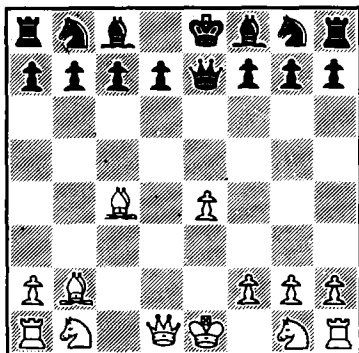
decisive advantage. I feel that White is better, but after 10. ... g6 I don't think he's winning.) 5. ... Bb4ch 6. Nc3 Nf6 7. Nf3 0-0 (ECO gives the dubious 7. ... Nd5(?!) 8. Qd2 Ne3 9. fe3 Qe7 10. Bd3 d6 11. 0-0 Bc3: 12. bc3 Nc6 13. e4 0-0 14. Rael Romaskevich-Saburov, Rosija 1889 and White has the upper hand because of an attack on the K's side.) 8. Bd3 Qe7 9. 0-0 d5 10. Qc2!? with the idea of Rael-Ne5-f4 and a possible Bg5 at some point. Christiansen's 10. Qc2!? hasn't been tested, but it looks great to me.

4. Bc4 cb

Black's early attempt to transpose into the Qe7-c6 setup with 4. ... c6 is, to say the least, unfortunate. 5. Nc3 d6 (5. ... b5 6. Bb3 b4 7. Nce2 Qf6 8. Nf3 h6 9. Be3 Qg6 10. Ne5 Qg2 11. Qd4! Qh1:ch 12. Kd2 Qa1: 13. Bf7:ch Kd8 14. Nf4 c5 ((14. ... d6 15. Neg6 Be7 16. Qb6ch ab 17. Bb6: checkmate)) 15. Ne6ch Ke7 16. Qd5 Qb2ch 17. Kel d6 18. f4 Nf6 19. Qd6:ch Kd6: 20. Bc5: checkmate) 6. Nf3 Nd7 7. Bf4 Qb6 (a serious mistake; a better try is 7. ... Nc5 8. Nd4,

although Black is still in trouble.)
 8. Bd6: Bd6: 9. Qd6: Qb2: 10. Bf7:
 ch Rubin-McLennon 1961 and Hurt's
 annotations indicate that Black has
 a resignable position. I concur.

5. Bb2: Qe7



A rumor (probably started by
 Horowitz) has been going around
 for quite some time that this is a
 bust to the Danish Gambit. I hope
 we can finally put that thought to
 rest. 5. ... c6 6. Nc3 Qe7 (6. ...
 d6 7. Nf3 Nd7 ((7. ... Bg4 8.
 Qb3 Qe7 9. 0-0-0 Bf3: 10. gf b5
 11. Nb5: d5 12. Bd5: Qg5ch 13. Kb1
 1-0 Lawless-Grey 1977)) 8. Qc2
 Qe7 9. 0-0-0 with a substantial
 advantage, Hurt.) 7. Qc2 d5 8. Nd5:
 (8. Bd5: is answered by 8. ... Nf6
 and not 8. ... cd 9. Nd5: Qd7 10.
 Nc7ch with a very superior position.)
 8. ... cd 9. Bd5: Nd7 10. Nf3 Ngf6
 11. Rd1 Nd5: 12. Rd5: f6 13. 0-0
 Qe6 14. Nd4 Qf7 15. Rd1 Nb6 16.
 Rd8ch 1-0 Madigan-Johnson.

6. Nc3 c6

The move 6. ... Nc6 is a
 reasonable way to transpose back
 to 5. ... d6 (which I haven't discus-
 sed). After 6....Nc6 7. Nf3 d6 8.
 0-0 Nf6 9. Nd5 Qd8 10. Ng5 (I

think White has a better chance for
 an advantage if he keeps Queens on
 the board. For instance, 10. Nf6:ch
 gf 11. Qb3 Qe7 12. Ng5, winning
 a pawn while still keeping up the at-
 tack.) 10. ... Ne5 11. Be5: de 12.
 Nf7: Kf7: 13. Nc7ch Ke7 14. Qd8:ch
 Kd8: 15. Na8: Bd6 16. Be2 Bd7
 17. Rfcl Bc6 18. Rabl Kd7 19. Rc6:
 Kc6: drawn Dr. Sturm-W. Mitchell,
 corres., 1950.

The rest goes like this: 7. Qc2 d6
 8. 0-0-0 Be6 9. Nd5 cd 10. ed
 Qg5ch 11. Rd2 Bf5 12. Qb3 Nd7
 13. Nf3 Qh6 14. Qb7: Rb8 15. Qc7
 Ngf6 16. Relch Be7 17. Nd4 ...
 (Larobok, 1921)

White has a huge advantage.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA TEAM CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

A six man team tournament is
 scheduled January 25th in
 Livermore.

The USCF rated event is one
 day, three rounds, with time
 controls of 40/90. Cost is
 \$24.00 per team.

The winning team can claim
 bragging rights as the North-
 ern California Team Champion.

Send \$24.00, your team name,
 players names and ratings by
 January 20, 1986 to: Dan Mc
 Daniel, 2881 Kennedy St.,
 Livermore, Calif. 94550.

The playing site is Dania
 Hall, 2nd & 'N' St, Livermore.
 Rounds begin at 9-1-5. Enjoy.

SPECIAL REPORT TO CALIF. CHESS JOURNAL FROM HUNGARY

DUTEP SC GRANDMASTER TOURNAMENT AT KECSKEMET

by Gaspar Mathe and Tamas Erdelyi

International Master Attila Groszpeter (ELO 2500) won the DUTEP SC organized grandmaster tournament held from October 6 to 18, 1986 at Kecskemet, Hungary. He scored 10-3 in a 14 player tournament and achieved his second GM norm which will be awarded to him during this year's Chess Olympiad in Dubai. Second place went to IM Tibor Karolyi (ELO 2410) with 9.5 points. Further places: 3. Joseph Korvath - 8.5; 4. Karl-Heinz Podzielný - 8 points and 5. Tibor Tolmai -- 7.5 points. The last two made their IM norms. It was a Category VII event.

Several Swiss-type tournaments were held concurrently with the Grandmaster tournament in which players from 15 countries participated.

Here are two games from the tournament: These two examples illustrate the need to select opening variations with care, and know selected variations well. In the first example, IM Perenyi (ELO 2400), an experienced tournament player, certainly knew that theory suggests either 8. ...Ng4 or Nd7. Most likely on the spur of the moment the idea of trying something new struck his fancy and he played 8. ...d5 (?). Being as good a player as he is, he certainly was able to analyse the variation following 8. ... d5 well in advance and undoubtedly he thought that the position after 14. ...Bd6 is quite playable for Black. Yet he overlooked the crushing 15.Rd6: ! Thereafter there was no defense for Black. The moral of this game is: "Don't experiment in the openings!"

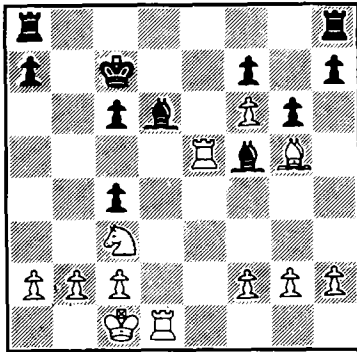
In the second game the Argentinian Geraldo Barbero (ELO 2460) was not well enough prepared against 6.Bc6:, a move that at one time the Czech Grandmaster Hort used to play. The position looks simple but is not easy to play for Black. Black's attempt to free his game with 14. ... e4 was nicely refuted by White. The moral of this game is: "Expect the unexpected in the openings!"

White: Laszlo Barcsay (ELO 2370) Black: Bela Perenyi (ELO 2400)
Sicilian Defense

1.Nf3 c5 2.e4 d6 3.Bc4 Nc6 4.d4 cd4 5.Nd4: Nf6 6.Nc3 g6
(Better 6. ...Bd7 or Qb6 or e5 or e6) 7.Nc6: bc6 8.e5 d5? (If 8. ..
..Ng4, then White has three possible ways to proceed: I. 9.Bf4 Bh6
10.Bh6: Nh6: 11.Qd2 Nf5 12.ed6 Nd6: 13.0-0-0 Qc7 14.Qf4 0-0
15.Ne4 as in the game Suetin - Makarichev, Moscow 1983. If instead
of 9...Bh6 Black plays Qb6, then 10.Qf3; if 9...d5, then 10.Nd5; ;

Barcsay - Perenyi continued

II. 9.ed6 Qd6: 10.Qe2 Bg7 11.Ne4 Qc7 12.h3 Ne5 13.Bb3 Spielmann - Nielsson, 1924; III. 9.e6 f5 10. 0-0 Bg7 11.Bf4 Qb6 12.Bb3 Ba6 13.Na4 Qd4 Schlechter-Dr. Emanuel Lasker, 7th match game, 1910. This game ended in a draw.) 9.ef6 dc4 10.Qd8:ch Kd8: 11.Bg5 e5 (11. .. e6 is just as bad as the text move.) 12.0-0-0 ch Kc7 13.Rhe1 Bf5 14. Re5: Bd6 (This move was Black's hope for establishing equality; however, White's next move dashes all of Black's hopes. The rest is easy.)

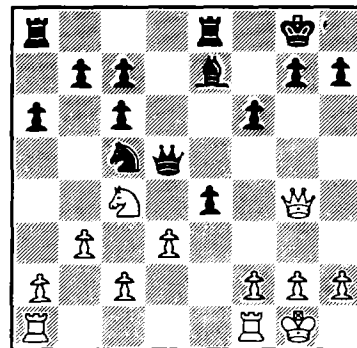


15.Rd6: ! Kd6: 16.Bf4 Kd7 17.Re7 ch Kd8 18.Rf7: Re8 19.Bc7ch Kc8 20.Bd6 Be6 21.Rh7: 1-0

White: Joseph Horvath (ELO 2440)
Black: Geraldo Barbero (ELO 2460)
Ruy Lopez

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Ba4 Nf6 5.0-0 Be7 6.Bc6: (If Black plays 5...Be7, he must be prepared to counter also these 6th moves of White: d3, Nc3, c4, c3, d4, Qe2, and the most often played move Re1) 6. ...dc6 7.d3 (White could have also played 7.Qe1 or 7.Nc3) 7. ... Nd7 (Not 7...Bg4 because of 8.h3 but 7...Qd6 is playable:

8.Nbd2 Be6 9.b3 Nd7 10.Bb2 c5 11.Nc4 Bc4: 12.dc4 Soltis-Reshevsky, 1974) 8.Nbd2 0-0 9.Nc4 f6 (If 9...Bf6, then 10. Bd2 Re8 11.Bc3 c5 12.a4 b6 13.h3 a5 14.Qd2 Re6 15.b3 Qe8 Hort - Geller, Prag 1966) 10.Nh4 (Quite playable is 10.d4) 10...Nc5 (Or 10...g6 11.Bh6 Rf7 12.f4 Hort - westerinnen, 1966) 11.Nf5 (Mestel against Geller, London 1982 played 11. Qf3 Rf7 12.Qg3 Ne6 13.Nf5 Kh8 and did not achieve much. Hort vs. Nicolich, Wijk-aan-Zee, 1982 tried 11.Be3 Re8 12.f4 ef4 13. Rf4: g6 14.Rf1 Be6 15.b3 and stood slightly better). 11. ... Bf5: 12.ef5 Qd5 (Or 12...Qd7 13.Qg4 Rfe8 14.f3 a5 15.Be3 b5 16.Nd2 Nb7 17.Ne4 Nd6 with equality. Savon - Balashov, Lvov 1978) 13.Qg4 Rfe8 (In the game Sax - Geller, Moscow 1982 Black played 13...Rad8 and after 14. Re1 Rfe8 15.Nd2 Bf8 obtained a satisfactory position. Black cannot afford to play now 13... e4 because of 14.b4! Na4 15.Qe4: Qe4: 16.de4 b5 17.Na5 Bb4 18. Nc6 Korolev - Semin, Erevan 1982) 14.b3 e4(?) (Obviously Black overlooked White's splendid next move but even after 14. ... Rad8 White retains advantage with 15.Bh6)



Horvath - Barbero continued

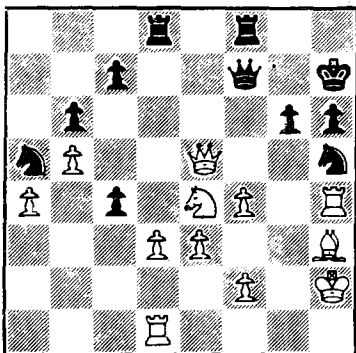
See diagram - 15.d4!! Qd4: 16.Bh6 Bf8 17.Rfd1 Qc3 18.Rac1 Qb4
19.a3 Qb5 20.a4 Na4: 21.Bg7: 1-0 (21. ... Bg7: 22.Rd7).

INVITATION TO VISIT AND PLAY CHESS IN HUNGARY

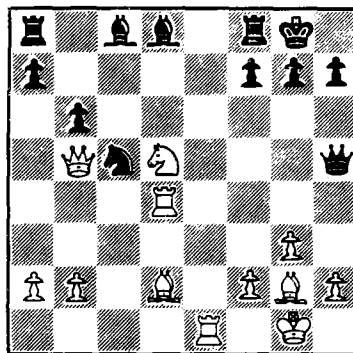
Hungary has a long tradition of chess culture. Its people are friendly and the Hungarian cities offer many memorable sights.

A 9 round Swiss-type tournament will be held at Budapest from January 20 to 28, 1987. All chessfriends are cordially invited to participate. Send inquiries to: Mr. Papai Janos, H-1055 Budapest, Kossuth ter. 4, Hungary.

For your solving pleasure here are two positions:



White to move



White to move

Solutions on page 5

continuation from page 9

Alburt - Rhode

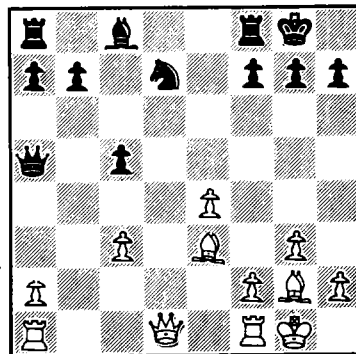
Grandmaster Lev Alburt's special favorite opening move is 3.e3 in the Queen's Gambit Accepted. With it he has won many fine games. Theory states that instead of 9.Qb3 White should play 9.Bg5 Bc3: 10.bc3 Qd6 11.Qd3 Nbd7 with equality, but Alburt knows better! The ensuing complications are clearly in White's favor. After 23.Bh6! Black cannot play 23. ... Rg8 because of 24.Bg7:ch Rg7: 25.Rg7: Kg7: 26.Rglch and White mates.

Speaking of Lev Alburt - in last month's issue - Alburt - Dlugy there is a correction required: The moves 50 - 52 fell under the table. Please continue after "..., Black should draw"- with ". Now the draw is almost here ... 50. ... Nf4 51.e3 Ne2 52.Kg2 Kg4?? Black should draw easily after 52. ... Nc1etc." and the rest.

Q - A Training = Prophylaxis

By Lev Alburt

On the diagram you see a position from the game Gulko-Kremenetsky, played in the Moscow Championship 1983. It is White's turn to move, and the first question is - how to prevent Black from finishing his development, e.g. 1.Qb3 Nb6 2.Rfd1 Be6 or 2. ...Bd7 with a good game for Black?



Answer: White should play as Gulko did, 1.Qd5! (preventing 1. ...Nb6) Re8 2.Rfd1 Qc3: 3.Ra1 Qa5 (on 3. ...Qa3 White replies with 4.e5! because of the 8th rank weakness, Black can not take the e5-pawn, and it is very difficult for him to complete his development).

Question two: Black is planning to play 4. ...Nb6, e.g. 4.f4 Nb6 5.Qc5: Qa2: with some counterplay. How should White prepare against 4. ... Nb6?

Answer: 4.e5! Now after 4. ... Nb6 White plays 5.Qc5: Qa2: 6.Qc7 with strong pressure. Importantly, Black cannot play 4. ... Ne5: 5.Rc5: Qa4 6.Rd4, with the threat of 7.Qe5: and back-rank mate.

Thus, Black continued 4. ... Re5: 5.Qe5: Ne5: 6.Rc5: Qc5: (bad is 6. ... Qb6 7.Re5:, with an easy win for White). 7.Bc5: Bg4! 8.Bb7:! Once again, White successfully uses the threat of the back-rank mate. On 8. ... Rb8 9.Ba7 wins a pawn.

Black decided to exchange Rooks: 8.... Bd1: 9.Ba8: a6 10.Bb7 Be2 11.f4! Nd7, and now we have an endgame, where two White Bishops are much stronger than the Black minor pieces, Bishop / Knight.

Question three: Where should White place his Bishop in order to prevent Black's counterplay?

Answer: 12.Bd4! (as in the game), limiting Knight's movements. Attractive 12.Bb4 (with the idea to keep Black King in his home) allowed (12. ... Nb6 13.Kf2 Bc4 14.a3 Nd5 15.Bd2 f5!, and Black built an invincible fortress. The White King cannot break through, and the draw is unavoidable.

12. ... Kf8

Question four: What is the plan White should choose?

Answer: This plan consists of the following elements: a) immobilize Black forces; b) centralize his (White) King; c) create new weakness in Black's pawn structure by forwarding King-side pawns.

13.Bd5! g6 14.Kf2 Bg4 15.Bb7! (worse is 15.Ke3 because of 15. ... Be6) 15. ... Be6 16.a3 Bc4 17.Ke3 Ke7 18.Bc3 (opening the way for the White King) Bb5 19.g4 Ke8 20.Kd4 (centralization is fulfilled) Be2 20.g5! This move fulfilled parts one and three of

White's plan.

20. ... Ke7 21. Bb4 Ke8

Question five: How can White limit the Black forces mobility even further?

Answer: 22. a4! Bd1 23. a5! Be2

Now the Black Knight cannot move at all, as on ... Nf8 White would exchange his dark-square Bishop for the Black Knight, and then win easily a Bishop ending by playing Kd4-c5-b6 and Ba6:.

Question six: Find the easiest way to win.

Answer: White should prepare an exchange of the light-square Bishops; then his King will penetrate into Black's camp, and Black should lose because of zugzwang.

24. Bc6 Kd8 25. Bd6! taking the last available square away from the Black King.

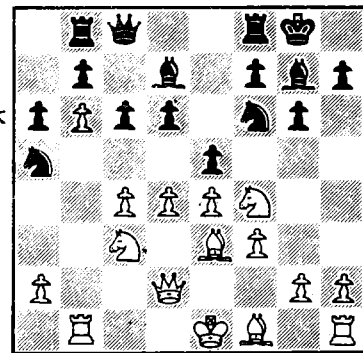
25. ... Ke8 26. Bd5 f6

(Black loses also after 26. ... Bf1 27. Bc4 Bc4: 28. Kc4: Kd8 46. Kd5 Kc8 47. Kc6.) 27. Bc4 Bc4: 28. Kc4: fg5 29. fg5 Black resigned, as after 29. ... Kf7 30. Kd5 he is in zugzwang.

GULKO - KUPREICHIK, RIGA 1985

(How to win a winning position without taking chances)

In the diagram position, White seems to have a big edge because of the cut-off position of the Black Knight on a5. But White must be careful not to allow Black to launch a wild attack using his (Black's) advantage on development.



Question: How can White achieve an advantage (small hint - positional advantage) while denying Black any real counterplay?

Answer: 1. de5! Tempting was 1. Nd1!? ef4 2. Bf4: Re8 3. Nf2 (after 3. Qa5 Black could get a strong attack by sacrificing his Knight: 3. ... Ne4) ... d5 4. Bb8 de4 5. Be5 ef3 and Black has a very strong attack, e. g. 6. Qa5 Ng4 or 6. gf3 Bf5 7. Rcl Nd7.

Psychological element also played an important part in Gulko's decision not to grab material but rather to strive for positional advantage. Gulko's opponent, Grandmaster Victor Kupreichik from Soviet-occupied Minsk (Belorussia) is an outstanding attacking player, famous for his "wild" sacrifices; he is not that good, however, in defending inferior "boring" positions.

1. ... de5 2.Ng6! Keeping locked central file (e) and the a-h8 diagonal. Not so good was 2.Nd1 ef4 3.Bf4: Re8 4.Nf2 (4.Qa5 Ne4! with a strong attack) Nc4 5.Bc4: Ra8 -- with approximate equality.

2. ... hg6 3.Na4 (The Knight is here much better posted than on d1; it is ready for instance, to go to c5). 3. ... Nc4: 4.Bc4: Be6 5.Qc2 .

White is finishing his development. Because of his superiority on both sides of the board, White has a substantial advantage.

5. ... Rd8 6.0-0 Bc4: 7.Qc4: Ne8 8.Qb3

Another prophylactical move. White is preparing for 8. ... Nd6. 8. ... Nd6 9.Bg5! and the Black Rook must leave the d-file. If White played Bg5 on the 8th move, Black could have replied 8. ... Bf6.

9. ... Re8 10.Rbd1 Nb5 11.Nc5 Nd4 12.Qc4 White's main threat here is f3 - f4. Black decided to sacrifice a pawn in order to activitize his pieces: 12. ... Bf8 13.Be3 Rd8 14.Bd4 ed4 15.Rd4: Rd4: 16.Qd4: Bc5 17.Qc5:, but still eventually lost the game.

Prizes at San Jose State University Fall '86 - October 25/26

Masters: 1st Cris Ramayrat (2533), San Francisco; 4-0 \$500.00
2nd John Bidwell (2185), Ben Lomond; 3.5 \$300.00 3rd/6th Bill Chessney (2356), San Jose; Gabriel Sanchez (2312), Sunnyvale; Renard Anderson (2300), Aptos; and Keith Vickers (2278), San Francisco 3-1, \$50.00 each.

Experts : 1st Donald Urguhart (2182), San Jose; 3-1, \$210.00
2nd Mohamad Bagherabadi (2055), Gonzalez; 2.5, \$105.00
3rd/8th Alex Vancura (2182), Santa Clara; Thomas Stevens(2140), San Francisco; Peter Yu (2061), San Jose; Alex Gorelik (2050), Santa Clara Neil Regan (2001), Fremont; and John Brooke(1851), San Rafael; 2-2 \$9.16 each.

"A" 1st Hermogenes Flores (1832), San Jose; 4-0, \$155.00 2nd Kris Judkins (1904), Santa Rosa; 3-1, \$90.00 3rd/5th Tony Ladd (1933), Livermore; Kash Patel (1889), San Jose; and Michael Watt (1822), Fremont; 2.5, \$16.66 each. "B" 1st/2nd Virgilio Fuentes (1775), S. San Francisco; and Craig Spearman (1616), Stanford; 3.5, \$117.50 each. 3rd/5th Marc Weeks (1735), Suisun; Retta Teklehaimanot(1696), San Jose; and Roberto Vicente (1680), Sacramento; 3-1, \$15.00 each. "C" 1st Thomas Hendrics (1503), San Jose; 3.5, \$105.00 2nd/3rd Todd Haney (1548), Morgan Hill; and Jerry Sotirhos (1510), San Jose; 3-1, \$47.50 each. Under 1400 and Unrated 1st Thomas Becker (u), Morgan Hill; 4-0, \$80.00 2nd/4th Larry Smith (1354), San Jose; David Kelm (1185), Menlo Park; and Rodel Reyes (u), Moffett Field; 3-1, \$25.00 each. Best Female:Lorraine Bender(1174) Santa Clara; 3-1, Tr. or Chess Clock. Youngest pl. M. Powell 12 y. (1275)San Jose.

The USCF REGIONAL VICE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

by Mike Goodall, USCF Regional Vice President and National T.D.

STARTING THE ROUNDS ON TIME (Part 2)

In part 1 Mike Goodall gave a broad overview of the situations regarding the subject; here he gives specific suggestions to improve the tournament procedures.

In a well-organized tournament, the rounds are scheduled so that there is at least an hour between adjournment time and the next round. The players should play through at least two time controls before adjourning. With a four-hour control (e.g., 40/2 followed by 20/1), there should be seven hours between the start of each round, or a minimum of six and one half hours. Granted, few players will play through two controls, but those that do are not compromised by the next round coming up too soon. The rest of the players can look forward to the next round starting on time, and the director has time to pair the next round with as few adjournments as possible.

Pairing is not very time consuming. What frequently slows a director down is having to write out the pairings. I've found that pairing goes two or three times faster with a pairing board. On such a board the pairing cards are placed in slots much faster than names can be legibly written. I urge all directors to use pairing boards, especially in large tournaments.

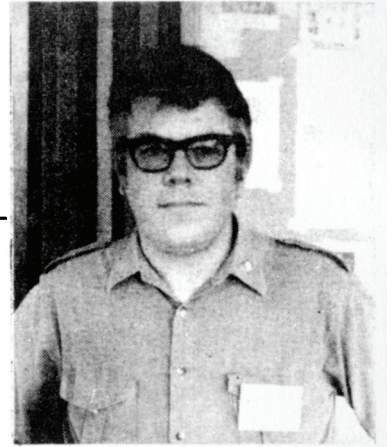
There has been a debate going on, for at least 25 years that I know of, about whether to adjourn the penultimate-round games to get the last round started on time. Many directors want all the results clear before pairing the last round, especially among potential prize winners. If a game is adjourned and paired differently from its eventual result, these directors fear that the prize money might be unfairly awarded. Also, with games hanging, deals could be struck based on the last round results. Nevertheless, I think it is totally ridiculous to keep dozens, maybe hundreds of players waiting just so the last few games are concluded. All games still in progress when it is time to pair the last round should be adjourned. The chance of a serious miscarriage of justice resulting from such a situation is far less important than getting the last round started on time. A director who adjourns penultimate-round games will get 99 thank yous for every one or two complaints. If he doesn't adjourn, the reverse will be true.

Mike Goodall continued:

I urge all players to start insisting that rounds start on time. Any particular round may be late for an unforeseen reason, so hold your fire if it only happens once in a while. However, your entry fees are your votes. If you really appreciate rounds starting on time, don't patronize tournaments where the rounds are consistently late, and let the organizer and/or the director know why.

Future articles are planned on the subject of pairing rules and other regulations. Readers are invited to convey their view points to:
Mike Goodall, 2420 Atherton #6, Berkeley
CA 94704.

Ed. : What is the readers opinion on using smash time controls
(controls that finish a game like a speed game) ?



Mike Goodall

CLUB DIRECTORY

Berkeley Chess Club
meets Fridays 7:30 PM
Berkeley YMCA,
2001 Allston Way, 2nd floor
Alan Glasscoe 652-5324

Burlingame Chess Club
meets Thursdays 7:30 PM
Burlingame Recreation Center
850 Burlingame Ave.
Harold Edelstein 349-5554
Wilfred Goodwin 593-0054

Chico Chess Club
meets Fridays 7:00 PM - 11:00 PM
Bevins House, Enloe Hospital
140 W. 6th Ave.
Mark Drury (916) 342-4708

Fremont Tri-City Chess Club
meets Fridays 7:00 PM
Union City Library
Alvarado-Niles Blvd. and
Decoto Rd.
Dan McDaniel 443-2881

Fresno Chess Club
meets Mondays 7-11 PM
Round Table Pizza Parlor
Cedar & Dakota Aves., Fresno
Dave Quarve (209) 485-8708

Kolty Chess Club (Campbell)
meets Thursdays 7:30-11:30 PM
Campbell Senior Center
(below Campbell Library)
77 Harrison Ave.
Pat Mayntz (408) 371-2290

LERA Chess Club
meets Tuesdays 8:00 PM
Lockheed Recreation Center
Sunnyvale (Instr. Shorman)

Livermore Chess Club
meets every 2nd and successive
Thursday of each month 7:00 PM
Homestead Saving & Loan
999 E. Stanley Blvd.

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Mechanics Institute Chess Club
meets Monday through Friday
11:00 AM - 11:00 PM, Saturdays
10 AM to midnight, Sundays noon
to 10 PM, 57 Post St. (4th floor)
San Francisco
Max Wilkerson - Director Note:
This is a private club and new-
comers should arrive before
5 PM on weekdays.

Richmond Chess Club
meets Saturdays noon to 5:30 PM
Eastshore Community Center
960 47th St., Richmond
Trendall Ball 234-5336

Rohnert Park Chess Club
meets Saturdays 6 - midnight
Mondays 6:30 - 11 PM
Rohnert Park Recreation Bldg.
8517 Lyman Way
Walter Randle (707) 795-2220

San Jose Chess Club
meets Fridays 7 PM - midnight
At the Blind Center
101 N. Bascom Ave. near San
Carlos (behind Lions Club)
Barry Wayne Curto (408) 463-0198

Santa Clara University Chess Club
meets Fridays 5:00 PM - 9:00 PM
Cafe St. Clair/University Campus
write: SCU Chess Club, Santa Clara
University, Santa Clara CA 95053

Vallejo Chess Club
meets Fridays 7:30 PM Senior
Citizens Center, 333 Amador St.
Gunnar Rasmussen (707)642-7270

CALENDAR

December

6-7 San Rafael - Art Marthinsen
415) 456-1540
13-14 Richmond - Trendall Ball
415) 234-5336
13-14 Marysville - Tom Giertych
916) 742-7071
14 Novato - Vic Ofiesh *
20 Fremont - Ray Orwig
415) 237-7956
20-21 San Jose State - Francisco
Sierra 408) 241-1447
21 Novato - Vic Ofiesh *
26-28 Oakland - Vic Ofiesh *
29 Larry Christiansen Simul
Vic Ofiesh *
30-31 Novato - Vic Ofiesh *

January

2-4 Novato - Vic Ofiesh *
10 Marysville - Nick de Firmian
Simul - Tom Giertych
916) 742-7071
23-25 Oakland Vic Ofiesh *
25 Livermore/Cal-Team
Dan Mc Daniel 415) 443-2881

See center pages
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