

RANK AND FILE

JUNE 1978

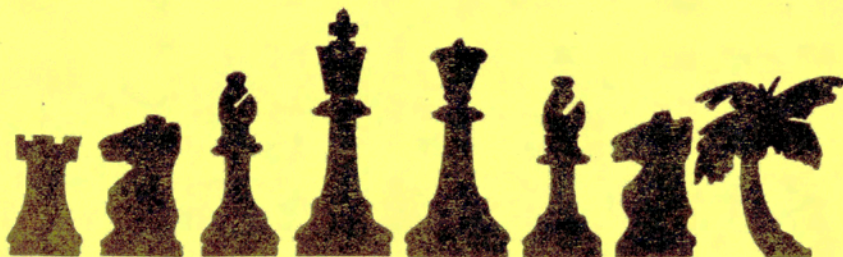
Volume 2, Number 1

US CHAMPIONSHIP 1978 PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5		
1. L. KAVALEK	x	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1
2. J. TARJAN	1	x	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	2
3. L. SHAMKOVICH	1	x	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	3-4
4. E. MEDNIS	0	0	x	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	3-4
5. R. BYRNE	0	0	1	x	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7½	5-7
6. A. LEIN	0	0	1	1	x	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7½	5-7
7. N. WEINSTEIN	0	0	1	1	1	x	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	5-7
8. K. ROGOFF	0	0	1	1	1	1	x	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	8
9. W. LOMBARDY	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	x	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	9-10
10. P. BENKO	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	x	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	9-10
11. A. SOLTIS	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	x	1	1	1	1	1	6	11-12
12. B. ZUCKERMAN	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	x	1	1	1	1	6	11-12
13. L. CHRISTIANSEN	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	x	1	1	1	5	13
14. K. COMMONS	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	x	1	1	5	14-15
15. K. REGAN	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	x	1	5	14-15

HOLLYWOOD "FUTURITY TOURNAMENT", FEBRUARY - JUNE 1978.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
1. J. PETERS	x	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12½-2½
2. J. LOFTSSON	0	x	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10-5
3. V. McCAMBRIDGE	0	0	x	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10-5
4. F. STREET	0	0	0	x	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9½-5½
5. P. YOUNG WORTH	0	0	0	1	x	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9-6
6. A. POLLARD	0	0	0	1	1	x	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9-6
7. T. WEINBERGER	0	0	0	1	1	1	x	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9-6
8. R. SALGADO	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	x	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8½-6½
9. R. FOWELL	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	x	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7½-7½
10. R. RICKFORD	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	x	1	1	1	1	1	1	6-9
11. J. HANKEN	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	x	1	1	1	1	1	6-9
12. R. WADA	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	x	1	1	1	1	6-9
13. S. MATZNER	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	x	1	1	1	6-9
14. S. JONES	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	x	1	1	6-9
15. S. KELL	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	x	1	3-12
16. B. NETHERCOT	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	x	2-13



SCCF

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"RANK AND FILE", OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
CHESS FEDERATION, REGULAR MEMBERSHIP: \$5.00 PER YEAR
\$3.00 FOR JUNIORS

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PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY, 75¢ PER ISSUE

BENONI INNOVATION

by James Tarjan GM

A few years ago a new move was introduced for White in the Modern Benoni: 12.P-K5! It is unlikely that this innovation will eliminate this type of Benoni from the modern repertoire of openings, but it has definitely given Benoni players headaches.

White-J.Tarjan	Black-Tim Brown
Del Webb Phoenix Open	June 1977
Benoni	Defense

1.P-Q4	N-KB3
2.P-QB4	P-B4
3.P-Q5	P-K3
4.N-QB3	PxP
5.PxP	P-Q3
6.P-K4	P-KN3
7.N-B3	B-N2

Since the discovery of 12.P-K5, some players choose instead here 7...P-QR3. Then on 8.P-QR4 Black can proceed with 8...B-N2 and 9.B-N5,P-R3 10.B-R4,P-KN4 11.B-N3,N-R4 is satisfactory for Black because the possibility of B-QN5 ch. has been eliminated. 7...P-QR3 8.B-N5,P-KR3 9.B-R4,P-KN4 10.B-N3,N-R4 11.P-K5 is untested; 11...NxB 12.BPxN,PxP or 11...B-N2 look good for Black. On 7...P-QR3 8.P-QR4,B-N2 White can revert to standard lines by 9.B-K2, with the advantage that Black has less flexibility; i.e. lines with ...N-QR3 or ...B-QR3 are no longer possible. Tarjan-Rohde, Lone Pine 1978 went 7...P-QR3 8.P-QR4,B-N2 9.N-Q2,QN-Q2 (9...0-0!?) 10.N-B4 (or 10.B-K2),N-N3 11.N-K3. This position was reached in the famous game Nimzovich-Marshall, with the single difference that the moves ...P-QR3 and P-QR4

were omitted. With the QR pawns on their original squares, Nimzovich-Marshall went 10...0-0 11.B-Q3,N-R4 12.0-0,B-K4 13.P-QR4,N-B5 14.P-R5,N-Q2 15.N-B4 with advantage to White. Tarjan-Rohde went 11...B-Q2 12.B-Q3,0-0 13.0-0,R-K1 14.P-R5 (14.R-K1!?),N-B1 15.N-B4,B-N4 16.R-K1,N-Q2 17.Q-B2 Q-R5 18.B-K3 and Black blundered with 18...N-K4? 19.NxB,NxB 20.N-B7,NxR 21.RxN instead of playing 18...BxN 19.BxB,N-K4 20.B-K2. 8.B-KN5 P-KR3

On 8...0-0 9.N-Q2!,R-K1 10.B-K2,P-QR3 11.P-QR4,QN-Q2 12.0-0, White achieves a setup known to be strong for many years already. Nevertheless, Llubojevic is a player unwilling to accept the generally accepted, and he took the Black side against Kavalek in the Manila Interzonal 1976. After 12...R-N1 13.B-R4,Q-B2 14.P-R3,P-B5 (Impatient with the limitations of his position) 15.BxP,N-B4 16.R-K1 Kavalek went on to score an important victory. 9.B-R4 P-KN4

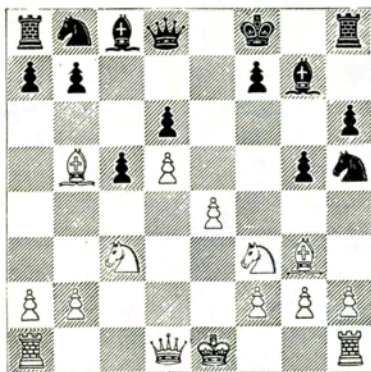
9...P-QR3!?! is "!" according to Minic (Informant 23) and "?!?" according to Kaplan (Informant 10). After 10.N-Q2 (10.P-QR4,P-KN4

11.B-N3,N-R4) P-QN4 White has succeeded in establishing his optimum piece formation but Black in turn has succeeded in playing ...P-QN4. Spassov-Hulak, Athens 1976 continued 11.B-K2,0-0 12.0-0,R-K1 (12...P-KN4? is a senseless weakening that would transpose to Najdorf-Fischer, Piati-gorsky Cup 1966, won by Najdorf) 13.P-B4 ("?" according to Minic. 13.Q-B2 suggests itself, with one plan being 14.QR-K1,15.P-QR4 and if ...P-N5, N-Q1-K3-B4. Minic gives the line 13.Q-B2,QN-Q2 14.B-N3.),QN-Q2 14.Q-B2,Q-B2 15.QR-K1,N-N3 16.K-R1,B-Q2 17.B-B3,P-N5 18.N-K2,QR-B1 19.P-QN3,P-B5 and Black went on to win. This one game does not represent proof of the correctness of Black's plan, as White's play can clearly be improved upon. Only future games will tell.

10.B-N3 N-R4

11.B-N5ch. K-B1

Forced: if 11...N-Q2 12.BxP, or 11...B-Q2 12.BxBch.,QxB 13.N-K5 with a large advantage.



Formerly, 12.B-K2 was played here, anticipating answering ...P-QR3

with P-QR4. After 12...Nx8 13.RPxN an interesting struggle occurs which has been contested many times in master play, Black generally obtaining good chances. Black's unopposed KB is one good point in his position. On the other hand, the Black king may prove to be awkwardly placed and his kingside white squares, especially f5, may prove to be weak later on. Bobotsov-Kaplan, Siegen Olympiad 1970, is an example of snappy play by the Californian, albeit opposing suicidal play by the Bulgarian grandmaster: 13...N-Q2 14.N-Q2,Q-K2 15.P-KN4? (15.Q-B2,P-QR3 16.P-QR4,B-Q5 17.R-KB1,K-N2 18.0-0-0,P-N4, Mecking-Keene, Hastings 1966-7 or 17...N-B3, Bracket-Tarjan, Lone Pine 1972),P-QR3 16.P-QR4,B-Q5 17.0-0??,N-B3 18.N-B4,P-KR4 19.PxP (N-N6,PxP! 20.P-KN3,NxKP! 21.NxB,Q-K4! 22.K-N2,R-R7ch. 23.KxR,Q-R1ch. 24.K-N1,NxNP 25.B-B3,NxR 26.QxN,PxB 27.NxP,Q-R5 winning-Kaplan),P-N5 20.N-K3,NxRP 21.BxP,Q-R5 22.P-KN3,NxP 23.K-N2,NxR 24.KxN,BxN(B) and White resigned.

12.P-K5!

As far as I know, this move was first played in a game Keene-Timman from an Anglo-Dutch match of about 1975. White sacrifices a pawn to take advantage of Black's lack of development and to expose Black's king.

12... Nx8

Black has tried various moves: 12...P-N5?! and Hartston recommends 13.B-R4! 12...P-QR3 13.B-Q3 (13.

B-K2!?), PxP 14. BxP, P-N5 15. BxBch. KxB with an unclear position was played in the Keene-Timman game. 13. BPxN

A major point behind 12. P-K5. The KB file is opened and the game develops a character related to the King's Gambit. 13... P-N5?!

At best this move forces White's knight to a good square at R4 or Q2; and, in addition, as we will see, the knight is not necessarily forced to move. 13... PxP seems to be the best try at this point. Black is terribly behind in development and his king is on an open file. Still, if the Polugaevsky Variation of the Najdorf Sicilian is playable, maybe this line is, too. Stean-Nunn, Birmingham 1976 continued 13... PxP 14. 0-0, P-QR3 (14... P-KB4! or 14... K-N1!?) 15. B-K2 (Why not 15. B-Q3?), R-R2 (15... P-QN4!?) 16. P-QR4, P-N3 17. Q-N3, P-KB4 18. N-Q2 ("?!"-Stean- he recommends 18. QR-Q1), P-K5 19. P-KN4 (19. N(2)xP, B-Q5ch. 20. K-R1, K-N2 ♠-Stean), B-Q5ch. 20. K-R1, P-K6 21. N-B4, P-B5 22. NxB, R-QN2 23. P-R5, P-R4! 24. PxP, N-Q2 25. BxP, N-B3? (25... RxP! with the idea 26. BxR, K-N2 27. BxB, Q-R1 winning; better is 26. P-KN4! -Stean) 26. BxR, NxRP 27. N-K2, B-N5 28. NxB, N-N6ch. 29. K-N1, RxP 30. KxR, Q-K1 (30... Q-B3 31. QxP, Q-R3ch. 32. K-N1, Q-R8ch. 33. K-B2, Q-R5 34. K-K1, N-K5ch. 35. P-N3! -Stean.) 31. N-K6ch. ! (31. K-N1, PxN →), BxN 32. QxP, Q-R4ch. 33. K-N1 and Black resigns; 33... Q-R8ch. 34. K-B2, PxQch. 35. KxNch. or 33... N-K7ch. 34. QxN.

Matera-Rohde, New York 1977 followed the above game until move fifteen when White played the more logical 15. B-Q3; but after 15... K-N1 instead of 16. N-Q2 went crazy with 16. NxBP? and lost. 14. 0-0!?

The simple 14. N-R4 is not bad; but for someone who studied the King's Gambit at an early age Mu-ziotization was irresistible.

14... P-QR3
15. B-Q3 PxN
16. QxP. Q-K1

On 16... Q-K2 I intended 17. PxP, Q-Q2 18. QR-K1.

17. B-N6

17. P-K6 is another possibility, but the text is good.

17... N-Q2
18. P-K6 N-K4
19. Q-R5 NxB
20. QxN

Black will soon be a rook ahead, but his pieces are placed very badly.

20... P-B3

Apparently the best defense is 20... B-Q5ch. 21. K-R1, P-B3 22. RxP ch., BxR 23. QxBch., K-N1 24. N-K4, R-KR2 (24... BxP 25. PxB, Q-KB1 26. Q-N6 ch., Q-N2 27. N-B6ch., K-B1 28. P-K7 ch., QxP 29. R-KB1) 25. R-KB1, BxP 26. PxB, Q-KB1 27. Q-N6ch., Q-N2 28. N-B6ch., K-R1 but after 29. QxR ch., QxQ 30. NxB, KxN 31. R-B7ch. it is unlikely Black will salvage a draw.

21. RxPch. BxR
22. QxBch. K-N1
23. N-K4

A strange position. White's knight and rook are brought to the attack.

23... R-R2
 24.R-KB1 P-QN4
 Now if 24...BxP 25.PxB,Q-B1
 26.Q-B3,Q-N2 27.N-B6ch.,K-R1
 and, if nothing else,28.NxR,QxQ
 29.PxQ,KxN 30.R-B7ch.
 25.R-B4 BxP
 26.PxB Q-R4

27.P-KR3
 Building a perfect house for
 the white king and preparing
 R-N4 ch.
 27... R-KN2
 28.P-K7 resigns
 There is no move.

* * *

IN THE ARENA

SOME OF OUR LOCAL PLAYERS ANNOTATE THEIR GAMES.

ATTACK AND COUNTERATTACK

by Perry Youngworth

The Exchange Variation of the Gruenfeld Defense tends to produce tactical battles in which a wrong step can quickly turn things around. The following game from the Chess Set Marathon Futurity 1978 illustrates this point.

White: Steve Matzner

Black: Perry Youngworth

1. P-Q4 N-KB3
 2. P-QB4 P-KN3
 3. N-QB3 P-Q4
 4. PxP NxP
 5. P-K4 NxN
 6. PxN B-N2

The lines starting with 6... P-QB4 have been analyzed to death.

7. B-QB4 O-0
 8. N-K2 P-N3

Larsen has had success by playing first 8...Q-Q2 which effectively prevents 9. P-KR4 due to 9...Q-N5; the text is more uncompromising.

9. P-KR4 N-B3
 10. P-R3?! ...

Aiming to preserve the Bishop, but better is the direct 10. P-R5.

10. ... N-R4
 11. B-R2 P-K4
 12. P-R5 Q-K2?

Now Black falls into difficulties. Necessary was 12...B-QR3 which prevents White's following maneuver.

13. RPxP RPxP
 14. Q-Q3! PxP
 15. PxP R-K1!

Putting pressure on the KP and giving the Black King an escape square. Not 15...P-QB4; 16. B-Q5 B-N2 (or 16...R-N1 17. B-KB4) 17. Q-R3 winning.

16. P-K5 B-K3
 17. Q-KN3 BxB
 18. RxB Q-K3
 19. R-B2 P-QB4
 20. Q-R4 PxP
 21. B-Q2! ...

continued on page 21

PAN AMERICAN JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP

by Vincent McCambridge

The fourth annual Pan American Junior Championship was held December 11-21 in Sao Paolo, Brazil. The tournament was comprised of twelve players from eleven countries, with the host country contributing two participants. The event was ably directed by Mr. Camera, with the assistance of Herman Claudius van Riemsdyk.

The tournament was hard fought, with an unusual number of surprises, probably due to the fairly inexperienced participants. The final victor was the dapper young master from Argentina, Miguel Bernat. He gained first place (and the title of International Master) when the home-town favorite and American Open co-champion Cicero Braga hung his queen in an absolutely won position versus one of the weaker players in the last round.

As for myself, I finished in fourth place behind Bernat, Braga and Jose Masculo of Brazil. I had the dubious satisfaction of losing what turned out to be the deciding game to Bernat in the ninth round by mating myself in a superior position-an old hobby of mine.

The game below is typical of my play in Sao Paolo, but this particular gem happens to lack any serious aberration.

White:V. McCambridge

Black:R. Cifuetes

1. c4	c5	18. Bf3	Qd6	35. Bb5	Rd2
2. Nc3	Nc6	19. g3	Bb6	36. Na6	Kg7
3. Nf3	Nf6	20. Qf4	Qe6	37. Bf1	Bf5
4. e3	e6	21. Na4	Bc7	38. g4	Be6
5. d4	d5	22. Rc6	Qc6	39. Rc6	Rb1
6. cd	ed	23. Qd4	b5	40. Rb6	Bc4
7. Bb5	Bd6	24. Rc1	Qd6	41. Nc5	Rf1+
8. 0-0	0-0	25. Nc5	Bb6	42. Kg2	Rb1
9. dc	Bc5	26. b4	Qe7	43. Nd7	Be6
10. b3	Bg4	27. Qh4	Rc8	44. Nc5	Bc4
11. h3	Bh5	28. Bd4	a5	45. f3	Rb2+
12. Bb2	Rc8	29. a3	ab	46. Kg3	Bf1
13. Rc1	Bd6	30. ab	Ra8	47. Ne4	Rg2+
14. Be2	a6	31. Bf6	Qf6	48. Kf4	Rh2
15. Nd4	Bg6	32. Qf6	gf	49. Ng3	Bd3
16. Nc6	Rc6	33. Bd5	Rd8	50. e4	1-0
17. Qd4	Bc7	34. Bc6	Rd2		

JACK PETERS ANNOTATES....

Crosstables don't tell the full story. Years later, one cannot tell the "might-have-beens" and the "almosts" from a glance at the list of prizewinners. I know what it feels like to finish with a mediocre score after playing well from my performances in Lone Pine in 1976 and 1977. This year, it was Michael Stean who was victimized by losses in rounds eight and nine, and I got all the breaks.

I was incredibly lucky. Consider my four wins: Ervin missed a forced draw; Benko had me on the ropes until, when it seemed I might eke out a draw, he let his rook get trapped; Browne passed up draws in extreme time pressure, and blundered; and Lombardy sacrificed a piece, disdained a draw, and then missed his chance when I gave him an opportunity to save the game. In my draws with Erlingsson and Gheorghiu, I was close to losing. But these all look like well-earned points on the wallcharts!

The following two games were my most exciting of the tournament. Each won a prize for the "Most Interesting" game of the round. I had thought my victory against Roy Ervin was convincing, until I annotated the game. And look what I found...

W-John Peters

1.e4 e6
2.d4 d5
3.Nd2 c5
4.Ngf3 Nc6
5.ed ed
6.Bb5 Bd6
7.dc Bc5
8.0-0 Nge7
9.Nb3 Bd6
10.Re1 0-0
11.Bg5 Bg4

Korchnoi preferred 11...Qc7 12.c3 Bg4 against Karpov, but White got an edge by 13.h3 Bh5 14.Be2 h6 15. Bxe7 Nxe7 16.Nfd4±.

12.h3 Bh5
13.Bc6!? ...

White attempts to exploit the pin on Black's remaining Knight.

13... bc
14.Nbd4 Rc8

B-Roy Ervin

Not 14...Qc7? 15.Bxe7 Bxe7 16.Nxc6+ or 14...Qd7? 15.Bxe7 Bxf3 (15...Bxe7 16.Ne5+-) 16.Nxf3 Bxe7 17.Ne5 and 18.Nxc6+.

15.c4 h6?!

Safer is 15...Re8.

16.Be7 Be7

16...Bxf3? 17.Bxd8 Bxd1 18.Be7!

Rfe8 19.Nf5 Bxe7 20.Ne7+ Kf8 21.

Raxd1+- costs a pawn.

17.g4 ...

Weakening, but 17.Qa4 Bxf3 18.

Nxf3 Bf6 lets Black out.

17... Bg6

18.Ne5 Bc5!

19.b4! ...

Avoiding 19.Nexc6? Qf6! 20.cd

Rxc6.

19... Bxd4

20.Qd4 dc

Regrettable, but 20...a5 21.ba

Qxa5 22.Nxg6 fg 23.Re7 Rf7 24.Rxf7
Kxf7 25.Rb1 is no improvement.

21.Qc4 Kh7

22.Rad1 ...

Centralization!

22... Qh4

23.Kg2 f5??

An error, but 23...Rfe8 24.Nxg6
fg 25.Rxe8 Rxe8 26.Re7+ is too
strong anyway.

24.Ng6 ...

I rejected 24.Qe6 Qg5 25.f4 Qf6
26.Nd7 because of 26...Qh4 27.Nxf8+
Rxf8, but 28.Qe7 is convincing.

24... Kg6

25.gf+ Kh5

25...Kg5 26.Rd4 Qh5 27.Rg4+.

26.Rd4?? ...

Correct is 26.f4(▲ 27.Qe2+) Rxf5
(26...Rce8 27.Rxe8 Rxe8 28.Qf7+)

27.Qe2+ Kg6 28.Qe6+ +-.

26... Qg5+

27.Rg4 Qf5

28.Qe2 Qb5

29.Rg5+ ...

I counted on this. No good are
29.Rh4+ Kg6 30.Qc2+ Qf5 and 29.Qe7
Qd5+! 30.Kg1 g5 31.Re5 Qd1+.

29... Kg5

30.Qg4+ Kf6

31.Qe6+ Kg5

32.f4+ ...

It looks like White must snare a
rook too.

32... Rf4

33.Re5+ Qe5??

I had expected 33...Kh4 34.Rxb5
cb 35.Qxc8 Rxb4 36.Qc3, when White
should win. It wasn't until I an-
notated this game that I realized
that 33...Kh4 34.Rxb5 Rcf8! for-
ces a draw: 35.Qxc6 Rf2+ 36.Kg1
Rf1+ 37.Kh2 R8f2+ 38.Qg2=. An in-
credible resource that both players
overlooked.

34.Qe5+ Rf5

35.h4+! ...

Now White really does win.

35... Kg4

36.Qe4+ Rf4

37.Qg6+! Kh4

38.Qg3+ Kh5

39.Qf4 Rd8

40.Qf3+ Kg6

41.Qc6+ Kh7

42.a4 Rd2+

43.Kf3 Rb2

44.Qc3 Ra2

45.a5

1:0

Lightning struck Walter Browne twice. The similarities between this
game and our American Open game are remarkable. Both were played in
round six, both times I had White, both began with 3.Bb5+ Sicilians,
both times I got the better of it in the early middle game, both times
I attacked rashly, both times the advantage swung to him, both times
he had to make twenty moves in two or three minutes, and both times he
threw away his winn- position. This game was the favorite of the spec-
tators. Almost all of the players contributed ideas to the never-end-
ing series of post-mortems.

W-John PetersB-Walter Browne

1.e4 c5
 2.Nf3 d6
 3.Bb5+ Bd7
 Last time, Browne tried 3...Nc6.
 4.Bd7+ Qd7
 5.c4 Nc6
 6.Nc3 e6

Also common are 6...g6 and 6...e5.

7.0-0 Nf6
 8.d4 cd
 9.Nd4 Be7
 10.Be3 ...

Or 10.b3 0-0 11.Bb2±.

10... 0-0
 11.Qe2 Rfd8
 12.Rfd1 b6
 13.Rac1 a6
 14.f3 ...

White intends to fortify his position, prevent Black from freeing himself with ...d6-d5 or ...b6-b5, and then look for active play on the kingside.

14... Qb7
 15.b3 Rac8
 16.Kh1 Rc7
 17.Qf2 Rdc8

Threatening 18...b5 19.cb Nxd4
 20.Bxd4 e5.
 18.Nde2 ...

Preventing 18...b5 by 19.cb ab
 20.Bb6 Rd7 21.Nxb5 Rb8 22.Nd4!+-.
 18... Nd7
 19.a4!?

Permanently stopping ...b6-b5, but giving Black excellent squares for his knights. It seems that Black's rooks and queen are out of play; however he returns to his plan of ...d6-d5.

19... Nc5
 20.Rb1 g6
 21.Qg3 Nb4
 22.h4 ...

It's logical for White to take advantage of the temporary lull in the center and begin to attack on the flank.

22... Rd7
 23.h5 Ncd3?

Wasting time. Bad is 23...d5?
 24.hg hg(24...fg 25.Qh3 with the idea 26.Bxc5)25.ed ed 26.Nf4 dc
 27.Nxg6 fg 28.Qxg6+ Kh8 29.Rd4 Rc6
 30.Qh5+ +-, and 23...Rcd8 24.Bg5 favors White. Better is 23...Qc7, planning ...Be7-f6-e5.
 24.Rd2! Nc5

Black realizes that 24...Bf6
 25.Rbd1 Be5 26.f4 Bxc3 27.Nxc3
 Nc5 fails, to 28.Rxd6 Rxd6 29.
 Rxd6 Nxe4 30.Nxe4 Qxe4 31.Rxb6+-.
 25.Bf4?! ...

Objectively, a weak move. White purposely enters the coming complications, knowing his combination isn't sound, because Black has only two minutes for the remaining twenty moves. I should have played 25.hg hg 26.Nf4 Bf6 27.Nce2 (Black stands well after 27.Nxg6? fg!(27...Bxc3? 28.Ne5+ and 29.Nxd7+))28.Qxg6+ Bg7 29.Bxc5 bc!
 30.Qxe6+ Kf8, when 31.Rxd6? loses to 31...Re7). For example, 27...Bg7 (27...d5 28.Nh5 Bh8 29.cd cd 30.e5+)28.Qg5 Rcd8 29.Ng3 d5? 30.ed ed 31.Bd4! dc 32.Bxg7, with a winning attack.

25... d5!
 26.hg hg

27.Be5 de

28.Nf4 ...

White's "point", threatening Nf4xg6.

28... g5!

Best, as 28...Rxd2? 29.Nxg6 f6 loses to 30.Nxe7+ Kf7 31.Nxc8 fe (31...Qxc8 32.Bxf6+-) 32.Qxe5! Qxc8 33.Qf4+.

29.Nxe6! ...

The attack runs out of gas after 29.Qh3? f6 30.Ng6 Kg7-+ and 29.Nh5? Rxd2 30.Nf6+ Bxf6 31.Bxf6 Kf8 32.Qxg5 Rd3-+.

29... fe?

This should draw. Correct is 29...Rxd2 (29...Nxe6? 30.Qh3 Ng7 31.Rxd7+-) 30.Nxg5 f6! (not clear is 30...Kf8 31.Ngxe4 Nxe4 32.Qg7+ Ke8 33.Nxe4 Rd3 34.Re1) 31.Nxe4+ Kf7 32.Nxd2 Rh8+! 33.Kg1 fe 34.Qxe5 Bf6 35.Qf5 Qc8 †.

30.Qh3 Bf6??

The rest of the game was mutilated by time pressure. If Black wants to avoid the draw, he must try 30...Bf8 31.Qh8+ Bf7 32.Qh5+ Ke7 33.Qxg5+ Ke8 34.Qg6+ Rf7, but 35.Nxe4 Nxe4 36.Qxe6+ restores equality.

31.Rxd7 Nxd7

32.Qxe6+ Kg7

33.Nxe4?? ...

White misses 33.Qe7+ Kg6 34.Bxf6+-.

33... Be5

34.Rd1 Rc7!

34...Rh8+ 35.Kg1 Bh2+ 36.Kf1 Nf8 leads to a surprising finish:

37.Qf6+ Kg8 38.Rd8 Qg7 (or 38... Qf7) 39.Rxf8+! Qxf8 40.Qg6+ Qg7

41.Nf6+ Kf8 42.Qe8 mate!

35.Nxg5 Bf6??

Black can consolidate by 35... Nc6! (35...Qc6 36.Qxc6) 36.Qf7+ Kh6 37.f4 Nf6 38.Qe6 (38.Qf8+ Kg6-+) Re7-+.

36.Qf7+ Kh6

37.Rd7! Kg5

37...Rxd7 38.Qxf6+ Kh5 39.g4+ Kh4 40.Ne4+ Kh3 41.Qh6 mate.

38.Rc7 Qb8

39.f4+ Kf5

40.g4+? ...

40.Qd7+! Kxf4 41.Qd6+ Be5 42.Rf7+ Ke4 (42...Ke3 43.Rf3+) 43.

Qxb4 Qh8+ 44.Kg1 Bd4+ 45.Kf1

Qh1+ 46.Ke2 Qxg2+ 47.Kd1 +- or

40...Ke4 41.Qe6+ Kd3 42.Qc8!

Qxc8 43.Rxc8 Ke4 44.Rf8 +- wraps it up.

40... Ke4?

40...Kg4!

41.Qe6+ Kf3

41...Kd3 42.Qc8 +-.

42.Rh7 Qf4

42...Qa8 43.Kg1 +-.

43.Rh3+ ...

Here I let my flag fall. As Black did not have a complete scoresheet, the time scramble ended, and I sealed move 43.

43... Kf2

44.Rh2+ Kg3

45.Qe1+ Kg4

46.Qg1+ 1:0

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA NEWS

National Telephone Matches

Disappointment was the reaction of Southern Californians with the end of the 1978 National Chess League telephone matches. First came the final round of the regular season where Los Angeles and West Covina had to play- one or the other would be eliminated from the playoffs. The Hollywood contingent proved to be superior when West Covina was hurt by the absence of two regular players. The final score was $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$. On board 1, John Peters continued his mastery over Perry Youngworth. Board 2 saw a minor upset as Vince McCambridge defeated the hard-to-beat Julius Loftsson. This was Loftsson's fourth consecutive loss in the phone matches! Next, Alan Pollard of Los Angeles won over the diminutive but feared Doug Root of West Covina. Root had a good position, but in the inevitable time trouble Pollard outplayed him and went on to victory. Two old chessboard acquaintances drew their fourth board encounter, master Jeff Kent and expert Paul Kopløy. The second West Covina win took place on Board 5, when James Thimmsen attacked well against Steve Jones. So, board six was decisive. With the absence of Tom Weissbein and Russ Wada, captain John Rykowski had to employ A-player Jeff Long, who was unable to survive against the veteran Tibor Weinberger. So, the Stauntons would go on to the playoffs, and the Whiz Kids would wait until next year, when they may be given free entry because of their fine first year finish.

The first round of the four-team play-offs took place on May 3. Los Angeles was paired against 1976 champion Washington. In the other match, the Berkeley Riots were paired against Westfield, the only team to beat L.A. in 1978. Los Angeles was hurt by the absence of Kim Commons, and Washington was aided by the unexpected appearance of strong grandmaster Ulf Andersson. Andersson was in Washington for a match with Lubomir Kavalek, sponsored by Volvo. So, on board one, the matchup was Andersson against high Lone Pine finisher John Peters. Andersson played a line of the Caro-Kann which he knows well, Peters' play was inexact, and Andersson's technique was sufficient for the point. On board two, Julius Loftsson redeemed some of his previous bad results by defeating World Junior Champion Mark Diesen. Diesen sacrificed the exchange and found that his compensation was insufficient. Alan Pollard was unable to realize a slight advantage on board three, and his game with Ginsberg of Washington was adjudicated a draw. The key encounter happened on board four. Nearing time control, Jeff Kent had an inferior position, but was holding on. Right before move 60, Kent mixed up his move order

and the adjudication, against Eugene Meyer, was certain to be bad for the locals. Earlier, Steve Jones had defeated Steve Odendahl and Tibor Weinberger had lost to John Meyer. So, the final score was Washington $3\frac{1}{2}$ Los Angeles $2\frac{1}{2}$. L.A. was out of the running for first place, but third place was still a possibility in the final playoff match. Unfortunately, the opponent would be Westfield, New Jersey. Westfield had lost to the wild card team, Berkeley, $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$. This was unfortunate because Westfield always seems to bring out the worst in the Southern California representatives. Alas, this was no exception. The Stauntons were bolstered by the addition of IM Commons and visitor Elliot Winslow but were missing regulars Jones and Kent. Commons had a fine position, but made a couple of late mistakes, trying hard to win, and ended up losing. John Peters also had a good position, against IM Michael Rohde, but lost an important pawn and could only draw. For the first time this year, Pollard was on the losing side, playing badly against Valvo, an opponent he had previously beaten. Loftsson, however, continued his clutch performances. He defeated John Fedorowicz, in a game which turned out to be Los Angeles' only win. Newcomer Winslow drew with the eccentric Ken Regan on fifth board. Regan will be a participant in the 1978 U.S. Championship, at Ambassador College in Pasadena from June 4-25. On the last board, Weinberger lost to Larry D. Evans, an opponent who had also won in the previous L.A.-Westfield match. The final score: Westfield 4 Los Angeles 2. As the fourth-place finishers, the Stauntons were awarded \$200, that is \$33.33 to the players who participated in all of the matches. This works out to 83¢ an hour. Who says being a chess professional isn't lucrative? In the match for first place, Berkeley defeated an Andersson-less Washington team. Targjan defeated Diesen, Christiansen lost to Ginsberg, Kaplan won over Eugene Meyer and the other games were all drawn. Berkeley split \$800, Washington \$600 and Westfield \$400.

In 1979, Southern California should again have at least two teams participating in the phone matches. If the rules remain the same, both Los Angeles and West Covina will get free entry. But Peter Prochaska-Kalbas, this year's director has suggested otherwise. He suggests either six or four teams be seeded, rather than eight. The very good performance by West Covina this year, and the exorbitant entry fee, are factors which would make it unfortunate if the Whiz Kids were not allowed to play gratis in 1979. San Diego, which fielded a team in 1977, is another possible Southern California contingent. For now, the local lament is "wait 'til next year!"

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Scholastic Events

The first Scholastic team championship of the Southern California Chess Federation was held at Rolling Hills High April 1 and 2. Twelve four-man teams competed for the championship trophies and \$40 in expense money to the national team championship. The winner was highly-favored Crescenta Valley, led by the infamous Wada boys. Too close for comfort was El Toro from Orange County, which finished with $14\frac{1}{2}$ points, only 1 behind Crescenta Valley. The third-place finisher was Santa Monica, whose group of tenth-graders should make them a force in the future. Tying with Santa Monica was Alhambra; they each totaled 13 pts.

The individual winner was Steve Hughes, who scored a fine 5-0, defeating Russ Wada in the last round. Hughes' B rating will soon rise to the A-level, if not higher. In second-place was Alan Wada, who scored $4\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$, giving up a draw to David Spencer in the last round. Spencer thus won third place on tie-breaks over Russ Wada, Ariel Mazzarelli, Eric Seele, Arnold Swirbul, Alan Teruya, Nick Pente and German Sanchez all with four points.

The tournament was directed and organized by Ralph Porter, who is the major organizer of scholastic chess between the San Fernando Valley and Orange County.

The major Los Angeles City scholastic organizer is Art Drucker, who recently held two traditional scholastic tournaments. On May 6, the Los Angeles City High School championships were held at Los Angeles High. Franklin was the winner, barely edging out several schools. Right behind Franklin were Dorsey and Fairfax. Among the perfect score winners were some familiar names to Southern Californians; Mark Orfalea of Crespi, Dan Gutierrez of San Pedro and Neil Silverman of Palisades were among the trophy-winners.

On May 13, the annual Tournament of Champions was held at Birmingham High. Each high school sent its finest player to compete, and the end result was a dead heat. Nick Kawaguchi of North Hollywood and Dan Gutierrez tied for first. Finishing third was Domingo Zungri, a tenth-grader from Santa Monica. Not doing well was favored Mark Orfalea, but in junior tournaments, as is well known, the upset is the rule rather than the exception.

One final scholastic note: Crescenta Valley is the 1978 National High School Champion. At the National Championships in Philadelphia the Western champions got off to a tremendous lead, and then barely held on to win the first-place trophy on tie-breaks. This marks the fourth consecutive first or second-place finish for a So. Cal. team.

Pacific Coast Open

The LA Hilton Hotel was the site for this big-money tournament on the three-day Easter weekend of March 24-25-26. With just over half the based-on entries showing up (107 based on 200), the prizes were cut in half, to a still-respectable \$3200.

The Open Section was graced by the presence of Canadian champion Peter Biyiasas and Finnish grandmaster Heikki Westerinen. These celebrities were in town before the start of Lone Pine, and had just come from the National Open in South Carolina. Biyiasas proved the less tired of the two, as he only gave up one draw in six games. Westerinen drew three games, which put him in a three-way tie for second behind Biyiasas. The other $4\frac{1}{2}$ -pointers were Rajan Ayyar and Mark Buckley, experts who played like masters. (Ayyar now has his master certificate.) Buckley beat erstwhile master Jerry Hanken, and led the tournament until a late loss to Biyiasas. Ayyar drew both Biyiasas and Westerinen, and a late draw with Buckley insured them a goodly share of the money. Biyiasas earned \$500 in lucky (for him) Southern California; Westerinen, Ayyar and Buckley each took \$166.67.

Other Open section winners were experts Russ Wada, Jerry Hanken, Bob Salgado, Tom McCormack and John Williams. Their 4-2 scores left them just out of the big money, but did enable them to split \$350 in expert prizes. A winners were Alan Wada, Delano Velasco and Ken Chun.

The Booster section was captured by Wayne Howeth with a perfect 6-0 score, good for \$250. Howeth finished a full point ahead of second-place finisher, the Riverside reprobate, Larry Hetter.

William van Eerde won the Reserve section with $5\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$, also good for \$250. Winning money also, as he always seems to do in CCA tournaments, was Michael Shields, who scored $4\frac{1}{2}$ to take second prize: \$125.

The novice winner was Paul Braddock (1376), who scored 6 out of 6, and who was another \$250 winner. The highest finishing unrated (always somebody to beware) was Jacques Toutant, who scored $4\frac{1}{2}$ to tie for third in the novice section.

Directing this annual CCA event was Ben Nethercot, assisted by Heidi Feldstein. Supporting big-money events leads to more of the same, so come and play at the next CCA Congress, in August.

Masters vs. Juniors

The team of Northern Knights, captained by Alan Pollard was triumphant in the unusual Masters vs. Juniors event sponsored by the SCCF. In a two round swiss clock simultaneous on May 20, Pollard and his team, sponsored by the Piatigorsky Foundation, scored 2 full match points to edge Jack

Peter's team, sponsored by Church's Fried Chicken. Church's Champions actually tied with the Knights in game points but as a result of a mutual 6-0 sweep by Peters and David Strauss of the Inland Invaders the best they could do was $1\frac{1}{2}$ points and second place. At the end of the day Peters finished with an incredible 11-1. Some games and a fuller report next issue, by Jerry Hanken.

West Covina March Open (March 18-19)

Doug Root, now getting to be an "old man" at 15, and Gary Cooper, a new Expert, drew a hard ending in the last round to tie for first with Paul Koploy, who beat Frank Metz. Root, Cooper, and Koploy each received \$59 for their 3-1 score in the 8 player Open Section. In the 10 player A Section, Jeff Aaron assured his return to Expert status with a 5-0 sweep, good for \$96. Randy Hough and Pogoss Merdjanian each scored 4-1 and got \$34. The 10 player B Section was won by 14 year old Mark Orfalea (already an unpublished A); his $4\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$ score pocketed \$92. Trailing were Mark Ogden with 4 and Herb Faeth with 3. The C Section also had ten players; Robert Mulligan and Robert Gardina split first with 4-1, each receiving \$61, followed by David Martin with $3\frac{1}{2}$. There were (guess!) 10 players in the D/E Section, where veteran Ron Stein captured first with 4 points, getting \$83 followed by Edward Sanjenis with $3\frac{1}{2}$.

West Covina April Class Championships (April 8-9)

For the second time this year, the erratic Larry Nezhni clinched first place with a round to go and went home (the other time was in an A Section). His 3-0 (or 3-1) score won him \$106 in the six player Expert Section. Trailing were Matt Beelby with $2\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{2}$ and Joel Johnson with 2-2. The A Section didn't do much better, with seven players; this time Jeff Aaron had to yield a draw but still took clear first with $3\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$, good for \$106. Following was Mark Duckworth at 3-1. The ten player B Section saw the favorites fall by the wayside, as Mark Orfalea and Joe Torquato (both A's in unused April Supplement) and John Rykowski all "bombed." Mark Ogden rebounded from a first round defeat to secure first place and \$96 with a 4-1 score, followed by Pastor Octavio and Robert Prescott at $3\frac{1}{2}$. The C Section attracted a relatively robust 15 players; Paul Braddock (a rated D!) continued his profitable visit from Florida by collecting \$91 for his $4\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$ score. Following was David Martin at 4 and Gregg Fritchle, Godo Gonzalez, and Mike Shields tied at $3\frac{1}{2}$. The D/E Section had ten players, with Robert Gardina dominating ($4\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$ and \$86), followed at a respectful distance by Mike Hoss with $3\frac{1}{2}$.

West Covina May Oddly Open (May 6-7)

The experiment of having "oddity" prizes (Under 2100, Under 1900, etc.)

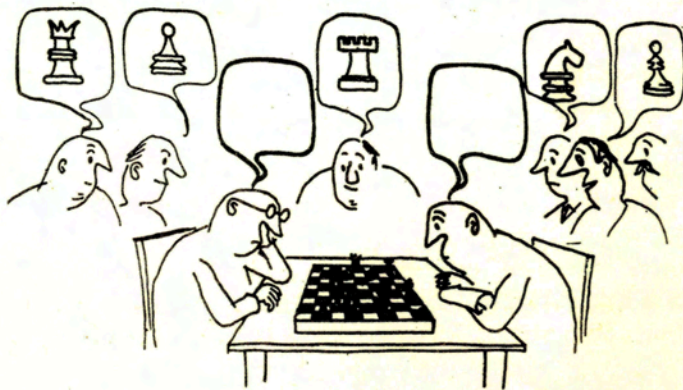
rather than class prizes in an open tournament worked well as 61 players showed up. Doug Root turned an early draw into an effective "Swiss Gambit" beating B Steve Hughes and A Bobby Avila in the last two rounds for a $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ score. His rivals, Jim Thimmsen and Rob Salgado, pursued a more difficult route, beating respectively Jean Milton and Richard Fowell in the fourth round before taking a quick draw with each other in the final round. Root, Thimmsen, and Salgado each received \$71. "Under 2100" money went to Milton and Pogoss Merdjanian; each scored 4-1 and received \$34. The big money winner was Oscar Ortiz, who reached 4-1 and after a seesaw battle against Mike Pollowitz in the last round; he took the "Under 1900" prize of \$122. Other big winners were Robert Prescott ($3\frac{1}{2}$; best "Under 1700" and \$115), Douglas Gragg ($3\frac{1}{2}$; best "Under 1500" and \$108), and Steve Solomon (3; best "Under 1300" and \$102). In the Unrated class, Wayne Nelson, Luis Videla, and Peruvian High School Champion Antonio Gallo Moy each won \$19 for their 3-2 scores. John Rykowski directed all these West Covina events.

Riverside Club Championship (Feb.-March)

A disappointing 22 players turned out for three round robin sections. In the Championship Section, the absence of any experts enabled TD Randy Hough to take the title with a 4-1 score, followed by Dane Hinrichsen at $3\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$. The second section was swept by Ron Bardarson, 7-0, followed by David Schild at 6-1 and Rrank Quattlander at 5-2. Another perfect score was achieved in the third section, as Lenny Wilkerson's 5-0 put him far ahead of Richard Grant and Ken Cagwin, each at 3-2.

Riverside April Sunshine (April)

In view of recent weather conditions, it was felt prudent to rename the annual April Showers tournament. An encouraging 31 players showed up, and two perfect scores were achieved: Joe Torquato and Cliff Nelson, each 4-0. Following at 3-1 were TD Randy Hough; Dane Hinrichsen, Jim Quatro, and Steve Laughlin (=B); David Schild (first C); Aki Lippit (first D); and Dan Weingart (first E). The spectacle of all these class winners making the same score was quite unusual. First Unrated was won by a promising woman player, Margo Summer, with the lesser but quite respectable score of 2-2.



PARTING WITH THE TEMPO

by Jerry Hanken

I have had some curious experiences over the chessboard but none more curious than that which occurred at the Golden State Class Championships over the Memorial Day weekend in 1978. Perhaps, in retrospect, part of the explanation for this peculiar incident was the fact that it was a Saturday night round, the second of the day, and both participants in the game were rather tired. I was playing an old friend and partner at the chess wars, Ronnie Gross, a life-master and a long-time resident of Southern California whom I had played many times before. In fact, before the game, we were trying to recall just what our record was against each other and could not quite do so. So you can see, the game began in a friendly atmosphere between players who knew and respected each other from a long way back.

Ronnie had the White pieces and opened with 1. P-Q4. I offered to enter a Nimzo-Indian but he played N-KB3 on the third move and a Queen's Indian developed. He played a seldom seen gambit in the opening and was able to secure a superior position. In the course of the game, I was gradually able to make a comeback and at around move 25 I secured the two bishops and what I thought was a better position. Gross offered me a draw at this point, which I declined. I thought there was some justification in playing for a win because of the bishops. Three moves later however, it became clear that I had to trade one of my bishops for his remaining bishop. Here is a diagram of the position at move 27 with Black to play.



Gross

I made my 27th move BxB and at the same time said to Ronnie, "Do you still want to make peace?" Of course, now I realized my position was probably worse. There was no way to keep his knight from coming into my QB3 square and my Knight on B4, although well posted, seemed to have little future at this point. As I captured Ronnie's Bishop, he immediately recaptured with his rook prior to responding to my draw offer. This exchange occurred so quickly that I had not punched my clock and my time remained running. At the same time he captured the bishop and made some remark about considering the draw offer. At this point it was actually my move but my mental set was that it was his move because he had to answer my question as to whether he would consider the draw. I had less than a half-hour on my clock at the time and was concerned about getting into time pressure because the time control was 50 moves. So, as Ronnie obviously pondered my offer, I noticed that my clock was running. Of course, looking back now, I

realize that my clock was running because it was my move. But when I noticed the clock, I thought "Oh, he shouldn't be considering my draw offer on my time" and I depressed the button on my side of the clock, without making a move! Ronnie was deep in thought and didn't notice. He considered the position for some five minutes and then muttered something to the effect of, "Well, I'd like to see your plan" and at the same time moved the rook which had just captured the bishop to K1, doubling the rooks on the King file! I was totally oblivious to the fact that my opponent had just made two consecutive moves. I was only aware of the fact that yes, he too understood that his position was now better and he had every reason to play for a win with the pawn break, P-K5. I felt somewhat depressed about the position and tried to find a good plan. Still unaware of the fact that I had lost a tempo (albeit not a vital one, as it proved later). I played my 29th move which was B-R3. I then sat back to await developments. My opponent seemed to be having some trouble with his scoresheet. He had something written in for my 28th move but it was crossed out. He seemed somewhat confused as he asked to see my scoresheet. "What was your 28th move, Jerry?" I took his scoresheet and compared it with mine. I am a notoriously bad scorekeeper and sure enough, I had left a move out much earlier throwing my score completely off. However, his question about my 28th move stirred a vague discomfort somewhere in the back of my mind. Putting aside the scoresheet and considering the position after he played RxB for his 28th move, I carefully checked the position of each of my pieces and pawns. I was shocked to discover that none had moved. "I got skipped, Ronnie!" Gross laughed. He said, "No, there's something wrong with your scoresheet there and I'm sure you can straighten it out. I just need to be able to fill in that 28th move. Honest, Ronnie, I got left out. You made two moves." He refused to believe that this could have happened. There was no rancor or animosity between us, just an air of confusion. We agreed to stop the clock and summon the tournament director. Barnard looked at us a bit oddly as we explained that there seemed to be some possibility that an illegal position had arisen. Sure enough, playing over the game with both scoresheets, the inevitable fact emerged that White had made two moves in a row, RxB and R-K1. Now that you readers know how it occurred, it makes a kind of crazy sense. However, Ronnie was particularly rattled by this experience. It was quite clear that there was absolutely no intent on his part to take any kind of unfair advantage, after all, it was he who pointed out the fact that he could not find a 28th move for me.

The tournament director ruled that we should return to the position where White had played RxB and I could make another move. Actually, I realized that the extra tempo meant little or nothing. There just doesn't seem to be anything that I can do about an eventual P-K5. So this time, given a new life, instead of playing the really bad, B-R3, which was my 29th move, I substituted a 28th move of Q-K2, at which point I again offered a draw.

To my amazement, my opponent accepted the draw! It was quite clear that he was tired and somewhat confused after the rather unusual incident which had just occurred. We then spent the next hour establishing that he had a forced win.

When I related this incident to my friend, Jack Peters, he laughed rather cynically and made the observation "That's really something Jerry! A life-master and a life-master candidate, and you guys didn't even know whose move it was?" What could I say?

* * *

continued from page 6

White has sacrificed a valuable pawn, but has a strong attack. He threatened to take away Black's escape square with B-N4.

21. ... QxP

Not 21...N-B3 22. RxN! QxR 23. Q-R7+ K-B1 24. B-N4+ R-K2 25. RxR+ KxR 26. QxB winning. Also unsuccessful would be 21...P-Q6 22. B-N4! P-B3 (or P-B4) 23. Q-R7+ followed by 24. R-B7+ winning.

22. Q-R7+ K-B1

23. B-N4+ R-K2

The key position. Black's Queen protects the key squares QB2 and KN2 and two pawns will be plenty for the exchange. But after the correct 24. O-O!, threatening to intensify the pressure on the King file, Black has a tough position to defend. He retains good chances by "parting with the lady" via 24...P-Q6 25. R-Q2 PxN 26. R-K1 N-B3 27. R(2)xP NxB 28. RxQ RxR 29. RxR BxR 30. PxN with an endgame which is difficult for both sides. Instead, White drives the Black Queen to an even better square.

24. P-B4 Q-K5

25. O-O ...

Too late, but after 25. BxR+ QxB the threat of P-Q6 is still decisive; if 26. R-Q2 N-N6.

25. ... QxR

26. BxR+ KxB

27. QxB QxN

28. QxQP ...

If 28. P-B5 Q-K6+ followed by 29...P-KN4 shuts off White's attack.

28. ... N-B5!

Getting the Knight into the game is the quickest way to win.

29. R-B2 Q-K8+

30. K-R2 ...

If 30. R-B1 Q-K6+.

30. ... R-R1!

31. K-N3 N-Q3!

If now 32. QxR N-B4+ 33. K-B3 Q-K6+ 34. K-N4 Q-N6 mate.

32. K-B3 N-B4

33. Q-Q3 K-B3!

resigns

After a couple of pawn moves White finds himself in a picturesque zugzwang.

Pacific Southwest Open 1978White: Imre BarlayBlack: Rick Long

(Annotations by Rick Long)

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 1. P-K4 | P-QB4 |
| 2. N-KB3 | P-Q3 |
| 3. P-Q4 | PxP |
| 4. NxP | N-KB3 |
| 5. N-QB3 | P-QR3 |
| 6. P-KR3 | ... |

Although Fischer won a few games with this move, 6. P-KR3 is not very dangerous. White intends P-KN4-5 similar to the Keres Attack, but P-KR3 may involve the loss of a tempo.

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| 6. ... | P-K3 |
| 7. P-KN4 | P-Q4 |

Most logical. Also satisfactory is N-QB3 going into the Scheveningen.

- | | |
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| 8. P-K5 | ... |
|---------|-----|

Somewhat questionable, but even after 8. PxP Black has a fair game, i.e. 8. PxP NxP 9. N(4)-K2 B-N5 10. B-N2 0-0 11. B-Q2 N-N3 12. N-K4 B-K2 13. 0-0 N-B3 14. P-N3 P-KB4! with a good game for Black (Kura-jica-Najdorf, Hastings 1971/2). In RHM's the NAJDORF VARIATION, Kavalik comments "After 8. P-K5 N(3)-Q2 White must worry about the safety of his KP and his K-side weakness. Black's position is solid. In this type of position White should be attacking with his pieces and not his pawns and in this respect the moves P-KR3 and P-KN4 have become senseless."

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| 8. ... | N(3)-Q2 |
| 9. B-KB4 | ... |

9. P-B4 Q-R5+ is interesting.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 9. ... | N-QB3 |
| 10. NxN | PxN |
| 11. B-N2 | B-K2 |

Also possible is 11...Q-B2 12. Q-K2 P-B3 13. PxP QxB 14. QxP+ K-Q1 15. QxBP R-N1 gives White 4 pawns for the piece, although Black may be better.

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| 12. Q-Q2 | ... |
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This move is puzzling. The queen probably belongs on K2, i.e., 12. Q-K2 Q-B2 13. B-N5! After 12. Q-Q2 I resumed the plan of playing against the KP and began planning an exchange sacrifice.

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| 12. ... | Q-B2 |
| 13. Q-K3 | 0-0 |
| 14. 0-0 | R-N1 |
| 15. N-Q1 | ... |

White doesn't want to weaken his queenside and perhaps the knight will be useful on the kingside.

- | | |
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| 15. ... | B-B4 |
| 16. Q-KN3 | ... |

Protects the KP and prevents P-B3, but White's pieces have already become fixed in rather inelastic positions.

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| 16. ... | R-N5 |
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Threatening P-B3.

- | | |
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| 17. P-QR3 | RxB |
|-----------|-----|

A logical though somewhat daring

followup to ...R-N5. In return for the exchange, Black has a pawn, a strong center and attacking chances. Plus, my opponent was in time pressure and I was curious to see how he would defend.

18. QxR NxB

It's White's turn to find a continuation. After ...B-Q3 and ...N-N3, White's KB4 and KR4 will be very weak. A possible defense is 19. R-K1 followed eventually by centralizing rooks.

19. N-K3 B-Q3

20. Q-QR4 ...

On QR4, the queen is not exposed but more importantly it is out of play. 20. Q-Q4 is possible.

20. ... P-KB4

21. PxP ...

21. P-KB4 may be slightly better but if White doesn't exchange pawns, Black gets the chance for ...P-K4.

21. ... PxP

22. P-KB4 ...

P-KB5-6 must be stopped.

22. ... N-N3

23. K-R1 ...

This move is hard to understand,

as White loses a crucial tempo. Perhaps White was worried about pins on the diagonal, but he doesn't have time for such niceties. 23. QR-K1 must be better. After 23. QR-K1 NxBP 24. P-QB4 NxB and 25...B-N2 White's position is still difficult but perhaps not losing.

23. ... NxBP

24. P-QB4 P-Q5

24...NxB is adequate. 24...P-Q5 is slightly more complicated and my opponent had already used 110 minutes (time limit: 40/120).

25. P-B5 B-K4

Not 25...BxB? 26. Q-B4+.

26. N-B4 NxB

27. KxN B-K3

28. NxB ...

Better is 28. N-N6 to prevent B-Q4+ Black might then try 28...Q-K2.

28. ... QxN

29. QR-K1 ...

24. R-B2 prolongs things somewhat. Play might then continue 29...B-Q4+ 30. K-B1 Q-K5 31. Q-Q1 R-K1+.

29. ... B-Q4+

30. K-B2 Q-R7mate

FLASH!

Nick deFirmian of Santa Barbara achieved an IM result in the GHI International Tournament in New York. P. Biyiasis of Canada finally made the last leg for a GM title and John Fedorowicz did the same for his IM title. Mike Valvo also got an IM result. There were 92 players, 55 of which had ELO ratings. A total of 10 title norms were achieved.

US CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES

Shamkovich-Benko

1. P-K4 P-QB4 2. N-KB3 P-K3 3. P-Q4 PXP 4. NXP N-KB3 5. N-QB3 P-Q3 6. P-KN4
P-QR3 7. P-N5 KN-Q2 8. B-K3 P-QN4 9. P-QR3 N-N3 10. R-KN1 N(1)-Q2 11. P-KB4
B-N2 12. P-B5 P-K4 13. N-K6 PxN 14. Q-R5+ P-KN3 15. PxNP K-K2 16. PXP B-N2
17. 0-0-0 Q-K1 18. P-N6 N-B3 19. QXP Q-B3 20. RXP QXR 21. B-B5 QR-Q1 22.
B-R3 B-QB1 23. BxQ+ RxB 24. Q-N5 P-K4 25. QXP+ Be6 26. BxB RxB 27. Q-B5+
K-K1 28. Q-B5 R-K2 29. R-Q1 N(B3)-Q2 30. N-Q5 NxN 31. QxN B-K4 32. Q-B6
K-Q1 33. R-Q5 R-B1 34. Q-R8+ 1-0

Tarjan-Byrne

1. P-K4 P-QB4 2. N-KB3 P-Q3 3. B-N5+ N-Q2 4. P-Q4 PXP 5. QXP N(1)-B3 6. B-N5
P-K3 7. N-B3 B-K2 8. BxN PxB 9. Q-Q2 P-QR3 10. BxN+ BxB 11. N-Q4 0-0 12.
P-B4 K-R1 13. 0-0 P-QN4 14. K-R1 Q-N3 15. QR-K1 P-N5 16. N(3)-K2 Q-N2 17.
N-N3 P-Q4 18. P-B5 P-K4 19. N-B3 B-N4 20. R-N1 QR-Q1 21. PXP QXP 22. Q-R6
R-KN1 23. N-K4 R-N2 24. R-K3 B-B3 25. P-QN3 B-N2 26. P-KR3 Q-B3 27. R-K2
R(2)-N1 28. R(1)-K1 R-Q4 29. N-R2 R-Q5 30. N-N4 RxN 31. RxR QXP 32. R(4)-K2
QxBP 33. R-KB2 Q-N3 34. Q-R4 Q-N4 35. QxQ RxQ 36. R-QB1 P-KR4 37. R-B7 PxN
38. RxQB B-B4 39. RXP(6) PXP 40. PXP P-K5 41. R(6)xKBP K-N1 42. R(KB7)-B7
P-K6 43. R-B8+ B-B1 44. R(7)-N8 R-B4 45. K-N2 1-0

Christiansen-Rogoff

1. P-K4 P-QB4 2. N-KB3 P-Q3 3. P-Q4 PXP 4. NXP N-KB3 5. N-QB3 P-QR3 6. P-B4
Q-B2 7. B-Q3 P-KN3 8. 0-0 B-N2 9. K-R1 QN-Q2 10. P-QR4 P-N3 11. Q-K1 B-N2
12. Q-R4 0-0 13. P-B5 QR-K1 14. B-R6 P-K4 15. N-B3 N-R4 16. P-KN4 BxB 17.
PxN PxBP 18. N-KN5 PXP 19. BxKP P-B4 20. B-Q5+ K-R1 21. QR-Q1 N-B3 22. BxB
QxB+ 23. N-B3 P-Q4 24. N-K2 N-N5 25. QR-K1 P-Q5 0-1

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Address Correction Requested