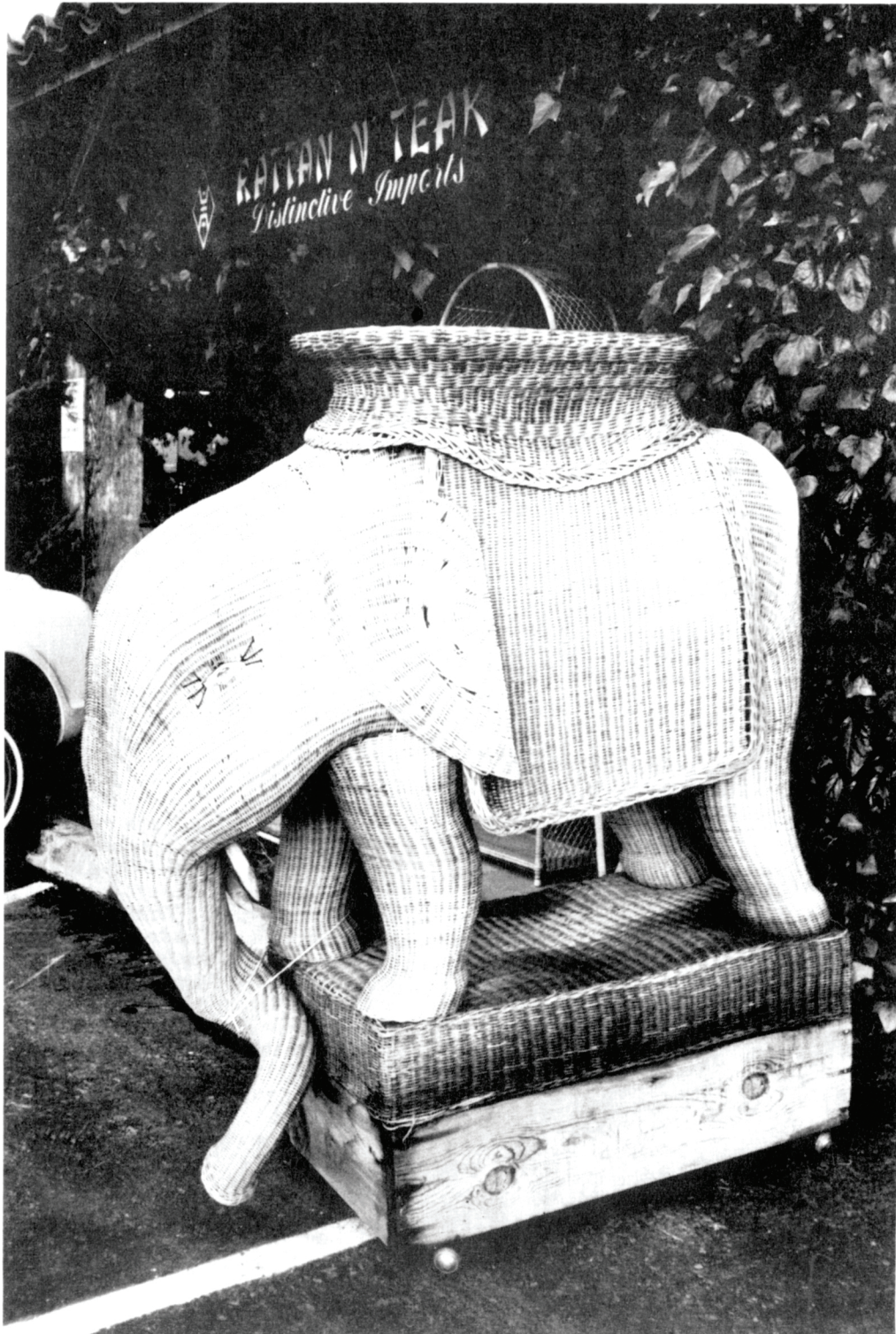


# CHESS VOICE

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## CalChess

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA  
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## COVER

This rattan rook symbolizes the resurgence of Asia in chess. The recent Indonesian tournament was one indication of this, but the strong showings of Chinese and Philippine players in tournaments all over the world is another. There is a definite charm to chess with an oriental flair. (photo by Richard Shorman)

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CalChess is the USCF state chapter for Northern California.

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TWO ON THE WING p. 124: GM Walter Browne gives impressions and games from his triumphant competition in Indonesia.

BALI HAI p. 124: GM Larry Christiansen provides games and a memoir of his successful participation — \$7,000 for third is not all lettuce. Some of it is negotiable.

A THEORETICAL NOVELTY p. 127: Jeremy Silman provides an intimate view into his successful preparation of an opening novelty for the Bagby.

NOTES ON THE NIMZOINDIAN p. 127: Tom Dorsch analyzes a pendant game to Silman's with a gimlet eye on the opening. He says that there is still a lot of room for innovation.

AN APPETITE FOR CHESS p. 130: A southern California gourmet relates the ups and downs which happened to him when he got up from the dinner table and sat down at a chess table to compete in his first USCF rated tournament.

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BERKELEY CHESS CLUB GAMES p 132: Wherein Alan Glasscoe proves that the YMCA is not all just swimming nude.

EXCEPTION NOTED: p. 133: It's supposed to be instruction but may be more confusion instead.

PLANNING A TOURNAMENT p. 135: Harold Winston, astute, experienced, and hard-working as an organizer, talks about the many pre-tournament details which have to be handled in producing a successful tournament. He takes the recently concluded Midwest Woman's Open as his example.

TOURNAMENTS pp.136-7: Some of you won and others do not appear in this section. Wait till next issue.

BRIEGER'S BRAINSTORMS pp. 129 (solution p. 132): Bob Brieger makes a breakthrough in the little explored Q and B vs two R's ending.

# CalChess Circuit Standings

Some of our readers took exception to the endorsement of sandbagging in the last issue. They felt particularly offended that this would be deemed to put CalChess in the position of endorsing the practice. This was purely an editor's opinion and was placed in the midst of some verbiage which attempted to explain how the CalChess Merit Points system had been explicitly devised not to reward the process of sandbagging.

Our merit points system encourages you to let your rating soar while playing more. It was and still is the editor's personal opinion that sandbagging is good for chess in that it rewards organizers with extra entry fees and other players, thereby, with richer prize funds. I do not consider it profitable for an individual to sandbag. It costs money; it costs time; and the sloppy chess you have to play affects your game later, when you are supposed to play well. But give us your money, your rating points, and your considered analysis after you have just thrown a game. We are the beneficiaries, not you.

Even less desirable than sandbaggers are those chronic complainers who accuse others of the practice. There is, perhaps, some compensation in that the only compliments you are apt to get from other chess players for your skill come from people bitterly accusing you of sandbagging: "Come on! You're much stronger than that." Sometimes, looking at my own rating, I wish someone would level a sandbagging accusation at me. "I'm that good?" I would ask in response.

## Bottom Line Business

Meantime, the CalChess Circuit has produced a number of very close races. The sad part of this month's calculations was that half a dozen players had to be thrown out of the competition for playing in CalChess required tournaments without paying their CalChess required dues. Since they do not get this magazine, they may never know.

Every time we do the calculations new names emerge in new places. For example, James Ely stepped out of the A player ranks to surge to the top of the experts. Another former "A", Pam Ford, is breathing down his neck. The two leading B players are a few points from making A player status, and that would put them at the head of the class too.

There is room for a lot more competition in the D and E classes.

## STANDINGS

Expert		"A"	
James Ely	125	Jim Stewart	80
Mike Arne	124	Lucy Collier	70
Pamela Ford	120.9	Gary Smith	65
Tom Crispin	111.6	Hiawatha Bradley	65
Borel Menas	108.5	Georg Sanguinetti	62.5
"B"		"C"	
Edgar Sheffield	120	Fausto Poza	51
Calixto Magaoay	120	Stanton Paul	47
Paul Friedrich	96	Michael Watt	41.6
Steven Hanamura	81.6	Rodolfo Yambao	36.8
William Rodgers	80	Nick Casares	35.2
"D"		"E"	
Ken Fong	40	Mark Trombley	28.6
Jon Johnson	20.8	Gregory Jasey	19.8
C.J. Holm	18.2	Gar Comins	4.4
Mike Riedel	7.4	Henry Gonzales	4.4
Joseph Bisignano	5.2	Eric Craig	4.4
Unrated			
Jan Schipmolder	22		
Stevan Bennett	18.7		
Jeff Jones	17.6		
Edward Garrett	17.6		
Robert Steele	13.2		
Marvin Yee	13.2		
G.V. Willis	13.2		

There are three prizes in each class. The method of computing CalChess Merit Points has been explained in the Aug.-Nov. **Chess Voice**. If you have any questions about what your current Merit Point rating is or about how they are computed, please enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope to us at 4125 Zephyr Way; Sacramento, CA 95821.

## ASK THE PATZERS

by I.M.A. Mucker  
International D Player

How do you respond to the Najdorf Sicilian?

**E.C.O., RI**

*I always stamp my feet and hold my breath — IM.*

I only recently began rated play and received a very low rating. Since it is unlikely that I shall ever catch up to Karpov, I wondered 1) is it possible to get a negative rating? 2) has anyone ever achieved this feat? 3) Why doesn't USCF publish a Bottom 50 list the way they do a Top 50 list. Surely the weak players are just as much a part of the Federation as the strong.

**D.E., CA**

*Your questions are of great theoretical interest. In 1974 a Mr. Gadwa of Connecticut achieved a rating of 100, but, only 26 losses away from a negative rating, he dropped out of chess without giving a reason.*

*Like any other goal in chess, losing consistently takes a lot of hard work and patience. We all manage to find bad moves from time to time, but to find the worst move every time with your clock ticking and no theoretical aids to book up on is a feat no one has achieved yet. The best advice I can give is just to keep playing in the weakest rated events you can find. If you are short, try elementary school championships.*

*Your third question is very interesting and likely to be deeply debated in the next USCF annual meeting. — IM*

I have a great deal of trouble in bishops of opposite color endings. I have read that you should put your pawns on squares of another color from your bishop, but when I do my opponent takes them off. What should I do?

**B. B., OR**

*Try exchanging bishops early in the game. If you put both of them on the powerful long diagonals, something is sure to wander into their path and you can trade them quickly. — IM*

In a recent tournament I was a rook up but in terrible time pressure. On the 38th move my opponent grabbed the clock and ran out of the room. As the games on each side of me were finished there was no one to witness this. A minute later my opponent returned and claimed a win on time. What should I have done?

**B.H.B., NV**

*You should have used the interval to forge your opponent's signature on your score sheet and turned the game in to the TD as a win for you. Remember the efficient use of time is vital to quality chess. — IM*

Mr. Mucker will answer your question if sent to him c/o **Chess Voice**. Due to the volume of mail, Mr. Mucker regretfully declines to make personal responses to queries.

## Santa Clara County Open

**Modern Defense: F. Penoyer—V. Pupols: 1 d4, g6; 2 e4, Bg7; 3 Nf3, d6; 4 Nc3, c6; 5 Bd3, b5; 6 Be3, Nf6; 7 h3, 0-0; 8 Qd2, Re8; 9 e5, b4; 10 Ne2, Nd5; 11 Bh6, Bh8; 12 h4, de.**

Black has gotten plenty of nothing out of his modern opening. Now 12 ... Bg4; 13 h5, Bh5?; 14 Rh5 decides.

**13 h5, ed; 14 hg, hg; 15 Bf8, Ne3, 16 fe, Rf8; 17 ed, Bg7; 18 0-0-0, Qd5; 19 Qf4, Nd7; 20 Kb1, Nf6; 21 Ne5, Be6; 22 Bc4, Qd6; 23 Be6, Qe6.**

Hey, isn't Black just a pawn ahead and fully developed? Time for White to hit the supercharger.

**24 Rd3, Rfd8; 25 Rdh3, a5, 26 Qh2, Kf8; 27 Nf4, Qf5; 28 g4!, Qe4; 29 g5, Ng8; 30 Rf1, Rd6; 31 Nfd3, f5; 32 gf, ef; 33 Ng6, Qg6; 34 Qd6, Ne7; 35 Re3, Qe8; 36 Ne5, Kg8; 37 Nc6, Qc6; 38 Qe7, Qg2; 39 Qe6, Kf8; 40 Rfe1, a4; 41 Re4, a3; 42 Qd6 1-0.**

# Browne, Henley First in Indonesia

## Two on the Wing

by GM Walter Browne

Was it predestination that Ron Henley of Texas and I flew together to the Tien Soharto "First Lady's Cup" tournament in Indonesia and that we subsequently finished tied for first?

When I left San Francisco on a 747 to Hong Kong on my way to Djakarta, I met Henley on the plane and, incredibly, we were given seats next to each other without asking. He then bought \$40 worth of International Chess Bulletins and offered me a promotional quote should he make the GM title!! "As a rare coin dealer, I know a good investment. One of the best I've made has been Browne's tournament bulletins," he said. Ron is an old customer. Fate!?

Winning a long, 25 round tournament entails getting into some very complex games. Here are two from Indonesia.

**Queen's Indian Defense: W. Browne—Z. Ribli: 1 d4, Nf6; 2 Nf3, e6; 3 c4, b6; 4 Nc3, Bb7.**

After 4 ..., Bb4; 5 Bg5 leads to sharp play.

**5 a3, d5 (Ne4!); 6 cd.**

On 6 Bg5, dc is possible.

**6 ..., Nd5; 7 e3, Be7; 8 Bb5, c6; 9 Bd3, Nc3.**

The alternative 9 ..., c5; 10 Nd5, Qd5; 11 dc, Bc5; 12 Bb5! favors White as in Gheorghiu-Karpov; Moscow, 1981.

**10 bc, c5; 11 0-0.**

I tried 11 Qe2 (TN) against Portisch in the Americas vs Europe Match, 1981. But after 11 ..., Qc8 with the idea of ..., Ba6, Black gets rid of White's attacking bishop.

**11 ..., Nc6!**

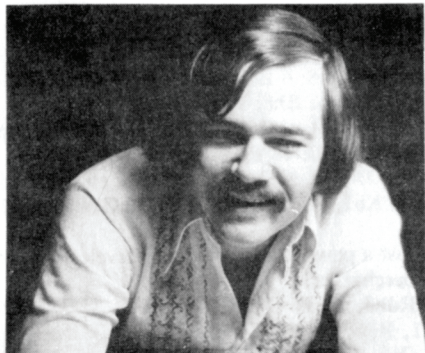
Probably best, waiting for White to reveal his plan before castling. I had this position against Gheorghiu at Novi Sad, 1979 with Black, however, and put the knight on d7. After an eventual e5 by White I realized that it was poorly placed for the central struggle.

**12 Qe2, 0-0; 13 Bb2!**

White usually plays e4 earlier and then Be3, which works well if you have time for e5 and a kingside attack, except that Black plays Na5—c4 forcing White to defend his a-pawn first so the bishop on b2 defends the a-pawn and if White gets d5 at the right moment, he can get a vicious attack.

**13 ..., Rc8; 14 Rad1, cd; 15 ed!?**

This is a theoretical novelty I chose over the board, since I realized the routine response would be an error and that cxd4 has been played in many similar positions as in my game with Gheorghiu at Wijk-aan-Zee, 1981, which could transpose after 15 cd, Bf6; 16 e4, Na5; 17 Rfe1, Bc6?! for the whole game see *Chess Voice*, June-July, 1981, p. 35.



Walter Browne

cont. on p. 125

## Marathon Chess

by GM Larry Christiansen

The chess equivalent of the Boston Marathon made an auspicious debut, with the organizing of the Madame Tien Soharto Indonesian International Grandmaster Chess Tournament (Also known as "The First Lady's Cup" tournament). It featured 26 players and a \$100,000 prize fund and ended with two Yankees, Walter Browne and Ron Henley sharing top honors with scores of 17½-7½. They split \$23,500 in prize money.

Browne played steadily, mopping up points in the early and middle stages of the tournament and then coasting home in the last five rounds with four draws and a win over tailender Sampouw. Some players questioned his conservatism in the late stage of the tournament, but Browne preferred to "play the percentages."

Henley was more interested in obtaining the GM norm of 17½ points. Ron was at his best in annihilating the "weakies." He racked up a score of 10½-½ against the bottom 11 players, while holding his own against the stronger half of the tournament. With 3½ out of 4 in the last four rounds, including a crucial win over Tony Miles in the last round, Henley finished fast. While Ron played very well, I think it was his physical stamina and excellent condition which was the key to his success.

## Peatbog Soldiers

Tied for third was a group of ragged troopers, most of whom were playing on the heels of other tournaments. Most noteworthy was the result of New Zealand IM Murray Chandler, who was pushing Browne for 1st place up until the penultimate round, when he lost a crazy game against the wily Indonesian IM Ardiansyah. He was especially effective against the Americans with three out of three against us.

The tournament was held in two different cities. The first 12 rounds were played in Surakarta, Madame Soharto's birthplace and the cultural center of Java. The organizers led the players on tours of various temples and shrines including a visit to Burobudur, one of the Seven Wonders of the World.

Indonesia and California have several things in common, earthquakes to name one. In the last round a tremor shook the playing hall and there was a mass exit of players and organizers. Whether that affected play is uncertain. All I know is that upon resumption about 10 minutes later I committed a horrendous blunder against Suradiradja which was to cost me a clear third.

The famous island of Bali was the site of the final 12 rounds. The sunsets are absolutely spectacular, and the surf is excellent. Most of

cont. on p. 126



Larry Christiansen

**Browne cont.**

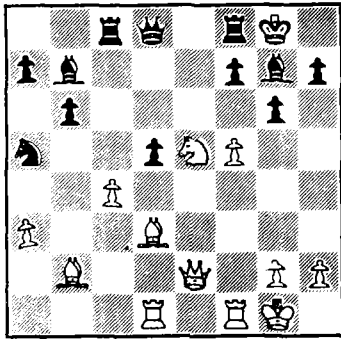
15 ... Na5; 16 Ne5, Bf6; 17 f4!

White threatens 18 f5, and if 17 ... Be5; 18 fe is superior for White.

17 ... g6?!; 18 c4, Bg7; 19 d5!, ed.

Ribli offered a draw.

20 f5!



Suddenly White has a variety of threats and Black's queenside pieces are merely spectators!

20 ... d4?!

If 20 ... dc; 21 Bc4, Qc7; 22 Rd7, Qc5; 23 Bd4 wins. Or 20 ... Re8; 21 fg, fg; 22 Qg4!!, Re5; 23 Be5 wins. Instead of 22 ... Re5, 22 ... Be5; 23 Bg6!, Rc4; 24 Bh7! (24 ... Kh8; 25 Rf8, Rf8; 26 Be5; Rf6; 27 Bf6, Qf6; 28 Qg8 mate), Kh7; 25 Rf7, Kh6; 26 Bc1 wins. In the last line instead of 23 ... Rc4 the variation 23 ... Bb2, 25 Be8, Bg7 (... Kh8; 25 Rf8 mate); 25 Rf7 wins for White.

Finally, if 20 ... Qd6; 21 f6!, Bh6; 22 Qg4! with threats of sacrifices on g6 and f7 should win.

21 fg, fg?

Necessary was 21 ... hg since after 22 Ng6?, Re8; 23 Qh5, Rc5!; 24 Qh3, Re3 it seems that White has overextended but after 21 ... hg; 22 Rf7!!, Rf7 (or 22 ... Re8; 23 Qg4, Re5; 24 Qg6 wins); 23 Nf7, Kf7 (or 23 ... Qe8; 24 Qe8, Re8; 25 Nd6, Re6; 26 Nb7, Nb7; 27 c5!, Kf8; 28 Bc4, Rc6; 29 Bd5, Rc7; 30 c6, Na5; 31 Bd4 wins for White); 24 Rf1, Bf6 (24 ... Kg8; 25 Qe6, Kh8; 26 Qh3, Kg8 27 Bg6 wins); 25 Qg4, Rc6; 26 Qg6, Kf8; 27 Bc1! with the idea of winning by Bg5. In that line if 26 ... Ke6; 27 Re1, Kd7 (27 ... Kd6; 28 Qg3, Kc5; 29 Re5! wins); 28 Qf7, Kd6; 29 Re6, Kc5; 30 Qh5, Bg5; 31 Re5 wins. Finally if 26 ... Ke7!; 27 Qh7!!, Kd6 (27 ... Kf8; 28 Bg6 wins); 28 Qf7!, Be7; 29 Re1 wins — Also 28 Qf7, Bg5; 29 Bd4 and Black is overwhelmed by White threats, for example, 29 ... Rc5; 30 Re1!, Bc8; 31 Bc5, bc; 32 Re8, Qd7; 33 Qd5 wins or 29 ... Rc7; 30 Qg6, Kd7; 31 Bf5 wins.

22 Ng6!, Re8.

Best since 22 ... hg; 23 Qe6, Kh8; 24 Qh3, Kg8; 25 Bg6 wins.

23 Qh5.

Threatens 24 Ne7 which is devastating and 23 ... h6 won't help as White simply replies Qf5. Similarly 23 ... hg; 24 Bg6 is lights out. ... so.

23 ... Be4; 25 Be4, Re4; 25 Qf5! 1-0

Believe it or not, without this move the issue still wouldn't be clear! Black resigns because 25 ... Qe8; 26 Qd5, Qe6; 27 Ne7 wins a rook or 26 ... Re6; 27 Nf4, Rcc6; 28 Rde1 wins.

Slav Defense; W. Browne—A. Miles: 1 d4, Nf6; 2 Nf3, d5; 3 c4, c6; 4 Nc3, dc; 5 a4, Bf5; 6 Ne5.

Very solid for Black is 6 e3, Nbd7; 7 Bc4, e6.

6 ... Nbd7; 7 Nc4, Qc7; 8 g3, e5; 9 de, Ne5; 10 Bf4, Rd8!?

The old line went 10 ... Nfd7; 11 Bg2, Be6; 12 Ne5, Ne5; 13 Qd4, f6; 14 a5, a6; 15 Ne4, Rd8; 16 Qc3, Bd5; 17 0-0 and White has a superior position as in Browne-Unzicker; Wijk-an-Zee, 1981 and Henley-Bellon from this event.

11 Qe1.

The queen sacrifice 11 Be5! isn't quite sound.

11 ... Bd6; 12 Nd6, Qd6; 13 Bg2.

Although 13 Qe3! is very enticing, 13 ... Nfg4; 14 Qa7, Qb4 gives Black excellent counterplay.

13 ... 0-0; 14 0-0, a5?!

Otherwise White plays a5 with an edge.

15 Qe3! (TN), Nfg4.

The only move is 15 ... Nc4; 16 Bd6; Ne3; 17 fe wins a piece.

16 Qb6, Qb4; 17 Qb4; ab; 18 Na2, Ng6!; 19 Bc1!

Black's 18th favored him on 19 Nb4, Nf4; 20 gf, Rd4, but White simply retreats! The main point is that after 19 ... Rfe8; 20 e4! Be6 (20 ... Be4; 21 Be4, Re4; 22 f3 and Black doesn't have enough for the piece.) 21 Nb4 and Black's artificial threats are insufficient. Another line is 19 ... Rd4; 20 e3, Rc4; 21 b3, Rc2; 22 Nb4 winning.

19 ... b3; 20 Nc3, Bc2.

White has no weak points while Black's bishop on c2 will be unable to defend the queenside. Also White will have the option of kicking around Black's knights.

21 a5!

Already 22 a6 is a serious threat.

21 ... Ra8; 22 Ra4.

Attacking Black's knight while preparing to double on the a-line in conjunction with the idea of an eventual Rb4. Black's queenside is really just beginning to feel the heat, and his bishop is tied down to the QNP.

22 ... f5!?!; 23 h3, Nf6; 24 Be3, Rfd8; 25 Rfa1, Ne5.

Black gets no help from 25 ... Nd5?; 26 Nd5, cd; 27 Rb4, Rd7; 28 Rb7! But 25 ... Ne7 was more stubborn.

26 f4, Nf7!

If 26 ... Ned7; 27 a6, b5; 28 Rd4, Rc8; 29 Rd6 wins. Black wants to occupy e4 via d6 so White must strike now!

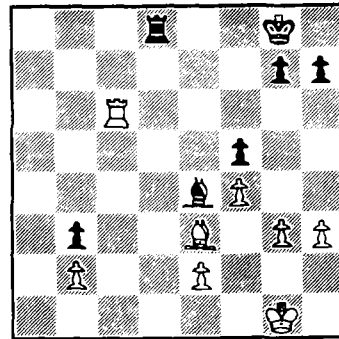
27 a6!, Ra6.

Forced since 27 ... b5?; 28 Rd4, Rdc8; 29 a7 and Black is almost in zugzwang. For example, 29 ... Nd8; 30 Nb5, cb; 31 Ba8, Ra8; 32 Rd8 wins — not to mention the fact that 30 Ra6 is threatened.

28 Ra6, ba; 29 Ra6, Nd6; 30 Rc6, Nde4.

Although White has won a pawn, Black has the e4 square and White, unfortunately, must allow Black a bishops of opposite colors ending with a rook on each side. This still allows many practical chances, even if it isn't a win for the stronger side. I've had a lot of success in this kind of ending, which is why Danny Kopec called this the "Browne Ending!" in his book on the young GM's. If now 31 Kh2?, Nc3; 32 Rc3, Nd5!

31 Be4, Ne4; 32 Ne4, Be4; 33 Rc3?!



After 32 ... Be4

Mentally I'd decided to play 33 Rb6! as after 33 ... Rd1; 34 Kf2, Bd5; 35 Rd6; the pin is murder, and if 33 ... Bc2; 34 Rb7 I take the all-important 7th rank. But for the first time in my life I reached out my hand and the rook landed on c3! Now Black can guard the 7th rank, and the win becomes problematic, although I still had no doubt it was there.

33 ... Rb8; 34 g4!, g6?!

A serious alternative was 34 ... h6, since after the text Black will never be about to exchange his h-pawn and White will threaten an eventual h4-h5-h6, or Black's king will be stuck to the back rank in order to guard the h-pawn.

35 Bd4, Rb7.

And not 35 ... h6?; 36 Rc7, Rb7; 37 Rc8, Kf7; 38 Rh8, g5; 39 Rh6, gf; 40 gf wins.

36 g5, Kf7; 37 Kf2, Bd5; 38 Be5, Be6; 39 h4, Ke7; 40 Rd3?!, Rd7; 41 Bd4, Kf7; 42 Ke3, Rc7; 43 Rd1, Rd7?!

cont. on p. 130

**Christiansen cont.**

the players came back with tans George Hamilton might envy. Most also emerged slimmer thanks to the effects of "Bali belly" that afflicted a sizable proportion of the participants.

All in all the tournament was quite a success, and the organizers are preparing for another in two years. The total expenditures must easily have been triple the outlays of any other tournament in history.

Here are a couple of games from the tournament.

**Queen's Gambit Declined; Christiansen—Hulak: 1 d4, Nf6; 2 c4, e6; 3 Nf3, c5; 4 e3, cd; 5 ed, Bb4; 6 Nc3, d5; 7 cd, Nd5.**

Instead 7 ..., ed does not give White much to work with.

**8 Bd2, Nc6; 9 Bd3, Nf6; 10 a3, Be7; 11 Bg5, 0-0; 12 Bc2, Qb6?!**

Correct is either 12 ..., Nd5 or 12 ..., h6!?

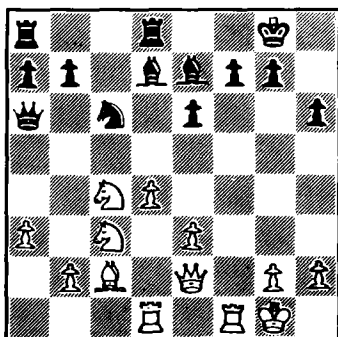
**13 0-0, Rd8; 14 Qe2, h6.**

The consistent 14 ..., Nd4 leads to serious problems after 15 Nd4, Qd4; 16 Rad1, Qb6; 17 Rd8! (17 Ne4, Rd1; 18 Rd1, Qb2!! is unclear) Qd8; 18 Rd1, Qf8; 19 Qd3, g6; 20 Qd2 with an effective bind.

**15 Be3, Ng4; 16 Rad1, Ne3; 17 fe, Qa5.**

Black cannot complete his development with 17 ..., Bd7 due to the effects of 18 b4! and Black is ill-prepared to deal with a coming d4-d5 break.

**18 Nd2, Bd7; 19 Nc4, Qa6.**



Since 19 ..., Qc7; 20 Nb5, Qb8; 21 Rf7 is crushing.  
**20 Rf7!**

I spent over an hour debating between this and such prosaic but strong moves as 20 Bd3.

**20 ..., Kf7; 21 Rf1.**

And not 21 Qh5, Kg8; 22 Qg6, Qc4, 23 Rf1, Qf1 and White's attack disappears.

**21 ..., Bf6, 22 Qh5, Ke7; 23 Bd3!, b5; 24 Qc5.**

A critical position. I originally planned 24 Bg6, Be8 (forced); 25 Qc5, Kd7; 26 Nb5 but I could not find a bust to 26 ..., Be7! and now 27 Be8 (27 Qd5?!, Kc8), Ke8!; 28 Nc7, Kd7; 29 Rf7 (29 Na6, Bc5; 30 Nc5, Ke7 did not seem like enough.), Kc7!; 30 Re7, Kb8; 31 Re6, Rc8; 32 Ne5, Qe2!; 33 Nc6, Rc6; 34 Re8, Kc7! and Black's queen is in a sweatbox.

**24 ..., Kf7; 25 Nd6.**

Again 25 Nb5 looks stronger.

**25 ..., Kg8; 26 Qh5.**

The alternative 26 Rf6!, Rf8 (26 ..., gf; 27 Qh5 leads to mate); 27 Rf8 (or 27 Rh6!?, gh; 28 Qh5, Rf6; 29 Nce4, Raf8; 30 Qg4, Kf8; 31 Nf6, Rf6; 31 Qe4, Rf5; 33 g4 also seems to win) Rf8; 28 Ndb5 was stronger.

**26 ..., Be8; 27 Ne8, Re8; 28 Ne4.**

Because 28 Qg6, Ne7! holds and 28 Rf6, gf; 29 Qg6, Kf8; 30 Qf6, Kg8; 31 Qg6, Kf8; 32 Ne4, Qa5! is unclear.

**28 ..., Bd4!; 29 ed, Rf8; 30 Nf6, Rf6; 31 Rf6, gf; 32 Qg6, Kf8; 33 Qf6, Kg8; 34 Qe6, Kg7; 35 Qg6, Kf8; 36 Qf6, Kg8; 37 Be4!, Rd8!; 38 Qg6, Kf8; 39 Qf6, Kg8; 40 Bc6, Qb6; 41 Qg6, Kf8; 42 Qh6, Kg8; 43 Qg5, Kf8; 44 Qf5, Kg7!; 45 Qe5, Kh6!; 46 Qf6, Kh7; 47 Be4, Kg8; 48 Qg5, Kf8; 49 Qf5, Ke7; 50 Qh7, Kf8; 51 Qf5, Ke7.**

Black could retain excellent drawing chances with 51 ..., Kg8!

**52 Qe5, Qe6; 53 Qg5, Qf6; 54 Qc5, Qd6; 55 Qa7, Rd7; 56 Qc5**

Now White has too many pawns.

**56 ..., Qc5; 57 dc, Rd1; 58 Kf2, Rd2; 59 Ke3, Rb2; 60 Kd4, Rh3; 61 h4!, Ra3, 62 h5, Ra4; 63 Kd5!, b4; 64 h6, Kf6; 65 h7, Kg7; 66 c6 1-0.**

**English Opening; Christiansen-Radulov: 1 e4, e5; Nf3, Nc6; 3 d4, cd; 4 Nd4, Nf6.**

Here 4 ..., d5! deserves consideration.

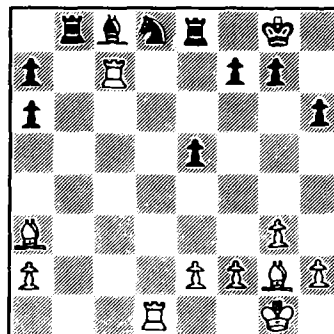
**5 Nc3, e6; 6 g3, Bc5; 7 Nb3, Bb4; 8 Bg2, d5; 9 cd, Nd5; 10 0-0!, Nc3; 11 bc, Qd1; 12 Rd1, Bc3; 13 Rb1, 0-0; 14 Nc5, Nd8?**

Better is 14 ..., Nd4!; 15 Kf1, e5; 16 Rd3!?, Ba5; 17 Nb7, Bb7; 18 Rb7, Rac8!; 19 Ba3, Rc2!; 20 e3!?, Rfc8!; 21 ed, Rcl; 22 Bcl, Rcl; 23 Ke2, Re1; 24 Kf3, e4; 25 Kf4, g5; 26 Kg5, ed with unclear play.

**15 Ba3!, Re8; 16 Na6!**

Now White wins the bishop pair, which, together with the active rooks will prove decisive.

**16 ..., Ba5; 17 Rb5, ba; 18 Ra5, Rb8; 19 Rc5!, h6; 20 Rc7, e5?!**



**21 Re7, Re7; 22 Rd8, Kh7; 23 Be4, f5; 24 Rc8, Rc8; 25 Bf5, g6; 26 Bc8.**

The rest is garbage time.

**26 ..., Rc7; 27 Be6, Rc2; 28 e4, a5; 29 Bd5, Kg7; 30 h4, g5; 31 Kg2, gh; 32 gh, h5; 33 Be7, a4; 34 Bg5, a6; 35 Kf3, Rc3; 36 Ke2, Rh3; 37 f3, Rh2; 38 Ke3, Kg6; 39 Be6, Rg2; 40 f4, Rg3; 41 Kf2, ef; 42 Bf4, Rc3; 43 Bg5, a3; 44 Ke2, a5; 45 Kd2, Rc6; 46 Bd5, Rb6; 47 Kc3 1-0**

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# A Theoretical Novelty

By Jeremy Silman

Before playing Vince McCambridge at the Bagby this year, John Grefe had prepared an interesting refutation of an accepted method of play for Black. Just to be on the safe side he showed it to me. . . indeed, I felt that he had really found something. As it turned out, McCambridge avoided the prepared line (only to suffer defeat anyway).

As the tournament progressed, John and I found that we were in competition with each other for first (Charles Powell later sneaked in the back door). This state of affairs put quite a bit of pressure on me, as John had finished his games ahead of schedule, thus leaving me in the unpleasant position of having to score at least 3½ in my last 4 games (which is what actually transpired). With this in mind I managed to beat Powell and Jon Frankle without too much trouble. Next in line was George Kane, a man with a very good knowledge of theory. What should I play? Should I play aggressively or quietly? Finally, I based my decision on his opening knowledge — George could be counted on to go into a main line if it was considered the 'theoretical' thing to do. It was precisely here that John had come up with his theoretical novelty!

**Nimzoindian Defense: Silman—Kane, Bagby, 1982: 1 d4, Nf6; 2 c4, e6; 3 Nc3.**

More usual for me is 3 NF3, but my results have been excellent on the occasions when I have tried 3 Nc3. In particular my game against Kane in the 1981 Bagby comes to mind, since in that game too I found an important innovation which once again made theory out to be a liar: Silman—Kane, Bagby, 1981: 1 d4, Nf6; 2 c4, e6; 3 Nc3, Bb4; 4 e3, 0-0; 5 Bd3, d5; 6 Nf3, b6; 7 0-0, Bb7; 8 cd, ed; 9 a3, Bd6; 10 b4, a6; 11 Qb3, Re8; 12 a4, Nc6; 13 Ba3, a5 (Theory felt that Black had a very good game here, but. . .); 14 Bb5! TN, ab; 15 Bc6, Bc6; 16 Bb4, Ne4; 17 Rfc1, Bb4; 18 Qb4, Nc3; 19 Rc3 with a clear advantage which White turned into victory.

**3 ... , Bb4; 4 F3!?, c5.**

So far, so good. . . he's nibbling at the bait.



Jeremy Silman

**5 d5, Bc3; 6 bc, Nh5.**

The theoretical move, but 6 ... , Qa5 is probably correct.

**7 g3, f5; 8 e4, f4.**

He bites! and with good reason. The position is considered to be favorable to Black. The reasoning behind this is clear: the position is of a closed nature, thus White's bishops are ineffective. White's doubled pawns are no asset; he is lagging in development, and Black is building up an attack on the kingside.

Grefe, though, preferred to look at this position in a different way: Black's knight on h5 is offside and vulnerable to attack. If the position were to open up, then White's bishops would become quite strong. If Black tries to go pawn grabbing (as in the game), he will fall behind in development, thus giving White the initiative.

How to go about proving all of this? For Grefe the answer was obvious. . .

**9 de!!**

TN. All of a sudden Black is in trouble. Kane thought for 21 minutes here and found the best move.

**9 ... , Qf6!**

cont. on p. 128

## Notes on the the Nimzoindian

by Tom Dorsch

The variation of the Nimzoindian which begins 4 f3 is one of the oldest, but it has never achieved popularity despite occasional use by some of the world's best players. In most chess literature it does not even have a distinct name, and openings books lump it with other "irregulars."

In fact, the line may be better than its reputation. As the important theoretical novelty in Silman-Kane suggests, many of the current evaluations are in need of revision, and a large number of plausible moves have never been tested in master practice. Many of the key



Tom Dorsch

positions need further analysis to establish what the best strategies for attack and defense should be.

Two northern California masters — who have never been reluctant to reopen an old mine to search for more ore — John Grefe and Jeremy Silman, have been using the opening with great success in CalChess tournaments this year. Here are two examples, where the commentary will focus on the opening.

### The 4 ... , c5 Response

Nimzoindian (D40a/E20)

**J. Grefe—V. McCambridge: 1982 Bagby Memorial: 1 d4, Nf6; 2 c4, e6; 3 Nc3, Bb4; 4 f3, c5.**

This move is generally considered to be Black's best response to 4 f3. The major alternative is 4 ... , d5 (see following game). Other moves are theoretically insignificant.

**5 d5, d6?!**

This move has a bad reputation. The correct equalizing plan, according to theory, is 5 ... , Bc3; 6 bc, Qa5 (6 ... , Nh5! is covered in this issue's article by Silman above this one); 7 Bd2, d6; 8 e4, 0-0; 9 Bd3, Nbd7; 10 Ne2, Ne5; 11 Bg5, Nfd7 and Black stands better (Korchnoi-Lisitsin; USSR Ch., 1954.)

Euwe says that the correct plan is 9 Ne2 (since 9 Bd3 only exposes it to attack). This should be followed by Ng3, Be2, 0-0 and an eventual f3-f4. Euwe also mentions the interesting alternative 5 ... , Nh5!?

After 5 ... , d6?! White obtains the better position either by continuing as in the game or by avoiding the doubled pawns after 6 Bd2,

cont. on p. 129

### Silman cont.

Very bad is 9 de; 10 Qd8, Kd8; 11 g4, Nf6; 12 Bf4 winning a pawn. Also 9 ... 0-0? is an instant loser to 10 Qd5!, Nf6; 11 e7 etc. The first point of 9 de is found in the variation arising from 9 fg. Now White demonstrates the dynamic potential of his position. by 10 Qd5, Qh4; 11 Bg5!, g2; 12 Bh4, gh/Q and now both ed, Bd7; 14 Qh5 and 13 Qh5 wins for White.

#### 10 Ne2!!

This is the real point of 9 de. White will sacrifice a pawn or two in order to open lines for his pieces and gain a huge lead in development. Grefe's dynamic approach to chess is quite instructive, and I must attribute much of my own improvement directly to him.

#### 10 ..., fg; 11 Bg2!

The final point, all of White's pieces will be coming into play.

John stood on the sidelines, watching his competition pull neck and neck with him due to his own analysis! I actually felt a little guilty, but my huge grin failed to convince anyone of this.

#### 11 ..., Qe6.

Only here did the game start for me. John and I had only considered 11 ..., gh when 12 Qd5 or 12 Rh2 would prove good for the more active and better developed White pieces.

#### 12 Hg, Nf6.

At this point I thought for 59 minutes! I knew White had to stand much better, but how to prove it?! The problem stems from White's hanging pawn on c4. I very much wanted to put my knight on d5, but this was not so simple to do. 13 Nf4, Qc4; 14 e5? Qc3; 15 Bd2, Qe5 etc. Why not guard c4 first? With this in mind I went about analyzing 13 Qd3 but soon rejected it due to 13 ..., Nc6; 14 Nf4, Ne5! Finally, I noticed the text move, a move that required a lot of accurate calculation at the board.

#### 13 g4!!

I hope the reader can forgive my liberal use of exclamation marks, but I am quite proud of this move and the pretty variations which go with it.

#### 13 ..., 0-0!

A bitter disappointment! I had hoped for 13 ..., Qc4; 14 Nf4!! (Kane had only considered 14 g5, Ng8; 15 Nf4 but 15 ..., Ne7 keeps Black alive.) Qc3 (14 ..., 0-0; 15 g5, Ne8; 16 Nd5 threatens to win a piece by Ne7 and Nc8 and to win the Black queen by 17 Bf1. If Black tries to sacrifice an exchange by 14 ..., d6 then he loses by 15 g5, Nfd7; 16 Nd5, Nb6; 17 Bf1, Qa4; 18 Bb5; Qb5; 19 Nc7 winning the queen again.); 15 Bd2, Qe5 (... Qa3; 16 g5, Ng8; 17 Ng6 wins); 16 Ng6, Qg3; 17 Kf1, Rg8; 18 Bf4 and the poor queen is lost again.

#### 14 g5, Ne8; 15 Nf4, Qe5; 16 Nd5!?

I had originally planned to play 16 Qd5, Qd5; 17 cd with a huge edge, but upon reaching the position I suddenly had a desire to keep the queens on and go for 'more.' Being the safety first player that I am, I am somewhat surprised by my decision. Perhaps John's style is rubbing off on me!

#### 16 ..., Qg3, 17 Kf1, Nc6; 18 Rh3.

White must be careful. ... 18 f4?, Qg5!; 19 f5 tempted me for awhile with visions of 19 ..., Qd8; 20 Qh5 with various sacrificial mating schemes. Then I noticed 19 ..., Qg6! keeping the White queen out of h5.

#### 18 ..., Qe5; 19 Kg1!! g6.

The natural 19 ..., d6 is met by 20 f4 and 21 f5 with a strong attack.

#### 20 f4, Qg7; 21 e5, d6; 22 Nf6, Nf6, 23 ef, Qf7; 24 Re3!

Threatening 25 Bd5. Now 24 ..., Be6 would obviously be met with 25 Re6!

#### 24 ..., Qc7; 25 Bd5, Kh8; 26 Qe2.

Though very low on time, White still manages to play good moves. Black, of course, is quite lost as he is completely passive.

#### 26 ..., Bf5; 27 Bd2, Rad8; 28 Rael, h5; 29 Re7!

Winning material by a pretty sequence.

#### 29 ..., Rd7; 30 Re8, Rd8; 31 Rf8, Rf8, 32 Qe8!, Qd8!

The queen is poison: 32 ..., Re8; 33 Re8, Kh7; 34 f7 reincarnating. Another try was 32 ..., Qc8 but 33 Bc6, bc; 34 Qc7 wins.

#### 33 Bc6, bc; 34 Oc6, Od7.

Since 34 ..., Qb6; 35 Qe8!

#### 35 Qd7, Bd7; 36 Re7, Bf5.

The a-pawn was doomed: 36 ..., Rd8; 37 Rg7, Bf5; 38 Ra7.

#### 37 Ra7, Rb8.

Though lost, better chances were had by 37 ..., h4, and 38 ..., h3.

#### 38 Ra6, Kg8.

On 38 ..., Rd8; 39 a4 and 40 a5.

#### 39 Rd6, Ra8; 40 Be3 1-0

White's bishop finally makes itself felt. Black resigned since White has just made the time control.

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### Dorsch cont.

0-0; 7 e4, Re8; 8 Nge2, ed; 9 cd, a6; 10 a4, Nbd7; 11 Ng3, Rb8; 12 Be2, Ne5; 13 0-0 — Spassky-Cherepkov; USSR, 1957.

**6 e4, Bc3, 7 bc, e5?**

This constriction of Black's position makes equality a remote possibility. According to Taimanov "the 'secret' of this position lies in the fact that Black has not yet played e6-e5, and thus can use the square e5 as a springboard for a knight attack against the weak pawn at c4" — *Nimzoindisch bis Katalanisch*; Berlin, 1970.

**8 Bd3, Nbd7; 9 Ne2, Nf8.**

Moves like this signify that Black has already abandoned rectitude. White must now develop a strategy for exploiting his obvious advantage in space and development.

**10 Be3.**

ECO, in a section written by Giplis, recommends 10 Bc2, Ng6; 11 Ba4 on the basis of the following two games:

a) 11 ... Bd7; 12 Rb1, Rb8; 13 Bg5, Qa5; 14 Bc6, Qa2; 15 Bf6? Taimanov—de MIGUELS; Cordoba, 1960.

b) 11 ... Kf8; 12 h4, h6; 13 Bc2, Nh5; 14 g3? O'Kelly—Beni; Berlin, 1962.

The text is a natural developing move that does not aim for an immediate breakthrough but does maintain pressure.

**10 ..., Ng6; 11 Qc2, Bd7; 12 a4!, h6; 13 h4!**

White attacks on both flanks, and Black is faced with the unpleasant task of deciding whether to make a stand on one side or the other, or to face the advancing pincers in the middle. The strategic consequences of the opening are evident, although Grefe's execution is masterful. It becomes a matter of assembling his forces and administering the clever *coup de grace*.

**13 ..., h5, 14 Ng3, Qc7; 15 Nf5!, Bf5; 16 ef, Nf8, 17 a5, 0-0-0; 18 0-0, Kb8; 19 Qb1, N8d7; 20 Bg5, Rde8; 21 Rf2, Ka8; 22 Bc2, e4; 23 Ba4!, ef; 24 gf, Rb8; 25 a6! 1-0.**

**The 4 ..., d5 Response**

Nimzoindian D44C/E25 (9)

J. Silman—J. MacFarland; People's Tournament, 1982; 1 d4, Nf6; 2 c4, e6; 3 Nc3, Bb4; 4 f3, d5; 5 a3.

This forces transposition into well-analyzed positions of the Samich Variation.

**5 ..., Bc3; 6 bc, e5.**

A common alternative is 6 ..., b6, but it leads to much less interesting play and has the reputation of being more difficult for Black.

**7 cd!**

For many years 7 e3 was standard here until Black improved his side of the line in Lilienthal—Botvinnik; Moscow, 1935. After 7 ..., 0-0, 8 cd, Nd5; 9 Bd2, Nc6; 10 Bd3, cd; 11 cd, e5! Black's difficulties in the opening are over. The text represents an important improvement for White.

**7 ..., Nd5.**

Because 7 ..., ed? is a positional mistake leading to positions analogous to the Botvinnik Variation of the Rubinstein System which favor White. The ECO section, done well by Parma, gives 8 e3, 0-0; 9 Bd3, b6; 10 Ne2, Ba6; 11 0-0, Bd3; 12 Qd3, Re8; 13 Ng3, Nc6; 14 Bd2, Rc8; 15 Rael, h6?.

**8 dc!?**

According to the story by Botvinnik, this fine, aggressive move was first played by Paul Keres in a simultaneous match against Leningrad school children in 1940. "Its idea is simple: While Black is occupied with winning back the pawn, White completes his development, and the two bishops will give him superiority" — Botvinnik, *Soviet Chess Championship*, 1941.

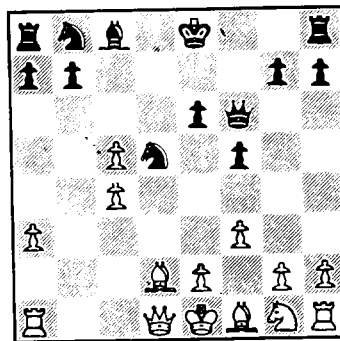
**8 ..., f5!?**

And this is Romanovsky's idea, to prevent — or at least hinder — an immediate e2-e4. The quite playable alternative is 8 ..., Qa5.

**9 e4.**

The position is full of possibilities, many of which are insufficiently explored. The main line, and the most common move, is 9 Qc2. Also possible are 9 e4, fe; 10 Qc2 (a gambit proposed by Shamkovich) and 9 Nh3 with the idea of Nh3-f2 to support e4 (a slow system). The text is evaluated as equal because of the line in the next note.

**9 ..., Qf6; 10 Bd2, Nc7.**



Black is supposed to equalize using a knight maneuver first recommended by Packman: 10 ..., Nc3; 11 Qc1, Na4!; 12 Rb1, Nc6; 13 Be3, Qe7; 14 Nh3, Nc5; 15 Nf4, 0-0; 16 g3, b6; 17 Bg2, Rd8; 18 Qc3, Ba6; 19 Nd3, Rac8 and Black stands well — Gerusel—Szabo; Busum 1969. Instead of 11 Qc1 ECO gives 11 Bc3, Qc3, 12 Kf2, Qc4; 13 e3, Qh4; 14 g3, Qe7 with an even position — Koblenz—Buslayev; USSR, 1961. These two variations certainly do not exhaust the possibilities of this position.

The other major alternative for Black is 10 ..., Ne7 with these possibilities:

a) 11 Nh3, Nbc6; 12 Nf4, 0-0; 13 e3, Ng6; 14 Ng6; Qg6; 15 Kf2, e5; 16 Be2, Be6; 17 Qb3, f4; 18 Qb7, fe; 19 Be3 — Grechkin—Estrin; Postal, 1971' — and after 19 ..., Nd4 Black has compensation — ECO E25 (9).

b) 11 Rcl, Nbc6; 12 f4, 0-0; 13 Bc3, Qh6 — Szabo—Teschner; Wageningen, 1957 — is unclear.

The continuation 10 ..., Nc7 is new to theory but is apparently as playable as 10 ..., Ne7. It is reminiscent of a Smyslov line after 8 ..., Qa5, 9 e4, Nc7!?

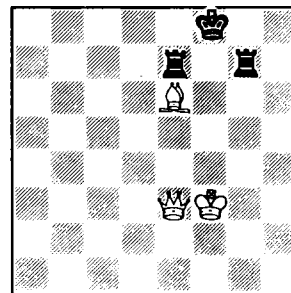
**11 Nh3, Nc6; 12 Rcl.**

The opening is over and although the game lasted for 44 more moves, it is clear that White has succeeded in obtaining the advantage. The remaining moves were:

**12 ..., 0-0; 13 Bc3, Qe7; 14 Qd6, Na6; 15 Qe7, Ne7; 16 Be5, Bd7; 17 Rb1, Bc6; 18 Nf2, Rfe8; 19 Nd3, Rad8; 20 e3, Ng6; 21 Bd6, Nb8; 22 Be2, Nd7; 23 Kf2, Rc8; 24 Rbc1, Red8; 25 Rb2, Nf6; 26 Nf4, Kf7; 27 Ng6, Kg6; 28 h3, Kf7; 29 g4, h6; 30 Rg1, Ne8; 31 Be5, Rd7; 32 Rd1, Rcd8; 33 Rd7, Rd7; 34 Ke1, Nf6; 35 Rd2, Rd2; 36 Kd2, Nd7; 37 Bd6, fg; 38 hg, e5; 39 Ke1, g6; 40 Kf2, e4; 41 f4, Ke6; 42 Kg3, b6; 43 f5, gf; 44 gf, Kf5; 45 Bg4, Kf6; 46 cb, ab; 47 Kf4, Kf7; 48 Be2, Kf6; 49 Bc7, Bb7; 50 Bg4, Bc6; 51 Bf5, b5; 52 cb, Bb5; 53 Bd8, Kf7; 54 Ke4, Nc5; 55 Kd5, Bd3; 56 Bg4, Ke8; 57 Kc5, Kd8; 58 Kd6, Bc2; 59 Bf3, Kc8; 60 Bc6, h5; 61 e4, h4; 62 e5, Bb3, 63 e6, Be6; 64 Ke6, Kc7; 65 Kd5, Kb6; 66 Bd7 1-0**

## Brieger's Brainstorms

Robert Brieger of Houston, Texas has a yen for composing endings. He offers us this challenging one. Answer on page 132.



**White to move and win**

# An Appetite for Chess

By Peter Demquist

*Peter Demquist styles himself a wine writer and sometime back we found another mutual interest in chess — quite an oddity in the wine world. It has been some years since we have spoken, until this letter reached me — leapfrogged over several previous addresses. He exchanged the right to print it for a bottle of Chateau Montelena, 1973. — Editor*

Dear Fauber,

Well, as usual, I seem all out of breath. Being winded by the typewriter is, I suppose, better than being windy. Had I not gone out for college football none of this might have happened. I made the varsity, about third string at tailback, those many years ago. Practices were not particularly demanding, but they developed a tremendous appetite, which drew me into the world of wine and food — where you first met me. I ate and gained weight and decided to make a living out of it.

Do you remember that lovely Beringer Pinot Noir, 1970, which Myron Nightingale salvaged from the wreckage of that old family company when he took over as wine master in 1974? Treats such as those keep me in the wine world, which is otherwise a matter of organizing wine tours and having the guests pay for my food and lodging. Of course I still cadge cases of the good stuff from Sonoma Vineyards and, recently, even Chappellet.

## Chess Taste

I long ago told you how I developed a taste for chess during college, first at coffee houses and then the university club. That folded my senior year because our sparkplug had graduated and had gone on to MIT. I bought some books. That was why we were able to talk about Alekhine's games so well. I loved his fiery temperament — a flamboyant wine with serious pretensions. I subscribed to magazines once in a while, but I was too busy to be really "up on it."

Others, a very few, went on from football to play for pay, but I took that other course and decided to try to make my appetite for food and wine pay for itself.

I was very tired recently. I ended up in a coffee house down in the harbor of San Pedro. (I hate coffee, but I love coffee houses). I don't suppose I could give you a review of coffee houses to take to your local newspaper — that extra money would be fine). And one of the hustlers had a chess magazine with him, which listed forthcoming tournaments.

Fauber, how tired we get of working. How much effort we are willing to put into anything but work. How soon we give up whatever it is we are doing so as to do something else with equal vigor. I got this little itch to play chess instead of drinking wine. So I got this urge to enter a weekend tournament and play chess, since I could not then make any money hustling wine. (Hustle is a bad word. The Universal Order of the Knights of the Vine refers to it as a "crusade." Nicer, but I know what I'm doing.)

*Sacre bleu!* What a setting and what a cast when I showed up for late registration. It was like a comparative tasting engineered by Gallo. Gallo, however, would have put the registration away with admirable speed — about half an hour. Then came my first opponent. A nice chap, about college age. It was getting on toward noon by then. We shook hands and this happened.

**Sicilian Defense; N.N.—P. Demquist: 1 e4, c5; 2 Nf3, Nc6; 3 d4, cd; 4 Nd4, Nf6; 5 Nc3, d6; 6 Bc4, e6; 7 Be3, Be7.**

IT was now past noon, and I thought a savory quiche Lorraine would be so nice with, perhaps, an Alsatian wine — not a Gewurz Traminer but a nice Pinot Blanc from one of the big producers like Hugel.

I also had that strange feeling that, if I put a single piece of food in my mouth while the game was in progress, I would vomit. What was tense about this position?

**8 0-0, a6; 9 f4, Na5; 10 Bb3, Qc7.**

Here I begin to wonder if my play was not a bit peculiar, but it all seemed so simple. It began to remind me of barbecued teriyaki steaks. The secret is in the prepared lemon and soy sauce marinade.

cont. on p. 131

## Browne cont.

Black sealed this, but I expected 43 ... , Rc2, which causes White some problems, and he could easily go wrong. By far the best is 44 Bc3, Bc4; 45 Kd4!, Be2; 46 Ra1, Bg4; 47 Ra7, Kg8 (47 ... , Kc6?; 48 Bb4 and Black loses a rook to the threat of Re7 mate); 48 Kc4 and White should win.

**44 Rc1, Bd5; 45 Rc8, Ke6; 46 Bc5, Be4; 47 Ba3, Bd5; 48 Rb8, Ra7; 49 Kd4.**

49 Rb6 was also tempting, but I thought my opponent would have more trouble with the text.

**49 ... , Rd7; 50 Rb6, Kf7; 41 Bd6!**

One of Black's main problems, and the reason why he must be lost is that he has to protect the QNP from behind, where his bishop will be vulnerable. Black is pushed back slowly but surely.

**51 ... , Rb7; 52 Ra6, Bg2; 53 Be5.**

Now that the Black bishop is away from the e6 square, h5 will force Black to capture, and then he will be stuck with three very weak pawns.

**53 ... , Rd7; 54 Ke3, Be4; 55 h5!, gh; 56 Rh6, Ke8; 57 Rh5, Kf8; 58 Rh6, Ke8; 59 Bd6!**

Threatening Kd4 — e5.

**59 ... , Rg7.**

At this point I had to seal for the second time. I had a difficult choice. I could try many maneuvers including infiltration with my king, but I couldn't be certain of victory, although I'd have many practical chances at the worst. Or I could sac the exchange under as good conditions as I'd ever get, which is the thematic way to win such endings.

**60 Re6, Kd7; 61 Re4, fe.**

If 61 ... , Kd6; 62 Re5, Rf7; 63 Rb5 wins.

**62 Be5, Rf7; 63 Ke4, Ke6; 64 Bf6.**

And Now, as I'd visualized at adjournment, 64 ... , h6? allows 65 f5, Kd7; 66 g6!, Rf6; 67 g7 winning.

**64 ... , Rc7; 65 Bd4, Rc1; 66 f5, Kf7; 67 Kd5, Rf1; 68 e4, Rf4?**

Better 68 ... , Rf3!; 69 Bb6, Rg3; 70 e5, Rg5; 71 e6, Ke7; 72 Ke5, Rh5!; 73 Bc5, Ke8; 74 Bd6! (Not 74 Kf4?, Rh4, 75 Kf3, Rc4!), Kd8! (If 74 ... , h6?; 75 Ke4, Rh4; 76 Ke3, Rh3; 77 Ke2 and since Black can't stop f6, he's lost.) 75 Kf4, Rh4; 76 Ke3 (76 Kg5, Rd4!; 77 Bf4, Ke7 draws), Rh3; 77 Ke2, Rh6; 78 Bf4, Rh5!; 79 f6, Rf5 draws. Of course White doesn't want to sac the g-pawn, but with accurate play I believe Black can draw. Incredible!

**69 Be3!, Rf1; 70 Kc4, Re1; 71 Kd3.**

The winning setup, as White will get in e5—e6 without sacrificing the g-pawn.

**71 ... , Rb1.**

Or 71 ... , Rd1; 72 Ke2, Rb1; 73 Bd4 wins.

**72 e5!, Rb2; 73 e6, Kg8; 74 f6, Rc2; 75 g6!, Rc8; 76 Bh6!**

The only winning move, since 76 f7, Kg7; 77 e7, b2 draws!

**76 hg; 77 f7, Kh7; 78 f8/Q, Rf8, 79 Bf8, Kg8; 80 Bh6 1-0.**

The final 20 moves of this game were all analyzed the night before with the help of Ron Henley until 3:30 a.m.! That's teamwork.

The last round of the big tournament can set many people to quivering. This biggest of tournaments really gave the players the shakes. The last round started about 2 p.m. and around 5:30 the whole building started to shake. It seemed as though everyone was looking around deciding what to do. Suddenly, instinctively everyone (or so I thought) rushed for the doors in a mad panic. I'd taken too much sun and felt in a daze, but after this awakening I felt better! The tremors lasted slightly less than a minute, and upon entering the tournament hall again I noticed my opponent was unperturbed!!! (as if nothing had happened — that's concentration!) Miles remarked to Henley, "I didn't think my position was so bad!" and summarily collapsed. As I live in Berkeley, I've felt many quakes, but I've never feared for my life. Later I heard that it was just an active volcano nearby!



### **Appetite cont.**

And what to grace them? Red wine, surely but Valpolicella is a touch too light and Cabernet too heavy. Actually, a Pedroncelli Zinfandel might be just right if the year did not have the off-tastes associated with them. If not that, a Geyser Peak Zinfandel comes from around the same area.

Oh blast, that's business. I came to play chess. But it is after 1 p.m., when I usually start tasting and lunching. Control!

**11 Kh1, b5; 12 Qd3.**

Hah hah! His juices have not undergone cold fermentation, but he still proves to be **formidable**.

**12 ... , 0-0; 13 Rae1, Nb3; 14 ab, Bb7; 15 Bd2, Rfd8.**

This position got me back on food again. How like a filet de boeuf en crouste a la mode de Nivernais? Surely you have had that in San Francisco? I love to lap those words over my lips, like that pastry entree. I loved to lap some variations over my brain. What I calculated was 16 e5, de; 17 fe, Ng4; 18 Bf4, Rd4!; 19 Qd4, Rd8; 20 Qg1, Bc5; 21 Be3, Be3; 22 Re8, Ne3; 23 Qe3, b4 winning a pawn. That was more moist to my taste than many a bouille-baisse. I was not only tasting and smelling but also seeing!

**16 Rf3, Rac8.**

Perhaps you mundane chaps think of this as simple development. It reminds me of planting asparagus. First you dig them in and then you find ways to dig them out, quite edibly. There is no way to label this developmental move anything but routine, but it is also nutritional. Black's whole position feeds upon it.

**17 Rh3, e5; 18 Nf5, Bf8; 19 Qg3, b4; 20 Nd5, Bd5; 21 ed, Qd7!?**

By now I had really lost my appetite. This guy is killing me. He's really good. All right, there's this R on c8 who is marinating but can you eat mate?

**22 Ne3, Ne4; 23 Qh4, h6; 24 Re2, Be7.**

I swear to you I was trying to think. No food, I had the sweats, and I was enjoying it.

**25 Qh5, ef.**

I was thinking of a simple Napoleon pastry. While I was digesting the notion of a little sweet at the end of the game I also noted 26 Ng4, Ng5; 27 Nh6, gh; 28 Qh6, Nh3; 29 gh, f3!; 30 Re4, Bf8; 31 Rg4, Qg4!?

**[There were other variations but Black looks like winning — Ed]**

A little problem here for a hungry person, but it looks as though we have the waiter's eye.

**26 Nf5?!, Bg5; 27 Nd4?**

Yum!

**27 ... , Nd2, 28 Rd2, Re8; 29 Qd1, f3; 30 Rd3, f2 0-1.**

A spectator told me I had just beaten a very good player. Category I I think he called him. I suppose that is like the French wine designations: Premier Cru, Deuxime Cru etc. It was nice to think I was better than a Cru Bourgeois.

It was 3:30, and my opponent wanted to analyze the game — without any thought to food at all! I must say chess players can be peculiar. I spied a chap doing nothing but fiddling with some cards and asked him where was the best place to take a repast in the neighborhood. He mentioned a Denny's, a McDonalds, and a 7-11 store where they sold pre-packaged sandwiches.

I had thought to celebrate my modest success, perhaps with a terrine or, for unknown reasons a nice bowl of turtle soup accompanied by a Chablis Vaudesir or one of those stony old Freemark Abbey Chardonnays. The Hobbit is not even open at this time of day, let alone being able to make a reservation, and Scandia was both distant and has such dilatory service anyway.

So I ended up at this place, ordering what they call a "British burger." The bacon was properly done but the rest of the "meat" must have been made from containers in which they had shipped the bacon. In that sense it was thoroughly British cuisine. I had thought a small bottle of Mirassou's Petite Rose with the high acid and tang of the Petite Sirah would be a good counterbalance of the grease of the bacon, but the wine list indicated that, whenever anyone had the temerity to order wine, they run next door to the grocery and buy it there. I had milk instead and could barely choke my food down.

Playing chess after a meal like that is quite an impossible task. Cursing fate was about the only activity I was fit for. The bouquet of battle vanished right out of the opening, and I found myself playing

Thompson Seedless chess, quite flat and ordinary.

There is an intriguing quality to tournament chess, rather like searching diligently for that good Australian wine. I arose earlier than usual (well, to get up on Sunday at my regular hour would have cost me a round) and had some eggs Benedict with my last bottle of Chateau St. Jean Sparkling Chardonnay. It was so austere but so subtle; i thought it might influence my play.

So the game got going, and I had nothing but chess on my mind.

**King's Gambit; N.N.—P. Demquist: 1 e4, e5; 2 f4, ef; 3 Nf3, d6.**

One of those magazines I used to read had Fischer calling this a bust.

**4 h4.**

I don't think Bobby mentioned this. It is rather like light wine; have you ever tasted light wine? Quite unmentionable.

**4 ... , Nf6; 5 Nc3, d5; 6 ed, Nd5; 7 Nd5, Qd5; 8 d4, Be7; 9 c4, Qe4; 10 Kf2, Bf5; 11 c5, Nc6; 12 Bb5, 0-0-0.**

I seemed to remember this variation from a Fred Reinfeld book on the openings long ago, but I always confuse Reinfeld with Renfield Importers.

**13 Re1.**

Oh. Played the way one misuses a vintage chart. You can go just so far before you have to use your own judgment. I felt a little closed in the way those 1970 California Cabernets still are. But then I thought I saw a way to pull the cork and let my pieces breathe.

**13 ... , Rd4\***

Star this move in the **Guide Michelin**. That weak h4 pawn has let me uncork an attack since 14 Nd4, Bh4.

**14 Bc6, Bc5\*\***

Sometimes you simmer the soup too long and sometimes not long enough. I felt very elegant at this moment, like a special dish where only the most sensitive could taste its essence. My extra pawns also, I like plenty of bread with my food.

(Please, improve my **Guide Michelin** rating. You must taste the joys of chess, but you also must concentrate. "Ask not what your position can do for you but what you can do for your position.")

**15 Nd4, Bd4; 16 Kf1, Qd3; 17 Qd3, Bd3; 18 Re2, bc; 19 Bf4, Re8; 20 Rae1, Bb2; 21 Kf2, Re2; 22 Re2, Be2; 23 Ke2, c5 0-1.**

I am very sorry. I lost my last round game. Still I received a sumptuous \$27.25 for my performance.

I might play again but only in a tournament where I could also eat civilized food. You have played frequently in tournaments. There must be serious problems about balancing feeding and playing.

I do like chess — so much so that I shall never share with you my losses. I'd rather learn from them by myself. I used to think that Brie or Camembert went well with a burly Burgundy. Now, I think they conflict. I am going to look more into chess, but I hope there is some chance for me to have a little wine and some edible food. I hate the thought that food is only fuel and so I always run out of gas in the afternoons.

## **CHESS GOES TO WAR**



*Theoretical Novelty*



**How to Play the Nimzo-Indian Defense**, by R. Keene and S. Taulbut; B.T. Batsford (London); 134 pages; \$13.95; Available from David & Charles, North Pomfret, VT 05053.

reviewed by **John L. Watson, IM**

When this book claims to be a "reaction against the encyclopedic variation-listing type of opening reference work which has recently come to dominate the market," it really means it. The first two chapters deal at length with the history and ideas behind the Nimzo-Indian, and each chapter thereafter consists of general commentary and 1-3 sample annotated games to illustrate individual variations. Keene and Taulbut present the material clearly and economically, with key strategic ideas and turning points carefully noted. A good part of the book's appeal, in fact, is as an eminently readable games collection. For the top player or long-time Nimzo-Indian devotee, the main drawback of this work will be its familiarity. The games, many of them classics, tend to be well-known ones, without much original analysis. The worse for the master or correspondence player, but all the better for the amateur or for anyone just taking up the Nimzo. More than other similar Batsford books, this one is really for the club player and the average tournament-goer. By concentration on fundamentals, it lets the games speak for themselves, yet lends color to the reading by utilizing Keene's vast knowledge of who developed certain lines, individual players' characteristics, historical analogies, etc. The text reads comfortably throughout, and the games are entertaining. **How to Play the Nimzo-Indian Defense** is the best book to date for learning about this opening.

**The Nimzowitsch Defence**; by Tim Harding; B.T. Batsford Ltd. (London) 1981; 144 pages; AN: \$14.50.

My feelings about this book are similar to those I have expressed about other books by the same author. When the opening in question is frequently played by grandmasters and has, e.g. been subject to ongoing study by other analysts, Harding books reflect the advantages of his thorough research. I am thinking of **The Leningrad Dutch** and, more recently, **Queen's Gambit: Semi-Slav**. For openings without much previous theory or extensive practice on a high level, Harding's main weakness shows through: reliance on virtually meaningless game examples to support theoretical conclusions. That fault showed in **Colle, London and Blackmar-Diemer Systems, The Scotch**, and again here. As an old practitioner of the Nimzowitsch (1 e4 Nc6), I found much of the analysis and many of the exclamation and question marks incomprehensible and, I think, inaccurate. To some extent this is made up by the author's discoveries in key variations. These discoveries are often quite significant and, importantly, many have been tested (e.g. in Harding's correspondence games or by the book's contributors). Nevertheless, I find the listing of a whole game to "illustrate" a fourth move annoying. Also irritating is the author's habit of pointing out how some move could "surprise" an opponent or "throw him off balance," or that the move could be used effectively by club players, instead of just admitting that the move is bad. Why is it always Black's moves that are 'psychological' so effective? What about White's moves?

Despite these reservations, **The Nimzowitsch Defence** has become the most thorough, current book on this opening. If you play 1...Nc6, you should have it. I only wish more time had been taken with it. Two books a year is about one and a half too many.

## Berkeley Chess Club

# GAMES

Selected by Alan Glasscoe

**A startling sacrifice against an uncastled king.**

**Orang-Utan; N. Wilson—M. Anderson:** 1 b4, e5; 2 Bb2, Bb4; 3 Be5, Nf6; 4 e4, Nc6; 5 Bb2, 0-0; 6 Nf3, d5; 7 cd, Nd5; 8 e3, Re8; 9 Be2, Re3!!!; 10 fe, Ne3; 11 Qb3, Qe7; 12 Bc3, Ng2; 13 Kd1, Nf4; 14 Re1, Bg4; 15 Bb4, Nb4; 16 Nc3, Re8; 17 Qc4, Nfd3; 18 Bd3, Qe1 0-1.

From this year's People's tournament, a club member finds the irregular way to handle irregular openings. Do not look for ECO references.

**Lawsonia; Z Harari—K. Lawson:** 1 g3, h5; 2 Nf3, b6; 3 e4, Bb7; 4 Qe2, Nf6; 5 d3, e6; 6 Bg5, Be7; 7 Nbd2, d5; 8 0-0-0, c5; 9 Bg2, d4; 10 e5, Nd5; 11 Ne4, f6; 12 ef, gf; 13 Bd2, Nc6; 14 Bh3, Qd7; 15 Rde1, Nc7; 16 Nh4, 0-0-0; 17 Kb1, Rhg8; 18 Qh5, c4; 19 f4, f5; 20 Nf5, Rh8; 21 Ne7, Ne7; 22 Qg4, Rdg8; 23 Ng5, Bh1; 24 Rh1, c3.

Playing rough. 1f 25 bc, dc; 26 Bc3, Qc6.

25 bc, dc; 26 Bc1, Nf5; 27 Bg2, Nd4; 28 Qd1, Qb5; 29 Ka1, Qa4; 30 Kb1, Qb4; 31 Ka1, e5; 32 Nf3, Ncb5; 33 Nd4, Nd4; 34 Bd5, Rg7; 35 f5, a5; 36 f6, Rd7; 37 Be4, Rf7; 38 a3, Qb5; 39 Qg4, Kb8; 40 Qg6, Nc2; 41 Ka2, Rhf8; 42 Rf1, Nd4; 43 Rf2, Qb3; 44 Ka1, Nc2; 45 Rc2, Qc2; 46 Qg5, Ka7 0-1.

Something slightly more regular from the 1982 Berkeley CC Qualifying Open.

**Sicilian Defense; R. Hobbs—P. Vacheron:** 1 e4, c5; 2 Nf3, d6; 3 d4, cd; 4 Nd4, Nf6; 5 Nc3, g6; 6 f4, Nc6; 7 Bb5, Bd7; 8 Be3, Bg7; 9 h3, 0-0; 10 Qf3, Nd4; 11 Bd4, Bb5; 12 Nb5, Qa5; 13 Nc3, Qb4; 14 Rd1, b6; 15 0-0, Rfd8; 16 a3, Qc4.

The thought of 16 ... Qb2; 17 Nd5, Qc2; 18 Ne7 fails to inspire Black.

17 b3, Qc6; 18 g4, Rac8; 19 f5, Rf8; 20 g5, Nh5; 21 Bg7, Ng7; 22 Nd5, Qc5; 23 Kh1, Kh8.

For 23 ... Rce8; 24 f6.

24 e4, e6; 25 f6, Nh5; 26 Nf4, Nf4; 27 Qf4, Rcd8; 28 Qh4, d5; 29 Qh6, Rg8; 30 Rf4, Qf8; 31 Qh7 1-0.

White's bishop shrives a confession of error from Black's king.

**French Defense; M. Burkett—M. Paetz:** 1 e4, e6; 2 d4, d5; 3 Nc3, Bb4; 4 e5, c5; 5 Qg4, Ne7; 6 dc, Bc3; 7 bc, Qc7; 8 Nf3, Ng6; 9 Qg3, Nc6; 10 Bb5, 0-0; 11 Bc6, Qe6; 12 Nd4, Qc5; 13 a4, Qc4; 14 Ba3, Qa4; 15 0-0, Re8; 16 h4, h6?; 17 h5, Nh8; 18 Bf8 1-0.



### Solution to Brieger's Brainstorm

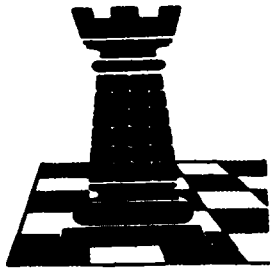
Brieger notes that queen and bishop versus two rook endings are not well explored but occur in practical play from time to time. Here Black appears to have achieved an ideal "barricade" position.

The win is 1 Qc5! (Not 1 Qh6, Re6; 2 Qe6, Rf7; 3 Kg4, Rg7; 4 Kh5, Rh7; 5 Qh6, Rh6; 6 Kh6 stalemate), Rg6; 2 Bc4, Rf6; 3 Kg4, Rg6; 4 Kf5, Rg2 (1f 4 ... Rg7; 5 Qd6, Ke8; 6 Qb8, Kd7; 7 Bb5); 5 Qc8, Re8; 6 Qb7, Rg7 (and here 6 ... Rf2; 7 Kg6, Re7; 8 Qa8, Re8; 9 Qa7, Rg2; 10 Kf6 wins); 7 Qb4, R8e7; 8 Qb8, Re8; 9 Qd6, R8e7; 10 Qd8, Re8; 11 Qf6, Rf7; 12 Qf7.



### Santa Clara Open

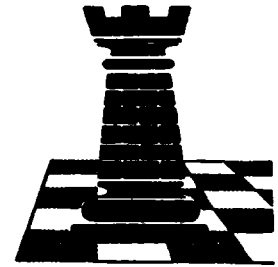
**Sicilian Defense: E. Winslow—E. Alsasua:** 1 e4, c5; 2 Nf3, d6; 3 d4, cd; 4 Nd4, Nf6; 5 Nc3, a6; 6 Bg5, Nbd7; 7 f4, b5; 8 Bf6, Nf6; 9 e5, de; 10 fe, b4; 11 Ncb5, Ne4; 12 Qf3, Bb7; 13 e6, fe; 14 Bd3, Nc5; 15 Qh5, g6; 16 Qc5, ab; 17 Bb5, Kf7; 18 Rf1, Kg8; 19 Bc4, Bd5; 20 Ne6 1-0.



# OPEN FILE

## Exception Noted

by R.E. Fauber



The most difficult aspect of the art of chess is “playing according to general principles.” In fact it is impossible unless you are a very weak player. Some time back in my “career” an opponent offered me a draw in an ending I considered totally lost for me. He explained afterward that he had a bad bishop. Indeed his bishop was worse than mine, but he had great rooks and could have penetrated on an open file in only three moves and forced me into complete passivity and, shortly, material minus. He could not get his mind off that bishop, even though two good rooks are stronger than a good bishop.

Perhaps you have watched a group of masters post-morteming a game. The pieces fly around the board, and they reach a position where during a pause someone remarks, “And White is better here.” “Sure.” “Right.” “Of course,” the other masters chime in. They then whisk all the pieces back to the original position and try another line.

The temptation to ask why often overcomes me at those moments. Usually the answer is something like “It’s obvious.” Occasionally, though, a gentler soul such as Julio Kaplan will explain that this space advantage does not mean anything because there is no way of enlarging on it and that White can get active on the queen-side while the weak square f3 can never be exploited etc. Jeremy Silman’s article elsewhere in this issue gives a beautiful insight into how John Grefe reasoned about a tense position, and Tom Dorsch cites a line in which Paul Keres concluded that doubled pawns would be strong because they would be taken. Intriguing but confusing.

### Chess Laws

Let’s look at a few sound principles of chess and how violating them can be devastating.

Principle: When you have the option of two pawn captures, take toward the center.

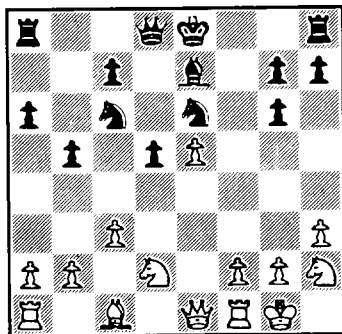
Ruy Lopez; Alekhine—Rubinstein, Vilna, 1912: 1 e4, e5; 2 Nf3, Nc6; 3 Bb5, a6; 4 Ba4, Nf6; 5 0-0, Ne4; 6 d4, b5; 7 Bb3, d5; 8 de, Be6; 9 c3, Be7; 10 Nbd2, Nc5; 11 Bc2, Bg4; 12 h3, Bh5.

So far everything appears pretty normal, but now Alekhine gets an idea intended to embarrass Black’s QB.

13 Qe1, Ne6; 14 Nh2.

El Greedo wants to win the QB by f4—g4—f5. Black’s response is forced but fine.

14 ..., Bg6; 15 Bg6, fg!



Hey! Come on. Not only is Black capturing away from the center but is giving White a passed pawn in the bargain.

He has reason. On the preferable 16 f4, 0-0; 17 Nb3, d4 gives him a very active position. The passed pawn is not a threat in the middle

game because it is firmly blockaded, and no one is going to pester the knight on e6. In a king and pawn or minor piece ending Black retains the ability to make the most distant passed pawn. Furthermore, the doubled pawn makes it very difficult to enforce a White f5 while it opens the KB file for Black’s rook. After a few further weak moves White will find Black coming down on his position with the force of a drop forge (they didn’t have atomic bombs in 1912).

16 Nb3?!, g5; 17 Be3, 0-0; 18 Nf3, Qd7; 19 Qd2.

An oversight instead of 19 Nbd4. Now a minor sacrifice smashes White’s K-side and insures Black light square dominance in that fragile sector.

19 ..., Rf3; 20 gf, Ne5; 21 Qe2, Rf8; 22 Nd2, Ng6; 23 Rfe1, Bd6; 24 f4, Nef4; 25 Qf1, Nh3; 26 Kh1, g4; 27 Qe2, Qf5 0-1.

There is no stopping ..., QH5.

Isn’t chess simple? Just violate a general principle, and you win!

The art lies in knowing which general principle to violate and when. Why do we have general principles if we are going to violate them? Because we have so many of them that they contradict one another. Our “principles” have been formulated over four centuries by many different individuals with different approaches to the game. Thus, an isolated pawn is weak unless it is strong. One should castle early in the game unless that is a bad idea. Centralize your pieces unless you have something better to do.

A time honored maxim is to develop knights before bishops. Then we have this opening variation: 1 b3, e5; 2 Bb2, Nc6; 3 e3, d5; Bb5.

This was a real mind-bender when it first appeared on the international chess scene. First White concedes Black a big edge in the center space, then he develops both bishops without moving a knight, and he fully intends to give away one bishop for a knight — even though “bishops are usually stronger than knights.”

### Functional Reasoning

There is a lot of involved reasoning behind this sequence. White develops his QB so as to put pressure on the useful e5 square. Black counters by ..., Nc6 and White’s other bishop pins the defender to maintain the pressure. The knights do not yet know where they will be most effective. Developing the QN on c3 will block the influence of the QB. Developing the KN on f3 probably will just get it chased in the near future. White may prefer to toss in a preliminary f4. The flexible way in this line is to develop the bishops first and wait for Black’s reaction to see where the knights belong.

In most opening variations the knights can determine where they belong sooner than the bishops, which can whiz out to anywhere in a big hurry. The knights advance on pogo sticks, while bishops have 10 speed bicycles.

General principles are basically passive in nature, but the astute chess player wants to have active reasons for his moves because he prefers active moves and active positions. You recall a principle for a reason, and that reason is functional in the specific situation you face.

One of the more active and functional players of recent times has been Bobby Fischer. Here is a little known example of how he handled general principle.

Gruenfeld Defense; R Oster—R. Fischer, NY State Open, 1963: 1 d4, Nf6; 2 Nf3, g6; 3 c4, Bg7; 4 Nc3, d5; 5 Qb3, dc; 6 Qc4, 0-0; 7 e4, c6; 8 Qb3, e5.

Fischer writes that after developing 8 Be2 he intended b5; Qb3, Qa5, which sprays pawns all over — but with threats. He says, “If here 9 Ne5, Qd4; 10 Nf3, Qd8 and White’s KP is weak and will probably fall.” At a glance it does not seem particularly weak, but in trying to protect it White will end up putting his men in awkward

cont. on p. 134

### Exception cont.

positions, which opens other possibilities to Black. You should try to use your center pawns to control that vital area, but you should also smoothly develop your men. Here you cannot do both at once. The fun is just beginning. Fischer will double pawns and then undouble them to facilitate the attack.

**9 Be3?!, Ng4; 10 Rd1, Ne3; 11 fe, ed; 12 ed, c5.**

White has four pieces to Black's two in play, yet Black wants to open the position. He even invites a discovered attack on his queen. Whatever happened to the principle of rapid development?

There are other principles: the two bishops are most effective in open positions, a king is in greatest danger in the center when the position is open as in the variation 13 dc, Qa5; 14 Bc4, Qc5.

**13 d5, Bg4; 14 Be2, Bf3.**

Who needs two bishops? Fischer considers the dark squared weakness the dominant force of this position.

**15 Bf3, Bd4!**

He continues his theme of square control — in this case the castling square. In trying to get his king out of the center White loses time and puts some pieces on awkward squares. Rather than routinely develop, Fischer just keeps pressing with active pieces in play, his KB and Q.

**16 Ne2, Qa5; 17 Rd2, Bg7.**

More loss of time but not of the active bishop. Fischer gives 18 Qb7, Na6 threatening either Bh6 or Rab8.

**18 Nc3, Nd7; 19 0-0**

So White did castle safely after all. Not quite. The important detail is that Fischer's time-wasting ..., B d4—Bg7 instead of 15 ..., Nd7 has boosted a rook to d2, where it is unprotected, and Black gained a tempo to plant a Q on a5, where it serves actively.

**19 ..., b5.**

Those little details: 20 Qb5, Bc3 wins.

**20 Rdd1, b4; Qa4, Qd8.**

Abject retreat but with a trick to meet White's attempt at aggressive compensation in the event of 22 Nb5, Nb2, 23 d6.

**22 Nb5, Qb6!; 23 d6, c4; 24 Kh1, Ne5; Qb4, a6; 26 Rd5, Nd3; 27 Qc4, Nf2; 28 Rf2, Qf2; 29 Rd1, ab and 0-1 in five more moves.**

Of Fischer one can say that he often had strong opinions about chess, but he played without the prejudice of mechanically applied general principles. In 1972, just before Fischer's last match, Svetozar Gligoric told me that Fischer did not try to find the best move but rather the one which set the most problems for his opponent.

Fischer had an intuitive genius for knowing what general principles controlled in a specific position and of implementing them with concrete analysis.

How often have you encountered a lot of vague verbiage in the annotations of experts or even masters? After a move the annotator writes, "This is bad because it gives up the two bishops." Indeed it does, but that never affects the course of the game, which hinges on the advance of the central pawn mass or the penetration of a rook, or even a plain old cheapo.

Many players who desire to be strong betray themselves by learning enough general maxims that they have a sufficient stock to be able to substitute them for analysis in too many situations. General maxims belong in the realm of the intuitive. They are applied only after specific variations have been carried out as far as the mind can see. They also help to select which variations to analyze, but that is even more intuitive. It is a sorry player who cannot find time to examine an occasional "impossible" move.

Let us close by examining a game between two A players in a team league match where general thinking had a treacherous impact on the outcome.

**King's Indian Defense: 1 d4, Nf6; 2 c4, g6; 3 Nc3, Bg7; 4 e4, d6; 5 Be2, 0-0; 6 Nf3, c5; 7 d5, Ng4.**

Even though this is a time-wasting maneuver, it is wrong to be bigoted about it and think that anything wins. Kicking the N with 8 h3 has a certain merit, but it harms no one out there so why not develop?

**8 0-0, f5; 9 ef, Bf5.**

Alright, all you positional players, it is clear that Black has a weak KP and that its advance would serve to create a weak QP. There remains also the possibility that Black may be able to take control over

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the d4 square. The question is whether you try systematically to exploit the weak KP or adopt another strategy?

Actually, you do both. A backward KP is no hazard to someone who has the initiative on the KB file. So it is time to try to take the initiative oneself, with an eye both on the pawn and on the hole in front of it, which serves a valuable purpose independently.

**10 Ng5, Ne5? (... , Nf6); 11 g4, Bd7; 12 f4, Nf7; 13 Ne6, Be6; 14 de, Nh6.**

White has traded any possibility of pressure on the KP for the privilege of putting one Black N into exile on h6. The theme is now K-side attack. This involves the line opening move f5 but also requires safeguarding that advanced child on e6.

The precise method was 15 Ne4, Nc6; 16 Ng5 followed by BD3—e4. Instead White experienced a bit too much happiness with his position and played. . .

**15 Bd3, Nc6; 16 Ne4?**

A position destroying move. Fortunately, general thinking came to White's aid. The crusher is 16 ..., d5! Then 17 cd, Qd5 with threats to just about everything, particularly the tender KNP.

After the game Black said she had considered the move but "thought the queen might be exposed out there." Had she not allowed general thinking to interrupt her analysis Black would easily have discovered that on d5 the queen is an Amazon.

**16 ..., Qc8?, 17 Ng5.**

It is very easy to conclude that this pawn should be saved. The position is a little open, however, and White might be giving thought one of these days to developing the QB or QR. They are big pieces and might be useful. The trouble is that the QB is doing as much as he can right where he is, out of the way. Time is important in attacking.

**17 ..., Nd4?!; 18 Be4, Kh8; 19 f5, gf; 20 gf, Qe8.**

If 20 ..., Ndf5; 21 Qh5 is murder.

**21 Nh7, Rg8; 22 Kh1!**

White needed that extra time saved by not developing the QB to tuck his K away before the general assault.

**22 ..., Rb8; 23 Ng5; Rf8; 24 Nf7; Nf7; 25 ef, Qf7; 26 f6, ef; 27 Qg4, f5; 28 Qh3, Kg8; 29 Bd5, Ne6; 30 Rf5, Qg6; 31 Be6, Rf7; 32 Bf7.**

Not an inspiring game, but White played it virtually a piece down the entire time without sacrificing. The threats on the K-side were more important to generate than was the achievement of formal "development."

### Comfy Thinking

I am not trying to condemn the usefulness of general maxims. They have a definite place in chess, usually in assessing your position's potential at the end of a line of hypothetical analysis. There are so many, however, that you have to combine them with analysis and an intuition bred of experience to decide which of them to apply. Otherwise our game's common wisdom may guide you into a common blunder.

A parting tale may underscore this. A much lower rated opponent was playing along in a position a pawn down. As exchanges took place, a very difficult ending was brewing. Suddenly he sacrificed a piece. After the game I asked him why he did that. "I can't play an ending a pawn down against you," he said. What he ended up doing was playing an ending a piece and pawn down, which was much easier for both of us.

That sort of ratiocination is carrying general thinking into the realm of the absurd, but my point is that relying too much on general principles can insidiously carry our play into the realm of the absurd.

## Planning for a Tournament

by Harold Winston

By comparison with directing a tournament the planning in advance of the tournament, which makes it successful or even possible, involves much more demanding labors. An example is the Midwest Women's Open, now going into its fifth year of organization. In April of the last two years more than 20 women have congregated at Chicago Chess Center to play in surroundings dominated by the paintings of the Center's owner-artist, Jules Stein.

The tournament's aim is to attract women from all across the midwest and from as many other states as possible. It is meant to be a supportive experience which encourages women to participate in more chess events. Women are rare guests in most tournaments.

Directing the Midwest Women's Open is a pleasure. The players are very friendly and cooperative. Planning and seeing to pre-tournament details takes much more time. Perhaps a brief consideration of the efforts which went into the organization of the Midwest Women's Open might be of interest to other tournament organizers.

To encourage attendance I try to set up the dates as early as possible and generate the maximum in advance publicity. Some of the best publicity for the 1982 tournament came from reports of the 1981 tournament. **Chess Life** carried the photo of winner Alexey Rudolph and a short story. Player Vivian Schmucker did a fine article for **Hoosier Chess Journal**. **Northwest Chess** featured Rudolph's victory. The **Illinois Chess Bulletin** also provided coverage, while **Wisconsin Chess News** published a crosstable of the event. The tournament's most comprehensive support came from **Michigan Chess**, whose editor "Van" Vandenburg gave it two full pages with big photos. Van has consistently been of great help to this event.

In addition to coverage of the previous year's tournament it was essential to send announcements widely which provided details of this year's tournament. I sent announcements to midwest state magazines, made sure to get two issues of **Chess Life** Tournament Life coverage, and visited some midwest tournaments to publicize the Midwest Women's Open — such as the Region V tournament at Fort Wayne, Indiana and the North Central Open in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Then there had to be a mass mailing of flyers (better than 100) to women known to be active in chess. As an added inducement this announcement also offered free housing with Chicago area women players for those coming from out of town.

### Special Services

As in planning any event, it pays to respond as quickly as possible to any inquiries. When I got a letter from Sara Shields of Maple City, Michigan (300 miles away), I immediately called her and arranged for Sara and her husband to stay at my apartment during the tournament.

Several former winners, now living outside the midwest, were invited. When Alexey Rudolph of Tacoma, Washington wrote that she enjoyed the Midwest Women's Open and wished she could play but travel was too costly, I contacted the American Chess Foundation to see if they could assist the tournament and make it easier for former winners to compete. After submitting a budget to them, speedy work by ACF Executive Director Allen Kaufman led to a commitment which enabled Alexey to participate. Several women in the Chicago area had asked if she would be coming back and were pleased to hear she would play.

Wednesday night before the tournament I accidentally learned of a new, young Russian emigrant woman in Chicago. To track her down I had to call the Lakeshore Chess Club and spend five minutes convincing their hotel operator that this was an emergency so they could put me through to the club. After getting her phone number I spoke with her father (she turned out to be 11 years old) on the phone. Speaking with a strong accent, he also had difficulty understanding me and wanted all the details in writing. So Thursday morning I sent him the information from a branch post office, and the mail came through. Friday night he called to enter his daughter who also joined USCF (and posted a respectable result in the tournament).

Another late effort involved rounding up rides for players who needed them. This involved a little juggling to determine who was coming from where and with how many — as well as the size of the automobiles — but worked out generally satisfactorily.

### Public Notice

Each tournament is also an advertisement for next year's event. The most effective ad is one reaching a lot of players, which means one should secure the best possible media coverage. This is a lot easier said than done.

This year a press release was sent to the major newspapers, TV stations, and the Associated Press about five days before the tournament. (If you try for special scheduling, such as on your local station's TV "magazine," a month in advance will bring more reliable results — editor) I followed up with phone calls to the papers and to the TV stations.

They showed interest in one special item in the release, mention that Bernadette Reddick of Chicago, 13 years old, was the strongest girl at her age in the country (rating over 1600). This local angle meant a lot more to them than Alexey Rudolph coming all the way from Tacoma to defend her title. In fact, Channel 9, which has national exposure, called twice during the tournament to discuss interviewing Bernadette.

Unfortunately we had competition from severe wintry winds (on April 1), a local train derailment, and other local news of that type. The TV and newspapers decided to pass up the Midwest Women's Open.

Still, after the tournament ended, the **Chicago Sun-Times** ran the results and the suburban **Glencoe News** did a nice feature on the Harrow family, when two sisters finished in the top four. I called the **Glencoe News**, and they sent out a photographer and interviewed the family. The article jumbled some facts but did mention USCF, school chess, college chess, and high school chess — as well as women's chess — so it had a good effect.

To keep a tournament thriving it is essential to put more into it than posting the pairings on time. I hope that some of the additional work which went into the Midwest Women's Open may be of help to other organizers and, of course, I would be delighted to learn of other organizers' methods of making their tournaments successful.

Now it is time to think about next year, and I am hoping that our midwest magazines will give good coverage to the 1982 Midwest Women's Open so that 1983 can be even better. By the way, despite the title, any woman can enter. That includes northern California women. I will be happy to find free housing for any prospective players. Think of Chicago in April, 1983!

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## 15th San Jose City College Open

Held February 27-28 and directed by Francisco and Amada Sierra, the San Jose City College Open sported an attractive prize fund. This drew a strong field including Canadian Igor Ivanov, who was making a California "tour" perhaps to pick up a few needed bucks or perhaps to get away from the Canadian winter.

He succeeded in winning the Open with 4-0 and received \$750 for his efforts. Jay Whitehead, San Francisco, came in second with 3½ while Peter Biyiasas, San Francisco; Kamran Shirazi, Los Angeles; Jeremy Silman, San Francisco; James Eade, San Jose; Gabriel Sanchez, Santa Clara; John Peterson, Milpitas; Robert Karnisky, Palo Alto; and Kenny Fong, Hayward, scored 3-1.

### Expert

Thomas Crispin, Palo Alto 3-1

Kevin Binkley, Cupertino: Paul Clarke, San Jose; Gene Lee, Mountain view; and Terry Nelson, Milpitas 2½

### "A"

John Barnard, Sonoma 4-0

Jerry Farmer, Milpitas and Alireza Moarrab, San Jose 3

### "B"

Leonard Petty, Oakland 4-0

Israel Parry, San Francisco; John Shepardson, Berkeley; and Robert Gribble, San Jose 3½

### "C"

Michael Watt, San Jose and Alan Imada, Sunnyvale 4-0

David Donaldson and Courtney Holm, Meyers 3

### "D"

Joe Lumibao, San Jose 4

Henry Gonzalez, Sunnyvale and Abraham Achkinazo, Sunnyvale 3

### "E"

Douglas Young, S. Lake Tahoe 3-1

Mark Trombley, Fremont 2

Russell Summers, San Jose 1½

### Unrated

Aronen Jukka-Pekka, San Carlos and Exequiel Magat, San Jose 3-1  
William Larson, Atherton; Martin Lowe, San Jose and Mehran Rahgozar, San Jose 2.

## CalChess Class Championships

The CalChess Class Championships held in Walnut Creek April 24-5 drew a healthy 84 entrants of which 44 were Class A to master and the other 40 B class to unrated. Jeremy Silman took top honors with a crushing 4-0 score while Tom Weissbein and Robert Sferra shared second place with 3½'s.

The top experts became a traffic crunch as Robert Karnisky, Keith Vickers, Gaudencio Delacruz, Aaron Stearns, Allen Becker, and Robert Shean all scored 3-1.

In the A Class it was Harold Blajwas on top with 3-1 while George Sanguinetti came aboard with 2½.

Among the B's Cal Magaoay led the whole reserve section as well as his class with a 4-0 sweep, while William Rodgers came second with 3½.

David Fattig also scored 3½ to take the honors in C class. Russel McCubbin and Paul Mangone had 3-1 to share 2nd to 3rd.

Curtis Yettick was the best D player.

Mark Trombley topped the E class and posted an even score in the bargain.

Stevan Bennett, unrated, flashed good form by scoring 2½ to take that prize.

## CalChess Team Championship

A total of 12 trouped down to San Jose to participate in a two division CalChess Team Championship, held April 17-18 and directed by Hans Poschmann. Both San Jose and nearby Fremont were heavily represented. San Jose fielded four teams and Fremont three.

The top team turned out to be San Jose "A". They fielded a powerful lineup headed by Boris Siff with Gabriel Sanchez as second board, Richard Koepke on third, Robert Henry on fourth board and reserves Richard Roubal and Umesh Joglekar. They swept the field by scoring a 5-0 match score and a 15½-4½ game total.

In second place was the upstart Bulletin Chess Club of Oakland. It was led by Max Burkett with Marty Appleberry, Alan Kobernat, Frisco DelRosario, and Jay Blodgett in the lineup. The Bulletin CC made 3½ match points and 12½ game points.

Third place was a tie between the Santa Clara Chess Club and the Lockheed Employees Recreation Association (LERA), each having even match scores and 10½ game scores.

Last year's winner, Fremont "A" came fifth and San Jose B trailed the pack.

Best board scores went to Renard Anderson (LERA) on board one, Gabriel Sanchez (San Jose "A") on board two, Richard Koepke (San Jose "A") for board three, and Donald Urquhart (Santa Clara) on board four.

Oakland dominated the Reserve Division as the Lakers B team emerged as narrow winners. They had 4½-½ in match points and 15½ game points. This team consisted of Larry Ledgerwood, Phillip Vacheron, Steven Hanamura, and Rick Veres with Erik Finkelstein and Kenn Fong garnering points as reserves.

The Lakers "A" team also gained 4½ match points but only 14½ game points to come a narrow second. This self-dubbed "Yellow Peril" gang include Thomas Raffil, Dennis Jang, Patrick Chiu, Steven Siu, Raymond Hong and Calvin Sue.

Fremont B came next with an even match score while San Jose C, San Jose D, and Fremont C rounded out the field.

Board honors went to Jan Olsson (Fremont B) on top board, Paul Lukeian (San Jose C) on second board, F. Obadi (San Jose C) on third, and Calvin Sue (Lakers A) on fourth board.

Tournament director Hans Poschmann writes, "I was not satisfied with my performance because in an effort to please everyone the advertised rule to allow two alternatives was misinterpreted." Poschmann would like to work out better rules for next year.

## First Oakland Championship

The Oakland Championship, directed by Raul G'Acha, was held December 5-6 in the Oakland Auditorium.

Charles Powell emerged a clear winner. Tied for second at 3½-1½ were Marty Appleberry, David Blohm, Robert Sferra, Keith Vickers, and Kevin Binkley. Vickers and Binkley shared the prizes for best expert.

### "A"

James Ely, Alan Kobernat, 3½.

### Reserve

Valentin Prousakoff, 5-0.

Dante Banez, Steven Hanamura, Leonard Petty, 4.

### "C"

Nick Casares, David Donaldson, 3.

### "D"

Curtis Blackmon, 3½; Lawrence Walker 3.

### Unrated

Edwin Badjet, 2½.

Some Games:

**Vienna Gambit; A- Kobernat—G. Sanchez:** 1 e4, e5; 2 Nc3, Nf6; 3 f4, d5; 4 fe, Ne4; 5 Nf3, Be7; 6 Qe2, Nc3, 7 de, 0-0; 8 Bf4, c5; 9 0-0-0, Qa5; 10 Kb1, Be6; 11 h4, d4; 12 c4, Nc6; 13 Ng5, Bf5; 14 g4, Bg5; 15 Bg5, Be6; 16 Qe4, Qc7; 17 Bd3, g6; 18 Bf6, Rfb8; 19 h5 1-0.

**Queen's Gambit Declined: M Goudeau—T. Trispin:** 1 c4, e6; 2 Nf3, d5; 3 ed, ed; 4 g3, c5; 5 d4, Nc6; 6 Bg2, Nf6; 7 0-0, Be7; 8 Nc3, 0-0; 9 Re1, Re8; 10 h3, Bf5; 11 Bg5, h6; 12 Bf6, Bf6; 13 de, d4; 14

cont. on p. 137





## The Santa Clara Chess Club Championship

by James V. Eade

The Santa Clara Chess Club's roster includes seven masters. Even better there are at least that many players capable of making the jump in playing strength to that level in the very near future!

Craig Mar walked into this lion's den and came away with a 7-0 victory in our first annual club championship. I think this says a good deal more about Craig Mar than it does about our club. Of course, he held inferior positions once or twice, but generally he outplayed his opposition.

Fred Mayntz, Don Urquhart, James Eade, and Ricki Bleszynski (who took the top A prize) came 1½ points behind the winner.

The B prize went to Barry Curto and Nick Nagai with 5 points. Duane Freer captured the C prize with 4 points. Curtis Battey finished first in the below 1400 division with a 3½ point outing.

The tournament was an open Swiss, which gave everyone a shot at everyone. This produced some tremendous upsets. Elious Chapman won the upset prize. I am convinced that none of the present class prize winners will be eligible to repeat next year.

Speaking of progress, 10-year-old Mani Yaradaragon won his first USCF rated game in the tournament and gave every indication that he will win many more to come.

There follows a few games featuring unusual opening systems, to give a taste of the game of chess as played by our creative devotees.

**Sicilian Defense; J. Eade—C. Mar: 1 e4, c5; 2 Nf3, d6; 3 Bd3, Nc6; 4 h3?!, g6; 5 0-0, Bg7; 6 c3, e5!; 7 Be2, Nge7; 8 d3, 0-0; 9 Be3?**

Here Keres-Fischer: Curaco, 1962 (with White's KB on g2) continued a3-b4 for White, but Fischer gives a continuation featuring Be3 by White and refutes it with an eventual ..., d5! — just as Mar plays.

**9 ... h6; 10 d4, ed; 11 cd, d5!**

White is already inferior.

**12 ed, Nd5; 13 Nc3.**

Seeking to complicate at the cost of a pawn, but White never mounts a serious threat.

**13 ... Ne3; 14 fe, cd; 15 ed, Nd4; 16 Be4, Qb6.**

I had thought 17 Nd5 possible since 17 ..., Nf3; 18 Kh1 allows counterplay, but 17 ..., Ne2 wins for Black.

**17 Kh1, Qb2; 18 Re1, Nf5!; 19 Qe1, Re8; 20 Nh4, Bc3; 21 Rc3, Nh4; 22 Rc7, Nf5 0-1**

A virtual wipeout!

From the 5th round

**French Defense; R Cornelis—J. Eade; 1 e4, e6; 2 d4, d5; 3 e5, c5; 4 Qg4.**

Back in Massachusetts I had seen this played by Senior Master John Curdo.

**4 ... Nc6; 5 Nf3, h5.**

This is not book but poses a problem for White to solve.

**6 Qh3!**

This is the correct square, but it is not clear if White's queen restricts Black's kingside or if Black's kingside restricts White's queen.

**6 ... Qc7; 7 Bd3, Nb4!; 8 a3, Nd3; 9 cd, b6; 10 0-0, Ba6; 11 Nc3.**

White was hell-bent on sacrificing a pawn sooner or later.

**11 ... Bd3; 12 Re1, Qd7!; 13 Bg5, Ne7; 14 Nh4, c4; 15 f4, Nf5?!; 16 Nf3 (threatens g4), Be7; 17 Nd1, Bg5; 18 fg, Be4; 19 Nd2, Nd4?; 20 Ne4, de; 21 Re4?!, Nb3 0-1**

Instead 21 Nc3! is good for White.

At last, a game which White wins.

**Sicilian Defense; J. Eade—J. Umesh: 1 e4, c5; 2 Nf3, d6; 3 g3, g6; 4 Bg2, Bg7; 5 0-0, Nf6; 6 Re1, Nc6; 7 c3, 0-0; 8 d4, Bg4; 9 h3, Bf3; 10 Bf3, Nd7?**

I always enjoy Umesh's games. Here he plays somewhat inconsistently. His hypermodern style would be better illustrated after 10 ..., cd; 11 cd, and only then 11 ..., Nd7.

**11 d5!, Nce5; 12 Be2, f5.**

Providing a flight square for the knight.

**13 f4, Nf7; 14 Nd2!, Rb8; 15 a4, b6?**

Underestimating the positions's dynamic character.

**16 ef, gf; 17 Bd3, Nf6.**

Umesh will always counterattack before he will defend.

**18 Bf5, Nd5; 19 Bh7, Kh8.**

Since 19 ..., Kh7, 20 Qh5, Kg8; 21 Qd5.

**20 Bb1!, e5; 21 Qc2, 1-0.**

For 21 ..., Nf6; 22 Ne4 is curtains and 21 ..., e4 only prolongs the agony.

Although this final round encounter was not for first place, it was as fiercely competitive as our previous meetings.

**Queen's Gambit Declined; F. Mayntz—J. Eade: 1 c4, e6; 2 Nc3, d5; 3 d4, Be7.**

Both contestants indicate a willingness to follow the lead of Korchnoi-Karpov.

**4 Nf3, Nf6; 5 Bg5, 0-0; 6 e3, b6; 7 Rc1, Bb7.**

Black omits an early ..., h6 for reasons which become clearer later.

**8 cd, Nd5.**

Played only because Fischer condemns 8 ..., ed.

**9 Be7, Qe7; 10 Bd3, Nc6.**

A difficult move to hit upon. Black supports e-5 — foregoing e5 for the moment.

**11 Nd5!, ed; 12 0-0, Rfd8.**

Planning to utilize the rook on the third rank, which is only plausible with Black's pawn still at h7.

**13 a3, Rd6; 14 b4, Rh6!; 15 Rc3!**

White continues consistently, threatening to combine the advance of the queen side pawns with pressure along the c-file.

**15 ... Nd8!; 16 Qc2, c6.**

To answer 17 b5 with cb; 18 Rc7, Qa3!

**17 Re1!, Nd6; 18 e4!, de; 19 Be4, Qd6; 20 Bc6!!**

Sets off the fireworks.

**20 ... Nd4!; 21 Nd4??**

This natural move loses for a hidden reason. Correct was 21 Bb7!! when 21 ..., Nf3 loses to 22 Bf3, Qh2; 23 Kf1, Qh1; 24 Ke2, Re8; 25 Re3! and 21 ..., Nc2; 22 Ba8! leads to a White advantage after 22 ..., Ne1; 23 Rc8, Qf8, 34 Rf8, Kf8; 25 Ne1.

**21 ... Qh2; 22 Kf1, Bc6!; 23 Nc6, Qh1; 24 Ke2, Re8; 25 Re3.**

Mayntz had stopped his analysis here when he started the combination on his 20th move.

**25 ... Re3!; 26 fe, Qg2.**

Now the point is clear. The rook on h6 does triple duty and actually decides the game.

**27 Kd3, Qc2, 28 Kc2, Rc6; 29 Kd3, g5.**

Mayntz was slightly taken aback by the sudden turn of events and continued to play on merely out of inertia.

**30 Rf1, Kg7; 31 Rf5, Kg6; 32 Rd5, h5; 33 Rd7, a6; 34 a4, h4; 35 b5, ab; 36 ab, Rf6; 37 e4, h3; 38 e5, h2 0-1.**

**Oakland cont.**

**Nb5, Bg6; 15 Qd2, Re7; 16 Rad1, Rd7; 17 Nd6, Rb8; 18 b4, b6; 19 Nh4, Nb4.**

We go from siege warfare to a war of movement. The point is 20 Qb4, bc; 21 Qc5, Rd6. White tries for more.

**20 Ng6, bc; 21 Nf7, Kf7; 22 a3, Kg6; 23 ab, Rb4; 24 Qc2, d3; 25 Qc5, Be7; 26 Be4, Kf7; 27 Qf5, Bf6; 28 Bd3, Rbd4.**

Black has to be careful since 29 Bc4, Ke8; 30 Qe6 was a nasty threat.

**29 Be4, Kf8; 30 Rd4, Rd4; 31 Qe6, Qd7; 32 Qg8, Ke7; 33 Qf7, Kd6; 34 e4, Qf7; 35 Bf7, a5; 36 f4, Ke7; 37 Bd5, Rd2; 38 Kf1, Bd4; 39 Re2, Rd1; 40 Kg2, Rd3; 41 Rc2, a4; 42 Be4, Re3; 43 Rd2, Bc5; 44 Rd5, Bb4; 45 Rb5, Be1, 46 Rb7, Kd6; 47 Rg7, Re4; 48 Rg6 ½-½.**

# The Night Visitor

by Dennis Fritzing

It was a typical warm summer Berkeley night when my doorbell rang. I went to the door, and there, in the pale yellow glow of my porchlight, I made out two figures — Alan Benson and Yasser Seirawan. Yasser was just passing through on his way back from Argentina. He had decided to drop off in San Francisco to look up some old friends. This was why he was standing on my porch at 11 o'clock at night. "Come in, come," I said. Alan and Yaz, a bit taller than I remembered and elegantly dressed, came in.

Yaz was to extend his visit to three days. While he was here we talked over his recent experiences — about the Korchnoi match, about his trip to Argentina. We also went to see the movie "Outland," and on the mile walk back he treated Alan Pollard and me to dinner at a Chinese restaurant.

Among the many matters we discussed, this game from the Argentine tournament stood out. I have appended a few notes based on our discussion and my own analysis.

**Caro-Kann Defense; V.Hort—Y.Seirawan: 1 e4, c6; 2 d4, d5; 3 e5, Bf5; 4 Nc3, e6 (h5!); 5 g4, Bg6; 6 Nge2, c5.**

Theory considers ..., Bb4; 7 h4, h6; 8 a3, Bc3; 9 bc intending 10 Nf4, Bh7; 11 Nh5 to favor White. Also favorable is ..., h6; 8 Nf4. **7 h4, cd; 8 Nd4, h5!; 9 Bb5, Nd7.**

Here Hort went into an hour think over his attacking possibilities, which just barely fail if 10 f4, hg; 11 f5, ef; 12 e6, fe; 13 Qe2 wins, but 11 f5, Rh4; 12 Rf1, Rh2 wins for Black. Or 10 Nd5, ed; 11 e6, fe; 12 Ne6, Qa5; 13 Bd2, Qb6; 14 Qe2 but simply 12 ..., Qe7 and if 13 Qd5, Nf6 so 13 Qe2 when Be4 is possible but ..., Rc8 may be better.

**10 Bg5, Be7; 11 f4, hg; 12 Qg4, Bg5; 13 fg, Bh5!; 14 Qg3, Ne7; 15 Kd2, Rc8; 16 Rae1, Qb6!**

Best now is 17 Qe3, a6; 18 Bd7, Kd7 intending ..., Rc4.

**17 Nb4, a6; 18 Bd7, Kd7; 19 Kc1, Rc4.**

The idea is ..., Bg4 and Nf5.

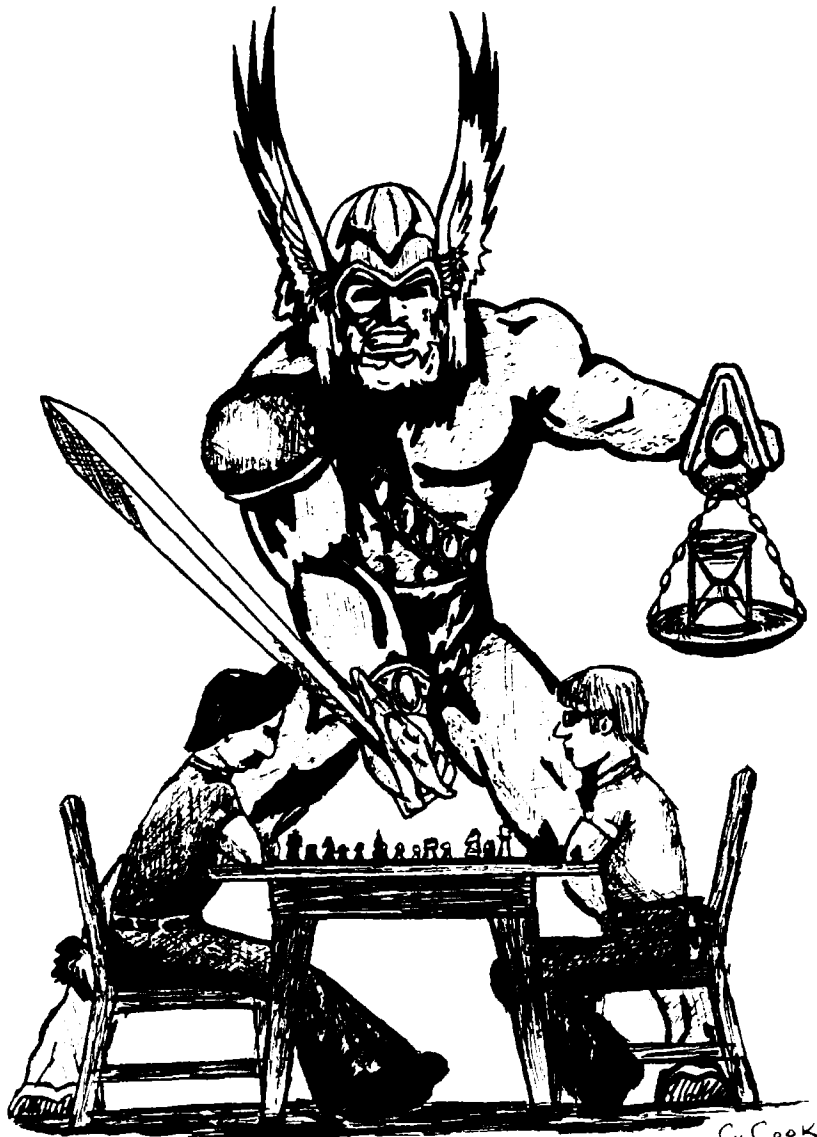
**20 Nd2, Rb4; 21 a3?!**

Surface appearances indicate ..., Rb2?; 22 Na4 "winning" but. . .

**21 ..., Rb2; 22 Na4, Rc2; 23 Kc2, Rc8; 24 Nc3.**

Since 23 Kd3, Qb5. Now whoever wins the square c3 decides — if White does, draw. if Black, he wins.

cont. on p. 139



C. Cook

"Time Trouble" by Cory Cook  
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## CALENDAR

### Keys to Symbols

- (27) - Dates in parentheses are tentative.  
 (X) - The column of capital letters at the right refers to the list of tournament organizers. (These are mail-addresses, not tournament sites.)  
 /p9/ - See advertisement on the indicated page.  
 /fly/ - See flyer inserted in the centerfold of this issue.  
 CAFF - Tournament title in capital letters indicates that CalChess membership is required.

### MAY

1-2 Burlingame-San Mateo CC 3rd Annual Amateur Open AH  
 1-2 Fresno: San Joaquin Championship DQ  
 8-9 San Jose: SAN JOSE STATE UNIV. SPRING '82 FS  
 9 San Jose: CALCHESS ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING FS  
 15-16 Sacramento: Sacramento Championship RG  
 29-31 San Mateo: U.S. Amateur Championship TY

### JUNE

5-6 Merced: Second Merced Open DH  
 12-13 San Jose: San Jose CC Spring Swiss RB  
 18-20 San Francisco: Stamer Memorial MG  
 26-27 Santa Clara: SANTA CLARA CO. ANNUAL FS

### JULY

2-5 Oakland: Firework Festival MM  
 3-5 Sunnyvale: 17th ANNUAL LERA MEMORIAL DAY (no kidding) JH  
 17-18 Sacramento: Sacramento Cheap Tournament RG  
 24-25 San Jose: SAN JOSE STATE UNIV. ANNUAL FS  
 31-8/1 San Rafael: San Rafael Summer Classic AM

### AUGUST

8-20 St. Paul: U.S. OPEN USCF

### SEPTEMBER

4-6 Berkeley: GOLDEN BEAR OPEN MG  
 4-6 San Jose: SAN JOSE C.C. OPEN FS  
 25-26 San Rafael: Marin Open AM

## MAILING DATES

July 15

September 15

Fritzinger Cont.

24 ..., d4; 25 Rb1.

Forced since 25 Ne4, Bg6; 26 Rb1, Rc3; 27 Qc3, Be4.

25 ..., Qc6; 26 Rb3, Nd5; 27 Nb1, Bg4!

28 Qh2.

Forced again.

28 ..., dc; 29 Kc1, a5!; 30 Rf1, Bf5; 31 a4, c2; 22 Na3, Qa4; 33 Rb7, Kc6; 34 Rf5, Qa3; 35 Rb2.

And Black announced mate in 5: 25 ..., Qa1; 36 Kc2, Kd7; 37 kd3, Rc3; 38 Ke4, Qa4; 39 Rb4, Qb4 so Hort resigned.

### TOURNAMENT ORGANIZERS

CLEARINGHOUSE NOTE: I have only included the organizers who actually have a tournament announced in this issue. If you wish to be included in the upcoming re-revised list, please send me a postcard with your name, club (if applicable), address, and telephone number by JUNE 1, 1982.

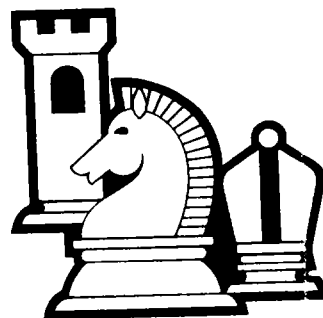
AH Alfred Hansen, 1035 Whitwell Rd., Hillsborough 94010 (415) 342-1137  
 AM Art Marthinsen (Ross Valley CC) 3 Locksley Ln., San Rafael 94901  
 DQ Dave Quarve (Fresno CC) 833 E. Home Ave., Fresno 93712 (209) 485-8708  
 DH DAVE HUMPAL (Merced CC) 1695 Union Ave., Merced 95340 (209) 723-3920  
 FS Francisco Sierra (San Jose City Coll/San Jose State CC) 663 Bucher Ave., Santa Clara 95951 (408) 241-1447  
 JH Jim Hurt (LERA CC) P.O. Box 60541, Sunnyvale 94088  
 MG Mike Goodall, 2420 Atherton St., -6 Berkeley 94704 (415) 548-9082  
 MM Mike Mustafa, 1750 - 26th Ave. Oakland 94601  
 RB Roy Bobbin, 988 Farris Dr., San Jose 95111 (408) 578-8067  
 RG Romana & Robert Gordon, P.O. Box 160354, Sacramento 95816 (916) 444-3039  
 TY Ted Yudacufski (Monterey Chess Center) P.O. Box 1308, Monterey 93940 (408) 372-9790

### Santa Clara County Open

Sicilian Defense: C. Powell—L. Christiansen: 1 e4, c5; 2 Nf3, d6; 3 Nc3, Nf6; 4 Be2, Nc6; 5 d4, cd; 6 Nd4, e5; 7 Nb3, Be7; 8 Be3, 0-0; 9 g4.

An uncommon way to treat the venerable Boleslavsky.  
 9 ..., Be6; 10 g5, Nd7; 11 Qd2, a5; 12 a3, a4; 13 Nc1, Nb6; 14 Nd5, Bd5, 15 ed, Na5; 16 Bb6, Qb6; 17 Qb4, Qc7; 18 Rg1.

Apparently unhappy with 18 Qa4, Nc6; 19 Qg4, Nd4.  
 18 ..., Qc2; 19 Bd3, Qc5; 20 Qh4, g6; 21 Ne2, Nb3; 22 Rd1, f5; 23 gf, Rf6; 24 Rg2, Raf8; 25 Qh6, Kh8; 26 f4, Rf4; 27 Nf4, Qe3, 28 Be2, Rf4; 29 Rd3, Qc1; 30 Rd1, Rf1 0-1.



Time to renew!! 04/82 T  
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## Places to Play in Northern California

### West Bay

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

**Mechanics Institute CC** - Mondays through Fridays, 9 a.m.-11 p.m.; Saturdays, 9 a.m. to midnight; Sundays, noon to 10 p.m. 57 Post St. (4th floor). Max Wilkerson.

**San Francisco City College CC** - Wednesdays, 1-4 p.m., Student Union, City College of San Francisco. Ulf Wostner, faculty advisor, (415) 239-3518 (days).

**Burlingame-San Mateo CC** - Thursdays 7:30-11:30 Burlingame Recreation Center; 850 Burlingame Avenue - (415) 342-1117

**Palo Alto CC** - Mondays, 7 p.m., Lucie Stern Community Center, 1305 Middlefield Rd; Thursdays, 7 p.m., Mitchell Park Clubhouse, 3800 Middlefield Rd. Bryce Perry TD, (415) 493-3833

**Sunnyvale: LERA CC** - Thursdays, 7 p.m. Lockheed Martin/Aviation Recreation Association Auditorium, Java and Mathilda. John Hurr TD, P. O. Box 60451, Sunnyvale, CA 94088.

**Ross Valley CC:** Wednesdays 7-10 p.m. San Rafael Community Center 618 B Street, San Rafael: Michael Hartnett (415) 454-5414.

### South Bay

**San Jose CC** - Fridays, 7 - 11 a.m. N Bascom Avenue (The Blind Center rear of Clover Hill Lyons); San Jose Roy Bobbin (408) 578-8067

**San Jose City College CC** - For information contact Francisco Sierra TD, (408) 241-1447.

**San Jose State University CC** - Fridays, 4-6:30 p.m., Games Area, Student Union, 9th St. and San Fernando Avenue. Francisco Sierra TD, (408) 241-1447.

**Santa Clara CC** - Wednesdays, 7 p.m. to 1 a.m., Buchser HS Library, 3000 Benton Street. John Sumares TD, (408) 296-5392.

**Santa Clara County CC** - 2nd Saturdays 6:30 p.m., Allstate Savings, 2500 Prunneridge Avenue, Santa Clara. Francisco Sierra TD, (408) 241-1447.

### Sacramento Valley

**Chico CC** - Thursdays, 7 to 11 p.m., Room A-208, Chico Sr. HS., 901 Esplanade. Dick Rowe TD, (916) 343-2696.

**Sacramento CC** - Wednesdays, 7:30 p.m., Clunie Clubhouse, Alhambra and F Streets. Ramona Sue Wilson TD, (916) 922-8278.

**Woodland CC** - Fridays (except 2nd Friday) 7 to 11 p.m. Heart Federal Savings Community Cottage, 130 Court Street. E. G. Northam or John Alexanders TDs, (916) 662-6930 or 662-6865.

**Modesto CC** - Tuesdays, 7-11 p.m., Modesto Community Service Center, 808 East Morris Avenue. Robert Raingruber TD, (209) 527-0657.

**Merced CC** - Fridays 7-11 p.m. Scout Hut in Applegate Park (near 26th and N Sts.) David Humpal (209) 723-3920.

**Stockton CC** - Fridays 6 to 9 p.m. Seifert Recreation Center 128 W. Benjamin Holt Drive. Joe Attanasio.

### East Bay

**Berkeley CC** - Fridays, 7:30 p.m. to 1:30; Berkeley YMCA, 2001 Allston Way, USCF-rated tourneys. Alan Glasscoe (415) 654-8108.

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

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

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

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

**U.C. Campus CC** - Thursdays, 7 p.m.-midnight, 4th Fl., Student Union, Univ. of Calif. (Berkeley) campus. Speed chess. Alan Benson (415) 843-0661.

**Walnut Creek CC** - Tuesdays, 1650 North Broadway (behind the library), 7:30 p.m. Saleh Mujahed.

### North Bay

**NAPA CC** - Thursdays, 7-11 p.m., Napa Com. Coll. Cafeteria. Bill Poindexter (707) 252-4741.

**Occidental CC** - Mondays, 8-midnight, at the Yellow Lizard Deli (behind Pannizzera's Mkt.). Contact Moses Moon, Box 192, Occidental, CA 95465.

**Ross Valley CC (San Anselmo)** - Tuesdays, 7 p.m., San Anselmo Parks and Rec. office 1000 Sir Francis Drake Blvd. Art Marthinsen (415) 456-1540.

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

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

### North Coast

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

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

### South Coast

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

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

