

THE CALIFORNIA CHESS REPORTER

Vol. XXIII, No. 2 \$4 the year September-October, 1973
THE CALIFORNIA CHESS REPORTER, 244 Kearny Street, San Francisco 94108

Published bi-monthly

Official Organ of the California State Chess Federation

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Second-class postage paid at San Francisco, California

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CALIFORNIA CHESS REPORTER INTRODUCES A NEW GAMES EDITOR

With this issue we introduce a new Games Editor, Dennis Fritzingler of Berkeley. Dennis is a master chessplayer, having won numerous championships, and was California State Co-champion for 1971. (Dennis is also a highly capable and talented writer). While his first assignment is Games Editor, he contributed a large part of other sections of this issue. He expects to continue in this way in forthcoming issues and will move up in time to chief editor.

The editors are happy with this addition to the staff. It brings the fresh viewpoint of youth to the magazine and it will add strength to our avowed purpose of continuing this magazine as a record of accomplishments in California chess. With the group of young Associate Editors which Dennis Fritzingler will bring in, The California Chess Reporter is practically certain of another 22 years of publication. As for the present co-editors - we will hang in. Our work will be lighter but we'll continue to help.

WEINBERGER, SIFF, MCCORMICK TIE FOR FIRST IN CALIFORNIA OPEN

Tibor Weinberger of Santa Monica won another California Open at Monterey when he edged Boris Siff of San Jose and James McCormick of Berkeley on tie-breaking points. Weinberger tied for first place in 1959, 1963 and 1968, and won outright in 1970. The three leaders each lost a game; Weinberger lost to Siff, Siff lost to Ivars Dahlberg of Glendale (formerly Seattle, which also was once home to McCormick) and McCormick lost to Dahlberg. The latter headed a trio tied for fourth through sixth places with $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ scores, having drawn with Borel Menas of San Francisco and lost to Weinberger in the last round.

The players mentioned are old-timers. Siff, for example, played chess in New York when Isaac Kashdan was active. (We can remember a North-South Match in the 1950's when Siff played for the North. He showed us a pretty win over Kashdan.) Dahlberg has won many titles in Washington. He has evidently come to California for his retirement. McCormick is younger than the others so far mentioned, but even he was winning tournaments ten or fifteen years ago.

There were 85 contestants and the tournament director was Ted Yudacufski, assisted by Ruby Yudacufski and Ron Atkinson. The prize list was \$1,178.50 and the tournament was held at the Monterey Chess Center on Alvarado Street.

CALIFORNIA OPEN, MONTEREY, SEPTEMBER 1-3, 1973

	Rating	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Score
1. T. Weinberger	2237	W34	W13	W33	W8	L2	W11	W4	6 - 1
2. B. Siff	2251	W68	W48	W20	L4	W1	W10	W8	6 - 1
3. J. McCormick	2247	W37	W22	W55	W14	L4	W20	W7	6 - 1
4. I. Dahlberg	2199	W83	W15	W26	W2	W3	D7	L1	$5\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$
5. E. Syrett	2030	D79	W27	W21	L6	W40	W16	W17	$5\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$
6. R. Bustamente	2171	W25	W51	D39	W5	L7	W33	W20	$5\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$
7. B. Menas	2106	W81	D21	W18	W39	W6	D4	L3	5 - 2
8. T. Dorsch	2110	W84	W71	W16	L1	W22	W9	L2	5 - 2
9. C. Barnes	2258	W38	W19	D66	D10	W26	L8	W14	5 - 2
10. P. Stang	1931	W50	D18	W79	D9	W15	L2	W22	5 - 2
11. S. Morford	1881	W52	L35	W25	W30	W49	L1	W21	5 - 2
12. R. Raingruber	1846	L23	W42	W81	D24	W38	D21	W30	5 - 2
13. A. Gouw	1699	W49	L1	W70	W69	L20	W23	W24	5 - 2
14. J. Jaffray	1981	W63	W40	W35	L3	D16	W34	L0	$4\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$
15. G. Oakes	1682	W36	L4	W28	W61	L10	D25	W40	$4\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$
16. V. Vandivier	1759	W72	W60	L8	W65	D14	L5	W36	$4\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$
17. R. Robles	1813	W56	D23	D61	D35	W68	W26	L5	$4\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$
18. R. Marks	1596	W76	D10	L7	L57	W77	W60	W33	$4\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$
19. C. Tanaka	1734	W67	L9	W63	L49	D48	W37	W3	$4\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$
4 Points: :		20. M. Bedford,	21. R. Osborne,	22. E. Ipsen,	23. B.				

	Chenoweth, 24. D. Young, 25. M. Stansbury, 26. R. Sewell, 27. A. Petit, 28. L. Huntington, 29. V. Pope, 30. J. Logan, 31. L. Roberts, 32. L. Bryan.
<u>3½ Points:</u>	33. J. Bulash, 34. K. John, 35. J. Porter, 36. E. Cohen, 37. V. Nelson, 38. B. Burke, 39. W. Sewell, 40. J. Grant, 41. P. Cripe, 42. J. Hezlitt, 43. W. Wagner, 44. J. Fitzgerald, 45. A. Hansen, 46. Willie Whitter, 47. F. Little.
<u>3 Points:</u>	48. K. Vincent, 49. D. Blinkinsop, 50. G. Gerstl, 51. R. Andreilal, 52. B. Kennedy, 53. A. Greenstein, 54. W. Courant, 55. D. Thomson, 56. L. Rahbar, 57. J. Hooper, 58. L. Post, 59. R. Johnson.
<u>2½ Points:</u>	60. E. Meyer, 61. L. Maxwell, 62. W. Gremmel, 63. W. Edde, 64. B. Peper, 65. T. Zipser, 66. V. Radaikin, 67. B. Czop, 68. S. Daram.
<u>2 Points:</u>	69. B. Donahue, 70. R. Talbot, 71. T. Conroy, 72. R. Gobets, 73. R. Manners, 74. W. Winfield, 75. D. Gratz, 76. R. Pasillas.
<u>1½ Points:</u>	77. K. Fisher, 78. E. Kopmann, 79. J. Smith.
<u>1 Point:</u>	80. P. Fein, 81. M. Gash, 82. J. Lara.
<u>0 Points:</u>	83. R. Joslin, 84. P. Day, 85. J. Deverux.

BROWNE WINS GOLDEN WEST OPEN -- by David Argall

Grandmaster Walter S. Browne of Berkeley scored a perfect 6-0 to win the Golden West Open on Labor Day. Playing strongly, Browne was greeted with a spontaneous round of applause when his final opponent resigned. The victory was worth \$1,000 for Browne, a good weekend's pay for almost anyone.

Kim Commons of Los Angeles was a close second at 5½-½. The former California champ gave Browne a good race, but he couldn't win a superior ending against Frank Street.

Third place was divided between Ruben Rodriguez, Ronald Gross, and Romeo Rodriguez, all with 5-1. Ruben Rodriguez, a Philippine currently living in Newburgh, New York, who may move to Los Angeles, was defeated by Browne while Gross of Cerritos and Romeo Rodriguez, Ruben's brother, from San Francisco, both yielded two draws. The expert prizes were divided among Ziad Baroudi of Sacramento, Frank Street of Los Angeles, John Hoggatt of Los Angeles and Alex Suhobeck of Monterey. All scored 5-1.

1st A was a battle between Roland Harper of Goleta and Michael Spiegel of Seattle, both with 4½-1½. Harper won the trophy on tie-breaks. 3rd best A divided 4 ways between Donald Haffner of Cerritos, Ladislav Belcsak of San Francisco, Jon Sjogren of Berkeley, and Michael Fitts of Los Angeles, all with 4-2.

In the Amateur Section, Berne Harris of Lynwood saw virtue rewarded as he fought on to win his final game to score 6-0 for a clear first. His two rivals had agreed to a quick draw.

Robert Adams of Mountain View was 2nd with $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$. His view was, better the sure draw than the uncertain victory. Jerry Tohey of Downey and Robert Lucia of San Diego shared third with 5-1.

Gil Berman of Beverly Hills showed that D players are to be feared by winning best D with $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$. Playing up all 6 games, Berman clipped 5 C players and is probably well into the C range by now. Chris Delfaro of Santa Monica, Thomas Willis of San Francisco, Shawn Hurt of Saratoga and Rick Long of Panarama tied for 2nd with 5-1.

Robert Dennis of La Mirada scored $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ to win best E. Reed Russell, also of La Mirada and Robin Smiley of Clairmont shared 2nd E with $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$.

In the Novice Section, Joaquin Raroque made excellent use of his week-end leave from the Navy, scoring $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ and winning the section. Daryl Hatano of Sacramento, Michael Sarley of Richmond, and Michael Siler of Venice carved up 2nd with 5-1.

347 players entered the Labor Day Tournament. Of the 154 in the Open Section, 3 were senior masters, 7 were masters, and 44 were experts. 121 entered the Amateur Section while 54 newcomers vied in the Novice Section. The \$6,000 in prizes, a Los Angeles record, attracted a near record attendance at the Sheraton-West Hotel in Los Angeles. John Barnard directed.

BLOHM, FRANETT TIE AT MONTEREY INTERNATIONAL OPEN

David Blohm of San Francisco and Mike Franett of Seattle tied for first at the Monterey Chess Center in June. Franett took the trophy on tie-breaking points. There were numerous prizes: the winners divided \$375, top Expert and third place were shared by Alex Suhobeck and Steve Cross, \$100 each, etc. There were 128 contestants and the tournament directors were Ted and Ruby Yudacufski. The cross-table:

MONTEREY INTERNATIONAL OPEN, June 23, 24, 1973

	Rating	1	2	3	4	5	Score
1. David Blohm	2237	W69	W35	W68	W7	W9	5 - 0
2. Michael Franett	2143	W107	W36	W32	W5	W8	5 - 0
3. Alex Suhobeck	2130	W126	W70	W23	D27	W6	$4\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$
4. Steve Cross	2055	W120	W74	W60	D19	W20	$4\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$
5. Mike Montchalin	2000	W33	W63	W11	L2	W34	4 - 1
6. Dr. Ira Pohl	2127	W61	W45	W44	W10	L3	4 - 1
7. Lawrence Wagner	2045	W43	W84	W18	L1	W35	4 - 1
8. Thomas Maser	2002	W77	W26	W104	W46	L2	4 - 1

Monterey International Open (Continued)

	Rating	1	2	3	4	5	Score
9. Borel Menas	2110	W42	W76	W31	W30	L1	4 - 1
10. Anthony DiMilo	1830	W106	W39	W12	L6	W30	4 - 1
11. Romeo Rodriguez	2286	W34	W40	L5	W74	W32	4 - 1
12. Eleuterio Alsasua	2164	W118	W80	L10	W48	W31	4 - 1
13. Dennis Fritzinger	2314	W78	L31	W99	W17	W27*	4 - 1
14. Mike Cardillo	1856	L30	W119	W78	W42	W33	4 - 1
15. Kenneth Case	1800	W101	L55	W69	W43	W38	4 - 1
16. William Bragg	2051	W115	W65	L30	W66	W37	4 - 1

3½ Points: 17. T. Buchanan, 18. L. Gentil, 19. M. Ewell, 20. R. Bonilla, 21. T. Dorsch, 22. P. Delgado, 23. S. Barrett, 24. A. Gouw, 25. S. Morford, 26. L. Barnwell, 27. M. Wilkerson, 28. G. Hoyal, 29. V. Tarasov.

3 Points: 30. M. Carlin, 31. K. Vincent, 32. T. Sailor, 33. D. Reynolds, 34. J. Smith, 35. E. Schreiber, 36. G. Oakes, 37. C. Lertrahakarn, 38. F. Beyersdorf, 39. D. Falco, 40. J. Monterde, 41. E. McCaskey, 42. B. Diller, 43. J. Tasker, 44. J. Rogers, 45. D. Bragg, 46. J. Gutierrez, 47. A. Petit, 48. N. Harvey, 49. L. Maxwell, 50. T. Zipser, 51. A. Carlin, 52. V. Nelson, 53. M. Gazse, 54. C. Layton.

2½ Points: 55. J. E. Guzman, 56. F. Berry, 57. J. Thompson, 58. T. Ferretta, 59. T. Sisco, 60. P. Lang, 61. R. Holden, 62. B. Thornhill, 63. M. Gash, 64. S. Rasmussen, 65. J. Clark, 66. J. Hezlitt, 67. A. Gwin.

0 - 2 Points, Nos. 68 to 128 omitted.

PACIFIC COAST OPEN

The Pacific Coast Open, held September 29-30 in Los Angeles at the International Hotel, attracted 37 players to its Open Section (there were also a Booster, a Reserve, and a Novice Section.) Three Senior Masters, eight Masters, and fourteen Experts showed. First place was won by Ruben Rodriguez of the Philippines, with a score of 4½-½, who, after being drawn by Steven Matzner in the first round, went on to beat David Strauss and Anthony Saidy in the final rounds to take 1st and \$600. 2nd and 3rd were shared by Kim Commons and Julius Loftsson, with 4-1, \$225 each. Jose Romero was 1st Expert at 3½-1½, Luiz Gentil scored 3-2 for 1st A and \$200, while Roland Harper took 2nd A and \$100 with 2½-2½. It was a \$3,000 Continental Chess Association tournament and Bill Goichberg directed.

PACIFIC COAST OPEN, LOS ANGELES, SEPT. 29-30, 1973: OPEN SECTION

	Rating	1	2	3	4	5	Score
1. Ruben Rodriguez	2400	D21	W11	W20	W10	W4	4½ - ½
2. Kim Commons	2419	D20	W12	D7	W24	W5	4 - 1
3. Julius Loftsson	2210	L4	W27	W26	W17	W11	4 - 1
4. Dr. Anthony Saidy	2404	W3	W6	W14	D5	L1	3½ - 1½
5. Larry Remlinger	2276	W23	W25	W17	D4	L2	3½ - 1½
6. Tibor Weinberger	2237	W30	L4	W12	D14	W16	3½ - 1½
7. Robert Snyder	2219	W24	D10	D2	W25	D8	3½ - 1½
8. Jose Romero	2070	L28	W34	W31	W20	D7	3½ - 1½
9. William Garrett	2026	W34	D21	L10	W36	W24	3½ - 1½

3 Points: 10. David Strauss, 11. Rex Wilcox, 12. Richard Fowell, 13. Larry Nezhni, 14. Thomas Dorsch, 15. Luiz Gentil.

2½ Points: 16. Edward Rosenthal, 17. Tom R. Devine, 18. Roland Harper.

0-2 Points: 19. Dennis Waterman, 20. William Batchelder, 21. Steven Matzner, 22. Andrew Sacks, 23. William Bills, 24. Laurence Neuton, 25. D. Parniani, 26. Dan Krystall, 27. John R. Williams, 28. Harry Meyer, 29. Jimmie Davis, 30. Harold Kaufler, 31. Neil Bershah, 32. Ed Townsend, 33. Sam Daram, 34. Jim Maki, 35. Terry Donaghu, 36. Robert Tamaki, 37. John Baldwin.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHESS LEAGUE TEAMS -STUDENTS WIN

The 1973 team matches in southern California had 30 teams in five sections and were played during the Spring. This belated report will cover only the teams scores plus a few detailed results from Division 1.

DIVISION 1

	1	2	3	4	Score
1. Student	X	3½	4	5	12½ - 5½
2. Rockwell	2½	X	3½	4	10 - 8
3. S. F. Valley	1	2½	X	4½	8 - 10
4. West Covina	1	2	1½	X	4½ - 13½

S.F. Valley	1	Student	4	Student	3½	Rockwell	2½
1. S. Goldstein	0	Andy Sacks	1	1. Jeff Kent	½	Dave Reynolds	½
2. Paul Shuey	0	T. Kurasaki	1	2. Andy Sacks	1	John Williams	0
3. Jon Hale	1	Larry Nezhni	0	3. Paul Heinrich	0	Gordon Barrett	1
4. J. Vincent	0	R. Melnick	1	4. Larry Nezhni	1	Robert Edberg	0
5. Forfeit	0	M. Pollowitz	1	5. R. Melnick	½	W. Thomson	½
6. Forfeit	0	Forfeit	0	6. M. Pollowitz	½	F. Marshall	½

DIVISION 2

1. Student	15 - 8
2. Rockwell 2	13½-10½
3. Rockwell 1	13 - 11
4. Pasadena	9½-14½
5. Simi Valley	8 - 15

DIVISION 4

1. Bank of America	35 - 13
2. Rockwell 7	31 - 17
3. S. F. Valley	29½-18½
4. Conejo Valley	28½-19½
5. Occidental	21½-26½
6. Rockwell 6	21½-26½
7. Simi Valley	21½-26½
8. San Pedro 1	15½-32½
9. Rockwell 5	11 - 37

DIVISION 3 WEST

1. S. F. Valley	29½-12½
2. Alondra	25½-16½
3. TRW Systems	22½-19½
4. Conejo Valley	21 - 21
5. Student	20½-21½
6. Rockwell 3	20 - 22
7. Rockwell 4	16 - 26
8. Simi Valley	13 - 29

DIVISION 3 EAST

1. Pasadena	27½-14½
2. Ontario	27 - 15
3. West Covina 1	25 - 15
4. San Gabriel	22½-17½
5. Riverside	19 - 17
6. Long Beach	15 - 27
7. Bechtel	12½-23½
8. West Covina 2	10½-31½

First board leaders in individual scoring: Jeff Kent (Rockwell 2) 80%; Larry Smith (Conejo Valley 3) 79%; Donald Cotten (Ontario) and Cesar Marin (San Gabriel) tied in 3 East with 80%; Pat Ferrell (San Pedro) 50%.

WEST COVINA SUMMER RATING

-by David Argall

Lowell Swisher scored a perfect 5-0 to win the West Covina Summer Rating Tournament. In a tournament awash with upsets, Swisher won by playing consistently good chess. This is one of Swisher's greatest tournaments. The future should hold even better.

Shawn Aegerter was second with 4½-½. As usual, Aegerter outperformed his rating. After being held to a draw in the second round, he won his remaining games.

Tied at 4-1 were Myron Cook, Emil Herzog, Michael Wallace, and Antonio Villalobos. Cook and Herzog divided third place while Wallace and Villalobos shared Best C. Wallace and Villalobos also had the joy of defeating their higher rating opponents, Cook and Herzog.

Best D was shared by Richard Gunderson and Stanley Bunch with 3-2. Richard Hamper and Robert Broadwell tied for Best E with 2-3. Of the newcomers, Kendrick Walters scored 3-2 to win Best Unrated.

As has been the case for all West Covina tournaments for the past year, attendance is way up over last year. Attendance records have been shattered until few are over a year old. 44 players placed their reputations on the line in this event. Play took place at Mesa School, on Barranca just south of the San Bernardino Freeway, on Friday evenings. David Argall directed.

KINGSMEN CHESS CLUB, AUGUST '73

The Kingsmen Chess Club of Fresno in August sponsored its first USCF-rated tournament, a four-round Swiss System event with games each Wednesday night beginning August 1. Twenty-four players competed.

The tournament was limited to players rated under 1800, with trophies awarded to the top B,C,D,E and Unrated players (with Solkoff system used for tie-break).

Trophy winners were Peter Lang, B; Ray Walker, C; Richard Booroojian, D; Leslie Brown, E; and Charles Pickens, Unrated.

37TH DAVIS RATED TOURNAMENT, JUNE-SEPTEMBER '73

The 37th Davis Rated Tournament, part round-robin, part Swiss, attracted 39 total participants. Winners in each Section were: I., Stephen Sosnick, 4-0; II, Jeffrey Purvis and Scott Rubenstein, 5-2; III, Anita Bultman, 4½-½; Swiss, Robert Vitteli and William Pannell, 4½-½, with Hugh Everett, 4-1, taking 3rd.

FIRECRACKER OPEN

The 1st Firecracker Open, June 29-July 1, a 5-round Swiss, attracted 25 players to San Luis Obispo. 1st was Alex Suhobeck at 4½-½ for \$125. N. Richardson, L. W. Davis and S. Jacobi, 4-1, tied for 2nds and \$41.66 each. 1stA, W. H. Alexander, 1st B, R. Andreini, 1st C, V. Ray, 1st D, R. Lundy, 1st Unrated, D. Sunnarborg. Organized and sponsored by Jeff Heilman of Cal-Poly State, SLO, and directed by Ted Yudacufski.

GAME OF THE MONTH

The 1973 United States Chess Championship sparked much interest among the country's chess fans even before it began. For the first time in many years there were some new, young faces among the competitors, and it was expected that they would put the Grandmasters to the test. The final result, however, was a spectacular surprise even for those who predicted good showings by the newcomers. In this powerful 13-man round-robin event, which included five International Grandmasters and one International Master, 26-year-old Senior Master John Grefe of Berkeley, (ranked tenth at the start of the tournament) and 30-year-old former Czech champion IGM Lubomir Kavalek, tied for first place a full point ahead of the field. 26-year-old IGM Walter Browne, already a battle-scarred veteran, came third, and 21-year-old James Tarjan.

another talented newcomer from Berkeley, took clear fourth. The following game is the exciting 9th Round meeting between Grefe and Tarjan.

GAME OF THE MONTH

U.S. CHAMPIONSHIP, EL PASO, 1973

Game No. 1258 - Sicilian

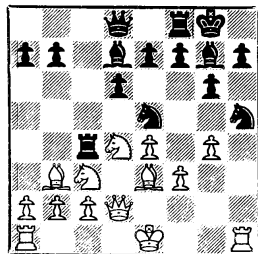
<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>
<u>John Grefe</u>	<u>Jim Tarjan</u>

(Notes by Dennis F. after Grefe & Tarjan)

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 1. P-K4 | P-QB4 |
| 2. Kt-KB3 | P-Q3 |
| 3. P-Q4 | PxP |
| 4. KtxP | Kt-KB3 |
| 5. Kt-QB3 | P-KKt3 |
| 6. B-K3 | B-Kt2 |
| 7. P-B3 | Kt-B3 |
| 8. Q-Q2 | O-O |
| 9. B-QB4 | B-Q2 |
| 10. P-KR4 | |

If White doesn't want to get so double-edged he can 10. O-O-O.

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 10. ... | R-R1 |
| 11. B-Kt3 | Kt-K4 |
| 12. P-R5 | KtxRF |
| 13. F-Kt4 | R-B5 |



Recommended by Levy in his book, The Dragon Sicilian. Another idea is 13...Kt-KB3.

14. PxKt

If instead 14. BxR, KtxB; 15. Q-B1, KtxB; 16. QxKt, Kt-B3 and Black has a Pawn and a sound K-side for the

exchange.

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 14. ... | RxKt |
| 15. Q-Kt2 | Q-Kt3 |

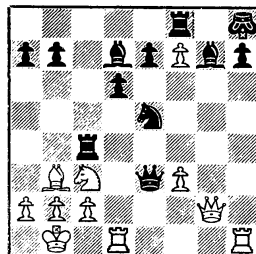
The point to Black's 13th.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| 16. PxP | |
| Another move here is Kt-K2. | |
| 16. ... | RxP |
| 17. PxBPch | |

If 17. O-O-O, QxBch; 18. K-Kt1, R-Q5! (to answer 19. Kt-Q5 with RxKt) and Black stands well.

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 17. ... | K-R1 |
| 18. O-O-O | QxBch |
| 19. K-Kt1 | R-QB5! |

The only move.



- | | |
|------------|---------|
| 20. QR-Kt1 | RxP |
| 21. BxR | KtxB |
| 22. Q-Kt6 | Kt-R6ch |

Necessary, as White threatens both Rook and King.

23. PxKt

23. K-R1, KtxPch; 24. QxKt, B-B4 is all right for Black, in fact good.

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 23. ... | Q-Kt3ch |
| 24. K-B1 | Q-K6ch |
| 25. K-Kt1 | Draw |

A theoretically important game.

CSCF LABOR DAY MEETING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1973

The Labor Day meeting of the CSCF Board of Directors was held at the San Diego Federal Savings and Loan office in Monterey. Present were: Guthrie McClain, Leo Roberts, David Argall, Ted Yudacufski, John Logan, Ruby Yudacufski, Alan Benson, Ernest Kupmann, and Robert Manners. Since a quorum was not present, no final decisions were made.

The prime subject was the Super Tournament Schedule. David Argall proposed Labor Day South be in Los Angeles under SCCPA (Southern California Chess Players Assn.) operation, citing advantages of larger size and preference of the players. Leo Roberts of Ventura disputed that LA would offer these advantages over Ventura. Subject to later change, it was left in Ventura.

Since the Labor Day event at Monterey had a disappointing turnout of 85 players, discussion on the site next year was lively. Ted Yudacufski cited poor publicity as the main villain and felt next year was likely to be successful. However, Monterey was willing to step aside for Sunnyvale and Jim Hurt. Objections were raised against Hurt as a maverick and in favor of a CCCA (Central California Chess Assn.) tourney. The proper event for Memorial Day North was also discussed without final decision.

The State Championship will be a state-wide event over the Holiday period (late December), commencing in 1974. The finals will alternate from San Francisco to Los Angeles.

It was felt that the new schedule would not hurt The California Chess Reporter. Southern California will have a very active schedule next year. In Northern California, Chabot College has asked for a CSCF tournament and John Logan of San Jose announced plans for a \$5,000 tournament at De Anza College, (Cupertino), with the prize fund guaranteed by Hewlett-Packard or some other company. San Luis Obispo is looking into a college tournament.

Matters debated during the meeting will be decided by the Directors by mail. Meeting adjourned at 11a.m.

Guthrie McClain chaired the meeting until Gunnar Rasmussen arrived.

David Carl Argall - CSCF Secretary

EDITORIAL

A background note to the Labor Day tournament discussion between Ventura and Los Angeles: John Barnard of Los Angeles has had some spectacular successes with big-money tournaments. He wants to utilize some of the three-day week-ends, and the discussion is about the conflict with the CSCF's only remaining big tournament - The California Open on the Labor Day weekend. (Barnard had already moved into competition with our Memorial Day program. In 1973, with a tournament of 347 contestants at Los Angeles plus another at the LERA tournament at

Sunnyvale, the CSCF reluctantly decided to abandon the Memorial Day congress at Fresno.)

At the CSCF annual meeting on Memorial Day in Fresno, John Barnard presented his case for holding the Labor Day tournament instead of the California Open at Ventura - bigger tournaments, more cash prizes, etc. Lee Roberts presented Ventura's case - just as big a tournament and prizes, plus the traditional advantages of the CSCF's California Open - getting out of town, bringing the family, enjoying the sea-shore, etc. On Ventura's side also was loyalty, for the California Opens held at Ventura have brought financial stability to the CSCF through the large number of memberships derived, (as well as turning over half the profits to the CSCF).

The last word spoken on the matter at Fresno was a statement by Barnard that he and his Southern California Chess Players Association would not compete with the California Open at Ventura if it were a big enough tournament.

In other words he wanted a big-money tournament somewhere.

When the matter was brought up at Monterey, David Argall (now speaking for the SCCPA) specified that if Ventura's tournament were \$5,000 Barnard would not compete. Roberts could not guarantee more than the range \$3,000 - \$5,000 without consulting his associates. Would that do? "Conditional, if in the upper range," said Argall.

FINANCIAL REPORT, CALIFORNIA OPEN, MONTEREY 1973

<u>RECEIPTS:</u>		<u>DISBURSEMENTS:</u>	
CSCF Memberships:		TO CSCF for Memberships	\$ 384.60
70 @ \$5.00	\$ 350.00	Prizes	1,178.50
10 @ \$2.50	25.00	Tournament Director	100.00
2 @ \$4.80	9.60	Asst. Tournament Dir.	50.00
	<u>384.60</u>	Hall Rental	90.00
Entry Fees:		Advertising	99.60
61 @ \$17.50	1,067.50	Rating Fees	<u>29.40</u>
24 @ \$20.00	480.00		
	<u>\$1,547.50</u>		
Total Receipts	\$1,932.10	Total Disbursements:	\$1,932.10

FINANCIAL REPORT, MEMORIAL DAY TOURNAMENTS, 1973

CALIFORNIA CLASS CHAMPIONSHIPS

<u>RECEIPTS:</u>		<u>DISBURSEMENTS:</u>	
USCF Memberships	\$ 56.00	To USCF for Memberships	\$ 56.00
CSCF Memberships	252.50	To CSCF for Memberships	252.50
		..see page 36.	

THE CALIFORNIA CHESS REPORTER
...continued from page 35

<u>Receipts:</u>		<u>Disbursements:</u>	
Entry Fees	\$ 672.00	Prizes	\$ 975.00
		Tournament Directors (2)	200.00
		Hotel for Tourn. Dir.	97.47
		Advertising	84.00
		Rental of Playing Rooms	125.00
		Rating Fees	18.80
Total Receipts	\$ 980.50	Total Disbursements	\$1,808.77
LOSS:	\$ 828.27		

CALIFORNIA STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

RECEIPTS:

<u>CalPoint Tournaments</u>			
South:		\$ 200.00	
North:		160.00	
			\$ 360.00
Contribution by CSCF			333.00
		Total Receipts:	\$ 693.00

DISBURSEMENTS:

Prizes:		\$ 685.00
Miscellaneous (hotel)		8.00
		Total Disbursements* \$ 693.00

* Do not include tournament room rental or rating fees.

JOHN GREFE: U. S. CHAMPION!

-- by Richard Shorman

Berkeley-based USCF senior master John Grefe scored a sensational first place victory at the U.S. Championship, September 9-27, tying with international grandmaster Lubomir Kavalek for the prestigious title and \$3,500 in prize money.

Catching most chessplayers by pleasant surprise, his national triumph actually represents only the best in a series of successes begun seven years ago.

Grefe's comments on the event should be of interest to everyone who wants to see young American chess talent receive just compensation for superior performance.

Congratulations on winning the U.S. Championship! How did you do it?
The pairings were right, I had the right colors against the right players and I started out with a few wins against the lower half of

the field, which helped my confidence. In addition, I was playing well, was well prepared and I was doing a lot of meditating. My mind was very clear.

Why haven't we heard from John Grefe before now?

Well, we have actually. In big Swiss system tournaments that I have played in I have gotten fairly good results. I came in sixth in the U.S. Open this year, tied for eighth in 1969 and 1971, tied for first in the National Open in 1971, came in fourth or fifth at Lone Pine, 1971, and tied for fourth through sixth at Lone Pine, 1973. My rating has been over 2300 for the past two years.

Young masters in the U.S. very rarely get a chance to compete in national events like the U.S. Championship, where they get to play against only top-flight competition and where playing conditions are conducive to high-quality chess.

Do you think you would have done as well if Fischer, Robert Byrne and Reshevsky had participated?

I could have played as well, but I don't know whether my result would have been as good. Even though the top three players in the U.S. did not compete, five of those who did are international grandmasters and one is an international master. Four of the players have taken a fair number of first and second prizes in international competition.

The U.S. Closed Championship includes the 14 highest rated U.S. players. Generally, a few players decline their invitations and substitutes are invited on the basis of rating. In the last several years there have been no real surprises in U.S. chess; the person who was supposed to win did.

What are your vital statistics in chess?

Age, 26. Birth place, Hoboken, New Jersey, but a resident of Berkeley for the past five years. I learned chess at ten, finally understood all the rules when I was 13 and began playing USCF tournaments when I was 15.

I won the first USCF tournament I played in, a local club event, and my first USCF rating was 2131. However, I have been playing tournament chess for only about seven years now, because for three years I was in the military service.

Was it right after your tour of duty, then, that the quality of your chess suddenly rose?

No. I came to Berkeley, and there happened to be a number of chess masters living there. We organized some tournaments among ourselves and occasionally played against each other in the various random local Swiss system events. I improved gradually as opposition improved.

What can you do as U.S. Champion to make it worthwhile winning the title?

I've never had great ambitions in chess, to be world champion or anything like that. I've just studied chess and whatever happens, happened. Now that I am U.S. Champion, I hope to use my influence with the U.S. Chess Federation to assist other young masters to attain their titles and also to promote chess generally.

In relation to past U.S. championships the prizes have been increasing at a steady rate. However, in another field of endeavor a person of equivalent status would receive a far greater financial reward for his work. Perhaps I'll be able to make some money from exhibitions and lectures. I've always felt that it would be advantageous financially to hold a grandmaster title, and it would allow me to play chess against the world's best players.

I think that the title of U.S. Champion carries a certain amount of prestige in relation to foreign tournament organizers. Perhaps when the news of this tournament reaches them and they play over some of the games, they will be anxious to invite me to play in their tournaments. My initial results in European tournaments will be important, as if I do well it will confirm my result in the U.S. Championship.

I'm going to be playing in the second section of the Hastings Christmas Tournament this year, and the winner is automatically qualified for the premier event next year. I will also be playing in the Beverwijk master event at the beginning of 1974. But these are not exactly plums for a U.S. Champion.

How were the playing conditions and organization of the U.S. Championship?

Playing conditions were excellent. We played at the Hotel Paso del Norte in El Paso, Texas. George Koltanowski was the tournament director and William Lukowiak was assistant director. They both did a fine job. The lighting was good too.

The organizers were a bit disappointed at the low turnout of spectators, but this was not so disagreeable to me, as my experience has been that most spectators at chess tournaments are unaware of proper behavior and merely distract the players with excess noise.

Although local coverage was excellent, the tournament was poorly covered in the national press. Col. Edmondson, director of the national chess federation, says that the reason for this is that reports were sent every day over the wire services, but the editors of individual newspapers have the discretion of whether or not to use the reports. If the chess public wants better coverage of chess events, they will have to deluge their local media with requests for news.

Can you say anything about the performance of Walter Browne and James Tarjan, also of Berkeley?

They both played well and generally their performance was rather high. Tarjan might have added another point to his score had he made

full use of his opportunities. He suffered an early loss to Mednis that hurt his chances for a higher place in the final standings.

What are your interests apart from chess playing?

I would like to learn a few foreign languages. I may author a book of the tournament with background material and annotations to most of the games.

I'd like to go to the Soviet Union in order to gain insights into their chess sub-culture and also to promote closer relations between the chess federations and players of our countries. I am a devotee of Guru Maharaj Ji and I spend a lot of time doing meditation and propagating his Knowledge.

LOSING DEFENSES TO 1.P-K4

Based on misprints from the
world's leading theoretical publications

WHY NOT THE PHILIDOR DEFENSE?

by Burnt Larsen

Published by CHESS INDIGESTION

* * *

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Grandmaster Burnt Larsen's last published ELO rating was 2660. Since his adoption of the Philidor, however, it has plummeted to 1146 (as of last assessment), and it was probably this extraordinary achievement which motivated him to write this pamphlet.

* * *

INTRODUCTION

"Step back in time to come up with a ... centuries-old opening idea." (The rack.)

Why not the Philidor Defense? At some point in his chess development (usually just before learning how to castle) every player asks himself this question. Now, thanks to the new theory and analysis in this pamphlet, a definitive answer can be given: it

- stinks. As part of the research for this pamphlet, a poll of the leading grandmasters was taken. Below is a selection of their responses to the question, "Why not the Philidor Defense?"
- 1) You're joking!
 - 2) Not even Philidor would touch it.
 - 3) It's too cramped.
 - 4) It's too ugly.
 - 5) Lasker, annotating a Philidor Defense, called Black's position lost after the second move.
 - 6) Damiano suggested 2...P-KB3 as an improvement on Black's second.
 - 7) I prefer the hippopotamus.
 - 8) The average rating of Philidor Defense players is 1100 - and still dropping!
 - 9) White has better tactical chances.
 - 10) White has better strategical chances.
 - 11) White has better positional chances.
 - 12) White has better cheapo potential.
 - 13) Black has better.
 - 14) In 1850, many of the world's strongest players employed Philidor's. Not one of them is alive today.
 - 15) Black's Pawn skeleton bears a strong resemblance to the shape of a skunk.
 - 16) In most openings, Black must play energetically and take risks in order to be able to win. In the Philidor, Black must play energetically in order to be able to castle.
 - 17) Black has no play.
 - 18) Black wouldn't know what to do with play if he had any.

* * *

THEORY

Black's basic strategical plan in the Philidor is a simple one: avoidance of counterplay at all costs. Black will typically sacrifice as much as a rook in order to avoid the counterplay he might otherwise obtain. Another particularly famous motif is Black's ingenious sacrifice of his KRP and KtP for White's two Bishops, as has occurred in several brilliant games (e.g. Lasker-Bauer, Joe McCarthy Celebration Tourney, 1950).

On his second move, Black guards his KP with ...P-Q3 in order to use it as a strongpoint later. (The pawn is not protected by ...Kt-QB3, since that move might tempt Black to move the piece a second time in the opening. In fact, Black later reduces this temptation to a minimum by placing the Knight on Q2 where it has no good moves at all.) The strongpoint at K4 will prevent the White pieces from entering the Black position until the second player is ready to be checkmated.

Thus, Black can methodically devote his attention to weakening as many key squares as possible (in particular, Q3, QKt3, and possibly KB3 and KR3) and systematically reducing the mobility of each of his pieces in turn.

The move ...P-QB3 is a particularly crucial one for Black in the Philidor Defense. It has been known for years that if Black omits this move, he gets busted quickly. However, a team of Polish theoreticians has recently discovered that, if Black inserts the move ...P-QB3 in the traditional lines, he gets busted one move later. Black's best strategy seems to be to play ...P-QB3, and then try to take it back.

It is true, and should be noted, that some enterprising players of the Black pieces have tried to obtain active play with 3... P-KB4??. However, this energetic move is so completely against the spirit of the Philidor that it loses, e.g. to 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. Kt-KB3, P-Q3; 3. P-Q4, P-KB4; 4. B-QB4, PxKP; 5. KtxP!

* * * *

ILLUSTRATIVE GAMES

The following random sample of Philidor's Defense games is intended to exemplify the principals of Philidor's Defense discussed in the preceding pages. Careful study of these typical middle games should contribute greatly to an understanding of the central question of this pamphlet, Why not the Philidor Defense?

I) Morphy - Duke of Brunswick and Count Isouard, Paris 1858.
 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. Kt-KB3, P-Q3?; 3. P-Q4, B-Kt5; 4. PxP, BxKt; 5. QxB, PxP; Black is thematically eliminating his counterplay by exchanging his pieces so as to accelerate White's development. 6. B-QB4, Kt-KB3; 7. Q-QKt3, Q-K2; 8. Kt-B3, P-B3; The thematic central push, weakening Q3 and QKt3, and forcing White to continue brilliantly. 9. B-KKt5, P-Kt4!; 10. KtxP, PxKt; 11. BxPch, QKt-Q2; 12. 0-0-0. As proof of the accuracy with which Black has conducted the opening, he has no Queenside counterplay at all. 12. ...R-Q1; 13. RxKt, RxR; 14. R-Q1, Q-K3; 15. BxRch, KtxB; 16. Q-Kt8ch, KtxQ; . Obtaining a decisive material advantage. 17. R-Q8 mate.

II) De Legal - St. Brie, Paris 1750
 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. Kt-KB3, P-Q3?; 3. B-B4, B-Kt5; 4. Kt-B3, P-KKt3; 5. KtxP, BxQ!!!; 6. BxPch, K-K2; 7. Kt-Q5 mate.

 III) Morphy - Baucher, Paris 1858

1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. Kt-KB3, P-Q3?; After seeing this reply, Morphy became violently ill, and stated that he would not continue unless blindfolded. 3. P-Q4, PxP; 4. QxP, Kt-QB3; 5. B-QKt5, B-Q2; 6. BxKt, BxB; 7. B-Kt5, P-B3; Weakening K3 so as not to develop any play in the center. 8. B-R4, Kt-R3; 9. Kt-B3, B-K2; 10. O-O, O-O??; It is well known that the King belongs in the center in this opening. 11. Q-B4ch, K-R1; 12. Kt-Q4, Q-Q2; 13. QR-Q1, R-B2; 14. P-B4, P-R4; 15. P-B5, KR-B1; 16. Kt-K6, R-KKt1; 17. P-R4, Kt-Kt5; 18. Q-K2, Kt-K4; 19. B-Kt3, Q-B1; 20. BxKt, QPxB; 21. R-B3, B-Q2; 22. R-R3, P-R3; 23. Q-Q2, R-R2; 24. QxB, B-Q3; 25. RxPch, KxR; 26. R-Q3, K-R4; 27. Q-B7ch, P-Kt3; 28. Q-R7ch, K-Kt5; 29. Q-R3 mate. One of the most unusual Philidor's games of all time: Black held out for 29 moves!

IV) Blake - Hooke, London 1891

1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. Kt-KB3, P-Q3?; 3. B-B4, P-KB4?; 4. P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 5. Kt-B3, KPxP; 6. QxP, B-Q2; 7. Kt-KKt5, Kt-B3; 8. B-B7ch, K-K2; 9. Qx Ktch, KxQ; 10. Kt-Q5ch, K-K4. Note that Black's thematic placement of his King in the center has been rewarded with the customary material advantage. 11. Kt-KB3ch, KxP; 12. Kt-B3 mate.

V) Mlotkowski - Deacon, Philadelphia 1913

1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. Kt-KB3, P-Q3?; 3. P-Q4, P-KB4; As remarked previously, this active move is just not in the spirit of the opening. 4. QPxP, BPxP; 5. Kt-Kt5, P-Q4; 6. Kt-QB3, B-QKt5; 7. P-K6, BxKtch; 8. PxB, Kt-KR3; 9. Q-R5ch, K-B1; 10. B-R3ch, K-Kt1; 11. Q-B7ch, Ktx Q; 12. PxKt mate.

VI) Leonhardt - Amateur, Hamburg 1912

1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. Kt-KB3, P-Q3?; 3. P-Q4, Kt-Q2; 4. B-QB4, P-QB3; 5. Kt-Kt5, Kt-R3; 6. P-QR4, B-K2; 7. BxPch, KtxB; 8. Kt-K6, Q-Kt3; 9. P-R5, Q-Kt5ch; 10. P-B3, Q-B5; 11. Kt-B7ch, K-Q1; 12. P-QKt3, Resigns. It is not clear why Black resigned here. He has good counterplay against White's weakened Pawns.

VII) Holzhausen - Tarrasch, Hamburg 1910

1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. Kt-KB3, P-Q3?; 3. B-B4, B-K2; 4. P-Q4, PxP; 5. Ktx P, Kt-KB3; 6. Kt-QB3, Kt-B3; 7. O-O, O-O?; 8. P-KR3, R-K1; 9. R-K1, Kt-Q2; 10. BxPch, KxB; 11. Kt-K6, KxKt; 12. Q-Q5ch, K-B3; 13. Q-B5 mate.

VIII) Nielsen - Ottosen, Herning 1941

1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. Kt-KB3, P-Q3?; 3. P-Q4, PxP; 4. KtxP, B-Q2; 5. Kt-QB3, P-KKt3; 6. B-QB4, Kt-QB3; 7. Kt-Q5, B-Kt2; 8. B-K3, KKt-K2; Note how Black systematically weakens the Kingside squares before castling. 9. B-KKt5, BxKt; 10. QxB, O-O!; (See previous note) 11. Kt-B6ch, K-R1; 12. Kt-Kt4ch, KtxQ; 13. B-B6ch, K-Kt1; 14. Kt-R6 mate.

IX) Spastikov - Burnt Larsen, Adolph Hitler Memorial Tourney, 1947

1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. Kt-KB3, P-Q3?; After this blunder, Black is enabled to win, with great difficulty, only after White selects the wrong strategical plan. The continuation was: 3. P-KR3, Q-R5!; 4. K-K2, QxKP mate.

OTHER BOOKS BY CHESS INDIGESTION

1. Chess Cataclysm (Larry Evans' classic work on the Philidor).
2. Definitely Not the Philidor Defense (Boleslavsky's epic survey of the Sicilian Defense).
3. Let's Play the Center Counter Game, Then Let's Do Basket-Weaving, Then Let's Flap Our Arms & Fly Away, by Smith.
4. Stink Like a Grandmaster, by Kotov. Available in a four-volume set along with Wink like a Grandmaster, Blink Like a Grandmaster, and Drink Like a Grandmaster.
5. The Russians Play Chess (Sort of). Irving Chernev's book on the Fischer-Taimanov, Fischer-Petrosian, and Fischer-Spassky matches.
6. The Polish Opening, by Soltis. Clearly shows how the opening got its name.
7. The Yugoslav Attack, by Keene. The ideal book on this sharp line. All assessments of variations written in disappearing ink which fades after one year so you can replace them with the new opinions.

by Jeff Rabin

LA DOLCE VIDMAR

PLAY IT AGAIN, SAMMY

IS PARIS EN PRISE?

IT CAME FROM BENEATH THE BOARD

FOR WHOM THE FLAG FALLS

THE OLD MAN AND THE C-FILE

BRIDE OF RUBINSTEIN

MURDERS IN THE RUE LOPEZ

BENONI & CLYDE

COOL-HAND LUCENA

HARD DAY'S NAJDORF

BAD BISHOP AT BLACK SQUARE

THE MALTESE FALKBEER

KIBITZ ME KATE

I WAS A FUGITIVE FROM A PAWN CHAIN

KORCHNOI'S COMPLAINT

BOOK REVIEW -- by Bob Burger

Profile of a Prodigy: The Life and Games of Bobby Fischer,
By Frank Brady (David McKay, 435 pp; \$10.00)

This newest book on the world champion-- and it is new, since the critical stage in Fischer's life has occurred since the first, 1965 edition -- deserves far more than a book review from a chess magazine. I should go so far as to say that it deserves to be reviewed not as a chess book at all, but as a biography of general interest. The general reader who also appreciates chess has, of course, a real treat in store for him.

As Larry Evans has stated in his syndicated review, Profile is "the most extensive biography of a chess player ever written," and "the best book on Bobby Fischer." I would add to this that it will rank high among biographies written during this decade on anyone, both for the leisurely elegance of the writing and the utter familiarity of the author with his subject.

Unlike most biographies, which are concerned with private revelations for their spice (see Tracy and Hepburn, Franklin and Eleanor), Profile builds its interest from the intense struggle of a man in one of the most intense arenas men have invented to test themselves in: supremacy in the world of chess. So the book lives up to its title: it is a study of what a prodigy must endure, a study of growth, failure, ultimate triumph. Like most chess players, I thought I had read just about enough about the wunderkind, but Brady has assembled it all with dramatic timing and psychological perception.

Perhaps the best way to show what I mean is to present on the following pages some excerpts typical of the book as a whole. We have mentioned previously in The Reporter that tournament books could well be rewritten some years after the event, in order to place the tournament in perspective and to capture the real excitement of the event against the changing fortunes of the major participants. For all the tournaments Fischer has participated in, Brady has done this, too, so that the book becomes a vantage point from which one can follow the careers of Spassky, Larsen, Reshevsky, Tal, or Geller as their lives and chess fortunes impinge on Fischer's.

Brady has been faulted, since the appearance of the first edition, for sketchy analysis in the games section -- usually by those who have annotated the same games themselves in periodicals. If this is a fault, I would recommend it to other chess authors who indulge in so much minutiae that the game score begins to resemble a page out of MCO. Brady's intention in his notes is merely to guide the average chess player through the high spots of each game, not to add to the tournament player's repertoire. Considering how often theory has vacillated on the openings and how many critical positions in important games are

still not definitively analyzed, I think Brady's course is a wise one. Even so, in the games since 1966, he has often added original observations which are worthy of grandmaster reading.

Perhaps the most dangerous area for an author is in the capsule accounts of games in the text. Without replaying each game, it is often difficult to remember that one of the players had an opening advantage, which he later lost, only to fall into a middle game trap and perhaps save a difficult ending. There may also be a difference of opinion as to whether there really was an opening advantage at all. Should the author then say that the player missed winning chances, or was lucky to salvage a half point? I think some of Brady's brief references to the course of some of Fischer's games are overly sympathetic to him.

Profile is a massive study that will delight readers for generations to come. In his treatment of Fischer the boy/man, Brady is neither a peeping tom nor an idolator. He maintains admirable objectivity, even though he has had a personal involvement with his subject for years. In all the mountains of books on chess that have surfaced in recent years, this one stands out as literature; I hope the reading public repays a truly thoughtful job by buying out the bookstores.

The publisher, however, can be excoriated for skimping on the production of a book of such potential as Profile. Paper quality, type size, and general appearance are not up to par.

Excerpts from Profile:

One evening, after the round, Fischer began playing five-minute chess with a few of the Russians. Somehow, he either underestimated or was unaware of Leonid Stein's strength, as he gave him odds in a five-game-five-minute match. According to the 10 Kroner wager, Fischer had to score 3 points to win the match, whereas Stein only needed 2 points. Stein quickly won the first two games and, therefore, the match. They played another five game match and Stein won that one, too. All the while, Fischer kept up a humorous banter in English and in Russian and was pleasing the small crowd around him. "Seichas ia iego preebiv!" he would say to the Russians, which roughly translated meant, "Now I'm going to crush you!" (Stockholm, 1962. Fischer won, 17½-4½)

PROFILE OF A PRODIGY

by Frank Brady

Profile is a big book: 435 pages plus a ten-page index and an index of players.

The book contains: 30 tournament cross-tables. Every major match and tournament is covered. Ninety games, each annotated and with at least one diagram.

Source material: reproductions of original letters and telegrams bearing upon the various crises in Bobby Fischer's career.

Photographs: a 26-page section of photos with captions.



During the Fischer-Spassky match in Reykjavik, Frank Brady (center), interviewed Bent Larsen (at right) and Robert Byrne on Icelandic State Radio. The purpose of the interview was to secure Larsen and Byrne's value judgments on the remainder of the match and on Fischer in general. Brady later quoted some of this material in his book, Profile of a Prodigy: The Life and Games of Bobby Fischer.

Just prior to the Candidates Tournament, his belief in his unqualified superiority had led to an unpleasant little incident involving Pal Benko. The event occasioned no publicity at all because it was never published. It was told to me by an eyewitness who is in every way reliable and it is relevant to Bobby's Curacao performance, if only as an illustration of his frame of mind there.

"The five Russian participants will have plenty of seconds and plenty of backing." Jerry Spann wrote in Chess Life for April 1962. "Can we afford to give our players less..?"

The readership apparently thought so, and only the services of Arthur Bisguier were secured. Now, it was more or less tacitly assumed that Bisguier would spend most of his time backing up Fischer, while rendering only incidental assistance to Benko. This was the obvious pragmatic solution, since Bisguier could not do two jobs at once. It also made excellent sense, since Fischer was capable of winning the U.S.A. its first World Championship in this century, while Benko himself admitted that his own chances for winning even the Candidates were almost nil. But it seemed a very undemocratic decision to the Hungarian, who had not emerged from the ordeal of Budapest without certain stubborn notions about equality. Benko let it be known that he was entitled to equal time, which of course, legally he was. To Bobby, the idea was preposterous. Here, on the threshold of the World Championship itself was he to be deprived of the full services of a second? Bisguier writes: "Apparently he (Benko) developed this feeling of righteousness after he got off to such a good start. I was willing to give my services to both but Fischer wanted a second all to himself and it was so agreed in advance."

The tension between the two men increased as the tournament wore on. It came to a head in a furious, shouting argument in a hotel room sparked by Fischer's mimicking Benko's accent. They came to blows. Thereafter, the two American contestants did not speak to each other, and they avoided meeting whenever possible. For some time following Curacao they remained hostile, to the point that one would shun a tournament if he learned the other was participating. Eventually they established a "speaking terms" arrangement and have since become friends again. The whole thing is all the more regrettable because at that time Benko was one of the few consistent friends that Bobby had among the American Grandmasters. (Curacao, 1962. Fischer was fourth, 14-13)

Monte Carlo is known for staging four memorable chess events at the beginning of this century, and Americans were always invited to compete. Frank J. Marshall, in his twenties, though not winning his spurs at any of the Monte Carlo tournaments, gained valuable international experience there, and the famed Bostonian, Harry Nelson Pillsbury, played some of the greatest chess of his career

under the watchful eyes of Rainier's grandfather, Prince Louis II.

Bobby accepted the invitation as did William Lombardy, who had just finished his seminary tests and was waiting for his ordination. Fischer requested and received an appearance fee of \$2,000. It caused an uproar among a number of the players. Matanovic, incensed, wrote in Politika: "The fact that Fischer had demanded and got his extra fee just for coming, while, for example, the ex-World Champion Smyslov was only on a par with all the rest of the participants... is an absurdity which could have been even more striking if Petrosian had participated."

Petrosian had considered playing but was so enraged when he heard of Fischer's financial demands that he declined.

No sooner had he arrived in the stately Hall de Centenaire before the first round than the typical Fischer fireworks started exploding. He wanted the first round to be played at twelve noon; the games on Saturday to be played after 6 P.M.; the sixth round to be played after the first, instead of the second; all the players to start their first round games at noon, also. His conditions seemed endless. He threatened to withdraw immediately and fly back to the United States if they were not met to the letter. The complications were suddenly enormous and not a Pawn had been moved! The tournament director, Count Alberic O'Kelly, worked things out with the dazed organizers who had little experience coping with a bellicose personality like Fischer. They quietly relented to all his demands, which infuriated many of the players who were already silently burning over Fischer's financial success. Smyslov, veteran of scores of chess tournaments with years of experience facing frustrating situations on and off the board, took it all philosophically: "Like this or like that -- it does not really matter.." he said gently. (Monte Carlo, 1967)

BOOK REVIEW -- by Dennis Fritzinger

U.S. Chess Championship 1973 compiled by John Grefe

This book, compiled by the U.S. Co-champion, has all the games from the most exciting U.S. Championship in recent years. The tournament was full of interesting, fighting games. The book is soft cover, 40 pages, 6½"x7½", photo-offset printed, and contains all 78 games of the tournament in English descriptive notations, without notes. There are also crosstables, diagrams, openings and player indexes, and amusing caricatures of the players. For your post-free copy, send \$1.50 by check or money order to: John Grefe, Western Chess Enterprises, 2228 Dwight Way #2, Berkeley, CA, 94705.

GAMES

U.S. CHAMPIONSHIP, 1973

Game No. 1259 - Sicilian

<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>
<u>Jim Tarjan</u>	<u>Larry Gilden</u>
1. P-K4	P-QB4
2. Kt-KB3	P-Q3

3. Kt-B3	P-QR3
4. P-Q4	PxP
5. KtxF	Kt-KB3
6. P-B4	P-K4
7. Kt-B3	Q-B2
8. B-Q3	B-K2

9. 0-0	0-0	16. QR-Kt1	Q-B3
10. Q-K1	P-QKt4	17. Kt-Kt3	R-Kt5
11. K-R1	B-Kt2	18. P-QR3	RxP
12. PxP	PxP	19. Kt-R5	QxP
13. Kt-KR4	P-Kt5	20. KtxR	QxQKt
14. Kt-Q1	K-R1	21. QR-B1	Q-KKt5
15. Kt-B5	Kt-Kt1	22. P-R3	Q-QR5
16. Kt(1)-K3	B-B4	23. QxP	Kt-B5
17. Kt-Q5	BxKt	24. R-Q8ch	KxR
18. PxB	Kt-Q2	25. QxPch	K-K1
19. KtxP	KxKt	26. QxBch	K-K2
20. Q-Kt3ch	K-R1	27. Q-Kt7ch	K-Q3
21. BxKRP	P-B4	28. Q-B7ch	K-Q4
22. BxKt	P-B5	29. R-B5ch	K-K3
23. Q-Kt6	Kt-B3	30. R-B6ch	Resigns
24. R-B3	RxB		
25. QxKtch	R-Kt2		
26. B-Q2	R-KB1		
27. R-R3ch	K-Kt1		
28. Q-K6ch	R(1)-B2		
29. R-K1	B-Q3		
30. R-R6	QxP		
31. R-QB1	Q-KB4		
32. R-B8ch	B-B1		
33. RxBch	KxR		
34. R-R8ch	R-Kt1		
35. BxPch	Resigns		

This game won the first Brilliancy Prize. A great game by Tarjan!

Game No. 1260 - Ruy Lopez

<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>
<u>John Grefe</u>	<u>A. Karklins</u>
1. P-K4	P-K4
2. Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3. B-Kt5	P-QR3
4. BxKt	QPxB
5. 0-0	Q-Q3
6. P-B3	Kt-K2
7. P-Q4	P-R3
8. B-K3	Kt-Kt3
9. QKt-Q2	B-K2
10. Q-Kt3	P-Kt3
11. KR-Q1	Q-K3
12. P-B4	P-QB4
13. PxBP	BxP
14. BxB	PxB
15. Q-K3	R-QKt1

Game No. 1261 - Benoni

<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>
<u>Larry Evans</u>	<u>George Kane</u>
1. P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2. P-QB4	P-K3
3. Kt-KB3	P-B4
4. P-Q5	PxP
5. PxP	P-Q3
6. P-K4	P-KKt3
7. Kt-B3	B-Kt2
8. B-K2	0-0
9. 0-0	R-K1
10. Kt-Q2	Kt-R3
11. P-B3	Kt-B2
12. P-QR4	P-Kt3
13. Kt-B4	Kt-QR3
14. B-Kt5	Q-Q2
15. R-Kt1	BxKt
16. BxB	P-QR3
17. P-QKt4	P-Kt4
18. PxP	PxP
19. B-Q3	P-B5
20. B-B2	R-R6
21. Kt-K2	R-R7
22. K-R1	Kt-R1
23. B-B1	Kt-Kt3
24. Kt-B3	R-R3
25. B-Kt2	Q-Kt2
26. P-B4	QKt-Q2
27. Q-B3	P-R4
28. QR-K1	Kt-R4
29. P-R3	Q-Kt1

30. R-K2	Q-Q1	9. B-Q3	QKt-B3
31. B-Kt1	Q-Kt1	10. O-O	O-O
32. P-Kt4	PxP	11. Kt-K4	Q-Q1
33. PxP	P-Kt4	12. P-QR3	P-QKt3
34. R-R2	KKt-B1	13. B-Kt1	B-R3
35. P-K5	PxBP	14. R-K1	R-B1
36. QxP	KtxP	15. Kt(4)-Kt5	P-Kt3
37. Kt-K4	KKt-Q2	16. P-KR4	Kt-R4
38. BxKt	KtxB	17. KtxRP	KxKt
39. Kt-B6ch	K-B1	18. P-R5	K-Kt2
40. Kt-Q7ch	Resigns	19. PxP	P-B3

Game No. 1262 - Sicilian

White	Black
<u>John Grefe</u>	<u>Walter Browne</u>
1. P-K4	P-QB4
2. Kt-KB3	P-Q3
3. P-Q4	PxP
4. KtxP	Kt-KB3
5. Kt-QB3	P-QR3
6. B-KKt5	P-K3
7. P-B4	P-KR3
8. B-R4	B-K2
9. Q-B3	QKt-Q2
10. O-O-O	Q-B2
11. B-K2	QR-Kt1
12. Q-Kt3	R-Kt1
13. KR-B1	P-KKt4
14. PxP	Kt-R4
15. Kt-B3	P-Kt4
16. KtxKt	P-Kt5
17. KtxP	PxKt
18. PxKt	RxQ
19. PxB	R-KKt4
20. BxR	PxB
21. KtxPch	Resigns

Game No. 1263 - Sicilian

White	Black
<u>A. Bisguier</u>	<u>Walter Browne</u>
1. P-K4	P-QB4
2. Kt-KB3	P-K3
3. P-B3	Kt-KB3
4. P-K5	Kt-Q4
5. P-Q4	PxP
6. PxP	P-Q3
7. Kt-B3	B-K2
8. PxP	QxP

9. B-Q3	QKt-B3
10. O-O	O-O
11. Kt-K4	Q-Q1
12. P-QR3	P-QKt3
13. B-Kt1	B-R3
14. R-K1	R-B1
15. Kt(4)-Kt5	P-Kt3
16. P-KR4	Kt-R4
17. KtxRP	KxKt
18. P-R5	K-Kt2
19. PxP	P-B3
20. RxP	KR-R1
21. B-Q3	BxB
22. QxB	R-B3
23. R-K4	Q-QB1
24. B-Q2	Q-B4
25. QR-K1	R-K3
26. BxKt	PxB
27. P-KRt3	QxP
28. Q-Kt1	RxR
29. RxR	P-B4
30. R-K5	Q-R4
31. Kt-R4	BxKt
32. QxP	QxQ
33. RxQ	Kt-K2
34. RxP	B-B3
35. RxP	R-Q1
36. P-QRt4	RxP
37. P-Kt5	R-Q8ch
38. K-Kt2	R-Kt8
39. P-R4	K-Kt3
40. R-Kt7	R-QR8
41. R-R7	R-Kt8
42. R-Kt7	R-QR8
43. P-Kt6	Kt-Q3
44. R-Kt8	B-B6
45. K-B3	B-R5
46. K-Kt4	RxP
47. R-QR8	B-K8
48. P-R5	R-B3
49. P-B4	R-B6
50. P-B5ch	K-B3
51. P-R6	RxPch
52. K-B4	R-QR6
53. P-R7	B-Q7ch
54. K-Kt4	Kt-B2
55. R-Q8	KtxR
Resigns	

Game No. 1264 - Sicilian

White		Black		
A. Karklins		W. Martz		
1. P-K4		P-QB4	20. P-R4	Q-K2
2. Kt-KB3		Kt-QB3	21. Q-KKt4	P-B4
3. P-Q4		PxP	22. QxKtP	QxQ
4. KtxP		Kt-B3	23. PxQ	QR-Kt1
5. QKt-B3		P-K4	24. QR-R2	K-B2
6. KKt-Kt5		P-KR3	25. P-KKt4	PxP
7. B-K3		P-Q3	26. B-K2	K-Kt3
8. P-QR4		B-K3	27. BxP	R-Kt4
9. Kt-Q5		BxKt	28. R-QR3	P-K5
10. PxB		Kt-K2	29. P-B3	RxKtP
11. P-R5		Kt-B1	30. PxP	R-Kt8ch
12. P-R6		PxP	31. B-Q1	Kt-Kt3
13. RxP		B-K2	32. K-K2	Kt-B5
14. P-QB4		O-O	33. R-QB3	Kt-K4
15. P-B5		Kt-K1	34. K-K3	KxP
16. P-B6		Kt-B2	35. R-Kt1ch	K-R3
17. KtxKt		QxKt	36. R-R1ch	K-Kt4
18. Q-R4		B-Kt4	37. R-Kt1ch	K-R3
19. BxB		PxB	38. P-B7	R-QB1
			39. K-R1ch	K-Kt4
			40. R-R5ch	K-Kt3
			41. RxKt	Resigns

POLICY STATEMENT

It is the intention of the California State Chess Federation to begin sponsoring tournaments with an eye to putting the profits back into the chess community. Chess services, like The California Chess Reporter, will be improved. Other services, say possibly free or low-cost Master Lessons, or Master Simuls, will be introduced. One idea is to hold Master tournaments, to enter which, a player must agree to annotate one (or all) of his games for the average player; these games, with annotations, will then be published in The Chess Reporter.

The first of these tournaments will be THE FIRST CALIFORNIA PEOPLE'S CHESS FESTIVAL, February 16-18, in Hayward.

With your help, we can build a bigger and brighter California chess community.

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GIMME SHOWALTER

SCORESHEET OF A MAD HOUSEWIFE

BEACH BLANKET BENKO

TO KILL A MECKING BIRD

DAYS OF WINS AND LOSSES

TAL OF TWO CITIES

DEEP THREAT

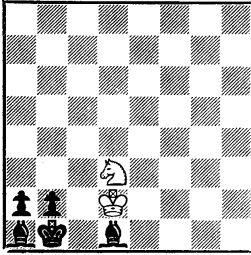
TORRE, TORRE, TORRE

INVASION OF THE PAWN SNATCHERS

MORPHY BECOMES ELECTRA

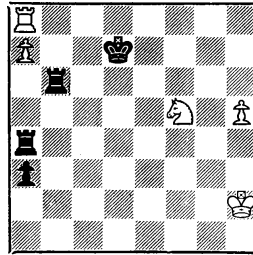
TASKS:

No. 337



Black to move

No. 338



White to play & draw

The extraordinary powers of the Knight in the endgame are dramatized in these two positions, which we have culled from compositions that were initially more complicated. Typically the point of a composed ending is buried beneath preliminary play designed primarily to confuse the solver.

In the first position, the Black Bishop is no match for the Knight. Try the four logical squares a4, b3, c2, e2, and find the Knight's answer to each - his destination, of course, either a3 or c3, mate.

In the second, White's surprising first move is based on the Knight's unexpected scope, 1.R-KKt8!, R3-QR3, 2.Kt-R6! Now, after P-R7, the White Rook has check with impunity on the Knight file. Draw.