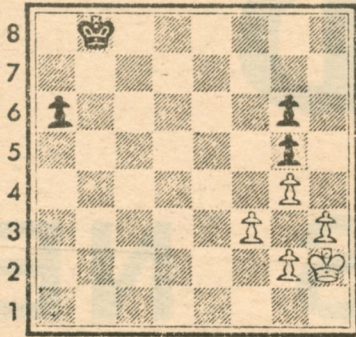


# CHESS BARBS



by Jude Acers [US senior master]

DIAGRAM: An old and amazing position by Berger (1889). White to play and salvage an incredible draw! If you have never seen this sneaky technique demonstrated before, you won't believe your eyes when you discover White's iron-clad drawing line. Solution elsewhere in the BARB.

NEWS AND GAMES: Ted Yudacufski and his wife, Ruby, directed the fourth annual Santa Clara Memorial Day Open at the Sunnyvale Lockheed plant, May 26-28. Just under 150 players showed up for the 6-round Swiss system tournament to mix the pleasure of playing with the business of winning a share of the cash money prizes. When the smoke had cleared, both Tom Maser of San Jose and Richard Bustamente of Castle Air Force Base wound up with identical scores of 5-1 in the USCF Open Division, splitting \$240 between them.

Other prize winners in the Open were Charles Maddigan, Stewart Scott (4 1/2-1 1/2), Michael Tomey and Paul Stang (4-2).\$ The USCF "B" purse of \$125 was taken by Joe Tracy (San Francisco) with 5-1 and Gabriel Sanchez (Santa Clara) posted 5 1/2-1/2 to win the USCF "C" Division's \$125 first prize.

A ladies' trophy was won by Jennie Kiesling, Los Altos, for breaking even with 3-3.

In round one Bustamente rolled over his hapless victim like the Pacific Ocean over a waterfront sand castle in an absolutely stock combo, faultlessly executed.

White: Richard Bustamente end tape one chess barbs

White: Richard Bustamente (2100). Black: Alan Petit (1809). Sunnyvale, May 26, 1973. French Defense 1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 Nd2 Nc6 4 Ngf3 Nf6 5 e5 Nd7 6 c3 Be7 7 Bd3 0-0 8 h4 f6 9 Ng5! fg 10 Bh7ch! Kh7 11 hch Kg8 12 Rh8ch! Kh8 13 Qh5ch Kg8 14 g6! Nf6 15 ef Black resigns.\$

Maser racked one up, too, using his white squared bishop at the end of the game to ascend a staircase to victory (Be2-g4-f5-e6).

White: Tom Maser (2031). Black: Marcial Padua (1802). Sunnyvale, May 26, 1973. Alekhine's Defense 1 e4 Nf6 2 e5 Nd5 3 d4 d6 4 c4 Nb6 5 f4 Bf5 6 Nc3 e6 7 Be3 Be7 8 Nf3 c6 9 Be2 N8d7 10 0-0 0-0 11 ed Bf6 12 Ne5 Re8 13 Nd7 Qd7 14 g4 Bg6 15 g5 Bd8 16 h4 f6 17 Qe1 e5 18 fe fe 19 Qg3 ed 20 Bd4 Nc8 21 c5 Bf7 22 Rael Qe6 23 Bg4 Qg6 24 Bf5 Qh5 25 Re8 Be8 26 Be6 Black resigns.

One of the highest quality games by a "B" player took place during the final round. U.C. Berkeley student Peter Prochaska's handling of this struggle displayed considerably more expertise than his current 1765 USCF rating would indicate.

John Verhagen. Sunnyvale, May 28, 1973. Center Counter Defense 1 e4 d5 2 ed Nf6 3 d4 Nd5 4 c4 Nf6(A) 5 Nc3(B) g6 6 Be2 Bg7 7 Be3 0-0 8 Qd2(C) Re8 9 Nf3(D) c6(E) 10 h3(F) Nbd7 11 0-0-0(G) Nb6(H) 12g4 a5 13 g5 Ngd7(I) 14 h4 Nf8 15 h5 Be6 16 b3(J) a4 17 Kb2(K) sb 18 ab Nbd7 19 hg fg(L) 20 Nh4(M) Qa5 21 f4 Qb4(N) 22 Nbl!!(O) Qb6 23 f5!(P) Nc5(Q) 24 Qc2(R) gf 25 Nc3(S) Na6 26 Nf5 Nb4(T) 27 Qe4 Bf5 28 Qf5 Ra5 29 c5 Qa7(U) 30 Ra1 Ra8(V) 31 Be4ch Kh8 32 Na4(W) b5 33 Rh7-ch(X) Nh7 34 Rh1 Bh6 35 Rh6 e6 36 Be6 Black resigns(Y).

(Exclusive notes for the BARB by Peter Prochaska)

(A) Boeslavsky gives 4...Nb6 as his main line: 5 Nf3 g6 6 Nc3 Bg7 7 h3! 0-0 8 Be3 Nc6 9 Qd2! Re8 10 0-0-0 e5 11 d5, and White stands better. An early Bg4 might be an improvement for Black, but White could prevent it with h3 before playing Nf3.

(B) Boeslavsky cites 5 Nf3, although I think White does well to avoid the pin (Bg4), analagous to some ideas in Alekhine's Defense.

(C) Black is two tempi down in a King's Indian type of position, in which the norm is bare survival against White's king-side attack. Fortunately, the center is not closed, and so he can counterattack there to ward off a premature flank action. Now Black must prepare a break in the center with ...5 or possibly c5.

(D) Perhaps not as accurate as 9 h3, to prevent trading off the black-squared bishop by 9...Ng4, but I felt that if Black really wanted to waste two more tempi exchanging one of his already developed pieces, then I could find profitable use for the time (10 0-0-0 Ne3 11 fe).

(E) Black wants to stop d5 after he plays e5, which, however, loses still more time. The vove 9...Nbd7 makes slightly more sense.

(F) Emphasizes flexibility in order to castle on either side, depending on Black's continuation.

(G) White now restrains e5 tactically, since 11...e5? 12 de uncovers the "d" file.

(H) As the game will be decided in large part by the success of the respective pawn storms, this move is open to the objection that it blocks the "b" pawn. Black will now have to expend more time to start his pawns going or to et his queen into the attack.

(I) On 13...Nh5 White prys open the "g" file with 14 Nh4 and Bh5, after suitable preparation.

(J) Offers Black a target. I considered the stronger 16 c5, but rejected it because I thought Black would obtain a strong point on d5. But 17 Nd5 Bd5 18 hg! puts Black in serious trouble. White's actual move not only presents Black with something to shoot at but it also fritters away some of White's precious advantage in time.

(K) More accurate is Kc2 to stay off of the fianchettoed bishop's long diagonal, but I was thinking in terms of double covering a2, which might be vital later on.

(L) If 19...hg, then Black maintains his pawn structure, but gambles that the king will not need f7 for a flight square or, in this case, that Black will not need to reinforce g6 with Bf7 at some point. A structural flaw in 19...fg is the opening of the a3-g8 diagonal, which permits latent threats to develop around a bishop or a queen check.

(M) To advance f4-f5, freeing the

black-squared bishop with a subsequent g6, opening the "g" file and allowing the queen access to the king side.

(N) The check 21...Qa3 leads nowhere after simply 22 Kc2, chasing the king onto a better square.

(O) Offering a queen trade may seem peculiar in the middle of a sharp attack, but I decided that even without the queens only my attack would persist, and in any event I would have much the superior ending because of my queenside pawn majority, spatial advantage and the weakness of Black's isolated "e" pawn.

(P) White pushes on, even at the expense of a pawn. Black will eventually create attacking chances

against the enemy king, so White must use his time advantage precisely to strike before Black can coordinate his forces.

(Q) Had the king been on c2, this thrust would not be possible and it would have been much harder for Black to start his attack. Now White must paly accurately.

(R) Defending against the Black offensive while adding power to his own aggressive operations.

(S) Now it becomes clear that White's attack is much stronger than Black's, since breaking the pin fatally delays Black's counterattack.

(T) During the game I wondered whether this move was best, as 27...Bf5 is forced (after 27 Qe4) due to 27...Bh8? 28 Nh6 Kg7 29 Qe5 Kg8 30 Bh5mate, but clearly if, instead of the textmove, 26...Bh8, then white still plays 27 Nh6 Kh7, when 28 Qe4 proves very strong. Black

compliations) Nc2 39 Qc2.

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The California State Championship, held in Fresno over the Memorial Day weekend, was won by David Strauss, a transplanted master from England now at U.C. Riverside. His 5-2 result included a single loss to Berkeley master Dennis Fritzinger, who tied with James Tarjan for second place at 4 1/2-2 1/2 in the round robin invitational championship sponsored by the California State Chess Federation (CSCF).

Trailing behind the leaders were Larry Christiansen, Ronald Gross (3 1/2-3 1/2 each), James McCormick, Craig Barnes (2 1/4-4 1/2) and Ju-

lius Loftsson (2-5).

(U) Another interesting idea here is to play 29...e6(!) to deprive the bishop of a check. I am not so sure that White has anything after 30 Qe6 Ne6 31 cb, his pawns being so scattered that it may be hard to utilize them. It might be better to opt for the attack with either Bc4 or Qf3.

(V) Allows White to further reduce the mobility of the hostile king. Black should have retained control of his e6 against a bishop check (Bc4), but it is hard to find a good move for Black at this stage of the game.

(W) Buying time by temporarily closing the file. I spent ten minutes looking at various sacrifices on either h7 or al (or both) and obvious advances like g6. I instinctively felt convinced that there had to be a forced win from this position but could not locate it over the board. Only after the game did I find 32 Qf7! Nd7 (32...Ne6 meets the same reply) 33 Rh7! Kh7 34 Rh1.

(X) The inevitable breakthrough materializes at last.

(Y) Equally unattractive for Black would be wither 36...Qg7 37 g6 R5a7 (37...R8a7 38 Rh7 Qh7 39 Qf8, etc.) 38 Rh7 Qh7 39 gh, etc. or 36...ba 37 g6 a3 28 Kc1 Nac 29 Kd2, and Black is out of checks. In this last line, White also can win with 37 d5 a3 38 Ka1 (38 Kc1? Rc5!, with

lius Loftsson (2-5).

George Koltanowski, international master and world blindfold chess champion, destroyed 24 opponents, a dozen at a time, in as impressive a simultaneous exhibition as you could hope for, May 30, at Cal State University in Hayward. At 70 years old, he still puts on a tremendous show!

After he had dispatched the first group of simul players, Kolty launched into a guessing game lecture on who would be Fisher's most likely challenger for the next official world championship match. No doubt about it, Tal's the man to watch, with five recent tournament victories in row consisting of 83 consecutive games without a loss.

Then, having disposed of the second group of exhibition clients 12-0, Koltanowski held a question and answer session followed by a mind-boggling demonstration of his blindfold skill at the famous "knight's tour" gimmick. (A black-board marked off into 64 squares has the name of a person, city or number written on each square, with Kolty rattling off each name according to the move of a knight and never stopping on the same square twice, with his back to the board.)

His best game of the day was a smoothly integrated performance against class A player Hiawatha Bradley.

White: George Koltanowski. Black: Hiawatha Bradley. Hayward, May 30, 1973. French Defense 1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 ed ed 4 Bd3 c5 5 dc Bc5 6 Qe2ch Qe7 7 Nc3 Nf6 8 Qe7ch Kf6 12 Nf4 Bb4 13 0-0 Bc3 14 bc g6 15 Rfel Rg8 16 c4 dc 17 Ne6 fe 18 Re6ch Ke6 19 Be4ch Kf6 20 Bg8 Nd7 21 Bd5 Rb8 22 a4 Nc5 23 a5 Rd8 24 c4 Rd6 25 Rb1 b6 26 ab Rb6 27 Rb6 ab 28 f4 Nd3 29 g3 Nb4 30 Be4 g5 31 Kf2 Na6 32 Ke3 Nc5 33 h4 gh 34 gh Ne6 35 h5 Ke7 36 Bg6 Kf6 37 Ke4 Nf8 38 Bf5 Black resigns.

Kolty's only opponent ever to have even drawing chances against him was Paul Masgalajian, who sacrificed a pawn in the opening to blockade the position but faltered just when he had the theoretical draw in sight (33...Rb3? instead of 33...Ra1!).

White: George Koltanowski. Black: Paul Masgalajian. Hayward, May 30, 1973. Caro-Kann Defense 1 e4 c6 2 d4 d5 3 ed cd 4 c4 e6 5 Nc3 Nf6 6 Bg5 Be7 7 Nf3 Nbd7 8 c5 0-0 9 Bd3 Re8 10 0-0 Ne4 11 Ne4 de 12 Be7 Re7 13 Be4 Nf6 14 Bc2 Bd7 15 Qe2 Bc6 16 Rfd1 Bd5 17 b4 b6 18 Ne5 Rc7 19 g4 Qf8 20 g5 Nd7 21 Ba4 Ne5 22 Qe5 Qd8 23 a3 Bc6 24 Bc6 Rc6 25 d5 ed 26 Rd5 Qe8 27 Qe8ch Re8 28 Rc1 g6 29 b5 Rc5 30 R1c5 bc 31 Rc5 Re1ch 32 Kg2 Rb1 33 a4 Rb3 34 Rc4 Kf8 35 h4 Kg7 36 f3 Kf8 37 Rc7 a5 38 Ra7 Rb4 39 Ra5 Rh4 40 b6 Rb4 41 Rb5 Black resigns.

Everyone else simply buckled under to the master's relentless technique, quite possibly the best-exhibition playing style in the world today.

White: George Koltanowski. Black: Ed Silva. Hayward, May 30, 1973. Center Counter Defense 1 e4 d5 2 ed Nf6 3 Nc3 Nd5 4 Bc4 Nc3 5 Qf3 e6 6 dc Bc5 7 Bd2 0-0 8 Ne2 Nc6 9 Bb3 Ne5 10 Qg3 Qf6 11 Bf4 Bd6 12 0-0-0 b6 13 Kb1 Bb7 14 Nd4 a6 15 Rhe1 Nc4 16 Bd6 Nd6 17 Ne6 fe 18 Re6 Qd8 19 Rd6ch Kh8 20 Rd8 Rad8 21 Rd8 Rd8 22 Kc1 Rd7 23 Qe5 Black resigns.

SOLUTION TO DIAGRAM: White really looks like a goner, since he cannot hold off Black's passed pawn. His only hope is to set up one of his own, but 1 g3 gives the Black king enough time to blockage and 1. h4 gh 2 f4 Kc7 fails for the same reason. Thus, White plays 1 f4! and after 1...Kc7! (1...a5? loses by a hair to 2 f5 gf 3 h4!) 2 fg! (a fantastic concept!) a5 3 Kg3! a4 4 Kh4! a3 5 g3!! (White's "sealed move"!), and the impossible has been accomplished, an unbelievable self-stale-mate!



Photo by Peter Prochaska