

CHESS VOICE

Vol. 11, No. 5

October-November, 1978

75 cents



CHESS VOICE

5804 OCEAN VIEW DRIVE Telephone:
OAKLAND, CALIF. 94618 (415) 653-6529

Chess Voice is published at least six times a year by the Northern California Chess Association. Single copies are available at 75¢/issue from the editor or from DeLauer's News Agency (Oakland), Mac's Smoke Shop (Palo Alto), and the Gambit Game Stores (Berkeley and San Francisco). Back issues are available for 50¢ each from the editor.

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Scoresheets and annotated games submitted for publication should be mailed to Games Editor Richard Shorman c/o Hayward Daily Review, PO Box 3127, Hayward CA 94540. All other material should be sent to the editor at the above address.

Chess Voice is a member of COSMEP (Committee of Small Magazine Editors and Publishers) and of AUSCJ (Association of U.S. Chess Journalists).

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Copy Deadline

Articles, columns, club news: November 10.

Flyers (for tournaments held December 30 or later: November 15.

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



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STAFF

EDITOR: John Larkins

GAMES & PHOTOS: Richard Shorman

CONTRIBUTORS: Alan Benson, Richard Fauber, NM Dennis Fritzingler, IM George Koltanowski, GM Ludek Pachman, Peter Prochaska, Mike Thomas, NM Paul Whitehead.

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COVER

ROYAL GAME OR PEOPLE'S GAME?

Drawing by Heather King

The cover drawing captures a game with one foot in a royal past (back row = King, Queen, Bishops) and the other foot in a plebian future (front row = cleaning lady, construction worker, painter, policeman, poet).

(Originally printed as part of the flyer for the 1976 Labor Day Chess Championship directed by Alan Benson. See centerfold in Chess Voice, Aug-Sep, 1976.)

HOW TO SUBSCRIBE TO CHESS VOICE

One-year subscription = \$6. This includes a Tournament Membership in CalChess, the USCF state chapter for Northern California. (CalChess Tournament Membership is required to participate in most of the major tournaments in this region.)

Juniors under 18 can subscribe at a reduced rate of \$4/year. (Includes full CalChess Tournament Membership.)

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Letters to the Editor

SIMPSON, HANKEN, AND SPERLING

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

□ □ □

Looking for Competition

To the editor:

I was sitting in my cell going over the games in the June/July issue of Chess Voice and wishing there was somebody in here (Soledad Prison) that could give me a good game of chess. There is no competition in here, and it's no sport playing people you can beat every game.

I have been playing for four years steady and I have until October 1979 to sharpen my game so that I can win some tournaments when I get out. (I made the mistake of selling a Nark 10 kilos of pot.)

Is there anyone out there that could give me a good game? If so, pick up a pen and show me what you can do. My move is e4. Now, its your move!

--Charles Simpson
CTF/North
Soledad, CA 93960

Editor's note. Chess Voice is sent free to prison chess clubs in Northern California. But in recent years there has been no organized program to help the many prisoners who play chess. (An exception: regular visits by the Ross Valley Chess Club to play the San Quentin Chess Club.) What we need is a volunteer prison chess coordinator. Would anyone like to take on this important service?

The Two Larsen Interviews

To the editor:

I read with a great deal of interest the article "The Lone Wolf", Richard Fauber's interview with Bent Larsen from Lone Pine (Aug/Sep, 1978, page 80). Your remark at the end of the article that readers might wish to compare this interview with the more "conventional" one in the July CL&R, was gratuitous as far as I'm concerned. There has never been any question in my mind that Fauber is a better writer and a better interviewer than I am, and I have so informed him in person on more than one occasion. However, I would like to make a small defense of my interview so that your readers may put the two articles into context.

Richard conducted an in-depth and probing series of conversations with Bent in a relaxed and pleasant atmosphere. He was able to apply his great writing skills to the situation. On the other hand, my interview was conducted almost immediately after Larsen had defeated Rogoff in the last round at Lone Pine in the midst of chaos and confusion. I was able to get Bent to climb up the stairs of the town hall building, which lead nowhere, and, sitting at the top of the stairs, we talked with a tape recorder. This was more of a "hot-off-the-press" kind of interview and I made no effort to do the kind of in-depth personality portrait that Richard was able to achieve in such a superb manner in "The Lone Wolf".

I humbly refer your readers to interviews with Jack Peters in the February CL&R and Tony Miles in the October CL&R for more representative examples of the kind of work that I try to do, which is essentially personality portraits through question and answer on tape. I feel that I work best in a running dialogue kind of situation, whereas Fauber quite obviously handles interviews with an eye to editorializing between the quotes. As I mentioned before, quite sincerely, he does this superbly.

One other note on the Larsen interview. The bland pabulum-like effect of this interview might have been abated somewhat if the editor of Chess Life & Review had not chosen to completely eliminate a section of the interview in which I questioned Larsen about the difference between his tournament results and his match results. Believe me, the answers were colorful indeed. In fact, so colorful that they were not deemed printable in a national magazine.

I would also like to take this opportunity to compliment you as the editor of Chess Voice on a truly remarkably high quality publication. Aside from the keen wit of Richard Fauber, many of the humorous and human interest type reprints from other publications are highly enjoyable reading. I hope you are able to keep up this kind of work in the future. I intend to make a contribution or two myself, which I hope you will find up to the consistent high standards which you maintain. (P.S. Believe it or not, this is the first "letter to the editor" I have ever penned.)

--Jerry Hanken
Los Angeles

Editor's note. In inviting comparison between the two interviews, I meant no disrespect to Hanken, who has shown himself to be an interesting and competent writer. I would like to see many more Hanken player-portraits appearing in CL&R. But I thought the readers might enjoy the chance to compare two very different approaches to the same subject. Hanken's high evaluation of Richard Fauber's writing is shared by the Association of U.S. Chess Journalists, which granted him several awards this year.

* * *

Fair Election Coverage

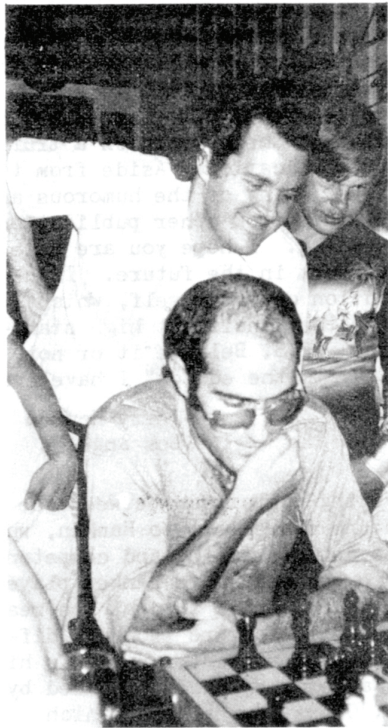
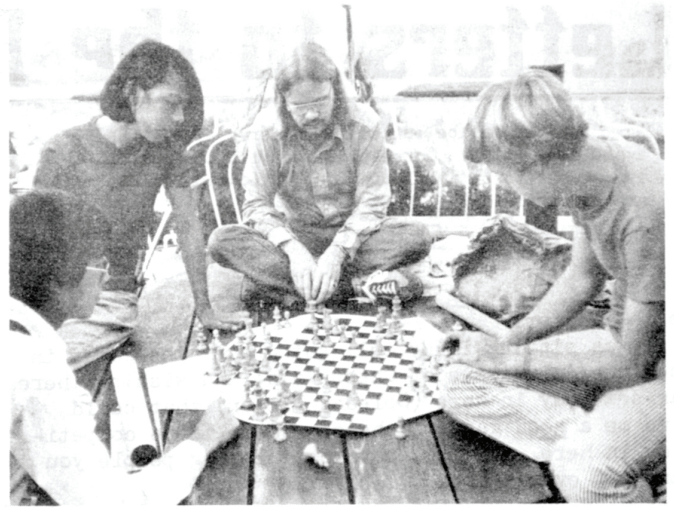
To the editor:

I've spent the better part of two recent evenings perusing the back copies of Chess Voice you gave me at Phoenix and the one you sent me since. They are, in a word, excellent.

I was particularly impressed by your coverage of the recent USCF elections, primarily because it was the story I knew the most about. Your fairness of presentation, yet succinct reporting of events, constituted the best account that I have seen in any state publication--or elsewhere for that matter.

--Gary Sperling
New York

Editor's note: Gary Sperling is the recently-elected President of the U.S. Chess Federation.



Upper left: A post-mortem at the July 4th Golden Gate Open. Identifiable are Scott McCargar, Robert Phillips, and Leonid Stolyarov.

Upper right: Outdoors at the Paul Masson Tournament was a good place to relax with a game of QuadraChess between rounds. The players are (left to right): Alan Wong, Frisco Del Rosario, John Spargo, and Morgan Cooper.

Second row: A constant crowd gathered around Dr. David Cahlander and CHESS 4.7 (the World Computer Chess Champion) at Paul Masson. The computer was connected by phone to its CYBER 176 hardware in Arden Hills, Minnesota. In the Expert section it won 1, lost 1, and drew 2 for a performance rating of 2329! In 22 speed chess games it won 16, lost 8, and drew 1--(5-3-1 against masters). The smiling kibitzer (left) is Alan Benson; the girl is Renate Sullivan; the man with the phone is Dr. Cahlander.

(Photographs by Richard Shorman.)

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CHESSTHEORY

from Schach Archiv

Grandmaster Ludek Pachman, Editor
Mike Thomas, Translator

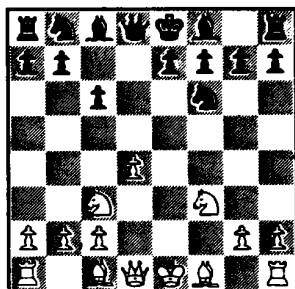
Serial No. 3 Rubric: Opening Index: 5c (R 56a)
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Our Reader's Analyze

The following contribution originates from Mr. G. Studier, one of the well-known advocates of the Blackmar-Diemer Gambit and contains his response to the previously published analysis of G. Gunderam. With the publication of this reply it is, above all, our desire that any discussion on this subject be evenly balanced. We certainly do not wish to dispute the fact that this gambit leads to fascinating tactical complications, on the other hand we do not wish to over-rate its practical worth.

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 1. d2-d4 | d7-d5 |
| 2. e2-e4 | d5xe4 |
| 3. Nbl-c3 | Ng8-f6 |
| 4. f2-f3 | e4xf3 |
| 5. Nglxf3 | c7-c6 |

I consider the strongest move here to be 5...g6 which was introduced by Bogolyubov and later given preference by Pachman, Euwe and other masters. It is simply not possible to include a thorough analysis of this reply at this time.



Gunderam's suggestion 5...h5 which was given an "!" in 'Schach-Archiv' appears to me to be worthless. To that point the following:

- 1) 6.Bc4 Bf5 7.Ne5 e6 8.0-0 g6 9.Qe2

- 1a) 9...Qd4+ 10.Kh1 Rh7 In 'Schach-Archiv' only the inadequate continuations 11.Rf5:, 11.Nf7:, and 11.Nb5 were taken into consideration, whereas Gunderam in 1959 against Diemer, in the same position (Through transposition of moves 5...Bf5 6.Ne5 h5 7.Bc4 --correct is 7.Qf3!-- 7...e6 8.0-0 g6 9.Qe2 Qd4:+ 10.Kh1 Rh7) experienced innumerable spectacular disappointments after 11.Bg5!

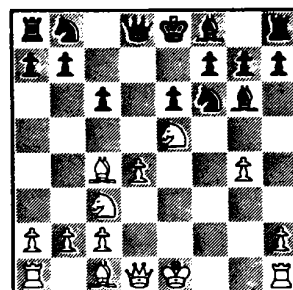
This led to the conclusion that 9...Qd4+ was not to be recommended. A fact which was not noted in 'Schach-Archiv'.

- 1b) 9...Rh7 10.Bg5 Be7 Black should avoid taking any great risks, for example: 11.Kh1 Nbd7 (or also 11...c6) 12.Bb5 Kf8 (naturally not 12...c6 since 13.Bc6: bc6: 14.Nc6: followed by 15.Ne7: Ke7: 16.Nd5+ results in a won game for white) 13.Qe6:+ Kg7! Or

if 11.Rf5: gf5: 12.Nf7: Kf7: (certainly not 12...Rf7: 13.Qe6 Rf8 14.Nd5 with white advantage, Diemer-Gunderam, 1959.)

- 2) 6.Ne5 According to 'Schach-Archiv' and others 6...Bg4 is to be considered here. In my opinion after 7.Ng4:, the advance of the rook pawn no longer possesses any justification. For example: 7...Ng4: 8.h3 Nf6 9.Qf3 c6 10.Be3 whereafter variations of the Teichman-construction have developed, (5...Bg4 6.h3 Bf3:7.Qf3 c6 8.Be3) against which white will be able to make the most of his chances. And after 7...hg4: 8.Bg5, the white position is superior. [EDITORIAL NOTE: We used "!" with the move 5...h5 precisely because we were not of the opinion that this move threatened the entire gambit. Studier's evaluation of the various possibilities is perhaps overly optimistic. After 5...h5!? 6.Ne5 Bg4 7.Ng4: Ng4: 8.h3 Nf6 9.Qf3 c6 10.Be3 e6 followed by Nbd7, we cannot see any clear way whereby white may strengthen his attack. That white after 7...hg4: 8.Bg5 may easily recover his sacrificed pawn is quite clear, but it appears to us that he thereby obtains absolutely no advantage. If for example: 8...c6 9.Be2 e6 10.Bg4: Qa5 or 9.Bc4 e6 10.Qe2 Be7 11.0-0-0 Nbd7 or 9.Bf6: gf6: 10.Qg4: e6.]

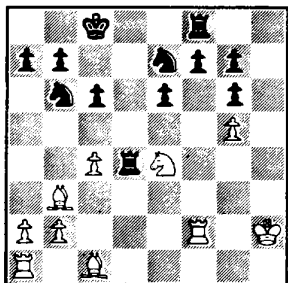
- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 6. Bf1-c4 | Bc8-f5 |
| 7. Nf3-e5 | e7-e6 |
| 8. g2-g4 | Bf5-g6 |



The following continuations have been brought forward by 'Schach-Archiv':

- 1) 9.h4 (Also worthy of examination it appears to me is 9.Bg5, whereupon Gunderam, in the analytical discussion with Diemer, 1977, after 9...Nbd7 10.Qe2 Be7 11.h4 h6 12.Ng6: fg6: 13.Qe6: Nf8 14.Qf7+ Kd7 15.Bf6: gf6: 16.Ne4 experienced difficulties. [EDITORIAL NOTE: Rather than 10...Be7?, black should have played 10...Ne5: 11.de5: Qa5!, if then 12.h4 Ne4 13.h5 Ng5: 14.hg6: Qe5:!] 9...Bb4 10.h5 Bc2: 11.Qd2 Be4 12.0-0 Bd5. The 'Schach-Archiv' estimate of a black advantage is quite worthless when now white continues with 13.Bd5: cd5: 14.h6
- 2) 9.0-0 Nbd7 10.Ng6: hg6: 11.g5 Nb6 12.Bb3 Nfd5 13.Qf3 Qc7 14.Rf2 Bd6 15.Ne4 Bh2+

16.Kg2 Rf8 17.c4 Ne7 18.Qh3 0-0-0 19.Qh2:
Qh2:+ 20.Kh2: Rd4:



Black lacks, as indicated in 'Schach-Archiv', adequate compensation for the piece and further is faced with an immediate loss: 21.Nd6+ and white wins. Black must, as indicated, continue without the sacrifice variation.

[EDITORIAL NOTE: The concluding move of this variation is a pretty discovery, (21...Rd6: 22. c5 Rdd8 23.cb6: ab6: 24.Rf7: and wins.) but in the determination of the worth of this line, it is without any great significance since black stands so well that he need not enter into any of Mr. Gunderam's adventurist suggestions. On the 14th move for example: 14...a5 15.a3 a4 16.Ba2 Nc3:

17.Qc3: (17.bc3: Ra5! followed with Rf5) 17...Bd6 or 15.a4 Nc3: 16.bc3: Bd6 or also the immediate 14...Nc3: 15.bc3: Bd6.]

CHESS ARCHIVES Volume 27, Issue No. 7 July 1976

All subscriptions include previous supplements for that year. Each supplement consist of 32 5x8 pages (16 loose leaf sheets). Shipped registered airmail to Seattle, WA., first class to you. Order From: Mike Thomas, Schach-Archiv, 4001 9th Ave. NE, Seattle, WA 98105

~ The Monterey Chess Center ~

The Northern California chess community was recently saddened by the death of one of its most-loved members, Ruby Yudacufski. Ruby assisted her husband, Ted, in directing the tournaments at the Monterey Chess Center and the LERA tournaments in Sunnyvale. Her efficiency as a director, combined with the extreme warmth of her personality, made her one of the most popular chess personalities in this region. And many chessplayers and organizers were touched by her kindness and lament her passing.

But life goes on. The Monterey Chess Center, under Ted Yudacufski's direction, will continue its normal schedule of tournaments and activities, and Ted will continue to direct the LERA tournaments. The Center held an open house on National Chess Day and will be holding the following tournaments: October 28-29 - "The Fight of the Bumbler B'ees"; January 13-14 - Monterey Coast Classic; March 17 - St. Patrick's Day Donneybrook (Quads); June 23-24 - Monterey International.

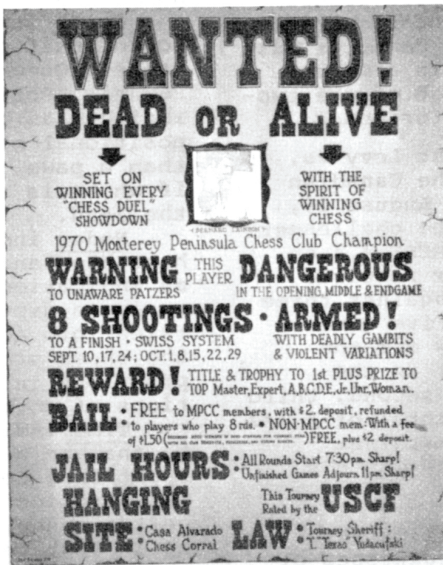
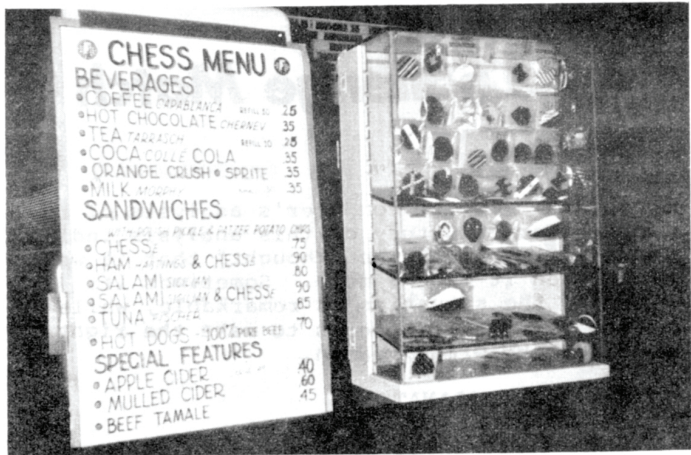
The Monterey Chess Center is a unique institution. It is one of only two chess clubs in Northern California that have their own permanent location and a regular schedule of daytime as well as evening activities. The other permanent club, of course, is the Mechanics' Institute Chess Club in San Francisco, which lays claim to being the oldest continuing chess club in America. But, unlike the San Francisco club, which is financially underwritten by its larger, parent organization, the Monterey Center has no outside backing and is that very rare thing--a stable, self-supporting chess enterprise.

To be sure, the Chess Center has incorporated

some non-chess-related activities to make this possible. Table tennis and pool are available there, as is a small restaurant. And dart tournaments make up a big part of the Center's schedule and contribute proportionately to its income. (The Center is the headquarters for the Central California Darts Association and Ted is himself a regular participant.) Games like Go and Shoji have also found a home there.

The Monterey Chess Center has been in existence for about eleven years. It conducts weekly rated tournaments, plus a number of larger weekend Swisses. The original name was the Alvarado Chess Center and its first location was above the Bank of California in Monterey. After about three years it moved to a location above a Viennese Bakery. (Both locations were rented on a month-to-month basis.) Then, about five years ago, the Center moved to its present location at 430 Alvarado, over the Regency Theater, where Ted has a lease.

The notion of starting up a chess center was born out of a book Ted read when he was first getting interested in the game, when he was in college. "The Fireside Book of Chess" contained stories about romantic, colorful figures who haunted a place called the Cafe de la Regeance in Paris. They were the top chess players of their day, along with famous writers and artists who also played chess. Then, when Ted was in Europe during his army service, he discovered that nearly every city had a cafe or coffeehouse where chess was the main draw. When Ted settled in Monterey in 1959, he decided to try to recreate this atmosphere.



A LOOK AT THE MONTEREY CHESS CENTER. Upper left --The chess menu includes "coffee Capablanca", "Sicilian salami" and "tuna Fischer". The case alongside contains darts. Upper right--Center Director Ted Yudacufsky (right) congratulates a tournament prize winner. Middle left--Dart tournaments are a regular part of the Center's activities, and Ted is an accomplished dart-thrower. Middle center & right

--The walls are liberally embellished with posters and art work by Ron Atkinson which have done much to help create the Center's unique atmosphere. Lower left--Between chess games, players can throw darts (background) or shoot pool. Lower right--Two chess players do their thing close to the snack bar and chess book rack.

(Photographs by Richard Shorman.)

MAN VS. MACHINE

The David Levy - CHESS 4.7 Challenge Match

by Dr. David A. Cahlander

In England in 1968, David Levy predicted that no computer would be able to win a chess match against a first-rate player. A wager of 1250 pounds developed between Levy and four computer scientists, with Levy claiming that no computer would be able to defeat him personally within ten years.

The first challenge match took place at Carnegie-Mellon Institute on April 1, 1977, with Northwestern University's CHESS 4.5 running on the newly announced CDC CYBER 176. Later he played against the Russian program KAISSA and the MIT Greenblatt chess machine. It had been stipulated that the computer must score more than 50 percent to win a match. By winning the first game of each of the two-game matches, Levy remained victorious.

The final opportunity to test Levy vs. Machine was a 6-game match at the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto, August 26, 27, and September 2-4, 1978. The challenger was Northwestern University's CHESS 4.7 on the CDC CYBER 176. The computer required 3 1/2 points to win the match, against three points needed by Levy to win. Five games were played, resulting in a draw for the first one, a win by the computer in the fourth, but wins by Levy in the second, third and fifth rounds. This made a total of 3 1/2 points for Levy, 1 1/2 for the machine. International Master Levy had now won his wager!

The games that were played illustrate graphically the strengths and weaknesses of computer chess. They also demonstrate some interesting weaknesses of human play. CHESS 4.7 is designed to analyze all continuation of play to a certain number of moves. The depth of analysis depends upon the amount of time budgeted for a particular move as well as the complexity of the position. With more time the analysis goes deeper and more is learned about the position. However, some positions that have forcing lines require a lot of depth on particular branches and not much analysis on other branches. The human is able to sort out which lines require the deeper study, but the chess program does only as it is told and gives all lines the same depth of study. On the other hand, game two illustrates how an International Master, knowing that he has already won the game, can miss the quickest route to checkmate several times.

The score sheets which follow have some of the computer's statistics included. In a

Dr. Cahlander is one of the computer scientists who developed CHESS 4.7, the World Champion of chessplaying computers. His annotations for the machine's win and draw against IM Levy were selected from his notes to all four games. Of special interest are the predicted variations following each move.

sense, this is the computer's analysis of the games. Careful study of this analysis indicates what the machine "thought" that it was doing when it made a move. Sometimes its grasp of the situation is remarkable, while at other times it appears to make the right move for the wrong reason.

GAME SCORE EXPLANATION

The first three columns contain the move number, white's move and black's move.

Score is the evaluation of the current board position in point-count chess. (Piece values: Queen=9, Rook=5, Bishop=3½, Knight=3, Pawn=1. Positional considerations are also included as is pawn structure analysis. The positional considerations are normally less than a pawn in value.) The score is positive if white is ahead and negative if black is in the lead.

Nodes indicates how many board positions have been analyzed. It is important only as an indication of positional complexity when analysis depth and number of legal moves are taken into consideration. The software in the chess program can and does fold many positions into a single node if transpositions of moves have occurred.

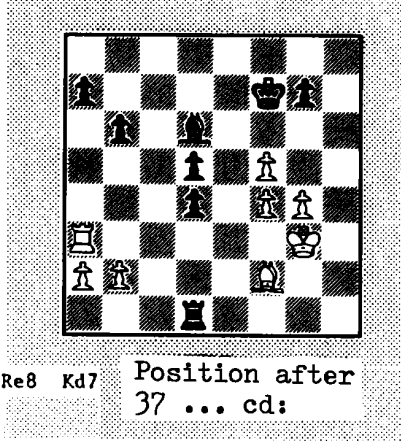
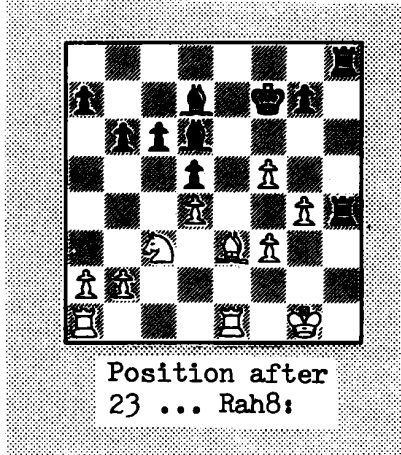
Time indicates the number of seconds used to analyze a position. The amount of time spent on a position has nothing to do with the position's complexity. The program budgets a range of time for a move. If the time is in that range at the end of an iteration, the program produces the move. Otherwise it continues to search for more information about the position. The very large times usually occur when the program is "thinking on the opponent's time." The search continues as long as the opponent is looking at the board.

Iter indicates the depth of the full-width search. This program uses a search technique called "iterative searching." All moves are examined to a depth of one move, then the search is started over to a depth of two moves. The depth of search is increased as long as time is available. The number indicates the number of plys (half-moves) searched, e.g. iter=6 indicates that 3 full moves have been examined for each player giving all combinations of move sequences that are Machine-Player-Machine-Player-Machine-Player.

Predicted Variation is the sequence of moves that the machine expects as the best moves for both player and the machine. Examination of this variation indicates if the machine understands the position and the reason for its moves. In some cases the variation is incomplete. It is not difficult to find examples where the machine leaves the board on the brink of disaster at the end of a variation. The assumption is made that resources will be discovered as the play continues and the path can be diverted.

CDC 176 Levy score nodes time iter predicted variation

Move	Score	Nodes	Time	Iter	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	
1. e4	e5																						
2. Nf3	f5																						
3. e4	e4	.76	455388	153	7	e4	Ne5	Nf6	Bb5	Qe7	Nc4												
4. Ne5	Nf6	1.06	647160	215	7	Qg5	Qg4	Qg4	Ng4	Nf6	Nf6	gf											
5. Ng4	d5	.53	211585	69	6	Nc6	Nc3	Ng4	Qg4	d5													
6. Nf6+	Qf6	.76	268819	88	7	Qf6	Qh5	Kd8	Nc3	d4	Nb5												
7. Qh5	Qf7	.55	189803	64	7	Kd8	Nc3	c6	g4	g6	fg	hg	Nd5	cd	Qd5	Bd6	Qe4	Rh2	Rh2	Rh2			
8. Qf7	Kf7																						
9. Nc3	c6																						
10. d3	ed	.62	300808	92	7	Bf5	de	Be4	Ne4	de	Bf4												
11. Bd3	Nd7	1.34	341668	106	7	Nd7	Bf4	Nc5	g4	Kg8	O-O	Nd3	cd										
12. Bf4	Nc5	1.34	642724	198	7	Kg8	O-O	Nc5	g4	Nd3	cd												
13. g4	Nd3+	.32	287237	86	7	h5	Be2	hg	b4	Na6	Ba6	ba											
14. cd	Bc5	.13	318941	88	8	h5	f3	hg	fg	Rh4	Rf1	Rg4											
15. O-O	h5	1.20	592278	182	7	b6	Na4	Bc7	Rad1	Ba6	Rfe1												
16. Na4	Bd4	.26	422519	125	7	Bd4	Be3	Be3	fe	hg	Nc5	b6											
17. Be3	Bc5	.16	750709	200	8	Be3	fe	hg	e4	Rh3	Nc5	b6											
18. d4	Bd6	1.06	497290	153	7	Bd6	h3	b6	Rfc1	Bd7	Bg5	hg	hg										
19. h3	b6	.77	337183	106	7	Re8	Rfe1	Kg8	Bd2	Bd7	Nc5	Bc5	dc										
20. Rfe1	Bd7	1.02	770702	236	7	hg	hg	Ba6	Bg5	Kg8	Rac1												
21. Nc3	hg	.72	169446	51	6	hg	hg	Rh4	f3	Rh2													
22. hg	Rh4	.60	368992	108	7	Rh4	f3	Rh2	Bf2	Rah8	Kf1												
23. f3	Rah8	.35	234136	67	7	Rah8	Kf1	Rh3	Ke2	Rh2	Bf2												
24. Kf1	Bg3	.32	412942	120	7	Rh3	Ke2	Rh2	Bf2	Kg8	Kf1												
25. Re2	Bc8	.54	292595	84	7	Rh1	Bg1	Bd6	Rae1	Kg8	b3												
26. Kg2	Bd6	.75	356720	103	7	Rh3	Bg1	Ba6	Re6	Bb7	Ne2												
27. Bg1	Rh3	.54	226239	67	7	Bd7	Rae1	Kg8	Kf1	Rh1	b3												
28. Rae1	Rg3+	.60	744584	223	7	Bd7	a3	Kg8	b4	Rh1	Kf1												
29. Kf2	Rhh3	.45	252687	74	7	Rgh3	Rd1	Bf4	b4	Ba6	Ree1												
30. Re3	Ba6	1.01	448775	135	7	Ba6	Ne2	Be2	Rle2	c5	dc	Bc5											
31. Ne2	Be2	.77	238329	68	7	Be2	Rle2	c5	Ra3	cd	Ra7	Kg8											
32. Rle2	c5	.66	228450	65	7	c5	Ra3	a5	Re6	Bf4	Rb6	cd											
33. f4	Re3	.14	541278	158	8	Re3	Re3	Re3	Ke3	cd	Kd3	Bf4	Bd4										
34. Re3	Rh4	.24	1233406	334	10	Re3	Ke3	cd	Kd3	Kg8	Bd4	Bf4	b3	Kf7									
35. Kg3	Rh1	1.06	842547	233	9	Rh1	Bf2	cd	Rd3	Rc1	Bd4	Rc2	Kf3										
36. Bf2	Rd1	1.17	369782	105	8	cd	Rd3	Rf1	Rd4	Bc5	Rd2	Bf2	Rf2	Kf2									
37. Ra3	cd	1.43	847921	237	9	cd	Ra7	Kf8	Kf3	Rd2	Rd7	Bc5	Rd5	Rb2	Bd2	Bd4	Rd4	Ra2					
38. Ra7+	Kf8	2.34	503780	143	9	Be7	Kf3	Rd2	Rb7	d3	Bh4	Re2	Be7	Re7	Rb6								
39. Rd7	Rd3+	2.53	699230	188	9	Rd3	Kg2	Bc5	Rd5	Rd2	b4	Be7	Rd4	Rb2									
40. Kg2	Bc5	1.61	1285544	337	10	Bf4	Rd5	Be3	Be3	Re3	Rd4	Re2	Kf3	Rb2-									
41. Rd5	Rd2	2.66	656375	172	9	Rd2	b4	Be7	Rd4	Ra2	Kf3	b5	Re4										
42. b4	Bb4	2.75	474441	126	9	Be7	Kf3	Ra2	Bd4	Bb4	Bb6	Ke7	Rd4										
43. Rd8+	Kf7	2.74	800572	212	9	Kf7	Rd4	Rb2	Rd7	Be7	Ra7	Rc2	Kf3										
44. Rd7+	Kf8	1.54	1774804	498	9	Be7	Kf3	Ke8	Rd4	Ra2	Rd5	Ra3	Ke4										
45. Rd4	Rb2	3.03	290158	77	8	Rb2	Kf3	Be7	Ra4	Bc5	Ra8	Kf7											
46. Kf3	Bc5	2.67	629351	165	9	Bc5	Rd8	Kf7	Bc5	bc	Rd7	Kf6	a4										
47. Rd8+	Kc7	2.66	957241	234	10	Kf7	Bc5	bc	Rd7	Kf6	a4	Ra2	Ra7	c4									
48. Bh4+	Kf7	3.22	359796	90	9	Kf7	g5	g6	fg	Kg6	Ra8	Kf5	Ra7										
49. g5	g6	4.13	583453	156	9	g6	Rd7	Kf8	fg	Ra2	f5	b5	Kf4										
50. Rd7+	Kf8	4.17	1184309	294	10	Kg8	fg	Ra2	f5	b5	f6	b4	Rd8	Bf8									
51. fg	Ra2	4.31	520678	136	9	Ra2	f5	Ra3	Kg4	Ra4	Kh5	b5	Bg3										
52. f5	Ra3+	4.40	1055542	283	9	Ra3	Kg4	Ra4	Kh5	b5	f6	Re4	Bg3										
53. Kg4	Ra4+	4.50	1751564	473	10	Ra4	Kh5	Rd4	Rb7	Rd8	f6	Kg8	Rg7	Kf8									
54. Kh5	Rd4	4.67	938513	247	10	Rd4	Rh7	Rf4	f6	Kg8	f7	Kf8	Rh8	Ke7	Re8	Kd7							
55. Rc7	Be7	7.43	2260258	579	10	Rh4	Kh4	Kg8	f6	Bf2	Kg4												
56. f6	resign	8.43	564536	130	9	Bd8	g7	Kg8	Kg6	Bf6	gf	Rg4	Bg5										



Game 4:

2. ... f5 Levy is now ahead in the match 2 1/2-1/2. He has indicated that he is willing to try to "take it on at its own game of tactics." He has here selected the "Crash-

Smash Gambit" that is | latvian (or Greco Counter) Gambit. The machine is not booked up on this line but is willing to slug it out.

23. ... Rah8 Levy has developed a fierce attack on the open king position. White

thinks that it has a slight lead, but not the one pawn of material that it still holds.

38. R:a7+ Although Levy appears to have two passed pawns, the program has enough look-ahead to see that it has an advantage of 2.34 pawns. It predicts: 39. Be7 Kf3, 40. Rd2 Rb7, 41. d3 Bh4, 42. Re2 B:Be7, 43. R:Be7 P:b6

56. f6 At this point the outcome of the game is clear. The cadre of white king pawns is an irresistible force for the black king. Checkmate can be held off for at least five moves, but not much more.

Levy CDC 176		score	nodes	time	iter	predicted	variation													
1.	g3	d5																		
2.	Bg2	e5																		
3.	d3	Nf6	-0.13	230531	76	6	Nc3	Bc5	Na4	Na6	Bd2									
4.	Nf3	Nc6	-0.15	298660	69	6	d4	ed	Nd4	Bg4	Nc6	bc								
5.	O-O	Bd7	-0.17	339183	118	6	Bd2	Bc5												
6.	b3	Bc5	-0.20	281184	96	6	Nc3	d4	Na4	Bb4	Ng5									
7.	Bb2	Qe7	-0.26	384803	129	6	Nc3	O-O	Nb5											
8.	a3	e4	-0.43	346157	116	6	de	de	Nfd2	O-O	Ne4	Ne4	Be4	Qe4	Qd7	Qc2				
9.	Nc1	O-O	-0.54	557445	195	6	de	de	b4	Bb6	Nd2									
10.	d4	Bd6	-0.56	207493	67	6	Nc3	a6	f4	Kh1										
11.	e3	Ng4	-0.55	677730	264	6	h3	Nf6	Nc3	a6	f4									
12.	h3	Nc3	-0.62	1508192	509	8	fe	Qg5	Qe2	Qg3	Nc3	Qh2	Kf2							
13.	fe	Qg5	-0.62	189359	66	6	Qe2	Qg3	Nc3	Qh2	Kf2									
14.	g4	Qc3+	-1.43	196923	67	6	Fh1	Qg3	Kg1	Qh2	Kf2									
15.	Rf2	Bg3	-2.31	264087	78	6	Qd2	Bf2	Qf2	Qf2	Kf2									
16.	Qe2	Qf2+	-2.47	328495	89	7	Qf2	Bf2	Kf2	f5	gf	Bf5								
17.	Qf2	Bf2+	-2.47	325505	85	8	Kf2	f5	gf											
18.	Kf2	f5	-2.45	275094	80	7	gf	Bf5	Ke3	Bd7	Nd2	Rae8								
19.	gf	Ne7	-2.46	419456	125	7	Kg1	Nf5	Nc3	Bc6	Rc1	Ne3								
20.	c4	Rf5+	-2.34	292433	84	7	Kg1	c6	Be1	Raf8	Be3	R4f6								
21.	Kg1	c6	-2.23	504277	153	7	a4	Ng6	Nc3	Nh4	Ba3	Re8								
22.	Nc3	Rh5	-2.24	1024267	315	7	Ne2	Ng6	Kh2	Nh4	Ng3	Rg5								
23.	Kh2	Rf8	-2.20	586076	177	7	Bc1	Nf5	cd	cd	Nd5	Nd4								
24.	Nd1	Ng6	-2.67	560787	167	7	Rc1	Nf4	Rc3	dc	Be4	cb	Rb3	Rh3	Rh3	Bh3				
25.	Rc1	Bh3	-3.11	574126	166	7	Bh3	Rf1	Ne3	Rf2	Ng2	Rg2								
26.	Bh3	Rf1	-2.53	1091773	279	8	Ne3	Rf2	Eg1	Rb2	Be6	Kh8	cd	Rb3	dc	Re3	cb			
27.	Ng2	Rf3	-3.33	956766	239	8	Kr1	Rhb3	cd	cd	Rc5	Ne7	Rc7							
28.	cd	Rhb3+	-3.22	1099153	245	8	Rc1	cd	Rc5	Ne7	Rc7	Nc6	Nf2							
29.	Kg1	cd	-3.20	338469	94	8	Rc8	Rf8	Rf8	Kf8	Nc3	Ne7	Kf2							
30.	Kc8+	Nf8	-3.06	1293137	366	9	Nc3	Rd3	Nf4	Rd3	Ng2	Rg5	Re7	Rhg3						

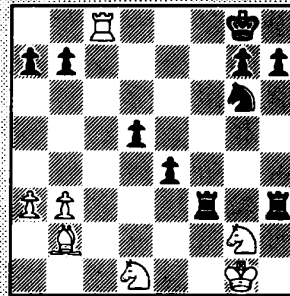
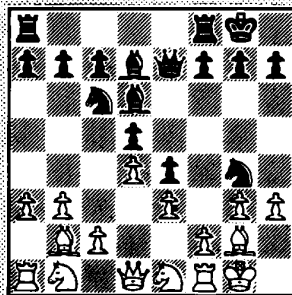
31.	Bc3	Rd3	-4.71													
32.	Nde3	Rhe3	-4.74													
33.	Ne3	Re3	-3.55													
34.	Bb4	Rf3	-3.47													
35.	Rd8	h6	-3.47													
36.	Rd5	Rh3	-4.30													
37.	Rd8	Rf3	-3.12													
38.	Ra8	g5	-3.32													
39.	d5	h5	-3.25													
40.	d6	Kg7	-3.31													
41.	Ra7	Rf7	-2.47													
42.	Ra5	Kf6	-2.24													
43.	Bc3+	Kg6	-2.53													
44.	Re5	Rf3	-2.47													
45.	Bh4	Rf4	-1.55													
46.	Re7	Rf7	-1.20													
47.	Re4	Rd7	-1.23													
48.	Re7	h4	-1.33													
49.	Kg2	g4	-1.34													
50.	Kh2	b6	-1.31													
51.	Kg2	RJ8	-1.31													
52.	a4	Nd7	-1.45													
53.	a5	Nf6	-1.63													
54.	ab	Nd5	-1.61													
55.	b7	Ne7	-1.54													
56.	de	Rh8	.03													
57.	Bd6	Kf6	-1.30													
58.	b8=Q	Rh8	-0.75													
59.	Bb8	Kc7	-0.53													
60.	Bf4	Kf6	-0.57													
61.	Bd2	Kg6	-0.55													
62.	Be1	Kg5	-0.53													
63.	Bf2	Kh5	-0.47													
			draw	1/2	-	1/2										

Game 1:

1. g3 Levy knows a lot about CHES 4.7. He has the game scores of most all its games. He knows that it has an extensive opening library that allows it to keep from losing the game in the opening. He also knows that 1. g3 is not in the library and that CHES 4.7 does not understand fianchetto positions. An excellent choice by Levy.

12. h3 Levy is going to push the knight on g4 back. This move was expected and the machine planned to retreat the knight to f6. However, Levy took 509 seconds to decide on the move and the machine was able to look at the position deeper than normal and come up with the brilliant move 12. ... N:e3. Interestingly enough the increased time allowed the program to determine that the knight sacrifice was not a sacrifice at all but a very strong continuation. (Levy also knows that the program does not make sacrifices.)

The position after 12 h3:



The position after 30 Rc8+:

18. ... f5 At this point of the game, Levy is lost. Levy indicated after the match that against an International Master he would have resigned. The program still has to win the won game and that turns out to be a problem.

30. Rc8+ White is counterattacking. Now CHES 4.7 has a rook and 3 pawns for a knight and a bishop. The normal response in this position is Rf8. As a matter of fact, for move 29 the program had predicted that Levy would play this move and the program would respond with 30. ... Rf8.

39. d5 The strength of white's passed pawn is not seen by the program.

55. h7 Levy has made the most of his passed pawns. The program is predicting a trade of pieces down to the lone bishop for white and two pawns for black.

FROM THE GRAPE VINE



by the editor

Here's a name you had better learn to spell and pronounce: MAIYA CHIBURDANIDZE. She is the new Women's Chess Champion of the World--having defeated five-time former-champion Nona Gaprindashvili 4-2. Maiya may be the best player (male or female) of her age in the world. (See page 107 for one of her annotated games.) She is just 17.

* * *

BORIS SPASSKY has become a French citizen.

* * *

WALTER BROWNE has yet to return to the USCF the money they advanced to him for his participation in the recent U.S. Championship, which he walked out on.

* * *

About 130 people attended the Diamond Birthday celebration of GEORGE KOLTANOWSKI at the Marines Memorial Club in San Francisco on September 16. Those attending included people who had come from New Orleans, Nebraska, New York, and Massachusetts--as well as many Bay Area players and organizers. The mixture of chess buffs from past and present was unique. Perhaps only Kolty could have brought such a varied crowd together. People from the old days of chess Friends of Northern California mingled with chess officers and representatives of the USCF.

Gifts to the Koltanowski Youth Fund were presented by the Diamond Celebration Committee, the Virginia Chess Federation and CalChess. Also, there was a gift for Mrs. Koltanowski, a large hand-made gavel from George from Hans Poschmann, a proclamation from the Mayor of San Francisco, and an announcement that the USCF will be awarding an annual Koltanowski Medal to the person having contributed the most to U. S. and world chess.

* * *

JACK PETERS tied for 1st-3rd at the Lloyds Bank tournament in London--giving him a second grandmaster norm. (His first came at Lone Pine.) There is a possibility that he could immediately become a grandmaster, skipping the IM title, like Larry Christiansen. But the FIDE Qualifications Committee is

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GEORGE KOLTANOWSKI GETS A KISS FROM DIANA POWERS AT HIS 75TH BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION



(Photo by Shorman.)

meeting in Buenos Aires in the last week of October and may vote in more stringent rules before deciding on his case. (They are considering limiting grandmaster norms to tournaments having only one round a day--the London tourney had two--and requiring a minimum rating of 2600.)

* * *

A controversy that has been brewing for several years has now broken out into the open. It centers around whether ARPAD ELO should continue as the USCF representative on the FIDE Qualifications Committee. The matter is now before the Policy Board, where it is being hotly debated.

The matter is a complicated one, but at first glance it appears to be a battle between ethical purists and amoral pragmatists. ELO and his supporters want to tighten up the grandmaster norms (see above) to prevent cheapening of the title by the award of too many GM's. Further they want to close down some loopholes in the achievement of FIDE ratings and titles through Swiss tournaments (as in Goichberg's Futurity Tournaments), that were not thought of when the rules were formulated.

BILL GOICHBERG and his supporters (among them Joe Benjamin's father and Jerry Hanken) appear to feel that Elo is standing in the way of more American players gaining FIDE titles, so that more FIDE rated tournaments can be played in this country. They want no tightening of restrictions until after American players have caught up with the Europeans. We'll be hearing more about this.

* * *

MYRON LIEBERMAN, newly-elected USCF Secretary, has resigned his post as one of the four USCF Regional Vice Presidents for the Pacific Region. A mail ballot to USCF Voting Members will be held before the end of November to elect a replacement. Because there are already three VP's from California, candidates for the fourth must come from Arizona, Nevada, or Hawaii.

INSIDE THE USCF: Senior staff resigns; Deficits appear

by John Larkins



The troubled United States Chess Federation has been rocked by several new blows in the last two months. The entire New Windsor senior office staff has resigned, and accounting errors have been uncovered which mean a \$100,000 reduction in current revenue and an increase in long term expenses of more than \$300,000.

Staff Resignations

In a letter of resignation dated August 18, Executive Director Martin Morrison, Services Director Doris Thackrey, Administrative Director Margaret Schwab, Electronic Data Processing Director Eric Bone, and Postal Chess Director Jack Straley Battell resigned their positions as of September 29.

In part, their letter of resignation stated: "We have viewed with increasing concern a growing tendency in the Federation toward divisiveness and hostility at all levels. As key members of the office staff, we feel that this has produced a climate in which it is impossible for us to work effectively for the Federation, and we do not foresee any improvement in the situation for the reasonable future." Further, "the degree of job security and benefits which the Federation should provide its employees at all levels has become increasingly unsatisfactory".

Publications Director Burt Hochburg, whose office is in New York, did not resign, and will continue as Editor of Chess Life & Review.

Interim Staff

The USCF Policy Board, headed by newly-elected President Gary Sperling, has accepted the resignations and appointed an interim staff, which began its duties in mid-September and will serve until a permanent staff is chosen. (The permanent staff positions will probably begin in January, 1979.)

The Interim Staff Director is George Cunningham. Cunningham, of Maine, is the current USCF Vice-President, a retired mathematics professor, and a frequent consultant to business firms. He has volunteered to serve without salary and is not a candidate for the permanent position.

Cunningham has chosen two assistants to complete a three-man interim staff. They are Dr. Gerard Dullea, of Pennsylvania, and Peter Prochaska, of Northern California. Dullea used to live in Maine, where he was Cunningham's "right hand man" and co-author of a local chess column. Prochaska, of course, is Chairman of CalChess (the Northern California Chess Association), Director of the National Phone Chess League, and a regular columnist for Chess Voice.

The \$85,000 Mistake

A few days prior to the staff resignation, it was discovered that the budget left behind by the outgoing Policy Board was off by some \$85,000. It had projected a \$5,000 surplus for the coming year, but analysis showed an \$80,000 deficit. The bulk of this error came from projecting an increase in book and equipment sales without projecting a corresponding increase in the cost of the material to be sold.

After a lengthy discussion between the staff and the new Policy Board, the Board decided to make a series of cutbacks in the budgets for staff salaries and editorial fees. (Both had been budgeted for increases.) In addition, the budgeted funds for FIDE representation and the Olympiad teams were eliminated--in favor of attempted private funding.

The \$320,000 Liability

Somewhat earlier, the Policy Board also learned that the USCF's independent auditors had refused to certify the Federation's accounts. They stated that the present accounts "do not present fairly the financial position" of the USCF, since no liability or reserve for the organization's continuing obligations to its Life and Sustaining Members had been shown.

The auditors calculated that the accounts for 1977-78, which indicated a net gain of approximately \$13,000, should have shown a net loss of at least \$37,000 to properly reflect that year's contribution to life member reserve fund. (Estimates vary widely, but the potential long-term life-member liability was calculated by the auditors to be as high as \$320,000.



More Money Problems

And, as if that was not enough, the latest news from New Windsor is that the U. S. Customs Bureau has levied a fine of approximately \$15,000 on the USCF for failure to pay duties on chess clocks and other equipment imported from overseas.

Not to mention the long-awaited Internal Revenue Service's audit of past USCF accounts to determine if the USCF's non-profit status should be abrogated because of its extensive sales. If the decision goes against the USCF, it will have to pay several years of back taxes.

And, just to complete the dismal picture, there is the matter of USCF electronic data processing expenses. After resisting the idea for some time, the staff finally agreed that it was losing a considerable amount of money by renting a computer instead of buying one, and that one should now be bought. There are only two problems: (1) the long-run savings require an expenditure of some \$75,000 in the present, and (2) every piece of data now stored in the present USCF computer has to be translated into another computer language.

The Immediate Background

Although the senior staff resignations came as a shock to most USCF observers, it was not a complete

surprise to those who had been closely following recent events in New Windsor and Phoenix.

The recent Policy Board election was contested by pro-Business Office and anti-Business Office slates of candidates, with the latter gaining a clean sweep in the final results. These new Policy Board members entered office having campaigned on a platform that promised closer supervision of the senior staff and the revision of a number of its established practices.

Then, at the annual USCF Delegates Meeting, motions of censure were passed declaring both the Federation magazine and its membership services as "unsatisfactory". (Indeed, at the beginning of the Phoenix meetings, there seemed to be a groundswell of opinion in favor of firing the Editor, the Executive Director, and the Services Director. But, in the end, the delegates decided to limit themselves to expressing their dissatisfaction--leaving the new Policy Board to cope with the question of whether replacements of personnel should be made.)

Finally came the first meetings of the new Board. Executive Director Morrison was the recipient of considerable criticism of his stewardship of the Federation's affairs. Further, it was at this time that the unanticipated \$85,000 deficit appeared, with the consequent salary cuts. The joint letter of resignation was delivered only a few days later.

Perhaps to the surprise of some, the resignations were promptly accepted. Bone and Battell continued in their jobs until the end of September, but Morrison, Thackrey and Schwab were told to take their accumulated vacation time immediately.

In accordance with a feeling that the New Windsor office has had "two many chiefs and not enough indians", the five-member senior staff was reduced to three--an experiment that may become permanent.

* * *

Recent Policy Board Decisions

In addition to choosing an interim staff and making the budget cuts described above, the Policy Board has made several other decisions in its first few meetings.

1- The annual rating list, which was removed from Chess Life & Review and sold separately as part of the Year Book last year, will return to the magazine next year.

2- The \$5 fee unwisely attached to the recertification of existing tournament directors has been dropped.

3- Next year's US Open has been tentatively scheduled for Chicago.

4- National Phone Chess League Director Prochaska's proposals for the League's next season have been accepted. (Matches on Sunday afternoons, beginning in March; free entries to play-off teams only; moderate financial support from USCF.)

5- Roger Cox's appointment as Managing Editor of CL&R has been confirmed.

6- Several changes in the USCF's FIDE representatives have been made: Gary Sperling replaces Ed Edmundson as Permanent Delegate; George Koltanowski replaces Pearl Mann as Zonal President. (Edmundson remains as a member of the FIDE governing body, since he was appointed by them, just as Morrison remains a member of the FIDE Rules Commission. Discussion is still under way as to whether Arpad Elo will continue as the rating representative.)

The USCF Annual Meeting

The annual Delegates Meeting of the United States Chess Federation was held in Phoenix on August 12-13. Attending from Northern California were Peter Prochaska, John Larkins, Bryce Perry, Richard Fauber, and James Tarjan.

The Perry Priorities

The Northern California delegation played a leading role in the course of the meetings. Perry proposed a list of "the most important problems facing the USCF today": 1-Providing direction for CL&R, 2-Improving service from the Business Office, 3-Increasing the visibility of chess to the general public, 4-Setting forth long-term plans for organized chess, 5-Insuring the financial integrity of the USCF, and 6-Developing a symbiotic relation with the Professional Chess Association.

Not only was this list accepted by the delegates, but, later, during an involved debate on the relative value of various budget items, Prochaska moved that the same list of priorities be used to settle any budget disputes. (Now, with the discovery of major new deficits unknown at the time of the meeting, these priorities have taken on increased importance.)

The Larkins Guidelines

A set of 16 guidelines for the direction of the Editor of Chess Life & Review were proposed by Larkins as a replacement for the CL&R Study Group Report prepared by the (Don) Thackrey Committee. The Larkins guidelines included most of the Thackrey recommendations, but differed on two key points:

(1) The Thackrey Report called for a technical magazine dedicated primarily to the needs of tournament players; the Larkins guidelines mandate a balance between technical and non-technical material, to serve the much larger group of casual players and beginners, as well.

(2) The Thackrey Report had the Editor responsible to the Executive Director, not to the Policy Board; the Larkins guidelines call for just the opposite. (For the full text of the guidelines, see page 114.)

In other CL&R-related matters, the delegates voted down a request by Editor Burt Hochburg for a readers' survey and voted in favor of changing the magazine's name to "Chess Life". The name-change will take place as soon as legal technicalities can be worked out.

Two Motions of Censure

Earlier, two motions of censure were unanimously passed. The delegates "viewed with alarm the deteriorating services" emanating from the Business Office and they found that "CL&R does not at present satisfactorily serve the best interests of the Federation". Both resolutions were watered-down versions of earlier-circulated feelers demanding the firing of Morrison, Thackrey, and Hochburg. In the end, no names were mentioned and implementation of the objections was left to the Policy Board.

As usual, a number of important agenda items were not reached by adjournment time. These included the possible merger of the USCF charitable Trust with the American Chess Foundation and the abolition of a recertification fee of \$5.00 for all tournament directors, as well as working out the formal relations between the USCF and the PCA. The delegates, in a last minute rush, voted to leave these and a number of other matters in the hands of the Policy Board.



Book Reviews

Golombek's Encyclopedia of Chess
by Harry Golombek, et al
Crown Publisher's, 1977. \$14.95

Reviewed by R. E. FAUBER

Chess has many reference works such as the Encyclopedia of the Openings and Basic Chess Endings. These are books to consult on questions about the play of chess, but where to go to look up odd items about chess itself?

Since 1968 the standard work in English has been Anne Sunnucks' The Encyclopedia of Chess. The book has many drawbacks. It is crabbed and uninformative in style and presentation. It is also too commonly inaccurate.

Golombek and his cohorts' efforts should quickly supplant the Sunnucks production. His is more than just a reference work in which we may find the birth-dates of minor Russian masters. Golombek's Encyclopedia has been written to be read, to be browsed through at idle hours for enjoyment.

In what other single volume can one find such tidbits as that Aaron Reinganun christened an opening he analyzed in 1825 the Ben-Oni because that meant son of sorrow, and that he pursued opening analysis to alleviate a chronic melancholia? Or that the House of Commons played a cable match with the U.S. House of Representatives in 1897 and drew with a score of $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$? Or that Jacques Mieses instituted the practice of paying travel and living expenses for masters at international tournaments when he directed the San Sebastian, 1911 tournament?

Other headings deal with the use of chess analogy in modern philosophy and linguistics, "Chess in the Ballet" (stressing Arthur Bliss's "Checkmate"), and "Chess in the Cinema". An entry called "Aphorisms" includes A. A. Milne's goodie: "Chess has this in common with making poetry that the desire for it comes upon the amateur in gusts."

There is a plenitude of pictures of the greats and not so greats. The visages of Lasker and Capablanca appear but also Maia Chiburdanidze and Cecil De Vere.

Now it is disclosed that Arnold Denker's middle name is Sheldon and that E. B. Edmondson is Edmund Bradley Edmondson, Jr. I was charmed to find that Mikhail Bonch-Osmolovsky merited a paragraph. The euphony of his name has always seemed one of the charms of chess. I was saddened to learn, however, that my hero had died three years ago.

There are mistakes in this, as in any work of such scope. The authors have not discovered that

Rashid Nezhmetdinov is dead, and they have P. R. von Bilguer born at the age of two. They forgot that, in addition to Spain, England, and the USA, Latin America also employs descriptive notation. And there are many fuzzy dates in the account of recent American chess history.

Players will still love it for its anecdote-rich sketches of the leading masters of yesterday and today and its succinct accounts of most of the major tournaments of chess history. There is also a generous selection of beautiful games to illustrate biographical and tournament articles. There is even an apocryphal game said to have been played in 1926 between Stalin and Yezhov, the OGPU chief. (Stalin won, but purged Yezhov in the 1930's anyway.)

A generous section on problems defines the major themes like Plachutta Line Interference (my favorite: I like to think that Bonch-Osmolovsky played a lot of Plachutta Interference combinations) and gives a brief history of problem composition along with quick paragraphs to identify the major composers of the past century or so. Endgame studies receive a similar treatment. Each features about 20 landmark studies.

Golombek assumed most of the work and gives the book his special Gollie bias. He is a man of strong opinions and, as an administrator, one also prone to banning a player from a British Olympiad team because of some foible. This infuriates the players but gives the text of his books a Howard Cosell "tell it like it is" flavor.

U.C. CAMPUS CHESS CLUB

Meets Thursday nights (7 p.m.), Student Union, 4th floor, U.C. Berkeley campus.

* * * * *

The U.C. Berkeley Campus Chess Club is featuring 5-minute chess tournaments all quarter long! The entry fee will vary from \$1 to \$2--with 90% of the entries being returned in cash prizes.

Registration takes place between 7 and 7:30 pm and no entries are accepted after 8 pm.

The Club is also sponsoring the October Festival Chess Tournament (Oct. 7-8) and the Fall Quarter Swiss (Nov. 4-5).

Schedule of five-minute tournaments:

Oct. 12 -- \$1	Nov. 2 -- \$1 EF
Oct. 19 -- \$2	Nov. 9 -- \$1 EF
Oct. 26 -- \$1	Nov. 16 -- \$2 EF
	Nov. 30 -- \$1 EF

Club dues are 25¢ per night.

* * *

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

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Psychology In Chess

By JOHN ARTISE

Every time you sit down at the chessboard to play a game, you are dealing with psychology. Very often the outcome depends not just upon your skill but upon the psychological make-up (behavior) of you and your opponent.

The greatest exponent of playing the man is Mikhail Tal. Tal is extremely sensitive to the psychological behavior of his opponent both on and off the board. From this awareness he is able to make certain predictions about what game plans his opponent has and about what moves his opponent will make in critical positions. Tal has an incredible number of victories to his credit which were gained through a combined effort of board play and psychology.

The implications are that a chess player, no matter how good, cannot play the board all the time, thus the need for a certain chess psychology in the form of subtle ploys, cheapos and risks taken to confound even the best of "book players."

During the most crucial parts of the game watch your opponent's eyes! Asked in an interview whether Tal's staring bothered him, Jan Timman candidly replied, "Yes, the first time I played him I felt very uncomfortable at the board. I had never felt a strange feeling like that before, and, as a result, I lost my first two games to him."

If your opponent begins to clear his throat in a complicated position and he does not have a cold or smoker's cough, it is usually a sign that he is nervous and in trouble.

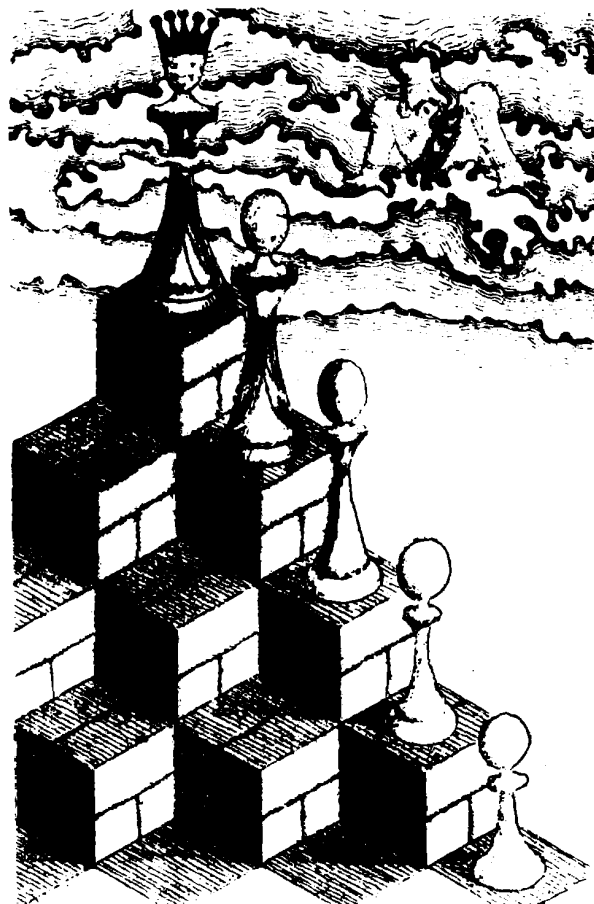
When Viktor Korchnoi visited the Manhattan Chess Club to play in an all-master speed tournament, he was pitted against his (then) fellow countryman, Soviet U.N. Delegate Birichev. It was the only game Korchnoi lost in which he could be heard to clear his throat at four second intervals during the last 60 minutes of play. He was indeed nervous, as he began to sit on the very edge of his chair and sway his head back and forth like a metronome. He probably was not even aware that he was doing it.

Notice how your opponent grabs the pieces and makes his moves. If he grabs his piece quickly, makes his move abruptly and then immediately writes the move down, carefully observe the expression on his face. He could be bluffing.

Norman Weinstein had a critical middlegame position at the 1974 U.S. Open. He abruptly grabbed his queen and slid it extremely forthrightly down the board. On his face was a look of confidence and determination. Even in the way he pressed his clock, the move appeared to be the clincher. It wasn't. It was the loser!

Does your opponent daydream when it is his move? It is almost a sure sign that he has not gotten an idea yet and has no real plan. A player will usually daydream when he is losing or does not know what he is doing. When he finally comes back down to earth, his expression reads something like, "Let's see now, where was I?" You automatically know that he is disoriented and that he is liable to blunder.

The best observation to make is to discern disgust and confusion on your opponent's face! Countless endgames have been witnessed in which one player twitched and made facial gyrations, along with placing his hand on his cheek, very much like a child does when it is raining and he cannot go out to play. As a result of these overt expressions, bad moves



A PAWN'S LUST FOR EXPANSION

seem to follow one another like camels in a caravan.

Do not leave the board often during play. Your opponent's time is given to you gratis. Use it. You will hardly ever see Walter Browne leave his chair during the middlegame, no matter whose move it is, a practice that has certainly contributed considerably to many of his successes.

Remember, a chess game should be treated as an organic whole, with a constant flow of ideas and decisions. Breaking this continuous flow by leaving the board can lead to disorientation and perhaps even the loss of the game.

Above all, stay calm and relaxed. Opponents do not like imperturbable adversaries. John Grefe displays "ultimate cool" at the chessboard. Not even Browne's antics are enough to stir him.

Some of these points may appear humorous, but all of them can be employed to penetrate into the psychology of an opponent. His overt behavior is directly observable, and you can develop a "feeling" or a sensitivity to this personal conduct that will aid in making judgments about what kinds of moves should be played against him.

(Condensed and edited from the "Atlantic Chess News", Nov. and Dec. 1974).

Behind the moves by PAUL WHITEHEAD

The second of a series of annotated games prepared for Chess Voice by the U.S. Junior Co-Champion and Northern California Co-Champion. (Copyright 1978 by P. Whitehead.)

The game that follows was IM Julio Kaplan's only loss in the Golden Gate Open, which he went on to win. Considering the strength and experience of my opponent, it is one of the best games I have ever played.

English Opening

Golden Gate Open--July, 1978

White: Julio Kaplan (2430)

Black: Paul Whitehead (2359)

1 c4 g6 3 g3
2 Nc3 Bg7

I expected 3 d4 Nf6, 4 e4 with a King's Indian Defense.

3 ... Nf6 6 O-O Nc6
4 Bg2 O-O 7 Rb1
5 Nf3 d6

Usual here are 7 d4, leading into a King's Indian, or 7 d3. Kaplan is trying to gain a tempo for a queen-side expansion by leaving the d-pawn at home.

7 ... Bf5 9 Re1
8 d3 Qd7

Not bad, but maybe not good! The late Soviet grandmaster Leonid Stein, commenting on a similar position, called this maneuver to preserve the light-squared bishop "very much overrated". Kaplan also recommended an immediate 9 b4. In my opinion, White's queen-side attack cannot succeed without the bishop working on the long diagonal.

9 ... Bh3 10 Bh1 h6

Safeguarding the bishop at h3 from attack by Ng5.

11 b4 Ng4 12 Nd5 e5

Stopping 13 Nf4, erasing the bishop at h3.

13 b5 Nd8

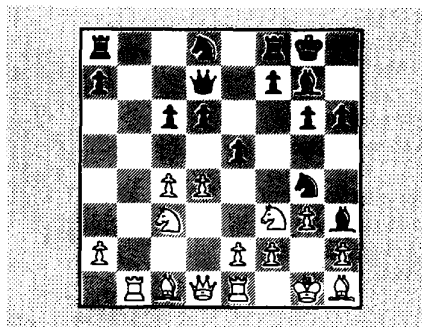
Black is now threatening a mechanical attack on the white king beginning with 14...Ne6 and 15 f5, followed by doubling rooks on the f-file. Not wishing to see if his queen-side attack comes first or not, Kaplan takes action in the center.

14 d4!? c6

Instead of 14...e4, which turns out well for white after 15 Nf4 (15 Nd2, or 15 Nh4!? and if 15...g5, 16 Nf5, are also possible) Nf2 (15...ef3, 16 Nh3 fe2, 17 Re2

is also good for white) 16 Kf2 ef3 17 Bf3.

15 bc6 bc6 16 Nc3



After this retreat black will stand better. There were two other possibilities: 16 de5!? cd5, 17 Qd5 Rc8, 18 ed6 (pointed out by Kaplan after the game) with three pawns for the piece. However, the activity of black's pieces should give him the edge. The best was probably 16 Qa4(!)--intending 17 Nb6--e4 (or 16...Nf2, 17 Kf2 cd5, 18 Qd7 Bd7, 19 cd5 e4, 20 Nd2 Bd4, 21 e3 =) 17 Nd2 (17 Nf4 Nf2!, 18 Kf2 ef3 is good for black) Bd4 leads nowhere after 18 e3! followed by 19 Ne4. 16...f5!? is interesting: 17 de5 de5, 18 Nb6? ab6, 19 Qa8 e4, 20 Nd2 Nf2!?, 21 Kf2 e3, 22 Kf1 (22 Ke3 Bd4, 23 Kf3 f4! mates) ed2, 23 Bd2 Qd2, 24 e3 Bd4! 25 Qa3 Re8 with a winning position. Instead of 18 Nb6, white should play 18 Ba3, but black maintains good chances after 18...Re8 (if 18 Rf7, 19 Nb6 wins) 19 Nb6 (19 Red1 Qf7 = and 20 Nb6? Rb8! wins) ab6 20 Qa8 Ne6, 21 Qa4 e4, 22 Rbd1 Qf7, 23 Nd2 (23 Qc6 ef3, 24 Rd7 Nd4!) f4! and if 24 Ne4 fg3, 25 hg3 Ng5!

16 ... ed4 18 e3 Re8!
17 Nd4 Rc8

Black bides his time and waits for the right moment to attack c4 with ...Ne5.

19 Bd2 Ne5 20 Qe2

Good for black is 20 Qa4 Nd3, 21 Red1 Nc5, 22 Qa3 (22 Qc2? Bd4, 23 ed4 Bf5) Nde6.

20 ... Ne6 21 Ne6

Better was 21 Nf3, but black is still on top after 21...Nf3, 22 Qf3 Nc5 or 21...Ng4!!--intending ...Nc5.

21 ... Be6 22 Rb4

A sad role for the rook to play.

22 ... a5 23 Ra4 Rb8

Threatening both 24...Rb4 and 24...Rb2. White must take the bull by the horns.

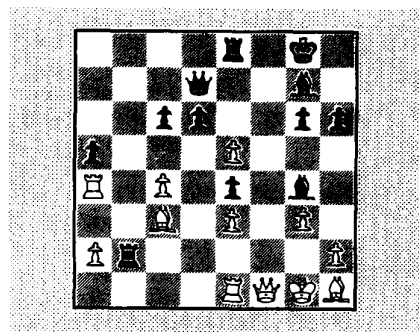
24 f4 Bg4! 26 Ne4
25 Qf1 Rb2

If 26 Bc1 Bh3 kidnaps the white queen in broad daylight! If 26 Nb1 Bh3, 27 Bg2 Bg2, 28 Qg2 (or 28 Kg2) Ng4 gives black a practically winning position (threat: 29...Ne3).

26 ... f5

The only move, but quite sufficient.

27 fe5 fe4 28 Bc3?



Black has a number of advantages in the position, namely: strong rook on the 7th rank, potential attack on the f-file, better placed pieces, and white's rook out of play at a4. Yet it was still possible to defend successfully: 28 Bc1! Bh3 (28...Rc2, 29 Be4) 29 Qf4 Rf8, 30 Qf8 (not 30 Qe4? Rbf2, 31 Qd3 Qf7 and mates; or 30 Bb2 Rf4, 31 ef4 de5 intending ...Qd2 should win) Kf8, 31 Bb2 de5, 32 Bc3 Qd3, 33 Ba5 h5, and if 34 c5 Bf5--intending ...Bh6 and black is better due to the poor coordination of white's pieces. Now, however, white is lost.

28 ... Rc2 29 Rc1 Bh3?

Missing the win: 29...Rf8!, 30 Qf8 Bf8, 31 Rc2 Bd1! which was pointed out by San Francisco master J. Nitzberg.

30 Qe1 Rc1 33 Kg2 Qg4
31 Qc1 Rf8 34 Qe1
32 Bg2 Bg2

The threat was 34...Qe2, 35 Kh1 Rf2

34 ... Qf3+ 36 Ra5 Bh6
35 Kg1 h5 37 Bd2

Not 37 Bd4? c5.

37...de5

If now 38 Re5: Rd8! followed by 39 ...Rd2 wins. White defends e3.

38 Ra3 g5 40 Rb1?
39 Rb3 h4

Due to black's mistake on the 29th move, white still had a fighting chance to save the game: 40 Rb2!

Rd8! (40...h3?, 41 Bc1! Rd8, 42 Rf2 =) 41 Qf2 hg3 (41...Qd1, 42 Be1 Rf8, 43 Qe2) 42 hg3 (or 42 Qg3) g4. Black has the edge, but it would still be very difficult.

40 ... Rd8! 42 Bc5 h3
41 Bb4 g4

Again missing a quicker win: 42... Rd4!., 43 Bd4 (43 ed4 Be3) ed4, 44 Rb3 d3.

43 Qf2 Qf2+ 45 Kg1 Ra2
44 Kf2 Rd2+ 46 Rc1

If instead 46 Rb8, Kf7, 47 Rb7 Kg6, 48 Rb6 Ra1, 49 Kf2 Rh1 leads to a win.

46 ... Re2 47 Bb6

Or 47 Rc3 Re1, 48 Kf2 Rh1, etc.

47 ... Re3! 48 Rd1

White loses on time

White is lost anyway after 48... Rd3, 49 Re1 e3, followed by Kh7-g6-f5-e4.

□

Master Annotations

by DENNIS FRITZINGER

English Opening

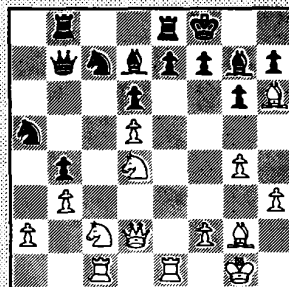
U.C. Berkeley - Sept. '78

White: Dennis Fritzinger (2283)

Black: Richard Kelson (2055)

1 c4 c5
2 Nc3 Nc6
3 g3 g6
4 Bg2 Bg7
5 e3 d6*
6 Nge2 Nf6*
7 O-O O-O
8 d4* cd
9 ed Bg4*
10 h3 Bd7*
11 d5 Na5*
12 b3 a6

13 Be3 b5
14 cb ab
15 Nd4* b4*
16 Nce2 Qb8
17 Qd2* Qb7
18 Nc2* Rab8
19 Rac1* Rfc8*
20 g4* Ne8
21 Ned4* Nc7
22 Bg5* Re8*
23 Rfe1* Kf8
24 Bh6*



24 ... Kg8
25 Bg7* Kg7
26 Nb4* Qb4
27 Qb4* Rb4
28 Rc7 Rb7*
29 Rec1 Reb8
30 Bf1* Rc7
31 Rc7 Rb7
32 Rb7 Nb7
33 b4* Kf6*
34 Nc6! e6
35 Ba6 Rsgn*

GAME NOTES (keyed to asterisks above)

- 5...d6: Also played here is e5.
6...Nf6: I would prefer h5 and developing the king's knight to h6.
8 d4: Getting down to the business of acquiring more space.
9...Bg4: Weak. White gains a tempo to safeguard his king and prepare for an eventual attack.
10...Bd7: Worse would be 10...Be2, 11 Ne2--giving White the two bishops in an open position.
11...Na5: Worse would be 11...Ne5, since after 12 b3 Black would have to waste time to save the knight (f4 is threatened). Relatively best is 11...Nb8.
15 Nd4: Attacking b5 and eyeing c6.
15...b4: If 15...Qc8, I intended 16 Ncb5 Bh3, 17 Rc1 Qg4, 18 Bf3 Qd7, 19 Rc7 with an advantage.
17 Qd2: Eyeing b4.
18 Nc2: Defending d5 and attacking b4--an all-purpose move.
19 Rac1: Removing the rook from a dangerous diagonal and putting it on a useful file.
19...Rfc8: Perhaps better here would be Bf5.
20 g4: Preventing ...Bf5.
21 Ned4: Mainly to open the king-file, though placing a piece in the center does have its advantages.
22 Bg5: Striking the first blow.
22...Re8: Necessary is Bf6--either here or on the next move--even though Black doesn't want his pawns doubled.
23 Rfe1: White's last piece joins the fray.
24 Bh6: With the nasty threat of 25 Ne6 fe, 26 de Bc6, 27 Qf4 Kg8, 28 Qf7 and mate next move.
25 Bg7: The start of a combination.
26 Nb4: Winning a pawn, and the game.
27 Qb4: Not 27 Qb2 (threatening 28 Nf5 and mate), Kg8, 28 Rc7 Qe1+.
28...Rb7: If 28...Rd4, 29 Rd7 Rd2, 30 Ra7--trapping the knight (30...Ra2, 31 b4).
30 Bf1: Threatening 31 Ba6, which virtually forces Black's reply
33 b4: Cutting off the knight.
33...Kf6: Makes it easy; however, ...Nd8 loses quickly to 34 Bb5.
35...Rsgn: 35...Bc8 is met by 36 Na7, and a piece must fall.

Karpov-Korchnoi Roundup

by Alan Benson

At press time, the men's World Chess Champion, Anatoly Karpov, leads challenger Viktor Korchnoi 5-3 with 20 draws.

Playing for the richest purse in chess history (\$350,000 to the winner and a mere \$200,000 to the loser), the little Philippine resort town of Baguio City is receiving world-wide attention.

The Karpov camp includes his two seconds, IGM's Yuri Balashov and Igor Zaitzev, Col. Viktor Baturinsky (the head of his delegation), and Dr. Vladimir Zoukhar, a parapsychologist. Covering the premier event for the Russian chess public is the former World Chess Champion Mikhail Tal, also acting as an unofficial Karpov second.

The Korchnoi camp contains his two seconds, IGM's Raymond Keene and Michael Stean. Petra Leeuwerck, an official of the Swiss Chess Agency, is serving as head of his delegation. Also, Jasha Murei (who recently emigrated from Russia) and Tolinka (Little Anatoly), a small-sized computer donated by the research department of the British government, are acting as unofficial Korchnoi seconds.

The chief referee is the experienced and capable IGM Lothar Schmid and his two assistants, IGM Miroslav Filip and Col. Ed Edmondson. The tournament organizer, Florencio Campomanes, has proved once again that the Philippines can provide a first-class site (a 3½ million dollar convention center) for such an important event. If Bobby Fischer were playing, the purse would undoubtedly be in the millions.

The match itself has been besieged with charges and countercharges by both champion and challenger. To make a long story short, from the Swiss Flag dilemma to the Anthem snafu, everybody's favorite: Blueberry Yogurt, our local chair inspection, the hypnotic parapsychologist who doesn't wear ray-emitting sunglasses, the not-so-easy handshake leads to the breakdown of friendly communications. Who drew the referee; more oil on those squeaking chairs, please! Ah--a pleasant break--tropical storm Elaine. Have you seen the radioactivity in the playing hall lately? Remove the one-way mirror; and, finally, who's heard the story of those two American gurus out on bail for attempted murder?

Games 1 - 25

The first game began on July 17th and was a quiet 18-move draw in the Tartakower variation of the Queen's Gambit Declined. In the next few games, Korchnoi proved it was easy to draw with the Open Variation of the Ruy Lopez and, with the white pieces, perhaps had a slight advantage in game three.

The first bombshell came in game five, with Korchnoi adjourning in a beautiful position. On the 55th move, he missed a forced mate in seven moves and the game was eventually drawn on move 124.

In the seventh game, Karpov adjourned in what everyone thought was a winning position; but overnight analysis revealed a hidden resource and the game was drawn upon completion of Korchnoi's sealed move without play.

Korchnoi, who wrote the book on the Open Ruy, played a previously-unknown variation on his 10th move in game eight, and Karpov proceeded in force-

ful style to crush his adversary in 28 moves.

Korchnoi bounced back in game 11 to even the score at one all. In game 13, Korchnoi made a promising sacrifice of the exchange to adjourn with what most experts felt were the better chances. Korchnoi, however, spent 40 minutes on his sealed move, leaving him only 20 minutes for his next 15 moves. This proved to be a costly mistake; and Karpov won in nice style with Korchnoi unable to find the best defense in time trouble.

Karpov made it two in a row by also winning the 14th game in convincing fashion. There followed two more draws in the 15th and 16th, and then the great swindle in game 17. In what looked like another draw, Korchnoi, in time pressure, drove Karpov's King to the second rank, which allowed a cute mate in three.

Two more draws ensued in games 18 and 19. In game 20, Karpov adjourned with an almost certain win. In fact, there was some doubt if Korchnoi would bother to play it out. Play it out he did! Karpov played what he apparently thought to be a winning line, but Korchnoi found a clever resource which drew.

Game 21 proved to be all Korchnoi. In masterly style, he outplayed the champion and brought the score to 4-2. There followed three more draws in games 22, 23, and 24. Then, in game 25, Karpov played very strongly and built up a beautiful position, only to play some second-best moves near the end of the first time control, which allowed Korchnoi to equalize.

Update: Game 26 was a draw; game 27 was a win for Karpov; and game 28 was a win for Korchnoi.

DON'T FORGET --- NOVEMBER 4 - 5

FALL QUARTER SWISS

Location: Student Union Building, 4th floor, University of California (Berkeley) campus.

Prizes: \$1,300 in cash prizes plus \$100 in gift certificates plus trophies. (Based on 105 paid entries.)

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Master/Expert . . . (40/2)	\$200	\$140	\$70	\$30
Class "A" . . . (40/2)	\$150	\$75	\$40	\$25
Class "B" . . . (45/2)	\$135	\$70	\$35	\$20
Class "C" . . . (45/2)	\$120	\$60	\$30	\$15
Classes "D/E/UR" (50/2)	\$100	\$50	\$25	\$10

Registration: November 4, 8:30-10:00 a.m.

Entry fees: \$20, if mailed by Oct. 31. U.C. Berkeley students and faculty--\$18. Entries, \$3 more at the site.

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.

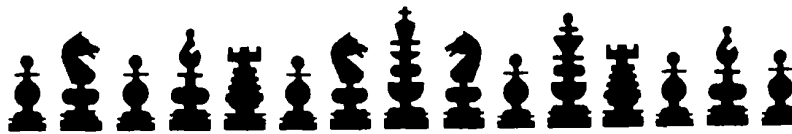
For complete details, see Chess Voice (Aug-Sep, p. 83) or CL&R (Oct issue).



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Games



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

OPENING SHOTS IN WORLD TITLE MATCH

White: Anatoly Karpov. Black: Viktor Korchnoi.
World Championship, Baguio, 8th Match Game, 1978.
Ruy Lopez

1 e4	e5	15 Nf5	Rg8(d)
2 Nf3	Nc6	16 Ne4(e)	dc(f)
3 Bb5	a6	17 Bc2(g)	Nd3(h)
4 Ba4	Nf6	18 Bh6(i)	Bf8(j)
5 O-O	Ne4	19 Rad1	Qd5
6 d4	b5	20 Bd3	cd
7 Bb3	d5	21 Rd3	Qc6
8 de	Be6	22 Bf8	Qb6(k)
9 Nbd2(a)	Nc5	23 Kh1	Kf8
10 c3	g6(b)	24 Qf3(1)	Re8(m)
11 Qe2	Bg7	25 Nh6	Rg7
12 Nd4(c)	Ne6	26 Rd7(n)	Rb6
13 f4	Nc4	27 Nf7	Bd7(o)
14 f5	gf	28 Nd8(p)	Re8(q)

(Annotations by former world champion Mikhail Tal, translated from "64", No. 32, Aug. 10-16, 1978, pp. 3-4)

(a) It is hard to say whether this move is better or worse than the usual 9 c3, which has been played twice earlier in the match. But there is no question about it being less analyzed. At any rate, the effect of the surprise was reflected in the brilliant outcome of the game.

(b) The challenger's second, Raymond Keene of England, has stated several times in interviews that Korchnoi is well prepared theoretically for the match and that this is due in no small measure to Keene's assistance. After this game, however, Keene was telling anyone within earshot that the English had nothing to do with 10...g6. Whatever the case, Black's novelty (theory cites 10...d4 here) looks dubious.

(c) A pawn sacrifice designed to punish his opponent for his pretentious play, although a positional plan does not seem at all out of place here either. The sacrifice practically has to be accepted, since 12...Qd7 13 Nc6 Qc6 14 Nf3 grants White an imposing attacking position.

(d) Kingside castling is clearly contraindicated, but Black plans to somehow evacuate his king to the queen side. The champion took over an hour on his next two moves, and the further course of the game demonstrates how deeply he penetrated into mysteries of the position.

(e) There were any number of tempting alternatives, e.g., 16 Bc2 or 16 Nf3, but the move played is the most logical. White opens the flood gates for his pieces, striving to attack the enemy king as fast as possible.

(f) In response to 15...bc White can play either 17 Bc2 or the more energetic 17 Be3.

(g) White did not give up a pawn merely in order to recover it by means of 17 Ng7 Rg7 18 Qe5 Rg6! 19 Bc4 bc 20 Qc5 Qd5, with a draw in sight.

(h) The other defense, 17...Qd5, leads to even sadder consequences. After 18 Bh6, both of the bishop's retreats lose: 18...Bf6 19 Ne3! Qe5 20 Bf4 or 18...Be5, leading to the pretty variation 19 Rad1 Nd3 20 Bd3 cd 21 Rd3 Qc5 22 Kh1 Rd8 23 Rfd1! Rd3 24 Qd5.

(i) The point. White wins a crucial tempo.

(j) Even after the relatively best 18...Bh6 19 Nh6 White picks up the pawn at f7, retaining all the pluses of his position. Now the sequel is very nearly forced.

(k) An immediate 22...Kf8 loses to 23 Nd4.

(l) The quickest and most effective path to victory.

(m) Black appears to be thoroughly disoriented and concedes yet another shot. Of course, his oversight does not affect the assessment of the position, but after 24...Rb8 a forced win would have been more heavily veiled. The win is there, nonetheless: 25 Nh6 Rg7 26 Qf6 c5 27 Rfe1! (a necessary prelude) Re6 28 Rd6! Qd6 29 Nf5! This variation was pointed out in the pressroom by Igor Zaitsev, one of the champion's seconds.

(n) Driving the last nail into Black's coffin. Now the "most logical" finish was probably 26...Bd7 27 Qf7 Rf7 28.

(o) Playing 27...Bg4 first alters nothing after 28 Qf4.

(p) An elegant finale to a splendidly executed game.

* * *

WOMEN'S WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP

While Karpov and Korchnoi wage a battle of skill and nerves on a Philippine mountaintop, another world championship is under way on the shore of the Black Sea.

Women's world champion Nona Gaprindashvili now faces her toughest challenge since winning her crown in 1962 and successfully defending it in five title matches. Her rival is a 17-year-old schoolgirl with an international master's rating, named Maiya Chiburdanidze, who holds a 6-4 lead with only six games yet to play.

White: Maiya Chiburdanidze. Black: Nona Gaprindashvili.
Women's World Championship, 9th match game, Tirane, 1978.

1 e4	e5	14 Nd5	Be3(g)
2 Nf3	Nc6	15 f6(h)	Nd6
3 Bb5	f5(i)(c)	16 Qe4(f)	Ne7
4 d3	f6(h)	17 Ne7(g)(j)	Be8(k)
5 de	Nf6	18 Ne6	Be4
6 O-O(c)	d6	19 Ne6	Be2
7 Nc3	Be7	20 Rde(f)	ed(m)
8 e3(d)	Bg4	21 Bd3	Rd3(n)
9 h3	Bf3	22 Nh7	Ne8
10 Qf2	O-O	23 Rd5	Nh6
11 Qd3	Kh8	24 Rd6	Ne8
12 Be3	Nh5(o)	25 Rd5	Nh6
13 Rad1	Bg5(f)	26 Rd6	Drawn(o)

(Annotations by grandmaster Yuri Razuvaev, translated from "64", No. 34, Aug. 24-30, 1978, pg. 8).

(a) The first surprise. The women's world champion has heretofore never employed the Schliemann Defense, which typically produces extremely sharp positions. The main line, according to theory, now begins with 4 Nc3. But the challenger decided to skirt a possible prepared opening variation and settled on a relatively calm continuation.

(b) Sometimes 4...Nf6 is played, which, after 5 O-O, amounts to a transposition of moves.

(c) Weaker would be 6 Nc3, since Black would be able to activate her dark squared bishop: 6...Bb4! 7 Qd3 d6 8 Bd2 Bc3 9 Bc3 O-o 10 O-O-O Qe8 11 h3 a6 12 Bc4 Be6 13 Rhel Bc4 14 Qc4 Kh8 15 Qe2 Nd7 16 Kbl b5, with a good game for Black

(Nezhmetdinov — Bronstein, Tbilisi, 1959). An attempt to achieve an advantage by interfering with Black's king-side castling also fails: 6 Bc4 Bc5 7 O-o d6 8 c3 Bg4 9 b4 Bb6 10 a4 a5 11 b5 Ne7 12 Qb3 Bf3 13 Bf7 Kf8 14 gf Ng6, and Black stands better (Szabo — Bronstien, Moscow, 1956).

(d) "The Encyclopedia of Chess Openings" cites 8 Nd5, 8 Bc4 and 8 Qd3 here. The move played looks stronger, as White gains time over the usual 8 Qd3 Bg4 9 h3 Bf3 10 Qf3 O-o 11 Qd1 Kh8 12 Be3 Qe6.

(e) A natural desire to rid herself of the black squared bishop. The opening is over and White's pieces are more actively placed to pursue the initiative.

(f) Stronger than 13... Nf4 in view of 14 Bf4 ef 15 Bc6 bc, and Black would have trouble defending her weak pawns.

(g) A debatable decision. In my opinion, there was no need to exchange right away. The simple move 14... Rc8 deserved attention.

(h) Very well played. White does not fear doubled pawns, since White will profit from the opening up of the game.

(i) White's pressure mounts. On 16... Nd5 would follow 17 Rf8 Qf8 18 ed, and the pawn on c7 cannot be saved. Gaprindashvili drastically sharpens the struggle.

(j) Avoiding 17 Qc7 Qc7 18 Nc7 Rfc8 19 Ne6 Rc2, with mutual chances. The ending that arises after 17 Qc7 Ned5 18 Qd8 Rfd8 19 ed Rac8 20 c3 Rc5 21 Be2 Rd5 22 Rd5 Nd5 23 Rf7 favors White.

(k) In case of 17... a6 White wins with 18 Na8 ab 19 Qe6, etc.

(l) Probably stronger is 20 Nb7 Rb2 21Nd6, and White has an extra pawn, even though doubled and weak.

(m) In a difficult position Gaprindashvili comes up with a surprising tactical idea. If 20... Rb2, then 21 Bc4, and Black falls under a powerful attack.

(n) The black rook "skewers" three white pieces on the "d" file!

(o) White cannot evade a repetition of moves.

★ ★ ★

White: Randall Feliciano (1808). Black: Richard Reid (1892). Paul Masson, Saratoga, July 23, 1878.

Sicilian Defense

1 e4	c5	16 Rhe1	h5!(f)
2 Nf3	d6	17 Qb4	Qe5
3 d4	cd	18 Qh4	g5(g)
4 Nd4	Nf6	19 Qg3	Rf6(h)
5 Nc3	a6	20 Be4!	Be4?(i)
6 Bg5(a)	e6	21 Ne4	Qe5(j)
7 f4	b5(b)	22 Qe3!	Nc5
8 e5	de	23 Nc5	Qf4
9 fe	Qc7	24 Kbl	b4
10 Qe2(c)	Nfd7	25 Re6	Kf7
11 O-O-O	Bb7	26 Qd3!	Kg7(k)
12 Ne6!(d)	fe	27 Qg6	Kh8
13 Qg4	Qe5	28 Qh6	Kg8
14 Bd3	Be7(e)	29 Rg6	Kf7
15 Be7	Ke7	30 Qg7	Resigns

(Notes contributed by the winner)

(a) Leads to sharper lines than 6 Be2.

(b) The ultra-sharp Polugaevsky variation. Black seeks to activate his queenside without delay, ignoring the central attack.

(c) The other main line, 10 ef Qe5 and 11... Qg5, seems to give Black fewer problems.

(d) A modern-day version of the Fried Liver Attack, sacrificing a piece to keep the black king stranded in the center under relentless assault.

(e) The only defense against White's threatened Rhe1. Of course, 14... h5?? loses in one.

(f) Black forces the play in an attempt to develop his rook as quickly as possible.

(g) The latest theoretical wrinkle. At the 1978 Reykjavik International, Polugaevsky tried 18... Nf6 against Fridrik Olafsson, surrendering an important tempo after 19 Qg3 Rg8 20 Re5! Qb6 21 Bf5, although the game ended in a draw.

(h) Probably best is 19... Rc8, preventing 20 Be4.

(i) Verduga of Ecuador played 20... h4 21 Qh3 Ra7 against Paul Whitehead at Lone Pine '78, and after 22 Bb7 Rb7 23 Qe6 Kd8 Black's king escaped immediate loss.

(j) This logical move loses by force, but other queen moves also appear unsatisfactory. White now gets his piece back...and more!



J'ADOUBE ! (I ADJUST)

Cartoon by Vic Norton

White: Mike Runyon (1872). Black: Victor Baja (2120). Paul Masson, Saratoga, July 22, 1878. Sicilian Defense

1 e4	c5	16 Bd4	Rc1
2 Nf3	d6	17 Qc1	ab
3 Bb5	Bd7	18 Nc3	Rc8
4 Bd7	Qd7	19 Qb2	Qe5
5 c4	Nc6(a)	20 a4	ba
6 d4	cd	21 Ral(b)	Qg5!(c)
7 Nd4	g6	22 Na4	Ne4!
8 Nc3	Bg7	23 fe(d)	Rc2!!
9 Be3	Nf6	24 Qc2	Bd4
10 f3	O-O	25 Kh1	Bal
11 O-O	Rfc8	26 Nb6(e)	Qf4
12 b3	a6	27 Qc4	Be5
13 Na4	Qd8	28 Kgl	Qe3
14 Rcl	b5	29 Kfl	Qb6
15 cb	Nd4	30 Resigns	

(Notes contributed by the winner)

(A) Interesting is 5... Qg4 6 O-O Qe4 7 d4 cd 8 Re1 Qc6 9 Qd4, but White has compensation for the pawn.

(b) On 21 Na4 Black plays 21... Rb8, and 21 ba? loses a piece after 21... e5!

(c) Wins a pawn by force! If now 22 Ra4, then 22... Ng4! 23 fg (or 23 Bg7 Qe3 mates) Bd4 24 Rd4 Qe3 25 Qf2 Qc3, and the "b" pawn is next. Even worse would be 22 ba Ng4! 23 Bg7 Qe3 24 Kf1 Nh2mate!

(d) The logical alternative, 23 Bg7, fails against 23... Qe3 24 Kf1 (equally, 24 Kh1 Nf2, followed by discovered check, winning the queen) Nd2. Also, 23 Nb6 Bd4 24 Qd4 Qc1 25 Rc1 Rc1 and mate next move.

(e) White could have tried 26 Qb1 Be5 27 h3 Qe3 28 b4, but after 28... Qd4! he is in zugzwang.

REGIONAL GAMES

White: Robert Hammie (2213). **Black:** Jay Whitehead (2328).

Golden Gate Open, San Francisco, July 2, 1978.

Sicilian Defense

1 e4	c5	19 Qf4	Rf8
2 Nf3	Nc6	20 Qe4	Rf2
3 d4	od	21 h6	Rf5
4 Nd4	Nf6	22 Bc3	Rh5
5 Nc3	g6	23 g4	Rg5
6 Nc6	bc	24 Nc6	Nd5
7 e5	Ng8	25 Bd4	Rb8
8 Bc4	Bg7	26 Qf3	Nf6
9 Qf3	f6	27 c3	Ng4
10 Bf4	e6	28 Ne4	Re5
11 Bb3	Ne7	29 Qf7	Qd8
12 0-0-0	Qd5	30 Bc2	Qf8
13 Rhe1	0-0	31 Nf6	Nf6
14 h4	h6	32 Qg6	Kg8
15 Qg3	Kh7	33 Be5	Rb5
16 Rd6	Rg8	34 Bf5	Qf8
17 Bd2	Qc7	35 Qe8	Qf8
18 Na4	l4	36 Time	forfeits

White: Eric Burris (2143).....**Black:** Julio Kaplan (2430).
Golden Gate Open, San Francisco, July 2, 1978.

Sicilian Defense


1 e4	c5	15 e5	de
2 Nf3	d6	16 fe	Qe5
3 d4	cd	17 Bf4	Qd4
4 Nd4	Nf6	18 Qd4	cd
5 Nc3	e6	19 Bb6	Rb8
6 g3	a6	20 Nd5	Nd5
7 Bg2	Qc7	21 Bd5	Bb4
8 0-0	Be7	22 c3	dc
9 Re1	0-0	23 bc	Bc5
10 Be3	Bd7	24 Kg2	Rb1
11 a4	Nc6	25 Rb1	ed
12 Nc6	bc	26 Rb8	Bf8
13 f4	Rab8	27 Ra8	d4
14 Rb1	c5	28 Resigns	

White: Victor Baja (2129). **Black:** David Smith (1936).
Golden Gate Open, San Francisco, July 2, 1978.

Robatsch Defense 1 e4 d6 2 d4 Nd7 3 Nf3 g6 4 Bc4 e6 5 Nc3 Bg7 6 Bg5 Ne7 7 Qd2 b6 8 Bh6 0-0 9 h4 Nf6 10 h5 gh 11 Bg7 Kg7 12 Qg5 Ng8 13 e6 de 14 de Ng8 15 Qh5 h6 16 Ne4 Qe7 17 0-0-0 Rd8 18 Rd8 Qd8 19 Bd3 Bb7 20 Nf6 Bf3 21 gf Nf6 22 Qh6 Kg8 23 Bg6 fg 24 Qg6 Kf8 25 ef Resigns.

White: Mike Anderson (1850). **Black:** Steve Cross (2100).
Golden Gate Open, San Francisco, July 3, 1978.


Sicilian Defense 1 e4 c5 2 d4 cd 3 c3 d3 4 Bd3 Nc6 5 f4 d5 6 e5 Nh6 7 Nf3 Bf5 8 Bf5 Nf5 9 e6 fe 10 Qe2 Qd6 11 Ng5 e5 12 0-0 e4 13 Rd1 e5 14 Ne4 Qe6 15 Ng5 Bc5 16 Kh1 Qh6 17 Qf3 e4 18 Qg4 0-0 19 b4 Bf2 20 b5 Ng3 21 Resigns.



5th

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LABOR DAY -- MASTER/EXPERT SECTION

#	Name	Rating	Rd1	Rd2	Rd3	Rd4	Rd5	Rd6
----- (5 - 1) -----								
1	Whitehead, P.	(2335)	W17	D10	W9	W14	D2	W3
----- (4½ - 1½) -----								
2	Stolyarov	(2467)	L7	W26	W10	W27	D1	W5
3	IM Kaplan	(2430)	D9	W28	W12	W15	W6	L1
4	Whitehead, J.	(2345)	D29	L9	W28	W18	W14	W10
----- (4 - 2) -----								
5	Jacobs	(2164)	L22	W20	W7	W12	W13	L2
6	Fritzinger	(2283)	W20	W22	D15	W11	L3	D13
7	Atlas	(2077)	W2	L14	L5	W28	W24	W15
8	Grant	(2114)	W30	L11	L22	W31	W21	W17
----- (3½ - 2½) -----								
9	Pope	(2084)	D3	W4	L1	D24	W22	D11
10	Baja	(2128)	W25	D1	L2	W22	W16	L4
11	Cornelius	(2318)	W18	W8	D14	L6	D15	D9
12	Anderson, R.	(1992)	W16	W13	L3	L5	W29	D14
13	Sweeney	(2187)	W23	L12	W29	W16	L5	D6

14	Barnes	(2242)	3-3		24 Sanchez	(2142)	2-4	
15	Sullivan	(2183)	"		25 Stevens	(1862)	"	
16	Buckley	(2149)	"		26 Sferra	(1892)	"	
17	Dinai	(2074)	"		27 Rey	(2123)	"	
18	Pohl	(2063)	"		28 Roubal	(1861)	1½-4	
19	Falconer	(1997)	"		29 Lerman	(2083)	"	
20	Kelson	(2055)	2½-3½		30 Anderson	(1808)	1-5	
21	Nelson	(2015)	"		31 Arné	(1970)	"	
22	Glickman	(1988)	2-4		32 Burris	(2154)	"	
23	Menas	(2012)	"					

MARIN COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

The 1978 Marin County Championship was held over the weekend of September 16-17 at the San Anselmo Parks and Recreation Office. Sixty-three players participated in this event, which was directed by Art Marthinsen on behalf of the Ross Valley Chess Club.

Championship Section

1st: Paul Whitehead (2335), 3½-½, \$250 + trophy. 2nd-6th: John Grefe (2444), Dennis Waterman (2189), Donald Reents (2041), Mike Arné (1970), and Mike Goodall (1936)--all with a score of 3-1 for \$61 each.

Reserve Section

1st-2nd: Romulo Aguilar (1759) and Joseph Lumpkins (1683)--both with scores of 4-0 for \$125 each. 3rd-9th: Kevin Lewis (1796), Marte Bassi (1767), Robert Baldinger (1744), Charles Brunton (1610), Richard Canty (1642), John Sinclair (1415), and Mike Hartnett (1414)--all with scores of 3-1 for \$22.14 each.

A Definition of Chess

"chess, n., a game of skill played on a chessboard by two players, each with 16 chessmen to move in different ways; the game progresses by alternate moves until one player wins by checkmating his opponent's king or until neither can do so and a stalemate results." --Webster's New World Dictionary, College Edition, 1955, page 251.

If that last game you played ended in a draw, or by a resignation, it clearly wasn't chess.

LABOR DAY CHAMPIONSHIP RESULTS
 17 players competed for over \$2,500 plus trophies and certificates at the fourth annual Labor Day Chess Championship incorporating the 1978 Cal Chess Class Championship in Berkeley Sept. 2-4. U.C. Berkeley Campus Chess Club director Alan Benson organized and administered the site and USCF-CalChess Swiss system tourney, sponsored by CASPERB, with assistance from ITD Mike Goodall and I.D. Mike Donald. Complete results (in Harkness-Media Newsbreak order):

Master-Expert Division

1st Place Whitehead (2385), San Francisco, 5-1, \$466 plus trophy; 2nd-4th, Leonid Stolyarov (2467), San Francisco, Julio Kaplan (2430), Berkeley, and Jay Whitehead (2345), San Francisco, 4½-1½, \$135.25 each.

1st-3rd Expert, Jon Jacobs (2164) (trophy), Berkeley, Bob Atlas (2077), San Francisco, and Douglas Grant (2114), Ridgefield, Conn., 4-2, \$135.25 each; 4th Expert, John Pope (2084), Berkeley, 3½-2½, \$24 Gambit Game Store gift certificate

Class A

1st, Jim MacFarland (1993), Sacramento, 5-1, \$216 plus trophy; 2nd-4th, Jose Rivera (1943), Jolon, Allen Becker (1952), Berkeley, and Gary Stearns (1862), Berkeley, 4½-1½, \$53 each; 5th, David Boeck (1785), Sunnyvale, 4-1, \$20 Gambit Game Store gift certificate.

Class B

1st, Dan Fukurna (1728), Cupertino, 5½-½, \$200 plus trophy; 2nd-3rd, Kenny Fong (1752), Hayward, and Stephen Glass (1760), North Canton, Ohio, 5-1, \$75 each; 4th, Steve Stubenrauch (1791), Rohnert Park, 4½-1½, \$16 Gambit Store gift certificate.

Class C

1st-4th, Jim Stewart (1566) (trophy), Berkeley, Jose Marcal (1547), Palo Alto, Paul Hope (1414), Fairfax, and Steven Wierzba (1580), San Francisco, 5-1, \$81.75 each; 5th, Calixto Magaoay (1506), Vallejo, 4½-1½, \$12 Gambit Game Store gift certificate.

Class D-E-Unrated

1st-3rd, Giles Marion (1365), Berkeley, Elfren Penano (Unr.), Martinez, and Aaron Stearns (Unr.), Berkeley, 5-1, \$58.83 each; 4th-5th, Daniel Solovay (1175), Berkeley, and Patrick Richard (1280), San Carlos, 4½-1½, \$8 Gambit Game Store gift certificate each

Non-Rated Beginners Section

1st-3rd, Alexander Penano; Martinez, Ameer Muqsit, Oakland, and William Rogers, McChord AFB, Wash., 5-1, one-year USCF and Cal Chess membership plus trophy each.

Special Trophy Awards

Best U.C. Student, Thomas Foerster (1506) Berkeley, 4-2; Best Senior (55 and over), Francisco Sierra (1447), San Jose, 3½-2½; Best Junior (15-18), Jay Whitehead (2345), San Francisco, 4½-1½; Best Junior (14 and under), Kenny Fong (1752), Hayward, 5-1.

White: John Pajak (1953). Black: Robert Phillips (1991). Golden Gate Open, San Francisco, July 4, 1978. Evan's Gambit 1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bc4 Bc5 4 b4 Bb4 5 c3 Ba5 6 d4 d6 7 Qb3 Qd7 8 0-0 Nf6 9 de Ne4 10 Re1 Nc5 11 ed Ne6 12 Ng5 Ncd8 13 dc Bc7 14 Ba3 e6 15 Rd1 Qc6 16 Qb4 Resigns.



LABOR DAY WINNERS - Paul Whitehead (right) took a clear first place in the CalChess Class Championships Master/Expert section. Jon Jacobs (left) tied for top expert with Bob Atlas. Dennis Fritzing (center) tied for fifth Master/Expert. Annotated games by Fritzing and Whitehead can be found on pages . . . (Photos by Shorman.)

White: Stephen Glass (1760). Black: Kenny Fong (1752).
CalChess Championship, Berkeley, Sept. 3, 1978.
Two Knights' Defense

1 e4	e5	15 Nh4	Bb6
2 Nf3	Nc6	16 Bh6(j)	Kf7
3 Bc4	Nf6	17 Be3	Rg4(k)
4 Ng5	Bc5(a)	18 Bb6	Rag8
5 B7(b)	Kf8(c)	19 Kh1(l)	Ra2(m)
6 Bd6(d)	Nd6	20 Be3	R2g4
7 d4(e)	Nf4	21 Nf5	Bf1
8 Bf4	Bd4(f)	22 Nh6	Ke7
9 Bc1	Qf6(g)	23 Ng8	Rg6
10 Qf3	d6	24 Nd27(n)	Bg2
11 O-O	h6(h)	25 Kg1	Be4
12 Qf6	g7	26 Kf1	Bd3
13 Nf3	Rg8	27 Resigns(o)	
14 e3	Bh3(l)		

(Notes by Kenny Fong, America's top rated player under 13.)

- (a) The Wilkes-Barre variation.
- (b) If 5 Nf7, then 5 . . . Bf2 6 Kf2 Ne4 7 Kg1 Qh4 8 g3 Ng3 9 Nh8 d5 10 Qf3 Qd4 11 Kg2 Nf5 12 c3 Qc4 13 d3 Qh4 14 Qd5 Ne3 15 Be3 Bh3 16 Kf3, draw.
- (c) This is not book, but it keeps the element of surprise. Supposedly better is 5 . . . Ke7.
- (d) Falls for it. Best is 6 Bb3, and after 6 . . . h6 7 Nf3 Ne4 material is equal.
- (e) Saves his piece. If 7 ed Qg5 8 Qf3 (or dc Qg2 9 Rf1 dc, leaving Black a pawn up with a strong attack) Ke7 9 dc Rf8 10 cb (since 10 Qe4 Bf2 11 Kd1 dc also gives up a pawn with Black still attacking), then 10 . . . Bb7! 11 Qb7 Bf2 12 Kf1 Bh4 13 Kg1 Qf4 14 Qf3 Qd4 15 Qe3 Bf2 wins for Black.
- (f) White is O.K. after 8 . . . ef 9 Qh5 Qf6 10 dc.
- (g) Not 9 . . . Bf2? because of 10 Qh5 and takes the bishop.
- (h) Forcing the trade of queens and opening a file for Black's attack.
- (i) Now 15 cd Bg2 16 Re1 Bf3 lets Black double rooks on the open file and end up a pawn ahead (after Nd4 for Black and Bb6 for White).
- (j) This loses a tempo and opens another file.
- (k) Getting ready to double the rooks.
- (l) If he tries to save his bishop, he loses the knight, his only



king-side defender.

(m) Keeping his powerful bishop. White cannot play 20 Ng2 because of 20 . . . Bg2 21 Kgl Bf3 mate.

(n) Loses fast. (Black threatened 24 . . . Bg2 25 Kgl Be4 26 Kf1 Bd3 27 Ke1 Rg1 28 Kd2 Rb1 29 Rb1 Bb1.) Forced is 24 h4, but 24 . . . Bg2 25 Kh2 Be4 leaves Black a pawn up.

(o) Black wins easy after 27 Ke1 Rg1 28 Nf1 Rf1 29 Kd2 Ra1 30 Kd3.

White: Darinka Bozich (1811). Black: Alan Kobornet (1907).
CalChess Championship, Berkeley, Sept. 2, 1978.

Ruy Lopez

1 e4	e5	14 h3	h4
2 Nf3	Nc6	15 Bh2	g4
3 Bb3	Bc5	16 hg	Bg4
4 O-O	Nf6	17 e4	Nh5
5 d3	Nd4	18 a5	Bc5
6 Nd4	Bd4	19 Qc2	e6
7 c3	Bb6	20 Nb3	h3
8 Bg5	c6	21 d4	hg
9 Be4	h6	22 Rfe1	Nf4
10 Bh4	d6	23 Re3	Rh2
11 Qb3	Qe7	24 f3	Rh1
12 Nd2	g5	25 Kf2	Qh4mate
13 Bg3	h5		

White: Julio Kaplan (2430). Black: Dennis Fritzing (2283).
CalChess Championship, Berkeley, Sept. 4, 1978. King's Indian Defense 1 d4 g6 2 c4 Bg7 3 Nc3 d6 4 e4 c6 5 Be3 e6 6 Nf3 b5 7 h3 Nd7 8 Rc1 b4 9 Ne4 Qe5 10 Bd3 c5 11 O-O cd 12 Nd4 Bb7 13 c5 dc 14 Nc5 Nc5 15 Bc5 Qc5 16 Qe4 Resigns.

White: Eric Burris (2154). Black: Mike Anderson (1808).
CalChess Championship, Berkeley, Sept. 3, 1978. Sicilian Defense 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 e6 3 d4 cd 4 Nd4 Nc6 5 Nc3 e6 6 g3 Nge7 7 Nde2 b5 8 Bg2 Ng6 9 O-O Bc5 10 Kh1 h5 11 h4 Nh4 12 gh Qh4 13 Kg1 Ne5 14 Bf4 Ng4 15 Nd4 Qf6 16 Be3 Bb8 17 Nf5 gf 18 Be5 h4 19 of Qf5 20 Re1 Kd8 21 Be7. Kc8 22 Bf6 Kf8 23 Qd6 Kg8 24 Re8 Kh7 25 Rh8 Resigns.

CHESS VOICE Named "Best Magazine"

Chess Voice is the "Best State or Regional Publication of 1978", according to the Association of U.S. Chess Journalists, which conducted its annual chess journalism awards in Phoenix on August 14.

In addition, Chess Voice won another ten merit awards for journalistic excellence in specific categories (more than three times as many as its nearest competitors)--plus seven more honorable mentions.

This makes the second straight year that Chess Voice has swept the awards. In 1977 it won 12 awards or mentions out of the 19 categories it was eligible to enter. In 1978 that number was increased to 18 out of 19.

(It was not revealed until this year's meeting that Chess Voice had actually tied with Chess Horizons for the "Best Publication of 1977", though it received no award that year. The Awards Committee had secretly broken the tie in favor of Chess Horizons and then, for the first time ever, failed to award any honorable mention.)

The 1978 Chess Journalism Awards had separate sections for periodicals and newspaper columns and covered material printed from July, 1977 through June, 1978. Some 115 entries, submitted by AUSCJ members throughout the country, were in competition for 23 magazine and 6 newspaper awards.

The magazines receiving more than one Award of Merit were: Chess Voice (11), Northwest Chess (3), APCT News Bulletin (3), and Illinois Chess Bulletin (2).

CHESS VOICE and its contributors won first-place awards in the following categories:

- 1- BEST STATE OR REGIONAL PUBLICATION.
 - 2- BEST COVER (Dec-Jan, 1977-78 and Jun-Jul, '78).
 - 3- BEST LAYOUT (Feb-Mar, '78, pp. 6-7 and Apr-May, '78, pp. 40-41).
 - 4- BEST CHESS STORY (Dennis Fritzingler's "Adventure in the Vineyards", Apr-May, '78, pp. 31-35).
 - 5- BEST PHOTOGRAPHS (Richard Shorman's photos on page 69 of the Aug-Sep, '77 issue).
 - 6- BEST BEGINNER'S ARTICLES (John Larkins' "The Sacrifice" and Jim Hurt's "How To Make a Move", both in the Dec-Jan, '78 issue, pp. 116-117).
 - 7- BEST TOURNAMENT REPORTING (John Larkins' "Berkeley Wins National Championship", Jun-Jul, '78, pp. 52-53 and Larkins and Larry Wagner's "RAM's, ROM's, Bytes, and Chips", Jun-Jul, '78, pp. 58-59).
 - 8- BEST ANALYSIS (Tom Dorsch's "Yasser Seirawan and the French Defense", Jun-Jul, '78, pp. 66-67 and Dorsch's "Whitehead Brothers Share Northern California Title", Apr-May, '78, pp. 28-29).
 - 9- BEST PRESENTATION OF ANALYSIS (the format used in Aug-Sep, '77 on pp. 74-75 and in Jun-Jul, '78 on pp. 66-67).
 - 10- BEST HUMOROUS CONTRIBUTION (Richard Fauber's "Superstitions", Oct-Nov, 1977 and Fauber's "Country Cousins", Jun-Jul, '78, p. 64).
 - 11- BEST CHESS FLYER (John Larkins' flyers for the 1977 CalChess Class Championships and the 3rd Berkeley Sunday Quads, Aug-Sep, '77 and Feb-Mar, '78).
- (The awards for Best Cover, Best Chess Story, and Best Chess Flyer were ties. All the others were for

a clear first place. Awards number 1, 2, 3, and 9 went to the magazine as a whole; the other awards went to the individual writers named. Each entry consisted of two items.)

CHESS VOICE and its contributors won honorable mentions in seven other categories:

- 1- BEST SERIES (John Larkins' "The Workshop", Feb-Mar, '78, p. 12 and Apr-May, '78, pp. 40-41).
- 2- BEST ANNOTATED GAMES (Paul Whitehead's "The Last Round & the Missing Lopez" and Max Burkett's "Son of Silman's Sicilian", Jun-Jul, '78, pp. 65-66 and Oct-Nov, '77, p. 95).
- 3- BEST EDITORIAL (John Larkins' "Just Another USCF Story", Feb-Mar, '78, p. 3 and Larkins' "How To Cash In On Delayed Ratings", Oct-Nov, '77, p. 10).
- 4- BEST BOOK REVIEW (Peter Prochaska's reviews of The Art of Positional Play, Dec-Jan, '77-'78, p. 11 and The Chess of Bobby Fischer, Apr-May, '78, p. 36).
- 5- BEST NEW IDEA (Alan Benson's "How To Be a Tournament Director", Oct-Nov, '77, pp. 85-88 and Dec-Jan, '77-'78, pp. 112-114).
- 6- BEST CHESS CARTOON (Sharon Rudhal's international-symbol-spouting loser, Dec-Jan, '77-'78, p. 113).
- 7- BEST CHESS PROMOTION (Jim Buff's "Jr. High Students Thrive on Chess for Credit", Feb-Mar, '78, pp. 8-9).

Newspaper Awards

In the newspaper section the Best Syndicated Column award went to "Larry Evans on Chess". There was a tie for Best Metropolitan Column between Isaac Kashdan's column in the Los Angeles Times and Richard Fauber's column in the Sacramento Bee.

Fauber, a regular contributor to Chess Voice, also won an honorable mention for Best Chess Promotional Column and a first-place award (in the periodical section) for Best Editorial.

New AUSCJ Officers Elected

The Association of U.S. Chess Journalists also voted in a new slate of officers. Chess Voice editor John Larkins was elected President; Helen Warren editor of both the Illinois Chess Bulletin and the APCT News Bulletin, was elected Vice-President; and Homer Jones was reelected as Treasurer. Ex-President Stephen Dann continues as editor of The Chess Journalist.

Back Issues

OF CHESS VOICE are available from the editor for 50¢ a copy plus a postage and handling charge of 25¢ (1 copy), 50¢ (2 copies), or 75¢ (3 or more copies). Some issues (see below) are in short supply.

WANTED--BACK ISSUES IN TRADE FOR EXTENSIONS OF CALCHESSE MEMBERSHIP. To make up complete sets of the last three years, certain specific issues are needed: April-May, '78, Feb-Mar, '78, Aug-Sep '77, Jun-Jul, '77, Apr-May '76, Feb-Mar, '76, Jun-Jul, '75, and Apr May, '75. For every clean copy of any of these issues, your CalChess Membership will be extended two months. Mail requests or copies to:

Chess Voice, 5804 Ocean View Dr., Oakland, CA 9461

CalChess NEWS

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CHESS ASSOCIATION

Action in a number of different areas was taken the CalChess Board of Directors at their meeting September 14 in Palo Alto. Present were: Peter Chaska, John Larkins, Bryce Perry, Mike Goodall, Benson, Frank Thornally, John Sumares, Fred Muollo, James Black, Ron Black, and Jerry Rogers.

ELECTION MEETING SCHEDULED

Peter Prochaska tendered his resignation as Chairman, due to his leaving for New Windsor to be one of three interim caretakers of the USCF Business Office. In accordance with the Bylaws, Vice-Chairman John Larkins will be Acting Chairman until November, and a new slate of officers will be elected.

The election will be the main business of the CalChess Annual Meeting, November 26, 1:30 pm (between rounds), at the LERA Thanksgiving Tournament Sunnyvale. (See centerfold flyer.) All CalChess members are eligible to attend and vote, whether or not they are playing in the tournament.

Mike Goodall was appointed to search out potential candidates for the various CalChess offices. (The offices, and their present incumbents, are listed on page 90.) Anyone seeking office, or wishing to make nomination should contact Goodall or Larkins. Nominations will also be accepted from the floor at the November 26 meeting.

FUNDS ALLOCATED

Three expenditures were authorized: (1) \$200 to the Bagby Memorial Northern California Championship, (2) \$50 to the Koltanowski Youth Fund (in honor of George Koltanowski's 75th birthday and his many years of outstanding contributions to chess in this area), and \$26 for a classified ad in Chess Life & Review putting Chess Voice's "Best Magazine of 1978" award from the Association of U.S. Chess Journalists.

TOURNAMENTS ORGANIZED

Final confirmation of four CalChess-sponsored tournaments was received. 1-The CalChess Tournament of Champions will be held in Fremont on December 9-10 under the direction of Hans Poschmann. 2-The CalChess Team Championships will take place in San Jose under the direction of Fred Muollo, tentatively on April 28-29.

3-The CalChess Masters Open will take place on January 10th through 14th on the campus of the University of California (Berkeley). This will be the largest and most important masters-only Swiss held on the West Coast since 1961--Lone Pine excepted. The tournament has been made possible by a very generous donation from CalChess officer Richard Fauber. There will be a \$5,000 guaranteed (!) prize fund and only a nominal entry fee. National advertising in CL&R will be used. The event was organized by Max Burkett and will be directed by Alan Benson.

4-The Bagby Memorial Northern California Championship is scheduled to start on January 21, and to continue for the next seven Sundays, at one game a week, until mid-March. This round-robin invitation-tourney is co-sponsored by CalChess and the Mechanics' Institute Chess Club of San Francisco, where the rounds will be played. In addition to determin-

ing the state title, this event yields both prize money and point money. Invitations go strictly according to current USCF rating. Director Mike Goodall will start by contacting the highest-rated player in Northern California and continue until he has filled all the available slots.

POSSIBILITIES EXPLORED

Several possibilities for future CalChess action were discussed. (1) John Sumares indicated his interest in conducting some kind of junior tournament. It was suggested that either an invitational or a Swiss might be used to determine a Northern Calif. Junior Champion. Sumares will report on further progress. (2) Fred Muollo expressed interest in the possible reinstatement of Bay Area team leagues, North South matches, inter-club matches, and other alternatives to the weekend Swiss. He was asked to canvass possible support for such undertakings and to report back. (3) The potential value of the telephone book yellow pages as a medium of chess publicity was discussed. Bryce Perry will report back on the specific costs involved. (4) A more active role for CalChess in next year's Golden Gate Open was approved in principle, the details to be worked out with Mike Goodall.

USCF DELEGATES TO BE NOMINATED

The next CalChess Board of Directors meeting will be held on Tuesday, October 24, 7:30 pm, 826 Richardson Court, Palo Alto. The primary business will be the nomination of the 1979 USCF Voting Members from Northern California. Anyone wishing to make nominations for these positions should contact one of the CalChess officers.

1978 CalChess Tournament of Champions

DECEMBER 9 - 10 / FREMONT

Every CalChess-affiliated club is entitled to send its club champion to a contest which will determine "the Champion of Champions". The winner will receive possession for one year of the handsome perpetual trophy (2' x 3') with his name and his club's permanently engraved.

Format: Four-round Swiss with rounds at 11 am and 5:30 pm both days. Ties will be broken by playoffs.

Entries: The entry fee is \$5, to be paid by the club, not the player. Checks (made out to "CalChess") should be mailed to Hans Poschmann, 4621 Seneca Park Ave., Fremont, CA 94538. Alternately, players can register at the tournament site on Saturday.

Site: The Irvington Branch of the Fremont Library, Mowry Ave. and Grimmer Blvd.

CalChess



NORTHERN CALIFORNIA
CHESS ASSOCIATION

New Guidelines for CL&R

At the USCF annual meeting in Phoenix (see story on page 101) the delegates voted to adopt a set of guidelines for Chess Life & Review, America's only major national chess magazine. The guidelines were proposed by Chess Voice editor John Larkins as a substitute for the Chess Life & Review Study Report prepared earlier by the Thackrey Committee. The text follows:

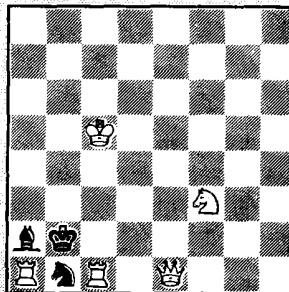
To aid the Policy Board in setting forth an official set of goals and priorities for the Federation magazine, the Delegates offer the following suggested guidelines:

- 1- As the US chess journal of record, the magazine should cover, at least in outline, all major national and international tournaments.
- 2- The magazine should contain a number of regular features presenting quality technical material, preferably written by masters with writing ability.
- 3- It should also contain a substantial amount of non-technical, human-interest material.
- 4- Talented amateur writers of non-technical material should be actively recruited from contributors to regional chess publications and local chess columnists.
- 5- The magazine's contributors should come from all parts of the nation, and not be dominated by any one geographical region.
- 6- Contributors to the magazine should be chosen on their merit--not as a reward for playing strength or for organizational talent.
- 7- The magazine should make liberal use of photographs, art work, cartoons, and other graphic devices to present an attractive, readable appearance.
- 8- The magazine should provide a regular vehicle for the expression of reader opinions.
- 9- As the house organ of the Federation, the magazine should be available as a means of communication between USCF officers and staff and USCF members, but this use should be kept to a minimum.
- 10- As an aid to organizers and as a means of fostering active participation in chess, the magazine should provide regular announcements of coming tournaments throughout the nation.
- 11- Events should be covered in the magazine as soon after their occurrence as is technically feasible --making use of brief advance reports and cross tables, followed by fuller details later, where necessary.
- 12- Balancing the varied contents of the magazine should not be done by mechanical page-count, but by insuring that the many facets of chess get periodic coverage.
- 13- Priority should be given to coverage of the game of chess, not to variants of the game.
- 14- The annual rating list should be distributed to all USCF members through the magazine.
- 15- Subservient to these guidelines, the editor will be given full editorial freedom to make all necessary decisions about the magazine's content.
- 16- The performance of the editor should be subject to periodic review by the Policy Board, based on the magazine's compliance with these guidelines.

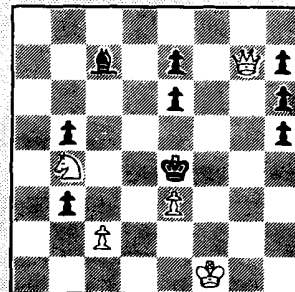
"Always try to play chess efficiently--even when it does not matter, because it will help you when it does."
--Jude Acers

KOLTY'S KORNER

by IM George Koltanowski,
World Blindfold Champion



Problem No. 3
White to mate in 2.



Problem No. 4

Problem No. 3. This is the competitive problem. Send the solution on a postcard to George Koltanowski, 1200 Gough Street (D-3), San Francisco, CA 94109 by November 5th. Just give the key move, full name, address, ZIP, and phone number. On November 5th all cards will be examined and the first two correct ones discovered will each receive an autographed chess book.

Problem No. 4. White to play and mate in 3 moves. (Solutions in next issue.)

* * *

Solutions to last issue's problems: Problem No. 1--White's last move was to castle queenside. With 1 R-R3 (from the uncastled position) he could have mated Black in one move. Problem No. 2--N-QN3 leads to mate on the next move, no matter what Black does.

Prize-winners: Marc Kupper, Walnut Creek, and Thomas Kyrimis, San Francisco.

CLASSIFIED ADS

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

WHAT DO GRANDMASTERS STUDY? For the first time in history the bulletins from all strong recent tournaments (with some notes by Walter Browne) are available at very reasonable prices. US Champ. '77 - \$3.00, '78 - \$3.25, Wick Ann Zee '78 - \$2.75, Rejkavik '78 - \$3.00, Bugojno '78 (strongest 16-player tourney ever!) - \$3.50, etc. Send 25¢ for price list to: Walter Browne, 8 Parnassus Rd., Berkeley, CA 94708.



WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP chess stamps! Genuine Philippines postage stamps featuring official emblem of Karpov-Korchnoi match. Carefully mounted. \$2.00 from Kenn Fong, 865 Rosemount Road, Oakland, CA 94610.

COMING TOURNAMENTS

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938-51; 954-61

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

USCF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA TOURNAMENT CLEARINGHOUSE

Keys to Symbols

- (27) - 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.
CAFS - Tournament title in capital letters indicates that CalChess membership is required.

OCTOBER

- 21-22 San Jose - San Jose State Annual /Fly-Aug/ (S)
28-29 Monterey - Fight of the Bumbler B's /Fly/ (Y)

NOVEMBER

- 4-5 UC Berkeley - FALL QUARTER SWISS /p106/ (B)
10-12 S.F. ---CAPPS-MEMORIAL----- (Cancelled)----- (M)
11-12 Sacramento - Sacramento Open (T)
19 Berkeley YMCA - 5th Sunday Quads /p109/ (L)
24-26 Sunnyvale - LERA THANKSGIVING TOURN /Fly/ (H)
23-26 Santa Monica - American Open -

DECEMBER

- 9-10 Fremont - CALCHESSTOURNEY OF CHAMPS /p113/ (P)
16 Santa Rosa - Santa Rosa JC Quads (-)
16-17 Sacramento - Capital Open (T)

JANUARY 1979

- (6) Sacramento - Sacramento Winter Quads (T)
6-7 UC Berkeley - A BERKELEY SWISS (unnamed) (B)
13 Walnut Creek - WALNUT CREEK QUADS (L)
13-14 Monterey - Monterey Coast Classic (Y)
11-14 UC Berkeley - CALCHESSTOURNEY MASTERS OPEN (C)
21 San Francisco - BAGBY NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAMPIONSHIPS (7 consecutive Sundays) (G)
27-28) San Jose - San Jose City Coll Open (S)

FEBRUARY

- 3-4 San Anselmo - North Bay Open (O)
14 UC Berkeley - St. Valentine's Massacre (B)
17-19 UC Berkeley - PEOPLE'S TOURNAMENT (B)

MARCH

- 3-4 Sunnyvale - LERA PENINSULA OPEN (H)
10-11 San Francisco - JEREMY'S REVENGE (I)
17 Monterey - St. Patrick's Day Quads (Y)
24-25 Hayward - Hayward Quads (R)
(?) Lone Pine - Louis Statham Masters Plus -

APRIL

- 7-8 San Francisco - S.F. CLASS CHAMPIONSHIPS (I)
21-22 UC Berkeley - APRIL SHOWERS (B)
(28-29) San Jose - CALCHESSTOURNEY TEAM TOURNAY (J)

MAY

- 19-20 UC Berkeley - MAY DAY TOURNAMENT (B)
26-28 Sunnyvale - LERA MEMORIAL DAY TOURNAY (H)

JUNE

- 2-3 San Francisco - Stamer Memorial (M)
16-17 UC Berkeley - JUNE AMATEUR (B)
23-24 Monterey - Monterey International (Y)

(?) ?? - U.S. Championship -

JULY

- (6-8) San Francisco - GOLDEN GATE TOURNAMENT (G)
15 Berkeley YMCA - 6th Sunday Quads (L)
(21-22) Saratoga - Paul Masson (tentative) -

AUGUST

- 11-12 San Francisco - SUMMER OPEN (I)
(?) ?? - U.S. Open -

SEPTEMBER

- 1-3 UC Berkeley - LABOR DAY CHAMPIONSHIPS (B)
29-30 Sunnyvale - LERA SUNNYVALE CLASS CHAMPS (H)

OCTOBER

- 6 (National Chess Day) -
6-7 San Francisco - RETURN OF MELVIN TOAST (I)

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 Mapel 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 - Earney 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 City Coll/ San Jose State), 663 Bucher Ave., Santa Clara, CA 95051 (408) 241-1447.
T - Dave Mehler (Capitol City Chess Club), 2700 32nd St. (#1), Sacramento, CA 95817.
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 Freeport 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.

The World Game

"It's a great huge game of chess that's being played--all over the world--if this is the world at all, you know. Oh, what fun it is! How I wish I was one of them! I wouldn't mind being a Pawn, if only I might join--though, of course, I should like to be a Queen, best."

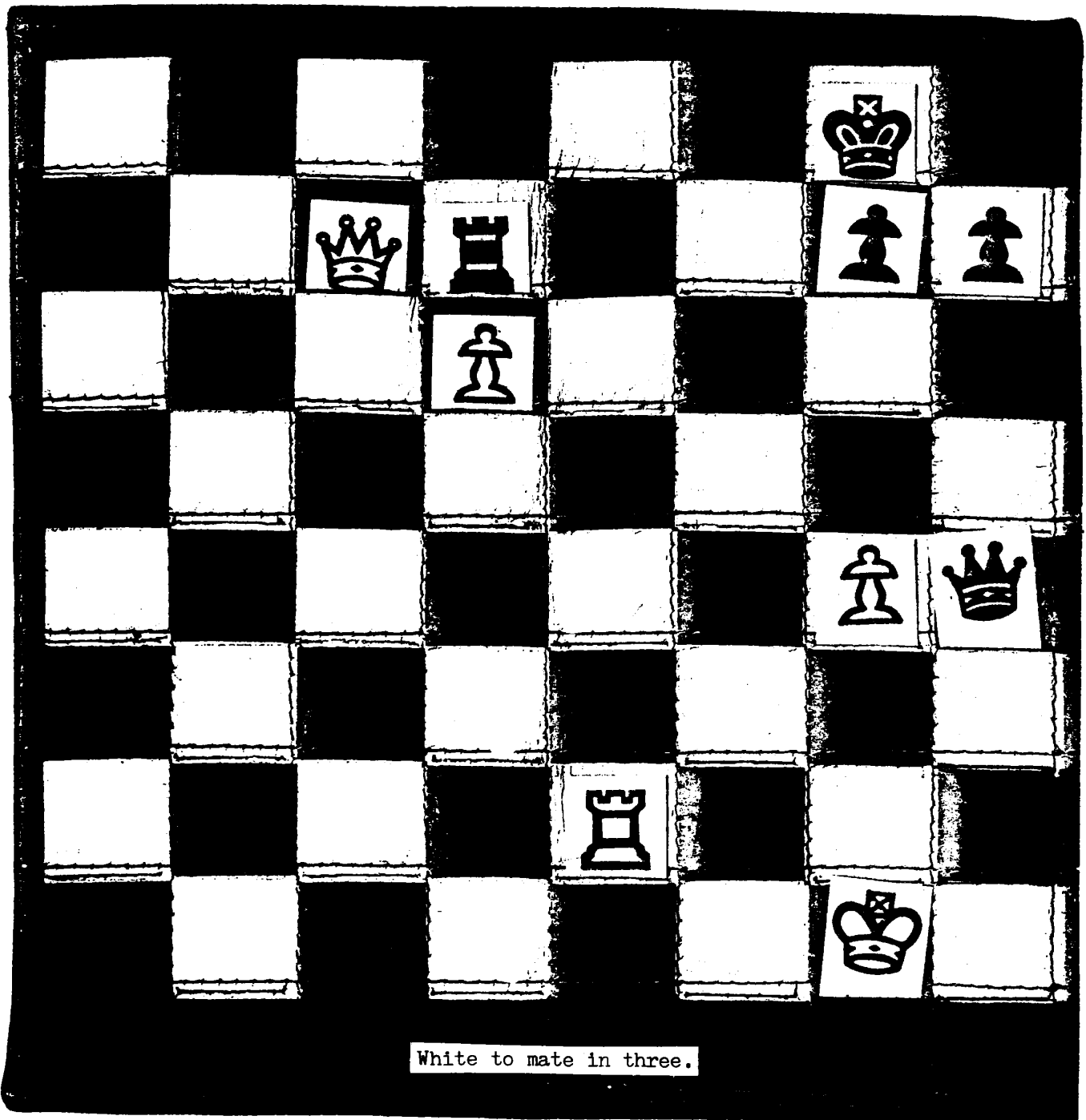
--Alice, in Through the Looking Glass

JOHN H. LARKINS
EDITOR, CHESS VOICE
5804 OCEAN VIEW DRIVE
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White to mate in three.