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THE 1984 BAGBY



PAUL WHITEHEAD

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAMPION

CHESS VOICE



CalChess

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA
CHESS ASSOCIATION

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CalChess is the USCF State Chapter
for Northern California

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CalChess Circuit

Due to circumstances and all that, we do not have a current circuit report for this issue. Check the Calendar (inside back cover) for the upcoming Circuit tournaments, and surprise everybody when the standings come out next issue.

COVER

Paul Whitehead is the new Northern California champion, after winning the strongest state championship in the country. **Chess Voice** is pleased to present the 1984 Bagby bulletin issue -- the players and the games. See pages 96, 99.



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CHESS GOES TO WAR



The Playing Conditions Stink!

LETTERS

I like the format of my article - **The Best from Around the World**; however, I am used to seeing the world with the North Pole on top.

Val Zemitis, Davis

It looks ok if you're on the black side of the board. -- Ed.

Got my CV for Dec/Jan today. Good readable issue. Fauber has some food for thought in dues paying versus playing. That article is very reprintable.

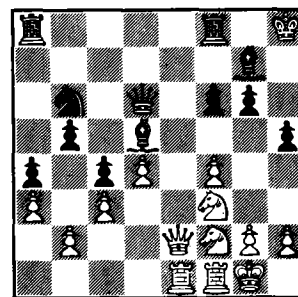
How come Mike couldn't get anyone else to help buy a stapler?

Rusty Miller, Yakima, WA

Perhaps the electric stapler should be explained for the benefit of the non-politican readership. (See CalChess board minutes, this issue, last issue.) At the 1983 Annual Delegates' meeting in Pasadena, Mike Goodall questioned Executive Director Dullea concerning the budget for office equipment and supplies in New Windsor vis-a-vis the apparent lack of financial support for masters. Dr. Dullea replied that he felt the equipment was necessary, and cited as an example the acquisition of an electric stapler for the mail room. During the course of the meeting, President Redman invited the state organizations to "pledge" contributions for the Olympic team. After a lively few minutes with bids of \$100 and up, CalChess declined to make a commitment at that time (the six directors at the meeting hardly constituted a quorum to approve that type of expenditure). At the December CalChess board meeting, the question of the contribution to the Olympic team came up, and Mike suggested we donate an electric stapler instead. The motion died for lack of a second. -- Ed.

FREE BUT NOT EASY

Ramona Sue Wilson (986) - E.G. Northam (1307)
 Sacramento Championship, June 1980:



position after 23. ... Qd6

24. Nh4 Rae8 25. Qd1 f5 26. Nh3 Nd7 27. Ng5 Re1 28. Re1 Qf6 29. Re7 Rd8 30. Qe1 Nf8 31. Qe2 Rd7 32. Re5 Bh6 33. Re8 Rg7 34. g3 Bg5 35. fg Qd6 36. Rc8 Kh7 37. Re8 Ne6 38. Nf5 gf 39. Qh5++ 1-0.

CalChess State Championship THE 1984 BAGBY

by Mike Goodall
annotations with apologies by R. E. Fauber

The 9th Annual Charles L. Bagby Memorial Master's Invitational, which served as the 1984 CalChess State Championship, was once again the strongest state championship in the country since last year's edition. Paul Whitehead is the new State Champion, winning the tournament a point ahead of defending champion, GM Peter Biyiasas. Craig Mar repeated as third place finisher, this year with a plus score. CalChess, The Mechanics' Institute Chess Club, The American Chess Foundation, and several individual donors pooled contributions, resulting in \$2,100 in prizes. The tournament was held over three weekends in January at the Mechanics' Institute Chess Club in San Francisco.

Paul Whitehead recently returned from Ireland, where he won every tournament he played. Paul is a very clear thinker who was Bagby Co-champion, with his brother Jay, in 1978. Since this tournament is both USCF and FIDE rated, Paul's result should pull both his ratings up closer to his real strength.

International Grandmaster Peter Biyiasas was without doubt the strongest player in the tournament. He just was not able to overcome a very bad start on the first weekend, scoring draw-loss-draw in his first three rounds. Even so, he still took clear second, ahead of a formidable field.

Craig Mar's Bagby performances chart steady improvement. He finished last with 1½ points in 1980. Last year he came in clear third with an even score, and this year he was clear third again, but with a 4-3 score. Look for him winning it in about 1986. One of the stronger club players at the Mechanic's Institute Chess Club, Leon Miller, contributed \$50 for a Brilliancy Prize. Craig won it by taking the black pieces, sacking a piece, and checkmating a Grandmaster, Peter Biyiasas, in round two.

Queen's Pawn Opening; P. Biyiasas - C. Mar:

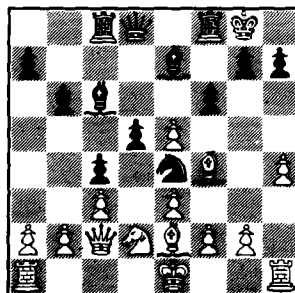
1. d4 Nf6 2. Nf3 e6 3. Bf4 d5 4. e3 Be7 5. h3 b6 6. Bb5 c6 7. Bd3 Bb7 8. Nbd2 0-0 9. c3 c5 10. Ne5 Nc6.

Having played simple development for so long, White should be consistent and castle here. There is little enough doing in the position, so White should wait for Black to get an idea. Any idea in this kind of position is bound to be bad.

11. Qc2 Rc8 12. Nc6 (Why?) Bc6 13. Nf3?

This apparently was the "idea", but Mar crisply shifts his attention to center expansion while White's king is not a happy one.

13. ... c4! 14. Be2 Ne4 15. h4? f6 16. Nd2? e5 17. de.



White has committed a bushel of errors and now gets into a peck of trouble. You make the shot.

17. ... Nf2! 18. 0-0 fe 19. Be5 Bh4 20. g3 Qe7!

A nice piece of vision four moves ago, since 21. Nf3 Ng4 and also 21. gh Qe5.

21. Rf2 Rf2 22. Kf2 Qe5 23. gh Rf8 24. Kg2 d4! 25. Bf3 d3 26. Qd1 Qe3.

This is somewhat in excess of a ten-move combination, capped by the offer of another piece in exchange for mate in three. Did Mar see if all they way? Who cares? In future encounters Biyiasas may.

27. b3 Rf6 28. h5 Rf5 29. Kg3 Rg5 30. Kh3 Bd7 31. Kh2 Qf2 32. Bg2 Qg3.

Mar is a gracious winner. He gives Biyiasas one more move to realize that "resigns" is best.

33. Kg1 Qg2.

You gotta mate sometime.

RESULTS

Place	Name	City	Score	USCF Rating	FIDE Rating	Birth Date
1.	PAUL WHITEHEAD	San Francisco	5½	2391	2345	06/20/60
2.	PETER BIYIASAS	San Jose	4½	2512	2465	11/19/50
3.	CRAIG MAR	San Jose	4	2386	2240	02/23/57
4.	RICHARD LOBO	San Francisco	3½	2425	2355	06/14/55
5.	ELLIOTT WINSLOW	Oakland	3½	2406	2370	05/16/52
6.	JON FRANKLE	Kensington	2½	2352	Unr	07/15/55
7.	ALAN POLLARD	Berkeley	2½	2479	2355	05/17/47
8.	CHARLES POWELL	San Francisco	2	2383	2255	08/10/44

Perhaps Charles Bagby's greatest contribution to the club, to Northern California Chess, and to American Chess was his success in getting the perpetuity of the chess club written into the constitution of the Mechanics' Institute. Certain elements in the Institute would dearly love to carve up the club space and rent downtown office space at premium prices; that such would spell the end to one of the country's flagship chess clubs notwithstanding. Since the existence of the club is part of the constitution, however, it is not very easy to eliminate it. Charles Bagby was a chessmaster, a prominent attorney in San Francisco, and an authority on nearly everything. He was also quite good at blindfold chess. Alexander Alekhine commented that Charles Bagby was the only blindfold player he had ever met who did it by memorizing the scoresheet, rather than picturing the board. Bagby's memory was phenomenal, and one rumor has it that he memorized the entire Encyclopedia Britannica! As the club director and assistant tournament director, Max Wilkerson, commented, it would have suited Mr. Bagby well that the tournament is such an exclusive affair. You need a 2350-plus rating to get into it.

The major contributor to this event was the American Chess Foundation, which is based in New York. This Foundation accepts tax-deductible contributions in any amount. The Foundation would very much like to expand its base of regular contributors to include more people on the West Coast. If you would like to see Northern California gain more influence with how the ACF spends its money, please contribute even small sums to:

The American Chess Foundation
Post Office Box 302
Flushing, New York 11358

In return, you will receive the necessary documentation to deduct your contribution from your taxes.

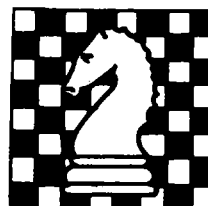
About the only master event in the country held regularly that dwarfs the Bagby in strength and significance is the U.S. Championship. This year's U.S. Championship will be held at the Student Union on the U.C. Berkeley Campus, July 9-28. Watch this space next issue for more information on the strongest tournament ever to be held in Northern California.



CRAIG MAR

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- ★ F. PAUL HAAG, Chico
- ★ BOB CLEMENTS, Concord



Richard Lobo turned in his best performance since his second place finish in 1980, scoring 3½ points. He must have been disappointed, though, since he was tied for the lead after three rounds, and still in second place after five. Losses to Mar and Winslow on the final weekend dropped him into a tie for fourth and fifth with Elliott Winslow. Elliott was the only player who had never played in a Bagby before, and did quite well his first time. An even score is a senior master performance, so his rating probably didn't change much. He did pick up \$175 in point money, however, at \$50 per point. Elliott served on the appeals committee with Richard Lobo and Jon Frankle. As usual, the services of the committee were not needed, since everything went smoothly.

The lowest rated player, Jon Frankle, improved on his 1982 performance by a full point, scoring 2½ points. Jon had just returned from the Pan American Intercollegiate, where he played first board for the U.C. Berkeley team. Jon might have done better if he didn't have other things on his mind. He's carrying a full load in graduate school, and is engaged to be married in August. Tied with Jon was one of the pretournament favorites, Alan Pollard, who was off form. Alan does well against the other top players in Swisses, but the Bagby was once again a disappointment for him.

Sicilian Defense; P. Whitehead - A. Pollard:

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bb5 g6 4. 0-0 Bg7 5. c3 Qb6.

The prosaic ... Nf6 looks preferable to the Pollard plan.

6. a4 a6 7. Bc6 Qc6 8. d4 d6.

He should at least accept the challenge by 8. ... cd 9. cd Qe4 10. Nc3 Qf5.

9. d5 Qc7 10. Bf4 Bg4 11. Nbd2 Nf6 12. h3 Bf3 13. Qf3 Nd7 14. Nc4 0-0 15. a5 b5 16. ab Nb6 17. Ne3.

Who wants to exchange with a space advantage? Black also now suffers from a weak QRP.

17. ... Nd7 18. Qe2 Rfb8 19. Ra2 Bf6 20. Rfa1 Qb7 21. Nd1! Qb5 22. Qb5 Rb5 23. Ra6 Ra6 24. Ra6 Nb6 25. Kf1 g5 26. Bc1 Nc4 27. Ke2 Kg7 28. g3 Kg6 29. Ra8 h6 30. f4 Rb7 31. Kd3 Nb6 32. Ra5 c4 33. Kc2 Nd7 34. Ra4 Rc7 35. Ne3 gf 36. fg 1 - 0.

It used to be axiomatic that marriage dropped a young player's playing strength a full class - about 200 rating points. Perhaps that's why newlywed Charles Powell finished last, with two points. Since he tied for first in 1982, it's clear that Charles can do much better. He blamed it on his studies, since he is pursuing a law degree.

First place was \$400 and second place was \$200. An additional \$50 was contributed by an anonymous donor who has contributed to the Bagby before. He specified that the winner should receive it, but that it should not be split on a tie. He said it should go to the player who had more blacks in his games. Thus, it would have gone to Peter Biyiasas if he had won his last round game and tied for first with Paul Whitehead, since Peter had four blacks to Paul's three. As it happened, though, Paul won the tournament, bringing home a first place jackpot of \$725.



Elliott Winslow



Peter Biyiasas

Besides becoming State Champion, Paul is also now the Champion of the Mechanics' Institute Chess Club. He receives a membership as well as having his name engraved once again on the Bagby Memorial Plaque, which hangs prominently in the club. Paul fully acknowledges his debt to the club in his development as a player. He said he practically lived in the club when he was thirteen. He's now a mature 23! As the oldest chess club in the country, the Mechanics' Institute Chess Club has been hosting master tournaments for over a hundred years. The Club contributes \$200 each year to the Bagby Memorial, the current series of all master invitationals held in honor of a former trustee of the Mechanics' Institute, Charles L. Bagby.

Bagby Games Bagby Games Bagby Gam

Powell-Frankle: 1. d4 Nf6 2. Nf3 e6 3. Bg5 h6 4. Bh4 g5 5. Bg3 Ne4 6. Nbd2 Ng3 7. hg Bg7 8. e3 d6 9. c3 Nd7 10. Qc2 Qe7 11. 0-0-0 Nb6 12. a4 a5 13. Nc4 Nc4 14. Bc4 Bd7 15. Nd2 Bc6 16. e4 Qd7 17. Bb3 d5 18. e5 0-0-0 19. f4 Kb8 20. Rhf1 b6 21. f5 Bb7 22. fe fe 23. Qg6 Rhf8 24. Rf8 Rf8 25. Rf1 Re8 26. Bd1 Re7 27. Rf2 Bc6 28. b3 Qc8 29. b4 ab 30. cb Be8 31. Qb1 c5 32. bc Rb7 33. c6 Bc6 34. Kb2 Qe8 35. Qc2 Bd7 36. Nb1 Bf8 37. Bh5 Qe7 38. Qb3 b5 39. a5 Qb4 40. Nc3 Be7 41. a6 Rc7 42. Qb4 Bb4 43. Ne2 Ka7 44. Rf6 Ka6 45. Rh6 Bd2 46. Bg4 Rc6 47. Rh7 Bc8 48. Rh1 ½-½.

Lobo-Biyasas: 1. c4 g6 2. Nc3 Bg7 3. d4 d6 4. e4 Nf6 5. f3 0-0 6. Be3 b6 7. Bd3 a6 8. Nge2 c5 9. d5 e6 10. a4 Nbd7 11. Ng3 ed 12. cd Ne5 13. Be2 Ne8 14. 0-0 Nc7 15. Qd2 Rb8 16. Rab1 b5 17. ab Nb5 18. Nb5 ab 19. b4 c4 20. Bd4 Nd7 21. Bg7 Kg7 22. Bd1 Nf6 23. Ne2 Bd7 24. Bc2 Ra8 25. Nc3 Qb6 26. Kh1 Rfe8 27. Rbel Ng8 28. f4 f6 29. h3 Nh6 30. Bb1 Nf7 31. Kh2 Qa7 32. Rf3 Re7 33. Ref1 Qb6 34. Rd1 Rae8 35. Qb2 Nh6 36. Ne2 Nf5 37. Qd2 Nh4 38. Rff1 Nf5 39. Rf3 Nh6 ½-½.



Jon Frankle



Richard Lobo

Pollard-Winslow: 1. e4 c5 2. Nc3 Nc6 3. g3 g6 4. Bg2 Bg7 5. d3 d6 6. f4 f5 7. Nf3 Nf6 8. 0-0 0-0 9. Kh1 Kh8 10. Be3 Be6 11. Bg1 Qd7 12. Ng5 Bg8 13. Qd2 b6 14. Rael Rad8 15. b3 e6 16. Nf3 Rfe8 17. d4 cd 18. Nd4 Nd4 19. Bd4 e5 20. Bg1 Be6 21. ef gf 22. Nd5 e4 23. c4 Rc8 24. Nf6 Bf6 25. Bd4 Rf8 26. g4 fg 27. f5 Bf5 28. Be4 Be4 29. Re4 Bg7 30. Ref4 Kg8 31. Bg7 Qg7 32. Qd6 Rf4 33. Qe6 Qf7 34. Qc8 Kg7 35. Rf4 Qf4 36. Qd7 Kg6 ½-½.

Lobo-Powell: 1. c4 f5 2. g3 Nf6 3. Bg2 g6 4. Nf3 Bg7 5. 0-0 0-0 6. d4 d6 7. Nc3 Nc6 8. d5 Ne5 9. Qb3 Nfd7 10. Ne5 Be5 11. Bh6 Rf7 12. e3 Nc5 13. Qc2 a5 14. Rad1 Bd7 15. Ne2 c6 16. Nd4 Qb6 17. Rd2 Rc8 18. Nf3 Bf6 19. Ng5 Bg5 20. Bg5 cd 21. Bd5 Be6 22. Bh6 Qd8 23. Rcl Qd7 24. b3 Rc7 25. f3 b6 26. Qd1 Rf6 27. Rdc2 Rc8 28. Qd4 Bd5 29. cd Re8 30. Rc4 e5 31. de Rfe6 32. R5c2 Qe7 33. h4 b5 34. Rd2 b4 35. Rc4 Qb7 36. Kg2 R6e7 37. Rcl Nd7 38. Qd5 Nf6 39. Qb7 Rb7 40. Rc8 Kf7 41. Rf8 Ke7 42. Ra8 Ne8 43. Ra5 Re5 44. Ra6 Reb5 45. Bf4 Rb6 46. Ra8 Rb8 47. Ra5 Rb5 48. Ra4 Ke6 49. Kf2 h5 50. Ke2 R8b6 51. Ra7 Rb7 52. Rb7 Rb7 53. Rc2 Kd7 54. Kd3 Nc7 55. e4 fe 56. Ke4 Ne6 57. Be3 Rb5 58. Kd3 Rf5 59. Ke2 Rb5 60. Rd2 Rb8 61. Kf2 Rc8 62. g4 hg 63. fg Ke7 64. h5 gh 65. gh Rf8 66. Kg3 Ng7 67. Kg4 1-0.

Frankle-Pollard: 1. e4 c5 2. d4 cd 3. c3 Nf6 4. e5 Nd5 5. Bc4 Qc7 6. Qe2 Nb6 7. Bd3 Nc6 8. Nf3 g6 9. 0-0 Bg7 10. cd 0-0 11. Na3 a6 12. Bg5 d6 13. Racl Be6 14. Nc4 Nd5 15. Qd2 Qd7 16. Be4 Rae8 17. ed f6 18. de Nce7 19. Bh6 Bh6 20. Qh6 Nf5 21. Qd2 Bf7 22. Bf5 gf 23. Qh6 f4 24. Nh4 Re6 25. Nd2 Re2 26. Rfd1 Rfe8 27. a3 Qe6 28. h3 Kh8 29. Ndf3 Rg8 30. Re1 Qe4 31. Re2 Qe2 32. Rc5 Qe7 33. Nf5 Qd8 34. Qh4 Be6 35. Nh6 Rg6 36. Ne5 Rg7 37. Neg4 Rg6 38. Qh5 Ne7 39. d5 Bd5 40. Nf5 Nf5 41. Qf5 Bc6 42. Qf4 Kg7 43. Rh5 Qe7 44. f3 Qd8 45. Kh2 Qe7 46. Rh6 Be8 47. Ne3 Bd7 48. Rh5 Kh8 49. Rd5 Be6 50. Rd6 Rg5 51. Qd4 Re5 52. Ng4 Bg4 53. hg Qf7 54. f4 Re6 55. Rd8 Kg7 56. Rd7 Re7 57. Re7 Qe7 58. g5 Qel 59. Qf6 1-0.

esBagbyGames

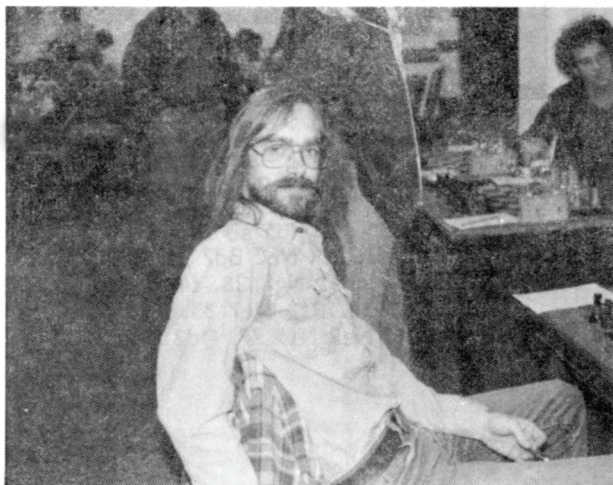
Frankle-Biyiasas: 1. e4 e5 2. Bc4 Nf6 3. Nc3 Bb4 4. f4 ef 5. e5 d5 6. Bb5 c6 7. ef cb 8. fg Rg8 9. Qh5 Rg7 10. Nd5 Bd6 11. d4 Nc6 12. Qe2 Kf8 13. Nf3 Bg4 14. c3 Rg5 15. Nf4 Rf5 16. Nd3 Bf3 17. gf Qh4 18. Kd1 Re8 19. Qg2 Qh5 20. Kc2 Re6 21. Bd2 Rf3 22. Raf1 Rf1 23. Qf1 Re2 24. Qf6 Qg6 25. Qh8 Ke7 26. Re1 Re1 27. Be1 Kd7 28. Qe8 Kc7 29. h4 f6 30. Qh8 h5 31. Bd2 Ne7 32. b3 Nf5 33. Kc1 Nh4 34. Nc5 Ng2 35. Ne6 Kd7 36. d5 Ba3 37. Kd1 Qg4 38. Kc2 Qe4 39. Kd1 Qd5 40. Nd4 Be7 41. Qg7 b4 42. Kc2 bc 43. Kc3 Nh4 44. Be3 Nf5 45. Nf5 Qf5 46. b4 a5 47. Bc5 ab 48. Bb4 Qf3 49. Kb2 Qe2 50. Ka3 Qe1 0-1.

Biyiasas-Whitehead 1. c4 g6 2. e4 Bg7 3. Nc3 e5 4. Nge2 Nc6 5. g3 d6 6. Bg2 Be6 7. d3 Qd7 8. h4 h5 9. Bg5 f6 10. Be3 Nh6 11. f3 Ne7 12. b3 c5 13. Nd5 Nc6 14. Qd2 Nf7 15. Rb1 Nd4 16. b4 0-0 17. 0-0 Bh3 18. bc Bg2 19. Kg2 dc 20. Qb2 b6 21. Nd4 ed 22. Bd2 Ne5 23. Qc2 g5 24. f4 gf 25. Rf4 f5 26. Rf5 Rf5 27. ef Ng4 28. Rf1 Re8 29. Qd1 Re5 30. f6 Rd5 31. cd Qd5 32. Qf3 Nf6 33. Qd5 Nd5 34. Kf3 Kf7 35. g4 Kg5 36. gh Kh5 37. Rg1 Bf6 38. Bg5 Bg7 39. Ke4 Nc3 40. Kf5 Nd5 41. Re1 Bh6 42. Re5 Bg5 43. Rd5 Kh4 44. Rd7 Bd2 45. Ra7 Kg3 46. Ke4 Kf2 47. Rh7 Ba5 48. Rh2 Ke1 49. Kd5 Kd1 50. Kc4 Kc1 51. a4 Kd1 52. Rg2 Kc1 53. Kb3 Kd1 54. Kc4 Kc1 55. Rh2 Kd1 56. Kb3 Kc1 57. Rc2 Kd1 58. Kb2 Bb4 59. Kb3 Ba5 60. Rb2 Kc1 61. Rf2 Kd1 62. Kc4 Kc1 63. Kb5 Kd1 64. Kc6 Kc1 65. Kd5 Kd1 66. Ke4 Kc1 67. Kf3 Kd1 68. Rg2 Kc1 ½-½.

Mar-Pollard: 1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bb5 Nf6 4. Nc3 Nd4 5. e5 Nb5 6. Nb5 Nd5 7. Ng5 f6 8. Ne4 f5 9. Nec3 Nc3 10. Nc3 Qc7 11. 0-0 e6 12. d4 cd 13. Qd4 a6 14. Be3 b5 15. Rfd1 Bb7 16. a4 b4 17. Ne2 Be7 18. c3 bc 19. Nc3 Bc6 20. f3 Rb8 21. Ne2 Rb4 22. Qc3 Qb7 23. Nd4 Ba4 24. Rdcl 0-0 25. Qc7 Qd5 26. Kh1 Rb7 27. Qc3 Bb5 28. Nb5 ab 29. Rd1 b4 30. Qd4 Qd4 31. Bd4 Rc8 32. h3 Rc6 33. Ra7 Ra7 34. Ba7 d5 35. ed Bd6 36. Bb8 Bb8 37. Rd8 Kf7 38. Rb8 Rc4 39. b3 Rd4 40. Kgl g5 41. Kf2 f4 42. Ke2 Kf6 43. Rh8 e5 44. Rf8 Ke6 45. Rg8 h6 46. Rb8 e4 47. Rb6 Kf5 48. fe Re4 49. Kf2 Rd4 50. Ke2 Re4 51. Kf2 Ke5 52. Kf1 Kd5 53. Rh6 Re3 54. Rh5 Rb3 55. Rg5 Ke4 56. Ke2 Rb2 57. Kd1 Kd3 58. Kc1 Rc2 59. Kbl Rf2 60. Kc1 Kc3 61. Rc5 Kb3 62. Rg5 f3 63. gf Rf1 64. Kd2 Rf3 65. h4 Rh3 66. h5 Kb2 67. Rb5 b3 68. Rc5 Ka2 69. Ra5 Kbl 70. Rb5 b2 71. Ra5 Rh2 72. Kd1 Rh4 73. Kd2 Rh3 0-1.

Frankle-Winslow: 1. e4 c5 2. d4 cd 3. c3 Nf6 4. e5 Nd5 5. Bc4 Qc7 6. Qe2 Nb6 7. Bd3 Nc6 8. Nf3 g6 9. 0-0 Bg7 10. Na3 0-0 11. cd a6 12. Bg5 d6 13. Rac1 Be6 14. Nc4 Rac8 15. Na5 Bd5 16. Nc6 bc 17. Be4 Bc4 18. Bd3 Bd5 19. Rfe1 a5 20. Be4 Qb7 21. B3 Rfd8 22. Bd3 Rc7 23. Nd2 de 24. de Be6 25. Ne4 Nd7 26. Be7 Re8 27. Nd6 Qb8 28. Ne8 Qe8 29. Bd6 Rc8 30. Ba6 Bd5 31. Qd2 Rd8 32. Bc7 Ra8 33. Bc4 Qe6 34. Rcd1 Bc4 35. bc Nc5 36. Qd4 Bf8 37. Bb6 Na4 38. c5 Nb6 39. cb Rb8 40. Rbl Bb4 41. Red1 Qa2 42. Rb4 ab 43. Qd6 Rb7 44. Qc6 Qa6 45. e6 fe 46. Qe6 Kg7 47. Qe5 Kh6 48. Qf4 Kg7 49. Qe5 Kh6 50. g4 Qc4 51. Rd4 Qc1 52. Kg2 Rb6 53. Rf4 Re6 54. Qb8 Qc6 55. Kg3 Qc3 56. Kg2 Qc6 57. f3 Qd6 ½-½.

Pollard-Lobo: 1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 2. Bb5 a6 4. Ba4 Nf6 5. 0-0 Be7 6. Re1 b5 7. Bb3 0-0 8. a4 b4 9. d3 d6 10. Nbd2 Be6 11. Nc4 Nd7 12. c3 Nc5 13. Ba2 bc 14. bc Bg4 15. d4 ed 16. cd Nd7 17. Bb2 Nb4 18. Bbl c5 19. Ne3 Bf3 20. gf Bg5 21. Kh1 g6 22. Rgl Bf6 23. Nf5 Qc7 24. f4 Rfd8 25. Qb3 d5 26. e5 Bh8 27. dc Rab8 28. Qh3 Nc5 29. Nh6 Kf8 30. Rcl d4 31. Ng4 h5 32. f5 Qb7 33. Kgl Ne4 34. f4 d3 35. Ne7 Nd2 36. fg fg 37. Bc3 Qf3 38. Qf3 Nf3 39. Kg2 Nd4 40. Bb4 Rb4 41. Bd3 Nb3 42. Bc4 Na1 43. Ra1 Rd4 44. Ba6 Rf4 45. Bb5 Rb2 46. Kh1 Be5 47. Rd1 Rd4 48. Rd4 Bd4 49. Nf1 Ke7 50. Ng3 h4 51. Nf1 h3 0-1.



Alan Pollard

Biyiasas-Pollard: 1. Nf3 f5 2. b3 Nf6 3. Bb2 e6 4. g3 Be7 5. Bg2 0-0 6. c4 c6 7. d3 a5 8. Nbd2 Na6 9. 0-0 d6 10. e4 fe 11. Ne4 Ne4 12. de e5 13. Ne1 Qb6 14. Nd3 Nc5 15. Nc5 Qc5 16. a4 Be6 17. Ba3 Qd4 18. Qc2 Bg4 19. Kh1 Bf3 20. Bb2 Qc5 21. Qd3 Bg2 22. Kg2 Rad8 23. Ba3 Qa7 24. Rad1 b6 25. Qe7 Rf6 26. Bb2 Rf7 27. Qg4 Bf6 28. Rd3 Qd7 29. Qd7 Rfd7 30. Rfd1 Kf7 31. Bf1 Ke6 32. Be3 c5 33. Rd5 g6 34. f4 Bg7 35. Kf3 Bf6 36. Kg4 Rg8 37. Bcl h5 38. Kf3 Rgd8 39. Bb2 Rf8 40. Kg2 Rfd8 41. fe de 42. Bcl Be7 43. he Bf6 44. h4 Rd5 45. ed Kd6 46. Rf1 Bh8 47. Bg5 Re8 48. Rf7 1-0.

Whitehead-Frankle: 1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bb5 a6 4. Bc6 bc 5. 0-0 d6 6. Re1 Nf6 7. e5 de 8. Ne5 Nd7 9. Nc4 Nb6 10. Nba3 Nd5 11. Ne5 e6 12. Nac4 Qc7 13. a4 f6 14. Nf3 Be7 15. d4 cd 16. Nd4 e5 17. Qh5 g6 18. Qh6 Bf8 19. Qh4 Be7 20. Bh6 Kf7 21. Nf3 Re8 22. Bd2 Kg8 23. Qg3 Bf8 24. Ne3 Ra7 25. Qh4 Qd6 26. Rad1 Rf7 27. Ng4 Qe6 28. h3 Ne7 29. Ne3 c5 30. Bcl Bb7 31. Nd2 f5 32. Qc4 Qc6 33. Nf3 Qf6 34. Ne5 Qe5 35. Ng4 Qe1 36. Re1 fg 37. hg Rc8 38. f4 Rc6 39. Rd1 Bc8 40. Rd8 Bg4 41. Bd2 Be6 42. Qe4 h5 43. Bc3 Kh7 44. Re8 Nd5 45. Re6 Re6 46. Qe6 Rf5 47. Be5 Nf4 48. Bf4 Rf4 49. Qa6 h4 50. c3 c4 51. Qc6 Rf5 52. Qc4 Bc5 53. Kh2 Bd6 54. Kh3 Kh6 55. Kh4 Rf4 56. Qf4 Bf4 57. a5 Kg7 58. a6 Be3 59. c4 Kf6 60. b4 Ba7 61. c5 Kf5 62. g4 Kf6 63. g5 Kf5 64. Kg3 Ke5 65. Kf3 Kd5 66. Ke3 Kc6 67. Kd4 Kb5 68. Kd5 Bb8 69. Ke6 Ka6 70. Kf7 Kb5 71. Kg6 Kb4 72. Kf5 Kc5 73. g6 1-0.

Lobo-Frankle: 1. c4 e5 2. Nc3 Nc6 3. g3 g6 4. Rb1 a5 5. a3 Bg7 6. Bg2 d6 7. b4 ab 8. ab Nce7 9. Bb2 c6 10. Nf3 d5 11. cd cd 12. d3 Qb6 13. b5 f5 14. e3 Nh6 15. 0-0 Nf7 16. Ral Ral 17. Qal 0-0 18. Ba3 Qf6 19. Rcl Be6 20. d4 e4 21. Nd2 Ra8 22. Qb2 Nc8 23. Bf1 Bh6 24. Rd1 Rb8 25. Qb3 Qd8 26. Na4 Nfd6 27. Rac1 g5 28. b6 f4 29. Rc7 fe 30. fe g4 31. Be2 Qf8 32. Nf1 Qf5 33. Nc5 Bg5 34. Ne6 Qe6 35. Bg4 Qg4 36. Qd5 Kf8 37. Qf7 1-0.

Mar-Winslow: 1. b3 Nf6 2. Bb2 d6 3. Bf6 ef 4. e3 g6 5. d4 f5 6. Bd3 Bh6 7. Ne2 0-0 8. Nd2 Nd7 9. 0-0 Nf6 10. Nf4 Re8 11. Qf3 c6 12. Rfel d5 13. Qd1 Qd6 14. g3 Bd7 15. Nf3 g5 16. Ng2 Ne4 17. Ne5 Bg7 18. Nd7 Qd7 19. Qh5 h6 20. Rac1 Re7 21. c3 Rae8 22. Rf1 Qe6 23. c4 Qg6 24. Qd1 dc 25. Rc4 Rc7 26. Rcl Bf8 27. Qc2 Ba3 28. Rcd1 Qf6 29. Ne1 Qe6 30. Bc4 Qg6 31. Nf3 Bd6 32. Bd3 Qh5 33. Ne1 Qh3 34. Ng2 Rce7 35. Ne1 f4 36. f3 Nf6 37. Bf5 Qh5 38. g4 Qh3 39. e4 h5 40. e5 Nd5 41. gh Qf1 42. Kf1 Ne3 43. Kf2 Nc2 44. Nc2 Bc7 45. Rg1 c5 46. Rg5 Kh8 47. e6 cd 48. ef Rf7 49. Bd3 Bb6 50. Rg6 Rc7 51. Rh6 Kg8 52. Rg6 Kf7 53. Rg1 Rc2 0-1.

Powell-Whitehead: 1. d4 d6 2. Nf3 g6 3. Bg5 Bg7 4. Nbd2 Nf6 5. e4 0-0 6. Be2 b6 7. 0-0 Bb7 8. Rel Nbd7 9. Bf1 e5 10. de de 11. c3 h6 12. Bh4 Qe7 13. Qc2 Nc5 14. B4 Ncd7 15. Nc4 Qe6 16. Nfd2 Nh5 17. Ne3 Bf6 18. Bc4 Qe7 19. Bg3 c6 20. Rad1 b5 21. Be2 Ng3 22. hg a5 23. a3 Bg5 24. Bf1 ab 25. ab Nb6 26. Nb3 Bc8 27. Nc5 Na4 28. Nd3 Nb6 29. Nc5 Na4 30. Nd3 Nb6 ½-½.



Charles Powell

Lobo-Mar 1. c4 c5 2. Nf3 Nf6 3. Nc3 d5 4. cd Nd5 5. e3 e6 6. d4 cd 7. ed Nc3 8. bc Qc7 9. Bd2 g6 10. Bd3 Bg7 11. 0-0 0-0 12. Re1 Nd7 13. Qe2 b6 14. Rac1 Bb7 15. Be4 Rac8 16. c4 Ba6 17. Bd3 Rfe8 18. Ne5 Ne5 19. de Bf8 20. Bg5 Be7 21. Qe3 Rcd8 22. Bf1 Rc8 23. h4 Bg5 24. Qg5 Qe7 25. Qf4 Red8 26. Red1 Rf8 27. g3 Rc5 28. Rd6 f6 29. ef Rf6 30. Qd2 Rc7 31. Qd4 e5 32. Qd5 Kg7 33. Rf6 Qf6 34. Rel Re7 35. Qe4 Bb7 36. Qe3 Qc6 37. f3 Qf3 38. Qf3 Bf3 39. Kf2 Bc6 40. Ke3 Rd7 41. Be2 Kf6 42. Rf1 Ke7 43. h5 gh 44. Rf5 Kd6 45. Rg5 Re7 46. a3 Be8 47. Bh5 Bh5 48. Rh5 Rg7 49. Kf3 Rc7 50. Rh4 a5 51. Ke3 Rd7 52. Re4 Kc5 53. g4 Kd6 54. Kd3 Rf7 55. Kc3 Rf3 56. Kb2 Rf4 0-1.

Powell-Mar 1. e4 c5 2. Nc3 Nc6 3. g3 g6 4. Bg2 Bg7 5. Nh3 d6 6. 0-0 e6 7. d3 Nge7 8. f4 0-0 9. g4 f5 10. gf ef 11. Nd5 h6 12. Khl Kh7 13. c3 Re8 14. Bd2 fe 15. de Nd5 16. ed Ne7 17. Rg1 Nf5 18. Nf2 Bd7 19. Bf1 Nh4 20. a4 Qf6 21. a5 b5 22. ab ab 23. Ra8 Ra8 24. Bd3 Qf7 25. c4 Bb2 26. Qh5 Nf5 27. Qh3 Ral 28. Ral Bal 29. Ne4 Kg7 30. Bc3 Bc3 31. Nc3 Qf6 32. Bf5 Bf5 33. Qe3 Kf7 34. Kg2 Qd4 35. Qd4 cd 36. Na4 Bc2 37. Nb2 Kf6 38. Kf3 Kf5 39. h3 g5 40. fg hg 41. Ke2 Ke4 42. c5 bc 0-1.

Winslow-Biyiasas: 1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 g6 3. g3 Bg7 4. Bg2 0-0 5. Nc3 d6 6. Nf3 Nc6 7. 0-0 Bg4 8. d5 Na5 9. b3 Bf3 10. Bf3 Nd5 11. Nd5 Ba1 12. Bd2 Nc4 13. bc Bg7 14. Bg5 Re8 15. Ne7 Re7 16. Bb7 Rb8 17. Be7 Qe7 18. Bf3 Rb2 19. a3 Qg5 20. Qd3 Bf6 21. Rb1 Qa5 22. Bd5 Kg7 23. Kg2 c6 24. Bc6 Qb6 25. Be4 Rb1 26. Qb1 Qb1 27. Bb1 Bd4 ½-½

Pollard-Powell: 1. d4 d5 2. Nf3 Nf6 3. e3 g6 4. c4 Bg7 5. Nc3 0-0 6. cd Nd5 7. Bc4 Nb6 8. Bb3 Nc6 9. 0-0 e5 10. de Ne5 11. Ne5 Be5 12. Qd8 Rd8 13. e4 c6 14. Be3 Re8 15. Rfd1 Be6 16. Be6 Re6 17. Bd4 Rad8 18. Be5 Rd1 19. Rd1 Re5 20. f4 Re7 21. Kf2 f6 22. b3 Rd7 23. Rd7 Nd7 24. Ke3 h5 25. Kd4 Kf7 26. Ne2 Ke6 27. f5 gf 28. Nf4 Kd6 29. ef h4 30. Ng6 c5 31. Ke4 b5 32. Nh4 Ne5 33. Nf3 Ng4 34. Kf4 Nf2 35. h4 Nd3 36. Ke3 Nb4 37. Nd2 Ke5 38. g4 Nd5 39. Kf3 Ne7 40. h5 Ng8 41. Ke3 Nh6 42. Nf3 Kd5 43. Kf4 Nf7 44. g5 fg 45. Ng5 Ng5 46. Kg5 c4 47. bc bc 48. Kf4 c3 49. Ke3 Ke5 50. h6 1-0.

Mar-Whitehead: 1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 e6 3. Nc3 Nc6 4. g3 a6 5. a4 d6 6. Bg2 Nf6 7. d4 cd 8. Nd4 Bd7 9. 0-0 Be7 10. Nc6 Bc6 11. Be3 0-0 12. a5 Nd7 13. Na4 Qc7 14. Nb6 Rae8 15. c4 Nb6 16. Bb6 Qd7 17. Qd3 f5 ½-½.

Powell-Biyiasas: 1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bb5 Qe7 4. 0-0 Nd8 5. d4 d6 6. Bd3 d6 7. h3 g6 8. de de 9. b3 f6 10. a4 Nh6 11. Bc4 Nhf7 12. Qd3 Nd6 13. Ba3 Qc7 14. Nfd2 Ne6 15. Be6 Be6 16. Nc3 Nf7 17. Bf8 Kf8 18. Ne2 Rd8 19. Qc3 Kg7 20. f4 Qd6 21. Rad1 ef 22. Nf4 Bc8 23. Qg3 Qc5 24. Khl Rhe8 25. c3 Rd6 26. e5 Re5 27. b4 Qe3 28. Rf3 Qb6 29. Nd3 Rg5 30. Qe1 Qd8 31. Ne4 Re5 32. Re3 Rdd5 33. Ndf2 Rd1 34. Nd1 Bf5 35. Ng3 Bc2 36. Re5 Ne5 37. Ne3 Ba4 38. Ne4 b6 39. Qal Qd3 40. Qa4 Qe3 41. Qa7 Nf7 0-1.

Whitehead-Lobo: 1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 d6 3. d4 cd 4. Nd4 Nf6 5. Nc3 e6 6. Be2 a6 7. f4 Nc6 8. Be3 Be7 9. 0-0 0-0 10. Khl Bd7 11. Qe1 b5 12. a3 Qb8 13. Rad1 b4 14. ab Nb4 15. Qg3 e5 16. fe de 17. Bh6 Ne8 18. Nf5 Bf5 19. ef e4 20. Qg4 Qb6 21. Qe4 Rb8 22. Bg7 Ng7 23. Qe7 Nc2 24. f6 Ne6 25. Rd6 Qb7 26. Bh5 Ne3 27. Rf3 Nc4 28. Rd7 Qb2 29. Bf7 Kh8 30. Be6 1-0.

Whitehead-Winslow: 1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 d6 3. d4 cd 4. Nd4 Nf6 5. Nc3 a6 6. Be2 e5 7. Nb3 Be7 8. 0-0 0-0 9. Be3 Be6 10. a4 Qc7 11. f4 ef 12. Rf4 Nbd7 13. Qd2 Ne5 14. Nd4 Rfe8 15. Raf1 Rad8 16. Nf5 Nfd7 17. R4f2 Bf8 18. Bd4 Qa5 19. Rd1 Rc8 20. b3 g6 21. Ng3 Rc7 22. Bf3 Rec8 23. Nd5 Qd2 24. R1d2 Bd5 25. ed b5 26. ab ab 27. Be2 Bh6 28. Rd1 b4 29. Ne4 Bf8 30. Ba6 Ra8 31. Bb5 Ra2 32. c4 Rf2 33. Kf2 h6 34. Ke2 f5 35. Nd2 Bg7 36. Ral Nc4 37. Ra8 Kh7 38. Bg7 Nd2 39. Bd4 1-0.

more...

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OUR CHESS HERITAGE

The Art of Positional Play

Schlechter — Maroczy

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When Barbara Tuchman chose to affix a descriptive title to the Europe of the two decades before World War I, she chose "The Proud Tower." It is easy to deprecate Tuchman's scholarship and almost impossible not to, but the title is apt for the chess of that period. As played by the masters of that era, chess had an elegant stability and confidence about it.

The principles of chess had been discovered by Wilhelm Steinitz and by Siegbert Tarrasch. Masters played by these principles or died by their neglect. Contemporary commentators bemoaned the growing number of draws in tournaments. A distaste for the draw has been the hallmark of the common player for more than a century, although the ability to play surely for a draw is an art which only a few of the finest players have mastered.

What had happened by 1900 was that the disparity in strength between masters had drastically narrowed since the time of Morphy. As players increasingly faced players of more equal strength, the draw became an increasingly logical outcome. Still, although historians like to castigate the play of the period with epithets such as "dry technique", "sterile", and "dogmatic", many of the finest games in the literature date from this time.

Witness for the Prosecution

Among those whose style of play stamped the period from 1900-1914 a dull era was, foremost, Carl Schlechter - the famous "drawing master." Schlechter drew 55 per cent of his serious games during his career. What the chess critics forget, however, is that Schlechter had enough education that he knew how to count by fractions. Two half points being so much better than a zero or two. While he was drawing, he was also not losing, and he almost always won when he was not drawing. In tournament play he scored 29 draws against Geza Maroczy but held the edge in wins by 2 to 1. He drew Jose Capablanca in their single meeting and had a plus score against Akiba Rubenstein in his prime (all but three of their games ended decisively).

There is no better way to put "remismeister" Schlechter in perspective than to present two games from the beginning of his career where he first jumped on the band wagon of brilliancy.

Orang-Utan Opening; B. Fleissig - C. Schlechter (Vienna 1893): 1. b4 e6 2. Bb2 Nf6 3. a3 c5 4. b5.

The basic idea behind White's bayonet thrust on the Q-side is to exchange this pawn for the QBP and then exchange the QBP for a center pawn so as to end up with a central majority. To that end 4. bc and 5. e3 seem strategically indicated. But the Orang-Utans of that day were not as well-schooled in opening theory as they are today.

4. ... d5 5. d4?! Qa5 6. Nc3 Ne4 7. Qd3 cd 8. Qd4 Bc5 9. Qg7 Bf2 10. Kd1 d4! 11. Qh8 Ke7 12. Qc8 dc.

One piquant point comes after 13. Qb7 Nd7 14. Qa8 cb, but White appears to have a saving resource in cravenness.

13. Bc1 Nd7 14. Qa8 Qb5 15. Bf4 Qd5 16. Kc1 Be3!
Won't he ever stop being generous? Failure to take the bishop leads to mate in two.
17. Be3 Nf2! 18. Bf2 Qd2 19. Kb1 Qd1 20. Ka2 Qc2 0-1.

This offhand game at the Vienna Chess Club deserves enshrinement in the Cheapo Chess Hall of Fame.

From Gambit; L. Fried - C. Schlechter: 1. f4 e5.

Wait a minute. Here is our drawing master, thoroughly versed in the theories of Steinitz, offering a pawn. Even the gentlest of souls likes to have a little fun sometimes.

2. fe Nc6 3. Nf3 d6 4. ed Bd6 5. d4 Nf6 6. Bg5 h6 7. Bh4 g5 8. Bf2 Ne4.

Earlier White should have taken the precaution of 6. Qd3 to contest the e4 square control, but he thinks he can get frisky on his 10th move.

9. e3 g4 10. Bh4 gf! 11. Bd8 f2 12. Ke2 Bg4 13. Kd3 Nb4 14. Ke4 f5.

Schlechter was born in Vienna on March 2, 1874 and lived his life there. His parents tried to steer him toward a quiet, burgerlich adulthood in retailing, but when he was 16 Schlechter learned to play chess. The game provided a spice of romance and adventure to an otherwise totally prosaic soul.

Schlechter's ready grasp of the game allowed him to place first in a Viennese quadrangular tournament two years later learning the moves. He then drew with the redoubtable master and editor of the **Weiner Schachzeitung**, Georg Marco. This match laid the groundwork for Schlechter's reputation as a drawing master. They played 10 games and drew them all.

The history of chess if replete with flaming youths. Schlechter burned with a cool but steady flame.

The fame of his brilliances in Vienna earned him a berth at the Hastings, 1895 tournament where he placed 9th of 22 in his first international outing with a 11-10 score. The first decade of the 20th century witnesses his greatest triumphs. He was equal first with Harry Pillsbury at Munich, 1900, first at Ostende, 1906, second at Ostende, 1907, first at Vienna, 1908, and equal first at Prague, 1910 and Hamburg, 1910.

Schlechter had an uncommon genius for applying the teachings of Steinitz and Tarrasch to the whole board as aptly illustrated in this game.

Queen's Gambit Declined; C. Schlechter - W. John (Barmen, 1905): 1. d4 d5 2. c4 c6 3. Nc3 f5 4. Nf3 e6 5. Bf4 Bd6?

This is Black's only good bishop so why try to trade?

6. e3! Nf6 7. Bd3 Qc7 8. g3!

Lutheran Chess: "Here I stand, I can no other." White takes the strategic view that 8. ... Bf4 9. ef opens the king file against a backward pawn while restraining Black's QB. Once the KP falls, the KBP faces jeopardy too. Meantime, Black's posting of the queen opens possibilities of gaining time at some future date by threats on the QB file.

8. ... 0-0 9. 0-0 Ne4 10. Qb3 Kh8.

Since 10. ... Nc3 11. Qc3 surrenders his only active piece while his QN cannot develop.

11. Rcl Bf4 12. ef Qf7 13. Ne5.

Basic positional chess. White establishes an outpost for a piece on the open file and assures that the QB remains a prisoner.

13. ... Qe7 14. Be4 fe 15. f3 ef 16. Rcel Qc7 17. Qa3!

The light squares are clogged, and Schlechter aims for penetration on the dark squares - 17. ... Nd7 18. Qe7.

17. ... Kg8 18. Rf3 Na6 19. b3! Qd8 20. c5 Nc7 21. Qb2 Bd7 22. Qc2 Qe7 23. Ref1 Rae8.

Black tries to untangle his inactive pieces from their confinements.

24. g4 Bc8 25. Rh3 g6.

In the best Steinitzian tradition White is acquiring small advantages. This has become a target pawn too, but there is no hurry. Classical chess moved to slow beats. The enemy has been shut down but must be gradually smothered.

26. b4 Qf6 27. Rhf3 Re7 28. a4 a6 29. Nd1 Rg7 30. Ne3 Qe7 31. g5 Bd7 32. N3g4 Be8 33. Nh6 Kh8 34. Qe2 Qd8 35. Neg4 Bd7 36. Qe5 Ne8.

One of the most valuable things to learn from the classical position players is how to go about finding better squares for the pieces before closing in for a final attack. White's moves 19, 21, 29, 30, 34, 35, and 36 are particularly instructive in this regard.

37. Rh3 Qc7 38. Nf6 Qe5 39. fe Re7 40. Rhf3 Nf6 41. Rf6 Rf6 42. ef Re8

The culmination of a classic illustration of accumulating small advantages. Black's king is stalemated, he still has a backward KP, and his QB has to sit and watch. White will prepare a queen-side breakthrough to wrap matters up. This is a fine technical display.

43. Nf7 Kg8 44. Ne5 Rd8 45. Kg2 Kf8 46. h4 Be8 47. Kf3 Bf7 48. Kf4 Ke8 49. Rb1 Kf8 50. b5 1-0.

In view of 50. ... ab 51. ab Be8 52. bc Bc6 53. Nc6 bc 54. Ke5. A real boa constrictor game.

Unvanquished Challenger

Schlechter's successes attracted support for a match with the world champion. The money was sufficiently meager, however, that Lasker declined to risk his title in a short match and so imposed the dethronement by two games article. Schlechter drew eight games after Gordian complications but won the fifth game. In the final game he had still to notch another win but could not. Yet he had held the champion to a draw in the match.

Unlike Lasker's other opponents, Schlechter was not ruined by this failure to dethrone the champion. The next year he tied for second to third in a strong Carlsbad tournament and drew another match with Tarrasch 3-3 with 10 draws.

Schlechter was a city boy who loved nature. Whenever his circumstances allowed, he spent his life in the country. Long walks, art, and science were his recreational joys.

His chess style mirrored his uncomplicated nature. He laid out his game along sound lines and seldom deviated from received principle. Richard Reti, who greatly admired him, characterized his play: "His games stand out through their breadth of scheme - just as in the forest the trunks of trees and their branches stretch themselves out on all sides, wherever there are open spaces: thus did Schlechter develop his forces; forcibly and like nature, as it were, objectless. . . . Thus one loses one's self in Schlechter's games in which are reflected side by side with the immensity and simplicity of nature, the airiness of Viennese art and music."

Reti simplifies over-much. Simple, gentle, and genuinely friendly away from the board, Schlechter set himself difficult tasks at the board. He knew that the masters' technique was becoming more widely disseminated, and he worried the pieces for some nuance of truth which would give him an edge. The "drawing master" frequently drew not from inclination but necessity. So many times we see Schlechter slogging through mazes of variations which promise only miniscule advantages and

then building them to a point where he actually had a win, but the physical effort of analysis had worn him down, and in the end he let slip the full point, although his opponent was deeply grateful to salvage a half point.

His constitution was not the most robust at any time. This proved fatal after World War I, when he resided in Budapest. Food was short and opportunities for a chess master to earn money shorter. He would not tell friends or acquaintances of his dire circumstances and died of starvation in December, 1918.

Let us not bid farewell to Schlechter until we have looked at one of those supposedly "peaceful draws" he so often played.

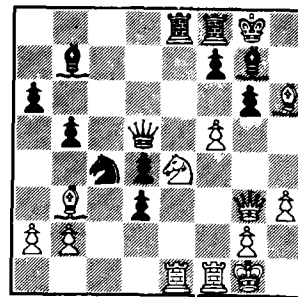
Ruy Lopez; C. Schlechter - P. S. Leonhardt (San Sebastian, 1912): 1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bb5 a6 4. Ba4 Nf6 5. d3 d6 6. c3 g6 7. Nbd2 Bg7 8. Nf1 0-0 9. Qe2 b5 10. Bc2 d5 11. Bg5 d4 12. Ng3 h6 13. Bd2 Qe7.

Black has a nice game here based on more space. He can advance on both sides of the board, but he needs to keep piece control of d4, for which 13. ... Qd6 was more appropriate.

14. cd Nd4 15. Nd4 ed 16. 0-0 c5 17. h3 Bb7 18. f4.

The consequence of Black's decision is that White can develop counterplay on the K-side, indeed he will shortly mount a big attack.

18. ... Rac8 19. Rael c4 20. e5 Nd7 21. f5 Qe5 22. Qg4 Qd5 23. Ne4 Ne5 24. Qg3 cd 25. Bb3 Nc4 26. Bh6 Rce8.



White's threats mount. If instead 26. ... Be5 27. fg Bg3 28. Nf6 Kg8 g7 mates. Black hopes to overthrow White's control of the e4 square, but White has more tactics coming.

27. Bg7 Kg7 28. Qh4! f6.

By one tempo Black fails as 28. ... Re4 29. f6 Kg8 30. Qh6.

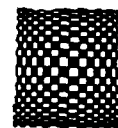
29. fg Kg6 30. Rf6?

This seems strong, but as Mieses has shown, the win was 30. Rf4! and 30. ... Re5 31. Rf6 Rf6 32. Qf6 Kh7 33. Ng5 Kg8 (... Rg5 34. Re7) 34. Qg6 Kf8 35. Rf1 Kd8 36. Rf7 Kd8 37. Qf6 Kc8 38. Ah8 Qd8 39. Rf8 is decisive. At this time, the international time limit was 30 moves in two hours. Schlechter may well have lacked the time to work this interesting variation out.

30. ... Rf6 31. Qf6 Kh7 32. Qh4.

Black has no problems after 32. Ng5 Qg5 33. Qg5 Re1 with d2 as a looming threat to queen.

32. ... Kg7 33. Qg3 Kh8 34. Qh4 Kg7 35. Qf6 Kh7 ½-½.



Continued...

GEZA MAROCZY

If you combine a keen mind, a friendly spirit, a mastery of defensive technique, and a bit of Hungarian hot blood, you will get a master such as Geza Maroczy. He was a tutor to two world champions and challenged a pretender to the world championship to a duel when he was 61.

Aron Nimzovich had slighted Maroczy's hot-blooded Hungarian honor inadvertently. Maroczy sent seconds to Nimzovich's room to challenge him to a duel with pistols. According to raconteur Hans Kmoch: "There are strong indications that had the duel gone through, Maroczy would have been hard put to decide which end of the pistol to hold." Nimzovich decided the issue judiciously by declining the challenge on the ground that he did not want "to participate in my assassination."



GEZA MAROCZY

Maroczy was born March 3, 1870 in Szeged, the second city of Hungary. His studies trained him to be an engineer-mathematician. For a while he worked on waterworks construction in Budapest and then became a teacher of arithmetic and descriptive geometry.

He learned chess at the age of 15, but his first tournament success came in winning the major open tournament held in conjunction with the great tournament at Hastings, 1895. This triumph gained him general recognition as a master, a status not easy to come by in those days, and invitations to really powerful tourneys.

Hastings also proved to be the place where he first demonstrated the defensive technique which became his hallmark. He faced Henry "Eddy" Bird in what must have been an offhand game (Bird played in the main event) and excited the onlookers with this demonstration of counter-play.

French Defense; H. Bird - G. Masoczy (Hastings, 1895): 1. e4 e6 2. Nf3 d5 3. Bd3 Nf6 4. e5 Nfd7 5. c3 c5 6. Bc2 Nc6 7. d4 Be7 8. h3? a6.

Both sides waste time in this phase, but things will soon heat up.

9. Be3 b5 10. b3 Bb7 11. Nbd2 cd 12. cd 0-0 13. h4 f6!

Bird is getting hostile, but Maroczy coolly meets the threat of 14. Bh7 Kh7 15. Ng5 Kg6 16. h5. Simultaneously he puts the White center under pressure.

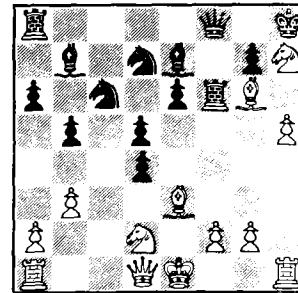
14. Qb1 fe 15. Bh7 Kh8 16. Ng5 Rf6!

An economical move which prepares to increase pressure on the KB file while preventing 17. Bg8 because of Qg8. What is developing is a classical illustration of how play in the center can cripple an attack on the wing.

17. Qd1 Qe8 18. h5 ed 19. Bg6 Qf8.

Black has to be cautious as 19. ... Qd8 20. h6 Rg6 21. hg Kg7 22. Rh7 Kg8 23. Qh5.

20. Nh7



20. ... de! 21. Nf8 ed 22. Kf1 Raf8 23. f3 Nde5 24. Qd2 Nf3 25. gf Rf3 26. Kg2 Bb4.

Black has too many mating threats as after 27. Qe2 Nd4 28. Qd1 Rf2 29. Kg3 Ne2.

27. Qc1 Rf2 28. Kgl Nd4 29. Bd3 Bd2 30. Qc5 Be3 0-1.

Chess Consistency

In 1886 Maroczy came second to Emanuel Lasker at Nuremberg. This inaugurated a string of successes. In his next 14 consecutive tournaments Maroczy placed no lower than third. His finest achievement of this period (1885-1911) was three consecutive firsts at Monte Carlo, 1904 (ahead of Tarrasch); Ostends, 1905; and a shared first with David Janowsky at Barmen, 1905.

In the first decade of the 20th century Maroczy seemed a logical challenger for Lasker's crown, but negotiations broke down over money or site location or both. After 1907 his fame was eclipsed first by Akiba Rubinstein and then by Jose Capablanca.

Forced to flee Hungary in 1919 because he had been falsely implicated in Bela Kun's abortive communist revolution, he settled in England and commenced a second chess career that lasted until 1936.

In his prime there were games when you could not be sure whether Maroczy was defending skillfully or attacking daringly as here against pugnacious David Janowski.

Albin Counter Gambit; D. Janowsky - G. Maroczy (Munich, 1900): 1. d4 d5 2. c4 e5 3. de d4 4. e4 Nc6.

Down the road we find Spassky-Mikenas; Riga 1959 which continued 5. f4 g5 6. f5 Nke5 7. Nf3 when 7. ... Nf3 appears to keep things under control. White prefers to get involved with a slugfest where you cannot always be sure who is doing the attacking.

Cont p. 110

you can't win 'em all...

1983 PAN AM REPORT

by Jon Frankle
annotations by team members

Led by International Masters Joel Benjamin and Michael Wilder, Yale University won the 1983 Pan American Intercollegiate Chess Championship in Worcester, Mass., December 26-30, with a score of 7½ out of 8 matches. The University of Toronto, winner of the event the last three years, took second with 6½. In a tie for third place (among 59 teams) were Brooklyn, Berkeley, Northwestern, and Penn, all with 6-2.

The Berkeley team suffered a narrow defeat to Brooklyn College in round 3, and drew with Waterloo in round 4 and Toronto in round 7. Representing Berkeley were Jon Frankle (4-4), Russ Wada (5½-1½), Paul Cooke (4-3), Arthur Motta (5½-1½), and Jeff Svoboda (2½-1½). Motta won the prize for the best score on the 4th board, while playing in his first U.S. event. (He had lived in Brazil until starting graduate school last fall.)

Here are some key games from the event:

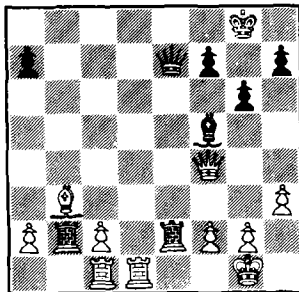
Dimitri London (2456), Brooklyn College - Jon Frankle (2339), Cal Berkeley:

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. d4 cd 4. Nd4 g6 5. Nc3 Bg7 6. Be3 Nf6 7. Nc6 bc 8. e5 Nd5 9. Nd5 cd5 10. Qd5 Rb8 11. Bc4 0-0 12. 0-0 d6?

Better is 12. ... Qc7, provoking 13. f4 d6 14. ed ed 15. Bb3 Be6 16. Qd2 Bb2 17. Rad1 Rfe8 = (Evans-Eliskases, Buenos Aires, 1960).

13. ed Be6 14. de Qe7 15. Qd3 Bf5 16. Qe2 Rb2 17. Racl Re8 18. Rf3! Bc3 19. Red1 Be5 20. Bb3 Qc7? 21. Bf4 Re7 22. Be5 Re5 23. Qd2 Qc5 24. Qh6 Qe7 25. h3 Re2 26. Qf4?

Simply 26. Rd2 holds the extra pawn.



26. ... Re4?

Weakness of will! 26. ... Bc2! as intended, puts Black back into the game. London intended 27. Qd4, but ... Bf5! holds. I feared 27. Rd2, e.g., 27. ... Bf5? 28. Rb2 Rb2 29. Rc7 wins, but on 27. ... Bb3 28. Rc8+ Kg7 29. Rb2 Rb2 30. Qd4+ Qf6 31. Rg8+ Kg8 32. Qf6 Ra2 Black has excellent drawing prospects (though White can still try to win with g4, h4-5).

Sadly, this was Black's only chance.

27. Qd2 Qc5 28. Re1 Rd4 29. Qe3! Be6 30. c3 Rc4 31. Bc4 Qc4 32. Qa7 Ra2 33. Qd4 Qc6 34. Rb1 Ra8 35. Rb6 Qe8 36. Rd6 h6 37. c4 Kh7 38. R1e6 Resigns. 1-0.

John Czernuszka (1937), Waterloo University - Paul Cooke (2221), Cal Berkeley:

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. d4 cd 4. Nd4 Nf6 5. Nc3 e5 6. Ndb5 d6 7. Bg5 a6 8. Bf6 gf 9. Na3 b5 10. Nd5 f5 11. Bd3 Be6 12. Qh5 Bg7 13. c3 0-0 14. Ne3?

Book is 14. ef.

14. ... f4 15. Nd5 f5 16. 0-0-0 b4 17. Nc4 bc 18. ef cb+ 19. Kbl Bd5 20. f6 Rf6 21. Bh7+ Kf8 22. Rd5 Ne7

Now Black threatens to win a piece by 23. Rh6, because the f5 square is covered and white cannot check.

23. Qd1! Qc7!

Not 23. ... Nd5 because after 24. Qd5 Ke7, 25. Rd1 White has numerous threats. Now (after Qc7) the Knight can't move.

24. Rd6 Qc4 25. Rd8+ Rd8 26. Qd8+ Kf7 27. Rd1 Rc6 28. Qd2 Qc3 29. Qb2 Qb2+ 30. Kb2 e4+ 31. Kb3 Rc3+ 32. Kb4 Nc6+ Resigns.

Ian Findlay (2329) Toronto - Jon Frankle (1339), Cal Berkeley:

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. d4 cd 4. Nd4 g6 5. c4 Bg7 6. Be3 Nf6 7. Nc3 Ng4 8. Qg4 Nd4 9. Qd1 Ne6 10. Qd2 Qa5 11. Rcl b6 12. Be2 Bb7 13. f3 f5 14. ef gf 15. 0-0 Rg8 16. Rfd1 Bc6 17. a3 f4! 18. Bf4 Bd4+ 19. Kh1.

19. Be3?? Qg5! 0-1

19. ... Qf5 20. Be3 Rg2! 21. Kg2 Qg4+ 22. Kf2 Qh4+ 23. Kg2 Qg4+ 24. Kf1 Qh3+ 25. Kg1?

25. Ke1 Qh4 +=.

25. ... Nf4!

Not 25. ... 0-0-0 26. Bd4 and the King runs to e3, d3, and c2.

26. Bf1 Qf3 27. Nd5

So after 0-0-0, Bd5 cd is check.

Cute is 27. Qd4 0-0-0 28. Bf4 Rg8+ 29. Bg3 Rg3+, mating.

27. ... Kf7 28. Bg2 Rg8 29. Rf1 Rg2+ 30. Kh1 Rf2+ Resigns. 0-1.

D. Russell Wada (2292), Cal Berkeley - Gord Morell (2020), Waterloo University:

1. c4 g6 2. g3 Bg7 3. Bg2 d6 4. Nf3 Nc6 5. Nc3 e5 6. 0-0 f5 7. d3 Nf6 8. Nd5 Be6 9. Bg5 h6 10. Bf6 Bf6 11. Rb1 0-0 12. b4 Qd7 13. b5 Nd8 14. Nf6+ Rf6 15. Qc2 f4 16. c5 Bd5 17. e4 Be6 18. d4 ed 19. Nd4 Bh3 20. c6 bc 21. bc Qc8 22. Rb3 Bg2 23. Kg2 Ne6 24. Qc4 Kg7 25. Ne6 Qe6 26. Qe6 Re6 27. f3 fg 28. hg a5 29. Rb7 Re7 30. f4 Ra6 31. Rcl Kf6 32. Kf3 Ke6 33. Rb5 Rf7 34. a4 Rf8 35. Kg4 Rg8 36. Kf3 Rf8 37. Ke3 Rg8 38. Kd4 g5 39. f5+ Kf6 40. Rb7 Rg7 41. Rh1 Rh7 42. Kd5 Ra8 43. Rb5 Re8 44. Kd4 Ra8 45. g4 Ra6 46. Kd5 Ra8 47. Rh2 Re8 48. Kd4 Ra8 49. Rb7 Ra6 50. Kd5 Ra8

51. Rc7 Rc7 52. Rh6+ Kg7 53. Rd6 Kf7 54. e5 Rac8 55. Kc5

55. Rd7+! wins, e.g., 55. ... Rd7 56. cd Rcl 57. e6+ Ke7 58. f6+ Kf6 59 d8(Q) +.

55. ... Ke7 56. Kb6 Ke8 57. f6 Rf7 58. Ka5 Rb8 59. Ka6 Rb4 60. a5 Rc7 61. e6 Rc8 62. Ka7 Rc7+ 63. Ka6 Rc8 ½-½.

Continued...

Arthur Motta, Cal Berkeley - Brett Campbell, Toronto

1. e4 g6 2. d4 Bg7 3. Nc3 d6 4. Nf3 Nf6 5. Bg5 h6.

This move is good, making White have to decide the placement of his Bishop at once. Black has to castle next move, though, otherwise White plays Qd2, and Black will have to play g5 to castle.

6. Bf4 0-0 7. Qd2 Kh7 8. 0-0-0 a6 9. h3 b5 10. e5 b4.

This is best, in my opinion, for if Black retreats the Knight, White plays Nc4 and probably stands better.

11. ef bc 12. Qc3 Bf6 13. Qe3 Bg7 14. Bd3.

White's plan is not to play h4-5-xg6. Black can forestall this by maintaining control over g4-h5, with Nd7-f6, and later on playing c5. The way Black plays, White gets the advantage.

14. ... Nd7 15. g4 Bb7 16. h4 e5 17. de Bf3 18. Qf3 Be5 19. h5 Qf6

The only move to hold the position.

20. hg fg 21. Rh6 Kg7.

Black has to exchange queens. If White can avoid it, Black's king position would give him good winning chances. So White avoids the safer 22. Be5 Ne5 23. Qf6. Rf6 24. Rdh1 with a pawn up better endgame, and goes for a dubious sacrifice, hoping to take advantage of Black's king position.

22. Rg6? Qg6 23. Bg6 Bf4 24. Kbl Ne5!

If immediately 24. ... Kg6, White obtains the initiative on the kingside with 25. Qe4 Kg7 26. Rh1 with probably a winning position, as Black's pieces are scattered and do not offer protection to the king. Now Black gives up a pawn and manages to coordinate his pieces.

25. Qc3 Kg6 26. Qc7 Nf7 27. Qc4.

White begins a series of aimless maneuvers and Black consolidates. Maybe best here is 27. Qd7 Ng5 28. Rd6, when the endgame is good for White because of Black's scant king protection and White's passed pawns.

There does not seem to be any move apart from 27. ... Ng5 which holds. For example, 27. ... Be5 28. Qf5 Rg7 29. f4, and White's pawns roll. On 27. ... Ng5 28. Rd6 Bd6 29. Qd6, (1) 29. ... Rf6 30. Qd3 (30. ... Rg7 31. Qd5) (30. ... Kh6 31. f4 and 32. g5) (30. ... Kf7 31. Qd5, Re6 32. f4) (2) 29. ... Kg7 30. Qe5 followed by f4 (3) 29. ... Kh7 30. f4. In all cases with a winning position.

27. ... Ng5 28. a3 Be5 29. Qd3 Kg7 30. Qe3 Rf4 31. Qb3 R4f8 32. Qb7 Kg6 33. b3 a5 34. a4 Rac8 35. Qa6.

White was now going to play 36. Rd6 and thought that had won the necessary tempo attacking the pawn on a5. But Black has achieved an ideal piece setup and may begin active operation. Now the position becomes critical for White.

35. ... Ne4 36. Qd3 Rf4 37. f3 Rc3 38. Qd5 R3f3 39. Qg8 Kf6 40. Qf8 Kg6 41. Qg8 Kf6 42. Qf8 Kg5 43. Qd8 Rf6 44. Qg8 Rg6.

To be considered was 44. ... Kf4. If Black manages to trade one rook while keeping White's king boxed, he will have very good winning chances, so it's desirable to keep the rooks doubled. The pawn on g4, which Black subsequently takes, could provide some shelter for Black's king.

45. Qd8 Rf6 46. Qg8 Rg6 47. Qd8 Kg4 48. Rg1 Kf5 49. Qd7 Kf4 50. Re1 d5.

I think that this advance robs Black of his winning chances. This pawn is now weak and can be taken later on. Black should try to find a way to maneuver to exchange rooks while keeping his king secure and his pieces safe.

51. Rc1 Rg5 52. Qf7 Rf5 53. Qg6.

Not allowing Black to double his rooks.

53. ... Bc3 54. Qh6 Ke5 55. Qh8 Kd6 56. Qd8 Kc5 57. Qe7.

Black's king cannot be allowed to go to a3.

57. ... Kd4 58. Qg7 Rf6 59. Rd1 Ke5 60. Qc7 Rd6 61. Qe7 Kf4 62. Qh4 Kf5 63. Qh5 Kf4 64. Qh4 Ke5 65. Qe7 Re6 66. Qc7 Kf6 67. Qd8 Kf7 68. Qd5 R3f6 69. Qh5 Ke7 70. Qh7 Rf7 71. Qg8.

Now, after Black's d-pawn fell, the game is probably drawn. Black still attempts something, refusing a repetition, and then it is White's turn to do the same, but all attempts are futile and the game ends in a draw.

71. ... Rd6 72. Rg1 Rdf6 73. Rd1 Rd6 74. Rg1 Rd5 (?) 75. Qa8 Bd2 76. Kb2 Bc3 77. Kc1 Bd2 78. Kb2 Bc3 79. Ka2 Be5 80. Qb7 Kf8 81. Qa8 Ke7 82. Qb7 Kf8 83. Qa8 ½-½.



Y-S WARMUP

from Leon Taylor

A total of 43 chessplayers participated in the Yuba-Sutter Chess Club's '84 Warm-Up Tournament held February 4, 1984 at the Peach Tree Mall in Marysville.

Marysville dentist, Dr. Henry A. Giertych, Jr., tied for first place with Chessmaster James MacFarland, Expert Zoran Lazetich and Steven Matthews, all from Sacramento. Each scored 3-0.

Other winners were:

Second Place, Class A (2½): Art Waddell, Sacramento.

First Place, Class B (2½): Edward Lepape, Elverta.

Second Place, Class B (2): Bob Riner, Paradise; Emerald Toney, Beale AFB; Rubert Russo, Citrus Heights; John Hampton, Vina; Richard Roach, Roseville.

First Place, Class C (2): Douglas Heimbichner, Carmichael; Peter Chamousis, Paradise; Michael Parmon, Sacramento.

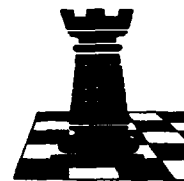
First Place, Class D/E (2): Bradley Rush, North Highlands; Bill Reid, Oroville.

First Place, Unrated (1½): Bradley McDonald, Paradise; Joe Reid, Marysville.



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Chess CAN be popularized

THE ~~X~~POPULARITY OF CHESS

By Leon Taylor

R. E. Fauber's article, "The Unpopularity of Chess" in the last issue of **Chess Voice** clearly identifies some of the problems that prevent chess from shining in the limelight of public attention. No one can argue with his suggestion that clubs need to develop more diversified activities, but his statement, "If you want (chess) to grow, you have first to enrich the masters who will give it attention," strikes me as putting the cart in front of the horse. How can we expect to enrich the masters without first vastly increasing the number of avid chess followers - "fans" as they would be called in sports.

Chess organizers frequently point to the influx of new USCF members during the Bobby Fischer era as proof that the elixir most likely to spawn widespread chess popularity in the U.S. is another contender for the World Championship. This is only partially true. Undeniably, a contender would help generate publicity in the national news media, but there are quicker and more effective ways to popularize chess without having to wait for another prodigious chess master to lead the way.

It is acknowledged that there are different types of chess players. (Fauber characterized the difference as "chess players" vs. "pursuers of chess.") Tournament chess followers recognize the contrast of attitudes between the serious, almost fanatical, students of chess and those who enter organized competition as only a casual devotee of the game. Probably the largest segment of America's chess playing population are those who love to play but have no desire or inclination to get involved beyond the satisfaction they receive from facing whatever challenger is sitting across the board from them. They can give any number of reasons why they are not motivated to try to climb the ratings ladder. Their satisfaction comes from the challenge of the game itself. Only a few recreational chess players can name the current world chess champion because they don't really care who it is.

Fauber makes a distinction in his article between chess players and **dues payers**, and questions why more of the millions of casual players in the U.S. do not join local chess clubs or become involved in tournament competition. To find the answers places the questions into the field of marketing; there is little difference in basic principles to marketing peanut butter or selling chess as a rewarding, challenging passtime. The solution to marketing chess is not learning how to transform the millions of "chess players" into chess "pursuers"; it is determining how to influence casual chess players into becoming supportive myrmidons.

Americans, every year, spend millions of dollars to save whales, protect the environment, support symphonies, opera and the arts, preserve the remaining object milestones of our heritage and to protect the right of citizens to bear arms. Chess needs to translate its objective into a "cause."

Organized chess would do well to borrow a few pages from the promotional guidebooks of the American Rifle Association, the largest non-profit, membership supported organization in the U.S. When publicity by their opposition weakens, they fire it up again with salvos of real or imagined injustices - because continued controversy keeps their members alert and supportive. And the League of American Wheelmen, the national voice for recreational

(non-competitive) bicyclists, languished for years with fewer than 3,000 members until they championed the right of bicycles to be regarded as vehicles with equal rights to use the roads - their membership then soared. It is not the "cause" that is important in these examples; it is the publicity a cause can generate.

Where does chess fit into this line of thought? Certainly chess is not threatened by obstructive forces (unless, of course, we consider the demagogic tendentiousness within the chess organizational hierarchy) but a "cause" for chess may be created from a different perspective. Think about this: morning, noon or night, everywhere you look there are joggers or runners. Only ten years ago it was a rarity to see more than one or two in a week. What made jogging and running so popular? The marketing story of how physical fitness awareness was promoted is an interesting tale, too lengthy to relate here. The results, however, suggest a possible avenue of approach for establishing a "cause" for chess.

Let's try out a couple of slogans: **"Chess is a game that does more than entertain"**, or **"You keep your body in shape; the mind also needs some exercise."** Better slogans than these can probably be developed, but the potential for promoting the theme, **"Chess is mental exercise that is also fun"** suggests many possibilities for publicity for chess that anyone can relate to without having to exalt the achievements of our chess masters. That can be done later, after a larger and more appreciative audience has been established.

If you doubt the potential, consider how many millions of Rubik Cubes were sold during the recent craze. The cube presented a challenge and most people respond to a challenge, especially if it also offers amusement. Interest in the cube died quickly; those who were unable to solve it bought a book to show them how. The solution to the puzzle learned, the challenge no longer existed so the cube was shoved to the back of a closet and forgotten. (There are a lot of chess sets in the back of closets, too, but for a different reason.) Next came the video game mania. It is already on the wane, because the games challenge only one's visual coordination and manipulative skills and fail to stimulate any thought process to keep them interesting. Chess, on the other hand, has survived for centuries, and each year continues to challenge the minds of men and women in ever increasing numbers.

If the estimates are correct - that more than 40 million Americans know how to play chess - it can hardly be said that the game is unpopular. The enigma is how to catalyze its popularity in ways that will attract commerial sponsorship and philanthropic support so that those with extraordinary talent can make a decent living playing chess as professionals.

Continued . . .



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POPULAR, continued

One of the contributing preclusions to having this happen is the "bad press" that so often places chess and chess players in less than favorable light. Some newspaper columnists for chess seem to delight in telling the public - probably with intended humor - about the smelly characters with dirty fingernails and boorish behavior one is likely to encounter when visiting a chess club or playing in a tournament. (I've changed seats at church to get away from such individuals, but I've never seen them spotlighted in any newspaper column about religion.) The magazine **Science Digest** recently (Sept. '83) published an article entitled "The Royal Game." Anyone reading it could easily conclude that those who are addicted to playing chess could very well be tottering on the brink of insanity. Zeroing in on the bizarre behavior of chess master, it says of the currently reigning world champion, "With an enormous head attached to a corpse-frail body, Karpov is known in chess circles as 'the fetus'." Concerning master-level play, it states,

Great chess players are like characters in novels and their lives reek of make-believe. Could anything be more phantasmagorical than the 1978 Karpov-Korchnoi match in which Korchnoi recruited two Indian mystics who were under indictment for murder to meditate in the front row, and Karpov, who ate quail eggs during the game, asked the parapsychologist Vladimir Zoukar to sit in the audience and put a hex on Korchnoi? (Parapsychology proved to be more powerful than mysticism.) And then there were the well-publicized shenanigans during Fischer's match against the Soviet grandmaster Boris Spassky, whose team ordered the referees to dismantle the players' chairs in order to make sure the CIA hadn't implanted any harmful ray devices.

As a chess enthusiast, I found the **Science Digest** article both interesting and humorous - the kind I would like to see more of in **Chess Life** - but to non-players or chess neophytes, such stories distort their concept of what the world of chess may have to offer them.

Of course, the nonpareils of other fields, particularly sports, have had their quirks of individual behavior spotlighted also, but there has been enough favorable press to offset it, so the activity or sport they represent comes across in generally a favorable light. This is not so with chess; seldom does one read about the exhilaration and pleasure that even beginners can experience while playing. Instead, potential chess followers are told about the billions of mathematically possible move choices or some other complexity that can only cause chess to be viewed by the uninitiated through a thick haze of bafflement.

Certainly U.S. Chess needs to have the brilliant play of its masters reviewed by the national media, but editors will first have to be convinced there are enough fans and followers of chess to warrant the coverage. It may be some time before we see the faces of chess masters featured on cereal boxes, but if every state, regional and local chess organization in the U.S. will place promotion at the top of their list of objectives, it will be a giant first step.

In the next issue we will suggest some ways to promote publicity for chess by employing sound marketing practices, and local clubs might be able to attract some commercial sponsorship in the process. The least it can do is inveigle some of the forgotten chess sets out of closets and into regular family use.

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Scholastic Team Update

Since the last issue, there have been some changes in the area coordinators for the Scholastic Team Championship:

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL DIVISION:

The Area Coordinator for Area I is now:
Mr. Fouke
Francisco Junior High School
2190 Powell Street
San Francisco 94133

The Area Coordinator for Area IV is now:
Mrs. Elizabeth Shaunessy
1215 Walnut Street
Berkeley 94709

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DIVISION:

The Area Coordinator for Area I is now:
Drantha Bowie
Stuart Hall
2252 Broadway
San Francisco 94115

The Area Coordinator for Area IV is now:
Mrs. Elizabeth Shaunessy
1215 Walnut Street
Berkeley 94709

Schools wishing to compete for nomination to the Northern California Scholastic Team Championship Tournament in San Francisco on **April 4, 1984** should contact the Area Coordinator in their area. Other Area Coordinators were listed in the Dec-Jan issue of **Chess Voice**.

MINUTES

CalChess Board Meeting, February 4, 1984

Max Wilkerson's, Colma

Present: Ed Chang, Mike Goodall, Andy Lazarus, Art Marthinsen, Bryce Perry, Hans Poschmann, Max Wilkerson

Call to order 3:02 p.m. by Bryce Perry

Minutes of previous meeting approved unanimously, when the only one present, the recording secretary, approved his own record.

- An explanation of "buying an electric stapler" was provided by Mike Goodall.

Clearinghouse

- Noted that John Sumares resigned.
- Ed Chang introduced, has agreed to become the USCF Clearinghouse for our area. His address is:

ED CHANG
2008 Berkeley Way #8
Berkeley CA 94704
(415) 548-3068

Motion: That CalChess nominate Ed Chang to become USCF Clearinghouse. **Passed.** 6 in favor, 1 abstention (Chang).

(Art Marthinsen arrived and assumed the chair.)

Circuit Report - Hans Poschmann

- The report is up to date.
- Question whether to accept Sierra's tournaments for the Circuit.
- No report received from the TD, so his tournaments have not counted toward the Circuit.

Scholastic Report - Bryce Perry

- Passed out a draft of flyer for upcoming scholastic tournament.
- A description of the program was provided.
- Noted that the Kolty Foundation is contributing \$200 to Perry's tournament.

Motion: That the report be accepted. **Passed.** Unanimous.

Reports on **Chess Voice**, Memberships and Treasury deferred because the Gordons were not present.

- Noted that family crisis prevented their attendance.

"Bagby" Report - Mike Goodall

- (See report this issue -- Ed.)

Nomination Committee

- Lazarus and Perry volunteered, and were given the option of selecting another member of the committee from Sacramento.
- Noted that this year will be a mail ballot.
- Noted that Bob Gordon has requested that he be relieved of an office, preferably treasurer (he would prefer to take over as membership secretary from Ramona).

Motion: That Lazarus and Perry and one other, to be selected by them, will be the nominating committee. **Passed.** Unanimous.

The Vacaville Correctional Facility wants to hold a chess tournament.

- It was noted that this tournament is not open to all chessplayers, just the inmates.

- They have requested that CalChess donate a trophy.
- Hans Poschmann agreed to produce a trophy.
- Noted that the total cost, including an engraved plate, should be about \$25.

Motion: That CalChess donate approximately \$25 to provide such a trophy (budget line item #90). **Passed.** Unanimous.

Second-hand request from John Marks for \$200 for the scholastic tournament sponsored by the Kolty Foundation was deferred to clarification.

Report on CalChess Team - Hans Poschmann.

- Expressed surprise at the \$50 budgeted for the CalChess Team Championship Tournament.
- Requests guidance on how to spend it.
- It was suggested that the money be spent on advertising.
- It was noted that the \$50 was primarily for Hans' out-of-pocket expenses, which he had previously donated.
- Hans proposed:
 - That any four CalChess members can form a team (previously, each team represented affiliated clubs).
 - That the event count toward the Circuit.
 - That all players and reserves must be named in advance.
 - That the entry fee be \$20/Team.
 - That the format be kept flexible, depending on the number of entries.

Motion: That the CalChess Team Championship report be accepted. **Passed.** Unanimous.

Report on Pan Am Intercollegiate - Andy Lazarus

- (See report this issue -- Ed.)

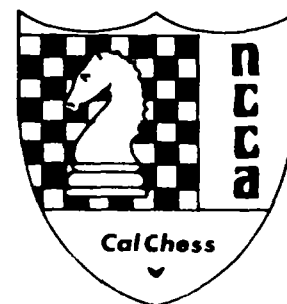
The ACM (Association for Computing Machinery), the organization that runs the World Computer Chess Championship, is looking for a volunteer for the event in October.

- Noted that the budget for the program is \$12,000, yet they want a volunteer to work for four days.
- Bryce will contact people at Stanford who might be interested.

NEXT MEETING: March 31, 1984 at 2:00 p.m., Bryce Perry's.

Meeting adjourned: 4:20 p.m.

Respectfully Submitted,
K. MICHAEL GOODALL, Secretary



Bagby cont.

Winslow-Lobo 1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 e6 3. Nf3 b6 4. Nc3 Bb7 5. Bf4 d5 6. e3 Be7 7. cd Nd5 8. Nd5 Bd5 9. Bd3 Bb4 10. Kf1 Bd6 11. Bg5 Qd7 12. e4 Bb7 13. Rcl h6 14. Be3 0-0 15. e5 Be7 16. Bb1 f5 17. ef Bf6 18. Qc2 c5 19. Qh7 Kf7 20. Ne5 Be5 21. de Ke8 22. h4 Nc6 23. Rh3 Ne5 24. Rg3 Rf7 25. Kgl Rd8 26. f4 Nd3 27. Rd1 c4 28. b3 b5 29. Bd3 cd 30. Bc5 1-0.

Mar-Frankle: 1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bb5 a6 4. Bc6 bc 5. 0-0 d6 6. Re1 Bg4 7. h3 Bf3 8. Qf3 e6 9. b3 Qf6 10. Qf6 gf 11. d3 Bg7 12. Bd2 Ne7 13. Nd2 Kd7 14. Nc4 Rag8 15. Ne3 Ng6 16. Rf1 h5 17. Rael Nf4 18. Kh2 h4 19. Bcl Nh5 20. Rgl Bh6 21. g4 hg 22. fg Bg5 23. Nc4 d5 24. Bg5 Rg5 25. Nd2 ½-½.

Winslow-Powell: 1. e4 d5 2. ed Qd5 3. Nc3 Qa5 4. d4 Nf6 5. Nf3 Bg4 6. h3 Bh5 7. g4 Bg6 8. Ne5 e6 9. h4 Bb4 10. Rh3 Bc3 11. bc Nbd7 12. Ng6 hg 13. Bg2 c6 14. Bd2 Qa4 15. Rb1 Nb6 16. Rb4 Qa2 17. c4 Nc4 18. Rb7 0-0 19. g5 Nd5 20. Rhb3 Nd6 21. Rd7 Nf5 22. h5 Nd4 23. R3b7 Rad8 24. Bd5 ed 25. Ra7 Qc4 26. hg Rd7 0-1.

HERITAGE cont.

5. Bf4 Nge7 6. Bg3 h5 7. h3 g5 8. h4 g4 9. Nd2 Ng6 10. f4 Be7 11. Bd3 Nh4 12. Qe2 Ng6.

Black appears to have White's imposing pawn center under firm restraint, but White wants to introduce some trouble causing tricks as 13. e6 fe 14. e5 which achieves low cost constriction.

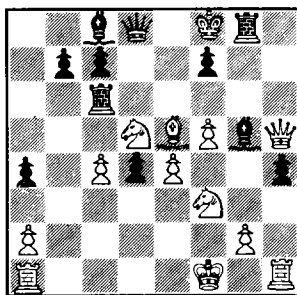
13. e6 h4! 14. Qg4 Be6 15. f5 Bc8 16. Bh2 Nge5 17. Qe2 Nd3 18. Qd3 Nb4 19. Qb3 a5 20. Nh3.

Obviously White cannot afford 20. Ne2 d3, and he has to get his rooks working before Black's rook pawns wreak havoc.

20. ... a4 21. Qd1 Nd3 22. Kf1 Nb2 23. Qg4 Ra6 24. Nf4 Kf8!

A prim Hungarian defensive move to neutralize the possibility of Nd5 and Qg7.

25. Nd5 Rc6 26. Be5 Rg8 27. Qh5 Bg5 28. Nf3



The classicists called this complicating things, and it still is to this day. Maroczy sees it clearly and goes his uncomplicated way through a brilliant quiet move at the 34th.

28. ... Nc4 29. f6 Ne3 30. Ne3 Be3 31. Rd1 Bg4 32. Qh4 Bf3 33. gf Rc2 34. Bd4.

And now, for the connoisseur of the quiet move we present ...

34. ... Qa8! 35. Rd3 Qa6 0-1.

There was also this gradual crush at Carlsbad, 1907.

Four Knights Game; G. Maroczy - G. Salwe (Carlsbad, 1907): 1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nf6 3. Nc3 Nc6 4. Bb5 Bb4 5. 0-0 0-0 6. d3 Bc3 7. bc d6 8. h3 Ne7 9. Nh4.

A very interesting concept which thwarts the force of ... Ng6 10. Ng6 fg 11. f4, when the e5 square would have remained secure.

9. ... Ng6 10. Ng6 hg 11. Bg5 c6 12. Ba4 Qc7 13. Bb3 Nh7 14. Be3 g5?! 15. d4 Qe7 16. de de 17. Qh5 Kh8 18. Rad1.

The Q-file is where the main event will take place.

18. ... f6 19. Rd2 Be6 20. Rfd1 Bb3 21. cb b6 22. Rd7 Qe8.

Since 22. ... Qa3 23. Rg7 is a terminal horror.

23. Qe2 Rf7 24. R7d6 c5 25. a4 Nf8.

The action has switched from king-side to queen-side, but Black's weaknesses around his monarch will yet play a role.

26. a5 Rb8 27. ab ab 28. Qa6 R2b7 29. R1d2 Kg8 30. b4!

Here was where the classical masters taught us valuable lessons. It takes timing to fix weaknesses and build up an attack with a mind on your own rear. King-side threats will only follow on the heels of queen-side action.

30. ... cb 31. cb Qc8 32. Kh2! b5 33. Bc5.

White plays to stifle but has to go through many variations. The main line is 33. ... Ra8 34. Rd8 Qd8 25. Qb7 Qd2 36. Qa8. In sub-variations White only wins a pawn, but it is a big one because of the remoteness of Black's king. This is your standard construction strategy - no rush but no letting up on the pressure either.

33. ... Qc7 34. R6d5 Qc8.

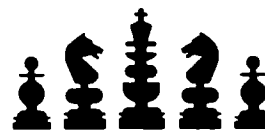
A full board zugzwang.

35. Rd8 Qc7 36. Qe6 Kh7 37. Rf8 Rf8 38. Bf8 Qc1 39. Qf5 Kh6 40. Qf6 1-0.

After the privations of the Great War and of revolution Maroczy's chess did not prosper competitively. He did, however, manage one great feat at Carlsbad, 1923 in tying Alexander Alekhine and Efim Bogolyubov for first. It was a marvelous tournament which produced a grand number of fighting brilliancies, but Maroczy proved equal to the test.

More important to his fame was his role instructing Vera Menchik and Max Euwe in the subtleties of chess. Menchik became such a dominant force in women's chess that she only lost one game in world championship competition between 1927 and 1939. In three consecutive tournaments she won every single game. Euwe had a few more problems besting Alekhine in 1935.

The Hungarian Government repented its persecution of Maroczy, and he returned in 1927 to lead the Hungarian team in the international team championships. He continued in these duties from time to time through 1936. This gentle man thereby got the privilege of another starving time during the siege of Budapest in 1945. On the brink of starvation he never said a word about this desperate circumstances to friends lest he worry them. Unlike Schlechter, he survived and went quietly to his death on May 29, 1951.



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If you are a Director or Organizer and you are not on
the above list, contact Chess Voice.

CALENDAR

/a/ - see ad this issue

/f/ - flyer insert in this issue

ALL CAPS - CAL CHESS CIRCUIT TOURNAMENT

MARCH

10-11 Davis: THIRD DAVIS OPEN (Manning)
10-11 Sunnyvale:
LERA PENNINSULA CLASS (Hurt)
17-18 Sacramento: SACRAMENTO OPEN /f/ (Gordon)
23-25 Las Vegas: National Open /f/ (Gruenberg)
31 Palo Alto:
CALCHESS BOARD MEETING (Perry)

APRIL

4 San Francisco:
NorCal Scholastic Team Champ. (Marks)
7-8 San Francisco: SAN FRANCISCO
CLASS CHAMPIONSHIP /f/ (Goodall)
20-21 San Jose: SAN JOSE STATE
UNIVERSITY SPRING '84 (Sierra)

MAY

26-28 Sunnyvale: LERA MEMORIAL DAY
CLASS (Hurt)

JUNE

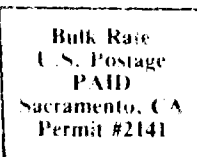
9-10 Berkeley: BERKELEY CLASS
STRUGGLE (Lazarus)
16-17 San Francisco: STAMER MEMORIAL (Goodall)
23 Richmond: 30/30 Quad (Orwig)
30- Berkeley: GOLDEN BEAR OPEN (Goodall)
July 2

JULY

9-28 Berkeley: U.S. Closed Championship and
U.S. Women's Closed Championship (Goodall)

DEADLINES NEXT ISSUE:

COPY: April 15; FLYERS (if camera ready): April 23 (give
us a couple of extra days if you want us to make up the ads
or flyers).



Places to Play in Northern California

East Bay

- BERKELEY CHESS CLUB, Friday, 7:30 p.m. to 1:00 a.m., Berkeley YMCA, Allston & Milvia, Berkeley. Contact: Alan Glasscoe, (415) 652-5324.
SUPERB U.C. BERKELEY CAMPUS CHESS CLUB, Wednesday (School days only), 7:00 p.m. to 10:00, Student Union, Bancroft at Telegraph, Berkeley. Contact: Andy Lazarus, (415) 642-7511.
BULLETIN CHESS CLUB, Tuesday, 8:00 p.m., 5901 Broadway, #21, Oakland. Contact: Max Burkett, (415) 658-9826.
FREMONT CHESS CLUB, Friday, 7:00 p.m., Fremont Community Church and Christian School (side entrance left), 39700 Mission Blvd.(near Stevenson Blvd.), Fremont. Contact: Hans Poschmann, (415) 656-8504.
HAYWARD CHESS CLUB, Monday, 5:00 to 9:00 p.m., Hayward Public Library, 835 C St., Hayward. Contact: Mike Sweeney, (415) 357-8503.

North Bay

- OCCIDENTAL CHESS CLUB, Monday, 8:00 p.m., Yellow Lizard Deli, Occidental. Contact: P.O. Box 253, Occidental (707) 874-9947.
ROHNERT PARK CHESS CLUB, Monday, 7:00 p.m., Lady Bug Park, Liman Way, Rohnert Park. Contact: Walter W. Randle, (415) 795-2220.
SONOMA STATE UNIVERSITY CHESS CLUB, Thursday, 7:00 p.m. to 9:30, Student Union, North Meeting Room, Rohnert Park. Contact: Clement E. Falbo, (707) 584-8324.
VALLEJO CHESS CLUB, Friday, 7:30 p.m. to 11:30, Vallejo Community Center, 225 Amador Street, Vallejo. Contact: G.H. Rasmussen, (707) 642-7270.

West Bay

- MECHANICS INSTITUTE CHESS CLUB, Mondays through Fridays, 9 a.m. - 11:00 p.m.; Saturdays, 9:00 a.m. -Midnight; Sundays, noon to 10:00 p.m. 57 Post Street, 4th Floor, San Francisco. Contact: Max Wilkerson.

South Bay

- DE ANZA COLLEGE CHESS CLUB, Thursdays, 11 a.m. - 3 p.m.; 21250 Stevens Creek Blvd., Student Center, La Dona Room, Cupertino. Contact: Bart Bevins or Hugh Thomas, (408) 996-4692.
INDEPENDENCE HIGH SCHOOL CHESS CLUB, Daily while school is in session during lunch; Independence High School, Room A-18 or A-26, San Jose. Contact: Rick Vierhus, (408) 267-2284.
KOLTY CHESS CLUB, Wednesdays, 7:30 - 11:30 p.m., Campbell Library (lower level), 70 N. Central, Campbell. Contact: Pat Mayntz, (408) 371-2290.
LERA CHESS CLUB, Mondays, 6 - 9 p.m., Lera Auditorium, Building 160, (Corner Mathilda & Java Sts.) Sunnyvale. Contact: Ken Stone, (409) 742-3126 (days).

Sacramento Valley

- SACRAMENTO CHESS CLUB, Wednesday, 7:00 - 11:00 p.m., Clunie Club-house, Alhambra and F Streets, Sacramento. Contact: Doug Young, (916) 361-7092.
YUBA-SUTTER CHESS CLUB, 6:30 - 11:00 p.m., Tuesday, Peachtree Mall, 6000 Lindhurst, Friday, Yuba County Library, 303 - 2nd Street, Marysville. Contact: Leon Taylor, (916) 741-3979.

Nevada

- CARSON CITY CHESS CLUB, Thursday, 7:00 p.m., Fritsch School, 504 Bath Street, Carson City, Nevada. Contact: Dick Stevens, (702) 883-6597.

To have your club listed contact **Chess Voice**.