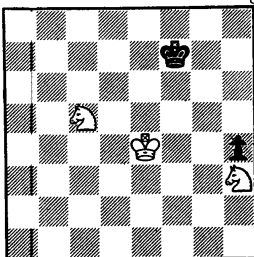


THE CALIFORNIA CHESS REPORTER

VOLUME XXII, NUMBER 1

July-August, 1972

Are the books wrong?



Black to play cannot
lose!

FROM: 244 Kearny Street, 4th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94108

TO:

Bill Kennedy
1117 Lincoln Ave.
Pacific Grove, CA 93950

CCCA
SAN LEANDRO CEN-BICENTENNIAL

Date: October 7-8, 1972.

Place: Bancroft Junior High School, Cafeteria, 1150 Bancroft Ave.,
San Leandro, Calif.

Entry Fee: \$5(A-E), \$10(M/Ex). In 5 divisions: M/Ex, A,B,C,D/E.
Unrateds given est. rating; players may play above class.

Prizes: \$500 Prize Fund - based on approx. 15 M/Ex & 100 A-E.
\$100-1st M/Ex; \$50-1st Ex; \$75-each 1st A,B,C;
\$25-each 2nd A,B,C; \$50-1st D/E (unrateds share 1/2 of
prize with rateds). +Trophies for Class Champions.

Calpoints.

Schedule: 4-SS, 40/2. ROUNDS: 11:15 - 3:15
11:00 - 4:00

Registration: 10:00-10:45 am, October 7.

Entries to: Martin E. Morrison, Box 1622, Oakland, CA 94604.

----- (no equipment supplied) -----

CARROLL M. CAPPS MEMORIAL

Date: October 21, 22, 23, 1972.

Place: Mechanics' Institute, 57 Post Street, 4th Floor, San Francisco. 94104

Entry Fee: \$15 before 10/18; \$17 at final registration.
Checks payable: Mechanic's Institute Chess Club
Calpoint & USCF rated.

Prizes: \$1,130-Guaranteed Prize Fund.

\$300-1st, \$150 2nd, \$100 3rd and 1st Expert,
\$50 2nd Expert, \$30 3rd Expert, \$60 1st A,
\$35 2nd A, \$20 3rd A, \$45 1st B, \$30 2nd B,
\$15 3rd B, \$30 1st C & below, \$20 2nd C & below,
\$10 3rd C & below, \$30 1st Unrated, \$15 2nd Un-
rated, \$30 each Best Woman, Junior & Senior.

(prizes increased if number of entries permit)

Registration: 11:00 am to 12:30 pm, Saturday, October 21, 1972.

Schedule: Six-Round Swiss. 40/2 hours.

ROUND 1 - 1:00 pm, Saturday, October 21.
ROUND 2 - 6:00 pm, Saturday, October 21.
ROUND 3 - 1:00 pm, Sunday, October 22.
ROUND 4 - 6:00 pm, Sunday, October 22.
ROUND 5 - 1:00 pm, Monday, October 23.
ROUND 6 - 6:00 pm, Monday, October 23.

Tournament Director: Roy Hoppe

(bring sets and clocks if you have them)

THE CALIFORNIA CHESS REPORTER

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WORLD CHAMPION BOBBY FISCHER

A year ago we wrote on this page, "We wait for Fischer to do what we know he can." He now has done it, and by the good margin of $12\frac{1}{2}$ - $8\frac{1}{2}$. Fischer outplayed Spassky. Of the three games won by Spassky, one was won by the famous blunder BxP (although Fischer could have drawn the game later), one was a forfeit, and the third was practically handed over by Fischer's stubbornly walking into the Poisoned Pawn variation for the second time, although everybody knew that the Soviet chess world would be prepared this time. In other words, Spassky did not actually earn any wins at all in the match.

Toward the end, Fischer appeared to some to be giving lessons on how to draw chess games (it will be remembered that he is opposed to counting draws in title matches). Bobby drew games in various ways: a pawn down, an exchange down for a pawn, ahead a pawn but with a bad end game, and with R, B and Kt plus 3 Ps vs. 2Rs and 5Ps!

GREFE WINS THE LOFT INVITATIONAL by Alan Benson

The Loft Invitational was held on May 20, 21 and June 3,4, 1972 at "The Loft", 5422 College Ave., Oakland. The tournament was sponsored by Gary Orechwa, the owner. Playing conditions were as good or better than some of the tournaments I have been to! The tournament started with seventeen players: one International Master, three Masters, twelve Experts, and one A player. The rounds started each day at 1:00p.m. with adjournments at 6:00 p.m. The time limit used was 2½ hours for 40 moves, thereafter 1 hour for 16 moves. A two hour dinner break followed the first five hours of play. Beverages were provided throughout the tournament for all participating players.

Mr. Larry White contributed \$100 for prize money which was distributed as follows; 1st \$35.00, 2nd \$25.00, 3rd \$20.00, with an additional Best Played Games prize, each at \$10.00. The awards in this category went to Charles Maddigan for his game with Edward Rosenthal, and John Grefe and Alan Benson, who shared the remaining \$10.00, for their games with Roger Gabrielson and Donald Dean respectively. Booby prizes were added by Gary Orechwa for those over 21. Tom Maser and Roger Gabrielson each received a bottle of Sebastiani wine for achieving last place. Wine prizes were also given to Robert Hammie for his heroic defense against Dennis Waterman, and Donald Dean for the last game to finish, Roger Gabrielson, his opponent, having already been awarded his bottle of wine for attaining last place.

The tournament was directed and organized by Alan Benson, who wishes to give special thanks to Gary Orechwa for making this first of a yearly event possible, Cary Krumholtz for helping direct and to Richard Sherman who provided all the things needed in chess tournaments, such as chess sets, board, score sheets, and cross tables.

With chess gaining in popularity daily and Gary's own interest in the game, The Loft now sponsors weekly five minute chess tournaments on Sundays, from 2:00pm on to the finish. Entry fee is \$1.00 per person which comprises the prize fund. An excess of 50% of the prize money is added by Gary to complement the existing fund. Director is Alan Benson.

THE LOFT INVITATIONAL, BERKELEY, MAY-JUNE 1972

	Rating	1	2	3	4	Score
1. John Grefe	2386	W12	W15	D2	W4	3½-½
2. Julio Kaplan	2399	W17	D8	D1	W10	3 - 1
3. Dennis Waterman	2267	D9	D10	W15	W5	3 - 1
4. Alan Benson	2189	D14	W9	W7	L1	2½-1½
5. Larry Hughes	2155	D7	W13	W8	L3	2½-1½

The Loft Invitational (continued)

	Rating	1	2	3	4	Score
6. Charles Pardini	2116	L15	BYE	D12	W14	2½-1½
7. Steve Cross	2021	D5	W*	L4	W11	2½-1½
8. Mark Smith	2019	W11	D2	L5	W12	2½-1½

2 Points: 9. Donald Dean, 10. Robert Hammie.

1½ Points: 11. Takashi Kurosaki, 12. Charles Maddigan, 13. Marcos Costa, 14. Tom Moser, 15. Roger Gabrielson.

½ Point: 16. Trevor Hay.

0 Points: 17. Edward Rosenthal.

BARNES, SUHOBECK, TIE IN BERKELEY CHESS CONGRESS

Craig Barnes of Berkeley, a high school student and Alex Suhobeck of Monterey, a veteran, tied for first place in the March Congress Open Section with perfect scores of 5-0. Martin Morrison directed the Friday night event, which had 258 contestants in five sections. (For reasons of space, we give only the cross-table of The Open Section.) Winners in the other sections: Master-Expert round robin, Donald Dean and Peter Manetti; Amateur, Edward Rosenthal; Booster, Ken Miller; High School, Craig Barnes.

CENTRAL CALIF. CHESS ASSN. MARCH CONGRESS, 1972: OPEN SECTION

	Rating	1	2	3	4	5	Score
1. Craig Barnes	2192	W43	W20	W13	W7	W3	5 - 0
2. Alex Suhobeck	2142	W58	W19	W8	W9	W5	5 - 0
3. Donald Dean	2098	W34	W21	W10	W11	L1	4 - 1
4. Rod Bobo	2085	W35	W39	L11	W12	W15	4 - 1
5. Philip D. Smith	2079	W27	W32	W15	W18	L2	4 - 1
6. Michael Mills	2048	W46	W31	L12	W23	W13	4 - 1
7. Dr. Fernando Gamboa	1956	W44	W40	W53	L1	W18	4 - 1
8. Reynauldo Johnson	1936	W36	W22	L2	W45	W20	4 - 1
9. Walter Allen	1848	W59	W25	W16	L2	W28	4 - 1
10. De Juan Leggett	1816	W47	W56	L3	W40	W29	4 - 1
11. Michael Laffin	1814	W60	W26	W4	L3	W30	4 - 1
12. J. M. Heathcote	1784	W61	W30	W6	L4	W17	4 - 1
13. Edward McCaskey	1867	W57	W24	L1	D31	W38	3½-1½
14. Eleuterio Alsasua	1976	W45	W33	L18	W22	L6	3 - 2
15. Robert E. Baker	1787	W48	W28	L5	W42	L4	3 - 2
16. Dr. Edward Kupka	1785	W49	L53	L9	W35	W31	3 - 2
17. Jon Sjogren	1775	L28	W61	W25	W53	L12	3 - 2
18. David Thomson	1760	W67	W54	W14	L5	L7	3 - 2
19. Walter Stellmacher	1756	W37	L2	W26	L28	W42	3 - 2
20. Walter Stuart	1732	W62	L1	W46	W50	L8	3 - 2
21. R. G. Clarke	1700	W50	L3	W49	L29	W43	3 - 2
22. Michael Pool	1660	W68	L8	W59	L14	W44	3 - 2

Central Calif. Chess Assn. March Congress (continued)

	Rating	1	2	3	4	5	Score
23. Lee Gage	1656*	L30	W63	W60	L6	W45	3 - 2
24. Chris Fotias	1608	W38	L13	L28	W61	W50	3 - 2
25. Kyle Forrest	1577	W52	L9	L17	W59	W53	3 - 2
26. Michael Maloney	1554	W55	L11	L19	W47	W39	3 - 2
27. Kenneth Horne	1449	L5	W62	L31	W54	W40	3 - 2
28. Lee Bengé	--	W17	L15	W24	W19	L9	3 - 2
29. Stephen Jenkins	--	L39	W58	W41	W21	L10	3 - 2
30. John Schwabecher	--	W23	L12	W56	W33	L11	3 - 2

2½ Points: 31. Robert Herndon, 32. Ramon Nelson, 33. Randall Feliciano, 34. David Baran, 35. Remedios Miranda, 36. Paul Farb, 37. Bruce Arnold, 38. Max Baker.

2 Points: 39. Robert Chipson, 40. Lawrence Fair, 41. Lou Trexler, 42. Richard Berend, 43. Edgan Sheffield, 44. Patrick Micek, 45. Andy Debuets, 46. David Galfond, 47. Patrick Norris, 48. Dennis January, 49. Kelley Toomey, 50. Craig Olson, 51. John Martin, 52. Kenneth Semrick, 53. James Hainer, 54. Ralph Hennings, 55. Charles Overton.

1½ Points: 56. James Williams, 57. Donovan Mills.

1 Point: 58. James Porter, 59. Gerard Cerstl, 60. Cecil Frasier, 61. F. H. Gamboa, 62. Joseph Scott, 63. Robert Manners, 64. Richard Hull, 65. George Paxton.

½ Point: 66. Lawrence Moran.

0 Points: 67. Ray McDonnel, 68. Cairen Toomey.

WEST COVINA TOURNAMENTS by David Argall

SPRING RATING

Rick Flacco won the West Covina Spring Rating Chess Tournament with the score of 4½-½. His only draw came in the last round when first was safely his.

Lowell Swisher continued his fine performances by taking 2nd with 3½-1½. Other prize winners were Myron Cook, C prize with 4-2, and Shawn Aegerter, D prize with 4-3.

The tournament had the unusual feature that a player could miss up to 3 rounds and still be eligible for prizes. Play took place at Mesa School, on Barranca just South of the San Bernardino Freeway. The West Covina Chess Club meets there every Friday night. David Argall directed the 19 player event.

WEST COVINA SPRING RATING, MAY-JUNE 1972

	Rating	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Score
1. Rick Flacco	2049	-	W11	W2	W3	W1	-	D13		4½-½
2. Lowell Swisher	---	W13	-	W14	L1	-	W10	-	D3	3½-1½

West Covina Spring Rating (conti)

	Rating	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Score
3. Myron Cook	1507*	-	-	D10	W19	L1	W11	W12	D2	4 - 2
4. David Argall	1972	-	-	-	-	-	-	W13	W18	2 - 0
5. Mike Javert	1605	W18	-	W14	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 0

6. Jeff Birkel, 1-0; 7. George Torres, 1-0; 8. Warren Can, 2-1; 9. Shawn Aegerter, 4-3; 10. Alan Long, 4-4; 11. Dale Schenk, 3½-3½; 12. Allyn Bartholomew, 2-2; 13. John Glesener, 3½-4½; 15. Stanley Bunch, 2-3; 15. Robert Haley, 2-4; 16. James Ford, 1-4; 17. Michael Schmidt, 1-4; 18. William Woodward, 0-5; 19. Harvey Lesser, 0-1.

MALCOLM MEMORIAL

Jeff Birkel dominated the 2nd Malcolm Memorial Amateur Chess Tournament with the perfect score of 5-0. The favorite from the start, Birkel was guaranteed at least a share of first before the last round even started.

2nd was shared by Emil Herzog, David Sassoon, and Bruce Moorman, all with 4-1. Sassoon and Moorman also shared the B prize.

The C prize was split by Allyn Bartholomew, Richard Williams, and Myron Cook, all with 3-2. The D prize was divided 4 ways between John Glesener, Lowell Swisher, Alan Long and Stan Bunch. David Argall directed the 20 player event.

MALCOLM MEMORIAL AMATEUR, MAY-JUNE 1972

	Rating	1	2	3	4	5	Score
1. Jeff Birkel	1847	W15	W11	W5	W2	W6	5 - 0
2. Emil Herzog	1829	W7	W6	W4	L2	W5	4 - 1
3. David Sassoon	1721	D9	D13	W14	W16	W10	4 - 1
4. Bruce Moorman	1665	W14	W7	L2	W13*	W9	4 - 1
5. Allyn Bartholomew	1488	W18	W19*	L1	W9	L2	3 - 2
6. Richard Williams	1479	W17	L2	W12	W8	L1	3 - 2
7. Myron Cook	1507	L2	L4	W18	W17	W16	3 - 2
8. William E. Smith	1829	W19	W10	L9	L6	W15	3 - 2

2½ Points: 9. Robert Koehler, 10. Lyle Oje, 11. Jerry Payne.

2 Points: 12. John Glesener, 13. Lowell Swisher, 14. Alan Long, 15. Stan Bunch.

1½ Points: 16. Dale Schenk.

1 Point: 17. Mike Schmidt, 18. Shawn Aegerter.

0 Points: 19. Phil Stewart, 20. Rick Bartosh.

SUMMER SWEEPSTAKES

Thirteen enthusiastic chessplayers came out for the 2nd West Covina Summer Sweepstakes. The winner was the favorite David Argall, current club champion, but the opposition didn't make life easy for him. Argall had to fight every step of the way. His score was 4½-½.

2nd place went to Lowell Swisher with 4-1. A fast-rising youngster, Swisher may soon be one of the best players in the club. He and Argall were the only undefeated players in the tournament.

The C prize was shared by Myron Cook and Jerry Payne, both with 3-2. Cook had the extra satisfaction of drawing with both Argall and Swisher. The D prize went to Howard Lowell and Jim Szucs, also with 3-2. Lowell scored the biggest upset of the event beating a player rated 600 points above him.

WEST COVINA SUMMER SWEEPSTAKES, June 23-25, 1972

	Rating	1	2	3	4	5	Score
1. David Argall	1972	W9	D4	W7	W5	W6	4½-1½
2. Lowell Swisher	UR	W7	W8	D4	D3	W5*	4 - 1
3. David Sassoon	1721	W11	W6	L5	D2	W10	3½-1½
4. Myron Cook	1507	W10	D1	D2	L7	W9	3 - 2
5. Howard Lowell	1119	W12	W11	W3	L1	L2*	3 - 2
6. Jerry Payne	1575	W13	L3	W11	W8	L1	3 - 2
7. Jim Szucs	-	L2	W12	L1	W4	W8	3 - 2
2 Points:	8. Shawn Aegerter, 9. Don Bloys, 10. Henry Simon, 11. Donald Lutz.						
0 Points:	12. Ronnie Burt, 13. Jon Yellon.						

VON OETTINGEN DAVIS CHAMPION AGAIN

Serge von Oettingen won the 1972 David Championship 6-2. William Hamaker was second and Tom Dorsch, third. In Section B, Paul Taylor won first place and in Section C, Richard Roach won. The cross-tables:

SECTION A-CHAMPIONSHIP

	Rating	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Score
1. S. von Oettingen	2073	X	0	1	1	½	1	½	1	1	6 - 2
2. W. H. Hamaker	1764	1	X	0	0	½	1	1	1	1	5½-2½
3. T. G. Dorsch	2112	0	1	X	0	1	0	1	1	1	5 - 3
4. S. H. Sosnick	2060	0	1	1	X	0	1	0	½	1	4½-3½
5. D. S. Napoli	2043	½	½	0	1	X	0	1	½	1	4½-3½
6. R. E. Fauber	2173	0	0	1	0	1	X	½	1	1	4½-3½
7. W. M. Alexander	1954	½	0	0	1	0	½	X	1	1	4 - 4
8. K. D. Olwell	1799	0	0	0	½	½	0	0	X	1	2 - 6
9. G. P. Comini	1722	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0 - 8

SECTION B

	Rating	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Score
1. P. A. Taylor	1926	X	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$5\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{2}$
2. G. F. Lee	1828	0	X	1	1	0	1	1	1	5 - 2
3. J. H. Dasteel	--	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	X	0	1	1*	1	1*	$4\frac{1}{2}-2\frac{1}{2}$
4. R. W. Leezer	1534*	0	0	1	X	1*	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	4 - 3
5. J. R. Conner	1735	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0*	X	1	0	1	$3\frac{1}{2}-3\frac{1}{2}$
6. S. L. Katz	1523	0	0	0*	0	0	X	1	1*	2 - 5
7. H. Everett	1636	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	X	0	2 - 5
8. L. L. Balics	1573	0	0	0*	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0*	1	X	$1\frac{1}{2}-5\frac{1}{2}$

SECTION C

	Rating	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Score	
1. R. A. Roach	1691	X	1	1	1	0	1	1*	5 - 1	
2. R. H. Rice	1225	0	X	0	1	1*	1	1	4 - 2	
3. J. G. Purvis	--	0	1	X	0	1*	1	1	4 - 2	
4. E. L. Shoemaker	1413*	0	0	1	X	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$3\frac{1}{2}-2\frac{1}{2}$	
5. S. W. Thompson	--	1	0*	0*	0	X	1	1	3 - 3	
6. W. E. Walls	1477*	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	X	1*	$1\frac{1}{2}-4\frac{1}{2}$	
7. C. S. Odland	--	0*	0	0	0	0	0*	X	0-6	
8. H. Gordon	--	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	0-3	
/ Withdrew										

GAME OF THE MONTH

On April 15, 1924, at the Alamac Hotel at 71st Street and Broadway in New York City, Dr. Emanuel Lasker won his 21st round game and clinched first place in the most important tournament perhaps of the century. In second place was the current world champion, Jose Raoul Capablanca. In third place was the man who would dethrone Capa three years later, Alexander Alekhine. Lasker had said it was the meeting of the old guard and the new, but he had not predicted that the old guard would prevail.

The similarities between New York 1924 and Reykjavik 1972 leap to mind: Lasker winning the deciding game with a Rook against Bishop and extra pawn, and in the 21st game -- Lasker losing a dramatic clash with Capablanca in an ending with Bishop and three pawns against six pawns, in the 14th round. This game, given below, must have flashed through Fischer's mind when he surveyed his prospects in a similar ending in the first game of the Spassky match. In both cases, the weaker side missed the draw.

But Lasker's temporary setback seemed only to spur him on to

eventual triumph, as it was with Fischer. Herman Helms chronicles the moment of glory after his deciding 21st round victory:

"Stepping out from the enclosure, the hero of the New York tournament was quickly surrounded by enthusiastic friends and well-wishers. Dr. Lasker was smiling happily and, gradually edging his way through the crush, returned with a will the handshakes that were tendered him in congratulations. At last he reached the hall and his progress to the door of the press room, his immediate destination, was one of triumph. Arrived there among the scribes, he shook hands all round...thereupon, after chatting briefly, he resigned himself to his personal friends and disappeared below."

Bobby Fischer, please copy.

NEW YORK, 1924 Round 14

Game No. 1217 Queen's Pawn

White Black

J.R. Capablanca Dr. E. Lasker

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 1. P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 |
| 2. P-QB4 | P-B3 |
| 3. Kt-QB3 | P-Q4 |
| 4. PxP | |

Ten years earlier, at St. Petersburg, Lasker had overtaken the leader of the tournament, Capablanca, with a similarly "simple" line. But Marshall also favored early simplicity in the Queen's Pawn.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 4. ... | PxP |
| 5. Kt-B3 | Kt-B3 |
| 6. B-B4 | P-K3 |
| 7. P-K3 | B-K2 |

Alekhine, who annotated each game of the tournament extensively, points out that B-Q3 would be met by B-Kt3, and thus is only effective when White has played P-KR3 to prevent the exchange of the Bishop by Kt-R4. The following play and the ultimate shape of the pawns on the Kingside result from Black's attempts to nullify the power of White's Queen's Bishop.

- | | |
|----------|--------|
| 8. B-Q3 | 0-0 |
| 9. 0-0 | Kt-KR4 |
| 10. B-K5 | P-B4 |

With P-B3 first, followed by P-B4, the same position would have been achieved with the gain of a tempo, but Black wished to avoid the complications after 11.Kt-Kt5, Q-K1! 12. KtxRP, PxB, etc.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 11. R-B1 | Kt-K3 |
| 12. BxKt | PxB |

After the obvious BxB, White could have devoted himself to the Queenside with Kt-R4, etc.

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| 13. Kt-KR4 | K-R1 |
| 14. P-B4 | KR-Kt1 |
| 15. R-B3 | B-Q2 |
| 16. R-R3 | B-K1 |
| 17. P-R3 | R-Kt2 |
| 18. R-Kt3 | RxR |
| 19. PxR | R-B1 |
| 20. K-B2 | Kt-R4 |
| 21. Q-B3 | Kt-B5 |
| 22. Q-K2 | Kt-Q3 |
| 23. R-KR1 | Kt-K5ch |

After reducing White to a virtual zugswang, Lasker becomes impatient and neglects such preparatory moves as Q-Q2. After the following forced sequence the crisis of the game is reached.

- 24. BxKt BPxB
- 25. Q-Kt4 P-B4
- 26. KtxBP!

This "sacrifice" is amply justified by material and spatial considerations.

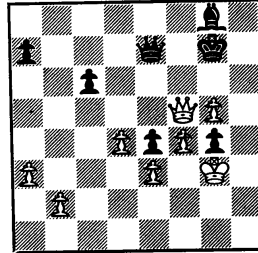
- 26. ... PxKt
- 27. QxP P-KR4
- 28. P-Kt4 R-B3
- 29. P-Kt5

Now the chances begin to swing back and forth. The immediate KtxQP gave White more options, and Black could have answered the text move with R-Q3.

- 29. ... K-Kt1
- 30. KtxQP B-B2
- 31. KtxBch QxKt
- 32. P-KKt4 PxP
- 33. Q-R7ch K-B1
- 34. R-R6 B-Kt1

Also, Alekhine points out, RxR was safe enough because Black can threaten Q-QB2 and perpetual check. At this stage of the game Alekhine (among other players) deserted their own games to follow the battle royal. Maroczy, who was two pawns down to Alekhine, stuck to his chair and found a swindle -- a perpet by a lone Queen not dissimilar to the above.

- 35. Q-B5ch K-Kt2
- 36. RxR PxR
- 37. K-Kt3



- 37. ... Q-K3

Time trouble? B-B2 would have threatened Q-K3 (preventing KxP because of B-R4ch) and after 38. QxKtP, P-B4! Black breaks up the pawns sufficiently to hold the ending.

- 38. KxP! QxQch
- 39. KxQ B-Q4
- 40. P-Kt4 P-R3
- 41. K-Kt4

Analysis of the adjourned position turns up this simple maneuver. The White pawns, supported by an active King, now decide the issue.

- 41. ... B-B5
- 42. P-B5 B-Kt6
- 43. K-B4 B-B7
- 44. K-K5 K-B2
- 45. P-R4 K-Kt2
- 46. P-Q5 BxP
- 47. P-Q6 P-B4
- 48. PxP B-B3
- 49. K-K6 P-R4
- 50. P-B6ch Resigns

UNANSWERED QUESTIONS (AND ASSORTED BLUNDERS)
FROM THE WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH, 1972

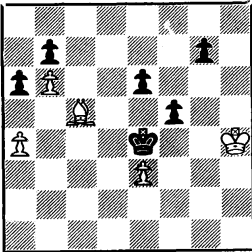
by Robert Burger

The publicity accorded the Spassky-Fischer match had one embarrassing result for the chess world: all the mistakes and contradictions of the players and commentators alike were brought into full public view. In previous matches, expert commentary did not surface for weeks or months after the event. The "Reykjavik rumble" therefore seemed full of blunders and wild predictions.

Except for Spassky's lapses in the 5th, 8th and 13th games however, the play was remarkably free of errors that could be called "blunders." The fighting character of most of the games was in sharp contrast to previous world championships. Opening play was particularly sharp - only one opening variation was repeated for any length, the poisoned pawn variation of the Sicilian that provided the two most violent encounters of the match. Under these circumstances, the dozen or more outright mistakes in 21 games are few indeed.

The record of the commentators is not so exemplary. Both Russian and American grandmasters on the scene were repeatedly wrong about the prospects of adjourned games. Analysis which has already appeared in print seems little better than the daily reports. The Reporter editors would like to examine some of the critical positions which seem to have received insufficient analysis thus far (perhaps Gligoric or Frank Brady will correct this situation in their books), and for the record, who made "the next to last mistake."

Game One - Spassky-Fischer



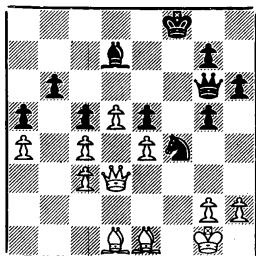
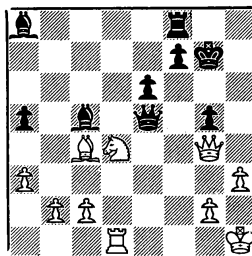
Instead of 1...P-B5?, which loses by one move, Fischer's sealed move should have been 1...K-Q4. (Fischer had more than a half-hour on the clock!) The point is that the Black King stays closer to the Queenside, using his pawns to trade off the White KP. Then he has time to force P-R5, and "hide" at Q81. The wrong colored Bishop cannot drive the King out of either E1 or E1. The most interesting line is 2.B-Q7, K-K5!, for if the Bishop is allowed

to guard the Knight pawn by B-Q8, he need not play P-R5. Fischer's "sacrifice" of his Bishop at KR7 was sound after all, and Spassky played the only line that gave his opponent the chance to go wrong.

(Footnote: The New York Times "quicker" on the match claims that Fischer blundered away a win. Kept at leisure.)

Game Four- Fischer-Spassky

This position was a nightmare for the analysts. Several suggested 1...B-Q3, overlooking Kt-B5ch with a perpet. Byrne and Gligoric note 1...R-Q1 forcing 2.P-B3 (2-Kt-B5ch, K-B3! and the Rook is immune because of Q-K8ch and mate in 3), then suggested White could draw after 2...R-R1; 3. R-KB1! (not 3.Kt-B3, BxKt; 4. QxB, R-R5 with the double threat of RxB and Q-R7ch followed by R-KB5. The point is that the pawn at B3 prevents Q-B3, the saving pin in the game.) R-R5; 4. Kt-B5ch QxKt; 5. RxQ, RxQ; 6. RxB, RxP; 7. RxP, etc. This is not altogether clear, but Black has a simple transposition that wins handily: 2... B-Q3! first, forcing K-Kt1, and now 3...B-B2 (forever stopping the perpet threat) 2. R-KB1 (what else?) R-R1; 5. Kt-B3, Q-K6ch; 6. K-R1, B-B5 and the trapped Queen will cost White material. If Spassky had found this line it would have been one of the great games of chess history. Instead, he played R-R1 at once and White was able to pin the Black Queen after 2.Kt-B3, BxKt; 3.Qxk, B-Q3; 4. Q-B3! Alas.

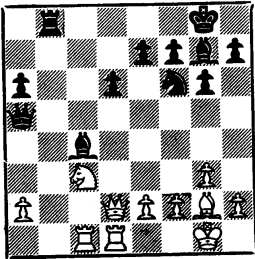
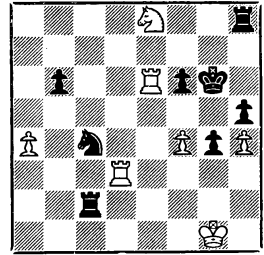
Game Five - Spassky-Fischer

Fischer wins his second game with Black, and evens the score at 2-2, in a game which seemingly violates all the "rules" and ends in a problem theme. Throughout the match Fischer will continue to give Spassky one or more protected passed pawns - in order to secure good squares for his pieces. Here, Spassky's Bishops are blocked by his pawns and in order to protect his weaknesses he must maneuver like a dispatcher in a railroad switching yard.

Franklin K. Young would have enjoyed 1.Q-K3, Q-K1! winning the QRP. 1. Q-B2 looks better, and Spassky played it, only to fall victim to a "Holzhausen" interference - the Bishop no longer guards QR4: 1... BxP! 2. Resigns. After 2.QxB, QxP mate cannot be averted: 3. K-B2 Kt-Q6ch; 4. K-Kt3, Q-R5ch; 5. K-B3, Q-B5ch; 6. K-K2, Kt-B8 "model mate." After 1. Q-Kt1 there was obviously a lot of play left.

Game Seven - Spassky-Fischer

The Russian contingent tried its hand at psychological warfare by "leaking" the information after the above position was played out to a draw that the line "they feared" was 1...RxKt. They certainly had nothing to fear from Fischer 1...K-B4; 2.Kt-Kt7ch, KxP; 3. R-Q4ch, K-B6; 4. KR-K4, when he must take a perpet with R-B8ch. What was Fischer thinking of when he told the press that his all-night analysis convinced him he had a win? He knew that 1...K-B2; 2.P-B5, RxKt; 3. R-Q7ch is a draw. The Russians indeed feared 1...RxKt, for Black has all the chances after 2. RxR, Kt-Q7; 3. R-K2, Kt-B6ch; 4. K-B2, R-B5 when White's only strength - the QRP - is nullified. True, after 3. R-QKt8, Kt-B6ch; 4. RxKt, PxR; 5. RxP, K-B; 6. P-R5, R-Kt7ch; 7. K-B1! Black can make no progress but he can delay the Knight check with 3...K-B4; 4. RxP, R-QR7; 5. P-R5, Kt-K5; 6. P-R6, KxP, followed by P-Kt6 and K-Kt5, etc. Incidentally, several annotators have referred to this first of two poisoned pawn variations as a game that Fischer "should have lost" - yet he maintained winning chances from beginning to end, while Spassky never had more than a draw. Strange.

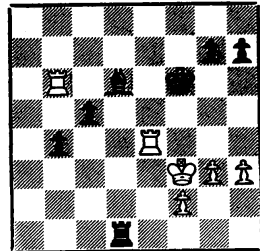
Game Eight - Fischer Spassky

The oldest "Zwischenzug" in the game, a common threat in the Sicilian, is completely missed by Spassky, who played 1...Kt-Q2. 1...K-B1 gives Black a fighting game, with two Bishops and a pawn in return for being down the exchange. Perhaps Black thought that White's last move, R-Q1 was intended to forestall 1...P-K3; 2. QxP, R-Q1. In any case, the loose position of the QB allows 2.Kt-Q5, QxQ; 3. KtxPch, K-B1; 4. RxQ, KxKt; 5. RxB, etc. A demoralizing result.

Game Ten - Fischer-Spassky

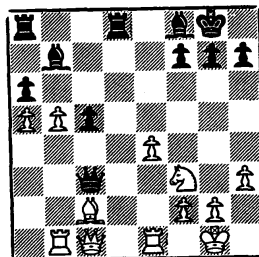
All of Fischer's pyrotechnics would have led to nought - and his earlier combination would have been condemned as faulty - if Spassky had not hesitated here with his sealed move. 1...K-B2? allowed the White Kingside pawns to advance successfully. 2. K-K2, R-Q4; 3. P-B4! White later won the advanced QKtP by pinning its support (R-QKt5!). 1...P-Kt4 would have drawn easily.

Botvinnik was quoted in the press on an earlier, critical position in the game, where



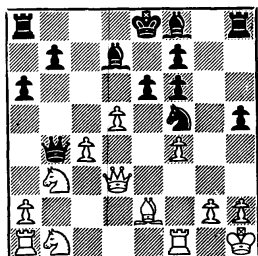
the combination began from this position:

Instead of 1...QxP, the game went 2. Q-K4, PxB (necessary was Q-B2 at once); 3. B-Kt3! R-Q2; 4. Kt-K5, Q-B2; 5. QR-Q1!, R-K2; 6. BxPch, RxB; 7. QxRch, QxQ; 8. KtxQ, BxP; 9. RxB, KxKt; 10. R-Q7ch, etc. But Fischer would have had it even easier after Botvinnik's positional idea 1...P-B5. For example 2. P-K5 (threatening BxPch), QxRP; 3. Kt-Kt5, P-R3; 4. KtxP! KxKt; 5. P-K6ch, K-Kt1; 6. P-K7 and White again will command the seventh.



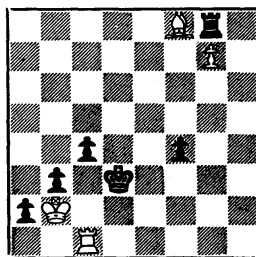
Game Eleven - Spassky-Fischer

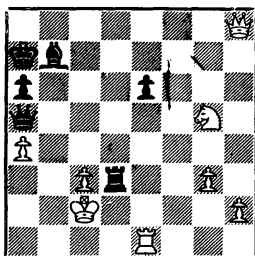
Fischer has already given back a pawn for the "poisoned pawn", and still has no solid places for his pieces or King. He might have tried 1...B-B4 to hold the black squares and secure Kt3 for his Queen. Instead, he goes for a swindle: 1...P-R5; 2. B-Kt4...which this move immediately exposes as a blunder. Not, of course, 2.P-R3, Kt-Kt6ch, etc. The rest is painful: 3...Kt-Q3; 4. Kt(1)-Q2, P-B4? 5. P-QR3 Q-Kt3; 6. P-B5, Q-Kt4; 7. Q-QB3, PxB; 8. P-QR4, and the Queen is lost.



Game Thirteen - Spassky-Fischer

The ending of this game-practically a forced reference of moves from adjournment to this point - is like a composed study. Lombardy says that Fischer worked harder on this ending than on any game in his life. Yet it is nothing more than a draw after all! Perhaps Black might have tried to prevent the advance of the Kingside pawns earlier with (1)?...K-R4 and ...R-R3 - it's worth a check. After the following sequence Spassky could only shake his head in disbelief: 1. R-Q1ch?, K-K7; 2. R-QB1, P-B6; 3. B-B4, RxP; 4. RxP, R-Q7! Now the threat of R-Q2ch and R-Q1ch immobilizes both Bishop and Rook. 5. R-K4ch; K-B8; 6. B-Q4, P-B7; 7. Resigns, for R-B4 is answered by RxB. Instead, White draws with: 1. R-B3ch, K-Q4; 2. R-B3, P-B6ch; 3. K-R1! etc.





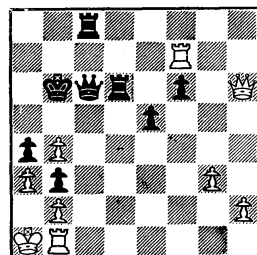
Game Seventeen- Spassky-Fischer

Now it falls to Fischer to throw away a well-earned point with a single move. Spassky has just made a desperate throw with 1.K-B2, and Fischer (in slight time trouble for the first time) plays the aggressive looking 1...R-Q4. Little could be worse: it blocks both his Queen and Bishop, allowing Spassky to offer a Knight in order to secure his King: 2. R-K4! R-Q1. A sad admission. After 2...RxKt; 3. Q-Q4ch, K-R1; 4. RxP White has sufficient mat-

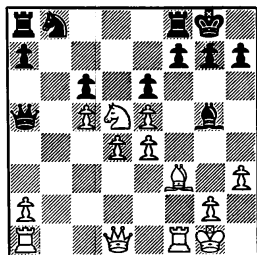
erial as well as the initiative. 3.Q-Kt7, Q-KB4; 4. K-Kt3, Q-Q4ch; 5. K-R3; Q-Q7; 6. R-Kt4, Q-B8ch. Black's last two moves are imprecise. Both 5...Q-Q8 and 6...R-Q2 at least allowed chances. 7.R-Kt2, Q-R8ch with a repetition of moves. Why Fischer did not play 1...R-Q3 (even Q2 or Q1 would win) is a mystery. Then there is no defense against QxPch, e.g. 2. Q-K5, QxPch; 3. K-B1, Q-R8ch; 4. K-B2, Q-R7ch; 5. K-B1, Q-Q7ch; 6. K-Kt1, R-Kt3ch, etc.

Game Eighteen - Fischer Spassky

There seemed to be universal agreement in Reykjavik that Fischer had winning chances here - even among the Russians. Evans stated, "I take Fischer to win this one." When Fischer repeated moves to force a draw, Evans guessed that he was "coasting" to the championship. We leave it to the reader to decide if Fischer wasn't happy to get a draw here - in fact, if it was not Spassky who could have worked out a win! Our reasoning is based on the fact that a Rook ending is won for Black even though he is in a pawn down. A



Queen ending without Rooks is even easier. White cannot prevent the advance of the King pawn unless he gets his King out of the mating net on the back rank. Therefore, could Spassky try: 1...R-B2; 2. Q-K3ch, R-Q5; 3. RxR, QxR; 4. R-QB1, Q-Q3 with the threat of P-K5, etc. Whose King is in greater danger? If Black can get his Queen and Rook on the right squares, he has the edge. Do our readers agree?

Game Nineteen - Spassky-Fischer

A nice balance of forces; the Knight cannot move and he cannot well be taken. Spassky rejected the facile Q-Kt3 (it does not even threaten to get the Knight out after 1...Kt-R3, because of 2.Kt-B3, B-K6ch). Overly eager, he went for 1.B-R5, B PxKt; 2. BxPch, RxB; 3. RxR, Q-Q7; stopping everything. First, in this line Spassky would have taken with the Rook first; 2. RxP, as Q-Q7 now is unclear after 3. RxRch, KxR; 4. Q-B3ch, Q-B5; 5. Q-QKt3 etc. but far stronger was: 1. P-KR4, B-R3 (or 1...BxP; 2. Kt-K3, Kt-B3, Kt-Q6); 2. Q-Kt3 and now Kt-R3 is demolished by 3. Kt-K7ch and 4.KtxP.

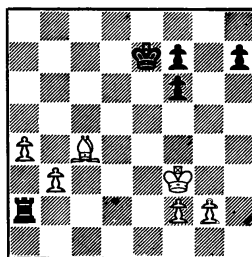
Game Twenty-one - Spassky-Fischer

It was fated that Spassky would lose the title by blundering (1) with the White pieces (2) in an endgame.

- | | |
|-----------|---------------------------------|
| 1. P-Kt4? | P-R4! |
| 2. PxP | P-B3 (also the answer to P-Kt5) |

The ending is simple enough: the passed KRP decides. A small point is that the Black Rook can gain tempo in a blocked position by playing R-Kt7, R-Kt8 and R-R8 when the Bishop must play between B4 and K6. Even more ironic is the fact that White might have tried to win this ending a few moves earlier: Instead of 1.BxP, RxQBP.

- | | |
|----------|-----------------|
| 1. B-Q3 | RxKBP |
| 2. K-Kt3 | R-Q7 |
| 3. R-KR1 | R-Q1 what else? |
| 4. BxPch | K-B1 |
| 5. B-Q3 | etc. |



The diagram for the moves above got lost somehow. 1.B-Q3 etc. comes at Move 23. Sorry about that!

CORRESPONDENCE

Fred N. Christensen writes from Canada: "We are currently on a caravan with 300 Airstreams in eastern Canada... It is interesting to compare eastern and western Canada. The terrain is entirely different. We have spent a good deal of time in Quebec Province. Nearly all the people speak French - it is almost like being in France... I have been following the Fischer-Spassky match in the French newspapers. Fischer is doing pretty well, but how do you explain his actions before and at the beginning of the match?"

Frank Brady from Reykjavik, Iceland, (June 26): "The eternal day is somewhat unnerving but has its benefits such as shopping at midnight and sightseeing at the wee hours..." Later (July 9) "The machinations here have been unbelievable and every day has brought a new crisis of some sort. I'm convinced that the match will take place but I'm certain that new incidents are inevitable... I've had a number of informal talks with Spassky, none with Fischer. Boris is friendly, speaks excellent English and is not only committed, personally, to playing the match but sincerely believes he will win. It is obvious, however, that he is not his own man and is receiving daily instructions from Moscow... Bobby is nervous and according to Spassky, yesterday, he thinks that Fischer now believes he (Fischer) will lose the match. When I first arrived here, Spassky was making statements which indicated that he was resigned to losing it. Not so, any more... Reykjavik is more expensive than New York City. The average dinner prices run \$20 for two."

Harry Borochoy, from Los Angeles: "What do you think of Fischer's play (never mind what you think of him)? He either needs extreme quiet for his games or he's crazy like a fox. Spassky is completely demoralized - his moves at times are much worse than you or I would make. Anyway, it is Fischer vs. the entire chess strength of the USSR. That's something!"

Ken Smith, editor of Chess Digest: "Would you please put this ad in your next issue. Just bill me." (For reasons to do with our second class mailing permit we do not employ paid ads. So we'll just list the books as a public service: MCO-11 \$11.25; Sicilian: Smith-Morra Gambit (Smith), \$2.65; Larsen's Opening 1. P-Qk3 (Soltis), \$2.40; Dutch Defense by Chess Digest, \$3.45; Q.G.D. Tchigorin Defense (Soltis), \$1.95; Benoni Counter Gambit (Zechiel & Crane), \$2; Bobby Fischer Games and Openings (1969-1971), \$2.95; Modern Opening Theory magazine (monthly), \$6.75; Chess Digest magazine (monthly), \$8.50 - P. O. Box 21225, Dallas Texas 75211.

CARL HUNEKE

We regret to record the death on June 18, 1972, of Carl Huneke, 73, of San Francisco. Mr. Huneke was a strong player for many years at the Mechanics' Institute and Golden Gate clubs and he will be missed. He was a noted artist in stained glass. A native of Bremen, Germany, he came to San Francisco in 1925. He opened his own studio, the Century Stained Glass Studio, in 1940. He won many prizes and was featured in many exhibits. His windows can be seen in numerous churches in San Francisco, San Leandro, Fremont, San Mateo, Burlingame, Stockton and Oakland.

THE GAMES OF ROBERT J. FISCHER T. T. Batsford, Ltd., England (About \$12.00), USCF price, \$11.25. Edited by Robert G. Wade and Kevin J. O'Donnell.

The title is correct (though the match with Spassky is omitted!) These are Fischer's games. They are all here, from 1957 on, including some clock simultaneous games from Davis, 1964. And they are beautifully produced with ample diagrams and a Germanic code (each game numbered consecutively, each diagram numbered and referred to in the games by number, a simple "W" or "B" under the diagram number to indicate who is on the move.) A section of photographic plates and a number of essays of varying interest, however, seem not to fit well with the games.

The sterile quality of such a great production may be excused by reason of the committee-like direction of the book. The impression is given that the essays have been picked up from somewhere else (Keres is especially disappointing in an overview duplicated and immediately surpassed by Barden. Bisguier's perceptive account of Fischer's career is perhaps the best single biography to have yet appeared.) The accumulation of games most without notes, gives the impression of an academic exercise, a tour de force, that might have been softened with more introductory material.

As a player, this reviewer prefers not a mere record, but an interpretation, preferably by the player. Thus the basic fascination of great games collections from Lasker to Tal is here missing. Fischer's own collection is more readable, more enjoyable, more instructive -- in that logical progression. But, of course, this is another type of book entirely.

One would like to have this handsome production around the house, regardless of whether he would every have the time to play over half the 749 games herein recorded. (Perhaps 40 are "recorded" by number but the score is missing.) Yet it could easily have been improved by an editor, one editor, who had a sense of organization beyond the mathematical.

Robert E. Burger

FISHER vs. SPASSKY The Chess Match of the Century by Svetozar Gligoric. Simon and Schuster, New York (Copyright by The Chess Player, Great Britain). Paperback, 128 pages. \$1.95.

This account of the 1972 World Championship match is a "quickie," and sometimes the annotations show it. However, the grandmaster

from Yugoslavia is a trained journalist and a strong chessplayer, and his book is full of useful and perceptive comments. This is such a welcome change from the newspaper treatment of the daily affairs in Reykjavik that we must quote a few of Gligoric's statements.

"How come that the challenger always knew what he was doing? According to Najdorf the secret lay in the nature of Fischer's work in chess. The American grandmaster never bothered too much about the initial moves. He studied the different types of positions, thousands of them, even from the forgotten past, and searched and memorized the reasons for a player's defeat. That way apart from his gift for the game, he possesses an experience and personal knowledge without parallel in chess history. Whatever position arises, with very few exceptions (e.g. the fourth game), he knows where 'it hurts'."

"But, was he (Fischer) back on form was the question that mattered, and the fourth game had raised some doubts. But the panicky days of Fischer's return play booking were over. The best sign that everything was all right was the arrival of the experienced veteran grandmaster, Miguel Najdorf from Buenos Aires. He had not wanted to risk the expense of the trip until he felt certain that the match was going to be played to its finish."

"Spassky was magnanimous and apparently confident at the beginning of the match. He felt well prepared, and he was, except for a limited area - those lines that Fischer had never played before."

This book contains Fischer's and Spassky's playing records. It has the five previous encounters. And it has some very well-written text (we marvel that a Serb can write English so well). It is a chessplayer's book, and we recommend it.

-Guthrie McClain

FISCHER/SPASSKY, The New York Times Report on the Chess Match of the Century, by Richard Roberts with Harold C. Schonberg, Al Horowitz and Samuel Reshevsky. Bantam Books, New York. Paperback, 218 pages.\$1.95.

This "quickie" is a mess. It isn't meant for the chessplayer, but aims for the larger market, the great American public which doesn't know the difference. There is even a section about a reporter who goes to the Marshall Chess Club and learns about the deep mysteries of chess from Shelby Lyman "a chess master, a man of imposing stature, physically and mentally. There poured from Mr. Lyman's lips an almost unbroken stream of wonderfully knowledgeable talk, filled with erudite allusions that made the hours fly." There is also a glossary ("because chess has been played so long, a tangle of terminology has grown up around it").

The book begins with an enchanting description of Iceland by Katharine Scherman, who is writing a book about the land, the people, and the history of the island. But soon the reader encounters the transplanted newspaper articles, together with all the insensitive treatments therein (everything was show business in Reykjavik journalism, and writers were disappointed when Fischer failed to complain, because that meant "no news" that day).

The games follow a peculiar format. There is an introductory statement about the game and the opening, with various moves and variations listed. At the end the moves are given without any more notes. This inversion of the normal annotated game, where the notes fall where they belong, right after the move discussed, is hard to read. The notes themselves have the flaws that hasty publication causes. The strangest note is for Game No. 1: "What followed that 29th move (BxP) was inaccurate play on Black's part that made the capture of the king rook pawn in retrospect, look like a blunder. It was not. Fischer did, however blunder away his chances in the play that followed, first missing a win and than a draw."

-Guthrie McClain

GAMES

LONE PINE, 1972

Game No. 1218 - Sicilian

White Black

J. Tarjan S. Gligoric

(Notes by John Grefe)

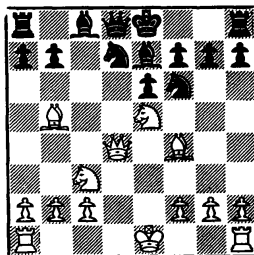
Although the game between the young California star and the experienced grandmaster ended in a 29-move draw, it was a fighting game all the way, made even more "newsworthy" because both sides overlooked a beautiful combinational possibility.

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 1. P-K4 | P-QB4 |
| 2. Kt-KB3 | P-Q3 |
| 3. Kt-B3 | Kt-KB3 |
| 4. P-K5 | |

This avoids the main lines of the Sicilian Defense and gives White a slight initiative, but Black should equalize with correct play.

- | | |
|---------|------|
| 4. ... | PxP |
| 5. KtxP | P-K3 |

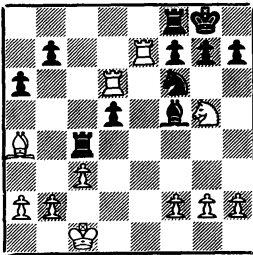
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|------------|--------|
| 6. B-Kt5ch | QKt-Q2 |
| 7. P-Q4 | PxP |
| 8. QxP | B-K2 |
| 9. B-KB4 | |



There is relatively little experience with this variation, and I could find no recent games in the tournament praxis.

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 9. ... | O-O |
| 10. O-O-O | Kt-Kt3 |
| 11. QxQ | BxQ |
| 12. Kt-B3 | B-K2 |

13. B-Q6 BxB
 14. RxB QKt-Q4
 14...B-Q2 is a surer method of achieving equality, but Black wants to win.
 15. KtxKt PxKt:?
 The point! Black has his eye on the White rook stranded on 'Q6'.
 16. R-K1
 16Kt-Q4 was the alternative.
 16. ... B-K3
 17. Kt-Kt5
 17. Kt-Q4, Kt-K5; 18. KtxB, PxKt. After his next move Black intends ...P-KR3, followed by ...B-K5.
 17. ... B-B4
 18. R-K7 QR-B1
 18...QR-Kt1; 19. B-Q3! leads to an equal game, but any attempts to vary on move 19(B-Q3) are dangerous for White.
 19. P-QB3 P-QR3
 20. B-R4 R-B5?



This is the critical point in the game and the move played involves some interesting questions. If White had played 21.B-Kt3!, was Black going to play R-KKt5? This seems to be his intention, otherwise he simply loses a pawn. But after 21.B-Kt3, R-KKt5, White has a beautiful win with 22.KtxBP:!, RxKt; 23. RxP:!, etc. Black must lose no matter what

he plays; fortune certainly smiled on Gligoric in this tournament!

21. B-Q1? B-B1
 22. B-K2 R-B5
 23. Kt-B3 P-R3
 24. K-Q1 R-K5
 25. RxR PxR
 26. Kt-K5 R-K1
 27. Kt-B4 K-B1
 28. Kt-K3 K-K2
 29. R-Q4

Draw

Game No. 1219 - Sicilian
 (Notes by John Grefe)

White	Black
<u>W. Goichberg</u>	<u>L. Evans</u>
1. P-K4	P-QB4
2. Kt-KB3	P-Q3
3. P-Q4	PxP
4. KtxP	Kt-KB3
5. Kt-QB3	P-QR3
6. P-B4	Q-B2
7. B-Q3	P-KKt3

7...P-QKt4 in order to begin an immediate counterattack on the King's Pawn is considered better by theory. This whole system beginning with 7...P-KKt3 is very difficult for Black, e.g. see Chess Informants 1,2,3,4,E90a.

8. 0-0	B-Kt2
9. Kt-B3	

This removes the Knight from danger and threatens 10.P-K5.

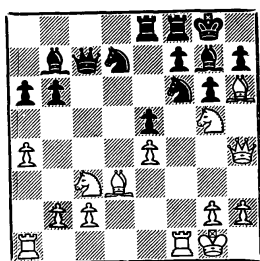
9. ...	QKt-Q2
10. P-QR4	0-0
11. Q-K1	P-K4

White's last move had renewed the threat of P-K5. White now embarks on a plan of attack which has become almost standard in this type of position and he soon obtains an overwhelming position.

12. Q-R4	P-Kt3
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|------------|-------|----------|-------|
| 13. PxP | PxP | 21. R-R3 | B-KR1 |
| 14. B-R6 | B-Kt2 | | |
| 15. Kt-Kt5 | QR-K1 | | |

Black wishes to play his Knight to KR4 and perhaps to KB5, blocking White's attack, but the immediate 15...Kt-R4? is refuted by 16. BxB, KxB; 17. RxPch! K-Kt1; 18. R-Kt7ch and White wins.



16. P-KKt4!

A very sharp move. White prevents ...Kt-R4, but must be extremely careful about counter threats on the long white diagonal.

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| 16. ... | Q-B4ch |
| 17. K-R1 | P-Kt4 |
| 18. PxP | PxP |
| 19. R-B3 | |

If 19. BxP, KtxKP! is satisfactory for black.

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|-----------|-------|
| 19. ... | P-Kt5 |
| 20. Kt-K2 | Q-K2 |

An interesting alternative is 20... R-R1; 21. R(R)-KB1, R-R7; 22. R-R3, RxP; 23. Kt-Kt3 (23. KtxRP, KtxKP!) RxP!; 24. KtxRP! and White's attack is faster. In this line if 22... P-Kt6; 23. Kt-Kt3, PxP; 24. KtxRP! wins (24...Kt-R4?; 25. KtxRt, etc. is an artistic possibility). Also good for White here is 23. Kt-B3, QxKP?; 24. PxQ, P-Kt7; 25. KtxRP etc.

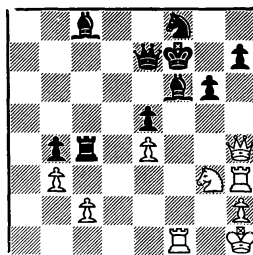
Surrendering the exchange does not lessen the force of White's attack, but Black doesn't have much choice. The interesting variation 21...Kt-B4; 22. Kt-Kt3, Kt(B)xP; 23. QKtxKt, KtxKt; 24. BxKt, BxBch; 25. KtxB, Q-Kt2; 26. R-K1, BxB; 27. QxB, P-B4; 28. PxP, PxP is refuted by 29. R-Kt3ch, K-R1; 30. R-KB3! and White wins.

22. R-KB1

The immediate 22. Kt-Kt3 also deserves consideration here.

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|------------|-------|
| 22. ... | R-B1 |
| 23. BxR | KtxB |
| 24. Kt-Kt3 | R-B2 |
| 25. P-Kt3 | B-Kt2 |
| 26. KtxBP! | KxKt |
| 27. P-Kt5 | B-B1 |
| 28. PxKt | BxP |
| 29. B-B4ch | RxB |

If 29...K-Kt2; 30. Q-R6ch, K-R1; 31. Kt-R5!, BxR; 32. RxB wins. 30. QxPch??



With one move White loses the fruits of his previous fine play. Simply 30. PxR ensures the win, e.g. 30... K-Kt2; 31. Q-R6ch, K-Kt1; 32. Kt-K2! K-Kt4; 33. RxKtch and White wins. 30. ... K-K1!!

This ingenious reply leads to a won endgame for Black as the next few moves are forced. The rest

needs no comment, as Evans technique is quite sufficient. BxP now gives White a won game. Q-R5 is meaningless.

31. QxQch	BxQ	12. ...	QxB
32. PXR	BxR	13. BPxP	Q-KR5
33. R-R1	B-K3	14. R-K4	Q-K2
34. Kt-B1	BxP	15. PxP	BxPch
35. Kt-K3	B-K3	16. K-R1	B-K3
36. R-R5	Kt-Q2	17. P-Q4	P-QB3
37. Kt-Q5	BxKt	18. Kt-B3	O-O
38. RxB	B-B4	19. P-Q5	PxP
39. K-Kt2	K-K2	20. KtxP	Q-Q1
40. K-B3	K-K3	21. Kt-B4	B-B2
41. R-Q1	B-Q5	22. R-Q4	Q-B3
42. R-Q2	Kt-B4	23. Kt-R5	Q-B7
43. R-Kt2	K-B3	24. B-B4	QR-Q1
44. R-Kt4	Kt-K3	25. RxR	BxR
45. K-K2	Kt-B5ch	26. B-Kt3	QxQKtP
46. K-Q2	K-K3	27. R-Kt1	QxRP
47. K-Q1	K-Q3	28. RxP	B-Q4
48. R-R4	K-B4	29. Resigns	
49. R-R7	B-B6		
Resigns			

CALIF. STATE CHAMP. 1972

Game No. 1220 - 2 Knights

White	Black
<u>C. Barnes</u>	<u>D. Fritzing</u>
1. P-K4	P-K4
2. Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3. B-B4	Kt-B3
4. P-Q4	PxP
5. O-O	B-B4
6. P-K5	Kt-KKt5

Instead of P-Q4, the regular Max Lange.

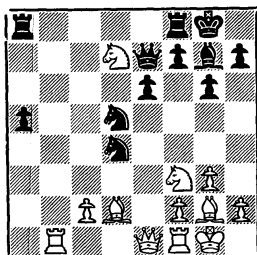
7. P-KR3	
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Book line B-B4 or P-QB3 are equal it says. But after 7. B-B4, O-O; 8. P-KR3, Kt-R3; 9. BxKt, PxP; 10. Q-Q2 White seems stronger.

7. ...	Kt5xKP
8. KtxKt	KtxKt
9. R-K1	P-Q3
10. P-B4	P-Q6ch
11. K-R2	Q-R5
12. PxKt?	

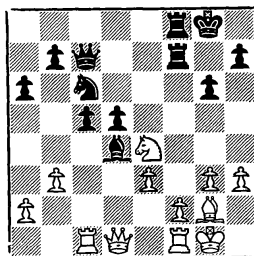
Game No. 1221 - Kings Indian

White	Black
<u>D. Fritzing</u>	<u>A. Suhbeck</u>
1. P-KKt3	P-KKt3
2. B-Kt2	B-Kt2
3. Kt-QB3	P-QB4
4. Kt-B3	Kt-QB3
5. O-O	P-Q4
6. P-QR3	P-K3
7. P-Q3	KKt-K2
8. B-Q2	O-O
9. R-Kt1	B-Q2
10. P-K4	PxP
11. KtxP	P-Kt3
12. P-QKt4	ExD
13. PxP	P-QR4
14. PxP	PxP
15. Kt-B5	Kt-Q4
16. Q-K1	Q-K2
17. P-Q4	KtxP
18. KtxB	



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| 18.... | KtxBP |
| 19. Q-K4 | KR-B1 |
| 20. Kt-Kt6 | KtxKt |
| 21. RxKt | P-R5 |
| 22. R-B6 | Q-Kt2 |
| 23. RxRch | QxR |
| 24. Kt-K5 | BxKt |
| 25. QxB | Resign |

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 12. B-Kt5 | R-B2 |
| 13. R-B1 | QR-KB1 |
| 14. P-KR3 | P-QR3 |
| 15. P-Kt3 | Q-B2 |
| 16. BxKKt | BxB |
| 17. Kt-K4 | B-Q5 |
| 18. P-K3 | P-Q4 |
| 19. PxP | PxP |



- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| 20. PxB | |
| If 20. Kt-Kt5, RxP!; 21. RxR, BxP | |
| or 21. PxB, RxRch and QxPch. | |
| 20. ... | PxKt |
| 21. PxP | Q-K4 |
| 22. Q-K2? | Kt-Q5 |
| 23. Q-K3 | R-B6! |
| 24. BxR | RxB |
| 25. Q-K1 | P-K6 |
| 26. K-Kt2 | Q-Q4 |
| 27. K-R2 | P-K7 |
| 28. R-KKt1 | R-Q6 |
| 29. Q-Kt4 | Kt-B6ch |
| 30. K-Kt2 | KtxRch |
| 31. KxKt | R-Q8ch |
| Resigns... | |

Game No. 1222 - Kings Indian

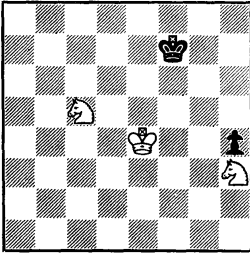
White	Black
<u>J. Loftsson</u>	<u>C. Barnes</u>
1. Kt-KB3	P-KKt3
2. P-B4	B-Kt2
3. P-KKt3	Kt-KB3
4. P-Q4	P-B4
5. P-Q5	P-Q3
6. B-Kt2	P-K3
7. PxP	BxP
8. Kt-Kt5	Kt-B3
9. KtxB	PxKt
10. Kt-B3	O-O
11. O-O	Q-Q2

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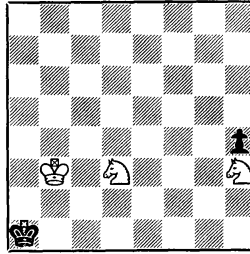
Who is right? Troitsky or Stern?

No. 323



Black to play,
cannot lose.

No. 324



White to play,
cannot win.

The chess world has relied on the "winnability" of the first position as the basis of innumerable endings in studies and practical play. Troitsky did the basic research on it, which was amplified by Berger and picked up by Fine in Basic Chess Endings. They all give 1...K-B3, Berger even giving it an exclamation point! Clifford Stern claims that K-B1 or even K-K1, keeping the distant opposition, draws. After 1...K-B3; 2. K-B4, K-K2; 3. K-K5 White wins, but even this is almost a work of art to force. Let's have your opinion.

The second position is a Clifford Stern example of how mischievous this ending is. If Black had to move, he is lost - since the Kt at R3 gets a tempo in checking at QB3. Here, it is drawn, even if the Black King can be chased to the other side of the board, as above.

CCCA
WEST COAST OPEN

Date: November 18-19, 1972.

Place: University of California, Student Union Building, 4th Floor,
Telegraph Ave. & Bancroft Way, Berkeley.

Entry Fee: \$7.50 Amateur, \$15 Open. In 2 divisions, open and
Calpoints. Amateur Class B & below.

Prizes: \$1,100-Prize Fund (based on approx. 30 open & 100 Amateur.
Open: \$200-1st, \$125-Ex., \$100-\$50-\$25-\$15 A & below.
Amateur: \$100-\$50-\$25 B, \$100-\$50-\$25 C, \$50 D/E, \$100-
\$50-\$25 Unrated.

Registration: 10-10:45 am, November 18, 1972.

Schedule: 4-Round Swiss, 40/2 hours.

ROUNDS: 11:15-3:30, 10:30-3:30.

Entries to: Martin E. Morrison, Box 1622, Oakland, CA 94604.

CCCA
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AMATEUR OPEN

Date: December 9-10, 1972.

Place: Oakland Cen. YMCA, Rose Room, 2101 Telegraph Ave., Oakland.

Entry Fee: \$7.50. Calpoints.
(Open to below 2000 or Unrated.)

Prizes: \$600-Prize Fund. (based on approx. 100 entries).
\$100-\$50-\$25-\$12-\$7.50 each A,B,C/D/E.
(unrateds given est. rating & share ½ with rateds)

Schedule: 5-Round Swiss.

ROUND 1: 10:45 am, 12/9/72, 45/1½ hours.

ROUND 2: 2:00 pm, 12/9/72, 45/1½ hours.

ROUND 3: 5:00 pm, 12/9/72, 45/1½ hours.

ROUND 4: 10:45 am, 12/10/72, 40/2 hours.

ROUND 5: 3:00 pm, 12/10/72, 40/2 hours.

Registration: 9:30-10:15 am, December 9, 1972.

Entries to: Martin E. Morrison, Box 1622, Oakland 94604.

1972-73 PAN AMERICAN INTERCOLLEGIATE

Date: December 26-30, 1972.

Place: Stouffer's University Inn, 3021 Oletangy River Rd., Columbus,
Ohio.

Entry Fee: \$30-1st team; \$25 per team for additional teams from same
school, before 12/10; \$35/\$30 later.

USCF rated: Open to 4-man teams, up to 2 alts., from any college or
university in Americas. Full or parttime currently regis. grad or
undergrad. students. (Bring IDs). Schools must be USCF-ICLA Affiliates.

Sponsors: Ohio State Univ. CC & Intercollegiate Chess League of Am.

Prizes: \$1,500 Prize Fund. \$\$ 400, 240, 120, 80, 60 + trophies, &
board prizes & alternate prizes. (raised if entries permit).

Schedule: 8-Round Swiss

Entries & Inquiries to: Tournament Committee Chairman, Michelle
ast, 3502 Colonial Pl., Grove City, OH 43123.