

California Chess Journal

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Kasparov's Nightmare!! Bobby Fischer Challenges IBM to Simul IBM Scrambles to Build 25 Deep Blues!



Past Vs Future Special Issue

- **Young Fischer Fires Up S.F.**
- **Fischer commentates 4 Boy Scouts**
- **Building your "Super Computer"**
- **Building Fischer's Dream House**
- **Raise \$500 playing chess!**
- **Fischer Articles Galore!**



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The California Chess Journal gladly accepts submissions pertaining to chess, especially chess in Northern California. Articles should be submitted in electronic form, preferably in chessbase or text format. Annotated games are always welcome as are articles on recent tournaments.

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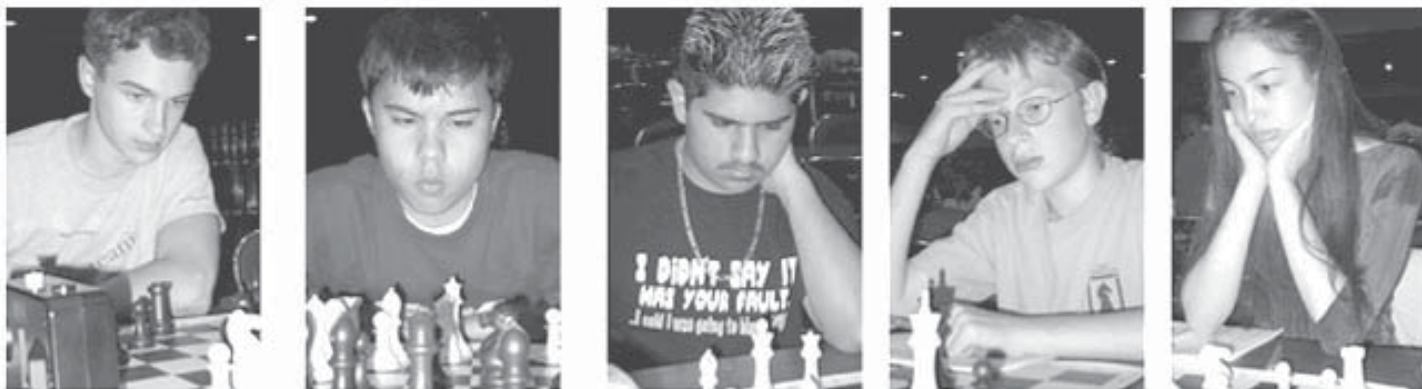
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2004 CalChess State Scholastics Championships



1400 players and 3800 rated games makes up the biggest west coast tournament of the year. This is in fact one of the biggest scholastic events in the country. Cal Chess is proud to host this event. Here is a list of the winners...for more complete results go to www.bayareadad.buildtolearn.com/chess/index.html. For hundreds of color pictures go to chessdryad.com.

- K-3 CHAMP Gregory Young, Daniel Naroditsky, Isaac Zhang, Omar Wiseman (all 5-0)
- K-3 PREMIER Tiger Chanthasen, Nikloa Gargov, Long Trinh, Artion Ambartsoumian, Welsey Low, Madhu Venkataraman, Ted Xiao, Charlie Martell, Mixelen Lopex, Daniel Labunsky (all 5-0)
- K-3 UNRATED Giovanni Allen, Tom Liggett, Pierson Yieh, Albert Zhou, Gordon Tom, Alex Dee, Max Dees, Allen Peng (all 5-0)
- ELEM. CHAMP Davis Xu (6-0)
- ELEM. PREMIER Ray Whu, Jon Miller, Alex Golz, Anthony Fandrianto, Venkat Iyer (6-0)
- ELEM. UNRATED Danny Yeap, Clayton Zhang (6-0)
- JH CHAMP Daichi Siegrist (6-0)
- JH PREMIER Joshua Kramer (6-0)
- HS CHAMP Benjamin Tejes (6-0)
- HS PREMIER Nhan Khuu (6-0)
- BLITZ K-6 Jonathan Soo Hoo (9-1)
- BLITZ 7-12 Gary Huang, Nicholas Yap (8.5-1.5)
- BUGHOUSE Nicholas Yap, Jared Wood, Aaron Garg, David Chock (9-1)



COVER STORY: * Kasparov's Nightmare + new editor intro

Bobby Fischer challenged IBM to a simultaneous exhibit last month, claiming he could beat 25 Deep Blue Computers at one time. This would be an outstanding feat considering in 1997, a single Deep Blue computer defeated World Chess Champion Gary Kasparov in a 6 game match. Reportedly, Fischer challenged the 25 Deep Blue Computers not only for money, but in order to prove once and for all that he is a superior player to Kasparov. When asked why he would not challenge Kasparov directly, Fischer answered curtly, "That guy doesn't have any money."

Fischer agreed to do the match only under the following 5 conditions: 1. IBM gets 25 full blown Deep Blue Computers lined up to play. No PC's Allowed. 2. The computers must be self contained and not connected to the internet, and no GM's are allowed to come within 50 feet of the machines during the match. 3. Fischer gets a single Deep Blue computer in his Philippine apartment so that he can fairly prepare for the match. 3. Win or lose the match Fischer takes home \$1,000,000.00 4. Fischer is allowed to call off the match at anytime before, during or after the match. 5. And most importantly, no cameras will be allowed in the playing hall during the match. IBM already agreed to the terms and has shipped an IBM mainframe computer loaded with Deep Blue software to Fischer in the Philippines. Fischer brags that it took 20 guys to lift the computer up the stairs to his apartment, and he has already outfitted the machine with a 25 inch plasma screen monitor. Fischer said he had to install two heavy duty air conditioning systems to offset the heat produced by the massive computer.

Last week the match suffered a set back when Philippine police raided Fischer's home and were mystified by the Toyota-sized computer in his

living room. According to one source, Fischer was inviting friends over regularly for video game parties on the world's fastest computer. Apparently the computer was draining huge amounts of electricity, and Fischer's monthly electric bill was over \$3000, and this coupled with Fischer's wacky behavior, led authorities to believe that Fischer had an illicit substance manufacturing plant in his residence. Fischer was detained briefly but released after the confusion was cleared. Fischer declined comment but said through an attorney that he plan's to write a book about the ordeal entitled "I Was Raided and Arrested by Philippine Police"



APRIL FOOLS! Fischer and Deep Blue have not returned! Fischer is a fugitive in the United States, and has vowed never to return anyway. Deep Blue has long since been disassembled. It's custom super chess chips have been taken out, and the machine itself sits silent and unplugged in the Smithsonian museum in Washington. To build another Deep Blue would be enormously expensive...to build 25 of them...forget about it. IBM has bigger fish to fry.

My name is Eric Hicks, and as of this issue, I am the new editor of the Cal Chess Journal. I plan to make upcoming issues entertaining and informative for both adults and kids. And what better way to kick off my tenure than with an April fool's joke! Now to serious chess business:

On the cover is the first chess playing computer, an IBM mainframe with less power than today's typical digital wrist watch. IBM's Alex Bernstein (on the cover) in 1958 wrote a program that enabled the IBM 704 to play a legal chess game and not hang pieces. In the picture he is manually entering moves on a keyboard with buttons that look like they belong on an 8-track player. Back then, computers were just a novelty...wow did IBM come a long way when it turned the chess world on its head by beating our best chess player. It would be fantastic if some new young hot blooded smack talking chess player came along and challenged and beat IBM mercilessly, but we will probably never see the day. Each year computers get stronger, faster, and cheaper, and it is widely predicted that within a few years, no grandmaster will be able to defeat a typical personal computer in a chess match.

This issue is dedicated to Bobby Fischer "The Past" and to the computer "The Future" of chess. In the past, as you will read in this issue, the exciting new kid on the block was starry-eyed 14yr old Fischer who crossed through San Francisco on his way to the World Championship. Today, the young contender that is working its way up the ranks is the Personal Computer, which has successfully drawn the highest rated player in the world, Gary Kasparov for two consecutive years in the Man vs Machine match. Everyone knows it is just a matter of time before the machine is unbeatable. This issue will help you contend with that fact.

Why Every Chessplayer Needs A Computer

by Eric Hicks

WHY DOES EVERY SERIOUS CHESS STUDENT NEED A COMPUTER?

Initially I planned a single article on computers and chess. Upon analyzing the subject, I realized that computers have had a tremendous impact on chess, and in fact I believe is the single greatest thing that has happened to chess study since the advent of printed chess books. For this reason I have decided to dedicate a column to computer chess.

In a nutshell, computers allow the student to play and learn chess at his own pace without intimidation. A computer is like a private grandmaster coach, available any hour of the day, with an infinite amount of patience and knowledge, without the hourly charge. If you lose to a computer you can always kick it in like a TV screen, but computers will quickly teach you that chess is not all about winning. You learn from your losses. Computers are tremendous tools for chess students of all levels and children of all ages. For beginning children, teaching programs such as "Majestic Chess", "Lego Chess", and "Maurice Ashley Teaches Chess" are fun ways to learn the rules and basic strategy of the game. Programs such as Fritz, Chessmaster, and Kasparov's Gambit have many built in tutorials with enough material to saturate any beginner for many hours. Most grandmasters these days use Chessbase and programs such as Fritz to prepare for their opponents. In a recent article, Kasparov said it would take him 10 minutes with the aid of a computer to do the same opening preparation that would take Fischer or Spassky 10 to 20 hours to accomplish! If you are reading this and you do not own a computer and are serious about chess study, and want the magic lesson on how to get better at chess...here it is...you need to go out and buy yourself a computer. If you are serious enough about chess to be spending money on private chess lessons and you do not own a computer, you are wasting your money...go buy a computer now with your money and take private chess lessons on how to use your computer later. If you are getting private lessons from a coach who does not utilize a computer properly...you may be wasting your money. That is how important a computer for chess study is. If you do not believe in computers and have withdrawn from all modern life...then may the chess gods help you...and go out and buy Jeremy Silman's last chess book and maybe a short book of Bobby Fischer antidotes.

Your assignment before the next issue of CalChess is to go out and buy yourself a computer. What do you need in a computer? This issue will focus on exactly what type of computer you really need. The software is a whole other ball game and one that we will tackle in later issues. Computers have drastically changed the face of Master Chess. Almost all professional chess players use computers in their training to some extent.

10 Ways a Computer Beters Your Chess

- #1 Efficient and thorough opening preparation.
- #2 Prepare against a single opponent by viewing past games in database.
- #3 Analyzing your own games with a silicon grandmaster.
- #4 Learning chess through a computer chess tutorial.
- #5 Playing games against a grandmaster opponent.
- #6 Reading chess books no longer in print in digital format.
- #7 Looking at games from any player, tournament, or opening.
- #8 Researching on the internet any facet of chess.
- #9 Storing or web publishing your own games for posterity.
- #10 Get a game with a human opponent of your level, anytime, anywhere through an internet chess interface.



For some, even a computer is not going to help.

Building Your Chess Dream Machine

But many novice players, who would benefit most from computer training, still use archaic methods for learning chess. For example, most under 1600 players I have dealt with put many hours into paper "book" opening study, and therefore seem forever doomed to mediocre play. Novice players I have known who got involved with computer study progressed quickly and easily and did not stay novice players for long. Like Barry Bonds on Steroids, Like a Ferrari on Nitrous oxide, like a Cessna on Rocket Boosters, a chess player on a computer is capable of some accelerated progress. But like other powerful tools, it must be used wisely. Not that it can be too powerful, but if used improperly the student can get bored with computer study and become chess lame.

COMPUTER HARDWARE / BUILDING THE PERFECT CHESS MACHINE

As chess players, we have been blessed with the availability of extremely strong chess playing machines that we did not deserve. Why did we not deserve it? Let's face it, as a group, us chess players are small, poor, unorganized and virtually powerless. If it were just for chess players, strong chess playing programs would not have been developed. 100s of Millions of dollars have been spent on the research and development of amazing chess playing machines not for us chess players...but because our government, military, and major computer corporations have decided that chess is a perfect illustration and exercise of Artificial Intelligence.

DREAM CHESS MACHINES

For example, when IBM spent 10s of millions of dollars on its Deep Blue project, it did so not to joy, wow, or win the respect of the chess community, but it was hell-bent on proving through the medium of chess that computers could outthink man. In 1997, the computer Deep Blue defeated Gary Kasparov in the now infamous six game match. With the point proven, a computer can defeat a human at an "intelligent" game like chess. Deep Blue was disassembled never to play again. If IBM cared about the prosperity of chess, Deep Blue would be plugged to the internet to play all human chess challengers...not unplugged and put into the back of the Smithsonian Museum as a silicon trophy reading "1st place for machines".

DEEP BLUE

Deep Blue was an IBM mainframe computer equipped with 32 processors acting as individual servers, connected to 16 custom designed chess chips. These custom chips were designed to specifically handle chess computations. In total, Deep Blue was capable of examining 200 million positions a second. No machine to this day has had this kind of raw processing ability pertaining to chess. Deep Blue burned enough electricity to never be used in a residential area so you can forget about having one of these Monsters build for you.

DEEP JUNIOR / DEEP FRITZ

Deep Junior came along and proved that pure size and brute force can be substituted by clever engine programming... In 2002 and 2003, "Deep Junior", a personal computer, drew world champion Gary Kasparov in a six game match. Deep Junior is considered by experts to be even stronger playing strength than Deep Blue even though it computes far less positions in a second. It has been estimated that in 2007 the average PC will be able to compute as fast as Deep Blue did.

What does this mean to the chess players? No chess player can realize the dream of owning refrigerator sized 10 million dollar Deep Blue. But many chess players could now own a replica Deep Junior if they wanted.

Here is the Deep Junior configuration that gave Gary a run for his money:

Compaq PC Server
8 pentium IV processors 8 gigs of RAM

Approximate 2004 price \$5000 (not including 3d goggles)

Do you need a computer this strong to beat you? That depends how big your ego is. If you are on a prestigious list of top 10 players in the world you may need this configuration. Otherwise no, not even doing takebacks. Do my games need this strong of an analysis tool to sort out my games? he answer to that, even if you play super funky tactics ...HECK NO. Is a machine like this a waste of money? For sure. But consider many video gamers spend \$5,000 on their computer systems. Do they need that fancy of a system? Does anyone need an \$18,000.00 200 mph sport motorcycle for commuting to work on the freeway? How about a \$70,000.00 190mph Viper for the long hot drive to Vegas? In

Building Your Chess Dream Machine

terms of "NEED" probably you would have to answer all of the above with a no. . . .but in terms of want? These toys. . .including the super-duper chess playing machine, would be a lot of fun and worthy of some braggin'to the neighbors. If you have money to burn and opt to spend on the 8 processor chess computer, and then splurge on some of the "SUPER LUXURY" items listed below, by all mean email me at eric@academicchess.com. I would love to come play chess at your house. . . I will bring the pizza and soda!

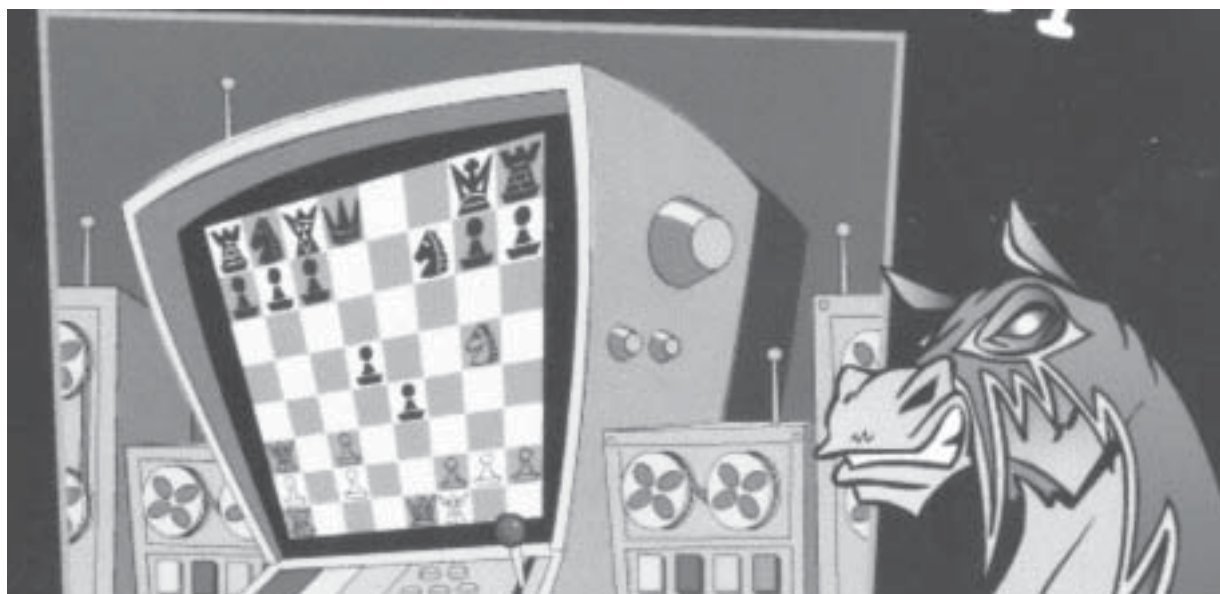
WHAT DO YOU REALLY NEED?

But seriously, a computer is the worst investments one can make. The common formula is that a computer will half in value or double in speed every year. That means that your \$5000 computer will be worth nothing within 5 years. So when it comes to a computer it is prudent to buy only what you need..not what you dream of. So considering there is no one reading this article on the top 10 list in the world, a \$500 computer would suffice to run effectively all of today's chess applications. However, after considering your chess needs you may have other needs that require a more expensive configuration. For example if you want to convert your home movies to DVD you will need a much more expensive configuration. If all you are going to use your computer for is chess, then you will not need over a \$500 configuration.

RAISING THE CASH

So you don't have an extra \$500 to spend? Or maybe your one of those unlucky souls that doesn't have \$500 period. Maybe your reading this and your 10 years old, and have never held over \$50 in your hot little hand. Or maybe your loaded and \$500 means nothing to you. In any case, it will feel really good if you go out and earn that \$500 doing chess stuff. So since this is a chess machine, with which you plan to rock the chess world with your newly found chess skills, for such a noble cause I think it is imperative that you go out and earn that machine doing chess stuff. Impossible to earn \$500 with chess? Your reading from a guy who has literally raised millions of dollars doing chess activities. So I picked my nose, I mean my brain, and came up with some get-\$500-quick- schemes that will let you get your groove on and get your computer at the same time.

If you use my ideas, I only ask that you please do not get greedy, and stop when you have reached your \$500 target. There are plenty of people out there who could use a \$500 computer. . .and there are only so many fish in the sea.



CHESS TOP TEN

TOP 10 WAYS TO RAISE \$500 FOR A COMPUTER DOING CHESS STUFF

- #1 Hustle chess on Market Street. If you have not been down there before they will not know you, and patzers will challenge you at \$20 a game. Stay away from guys with Russian and Philippino accents and you will be fine. Dress nice (THINK: financial district sucker) and go down there at lunch time, and watch the money roll in. If you are not good enough to hustle chess to patzers then borrow the money, get your computer, get good enough, and then pay back your loan after hustling with interest.
- #2 Hustle Schwarzenegger at some speed chess games. Won't stupe to hustling? Check out the picture on the internet of Gary playing Arnold chess. You think Gary's playing for free? Minimum \$100 game and you will get your \$500 fast. Not good enough to hustle Arnold? Read [Bobby Fischer Teaches Chess](#) cover to cover and then challenge him.
- #3 Sell yourself to Schwarzenegger's people as ChessMaster (your first name) and give him \$100 private lessons based on lesson plans you steal out of [Bobby Fischer Teaches Chess](#).
- #4 Sell Bobby Fischer T-shirts in the parking lot of the next big chess tournament. Keep in mind that now that Bobby is a fugitive, he can never sue you for using his image or name.
- #5 Challenge gambling fanatic IM Elliot Winslow to a money stakes game of backgammon or poker. (This one was April fool's joke. Don't do this one... you may lose your house).
- #6 Hustle any Bay Area grandmaster at arm wrestling. These guys have egos the size of houses and arms the size of bamboo sticks and do not like loosing to inferior chess players at anything. This scheme especially works if you smell vodka on their breath.
- #7 Sell all your chess books on eBay... you won't need them anymore once you got your computer.
- #8 Hawk off all your back issues of Cal Chess Journal. \$4 an issue. Once you got your computer you can download them for free from the Cal Chess site.
- #9 Photocopy and laminate pictures of Bay Area Chess Greats. Sell for \$1 each. In case you don't know any bay area greats, I will email you my mug shot and one of Deep Blue for \$22.95 + shipping.
- #10 Photocopy and laminate this article and sell at local chess clubs. Your selling point should be that they can read this article and earn a quick \$500 by doing chess stuff

Building Your Chess Dream Machine

SHOPPING

Be frugal. Find a sale. Go to the right store. Shop on the internet. Get yourself the best deal for your \$500. Remember, to get a killer deal, you need to stay away from name brands (Dell, HP, Gateway). The bargain brand name I recommend is E-machine. If you like the security of name brands, plan on spending an extra \$100-\$200. For me, I buy at Costco, no matter what brand name even if I pay a bit more. This is a hot tip, and if you keep reading, you will be rewarded with why.

Typical \$500 desktop configuration
2.6 gigahertz Celeron processor (fast enough)

40 gig hard drive 500meg Ram

Monitor: You will get a much better machine for your money if you buy your machine without a monitor, and use an old monitor or an old color monitor's of a friend. Since everyone is going to the sexy thin screen LCD Monitors, you can pick up easily a 17 inch color monitor for free or for super cheap. Do not buy new because they are still relatively expensive to make.

Recommended bargain brand E-Machine (Costco) \$500

TOOLS NEEDED

Of course the above plan is total overkill, and you can spend \$500 on any basic Windows computer and still have a grandmaster strength opponent and analyzing buddy that will beat you're your pants off on request.

Computer Buying Issues

Operating System – Most chess software is written for windows machines. Chess Base, Deep Junior, Fritz, Shredder, all the strongest chess programs are not made for Macintosh. If you are already a macintosh user, there are some chess programs for the Mac that are adequate so don't switch just for us unless you got \$500 to burn.

Processing Speed – Speed is only applicable today when it comes to the chess playing programs. Any computer over \$500 today will play at Grand Master strength with most of the chess playing software packages.

Monitor Size – Having a large monitor is a super luxury when studying chess. To have multiple programs open (for example: Internet Chess Club in one and Fritz 7 in the other "joking") can be a tremendous aid. Most desktop computers and some high end laptops allow you to extend your desktop onto a second monitor. Once you begin studying chess on two 17 inch monitors you can really get the job done efficiently and luxuriously.

***SUPER LUXURY:**
21 inch plasma screen high resolution monitor \$2000.00!

Hard drive speed-
If you are worried about hard drive speed, it may be an indication that you are stuck in the 1990's. It used to be you needed to consider hard drive speed when working with large Chessbase databases. These days, any standard IDE drive is fast enough for any standard chess application including Chessbase. Hard drive speed these days is a non-factor. Hard drives now are large, fast, and cheap.

Software -

It is true that you can spend a lot of money quick when it comes to software. Add \$1500 if you want the latest greatest chess software packages with no hassle or work. If you want to budget, buy the computer and we

will start filling you in next month on Free Chess Database programs, free million game databases, free websites that teach chess, free 2600 strength playing engines, and ways to play a live opponent free on the internet. Of course the best way is to spend a little money on software and we will give you our recommendations starting next issue. This is the hardware issue so we will just sidestep software right now.



Hard drive Space – Hard drive space is a nice thing to have for your chess studying machine because Chessbase databases can get huge in size. I have a 3,000,000 game database that takes roughly 40 gigs of hard drive space. 40 gigs use to be a lot, and an expensive proposition. Now gigs are cheap. How cheap? You can figure \$1 a gig. For a great chess machine, figure about 60 gigs of space just for the chess stuff.

***SUPER LUXURY** – 160 Gig Maxtor External USB 2.0 drive portable and stackable (as many drives as you want): \$200 each drive

Building Your Chess Dream Machine

Portability – These days you do not compromise much power when you decide to go with a laptop over a desktop computer. Consider the convenience of taking your laptop to your next three day chess tournament. No more lugging a bulky desktop to your 3rd floor motel room chess-nerd-style. The big drawback to laptops is that they are usually more expensive. Generally you figure a laptop will cost you three hundred more than a comparable desktop. Laptops do usually compromise on screen size. But remember, most laptops today allow you to hook up a second monitor while at home and extend your desktop, negating this drawback.

***SUPER LUXURY** – Toshiba laptop 17inch wide screen monitor, 3 GHz, 60 gigs H.D, and all the amenities. Compromises nothing over a desktop: \$1850 Costco

DSL or Cable Modem – Fast internet connections have been changing our world. They can also change your chess. Speed chess on Internet Chess Club using a fast internet connection is smooth and fast like it should be. With a fast internet you can download millions of chess games in Chessbase format from sites like Pittsburg chess club in minutes instead of hours. And with a fast internet connection you can surf the thousands of informative web sites which provide 1000's of pages of free learning material in a quick and efficient manner.

***SUPER LUXURY** – In case you haven't discovered it, playing internet chess in your favorite Café in San Francisco with a wireless internet Modem, over a Cappuccino is one of the great joys in life.

Speakers - Speakers have become an al-

most essential accessory for today's computer. How can speakers possibly help you learn chess? Sophisticated playing software such as Fritz 7 actually has a 16,000 word vocabulary which actually taunts and instructs its human opponent. Kids especially tend to really enjoy this feature. Nothing wrong with enjoyment while learning! Playing classical music mp3's while diligently studying long hours is not a bad idea. Dr. Gordon Shaw, famous UC Irvine psychiatrist, did studies proving that classical music improved chess player's games, and aided in chess study!

***SUPER LUXURY** - Senheiser HD600 Headphones with amplifier for the ultimate listening pleasure: \$350

WHERE TO BUY?

In case you have read this far I will reward you with a valuable tip. Buy your next computer from Costco. Not just because of there low prices. . . Costco offers a 6 month, no questions asked, for any reason, return policy on computers. Consider the ramifications. Let's just say I haven't spent any extra money on computers in two years, and still have the latest greatest laptop that looks pretty brand new to type this story on.

Conclusion

Go out and buy yourself a computer pilgrim, and maybe next year all your chess dreams and aspirations will finally come true!

1	e4	e5
2	f4	exf4
3	Bc4	d5
4	Bxd5	Nf6
5	Nc3	Bb4
6	Nf3	O-O
7	O-O	Nxd5
8	Nxd5	Bd6
9	d4	g5
10	Nxg5	Oxg5
11	e5	Bh3
12	Rf2	Bxe5
13	dx e5	c6
14	Bxf4	Qg7
15	Nf6+	Kh8
16	Qh5	Rd8
17	Qxh3	Na6
18	Rf3	Qg6
19	Rc1	Kg7
20	Rg3	Rh8

Fischer vs MIT Computer way back in 1977 when computers were still week.



Summer Chess Camps at Berkeley Chess School

(Paid Advertisement)



The Berkeley Chess School is offering a chess summer camp this year at four locations in the Bay Area: Berkeley, San Francisco, Danville and Walnut Creek. All four camps begin June 21. Children who have completed K through 8th grade can enroll in the camps.

The dates and times are as follows:

Berkeley Camp: 4 weeks, June 21 through July 16, 2004.

Camp is Monday through Friday from 1:00 to 5:00.

There are a minimum of four class levels, from Beginner to Advanced. In addition, the first three weeks there will be a special advanced class taught by Chess Olympiad Gold Medalist Sam Collins.

Walnut Creek Camp: 2 weeks, June 21 through July 2, 2004. Monday through Friday from 9:00 to 12:00. Two levels, Beginner/Intermediate and Advanced. The lead teacher will be National Master Roger Poehlmann.

San Francisco Camp: 2 weeks, June 21 through July 2, 2004. Monday through Friday from 9:00 to 12:00. Two classes are offered, Intermediate to Advanced. Chess Olympiad Gold Medalist Sam Collins will teach a special Advanced class.

Danville Camp: 3 weeks, June 21 to July 9, 2004. Monday through Friday from 1:00 to 4:00. Two levels, beginners and intermediate/advanced. The lead teacher will be National Master Roger Poehlmann.

Students may enroll by the week for any combination of weeks.

Please see our website, Berkeleychessschool.org, or call us at (510) 843-0150, for further information or to enroll.



Young Fischer in San Francisco

by Eric Hicks

1957 US JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP –

Not many people know that in 1957, months before Fischer would become a famous chess star, he won the US Junior Championship in San Francisco.

It occurred to me that many of our scholastic players would like to know what it feels like to hit it big in chess... to become a chess sensation... a young chess monster that the world celebrates. There are probably only a few Americans who have ever really felt that, and both of those Americans (Fischer and Morphy) reportedly lost their mental bearings later in life.

Bobby Fischer must have been feeling a tingle in 1957 when he stepped off the plane at San Francisco International. He knew he had what it took to hit it big in chess, but was feeling a little queasy about having to play adult chess masters. He knew that once he could regularly beat masters he would break it wide open and he would be off to the races. Fischer came to San Francisco as just a warm up for the adult tournaments he planned to conquer. While in San Francisco, according to Fischer acquaintance Tony Pabon, Fischer was literally hypnotized by a fellow junior player to give him confidence. According to Pabon, after supposedly hypnotizing Fischer, this unidentified junior chanted to Fischer "You will have confidence against the masters." Apparently this hypnotism experience Fischer would recount by repeating this "confidence against the masters" line through out the next several months when Fischer did a road trip with a few friends he met at the San Francisco milk dairy tournament. According to Tony, Fischer felt that he was good enough to beat masters but only lost to them because of a psychological hurdle. Through a dose of kitchen hypnotism, Fischer thought he could break apart this hurdle.

There was only one master at the Junior Championship in San Francisco in 1957, Gil Ramirez, the favorite to win the tournament. When they finally would meet in the last round Fischer was forced to concede a draw, adding to his master stigma.

This story is about the realization of talent, and how Fischer was actually struggling with himself, knowing that he could take the chess world by storm, but actually insecure if he could "beat the masters" and pull it off. The US Junior Championship littered with future bay area masters would meet in the Mission in San Francisco, and witness the "coming of Fischer" into the spotlight of American Chess. All these

youngsters had aspirations of becoming chess superstars, all were trying to find their chess mojo...and of course only one of them would find it.

It gave me shivers when I interviewed Roy Hoppe and he told me the story of 14 year old Fischer playing speed chess, as if being one of the first to see young Mozart at a piano, and to suddenly realize that world class talent he did not have, and to get this realization by being in the midst of an earth shaking talent, and to witness that talent in a barrage of speed chess games, after which there was no doubt in anyone's mind who would be the next American world champion contender.

Fischer compiled most of his losses from age 12-13 when he was



Chess cover boy Fischer posing with his prize...his second electric typewriter...oh boy!!

establishing himself as one of the most dynamic and dominating chess players the world would ever see, and all of these losses were against chess masters. Five years later, Fischer would pull off an impressive winning streak that would mark his reputation as the formidable chess champion he was. Fischer was the winner of every tournament and

Young Fischer

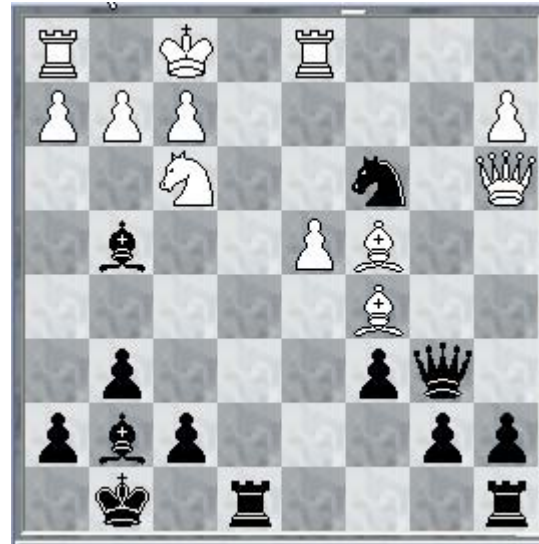
match in which he participated from December 1962 through World Championship match 1972 with the exceptions of Capablanca Memorial, 1965, (2nd place - ½ point behind Smyslov), and Piatigorsky Cup, 1966, (2nd place - ½ point behind Spassky). Fischer was the last great dominating chess player, and he did it with an arrogant, eccentric style that captured the imagination of the American public.

In 1957 the US Junior championship was sponsored and held at Spreckles Milk Dairy on 14th and Mission in the heart of San Francisco's Mission district. It was a hot day on July 8th, and Spreckles had decided to throw an ice cream party for the young participants of the tournament before the first round. While his unassuming comrades ate ice cream, Fischer had his nose in chess books through out his airplane Journey from New York to San Francisco, and did not arrive at the tournament Hall until 30 minutes after the first round began. Fischer must have enjoyed the psychological impact of busting into the tournament hall in the first round 30 minutes late, because it was a stunt he would repeat many times in his adult playing career, even in the infamous 1972 World Championship match.

Bobby Fischer's first tournament was the 1955 Junior Championship in Lincoln Nebraska. He has a lackluster result with 2 wins, 2 losses and 6 draws. His losses were against chess masters.

Apparently Fischer was determined to perform better, and went on a chess studying binge during which he did not play in competitive chess tournaments. On only his third tournament, Fischer won the 1956 Junior Championship to become the Country's youngest ever junior champion, a record that still has not been beaten.

Most of Fischer's wins in this time were against weaker players. In 1956 at a local New York Tournament, Fischer found himself paired against a strong chess master Donald Byrne. This game is now one of the most famous games of chess, so much that it now has the nickname "The Game of the Century" which every Fischer fan knows; Fischer brilliantly "sacrifices" his queen. According to Tony Pabon, Fischer confided in him that in this game Fischer was extremely nervous, and although Fischer knew he was playing brilliantly, his nerves got the best of him and he actually left his queen hanging by mistake, and in then Fischer's words "played like hell to win it." According to Tony, Fischer viewed this "brilliant win" as a lucky break and thus did nothing to help Fischer's chess master stigma.



In this now famous position, Bobby played: 17. ...Be6. Brilliant sacrifice or "lucky break" blunder? You be the judge.

When Fischer won the US Junior Championship in 1956 in Philadelphia, he did it as an unknown. It was the only major tournament he played in that year and it was considered in the scholastic community to be sort of a fluke. He was 13 years old. He was much lower rated than the rest of the contenders, a big psychological advantage because no one knew who he was or how well he could play. Plus the top rated junior of the day, Gil Ramirez did not play in the tournament. For winning first place in the US Junior of that year, Fischer won a portable electric typewriter. Although an electric typewriter was worth big bucks back in those days, reportedly Fischer was not too pleased with this prize.

In 1957 the Junior Championship happened to be in San Francisco at the Spreckles-Russel Dairy on 14th and Mission. The morning before the tournament was scheduled to start the dairy hosted a milk and ice cream party for the young players. Bobby was nowhere to be seen. Young Bobby became the talk of the crowd. He was a type of mysterious character, who then would appear and disappear off of the scene. No one had seen him since his dramatic unexpected win of the 1956 tournament. According to Roy, the consensus on the scene was that no one expected Fischer to win the 1957 championship. Gil Ramirez was the overwhelming favorite. When the first round started, Fischer was still not present. The young players were kind of whispering to each other on how the defending champion did not even show up to defend his crown. 10 minutes after the clocks had started; Fischer burst into the room, with a dramatic entrance that few in the room will ever forget. Fischer stormed in, and walked with extreme confidence and arrogance as if he was on a grand mission. Kids who were standing near the door

Young Fischer

when he walked in clamored over to greet him. Fischer ignored them determinedly walking straight to the tournament Director's table. Bobby was wearing patched and holed Levis, two different colors of Converse tennis shoes, and a flannel shirt. His head was shaved; by all accounts an intimidating presence.

George Koltanowski, world blindfold champion, and legendary California chess organizer was the tournament director for this event. He was stunned to see young Bobby storm across the room. Everyone in the quiet tournament hall heard Bobby ask, "What's first prize?!" Koltanowski walked Bobby to the prize table and showed him an electric typewriter, identical to the one he won the year before. Bobby stomped his feet and raised his voice and screeched, "I do not want another typewriter!" to the dismay of everyone.

Ivan Vegvary, a player in the tournament who was standing nearby kind of snickered and said, "Don't worry about it because you're not going to win it."

Ivan would be remembered for this comment. Fischer glared at Ivan and said, "You don't know me."

Roy remembers himself and others taken back by this brash entrance.

In Swiss tournaments, the highest rated players play against the lowest rated players in the early rounds. Everyone was anticipating Gil Ramirez; the highest rated junior at the time, and Bobby Fischer to meet in one of the last rounds. Both Bobby and Gil finished their rounds early.

Outside of the tournament hall, Gil was playing speed chess with some other kids. Bobby walked up, observed for a moment and then walked away.

After winning his second round game, Bobby walked out again, and the strongest players in the tournament including Gil were playing

speed chess again. Gil offered this time for Bobby to sit down and play. Bobby shook his head again and walked away. "Too weak" he said to flabbergasted bystander Roy Hoppe. It was not until after the 4th round, that Fischer accepted the invitation of Gil to play speed chess. Both he and Gil had won all four of their games and everyone was anticipating the moment when Gil and Bobby would meet in the tournament. But now the two would spar off in a speed chess dual. A large crowd gathered around as they set up the pieces and set the clock. One of the strongest Grand Masters of the time, Miguel Najdorf, pushed his way through the crowd to see the two young players' face off.

What happened next was an astonishing display of Fischer's chess genius. Bobby not only beat Gil, he beat Gil again and again decisively. Roy estimates that they played 25-30 games, and Fischer did not lose or draw a single game. Fischer, who today is widely recognized as the best speed chess player



of all time, played instantly. Roy does not remember Fischer using even a minute on any of his games. (Each player has 5 minutes to use) Roy thinks that without a doubt, Fischer was already playing at Grand Master strength, even if his rating did not reflect it. Everyone watching the speed chess match was

stunned, and no one had a doubt after that who was going to win the tournament. Grand Master Najdorf commented, "Its like angels are moving his hands!" a comment Roy would never forget.

Roy, who was 13 at the time, told me that this event forever changed him. All at once, in the midst of a great young chess genius, Roy realized his own limitations in chess. Roy would play Bobby in Davis California in a beautiful win for Fischer that would later be published. Fischer bought Roy a drink in New York after Roy achieved his chess master's rating. As for Bobby and Gil? Bobby of course won the 1957 Junior Championship in San Francisco with a final score of 8.5 out of 9. He won a second typewriter that he would later use to write the immortal "My 60 Memorable Games". For all the young players at the tournament, they already knew who was going to win after that memorable speed chess challenge. Gil then offered Bobby a ride to Cleveland to play in the US Open Championship. Bobby and Gil shared a room but were not the best of buddies. Bobby won the US Open Championship (an adult tournament) with a black eye, that by all accounts he got from a punch from Gil.

Fischer became the youngest chess world champion of all time.

Roy and Gil never achieved chess fame. They both stopped playing competitive chess, and now belong to the same bridge club in Marin.

Thanks to Roy Hoppe and Tony Pobin who I interviewed extensively for this story - E. Hicks

Historical Account 1957

THE CALIFORNIA CHESS REPORTER (Vol. VII No. 1) July, 1957 BOBBY FISCHER WINS U.S. JUNIOR TITLE

Fourteen-year-old Bobby Fischer of Brooklyn won the 1957 U.S. junior championship by the convincing score of 8.5-.5. The nation's youngest master gave up only one draw, to runner-up Gil Ramirez of San Francisco. Ramirez, who is simultaneously State Champion and State Open Champion, also lost no games to post a 7.5-1.5 score. Stephen Sholomson of Los Angeles, who lost to Fischer and Ramirez and drew one game, was third, 6.5-2.5. Ronnie Thacker of Richmond was fourth, 6-3, ahead of six players tied for fifth, 5.5-3.5.

SF SCENE OF U.S. JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP

Thirty-three young hopefuls set their sights on '56 Champ Bobby Fischer's title when Tournament Director George Koltanowski officially opened play in this nine round Swiss tourney, July 8. Bobby's second Junior Championship, at the advanced age of 14, should remain in the record book for a long, long time. Young Fischer lost no games, and only a draw with second place Gil Ramirez marred his perfect record.

Play continued through the July 14th, the auditorium of Spreckles-Russell Dairies providing spacious, light and quiet setting for the matches. The host company provided milk and ice cream for the Juniors. A monumental quantity of each disappeared. Sponsorship of the tournament was shared by Chess Friends of Northern California and the Chess For Youth Committee.

The number of entries was among the

highest ever recorded in this event, but fell short of anticipations. Only seven states other than California were represented: Fischer from New York; Andy Schoene from New Jersey; James Bennett of Texas; Tom Heldt Jr. and Warren Miller from New Mexico; Bobbie Killough Jr. of Kansas; Richard Owen of Utah; and Bob Walker from Oregon. As a result, pre-tournament favoritism settled on Fischer, Ramirez, and Los Angeles' favorite son, Stephen Sholomson.

As one might expect, play was spotty. Rich Owen's well-played 1st round draw against Gil Ramirez illustrates one extreme. Our GAME OF THE MONTH, reported on page 8 of this issue represents the other. Inexperience and "tournament jitters" claimed several victims, 10-year-old Fred Wreden among them. A couple of Freddy's games deserved a better fate than his score shows.

In addition to trophies, Bobby Fischer walked off with his second consecutive portable typewriter. Gil took home a radio, and Sholomson now owns a handsome leather bag. Five book prizes also were awarded. Getaway Day featured, besides the prize awards, a blindfold Knights' tour by 11-year-old Bobby Killough.

Wednesday, July 10th, saw the afternoon devoted to the Speed Championship, another Bobby Fischer triumph. Three sectional round robins were played, with Bobby mopping up in the finals. His skill in move-on-move play has been demonstrated against fast company at MICC on several occasions since. Old timers gasp!

RESULTS

1. Bobby Fischer, Brooklyn, N.Y. 8.5
2. Gilbert Ramirez, San Francisco 7.5
3. Stephen Sholomson, Los Angeles 6.5
4. Ronald Thacker, Richmond 6
5. Mike Bredoff, Redwood City 5.5
6. Leonard Hill, Mountain View 5.5
7. Arthur Wang, Berkeley 5.5
8. Ralph Clark, Long Beach 5.5
9. Robert Walker, Portland, Ore. 5.5
10. Warren Miller, Albuquerque, N.M. 5.5
11. Rex Wilcox, Salinas 5
12. Andrew Schoene, Malaga, N.J. 5
13. Thomas Heldt, Jr., Albuquerque, N.M. 5
14. David Krause, Palo Alto 5
15. Leighton Allen, San Francisco 4.5
16. William Haines, Sacramento 4.5
17. Robert Dickinson, Redwood City 4.5
18. Fred Wreden, San Francisco 4.5
19. James Bennett, Fort Worth, Texas 4.5
20. Richard Owen, Salt Lake City, Utah 4.5
21. Howard Killough, Jr., Russell, Kas. 4.5
22. Ivan Vegvary, San Francisco 4.5
23. William Lee, San Francisco 4
24. James Schmerl, Piedmont 3.5
25. Don Sutherland, San Francisco 3.5
26. John Blackstone, San Jose 3.5
27. Allan Haley, Nevada City 3.5
28. Roy Hoppe, San Francisco 3.5
29. David Bogdanoff, Redwood City 3
30. Bruce Pohoriles, Larkspur 2.5
31. J.N. Krug, San Rafael 2
32. Steve Joplin, Oakland 1.5
33. Lincoln Fong, San Francisco 1

**Thanks goes to
chessdryad.com, for this article.**

1957 Fischer Game Spotlight

by Eric Hicks

One of the books that I read as a 12 year old child that lifted me from beginner to 1400 player was entitled Logical Chess Move by Move by Irving Chernev. This was and still is one of the best beginning chess books ever written. Logical Chess explained every move of a few games in great detail. A master player would scoff at such commentary because he already knows it all. . .but for the majority of players, especially beginners, this type of commentary is extremely helpful. It is amazing to me how many beginning players play memorized opening moves with no idea why they are playing them. My first advice to the beginner is to stop memorizing opening lines and just understand opening ideas. Last Mechanics tournament I played in I played a second grader who was given a King's Indian book by his "national master" coach and I almost cried for the kid. The following game is commentated on in the Logical Chess style. I try to make comments on every move, even if for some readers it is completely obvious.

This is one of Fischer's games of the 1957 San Francisco tournament. He was 14 years old at the time. In this game, Fischer blows his opponent out of the water and not because Fischer is in top form. Fischer is master strength and he is playing against an amateur. Fischer's most famous and respected games are against other masters. Later in his career when he is at his peak, Fischer only plays other world class masters and there are no lopsided hammer blow wins. However, these games are much more subtle and much harder for the beginner to follow. Another one of my favorite all time chess books is *Master vs Amateur* by Dr. Euwe. In it you see other games of no chess historical significance where a master blows away amateurs. However, in these type of games you see mistakes and see how the master exploits them. . .an important lesson for any beginning player. I write all this because as the new editor of the magazine I want to communicate my desire to cater to most of the Cal Chess Members, not the 10 or so chess masters of the group, even if the chess masters are the ones who tend to be the most vocal, and are the most respected and listened to. As a mortal 1900 player I know my commentary will always be ridiculed by the chess masters anyway so I have nothing to lose anyhow. My loyalty is to the common improving player of all ages.



Talk about a spotlight...check out Fischer charming the ladies! They are saying, "Wasn't that handsome dude on the cover of Chess Review?"

Tournament Spotlight San Francisco 1957
"move by move" commentary by Eric Hicks
Bobby Fischer - Bennett

1. e4 Fischer's favorite opening move, "Best by test!" He once said. He use to write this move 1.e4! on some of his score sheets. Why is he such a believer in this move? Opens with a center pawn. Controls e4 and d5, develops the bishop and queen. The most aggressive opening move available. A person who plays e4 is not a pacifist chess player...he is a breaking head kind of chess player. 1... c5 The Sicilian Defense. One of the two sharpest moves against 1. e4. This is also only one of two moves that prevents white from getting a pawn center with 2.d4. 2. Nf3 Develops a piece.Knights before bishops, controls two center squares (e5 and d4), gets white closer to castling and attacks a pawn! The best move on the board! 2... Nc6 Develops a piece and Controls two center squares. 3. d4 Challenging the center, developing the bishop, and opening lines for the rooks. This is a sharp move that opens up the position so all the snakes can crawl out! 3... cxd4 Can't let that pawn center stand! 4. Nxd4 He takes you take back, unless you see a definite reason why not. 4... Nf6 Develops a piece with a threat and controls two center squares. 5. Nc3 Develops and defends. 5... d6 Stops white from playing the annoying pawn advance e5, releases the white squared bishop and controls the center. 6. Bg5 Controls th e center indirectly by attacking the knight f6 which controls the center. 6... g6 Preparing to FIANCHETTO the bishop. This is a badly played move because now white can take the bishop and destroy black's pawn structure. Much better for black was 6.e6, and then developing the bishop to e7. 7. Bxf6 Destroying black's pawn structure. 7... exf6 Now take a look at what black has allowed to happen. He has doubled pawns on the f-file. He has an isolated pawn on d6, and the f6 pawn will block his fianchettoed bishop. Already black's position is wiped out. 8. Bc4 Developing the bishop, controlling the center square d5, biting down on the weak square f7, and preparing white for castling. Remember the best opening moves achieve multiple objectives! 8... Bg7 The Fianchettoed Bishop...blocked by the f6 pawn. 9. O-O Castle often, castle early. 9... O-O 10. Ndb5 Attacking the ISOLATED pawn d6. Notice because of black's awkward development he has no way of defending the pawn. White has created weaknesses, and now he focuses in on them. 10... f5 Trying to trade off his troubled doubled pawn and at the same time activating the long scope of his FIANCHETTOED bishop. 11. exf5 Opening the e-file. Against weaker players, Fischer loved opening up the position so his tactical skills could shine through. 11... Bxf5 Black develops while re-capturing. 12. Nxd6 This is a powerful spot for a knight, attacking many key targets. 12... Ne5 13. Bb3 Not wanting to trade off this important bishop aimed at the king. 13... Qd7 14. Nxf5 Fischer was a big believer that bishops are worth slightly more than knights. 14...

Qxf5 15. Nd5 Threatening a deadly fork. Can you see it? 15... Nc6 Defending the fork. 16. Ne3 Qc5 17. c3 Defending the hanging b2 pawn. 17... Rad8 Grabbing the open file with TEMPO 18. Qf3 Finding the most aggressive square for the queen. Playing like a tiger means positioning your pieces where they attack the most key squares. 18... Rd7 Preparing to DOUBLE the rooks. 19. Rad1 Challenging the open file. 19... Rd6 A dubious time wasting move. 20. Rxd6 Qxd6 21. Rd1 Claiming ownership of the file with tempo. 21... Qc5 22. h3 Creating a FLIGHT SQUARE in case white decides to move the rook onto the battlefield. 22... b5 Black is shell shocked..down material and floundering helplessly. b5 just creates more targets. Nc6 is no longer protected, and b5 is dangling as well. 23. Rd5 Centralizing the rook with tempo. 23... Qb6 24. Rd6 Pinning the knight to the queen. 24... Ne5 Tricky! The pin was only a RELATIVE PIN, meaning the knight could still move (if he was pinned to the king the pin would be absolute since it would be illegal for him to move). 25. Qd5 White's position continues to improve. 25... Qc7 26. f4! Fischer sees that the knight has no good squares to run to. 26... Nc4 Forced. 27. Nxc4 Winning another pawn. 27... bxc4 28. Bxc4 Now the c pawn is a PASSED PAWN. Fischer can win with this pawn if he has no other plans. 28... Kh8 For much of this game, black's rook has been stuck behind the f pawn protecting the f pawn. Black's next few moves are an attempt to free this rook. 29. Bb3 Putting the bishop on a safer square so that black cannot play 29.Rc8 with tempo. 29... f5 Now that the f-pawn is safe, black finally can activate his rook. The problem is his back rank and his king safety have been severely compromised. 30. g3 Offering protection to the vulnerable f4 pawn. 30... Re8 Grabbing an open file. 31. Qc6 Being two pawns up, white is ready for a queen trade. 31... Qb8 32. Rd7 Grabbing the 7th file. 32... Re1 33. Kf2 Qe8 Suddenly black has threats of his own. Fischer must play carefully. 34. Qf3 Offering a fancy trade of rooks, and defending key squares around the king to keep from getting mated. 34... Rb1 Not only is he threatening RxP+, he is also threatening the mating attack starting with Q-e1+. White must give back material here to survive. Do you see how big of a difference it made in the game when black activated his rook? Now black has chances...although small chances. 35. Rd1 Giving up at least one pawn. 35... Rxb2 36. Kg1 Qc8 Putting a second attacker on c3. 37. h4 Bxc3?? A deadly mistake that falls for a DEFLECTION tactic. 38. Rd8! Qxd8 Forced. 39. Qxc3 With a forced mate in one. 39... Qf6 Forced. 40. Qxf6# [1:0]

editors note: Because of difficulties with our layout - man, no diagrams have been included in these games. Next issue will be be loaded with diagrams now that he's gone.

1957 Tournament Snapshots

Tournament Snapshots

Find the move that wins material instantly. Look for simple moves first as if you were Fischer in a game. Answer key is on back page. Academic
 This was the US Junior Championship, an invitation only event, but as you will see many kids were falling for simple tactics. For 13yr old Fischer this tournament was "easy pickins." Find Fischer's moves that win material in these positions swiped from real games of the tournament.



Fischer – Walker SF 1957

#1



Fischer – Bennett SF 1957

#2



Fischer – Stephans SF 1957

#3



Fischer – Hains SF 1957

#4



Fischer – Bennett SF 1957

#5



Bredoff – Fischer SF 1957

#6



Hill – Fischer SF 1957

#7



Ramirez – Fischer SF 1957

#8



Schoene – Fischer SF 1957

#9



Chess will be conducting summer camps this year in various locations in the bay area so cancel all other plans! Academic Chess makes chess accessible to all levels and all ages. We have been teaching chess in the bay area for over 10 years. We believe in teaching the strategies of chess in a fun manner to energize kids on chess, and give them plenty of materials so they can work at their own pace and at home. Eric Hicks, Cal Chess editor, writes all the material that is handed out in the classes.



Academic Summer Camps Feature:

- Enriching chess work books for all different levels.
 - Dynamic and skilled chess instructors.
- National Master rated instructors for the advanced students who need them.
 - A coherent training system designed to get kids good at chess FAST
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 - Fun kid friendly activities done during "chess breaks".
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- Tournament chess set and board FREE with every sign up.



Scotts Valley	
Fee \$60 each session	
10 -2pm = 4hrs	
All 6 session for \$300	
SESSION DATES	
I.	June 15, 17
II.	June 22, 24
III.	June 29, July 1
IV.	July 13, 15
V.	July 20, 22
VI.	July 27, 29

Morgan Hill at Charter School	
Fee \$60 each session	
10 -2pm = 4hrs	
All 6 session for \$300	
SESSION DATES	
I.	June 15, 17
II.	June 22, 24
III.	June 29, July 1
IV.	July 13, 15
V.	July 20, 22
VI.	July 27, 29

Santa Cruz /Gault School	
\$98 per 3 day session	
I.	June 14, 16, 18
II.	June 21,23, 25
III.	June 28, 30, July 2nd
IV.	July 12, 14,16
V.	July 19, 21, 23

Boulder Creek	
10 - 2pm 4hrs	
\$98 per week	
I.	June 14, 15, 16
II.	June 21,22, 23
III.	June 28, 29, 30
IV.	July 12, 13, 14
V.	July 19, 20, 21
VI.	July 26, 27, 28

Academic Chess Center in San Jose	
Computer Chess Lab on site!	
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I.	3day - June 14, 16, 18 2day- June 15,17
II.	3 day - June 21,23, 25
III.	2day - June 22,24
IV.	3day - July 12, 14, 16 2day -July 13, 15
V.	3day - July 19, 21, 23 2day - July 20, 22
VI	3day - July 26, 28, 30 2day - July 27, 29

Additional camps are offered in San Francisco and Daily City. Call 415-412-4040 for exact times and location.

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 Or call our summer camp hotline at 408-246-4416
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Schiller's Corner

And for those of you who are good enough at chess to appreciate a battle of the titans, here is Fischer slowly ripping apart ex-world Champion Dr. Max Euwe! This game is taken from prolific bay area writer Eric Schiller from his new book Learn From Bobby Fischer's Greatest Games that just came out last month. Order yours from Amazon before there all sold out! -Editor

CARO-KANN

Fischer , Bobby - Euwe , Max

1. e4 c6 2. d4 d5 3. exd5 cxd5 4. c4 Nf6 5. Nc3 Nc6 6. Nf3 The Panov Attack is one of White's most popular strategies against the Caro-Kann Defense., White develops quickly and enjoys a small advantage in space. It may be necessary to accept an isolated pawn, but isolated pawns are no longer considered a disadvantage if the pawn is a well-supported d-pawn.

6... Bg4 This is Black's most aggressive plan. It leads to endgame positions with a shattered White kingside, but White gets the bishop pair. 7. cxd5 Nxd5 8. Qb3 White attacks the light squares left vulnerable by the departure of the bishop for the kingside. Black responds by capturing the knight and inflicting serious damage on the kingside. 8... Bxf3 9. gxf3 e6 This well known temporary sacrifice of the b-pawn has long been the main line of the Endgame Variation of the Panov. 10. Qxb7 Nxd4 11. Bb5 Nxb5 12. Qc6+ White throws in this check to inconvenience the Black king before capturing the knight. 12... Ke7 13. Qxb5 This position has been reached almost 500 times, and it is now established that Black should play 13...Qd7 rightaway. The exchange of knights lost a lot of popularity as a result of this game.

13... Nxc3 14. bxc3 Qd7 15. Rb1! This was Bobby's prepared new move, and ever since this game Black has had a terrible time in the variation. The open b-file will play an important role all the way to the end of the game. 15... Rd8? Although this is a somewhat obvious try, threatening checkmate at d1, it does not begin to solve Black's problems. Objectively, Black should try 15...Rc8, targeting the weak pawn at c3. 16. Be3 Qxb5 17. Rxb5 Rd7 We have reached an endgame where, despite White's shattered pawn structure, the passed c-pawn and more active pieces give White a serious advantage. White can pick off the a-pawn whenever he wants to.

18. Ke2! Bobby activates the other rook. 18... f6 19. Rd1! Black's only active rook is invited to leave the game, but there isn't an acceptable alternative for Black. 19... Rxd1 20. Kxd1 Kd7 21. Rb8 Threatening to exploit the pin with Bc5, so Black's reply is pretty much forced. 21... Kc6 22. Bxa7 g5 23. a4 Bg7 24. Rb6+! Bobby correctly declines the invitation to exchange rooks. Then the win would be tricky, despite the passed pawns, because the bishop is of the "wrong color". It can't chase a king from a8 or c8 [24.Rxh8Bxh8 25.Bd4 e5 26.Be3Bg7 isn't easy, for example 27. Kc2Bf8 28. Kb3Bd6 29. a5 e4! 30. fxe4Bxh2 31. a6 h5 32. a7 Kb7 is more likely to be won by Black, than White!]

24... Kd5 25. Rb7Bf8 Black just can't get the rook into the game. 26. Rb8 Bg7 27. Rb5 Kc6 28. Rb6 Kd5 29. a5 Fischer has cut the enemy king off on the 6th rank and threatens simply Bb8 and a6-a7-a8. 29... f5 30. Bb8Rc8 31. a6 The weak pawn at c3 is no longer significant. 31... Rxc3 32. Rb5

32... Kc4 [32... Kc6 was suggested by Reuben Fine, who showed it to Bobby after the game. 33. Ra5Bd4 was the idea, and Bobby reacted with 34. Be5? where Fine revealed the stunner (34. a7Bxa7 35. Rxa7Rxf3 36. Rxh7Rxf2 holds no winning chances for White.) 34... Rc5! where the game should be drawn, though it is White facing the uphill battle. Fischer looked at the position again, and determined that 34. Ke2 would win.]

33. Rb7! Bd4 34. Rc7 After the rooks come off, the endgame is an easy win for White. 34... Kd3 35. Rxc3 Kxc3 36. Be5 Black resigned. The pawn will get to a7 and then promote at a8. The bishop at d5 is pinned, and the capture of White's bishop at e5 wouldn't make any difference.

[1:0]

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DeGuzman wins Peoples Open by IM John Donaldson

International Master Ricardo DeGuzman continued his winning ways in Bay Area tournaments by defeating NM Michael Aigner in the last round of the People's Open held February 14-16 in Berkeley. DeGuzman, who scored 5-1 to take home the \$500 first prize, was only nicked for draws by FMs Adrian Keatinge-Clay and Bela Evans. NM Paul Gallegos had an excellent result, finishing second at 4 1/2, losing only to DeGuzman. There was a big tie for third at 4 with Evans, Keatinge-Clay and Aigner joined by IM Walter Shipman, SM Dmitry Zilberstein and NM Matthew Ho.

Larry Snyder won the Expert section in fine style scoring 5-1. This result will put Larry comfortably over 2100 as he continues his quest to reach 2200, a goal he briefly reached in 1997. Good luck Larry! National Tournament Director Don Shennum directed the 155 player multi-section event.



For complete crosstables of the event go to hwww.bayareadad.buildtolearn.com/chess/ and scroll down.

An Ode to the Homeless Chessmaster

by Eric Hicks

An Ode to the Homeless Chessmaster

Bobby we heard you were in Yugoslavia, Hungary,
the Philippines and now Japan?

Chessmaster on the run,
Like sand through the hand.

Your mother left you at 15 years old.
A 3 bedroom apartment no heat and it was cold.

How did you pay the rent?
Hustling chess for dollars.

Eating Twinkies and donuts,
No wonder you now have decaying molars.

Bobby, we understand why you never came back,
Your apartment is now barren.

Not paying rent for 20 years has walloped your credit.
Beacons foreclosed and took all your stuff.

Life as a professional chess player has got to be rough.
Come back this year, and we will build you your dream house.

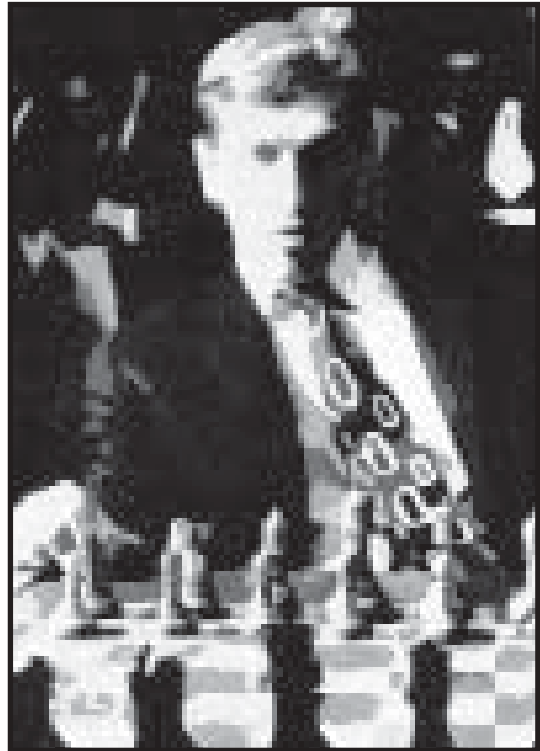
A rook on a cliff, a fat plasma screen.
A computer in the corner, in case you are feeling mean.

Beat up on Deep Junior.
Speed chess all night..

Guarantee Kasparov will be quaking with fright.
In the morning over breakfast.

Fresh coffee and California chess Journal.
MCO and informants to overcome your last Hurdles.

Bobby, your Rook House on the cliff awaits..
Hoping you will not get in too terribly late.



Original Artwork by Eric Smith. Quote By Bobby Fischer

"Then I'll build me a house. I don't know where but it won't be in Greenwich Village. They're all dirty, filthy animals down there. Maybe I'll build it in Hong Kong. Everybody who's been there says it's great. Art Linkletter said so on the radio. And they've got suits there, beauties, for only twenty dollars. Or maybe I'll build it in Beverly Hills. The people there are sort of square, but like the climate is nice and it's close to Vegas, Mexico, Hawaii, and those places. I got strong ideas about my house. I'm going to hire the best architect and have him build it in the shape of a rook. Yeh, that's for me. Class. Spiral staircases, parapets, everything. I want to live the rest of my life in a house built exactly like a rook."

Fischer 1962, 19 years old

Bobby Fischer's Rook House

The Architect's Story

by NCD, an architect firm

The last year I came across one old (when he was 19) Fischer's interview where he said: "I've got strong ideas about my house. I'm going to hire the best architect and have him build it in the shape of a rook....Class. Spiral staircases, parapets, everything. I want to live the rest of my life in a house built exactly like a rook."

For most people, I suppose, the above quotation is just another proof how weird Fischer was (even then). For myself, naturally, it was a professional challenge - 'Can I design such a house?', 'What can I, a far-from-the-best-architect, achieve out of Fischer's wish in terms of design quality?'

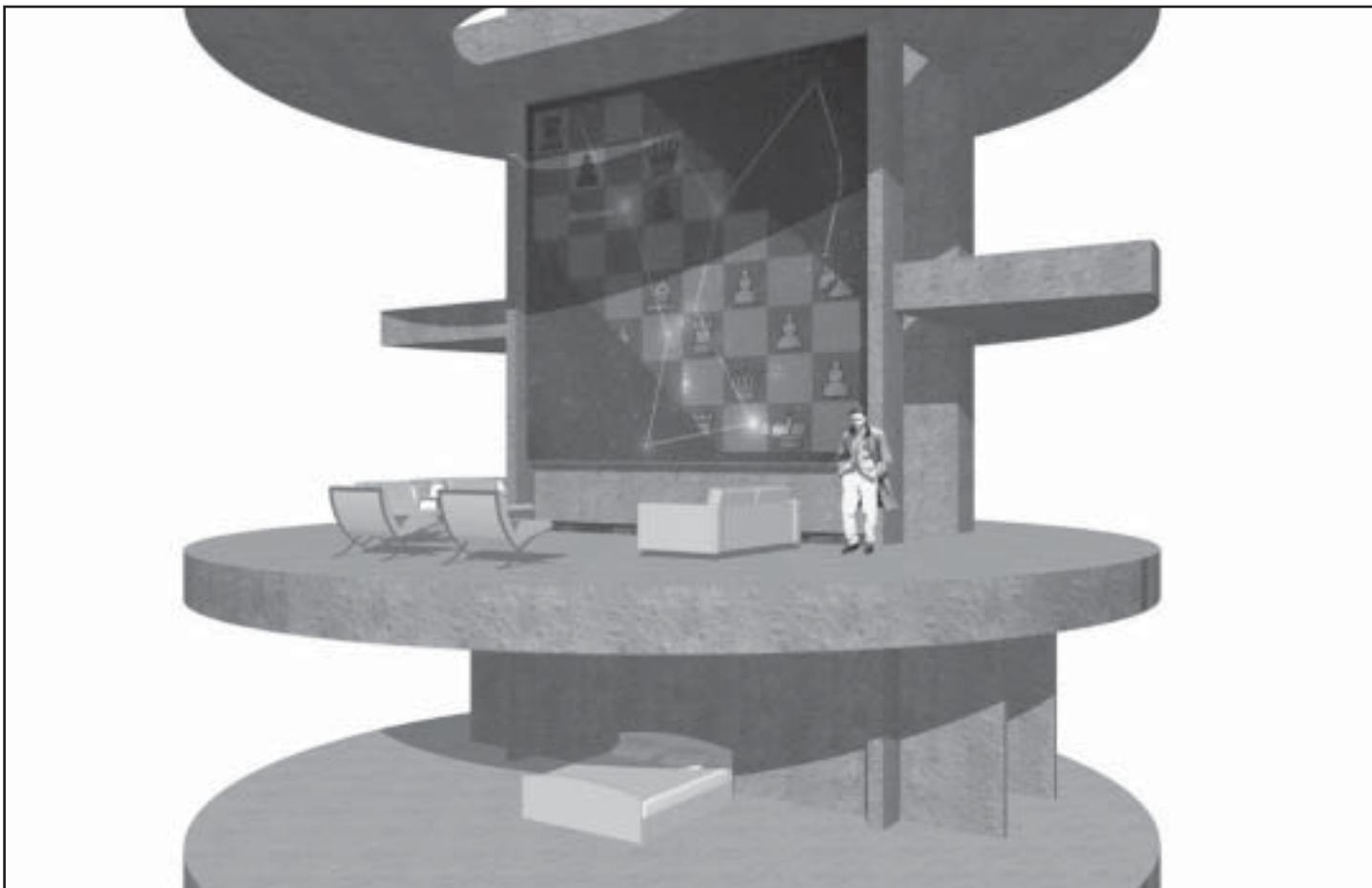
That also reminded me how strange life was - someone who wanted to live the rest of his life in a unique-shaped house has spent the next 40 years homeless. So I thought; let's make a house for Bobby, even if it's an imaginary one only.

The 'brief' (description of what's required in a house) was very brief indeed. He wanted a rook-shaped house with 'spiral staircases, parapets, everything. Class!' I have started from a rook-shape. That's the idea, identity of this house. To achieve a rook-shape, a house had to be circular in plan, and tower-like in a section (to achieve the vertical proportion of a chess piece). The latter (elongated vertical proportion) was more demanding factor, and led to a five-level house, with, generally, one bigger (served) and one smaller (serving) space on either side of vertical communication core, which contains the staircase and the lift. I didn't include the spiral staircase as spiral stairs are not good for 60-year-olds (Fischer today). Of course, the roof had to be flat, with a roof terrace.

Inside, I have guessed what a single person as Fischer would want in his house; a spacious living room with a view, a spacious bedroom, a library which might be used for playing games or receiving guests, a study, a couple of guest-bedrooms or for children if he decides to change his lifestyle (I have recently read that he has a small child, I don't know if that's true, do you know anything about it?). On the ground level I put a plunge pool, as I read that he likes relaxing in the water (who doesn't?).

I had no idea what 'classy' meant for him, so I applied my design principles: simple, light, and open, with best available materials. Instead the stone wall, with small windows, of typical old castles (see [castle1.jpg](#) as an example), I enclosed/shaped the rook-house with glass only. That gives it a powerful crystal-like form which I find appropriate to a genius-dweller like Fischer, and makes it very light, open, and uniform. Shortly after I finished my design, I was delighted to discover conceptually and aesthetically similar design from, undoubtedly, the best master-architect. It's a water-castle





Inside the house, I have tried to maintain light, open and simple spaces. The number of walls (divisions of space) is kept minimal. The lift has the glass door, so people can look out while traveling up and down.

The living room, the most important space in the house, is on the top, as in most good houses (so no one is above you, just the sky), with a view. It is two-storey-high, to feel very spacious, with inserted mezzanine study, to give a space a sculptural quality (see interior on the web page), with a glass-floor skylight above. There is a fire-place in the middle, above which is two-storey high feature-wall. I have done the image which covers it - a mixture of the starry night sky and the chess board. I think that's where Fischer's mind has been all these years, not here on earth.

House's location hasn't been specified. It might be in any area with moderate or cold climate, e.g. somewhere in Japan, or Hungary, or Yugoslavia. (Exposed glass-houses are not suited for hot climates, so this house would have trouble finding its place under harsh Queensland's sun.) I have put it on the cliff, overlooking the river, like old castles on Danube, or overlooking the sea, like lighthouses.

On the very top, there is the roof terrace, enclosed with 2 m high glass walls to protect it from the wind, and to achieve the rook-piece's exact shape. From the terrace, the open staircase leads to the highest point of the house - a viewing platform on top of the central communication core. The staircase itself is a viewing place, to sit there and enjoy a view, like in Greek theatres cut in the hills. Or it can be the staircase to heaven, for someone who has reached the very top.

That's the story about the design.

Story and designs printed with the permission of NRD

Bobby Fischer “Boy Scout” Commentary

by Daren Dillinger

Bobby Fischer annotating a game is indeed a rare treat for us all. As we review the three years of Fischer’s Boys’ Life chess columns, we shall focus in on a typical column. As he wrote the column Fischer knew that the readership was mostly 12-18 year old kids, therefore he made his notes understandable for players at a more basic level of chess knowledge than the average Chess Life reader . . . The result is a Master level game, where Fischer’s lucid notes, and clear writing style, make it easily understood at all levels of playing ability. For those who were not around in the 1960’s, it should be mentioned that the Fischer of that era was far different from the reclusive person the media reports on today.

Fischer was an out-going, congenial, affable person. He would often show up unannounced at major Scholastic Chess Tournaments and played off-hand games with the crop of young chess players coming along. His Boys’ Life columns was just one of the ways he showed his interest and concern for scholastic chess players. Featured here is some of Fischer’s content from the October 1969 issue of Boys’ Life magazine, to include his insightful game notes on U. S. Junior Champion, Ken Rogoff’s last round victory . . . AND inserted into Fischer’s notes are additional comments by Ken Rogoff, which did not appear in the original column. Rogoff is another example of chess being a good influence to help develop the mind --- as he continued on a career of academic and business success.

Back in 1969, a 16 year old Ken Rogoff had just won the U. S. Junior Championship for the first time. He was to go on and win this title three times. The Boys’ Life chess columnist was there at the U. S. Junior Championship and was greatly impressed by the young man’s ability. The columnist was Bobby Fischer, soon to be World Champion. Fischer was so impressed that he annotated Rogoff’s last round victory for the Boys’ Life readers. Fischer knew well that his audience was composed of age 18 and under boys. Therefore he made his notes understandable for players at a more basic level of chess knowledge.

White: Ken Rogoff

Black: Steve Spencer

1969 U. S. Junior Championship Game notes by Grandmaster Bobby Fischer and Ken Rogoff [KR].
additional “fill in” notes inserted by Computer chess pro-gram Chessmaster 9000* [CM]



1.e4 g6 2.d4 Bg7 (The Pirc defense, Also called the “Rat” defense because of the cramped but fighting game it gives Black.) 3.Nc3 c6 (He wants to challenge White’s center with d4 next.) 4.Nf3 (Another good solid move was 4.f4, so that when Black plays . . . d5, White passes him by with e5 -- with a strong pawn formation. Another move that I suggested to Ken after the game was 4.Bc4 -- in order to prevent Black’s d5. The disadvantage is that you leave your self open to shots on the Q side . . . b5 etc., but there were some interesting variations.

For example, after 4. Bc4 suppose Black tried . . . e6 in order to back up his coming d5. Then I think 5.e5 is very strong for White, threatening Ne4, then to d6 later on. If Black plays 5 . . . d5, Then I’d play 6. exd5 en passant. ...Qxd6 7.Ne4! -- a very strong move. If he checks me on b4 to try and pick off my bishop it will boomerang because I would play 8.c3 Qxc4 9. Nd6ch and I’d pick off his queen. Also if he plays 7. . . Qxd4 I’d play 8.Nd6ch and if 8... Kd7 then 9. Qxd4 Bxd4 10. Nxf7 wins. Or if 8. . . Ke7 9. Nxc8ch Kd7 10.Qxd4 Bxd4 11.Nf3 Bf6 12.Bf4 Kxc8 13. Ne5 Nh6 14.Nxf7 Nxf7 15.Bxe6ch regaining the knight with a winning advantage of position.
There was another pretty little line after 4.Bc4...

Suppose Black tries . . .d5 anyway? 5.exd5 b5 6.Bb3 b4 7.dxc6!! bxc3 8.Qf3 with two separate threats: 9.Qxf7 mate and 9.c7 opening up on the queen and queen rook. This is a very difficult spot for Black to get out of. Probably the best move for Black after 4.Bc4 is d5, followed sooner or later by . . . b5 . . . a5. Incidentally, Ken felt that Bc4 was best also, but his move may be just as good, if not better).

4 . . . d5 5.h3 (Good move. Ordinarily you should avoid unprovoked rook pawn moves because there's something more important to do. In this position, though it's justified because Bg4 would have been very strong for Black, pinning white's Knight and putting pressure on his QP indirectly.) . . . dxe4 6.Nxe4 Nd7 7.Bc4 Ngf6 8.Nxf6ch Nxf6 9.0-0 0-0

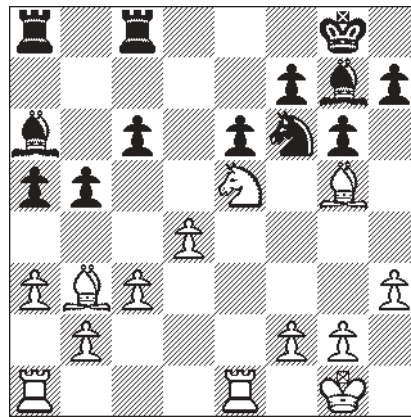
(Now White's advantage is that he has a pawn in the center--which means more space -- plus both his bishops have good diagonals. And once again remember the four important elements to keep in mind before making any move are space, force or material, time and pawn structure. Black's pieces, on the other hand, have little scope).

10.c3 Qc7 11.Qe2 b6 12.Bg5 (Notice how Ken slowly builds up his position. Before he takes any decisive action he brings all his pieces out to their most active post) 12. . . b5?!

(This move, besides being inconsistent - because we could have moved here last move, in one move! - slightly weakens Black's square on c4, creating a "hole" on that square, which could be very helpful to White later on. You may notice just how much I emphasize this business of "holes" or weak squares. That's because it's so important. It has been correctly said that "Pawns are the soul of chess". It is also a truism that pawns cannot move backwards, and a thoughtless pawn move can ruin an otherwise good position. A much better plan would have been 12 . . . Bb2 followed by . . . c4 as soon as possible, hitting back at White's key center pawn.)

That's because it's so important. It has been correctly said that "Pawns are the soul of chess". It is also a truism that pawns cannot move backwards, and a thoughtless pawn move can ruin an otherwise good position. A much better plan would have been 12 . . . Bb2 followed by . . . c4 as soon as possible, hitting back at White's key center pawn.) 13.Bb3 a5 14.a3 Ba6 15.Rfe1 (Now Ken has almost every piece developed except for his QR. He's almost ready for decisive action.) . . . e6 16.Qe5 (Another good move here was Qe3 or Qd2 to get out of bishop's diagonal at a6). 16 . . . Qxe5? (The losing move. After the game Steve Spencer thought the best move was . . . Nd5 and Black could still hang on. White's best then would probable have been to play his Q back to e4 then swing the Q over to h4 later 17.Nxe5 Rfc8 The only way to defend the QBP, because if Rac1 or Bb7 for Black, then 18.Bxf6! Bxf6 19.Nd7! - - forks the rook and bishop, winning the exchange by double attack.) [In view of the threats to the QBP, there is nothing else. KR -- Perhaps better for Black would have been taking the loss of the pawn, hoping for "technical difficulties -- that's the Grandmaster term for "cheapo potential"; to have some small practical chances for a draw. i.e. 17 . . . Rfe8! 18.Nxc6 Bb7 19. Ne5 with a good pawn-up game, but not the crush-ing attack of the game move. CM]

See diagram



Position after 17. . . Rfc8
White to move and win
What would you play?

18.Nxf7! (White explodes his combination). . . Kxf7 19.Rxe6 Ne8? (If 19. . . Nd5 20.Rxc6! Rxc6 21. Bxd5ch Re6 22.Bxa8 and White comes out three pawns ahead.) [or 19. . . Kf8 20.Bxf6, or 19. . . Ng8 20.Re7ch Kf8 21.Rf7 ch Ke8 22.Re1 ch, etc., or 19. . . Nh5 20.Rf6 ch Ke8 21.Re1 ch Kd8! (. . . Kd7 22.Rf7 ch Kd6 23.Re6 mate.) 22.Rc7 ch, etc. KR] 20.Rf6 check, Black resigns 1 - 0 because 20...Ke7 21.Rf7ch Kd6 22.Bf4ch Be5 23. Bxe5 mate. After the game another young aspirant for the title, 17 year-old Greg DeFotis, whom Ken had beaten earlier in the tournament, had the satisfaction of demonstrating that 20. Re1 discovered check . . . Kf8 21.Be7 mate was quicker. - End of Fischer/Rogoff notes -

Rogoff claimed the Junior championship title three years in a row. In 1970 Ken went on to play first board on the U. S. Team that won the World Student Championship in Haifa, Israel. In 1972 he won the New York State Championship. Ken did work his way up to a close 2nd place finish in the U. S. Championship, but in the 1980s he set chess aside to focus on career and family.

Chess did seem to help Ken have an outlet to develop his strong mind, as he graduated from Yale in 1975, and achieved Ph.D. in Economics from M.I.T. in 1980. Rogoff then became a professor at Princeton first, then a full tenured professor at Harvard (which is the top ranked Economics department in the world) and is currently on extended public service leave as chief economist at the International Monetary Fund (a U. N. family organization charged with maintaining global financial stability that stands at the center of the global financial system). In the October 14, 2002 edition, The Wall Street Journal devoted half a page to Ken Rogoff's views on the global economy.

IM John Donaldson Draws Former World Champion Anatoly Karpov At Lindsborg

by Michael Eisner



The 3rd Annual Little Sweden Festival in Lindsborg, Kansas, has brought the 12th World Champion Anatoly Karpov to play chess in the United States. The format was a 6-player round-robin at the rapid time control of 25 minutes with a 10 second per move increment. Karpov's opponents were the highest FIDE rated American GM Alex Onischuk, GM Yuri Shulman, GM Ivan Morovic of Chile, Canadian national champion IM Pascal Charbonneau, and northern California's own IM John Donaldson. Predictably, the former World Champ won the event with an undefeated score of 3.5/5. Second was Onischuk, who had four draws and a last round win over Charbonneau. In third place, holding his own against difficult competition and with time pressure always near, was Donaldson.

He started out on victoriously, defeating Charbonneau and drawing Onischuk, both with black. In round 3, he faced Karpov, and managed to wrest away half a point from the aging champion. Only a last round defeat at the hands of GM Shulman kept Donaldson from winning the entire event!

IM Donaldson,J. - GM Karpov,A. 1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.e3 c5 5.Ne2 d5 6.a3 Bxc3+ 7.Nxc3 cxd4 8.exd4 dxc4 9.Bxc4 Nc6 10.Be3 O-O 11.O-O h6 12.Rc1 Ne7 13.Qf3 Ned5 14.Bxd5 Nxd5 15.Nxd5 exd5 16.Rc5 Be6 17.Rfc1 1/2-1/2

IM Chabonneau,P. - IM Donaldson,J. 1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 g6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nc6 5.Nc3 Bg7 6.Be3 Nf6 7.Bc4 O-O 8.Bb3 a5 9.O-O d6 10.f3 Nxd4 11.Bxd4 Bd7 12.a4 Bc6 13.Nd5 Bxd5 14.exd5 Nd7 15.Bxg7 Kxg7 16.Qd4+ Kg8 17.Rfe1 Re8 18.Kh1 Qb6 19.Qh4 Nc5 20.Ra3 Qb4 21.Qxb4 axb4 22.Raa1 Kf8 23.Rad1 b5 24.axb5 Nxb3 25.cxb3 Rab8 26.Re4 Rxb5 27.Kg1 Rc8 28.Rd2 Rcc5 29.Red4 h5 30.Kf2 Kg7 31.Ke3 Rc1 32.Kd3 g5 33.Ke3 Rcc5 34.Ke4 Kf6 35.f4 g4 36.h4 Rc1 37.Re2 Rh1 38.g3 Rg1 39.Rd3 Rc5 40.Kd4 Rcc1 41.Ke4 Rcd1 42.Ree3 Rc1 43.Rd4 Rc2 44.Rxb4 Rxb2 45.Rb7 Rbg2 46.Kd4 Rxb2 47.Rex7 Rd1+ 48.Kc4 Kf5 49.Re2 f6 50.Rf7 Rf3 51.Re6 Rxf4+ 52.Kb5 Rxd5+ 0-1

Measure Your Chess Aggressiveness

By Robert Morrell and Daren Dillinger

We all know that chess is a war game, and while some of us go at it on the boards like cerebral Rambos - always punching, always finding some way to be aggressive and be in our opponent's face! . . . Others play too nice. Imagine a game by George McGovern, Jimmy Carter or Mahatma Gandhi. How aggressive are you? Do you go for broke or dance around waiting for an opponent to throw you a mistake? The following test is scientifically designed to rank your aggressive tendencies on the board. Check your answers with the score key at the end and see how you rate.

1) Early in the game, your opponent collapses of an apparent heart attack. His wife and children gather round, and after exchanging tearful farewells with them, he looks up, and with life fading from his eyes, asks you for a draw. In response, you:

- A) Accept immediately.
- B) Analyze the position on the board first.
- C) Tell him that you wouldn't give a draw to your dying mother, whom you love dearly.
- D) Try to push him over the edge by announcing mate in three.

2) When psyching yourself up for a game, you visualize yourself:

- A) Extending your hand across the board and wishing your opponent "best of luck".
- B) Crushing your opponent's pieces with a hammer.
- C) Strangling your opponent with your bare hands.
- D) Ransacking your opponent's village and carrying off his women.

3) You view your opponent's pawns as:

- A) Potential Queens.
- B) The shape of his position.
- C) Juicy morsels to be gobbled up.
- D) Speed bumps.

4) You view your own pawns as:

- A) Potential Queens.
- B) An integral part of your strategy.
- C) Expendables in your kingside attacks.
- D) Howitzer shells.

5) You will consider a pawn rush only:

- A) When you have safely castled on the opposite wing.
- B) When playing a lower rated player.
- C) When you have more than a piece advantage.
- D) When it is your turn.

6) Endgames are:

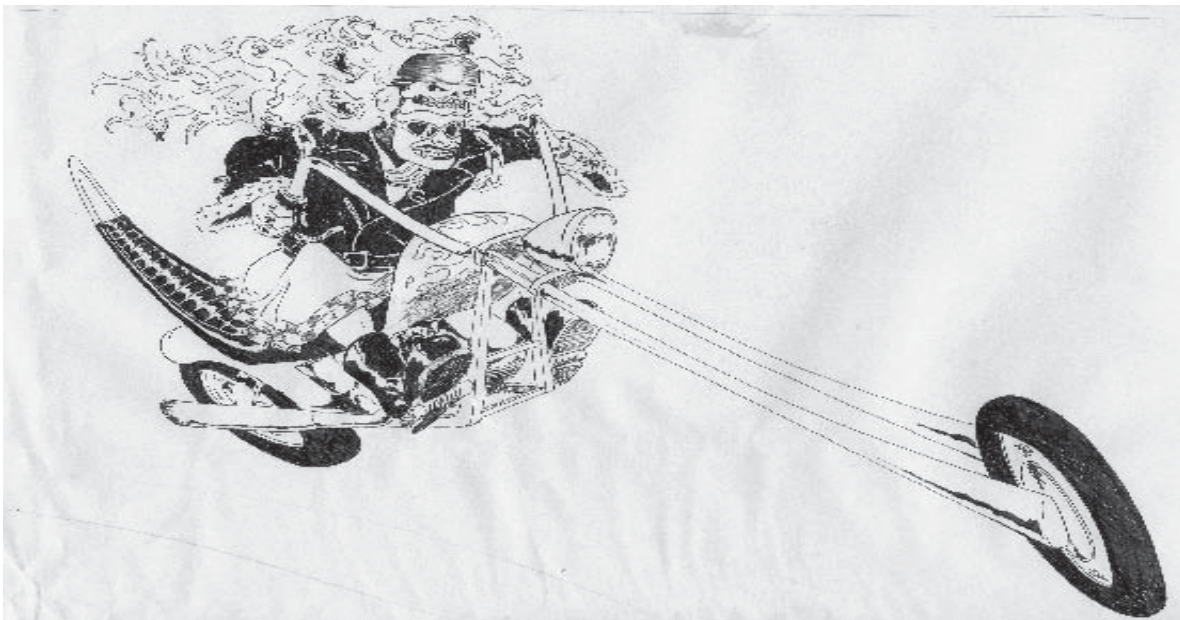
- A) When the Queens are off the board.
- B) Sometimes unavoidable.
- C) When your opponent won't resign.
- D) Only for weenies who can't finish off their opponents in the middlegame.

7) You are playing an eight year old, who leaves his Queen hanging in a complex position. He begins to cry. Your response is:

- A) Offer to stop the clock while he regains his composure.
- B) Capture the Queen without comment.
- C) Pick up the Queen with a chuckle and remark "Won't be long now!"
- D) Call the child's mother over to the board . . . Rip his Queen off, and tell her to take her baby home, because he's not ready to be a chess player.

8) After leaving your own Queen hanging against an eight year old you would:

- A) Resign gracefully and offer congratulations for a great win.
- B) Smile knowingly to bluff him into not capturing her.
- C) Announce mate in eight.
- D) Tell him of an obscure rule about taking back moves that he's too young to know about.



9) You will sacrifice your Queen only:

- A) When you see a forced mate.
- B) As a last attempt in a losing game.
- C) For an overwhelming positional advantage.
- D) When it rips open your opponent's position . . . Let the pieces fall where they may!

10) For an open file on your opponent's King you would sacrifice:

- A) A pawn.
- B) A minor piece.
- C) A major piece.
- D) Your soul.

11) You might consider the Caro-Kann defense (yawn . . .) when:

- A) Playing against e4.
- B) Playing against someone you knew was unbooked.
- C) Playing a non-tournament game.
- D) You've had a mind-crippling stroke

12) When you first spot a winning combination, appropriate behavior would be to:

- A) Look at your clock to see how much time you can spend checking it out.
- B) Giggle.
- C) Drool while laughing gruffly under your breath
- D) Laugh out loud while raising your hand and pointing

ANSWER KEY - Scoring:

A=0, B=1, C=3, D=5

0 to 12 Conscientious objector.

You are a pacifist in the war game of chess.

Negotiating a draw is your biggest thrill.

Should you accidentally win, you feel obligated to buy your opponent lunch.

13 to 26 Innocent bystander.

You'll pick up wins if they fall in your lap.

27 to 39 Reluctant aggressor.

You'll do the "aggression thing" when backed into a corner, or when your wife tells you its time to leave and finish up your stupid game. ("Yes, dear")

40 to 56 Rambo aggressor.

You don't play defenses, just offenses minus a tempo.

You like Openings with names like "The Blackmar-Diemer Gambit", "The Fried Liver Attack", "The Can Opener", or "The Berserker"

57 to 60 Psycho.

Congratulations! You are the "Main Man".

A danger to yourself and others. At home you kill small animals or low-rated chess players for amusement.

All of your opponents are beaten within 20 moves, or they get beaten up side the head . . . Their choice!

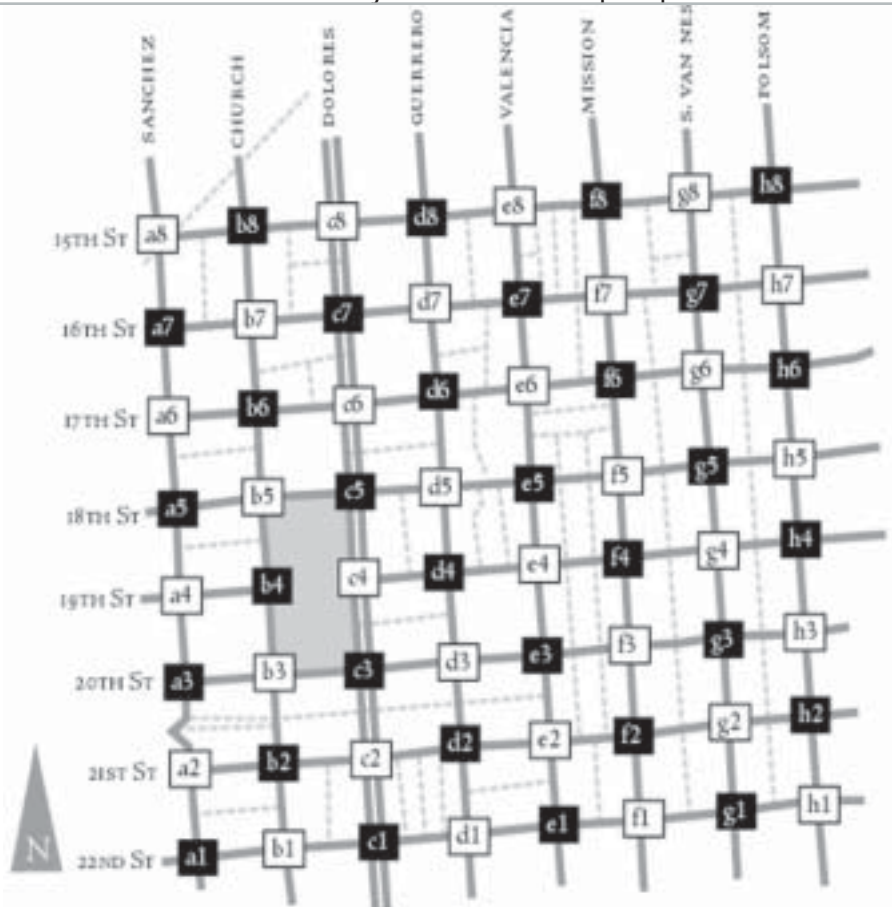
Human Chess Game at Dolores Park by Eric Hicks

White Liina Vark
 Black Charles Gelman
 Result 0-1



- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1 d4 Nf6 | 41 Kf3 Kd7 |
| 2 c4 c5 | 42 Bc1 Kc6 |
| 3 e3 g6 | 43 Ke3 Kb5 |
| 4 Nf3 Bg7 | 44 Kd3 Bd8 |
| 5 Nc3 O-O | 45 Be3 Ra4 |
| 6 g3 Na6 | 46 Bc1 Bb6 |
| 7 Bg2 Rb8 | 47 Be3 R8a7 |
| 8 O-O e6 | 48 f3 Rc7 |
| 9 Nb5 d5 | 49 Rg2 Rc8 |
| 10 Ne5 Nc7 | 50 Rg1 Rca8 |
| 11 Qa4 Bd7 | 51 Rgg2 Ba5 |
| 12 Nxd7 Qxd7 | 52 Bc1 Rc8 |
| 13 Qxa7 Nxb5 | 53 Rh2 Rc4 |
| 14 cxb5 Rfc8 | 54 Be3 Bb6 |
| 15 Qa4 Ra8 | 55 Rh1 Ra3 |
| 16 Qd1 Qxb5 | 56 Rb1 Rc8 |
| 17 Re1 Nd7 | 57 Re1 b3 |
| 18 b3 c4 | 58 axb3 Rxb3 |
| 19 bxc4 dxc4 | 59 Rec1 Ba5 |
| 20 Qc2 Qa5 | 60 Bf2 Rc4 |
| 21 Rd1 Rab8 | 61 Be1 Bb6 |
| 22 Rb1 b5 | 62 Bf2 Kb4 |
| 23 e4 b4 | 63 Be3 Ba5 |
| 24 Bf4 Rb6 | 64 Bg1 Ka4 |
| 25 Bf1 c3 | 65 Be3 Rb2 |
| 26 Be3 Ra8 | 66 Bf2 Kb3 |
| 27 Rdc1 Rd8 | 67 Be3 Bb4 |
| 28 Ra1 Nb8 | 68 Bg1 Rxc2 |
| 29 Bg2 Nc6 | 69 Rxc2 Ba3 |
| 30 e5 Rdb8 | 70 Be3 Bb2 |
| 31 Bxc6 Rxc6 | 71 Bg1 Ra4 |
| 32 Qb3 Qd5 | 72 Bf2 Ra1 |
| 33 Qxd5 exd5 | 0-1 (time) |
| 34 Rab1 Bf8 | |
| 35 Rc2 Ra8 | |
| 36 Re1 h5 | |
| 37 Kf1 Be7 | |
| 38 h4 Rca6 | |
| 39 Ree2 Kf8 | |
| 40 Kg2 Ke8 | |

Last October, San Francisco was host to the Human Chess Project, a giant chess game encompassing 8 city blocks in the Mission in San Francisco. Sharilyn Neidhart and the Williamsburg Chess Club in New York put on the event after having a successful New York City giant game featuring Jennifer Shahade. The SF game had Liina Vark playing National Master Charles Gelman. The city was divided into quadrants, and real live chess pieces walked, jogged, or skated around the city based on the moves Charles and Liina made on a regulation board in Dolores Park. Player's were distracted by Liina's Pit Bull Kane, who at one point jumped in Charles lap! Academic Chess guys helped facilitate the event. The human chess pieces were communicated the moves via cell phones. The game ended up lasting a monstrous 70 moves! Chess pieces were so tired and hot from all that standing that they were stopping at neighborhood bars between moves! At the end all the pieces and players met at the 500 Club for drinks on Sharilyn. At this event all 35 participants were winners!



Places to Play Send changes and new information to eric@academicchess.com

Alameda
Fridays 8–11 p.m., Sun. afternoons
Javarama
1333 Park Street

Alameda
(510) 523-2116

Arcata
Tuesdays 6:30-11 p.m.
Arcata Community Center
321 Community Park Way
James Bauman
(707) 822-7619

Benicia
Larry Whitlow
(707) 642-4725

Berkeley
Fridays 7 p.m.
Berkeley City Club
1953 Hopkins
David Goldfarb
(510) 654-5758

Burlingame
Thursdays 7 p.m.
Burlingame Lions Club
990 Burlingame Ave.
Tom Dorsch
(650) 322-0955
www.burlingamechessclub.com

Campbell
Thursdays 7–11:30 p.m.
Campbell Community Center
Winchester at Campbell Ave.
Fred Leffingwell
fleffing@cisco.com
(408) 732-5188, (408) 526-7090 work

Carmichael
Mondays 6-10 p.m.
Senior Citizens Center
4701 Gibbons

Fairfield
Wednesday nights
Fair Fix Cafe

Fremont
Fridays 7:30-11 p.m.
Borders Books and Music
Hans Poschmann
hspwood2@home.net
(510) 656-8505

Fresno
Carl's Jr.
3820 N. Cedar at Dakota
Fresno
(559) 275-0905

Hayward
9 p.m.–1 a.m.
Nation's Hamburgers
Jackson at Santa Clara
Hercules
Au Cafe
11 a.m. Sundays

Humboldt County
Bob Phillips
(707) 839-4674
Livermore
Fridays 8 p.m.-midnight
Lawrence Livermore Lab
Building 415, Yosemite Room
Charles Pigg
(510) 447-5067

Merced
Fridays 6:30 p.m.
Merced Mall Food Court

Modesto
Tuesdays 7 p.m.
Doctors' Hospital Cafeteria
1441 Florida Ave.
John Barnard
(209) 785-7895

Monterey
Daily except Mondays
430 Alvarado St.
Ted Yudacufski
(408) 646-8730

Mount Shasta
Wednesdays 7 p.m.
George Washington Manor
Dick Bolling
(530) 926-3608

Oakhurst
Saturdays 4 p.m.
Cafe Baja
40029 Highway 41
(559) 642-6333

Palo Alto
Thursdays 12:30–2:30 p.m.
Avenidas Senior Center
450 Bryant St.
(650) 327-2811

Palo Alto
Cafe La Dolce Vita
299 California Ave.
(650) 323-0478

Paradise
Tuesdays 7-10 p.m.
Paradise Senior Center
Barry Nelson
(916) 873-3107

Porterville
Wednesdays 7 p.m.
Trinity Lutheran Church
Henderson at Indiana
Hans Borm
(559) 784-3820

Reno, Nevada
Sundays and Thursdays 6:30 p.m.
2850 Wrondel Way, Suite D
(775) 827-3867
Jerry Weikel
(775) 747-1405

Richmond
Fridays 6 p.m.
Richmond Library
26th at MacDonald

Ross Valley
POB 69
Ross CA 94957
Sacramento
Wednesdays 5:30-10 p.m.
Hart Senior Center
915 27th Street
John McCumiskey
(916) 557-7053 (days) (916) 428-5532 (eves)

Sacramento
Fridays 6 p.m.
Hart Senior Center
915 27th Street
John Barnard
(209) 785-7895

Salinas
Weekend afternoons
Carl's Jr.
1061 N. Davis Rd.
Abe Mina
(831) 758-4429

San Anselmo
Tuesdays 7 p.m.
Round Table Pizza
Red Hill Shopping Center
Sir Francis Drake Blvd.
Jim Mickle
(415) 457-2719

San Francisco
Wednesdays 6:00 p.m.
Yo Yo Suchi
16th and Valencia
Jesse Dioquino
(415) 412-4040

San Francisco
Daily
Mechanics Institute
57 Post St., Fourth Floor
John Donaldson
(415) 421-2258

Santa Clara
Second Saturdays 2:15-6:15 p.m.
Mary Gomez Park
Francisco Sierra
(408) 241-1447

San Francisco
Wednesday Night 6-9pm
YoYo Sushi House
16th and Valencia
Speed chess tournament and skillles games
\$1 Sierra Nevadas
Jesse
415-412-4040

Santa Rosa
Afternoons until closing at 6:30 p.m.
Sonoma Coffee Company
521 Fourth St.
Peter Menetti
(707) 869-5786

Santa Rosa
First and last Saturdays
Rincon Valley Library
6959 Montecito Blvd.
Mike Haun
(707) 537-0162

Stanford
Meets weekly during school year
Michael Aigner
maigner@stanford.edu

Stockton
Fridays 6–11 p.m.
St. Andrews Lutheran Church
4910 Claremont Ave
Jacob Green
(209) 942-2812
jacobgreen@msn.com
<http://www.geocities.com/jacobgreen87/STKNCHES.html>

Stockton Delta Knights
Sundays 1–4 p.m.
First Baptist Church
3535 N. El Dorado
Jacob Green
1-209-942-2812

Visalia
Tuesdays 7 p.m.
Borders Books and Music
Mooney at Caldwell
Allan Fifield
(559) 734-2784
hometown.aol.com/visaliachess/myhomepage/profile.html

Walnut Creek
Tuesdays 6:30–10:30 p.m.
Clvic Park
Broadway and Civic
Clarence Lehman
(925) 228-3257

Yuba City
Mondays and Weds. 7-11 p.m.
Carl's Jr.
523 Scott St
Yuba City, CA. 95991

Cal Chess Tournament Calendar

April

April 3-4 Sat-Sun Walter Lovegrove Memorial Senior (50 and over) Open, San Francisco

April 9-11 Sat Far West Open #4, Reno

April 24 Sat Imre Konig Memorial G/45, San Francisco

May

May 1 Sat Visalia Spring Picnic, Visalia

May 8-9 Sat-Sun Vallejo Chess Tournament, Vallejo

May 15 Sat 4th Annual Charles Powell Memorial G/45, San Francisco

May 22-23 Sat-Sun Central California Adult & Scholastic Chess Congress, Stockton

May 22-23 Sat-Sun 24th Annual San Joaquin Championship, Fresno

June

June 12-13 Sat-Sun 41st Arthur Stamer Memorial, San Francisco

July

July 17 Sat 4th Annual Charles Bagby Memorial G/45, San Francisco

August

August 21 Sat 4th Annual Vladimir Pafnutieff G/45, San Francisco

September

September 4-6 Sat-Mon CalChess Labor Day Championships

September 25-26 Sat-Sun Frank Harris Tournament, Vallejo

October

October Sat Western States Open, Reno

Answer Key to Fischer Snapshots

1. g4 or NxPch
2. Rd8+! then QxB+
3. QxR then Ne5+
4. Ba5
5. Nb5
6. QXR
7. Rc2
8. d3
9. e4

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