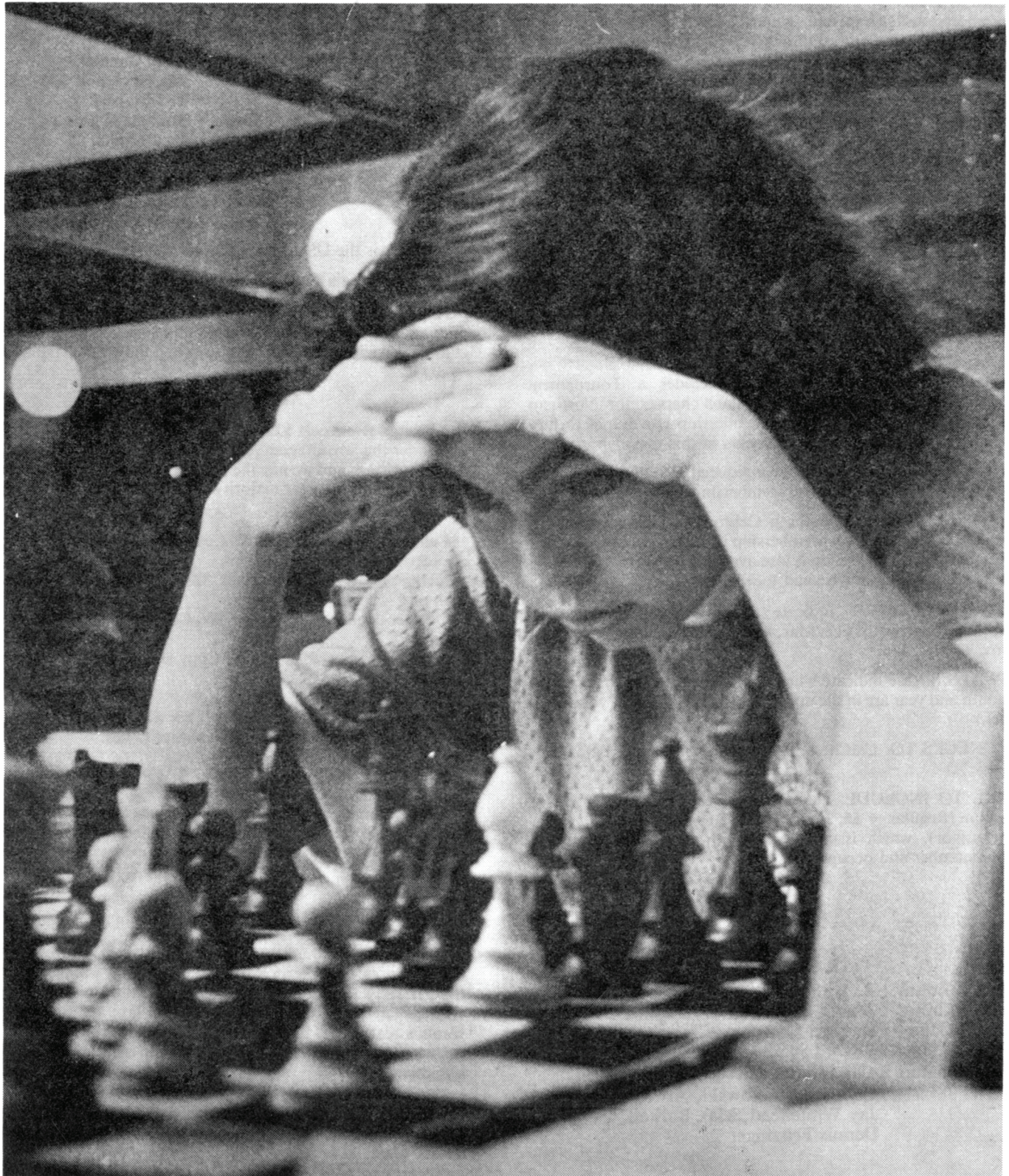


CHESS VOICE

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CalChess

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Any northern California chess club can become an affiliate for \$5 per year. This includes a subscription to **Chess Voice** and entitles the club to participate in CalChess team and individual championships.

ADVERTISING RATES

Pre-printed flyers cost \$25 per issue. Can be up to 10" by 15" in size (Consider the advantages: you get the use of our address list, we do the advertising, and we pay the postage. Every chess club in northern California and the great majority of active tournament players see a copy.)

Full page ad - \$40 per issue. Copy should be 7½x10", prepare for photocopying.

Half page ad - \$20 per issue. Copy should be 7½" wide x 5½" high or 3¾" wide by 10" high.

Quarter page ad - \$10 per issue. Copy should be 3¾" wide by 5" high.

Eighth page ad - \$5 an issue. Copy should be 3¾" wide by 2½" high.

Classifieds - 5¢ per word.

Reduced rates - 20 percent off for any advertiser who uses the same amount of space in six consecutive issues.

COVER

Pedro Marcal, pictured on the front page, is one of a new set of talented brothers from the Bay Area. We see him here in a pose common to so many chess players: "Wait a minute; I'll figure it out." Story on p. 62.

Lets Secede

Glancing down the list of wonderful players who have northern California as their headquarters prompts the whimsical reflection that, if Jerry Brown led California out of the Union, we could still field an Olympic chess team which could give any of the European giants a real tussle. For our four board team we could have Walter Browne, Peter Biyiasas, Larry Christiansen, and Jim Tarjan, all grandmasters.

We are very fortunate that the northern California chess climate is sufficiently hospitable to induce such fine talents to settle in our midst. Their presence and the keener competition they create benefits all our play.

STAFF

Editor : R. E. Fauber

Associate Editor : Joan C. Winston

Games : Richard Shorman

Photos : Richard Shorman, Bryce Perry, Alan Benson

Contributors : Alan Glascoe, Michael Goodall,

George Koltanowski, Art Marthinsen

Jay Whitehead, Max Burkett,

Dennis Fritzingier

Letters to the Editor

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

No special favors wanted

You shouldn't offer free tournament entry fees to women. Or, at least not more than once a year. After all, we are supposed to be equal. And I remember hearing a lot of grumbling about it from the men.

— Edith Maverick, Santa Clara

Chess desert

I have recently relocated from Berkeley to the chess desert of Laramie, Wyoming. I enclose a check to extend my Chess Voice subscription for another year. After all, one must not miss out on the best in chess journalism, even if one does live in a chess desert.

— Mark Bradford, Laramie, WY

Merge the mouthpieces

I sincerely hope that you will succeed in having the Southern California and Northern California mouthpieces merged into one magazine which could also, sooner or later, fill the present literary and representative national void in chess periodicals, and could provide a counter balance to CL&R.

— Walter Korn, Burlingame

Note: Discussions about a possible merger of Chess Voice and Rank & File were ended when Rank & File merged with David Carl Argall's Southern California Chess Newsette in a fragile partnership.

A new set of rating titles

I was saddened to see that the USCF dropped its short-lived set of rating titles in favor of numerical categories. Should they ever reconsider, I would like to propose the following new titles:

2600 +	:	Supreme Master
2400 +	:	Exalted High Master
2200 +	:	Grandmaster
2000 +	:	Intermediate Master
1800 +	:	Master
1600 +	:	Candidate Master
1400 +	:	Amateur Master
1200 +	:	Novice Master
Under 1200	:	Master Baiter

— Alan Glasscoe, Oakland

Spicy good

Dennis Fitzinger's articles are spicy good. Robert Byrne is looking over his New York Times shoulders!

— Fred Knuppel, Morgantown, NJ

A modest master

As of the November 1979 USCF rating supplement I am a chess master (2201!). This achievement is not due to any special chess talent, or even to a rigorous study of the game, but rather to the sheer number of blitz and offhand games I've played over the past seven years. My chess ability has advanced by the smallest increments with each game.

Accordingly I wish to thank the members of the San Jose, Palo Alto, Mechanics Institute, and Berkeley chess clubs for the thousands of casual games that have added up to make me a master.

— Gabriel Sanchez, Santa Clara

A Thinking Man's Cover

I would like to give Richard Barnes and Chess Voice a standing ovation for the April/May 1979 cover photograph of Susan Sato. The picture is an excellent example of a thinking chess player.

— Robert Whitaker, San Francisco

Another Cover Kudo

I am very pleased with your magazine. I enjoy the pictures very much, especially the cover with young Kenny Fong. The articles are enjoyable and my two boys are now working the Free Correspondence Chess Course problems. Congratulations for a great magazine.

Enclosed is my check for \$6.00 for a year's subscription. (One issue is worth more than that!)

— Tom Cathcart, Buenna Park

CalChess Schedules Annual Meeting

The annual membership meeting of the Northern California Chess Association will be on Sunday, April 20 on the fourth floor of the U.C. Berkeley Student Union from 3 to 4 p.m. This will be between rounds of Alan Benson's April Showers tournament.

Business will include reports of officers and election of new officers. Although nominations for officers may be made from the floor, they may also be made by submitting them in advance to CalChess Chairman Fred Muollo; 5725 Calmore Avenue, #3; San Jose, CA 95123. All CalChess members are eligible to attend and vote on all matters brought before the meeting.

ASK NOT FOR WHOM THE BELL TOLLS: IT'S NOT FOR YOU

At its December meeting the CalChess Board of Directors voted to extend every member's expiration date to compensate for the non-publication of **Chess Voice**. The expiration date on your card now fully reflects the time you will be considered to have lapsed.

Thus: a 12/79 expiration date becomes a 2/80 date and a 2/80 date becomes a 4/80 date.

The organization is doing its best to keep faith with you, but unless its members keep faith with the organization, we will not be able to maintain our schedule of general services to the chess public such as having team championships, scholastic championships, helping a school team to the national team championships, helping the Bagby Memorial, and even publishing a magazine.

In other words, renewing a little before your extended expiration date will give the organization needed monies which are necessary for its attempts to maintain a balanced program of chess promotion and services to the general membership.

Renewals should be sent to Frank Hamaker; 796 Gailen; Palo Alto, CA 94303. By renewing early you do not risk forfeiting your extended membership.

DEADLINES

For articles, news and ads: April 12.

For flyers: April 16.

Tentative mailing date for magazine: May 4.

Seirawan Wins World Junior Championship

by Dennis Fritzing

For a number of years the center of Seattle chess, the place where the strong players always hold court, has been a coffeehouse called The Last Exit, located near the University of Washington. It has marble tables shoved against the walls with old wooden benches to sit at. Besides chessplayers, Go players, backgammon players, students and harmless drifters also hang out there. The Exit, as everyone calls it, fulfills the function briefly performed by Hardcastle's in Berkeley in the early '70's.

It was to this seat of learning, this pavilion of chessic delights, this throne of tradition, that I invited Yasser Seirawan to come, so he could show me his recent games and tell me about the World Junior Championship (Skien, Norway, July 28-August 9) that he had just returned from. His first words were: "I had a terrific time!"

And so he should have, since he had just become the 1979 World Junior Champion, finishing ahead of several Russians and a powerful Asian and South American contingent. (Go ahead and laugh, but according to Seirawan they were much more impressive than the juniors from European countries.)

Ravi Koomar of India won his first four games. And Krishan Jhunjnuwala (pronounced jung-new-wal-la) racked up 8½ points in his first nine rounds. (Krishan and his five brothers made up the entire student team from Hong Kong one year.) Edhi Hondoko of Indonesia is untitled and unrated, but missed the IM norm by only a half a point in a recent tournament in Jakarta, part of the Asian grandmaster circuit, which included Dorfman, Averbakh, Torre and Keene. Another nice performance was turned in by Geraldo Barbero of Argentina. Barbero recently won the World Cadet (under 18) Championship, ahead of Nigel Short and Morovic.

Before the tournament started, Seirawan thought his main competition would come from Artur Juspov, the Russian who won in '77 and was silver medalist last year, Alexander Chernin, the Russian replacement for Garry Kasparov, who was playing instead in the Spartakiad, and Denmark's Fries Nielson, labeled "Fries the Third" because he finished third in his previous two tries. The dark horses

were Nicholic of Yugoslavia, James Plaskett of England, Morovic of Chile, and, of course, Seirawan himself.

Yasser's 10-3 score put him one-half point ahead of Chernin, who finished second with 9½-3½.

The tournament's format was a Norwegian Swiss, which allows no discretion whatsoever to the Director in making pairings. Each player draws a number from a hat and that number determines all the pairings.

But Seirawan brought about a change in the first day's pairings. He had two complaints: that Juspov should not be allowed to play since, though he was a former champion, he was not the defending champion, and that Chernin should not be playing since Seirawan had been told that Kasparov would be the Russian representative. Yasser proposed, as partial satisfaction of his complaints, that on the first day the Russians should play each other, the Indians should play each other, and so on. This proposal was accepted by Olafsson, the FIDE president.

Skien is a nice Norwegian town like Lone Pine -- very little to do but go to movies and play chess. The organization was excellent: one day the food was complained about, the next day it was delicious; another day hints were dropped about getting access to a ping-pong table, the next day a table tennis tournament was organized for the players, with a nice group of girls serving refreshments and encouragement. Of course, as Yasser tells it, they singled him out for special attention.

Seirawan's second at the tournament was a hard-working young Seattle master named John Donaldson, and Yasser had a bushel of kind words to say about him: "He was great -- 100% of the time." It turned out that his only two adjourned games were drawn without moves on resumption, but Donaldson really helped in opening preparation. (One day this took five hours!) Twice he had Seirawan playing opening systems he had never played before, and scoring well with them.

Most preparation was spent on games where Yasser would be playing Black: "I ought to be able to play White without any special preparation." Once, though, they spent three hours preparing White against Wieden Keller. This turned out to be a crucial game that put Seirawan a half point ahead of Chernin, who could only draw with Grozpet of Hungary, even though he had the White pieces.

Here are three of Seirawan's more interesting games from the tournament:

Seirawan-Barbero, Rd. 8. 1 c4, e5; 2 Nc3, Nf6; 3 Nf3 NC6; 4 e3, Bb4; 5 Qc2, Bc3; Qc3, Qe7; 7 a3, a5?; 8 b4!, ab; 9 ab, Ra1; 10 Qa1, e4; 11 b5, ef; 12 bc, bc; 13 gf, 0-0; 14 Bb2, Ne8; 15 Bd3, Qh4!; 16 Ke2, c5?; 17 Qa8!, Nd6; 18 Rg1, f6; 19 Qd5, Kh8; 20 Qc5, Qh2; 21 Rg3, h5; 22 Rg7, Kg7; 23 Qg5, Kf7 24 Qf6, Ke8; 25 Bg6, Nf7; 26 Be5 1-0

Jhunjnuwala-Seirawan, Rd. 9. 1 c4, g6; 2 d4, Bg7; 3 Nc3, c6; 4 f4, d5; 5 e5, h5; 6 Nf3, Nh6; 7 Bd3, Bf5; 8 Be2, Bg4; 9 Be3, Nf5; 10 Bf2, e6; 11 Qd2! Bf8; 12 Nd1, Be7; 13 Ne3, Nd7; 14 0-0, Ne3; 15 Qe3, Rc8; 16 h3?, Bf5; 17 c3, h4! 18 Rfd1, Kf8!; 19 Bf1, Nb6!; 20 b3, Na8; 21 c4, Nc7; 22 a3!, Ne8; 23 Be1, Ng7; 24 Bb4, Bb4; 25 ab, a6; 26 b5, ab; 27 cb, cb; 28 Qe1!, Bc2; 29 Rdcl, Nf5; 30 Qb4, Kg7; 31 Qb5, Qe7; 32 Bd3, Bd3; 33 Qd3, Qb4!; 34 Kh2, Rhf8!; 35 Qd1, Rc1; 36 Rc1, Ra8; 37 Rc7, Ra2; 38 Ng5, Rg2; 39 Kh1, Rd2; 40 Rf7, Kg8; 41 Qa1, Ng3; 42 Kg1, Ra2!; 43 Qd1, Qc3 0-1



Yasser Seirawan

(Cont. pg. 72)

THE RUSSIAN GAMBIT: a chess tour of the USSR

I have always wondered what it would be like to be a chess player in the Soviet Union. When I saw an article in the November, 1978 issue of CL&R titled "Play Chess in Russia," I quickly wrote for more information and soon thereafter became a member of "The Russian Gambit" – a trip organized by the Citizen Exchange Corps of New York City, a non-profit group which organizes trips to the Soviet Union for special interest groups. This was their first tour of chess players.

Chessmaster Shelby Lyman (the television commentator for the Fischer-Spassky and Karpov-Korchnoi matches) and Rado Pribic (a professor of linguistics who speaks fluent Russian) were our group leaders. The group itself consisted of 24 chess players, aged 18 to 65, with ratings ranging from unrated to 1900. (My rating was 1853.) We left the United States on May 30th of this year and visited Moscow, Tbilisi, Sukhumi and Leningrad before returning on June 15th.

Moscow

We spent two days in Moscow, a very old city which has been through a lot over the centuries since it was first founded in 1147 A.D. As a result, it is full of statues and monuments for just about everything.

Our first stop was the Institute for Physical Culture. It has a 200 meter running track, several gymnastics rooms, a number of classrooms, and even a library. There we attended a lecture given by Grandmaster Yefim Geller. He showed us a game dealing with the King's Indian Defense, but, halfway through the game, he forgot the analysis. Luckily, one of our tour members had with him a book with the game in it, so Geller used the book for the remainder of the lecture. Later, eleven of us played Geller in a simul. Needless to say, he won all the games.

Then we visited the Pioneer Palace of Moscow. The Pioneer program is where young kids (ages 7-13) can go after school and take extra classes in various subjects, one of which is chess. Since chess is considered a national sport, the chess instructor was an international master. (This is the program which discovered Garry Kasparov.) Games were arranged between the kids and members of our group. Despite their age, all the kids we played were rated in category 1 or 2 (classes A or B), and they gave our stronger players good games.

The following day we had the privilege of meeting former world champion Mikhail Botvinnik. He spoke about how computer chess was coming along and said that his "Pioneer" program would be really strong if only the Americans would sell them a giant computer like the one CHESS 4.7 uses. Michael Domskey, a computer scientist, spoke about the KAISA program. It was interesting to hear him openly disagree with Botvinnik on how computer programs should be made and used.

After Botvinnik left, half our group played former world junior champ Sergei Dolmatov in a simul while the other half played speed chess with members of the university's chess club. Dolmatov won all his games but one – a draw to Herbert Faeth of Anaheim. I played speed chess and ended up with 2 wins and 4 losses.

Before leaving Moscow, we also toured the city, the Kremlin, and the Economic Achievement Institute, and spent a night at the ballet.

Tbilisi

The next day we flew to Tbilisi, the capital of the old Georgian Republic. In the morning we went to the Tbilisi Chess Palace (built especially for chess). There we had the pleasure of meeting the current women's world champion, Maya Chiburdanidze.

Nine of our group played in a simul against Maya and Grandmaster Gufeld while nine others (myself included) got to play Inter-



Art Marthinsen, who directs the Ross Valley Chess Club.

national Woman Master Nina Gurieli and her trainer, Yuri Chekovany, I won my game and so did Craig Jones of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. GM Gufeld was nicked for a draw by Mike Eddleman of Monterey.

The next day we visited the Tbilisi Pioneer Palace and played some of the kids there. Again, they were quite good. One of the ones I played knew the Evans' Gambit several moves deep.

As usual, we toured the city – visiting a tea-packing plant, an art museum and various shops. (I was able to buy a nice wooden chess set and board for about \$15.) In the evening we had dinner at a Georgian restaurant and then went to the symphony

Sukhumi

Sukhumi is a resort area located on the shore of the Black Sea with a year-round warm climate. The big tourist attraction is the beach. Several of us attracted the curiosity of passersby while we were throwing a frisbee around. Strange as it may seem, there are no frisbees in the Soviet Union.

Our visit to the Sukhumi Chess Club was unfortunately played up as a match between their club and the visiting Americans. They trotted out only their candidate-masters (experts), who easily trounced us.

Leningrad

Then we flew to Leningrad, the capital of Russia during Czarist times and the place where the 1917 revolution began. We visited the famous Hermitage Art Museum, the Czar's Summer Palace, the Peter-and-Paul Fortress and St. Issac's Cathedral. At the Zoological Museum I saw an ice-age woolly mammoth, so well preserved that it still had hair and skin.

Our chess event was a visit to the Leningrad Chess Club where we won a match against their players by a score of 8½-1½.

I had a scary experience in Leningrad. Touring by myself, I got on the wrong subway train and, instead of going two stops to the hotel, I ended up spending one-and-a-half hours traveling all over the city, completely lost in a strange city in a foreign country. When I finally ended up back where I started from, I got off and walked the mile back to my hotel.

Something similar had happened to me in Moscow, where I got stopped by a policeman on my first day in the Soviet Union. My roommate and I did not understand that in central Moscow the crosswalks go under the streets. So we were whistled over by a policeman for Jaywalking across a ten-lane street near Red Square. But when he heard us talking to him in English, he just laughed and walked away.

The Soviet Chess System

After returning from the USSR, I tried to organize my thoughts about what I had learned from the Russian Gambit tour.

Why does the Soviet Union have more organized chess players and more strong players than the United States? Probably because the Soviet chess system has been carefully designed to produce just this effect. Chess in the USSR is a national sport that is government supported. In the U.S. the USCF is a private organization that has to raise its own money.

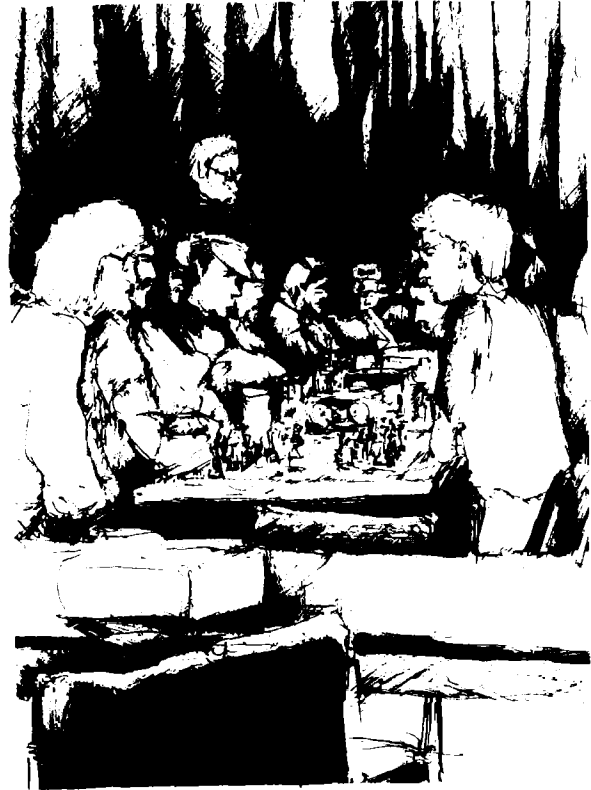
How do chess clubs in the Soviet Union compare with those in our country? I would have liked to learn more about how clubs are actually run in Russia, but the clubs we visited suspended their normal activities while we were there and we often played only with their stronger players.

One difference, though, is very clear. The chess clubs we visited were all owned by the government, with their facilities made available free to whoever wanted to use them. There are no dues, and each club provided clocks and nice wooden sets for their players.

At every chess club we went to we encountered the same question: "What is Bobby Fischer doing these days?" The Russians we met seemed to love Bobby and would like nothing better than to see him play again. Another question was, "How is women's chess in the United States?" Unfortunately, the answer to these two questions is short and unsatisfying: "Fischer doesn't play and neither do U.S. women. Why? Don't ask me why!"

Tournaments in the Soviet Union are probably quite different from those we are used to. As far as I know, there are no prizes, entry fees or numerical ratings. (Players are classed according to "categories," with everyone in the category treated equally.) Nor are there any Swiss System tourneys — round robins being used instead.

I learned a lot about chess in the Soviet Union from this trip. And I would recommend a similar tour to anyone who has the opportunity to take it. Russia is quite different from the United States and it is valuable to understand the differences. One thing that isn't so different, however, is what happens when Russians and Americans sit down at the chessboard. Once the pieces are set up, it's all business. Just like at home.



"Stop Action"

Scene at the Berkeley Labor Day Tournament By Carol Murschmer; P.O. Box 457 Cupertino, CA 95015

San Francisco Teen-Age Brother Act

By R.E. Fauber

Chess organizers across the country like to play a game called "Who's Got The Prodigy?" Bill Goichberg has used the pages of the magazine *Chess Life* to tout the ineffable merits of two East Coast youngsters, Joel Benjamin and Michael Wilder.

No Bobby Fischers by any means, they do have talent; but the prime breeding ground of fast-improving

youngsters is the San Francisco Bay Area. There, young players progress with astonishing rapidity.

For the last four years the limelight has belonged to the amazingly talented Whitehead brothers. Now there is a new duo of promising brothers in San Francisco, Pedro and Jose Marcal — 13 and 14 years of age, respectively.

They have reached that stage in their overall development when sometimes they act like mature men and other

times like playful boys. At the recent U.S. Open, Pedro sat his board in rapt concentration but could also be seen running around obtaining autographs of famous players and, late one evening after the games were over, playing hide-and-seek with another junior player under the tables of the cavernous tournament hall.

The Marcal's are very serious and scholarly in their approach to chess. They get quality practice in Bay Area competitions, which they supplement by deep study

of the latest international tournament bulletins. Chess is as much an intellectual as competitive challenge for them. At a recent tourney Pedro complained: "All my opponents just rolled over and died for me." A less objective competitor would have bragged of brilliant play.

Another Bay Area hopeful is 14-year-old Kenny Fong of Hayward. Fong, who was already an up-and-comer at age 11, faces a curse of geography. Hayward is not exactly

a chess hotbed, and there are no masters around with whom to work on a day-to-day basis, although he can compete in weekend tourneys in the Bay Area. The result has been youthful frustration that he no longer progresses up from first category player at the whiz-kid speed with which he reached it.

Nonetheless, he made a creditable if not brilliant showing in his first international tournament, in which he defeated one of the co-winners.

SACRAMENTO BEE—Sunday, November 18, 1979

CHESS VOICE

For the second straight year Chess Voice has been named Best State Magazine by the Association of U.S. Chess Journalists. The premier award was shared equally with the Massachusetts magazine, Chess Horizons.

Chess Voice was a clear winner in 1978. In 1977 it was voted a tie for first place (with Chess Horizons) but after the votes had been tallied one of the vote counters decided to break the tie by casting a late ballot in favor of Chess Horizons.

In other 1979 journalism awards Chess Voice and its contributors took another ten first places. The next highest total was the three firsts granted to Wisconsin Chess News.

Chess Voice editor John Larkins won awards for Best Regular Column ("The Grapevine"), Best Human Interest Story ("Will Bobby Fischer Rise Again?"), and Best Coverage of the USCF.

Richard Fauber took awards for Best Interview (Larsen), Best Book Review (Golombek), Best Humorous Contribution ("Quiet in the Hall"). In a separate set of awards for writers of newspaper chess columns Fauber also received awards for Best Metropolitan Column - in the Sacramento Bee - and Best Chess Promotion.

Other Chess Voice contributors receiving chess journalism awards were: Jeremy Silman and Max Burkett for Best Analysis, Richard Shorman for Best Chess Photo, and Heather King Cleghorn for Best Tournament Flyer (Alan Benson's People's Tournament).

A Fond Farewell

by John Larkins

This will be my last issue as editor of Chess Voice. After five years, what started as an interesting creative challenge and a part-time labor of love had grown into an ill-paid full-time job with diminishing creative possibilities and increasingly burdensome routine responsibilities. In brief, I had become another example of that very familiar phenomenon on the chess scene - "volunteer burnout."

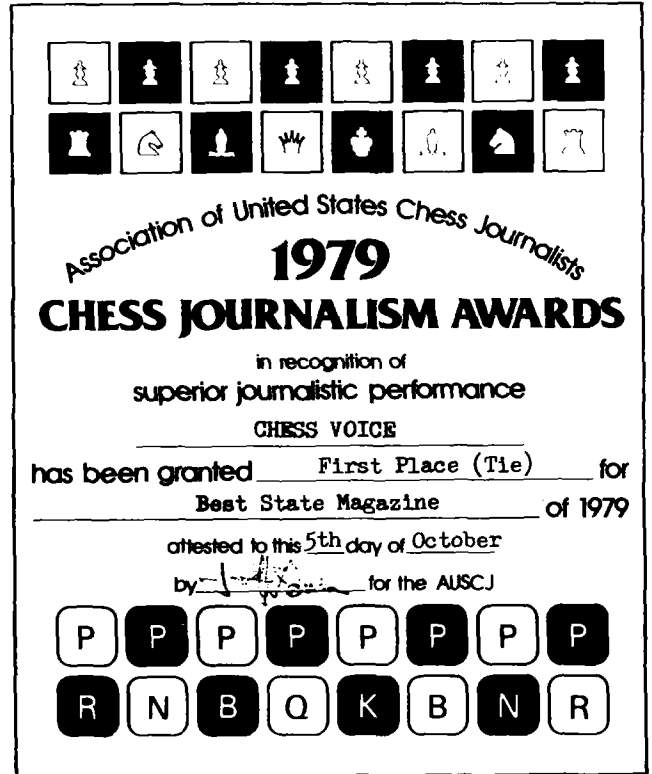
I must apologize to all Chess Voice subscribers for not recognizing all of this earlier than I did and taking the necessary steps to bring about a transition to a new editor without any delay in the normal publishing schedule. And I want to make it clear that the long delay in getting out this issue of the magazine is in no way the fault of CalChess or of the new editor. I have recently encountered some new family responsibilities that could not be postponed. I thought that I could still manage to get out my last issue of the magazine as well. But I was wrong.

In addition to concluding my term as editor of Chess Voice, I am retiring as Director of the Berkeley Chess Club, (Alan Glasscoe will be the new director), resigning as USCF Pacific Region Vice President (Alan Benson has been endorsed by CalChess as a candidate to replace me), and I will be ending my term as President of the Association of U.S. Chess Journalists. I plan to take a vacation from chess for several months and then to gingerly put my foot back into the water, a bit at a time, to see if I can recapture the joy of playing that I once had - a joy that for some time now has been largely submerged under the responsibilities of organizing.

I am very pleased to welcome as the new editor of Chess Voice the one person best qualified for the position - Richard Fauber. Fauber is recognized as one of the top chess journalists in the country. (See the long list of his awards in the article above.) Further, he is a player of expert strength and a long-time active participant in the northern California chess scene. It is a great relief to me to be able to turn the magazine over into such capable hands.

Although largely a one-man magazine, Chess Voice could not have thrived without the volunteer assistance of a number of other people - the unpaid contributors of articles, columns and annotated games, those who helped with sorting and mailing, and a wise CalChess Board of Directors who helped greatly by giving me full edi-

"Best Magazine"



torial discretion in running the magazine.

I am particularly grateful to Games Editor and Photographer Richard Shorman who has, from the beginning, contributed to the magazine in many profound and hidden ways - ranging from game selection to proof-reading to countless hours of far-reaching discussion of the past, present and future of chess. If I have, on occasion, shown any deeper than usual understanding of the subtler aspects of chess in my writing, it was probably something I learned from Shorman.

CLASSIFIED ADS

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I PAY TOP DOLLAR for all your old comic books and science fiction magazines and books. Kerry Lawless (415) 785-2686.

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HATS ON TO CHESS



by R. E. Fauber

There is a lot more to successful tournament play than just knowing the latest wrinkles in the openings. Chess is a very physical game; and the tournament environment, what you wear, and how you cut your hair can all affect play.

Alan Benson's tournaments, which he holds in the Student Union on the Berkeley campus, provide the player with a spacious domain. There are wide aisles and plenty of room between tables for those who like to thrust their chairs back decisively before taking a stroll between moves. The lighting is nice, and the cavernous room seems to absorb sound like a sponge.

At the last Benson tournament in which I played I began to look about for those little extras that players provide themselves which can prove to be the margin of victory. Naturally, David Weldon had his headphones on and his tape deck running. I had to wonder if he played to the beat of the "Who" or the New York Philharmonic. The sound track for the movie "2001" might be great for the opening – the rising chords culminating in the jerk of a flashing move and, with the burst of dawn, the long graceful bishop move and the Ruy Lopez is born.

But what about time pressure? Perhaps Beethoven's 9th Symphony and its musical setting of Schiller's "Ode to Joy"; Now I'm really in time pressure, so I've got to make a move/This guy will not take my measure, 'cause I'm really in the groove.

During the course of the tournament I was even more struck by the substantial contingent of competitors who played their games wearing hats. Everyone sported a different headpiece or visor, but perhaps they were all seeking a common advantage.

As a bareheaded contestant, I had to find out what edge wearing

hats provided. Was it combinational like the Latvian Gambit or positional like Larsen's Opening? Or maybe it was just provocative like Damiano's Defense.

When I began asking the hatted ones for the reason why, I discovered that everyone had a different answer.

One fellow in a golfing-fishing hat explained simply that he did it "to reduce my line of vision." Another broad-brimmed advocate of the chapeau said, "So nobody can see your eyes."

Matthew Beelby, the southern California expatriate with the wiretight nerves, asserted that his hat helped him control his emotions. "I can put it on, take it off. I can play with it in my hands." When he is winning, Beelby plays bareheaded. If his game starts going downhill, he puts it on. This makes it easy for spectators to assess his game from a distance.

Another exponent of playing chess in a workingman's cap – his being tie-dyed in faded blue and white – wore a button on the crest with a picture of "Eraserhead." He has psychological reasons for wearing it. "I wanted to change my image. I've been losing a lot of games without a hat. The button is psychological too. If you've seen the movie 'Eraserhead,' you know it's a very strange production. People who've seen it have to be affected by the button."

Diminutive Frank Flynn sheathed his head in a ski cap. The practical Flynn said he wore it, "To keep the hair out of my eyes."

There are a lot of reasons for wearing a hat while playing chess, and I cannot think of a reason why not to wear one. Maybe I'll don a bonnet for the April Showers tournament. Then I can be the grandest patzer in the Easter parade.

When Push Comes to Chauv

Dear Editor:

When I spoke with you on the phone and requested that my article entitled "Dynamic Chess: A Different Look Than Guthrie Took" appear in your magazine you responded with great satisfaction. You had printed Guthrie McLain's article, "A Woman Who Plays Like a Man" just because you hoped to get a response like mine.

I think it is sad that your desire to create interest in **Chess Voice** led you to expose this trash to the chess public. Would you have dared print a racist article implying that blacks played inferior chess? No. But the spoutings of Mr. McLain were acceptable.

Well, as I point out in "Dynamic Chess," it is antedeluvian attitudes like yours which are responsible for the pitifully small growth of women's chess in this country.

— Rachel Crotto

DYNAMIC CHESS: A DIFFERENT LOOK THAN GUTHRIE TOOK

Common sense indicates that styles vary among chess players totally regardless of sex (or race or religion for that matter). There are chess players who contend that all women play tactically but have no positional sense and those who maintain that all or most women play passively.

Those observers who have taken a more objective look realize that this is nonsense. In this country there is an unfortunately small sample, but it is large enough to demonstrate the amazing range of styles among female chess players. (Coincidentally, the same range exists among male players.) Here are some fascinating examples:

Ed. note: In her diligence to demonstrate women in all her infinite variety Crotto submitted a prodigious number of examples. Space limitations force us to confine ourselves to two examples which demonstrate the question "Why can't a woman play like a man?" to be entirely irrelevant. They show two women beating two of our best men. The enjoyment inherent in their scintillating sacrificial play quite transcends sex.

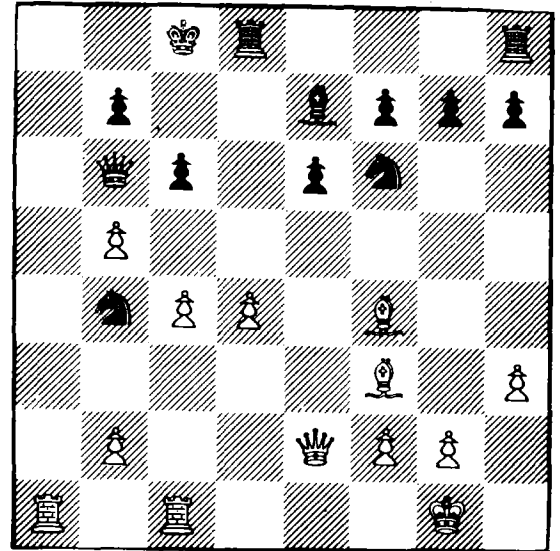
Center Counter Game
Marshall Chess Club Grand Prix, 1979
Rachel Crotto — Walter Shipman

(2051)	(2359)
1 e4	d5
2 ed	Qd5
3 d4	Nf6
(3... 35!)	
4 Nf3	Bg4
5 Be2	e6
6 Be3	Nc6
7 0-0	Bd6
8 h3	Bh5
9 Nc3	Qa5
10 Nb5!	0-0-0
(If 10... a6;	
11 Nd6, cd; 12	
Bf4, d5 favors	
White.)	
11 a4	Bf3
12 Bf3	...
(If 12 gf intending	
Bd-a5, then 12... Qb6!;	
13 a5, Na5;	
14 d5, Bc5?	
15 Bc5, Qc5; 16 Ra5, a6.	
If 13 d5, Bc5!)	

12...	a6
13 Qe2	Nb4
14 c4	Be7

(14... ab; 15 ab, Qb6;
16 c5 wins.)

15 Rfcl	c6
16 Bf4	ab
17 ab	Qb6



18 d5!	c5
--------	----

(If 18... Bd6; 19 c5, Be5; 20 de leaves White winning. On 18... Kd6, 19 de Ke8; 20 Rcd1, White has compensation for her material minus.)

19 de	Qe6
20 Rcd1	Rd1

(If 21... Qe2; 22 Ra8 mate.)

21 Qd1	Na6
22 ba	ba
23 Qb3	Bd6
24 Qb7	Kd8
25 Bd6	Qd6
26 Rd1	Qd1
27 Bd1	Re8
28 Ba4	Re1
29 Kh2	Re2
30 Qb6	Ke7
31 Qc5	Ke6
32 b4	Ne4
33 Qd5	Kf6
34 Qd3	Re1
35 Qd4	...

(And not 35 f3 intending Qc3 because 35... Rh1! 36 Kh1, Nf2 with drawing chances.)

35...	Ke7
36 Qe5	Kd8
37 f3	1:0

(Cont. pg. 75)

Book Reviews

Tallinn, 1979 by Larry Christiansen and Nick de Firmian; Christian-
sen Brothers, Modesto, CA: \$6.95.

The classic way to learn chess was by deep study of a tournament book. For years Alexander Alekhine carried Emanuel Lasker's book of the St. Petersburg, 1909 tournament with him wherever he went. Alekhine himself produced New York, 1924 and New York, 1927 -- two great tournaments and two great tournament books which the inter-war generation of players used as a comprehensive introduction to the riches of chess thinking.

Then, after the 1941 Absolute USSR Championship, Mikhail Botvinnik produced the magisterial tournament book published in this country as **Championship Chess**. The beautiful games of Neuhausen-Zurich, 1953 were immortalized by David Bronstein in a tournament book he intended to be an advanced treatise on the middle game.

These are the classics, which have trained generations, but it has been 24 years since a truly instructive tournament book came out. In writing about Tallinn, 1979, Christiansen and deFirmian have produced another instructive treatise, a book which really teaches. It is not quite in the same Olympian class with the works of Lasker, Alekhine *et al*, but it is far more instructive than Bobby Fischer.

Christiansen meets all the standards for good annotation. His and deFirmian's notes keep the reader informed of the general drift of the game and conscientiously elucidate the complex tactical points which characterize critical moments in a game.

In this they have few peers. The student admires the note but then thinks, "What about this move?" A little thought convinces me that, no, that is irrelevant. All the tactical themes of the position are incorporated in a terse note. The rest of the analysis and ideas flow from the few variations offered. A little work in this vein is an immense advantage in helping players to get to the tactical heart of any position and let their analysis spin out from that nexus. A close study of the book was probably responsible for me netting 120 rating points at the last American Open.

Besides, the games are interesting; they are thrilling battles.

For those not satisfied with that Christiansen offers a wealth of anecdotes from the tournament, many of them really funny. There is also a gallery of good photographs of people who have appeared to us only as names on a game score: Sax, Knaak, Vaganyan, Vilela and Rantenen share the pictorials with the familiar mugs of Tal, Petrosian and Bronstein.

Play Like a Grandmaster by Alexander Kotov; Batsford, 1978: \$7.95

The author explains that his colleagues took him to task because his extremely popular **Think Like a Grandmaster** was so monothematic in concentrating on the art of analysis to the exclusion of other elements of chess success. This sequel is an attempt to tidy up some of the omissions.

More than exalted lights such as Fischer or Alekhine, Kotov is qualified to instruct lesser lights how to get the most out of their chess talent. At one stage of his career he found himself at the brink of attaining master rank but mired in mediocrity. He went to work and introduced system and concreteness into his training and playing. Such diligence paid off, and he became "a big cat" during the early 1950's.

The overall impression gained from reading these Kotov books is that thinking like and playing like a grandmaster is a lot of work. Kotov's program of instruction is no freeway to mastership where the milestones fly by effortlessly.

What gives Kotov's work the most value is that it confronts the student with an entirely different approach to learning. Most of our instructional manuals have a very formal structure: this is an isolated pawn, this is a set of hanging pawns, this is a hole in the pawn structure and so forth.

While these features of the board are easy to identify, when such features appear in our own games we have no yardstick to measure whether they are strong or weak, relevant or irrelevant. Today's best players do not try to avoid potentially losing weaknesses on principle. They try to assess the position as a whole in a more dynamic or "dialectic" light. Positions change drastically as they flow from one to another, and the good player always strives to keep his plans balanced at the very center of the strongest part of the current.

Compare Kotov's basic postulates of positional play to other's:

1. In chess only the attacker wins.
2. The right to attack is enjoyed by that player who has the better position.
3. The side with the advantage has not only the right but also the duty to attack. . .
4. The defender must be prepared to defend and to make concessions.
5. The means of attack in chess are twofold, combinative and strategical.
6. The attack must be directed at the opponent's weakest spot."

There is not an isolated pawn or weakened king-side, only talk of attack and defense. This is quite a different approach to making chess decisions than we are used to in America, and it is not something you can memorize like an opening line. Players who do not want to work should not study this book -- it cannot be read with profit only studied over weeks.

The contents of the book fall into four parts: Positional Judgment, Planning, Combinational Vision, and Calculation and Practical Play. Within these sections there are pithy little subsections, often called "The Mind of a Grandmaster," which draw on the comments of others to suggest such things as that a combination is frequently not worked out but occurs as a whole, often quite far in advance of the position from which it is launched. To find and plan for these combinations requires hard training and experience.

On balance **Think Like a Grandmaster** is a much more successful book at helping players to improve their analysis than is this one as a middle game treatise, but it is different and may benefit the serious student who finds himself in a rut in the way he is thinking now.

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BOOKS RECEIVED

by JOHN LARKINS

Zurich International Chess Tournament, 1953 by David Bronstein (translated by Jim Marfia); Dover 1979, \$6.00, paper.

Contains 210 games in algebraic notation from the tournament held to determine a challenger for then world champion Mikhail Botvinnik. Some have called it the greatest tournament ever, and Bronstein's text in Russian has long held an underground reputation as a classic study of how to play the middle game.

The same text has also been translated by Oscar Freeman and edited by Burt Hochberg under the title *The Chess Struggle in Practice*, published by McKay in 1978 (hardback) for \$17.95. But most commentators who have compared the two translations – including Richard Shorman – prefer Marfia's version. That, plus the price differential, plus the legendary reputation of the original book, makes this an attractive buy.

The Chess Mysteries of Sherlock Holmes by Raymond Smullyan: Knopf, \$4.95, paper.

Philosopher-Logician-problemist Raymond Smullyan has put together 50 retrograde chess problems as challenges for Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson. In the first half of the book Holmes instructs Watson in the intricacies of retrograde analysis (working backward from a final position to the moves that must have been made to reach it). In the second half, the problems become progressively more difficult for both Holmes and the reader. Most of the problems originally were published in *Scientific American*. Here they have been surrounded by a delightful text.

Catalog of Chess Mistakes by Andrew Soltis: McKay, 1979, \$10.95, hardback.

GM Andy Soltis – author of *The Art of Defense in Chess* and *Pawn Structure Chess* – has concentrated in his book on that aspect of chess which is most crucial to the developing player: not wise strategy and clever tactics, but avoidance of mistakes. His chapter headings include the following: Tactical Errors, Mistakes with Pieces, Calculation and Miscalculation, Positional Errors, Strategic Errors, Your Attitude is Your Error, Practical Mistakes, and Errors with Material. The different kinds of mistakes are illustrated by games taken from master play.

America's Chess Heritage by Walter Korn, McKay, 1978, \$12.95, hardback.

Subtitled "From Benjamin Franklin to Bobby Fischer – and Beyond," this unusual chess book is a comprehensive chronicle of American chess history in terms of players, games, tournaments, organizations and their relation to the broader cultural and sociological currents surrounding them. This is a lot to cover in 302 pages, but it is covered thinly but completely – complete with annotated games and a considerable number of bibliographic references.

Korn, best known as editor of *Modern Chess Openings*, has lived through much of this chess history, has thought deeply about, and has a number of insightful observations about future prospects as well as past history. The book is recommended to that relatively small group of chessplayers who seek to look beyond the chessboard in front of them to the general role of chess in the world.

Silent Knights of the Chessboard by Juan Font and Emil Ladner, self-published, 1979, paper.

This is a labor of love on the part of two deaf chess players who have put together a 93-page history of the leading deaf players – past and present – in the United States, complete with pictures and sample games. Ladner taught at the California School for the Deaf until his retirement in 1970, has been a member of the Oakland and Berkeley Chess Clubs, and has been active in the Deaf Olympics. He may be reached at 2828 Kelsey St., Berkeley, CA 94705.

Hastings 1978-79: Complete Grandmaster Results, edited and annotated by Larry Christiansen, self-published, 1979, paper. 105 games, 15 of them annotated.



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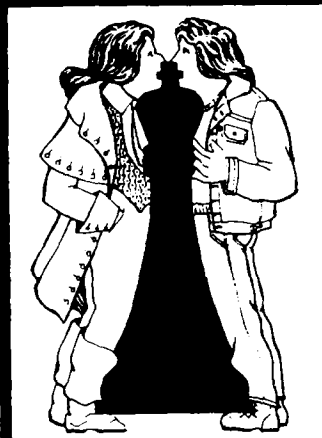
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Man Against Computer

The "Globe" is the largest daily newspaper in Boston, Mass. Chess editor of that newspaper, Harold Dondis, recently wrote an editorial opinion in his column stating that computers cheat and should be barred from human competition. He says, in his declamation:

"I have proposed that chess computers be eliminated from human tournaments. This is not a spoilsport fear of computers. Quite to the contrary. I have always predicted that computers will eventually beat human beings.

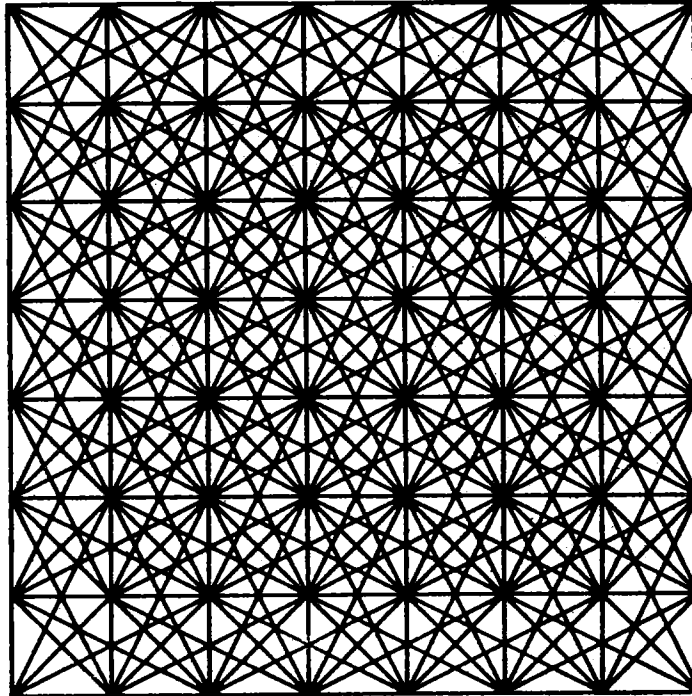
"Having studied artificial thinking in depth — and taught it — I felt that the fantastic speed of a computer would be decisive. However, a computer is simply an extension of man's intelligence. For this reason, although many chess players fear the development of the computer, I hope the computers will beat humans, as soon as possible.

"But human chess is based on innovative thinking under cognitive strain. Computers cheat at chess, for they violate rules requiring cognitive strain. They cheapen human competition, in the same way that use of an automatic pitcher would take all the fun out of baseball and violate its rules, yet would create better pitching.

"Since computers are illegitimate though appearing to be legitimate, they are hurting the game. Since there are plenty of computers to play each other and matches can be arranged with human players, there is no longer any adverse effect on science by barring computers. And this should be done forthwith."

The Dondis pronouncement is certainly not new to chess circles. It is echoed and argued in every chess hall in the world, and stirs up a new wave of murmurings whenever David Levy, perennial computer antagonist, sits down opposite a terminal to take on (and drub) a computer-chess program.

One response to the Dondis statement came from Professor John McCarthy, Director of Computer Science, Stanford University. He writes: "First of all, Professor I.J. Good is certainly right when he says that for a computer to move the pieces in its



The 1840 possible moves on a chess board as tracked by Dr. I.J. Good. (Reproduced with permission of Dr. Good.)

memory is no more cheating than for a human to move them in his memory, which is what Harold Dondis suggests. As to whether computers should be barred from human tournaments, it seems to me that this is a matter of expediency. When the human chess players no longer find it interesting to play against machines, then they should be barred. Neither the programs themselves nor the programmers have any special rights in this matter. It seems to me that when machines win most of the time, the chess players will want to bar them or at least restrict them. It would be interesting to try to formulate a restriction on the amount of computing the program is allowed to do to decide on a move, but it wouldn't be easy in the present state of computer science. Artificial intelligence would benefit from the ability to compare how clever a program is apart from how fast it is."

Lane Jennings is Research Director of the World Future Society, "An Association for the Study of Alternative Futures". The Society is a non-profit, educational and scientific organization

founded in 1966 to study "what will happen or what should happen in the future." Its superb bimonthly magazine THE FUTURIST (published by World Future Society, 4916 St. Elmo Ave., Washington, D.C. 20014) is a clearinghouse for a variety of views on the future by various authors. In June 1978, Jennings wrote an article in The Futurist entitled "Computer Chess: Can the Machine Beat Man at His Own Game?" His excellent article on a controversial subject ended with the provocative observation: "The idyllic picture of a man/machine partnership can only become a reality if humans are able to overcome their fear and envy of machine intelligence. This is far from certain, however, for human egos are notoriously sensitive and at first glance computers can be overpowering. How the world's chess players react to the growing impact of computers — both large and small — on the theory and traditions of their 'Royal Game' may provide a glimpse to the future of mankind's relationship with the machine."

In particular response to the Dondis statement, Jennings offers the follow-

ing comments: "Dondis has a point, I think, but I don't agree with him that computers should be banned from regular tournaments. There are better ways to deal with the unfairness and potential danger to chess posed by pairing man against machines. As I see it, computers enjoy three distinct advantages over human opponents in chess under present tournament rules:

"1. **Opening Books.** Programs like *BELLE* and *BLACK KNIGHT* boast of opening books containing many thousands of moves. The process of searching through this mass of recorded material has more in common with reading than with remembering. But humans may not consult books during a tournament game.

"2. **Off-Board Analysis.** In deciding on its next move, a computer 'touches the pieces' (as it perceives them) and rearranges the board many times. In effect, the machine brings all of its 'senses' to bear on the consequences of each move under consideration — it can both 'see' and 'feel' how the board will change after a certain sequence of moves. Humans may neither touch the piece on the board, nor use a second chess set for analysis between moves. Rather than the computer 'playing blindfold,' it is actually the human player who is under a handicap, by being denied the information from hand and eye that would help verify whether a line of play is sound or unsound.

"3. **Isolation.** The noise, heat, crowding and poor lighting conditions disturb human players at tournaments. But the computer is playing in a quiet, isolated, climate-controlled environment, where it is constantly tended by skilled servants who do all in their power to see that nothing occurs that might break the machine's concentrations on the game at hand.

"But far more serious than these 'unfair' advantages are the damaging effects that computers could have on the style of human chess in the future. At the present level of development, computer-chess programs may not be able to match the strategic grasp of top-rated human players. But they can, and do, often excel at sharp tactical play.

"Banning computers from tournaments would only mean *ignoring* problems rather than trying to solve them. Two alternatives I'd like to see explored are: 1) new rules to cover human versus computer play in tournaments, and 2) chess games between teams consisting of men plus their computers.

"Consider, in the first instance, allowing a human player to consult books or notes one or more times during the course of a game against a computer. Both players' clocks might be stopped during this search period. This would reduce the machine's opening-book advantage and avoid penalizing the human player for being a 'slow reader.' At the same time, why not allow the human paired against a computer to analyze the position on another board *between* moves? This would permit hand and eye to aid the brain (even Einstein used paper and pencil, after all) and would not disturb one's opponent in any way.

"But perhaps the surest way to escape the unfairness and dangers I've outlined here would be to look beyond simple man vs. computer confrontations. There should be a new kind of tournament play between *pairs* of man/machine chess teams as in my second instance. Each human player would have a computer as a partner, and could decide at each move whether or not to rely on the computer's judgment. Pairing human strategy and 'common sense' with the computer's memory for details and 'calm deliberation' might rapidly produce a very high level of tournament play. Fewer games would be marred by gross blunders or 'swindles,' and this would encourage more players to venture into highly complicated tactical situations — exploring new ground and offering real excitement to the world-wide audience of those for whom chess is an artform.

"Finally, I see no simple way to compensate for the computer's indifference to the stress of tournament play — which appears to be Mr. Dondis' principal complaint. But this so-called advantage has a negative side as well. Though the computer has no fear of failure, and can't be distracted by a crowd of kibitzers, it can take no pleasure in victory or applause. The machine would just as soon be paying bills as

playing chess. Being human may hurt more, but it also offers *more*. If the goal is good chess, I'm willing to bet that man *with* machine can outplay man or machine alone now and for the foreseeable future. Why settle for Bobby Fischer vs. *BELLE* when we could get Fischer *plus* *BELLE* against Karpov *plus* *KAISSA*? Or how about you and the new *BORIS* vs. me and the new *CHESS CHALLENGER*? And may the best companions win?"

Professor I.J. Good, University Distinguished Professor of Statistics at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, comments:

"At first sight, Harold Dondis' analogy with an automatic pitcher in baseball appears reasonable, and it may become reasonable eventually but I don't think that time has yet arrived. At present we are still interested to see what level of chess can be achieved by computers, and entering them in human tournaments will help to answer that question. This applies both to the big computers and to the small chess-playing machines. The decision of whether to buy one of these small machines depends on how well they play and the best way of finding out is by entering them in *human* tournaments so that they will acquire USCF ratings. For the big machines, we want to know whether genuine planning and the flexible handling of descriptions is necessary in computer programs if they are ever to win the world championship. (Of course 'randomized chess' or 'pre-chess' must be used to preclude the nonsense of storing the openings.) We also want to know whether programs can be written that handle descriptions like a human.

"The corresponding question for a baseball pitcher has an obvious answer known already: it would be easy to build one like a gun that would bore a hole through the baseball bat!"

John Larkins, like Harold Dondis, is a chess editor. He shepherds *CHESS VOICE* (publication of Northern California Chess Association) considered to be among the best of such publications in the country. "I find the subject of Dondis' article an interesting one, worthy of discussion and debate," he writes. "But I do not think it is a simple one. He states 'this is not a spoilsport

fear of computers and although many chess players fear the development of the computers, I hope the computers will beat humans, as soon as possible.' Because Dondis also mentions that he has taught the subject of artificial thinking, one cannot, therefore, attribute to him a naive fear of machines. It is amusing to see Professor Jack Good expressing an exactly opposite fear of humans when he points out that eliminating the storage of opening variations in chess playing machines 'would give humans an unfair advantage.' It strikes me that a very simple point is being missed in all this verbiage. Like any game, chess has a set of rules. These rules have all evolved from games played by people and are based on human characteristics. When an attempt is made to apply these 70-pages of rules to chess-playing machines, some fit and some do not. Machines are not people and they compete over the chessboard in a very different way — in a way never remotely considered when the rules were first established.

"So, from a technical point of view, Dondis is automatically correct: 'computers cheat because they are incapable of observing many of the specific laws of chess.' He is further correct in stating that 'chess is based on innovative thinking under cognitive strain.' The rules relating to time pressure, prohibition of access to books or notes or physically moving the pieces or consultation with others, and so on, are all designed to put both human players in a game under the same cognitive strain. This kind of cognitive strain simply doesn't exist in chess-playing computers — so, no competition in this context is possible. Of course, computers have their own problems — enough at present to roughly compensate for their inhuman speed and memory. But the computer decides on its move in a very different manner than the human decides on his (and by using very different 'equipment.')

"Tournament chess is a very human activity, which tests physical endurance, fighting spirit, the ability to concentrate, the degree of pre-tournament mental and emotional preparations, the ability to function under time pressure, and the capacity to come back from defeat and to keep doing all of these

things round after round. Specialists in the field of artificial intelligence tend not to understand just how physical and emotional tournament chess really is and thus they miss a major part of what the competition is all about."

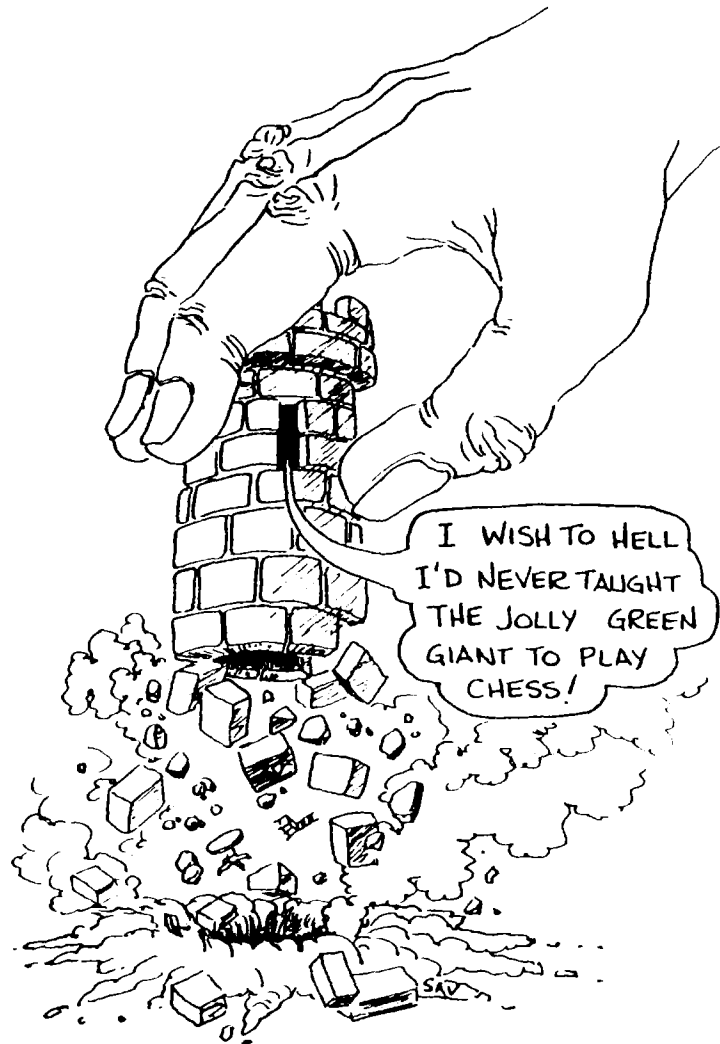
Dr. M.V. Donskoy, on the Russian team of KAISSA, offers a terse comment: "I have no strong opinions on this issue of 'cheating' by computers in chess. It seems to me to be a misunderstanding of both the nature of humans and the nature of computers."

Monty Newborn, Professor of Com-

puter Science at McGill University, stated at the 9th ACM Computer Chess Tournament in Washington: "Will the human chess player accept computer chess as a friendly development within the concept of human progress and intellectual advancement? Or will hostility break out between man and machine?"

The preceding comments indicate that although the seeds of hostility have already been planted, there is a good possibility of an agreement that will be of mutual benefit to everyone.

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Candid Karpov



Anatoly Karpov

The following is a translation from Danish English of an interview between Svend Novrup, President of the International Chess Press Association (AIPE) and Anatoly Karpov at the European Team Championship held in Skara, Sweden at the beginning of 1980.

Players interested in getting all the international news and a selection of current games fast should consider joining the AIPE, which sends Chess News every two weeks. Cost of a B membership is 40 Swiss Francs. Send to Danish Giro 6 6161 94; Forh. Holms Alle 33, 3; 1904 Copenhagen V; Denmark.

- Q.** The chess player's position in society has not always been enviable. How is it today?
- K.** The conditions of professional chess players have improved a great deal in recent years. Even in the USSR, where the conditions have been better than elsewhere, much has happened even during the time I have been participating in top chess. Chess is among the two or three most important sports in the USSR today, and during the last 10 years I have been included among the 10 sports people in the USSR, twice as number one. The reason for the higher estimation of chess is, I believe, a development of – and better understanding of – the sportive nature of the game.
- Q.** But is chess becoming more sport than art in our time?
- K.** Chess will never cease being an art. Chess is the best existing mixture of science, sport and culture. The vast body of opening theory is science; the fight for points and prizes is sport; and the games will afterward be the cultural property of chess.
- Q.** Does all this mean that it is now respectable in the USSR to have chess as the only job? In earlier days a side education was considered necessary.
- K.** Chess play is a respectable job in itself today. Earlier there was a lack of understanding of the immense demands of chess. The preparation, even physically, is very hard; and playing international tournaments is a considerable effort for mind and body. But, of course that will not seem to be very hard if you only use it as your relaxation after a hard day's work.
- Q.** You have now married and have a son. Isn't it a risky thing to try for an ordinary family life. . . ?
- K.** Obviously it may cause big problems because you live such a great part of the year in hotels all over the world. I have, however, not very extended experience yet in this matter.
- Q.** Even if you are a professional chess player and consider this to be a full time job, you have still pursued another education, the study of economics at the University of Leningrad.
- K.** The reason is that I simply have a keen interest in economic affairs. That's why I finished my study and graduated – and the reason why I shall continue to occupy myself with it. But primarily I am a chess player and will work as such.
- Q.** You have taken over the job of chief editor of 64 as well?
- K.** Yes, but my task will mainly be to decide the guidelines according to which magazine should be produced, to come up with ideas, etc. The actual editing will be done by the editorial staff, which has many competent and experienced journalists and players.
- Q.** What do you think of the chess press today?
- K.** We are all glad to have articles written about chess, though we don't like it when it is done by people with no understanding of the game. The chess press is not always objective, and it might be an idea to work out a moral code for chess journalists – maybe by your organization.




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We'll see you soon . . .

Michael Goudeau, Director
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Karpov cont.

I realize, however, that such a thing would be very difficult as many journalists and newspapers are dominated by certain fixed political attitudes and opinions. Last year's AIPE voting for the chess Oscar made me angry. Even placed on top of many more voting lists than Korchnoi, I still came second in a year when I had defended my world title.

This means that journalists with Korchnoi number one didn't even include me second. This could only be due to political views. . .

- Q.** How are relations between Soviet and other chess players?
- K.** All relations between chess players are private and independent of nations and politics. I have wonderful relations with all chess players except Viktor Korchnoi. Good chess players have a duty to behave well.
- Chess players in general are modest people and quite live up to the FIDE motto: *Gens Una Sumus*. When you find a player who behaves badly and mendaciously, you say to yourself: he is no real chess player.
- Q.** What do you think of the strength of Soviet chess compared to the rest of the world?
- K.** Rapid development is taking place in every part of the world. Take the world junior championship of '69 in Stockholm, which I won: no other championship has produced so many GMs, and all the participants were my age and come from different countries.
- Q.** Do many countries from the so-called "third world" not use chess politically as a means to gain prestige. . . ?
- K.** Prestige in chess and politics are two different things. Maybe they run parallel, but they should not be confused. I have always tried to avoid political involvement in chess, and good relations during international tournaments have strengthened my belief in this.
- Q.** Let's turn to top chess. You are reigning champion and have tried a match according to one system, defending your title. Which system would, in your opinion, be the best for title matches?
- K.** I cannot tell. All systems have their good and bad sides. You have to try them to find out which ones outweigh the others. I have tried only one system so far.
- Q.** How do you think a challenger should be found? There is talk about returning to the old system with a candidates' tournament instead of matches.
- K.** I clearly prefer matches. In those the right player emerges winner while small incidents could produce the wrong winner in a tournament. I think, for example, that Keres may have been stronger than Tal when he qualified from the candidates tournament at Portoroz, 1958 [sic – Bled-Zagreb-Beograd, 1959 – ed.], but we will never know. Also matches do not give birth to suspicions such as those raised by Bobby Fischer after Curacao, 1962.
- Q.** What do you think of international tournaments?
- K.** International tournaments are simply fascinating. The players are all friends, but at the same time they are fighting their hearts out to win games and the tournament, and today they are in much better shape to do so in every game. Every possible discussion of chess dying from draws has ceased. Everyone plays to win – maybe with the exception of players like Petrosian and Adorjan!
- Q.** But Adorjan told me yesterday that in every game he tried to create a piece of art.
- K.** That might be, but he succeeds much too rarely.
- Q.** What do you think of Botvinnik's expressed views that the chess masters of today play too much and care to little about theory, preparation and the game itself.

- K.** I know his point of view. It is sad that such a great master as Botvinnik does not understand modern chess. He withdrew from active chess years ago when you did not need to play near as much as now. He exploited the slow distribution of chess news around the world. Having spotted a good idea he was able to use it for maybe a whole year till other players were able to defend themselves against it.

When I came up with something new, the whole world knows the following week. You have got to play on not to fall behind. I find this development very positive, as it forces you to activity and new research all the time.

- Q.** What do you think of your own game? For how long can you remain the champion?
- K.** I am not very keen on discussing my weak spots, but my aim is to improve on my play from day to day. Trying to do this I don't think very much about my title, but if I succeed in improving, I do not think I am going to lose the title for at least many years. The candidates in this championship cycle are all very strong, but none of them are exceptionally strong [ed. note – a statement more devastating than diplomatic]. And I don't think that any of them could win a title match from me.
- Q.** Do you follow the teenaged talents, especially thinking about future rivals for the title – players like Seirawan, Short and Kasparov?
- K.** I follow them and their games like I follow everybody else. They are very talented, but you have seen many players improve to a certain level and then stop and never achieve more. Also, just being a strong player is not enough to reach a world championship final. Especially for a young player it is very difficult to advance from the interzonal to match play. Suddenly qualities far beyond the board and the game are demanded. To be a world champion you can't simply be a strong chess player. You have got to be a strong human being!

Seirawan cont.

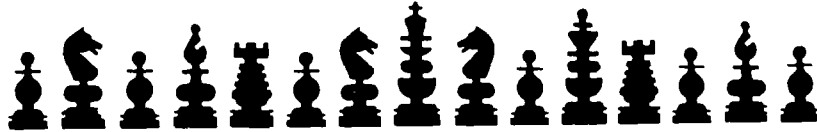
Seirawan-Keller, Round 12. 1 e4, Nf6; 2 Nc3, e6; 3 Nf3, d5; 4 cd, ed; 5 d4, Be7; 6 Bf4, 0-0; 7 e3, b6; 8 Be2, Nh5?; 9 Be5, f6; 10 Bg3, Ng3; 11 hg, Be6; 12 Bd3, g6?; 13 Rh7, f5; 14 Rh1, Nd7; 15 Qd2, Bf6; 16 0-0-0, Qe7; 17 Rh2, Kg7; 18 Qc2, C5; 19 Bb5!, Rac8; 20 Rdh1, Rh8; 21 Rh8, Rh8; 22 Rh8, Kh8; 23 Qa4, Nf8; 24 Bc6, Qh7; 25 Bd5, Qh1; 26 Kd2, Qg2; 27 Ke2, cd; 28 ed, Bd7, 29 Qa7, F4; 30 Qb8!, Kg7; 31 Qf4, Bh3, 32 Nd2, Qh2; 33 Nce4, Bf5; 34 Nf6, Kf6; 35 Qe5, Kg5; 36 Nf3 1-0

Since Fritzinger's Seirawan article was written, Yasser has scored another fine triumph by tying Walter Browne for first place above Viktor Korchnoi and Jan Timman at Wijk-an-Zee. Seirawan and Browne both scored 10-3 with Seirawan playing for three draws in the closing rounds – his eye on the GM norm and his confidence that no one could overtake him. He says that he "coasted."

For Browne this is a replay of his great triumph at Wijk-an-Zee, 1975 and shows that rumors of him being a "spent force" are wildly exaggerated. He scored 3½ in his last four games to catch up with the streaking Seirawan.



Games



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

RIGA INTERZONAL TOURNAMENT

One of the finest games by the tournament winner was his important victory over Polugaevsky in round two. Until now, Tal had never defeated him playing the black pieces and had a poor record with White.

White: Lev Polugaevsky. Black: Mikhail Tal.
Interzonal Tournament, Riga, 1979.

English Opening

1 Nf3(a)	c5!(b)	16 Rb1	Bg7
2 c4	Nf6	17 Nb5(n)	Qc4(o)
3 Nc3	d5	18 Qe3	Rhf8
4 cd	Nd5	19 Rf1(p)	g4(q)
5 e4(c)	Nb4	20 Nh4	Nf2!
6 Bc4(d)	Be6	21 Ng6	Rd3(r)
7 Be6	Nd3	22 Na3(s)	Qe4
8 Kf1	fe	23 Qe1	Rdf3
9 Ng5(o)	Qb6!7(f)	24 Nf8	Nd3
10 Qe2(g)	c4	25 Qd1	Qe4
11 b3(h)	h6(i)	26 Rf3	gf
12 Nf3(j)	Nc6	27 Kf1	Qf5
13 bc	0-0-0	28 Kg1	Bd4
14 g3(k)	g5	29 Resigns	
15 Kg2(l)	Qc5!(m)		

(Annotations by Mikhail Tal and his second, Soviet master Albert Kapengut, translated from "64", No. 38, Sept. 20-26, 1979, pg 6).

(a) Ten years ago exactly, in Sept. 1969, Tal lost to Polugaevsky for the first time during the second round of the 38th USSR Championship. The game was widely publicized and, it seems, has found its way into all the theory books. For the decade, Polugaevsky's lead has grown to 5-1. Naturally, such an association was not very helpful to have in mind, but such was the luck of the draw . . .

(b) So that there will be no Queen's Gambit and the memory of that ill-fated loss.

(c) The move 5 e4 (not to be confused with 1 e4!) has had its ebb and flow. The latest theoretical pronouncement has this variation placing the 3 . . . d5 system in doubt, as was the case, for example, in Timman — Tal at Montreal. Black played 5 . . . Nc3 in that game, and after 6 dc obtained a very unpleasant position. In his comments to the game ("64," No. 17) Tal admitted that 6 dc came as a complete surprise, and that the offer to trade queens was not at all synonymous with a draw offer. We examined the variation during our preparations for the interzonal. It may be added that this appears to be the first time this continuation has been played by Polugaevsky.

(d) Both Poutiaynen (Tallin, 1977) and Tukmakov (USSR Championship, Leningrad, 1977) chose 6 Bb5 versus Tal, and both games proceeded to favor Black.

(e) Known in this position are the moves 9 . . . Qd7 and 9 . . . Nc6. In a recently played encounter, Sekey — Palatnik (Frunze, 1979), Black continued with 9 . . . Na6.

(f) Defends the pawn at e6 and draws a bead on the f2 square. The unprotected knight at d3 is only temporary (c5-c4).

(g) This move was suggested during pre-game analysis by Alexandr Koblents.

(h) White's intent is plain: smoke out the knight at d3 and Black will not have even a remotely well placed piece left. Black's task is also crystal clear: hold the outpost at any price.

(i) It is essential to drive off White's only active piece so far, in order to have the option of completing queen-side development.

(j) Unsatisfactory would be 12 Na4 Qd4 13 Ne6 in view of 13 . . . Qa1 14 Qh5 g6 15 Qg6 Kd7, or simply 13 . . . Qe5. Perhaps it makes sense for White to cover his f2 square with Nh3, either now or following 12 Qh5.

(k) The interloper at d3 paralyzes White's movements to a considerable extent, and as soon as Black succeeds in deploying

his bishop on f8, thereby opening the "f"-file, his initiative will probably become decisive. Therefore, Polugaevsky's quiet treatment of the position cannot be condoned. Important for an evaluation is the variation 14 Nd5?! ed 15 Qd3 Nb4!, and no matter where the queen goes Black retains the better chances, e.g., 16 Qb1 dc or 16 Qd4 Qd4 17 Nd4 de or 16 Qc3 de 17 Ne5 g5 18 Nf7 Bg7! 19 Qg7 Nd3 (another knight!). Also considered was 14 Ba3, and if 14 . . . Qa5, then 15 Nb5 a6 16 Nd6 ed 17 Qd3 Ne5 18 Qb3 Nf3 19 Qd2 20 Rb1, with an excellent game. In response to 14 Ba3, Black had planned 14 . . . g5. It may even be that White's best practical chance is to sacrifice a piece by 14 Nd5 ed 15 ed.

(l) Now the exchange operation, 15 Nd5 ed 16 Qd3 Bg7! 17 e5 (17 Rb1 dc!) Rhf8, offers little solace for White.

(m) White had intended 16 Ne1, which no longer has any point. Polugaevsky's position is probably lost already.

(n) A desperate attempt at counterattack in case Black should slip with 17 . . . a6? 18 Ba3 Qc4 19 Na7! Na7 20 Rhcl.

(o) Threatening 18 . . . Nf4.

(p) The threat was 19 . . . Rf3 or 19 . . . g4. Hopeless for White is 19 Na7 Na7 20 Qa7 Qe4.

(q) Also good enough would be 19 . . . a6, but the move played is more convincing.

(r) Much stronger than 21 . . . Rf3 22 Na7 Na7 23 Qa7 Qe4 (without a check!) 24 Ne7 Kc7 25 Qb6 Kd7 26 Qb7.

(s) After 22 Qe1 Rdf3 the positions are analogous to those occurring in the game.

★ ★ ★

White: Jay Whitehead (2435). Black: Tom Crispin (2035). U.C. Berkeley, Jan. 5, 1980.

Caro-Kann Defense

1 c4	c6	13 d4	Nb6
2 e4	d5	14 Bf3	Re8(d)
3 ed	cd	15 e4	g5?(e)
4 cd	Nf6	16 Nh5	g4(f)
5 Qe4	Nbd7	17 Ng7	Kg7
6 Nc3	g6	18 Be2	Na4!7(g)
7 Nh3(a)	Bg7	19 Ne4	Bd5
8 Be2	0-0	20 Qe3(h)	ba
9 Nf4	o6	21 Be6(i)	Rb8
10 0-0	b5	22 Bd3	Bc6(j)
11 Qb3(b)	Bb7	23 Oh6	Kg8(k)
12 Re1(c)	Rc8	24 Re5(l)	Resigns

(Annotations contributed by USCF senior master Jay Whitehead)

(a) Or 7 d4!? Bg7 8 Qb3 0-0 9 Bg5 Nb6 10 Bf6 Bf6 11 Nf3 Bg7 12 Be2 e6, as in Larsen — Karpov, Montreal, 1979.

(b) Of course not 11 Nb5?! on account of 11 . . . Nb6.

(c) Best, and the hardest move of the game to find over the board. If 12 d4 (Also possible is 12 a4), a similar variation develops after 12 . . . Nb6 13 Bf3, but I was afraid of 13 . . . e6 14 de Bf3 15 gf (and not 15 ef Rf7 16 Ne6 Qd7 17 Nc5, with advantage to Black) Qd4 16 Rd1, with an unclear position.

(d) White was threatening 15 d6!

(e) This seriously weakens the king side, but 15 . . . Rc4 loses to 16 b ab 1 Qb5 Rd4 18 Be3. Better is 15 . . . Qd7.

(f) This was Black's idea: if now 17 Nf6, then 17 . . . ef!

(g) Black's best try, hoping for either 19 Ra4 Bd5 20 Nd5 ba or 19 Nb5 ab 20 Bb5 Nb6 21 Be8 Bd5.

(h) The fallacy of 15 . . . g5 now becomes evident.

(i) Without loss of tempo, White covers any end game contingency that may arise.

(j) Most stubborn is 22 . . . Kh8 23 Qh6 Rg8 24 Bg5 Rg7 25 Re7 Rg5 (or 25 . . . Qe7 26 Bf6 Qf8 27 Qh7mate) 26 Qf6 Rg7 27 Rae1 Q8 (not 27 . . . Be6 28 Rle6!) 28 Rle5 Be6 29 Rh5 Kg8 30 Qh4!

(k) Or 23 . . . Kh8 24 Bg5!

(l) Much stronger than 24 Bg5 Qd5! Now, however, 24 . . . Kh8 is met by 25 Bg5, and Black cannot defend against mate.

Tournaments

Jay Whitehead Repeats As Northern California Champion

In a story line borrowed from last year's U.S. Junior championship, Jay Whitehead lost his first two games, as did Yasser Seirawan in that event, then went on a scoring binge and collected five straight points to ice the Northern California Championship for himself with a 5-2 score.

The event, concluded January 27, featured one of the strongest lineups of California talent ever assembled for its championship. The average rating was about 2350. Billed as the Bagby Memorial, it was held under the auspices of the Mechanics Institute Chess Club of San Francisco. Mike Goodall served as its quietly efficient director. Its \$1,000 prize fund came from CalChess and private donations.

Clear second, and one of those fortunate to defeat the champ, was Richard Lobo who had 4½ points. Tied for third and fourth slots were Zaki Harari and George Kane with 4-3 scores.

Paul Cornelius, Martin Sullivan, Dennis Fritzing, and Craig Mar were the other contestants in the steller field.

"A PIECE OF THE ACTION" TOURNAMENT RESULTS

The second annual "A Piece of the Action Chess Tournament" was held in the Student Union building on the University of California Berkeley campus, Jan. 5-6. Sponsored by SUPERB and the U.C. Berkeley Campus Chess Club, the four-round, USCF-CalChess Swiss system competition in five sections attracted 118 players vying for \$1,413.52 in cash prizes and \$100.02 in California Chess Bulletins gift certificates. Chief Tournament Director Alan Benson was assisted by USCF Local T.D. Mike Donald.

Complete results (in modified Solkoff tie-break order):

Master-Expert Division

1st-3rd, Nick de Firmian (2477) Berkeley, Jay Whitehead (2435), San Francisco, and Craig Mar (2302), Oakland, 3½-½, \$164 each; 4th, Ray Fasano (2108), Berkeley, 3-1, \$30 gift certificate.

Category I (Class A)

1st, Jim Waide (1894), Berkeley, 3½-½, \$159.50; 2nd-7th, Alan Freberg (1995), San Francisco, Allen Becker (1988), Berkeley, Pedro Marcal (1889), Palo Alto, Ron Wright (1950), Berkeley, Kenny Fong (1836), Hayward, and Aaron Stearns (1572), Berkeley, 3-1, \$19.17 plus \$4.17 gift certificate each.

Category II (Class B)

1st-2nd, Bill Campbell (1774), San Jose, and Paul Vayssie (1793), San Francisco, 3½-½, \$106.75 each; 3rd-4th, Masatoshi Eubank (1758), San Francisco, and Richard Finacom (1780), Berkeley, 3-1, \$17.50 each; 5th-8th, Stuart Saroff (1675), Fremont, Russell Freeman (1745), Oakland, Julius Willis (1611), San Francisco, and Robert Whitaker (1653), San Francisco, 2½-1½, \$5 gift certificate each.

Category III (Class C)

1st, John Romo (1445), Livermore, 4-0, \$127; 2nd-5th, Tsung-Wen Chen (1569), Pinole, Philip Bernstein (1518), Fairfax, William Boardman (1568), Berkeley, and Harvey Becker (1585), San Mateo, 3-1, \$22.50 each; 6th, Steven Hanamura (1471), Oakland, 2½-1½, \$15 gift certificate.

Categories IV-VI (Class D-E-Unrated)

1st, Benny Cheng (Unr.), San Francisco, 4-0, \$106; 2nd-3rd, Robert Vacheron (1279), Berkeley, and Tahilramani Mulchand (Unr.), San Francisco, 3½-½, \$37.50 each; 4th, Gilbert Chan (Unr.), San Rafael, 3-1, \$10 gift certificate.

PEOPLE'S CHESS TOURNAMENT

Held in Berkeley, February 16-18, the People's Chess Tournament had Alan Benson, Mike Goodall, Mike Donald, et al, directing. It attracted a total of 196 players in six sections.

The cream of the crop were John Donaldson of Seattle, Yasser Seirawan's second in his successful bid for the World Junior Championship, Paul Cornelius, of Berkeley, and Charles Powell, the welcome emigre from Washington, D.C. All had 5-1 and earned \$312 apiece.

The expert prize went to Ray Fasano, in years gone by a New York area pillar of excellence. Fasano took clear first and \$285 with a 5-1 score. Robert Anderson and Renard Anderson split 2nd to 3rd with 4-2 scores and banked \$77.

Allan Becker and Aaron Stearns led the first category players with 5-1's and each took \$146.

Dave Ross of Portland, Oregon breezed into town and breezed out with \$184 while scoring 5½-½ in the second category division.

Third category was all Romulo Fuente's after a 5½-½ triumph that gave him \$172.

The crowded fourth to sixth category found Diarmuid Casey making room for himself by sweeping the field 6-0 while Kandy Alford was second with 5-1. They earned \$115 and \$57 respectively.

The beginners section must have encouraged William Palma and James Wu to think of themselves as a cut above their competition. They shared first.



*If you have the tables,
chess can be a picnic.*

Tournaments

SAN JOSE CITY COLLEGE OPEN TOURNAMENT RESULTS

Francisco and Amada Sierra, with John Sumares and Leslie Dutcher, directed the 11th San Jose City College Open, Jan. 26-27. The five-round, USCF-rated Swiss system competition attracted 136 entrants, including three computers. ("My Chess" received a bye and drew a game to finish with 1½-3½. "Sargon 2.5" scored two points, one of them against the operator of "My Chess." "Sargon 3.0" lost all five games. In defense of the computers' poor showing, it should be noted that all of them were obliged to play in the Open Division.) Almost \$2,750 was distributed to the prizewinners in seven playing categories. Complete results:

OPEN DIVISION

1st, Mark Buckley (2254), Sacramento, 4½-½, \$475; 2nd-4th, Renard Anderson (1910), Sunnyvale, Rajan Ayyar (2242), Lompoc, and Kamran Shirazi (2396), San Francisco, 4-1, \$195 each; 1st-2nd Expert, Eleuterio Alsasua (2055), San Jose, and Stewart Scott (2086), Berkeley, 3½-1½, \$37.50 each;

Best Under 2200, Pamela Ford (1852), San Francisco, Cyrus Lakdawala (2162), San Diego, Clarence Lehman (1820), Sacramento, Gabriel Sanchez (2181), Santa Clara, Tim Stevens (1942), Mt. View, Michael Tomey (2068), Mt. View, James Wahl (2066), San Jose, and Chandler Yergin (2023), Santa Clara, 3-2, \$4 each;

Best Open B, Masatoshi Euban (1758), San Francisco, 2-3, \$28; Best Open C, Douglas Hill (1564), Mt. View, 2½-2½, \$25; Best Open Under 1400, Don Cowan (1357), Tracy, 1-4, \$23; Best Open Unrated, Pranab Das, San Jose, 2-3, \$22.

CLASS A

1st-2nd, John Readey (1939), San Diego, and Donald Urquhart (1928), San Jose, 4-1, \$117.50 each; 3rd-4th, Steve Levine (1852), Santa Clara, and Joseph Manuel (1901), Stockton, 3½-1½, \$30 each; 5th-7th, Dave Cater (1902), Sunnyvale, Stewart Katz (1764), Sacramento, and Pedro Marcal (1912), Palo Alto, 3-2, \$11.66 each.

Class B

1st, Eric Fingal (1763), Santa Cruz, 4-1, \$160; 2nd-5th, Alejandro Duval (1650), San Jose, Jim Lakdawala (1728), Poway, Carlos Ponce (1765), San Diego, and John Romo (1700), Livermore, 3½-1½, \$40 each; 6th-8th, David Kurzenoerfer (1736), San Jose, Edmond Palmieri (1743), San Mateo, and Fred Sanchez (1673), San Jose, 3-2, \$5 each.

Class C

1st-2nd, Charles Garner (1579), Sunnyvale, and Baraka Shabazz (1541), San Francisco, 4-1, \$85 each; 3rd-6th, Ivan Nikolic (1480), San Mateo, Charles Smith (1456), Los Altos, Allen Wong (1587), Berkeley, and Gain Yick Wong (1571), San Jose 3½-1½, \$32.50 each; 7th-8th, Chris Flammer (1546), Los Altos, and Mark Shulman (1581), Palo Alto, 3-2, \$11.66 each.

Class D

1st-2nd, Kevin Binkley (1385), Cupertino, and Frank Jones (1203), Los Angeles, 4½-½, \$75 each; 3rd-4th, John Bidwell (1336), Ben Lomond, and Jerry Marshall (1184), San Jose, 4-1, \$32.50 each; 5th-10th, David Campell (1350), San Jose, Art Gardner (1368), San Jose, Phillip Graves (1293), Cupertino, Michael Hylton (1383), Santa Clara, James Jewett (1276), Campbell, and Stephen Koto (1237), San Jose, 3-2, \$10 each.

Class E

1st, Bob Shiner (1193), Sunnyvale, 4½-½, \$35; 2nd, John Kirby (1053), Santa Clara, 3½-1½, \$20; 3rd-5th, Duane Boning (113), Sunnyvale, Michael Stryer (1070), Stanford, and Randy Zierman (0997), Santa Clara, 3-2, \$13.33 each.

Unrated Division

1st, Romulo Fuentes, San Francisco, 4½-½, \$35; 2nd-3rd, Ricky Bleszynski, Cupertino, and Mikal Hoover, San Jose, 3½-1½, \$24.50 each; 4th-8th, Ronald Higa, Soquel, Roy Jackson, Mt. View, Jerome Mertz, Palo Alto, Douglas Sourbeer, Fremont, and Todd Walker, San Jose, 3-2, \$6.60 each.

In round one, three out of the four top players suffered defeat at the hands of lower rated opponents.

Crotto Cont.

Ed. Note: This next game reminds me of Richard the Lionhearted's chivalrous foe, Saladin, whose scimitar was said to be so sharp that he could cut your head off without your knowing it — until you sneezed.

Sicilian Defense

Chess Set Futurity, 1977

Diane Savereide — Alan Pollard

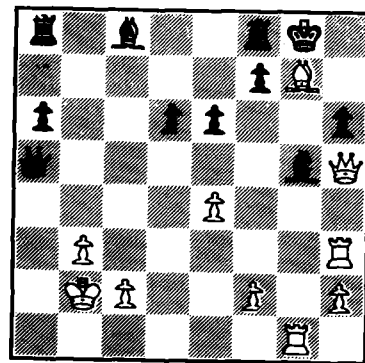
(2110)	(2359)
1 e4	c5
2 Nf3	d6
3 d4	cd
4 Nd4	Nf6
5 Nc3	Nc6
6 Bc4	e6
7 Be3	la6
8 Qe2	Qc7
9 Bb3	Be7
10 0-0-0	0-0
11 g4	Nfd7
12 g5	Nc5
13 Rhg1	b5
14 Qh5	b4
15 Rg3	bc
16 Rh3	h6
17 Rg1	Nb3
18 ab	Qa5

(18 . . . cb; 19 Kb2.)

19 Kb1	cb
20 Kb2	Nd4?

(The losing move)

21 Bd4	Bg5
22 Bg7!	l:0



(There is no defense to Qh6.)

Articles like this one should not be necessary. Unfortunately, the prevalence of anachronistic views puts undue pressure on women. In fact these views are like a chastity belt which attempts to keep them in line and has been largely successful to the greater detriment of chess.

REGIONAL GAMES

White: Agnis Kaugars (1992). Black: Jose Marcal (1818). U. C. Berkeley, Sept. 1, 1979. Sicilian Defense 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d4 cd 4 Nd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 g6 6 Bc4 Bg7 7 f3 0-0 8 Be3 Nc6 9 Qd2 Bd7 10 0-0-0 Rc8 11 Bb3 Ne5 12 Bh6 Bh6 13 Qh6 Rc3 14 bc Qa5 15 g4 Qc3 16 Nf5 gf17 gf Nd3 18 Rd3 Qa1 19 Kd2 Qh1 20 Re3 Qg1 21 f4 Qc3 22 Resigns.

White: Kenny Fong (1880). Black: Duane Wilk (1796). U. C. Berkeley, Sept. 1, 1979. French Defense 1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 ed ed 4 Bd3 Nf6 5 Bg5 Be6 6 Ne2 Be7 7 0-0 Nbd7 8 Nf4 Nf8 9 Re1 h6 10 Bf6 Bf6 11 Bf5 Qd6 12 Ne6 Ne6 13 Qg4 Ke7 14 Nd2 Rhe8 15 Be6 fe 16 Nb3 b6 17 c3 Kf7 18 f4 Re7 19 Re3 Rae8 20 Rf1 c5 21 Rd1 a5 22 dc bc 23 Na5 c4 24 Nc4 Qc5 25 Qh5 Kf8 26 b3 Rc8 27 Kf1 Rf7 28 Ne5 g6 29 Ng6 Kg7 30 Rg3 Bg5 31 Ne5 Rf4 32 Rf3 Rf3 33 gf Qe7 34 Qg6 Kf8 35 Rd4 Rc3 36 h4 Be3 37 Rg4 Qa7 38 Qf6 Resigns.

White: Ray Musselman (1929). Black: Peter Klimek (2005). U. C. Berkeley, Sept. 1, 1979. King's Indian Defense 1 c4 Nf6 2 Nc3 g6 3 e4 d6 4 d4 Bg7 5 Be2 0-0 6 Nf3 e5 7 0-0 Nc6 8 d5 Ne7 9 N d2 Nd7 10 b4 f5 11 f3 f4 12 a4 g5 13 Ba3 Nf6 14 c5 Rf7 15 Nc4 Bf8 16 cd cd 17 b5 Ng6 18 a5 h5 19 Na2 g4 20 Nb4 gf 21 Bf3 Nh4 22 a6 ba 23 Nc6 Qc7 24 ba Rg7 25 Kh1 Bg4 26 Ra2 Qd7 27 Bg4 hg 28 Qe1 Rh7 29 Bb2 g3 30 N4e5 de 31 Ne5 Qb5 32 Rf4 Ng2 33 Kg2 Rh2 34 Kg3 Rb2 35 Ra5 Qe8 36 Rf6 Qe5 37 Rf4 Rb3 38 Kg4 Qg7 39 Time forfeit.

White: Paul Cornelius (2369). Black: Subu Subramaniam (2086). U. C. Berkeley, Oct. 20, 1979. Old Indian Defense 1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 c5 3 d5 e5 4 Nc3 d6 5 e4 Be7 6 Bd3 Nbd7 7 Nge2 0-0 8 0-0 Ne8 9 g3 g6 10 f4 ef 11 gf Bf6 12 Be3 Ng7 13 Qd2 Re8 14 Kh1 a6 15 Ng3 h5 16 e5 de 17 f5 h4 18 Nge2 e4 19 Ne4 Nf5 20 Rf5 gf 21 Rg1 Kh8 22 Bd4 Kh7 23 Bf6 Nf6 24 Ng5 Kg8 25 Ne6 Resigns.

White: Subu Subramaniam (2086). Black: Mike Arne (2193). U. C. Berkeley, Oct. 21, 1979.

Two Knights' Defense

1 e4	e5	9 Ne4	Be6
2 Nf3	Nc6	10 Bg5	Bb4
3 Bc4	Nf6	11 c3	dc
4 d4	ed	12 bc	Ba5
5 0-0	Ne4	13 h4	0-0
6 Re1	d5	14 Ng3	Qg4
7 Bd5	Qd5	15 Re4	Resigns
8 Nc3	Qh5		

★

White: Ben Gross (1811). Black: Jose Marcal (1997). Sunnyvale, Nov. 25, 1979. QP Game 1 d4 Nf6 2 Nf3 c5 3 e3 e6 4 c3 d5 5 Bd3 Nc6 6 0-0 Bd6 7 Nbd2 0-0 8 c4 cd 9 ed b6 10 cd Nd5 11 Nc4 Be7 12 a3 Bb7 13 Nce5 Ne5 14 de Rc8 15 Qe2 Rc1 16 Rac1 Nf4 17 Qe3 Nd3 18 Rd1 Ba6 19 Rc3 Bc5 20 Rcd3 Bd3 21 Qd3 Qd3 22 Rd3 Rc8 23 g3 h6 24 b4 Bf8 25 Kg2 Rc2 26 Nd4 Ra2 27 Nc6 a6 28 h4 Rc2 29 Nb8 a5 30 Rd8 ab 31 ab Rc7 32 b5 f6 33 Nd7 Resigns.

★

White: Frank Berry (1928). Black: Chuck Bradshaw (1647). Sunnyvale, Nov. 23, 1979.

Evan's Gambit

1 e4	e5	11 Qh5	h6
2 Nf3	Nc6	12 Nf7	Rf7
3 Bc4	Bc5	13 Qf7	Kh8
4 b4	Bb4	14 Be3	Nd4
5 c3	Bc5	15 Nc3	Ncc6
6 0-0	d6	16 Bg5	Be6
7 d4	ed	17 Be6	Qg5
8 cd	Bb6	18 Bd5	Ne5
9 h3	Nge7	19 f4	Qg3
10 Ng5	0-0	20 Resigns	

White: Kenny Fong (1836). Black: Zoran Lazetich (1912). U. C. Berkeley, Jan. 5, 1980. Sicilian Defense 1 e4 c5 2 c3 Nf6 3 e5 Nd5 4 d4 cd 5 cd d6 6 Nf3 e6 7 Bd3 Nc6 8 0-0 Be7 9 Nc3 Nc3 10 bc b6 11 Re1 0-0 12 Qc2 g6 13 Bh6 Re8 14 Re4 Bf8 15 Qd2 Bg7 16 Rh4 Bh8 17 Bg5 f6 18 Bg6 fg 19 Bh7 Kf8 20 Ng5 Ke7 21 Be4 Resigns.

★ ★ ★

White: Michael Dyslin (1843). Black: Michael Ruchlis (1827). U. C. Berkeley, Jan. 6, 1980. Caro-Kann Defense.

1 e4 d5 2 ed Nf6 3 c4 c6 4 d4 cd 5 Nc3 Nc6 6 Nf3 Bg4 7 cd Nd5 8 Qb3 Nc3 9 bc Bf3 10 gf Qc7 11 d5 Ne5 12 Bb5 Nd7 13 Bf4 Qc8 14 Rb1 b6 15 Bc6 g6 16 Be5 Rg8 17 0-0 Bh6 18 Rfe1 Kf8 19 Qb4 Ne5 20 Re5 Qc7 21 Rbe1 a5 22 Re7 Qh2 23 Kh2 ab 24 Ba8 Resigns.

White: Nicholas Sinkewitsch (1494) Black: Robert Whitaker (1653). U. C. Berkeley, Jan. 6, 1980. Sicilian Defense 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d4 cd 4 Nd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 g6 6 Be3 Bg7 7 f3 0-0 8 Bc4 Nc6 9 Qd2 Bd7 10 0-0-0 Ne5 11 Bb3 Rc8 12 g4 Qa5 13 Kb1 Nc4 14 Bc4 Rc4 15 h4 Rfc8 16 Nb3 Qa6 17 h5 b5 18 hg hg 19 Bh6 Bh8 20 Qh2 b4 21 Bf8 Nh5 22 Be7 bc 23 Rd6 Qa4 24 gh cb 25 hg Qa2 26 Ka2 Ra4 27 Resigns.

★ ★ ★

White: Dennis Jang (1672). Black: Nancy Crawford (1450). U. C. Berkeley, Jan. 6, 1980. Sicilian Defense 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d4 cd 4 Nd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 g6 6 Be3 Bg7 7 f3 Nc6 8 Bc4 0-0 9 Qd2 Bd7 10 0-0-0 Ne5 11 Bb3 Rc8 12 h4 Nc4 13 Bc4 Rc4 14 Nde2 b5 15 h5 b4 16 Nd5 Nd5 17 ed Bf5 18 c3 Qa5 19 Bd4 bc 20 Bc3 Qa2 21 Qe3 Bc3 22 Nc3 Qa1 23 Kd2 Qb2 24 Ke1 Qc3 25 Resigns.

★ ★ ★

White: John Romo (1445). Black: Tsung-Wen Chen (1569). U. C. Berkeley, Jan. 6, 1980. King's Gambit Accepted 1 e4 e5 2 f4 ef 3 Nf3 g5 4 h4 g4 5 Ng5 h6 6 Nf7 Kf7 7 Bc4 d5 8 Bd5 Kg7 9 d4 Qf6 10 0-0 Qh4 11 Rf4 Nf6 12 Nc3 c6 13 Bc4 b5 14 Bb3 Bb4 15 e5 Rf8 16 ef Rf6 17 Ne4 Rf4 18 Bf4 Bf5 19 Be5 Kg6 20 Ng3 Qg5 21 Nf5 Qf5 22 c3 Qg5 23 Qd3 Qf5 24 Bf7 Kg5 25 Qe3 Resigns.

★ ★ ★

White: "My Chess" Computer (1500). Black: Steve Hanamura (1471). U. C. Berkeley, Jan. 6, 1980. Sicilian Defense 1 e4 c5 2 Nc3 d6 3 Nf3 Nf6 4 Bc4 Nc6 5 0-0 e6 6 d3 Be7 7 Be3 a6 8 a4 Na5 9 Ba2 Rb8 10 Qe2 Bd7 11 e5 de 12 Ne5 0-0 13 f4 Be8 14 f5 Qd6 15 Nc4 Nc4 16 Bc4 e5 17 a5 b5 18 ab Rb6 19 b3 Bb5 20 Na4 Rc6 21 Bb5 ab 22 Nc3 b4 23 Ne4 Ne4 24 de Qc7 25 Qc4 Rd8 26 c3 h6 27 Rfd1 Rb8 28 Ra2 bc 29 Qc3 Rb7 30 Rd5 c4 31 Ra8 Kh7 32 b4 Bb4 33 Qa1 c3 34 Rdd8 g5 35 Rh8 Kg7 36 Rgg8 Kf6 37 Rh6 Ke7 38 Bg5 Kd7 39 Rh7 Qb6 40 Kf1 Qb5 41 Ke1 c2 42 Time forfeit.

★ ★ ★

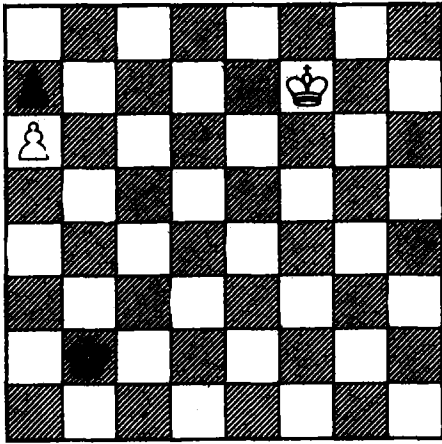
White: Alan LaVergne (2149). Black: Mike Arne (1986). U. C. Berkeley, Jan. 5, 1980. Ruy Lopez 1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 a6 4 Ba4 d6 5 d4 Bd7 6 d5 Nce7 7 Bd7 Qd7 8 c4 g6 9 Nc3 Bg7 10 0-0 h6 11 Ne1 f5 12 f4 Nf6 13 fe de 14 Nd3 fe 15 Nc5 Qd6 16 Ne6 Rh7 17 c5 Qd7 18 Ng7 Resigns.

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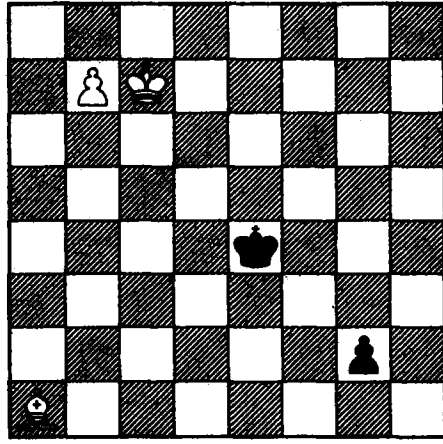
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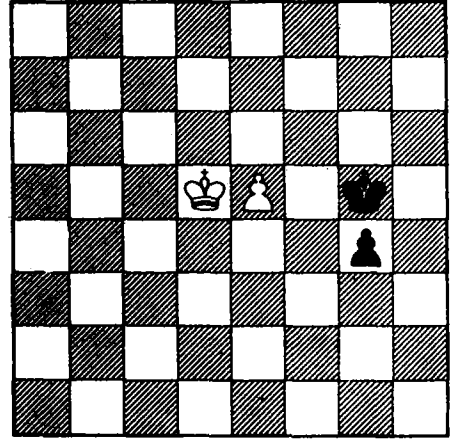
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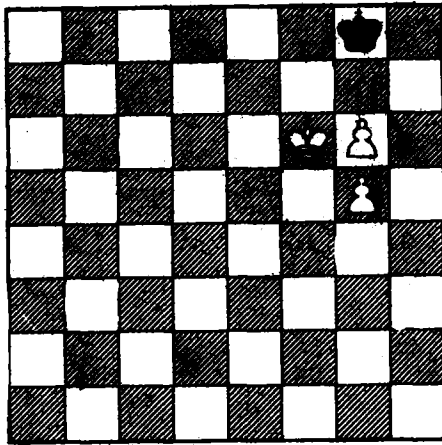
2 White to move and win. Give next five moves.



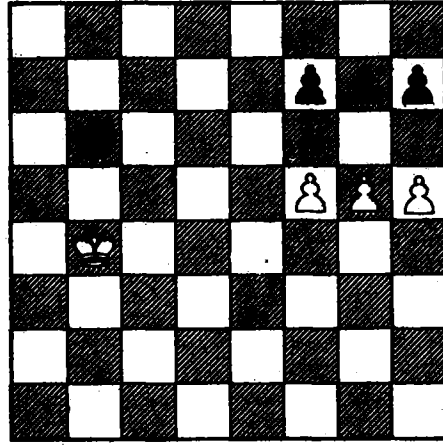
3 White to move and win. Give next four moves.



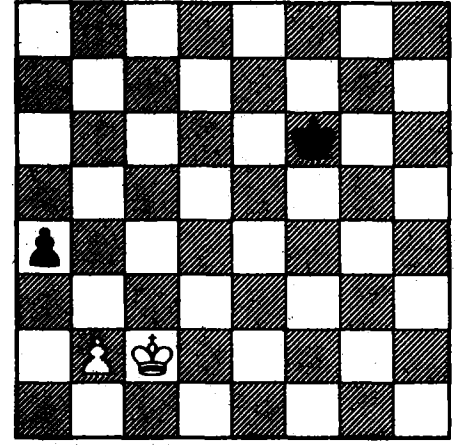
4 White to move and win. Give line if Black plays best defense.



5 White to move and win. Give next three moves.



6 White to move and win. Give next four moves.



7 White to move and win. Give next six moves against best defense.

REGIONAL GAMES

White: Gabriel Sanchez (2181). Black: Pamela Ford (1852).
San Jose City College Open, Jan. 26, 1980.

King's Indian Defense

1	c4	Nf6	21	b4	Bg4
2	Nc3	g6	22	Qe1	Nd3
3	e4	d6	23	Nd3	Qe3
4	d4	Bg7	24	Qe3	de
5	f4	0-0	25	Nf3	Re8
6	Nf3	Nc6	26	h3	Be6
7	d5	Nb8	27	Rc1	d5
8	Bd3	e6	28	ed	cd
9	de	fe	29	c5	Bf5
10	0-0	Nc6	30	Nfe1	Bd4
11	Qe2	Nd7	31	b5	e2
12	Be3	e5	32	Kh2	Re3
13	f5	Nd4	33	c6	bc
14	Bd4	ed	34	bc	Bd3
15	Nd5	Nc5	35	c7	Bf5
16	fg	hg	36	c8Q	Bc8
17	Nd2	c6	37	Rc8	Kg7
18	Rf8	Kf8	38	Rd8	Be5
19	Nf4	Qg5	39	Kg1	Bg3
20	Rf1	Kg8	40	Resigns	

White: Eleuterio Alasua (2055). Black: Randy Moore (1546).
San Jose City College Open, Jan. 26, 1980.

King's Gambit Declined

1	e4	e5	17	hg	fg
2	f4	Bc5	18	Bd2	Kc7
3	Nf3	d6	19	Kc1	gf
4	Nc3	Nf6	20	ef	Qh1
5	Bc4	Nc6	21	b3	Re8
6	d3	Ng4	22	Qe8	Qf1
7	Qe2	Bf2	23	Kb2	Qf5
8	Kd1	Nd4	24	Ba5	b6
9	Nd4	ed	25	Qc6	Kd8
10	f5	h5	26	Bd2	Rb8
11	h3	Qh4	27	Rh1	Bb7
12	Nd5	Kd8	28	Rh8	Ke7
13	Rf1	c6	29	Qc7	Kf6
14	hg	cd	30	Qf7	Ke5
15	Bd5	Bg3	31	Rh5	Bc8
16	gh	g6	32	Rf5	Resigns

★

White: John Romo (1445). Black: David Gampell (1409).
Sunnyvale, Nov. 23, 1979. Sicilian Defense 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d4
cd 4 Nd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 a6 6 Bc4 e6 7 Bb3 Nc6 8 Be3 Be7 9 f4 0-0
10 Qf3 Qa5 11 0-0 Rd8 12 Kh1 e5 13 Nde2 Bg4 14 Qf2 Be2 15 Bb6
Qb6 16 Qb6 Bf1 17 Rf1 Rab6 18 Qf2 b5 19 Qg3 b4 20 fe de 21 Nd5
Ne4 22 Qf3 Nf6 23 Nf6 Bf6 24 Qc6 Resigns.

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CALENDAR

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.)
/p/ - See advertisement on the indicated page.
/Fly/ - See flyer inserted in the centerfold of this issue.
CAPS - Tournament title in capital letters indicates that CalChess membership is required.

MARCH

- 5-9 San Jose - San Jose - LeBaron Open (U)
15-16 Sunnyvale - CALCHESS Scholastic Champ. (N)
16-26 Lone Pine - Louis Statham Masters Plus -
22-23 Sunnyvale - LERA PENNSULA OPEN (H)
29-30 San Jose - San Jose State Spring '80 (S)

APRIL

- 12-13 San Anselmo - Northern Calif. Open (O)
19-20 Berkeley - APRIL SHOWERS TOURNAMENT (B)
26-27 CALCHESS TEAM CHAMPIONSHIPS (tentative) (B)

MAY

- 17-18 UC Berkeley - MAYDAY TOURNAMENT (B)
24-26 Sunnyvale - LERA MEMORIAL DAY TOURNEY (H)

JUNE

- 7-8 San Francisco - Stamer Memorial (G)
14-15 UC Berkeley - JUNE AMATEUR TOURNAMENT (B)

JULY

- 3-6 San Francisco - GOLDEN GATE OPEN (G)
19-20 Saratoga - Paul Masson Amer. Class Champ. (N)

AUGUST

- 3-15 Atlanta - U.S. OPEN and USCF meetings -
16-17 San Anselmo - Marin County Open (O)
30-1 UC Berkeley - LABOR DAY CHAMPIONSHIPS (B)

SEPTEMBER

- 20-21 Sunnyvale - LERA SUNNYVALE CLASS CHAMP (H)

OCTOBER

- National Chess Day -

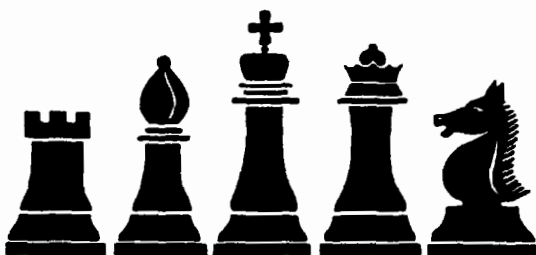
NOVEMBER

- 28-30 Sunnyvale - LERA THANKSGIVING Tournament (H)
UC Berkeley - FALL QUARTER SWISS (B)

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Note: Places to play in the East Bay, North Bay, North Coast, and South Coast are listed in February, June and October. Places to play in the West Bay, South Bay, and Central Valley are listed in April, August and December. Contact the editor to keep these listings up to date.

East Bay

Berkeley CC - Fridays, 7 p.m.-midnight, Berkeley YMCA, 2001 Allston Way, USCF-rated tournneys. Alan Glasscoe, (415) 654-8108.

Capt. Anchovy's CC (San Leandro) - Wednesdays, 7 p.m., at Capt Anchovy's Pizza Parlor, 1456 136th Ave. (Palma Plaza). Jerry Rogers (415) 276-5754.

Discovery Bay CC (Byron) - Just getting started. Contact Ed Marnell at (415) 276-5754.

Fremont CC - 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 7-11 p.m., Ohlone Rm., San Francisco Federal Savings, Fremont Blvd. and Mowry Ave. Hans Poschmann (415) 656-8505.

Jazz Shop CC (Oakland) - Wednesdays, 6-11 p.m., Saturdays and Sundays, 3-11 p.m., 2340 Telegraph Ave. An attempt to establish a pay-by-the-day chess house (masters and experts free). Michael Goudeau 465-5124.

Martinez CC - Mondays (except 1st), 1111 Ferry St., Eric Wernes (415) 228-4777.

U.C. Campus CC - Thursdays, 7 p.m.-midnight, 4th Fl., Student Union, Univ. of Calif. (Berkeley) campus. Speed chess. Alan Benson (415) 843-0661.

Walnut Creek CC - Tuesdays, 1650 North Broadway (behind the library), 7:30 p.m. Saleh Mujahed.

North Bay

NAPA CC - Thursdays, 7-11 p.m., Napa Com. Coll. Cafeteria. Bill Poindexter (707) 252-4741.

Occidental CC - Mondays, 8-midnight, at the Yellow Lizard Deli (behind Pannizzera's Mkt.). Contact Moses Moon, Box 192, Occidental, CA 95465.

Ross Valley CC (San Anselmo) - Tuesdays, 7 p.m., San Anselmo Parks and Rec. office, 1000 Sir Francis Drake Blvd. Art Marthinsen (415) 456-1540.

Santa Rosa CC - Fridays, 7-10 p.m., Barnett Hall, Rm. 142, Santa Rosa JC. Al Fender (707) 433-6058.

North Coast

Mendocino CC - Tuesdays, Sea Gull Cellar Bar, Hotel Mendocino, evenings. Tony Miksak, Box 402, Mendocino, CA 95460.

Ukiah CC - Mondays 7-10:30 p.m., Senior Citizens Center, 497 Leslie St., Matt Sankovich (707) 462-8632.

South Coast

Caissa CC (San Luis Obispo) - Calif. Polytecnic State Univ. George Lewis, A.S.I. Box 69 - Cal Poly, San Luis Obispo, CA 93407.

Monerey Chess Center - Monday through Friday, 4:30-10 p.m., Sat.-Sun., 2-10 p.m., 430 Alvarado St. Ted Yudacufski (408) 372-9790.

U.C. CAMPUS CHESS CLUB

**Meets Thursday Afternoon (12 noon to 6 p.m.)
Student Union, 4th Floor, U.C. Berkeley campus**

* * * * *

The SUPERB/University of California. Berkeley Campus Chess Club will host its annual April Showers tournament on April 19-20 on the 4th floor of the Student Union, corner of Bancroft and Telegraph

Entry fee to the general public will be \$20 and for students and faculty \$18. Open and class prizes according to number of entrants.

The next tournament being planned is scheduled for mid-May.

For further information write or call:

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