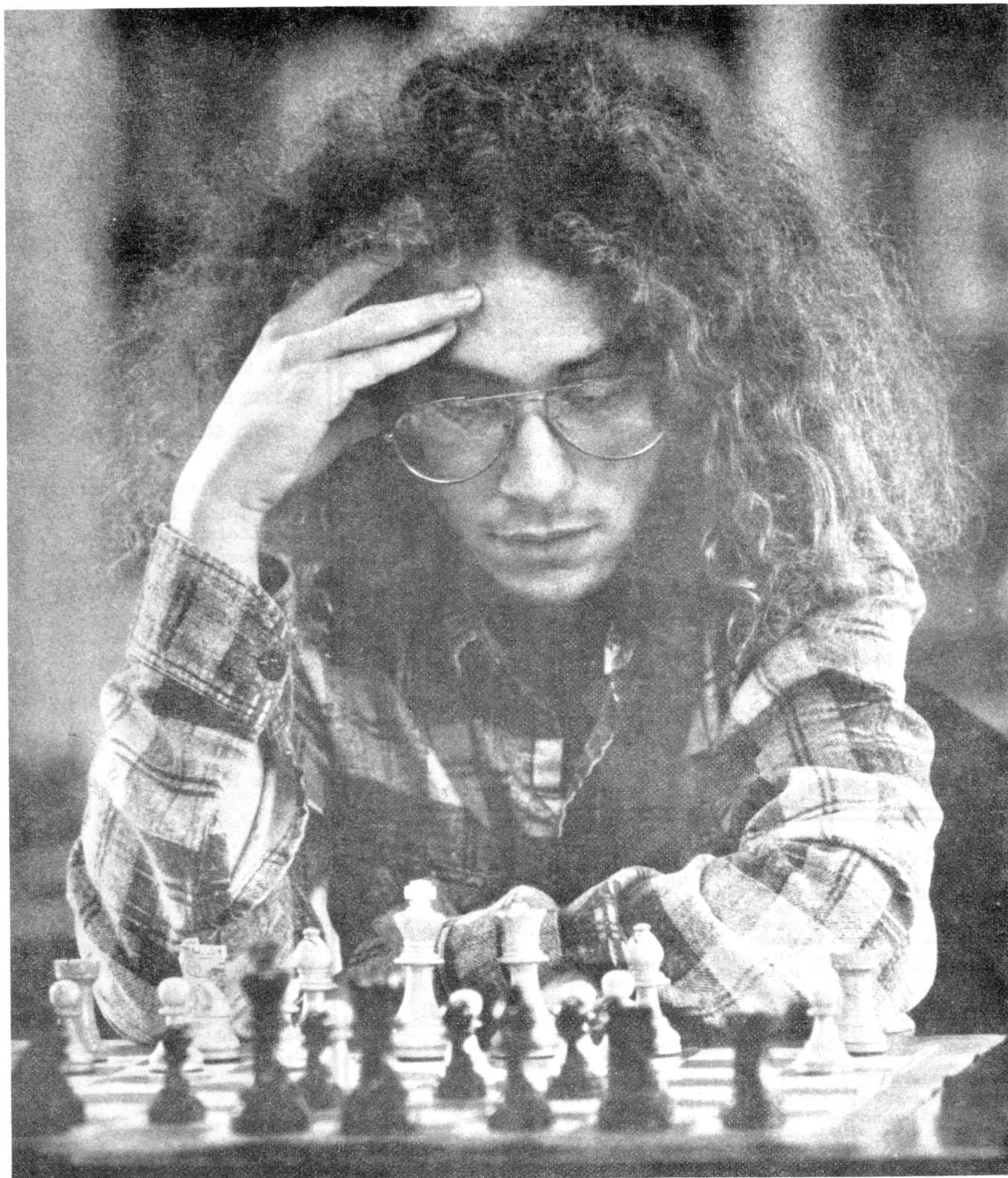


# CHESS VOICE

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**Copy Deadline**

Articles, columns, club news: July 10.

Flyers (for tournaments held August 27 or later: July 15.

If all goes well, the next issue will appear in mailboxes during the first two weeks of August.

**CalChess**NORTHERN CALIFORNIA  
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**COVER**

PAUL WHITEHEAD

The young San Francisco master had the best seasonal record on the Berkeley Riots, 1978 champions of the National Phone Chess League. (See page 52.)

Paul and his brother Jay have been invited to the US Junior Championships in Memphis on June 18-25.

An annotated game by Paul can be found on page 65.

(Photo by Mike Russell, courtesy of the North East Bay Independent & Gazette.)

**HOW TO SUBSCRIBE TO CHESS VOICE**

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# Letters to the Editor

DISAPPEARING DIRECTORS AND  
AN HISTORICAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Letters may be edited to conserve space and avoid repetition. Correspondence with the editor is assumed to be available for publication unless stated otherwise.

□ □ □

## Rogers Means Well, But ...

The last issue was good as always. I agree with your stand on not carrying any more Rogers' ads. Even though I like his attempts to help chess by keeping entry fees low, I don't believe he should be canceling tournaments.

--Tom Boyd  
Concord

## Another Cancelled Tournament

To the editor:

I found Ross Millikan's letter in the April-May Chess Voice quite interesting as I also have had an experience of this type recently. In my case it was not Mr. Rogers but a Mr. Gary L. Collins of Stockton who deserted his tournament.

On February 4, 1978 I went to Stockton to attend a tourney organized and directed by Mr. Collins. At the time play was to commence, a total of five players were waiting, but no director was in sight.

At this stage I called Mr. Collins and found out the following information: 1) He had sent out "about 40 fliers", 2) He had sent a notice to CL&R and received confirmation that the tourney would be published in the magazine, but it wasn't, 3) there were no advanced entries, so 4) he cancelled the tournament.

To the best of my knowledge no notice of cancellation was sent out. In fact, even the custodial staff at the site did not know of the cancellation.

I find it distressing, to say the least, that irresponsibility of this nature is allowed to go unchecked. I personally prefer smaller tournaments (financially speaking) but an occurrence such as this almost forces one to attend the name events in order to be assured of a consistent standard of organization.

--Robert B. Tanner  
Modesto

Editor's note: If a tournament that has been listed in CL&R is cancelled without notice, the director's certification may be revoked by the USCF. But in both the Collins case and the Rogers case, the tourney did not appear in CL&R, thus exempting the director from any direct punishment. No one should be forced to hold a tournament, but was it asking too much for Collins to send out 40 postcards announcing cancellation? Or to show up at the site to explain what had happened?

## A Transcendental System

To the editor:

I hereby respectfully request that you publish this letter as the first completely public announcement of the amazing new Chess System I have discovered and developed through the Transcendental Knowledge of the Vedic literature from India.

With this system, which has never been fully revealed to any person on earth, I will be able to

improve my level of skill at chess by 200 USCF rating points per month, or perhaps even faster. My goal is to reach a 2800 tournament performance rating by the first weekend in September. My most recent published rating is 1936.

This should be recorded in writing in Chess Voice at this time because this accomplishment may be completely unique in the history of the game of chess. I would rather go down in history saying, "I told you so," beforehand.

I do not intend to claim that I am in any way superior to my fellow men and chessplayers. The actual fact is that over four years ago I began worshipping Krishna with the hope that He would help my chess game and this is His reward unto me, as he has been pleased and satisfied with my sincere worship.

--Arjuna Balarama  
(David M. Smith)  
Oakland

Editor's note: David's schedule calls for an average performance rating of 2000 in May, 2200 in June, 2400 in July, 2600 in August, and 2800 in September of this year. (It is necessary to use performance ratings because David's anticipated meteoric rise would be too fast for the normal published rating system to keep up with.)

Readers can check the August-September Chess Voice to see if David reaches 2400 at the Golden Gate and Paul Masson tournaments. And if he succeeds in reaching 2800 (higher than Karpov!) by September, you can expect to see his picture on the October-November Chess Voice cover. And everywhere else.

## An Ancient Line Revived?

Here's a crucial line of the Philidor Defense that has been thought unsound by many. However, my analysis suggests there may be equality.

Philidor Counter-Attack: 1 P-K4 P-K4, 2 N-KB3 P-Q3, 3 P-Q4 P-KB4, 4 QPXP (the mainline) BPXP, 5 N-N5 P-Q4, 6 P-K6 N-KR3, 7 N-QB3 P-B3, 8 KNxKP (If 8 NxRP, Q-R5! =.) PxN (If 8...BxP, 9 BxN, PxB, 10 Q-R5+ K-K2 (or Q2, or B-B2), 11 Q-K5 +.) 9 Q-R5+ P-N3, 10 Q-K5 R-N1, 11 B-KN5 B-N2 (If 11...Q-Q3, 12 R-Q1 QxP, 13 B-QB4 +. If 11...B-Q3, 12 O-O-O N-B4, 13 B-B6 R-B1, 14 NxP +.) 12 P-K7! Q-N3!, 13 O-O-O! B-Q2, 14 Q-B4 N-B4 (If 14...N-B2, 15 B-B4 NxN, 16 QxN BxN, 17 PxB R-N2, 18 Q-B6 +.), 15 B-B4 R-R1, 16 P-KN4 P-KR3, 17 PxN PxB, 18 QxNP P-QB4! and Black holds.

(Variations:) If 4 B-QB4 N-QB3, 5 N-N5 N-KR3, 6 PxBP BxP, 7 P-Q5 N-Q5 8 B-Q3 B-Q2 =.

If 4 KPXP PXP, 5 NxP Q-B3 =.

If 4 N-B3 PxQP, 5 QxP PXP! =.

--Roger Petrol  
Berkeley

Editor's note: Some members of the Oakland Chess Group kicked this one around for the better part of one evening. Our general impression: it's hard to prove Black has a clear disadvantage, but it's hard to imagine anyone voluntarily adopting Black's position except in the hope that this highly tactical line would be confusing enough to induce White to play an inferior move.

# Berkeley Wins National Championship

By JOHN LARKINS

The Berkeley Riots are the 1978 Champions of the National Phone Chess League.

They achieved their title by defeating the Washington Plumbers in a final playoff match. The Plumbers were champions in 1976, the league's first year. Last year's champions were the New York Threats, who failed to make the cut for the 1978 playoffs.

The National Phone Chess League is composed of teams representing 18 American cities which play inter-city matches by cross-country telephone. The regular season consists of a six-round Swiss System tournament which determines which teams qualify for four playoff spots. One spot goes to the leading team in each of three geographical divisions, and a fourth spot goes to a "wild card" team--the team with the best remaining record.

This year, the regular season ended with the following divisional standings:

MARSHALL DIVISION		MORPHY DIVISION	
1 <u>Westfield (NJ)</u>	5½ (24½)	1 <u>Washington</u>	4 (19½)
2 <u>New York</u>	3½ (23½)	2 <u>Cleveland</u>	3½ (20½)
3 Philadelphia	3½ (21)	3 <u>New Orleans</u>	2½ (15½)
4 Long Island	2½ (16)	4 <u>Lincoln</u>	2 (12½)
5 Westchester	2 (16½)	5 <u>Berwick Bay</u>	2 (12)
6 Boston	3½ (19)	6 <u>Atlanta</u>	1 (12½)
PILLSBURY DIVISION			
1 <u>Los Angeles</u>	4½ (23½)	4 <u>Milwaukee</u>	3 (13)
2 <u>Berkeley *</u>	4½ (23½)	5 <u>Phoenix</u>	2 (13½)
3 <u>West. Covina</u>	3½ (21½)	6 <u>Portland</u>	1 (16½)

1st col. = match points; 2nd col. = game points.  
The four playoff teams are underlined.

\*Los Angeles won over Berkeley on tie-breaks.

Berkeley made sure of a playoff position by defeating the Boston Patriots, their only rivals for the "wild card" slot, by a convincing score of 4 to 2. Grandmaster Jim Tarjan, who had been competing in Europe during the early rounds, rejoined the Riots in time to lead them to victory on April 21:

Berkeley -- 4	ROUND SIX	Boston -- 2
GM Jim Tarjan (2527)	1-0	Hugh Tobin (2344)
IM Julio Kaplan (2430)	0-1	John Watson (2315)
Nick deFirmian (2371)	1-0	Mark Lonoff (2283)
Paul Whitehead (2322)	1-0	Jirome Bono (2220)
Paul Cornelius (2323)	½-½	John Frankle (2211)
Dennis Fritzingier (2273)	½-½	Larry Tapper (2146)

## The Playoffs

In the first round of the playoffs the Washington Plumbers were paired against the Los Angeles Stauntons and the Berkeley team had to play the Westfield Colonials, the team with the best record in the league, led by GM Arthur Bisguier and IM Michael Rohde. But Berkeley was equal to the task, now that it could field all three of its titled players--GM Jim Tarjan, GM Larry Christiansen, and IM Julio Kaplan. The west coast team demolished the east coast division leader by a score of 4½ to 1½. The May 3 results show Berkeley splitting the top three boards



International Master Julio Kaplan (above) teamed with Grandmasters Jim Tarjan and Larry Christiansen to lead the Berkeley Riots team to their 1978 phone-chess championship. (Photo by Mike Russell, courtesy of the North East Bay Independent and Gazette.)

while winning all three of the bottom boards:

Berkeley -- 4½	SEMI-FINALS	Westfield -- 1½
GM Jim Tarjan (2527)	½-½	GM A. Bisguier (2439)
GM L. Christiansen (2500)	1-0	IM M. Rohde (2404)
IM Julio Kaplan (2430)	0-1	J. Federowicz (2397)
Nick deFirmian (2371)	1-0	Michael Valvo (2396)
Paul Whitehead (2322)	1-0	Kenneth Regan (2368)
Jay Whitehead (2267)	1-0	R. Gruchacz (2352)

## A Controversial Upset

In the other semi-final round, the Washington Plumbers pulled off an unexpected upset by edging out the Los Angeles Stauntons 3½-2½. True to their namesakes, the Plumbers gained their end by a devious means--playing world-renowned Swedish grandmaster Ulf Andersson on their top board. (At 2545, he was the highest-rated player to play in the league this year.)

Andersson (who was temporarily visiting Washington while playing a match against Lubosh Kavalek) not only provided the match-winning point by defeating Jack Peters, but also allowed IM Mark Diesen and the rest of the Plumbers team to all play one board down. This raised the spectre of the national championship being determined by whichever team could import the strongest foreign grandmaster.

The league is only three years old and is still in the process of working out its rules and regulations. At present there is no written rule prohibiting visiting stars from temporarily joining a phone team, so long as they do not play for more than one team in the same season.

Foreign stars have been used before. Indeed, last year when the Berkeley Riots were called the San Francisco Dragons, they used Canadian IM Peter Biyiasas as their top board in one important round. (Biyiasas, who divides his time between British Columbia, Washington, and California, was then sojourning in San Francisco.)

League Director Prochaska will be pushing for some kind of residence requirement or seasonal team

**INDIVIDUAL RESULTS**

**BERKELEY RIOTS -- 1978 INDIVIDUAL PERFORMANCE RECORDS:**

Paul Whitehead had by far the best seasonal record: 5 wins, 3 draws, 0 losses. Jim Tarjan--playing only in the toughest matches--had 2 wins, 2 draws, 0 losses.

The workhorses of the Berkeley team were Paul Whitehead, who played in all 8 rounds, IM Julio Kaplan (7 rds), Paul Cornelius (6 rds), and Jay Whitehead (6 rds).

	Rd1	Rd2	Rd3	Rd4	Rd5	Rd6	S-F	FIN	Score	%	Rds
1 GM James Tarjan (2527)	*	-	-	-	1/2	1	1/2	1	3-1	.750	4
2 GM L. Christiansen (2500)	-	1/2	-	-	1	-	1	0	2 1/2-1 1/2	.625	4
3 IM Julio Kaplan (2430)	1	1	-	1	1/2	0	0	1	4 1/2-2 1/2	.643	7
4 Nick deFirmian (2371)	0	0	-	-	-	1	1	1/2	3 1/2-2 1/2	.700	5
5 Paul Whitehead (2324)	1	1/2	1	1/2	1	1	1	1/2	6 1/2-1 1/2	.813	8
6 Paul Cornelius (2323)	1	1/2	1	1	0	1/2	-	-	4-2	.667	6
7 Dennis Fritzingler (2273)	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/2-1 1/2	.167	3
8 Jay Whitehead (2267)	1	-	1	1	0	-	1	1/2	4 1/2-1 1/2	.750	6
9 Bob Hammie (2213)	-	-	1	0	-	-	-	-	1-1	.500	2
10 Ed Rosenthal (2185)	-	-	1/2	1	-	-	-	-	1 1/2-1 1/2	.750	2
11 Max Burkett (2066)	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0-1	.000	1

Match scores: 4 2 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2 3 4 4 1/2 3 1/2 | 31 1/2-16 1/2 .656 -

roster before the next phone-chess season starts.

More Controversy

The scene was now set for the final round confrontation between Berkeley and Washington. But then more controversy arose. Berkeley asked Washington to play on Friday May 19, instead of Wednesday May 17, and Bill Hook the Washington organizer agreed. More than a week later, a new Washington organizer claimed to know nothing about such an agreement and insisted on the Wednesday date. (When contacted, Hook said he had "agreed in principle" but had made no commitment.)

In the meantime Berkeley organizer Alan Benson had done extensive media preparation for May 19, including the possibility of a nation-wide split-screen television hook-up. Benson was fit to be tied. And League Director Peter Prochaska was caught in the middle--having arranged the original date change with Washington, but also having been the team captain of the Berkeley team for the two years it played as the San Francisco Dragons.

Prochaska offered compromises, but the Washington team was adamant: they would play on the 17th or not at all. (Rumor had it that Andersson would have left the country by the 19th.) On the other hand, they were perfectly willing to call off the final match and have both teams declared co-champions. (Half a loaf is better than none.)

But the Berkeley team, which fully expected to win, was not about to let Washington off the hook. So, despite the media chaos it created, they agreed to play on the 17th. Further, they made no complaint about Andersson--lest that start still another controversy. (Ironically, Andersson left for Sweden on the day before the match and was not available anyway.)

At last the contest moved to the chessboard, and the Plumbers went down the drain 3 1/2 to 2 1/2. This time the bottom boards of the Berkeley team held even with three draws, while the Riots' three titled players fashioned a 2 to 1 edge. (It would have been 3 to 0, had not Christiansen hallucinated an extra piece in a game that was otherwise won.)

Berkeley -- 3 1/2	FINALS	Washington -- 2 1/2
GM Jim Tarjan (2527)	1-0	IM M. Diesen (2459)
GM L. Christiansen (2500)	0-1	Mike Ginsburg (2353)
IM Julio Kaplan (2430)	1-0	Eugene Meyer (2341)
Nick deFirmian (2371)	1/2-1/2	Steve Odendahl (2278)
Paul Whitehead (2322)	1/2-1/2	Robin Spital (2243)
Jay Whitehead (2267)	1/2-1/2	John Meyer (2237)

In the consolation match, the Westfield Colonials defeated the Los Angeles Stauntons 4 to 2, so that the final league standings were: 1st place--Berkeley Riots; 2nd place--Washington Plumbers; 3rd place--Westfield Colonials; and 4th place--Los Angeles Stauntons.

To the Victors Go the Spoils

For winning the national championship, the Berkeley Riots will share about \$800 in prize money. The money will be divided into 56 shares (one share per round for each player and for the team organizer).

The league also makes available an honorarium of \$25 per match to each team that fields at least one titled player. Berkeley will receive \$175, which will also be divided on a share basis--with IM Kaplan getting \$53.26 and GM's Tarjan and Christiansen getting \$60.86 each.

Further, by making the playoffs, the Riots are reasonably assured of a free entry into the next phone chess season. Present plans call for free entries to the 4 playoff teams (or, possibly, the top 2 teams in each division) with all other teams required to pay an \$800 fee.

The national champions were co-sponsored this year by CalChess and SUPERB, a branch of the Associated Students of the Univ. of California. These two organizations paid for special publicity releases, team site rentals, and plane fare for Tarjan. (Tarjan has recently moved to Hollywood, and was twice flown back to Berkeley for the playoff matches.)

Tentative plans for the 1979 National Phone Chess League call for a later start--March to June, instead of January to April--and a switch from Wednesday evenings to Sunday afternoons.

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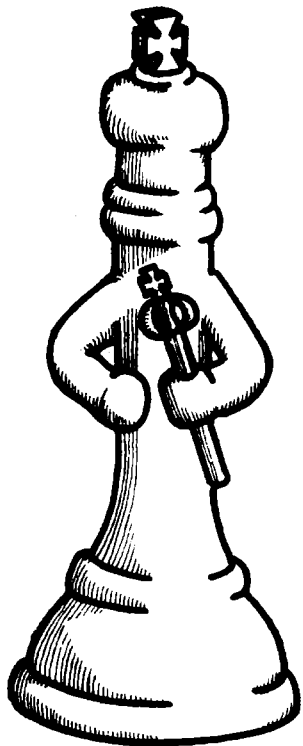
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# LONE PINE 1978



PLAYER	Rtg	Rd1	Rd2	Rd3	Rd4	Rd5	Rd6	Rd7	Rd8	Rd9	Pts
1 Larsen	2620	L35	W67	W34	W33	W44	W25	D2	W21	W7	7½
2 Polugaevsky	2620	W27	W24	W43	W37	D25	W22	D1	D6	D4	7
3 Portisch	2630	D66	W40	W56	D5	W12	D4	L6	W35	W18	6½
4 Lein	2529	D58	D16	W57	W43	W45	D3	D5	W13	D2	6½
5 Peters	2434	D67	W68	W13	D3	D6	W18	D4	D20	W19	6½
6 Petrosian	2620	W44	D56	D26	W24	D5	D21	W3	D2	D13	6
7 Rogoff	2519	L38	D52	W63	W56	D26	W34	W22	W10	L1	6
8 Evans	2508	D64	L50	W53	D35	W58	D27	W37	D16	W23	6
9 Ree	2500	D39	W51	L30	D16	D46	W45	D35	D18	W24	6
10 Zaltsman	2484	W61	L37	W60	D46	D39	W44	W12	L7	W21	6
11 Timman	2585	L37	W59	W66	D26	D15	L35	W45	D25	W29	5½
12 Miles	2565	W57	W34	D37	W30	L3	D13	L10	D26	W35	5½
13 Benko	2514	W47	D35	L5	W28	W37	D12	W14	L4	D6	5½
14 Sahovic	2490	D60	D39	W64	D36	D30	W46	L13	W44	D16	5½
15 Ligterink	2440	D68	L30	W54	W65	D11	D19	L16	W46	W38	5½
16 Biyiasas	2407	D17	D4	W31	D9	L21	W36	W15	D8	D14	5½
17 Panno	2580	D16	D58	L27	D52	D57	W50	D46	D37	W44	5
18 Browne	2575	W28	D26	W35	L25	W36	L5	W27	D9	L3	5
19 Lombardy	2532	L45	L61	W48	W64	W33	D15	W25	D23	L5	5
20 Gheorghiu	2520	D50	D66	W58	L27	W43	D26	D23	D5	D30	5
21 Stean	2510	D51	D64	D39	W38	W16	D6	W24	L1	L10	5
22 Reshevsky	2469	D52	D36	D45	W50	W27	L2	L7	L29	W47	5
23 Shamkovich	2468	W53	D46	D50	L45	W63	W39	D20	D19	L8	5
24 Jancsevic	2455	WF65	L2	W40	L6	W50	W30	L21	W28	L9	5
25 Mestel	2450	D30	W60	W38	W18	D2	L1	L19	D11	D26	5
26 Bisguier	2439	W54	D18	D6	D11	D7	D20	D28	D12	D25	5
27 Formanek	2411	L2	W49	W17	W20	L22	D8	L18	D39	W45	5
28 Taulbut	2405	L18	D54	W68	L13	W65	W56	D26	L24	W41	5
29 Angantytsson	2350	L47	L44	W62	L41	W51	W33	W32	W22	L11	5
30 Petursson	2350	D25	W15	W42	L12	D14	L24	W34	D31	D20	5
31 Commons	2521	W55	L43	L16	W59	L34	W52	D39	D30	D36	4½
32 Christiansen	2500	W59	D45	D46	L44	L35	W53	L29	W54	D37	4½
33 Westerinen	2450	L40	W48	W61	L1	L19	L29	D54	W59	W50	4½
34 Mestrovic	2435	W49	L12	L1	W61	W31	L7	L30	W55	D39	4½
35 Olafsson	2420	W63	D13	L18	D8	W32	W11	D9	L3	L12	4½
36 Speelman	2410	W1	D22	D9	D14	L18	L16	W48	D41	D31	4½
37 Seirawan	2409	W11	W10	D12	L2	L13	W41	L8	D17	D32	4½
38 Taylor	2383	W7	D42	L25	L21	L41	W65	W56	W43	L15	4½
39 Sunye	2360	D9	D14	D21	W42	D10	L23	D31	D27	D34	4½
40 Meyer	2341	W33	L3	L24	L58	W64	D42	L43	W56	W57	4½
41 Tarjan	2527	L46	D53	L44	W29	W38	L37	W57	D36	L28	4
42 Weinstein	2465	W29	D38	L30	L39	D52	D40	D60	D49	D46	4
43 Bogdanovic	2430	W62	W31	L2	L4	L20	D48	W40	L38	D49	4
44 Bohm	2410	L6	W29	W41	W32	L1	L10	W49	L14	L17	4
45 van der Sterren	2400	W19	D32	D22	W23	L4	L9	L11	W53	L27	4
46 Henley	2393	W41	D23	D32	D10	D9	L14	D17	L15	D42	4
47 van Riemsdyk	2375	L13	L63	D49	D53	D54	D55	W52	W60	L22	4
48 P Whitehead	2322	L56	L33	L19	W67	W59	D43	L36	D57	W60	4
49 Odendahl	2278	L34	L27	D47	D51	W61	W58	L44	D42	D43	4
50 Garcia Palermo	2385	D20	W8	D23	L22	L24	L17	D59	W62	L33	3½
51 Loftsson	2375	D21	L9	L65	D49	L29	L59	W63	W64	D53	3½
52 Coudari	2352	L22	D7	D55	D17	D42	L31	L47	W65	D54	3½
53 Filguth	2350	L23	D41	L8	D47	W62	L32	W58	L45	D51	3½
54 Donaldson	2279	L26	D28	L15	W60	D47	D57	D33	L32	D52	3½
55 Morris	2231	L31	D65	D52	D57	L56	D47	W61	L34	D58	3½
56 Balinas	2440	W48	D6	L3	L7	W55	L28	L38	L40	D61	3
57 Rohde	2404	L12	W62	L4	D55	D17	D54	L41	D48	L40	3
58 Fedorowicz	2397	D4	D17	L20	W40	L8	L49	L53	D61	D55	3
59 Brasket	2357	L32	L11	W67	L31	L48	W51	D50	L33	D63	3
60 Verduga	2355	D14	L25	L10	L54	W67	W63	D42	L47	L48	3
61 Gruchacz	2352	L10	W19	L33	L34	L49	W64	L55	D58	D56	3
62 J Whitehead	2267	L43	L57	L29	D63	L53	W67	W65	L50	D64	3
63 Youngworth	2250	L35	W47	L7	D62	L23	L60	L51	W67	D59	3
64 Garcia	2365	D8	D21	L14	L19	L40	L61	W67	L51	D62	2½
65 Arnason	2350	LF24	D55	W51	L15	L28	L38	L62	L52	D67	2
66 Balshan	2415	D3	D20	L11	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
67 Erlingsson	2270	D5	L1	L59	L48	L60	L62	L64	L63	D65	1
68 Ervin	2323	D15	L5	L28	-	-	-	-	-	-	½

## LOUIS D. STATHAM MASTERS-PLUS TOURNAMENT

APRIL 2-12, 1978  
Lone Pine, California



### LONE PINE SCENES

Above left: Anthony Miles, of Great Britain, cradles his head while on the move against Vitaly Zaltsman, a recent emigrant from the Soviet Union.

Above right: Tourney winner Bent Larson, of Denmark, fills out his scoresheet preparatory to playing Lev Polugaevsky, of the Soviet Union, while Lone Pine sponsor Louis Statham looks on.

Below left: Lajos Portisch, of Hungary, writes down a move.

Below right: At the traditional post-tournament cocktail party, Larry Christiansen clinks glasses with Jay Whitehead, to the amusement of John Fedorowicz.

(Photos by Alan Benson.)



## THE RESULTS FROM LONE PINE

by Alan Benson. USCF Region XI VP

"Chess City International"--that's the only way to describe the little town of Lone Pine, California during the famous Louis D. Statham Masters-Plus Chess Tournament.

This year an unbelievable 23 grandmasters, 13 international masters and 32 masters came from 17 different countries to this picturesque but remote location on the east side of the Sierras--just to play some chess.

There were chessplayers everywhere you looked: at Schat's Bakery, Sally's Ice Cream Parlor, the Sierra Trails, and the Merry-Go-Round restaurant. Late at night the Dow Villa lounge and the 24-hour restaurant were crowded with the hustle and bustle of chessplayers and kibitzers.

But starting at 1 p.m. each day there was only one place to be--the Lone Pine Town Hall where all the real action was.

Bent Larsen, the great Dane, started the tournament by playing the "Swiss gambit". (He lost his

first round game to Speelman, then won five in a row, the longest win streak in the tournament.) In the end he amassed a total score of  $7\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$  and won the \$12,000 first prize. Lev Polugaevsky, of the Soviet Union, played consistent chess throughout, and took clear second with a record of 7-2, good for \$7,500.

Tying for third through fifth places with  $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$  were Lajos Portisch, of Hungary, Anatoly Lein, of New York, and Jack Peters, of California. Each received \$3,267. Peters, who had done so well at Lone Pine in 1976 and 1977--only to falter during the later rounds, this time played strongly all the way through and scored his best success to date.

Former world champion Tigran Petrosian, the 1976 Lone Pine winner, had to settle for a tie for sixth through tenth places with Hans Ree, of Holland, and Larry Evans, Ken Rogoff and Vitaly Zaltsman, of the USA. (Zaltsman is a recent emigre from the Soviet Union.) Each received \$650 for scores of 6-3.

Finally, the prize winners were rounded out by a six-way tie for 11th-16th places with  $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$  were Pal Benko, USA, Anthony Miles, England, Jan Timman, Holland, Dragutin Sahovic, Yugoslavia, Peter Biyiasas, Canada, and Gert Ligterink, Holland. Each received \$125.

(Continued on next page.)

### Standout Performances

The records posted by Jack Peters and Vitaly Zaltsman were especially impressive. They were the only untitled players among the 16 prizewinners, which included three international masters (Ree, Rogoff, and Biyiasas) and eleven grandmasters.

The most wins were scored by tournament winner Bent Larsen (7+ 1- 1=). The drawing master was Arthur Bisguier (1+ 0- 8=). Six players went undefeated: Lev Polugaevsky (5+ 0- 4=), Jack Peters (4+ 0- 5=), Anatoly Lein (4+ 0- 5=), Tigran Petrosian (3+ 0- 6=), Hans Ree (3+ 0- 6=), and Bisguier.

The two players with the toughest set of pairings were Petrosian and young Yasser Seirawan, of Washington. Petrosian faced seven grandmasters and two international masters--nothing new for him--while Seirawan was getting the most difficult test of his developing career: eight grandmasters (!) and one national master.

Yasser's  $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$  (3+ 3- 3=) was the best score posted by any of the American juniors. It came within one-half point of a grandmaster norm and did give him a leg toward the international master title. The next best junior was Northern California's Paul Whitehead. Paul played 3 grandmasters, 3 international masters, and 3 national masters, and came up with a score of 4-5 (3+ 4- 2=). John Donaldson and Walter Morris scored  $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$ , and the remaining American juniors (IM Michael Rohde, Perry Youngworth, John Fedorowicz, and Jay Whitehead) all scored 3-6.

### Twelve Title Norms Acheived

Twelve players made progress toward their FIDE titles. This unusually high number was made possible by the fact that over half the participants came from foreign nations (36 players from 16 different countries). This meant the norm requirement of having to play at least four foreigners was easy to meet.

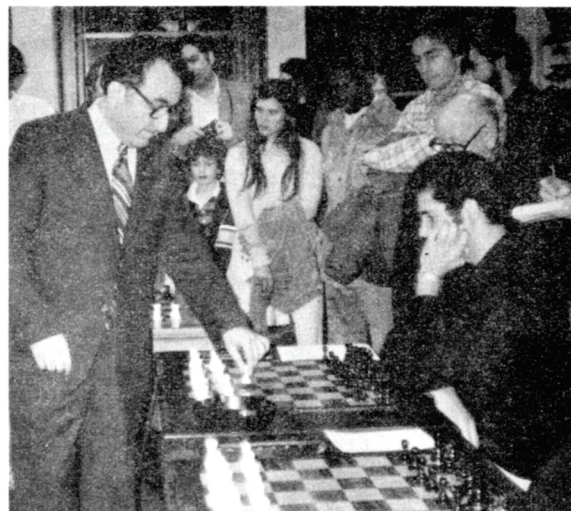
Grandmaster norms were achieved by international masters Ken Rogoff (USA), Hans Ree (Holland), and Peter Biyiasas (Canada).

International master norms were achieved by Jack Peters, Vitaly Zaltsman, Yasser Seirawan, and Timothy Taylor--all from the USA--Margeir Pejursson, Haukua Angantytsson, and Helgi Olafsson--all from Iceland--Jonathan Speelman, from England, and Jamie Sunye, from Brazil. (Peters actually achieved a grandmaster norm but it was converted to an international master one since he had not received the IM title.)

### Better and Better

With each passing year, the Lone Pine chess tournament gets better and better. Credit must be given to GM Isaac Kashdan, the chief tournament director, for his smooth administration and handling of what has now become the most famous Swiss system tourney in the world. As usual, he was capably assisted in the herculean task of pairing by Carl Budd and Myron Lieberman. Other assistance was given by Myron Johnson, Jerry Hanken, and Phil Chase. The tournament bulletins were produced daily by Max Burkett, Dennis Fritzinger, and Mike Ghormley.

Of course, the entire tournament would be impossible without the enlightened and generous support of Louis D. Statham, who has provided a unique opportunity for young American chessplayers to meet the world masters of chess.



### **PETROSIAN EXHIBITION RESULTS**

Former world champion Tigran Petrosian visited San Francisco with his wife, Ronã, as honored guests of famous chess writer Irving Chernev and past editor of the "California Chess Reporter," Guthrie McClain, following the prestigious Louis D. Statham tournament in Lone Pine, April 16.

During his brief stay Petrosian faced 22 opponents in simultaneous exhibition at the Mechancis' Institute Chess Club, winning 16 games, losing two (to Neil Falconer and Leon Miller) and drawing four with Gary Berry, Michael Gonsalves, Roger Hofmann and Edward Syrett).

★

### **ROMANIAN CHAMP IN BAY AREA**

After participating in the Lone Pine tournament and prior to his departure for Bucharest, Romanian champion Florin Gheorghiu, 34, spent a few days in the Bay Area giving simultaneous exhibitions while enjoying the hospitality of his former chess coach, Borel Menas of San Francisco.

Typical of the Romanian grandmaster's results in local exhibition play was a 15-0 sweep in Santa Clara and a 12-0 crunch in Sunnyvale.

Gheorghiu was introduced to chess at age five, but really serious training only began at 14, a year after winning the Romanian junior championship. Taking the world junior title in 1963, when he was 19, represented his first big success. His international grandmaster rating followed two years later, subsequently confirmed many times over in first-place tournament victories such as Bucharest 1967, Hastings 1967-68, Raykjavik 1972, Orense 1973 and Vratza Zonal 1975.

His chess "heroes" include Capablanca (for technique), Lasker (for will to win and ways to beat inferior opposition) and Fischer ("Best ever!"). Alekhine's games generate inspiration, and Gheorghiu has scrutinized the entire collection 10 or 11 times.

Most of Gheorghiu's tournament preparation time today is spent with "Chess Informant," a multi-language Yugoslav publication featuring hundreds of annotated games from around the world each issue. However, he supplements his routine with intense endgame study, regarding the effort as indispensable for sustained progress: "You have to, whether you like to or not!"

Apart from chess, Gheorghiu is married to a stage actress and lives in central Bucharest, where he works as a correspondent for the "Scanteia Tineretului" (The Flame of Youth). He speaks eight languages more or less fluently.



## KENN FONG'S LONE PINE DIARY

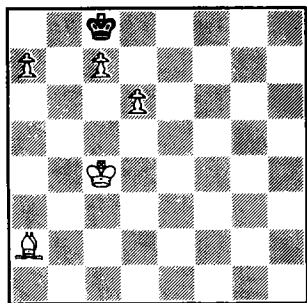
FLORIAN GHEORGIU was always dressed in Guicci suits . . . JONATHON MESTEL was never without his "Dennis the Menace" button . . . Despite their political differences, LEONID SHAMKOVICH and ANATOLY LEIN got along well with LEV POLUGAEVSKY and TIGRAN PETROSIAN . . . POLUGAEVSKY collects chess stamps and purchased several new ones . . . PETROSIAN has the biggest stamp collection of all . . . DRAGOLJUB JANOSEVIC is a constant chain-smoker, almost as bad as LEIN . . . JOHN FEDOROWICZ claims the only way to beat LEIN is to buy up all the cigarettes in town . . . LARRY CHRISTIANSEN is a fast food junkee. He is pleased with his contract with Church's Fried Chicken Inc., which matches any prize money he makes up to \$5,000 . . .

PAL BENKO's scoresheets are absolutely unreadable . . . BENT LARSEN speaks at least five languages fluently--including perfect English, spoken with an Oxford accent . . . KIM COMMONS is doing well in his real estate business--making many of his sales to fellow chessplayers . . . OSCAR PANNO is a civil engineer by profession and an amateur astronomer by avocation. He found the uncontaminated night sky at Lone Pine fine for star-gazing . . . WALTER BROWNE seemed more subdued than usual . . .

MICHAEL STEAN claims that the story about mysterious rays at the Korchnoi--Spassky match was something he dreamed up for publicity purposes . . . AMIKAN BALSHAN came down with the flu after playing only two rounds. The owners of the motel he was staying in insisted on moving him into their own apartment where they could nurse him back to health--only one of the many kindnesses shown by local Lone Pine residents to the visiting chessplayers from all over the world.

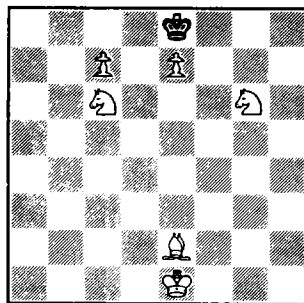
## Problems, Problems

Here are two original compositions by Al Shep-  
person, of San Lorenzo.



**Problem #5:**

White to mate in 3.



**Problem #6:**

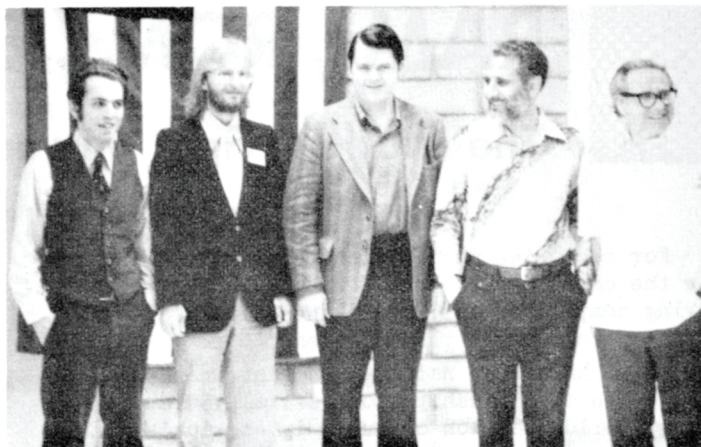
White to mate in 3.

Answers to problems in the last issue: (#3)

Tries: 1 B-Q4, R-R7! or 1 Q-Q5, P-K8=Q. Solution: 1 Q-B6. If 1...PxQ, 2 N-R3 PxN 3 R-N8 mate. If 1...RxB or 1...P-K8=Q, Q-B1.

(#4) 1 Q-N1. If 1...BxQ, 2 N(3)-K4 mate. If 1...RxQ, 2 N-B7 mate.

The unknown composer of problem #4 turns out to be George Koltanowski, who will be writing a regular problems column for Chess Voice, starting in August.



**FOUNDING FATHERS.** At its first meeting, the Professional Chessplayers Association elected as officers (left to right) Jim Tarjan, Jack Peters, Bill Lombardy, Larry Evans, and Arthur Bisguier.

(Photo by Alan Benson.)

## PROFESSIONAL CHESSPLAYERS ASSOCIATION

The first meeting of the fledgling Professional Chessplayers Association was held on April 8 at Lone Pine. Nine grandmasters, four international masters, thirteen masters, and eight observers attended the lengthy 6½-hour session.

Membership in the PCA is open to any player who has ever held a master's rating--with the dues set at \$15/year. (There is also a non-voting associate membership open to non-masters for \$10/year.) The PCA will hold annual meetings, conduct mail ballots, and plans a bi-monthly newsletter.

Although Larry Evans has been the leading spirit in bringing about the formation of the PCA, in the election for President he was defeated by Jack Peters 16 to 14. (A majority of the members seemed to feel that it would be to the PCA's advantage to have a less controversial figure in its top spot.) However, Evans was elected as one of three Vice-Presidents--along with Jim Tarjan and Arthur Bisguier. Bill Lombardy was picked as Secretary-Treasurer.

### Proposals and Grievances

The PCA proposes to establish a permanent committee, consisting of 3 PCA and 3 USCF members, that would have the power to decide all matters relating to master events. It also wants the USCF to assess a tax of \$1 per player per tournament, to be given to the PCA for educational and promotional purposes.

A number of master grievances against the USCF were aired. One had to do with the hiring of Roger Cox, at a salary of \$18,000 a year, as Managing Editor of Chess Life & Review--without consulting the Policy Board, which had promised representatives of the PCA that master applicants would be considered for any such position. The members also discussed carrying out a possible boycott of the US Championship, if insufficient prize money and appearance fees were not increased.

Fortunately, a confrontation dangerous to both the PCA and the USCF was headed off when the USCF was able to substantially increase the prize fund and honoraria to a new total of \$25,000. Invitations to the US Champion, the Junior Champion, and the 14 highest-rated masters are expected to be accepted.

# RAMs, ROMs, Bytes and Chips

## The World's First Microcomputer Chess Tourney

by John Larkins and Larry Wagner

For centuries men have competed with each other over the chessboard. Then, with the advent of chess-playing computers, they started to play machines. Now the machines are playing each other.

There have been national and international computer chess championships for several years. (The current world champion computer is America's CHESSE 4.6, which is now consistently playing at an expert level.) But these tourneys involve an assembly of computer terminals each connected by telephone hook-ups to remote machines, some thousands of miles away, whose value could be measured in millions of dollars. (It costs \$38/second just to run the CHESSE 4.6 program.)

The most recent development in this field is the appearance of a number of chess-playing microcomputers. These are small, self-contained, relatively inexpensive machines that play chess at about Class D or E strength. Some are marketed commercially for the sole purpose of playing chess; others are programs that can be used with personal computers designed to carry out a variety of other tasks as well.

The world's first microcomputer chess tournament (machines vs. machines) was held March 3-5 in San Jose at the 2nd West Coast Computer Faire. The event was organized and directed by Larry Wagner, assisted from the computer world by John Keary, Alan Miller, Ian Shepperd, Larry Kaplan, Craig Asher, Brad Stewart, John Mills and Daryl Elder, and assisted from the chess community by Alan Benson, John Larkins, and John Spargo.

### The Contestants

The tournament had 11 participants, each with a distinct program. Five of the machines have been designed solely for playing chess. Three are already commercially available: 1) Boris (\$300), 2) CompuChess (\$160-220), and 3) Chess Challenger (\$220-280). A fourth is scheduled to appear on the market this Fall--4) Commodore Chessmate (\$150-225). The fifth entry in this group was a home-built device--5) Steve Stuart's Metal Box, with parts that cost a mere \$85.

An additional six chess-playing programs were used with personal or hobby computers. The programs cost in the neighborhood of \$20; the computers vary from about \$2,000 to \$7,000. Two of these programs are commercially available: 6) Processor Technology and 7) CompuColor. Four others are individually-developed programs: 8) SARGON, 9) Mark Watson's Program, 10) SD Chess, and 11) Tenberg Basic.

The tourney was organized as an open Swiss, with awards given to the top finishers in each of three classes. Class A (Processor Technology, CompuColor, and SARGON) was for machines with a memory capacity of 8K or greater. Class B (Commodore Chessmate, Boris, CompuChess, Chess Challenger, and Steve Stuart's box) was for machines with less than 8K memory. A third group, Class C (Mark Watson, SD Chess, and Tenberg



Drawing by Casserine Toussaint. Reprinted from the May, 1978 issue of Personal Computing magazine, which now carries a regular section on computer chess--having taken over this function from Douglas Penrod's Computer Chess Newsletter.

Basic), was set aside for machines programmed in BASIC computer language. Given the existing time control of 50 moves in 2 hours (with games adjudicated after four hours of play), these machines were the weakest, since they take from 10 to 20 minutes for each move.

After the first round it became apparent that some of the machines programmed in BASIC could not keep up with the tournament schedule of two games per day. (Two of them were paired with each other for a single nine-hour game.) Unfortunately, this undermined the pairings and the clarity of the results, since, after six "rounds", some machines had played 5 games, some 4 games, and one--a single game.

### The Results

However, there was a clear winner--SARGON, which won all of its five games. Its nearest competitors were Commodore Chessmate (2 wins, 2 draws, 1 loss), Boris (2 wins, 1 draw, 1 loss, 1 forfeit), and Chess Challenger (3 wins, 2 losses). SARGON defeated both Commodore Chessmate and Chess Challenger. Boris beat Chess Challenger, but lost to Commodore Chessmate. Chess Challenger got its three wins from two Class C machines plus Stewart's Metal Box.

SARGON was privately developed by the husband-and-wife programmer team of Kathy and Dan Spracklin.

### COMPUTER LANGUAGE

**RAM**--"Random Access Memory". The programable portion of the computer. E.g., 1 P-K4.  
**ROM**--"Read Only Memory". Stored information that cannot be changed. E.g., how pieces move.  
**Byte**--8 bits.  
**Bit**--The simplest unit of information. E.g., on or off, yes or no, Black or White.  
**Chip**--The silicon memory chip, only developed in the last 10 years, is the equivalent of thousands of transistors. Each chip contains from 1,000 to 16,000 bits.  
**Look-ahead**--How many moves ahead the computer goes in its tree search of alternate moves. Limited by memory capacity.  
**K**--1,000 bytes. A microcomputer with 8K memory capacity can handle 64,000 bits of information.  
**Lockup**--When a computer keeps repeating the same operation. E.g., a perpetual check.

(Kathy is the chessplayer of the two, with a rating somewhere in the 1500's.) Their program operates on a Jupiter II Wave Mate Z-80 and can be obtained directly from them.

Readers who want to judge for themselves what level of play these microcomputers have achieved can find two of SARGON's winning games in the current issue of *Chess Life & Review* (June 1978, page 311), along with the complete order of finish.

#### The Problems of Pioneering

Among the unique problems encountered were the following: There were insufficient electrical cords and outlets to service all the electricity-gobbling machines. And, when all the machines had been hooked up, several had their cords inadvertently kicked out of their sockets by passing feet. This completely erases the computer's memory of the game and requires all the necessary information to be re-entered before the game can resume.

Particularly troublesome were the difficulties in communicating moves. Since it is hard to shift the computers around, the moves are relayed verbally by the operators. But most of them are unfamiliar with standard chess notation and have evolved notation systems of their own, which are unknown to each other. Thus many errors in translation and notation were made--again resulting in having to restart several games where neither side was sure what the correct position was.

Some of the machines play only the Black side of the board; others can play White, only if special arrangements are made. This raises havoc with the pairings--as did the occasional unavailability of operators who had other things to do at the Computer Faire.

Compared to typical human tournament players, all the microcomputers tend to lack the kind of killer instinct needed to finish off an opponent once he (it) is on the ropes. Ten of the 22 games played at San Jose had to be abandoned midstream. Four ended when one machine was not able to make the time control; four more ended by adjudication after four hours of play; and two games were declared a draw "by lock-up" when one machine went into a cycle of repetitive moves. (The 11 completed games were all mates. None of the microcomputers is programmed to offer a draw or resign.)

#### Lock-ups and Look-aheads

Special rules were set up to deal with the lock-up problem. The typical lock-up will occur in a rook and pawn endgame where one side has a won game but nevertheless insists on an endless series of rook checks. (A lock-up is like a hiccup.) To prevent these games from ending in a draw, the operator was allowed to increase the look-ahead capacity of the locked-up machine, with the hope that it could then see it wasn't getting anywhere, and try something different.

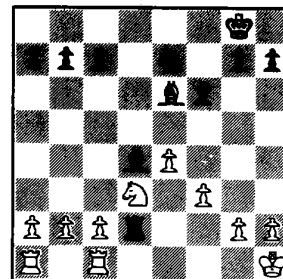
Most chess-playing microcomputers have a variable look-ahead capacity. But they pay the price for deeper tree searches in greatly increased response time. CompuChess, for example, is good at solving mate-in-two problems with its Level 6 mode--but it can take up to two days per move! Most of the machines at San Jose were playing below their maximum theoretical look-ahead capacity in order to meet the time control. CompuChess played at Level III; Boris at 2 minutes per move.

In two cases, even with increased look-ahead, the machine continued to repeat itself--these are the two draws by Commodore Chessmate. In a number of other cases, the hiccup response was bypassed, allowing the machine with the extra material to survive to the four-hour time limit, where it could win by adjudication.

#### An Alien Intelligence

Often the microcomputers play chess just like people do. But every once in a while, one gets the sense of a definitely alien intelligence at work. An amusing example occurred in the game between Processor and Commodore. After Black's 20th move they had arrived at a quiet but puzzling middle game position (see diagram). Neither side could come up with a game plan, and, in the absence of any obvious tactical shots, both began an almost random pushing of wing pawns. Curiously, Processor appeared to have been taught to push its pawns two squares, when in doubt, while Commodore had been told to push them one square. Here is the sequence:

- 21 P-KR4 P-B3
- 22 P-KN4 P-QR3
- 23 P-R4 P-KN3
- 24 R-R3 P-N3
- 25 P-N4 P-R3
- 26 P-QB4



#### What Does the Future Hold?

Since the San Jose tournament, SARGON has undergone total revision. It now sees ahead twice as far and is called SARGON II. (The program is available for \$15 from the Spracklins.) Steve Stewart, too, has a new program and a new metal box. Mark Watson is translating his BASIC program into assembly language.

Industry sources in "Silicon Gulch" anticipate marked improvements in chess-playing micro-computers within the next year--with several new commercial products becoming available. They expect Class B level play in machines costing less than \$50 within two or three years.

# INSIDE THE USCF: CRUCIAL POLICY BOARD ELECTIONS

By JOHN LARKINS



In late June the 300 Voting Members of the United States Chess Federation will receive mail ballots for the yearly Policy Board election. Between annual meetings, the Policy Board is the Federation's supreme governing body.

The 1978 election is far more critical for the future of the USCF than any other in recent years. Six of the eight seats are being contested, which opens up the possibility of a marked change in the character of the board. (In 1977 only one seat was contested; in 1976 only two.) The two holdovers are George Koltanowski, who moves into the Past President slot, and Anthony Cottell, who continues to fill out Doris Thackrey's unexpired term as Member-at-Large.

Further, instead of the usual popularity contest, this year's campaign shows signs of polarization into opposing groups of establishment and anti-establishment candidates. The main issue appears to be: "business as usual" versus "the need for change".

Here are the candidates for the six open positions:

---

President:	Fred Townsend	vs.	Gary Sperling
Vice-President:	Norman Peacor	vs.	Tim Redman
Treasurer:	Paul Shannon	vs.	George Cunningham
Secretary:	Harold Winston	vs.	Myron Lieberman
At-Large (3yr):	Larry Paxton	vs.	Susan Benoit
At-Large (1yr):	. . .		Jerry Hankin

---

These candidates can be roughly separated into three different groups--the incumbents, the reformers, and the independents.

The Incumbents are Townsend of Connecticut, who is the current Vice-President, Peacor of Massachusetts, the current Treasurer, and Winston of Illinois, who has resigned from the last year of his term as Member-at-Large to run for Secretary. Townsend is generally acknowledged to have been the dominant figure on the current Policy Board--with his major supporters being Peacor and Hyder. Winston has a reputation for neutrality and has refused to publicly endorse either candidate for President, but he has generally supported the status quo and avoided any major criticism of it.

The Reformers are led by Gary Sperling of New York, the moderator of last year's annual meeting. They include Tim Redman of Illinois, George Cunningham of Maine, Myron Lieberman of Arizona, Susan Benoit of New Jersey, and Jerry Hankin of Southern California, who is running unopposed. Although not running as a formal slate, these candidates tend to support one another and to share a similar sense of urgency about the necessity of making some changes--particularly in terms of closer supervision of the USCF Business Office, which they see as having fallen out of touch with the needs of the members.

The Independents are Shannon of Minnesota and Paxton of Illinois. Paxton's public statements have straddled the pro-establishment/anti-establishment issue, but he is generally considered to be a supporter of the incumbents. Shannon has yet to make his position known and is encountering bitter opposition from within his own state.

## How the Election Shapes Up

Disenchantment with USCF policies and practices is surprisingly widespread, but is particularly prevalent on the West Coast and in the Mid-Atlantic region. Support for the status quo appears to be centered in New England and the South. The Midwest is split; the Southwest is unclear. The problem for the incumbents is the fact that their greatest opposition comes from states with the largest number of votes: California, New York, and Illinois.

However the elections turn out, there will be a number of new faces on the Policy Board--a minimum of three, if all the incumbents win, to a maximum of six, if none of them do. If a majority of the reformers are elected, it will be the first time that the Policy Board will have been dominated by a group with the clear mandate to bring about change.

## **BROWNE QUILTS CHAMPIONSHIP!**

Walter Browne has withdrawn from the 1978 U.S. Championship without playing a game, after a dispute over lighting conditions. In addition to giving up his national title (Browne has been U.S. Champion since 1974), he has also forfeited his chance to participate in the next world championship three-year cycle, since this year's U.S. Championship is also the American Zonal Tournament. (The top three finishers go on to the interzonals.)

Browne is well known to require brighter playing conditions than most of his colleagues. When he discovered that the Ambassador College playing site had a combination of spotlights and chandeliers, instead of the fluorescent lighting he had been promised by the organizers, he complained to Tournament Director Kashdan. Later Browne found one table that was better lighted than the others and was given permission by Kashdan to play all his games there.

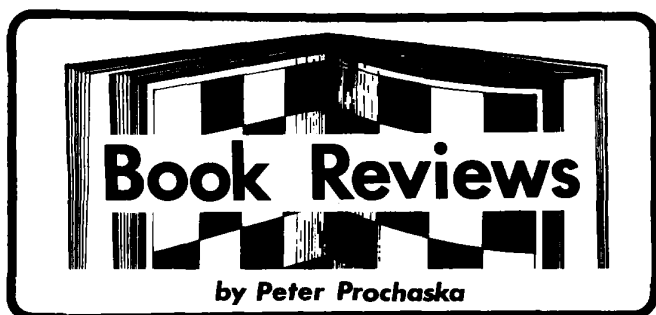
## Fiat Lux

Kashdan left, and Browne moved the table to a position where it was even better lighted. Then Browne left. Just before the beginning of Round 1 Kashdan returned--to find Browne's table blocking an aisle. He returned it to its original position.

Then Browne appeared, saw the table had been moved and asked Kashdan if he had moved it back. Kashdan said "Yes". Whereupon Browne, without a further word, left the playing area. An hour later, after his failure to reappear, the game was forfeited to his 1st round opponent, Larry Christiansen.

The matter was then turned over to the previously-elected Players' Committee, consisting of William Lombardy, Andy Soltis, and Ken Rogoff. Although Christiansen was willing to reschedule his game with Browne, the committee ruled that Browne must forfeit his 1st round game. On the other hand, Browne could continue to play in the tournament with his table in the aisle for the remaining rounds.

When Browne heard the terms of the decision, he packed up and returned to Berkeley.



Viktor Korchnoi's Best Games  
by Viktor Korchnoi, et. al.  
(McKay, 1978: \$9.95)

"He plays to win with the White pieces, with the Black pieces, even with the Green pieces!" So goes Miguel Najdorf's characterization of Viktor Korchnoi.

This desire to win at all costs has consistently led Korchnoi to take risks that would frighten the bravest of his colleagues. He is particularly fond of grabbing the pieces his opponents use as bait for their sacrificial traps and then relying on his outstanding defensive ability to weather the resulting storms. Sometimes the risk is too great and he goes under, but more often than not he manages to somehow hang on to the extra material and reap the reward of a won endgame. Against the supreme sacrificer Mikhail Tal he has built up a huge plus score using this approach.

Viktor's preoccupation with victory has proved to be both a strength and a weakness. It has made him one of the three most dangerous players in the world (the other two are Karpov and Fischer), but it has also caused him to lose more than a few games trying to squeeze a win out of a dead even position.

#### The Unknown Korchnoi

Since his defection from his homeland, Korchnoi has received a great deal of media coverage. First came the harsh denunciations of the Soviet chess establishment, then their decision to turn him into a "non-person" by refusing to cover his games in the Soviet chess press, and, most recently, his countercharges that his former colleagues were beaming mysterious rays against him to disturb his concentration in the Spassky match.

Unfortunately, all of these stories tend to draw attention away from the most important thing about Korchnoi: he is a great player.

If the majority of chessplayers outside the Soviet Union know Korchnoi better as a personality than as a player, it is largely because there has been no reasonable collection of his games in translation. (The collection published by Kaljnas and Sons, Chicago, is poorly produced.) Now Viktor Korchnoi's Best Games--plus a companion autobiography, Chess Is My Life--should solve the problem of introducing Korchnoi to the West.

I am less concerned than other reviewers with the fact that Korchnoi has done little, if any, recent work on the text. (His notes seem to stop in 1973 and the ten or so games past that point are annotated by David Levy.) Of course, one must always regard dated opening notes with suspicion, but Korch-

noi is not a great opening theoretician in any case. It is after the opening phase that his powers begin to flourish--the greatest of these being a remarkable capacity for concrete calculation. In games as complex as these often are, I am glad to have notes by one of chess history's greatest tacticians, whenever they were written.

#### Lessons To Be Learned

There are several things in Korchnoi's games that recommend them to a student. His lengthy tactical calculations and the creation of positions requiring deep tactical investigation cannot help but increase a serious student's understanding of that most important part of a chess game--tactical infighting. In addition, Korchnoi is a great master of the endgame and thus has much to offer in that realm. Finally, his defensive skill and his tremendous fighting spirit also contain many lessons.

Korchnoi has called Emmanuel Lasker his spiritual forefather, and there are similarities between the two. For both, chess is a struggle between two people, not an exercise in logical precision. Both excelled in tactical complications, and both had a deep understanding of the problems of the endgame.

There is an unusual number of tense games in this collection--up and down affairs with both sides having the upper hand at various times. This is a much more accurate representation of the actualities of international competition than the usual "masterpieces" carefully sorted out for a best games collection. There are also some "ho hum" efforts against lesser opponents, but even these can be instructive for the developing player in showing how a great master goes about winning a won game.

Korchnoi is a great player and this is a good collection of his games. It has no more than the usual number of typos, and I like the diagrams. For once, the price is reasonable, so I have no hesitation in recommending this book.

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# THE WORSHIP

## Why defeat is so painful

Bobby Fischer was once asked what he liked best about playing chess. His reply: "I like to see 'em squirm!" And squirm they did. Some of his opponents were actually hospitalized following humiliating losses.

Nor is this psychic trauma confined to world class play. Even club players have great difficulty in accepting a loss. C. W. Behnen, editor of the **Ohio Chess Bulletin**, has examined this phenomenon in an article titled "Why Is a Loss at Chess So Painful?" which appeared in the Sept.-Oct. 1977 issue. His article follows.

★ ★ ★

"**MODERN CHESS** literature contains many references to the mental anguish or pain experienced by losing at chess. Psychological evaluations have said volumes and explained little about why losing at chess is so painful. The literature contains phrases such as "sado-masochistic impulses," "regressive psychotic identification," "castration anxiety," "Oedipus complex," "death wishes," etc., but these Freudian phrases really explain nothing to the average chess player.

We know that losing is painful to all chessplayers from foreign literature, from our own experience, and from the almost limitless variety of excuses used to rationalize or justify a loss. But WHY is a loss at chess so painful? Let us attack this question from the chessplayers viewpoint.

Chess is a game between two antagonists wherein physical size or manual dexterity or the laws of probability play no part. Winning at chess is totally dependent on the mental efforts of both players. (This is one reason for the prohibition of third-party consultation or reference to chess texts.) My hypothesis is based on the key phrase "mental efforts."

The average person prides himself on being at least as smart as the next person. When he loses at chess, he demonstrates to others and himself that this is not necessarily true. No one wants to be humbled, but in the loser's mind, at least, this occurs. The loser's self-esteem or self-image is diminished; his pride is hurt; his ego suffers.

The change of self-image appears to have a high positive correlation to the loser's appraisal of his opponent and his skill at chess. The amount of this change of self-image caused by a win or loss seems to be directly related to the differential of perceived evaluations of himself and his opponent (or of published ratings between strangers). These evaluations lack objectivity because they are generally based upon emotions and biases, rather than on quantitative measures.

When a chessplayer wins against a very high-rated player, his self-image is enhanced greatly; when he wins against a low-rated player, his self-image is enhanced only a little. When he loses to a high-rated player, the reduction of self-image is small; but when he loses to a low-rated player, the loss of self-image can be devastating.

Thus, when you lose to a known "fish," you want to drown yourself in his aquarium. In chess literature phrases like "psychic murder," "destroy his will to fight," "crush his ego" all refer to an extreme reduction of the opponent's self-image.

There is also a second facet of "mental efforts" to be considered. The frustration of the efforts of goal-oriented persons can be quite traumatic. A loss at chess is the frustration of the mental efforts to achieve the set goal — winning. And proper chess behavior denies the loser the means to relieve himself of this

mental irritation; he must be a good actor rather than a poor loser. This explains why skittles games between friends are enjoyable. There is no great effort to win, and no serious outcome attends a loss."

## HOW TO STUDY MASTER GAMES

The great majority of chess students improperly play over the published games of masters, thus wasting much time and effort. Frequently weak players, and not infrequently stronger ones, in the pretense of study will play over a published game in 15 minutes or less, whereas the time consumed during the actual game amounted to three or four hours or longer.

Here is a method of studying master games, which by dint of very solid work will infallibly raise the student's standard of play:

1. If you have a chess clock, place it on your table as in an actual game. (If you have none, a watch will do.)
2. Choose a game containing an opening which you wish to study and play it over from the winning side.
3. Play through the opening moves slowly and carefully, noting any departure of either player from recognized lines (approximately seven to 10 moves).
4. At this point **cover up** the record of the side you are playing and **start your clock** (or note the time on your watch).
5. Study your move for at least two minutes and actually make the move of your choice on the board before you look at the printed game record again.
6. Stop your clock and look at the move the master actually made in the game. If your move is not the same, try and decide why the master did not make your move. If you think carefully, little by little as each move is made, you will commence to feel the master's plan. At first you will be discouraged because you will not often hit upon the master's move, but stick to it and your progress will be rapid.
7. When the study of a move on your side is completed, at once make the move for the opposite side from the record and start your clock again. Do not try to puzzle out the moves on the losing side, as it only results in playing against yourself.

Play over at least two games a week by this method, in silent consultation with a master against a master, and in only a few months time your opponents will find themselves compelled to acknowledge your increased powers.

(Adapted from the "British Chess Magazine," March 1928, pg. 122).

## USCF RATING SYSTEM INSERT

Always, until this year, information about how USCF ratings are calculated was made available to every USCF member through GL&R. Despite several recent changes, this year the details can only be found in the 1978 USCF Yearbook (\$2.50/copy). Charles Vail has made photo-copies of two pages from the Yearbook available to Chess Voice, which have been inserted in the centerfold of this issue.



# Chess Clubs

**PALO ALTO.** The Palo Alto CC has recently held two club rating tournaments and two weekend events. The January Rating Tourney had 11 entries. Frank Hamaker (1764) won the upper section (1600+) with a score of 3-0, and Kent Howard (1524) won the lower section with 4-0.

The March Rating Tournament had 14 entries. The upper section (1500+) was won by Renard Anderson (1860) with a score of 3-0, and the lower section was won by young Jose Marcel (Unr) with 4-0.

On January 31 through February 2 the Palo Alto club held its 1st Palo Alto Scholastic Event--an unrated tourney for local school children. In the High School Section there was a tie between James Sharp, of Cubberley HS, and Chris Flammer, of Gunn HS--each with  $3\frac{1}{2}$  points. In the Middle School Section, organized according to a double elimination system, Pedro Marcel won first place, and Charlie Rand took second. Altogether, 24 youngsters participated in the tournament directed by Bryce Perry. Winners received USCF memberships.

On April Fool's Day 35 players, from 5-year-olds to adults, played in the tournament. The 12 adult players were organized into three quads. The quad winners were: Mark Shier, of Palo Alto, Joseph Kilner, of Los Altos, and Frank Ruys, of Atherton. All had perfect scores of 3-0. The younger players were organized into three round-robins of various sizes. Charlie Rand took first place in the grades 7-11 group with 4-1. Doug Birkel won the grades 5 & 6 group with 5-0. The grade 4 & below group was won by John Stiebal (6-0)--with second place going to Jessie Brod-kin (5-1). Bryce Perry directed.

**BERKELEY.** Craig Mar (2159) won the March 31st bi-monthly Spargo Speedo 5-minute tourney, with Gary Pickler (2221) and Michael Sarley (2020) tying for 2nd-3rd. Mar won \$5.00; Pickler and Sarley shared \$2.50; and the 50¢ prize for the best score under 1600 went to L. Hsu.

The May 26 Spargo Speedo was won by Gary Stearns with a score of 11-2, worth \$4.00. Second place went to Paul Enright for 10-3 and \$1.50. The next five-minute tourney will take place on July 28.

The Berkeley CC's April-May USCF-rated "Kinky Kings" tournament had 47 entries. The seven-round event was directed by Keith Mehl, assisted by John Larkins. In the Premier Section (1600+) there was an unusual three-way tie for first place among Roger Hofmann (1797), John Spargo (1652), and William Fugate (1600/3)--each with  $4\frac{1}{2}$  points. The Booster Section (1400-1599) was won by Morgan Cooper with a perfect score of 7 wins in 7 rounds! Cooper's ra-



--Reprinted courtesy of the North East Bay Independent & Gazette.

ting is 1489 and rising. Second place went to Ben Figueroa (1483) for  $4\frac{1}{2}$  points, and Michael Divine (1432) took third with  $3\frac{1}{2}$  points. In the Reserve Section (under 1400) Andy Chow (1378) took first place with 6 points; second went to Dave Mostardi (1377) for  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ; and Fred Geyzer (1393) took third with 4. The next two-month tournament begins on the 4th of August.

**MORAGA.** The Campolindo High School chess team has won the Benicia Team Championship after playing matches with teams from Fairfield HS, Davis HS, and Benicia HS. They managed to do this even though their five-member team was forced to forfeit two games in each match because they did not have enough players to fill out the required seven boards!

Against Benicia they won three games, drew one, and lost one--but the two forfeits made the match a draw at  $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ . Against Davis the Moraga school won all five games and took the match 5-2. Against Fairfield they won four, lost one and captured the match 4-3. This gave the Campolindo team the best overall record and the Benicia Team Championship.

Members of the winning Campolindo team are: Paul Stainthorpe, Eric Neilson, Mike Spinrad, Andy Chow, and Alan Lyon. The first four are members of the Berkeley CC.

Campolindo is having a fine year--having also won matches against Skyline HS and Northgate HS. Their only loss has been to the Berkeley CC.


**FREMONT.** The Fremont CC recently concluded its club championship. The new champion is Rendon Holloway (1701), who won it with a score of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  points out of 7 rounds. The runners-up at  $5\frac{1}{2}$  points each were Ernest Curto and Tim Cutler. A separate "Knock-out Championship" to decide possession of the Ebony Rook trophy was won by Ernest Curto.

The Fremont club will close for summer vacation during July and August, and will reopen in September.

**U.C. CAMPUS.** The U.C. Campus Chess Club will be closed for the the summer quarter and will reopen in October.

**MONTEREY.** Florin Gheorghiu, the Romanian grandmaster, was a surprise visitor to the Monterey Chess Center on April 25. He gave a simultaneous exhibition against 22 opponents--winning 19 and drawing 3. The draws went to Larry Rydel, Steve Martin, and John Riner. Gheorghiu also won the weekly rapid-transit tourney.

**BURLINGAME.** The Burlingame-San Mateo CC's Spring Swiss Tournament was won by Jim McIlrath with 6 wins and 1 draw. Second place went to R. Phillips for 5 wins and 2 draws. John Locke was third, having lost to McIlrath and drawn with Phillips. The unrated section was won by Jerry Dooyes with a perfect score of 7-0. Don Culbertson and Milton Lover tied for second with 5 wins and 2 losses. The rated section had 46 entries; the unrated--12



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# COUNTRY COUSINS

by R. E. FAUBER

One of the most devious, yet least reproachable, of the chess ploys designed to make your game easier to play is the "country cousin" routine. The basic aim of the maneuver is to get your opponent to underestimate your strength and play slackly.

The most devastating version of this routine is to shed 800 points from your rating and then enter a lot of tournaments in a far away chess center and scoop up all sorts of D prizes. This can be supplemented by carrying Reinfield's Chess in a Nutshell with you wherever you go.

The archetypical country cousin routine occurs when a group gets a strong player from out of town to play the obnoxious local club champion. The champ is expected to sneer, make nasty noises about being willing to teach the fish a lesson or two, and then be blasted off the board.

## Turning the Tables on the Local Champ

I once got to be a country cousin at a chess-playing bar--which I frequented only because it was a handy place to get a drink. One evening a friend, fresh from being drubbed by a fellow who liked to accompany his victories with running commentary for the benefit of the female spectators, came over to my table. He knew that I played and wanted to know if I could beat the boor. That much was clear. He also wanted me to act weak, so as to show the clod up good. Since I can barely bench-press 50 pounds, even with extreme effort, acting weak has always come easy for me.

"That, sir, is how not to win a pawn," the chap was chuckling as his intimidated adversary hung his second consecutive piece.

"Excuse me, sir," I said. "I see you must be very good--the way you're beating everyone. I wonder if I might try my luck?"

"Sure, kid, it's a free country," he said, while ordering another glass of wine to go with several empties by his side.

Chucklehead looked like the type who had only heard rumors about opening books so I asked for Black ("Because I like to know what my opponent is doing before taking any risks.") and led into a Nimzoindian.

"Oh, you're playing the Cornwall Defense...well, watch out for the Glotz maneuver," he roared.

"Oh, my goodness! You mean I'm still playing something out of the book at the third move?"

Soon, I won a pawn, and he began a fierce attack which left me a rook up. "I feel very lucky," I remarked after the game. "I thought sure I would be checkmated."

We tried another, and I played the Budapest Defense. After he took the e-pawn I got in a typical country cousin comment--"I guess I shouldn't have pushed that pawn quite so far." A knot of spectators has gathered, alerted to the deception. They nodded gravely, but returned to snickering as my opponent

dropped material and lost the game on the queen-side before ever seeing to his king-side development at all.

We played two more games, and he had four more wines. As he lost the last encounter, he turned to the princess of that pub and asked, "How did he do that to me?" Then he fell off his chair and lay on the floor in a stupor.

## How To Look Like a Fish

Most country cousin routines are neither so elaborate nor so devastating. Back in the early '70's it was "in" to wear your grubbies while playing in tournaments. I always showed up in a suit, which gave the implication that I had learned the game because a business associate had given me an ivory set for Christmas and that I got all my rating points beating relatives.

Sometimes this was good for a least a half-tempo advantage. But soon players were organizing pools as to what move I would remove the coat, what move pull off the tie, and when I would finally start unbuttoning my shirt.

## How to Act Like a Fish

If your rating is right, you can lull your opponent into false security by setting up the king and queen on the wrong squares. When he adjusts, you observe: "Oh yes, the one with the cross is the king." Then you keep score in very big letters, written with painful precision.

Working your tongue around inside your cheek or biting your lower lip adds to the effect. At each move, before writing anything, move your finger along the edge of the board--tapping soundlessly at every file--then repeat the process along the ranks until you have grid-co-ordinated the move.

Later on, as you leave the opening, you will want to abandon this practice. It detracts from your concentration, too. By that time, however, he will be jumping up at every opportunity to describe to his friends what a fish he has landed. Be sure to play some little-analyzed opening with whose patterns you are thoroughly familiar. If he gets suspicious when you begin to record more quickly, remark: "I guess I'm finally getting the hang of it."



--Cartoon by Chris Hendrickson.



# THE LAST ROUND (& The Missing Lopez)

by PAUL WHITEHEAD

This is the first of a series of annotated games prepared for Chess Voice by the Co-Champion of Northern California. (Copyright 1978 by Paul Whitehead.)

In the last round of the recent Bagby Memorial Northern California Chess Championship I found myself paired against Ed Kennedy, a tough opponent who had beaten my brother Jay in the previous round and who was having a fine tournament.

Jay and Nick deFirmian had rescheduled their last round game for the previous evening and Jay had won. Although that gave him  $5\frac{1}{2}$  points out of 7 and a lead on the field, I could still tie with him by beating Kennedy.

The game that follows was definitely not my best achievement in the tournament, but it is interesting because of the conditions it was played under: I had to win.

## King's Indian Attack

White: Paul Whitehead (2324)  
Black: Ed Kennedy (2225)

1 Nf3?!

This move is a terrible psychological mistake I make quite often. Let me explain. I usually play 1 e4, ready to do battle against anything Black can throw at me, from the Sicilian to the Rat. Now, Kennedy defends with a certain variation of the Ruy Lopez. At home I decided to look over some of the lines for a few minutes, and then try to figure the rest out over the board. Unfortunately, dear reader, I became rather involved. Ten minutes soon stretched to ten hours, as I became more and more bored and frightened of the whole variation.

I arrived at the tournament absolutely hating the Ruy Lopez, but wanting to play 1 e4. Then, sitting at the board, I copped out, and decided to play a system that has brought me few successes.

1 ... Nf6	5 d3	Be7	
2 g3	b6	6 Nbd2	O-O
3 Bg2	Bb7	7 e4	d6
4 O-O	e6	8 Re1	c5

Black has played one of about two dozen equalizing lines at his disposal. The only advantage that White has gained is time: it's not necessary to think in this opening.

9 c3 Qc7 10 a4

A typical "thrust" in this opening. White secures c4 for

his queen's knight so that Black will gain a few tempi later on with ...b5 or ...d5.

10 ... Nc6 12 Qe2 Rfe8!  
11 Nc4 Rad8

Now I began to think. I wasn't afraid of ...d5 because of Bf4, Qc8; Nce5, with a good position. 13 e5 leads nowhere fast: 13...de5 14 Nce5 Ne5 15 Ne5 Bg2 16 Kg2 Nd7 17 Bf4 (17 Nf7? wouldn't even give perpetual check) Ne5 18 Be5 Bd6, and the position is a big snore. In fact, friends, White doesn't have a legal move in the position! He's in zugzwang. Accordingly he tries--

13 Bh3?

The "point" of this move is that if Black plays 13...d5, then after 14 Bf4 Qc8 15 ed5, he must recapture with the knight, so that after 16 Bd2, White has an equal game. A rare achievement after 1 Nf3?!

13 ... a6! 14 b4?

Throwing a pawn away in sheer desperation.

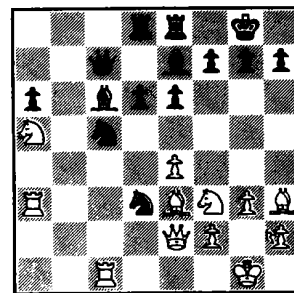
14 ... cb4 15 Be3

I had used an hour and thirteen minutes to get this position.

15 ... Nd7 18 Ra3 Bc6  
16 cb4 Nb4 19 a5 ba5  
17 Rec1 Nc5 20 Na5 Nbd3!?

Apparently very strong, but 20...Bb5! would have made White's position critical. If now 21 Nc6 (21 Rd3? Qa5 -+) Nc1 22 Ne7+ Re7 23 Bc1 Ne4!, with rook and three pawns for two inactive bishops. Perhaps with the queens still on

I would still have chances, but I suddenly saw the chance to make it all very interesting...



21 Qd3!?

...by sacrificing my queen!  
Now I began to feel hopeful. Maybe I could draw.

21 ... Nd3  
22 Rc6 Qb8 23 Rb6!

Not 23 Rd3? Qb5! 24 Ra3 d5!  
and the position opens up to Black's advantage.

23 ... Qa8 25 Ne1  
24 Rd3 Qe4

With three minor pieces for a queen and three pawns. Not quite enough.

25... Rb8! 26 Bg2??!

I decided to take a gamble on the supposition that Black wouldn't part with his queen, and I was proved right. Stronger, however, is 26 Rb8 Rb8 27 Bg2 and if Qb4, 28 Bd2. Now Black could have won with 26...Qe3! 27 Re3 Rb6, with a rook and three pawns for two minor pieces without queens on the board.

26...Qf5?

And this is simply a bad move.

27 Rb8 Rb8 30 Rd6 h6  
28 Nc6 Re8 31 Nd3!?  
29 Ne7+ Re7

After 31 Ra6 Qb1 32 Ra8 Kh7 33 Kf1, White would have renounced active play for approximate material equality.

31 ... a5 33 Kh2! Rb8  
32 h3! Re8 34 Bc6

Now Black's passed a-pawn is stymied. He should still win, but the position has become rather unclear. After the game Ed told me he was trying to get his rook and queen on the back row to mate me, something I had not considered.

34 ... Rb3 35 Nf4  
35 Rd8+ Kh7 36 Nc5? fails to  
...Re3!

35 ... Kh7 37 Bc6  
36 Be8 Rb1

Both players were in bad time  
trouble here.

37 ... Qe5?!

37...e5!? is possible.

38 Rd7 f6??

After this, Black's game is  
very difficult. 38...Qf5 or 38  
...Kg8 are much better.

39 Re7! Rd1??

The final mistake. Only 39  
...Rb8 gave chances of holding.

40 Re6 Qc3 41 Be4+ f5

Or 41...Kg8 42 Re8+ Kf7 43  
Bg6 mate. The toughest is 41...  
g6, but 42 Re7+ Kg8 (42...Kh8  
43 Ng6+ Kg8 44 Bh6 mates) and  
now White has 43 Bd5+, 43 Bg6,

43 Ng6, 43 Ne6, 43 Nd5, or even  
43 Re8+, all of which win.

42 Bf5+ Kg8 45 Re6+ Kg5  
43 Re8+ Kf7 46 h4+!?  
44 Bg6+ Kf6

Overlooking 46 Nd3 mate!

46 ... Kg4 47 f3+ Resigns

Its mate after 47...Kf3 48  
Bh5.

And that is how I became Co-  
Champion of Northern California.

## Yasser Seirawan and the French Defense

by Tom Dorsch

The French Defense is enjoying renewed popularity these days, thanks to the successes of Korchnoi in the last two candidates' cycles. Botvinnik elevated the French to the status of a first-rate reply to 1 e4 during his years of dominance in the '40's and '50's, but as Botvinnik's strength declined, the French declined with him, and Fischer's Sicilian captured the popular imagination.

The present decade began with the French almost in total eclipse--only Uhlmann among the leading players clung to the faith--and grandmasters could pillory it with impunity. Kavalek did this in a November, 1971 article in Chess Life & Review, where he wrote: "Again and again. People really believe that they can survive in the French Defense. Let us allow the believers to play it, and we will reap the harvest."

The turnaround came when Karpov faced the French seven times in his 1974 match with Korchnoi and was unable to win a single game. Skeptics said, "Well, maybe the Tarrasch variation is less than a forced win, but at least the Winawer is dead." But again Korchnoi provided contradictory evidence--this time from his 1977 match with Spassky, where he scored three wins, one loss, and two draws, playing the most crucial variations as Black. Now, all of a sudden, the French has begun to reappear in Gligoric's "Game of the Month" column in CL&R.

At the recent Lone Pine tournament, Yasser Seirawan twice played the French--winning from Jan Timman, and losing to Larry Evans. His game against Timman is presented below. Yasser proved at this tournament that he could battle on even terms with the most formidable set of opponents faced by any player there: Timman, Miles, Polugaevsky, Benko, Tarjan, Evans, Panno, Christiansen, and Zaltsman. His final performance rating of 2587 against opponents who averaged a crushing 2543 gives a good indication of his potential for achieving world-class strength in the near future.

### French Defense (E06b)

White: Jan Timman (2585)

Black: Yasser Seirawan (2409)

--Notes by Tom Dorsch--

1 e2-e4 e7-e6

2 d2-d4 d7-d5

3 Nb1-c3

This is certainly the most interesting move. 3 e5 allows Black to immediately assume the initiative with 3...c5, and 3 Nd2 usually leads to a lengthy positional discussion about the pros and cons of an isolated center pawn.

3 . . . Bf8-b4

The alternatives leave Black  
without active play.

4 e4-e5

This is White's last chance to  
avoid a bloody struggle by choos-  
ing 4 a3 or 4 Ne2.

4 . . . Qd8-d7!?

The sharpest lines are 5...c5  
or 5...Ne7. The text prepares an  
ostentatiously direct approach to  
Black's major positional problem  
in the French--the development of  
the queen's bishop.

5 Bc1-d2!?

Although this move is given short

shrift by theory (Korchnoi rel-  
egates it to a footnote in ECO  
and instead devotes his atten-  
tion to the "usual 5 a3 or 5  
Qg4"), it may be underrated.  
Geller has used it twice to de-  
feat "unbeatable" world champ-  
ions at the peak of their pow-  
ers--Petrosian in 1963 and Kar-  
pov in 1976.

5 . . . b7-b6  
6 Ng1-f3 Bb4-f8

This lugubrious approach, not  
surprisingly, derives from Pet-  
rosian. The idea is to return  
this bishop for king-side de-  
fense, now that White has neu-  
tralized an exchange on c3 by  
playing Bd2. But White has sav-  
ed a tempo by not having to play  
a3.

Geller-Karpov  
(44th USSR Championship) contin-  
ued 6...Ba6 7 Ba6 Na6 8 O-O  
Nb8 9 Ne2! Be7 10 Rac1 b5 11  
Nf4 h5 12 b3 Ba3 13 Rb1 a5 14  
c4 c6 15 c5 Bb4 16 Bc1 a4 17  
Nd3 Ba5 18 ba ba 19 Qa4 and  
White is winning.

7 Bf1-e2?!

Since Black intends Bc8-a6  
and eventual exchange of the  
bishops, White can gain a tempo  
if he can find a useful move  
with a different pawn or piece.

In his notes to Geller-Pet-  
rosian, 1963, in Grossmeister  
Geller (Moscow, 1976) Geller  
comments: "In the French Defense  
Black is always faced with the  
problem of the white-squared  
bishop, thus the idea of exchang-  
ing it (after Bc8-a6) in itself  
deserves complete approval. In  
the present instance this in-  
volves a loss of tempo for the  
move b7-b6, and I decided to ag-  
gravate Black's retarded devel-  
opment. To do this White needs  
to leave his K-bishop in place,  
so that after Bc8-a6 he can ex-

change on a6 and then, having 'enliced' the knight to a6, force it to make a return trip."

7 . . . Bc8-a6  
8 0-0 Ng8-e7  
9 Be2xa6 Nb8xa6  
10 Qd1-e2 Na6-b8  
11 Nc3-d1?

White must devise a plan to deal with Black's intended ...c5, and to do this he wants to redeploy his Nc3 to free his c-pawn. Where should this knight go? There is no easy answer to Timman's dilemma, but the complex scheme he tries here of bringing the knight to e4 takes a great deal of time and yields ambiguous results. "Broadly speaking, the retreat of a knight to the first rank, where it cuts the line of communication of the rooks, is only admissible in very exceptional cases." (Alexander Alekhine in his notes to Evenssohn-Alekhine, My Best Games 1908-23.)

11 . . . c7-c5  
12 d4xc5 b6xc5  
13 c2-c4 d5-d4

Timman apparently hoped that he could find winning chances in this position, but Black has no clear objects of attack, and if White wants to create winning opportunities, he must run certain risks.

14 Nf3-e1 h7-h5!

This valuable positional precaution is common to this type of position. It secures a post for a knight at f5 and denies White's queen access to key king's-side squares.

15 Ne1-d3 Ne7-f5  
16 f2-f4 Qd7-b7!

Another fine positional move that asserts control over the weak white squares on the long diagonal, vacates d7 for the queen's knight, and hinders a possible b2-b4 break.

17 Nd1-f2 Nb8-d7  
18 Qe2-e4 Qb7xe4  
19 Nf2xe4 a7-a5

White has reached the middlegame position he had in mind when he made his eleventh move, and he must now decide how to continue. The center is closed and Black is well placed to repulse a queen's-side initiative, so Timman chooses to break on the king's-side. The laborious preparation required gives Black the opportunity for vigorous counterplay, and within a few moves White is on the defensive.

20 g2-g3  
Not 20 h3? h4.

20 . . . Bf8-e7  
21 Kg1-f2 Nf5-h6  
22 h2-h3 f7-f5!

The knight has no satisfactory retreat (23 Ng5? Bg5 24 fg Nf7 or 23 Nd6? Bd6 24 ed Nf7 25 Rfe1 Rh6 favor Black), so White must surrender the king's-side initiative to Black.

23 e5xf6 g7xf6  
24 Ra1-e1 Ke8-f7  
25 Kf2-e2 Rh8-g8  
26 Ke2-d1 Nh6-f5  
27 Rf1-g1 Nd7-b6!

Seirawan correctly assesses that White's c4 is more vulnerable than Black's c5, and relentlessly opens a new front in the white king's new neighborhood.

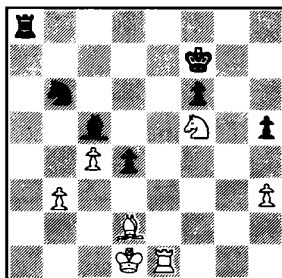
28 b2-b3 a5-a4  
29 Nd3xc5?

White evidently underestimated the strength of Black's thirtieth move, because this exchange leaves him with a poor position.

29 . . . a4xb3  
30 a2xb3 Nf5xg3!  
31 Rg1xg3 Rg8xg3  
32 Ne4xg3 Be7xc5

White's position is riddled, and it is already difficult to suggest a satisfactory defense. 33 Nh5? Rh8 is bad, but an immediate 33 Ne4 held out more prospects of a difficult but adequate defense. Instead, White attempts to secure his knight on e4 first, hoping for 33 f5 e5 34 Ne4, when the closed center and well placed knight may make it possible to hold the draw. But Seirawan refutes this hope convincingly. In Mednis' phrase, "this is THE LOSING MOMENT".

33 f4-f5 e6xf5  
34 Ng3xf5



34 . . . d4-d3

This crusher threatens to win at least a rook with 35...Ra1, and to

win a pawn with 35...Ra3. White cannot defend against both threats, for example--35 Kc1 Ra2 36 b4 Nc4 37 bc Rc2 38 Kb1 Nd2 39 Ka1 Rc4, with a won ending.

35 Bd2-c3 Ra8-a3  
36 Kd1-d2

36 b4 Rc3 37 bc Nc4 also leads to a lost ending.

36 . . . Ra3xb3  
37 Re1-a1?

The only hope for prolonging resistance was 37 Re4. The text loses a second pawn, after which Black has almost no technical problems to solve to realize his advantage.

37 . . . Bc5-b4  
38 Ra1-a7+ Kf7-g6  
39 Nf5-e7+

39 Nh4+ Kg5 40 Nf3+ Kf4 escorts the fox into the henhouse. White no longer has a viable defensive line.

39 . . . Kg6-g5  
40 Bc3xb4 Nb6xc4+  
41 Kd2-e1 Rb3xb4  
42 Ra7-d7

42 Ra1 Rb2 43 Nd5 Rh2 -+.

42 . . . Rb4-b1+  
43 Ke1-f2 Rb1-b2+  
44 Kf2-g1 d3-d2  
45 Resigns

\*

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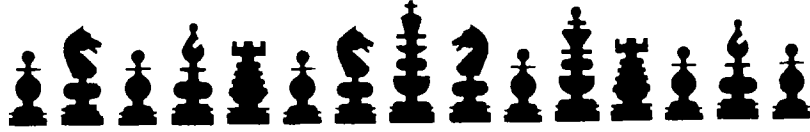
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# Games



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

## DANISH WORTH A GAMBLE

The most attractive feature of the Danish Gambit (1 P-K4 P-K4 2 P-Q4 PxP 3 P-QB3) is its extreme liveliness. From the very beginning the attacking party has, it will be found, exceptional scope for the employment of such powers of combination as he may possess. Black will by no means find it an easy task to set up a defense or to withstand the attack.

For White the object is quick development and a strong attack on the opponent's king, regardless of material cost. The best defense will attempt to develop quickly and to attack or exchange White's KP. If Black succeeds in assuming the initiative, he should have the better game. There are plenty of resources for both sides in this opening.

The real nature of attacking play is understood by few. To secure a mating net by means of a direct attack is always desirable, but as experience shows, is seldom attainable. With the White forces developed as they should be in the Danish Gambit, threatening direct and overwhelming assault, Black more often than not will set up weak spots in his formation while attempting to ward off the threats.

When the attacking player judges that his attack is not going to produce the results originally intended, then is the time to bear down upon the weak spots in the defender's camp. In the process of evading this fresh onslaught, Black may be forced to give up the material acquired in accepting the gambit. Thus, it may happen that White will find an opportunity of proceeding again on the lines of his original attack and of pressing it home with successful results.

The Danish Gambit offers little scope for strategy and, therefore, for the exercise of positional judgment, and for that reason masters of the first rank so seldom adopt it. Its study should not be neglected on that account, however. For it is an opening which affords an unlimited field for chess tactics.

Even the greatest master of positional play cannot afford to be unequipped with tactical skill. If only to be in a position to parry the tactics of an opponent and to carry out his positional scheme in such a way that the most subtle tactical wiles attempted against him cannot prevent its ultimate consummation.

From these considerations the Danish Gambit may be recommended as an ideal opening for gaining experience in both attack and defense and for laying the tactical foundation for position play.

(Abridged and edited remarks and annotations by Jules du Mont, "Chess Openings Illustrated: the Center Game and Danish Gambit," London, 1920).

**White: Mieses.**  
**Prague, 1908.**  
**Danish Gambit**

1 P-K4	P-K4	13 O-O	B-B4
2 P-Q4	PxP	14 QR-N1	BxB
3 P-QB3	N-QB3(a)	15 QxB	NxB
4 PxP	P-Q4	16 PxN	N-B5
5 PxP	QxP(b)	17 P-K4(c)	RxP
6 N-KB3	N-B3	18 N-N5	QxN(d)
7 N-B3	B-QN5	19 QxR	N-Q7
8 B-K3	O-O	20 QxNP	Q-K6ch

**Black: Dus-Chotimirski.**

9 P-QR3	BxN+	21 K-R1	R-K1
10 Px8	N-KN5	22 QxBP	NxKR
11 B-Q3	R-K1	23 RxN	Q-B7
12 Q-Q2	N-R4	24 Q-QB4	Resigns

(a) An inferior way of declining the gambit is 3... B-B4. In a game between Maczuzki and Mazzonali (from four simultaneous blindfold games by the winner) the play continued 4 B-QB4 Q-B3 5 N-B3 P-KR3 6 PxP B-N3 7 N-B3 N-K2 8 P-K5 Q-N3 9 B-Q3 P-KB4 10 PxpPe.p. QxBP 11 N-K4 Q-B2 12 N-K5 Q-K3 13 Q-R5ch P-N3 14 Q-R4 N-B4 15 N-B6ch K-B1 16 BxN B-R4ch 17 K-B1 QxB, and White announced mate in 11!

(b) One of the standard variations has now been reached.

(c) This and the following move frustrate Black's design.

(d) If 18... R-R5, then 19 R-B5 wins.



**White: Marshall.**  
**Danish Gambit**

1 P-K4	P-K4	11 QN-Q2	O-O
2 P-Q4	PxP	12 R-B1	B-KN5
3 P-QB3	PxP	13 BxQN	PxB
4 B-QB4	P-Q4	14 N-K5	QR-Q1
5 BxP	PxP	15 QN-B4	NxP(a)
6 QBxP	B-N5ch	16 NxB	N-Q7ch
7 K-B1	N-KB3	17 NxN	RxN
8 Q-N3	Q-K2	18 N-R6ch	K-R1
9 N-KB3	N-B3	19 BxPch	KxB
10 P-QR3	B-QB4	20 N-B5ch	Resigns

**Black: Mlotkowski.**

(a) With this move Black initiates an unsound combination. His astute opponent sees further, however, and has his counter in readiness.



**White: S. Rubinstein.**  
**Danish Gambit**

1 P-K4	P-K4	11 Q-N4(b)	P-Q4
2 P-Q4	PxP	12 BxP	N-Q6ch
3 P-QB3	PxP	13 RxN	BxQ
4 B-QB4	P-Q3	14 BxKBPch	KxB
5 Q-N3	Q-B3(a)	15 N-K5ch	K-K3
6 NxP	P-B3	16 NxQ	R-R2
7 N-B3	N-Q2	17 P-B4	N-B3
8 B-KN5	Q-N3	18 P-B5ch	K-B2
9 P-KR4	P-KR4	19 R-Q8	P-N4
10 O-O-O	N-B4	20 KR-Q1	Resigns

**Black: H. M. Phillips.**

(a) To be effective this move necessitates... P-KR3, and Black cannot afford the time. Correct is 5... Q-K2 6 NxP N-KB3. The game Nyholm—Fahrni, Baden, 1914, proceeded 7 B-KN5 P-B3 8 O-O-O P-N4 9 B-Q3 (Here 9 NxP fails against 9... PxN 10 B-Q5 Q-B2ch and 11... NxB.) B-K3 10 Q-B2 Q-N2 11 P-B4 P-N5 12 P-K5 PxN 13 PxN QxPch 14 QxQ PxQch 15 K-N1 P-N3 16 N-B3 P-Q4, and Black won. This whole system of defense belongs to Chigorin, who used it after taking the third pawn.

(b) The beginning of a remarkable combination.

## MASTERS-PLUS GAMES FROM LONE PINE

White: Bent Larsen (2620). Black: Kenneth Rogoff (2519). Lone Pine, 1978. Caro-Kann Defense 1 e4 c6 2 d4 d5 3 Nc3 de 4 Ne4 Nd7 5 Nf3 Ngf6 6 Nf6 Nf6 7 Ne5 Nd7 8 Bf4 Ne5 9 Be5 Qb6 10 Bd3 f6 11 Bg3 Be6 12 Qe2 Bf7 13 O-O e6 14 c3 O-O 15 Bc4 Re8 16 b4 h5 17 h4 Rg8 18 Qf3 Be7 19 a4 g5 20 a5 Qd8 21 a6 gh 22 ab Kb7 23 Ra7 Resigns.

White: Paul Whitehead (2322). Black: Denis Verduga (2355). Lone Pine, 1978. Sicilian Defense 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d4 Nf6 4 Nc3 cd 5 Nd4 a6 6 Bg5 e6 7 f4 b5 8 e5 de 9 fe Qc7 10 Qe2 Nf7 11 O-O Bb7 12 Ne6 fe 13 Qg4 Qe5 14 Bd3 Be7 15 Be7 Ke7 16 Rhe1 h5 17 Qb4 Qc5 18 Qh4 g5 19 Qg3 Rf8 20 Be4 h4 21 Qh3 Ra7 22 Bb7 Rb7 23 Qe6 Kd8 24 Rd6 Rc7 25 Rd5 Qf2 26 Rd2 Qf7 27 Qe5 Kc8 28 Qg5 Rc3 29 bc Qa2 30 Rde2 Nb6 31 Qc5 Kb7 32 Qf8 N8d7 33 Re7 Qa3 34 Kd1 Resigns.

White: Michael Rohde (2404). Black: Anatoly Lein (2529). Lone Pine, 1978. French Defense 1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 Nc3 Bb4 4 e5 c5 5 a3 Bc3 6 bc Ne7 7 Nf3 Nbc6 8 Be2 Qc7 9 O-O Bd7 10 a4 b6 11 Ba3 Na5 12 Ng5 h6 13 Nh3 O-O 14 Re1 Be4 15 Nf4 Qc6 16 Nh5 Ng6 17 Bd3 Bb5 18 dc Bd3 19 cd Rfc8 20 Re3 d4 21 Rh3 dc 22 cb c2 23 Nf6 gf 24 Qc1 Nb3 25 h4 Kg4 c1 Q2 26 Rc1 Qc1 27 Bc1 Rc1 28 Qc1 Nc1 29 Resigns.

White: John Peters (2424). Black: Roy Ervin (2323). Lone Pine, 1978. French Defense 1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 Nd2 c5 4 Ngf3 Nc6 5 ed e6 6 Bb5 Bd6 7 dc Bc5 8 O-O Nge7 9 Nb3 Bd6 10 Re1 O-O 11 Bg5 Bg4 12 h3 Bh5 13 Bc6 bc 14 Nbd4 Rc8 15 c4 h6 16 Be7 Be7 17 g4 Bg6 18 Ne5 Bc5 19 b4 Bd4 20 Qd4 dc 21 Qc4 Kh7 22 Rad1 Qh4 23 Kg2 f5 24 Ng6 Kg6 25 gf Kh5 26 Rd4 Qg5 27 Rg4 Qf5 28 Qe2 Qb5 29 Rg5 Kg5 30 Qg4 Kf6 31 Qe6 Kg5 32 f4 Rf4 33 Re5 Qe5 34 Qe5 Rf5 35 h4 Kg4 36 Qe4 Rf4 37 Qg6 Kh4 38 Qg3 Kh5 39 Qf4 Rd8 40 Qf3 Kg6 41 Qc6 Kh7 42 a4 Rd2 43 Kf3 Rb2 44 Qc3 Ra2 45 a5 Resigns.

White: Eugene Meyer (2341). Black: Lajos Portisch (2630). Lone Pine, 1978. English Opening 1 Nf3 Nf6 2 g3 c5 3 c4 d5 4 cd Nd5 5 Bg2 Nc6 6 Nc3 Nc7 7 a3 g6 8 b4 Bg7 9 Rb1 Bf5 10 Rb2 c4 11 b5 Na5 12 Qa4 b6 13 Nh4 Rc8 14 Nf5 gf 15 Qc2 Qd7 16 Rb4 O-O 17 O-O Rfd8 18 a4 e6 19 Rd1 Ne8 20 Na2 Qd6 21 Bb2 c3 22 Ba3 cd 23 Qb1 Qc7 24 Rf4 Qc2 25 Qc2 Rc2 26 Nb4 Rc3 27 Rf3 Nc4 28 Nc6 Rd7 29 Nb8 Rc7 30 Na6 Rc8 31 Rc3 Bc3 32 Bb4 Bb4 33 Nb4 Rd8 34 Nd3 e5 35 f3 Nf6 36 Bh3 Nd5 37 Ne5 Nde3 38 Nc4 Nd1 39 Bf5 Nc3 40 Resigns.

White: Vitaly Zaltsman (2484). Black: Michael Stean (2510). Lone Pine, 1978. Queen's Indian Defense 1 c4 b6 2 Nf3 Bb7 3 g3 Nf6 4 Bg2 e6 5 O-O Be7 6 d4 O-O 7 Nc3 Ne4 8 Qc2 Nc3 9 Qc3 f5 10 b3 Bf6 11 Bb2 Qe7 12 Qd2 d6 13 Ne1 Bg2 14 Ng2 Nc6 15 Nf4 Rae8 16 Rfe1 Nd8 e4 fe 18 Re4 Bg5 19 Rae1 Qd7 20 Qe2 Bf4 21 gf Rf5 22 d5 Kf7 23 Qg4 g6 24 Qh3 h5 25 Qc3 e5 26 fe Rfe5 27 f4 Resigns.

White: James Tarjan (2527). Black: Michael Rohde (2404). Lone Pine, 1978. Benoni Defense 1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 c5 3 d5 e6 4 Nc3 ed 5 cd d6 6 Nf3 g6 7 e4 a6 8 a4 Bg7 9 Nd2 Nbd7 10 Nc4 Nb6 11 Ne3 Bd7 12 Bd3 O-O 13 O-O Re8 14 a5 Nc8 15 Nc4 Bb5 16 Re1 Nd7 17 Qc2 Qh4 18 Be3 Ne5 19 Nb5 Nd3 20 Nc7 Ne1 21 Re1 Re4 22 Nd2 Rg4 23 Na8 Ne7 24 Nb6 Qh3 25 g3 Nf5 26 Qd3 Bb2 27 Qf1 Qh5 28 Nbc4 Bc3 29 h3 Ng3 30 fg Rg3 31 Kh2 Qh4 32 Re2 Bd4 33 Nf3 Resigns.

## REGIONAL GAMES

White: Nick DeFirmian (2371). Black: Rick Flacco (2085). U.C. Berkeley, May 13, 1978. Philidor's Defense 1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d4 Nf6 4 Nc3 Nbd7 5 Bc4 Be7 6 de de 7 Bf7 Kf7 8 Ng5 Kg8 9 Ne6 Qe8 10 Nc7 Qg6 11 Na8 Qg2 12 Rf1 Nc5 13 Qe2 Bh3 14 Be3 Qh2 15 Bc5 Bf1 16 Qf1 Bc5 17 Qc4 Kf8 18 Qc5 Kf7 19 O-O-O Ra8 20 Qc7 Kg6 21 Qb7 Rf8 22 Qa7 Qf4 23 Kb1 Ne4 24 Ne4 Qe4 25 Rg1 Resigns.

White: Steven Jacobi (1874). Black: Jay Whitehead (2267). U.C. Berkeley, May 13, 1978. Sicilian Defense 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 e6 4 Bc6 bc 5 d3 Ne7 6 b3 d6 7 O-O e5 8 Nbd2 Ng6 9 Nc4 Be7 10 c3 f5 11 ef Bf5 12 Ne3 Be6 13 d4 e4 14 Nd2 d5 15 f3 Qb6 16 Bb2 cd 17 cd Bg5 18 Re1 Nf4 19 fe O-O 20 Nf3 Bh6 21 ed cd 22 Ne5 Rae8 23 Ba3 Rf6 24 Bc5 Qa6 25 b4 Bh3 26 gh Nh3 27 Kg2 Rf2 28 Kh3 Be3 29 Re3 Qh6 30 Kg4 Qf4 31 Resigns.

White: Tristan Fredrich (1753). Black: Timothy Pointon (1881). U.C. Berkeley, May 13, 1978. Sicilian Defense 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d4 cd 4 Nd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 a6 6 Bg5 e6 7 f4 b5 8 e5 de 9 fe Qc7 10 Qe2 Nf7 11 O-O-O Bb7 12 Ne6 fe 13 Qg4 Qe5 14 Bd3 Be7 15 Be7 Ke7 16 Rhe1 h5 17 Qb4 Qc5 18 Qh4 g5 19 Qg3 Rg8 20 Be4 Be4 21 Ne4 Qe5 22 Qa3 Kd8 23 Nc5 Qf4 24 Kb1 Kc8 25 Ne6 Qc4 26 Rd4 Qc6 27 Rd3 Kb7 28 Rd6 Qg2 29 Nc5 Kc8 30 Nd7 Nd7 31 Rd7 Kd7 32 Re7 Kc6 33 Qc3 Resigns.

White: Rick Flacco (2085). Black: Tony D'Aloisio (1812). U.C. Berkeley, May 13, 1978. Giuco Piano 1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bc4 Bc5 4 c3 Nf6 5 d4 ed 6 cd Bb4 7 Bd2 Bd2 8 Nbd2 d5 9 ed Nd5 10 Qb3 Nce7 11 O-O O-O 12 a4 c6 13 a5 Qc7 14 Rfe1 h6 15 Ne4 Bf5 16 Ne5 Rad8 17 Ng3 Be6 18 Qf3 Nf4 19 Qf4 Bc4 20 Nh5 Be6 21 Ng6 Qd7 22 Qe5 f6 23 Nf8 fe 24 Nd7 Bf7 25 Ndf6 gf 26 Nf6 Kg7 27 de Resigns.

White: Harry Radke (2286). Black: David Spero (2033). Fremont, May 20, 1978. English Opening 1 c4 e5 2 Nc3 Nf6 3 Nf3 Nc6 4 e3 Bb4 5 Qc2 O-O 6 d3 Re8 7 Bd2 Bc3 8 Bc3 d5 9 cd Nd5 10 Rd1 Nd4 11 Nd4 ed 12 Bd4 Nb4 13 Qa4 a5 14 Be2 Bd7 15 Qb3 Be6 16 Qc3 Na2 17 Qd2 Bb3 18 Rb1 Nb4 19 O-O Qd7 20 Bc3 c5 21 Bg7 Ba2 22 Bh6 Bb1 23 Qc3 f5 24 Rb1 Re6 25 Bg5 Rc8 26 Rd1 Rcc6 27 Bf3 Rcd6 28 Qc5 Nd3 29 Qe5 Nb2 30 Rc1 b6 31 Qf5 Nd3 32 Ra1 Qf7 33 Ra8 Kg7 34 g4 Rg6 35 h4 Ne1 36 Be4 Rd1 37 Kh2 Rd2 38 Qf7 Kf7 39 Bg6 hg 40 Ra7 Ke6 41 Re7 Kd5 42 e4 Resigns.

White: Mike Arne (1841). Black: Robert Phillips (1983). Fremont, May 21, 1978. Two Knights' Defense 1 e4 e5 2 Bc4 Nf6 3 d4 Nc6 4 Nf3 ed 5 O-O Bc5 6 c3 d3 7 b4 Be7 8 Qd3 d6 9 Bg5 O-O 10 Nbd2 Ng4 11 Be7 Qe7 12 Bb3 Be6 13 Nc4 Nge5 14 Nfe5 Ne5 15 Ne5 de 16 Qb5 Bb3 17 ab c6 18 Qc5 Qc5 19 bc Rfd8 20 Rfd1 Kf8 21 Kf1 Rd1 22 Rd1 Ke7 23 Ke2 b6 24 Ra1 b5 25 Ra6 Kd7 26 Kd3 Kc7 27 c4 bc 28 Kc4 Kb7 29 Ra2 Rd8 30 f3 Rd7 31 g4 Rd4 32 Kc3 Rd1 33 Rf2 g5 34 Rg2 Ka6 35 Rg3 Kb5 36 Rh3 Rf1 37 Kc2 Kc5 38 Rh7 Rf3 39 Rg7 Kd4 40 Rg5 Rf2 41 Kb1 Rh2 42 Rf5 Rh7 43 Rf6 Ke4 44 Rc6 Kf3 45 Ra6 e4 46 Kc2 Kg4 47 Re7 Rh2 48 Kc3 f5 49 b4 e3 50 b5 Kf3 51 b6 e2 52 Re7 Rh8 53 b7 Kf2 54 Resigns.

# CalChess NEWS

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CHESS ASSOCIATION

## Oakland wins team championship

Thirteen chess clubs from Palo Alto and San Jose in the south to Napa and San Rafael in the north competed in the annual Cal Chess Team Championships, held April 9-10 in Walnut Creek. A total of 70 chessplayers participated in the unrated event directed by Hans Poschmann, hosted by the Walnut Creek Chess Club and sponsored by the Northern California Chess Association (CalChess).

Last year's champions, the San Jose team, were again led by the only master playing in the tournament, Harry Radke, and had the highest average rating of 1994. At 1978, the Berkeley Chess Club (champions in 1975 and 1976) were second highest rated — even though four of the stronger members were playing separately as the Monday Knights team. Strong teams were also sent by Captain Anchovy's Chess Club of San Leandro, rated 1952, and the Oakland Chess Group, rated 1951.

During the first four rounds, the fish from Capt. Anchovy's went belly up — losing every match, but the three remaining strong teams defeated all their weaker opponents. In the key matches, Berkeley had drawn with Oakland, Oakland had drawn with San Jose, but San Jose had defeated Berkeley — putting them in the driver's seat.

**IN THE FINAL** round, Oakland picked up an expected win against Ross Valley for a total score of 4 points out of a possible 5. But, at 3½ out of 4, San Jose could clinch the championship with a win over a Monday Knights team that had already lost to everyone but the luckless Anchovys and had the lowest average rating of any team in the Premier Division.

Monday Knight John Spargo (1652) got a quick win from John Simpson (1589) on board 4. But teammate Bob Fojt (1800) lost his board 3 game to San Jose's Richard Koepcke (1913) — to even the score. Meanwhile, Tom Tedrick (1898), on board 2, was maintaining a drawish position against San Jose expert Gabriel Sanchez (2138) while, on board 1, a complicated game unfolded between Ray Musselman (1908), with the weaker position, and San Jose master Harry Radke (2286), in time trouble.

Finally, as Oakland cheered in the background, Musselman snatched a draw from Radke by forcing a perpetual check, and Tedrick took advantage of a deperation pawn break on the part of Sanchez to rack up a win. Result: A match win for the Monday Knights, a second place over-all for San Jose, and a first place finish for the 1978 CalChess Team Champions, the Oakland Chess Group.

Members of the winning Oakland team were 1-Reynaldo Johnson (2039), 2-Peter Prochaska (1997), 3-Alan Plutzik (1977), 4-Mike Padovani (1846), and 5 (alternate) Scott McCargar (1714). Prochaska was the team captain; McCargar was the team organizer; and John Larkins is the club director. For its winning effort, the Oakland club gains one year's possession of the handsome CalChess perpetual trophy.

PREMIER DIVISION:			
Place	Team	Rating	Pts.
1st	Oakland	(1951)	4
2nd	San Jose	(1994)	3½
3rd	Berkeley	(1978)	2½
4th	Monday Knights	(1814)	2
5th	Ross Valley	(1830)	2
6th	Capt. Anchovy's A	(1952)	1

## RESERVE DIVISION:

Place	Team	Rating	Pts.
1st	Palo Alto	(1761)	3½
2nd	Capt. Anchovy's B	(1481)	3
3rd	Fremont	(1690)	3
4th	Hayward	(1642)	3
5th	Wahl Bangers	(1597)	2½
6th	Campolindo HS	(1504)	2½
7th	Napa	(1482)	2
8th	Walnut Creek	(1420)	½


## BEST BOARD PRIZES (Premier Division):

Board	Player	Rating	Pts.	Team
1	Eric Burris	(2142)	3½	Ross Valley
2	Tom Tedrick	(1898)	3½	Mon. Knights
3	Richard Koepcke	(1913)	4½	San Jose
4	John Spargo	(1652)	3½	Mon. Knights

## BEST BOARD PRIZES (Reserve Division):

Board	Player	Rating	Pts.	Team
1	Paul Stainthorpe	(1868)	4	Campolindo HS
2	Jim Klesling	(1507)	3	Wahl Bangers
3	Kenny Fong	(1813)	4½	Fremont CC
4	Mark Shier	(1410)	4	Wahl Bangers

White: Alan Plutzik (1977). Black: Robert Fojt (1800). CalChess Team Championships, Walnut Creek, April 9, 1978. French Defense 1 e4 e6 2 d3 d5 3 Nd2 Nf6 4 g3 c5 5 Bg2 Nc6 6 c3 Be7 7 Qe2 0-0 8 f4 b5 9 Ngf3 a5 10 0-0 Qc7 11 e5 Nd7 12 Re1 Nb6 13 Nf1 b4 14 g4 a4 15 a3 bc 16 bc a4 17 d4 Na5 18 Ra2 Bd7 19 Ng3 Rb8 20 f5 Nc8 21 Qe3 ef 22 gf f6 23 e6 Be8 24 Nh4 Qc6 25 Qf3 Rb5 26 Qg4 Kh8 27 Ng5 Bh5 28 Qh5 Re8 29 Re3 Rb1 30 Ng6 Kg8 31 Qh7 Resigns.



## 4th BERKELEY SUNDAY QUADS

JULY 16th -- Berkeley YMCA

Format: Round-robin, 3 rounds, USCF-rated. Quads arranged by rating.

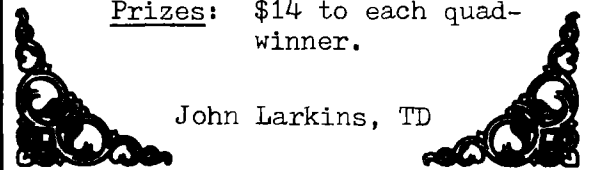
Place: Berkeley YMCA, 2001 Allston Way (near Shattuck & University).

Entry fee: \$7.00 (+ USCF Mbrshp)

Registration: 8:30-10.00 am at the site, or by mail. 1st round at 10:30 am.

Prizes: \$14 to each quad-winner.

John Larkins, TD



# Tournaments

## MAY DAY TOURNAMENT RESULTS

The second annual May Day Chess Tournament was held in the Student Union on the University of California Berkeley campus May 13-14. The four-round, USCF and CalChess Swiss system event was directed by Senior T.D. Alan Benson, assisted by Local T.D. Mike Donald. Over \$900 in cash prizes, plus trophies and gift certificates, were awarded to the winners among the 83 participants in five playing divisions. Complete results (in tie-break order):

### Master-Expert Division

**1st**, Nick DeFirmian (2371), U.C. Berkeley, 3½-½, \$125 plus trophy; **2nd-4th**, Jay Whitehead (2267), San Francisco, Paul Cornelius (2323), U.C. Berkeley, and Dennis Fritzier (2273), Berkeley, 3-1, \$45 each; **5th**, Renard Anderson (1884), Menlo Park, 2½-1½, \$24 Gambit Game Store gift certificate.

### Class A

**1st**, Leonardo Moguel (1875), San Francisco, 3½-½, \$95 plus trophy; **2nd-7th**, Peter Prochaska (1935), San Francisco, Robert Anderson (1941), San Jose, Charles Nevins (1922), Fairfield, David Weldon (1949), Berkeley, Tristan Fredrich (1753), Novato, and Robert Phillips (1983), San Lorenzo, 2½-1½, \$12 each; **8th**, Allen Becker (1998), Berkeley, 2-2, \$20 Gambit Game Store gift certificate.

### Class B

**1st**, Mike Fontana (1592), Hamilton A.F.B., 4-0, \$85 plus trophy; **2nd-4th**, Erwin Hamm (1681), Cupertino, George Sanguinetti (1576), San Francisco, and Mark Sinz (1756), Stanford, 3-1, \$22 each; **5th**, David Bennett (1746), Berkeley, 2½-1½, \$16 Gambit Store gift certificate.

### Class C

**1st**, Kavel Eringa (19500), Bloomington, Ind., 4-0, \$75 plus trophy; **2nd-5th**, Norman Wilson (1508), Berkeley, Romulo Aguilar (1588), Daly City, Joseph Ruggiero (1527), San Francisco, and John Spargo (1578), U.C. Berkeley, 3-1, \$14.25 each; **6th**, Rick Bunnell (1577), San Francisco, 2½-1½, \$12 Gambit Game Store gift certificate.

### D-E-Unrated Division

**1st-2nd**, Raymond Kratochvil (Unr.) (trophy), Oakland, and Robert Whitaker (1367), San Francisco, 3½-½, \$48 each; **3rd-4th**, Donald Simons (Unr.), Sacramento, and Christopher Luzzio (Unr.), San Francisco, 3-1, \$8 each; **5th-6th**, Song Dong Kim (1336), Berkeley, and Jacob Miller (1227), Yerba Buena Island, 2½-1½, \$4 Gambit Game Store gift certificate each.

## FREMONT OPEN RESULTS

The fifth annual Fremont Open, directed by Hans Poschmann, attracted 62 players to the Fremont Central Park Community Center for a USCF-rated, CalChess four-round Swiss system tournament, May 20-21. Winners divided a \$615 prize fund. Complete results (in tie-break order):

### OPEN DIVISION

**1st-3rd**, Jay Whitehead (2267)(trophy), San Francisco, Dennis Fritzing (2273), Berkeley, and Harry Radke (2286), San Jose, 3½-½, \$105 each; **1st Expert**, Martin Sullivan (2132), Hayward, 3-1, \$46.66 plus trophy; **1st-2nd "A"**, Peter Prochaska (1935)(trophy), San Francisco, and Robert Anderson (1941), San Jose, 3-1, \$46.66 each.



LEONARDO MOGUEL ponders a position at the Berkeley May Day Tournament, while on his way to winning the "A" section. (Shorman photo.)

### RESERVE DIVISION

**1st**, Karel Eringa (1600), Bloomington, Indiana, 4-0, \$60 plus trophy; **2nd**, Michael Vaughn (1615), San Jose, 3½-½, \$32; **1st "C"**, Tim Cutler (1580), Fremont, 3-1, \$48 plus trophy; **2nd-4th "C"**, Michael Jones (1461), Fremont, Myron Johnson (1466), Oakland, and Brianislov Steiner (1421), Oakland, 2-2, \$7.75 each; **1st "D"**, Lawrence Klein (1361), Visalia, 3-1, \$30 plus trophy; **2nd "D"**, Joachim Klimmek (1252), San Rafael, 2½-1½, \$20; **1st "E"-Unrated**, Joe Vellequette (1167), Fremont, 2-2, \$15 plus trophy.

## "SPRINGFEST" YUDACUFISKY BENEFIT

The Meek Estate mansion in Hayward was the site for a four-round, USCF tourney held May 6-7 to benefit Ruby Yudacufski, a popular tournament organizer who has developed cancer of the liver. (Donations may be mailed to Wayne Sewell, Treasurer, Ruby Yudacufski Benefit Fund, 628 Alameda Ave., Salinas, Calif. 93901). Hans Poschmann of Fremont directed the 17-player event. Complete results:

Expert-A Division, **1st**, Martin Sullivan (2132), Hayward, 4-0, \$30 (donated, plus \$20, to the Ruby Yudacufski Benefit Fund).

Class B, **1st-2nd**, Kenny Fong (1621), Hayward, and Gary Smith (1706), San Leandro (\$2.50 donation), 3-1 \$12.50 each.

Class C, **1st**, Paul Friedrich (1549), Union City, 2-2, \$25 (donated to the Ruby Yudacufski Benefit Fund).

Class D-E-Unrated, **1st-2nd**, Frisco Del Rosario (1318), Hayward (\$5 donation), and Russell Lindgren (1336), Milpitas, 2-2, \$7.50 each.

Beginner Section, **1st**, Stan Bumpus, Castro Valley, 3-1, 1 yr. USCF membership.

## LERA MEMORIAL DAY RESULTS

The 8th Annual LERA Memorial Day Tournament attracted 167 players to Sunnyvale on May 27-29. The six-round USCF and CalChess Swiss system event was directed by Jim Hurt with Ted and Ruby Yudacufski.

Canadian IM Peter Biyiasas won a clear first place in the strong Open Section. The class winners were: Robert Anderson (A), Darinko Bozich (B), Romulo Aguilar (C), Masatoshi Eubank (D), and John Gilmore (E).

Open Section

1st--Peter Biyiasas (2407), Vancouver, B.C., 5-1, \$300. 2nd-3rd--Leonid Stolyarov (2347), San Francisco, Elliott Winslow, St. Louis, MO, each with  $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$  for \$120. 4th-7th--Jay Whitehead (2267), San Francisco, Jim Wahl (2000), San Jose, Paul Whitehead (2322), San Francisco, and C. Bill Jones (2313), Palo Alto, each with 4-2 for \$15.

Class A

1st--Robert Anderson (1941), San Jose, 5-1, \$300. 2nd--David Weldon (1900), Berkeley,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ , \$140. 3rd-5th--Jose Rivera (1896), Solon, Roy Blackmer (1987), Los Altos, Tony D'Aloisio (1812), San Francisco, each with 4-2 for \$47.

Class B

1st--Darinko Bozich (1706), San Mateo,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ , \$250. 2nd-4th--Dan Fukuma (1708), Cupertino, Don Lieberman (1682), Santa Clara, and Mike Huber (1674), San Jose--each with  $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$  for \$84.

Class C

1st--Romulo Aguilar (1582), Daly City,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ , \$240. 2nd--Richard Cullen (1595), Berkeley, 5-1, \$120. 3rd-4th--Dexter Hermstad (1572), Saratoga, and Art Marthinsen (1583), San Rafael, each with  $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$  for \$55.

Class D

1st--Masatoshi Eubank (1312), San Francisco,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ , \$220. 2nd--Tom Hill (1361), San Jose, 5-1, \$110. 3rd-5th--Paul Hope (1365), Fairfax, Michael Spinrad (1350), Moraga, and Leonard Trottier (1294), El Cerrito, each with  $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$  for \$37.

Class E

1st--John Gilmore (1197), San Jose, 5-1, \$50. 2nd-3rd--David TenEyck (946), San Jose, and Paul Novak (1184), Redwood City, each with  $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$  for \$15.

Unrated

1st-2nd--Allen Wong, Berkeley and Carolyn Withgitt, Menlo Park, each with 5-1 for \$55.

## STAMER MEMORIAL RESULTS

The 15th Annual Arthur B. Stamer Memorial Tournament was held at the Mechanics' Institute Chess Club in San Francisco on June 2-4. The five-round Swiss system event, directed by Mike Goodall, drew 48 entries.

Unlike most Bay Area tourneys, the Stamer is a "true" Open--with all players in the same pairing pool. Prizes are given to the best two overall scores and also to the top score in each class. First and second overall was shared by Canadian IM Peter Biyiasas and U.C. student Paul Cornelius. Biyiasas (2407) and Cornelius (2323) each won \$180 for scoring  $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$  against a field that included seven masters and six experts.

There was a five-way tie for "Best Expert" among Tom Dorsch (2187), Paul Enright (2110), Sid Rubin (2062), Robert Atlas (2083), William Bartley (2029), and Craig Mar (2213), each with  $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$  for \$12.

"Best A" was David Weldon (1900), with  $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$  for \$60. Four players tied for "Best B": David Bennett (1746), Roger Hofmann (1755), Andy Ansel (1703), and Kristan Lawson (1664)--each with  $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$  for \$15. (All but Bennett are members of the Berkeley CC.) Tied for "Best D" were Robert Whitaker (1367) and Joachim Klimmeck (1252). Each received \$30.

A HAPPY  
CHESSPLAYER

St. Louis expert Elliott Winslow seems to be enjoying his California sojourn, and his second place finish at LERA.



## CAL POLY OPEN RESULTS

Forty-two players entered the 5th Annual Cal Poly Open, held in San Luis Obispo on May 13-15. The four-round event was sponsored by the Caissa Chess Club of California Polytechnic State University, and directed by George Lewis.

Duane Wilk (1746), Atascadero, won 1st place with a score of 4-0. 2nd-3rd was shared between Michael McHale (1803), Huntington Beach, and Mike Gilbert (1921), Cal Poly, both with  $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ .

The Class B prize was shared by Alan Kawasaki (1785), Cal Poly, Joe Anderson (1708), San Luis Obispo, Terry Nunez (1630), Santa Maria, and Roger McKee (1645), Cal Poly, all with  $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ . The Class C prize was harder to earn, requiring a 3-1 score, which four players had: Hans Mager (1583), Robert Andreini (1565), Greg Cambell (1475)--all of San Luis Obispo, and Mike McHugh (1552), of Cal Poly. David Keyes (1232) won the Class D prize with  $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ . The Class E prize went to Marty Whalley (868), Los Osos, for 2-2. The best unrated was Michael Yee, CalPoly, with 2-2.

## "A PIECE OF MINDS" RESULTS

Fifty-six chessplayers entered "A Piece of Minds" Tournament, held March 25-26 in Golden Gate Park's Hall of Flowers in San Francisco. Jeffrey Dubjack directed the USCF-rated event, which was divided into 4 sections.

Jay Whitehead won the Master-Expert Section; Eleuterio Alsasua took first place in the Class A & B Section; Eugene Padeski was the leader of the Class C Section; and Bruce Levy captured the Class D & E + Unrated Section.

Master-Expert Section

1st--Jay Whitehead (2273), San Francisco,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ , \$138. 2nd-4th--Paul Whitehead (2324), San Francisco, Curtis Carlson (2181), Berkeley, and Barry Kraft (2005), San Francisco, each with 3-1 for \$46.

Class A & B Section

1st--Eleuterio Alsasua (1984), San Jose,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ , \$110. 2nd-4th--Renard Anderson (1860), Palo Alto, 4-1, \$60. 3rd-4th--William Bills (1997), San Francisco, and Michael Kuhn (1807), Fresno, each with  $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$  for \$25. "Top B"--George Sanguinetti (1497), San Francisco,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ , \$50.

Class C Section

1st--Eugene Padeski (1555),  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , \$75. 2nd-3rd--Richard Bunnel (1587) and Stephen Scherr (1479), each with 4-1 for \$37.50.



Class D, E + Unrated Section  
 1st--Bruce Levy (1101), Sausalito, 4½-½, \$50. 2nd--  
 Morgan Cooper (1361), Moraga, 4-1, \$25. 3rd-4th--Frisco  
 DelRosario (1279), Hayward, and Chi Mung Cheng (Unrated),  
 Sacramento, each with 3-2 for \$6.50.

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## CHESS, THE QUIET GAME

Michigan player Ben Cran tells folks about an incident that happened to him at the U.S. Open. Ben was in critical time pressure when his expert opponent started playing blitz chess to win on time. A gross blunder occurred, which allowed Ben to check on the back rank. Even though four pieces could be interposed, none of them covered the same square. Thus, mate was only four moves away.

### SOUTH BAY OPEN RESULTS

The Stanford University Chess Club hosted the South Bay Open, April 22-23, in the Tressider Union on the Stanford campus. The four-round event, directed by Mark Sinz, had 53 entries divided into two sections--1600 & above and below 1600.

#### Open Section (1600+)

Visiting Roumanian grandmaster Florin Gheorghiu (2524) won the tournament with 4-0 and received \$125 for his efforts. Second place went to Harry Radke (2286), of Campbell, 3½-½, \$70. There was a three-way tie for 3rd-5th among IM Peter Biyiasas (2407), Canada, Tom Dorsch (2187), Hayward, and Eleuterio Alasua (2032), San Jose, each with 3-1 for \$10. (Biyiasas was upset in round 2 by A-player Mike Arne!)

Best Class A was International Woman Master Ruth Har- ing (1988), Arkansas, 3-1, \$70. (Her only loss was to GM Gheorghiu.) A three way tie for 2nd-4th Class A occurred among Peter Prochaska (1935), San Francisco, Mike Arne (1903), Castro Valley, and David Weldon (1802), Berkeley, each with 2½-1½ for \$10.

Best Class B had to be divided four ways among Raymond Wheeler (1655), Nevada, James Wurm (1631), San Jose, Fred Muollo (1630), San Jose, and Brian Kelly (1617), Menlo Park, each with 2-2 for \$25.

#### Amateur Section (Under 1600)

Best Class C-player was Robert Regon (1508), Palo Alto, whose score of 4-0 won him \$70. Charles Bradshaw (1432), Sunnyvale, and Posheng Yen (1429), Los Altos, tied for 2nd-3rd, each with 3-1 for \$15.

The best Class D player was Russell Lindgren (1336), Milpitas, 3-1, \$70. Nora Harris (1329), Massachusetts, and Charles Smith (1312), Palo Alto, tied for 2nd-3rd, each with 2-2 for \$15.

Jose Marcal (Unrated), of Palo Alto, won the Best Class E/Unrated prize of \$40 with a score of 4-0.

A look at the clock showed Ben's flag was barely hanging. So...Bam-Bam!, Bam-Bam! Two lightning moves were played. It now became apparent to the expert that Ben's flag would not fall before mate was delivered. He, on the other hand, had lots of time on his clock. So, without saying a word, he rose and left the table.

After a while, Dave got up and wandered over to another table. He wasn't really interested in the game there; he was watching his opponent out of the corner of his eye. The expert started moving slowly in the direction of their table. Ben also started moving slowly in that direction. The expert, pretending not to see Ben, started moving away again. And Ben started moving away again.

Suddenly, the expert made a mad dash for the board. But Ben was not far behind. They pounced upon the pieces. Bam-Bam! Whew! That was close. Now, with only one move left, the expert again wandered off. Ben watched him as he passed through the doorway about thirty feet away. A few minutes passed and Ben noticed an eye peering around the corner of the doorway. It met with Ben's eye and then disappeared. Ben sat, looking over the table tops at the doorway, for a long time. Then he decided he could see the doorway better if he moved to the next table. So he stood up and walked over there.

As Ben kept an eye on the doorway, he became aware of some commotion to his left. People were moving awkwardly and mumbling about something. And then Ben saw what all the commotion was about. The expert was crawling along the floor toward the clock! (Ben won the game.)

--Reprinted from D. L. Vandivier's "Strange But True" column in the May-June, 1978 Michigan Chess.

## SEPT. 2, 3, 4 \* 4th BERKELEY LABOR DAY TOURNAMENT and 1978 CalChess Class Championships

Location: Ida Sproul Dining Commons, 2400 Durant Ave., Berkeley.

Format: USCF-rated six-round Swiss system in 5 sections:

Section 1: Master/Expert (Time--40/2, 10/½)  
 Section 2: Class "A" (40/2, 10/½)  
 Section 3: Class "B" (45/2, 11/½)  
 Section 4: Class "C" (45/2, 11/½)  
 Section 5: Classes "D/E/UNR" (50/2, 12/½)

Prizes: The tourney will offer \$3,760 in cash prizes, \$100 in gift certificates plus 11 trophies. (Based on 200 paid entries.)

	Master	Expert	"A"	"B"	"C"	"D/E/UNR"
1st:	\$700	\$350	\$325	\$300	\$275	\$150
2nd:	350	175	160	150	140	75
3rd:	175	85	80	75	70	40
4th:	85	30*	25*	20*	15*	10*

(\* = Gift certificates from the Gambit Game Stores)

Entry Fees: \$30, if mailed by August 29th. Seniors over 55, juniors under 18, U.C. (Berkeley) students and faculty--all \$5 less. Free entries to FIDE-titled players, USCF Senior Masters, USCF Life Masters (that presently have a master's rating), and women.

Accommodations: Ida Sproul Hall, 2400 Durant Ave., \$8.75 single and \$6.25 double per night. Send reservations to: Conference Housing, 2401 Bowditch St., U.C. Berkeley, Berkeley, CA 94720 (Attn. Chess Trmt.).

Parking: Parking will be provided at Lot 3, located at the corner of Dana and Bancroft (entrance on Dana) right across the street from tournament site for 50¢ all day.

Further details: Watch for the flyer in the August-September Chess Voice.

#### Entries and Inquiries:

U.C. Berkeley Campus Chess Club  
 Director Alan Benson, c/o SUPERB  
 304 Eshleman Hall, U.C. Berkeley  
 Berkeley, CA 94720. Telephone:  
 (415) 843-0661.



#### Special Added Attraction:

Beginning Booster Chess Tournament. Entry fee = \$6.40

(No USCF or CalChess membership required.)  
 Prizes = \$100 in gift certificates + trophies.  
 (Based on 25 paid entries.)

**CalChess**  
 NORTHERN CALIFORNIA  
 CHESS ASSOCIATION

The 33rd Annual  
**U.S. JUNIOR OPEN**  
 UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON  
**Seattle**

31-August 4, 1978

8-Round Swiss

Open to all under 21 years of age on August 4, 1978

The winner will be recognized as the 1978 U.S. Junior Open Champion  
**\$1,000 IN EDUCATIONAL EXPENSES**

**1st:** \$250 & Trophy & Free Entry to the 1978 US Open  
**2nd:** \$200 & Trophy & Free Entry to the 1978 US Open  
**3rd:** \$150 & Trophy & Free Entry to the 1978 US Open  
**4th:** \$100  
**1st A, B, C, D, E (Unrateds ineligible):** \$60 each  
**1st Junior Ages 15, 14, 13, 12 & Under (only those in the specified category are eligible):** Trophy  
**1st & 2nd Girls:** Trophy

**SPECIAL REGULATIONS:** The June 1978 Rating Supplement will be the most recent one used for this event. All educational-expense prizes will be mailed to the winners from the USCF National Office within 48 hours of receipt of the prize list from the organizers.

**SCHEDULE:** Monday - Round 1, 6:30 pm  
 Tuesday - Round 2, 12:00 noon; Round 3, 6:30 pm  
 Wednesday - Round 4, 12:00 noon; Round 5, 6:30 pm  
 Thursday - Round 6, 12:00 noon, Round 7, 6:30 pm  
 Friday - Round 8, 9:00 am (to conclusion)  
 Adjourned Games - Tuesday and Thursday, 9:00 am

**TIME CONTROL:** 40 moves in 1½ hours, then 30 moves per hour (with accumulation of time).

**ENTRY FEE:** Advance entry is \$10 if received by July 17 and sent, by check or money order payable to "USCF," to the US Chess Federation (Junior Open), 186 Route 9W, New Windsor, NY 12550. Be sure to give your full name, complete address, birthdate, USCF identification number, and expiration date (which must be paid through August 1978 or later). Advance entries received after July 17 cannot be accepted. All entry fees \$10 more at site, 3:00 - 5:00 pm, Monday, July 31.

**LODGING:** \$6.50 per person per day for double occupancy; \$8.50 per person per day for single occupancy in University residence halls. Persons wishing to stay at a residence hall should send their request for a room reservation and their anticipated arrival time to Robert A. Karch (address below), but SEND NO MONEY; room fees will be collected at registration.

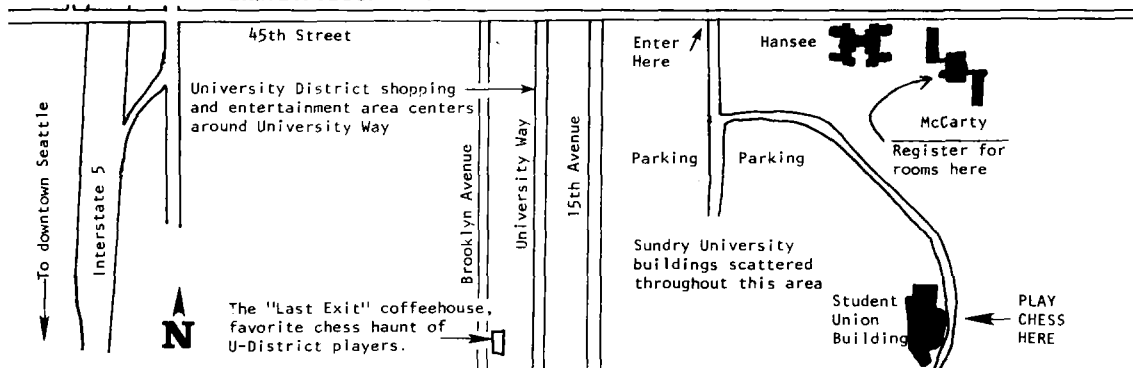
**MEALS:** Available in the Student Union Building from 7 am to 4 pm. Additionally, 24-hour vending machines dispense drinks, hot food, candy, etc.

**TRANSPORTATION:** Interstate 5 runs through Seattle on a north-south axis; take the 45th Street exit, clearly marked University of Washington. The University campus is inside the city, but about five miles northeast of city center. Greyhound and Trailways bus terminals are downtown, and city buses from there to the University District are frequent (30¢). A major air terminal, SEA-TAC, is about 12 miles south of Seattle, with bus transportation available into downtown Seattle, and from there to the University District.

**SMOKING:** For the health and comfort of the participants, smoking is not permitted in the tournament room.

Your sponsoring affiliate is the Washington Chess Federation

**BRING A CLOCK IF YOU HAVE ONE. SETS AND BOARDS WILL BE PROVIDED.**



**QUESTIONS:** Robert A. Karch; 14816 Meridian Ave. North; Seattle, Washington 98133 (206) 363-0436.

Please request a reservation request form from Robert A. Karch, or use the facsimile printed below.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON  
 SUMMER RESIDENCE HALLS RESERVATION REQUEST FORM

U.S. JUNIOR OPEN CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

July 31 to August 4, 1978

Please complete and mail to: Housing and Food Services  
 Conference Office  
 1400 NE Campus Parkway  
 Schmitz Hall PC-50  
 University of Washington  
 Seattle, Washington 98105

Please reserve a twin-bedded student room with community bath facilities as follows:

\_\_\_ DOUBLE OCCUPANCY - \$6.50 per person per night  
 \_\_\_ SINGLE OCCUPANCY - \$8.50 per person per night  
 (one bed per room)

Roommate Request: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Each person must submit a separate application

Estimated Arrival: \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_  
 Month Day am pm

Estimated Departure: \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_  
 Month Day am pm

\_\_\_ Please check if bringing a car. Parking is \$1.50 per week for a surface lot and \$2.25 for underground parking. (Nonrefundable.)

Registration must be accomplished between 8:00 am and 9:00 pm at the McCarty desk. Payment in full is required upon arrival. Do not send advance payment.

Ms. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name: Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 City State Zip code

Beds made upon arrival. Please note: Two bath towels provided and exchanged approximately every third day - no daily maid service.

RESERVATION DEADLINE: JULY 15, 1978

# COMING TOURNAMENTS

ZIP CODES

938-51; 954-61

## USCF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA TOURNAMENT CLEARINGHOUSE

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

### Keys to Symbols

- (2?) - Dates in parentheses are tentative.  
(X) - The column of capital letters at the right refers to the list of tournament organizers. (These are mail-addresses, not tournament sites.)  
/p9/ - See advertisement on the indicated page.  
/Fly/ - See flyer inserted in the centerfold of this issue.  
CAPS - Tournament title in capital letters indicates that CalChess membership is required.

### JUNE

- 4-25 Pasadena - US Championship & Zonal Tourn -  
17-18 UC Berkeley - JUNE AMATEUR (Cancelled) --- (B)  
17-18 Modesto - San Joaquin Valley Open (T)  
24-25 Monterey - Monterey International (Y)  
27 Oakland - Free Christiansen Simul /p67/ (L)

### JULY

- 2-4 San Francisco - Golden Gate Open /Fly/ (G)  
8-9 Hayward - July Tournament (R)  
15-16 Berkeley YMCA - 4th Sunday Quads /p70/ (L)  
22-23 Saratoga - Paul Masson Class /Fly/ (N)  
29-30 San Anselmo - Ross Valley Quads (O)

### AUGUST

- 6-18 Phoenix, Arizona - US Open -  
11-13 Phoenix - USCF Annual Meetings -  
12-13 Hayward - Dog Days Tournament (R)  
19-20 San Jose - San Jose City Coll Open /Fly/ (S)

### SEPTEMBER

- 2-4 UC Berkeley - LABOR DAY TOURNAMENT /p73/ (B)  
9-10 Hayward - Hayward Chess Festival (R)  
16-17 San Anselmo - Marin County Championships (O)  
(23-24) San Francisco - Chess Rampage (I)

### OCTOBER

- 7-8 UC Berkeley - OCTOBER FESTIVAL (B)  
8 Santa Rosa - CYNTHIA ANN II (QUADS) (A)  
21-22 San Jose - San Jose State Univ Annual (S)

### NOVEMBER

- 4-5 UC Berkeley - FALL QUARTER SWISS (B)  
10-12 San Francisco - CAPPS MEMORIAL TOURNEY (M)

### DECEMBER

- 23-24 San Francisco - Xmas-Tourney (Cancelled) - (I)

### JANUARY

- 8-9 UC Berkeley - BERKELEY TOURNAMENT (B)

### FEBRUARY

- 14 UC Berkeley - St. Valentine's Massacre (B)  
17-19 UC Berkeley - PEOPLE'S TOURNAMENT (B)

### APRIL

- 23-24 UC Berkeley - APRIL SHOWERS (B)

### MAY

- 19-20 UC Berkeley - MAY DAY TOURNAMENT (B)

### JUNE

- 16-17 UC Berkeley - JUNE AMATEUR (B)

### SEPTEMBER

- 1-3 UC Berkeley - LABOR DAY CHAMPIONSHIPS (B)

## Tournament Organizers

- A - Tom Boyd, 1501 Detroit Ave. (#20), Concord, CA 94520  
B - Alan Benson (UC Campus Chess Club), 2420 Atherton St. (#1) Berkeley, CA 94704. (415) 843-0661.  
C - Max Burkett (California Chess Bulletins), 1009 MacArthur Blvd, Oakland, CA 94610. (415) 832-8247.  
D - Anthony DiMilo (Capital City Chess Club), 4200 Maple Lane, Carmichael, CA 95608.  
E - Mike Ghormley, 10284 McCracken Dr., Rancho Cordova, CA 95670.  
F - Clement Falbo (Santa Rosa Chess Club), 5437 Alta Monte Dr., Santa Rosa, CA 95404.  
G - Mike Goodall, 461 Peachstone Terrace, San Rafael, CA 94903. (415) 479-7489.  
H - Jim Hurt (LERA Chess Club), PO Box 60451, Sunnyvale, CA 94088.  
I - Jeffrey Dubjack, PO Box 27003, San Francisco, CA 94127  
J - Fred Muollo (San Jose Chess Club), 5725 Calmor Ave. (#3), San Jose, CA 95123.  
K - George Koltanowski, 1200 Gough St. (Apt. D3), San Francisco, CA 94109.  
L - John Larkins (Berkeley Chess Club), 5804 Ocean View Drive, Oakland, CA 94618. (415) 653-6529.  
M - Raymond Conway (Mechanics' Institute Chess Club), 57 Post St., (#407), San Francisco, CA 94104. (415) 421-2258.  
N - Martin Morrison (Paul Masson Tourney), 186, Route 9W, New Windsor, NY 12550.  
O - Art Marthinsen (Ross Valley Chess Club), #3 Locksly Lane, San Rafael, CA 94901.  
P - Hans Poschmann (Fremont Chess Club), 4621 Seneca Park Ave., Fremont, CA 94538. (415) 656-8505.  
Q - Barney Patrick (Stockton Chess Club), 14636 Navajo Way, Manteca, CA 95336. (209) 239-2872.  
R - Jerry Rogers (Hayward Chess Club), 19541 Times Ave., Hayward, CA 94541. (415) 276-5754.  
S - Francisco Sierra (San Jose State City Coll/ San Jose State) 663 Bucher Ave., Santa Clara, CA 95051 (408) 241-1447.  
T - Robert Byrne Tanner (Modesto Junior Coll Chess Club), 500 Barringham Lane, Modesto, CA 95350. (209) 545-0652.  
U - John Sumares (Santa Clara Chess Club), 741 Pomeroy Ave., Santa Clara, CA 95051. (408) 296-5392.  
W - Bruce Rough (Sacramento City Coll) c/o Student Activities, 3835 Freepport Blvd, Sacramento, CA 95822.  
Y - Ted Yudacufski (Monterey Chess Center), PO Box 1308, Monterey, CA 93940. (408) 372-9790.  
Z - Mark Sinz (Stanford Univ. Chess Club), PO Box 10632, Stanford, CA 94305.

## CLASSIFIED ADS

REACH 1,000 CHESSPLAYERS for only 5¢/word. Use Chess Voice classified ads. (415) 653-6529.

NEW! "KISS MY RATING!" Vinyl bumper sticker. 75¢ each; 6 for \$3.50. Add 25¢ handling per order. Unicorn Chess Assn., 1375 Washington Circle, Cincinnati, OH 45230.

FREE DAILY PUBLIC LECTURES on Transcendental Knowledge in the Vedic Scriptures will be given by Arjuna, who was the Guru Ghakti Siddhanta Saraswati in a former life until the year 1936. Individual instruction is available and all questions will be answered. 1817 Rosedale Avenue, Apt. C, Oakland, from 6:00 to 7:30 AM.

TRANSCENDENTAL CHESS INSTRUCTION. \$60 per lesson. Call Dave before 9 AM. (415) 532-0365.

TRANSPORTATION TO U.S. OPEN (August 6-18) in Phoenix, Arizona. Call David at (415) 532-0365 (Mondays) for a ride or for riders.

JOHN H. LARKINS  
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