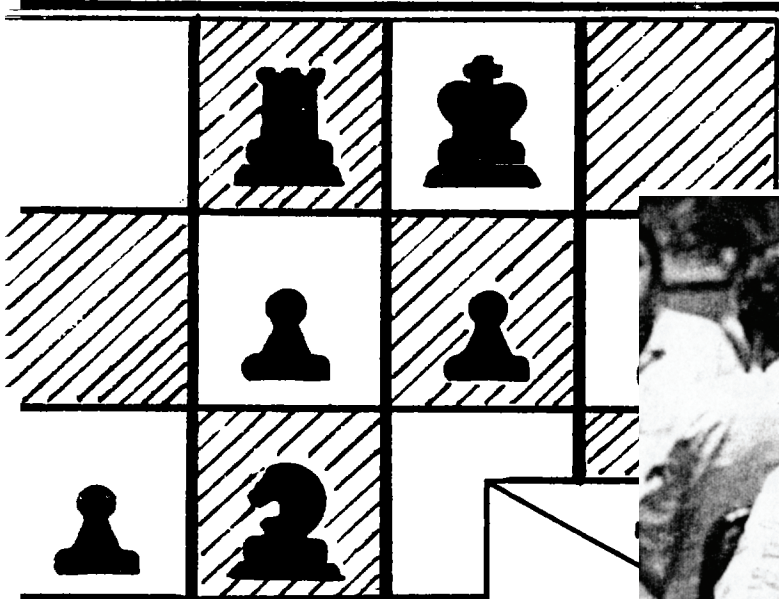


CALIFORNIA CHESS JOURNAL

Vol. 1 No. 7 April 1987 \$ 1.50



National Open Co-winner
GM Walter Browne getting
ready for the last round.

Photo by Hans Poschmann



This Issue:

Report from the National Open

Endgame Studies

Opening Theory etc.

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Important Announcement

We will have a new general editor : Randy Hough, 2119 Ferndale Dr., Stockton CA 95207. He will direct the overall content of the magazine.

Besides that, we will have subsection editors who will be listed here, so that readers can communicate with them . They will be responsible for these subsections.

All opinions expressed by the subsection editors are not necessarily those of the publisher.

The implementation of these changes will begin with the next issue.

Following you will find a list of subsection editors that are presently active :

Chess Literature - Val Zemitis,
436 Citadel Dr., Davis CA, 95616

Correspondence Chess and

For the young player
Erik Osbun, 220 Mariposa,
Ridgecrest CA 93555

Openings - Kerry Lawless
27917 Pueblo Springs
Hayward CA 94545

Tournament Chess
Philip D. Smith, 6495 N. Ferger Ave.,
Fresno CA 93704

Local Games Annotator
Gabriel Sanchez, 450 N. Mathilda
K-204, Sunnyvale CA 94086

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NATIONAL OPEN - Las Vegas 1987

Report by Randy Hough

Grandmaster Walter Browne added another feather to his chessic cap with his tie for first place in the National Open, held March 13 - 16 at the Imperial Palace in Las Vegas. Browne, who has been successful in this tournament before turned in a 5 1/2 - 1/2 tally to join Maxim Dlugy, Joel Benjamin, Sergey Kudrin, and Cyrus Lakdawala in the winners' circle.

The tournament, which offered a record \$ 20,000 prize fund, attracted over 940 players, a record for USCF national events. The five winners in the 275-player Championship section each earned \$ 1,800. Browne's result included wins over WGM Maria Iwanka (who held him to a draw in 1986), and GM Dmitry Gurevich ; a round six draw with Dlugy set up the tie. IM Jay Whitehead missed a chance to join the co-winners, losing to Lakdawala in the final round.

Other Northern Californians with notable results included IM Cris Ramayrat of San Francisco and Mark Buckley of Fair Oaks, both with 5 points. Buckley tied for under 2400 honors. Gabriel Sanchez of

Sunnyvale, Erik Osburn of Ridgecrest, and Bill Webber of San Francisco had 4 points. Webber's successes included a win over IM Kenneth Frey of Mexico and draws with FM Glenn Johnstone and Senior Master Robert Rowley. His result will apparently earn him a FIDE rating.

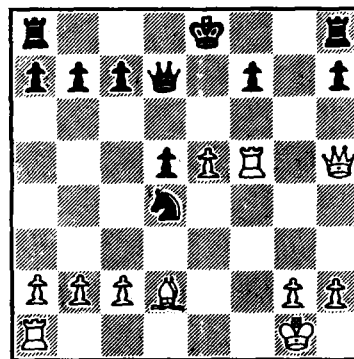
Chief organizer Fred Gruenberg hopes to hold the tournament in Las Vegas again next March, though finding space for so many players is becoming a major problem!

U.S. Champion GM Yasser Seirawan competed in the Blitz Championship and also won a match against GM Lev Alburt.

From the Blitz Championship 1987 National Open:
Shirazi (2550) vs.
Seirawan (2650)
Petroff's Defense

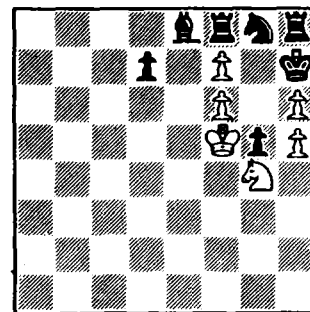
1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nf6 3. Ne5 d6 4. Nf3 Ne4 5. d4 d5 6. Bd3 Bd6 7. Ne5 Be5 8. de Nc6 9. 0-0 Qe7? 10. Nd2 Nd2 11. Bd2 Bc6 12. f4 g6 13. f5 gf 14. Bf5 Bf5 15. Rf5 Qd7 16. Qh5 Nd4 See diagram at next column. 17. e6! Ne6 18. Rd5 Qc6 19. Re1! 0-0 20. Qg4+

Ng7 21. Rg5 Qh6 22. Re7!
Rad8 23. Bc3 Qb6+ 24.
Kf1 Black resigns



Position after 16. ... Nd4

One should not analyze blitz games; they are for entertainment only, and nothing is more entertaining than when the big guys meet.



White moves and mates in one move!!!

Attention Seniors

This year, the U.S. Senior Open promises for players, 50 years of age or over, an opportunity of a lifetime. The tournament site is the luxurious San Diego Princess, a Princess Cruises Resort, and the prize fund is a whopping \$13,000!

The prize fund distribution deserves special mention. All categories will receive a generous piece of the pie with a total of \$2,100, each, going to classes A and B, the mainstay of any tournament. The grand prize will be \$1,500 with a first place prize of \$1,000 in each class. In addition, there will be 13 first and second place trophies in each class plus another innovation - trophies for best performance in six age groups! Six Master Quartz Clocks will be awarded to the biggest upset in each class and the first and second place brilliancy prizes in

each round will be George Koltanowski's latest book, *In The Dark*. Everyone will have an opportunity to win a prize! Never before has a prize fund for the U.S. Senior Open been this large -- it is more than six times that of any previous Senior event. This was made possible thanks to a special gift from George W. Church, Jr.

Now a few words about the site. The San Diego Princess is located on Vacation Isle on Mission Bay. It's 43 acres are covered with lush tropical greenery, colorful flowers and blue lagoons.

The villas and suites have garden, lagoon or Bay settings. There are 8 tennis courts, 5 outdoor swimming pools and a spa, sailing, cycling and jogging paths and a mile of beach on which to relax. It is 10 minutes from the airport and within a short distance of Sea World and many

other tourist attractions.

The villas normally rent for \$95. but we were fortunate to get a special rate of \$55. for single or double! If you have a yacht, you can sail right into the marina, a short distance from the playing site!

The Dean of American Chess, George Koltanowski, will be the chief T.D.

He will also present a special program, "Koly exhibition and will also play in the tournament.

The entry fee is \$50. if paid by MAY 13. This date is also the deadline for room reservations.

So reserve the dates of June 14-19 for this special event and bring your whole family with you to San Diego -- the perfect vacation spot -- for a week of chess 'n' fun!

For further information, see TLA in Chess Life or call Alina Markowski at (619) 743-3044.

Opening Theory - Queen's Gambit Declined

by IM John Donaldson

Many chess players in North America seem to believe that the only answer to 1.d4 is 1. ... Nf6. For them the reply 1. ... d5 signifies that Black is content to equalize and draw. While that may be true of certain variations of the Queen's Gambit Declined it doesn't hold for the sequence 1. d4 d5 2. c4 e6 3. Nf3 c6 4. Nc3 Nf6.

Now everyone is aware that the Botvinnik variation (5. Bg5 dc4) leads to sharp play. But the play after 5. e3 Nbd7 6. Bd3 dc4 7. Bxc4 b5 is no less rich in possibilities.

Since its introduction in Gruenfeld - Rubinstein, Meran 1924, the Meran Defense has attracted the attention of many of the world's top players. In the early days Botvinnik was its champion. Today Kasparov carries the banner for the Meran.

What is it that attracts players to this defense? Two key factors must be its strategic richness and the unbalanced positions it quickly produces - ideal for a player with Black who wants to win.

Here is one example of the possibilities which the Meran

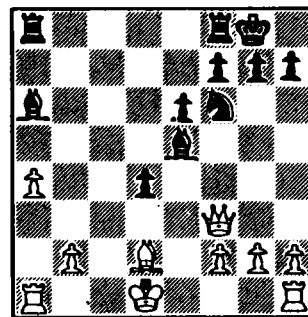
affords:

Vaganian - Panchenko,
Moscow Ch. 1981

1. d4 d5 2. c4 e6 3. Nc3 Nf6 4. Nf3 c6 5. e3 Nbd7 6. Bd3 dc4 7. Bxc4 b5 8. Bd3 a6 9. e4 c5 10. d5 c4 11. de6 fe6 12. Bc2 Qc7 13. 0-0 Bc5 14. b3?! 0-0! 15. h3 Ne5 16. bc4 Nfg4! 17. Nxe5 (Here 17. hg4 was answered by 17. ... Nxf3+ 18. gf3 Qg3+ 19. Kh1 Qh3+ 20. Kg1 Rxf3 21. Qd8+ Kf7 22. Qc7+ Bd7! 23. Qh2 Qg4+ 24. Qg2 Rg3 winning.) 17. ... Nxf2! 18. Qh5 g6! 19. Qe2 Nh3+ 20. Kh2 Qxe5+ 21. Kxh3 Qxc3+ 0-1

Another sharp Meran position arises from 1. d4 d5 2. c4 e6 3. Nf3 c6 4. Nc3 Nf6 5. e3 Nbd7 6. Bd3 dc4 7. Bxc4 b5 8. Bd3 a6 9. e4 c5 10. e5 cd4 11. Nxb5 Nxe5 12. Nxe5 ab5 13. Qf3 Qa5+ 14. Ke2 Bd6 15. Bd2 Qa6 16. a4 0-0 17. Bxb5 Bxe5 18. Bxa6 Bxa6+ 19. Kd1 See diagram. Who stands better? White with the extra queen or Black with two additional minor pieces and an open king to

play against.



One possibility is 19. ... Rfb8 w.a.en 20. Re1 Bb7 21. Qd3 Ng4 22. Qe2 h5 23. h3 Ba6 24. Qf3 Bb7 25. Qe2 Ba6 leads to a draw by repetition.

Finally the Meran is a lot of fun to play. When was the last time you played a game with four queens on the board? Play 1. d4 d5 2. c4 e6 3. Nf3 c6 4. Nc3 Nf6 5. e3 Nbd7 6. Bd3 dc4 7. Bxc4 b5 8. Be2 against the Meran and chances are you'll get to play it quite frequently. For instance 8. Be2 a6 9. e4 b4 10. e5 bc3 11. ef6 cb2 12. fg7 ba1(Q) 13. gh8(Q).

In short the Meran is well suited to those who like to play interesting chess when Black.

Tips and Tricks for Tournament Players

by Philip D. Smith

BASIC CHESS MAXIMS OF 1817 -- We are often told that elementary principles for playing sound chess started with Paul Morphy and were later codified by Wilhelm Steinitz and Dr. Siegbert Tarrasch and their successors with still later improvements by Soviet theorists. But ancient players seemed to have known successful chess theory and to have published good maxims for winning strategy. A remarkable book that I sold to a Scottish dealer was published in London in 1817 and entitled Stratagems of Chess. It was based on an earlier French manuscript, Stratagemes des Echecs.

HOW TO WIN CHESS

GAMES: The British book had many maxims or rules for winning chess games. Some of them may seem outmoded today or even ridiculous. Many of them, however, appear to still have practical value and anticipated the teachings of Steinitz, Dr. Tarrasch and later writers. Here are some of them with many of the 40 good ones omitted:

1. Avoid giving useless checks and never give any un less to gain some advanatage, because you may lose the move if the adversary can either take or drive your piece away. (More than one modern idea is expressed here.)
2. Never crowd your game by having too many pieces together....
3. If your game happens to be crowded, endeavor to free it by exchange of pieces or pawns, and castle your king as soon as convenient....
4. Never attack the adversary's king without a sufficient force....
5. Play your men in guard of one another, so that if any be taken, the enemy may also be captured by that which guards yours, and endeavor to have as many guards to your pieces as your adversary advances upon it.... (Aron Nimzovich and his My System did not invent overprotection!)
6. Never attack but when well prepared....
7. Never play till you have examined whether you are free from danger by your adversary's last move, nor offer to attack till you have considered what harm he would be able to do you by his next move....
8. When in pursuing a well-laid attack, you may find it necessary to force your adversary's defense with the loss of some pieces. If, upon counting as many moves forward as you can, you find a prospect of success, sacrifice a piece or two to gain your end....
9. When the kings have castled on different sides of the board, attack with the pawns you have on that side where the adversary has castled, advancing the pieces...to support them....
10. At the latter end of a game, each party having only three or four pawns on different sides of the board, the kings are to endeavor to gain a move in order to win the game. (The opposition is an old concept!)

11. If each player has three pawns upon the board and no pieces, and you have a pawn on one side of the board and the other two on the other side and your adversary's three are opposed to your two--march with your king to take his pawns. If he attempts to hinder it, take his pawns and push yours to queen. (The outside passed pawn idea is not modern either.)

12. Do not be too much afraid of losing a rook for an inferior piece. Although a rook is better than any other except the queen, yet it seldom comes into play so as to operate until the end of the game, and it is generally better to have a worse piece in play than a superior one out of play. (An early if inaccurate appreciation of exchange sacrifices!)

13. If ever your game is such that you have scarce anything to play, you have either brought out your pieces wrong, or, which is worse, you have either brought them out not at all, for if you have brought them out right, you must have variety enough. (Poor grammar but good chess.)

14. Do not aim at exchanges without good reason....

15. At the latter end of the game, especially when both queens are off the board, the kings are capital pieces. Do not let yours be idle.

It is by his means, generally, that you must get the move and victory.

16. When there is a piece that you can take that cannot escape, do not hurry. See where you can make a good move elsewhere and take the piece at leisure.

17. It is not always right to take your adversary's pawn with your king, for very often it happens to be a safeguard and protection for him.

18. When you can take a man with different pieces, consider thoroughly with which you had best take it.

19. Hinder the adversary from doubling his rooks.

20. After each move of the adversary, consider attentively what view he can have in it and whether it disconcerts your plan. If it does, remove the evil before you proceed else while you are so intent on attack, you may be taken by surprise. (This may be the best maxim of all of them.)

21. By castling a double advantage is gained at once, that of removing the king into a more secure or advantageous situation and also that of bringing the rook into play.

22. Sometime it is best to play the king without castling in order to attack with your pawns on that side, and then the king's bishop's second square is usually the proper place for him.

23. If your king castles on his own side, avoid moving his knight's or rook's pawns without necessity, as they are a protection for him.

24. If the adversary's king castles on the same side of the board as yours, do not by pushing forward your pawns leave the king unguarded, but rather attack with your pieces.

25. In some maxims for "the conclusions of games," the book stated, "Two pawns against one must win in most cases, but the player possessing the two should avoid exchanging one of them for his adversary's pawn."

WHAT DOES ALL THIS MEAN? The title page of this 1817 masterpiece did not give the name of the author. Surely he was a very strong and experienced player. Strong players centuries before 1817 also enunciated winning concepts of good strategy and tactics. We can all learn from them.

Special Report to the California Chess Reporter from Hungary

By Dr. Thamas ERDELYI / v.z.
HUNGAROIL International 1985 and 1986

The first Hungaroil-Honved sponsored category 12 international tournament was held in October of 1985 in the old castle town of Szirak, located 90 miles North of Budapest. The venue of the tournament was the castle erected in 1749, now a thriving hotel - Kastely Szirak - whose famous restaurant serves specialities of Hungarian cuisine.

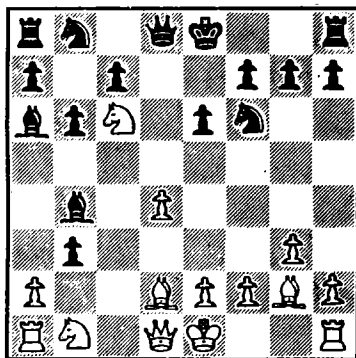
The first tournament was won by Turkmakov and Pinter (both ELO 2565) with 8 1/2 points out of 13; 3/4 places divided Sax and Adorjan (both ELO 2535) with 7 1/2 points.

Last year's tournament, also a category 12 event, was held between September 5 and 21, 1986, and produced the following results: 1. Psachis (ELO 2555) with 9 points out of 13; 2. Pinter (ELO 2555) with 8; 3 / 4 Nogueiras (ELO 2570) and Rogers (ELO 2515) with 7 1/2 points.

Here are two games from these tournaments:

P.Petran (ELO 2440) vs.
 Andras Adorjan (ELO 2535)
 Queen's Indian Defense
 Szirak, 1985

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 e6 3. Nf3 b6 4. g3 Ba6 5. b3 d5 6. Bg2 dc4 7. Ne5 Bb4+ 8. Bd2 (8. Kf1 would have been better.) (8. Kf1 Bd6 9. Nxc4 Nd5 10. Bf3 Nc6 11. Kg2 0-0 12. Bb2+= Pitel - Kengis, Jurmala, 1983. v.z.) 8. ... cb3! 9. Nc6? (Petran spent 80 minutes contemplating this move!) (9. Nc3 b2 10. Rb1 Qxd4 11. Bxa8 Bxc3 Popov - Nielsen, Lucerne, 1982. v.z.)



9. ... b2! 10. Nxb4 (There was nothing better for White. If 10. Nxd8 ba1(Q) 11. Bxb4 Nd5) 10. ... ba1(Q) 11. Bc3 Qxc3+ 12. Nxc3 c6 (Petran noticed that he has a rook less and resigned.) (Notes from "HUNGAROIL 1985" tournament book.)

G. Flear - Carlos Garcia-Palermo
 Queens Gambit Accepted
 Szirak, 1986

1. d4 d5 2. c4 dc4 3. Nf3 c5?! 4. d5 Nf6 (4. ... e6 5. Nc3 ed5 6. Qxd5 Qxd5 7. Nxd5 Bd6 8. Nd2! is in White's advantage.) 5. Nc3 e6 6. e4 ed5 7. e5! (7. ed5 Bd6) 7. ... Nfd7 (If 7. ... Ne4, then 8. Qxd5 Nxc3 9. Qxd8+ Kxd8 10. bc3 Be6 11. Ng5 +=; if 7. ... d4, then 8. Bxc4 dc3? 9. Bxf77++) 8. Bg5! Be7 9. Bxe7 Qxe7 10. Nxd5 Qd8 11. Bc4 (11. Qc2! Nb6 12. 0-0-0 N8d7 13. Nxb6 Qxb6 14. Bxc4 Qh6+ 15. Kbl 0-0 16. Rd6 +- Lukacs - Miss Zsuzsa Polgar, Budapest, 1986) 11. ... Nc6 (11. ... 0-0 12. Qc2! Re8 13. 0-0-0! Nxe5 14. Rhe1 Nbc6 15. Nxe5 Nxe5 16. Bb5!+- Beljavski - Seirawan, London, 1984) 12. Qa4! (Recommended by the California IM John Watson! If 12. Qc2, then Qa5+ 13. Kf1 Nf8! and Black is OK.) 12. ... 0-0 (12. ... Nf8 13. 0-0-0 Rb8 14. Bb3 b5 15. Qg4) 13. 0-0-0 Nxe5 14. Nxe5 Nxe5 15. Rhe1! Bd7 16. Bb5! Nc6

continued on page 17

The Chess Machine

White: James Brent
Black: Fidelity Excellence level 2
National Open 1986
Las Vegas - Speed

- Chess
1. N-QB3 N-QB3
 2. N-KB3 P-K4
 3. P-K4 N-KB3
 4. B-B4 B-NS
 5. N-Q5 B-B4
 6. P-Q3 N-KNS
 7. O-O O-O
 8. P-KR3 NXXKBP
 9. RXN BXR
 10. KXB P-Q3
 11. B-KNS Q-Q2
 12. N-R4 P-KR3
 13. Q-R5 QXRP
 14. PxB PxB
 15. N-N6 R-Q1
 16. Q-R8 mate

*Four Knights begin,
this chessic dance of
death
Soon the kings, on
magic rows,
do change address
When Black gives
pieces, for the pale
King's Rook
The ebony Queen
gets squeezed,
into shabby nook
Then comes White's
simple, kingside
attack*

*Here speedy
computer, gives up
Queen for sac!
Now White's Queen &
Knight, as pair of
Hawks, descend
And knock off
Black's King at
chess boards end
And thus, the elec-
tronic computer
fiend was mated at
just sweet sixteen!*

Poem by Jim Brent

Readers annotate:

Dirk Huewels from the Post CC Oberhausen in Germany send in this nice game: Huewels (1750) vs. Pampa (1710) Ruy Lopez Porz-Open 1986

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6
3. Bb5 a6 4. Ba4 Nf6
5. d4 ed4 Other possibilities are a) 5. ... Nxe4 6. Qe2 f5 7. d5 Nb8 8. Nxe5 Qf6 9. Nd3 Be7 10. Nd2 or b) 5. ... Nxd4 6. Nxd4 ed4 7. e5 Ne4 8. Qxd4 f5 9. ef6 Nxf6 10. O-O Be7 11. c4 O-O 12. Nc3 c6 13. Bc2 as in Szabo-Szuhai, cc 1974. In both cases White has the better play. 6. O-O b5 7. Bb3 Nxe4 8. Nxd4 ... In the game Chevalier-Hughes, Orleans 1976 the continuation was now 8. Re1 d5 9. Nxd4 Nxd4 10. Qxd4 Bc6

11. Bxd5? Qxd5 12. Qxd5 Bxd5 13. Nc3 O-O-O with a great advantage for Black. 8. ... Nd6 Of course not 8. ... Nxd4 because 9. Qxd4 Nf6 10. Bg5 Be7 11. Bxf6 Bxf6 12. Qd5 and White wins. 9. Re1+ Be7 10. Bg5 f6 11. Bxf6! gf6 12. Qh5+ Kf8 13. Qh6+ Ke8 14. Nf5! If now 14. ... Nf7, then 15. Ng7+ Kf8 16. Ne6+ Ke8 17. Qf8+ and 18. Ng7 mate. Impossible is furthermore 14. ... Nxf5 15. Qh5+ Kf8 16. Qf7 mate. 14. ... Nc4 15. Qxf6 Rg8 If 15. ... Rf8, then 16. Ng7 mate. 16. Ng7+ Rxf7 17. Qxf7 d6 18. Nd2! If now 18. ... Nxd2, then 19. Qf7+ Kd7 20. Be6 mate. 18. ... d5? A mistake in a lost position. E.g. 18. ... N6e5 19. Nxc4 Nxc4 20. Bxc4 bc4 21. Re3 with the terrible threat Rae1 and Rxe7. 19. Qg8+ Kd7 20. Qxd5+ Black resigned because of a) 20. ... Nd6 21. Qe6+ Ke8 22. Qg8+ Kd7 23. Be6 mate or b) 20. ... Bd6 21. Qf5 mate or c) 20. ... Ke8 21. Qxc6+ Bd7 22. Qd5 with an easy win for White, as 22. ... Nxd2 is impossible because of Qf7 mate.

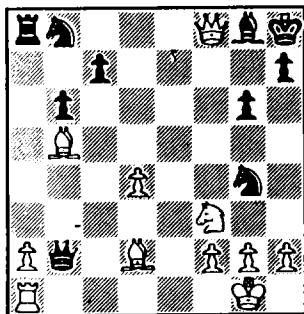
The Post SV Oberhausen is interested to find a Calif. Club in order to play a game by mail. Their average rating is about 1750. If your club is interested please contact Dirk Huewels, Schmachendorfer Str.127,4200 Oberhausen 14, W. Germany

Games from Local Tournaments

Annotations by NM Gabriel Sanchez

Arnc' (2078) - Koepcke (2252)
Brilliance Prize Game,
Peoples Tournament Berkeley
French Defense

1. e4 e6 2. d4 d5 3. Nd2
Nc6 4. Ngf3 Nf6 5. e5 (a)
Nd7 6. Be2 f6 7. ef Nf6
(b) 8. 0-0 Bd6 9. c4 0-0
10. c5 Be7 11. Bb5! (c) Nb8
(d) 12. Re1 b6 13. cb ab
14. Ng5 (e) e5 (f) 15. Re5
Ng4 16. Rd5! (g) Bd6 17.
Qb3! Kh8 18. Ndf3 g6 19.
Rd6 Qd6 20. Nf7+ Rf7
21. Qf7 Be6 22. Qf4 Qb4
23. Bd2 Qb2 24. Qf8+ Bg8



25. Bh6! (h) Qa1+ 26. Bf1
Qf1+ 27. Kf1 Nh6 28. Qf6
mate.

(a) The French Defense. To grossly oversimplify the advance variation: White restrains Black's center with his pawns (e5, d4). Black strives to remove the blockade by trading off White's pawns (with c5

and f6). The pawns gone it's up to White's pieces (typically a knight on e5, a bishop on d4) to continue the blockade. If the pieces hold their ground White stands well (centralized pieces, Black is cramped). But if Black can shake free of the pieces he can then push his center pawns forward, driving White back. But above and beyond positional theory are the tactics, tactics, tactics of the position.

(b) Very tricky is the alternative capture 7. ... Qf6?! 8. Nf1! e5 9. Ne3 e4 10. Nd5 Qd6 11. Bc4! ef 12. Bf4 Qg6 13. Nc7+.

(c) The moves c5 and Bb5 are part of a plan to continue with Bc6 trading off a black defender of the squares e5 and d4. The follow up Re1, Ne5 would keep Black locked home.

(d) To eliminate the d4 pawn (see theory above) Black has to get by the c5 pawn first. So he retreats in order to continue with 12. ... b6 13. cb ab and 14. ... c5.

(e) Tactics takes precedent over theory.

(f) Black hopes to free himself

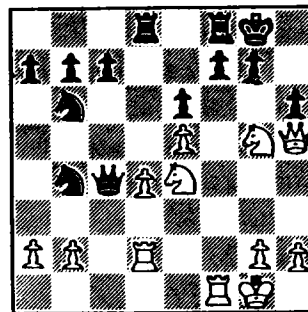
at once with a tactical stroke.

(g) The tactics, alas, favor White.

(h) A pretty finish; have I mentioned that combinations supercede positional plans?

Kichinski (1648) vs.
Talamantez (1431)
San Jose Tournament - 2/28/87
Alekhines Defense

1. e4 Nf6 (a) 2. e5 Nd5 3. d4 d6 4. c4 Nb6 5. f4 de 6. fe Nc6 7. Be3 Bf5 8. Nc3 e6 9. Nf3 Be7 10. Bd3? (b) Bd3? 11. Qd3 0-0 12. 0-0 Qd7 13. Rad1 Rad8 14. Ne4 (c) Nb4 15. Qe2 Qa4 (d) 16. Bg5! Bg5 17. Nfg5 Qc2 18. Qh5 h6 19. Rd2! Qc4



20. Nf7 (e) Rd4 21. Nf6+! gf
22. Qg6 mate.

continued on page 19

U.S. SENIOR OPEN

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VOCAL APRIL CLASS CHAMPIONSHIP

April 17-19

SITE: Newark / Fremont Hilton Hotel - 39900, Balentine
Hwy. 880 (Hwy. 17) at Stevenson exit
room - \$39, 415-490-8390, (mention VOCAL chess group)
(must call hotel direct for this exceptionally low rate)

6-SS: THREE HALF POINT BYES (any rounds)

ROUNDS: Friday (4/17) 7:00 pm
Saturday (4/18) 9:00 am, 2:00 pm, 7:00 pm
Sunday (4/19) 10:00 am, 4:00 pm

REGISTRATION: Friday (4/17) 6:00 pm - 7:00 pm (1/2 point byes for
Saturday (4/18) 8:00 am - 6:00 pm all missed rounds)

PRIZE FUND:

Open	Expert	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D/E/Unrated	
	\$ 700	\$ 700	\$ 700	\$ 400	\$ 200	\$ 100
(see below)	\$ 300	\$ 300	\$ 300	\$ 200	\$ 100	\$ 50
	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 50	
	U2100	U1900	U1700	U1500	U1300	U1200
	\$ 200	\$ 200	\$ 200	\$ 200	\$ 100	\$ 50
	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 50	
	\$ 50	\$ 50	\$ 50	\$ 50		

TIME CONTROL: 40/2 in rounds 5 and 6; 30/90 in rounds 1 through 4

ENTRY FEE: Must be mailed by 4/15 or pay at site

Received By	Open	Expert	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D/E/Unr
4/6	\$ 60	\$ 50	\$ 50	\$ 50	\$ 40	\$ 30
4/13	\$ 65	\$ 55	\$ 55	\$ 55	\$ 45	\$ 35
4/17	\$ 70	\$ 60	\$ 60	\$ 60	\$ 50	\$ 40
4/18	\$ 75	\$ 65	\$ 65	\$ 65	\$ 55	\$ 45

CONTACT: VOCAL 408 - 723 - 5195

CHECKS: Vic Ofiesh, POB 7233, San Jose, California 95150-7233

INCLUDE WITH ENTRY: NAME (as appears on USCF ID card), BYES (rounds)
PHONE NUMBER (include area code), ADDRESS (street, city, state, zip)
USCF IDENTITY NUMBER & EXPIRATION DATE, RATING (March rating supplement)
SECTION (open, expert, class a, class b, class c, class d/e/unr)

The 101 point rule and \$200 rule will both be used in this tournament.

The open prize fund will be equal to the total amount of money
collected in entry fees for the open section.

Every effort will be made in the other sections to pay at least 50% of
the top prizes in each section. All of the entry fees in each prize
group will go towards the prizes for that group until at least 50% of
the stated prizes are reached.

VOCAL MAY CHAMPIONSHIP

\$ 4 , 0 0 0 . 0 0

May 8-10

SITE: Newark / Fremont Hilton Hotel - 39900 Balentine
Hwy. 880 (Hwy. 17) at Stevenson exit
room - \$39, 415-490-8390, (mention VOCAL chess group)
(must call hotel direct for this exceptionally low rate)

6-SS: T H R E E H A L F P O I N T B Y E S (any rounds)

ROUNDS: Friday (5/8) 7:00 pm
Saturday (5/9) 9:00 am, 2:00 pm, 7:00 pm
Sunday (5/10) 10:00 am, 4:00 pm

REGISTRATION: Friday (5/8) 6:00 pm - 7:00 pm (1/2 point byes for
Saturday (5/9) 8:00 am - 6:00 pm all missed rounds)

PRIZE FUND: \$4,000 b/160, 45/section, \$250 1st G in Open. (4 sections)

Open	Premier	Reserve	Booster				
\$ 250	U2150	U1950	U1750	U1550	U1350	Unrated	
\$ 100 U2050	\$ 600	\$ 600	\$ 600	\$ 200	\$ 100	\$ 100	
\$ 50 \$ 100	\$ 200	\$ 200	\$ 200	\$ 100	\$ 50	\$ 50	
U2250 U1850	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 50			
\$ 100 \$ 50							

Unrated may only win top Open money or unrated money. Players whose USCF class number shows a high rating 51 or more points over a prize maximum may not win that prize. Players who have won more than \$200 in grand prix, BARCO, or VOCAL tournaments may be required by the tournament director to play up one section. Byes may only count for prize money if player has an equal number of competitive points.

TIME CONTROL: 40/2 in rounds 5 and 6; 30/90 in rounds 1 through 4

ENTRY FEE ALL SECTIONS: Must be received by 5/6 or pay at site
rec'd by 4/6 \$ 30 rec'd by 5/4 \$ 36 rec'd by 5/8 \$ 42
rec'd by 4/20 \$ 33 rec'd by 5/6 \$ 39 rec'd by 5/9 \$ 45

CONTACT: VOCAL 408 - 723 - 5195

CHECKS: Vic Ofiesh, POB 7233, San Jose, California 95150-7233

INCLUDE WITH ENTRY: NAME (as appears on USCF ID card), BYES (rounds)
PHONE NUMBER (with area code), ADDRESS (str., city, st., zip), RATING,
USCF ID NO. & EXPIR. DATE, SECTION (open, premier, reserve, booster)

Free hotel pick up and delivery at BART even if not staying at hotel.

Grand Prix Points Available: 5

Questions and Answers March 1987

by Erik Osbun

This column has not died stillborn. Our bargain basement has received the following queries.

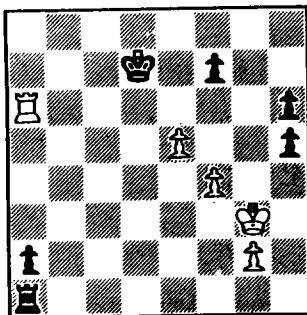
Mr. Frank Forgione of Tehachapi has a question about a line of the Petroff Defense given in Modern Chess Openings, 12th edition, page 19, column 4. After "1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nf6 3.Nxe5 d6 4.Nf3 Nxe4 5.c4 Be7 6.Nc3 Bf5! 7.Nd5 0-0 8.d3 Nf6 9.Nxe7+ Qxe7+ 10.Be2 Qe8 11.h3 d5 12.a3 c5 13.Be3 d4 14.Bf4 Nc6=" (MCO 12), what about 15.Bd6!? Mr. Forgione thinks that White ought to win.

Answer: First of all, 10...Qe8 is a typographical error. 10...Re8 is the move. The column is an analysis of the Kaufmann variation by the Lithuanian grandmaster, Vladas Mikenas, and it favors Black.

However, there are dubious moves in the analysis, specifically 8.d3? Better is 8.Be2 Re8 9.0-0 Bf8 10.d3 Nc5 11.Bg5 Qc8 12.Be3 c6 13.Nc3 h6 14. b4, and White is building a small positional advantage (Tseshkovsky - Yusupov, Kislovodsk, 1982). As a result of this game, which White won, perhaps 6...Bf5! should read 6...Bf5?! I remember that Frank Marshall played

6...Nxc3 successfully against Maroczy and Teichmann at San Sebastian, 1911. Probably the better judgement belongs to the oldtime great master. (So what about note 'p' to the MCO 12 column above, 6...Nxc3 7.dc3 Nc6 8.Bd3 Bg4 9.Be4 0-0 10.0-0 ±, Keres - Mikenas, Parnu, 1960, you ask? Well, 8...Ne5!, instead of 8...Bg4?, 9.Nxe5 de5 10.Qc2 Bg5 11.0-0 Be6 12.Re1 Bxc1 13/Raxc1 Qg5 =, Marshall played against Maroczy.)

Mr. Perry Whittle of San Francisco has a question about the termination of the game Georgadze - Lerner, 47th U.S.S.R. Champ, 1979, given in the book of the event compiled by grandmaster Anthony Miles.



From the diagram, according to Miles the game ended quickly with 40...h4+ 41.Kg4 Ke7 42.f5 Re1, and draw.

Mr. Whittle believes that Black can win with 41...h3! 42.Kg3 Rg1 43. Rxa2 Rxc2+ 44.Rxc2 hg2 45.Kxc2 Ke6 46.Kf3 (or 46.Kg3 Kf5 47.Kf3

h5 48.Kg3 h4+ 49.Kxh4 Kxf4) Kf5 47.Kg3 h5 48.Kf3 h4 49.Kg2 Kxf4. As Mr. Whittle mentions, "none of these possibilities was mentioned in the notes to the game (by Georgadze). It seems such a simple and obvious try with little risk to Black, it makes me think I must be missing something."

Answer: Your analysis of the position as given by Miles is correct, but the position as given by Miles is apparently incorrect. According to the Chess Informant, No. 29, 1980, game no. 444, Georgadze actually played 41.Kh2. White legitimately retains the draw with this move.

Of course, I cannot check on the validity of either source as I do not have the original tournament bulletins. Can someone owning the tournament bulletins confirm the game score?

I once asked of the editor of New In Chess a similar question about the ending of the game Vaganian - Quinteros, Biel Interzonal Tournament, 1985. Grandmaster Jan Timman replied (NIC, No. 12, 1985) the the score of the game (given in two sources) was incorrect. Apparently the accuracy in the copying of game scores at every level of chess practice needs improvement.

The USCF Regional Vice President's Page

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

Dropping the Odd Man

As most of you Swiss-System players know, there is some confusion over how pairing groups with an uneven number of players are paired. This is because different directors do it differently, even though the rules have been standardized and are fairly clear on the subject. Variations are permitted, of course, as long as they are announced, preferably both verbally and in writing, at the start of a tournament. The players have a right to know how a tournament is being paired. If they know what the rule book says about how to make pairings, they should fully expect this procedure to be followed unless variations are announced. They can then predict their own pairings with reasonable accuracy, and at least understand the justification for special cases. One such special case is how to pair the odd man in an uneven group.

The rules that have been in effect for well over ten years clearly state that, in the event of a pairing group with an odd number of players, the lowest-ranked player should be dropped to the next-lower pairing group

and then be paired with the top-ranked player whom he has not played in that group. Rank is determined first by score and then by rating. Some directors pair this dropped player with the highest-ranked player he has not met who is also a good color match, while other directors like me will only avoid a three-in-a-row color situation.

A major alternative, which is also logical, but which is in violation of standardized procedure, is to drop the middle man in the uneven group and pair him against the top man in the next group. This is almost, but not quite the same as promoting the highest-ranked player in the lower group to even out the group being paired. If these methods are applied consistently, they are no more nor less logical, arbitrary, and fair than the standardized rules.

Other variations on this theme are much less common. One could drop the bottom man and pair him against the middle man in the next group. One could drop or promote a player and pair him according to his rating, rather than his rank, in another group. How-

ever, the rule of dropping the bottom man and pairing him against the top man in the next group is now standardized, and for the sake of predictability should be followed. To add to the confusion, some directors follow this rule except in the case of a three-man group at the top. In this case alone, these directors drop the middle man rather than the bottom man. This too has a certain logic to it, but is still in violation of the standardized rules.

Before the rules became standardized, the bible for tournament directors was Harkness's "Bluebook" and later Harkness's "Handbook". In these worthy tomes, both now out of print, the original Swiss System pairing procedure regarding odd men was as follows. The director dropped the bottom man in all uneven groups down to, but not including, the middle group (the even scores). Then he paired from the bottom up (the zeros, then the half-points, then the one-points, etc.), promoting the top man in uneven groups to the next higher group. The middle group was paired last, and may have contained both a player from the next higher

continued on page 19

YOU ARE IN GOOD COMPANY

by Val Zemitis

What do Grandmasters Bobby Fischer (ELO 2780), Sammy Reshevsky (ELO 2680), Arthur W. Dake (ELO 2470) and you have in common besides talent and love for the game of chess? All of us are at times prone to make horrendous errors. One would think that grandmasters, who have delighted us with their sparkling victories and intricate combinations, play all phases of the game well. Yet, the truth is, when confronted with an unusual position and when short of time, even these greats can surprise us, and like us, make errors that lose a game in one move!

As a rule, grandmasters know opening theory well and yet, as these three samples will show, if they stumble in opening variations for which they have not been prepared, they are apt to overlook even the simplest possibilities.

In the first example, the incomparable Bobby Fischer lost his queen in 12 moves! The author of the book "The Chess of Bobby Fischer" asserts that this was Bobby Fischer's shortest loss. Well, he ought to know - he was the winner of the game!

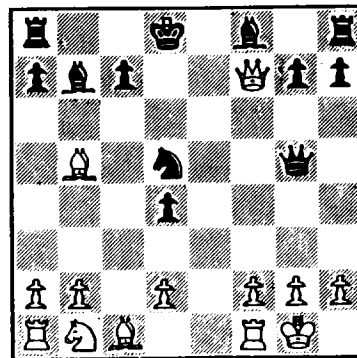
In the second example Sammy Reshevsky selected his favorite order of moves in the Nimzoindian Defense but Black's unorthodox approach made Sammy overlook some fine replies, and - he got mated in 9 moves!!

In the third example, a meek French variation, Dake went for the "kill" but got mated in 9 moves!!

White: Bobby Fischer
Black: Robert E. Burger
Fritz variation of the Two Knights' Defense
Simultaneous exhibition, San Francisco 1963

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bc4 Nf6 4. Ng5 d5 5. ed5 Nd4 6. c3 (Or 6. d6 Qxd6 7. Bxf7+ Ke7 8. Bb3 Nxb3 9. ab3 h6 10. Nf3 e4 11. Ng1 Kf7 Bogoljubov - Rubinstein, Stockholm 1919) 6. ... b5 7. Bf1! Nxd5 (Not 7. ... h6 because of 8. cd4 hg5 9. de5 Nxd5 10. Bxb5+ Bd7 11. Bxd7+ Qxd7 12. Nc3 +- Loevenfisch) 8. cd4 (White has tried also other moves such as 8. h4, 8. Nxf7, 8. Ne4 but the text move is the best.) 8. ... Qxg5 9. Bxb5+ Kd8 10. Qf3 Bb7 11. 0-0 (Or 11. Nc3 ed4 12. 0-0 Qf4

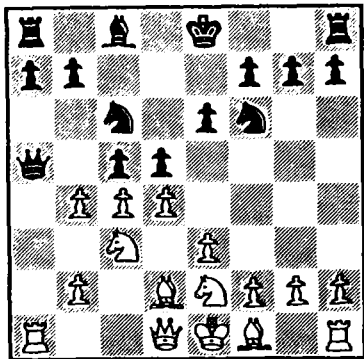
13. Qh3 Nf6 14. Ne2 Qe5 = Estrin) 11. ... ed4 12. Qxf7?



12. ... Nf6! 0 - 1 (If 13. f3 or 13. g3, then Bd5 traps the Queen! MCO gives 12. d3 as best for White: 12. ... Qe5! 13. Qxf7 Be7 Paoli - Robertsch, Venice, 1967)

White: S. Reshevsky
Black: Z. Margolits
Nimzoindian Defense
Simultaneous exhibition, Haifa 1958

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 e6 3. Nc3 Bb4 4. e3 c5 (Or 4. ... Nc6 , 4. ... 0-0, 4. ... b6, 4. ... d5) 5. Ne2 (5. Bd3) 5. ... d5 (Or 5. ... b6, 5. ... cd4) 6. Bd2 (The usual move here is 6. a3 when Black can play either 6. ... Bxc3 or retreat 6. ... Be7) 6. ... Qa5!? 7. a3 Nc6! 8. ab4? See diagram next page.



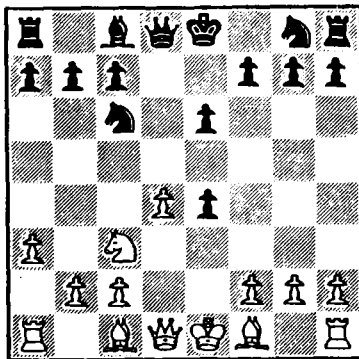
8. ... Nxb4! 9. Rxa5 Nd3
mate!!

It is of interest to note that after 8. ab4? White is lost! The threat is not only mate but also 9. ... Qxa1 10. Qxa1 Nc2+. If 9. Qa4+, then 9. ... Qxa4 10. Rxa4 Nd3+ 11. Kd1 Nxf2+ 12. Ke1 and now White has the choice which Rook to take: 12. ... Nxb1 or 12. ... Nd3+ 13. Kd1 Nxb2+ and 14. ... Nxa4

White: A.W. Dake
Black: Dr. Frank R. Di Paula
French Defense
Simultaneous exhibition at
Baltimore Chess and Checkers
Association Club,
November 21, 1935
Dake's results: +15 = 3 - 4

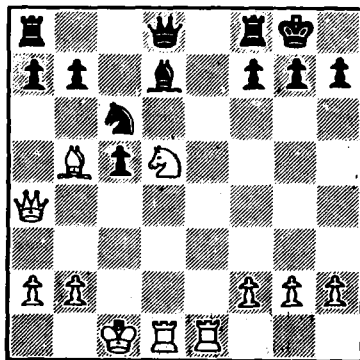
1. d4 e6 2. e4 d5 3. Nc3 Bb4 4. Ne2 (Or 4. ed5, 4. Qg4?!, 4. a3, 4. Bd3, 4. Bd2, 4. e5) 4. ... de4 5. a3 Bxc3+ 6. Nxc3 Nc6 (Not 6. ... f5 7. f3! ef3 8. Qxf3 Qxd4 9. Qg3 Nf6 10. Qxg7 Qe5+ 11. Be2 Rg8 12. Qh6 Rg6 13. Qh4 Bd7 14. Bg5 Bc6 15. 0-0-0 Alekhine

- Nimzovitsch, Bled 1931.
But 6. ... Nf6 is playable.)



7. Qg4?? (Correct is 7. Bb5 Ne7 8. Bg5 f6 9. Be3 0-0 10. Qd2 f5 11. f3 or 11. 0-0-0) 7. ... Nxd4 8. Qxg7 Nxc2+ 9. Ke2 Qd3 mate!!

Flear - Garcia continued



17. Ne7+! Kh8 (17. ... Nxe7 18. Rxd7) 18. Qh4 h6? (Perhaps better was 20. ... f5 21. Ng6+ Kh7. GM Rogers in Schach Echo offers 18. ... Qc7 as best: 19. Rd5! h6 20. Rh5 Kh7 21. Bd3+ f5 22. Qg4 Qd6 23. Nxf5 Bxf5 24. Bxf5+ Kg8 25. Re6 Qd4 26. Rexh6!

with a won game.) 19. Rd6!
1 - 0

(Notes, somewhat abridged,
from "HUNGAROIL 1986"
tournament book.

Postal Chess Notes :

The separate activity of playing by mail is much more enjoyable than many chess friends think it is. Wouldn't you want to get more out of your hobby?

Hoping for more interest in Postal Chess, we will continue for a while with the present system.

Entry fee for a 7 player section is \$ 2.00.
Send your entry to Cal. Chess Journal
4621 Seneca Park Ave.,
Fremont CA 94538

San Jose Chess Club Open Tournament

Report by Matthew Haws

The San Jose Chess Club in association with Western Chess Events hosted a weekend swiss for the first time in a couple of years at the Santa Clara Valley Blind Center in San Jose on February 28 and March 1. The turn out was rather small for the two section tnmt., attributed to missing the deadline in Chess Life.

Many players expressed themselves to be very satisfied with the playing conditions and the general ambience of the tnmt..

The Open prize was a 1-2 split between NM Craig Mar and IM Jay Whitehead with 3 1/2 points each. Randy Hough took the Expert prize, while Marcos Loza won the "A" prize with two points. Second "A" went to John Simpson, 1 1/2 points, who had the toughest job of the A-players (first round against Jay Whitehead). John shared second with Paul Moyland.

Meanwhile, in the Amateur section Bob Kichinski who has come back to tournament chess after an absence of a few years roared to the top with 3 1/2 points in the "B" division with Matthew Haws second and 3 points. The "C" prize was a

story of the old and young with gray haired veteran Art Gardner tying for first place with teenager Chris Wells at 2 1/2 points each. The D/E/UNR prize had yet another tie with the honors going to Abel Talamantez and Mike Tice.

Financially, the tnmt. was a loss, however the experience was generally a pleasant one. The next tnmt. to be sponsored by Western Chess Events will be a Master/Expert tnmt. to be held in July at the same location. This tnmt. will have all prizes guaranteed. The hope is to give N. Calif. players a chance for FIDE ratings and world class chess playing experience.

Master Richard Koepcke ably directed his first tournament.

Here is a game from one of the tournament co-winners:

Flyn Penoyer - Craig Mar

1. e4 Nf6 2. Bg5 Ne4 3. Bh4 g5 4. f3 gh 5. fe c5 6. e3 Bh6 7. Qd3 Qb6 8. Nc3 Be3 9. Nd5 Qb2 10. Rd1? cd 11. Nc7+ Kd8 12. Na8 Qb4+ 13. Ke2 b6 14. Kf3 Bb7 15. a3 Qc5 16. g4 f5 17. Resigns

23rd Annual 1987 LERA Class Championships

Sat. & Sun., March 21/22

Number of players: 100
T.D.'s : Jim Hurt, Ted and Cathy Yudacufski

Open/Expert

1 - 2 Cris Ramayrat, 2499, San Francisco, and Renard Anderson, 2290, Aptos \$ 220.00 ea. 4 - 0
3 - 5 Bill Chesney, 2315, San Jose, Ilan Vardi, 2205, Stanford, and Ira Pohl, 2202, Santa Cruz \$ 40.00 ea. 3 - 1
1 - 3 Jaroslav Skrenek, 2127, Berkeley, Rahim Gran, 2080, Hayward, and Steve Willard, 2102, Monterey \$ 154.00 ea. 3 - 1

Class "A"

1st Alan Bishop, 1993, Hughson, \$ 200.00 4 - 0
2nd Bill Wall, 1866, Mt. View \$ 120.00 3 1/2 - 1/2
3 - 7 Rod McCalley, 1986, Palo Alto, Gilbert Padilla, 1959, Morgan Hill, Clifton Ford, 1920, San Francisco, David Aldi, 1914, Palo Alto, and Virgilio Fuentes, 1904, San Francisco \$ 16.00 ea. 3 - 1

Class "B"

1 - 2 McKinley Day, 1769, Fremont, and Maurice Newton, 1743, Vina \$ 135 ea. 3.5-.5
continued on page

LERA Class continued

Class "B"

3 - 4 Tyehimba Peyton, 1673,
Oakland, and Robert Kichinski,
1648, Livermore
\$ 35.00 ea. 3 - 1

Class "C"

1st Gayle Skinner, 1507, Sun-
nyvale \$ 110.00 4 - 0
2 - 6 Christopher Wells, 1591
San Jose, Thomas Moschetti,
1538, Aptos, Dan Trimbach,
1511, Tiburon, F. Arthur
Simpson, 1461, Foster City,
and Garland Comins, 1424,
Richmond \$ 25 ea. 3 - 1

Class "D"

1 - 2 Lorraine Bender, 1262,
Santa Clara, and Steve Cohen,
1245, Berkeley
\$ 45.00 ea. 2 1/2 - 1 1/2

"Unrated"

1 - 2 John Connel, San Ram-
on and Felizardo Pabelonio,
San Jose \$ 5.00 ea. 2 - 2

Brilliancy Prizes: \$ 20 ea.

Open / Expert -

Pablo Pena

Class "A"

Bill Wall

Class "B"

Robert Kichinsky

C / D / Unr.

Abel Talamantez

Some games from the tourna-
ment will be presented in the
next issue.

continued from page 15

group and one from the next
lower group. Of course, if the
whole tournament had an odd
number of players, the bye was
taken out before pairing com-
menced. This is still true.
The bye should be the lowest-
rated player in the lowest-
ranked group, and should be
designated before the pairing of
an uneven group commences.
In rare cases where it is impos-
sible to pair the remaining
players, another player may be
given a bye or dropped from a
group. I would also drop
someone other than the bottom
man, or give someone other
than the lowest-ranked player
the bye, if it was the only way
to avoid a three-in-a-row color
situation among the remaining
players in the group or tourna-
ment.

The current rules clearly state
that the lowest-ranked player in
every uneven group should be
dropped to play the highest-
ranked player he has not met in
the next group. Directors
should also pair from the top
score group down to the zeros,
unlike the system proposed by
Harkness. In discussing the
variations used in pairing the
odd man, I don't mean to im-
ply that any system used con-
sistently is all right. I think
that all directors should con-
form to the rules as stated in
the rule book, while any and
all systematic variations from

these rules should be clearly
announced, preferably both ver-
bally and in writing. If you
know or observe any directors
systematically violating the
rule about dropping the odd
man, you should insist that the
variation be announced, or
write to the USCF.

Kichinski - Talamantez cont.

(a) Wrong! Play in the center is
fundamental - a class C player
should learn first to fight for
his share rather than abandon it
to his opponent.

(b) Inaccurate, as Black can
chip away at White's center
with 10. ... Bg4 threatening
...Bf3 and ... Nd4. An interest-
ing attack follows the immedi-
ate 10. d5!? ed 11. cd Nb4
12. Nd4 Bd7 13. e6.

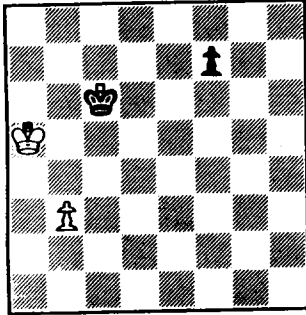
(c) White is well centralized,
his center pawns cramp Black,
and he threatens a king side at-
tack beginning with either
knight to g5. For example 15.
N-g5 Ne5 16. Nf6+! gf 17.
Qh7 mate.

(d) Black is off key. He had to
try ... f6, ... h6, or ...prayer.

(e) A quick, violent raid. Note
how three black pieces are on
one side of White's center
pawns facing an empty queen-
side, while on the other side
three white pieces face a terri-
fied king.

Should you study Pawn Endings

by Val Zemitis

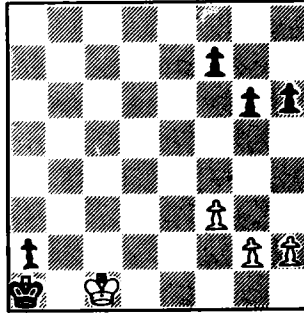


No. 1 Black to move

If you can assess these three positions correctly you do not need to concern yourself with pawn endings for the purpose of improving your pawn endgame technique.

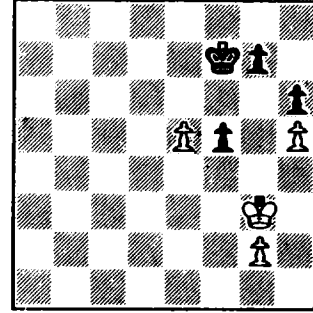
On the other hand, if you had difficulty seeing the intricate maneuvers and possibilities hidden in these seemingly simple examples, don't despair. A. Cvetkov has written a book in which he uses 121 positions to explain all you should know about pawn endings. It is a remarkably concise and lucid work. The book is entitled "PAWN ENDINGS" and was published by Chess Enterprises, Inc., 107 Crosstree, Coraopolis, PA 15108, and costs \$ 5.00.

All pawn endgame theory books follow the same method



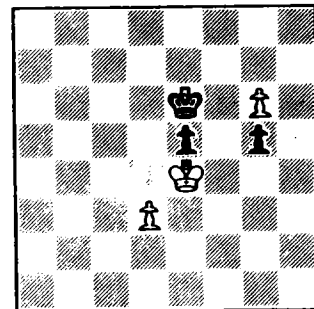
No. 2 White to move

of presentation: first contrived positions are given to illustrate the basic theory, then, to show hidden possibilities, endgame studies are shown, especially those composed by Grigoriev, Marozcy, Reti, Rink, Mattisons, Fine, Keres and other well known endgame composers; finally, examples from tournament games are presented. This book follows the same format and will teach you how to count moves, how to exploit distant opposition, explain the theory of corresponding squares, show how to arrange breaking through a pawn barrier, and, most importantly, it will teach you how to analyse pawn endings. Because of very restricted material on the board pawn endings appear to be easy but the truth is that such positions

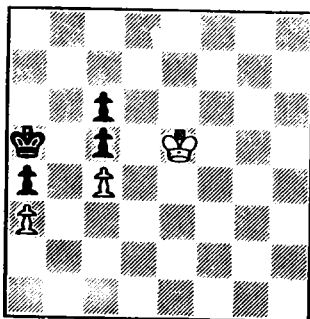


No. 3 White to move

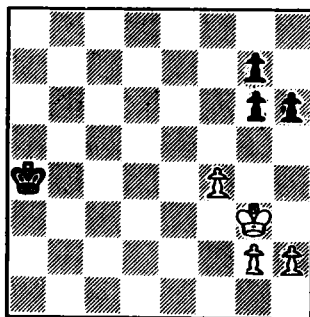
conceal subtle moves and contain a wealth of hidden ideas. To add to the difficulty of playing such endings the player must see everything at the outset because the outcome of pawn endings almost always hinge on one tempo. Here are three studies that illustrate the beauty and difficulty on pawn endgames.



No. 4 White to move



No. 5 White to move



No. 6 White to move

All examples taken from A. Svetkov's book.

Solutions:

No. 1

Ljubojevic - Browne,
Amsterdam 1972.

It should read "Black to move and win" but Browne played 39. ... f5? and after 40. Kb4 had to be satisfied with a draw. Black wins with 39. ... Kd5! I. If 40. Kb4, then Kd4! 41. Ka3 f5 42. Kb2 f4 43. Kc1 Ke3 44. Kd1 Kf2! 45. b4 f3 46. b5 Kg1 47. b6

f2 48. b7 f1(Q)+ or II. If 40. b4, then f5 41. b5 f4 42. b6 Kc6! 43. Ka6 f3 44. b7 f2 45. b8(Q) f1(Q)+ 46. Ka5 Qa1+ and White wins.

No. 2

Chkonia - Shivogin, USSR
1954.

White played 1. g4? and after f5, a draw was agreed, in view of the continuation 2. gf5 gf5 3. f4 h5 4. h4, which results in a stalemate. The win is achieved as follows: I. 1. ... g5 2. g4; II. 1. ... h5 2. h4 f6 3. f4; III. 1. ... f6 2. h4 h5 3. f4, or if 2. ... g5 here, then 3. hg5 and 4. g4; IV. 1. ... f5 2. g3 g5 3. g4, or if 2. ... h5 here, then 3. f4. In all cases White wins easily.

No.3

Ilyin-Shenevsky - Botvinnik,
Leningrad 1938.

White played 66. Kf4(?) and after 66. ... g6 the game ended in a draw. After 66. Kf3!

White could have won easily: I. 66. ... g6 67. hg6+ Kxg6 68. Kf4 h5 69. g3, or II. 66. ... Ke7 67. Kf4 Ke6 68. g3.

In both cases Black is in zugzwang and must lose.

No.4

Study by N.D.Grigoriev, 1923

1. g7 Kf7 2. Kf5! (2. Kxe5 Kxg7 3. Kf5 Kf7 4.

Kxg5 Ke6 draws) 2. ... Kg8 (Not 2. ... Kxg7 because of 3. Kxg5 and White wins) 3. Kg4! (Not 3. Kxg5 e4! 4. de4 Kxg7) 3. ... Kf7 (If 3. ... Kxg7, then 4. Kxg5; if 3. ... e4, then 4. de4 Kf7 5. Kf5 Kg8 6. Kf6 g4 7. e5) 4. Kxg5! e4 (On 4. ... Kxg7 follows 5. Kf5 e4 6. Kxe4) 5. Kh6!! (Not 5. de4 Kxg7:) 5. ... Kg8 6. de4.

No.5

Study by Zakman, 1913.

1. Kf5! Kb6 2. Kf6! Kb7 3. Kf7 Kb6 4. Ke6! Ka7! 5. Ke7! Ka6 6. Kd8 Kb7 7. Kd7 Kb6 8. Kc8 Ka6 9. Kc7 and White wins.

No.6

Study by H.M. Mattisons,
1929.

1. f5! (Not 1. Kg4? because of Kb5 2. h4 Kc5 3. h5 gh5 4. Kxh5 Kd5 5. Kg6 Ke4 6. g3 h5! 7. Kxg7 Kf5 8. Kh6 Kg4 9. f5 h4! 10. gh4 Kxf5 or 7. Kxh5 Kf5 8. Kh4 g6 9. Kh3 g5) 1. ... Kb5! 2. Kf4! Kc6 3. Ke5 Kd7 4. f6 Ke8 5. fg7 (5. Ke6? Kf8 6. g4 g5! 7. f7 h5! 8. gh5 g4) 5. ... Kf7 6. g8(Q)+ Kxg8 7. Kf6 Kh7 8. g4! g5 9. Kf7! (Not 9. h3? h5! 10. Kxg5 hg4 11. hg4 Kg7) 9. ... h5 10. h4! Kh6 11. Kf6 gh4 12. g5+ Kh7 13. Kf7 and White wins.

Book Review

Combat: My 50 Years At The Chessboard by Sidney Bernstein

The author, while writing a personal account of his encounters with practically all the noteworthy players of a period encompassing a large and significant chunk of modern U.S. chess history, affords us many interesting moments. The reader learns that before the advent of the modern USCF, the U.S. Chess Foundation with its financial support of many worthy chess causes, mammoth Swisses and the rating system, chess masters in the U.S. were a scarce (and neglected) breed. During that epoch, almost all masters were New Yorkers, and two chess clubs (the Marshall and the Manhattan) were keen rivals and dominated the U.S. chess scene. Many of the games in this book are extremely lively, with occasional touches of brilliancy

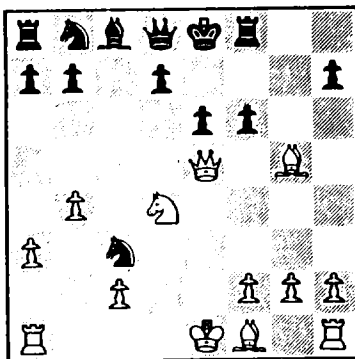
Without the usual current emphasis on the study and evaluation of opening variations ad infinitum, this is a worthwhile work which fills a definite need for the aspiring chess student.

Here is a complete game taken from the book that features 142 games, including Sidney Bernstein's win over GM Reshevsky! 117 pages, descriptive

notation, \$ 6.00 postpaid. A GREAT BUY! Available from the author: Sidney Bernstein, 2157 Ocean Ave., #5G, Brooklyn, NY 11229

S. Bernstein - A. Cass

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 e6 3. d4
cd4 4. Nxd4 Nf6 5. Nc3
Bb4 6. e5 Nd5 7. Qg4
Nxc3 8. Qxg7 Rf8 9. a3
Ba5 10. b4 Bc7 11. Bg5
Bxe5 12. Qxe5 f6



13. Nf5!! Nd5 14. Be2! Nc6
15. Bh5+ Rf7 16. Qe4! Qc7
17. Nh6 Nd8 18. Nxf7
Nxf7 19. Bxf7+ Nxf6 23.
Qg7+ 1 - 0

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Club Directory

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

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

Chico Chess Club
meets Fridays 7 - 11 PM
Conference Hall Room #2
1444 Magnolia St.
Mark Drury 916) 342-4708

Fremont Tri-City Chess
C.
meets Fridays 7 PM
Union City Library
Alvarado-Niles Blvd / 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

Hayward Chess Club
meets Mondays 6 - 9 PM
Hayward Main Library
Corner of Mission & C St.
Kerry Lawless 415) 785-9352

CLUB DIRECTORY

Kolty C. C. (Campbell)

meets Thursdays 7:30 - 11:30
Campbell Senior Center/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 PM
Homestead Savings & Loan
999 E. Stanley Blvd.
Dan McDaniel 443-2881

Mechanics Institute C.C.

meets Monday through Friday
11:00 AM - 11:00 PM,
Saturdays 10 AM - midnight
Sundays noon - 10:00 PM
57 Post St., 4th floor SF
Max Wilkerson-Director Note:
This is a private club and new-
comers should arrive before 5pm

Monterey Chess Center

Open daily
Weekdays 4:30 - 10:00 PM
Sat. & Sun. 2:00 PM
Closed Monday
Ted Yudacufski 408) 372-9790

Napa Valley Chess Club

meets Thursdays
3:30 - 8:00 PM in Yountville
Veteran's Home (Lee lounge)
Burl Bailey 707) 253-0648

Novato Chess Club

Novato Community House
Machin Ave. at DeLong
415) 456-1540

Richmond Chess Club

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

Rohnert Park Chess Club

meets Saturdays 6 PM - mid-
night - Mondays 6:30-11:00 PM
Rohnert Park Recreation Bldg.
8517 Lyman Way
Walter Randle 707) 795-2220

Sacramento Chess Club

???
Scott Gordon, 916) 929-2952

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 463-0198

Santa Clara University C C

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

Santa Cruz Chess Club

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Monterey Savings
530 Front St. Santa Cruz
Kermit Norris 408) 426-8269

Vallejo Chess Club

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

Greater Vallejo Chess Ass.

N. Vallejo Recreation Center
1121 Whitney Ave. & Fair-
grounds Dr. meets Saturdays
5:30 through midnight
Ernie 707) 557-0707

Yuba Sutter Chess Club

meets Tuesdays 6:30 Pm - mid-
night, Buttes Christian Manor,
223 F - St. Marysville
Tom Gietych 916) 742-7071
Meeting Info.: Ellis Martin
at address above.

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