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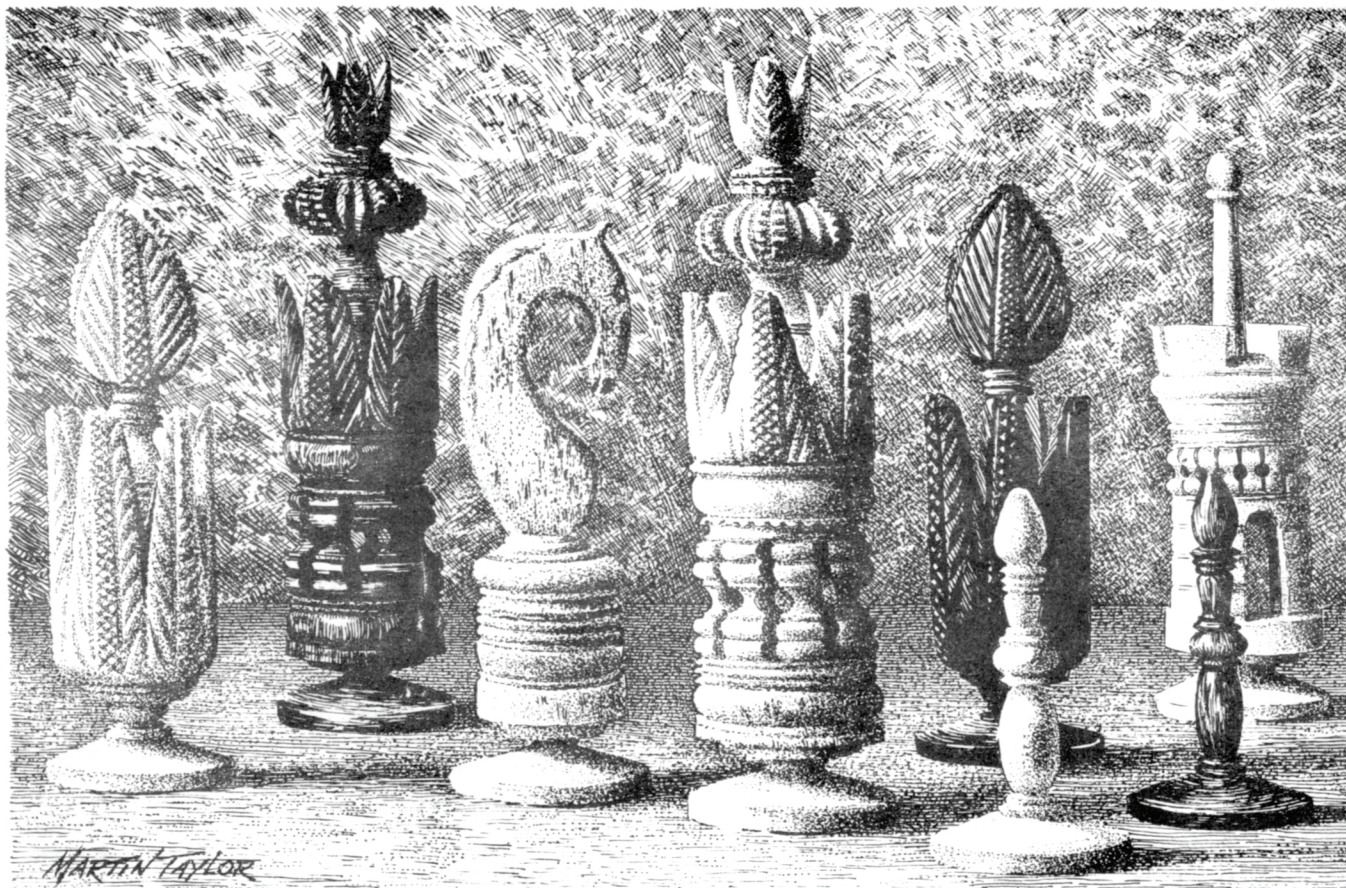


# CHESS VOICE

Vol. 9, No. 3

June-July, 1976

Central California Chess Association



# CHESS VOICE

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**DEADLINES FOR THE AUGUST-SEPTEMBER ISSUE:**

Articles--July 20th. Flyers (for tournaments held August 25th or later)--August 6th. The issue will be mailed out on August 16th.

**CHESS VOICE STAFF**

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Comments by readers, pro or con, on any feature of this magazine are welcome. Letters to the Editor are assumed to be available for publication unless labeled otherwise.

Scoresheets and annotated games submitted for publication should be mailed to Games Editor Richard Shorman c/o Cherryland Cafe, 22472 Meekland Ave., Hayward, CA 94541.

**COVER DRAWING**

These pieces of a late 18th-century Spanish set are of carved bone. It is called a "pulpit" style because of the leaflike pulpit from which the figures spring. Drawing by Martin Taylor.



# Central California Chess Association



In addition to publishing Chess Voice, the CCCA sponsors inter-club team and individual matches, runs a postal chess league, organizes weekend tournaments, operates the USCF Tournament Clearinghouse for Northern California, provides tournament organizers with a comprehensive computerized mailing list of Northern California chessplayers, and offers help in organizing and running local chess clubs and weekend tourneys.

**NEXT CCCA MEETING:** Friday, August 13th at the Berkeley Chess Club, Berkeley Central YMCA, 2001 Allston Way, at 8 pm.

**AFFILIATE DUES:** June-July dues for Class I affiliates were due on June 1st. August-September dues will be due on August 1st. Appropriate club officers should send a count of their members plus 35¢/member to CCCA Treasurer William Atkins, 2538 Highland Ave., Oakland, CA 94607.

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Individual chessplayers can become Class III Members for \$4/year. They receive a subscription to Chess Voice and substantially reduced entry fees at all CCCA tournaments. (Non-member subscribers can convert to Class III membership by paying an additional \$1.)



# Reinforcement for the King's Gambit

by Ken Shinn, Howard Hoene and Joseph Hennessey

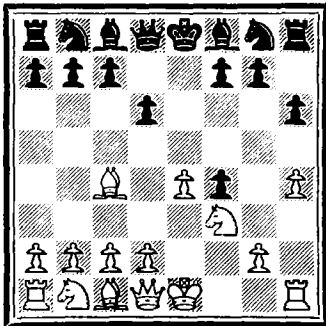
Three Montana analysts offer a rehabilitation of the white side of Fischer's Defense to the King's Gambit based on a new move: 5 P-KR4. This material was originally printed in the December, 1975 issue of *Chess*, the excellent British chess monthly. (Available for \$9.50/year from CHESS, SUTTON COLDFIELD, B73 6AZ, ENGLAND.) Howard Hoene, of the Billings Chess Club, admits that the analysis is not complete--since some good variations have been reserved for tournament play.

Bobby Fischer recommended a defense to the King's Gambit when he vigorously defended it in "A Bust To The King's Gambit," in the *American Chess Quarterly* (1962-63). We propose to equalise the position with playable lines attacking the defense known as the Berlin Defense Deferred.

It runs 1 P-K4 P-K4 2 P-KB4 PxP 3 N-KB3 P-Q3

Black's third move, ... P-Q3, is called by Fischer "a high-class waiting move."

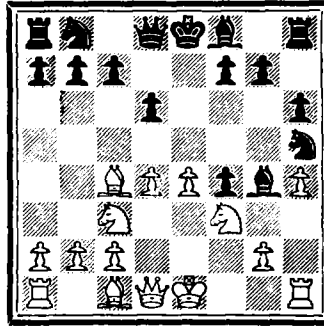
Although ... P-Q3 is known from games played during the eighteen hundreds, Fischer discovered that by playing it earlier than it had been, Black could better coordinate his defense. His analysis ran from the above opening and goes 4 B-B4 P-KR3 5 P-Q4 with the evident object of securing a superior centre. Later joint analysis by international grand master Larry Evans and Fischer published in *M.C.O.* // led to an apparent equal position after quite a lengthy demonstration. The result is a chaotic, open position in which both kings are left stripped of protection. We sought a more natural line of development to avoid leaving the fate of the kings up for grabs, and suggest that White should play 5 P-KR4.



By moving 5 P-KR4, White goes to stem the tide of black pawns on the king's side, particularly Black pushing ... P-KN4 to strengthen his pawn position. Following 5 P-KR4 White must prepare to meet 5 ... B-K2, 5 ... N-KB3 or a variety of other reprisals. If 5 ... B-K2 6 P-Q4 B-N5 7 BxP(B4) BxRPch 8 P-KN3 B-K2 9 Q-Q3 and White has a strong central pawn partnership as compensation for his pawn. Following a carefully prepared attack, White should gain momentum although this is a highly dynamic position and evaluation is risky.

With QN-B3 or Q2 followed by O-O-O. White builds up a picture position.

By 5 ... N-KB3 Black can stake a claim on complete development with full mobility for his pieces. I.G.M. Evans has characterised this move as "more active" than 5 ... B-K2 in his book *Chess Catechism*. If White continues to develop normally he is likely to play 6 N-B3 when Evans found what seemed to be the sharpest line in 6 ... B-N5 7 P-Q4 N-R4 (*Chess Catechism*).



Latest analysis now appears to end in a fragile equality: 8 N-K5! (a move noticed by Ken Shinn of Billings, Montana that imitates the pseudo-sacrifice known as Legal's Legacy-8 ... BxQ? 9 BxP(B7)ch leading to mate). Further analysis gives 8 ... PxN 9 QxB N-KB3 10 Q-B5 (10 ... N-B3 11 PxP N-Q5 12 QxP NxBPch 13 K-K2 Q-Q5 14 B-N3 NxR 15 R-Q1 NxB 16 PxN QxRch 17 NxQ N-R4 18 Q-N4 P-KN3 19 P-K6 won for White in Escutt v Harding, postal play 1973, White's attack proving decisive) 10 ... QxP 11 Q-B8ch K-K2 (of course not 11 ... Q-Q1 12 BxPch and wins) 12 QxBPch (Also 12 N-Q5ch or 12 B-Q5 but not 12 BxP(B7) KxB 13 QxNP N-N5!) 12 ... QN-Q2 (if 12 ... Q-Q2 13 N-Q5ch NxN 14 QxKPch Q-K3 15 QxQch PxQ 16 PxN and wins) 13 QxNP R-Q1 14 N-Q5ch NxN 15 QxN. The position is approximately even.

If Black chooses instead the more conservative (5 ... N-KB3 6 N-B3 B-N5 7 P-Q4) 7 ... B-K2 one equitable way to continue would be 8 P-K5 N-R4 9 Q-Q3 after which the opening demands further analysis. One line tentatively explored is 9 ... N-QB3 10 P-K6 N-N5 11 PxPch K-Q2. See below.

A more comfortable approach to the opening has been outlined by Australian Master Trevor Hay in his book *The King's Gambit*, published by Chess Digest. Hay has discovered perhaps the soundest strategy for the average over-the-board player with the sixth move 6 ... B-K2, instead of the continuation 6 ... B-N5 given above which leads to very great complications. Hay's solid positional defense is based on the idea that White will continue with 7 P-Q4 but White can do better it seems with 7 P-K5 challenging the black knight. Black must react immediately to this threat and does well to play 7 ... N-R4, protecting the pawn on his KB5.

White reinforces the centre with 8 P-Q4 and Black can simply develop with 8 ... N-QB3 and play might continue 9 P-Q5 NxP (9 ... N-N5? 10 P-K6 PxP 11 PxP P-B3 12 N-Q4 with an edge) 10 NxN N-N6 11 B-N5ch P-B3 12 NxP(B6) PxN 13 BxBPch B-Q2 14 BxP

Black can produce ever greater complications if he plays 8 ... B-N5 instead of 8 ... N-QB3. (This transposes into the 6 ... B-N5 line above--Editor) White should move his queen to release the pin on the knight at KB3. The Q3 square is apparently best for the queen and therefore 9 Q-Q3 is played with a fairly even game expected. Black now has two good lines based on developing the QN. Getting the knight out where it exerts influence on the centre is good strategy so preferable is: 9 ... N-QB3 10 P-K6 BxN 11 QxB BxPch 12 K-Q1 Q-N4 (not 12 ... N-N6? 13 QxP!).

Another method of defense for Black is 9 ... N-Q2 10 P-K6 QN-KB3 11 PxPch K-Q2 12 N-K5ch PxN 13 PxPdis ch K-B1 14 QxQch RxQ 15 PxN BxP 16 O-O with a slight advantage.

Still another move, played by Bill Lynch, may be the strongest positional continuation for Black after 7 P-K5 in this variation. Lynch played 7 ... N-N5 and showed that it adds to a sound strategic game because it steps up pressure on Black's K4 and can't easily be removed by White due to the fact it rests in the hole at N5. If 8 P-Q4, presumably best here, 8 ... PxP 9 NxP NxN 10 PxN QxQch 11 NxQ P-KN4 12 PxP BxP 13 O-O is an even game. Also 8 ... B-K3 9 BxB PxB 10 BxP O-O is even.

# SF TEAM PLACES FOURTH IN INTER-CITY LEAGUE

## 1976 NATIONAL CHESS LEAGUE FINAL STANDINGS

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Match points	Game points
1 Washington Plumbers	xxx	D3	W4½	D3	W3½	W4½	W5	W3½	W6	7-1	33-15
2 New York Threats	D3	xxx	D3	W4	W5	W5	W3½	W3½	W4½	7-1	31½-16½
3 Cleveland Kinghunters	L1½	D3	xxx	W4½	L2½	W4½	W3½	L2½	W4	4½-3½	26-22
4 San Francisco Dragons	D3	L2	L1½	xxx	W3½	D3	W3½	D3	W3½	4½-3½	23-25
5 Los Angeles Stauntons	L2½	L1	W3½	L2½	xxx	D3	L2½	W4	W3½	3½-4½	22½-25½
6 Miami Capablanucas	L1½	L1	L1½	D3	D3	xxx	W3½	D3	W4½	3½-4½	21-27
7 Chicago Prairie Dogs	L1	L2½	L2½	L2½	W3½	L2½	xxx	W4	W4½	3-5	23-25
8 Boston 64s	L2½	L2½	W3½	D3	L2	D3	L2	xxx	W4½	3-5	23-25
9 Houston Helpmates	L0	L1½	L2	L2½	L2½	L1½	L1½	L1½	xxx	0-8	13-35

The world's first team/telephone league ended its 1976 season with the Washington Plumbers in first place, followed by the New York Threats in second, the Cleveland Kinghunters in third, and the San Francisco Dragons in fourth. The final standings (see the cross table above) were based on match points, with game points used only to break ties. (This was fortunate for the San Francisco team which had 4½ out of a possible 8 match points but actually lost more games than it won.)

In their April 7 match against the league-leading Washington Plumbers the San Francisco team, playing without the Bay Area's three world-class players, was out-rated on every board. Nevertheless, in their best effort of the season, they held the Plumbers to a draw: 3 to 3. Paul Cornelius beat Mark Diesen. Roy Ervin drew against Grandmaster Lubomir Kavalek (rated 219 points higher!). Silman, Berry, and Pickler drew against Gillden, Powell, and Greenlaw. And Jim McCormick lost to the league's top performer Robert Eberlein.

On April 21st San Francisco faced the Boston 64's (would "Boston Squares" be more appropriate?) --rejuvenated by the return of Jim Tarjan, fresh from winning his Grandmaster title in Europe. Now the tables were turned: the Dragons out-ranked Boston on five out of six boards. What a chance to clean up! But, alas, the match ended in another draw: 3 to 3. Grandmaster Tarjan defeated International Master Weinstein (2480) and Cornelius beat Koplik on Board 5. Silman and Cleghorn drew against Robertie and Harrington. But Ervin lost to Leow and Berry lost to Kelleher.

In their final match on May 12th the Dragons took on the Chicago Prairie Dogs--knowing that they needed a good score to finish fourth in the league, and knowing that only players on the first four teams will get paid for the games they have played. Result? A clear win for San Francisco: 3½-2½. GM Tarjan drew against Verber (2426); Ervin drew against IM Martz, and Cornelius drew against DeFotis. Hammie lost to Karklins. But Silman beat Winslow and Jay Whitehead beat Sandrin.

### INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

The best individual performance was by Paul Cornelius, who had 4 wins, 1 draw, and no losses. This was the second best score in the entire league, and gave him a performance rating 282 points higher than his USCF rating. (Robert Eberlein, of the Washington Plumbers, was the league's top performer with 7 wins, 1 draw, no losses.)

Workhorses of the San Francisco team were: Roy Ervin (who played in 8 games), Jeremy Silman (?), Peter Cleghorn (5), and Paul Cornelius (5). Among the potential "big guns", Tarjan played 2 games, Grefe played 1, and Browne--none.

SAN FRANCISCO DRAGONS	4/76				Score	Pct.	League perform. rating
	USCF rating	W	L	D			
James Tarjan.....	2490	1	0	1	1½-½	.750	2653
John Grefe.....	2411	0	0	2	1-1	.500	2463
John Watson.....	2362	0	1	0	0-1	.000	2067
Robert Burger.....	2345	0	1	0	0-1	.000	2060
Roy Ervin.....	2312	3	2	3	4½-3½	.563	2355
C Bill Jones.....	2311	1	3	0	1-3	.250	2170
Jeremy Silman.....	2310	1	1	5	3½-3½	.500	2328
Peter Cleghorn....	2309	1	2	2	2-3	.400	2196
Dennis Fritzingier.	2301	0	1	2	1-2	.333	2094
Robert Hammie.....	2277	1	1	0	1-1	.500	2111
Paul Cornelius....	2242	4	0	1	4½-½	.900	2524
David Berry.....	2239	0	1	3	1½-2½	.375	2104
Craig Barnes.....	2228	0	1	0	0-1	.000	1890
Jay Whitehead.....	2188	1	0	0	1-0	1.000	2467
James McCormick...	2139	0	1	0	0-1	.000	1824
Gary Pickler.....	2113	0	0	1	½-½	.500	2209



**FONG ON THE PHONE.** Throughout the season, Kenn Fong was the San Francisco Dragons' telephone man, receiving incoming moves and passing on outgoing moves. The speed and accuracy of telephone transmission is a critical factor in inter-city chess. (Photo by Richard Shorman.)

By finishing in fourth place, the San Francisco team made each of its players eligible to receive \$10/game for every game played. (As a Grandmaster, Tarjan was an exception. Like every Grandmaster that played on any of the teams, he received \$50/game.)

#### A Successful First Season

According to League Director Bill Goichberg, the league's first season was a rousing success: "The league obtained more publicity for chess than anything since Fischer-Spassky, quite a 'buy' for \$9,000 (\$5,000 contributed by the American Chess Foundation, \$4,000 by the US Chess Federation). Last year's Cleveland International cost the Federation 6 times as much and didn't obtain one-sixth the publicity!"

The league will be continued next year, and possibly expanded to include more teams. (Milwaukee, Seattle, New Jersey, and Philadelphia are among those interested.)

#### Experienced Commentators Needed

The league attracted fewer spectators than were hoped for. At the Gambit gamestore in San Francisco and the Berkeley Central YMCA, the San Francisco team drew 15-20 onlookers to an average match. And other teams around the league, including New York reported comparable figures. The key to attracting spectator interest, of course, is the availability of demonstration boards manned by experienced commentators. This season they were the exception rather than the rule. Hopefully, steps will be taken to make sure next season is different.

#### Transient Team Loyalty

Another league difficulty this season has been the transient loyalty of team players. A look at the "Individual Results" chart on the preceding page will show that six of the "team members" of

the San Francisco Dragons played only one game, and three others played but two. And most of the other teams had a similar situation. The two exceptions were the first-place Washington Plumbers, who used only 8 players during the season, and the Cleveland Kinghunters, who used only 7 to capture third place. It is probably not an accident that both these teams exceeded pre-season expectations. Team identity and team spirit may be intangibles but they can also be powerful competitive forces.

#### A Powerful Chess Machine

San Francisco Team Captain Peter Prochaska-Kolbas says that Tarjan's joining the team for its last two matches was of decisive importance for both match points and team spirit. It is probably too much to expect US Champion Walter Browne to make more than an occasional appearance (at least, not while the fee is \$50/game). But if next year's San Francisco team could have GM Tarjan and IM Grefe on the top two boards, backed up by five or six of this region's fine crop of rising young masters, it would be a powerful and exciting chess machine, capable of generating considerable public attention.

## **DONALD BYRNE DIES**

International Master Donald Byrne, younger brother of Grandmaster Robert Byrne, died on April 8. He had been in poor health for years and succumbed to a virus infection following a kidney transplant. He was only 45 years old.

Byrne grew up in the same Brooklyn milieu that produced Grandmasters Robert Fischer, William Lombardy, and Robert Byrne. Instead of becoming a chess professional like his brother, Donald Byrne was a Professor of English at Penn State. Still, he had a flair for team competition and was often the captain of the US Olympiad team. (He scored impressive totals at Varna, Tel Aviv, and Lugano.) In 1953 he won the US Open and in a 1954 USA--USSR match he defeated Yuri Averbakh 3-1.

As a player, Byrne combined great technical proficiency in the end game with a taste for complex positions. His love of complexity often got him into time trouble--reducing the points he won, but not the excitement he generated.

Here is an early game, played at the Manhattan Chess Club when Byrne was 18. His opponent, having lost some time in the opening, suddenly finds himself facing a forced mate after only 15 moves.

White: D. Byrne. Black: Pinkus. 1 N-KB3 P-Q4  
 2 P-QB4 PxP, 3 P-K3 P-QB4, 4 BxP, N-QB3, 5 P-Q4  
 P-K3, 6 O-O N-B3, 7 Q-K2 P-QR3, 8 N-B3 P-QN4,  
 9 B-N3 B-N2, 10 R-Q1 Q-B2, 11 P-Q5 PxP, 12 P-K4  
 PxP, 13 NxP NxN, 14 QxN+ N-K2, 15 BxP+! Resigns.

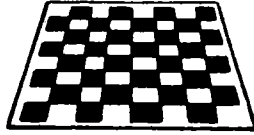
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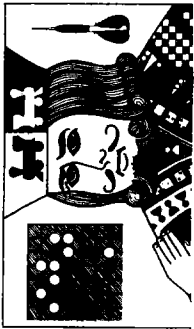
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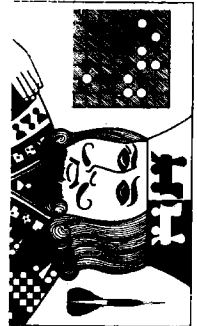


ALSO AVAILABLE:

Grandmaster Chess: Lone Pine 1975 by the Editors and Staff of the Calif. State Chess Federation -- \$4.75.

Learn from the Grandmasters  
by Keene. Pittman -- \$8.95

Wijk ann Zee 1975  
Edited by Kavalek. RHM -- \$4.95



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Learn from the Grandmasters  
by Raymond Keene  
(Pittman, 1976. \$8.95.)

Ray Keene's tournament games often show a blend of classical understanding and avant garde creativity. The same blend occurs in his books. In his Learn from the Grandmasters the idea of having various grandmasters annotate a game or two is an established one; but specifying that they should choose one game of their own and another by someone else who made a particular impression on them is a new twist.

Keene's creativity extends to the selection of the contributors. Of course, Larsen, Tal, Browne, and Kavalek are well known to us. And we have occasionally seen annotations by Korchnoi and Szabo. However, rarely have we met Ulf Andersson or Jan Timman, two of the brightest young European grandmasters, or Eduard Gufeld--a player, known for his wit and strong play, who would be extremely notable if he lived anywhere except in the USSR.

Despite the title, several of the players are not grandmasters. Bojan Kurajica is a consistent competitor in Europe; Lawrence Day is a Canadian international master; and, as would be expected, the British are well represented by William Hartston, Michael Stean, and Keene, himself.

Although Keene specified the material he wanted, he has allowed each writer a free hand. Thus, Browne annotates two of his own games and Kavalek weaves an arabesque on "the double". ("The double", as Kavalek defines it, is the phenomenon of playing two identical games, or nearly identical games.) Both Larsen and Szabo annotate the famous Johner--Nimzowitsch game, but one is critical of Johner and the other of Nimzowitsch.

Learn from the Grandmasters is instructional in that it shows the different ways strong players view the game; but, above all, it is an enjoyable journey with fourteen top competitors through some of their favorite games.

--Review by Peter Prochaska-Kolbas

Wijk aan Zee 1975  
Edited by Lubomir Kavalek  
(RHM Press, 1976. \$4.95.)

The 1975 version of the traditional tournament at Wijk aan Zee promised to be one of the strongest in the tournament's history. The field was led by Portisch of Hungary, Browne and Kavalek of the USA, Hort and Smejkal of Czechoslovakia, Furman and Geller of the Soviet Union, and a strong Dutch contin-

gent headed by Jan Timman and Gennadi Sosonko. With such a collection of top grandmasters, a bitter fight could be expected; and it occurred. Indeed, it was not clear that Portisch would win the tournament until the last several rounds.

RHM's english-language tournament book is excellent. One reason is the games themselves. There are fewer "grandmaster draws" than normal, and a great deal of interesting, complex chess. Also, as we have come to expect, the book is produced well, with plenty of diagrams and photographs. The games are in RHM's normal bold face descriptive notation and are extremely easy to follow. However, the basic reason for the excellence of this book is the chief annotator and editor, Lubomir Kavalek. As readers of Chess Life & Review know well, he is not only a strong grandmaster, but also a talented writer.

Kavalek does more here than simply annotate games. He conveys the flavor of a strong grandmaster tournament from a player's point of view. We are caught up in Sosonko's struggle for a grandmaster norm, share Geller's frustration at only being able to draw, and feel the tension in the critical Hort-Smejkal game or the spectacular fight between Portisch and Kavalek. There are contributions by most of the players, but it is Kavalek's work that makes this an easy book to recommend to anyone interested in an exceptionally strong tournament.

--Review by Peter Prochaska-Kolbas

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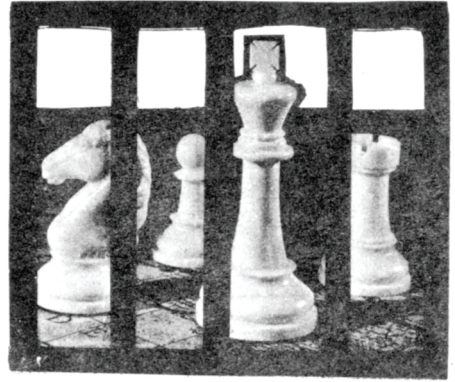
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# CHESS IN PRISON

by John Larkins and Kenn Fong



If you were asked to mention some of the places where chess is played, you might bring up tournament sites, chess clubs, recreation centers, coffee houses, schools, and private homes. But would you think of prisons? Yet most large prisons have active chess clubs, and prisoners have long been a part of the chess-playing fraternity.

The names of prison chess clubs often make wry comment on their special status. For example, the coldly-descriptive Four Walls Chess Club of the Jefferson City, Missouri Penitentiary or the double-meaning of the In Mates Chess Club of the Georgia State Prison at Reidsville. Then there is the brash Rooks and Crooks Chess Club of the Florence, Arizona Penitentiary and the poignant Captured Pawns Chess Club of the Santa Fe, New Mexico Penitentiary.

## A Chance To Be Different

One former chess-playing prisoner evaluates the importance of chess in prison like this: Prisoners generally are insecure, introverted, competitive individualists. One of the few chances to be different from other prisoners is the opportunity to participate in a prison chess club, get your own individual rating and position on a chess ladder, and play your own individual style of chess. Here personal creativity is rewarded as it is almost nowhere else in prison. And the competitiveness that often leads to physical battles among other prisoners is channeled into disciplined, regulated, non-physical competition over the chess board.

The same former chess-playing prisoner sees prison chess as having a definitely rehabilitative effect on the prisoners who participate. He says the average prisoner is impulsive and impatient, has a hard time sitting still, and often got into his original trouble by acting without thinking. Chess forces such a prisoner to sit still and think before he moves. Since chess is not an easy game, the successful player must learn the patience to gradually piece together small advantages until he has accumulated enough of an edge to justify the launching of a winning attack. He learns that impulsive aggression rarely pays off.

## Rehabilitation Potential

Unfortunately, there has been little organized research on the possible rehabilitative effects of prison chess. Prison officials--even those who are cooperative--tend to see chess as just a game. And participation by prisoners in a prison chess club is not considered significant by most parole boards.

Still, there is some impressive anecdotal evidence that chess-playing prisoners are far less likely than other prisoners to return to prison after being released. In Georgia, only one out of several hundred former members of the prison chess club ever returned. And in a study of Pennsylvania prisons for the period 1958-1971 it was found that 98% of the chess players never came back.

(Needless to say, this is far lower than the usual recidivism rate which is somewhere around 33%.)

Of course, these dramatic results may be more a product of self-selection than of rehabilitation. That is, prison chess clubs may naturally attract the kind of prisoners who are especially likely to make good instead of transforming average prisoners. But, in either case, prison chess clubs would seem to be a far more valuable resource for prison administrators than they have so far acknowledged.

## USCF-Affiliated Clubs

Some prison chess clubs are affiliated with the US Chess Federation. (Fifty-five were so listed in December, 1975.) The USCF has a little-known Prison Project Program whereby the first ten prison clubs that apply during the calendar year can get ten free USCF memberships if they will pay for ten others. In some affiliated clubs, regular USCF-rated weekend tournaments are held. For example, the In Mates Chess Club at the Georgia State Prison has had a rated tournament every weekend for the last three years. (There are two Intermediate Tournament Directors and five local TD's among the prisoners.)

In some cases, prisoners who have proved themselves trustworthy are allowed out of prison on special passes, accompanied by a guard, to compete in outside tournaments. (At the first Paul Masson tourney two of the contestants could be seen playing in their prison denims.) In the Virginia Penitentiary Chessmaster/inmate Claude Bloodgood conducts his own correspondence chess league and writes a monthly column for Zugswang magazine.

## An "Outsider" for each Inside Club

The USCF has a Prison Chess Committee. Its functions are to make recommendations to the USCF Policy Board and to facilitate communication between prison chess clubs and the rest of the chess-playing community. Currently, the committee is setting up a list of all known prison chess groups. The ultimate goal is to have one "outside" liason person for each prison chess club. Kenn Fong is committee member responsible for coordinating these activities in the far West. Readers interested in giving a helping hand should contact him at 865 Rosemount Road, Oakland, CA 94610. Two prison chess clubs (in Susanville and Tracy) are affiliates of the CCCA. Their addresses are on the back cover.



# CCCA News



## FOUR NEW AFFILIATES

Four more chess clubs affiliated themselves with the Central California Chess Association during the last two months. This brings the total number of CCCA Affiliates to twenty-two. (Last June, just after the Delgado fiasco, the number had dwindled to eight.)

The new affiliates are: the San Jose Chess Club and the Fiddler's Green Chess Club of San Francisco--both Class I, and the Caissa Chess Club of the California Polytechnic State University at San Luis Obispo and the Carl Schlecter & Tigran Petrosian Chess Association of Modesto-- Class II.

CCCA CHESS CLOCKS NOW AVAILABLE. CCCA members can save \$6.50 off the store price for the BHP plastic clock by coming to the Oakland Chess Group (Tues.) or Berkeley CC (Fri.). See below.

## BERKELEY CHESS CLUB

OPEN FRIDAYS 7-12 PM. BERKELEY CENTRAL YMCA.  
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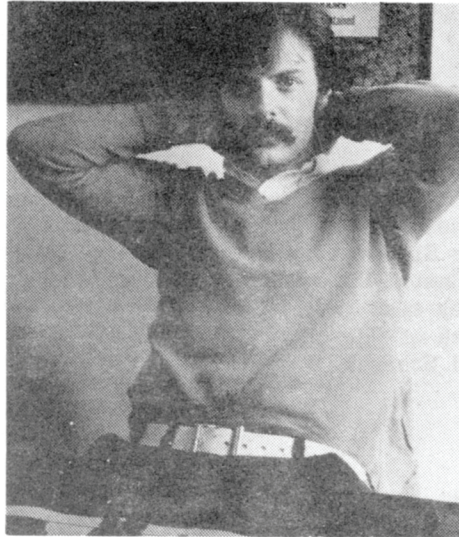
Strongest chess club in the East Bay.  
CCCA Team Champions 1974, 1975, 1976.

FREE SIMULTANEOUS by Master GARY PICKLER  
June 18th, 7:30pm. Non-members welcome.

INEXPENSIVE CHESS CLOCKS. BHP Plastic--  
the standard tournament clock. Pick 'em  
up and carry 'em away at \$21 (to CCCA  
members) and \$22 (others).

John Larkins, TD 653-6529

## Club Champions Strive for Top-Player Trophy



Harry Radke (left), San Jose Chess Club Champion, and Peter Prochaska-Kolbas (center), Champion of the Oakland Chess Group, are two of the five finalists in the CCCA's Closed Championship. Ray Musselman (right), Champion of the Monday Knights, was eliminated in the first round.

The first phase of the CCCA Closed Tournament took place on April 10-11 in conjunction with the CCCA Amateur in Hayward. This was a preliminary elimination round in which nine club champions met in a qualifying Swiss to see which five would be in the finals.

First place went to Martin Sullivan, San Leandro Chess Club (2061)--4 points. Second: Peter Prochaska-Kolbas, Oakland Chess Group (1932)--3 points. Third (on tie-breaks): Harry Radke, San Jose Chess Club (2119)--2½ points. Fourth: John Pope, Berkeley Chess Club (1946)--2½ points. Fifth (and last of the qualifiers): Randy Fong, Fremont Chess Club (1854)--2 points.

Eliminated were: Steve Bell, Hayward Chess Club (1654)--2 points, and Ray Musselman, Monday Knights (1850), Fernando Almeida, Bechtel Chess Club (1754), and Ricardo Cruz, Pittsburg Chess Club (1750)--each with 1 point.

The top five club champions will enter the second phase of the Closed Championship on June 5-6. They will compete in a single round robin. The bottom three players will be eliminated, while the top two will go on to the third and final phase: a match for the title of "CCCA Champion 1976" and a one-year possession of the handsome perpetual trophy.



# Chess Clubs

## HAYWARD

The Hayward Chess Club's Club Championship, a nine-round round-robin, held from January through April, is now completed. As expected, the new champion is Steve Joplin (1825) who dominated the field with  $8\frac{1}{2}$  points in nine games. Steve Bell took second place on tie-breaks over Lupe Lopez. Both had 5 points. Then came Jerry Rogers, Sheldon Watts, Romeo Samo, Jim Babb, Chris Mavredis, Robert Love, and Frisco DelRosario, in that order.

Next year's Club Champion will be decided according to a different system. Points will be accumulated throughout the year in both club and weekend tournaments to determine a challenger who will play a match against the current champion.



Jerry Rogers (left), Hayward Chess Club TD, and Steve "Godzilla" Joplin, the Club Champion, played all comers at the Chabot College Community Day on May 22nd. They also gave out Hayward CC flyers and free copies of Chess Voice. (Photo by Richard Shorman.)

## BERKELEY

Jay Whitehead (2175 and anticipating a Master's rating in the next supplement) ran away with the March through May Berkeley "Alpha" Tournament. In the Premier Section Whitehead had 6 points in 6 rounds for first place. Richard Hansen (1799) came in second with 4 points. There was a three-way tie for third between Craig Mar (1963), Larry Benford (1826), and Ray Musselman (1801)--each with  $3\frac{1}{2}$  points.

In the Reserve Section (1400-1599) first place went to 15-year-old Paul Stainthorpe (1546) for his  $4\frac{1}{2}$  points. Charlie Vail (1440) captured second with 4 points. Stephen Skirpan (1517) and Richard Hobbs (1488) tied for third place with  $3\frac{1}{2}$  points each.

In the Novice Section (under 1400) David Novak (1386) came in first with 5 points, followed by Kris Lawson (1341) in second place with  $4\frac{1}{2}$ . And there was another tie for third between Henry Mar (1267), Craig's father, and Mark Stainthorpe (U/R), Paul's 9-year-old brother--each with 3 pts.

In an impromptu double round-robin rapid-transit tourney held on April 23, Expert Gary Pickler was the winner with 8 points in 10 rounds. Second place went to Michael Sarley (1957) for  $7\frac{1}{2}$  points. Expert Alan Piper, in a last visit before leaving for Germany, took third place with  $6\frac{1}{2}$  points.

The June-July "Reti Memorial" tournament (Reti died on June 6, 1929) began on June 4 and continues for 5 rounds through July 16--with time out for the last two rounds of the "Beta" tourney. On August 6 the August-September "Philidor Follies" tourney begins--continuing for 7 rounds through September 17th.

Offering a choice of two formats, the Berkeley club will also be running Prize Round Robins at the same time as the their usual no-prize, no-entry-fee Swiss tourneys. Prize Round Robin #3 began on June 4. Prize Round Robin #4 begins on August 6. Entry fee is \$5, with 6-person sections, and \$20 to first place plus \$10 to second. (Club membership is required, but partial memberships at \$2/month are available.) Sections will be organized according to rating.



In a rare appearance as a tournament player, Chess Voice Editor John Larkins won a piece of 1st place in the CCCA Amateur. Larkins also directs the Berkeley and Oakland chess clubs.

## OAKLAND

On April 4, CCCA Chairman Peter Prochaska-Kolbas (expecting an Expert rating in the next supplement) took on 29 players in a simultaneous exhibition at the Oakland Chess Group. He won 15, drew 5, and lost 9. The winners were: John Larkins (1619), Frank Mur (1581), Robert Phillips (1629), Bill White (1594), Jack LaChapelle (1539), Jimmie Oliver (1450), Gary McCue (1350), Mark Stainthorpe (1250?), and Carole Scotti (1200?). Draws went to: Mike Padovani (1868), Scott McGargar (1654), John Spargo (1613), Mike Dyslin (1585), and Ernie Ladner (1400).

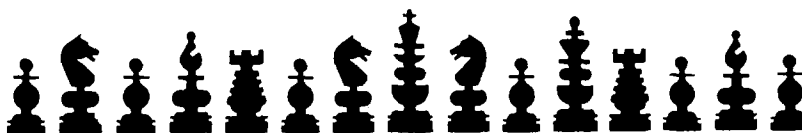
Brand new Master Gary Pickler gave the free May simultaneous exhibition. Facing 26 players, Pickler won 19, drew 4, and lost 3. The winners were: Len Petty (1719), Robert Phillips (1629), and Paul Stainthorpe (1589). The draws went to: Richard Hobbs (1540), Frank Mur (1539), Alan Glasscoe (1519), and Richard Snider (1303).

On June 1st, San Jose Chess Club Champion Harry Radke (2119) gave the monthly free simul. He played 27 opponents--winning 15, drawing 7, and losing 5. The winners were: Craig Mar (2033),

(Continued on page 51.)



# Games



Reprinted from Richard Shorman's chess column in the Hayward Daily Review.

## FRANK MARSHALL'S PARIS DEBUT

When mighty Frank Marshall of Brooklyn, New York entered his first major international chess event at Paris, 1900, hardly anyone could have predicted that he would finish among the top prize-winners. But in 16 rounds Marshall emerged with 12 points, tying for third spot with Maroczy, behind world champion Lasker and the redoubtable Harry Nelson Pillsbury, both of whom he beat in style.

White: Harry Pillsbury. Black: Frank Marshall.

Paris, 1900.

Petross's Defense

1 P-K4	P-K4	15 KxB	Q-K6ch
2 N-KB3	N-KB3	16 K-N3	QxB
3 P-Q4	P-Q4!(b)	17 KxB	R-K7
4 PxQP(c)	PxP	18 K-R3	N-Q2
5 B-QB4(d)	B-N5ch	19 R-B1	P-KR4
6 P-B3	Q-K2ch	20 Q-B2	N-B4!
7 B-K2(e)	PxP	21 P-N3(i)	P-KN4
8 PxP	B-QB4	22 P-N4	RxN!
9 0-0	0-0(f)	23 QxQ	RxQ
10 P-B4(g)	R-K1	24 R-B3	P-B4(j)
11 B-Q3	B-KN5	25 K-N2	BPxP
12 B-N2	N-K5	26 NxP	R-Q7ch
13 QN-Q2(h)	NxP!	27 Resigns	
14 RxN	BxRch		

(Notes by international grandmaster Peter Romanovsky, translated from "Romantizm v shakhmatnom iskusstve," Moscow, 1959, 00, 58-60).

(a) Marshall retained the Petross's Defense in his openings repertoire almost to the end of his tournament career, but he relied upon it most heavily during his "romantic" period.

(b) This daring advance, which was unrecorded in all the opening literature of the day, caught Pillsbury completely by surprise. Later opening manuals (Bilguer's "Handbuch des Schachspiels," Shiffer's "Samouchitel shakhmatnoi igry," Levenfish's "Sovremenny debют" and Kerese's "Teoriya shakhmatnykh debyutov") included it as Marshall's variation, mildly censuring it, but gave no detailed analysis or game references.

(c) If White wants to punish Black for his "brashness," there seems to be no other way to go about it.

(d) Other annotators have indicated that White should prefer 5 B-N5ch P-B3 6 PxP PxP 7 B-QB4, etc., but after 7 ... B-N5ch 8 P-B3 Q-K2ch Black has nothing to fear. While 5 B-N5ch is in fact better than 5 B-QB4, the most energetic continuation is simply 5 QxP, and if 5 ... QxP, then 6 N-B3.

(e) Pillsbury probably rejected 7 Q-K2 to avoid exchanges that might lead to a draw.

(f) White already has problems with weak pawns and an undeveloped queen side. In the meantime, Black's pieces have plenty of scope.

(g) A more active course would be either 10 P-QR4, to bring the QR into play through QR2, or 10 B-KN5.

(h) To escape the catastrophe that follows White must decide on 13 BxN.

(i) After 21 QxQ NxQ 22 R-B2 QR-K1 Black also wins.

(j) Marshall pursues the attack with zest right to the end.

## THE IMMORTAL AMATEUR GAME

When Anderssen beat Kieseritzky in London, 1851, the chess world dubbed his combinational masterpiece "the immortal game." But few players today realize that his great brilliancy was an offhand "amateur" game completed in about an hour and a half, just prior to winning the world's first "professional" international tournament.

White: Adolf Anderssen.

Black: Lionel Kieseritzky.

Simpson's Divan, London, 1851.

King's Gambit Accepted

1 P-K4	P-K4	13 P-R5	Q-N
2 P-KB4	PxP	14 Q-B3	N-N1(i)
3 B-B4(a)	QR5ch	15 BxP	Q-B3
4 K-B1	P-QN4(b)	16 N-B3	B-B4(j)
5 BxNP	N-KB3	17 N-Q5(k)	QxP
6 N-KB3	QR3(c)	18 B-Q6(l)	BxR(m)
7 P-Q3	N-R4(d)	19 P-K5!(n)	QxRch
8 N-R4	Q-N4(e)	20 K-K2(o)	N-QR3(p)
9 N-B5	P-QB3	21 NxPch	K-Q1
10 P-KN4	N-B3(f)	22 Q-B6ch!	NxQ
11 R-N1!(g)	PxB(h)	23 B-K7mate	
12 P-KR4	Q-N3		

(Notes condensed and translated from Peter Romanovsky's "Mittelspiel," Moscow, 1963, pp. 58-62)

(a) The King's Gambit, at that time at least, led to exciting combinational play. Along with the Evan's Gambit it was Anderssen's favorite opening.

(b) This counter-gambit has some justification, as White's bishop is drawn from its strong location to an undefended square and Black gains a tempo for the development of his QB. However, the further course of events works out so disastrously for Black that neither circumstance plays the slightest role during the game.

(c) The queen's prospects are too limited here. More promising appears to be 6 ... Q-R4, and if 7 Q-K2, then 7 ... QxB 8 QxQ B-R3. Any advantage that White might have in this variation is minimal.

(d) Threatening check at White's KN3. Now white must not play 8 K-N1 because of 8 ... Q-N3ch, but 8 R-N1 is no worse than Anderssen's continuation.

(e) A double attack based on 9 N-B5 P-QB3, and on any retreat of the bishop, 10 ... P-Q4, with the initiative. Kieseritzky overlooked something that would not have been easy to see even in a serious game. Better is 8 ... P-N3.

(f) This is the position that Black had counted on. Now what can White do? On 11 B-R4 follows 11 ... P-N3 and then 12 ... NxNP, with a clear advantage for Black.

(g) Chigorin, who was not too lavish with praise, termed this rook maneuver a stroke of genius and gave it two exclamation marks. Anderssen's idea was indeed very deep, and it is hard to blame Kieseritzky for not fathoming it to the end.

(h) Black has nothing else. If 11 ... NxKP, in order to capture the bishop after 12 PxN, then White wins with 13 Q-Q5, threatening both the rook and 14 N-Q6ch, winning the queen. After 11 ... NxKP White can also play simply 12 Q-K2, which costs Black a piece (at least, since White retains a dangerous initiative).

(i) As compensation for his sufferings Black wants to hang on to his extra material, and justifiably so.

(j) Black cannot keep White's knight out of Q5, e.g., 16 ... N-K2 17 N-Q6ch K-Q1 18 P-K5. All the same, Kieseritsky's move is bad, since it deprives his KNP of a defender, the more so in view of the simple retort, 17 P-Q4, which summarily foils the aggressive aim behind the bishop's sortie. In defense of such moves, it can only be noted that they are usually the product of a hopeless position. In fact, Black does not seem to have a wholly satisfactory continuation. On 16 ... B-N2 follows 17 NxQNP, threatening 18 N-B7ch. Relatively best is 16 ... N-QR3, but even here 17 b-Q6! (threat, 18, 18 P-K5) leads to a winning attack. Of course, 17 ... BxB could not be played on account of 18 N-Q5 Q-K4 19 P-Q4. And if 17 ... B-N2, then 18 P-N5 Q-K3 19 NxQNP, with the unanswerable threat of 20 QN-Q4.

(k) Besides 17 P-Q4, White wins with 17 B-Q6, threatening P-N5 and P-K5. Black is helpless, since 17 ... BxB again fails to 18 N-Q5.

(l) Full of combinations and the best line of attack.

(m) Taking the bishop allows mate in four. Many of the annotators of this historic game have asserted that Black has chances for saving the game after 18 ... QxRch 19 K-K2 Q-N7, but simply 20 K-Q2 BxR 21 P-K5 is almost the same as played. After 20 K-Q2 White not only threatens to take the bishop but also to play the deadly move, R-N1.

(n) Cutting the black queen off from her KN2 square.

(o) Threatening mate in two by 21 NxPch and 22 B-B7mate plus mate in three by 21 NxPch K-Q1 22 Q-B6ch! NxQ 23 B-K7mate. Kieseritzky guards against the more obvious one.

(p) Even with best defense Black loses: 20...B-R3 (not 20...B-N2 due to 21 NxPch K-Q1 22 Qxp, etc.) 21 N-B7ch K-Q1 22 NxR! (threatening not only 23 QxR but also 23 B-B7ch K-B124 N-Q6mate, or 23...K-K1 24 N-Q6ch K-B1 25 QxPmate) B-N3 23 QxR Q-B6 24 QxNch Q-B1 25 QxQch KxQ 26 B-B8! K-N2 (or 26...N-R3 27 N-Q6ch K-Q1 28 BxP; or 26...P-R3 27 N-Q6ch K-Q1 28 NxPch K-K1 29 NxR KxB 30 N-N6ch K-B2 31 K-B3, etc.) 27 BxP KxN 28 BxR P-R3 29 P-N5 PxP 30 P-R6, winning.

**SHEER ENTERTAINMENT**

Here is a collection of games selected for their combinational brilliance, recorded in streamlined coordinate chess notation (files lettered "a" to "h", ranks numbered "1" to "8", always counting from White's lower left corner regardless of whose turn to move; Pawn captures designated by file letters only).

White: Alekhine. Black: Asgierssen. Iceland, 1931. French Defense 1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 Nc3 Nf6 4 Bg5 Be7 5 Bf6 Bf6 6 Nf3 0-0 7 Bd3 Re8 8 e5 Be7 9 h4 c5 10 Bh7! Kh7 11 Ng5 Bg5 12 hg Kg8 13 Qh5 Kf8 14 0-0-0 a6 15 g6! Ke7 16 gf Rf8 17 dc Nd7 18 Rd5!! Qa5 19 Qg5 Kf7 20 Rh7 Rg8 21 Rd4 Qc5 22 Rd7! Bd7 23 Ne4 Qb4 24 Nd6 Kf8 25 Qf6! gf 26 Rf7mate!

★ ★ ★

White: Field. Black: Tenner. New York, 1923. Two Knights' Defense 1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bc4 Nf6 4 Ng5 d5 5 ed Na5 6 d3 h6 7 Nf3 e4 8 Qe2 Nc4 9 dc Bc5 10 Nfd2 0-0 11 0-0 Bg4 12 Qe1 Qd7! 13-Nb3 Bf3! 14 Bf4 Qg4 15 Bg3 Nh5! 16 Nc5 Nf4 17 Ne4 Qh3!! 18 Resigns.

★ ★ ★

White: Anderssen. Black: Lange. Breslau, 1859. Ruy Lopez 1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 Nd4 4 Nd4 ed 5 Bc4 Nf6 6 e5 d5 7 Bb3 Bg4 8 f3 Ne4! 9 0-0 d3! 10 fg Bc5 11 Kh1 Ng3!! 12 hg Qg5 13 Rf5 hr5! 14 gh Qf5 15 g4 Rh5!! 16 gf Qe4! 17 Qf3 Qh4 18 Qh3 Qe1 Kh2 Bg1 20 Kh1 Bf2 21 Kh2 Qg1mate.

★ ★ ★

White: Pillsbury. Black: Howell. New York, 1900. King's Gambit 1 e4 e5 2 Nc3 Nc6 3 f4 ef 4 Nf3 g5 5 h4 g4 6 Ng5 h6 7 Nf7 Kf7 8 d4 d5 9 Bf4 Bg7 10 Be3 Bf6 11 g3 de 12 Bc4 Kg7 13 0-0 Bd4 14 Rf7 Kg6 15 h5 Kh5 16 Rg7!! Ne5 17 Bd4! Ng6 18 Kg2 Rh7 19 Qh1 Nh4 20 Qh4! Qh4 21 Bf7mate.

White: Nimzovich. Black: Alapin. Riga, 1913. French Defense 1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 Nc3 Nf6 4 ed Nd5 5 Nf3 c5 6 Nd5 Qd5 7 Be3 cd 8 Nd4 a6 9 Be2 Qg2 10 Bf3 Qg6 11 Qd2 e5 12 0-0-0! ed 13 Bd4 Nc6 14 Bf6!! Qf6 15 Rhe1 Be7 16 Bc6 Kf8 17 Qd8! Ee8 18 Re8mate.

★ ★ ★

White: Nordik. Black: Landau. Antwerp, 1927. Alekhine's Defense 1 e4 Nf6 2 e5 Nd5 3 Nf3 d6 4 Bc4 Nb6 5 Bf7 Kf7 6 Ng5 Kg6 7 Qf3 Kg5 8 Qf7! g6 9 d4 Kh5 10 Qf4! h6 11 h3 g5 12 Qf7 Kh4 13 g3mate.

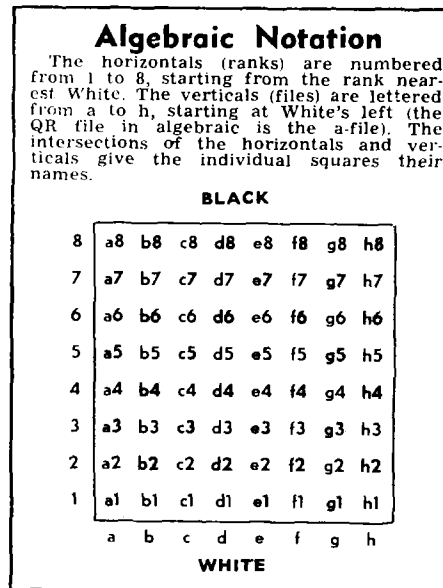
**QUESTIONABLE ALEKHINE BRILLIANCY**

In his book, "Alexander Alekhine", Soviet grandmaster Alexander Kotov suggests that one of Alekhine's greatest brilliancies may have been contrived:

1 e4, e6 2 d4 d5 3 Nc3 Nf6 4 Bg5 Bb4 5 e5 h6 6 ef hg 7 fg Rg8 8 h4 gh 9 Qg4 Be7 10 g3! c5 11 gh cd 12 h5! dc 13 h6 cb 14 Rb1 Qa5 15 Ke2 Qa2 16 h7 Qb1 17 hgQ Kd7 18 Qf7 Qc2 19 Kf3 Nc6! 20 Qge6 Kc7 21 Qf4 Kb6 22 Qee3 Bc5 23 g6Q b1Q 24 Rh6!!, a deadly "quiet" move (threatening 25 Qd8mate) that wins for White in all variations, e.g., 24 ... Qf1 25 Qb4 Qb5 26 Qd8 Ka6 27 Qea3, with mate in two to follow.

Kotov shows Alekhine playing White, assigning the black pieces to "Anonymous", possibly because Alekhine had presented the moves as "A game played by the author in Moscow, 1915" (without identifying his opponent or color) in the notes to his game against Siegbert Tarrasch at St. Petersburg, 1914 ("My Best Games of Chess: 1908-1923" by A. A. Alekhine, New York, 1965, pp. 69-70).

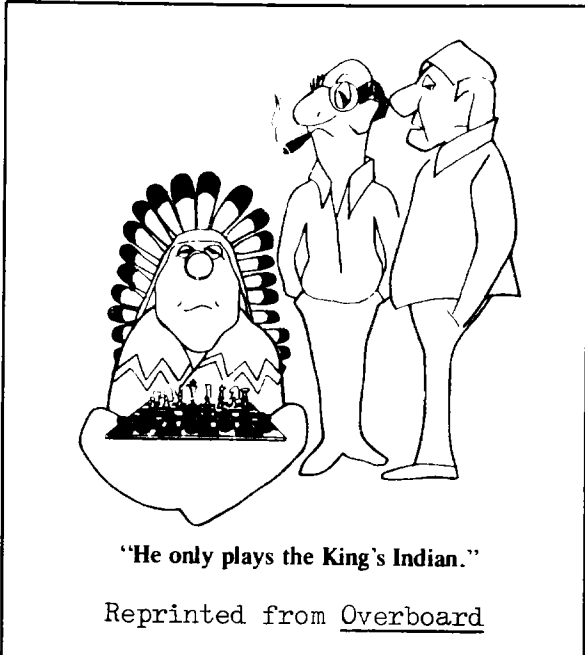
Also brought to light by Kotov is Alekhine's insertion of the entire continuation as a fantastic variation in the game, Grigoriev — Alekhine, Moscow, 1915 ("Shakhmatny vestnik", No. 3, 1916).



**REGIONAL GAMES**

White: Paul Stainthroe (1589). Black: Ernest Curto (1665). Hayward, Apr. 10, 1976. King's Gambit Accepted 1 e4 e5 2 f4 ef 3 Bc4 Nf6 4 Nc3 d6 5 d3 g5 6 h4 Bg4 7 Nf3 c6 8 hg d5 9 Bb3 Nh5 10 ed Ng3 11 Rh4 h5 12 Ne4 Bd6 13 Nf6 Ke7 14 dc Nc6 15 Bf4 Bf4 16 Nd5 Kd7 17 Nf4 Re8 18 Kd2 Qa5 19 c3 Rad8 20 Ke2 Kc7 21 Qd2 Nf5 22 Rhh1 Ne3 23 Kb1 Qf5 24 Nh5 Rd3 25 Ng3 Rd2 26 Nf5 Bf5 27 Kc1 Rg2 28 Re1 Rf2 29 Nh4 Bg4 30 Resigns.

White: Kenny Fong (1236). Black: Robert Fulop (1360). Hayward, Apr. 10, 1976. Two Knights' Defense 1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bc4 Nf6 4 Ng5 d5 5 ed Na5 6 Bb5 Bd7 7 Qe2 Bb5 8 Qb5 c6 9 dc Nc6 10 Qb7 Ne7 11 Qb5 Nd7 12 Qc4 Qb6 13 Qf7 Kd8 14 Ne6 Kc8 15 Qe8 Kb7 16 Qd7 Ka6 17 Nc7 Ka5 18 Nc3 Qb7 19 a3 Rc8 20 b4 Resigns.



White: Randy Feliciano. Black: Paul Enright. Santa Cruz, May 1, 1976. Sicilian Defense 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d4 cd 4 Nd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 e6 6 g4 a6 7 g5 Nfd7 8 Be3 b5 9 Bg2 Bb7 10 f4 Qc7 11 Qh5 g6 12 Qg4 Be7 13 0-0 b4 14 Nce2 e5 15 fe Ne5 16 Qg3 0-0 17 Nf4 Nbd7 18 h4 Nc5 19 Nd5 Bd5 20 ed Nc4 21 Rae1 Ne3 22 Qe3 Bd8 23 Nc6 Qb7 24 Qd4 a5 25 Kh1 Nd7 26 Re7 Qc8 27 Bh3 Bb6 28 Qf4 f5 29 gf Rf6 30 Qh6 Rf1 31 Bf1 Qf8 32 Qh7 mate.

\* \* \*

White: Robert Hammie. Black: Borel Menas. Santa Cruz, May 1, 1976. Sicilian Defense 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d4 cd 4 Nd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 g6 6 Be3 Bg7 7 f3 Nc6 8 Qd2 0-0 9 Bc4 a5 10 a4 Nd4 11 Bd4 Be6 12 Bb5 Rc8 13 Qf2 Nd7 14 h4 Bd4 15 Qd4 Qb6 16 Qd2 Nf6 17 Nd5 Bd5 18 ed Rc5 19 c4 e6 20 0-0-0 Nd5 21 h5 Ne3 22 hg hg 23 Qe3 Rb5 24 Qh6 Rh5 25 Rh5 gh 26 Qg5 Resigns.

\* \* \*

White: Alex Suhobeck. Black: Pamela Ford, Santa Cruz, May 1, 1976. Scotch Game 1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 d4 ed 4 Nd4 Nf6 5 Nc6 bc 6 e5 Nd5 7 c4 Bb4 8 Bd2 Bd2 9 Qd2 Ne7 10 Nc3 Ng6 11 f4 Qh4 12 g3 Qe7 13 0-0-0 a5 14 h4 h5 15 Qd4 c5 16 Qd3 Ra6 17 Nd5 Qd8 18 Bh3 Bb7 19 Rhe1 Nf8 20 Nf6 Resigns.

\* \* \*

White: Mitchell Bedford. Black: John Thornely. Santa Cruz, May 1, 1976. English Opening 1 c4 c5 2 Nc3 Nc6 3 g3 e6 4 Bg2 Nf6 5 e4 Be7 6 Nge2 0-0 7 0-0 Nd4 8 e5 Ne8 9 Nd4 cd 10 Nb5 f6 11 Nd4 fe 12 Nb3 Qc7 13 d3 Rb8 14 Qe2 b5 15 f4 bc 16 dc Ba6 17 fe Bc4 18 Rf8 Bf8 19 Qc2 Qb6 20 Kh1 Qa6 21 Nd2 Bd3 22 Qd1 d6 23 ed Nf6 24 Qe1 Bd6 25 Qe6 Kh8 26 Nf3 Re8 27 Qb3 Bc4 28 Qc2 Re2 29 Bd2 Ng4 30 Qc3 Nf2 31 Kg1 Qb6 32 Resigns.

# Tournaments

## CCCA AMATEUR TOURNAMENT RESULTS

USCF Certified Tournament Director Hans Poschmann of Fremont directed the Central California Chess Association's "Under 1800 Amateur" Tournament at San Felipe Park in Hayward, Apr. 10-11. The five-round, USCF rated, Swiss system event attracted 70 players. Complete results:

**Premier Division:** 1st-4th, Dave Cater (1631), Sunnyvale, Gary Houlahan (1714), San Jose, John Larkins (1619), Oakland, and Kevin Lewis (1029), San Rafael, 4-1, \$20.90 each.

**Reserve Division:** 1st-2nd, Ed Bazo (1440), San Lorenzo, and Richard Cullen (1397), Berkeley, 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, \$34.15 each; 3rd, Gary Smith (1510), San Leandro, 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, \$15.30.

**Booster Division:** 1st, Michael Vaughn (1291), San Jose, 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, \$41; 2nd-5th, Kenny Fong (1236), Hayward, Chris Pontod (1116), Gilroy, Robert Regon (1267), Palo Alto, and Wesley Sonner (1081), Morgan Hill, 4-1, \$10.65 each.

## SANTA CRUZ TOURNAMENT RESULTS

The Santa Cruz Championships attracted 62 players to the new "Catalyst" playing facilities in Santa Cruz, May 1-2. Ted and Ruby Yudacufski of Monterey directed the four round, USCF rated, Swiss system event in seven divisions.

**Open Division:** 1st, Roy Ervin, Berkeley, 4-0, \$150 plus trophy; 2nd-3rd, Robert Hammie, Palo Alto, and John Thornely, Santa Cruz, 3-1, \$50 each.

**Class A:** 1st-2nd, Mitchell Bedford, (trophy), Salinas, and Mark Pasternak, Santa Cruz, 3-1, \$47.50 each.

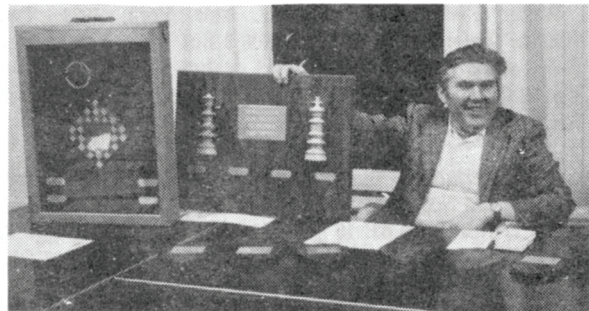
**Class B:** 1st, James Black, San Jose, 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, \$60 plus trophy; 2nd-4th, Alan Petit, Santa Cruz, Fon Phillips, Monterey, and Wayne Sewell, Salinas, 3-1, \$20 each.

**Class C:** 1st, Anthony Rossi, Monterey, 4-0, \$60 plus trophy; 2nd, Donald Ried, Palo Alto, 3-1, \$20.

**Class D-E:** 1st, Susan Mills, Santa Clara, 4-0, \$60 plus trophy; 2nd-4th, Alex Frantz, Santa Cruz, Terry Maire, Santa Cruz, and Robert Regon, Palo Alto, 3-1, \$20 each.

**Unrated Division:** 1st, Francis McShea, San Jose, 5-0, \$20 plus trophy; 2nd, Ali Hosain, San Jose, 4-1, \$10.

**Non-USCF Division:** 1st, James Neil, Capitola, 4-0, trophy.



League Director Hans Poschmann shows off the trophies and plaques given out to winners of the CCGA Team Championships.

## RANCHO CORDOVA OPEN

On May 22-23 fifty-three players participated in the Rancho Cordova Spring Open--directed by Steven Markman. Roy Ervin and Mike Goodall split first place in the Premier Division with  $3\frac{1}{2}$  points each. Frank Thornally and Mark Buckley tied for third with 3 points each. The "A" Division was won by Peter Prochaska-Kolbas.

In the "C" Division Ed Elizondo took first place with  $3\frac{1}{2}$  points and Don Sibrel took second with 3 points. In the "D&E" Section Gerald Lim was first with 4 points and William Clark and Mitch Ring tied for second with 3 points each.

## Good and Bad Annotators

In chess there are good and bad annotators. Bad annotators are those who give countless lines and variations (most of which they had to look up in MCO, because they don't know them themselves) with no explanation at all, or they give some shallow and unclear comment which contributes nothing to the reader's understanding of the game in progress. Often one will read catch phrases like, "Of course not ...BxP?," or "And after NxB, ...PxN Q-N3, R-R2 Black clearly has the advantage." After reading these, the reader expects to find some reason or explanation for the above comments; but to his dismay, there is no follow up. ...

All it takes is one good, clear, understandable sentence on the part of the annotator to clarify a confounding reason or a brain-racking problem in strategy or tactics. Some of the worst annotations are those which do not give possible strategic plans for White and Black, and those which, if they give a plan, do not delineate possible methods of carrying out that plan. ...

Now it's time to mention some good and competent annotators. In my opinion, Bent Larsen, Robert Byrne, Lubosh Kavalek, Mikhail Botvinnik, and Paul Keres are the world's best. Byrne is great for his deep, accurate, and insightful annotations. His New York Times chess column bears this out. Larsen is great for his frankness and honesty. He doesn't try to pretend he has a deep idea when he doesn't, and he tells you so. The way he describes his plans or his opponent's makes you feel more at home. He comes down to earth, so to speak. Kavalek and Keres both have a gift for lucidity and continuity. They add helpful hints wherever necessary. Their reasoning is to the point and easy to follow. Botvinnik is, in a word, logical. He is more regimented than any of the others, and this approach produces discipline on the part of the reader.

--Reprinted from ICLA Bulletin, Winter-Spring '76 p. 19 from "Prove It, Mr. Annotator!" by John Artise. (Selected portions of the original.)

### GLOSSARY OF CHESS TERMS

Perpetual check - Any Queen and Pawn ending.

Discovered check - A check you don't see until 5 minutes after the move.

## NOTES FROM NEW WINDSOR

by Martin E. Morrison  
Technical Director, USCF

### World Politics and the Chess Olympiad

The twenty-second Chess Olympiad, to begin October 24, is already becoming a dramatic story, even now--six months before the games are to be held. Will the Soviets play? Who will be on the USA team? What effect will the Arabs' "Against Israel Olympiad" have on the competition?

Every other year the national chess federations in the World Chess Federation (FIDE) are invited to participate in the World Chess Championship for Men's Teams. For 1976, the lone bidder was Haifa, Israel. The site, politically significant as it is, has produced some interesting problems. (Regrettably, world chess is not above normal politics.)

What, for example, will be the reaction of the communist countries? Will they send teams, or will the political consequences prevent this? An additional complication is provided by the announcement that the Arab chess federations will stage a conflicting "Against Israel Olympiad" in Africa.

How will the USA select its own team? It is no secret that past team members have been dissatisfied with the performance of our team as a team, instead of a grouping of six individual masters. The USCF Policy Board is currently canvassing the potential players to determine whether they think the team should be selected strictly by USCF ratings (as it always has been in recent years) or by a selection committee, or by a combination of the two. Most of the players seem to want some modification of the heretofore exclusively ratings-based selection.

### The US Junior Championship

Preparations for the US Junior Championship are underway. This year the tournament will be held in Memphis, Tennessee, June 20-26.

Invitations were extended on a different basis this year, in accordance with a recent decision of the Policy Board. Instead of inviting players according to their ratings at the time of the invitations, the ratings used were the highest achieved by the players in the 12 months preceding the tournament.

Californians Nick DeFirmian (Santa Barbara) and David Berry (Hollywood), as alternate, have been invited, along with a strong Eastern group--Mark Diesen, Jonathan Tisdall, Michael Rohde, John Fedorowicz, and Richard Costigan--and rounded out by Ronald Henley (Houston) and 15-year-old Yasser Seirawan (Seattle).

Not playing this year, because they are now overage, are Californians Larry Christiansen (Riverside) and Craig Barnes (Berkeley). Christiansen was last year's champion and went on to place second in the World Junior.

# INSIDE THE USCF: CRISIS IN CONFIDENCE? OR TEMPEST IN A TEAPOT?

by John Larkins

In the middle of August in Fairfax, Virginia, at the US Open, the US Chess Federation will hold its annual meeting. During the meeting delegates will choose among candidates for two important Policy Board positions: USCF Treasurer, and Policy Board Member-at-Large.

This year the election is no popularity contest. The several candidates represent greatly divergent points of view, as their campaign literature makes abundantly clear.

## What Is the Current State of the USCF?

"We are in greater debt now than at any time in our history" says Arnold Denker, candidate for Member-at-Large. "Do you wonder that I am baffled to find the man who guided our fortunes during this debacle still at the helm? ... The central issue of this election (is) 'HOW MUCH LONGER CAN WE SURVIVE WITH THIS KIND OF MANAGEMENT?'"

Fred Cramer, candidate for Treasurer, and probably the man most responsible for starting this whole debate, agrees: "The quality of our business management is THE major issue of this campaign, properly so, long overdue. ... On finance, the XD (Executive Director) has hypnotized the Policy Board into doing nothing."

Cramer formed his own Finance Committee and issued a lengthy document detailing the financial problems caused by putting the money received by the USCF for Life Memberships into the checking account and not investing it in a reserve able to pay for the services due such members for the rest of their lives.

## Nothing But Silence

At first there was nothing but silence from the USCF staff, Policy Board, Finance Committee, and Accountant. Now, the better part of a year later, the Finance Committee has admitted to an estimated liability somewhere in the neighborhood of \$500,000 to \$800,000. But so far the only action taken is a vote by the Policy Committee to include this sum in a footnote to the financial report. (Translation: it will not be listed under liabilities. Why? If it were, the USCF might show a negative net worth!)

## Excellent Administration

On the other hand, George S. Cunningham, another candidate for Treasurer, writes: "I am sorry that some candidates have made Ed Edmundson an issue in this election. ... Personally, I have admired the excellent administration of Federation affairs which I credit to Edmundson."

Harold J. Winston, a candidate for Member-at-Large, and C. Norman Peacor, the third candidate

for Treasurer, take middle positions. Winston has nothing to say about whether there is or isn't a financial crisis but he does ask for "more financial information available well in advance of the annual meeting (since)...Full financial disclosure will keep up trust in USCF no matter how difficult the times may be."

Peacor agrees that more complete and timely financial information is needed. And he admits that how to handle Life Memberships "remains a major policy question and problem for the Federation." But he sees no need for major changes: "The first step of problem solution, recognizing the problem, is already under way, and corrective programs and plans are being discussed and implemented."

## How Did We Get in this Pickle?

Is the USCF really in trouble? Or is this just a case of malcontents blowing off steam? Is there a true crisis of confidence in Federation leadership? Or is it all a tempest in a teapot? Some of the financial issues are quite complicated and reasonable men could well take opposite views of them. But other things are quite clear.

For many years the USCF was a small, slow-growing organization. Then, in 1969, came the great Fischer boom and in three years the membership tripled! At the time it seemed to make sense for the Federation to take on some unusual expenses: computerization, new headquarters, new programs. But just as these policies were going into effect, Fischer dropped out of chess, and the membership started to decline sharply--cutting off the supply of funds to pay for them.

On top of this, apparently no one had thought through the need to reserve money to pay for services owed to Life Members or how the problem becomes considerably more pressing when there are wide fluctuations in membership.

## A Change in the Power Structure

There were organizational problems as well. The small full-time staff had to decentralize its authority and take into account the increasing demand of some of the more active members for a voice in the affairs of the Federation. The result was a change in the power structure--taking authority away from the previously all-powerful Executive Director and allocating it to an elected committee, the Policy Board.

Anecdotal evidence, and reading between the lines of the Policy Board Newsletters, suggests that the transition has not gone smoothly. The

(Continued on page 59.)





# Digest of the Chess Press

## CHINESE DROP BOMB ON PHILIPPINO TEAM

A chess team from the People's Republic of China surprised a strong team from the Philippines in a match which took place this winter. Although the Philippine players prevailed by a score of 35-25 (six games at each of ten boards), name players from Manila were shocked by the preparation of the Chinese: and in particular Grandmaster Eugenio Torre and Rosendo Balinas both suffered defeats!

Isaac Kashdan remarks: "There are no records of how the Chinese were prepared or trained, or by whom. Based on the result, the methods should be worth emulating." Actually, years ago players from Mongolia emerged suddenly, players of International Master strength. They had studied Russian theoretical magazines and competed with Russians. Miagmarsuren, Ultumen, and the woman Handsuren have all earned titles. The inference I draw is that the Chinese may have been instructed by these same players!

--Reprinted from Sonoma County Chess News, No. 9, April 23, 1976, p. 3.

## ENGLAND'S FIRST GRANDMASTER

Tony Miles of England made his second Grandmaster norm at Dubna, USSR. He did this by finishing tied for 3rd place in the 16-player event. .... This event was his 7th top class event after winning the IM title by winning the 1974 World Junior Championship. His first norm was the London Chess Fortnight International held in England in August of 1975. He had several events after that in which he was 1 point or so short of the GM norm. He gets about \$11,000.00 from J.D. Slater and about \$2,100 for advance royalties for a book for becoming England's first Grandmaster.

--Reprinted from Northwest Chess, May 1976, p. 5 from "Russell's Chesschats" by Russell W. Miller.

## THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD

Chess and the Single Man by Paul E. Holt. H & K Publishers, \$2.95.

Since the author has chosen to advertise this trash in CL&R, it is necessary to warn prospective purchasers. The author claims to be "Hilarious, degenerate, ribald, diabolical..." In fact he is dull, plodding, sophomoric, stupid, etc. The author tries to suggest that he has written about chess and sex, but it is apparent that he wouldn't know either if he met them face to face. In today's vernacular--a total rip-off.

--Reprinted from the pennswoodpusher, May 1976, p. 12 from "Books in Review" by Bob Dudley.

## POSTAL QUOTES

"Remarkable, that one is often closer to his opponent in postal chess than in over-the-board chess."

"For the postal player, life is literally an uninterrupted game of chess."

--Dr. Eduard Dyckhoff

--Reprinted from The Chess Correspondent, April-May 1976, p. 1, "Dr. Dyckhoff; Unofficial World Champion".

## A SLOW YEAR FOR CHESS BOOKS

Advance word on chess books this year indicates a potential slow year for chess publishing. .... The Grunfeld is rumored to be about ready by Botvinnik, and anything by Botvinnik is good. But the big standard publishers got burned to the ground last year because of the FISCHER FLOP.

--Reprinted from the Chess Arts, Jan-Feb 1976, p. 14.

## SAVED BY THE CLOCK!

Andrea Clement (1295) disposed of her first three opponents without much effort (in Washington's "Powerhouse Open"), and then an ironic thing happened in the fourth round against Harry Kneedler (1331). Andrea was in serious time trouble against Kneedler, but he, being a gentleman of the old school, was not keeping score so could not claim a win when her flag fell. Andrea, however, was keeping score so was able to claim a win fifteen minutes later when Harry's own flag fell. I noticed that Harry had taken up the practice of keeping score during his fifth round game.

--Reprinted from Northwest Chess, May 1976, p. 16 from an article by Kipy Poyser.

## Cheating at chess

By MIA IMMERMAN

This is a little story that happened to me not long ago. There we were, knee deep in a difficult position where there seemed to be no clear and immediate solution for either side. My young opponent had a higher rating than I and was desperately trying to find a winning line to avoid losing rating points.

His friend had just won his game and yahooped his joy loud and clear for all to hear.

Considering the late hour, my fatigue, and the fact that the game would have had to be resumed early the next morning, I offered him a draw. All of a sudden his friend "subtly" kicked him in the ribs and they both disappeared towards the water cooler, with the clock still ticking away. They returned, my op-

ponent immediately made a move with confidence and reassurance, an air he did not possess just five minutes ago. The other kid looked at me bemusingly—I can guess why. It was a fine move—it won "them" the game! I had been had—I can't fight collaboration—now they could take the D Train to the Bronx *together*.

Sadly, I complained to the Director. He listened, not startled at all, and said what I expected to hear. "It's unfortunate you had no witnesses present that saw the incident—besides, we just can't monitor and supervise every table." A very logical answer I guess... just another injustice we the innocent ones are helpless against.

Reprinted from Atlantic Chess News, March 1976.

## COMING TOURNAMENTS

June 12-13 - Del Webb's Townhouse Summer Chess Festival. (Phoenix) 4 rds, \$3600 in prizes

12-13 - Stanislaus County Open. (Turlock) Valley Chess League. 5 rds, \$400 in prizes. 600 Columbia St., Turlock.

19-20 - Monterey International. Monterey Chess Center. (See flyer in last issue.)

NOTE: There will be 4 rds (not 5 rds, as stated in the flyer) in the Open Division. The Reserve Division will have 5 rounds.

18,19,20 - Stamer Memorial. (San Francisco) Mechanics' Institute. 5 rds, \$1,600 in prizes. EF=\$30 (rated 1900+), \$20 (under 1900).

20-26 - US Junior Championship. (Memphis)

26-27 - Hayward Summerfest. Hayward CC. (See flyer in last issue.)

July 3,4,5 - Golden Gate Open. (San Francisco) Calif. State Chess Federation. \$11,500. (See centerfold flyer.)

10-11 - Captain Weber Days--Burn Center Charity Tourney. (Stockton) Valley Chess League

17-18 - Rancho Cordova Summer Open. (Sacramento) Steve Markman.

24-25 - Paul Masson American Class Championships. (Saratoga) (See centerfold flyer.)

August 7-8 - San Joaquin Valley Open. (Modesto) Valley Chess League.

15-27 - United States Open. (Fairfax, VA)

21-22 - Cordova Open. (Rancho Cordova) Steve Markman.

### TOURNAMENT ORGANIZERS

(CSCF) Calif. State Chess Federation. 244 Kearny St., 4th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108.

(VCL) Valley Chess League. Robert B. Tanner, 1916 Vista Dr., Modesto, CA 95355.

Mechanics' Institute Chess Club. 57 Post Street, San Francisco, CA 94104.

Monterey Chess Center. Theodore Yudacufski, P.O. Box 1308, Monterey, CA 93940.

LERA Chess Club. Jim Hurt, P.O. Box 451, Sunnyvale, CA 94088.

Hayward Chess Club. Jerry Rogers, 19541 Times Ave., Hayward, CA 94541.

Alan Benson. 2420 Atherton (#1), Berkeley CA, 94704. (843-0661)

Steven Markman. 10286 McCracken Dr., Rancho Cordova, CA 95670.

"Hypermodernism" (DF): Defeating your opponent by restricting him to the first six ranks.

## USCF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA TOURNAMENT CLEARINGHOUSE

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EDITOR, CHESS VOICE  
5804 OCEAN VIEW DRIVE  
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### SEPTEMBER

4,5,6 - Berkeley Labor Day Championship. Alan Benson. 6 rds, 3 div. \$6,000 prizes. EF=\$25. Univ. of Calif. Faculty Club.

4,5,6 - San Jose City Coll. Bicentennial Tourney. San Jose CC/ Francisco Sierra, 2100 Moorpark Ave., San Jose, CA.

11-12 - Hayward Chess Festival. Hayward Chess Club/ Jerry Rogers. (See centerfold flyer.)

25-26 - LERA Sunnyvale Class Championships. LERA Chess Club/ Jim Hurt.

### OCTOBER

9 - "National Chess Day". (Organizers are requested to leave this day free for local club-sponsored open houses and low-entry-fee tourneys.

? - Kapp's Memorial. Mechanic's Institute.

### NOVEMBER

26,27,28 - LERA Thanksgiving Tournament. Jim Hurt.

28,29 - American Open (Santa Monica).



**DETERMINED** —Alan Faulkner, 18, of Eureka, is paralyzed from the neck down, but that doesn't prevent him from being a formidable chess player. With the aid of a special device attached to his head, Faulkner, who suffers from cerebral palsy, uses his head, literally, to play chess. —UPI

(Continued from page 56)

Executive Director still has his hand on the tiller and is in no hurry to let go. One sign of this is the difficulty the Policy Board is having in getting from him enough information to have a full picture of the Federation's current status.

Crisis in confidence? Or tempest in a teapot? The coming elections hinge on this issue.

JOHN H. LARKINS  
EDITOR, CHESS VOICE  
5804 OCEAN VIEW DRIVE  
OAKLAND, CALIF. 94618

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## *Central California Chess Association Affiliates*

Bechtel (San Francisco). (For employees of the Bechtel Corp.) Contact A.V. Saguisag, Box 3965, San Francisco, CA 94119.

Berkeley. Meets Fridays, 7-12, Berkeley Central YMCA, 2001 Allston Way. Contact John Larkins, 5804 Ocean View Dr., Oakland, CA 94618, 653-6529.

California Correctional Center (Susanville). Contact George F. Strohmeyer, Supervisor of Recreation, PO Box 790, Susanville, CA 96130.

Carl Schlecter & Tigran Petrosian Chess Association (Modesto). Limited to organizers of women's and junior chess activities. Contact Robert Byrne Tanner, 1916 Vista Dr., Modesto, CA 95355.

Caissa (San Luis Obispo). Meets Wednesdays at 7 in Rm 152, Math & Home Econ Bldg, Calif. Poly State Univ. Contact George M. Lewis, 209 Longview Lane, San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

College of the Redwoods (Eureka). Meets Thursdays at noon in the Lakeview Room, Coll of the Redwoods, Thompkins Hill Road, Eureka, CA 95501. Contact Francis L. Hinkley, 2925 "C" St, Eureka, CA 95501.

Concord. Contact L. Carter Keck, 943 Notre Dame, Concord, CA 94518, 687-1590.

Davis. Meets Tuesdays, 7 pm, Veterans Memorial Bldg, 14th & B Streets, Davis. Contact Dan Bultman, 201 "K" St., Davis, CA 95616.

Deuel Vocational (Tracy). Contact Douglas Boyd, Recreational Director, PO Box 400, Tracy, CA 95376.

Fiddler's Green (San Francisco). Meets at the Fiddler's Green bookstore, 4155 24th St., San Francisco, CA 94144, 826-3259.

Fremont. Meets Wednesdays, 7-11, 40204 Paseo Padre Parkway (near city hall). Contact Hans Poschmann, 4621 Seneca Park Ave., Fremont, CA 94538, 656-8505.

Fresno City College. Contact Peter C. Lang, 1101 East University Ave, Fresno, CA 93704.

Hayward. Meets Mondays and Fridays, 8-12, Palma Ceia Park, Miami and Decatur. Contact Jerry Rogers 19541 Times Ave., Hayward, CA 94541.

Oakland. Meets Tuesdays, 7-12, Smith Recreation

Center, 1969 Park Blvd. Contact John Larkins, 5804 Ocean View Dr, Oakland, CA 94618, 653-6529.

LEERA (Sunnyvale). (Lockheed Employees Recreation Association.) Contact Jim Hurt, PO Box 60451, Sunnyvale, CA 94088.

Monday Knights (Berkeley). Meets Mondays (by invitation only). Contact Ray Musselman, PO Box 2264, Berkeley, CA 94702.

Pittsburg. Meets Saturdays, 1-5, Pittsburg Neighborhood Center, 60 Civic Dr. Contact Frank P. Bellecki, 1014 Ventura Dr., Pittsburg, CA 94565.

Richmond. Meets Fridays, 7 pm, Our Lady of Mercy Church, Point Richmond. Contact Leonard Trotter, 5315 Mc Donald Ave., El Cerrito, CA, 233-1595.

San Jose. Meets Mondays (Great Western Savings, Bernal and Santa Teresa), Wednesdays (Starbird Community Center, Williams and Boynton), and Fridays (Rm B-204, Business Bldg, San Jose City Coll.)--all from 7-11 pm. Contact James Black, 997-1954.

San Leandro. Meets Mondays, 6:30-11, Washington School Cafeteria, 250 Dutton St. Contact Keith Mehl, 20156 Stanton Ave. (#45), Castro Valley, CA 94546, 538-2941.

Vallejo. Meets Fridays, 7:30 pm, Community Center Bldg, 225 Amador St. Contact Frank Harris, 115 Crescent, Vallejo, CA 94590.

Walnut Creek. Meets Tuesdays, 7:30 pm, Senior Citizens Hospitality House, 1385 Civic Drive. Contact Saleh Mujahed, 5 Abbey Court, Walnut Creek, CA 94595.

### **Other Places To Play:**

Mechanics Institute (San Francisco). Opens daily at 9 am, closes Mon-Fri at 11 pm, Sat at 12 pm, Sun at 10 pm; 4th floor, Mechanics Inst Bldg, 57 Post St, San Francisco.

Monterey Chess Center. Open weekdays 4:30-10, Sat & Sun 2-10, closed Mondays. 430 Alvarado St., Monterey. Contact Theodore Yudacufski, PO Box 1308, Monterey, CA 93940.

Cherryland Cafe (Hayward). A cafe where chess is played all night long. Open 11 pm to 6 am Tuesday through Friday; 10 am to 6 am Sat & Sun, closed on Mondays. 22472 Meekland Ave (at "A" St), Hayward, CA 94541, 581-4161.