

# CHESS VOICE

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# CHESS VOICE

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## COVER

Would that chess could be so peaceful as this gentle photo of Ruth Haring and husband Peter Biyiasas examining a tournament bulletin together under the shade of a tree.



# CalChess

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Recording Secretary: Art Marthinsen  
Immediate Past Chairman: K. Michael Goodall

CalChess is the USCF state chapter for Northern California.

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# CalChess Circuit Standings

The following list represents the standings on the CalChess Circuit current through Jim Hurt's tournament of July 4.

Some complaint has been registered by players who played in a tournament listed in the calendar as CalChess when it was not. Unfortunately, the tournament clearinghouse has to go with the pledge of the organizer. If the organizer's advertising does not *explicitly* state that CalChess is required, and he does not collect CalChess dues at the site, that is not a CalChess tournament. Mike Goodall's GOLDEN BEAR OPEN will be CalChess required. The editor is going down to sign up members. Goodall has also offered a \$10 discount to any CalChess patron member who enters. Sierra's San Jose C.C. Open is more equivocal in its advertising, and it remains to be seen if he will actually enforce membership. Jim Hirt's Sunnyvale Class will be CalChess, as have all his tourneys in the past, and will end this Circuit Season.

Sacramento will kick off next season October 2-3 with their Oktoberfest and then Berkeley will have a CalChess tourney the 9-10 October, which should keep our statistician busy until Armistice Day.

Current standings are still close in all categories for the three season end prizes.

## "Expert"

Mike Arne	155
Tom Crispin	155
Pamela Ford	151.9
Keith Vickers	139.5
James Ely	125

## "A"

Edgar Sheffield	145
Calixto Magaoay	120
William Rodgers	115
Jim Stewart	110
Zoran Lazetich	105

## "B"

Paul Friedrich	120
Steven Hanamura	105.6
Kenneth Halligan	80
David Donaldson	75.2
Michael Watt	65.6

## "C"

Paul Mangone	73.6
Fausto Poza	70.2
Stanton Paul	63
Leonard Trottier	44.8
Dan McDaniel	42

## "D"

Gregory Jasey	30.2
Mark Trombley	28.6
Lawrence Walker	26
Tim Cookson	26
Jan Schipmolder	22

## "E"

Garland Comins	4.4
Eric Craig	4.4

## Unrated

Harry Alesso	22
Todd Rawlings	19.8
Richard Davis	15.4
John Perry	14.3

# Letters

*We've taken our lumps, but Chess Voice also has received some nice comments in the past few months. We offer a few — not without gratification. — ed.*

## Ne Plus Ultra

"Chess Voice" is the best it has ever been in my opinion! Keep up the excellent job!!

Wished to send \$25 for more contribution to N. Cal Chess, but perhaps next year when the cab business is somewhat better in San Francisco!

## Doug Beede

San Francisco

## Nobody's Perfect

My last issue of CV was Vol. 14, -4, Dec-Jan 81. Please renew my subscription/membership **without lapse**. (Yes, I realize that that gets me less than a year's membership from now, but I don't want to miss an issue.)

I wish to congratulate you on:

- 1) Your recent wedding. Best of Luck!
- 2) Winning "Best State Chess Mag." You probably deserve it, though if we're talking about the same judge who called Fritzinger's "Whale" the best tournament report, I don't know. . .
- 3) Being the most (perhaps the only) articulate chess writer I've come across lately. Keep it up.

About CV: I suppose it's refreshing to have each page surprise the readers with the unexpected, though some might call it cluttered. You've probably rejected the traditional tools of "Contents" page and routine organization for a good reason.

One worthwhile improvement would be the inclusion in your tournament calendar of the pertinent information about each tournament. It would save a lot of phone calls.

H. Paul Lillebo  
Sacramento, CA

*We really appreciate criticism, and Lillebo's is well thought out. Our "good reasons" for not having a contents page are fit for a psychiatrist's couch, but we are trying to make amends in the last and this issue. As for "routine organization" I would welcome it, but I welcome even more my unpredictable but far from routine contributors who give this magazine its somewhat kaleidoscopic flavor. I am excited about this issue not because of the grandmaster contributions — I have come to rely on them as rocks of punctuality and quality over the past three years — but of regular players, Joes and Janes like you or I, who can put out interesting stuff both in notes and games. Special thanks to Alan Glasscoe of the Berkeley Chess Club, who has started to feed a regular flow of games and results. He and the Santa Clara Club are setting an example of how to get the club known and how to make club participation more satisfying. Our thanks to Glasscoe and John Sumares and James Eade, both of Santa Clara, who not only contribute to chess but also signed up as patron members. —ed.*

## Content Analysis

April-May was a good issue! Winston's article reaches beyond our local circle, Demquist's letter continues your assault on the caricatures of monomaniac chess-idiots, and your theoretical speculations continue to deserve a much wider — even a hardbound — audience.

But I.M.A. Mucker is a risky enterprise, and I'll bet he/she/they can't continue being funny for more than five more columns. . .

## Frank Garosi

### Davis

*I.M.A. Mucker will go on as long as patzim like me. — ed.*

*A major reason why we do not have more information slotted into our tournament calendar is that it is not yet detailed and final at press time.*

# A Learning Experience

GM Larry Christiansen

Recently, in an attempt to justify my recent results, I have recalled that ancient bit of advice — you learn a lot more from losses than wins. Well, folks, I have been “learning” a lot lately — the Phillips and Drew International Tournament in London being my latest learning experience.

Let’s see, against Tony Miles I learned that blundering a piece is a no-no. Against Seirawan I learned to look at my opponents’ threats. In my game with Nunn I learned that the Bishop’s Opening must be taken seriously, and against Andersson I learned not to overestimate my position. And against Lajos Portisch I learned that a certain line of the a3 Queen’s Indian is simply bad.

At any rate, the tournament provided excellent preparation for my upcoming Interzonal in Moscow, where I hope to do more teaching than learning.

## GAMES

**Sicilian Defense: N. Short—L. Christiansen: 1 e4, c5; 2 Nf3, d6; 3 Ba5, Bd7.**

The safe and sane choice over the more ambitious 3 ..., Nc6 or Nd7.

**4 Bd7, Qd7; 5 0-0, e6; 6 c4, Nc6; 7 Nc3, Nf6; 8 b3, Be7; 9 Bb2, 0-0; 10 d4, cd; 11 Nd4, Rfd8.**

This helps to reinforce Black’s main bid for counterplay — the push ..., d6-d5.

**12 Kh1, a6; 13 f4, b5; 14 cb, Nd4; 15 Qd4, ab.**

Black has excellent play since White must keep an eye on his backward Queenside.

**16 Rae1, Qb7!; 17 a3, Rab8; 18 b4.**

Else White would be left with a weak target on b3 where Black allowed to play ..., b5-b4. But now the c4 square beckons to Black’s queen rook.

**18 ..., Rbc8; 19 Qd3, Rc4; 20 Qg3, Bf8; 21 Nb5?**

A fatal miscalculation. White had to try 21 e5, Ne4!; 22 Qf3, d5, although he would stand clearly worse.

**21 ..., Ne4; 22 Qh4.**

White suddenly realized that 22 Qf3 loses after 22 ..., Qb5; 23 Re4, Re7; 24 Qe4, Qf1 mate.

**22 ..., Be7; 23 Qg4, Nf6; 24 Bf6, Bf6; 25 a4, Rb4; 26 Rb1, Rb1; 27 Rb1, g6.**

There is no lack of winning lines: 27 ..., Qe4; 28 Qd1, Qf4; 29 a5, Be5; 30 Qg1, h5 is also easy.

**28 Qd1, Qa6; 29 Rc1, d5; 30 g4!?, d4; 31 Kg2, Qa8; 32 Kg3, e5; 33 Rc7, ef; 34 Kf4, Re8 0-1.**

Now here is that little lesson in the inferiority of a certain Queen’s Indian line. I sympathized with that man on the gallows who once remarked, “This will be a powerful lesson to me.”

**Queen’s Indian Defense: L. Portisch—L. Christiansen: 1 d4, Nf6; 2 c4, e6; 3 Nf3, b6; 4 a3, Bb7.**

At Wijk-aan-Zee earlier in the year Jan Timman tried 4 ..., d5; 5 Nc3, dc! and emerged with a reasonable position. His opponent was no less than Larry Christiansen.

**5 Nc3, d5; 6 cd, Nd5?**

Add my name to a long string of victims of this variation. Walter Browne’s nearly perfect success in this line should have been an omen: 6 ..., ed is clearly better.

**7 Qc2!**

I believe this is a significant improvement over the usual 7 e3, Be7; 8 Bb5, c6; 9 Bd3 and so forth.

**7 ..., Be7?!**

This is too passive. Black has two better tries in 7 ..., c5 or the strange looking 7 ..., Nc3; 8 bc, f5! when at least Black can prevent the formation of a monolithic pawn center.

**8 e4, Nc3; 9 bc, 0-0; 10 Bd3, c5 11 0-0, cd?**

After this White’s advantage is likely decisive. Preferable is 11 ..., Nc6 with the idea of 12 Bb2, Rc8; 13 Qe2, Bf6 with the intention of ..., e6-e5. Ineffective for White would be 12 e5?!, cd; 13 Bh7, Kh8; 14 Rd1, Qe8!

**12 cd, Nc6?!**

Slightly better is 12 ..., Qc8!; 13 Qe2, Ba6.

**13 Bb2, Rc8; 14 Qe2, Bf6; 15 Rad1, g6; 16 h4!, Qe7; 17 h5, Rfd8; 18 Qe3, Na5?**

The final error. Black’s last glimmer of hope lay in 18 ..., e5; 19 d5, Na5.

**19 Rc1, a6; 20 Rc8, Rc8; 21 Rc1, Rc1; 22 Qc1, Qd8; 23 h6!, Qc8; 24 Qf4, Qd8; 25 Ne5, b5; 26 Bc3, Nc4.**

For some reason this was branded a mistake in the tournament bulletin. But 26 ..., Nb3, 27 Bc2 and 26 ..., Nc6; 27 d5 both lose at once.

**27 Bc4, bc; 28 Ba5!, Qe7; 29 Nd7 0-1.**

Here is one of the best Karpov games I have seen in a long time.

**Sicilian Defense; A Karpov—J Nunn: 1 e4, c5; 2 Nf3, e6; 3 d4, dc; 4 Nd4, Nf6; 5 Nc3, Nc6; 6 Ndb5, d6; 7 Bf4, e5; 8 Bg5, a6; 9 Na3, Be6.**

Sharper is the Sveshnikov Variation of 9 ..., b5.

**10 Nc4, Rc8; 11 Bf6, Qf6!?**

A rare alternative to 11 ..., gf.

**12 Nb6!**

Not 12 Nd6, Bd6; 13 Qd6, Rd8; 14 Qc5, Qf4; 15 Qe3, Qe3; 16 fe, Nb4; 17 Rc1, Ba2; 18 b3, Rc8; 19 Kd2, 0-0 and Black has an overwhelming advantage.

**12 ..., Rb8; 13 Ncd5, Qd8; 14 c3, Be7; 15 Bc4, 0-0; 16 0-0, Bg5 17 a4, Kh8; 18 Qe2, g6; 19 Kh1, Bh6; 20 b4.**

Karpov was of the opinion that 20 Rael was more accurate.

**20 ..., f5; 21 ef, gf; 22 f4, Bd5; 23 Nd5, e4; 24 a5, Bg7; 25 Rac1, Ne7; 26 Rfd1, Nd5; 27 Bd5, Qc7; 28 Rc2, Qe7.**

Despite the presence of opposite colored bishops Black is under considerable pressure. White’s bishop on d5 simultaneously shuts in Black’s king and attacks b7.

**29 Qe3, Rbc8; 30 c4, Rc7; 31 g3, Re8; 32 Rg2, Qf6; 33 g4!?**

White has an excellent alternate plan in 33 Rb1 followed by b4-b5.

**33 ..., fg; 34 Rg4, Qc3; 35 Rg3, Qb4; 36 Rdg1, Qb2!**

White threatened 37 Qd4!!

**37 Rg5, Qf6; 38 R1g4, Qa1; 39 Kg2, Qb2; 40 Kh3, Rce7; 41 f5, Qf6.**

It is instructive now how Karpov totally concentrates his forces on Black’s kingside.

**42 Rh5, Rf8; 43 Rgh4, h6; 44 Rg4!**

And not 44 Rh6?, Bh6; 45 Rh6, Qh6; 46 Qh6, Rh7.

**44 ..., Re5!; 45 Rgg5, Rc8; 46 Kg4!**

This meets the threat of 46 ..., Rd5; 47 cd, Rc3 and threatens the overwhelming 47 Rg6.

**46 ..., Kh7.**

Also losing is 46 ..., Rd5, 47 cd, Qa1; 48 Qe4, Qc1, 49 Kh3!

**47 Rg6, Qf8; 48 Qg5!.**

There is no defense to 49 Rgh6, Bh6; 50 Qg6.

**48 ..., Qf5; 49 Qf5, Rf5; 50 Rg7, Kg7; 51 Rf5 1-0.**

I am not the only one to learn from this tournament.



Christiansen waits to take or give a lesson.



# 1982 National Open

by Jeremy Silman

I was terrified! I was on my way to Fort Worth, Texas to play in the 1982 National Open, and the pressure was on.

For the past year or so I have been getting some very fine results in tournament play. But all my success was in the Bay Area. How would I do out of state against a new batch of players? I was out to prove something to myself and my critics.

**ROUND 1:** The top players were William Lombardy, Tim Taylor, Leonid Bass, Sergei Kudrin, Maria Ivanka, Boris Kogan, and Joe Bradford with a score of 2200-2400 players biting their heels. In the first round everything went easily for the top rated players. I, of course, was the last of the big guns to finish.

**ROUND 2:** More interest here. Kudrin had nothing throughout, but his opponent could not deal with success and decided to give all his pieces away. Taylor lost to a 2100 named Vest.

For me this round was a nightmare: **Sicilian Defense; Probasco—Silman: 1 e4, c5; 2 c3, Nf6; 3 e5, Nd5; 4 d4, cd; 5 cd, d6; 6 Nf3, Nc6; 7 h3?!**

A silly move which made me happy to see.

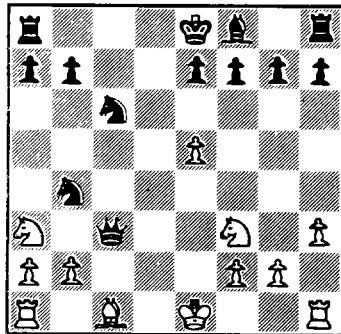
**7 ... , Bf5; 8 Bd3?**

A real lemon. At this point I lost all respect for my opponent. "A real fish," I thought.

**8 ... , Bd3; 9 Qd3, de; 10 de, Ndb4!; 11 Qc3.**

Since 11 Qd8, Rd8; 12 Na3, Nd3 wins Black a pawn.

**11 ... , Qd3!; 12 Na3, Qc3?!**



No thought, just greed. Correct was 12 ... , 0-0-0; 13 Bd2, e6 with a huge advantage for Black.

**13 bc, Nd3; 14 Ke2, Nde5; 15 Ne5, Ne5; 16 Nb5.**

Now it is Black who is getting crushed.

**16 ... , Rc8.**

I had originally intended 16 ... , Kd7; 17 Rd1, Kc8; 18 Bf4, Ng6; 19 Bc7 when b6 holds, but then I noticed 18 Bf4, Ng6; 19 Bc3!, b6; 20 a4 with a mash in view.

**17 Na7, Rc3; 18 Bd2, Rc4.**

For 18 ... , Rc2; 19 Rhc1.

**19 Rhb1!**

Why is he playing so well now?

**19 ... , Re4!; 20 Be3, f5!; 21 f3, Ra4; 22 Rb7, g6.**

I've done the best I could to hold this bad position, but White continues to play well. At this point I felt like a new profession might be in order.

**23 Bc5!**

And 23 Nb5 is also good.

**23 ... , Nd7; 24 Bb4!, Nf6.**

It's a crush after 24 ... , Bg7; Rd1.

**25 a3, Nd5; 26 Rd1!, Nb4; 27 ab, Bg7; 28 Nc6, 0-0!**

Completing my development on the 28th move!

**29 Re7.**

Stronger, perhaps, is 29 Ne7.

**29 ... , Bf6; 30 Ra7, Re8; 31 Kf1?**

He should win after 31 Kd3.

**31 ... , Ra7; 32 Na7, Rb8; 33 Rb1.**

Better than 33 Nc6, Rb6; 34 Rd6, Kg7.

**33 ... , Kf7!; 34 b5, Ke6; 35 Rc1.**

After 35 b6, Kd7! should hold.

**35 ... , Kd7!**

And not 35 ... , Rb7; 36 Rc6, Kf7; 37 b6, Bd8; 38 Nc8!

**36 Rc6, Bd4; 37 Ra6, Rb7; 38 Nc6, Bf6.**

Black has been in desperate time pressure for the last several moves.

**39 Ra7, Ra7; 40 Na7, Kc7; 41 Nc6, Kb6 1/2-1/2,**

*Whew!*

**ROUND 3:** Top rated Kogan drew Vest (who was having a great tournament). Ivanka drew. Kudrin got lucky again by winning a drawn ending. And me? I got an unrated player and finally won a long grind. I was getting depressed. . . no game was easy for me. Were the Texas players so much stronger than their California counterparts?

**ROUND 4:** Bass kept a perfect score by winning a lost position. Kudrin also kept a perfect score by winning yet another nothing position (he must have great technique). Though my opponent (the hot Mr. Vest) went crazy in the opening, I finally displayed some excellent technique. **Sicilian** (by transposition); Vest—Silman: 1 Nf3, c5; 2 c4, g6; 3 Nc3, Bg7; 4 d4, cd; 5 Nd4, Nc6 6 Nc2, Nf6; 7 e4, 0-0; 8 Be2, d6; 9 0-0, Nd7; 10 Bd2, Nc5; 11 Ne1??

A pathetic move. If he must sac a pawn, then 11 Ne3, Bc3; 12 Bc3, Ne4; 13 Be1 would be better.

**11 ... , Bc3; 12 bc, Ne4; 13 Bh6, Nc3.**

I love material.

**14 Qd2, Ne2; 15 Qe2, Re8; 16 Rd1, Qb6!**

Now 17 Rd6, Bg4! and not 17 ... , Nd4; 18 Qe5.

**17 Nf3, Bg4; 18 Rb1, Qc5!; 19 Rb5, Bf3!; 20 gf.**

On 20 Qf3, Nd4; 21 Qc3, Ne2.

**20 ... , Nd4; 21 Qb2, Qc4; 22 Rb4, Qc3!; 23 Qc3, Ne2; 24 Kg2, Nc3; 25 Rb7, Na2; 26 Ra1, Nc3; 27 Ra5.**

White has a hopeless game after 27 Raa7.

**27 ... , a6!; 28 h4, Nb5; 29 Ra4, Rab8!; 30 Rd7, f6!; 31 Re4.**

Or 31 Ra6, Kf7 and nothing can be done about 32 ... , Ke6 winning the rook.

**31 ... , Kf7; 32 Bd2, Rbc8; 33 Ba5, Rc5; 34 Bd8, Re5; 35 Re5, fe; 36 Ba5, Rb8!; 37 Bd8, Ke8 0-1.**

**ROUND 5:** Lombardy drew as did Bradford. I was struggling again. . . I was in a difficult position with two minutes to make 15 moves. It looked bad until my opponent went berserk, hung a knight for nothing and resigned! It became clear to me my form was very poor. . . could I survive the final round?

**ROUND 6:** Bradford drew and dropped out of the money with a 5-1 score.

I played an exciting game of theoretical interest — **Nimzoindian Defense; Leverett—Silman: 1 d4, Nf6; 2 c4, e6; 3 Nc3, Bb4; 4 e3, c5 5 Bd3, Nc6; 6 Nf3, Bc3; 7 bc, d6; 8 e4, e5; 9 d5, Ne7; 10 Nh4, h6; 11 f4, Ng6; 12 Ng6, fg. 13 0-0, 0-0; 14 f5, b5!?!; 15 g4.**

Because 15 cb, c4! is good.

**15 ... , Qa5!; 16 g5.**

A new but dubious move.

**16 ... , hg; 17 Qe1, gf; 18 ef, bc; 19 Bc4, Ba6!**

Leverett's light squares will now be very weak. Also note the many weak pawns in White's camp.

**20 Ba6 (Qe2, Qc3), Qa6; 21 Bg5, Qc4; 22 Qg3!, Rab8!; 23 Bh6.**

A tricky variation is 23 Rab1, Rb1; 24 Rb1, Qe4; 25 Rb7, Qf5; 26 Bh6, Ng4; 27 Rg7, Kh8; 28 Rh7, Kh7; 29 Bf8, Qf8; 30 Qg4, Qg7; 31 Qg7 seems to draw, but Black does better with 23 Rab1, Rb1; 24 Rb1, Qd5; 25 Bf6, Rf6; 26 Rb8, Rf8; 27 f6, Qf7; 28 Rf8, Kf8; 29 Qg7, Qg7; 30 fg, Kg7; 31 c4, Kf6!; 32 Kg2, Ke6!; 33 h4, d5 winning.

**23 ... , Ng4!; 24 Bg5, Rb2; 25 Be7?**

White's only chance is 32 h3, Nf6.

# The Art of Making a Fool of Oneself: Bio Rhythms or Bio Feedback

by Jeremy Silman

It always amazes me to see strong players, who win tournament after tournament, hit a patch of bad form and start to lose game after game — often ending very low in the event. Recently Jan Timman has been doing this, and Larry Christiansen also has found himself ranging from first to last place.

What causes these stretches of idiocy? Could it be the psychological trauma of a faithful pet dying? (In the world championship match between Karpov and Korchnoi at Baguio stories went out that explained a Korchnoi loss by saying his pet owl died.) Too much sex? (We all know that athletes should abstain during competition.) Too little? (The Silman deprivation theory.)

More often than not I find that these failures are often induced by an overdose of — yes — Chess! A player can easily reach a saturation point when every game is just drudgery — no fun, no excitement, just hard boring work.

If this happens, one must stop playing and take a vacation (Timman finally realized this and just withdrew from a very strong tournament in order to take a rest.)

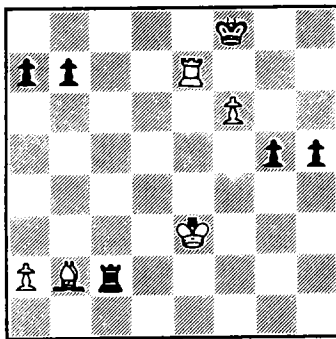
Recently I have found myself in the same chessed-out state (though I can't compare myself with such fine players as Christiansen or Timman). Every game is an ordeal, and I find myself having very little control over what is going on over the board.

When I played in the Chicago Futurity, I found myself in this state — helpless and hapless. Often, though, when the tournament is over, one can sit back and see the humor of the many blunders.

The following are some examples of my pathetic play — just for comic relief!

In round one of the Chicago tournament I found myself winning easily against the eventual second place finisher:

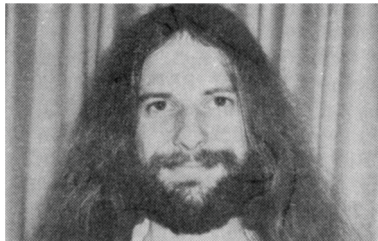
**KAUSHANSKY**



**SILMAN**

In this position White can force resignation by the obvious 1 Rb7 when Black cannot stop 2 Ba3 and 3 f7 etc. Instead I played 1 Ba3?? and after 1 ... Rc3 and Ra3 I lost my good mood.

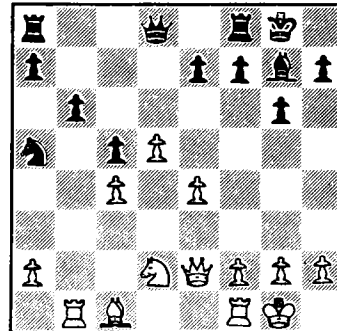
Round 2 saw me fight back from a lost position and to get good play, only to hang a piece. The fact that my opponent did not take it had little to do with me.



*Does this man look worried?*

In round 3 I reached this position against Eugene Martinowsky.

**MARTINOWSKY**



**SILMAN**

Black played the good move 1 ... e5 trying to set up a blockade by 2 ... Nb7 and 3 ... Nd6. White who should be playing for a quick f2-f4 break, instead found the following 2 de??. fe: 3 e5. Od7: 4 Ne4, Qd4!, and I finally noticed that I was losing all my pawns.

Virtually the whole event went like this — one blunder after another. When I returned home, I decided to quit playing in tournaments for a couple of months and take it easy. After a week, however, I realized that a flaw existed in my plans. I was broke and needed cash!

cont. on p. 10

## INTERNATIONAL CHESS BULLETINS

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# Tournament Director's Notebook page 8

## Tournament Directors' Fees

by Michael Goodall

Some tournament directors take fees over and above expenses for their services. Most don't. Chess in this country largely depends on the volunteer efforts of tournament directors. Such directors feel themselves adequately compensated for their time and effort by the charge they get out of doing it.

It can be an ego trip. They can consider themselves to a degree altruistic and take pride in their contributions to the chess community, to their clubs, and to chess in general. They may or may not have the temperament of a cop and enjoy the exercise of authority. Indeed, despite occasional grumbling among players to the contrary, most directors are not "little Napoleons," and they really do not like having to arbitrate disputes. The necessity of doing so is more than balanced by the positive psychic return that comes from running a chess tournament.

Volunteer directors become shocked and dismayed sometimes when it appears that their efforts are not appreciated. Even if they make an inadvertent error which gives the shaft to a particular player, they are usually disappointed if that player does not make some show of allowance for the fact that to err is human and of his general appreciation for the TD's efforts in his protest. TD's who take fees are no different.

If a TD is paid for his time involved and for the responsibilities he assumes, the players have more of a right to expect correct procedure and good judgment.

### Temper Temper

As matters stand today, players should still temper their expectations even of paid directors. TD's who take fees rarely even make the minimum scale for all hours involved. To expect infallibility on top of their necessary presence is to expect highly skilled work for \$3 an hour — if that much. Most jobs paying a minimum wage require little more than the presence of a warm body.

You occasionally hear of a TD making a "bundle" from a particular tournament. Rare as it is, even when it happens the TD involved usually deserves it if only because of all the times and tournaments he directed and continues to direct from which he did not make a dime. It balances out.

If you find out how much a TD made from a tournament and if it appears to be a lot, consider the following:

- 1) There are usually some hours, frequently many hours before the tournament, which the TD puts in securing a site, making up the flyer and other advertising, and in a myriad of other details that must be handled.

- 2) During the tournament the TD is putting in 15 hour days.

- 3) After the tournament there are several hours involved in sending memberships, putting together the rating report, attending to details which have caused unexpected problems during the tournament, and writing articles and news reports on the tournament itself.

- 4) A TD sets himself up as a "point man" in the chess community. This results in a higher than normal phone bill and in being disturbed by calls at all hours from people wanting information. It also involves having to store and maintain records of tournaments and files on players. It results in being called upon frequently by local, regional, and national organizations for information and opinion. In chess politics this can become very time consuming.

- 5) A TD has to live with his mistakes. They haunt him. Every time he is reminded of a mistake he made, he has to wonder whether what he was paid was enough, whether it was worth it. It is not uncommon to put a price on even well-deserved hassles.

- 6) It takes a lot of khutzbah to run a tournament. However much you value the TD's time and experience, it is also reasonable to put a price on that combination of personality and temperament required to run an activity for dozens of people (at least). Some people, many of whom are intelligent, stable, and pleasant, simply cannot do it.

### Bottom Line

If you really think there is money in directing tournaments, you're wrong. Considering everything involved in running tournaments on even a semi-regular basis, it is still very much a hobby — even if the TD derives some income from it. This is because it is extremely rare if, overall, the TD is not losing money because of his involvement. The psychic return which compensates the volunteers is also the motivating factor for TDs who take a fee.

Although it is absurd to call TDs who take fees "professionals," since even the consistently successful don't make much, there is a strong argument in favor of professionalism. If chess is really going to take off in this country, if chess is really going to be a significant aspect of our culture, if chess is to become a recognized value, then some form of professionalism is required.

Volunteers have done and continue to do a truly amazing job, but until there is money in the game and competition for it, the chess community will have to suffer, in its size and influence, in its relative absence of responsibility. It will have to rely on the relative degree of altruism among its volunteers. Until there is enough money in the game to allow a few people to devote their whole energies to chess organization or else to earn a decent living by supplementing chess organization with part time work, the amount and quality of chess activity will continue to be a function of the amount of free time which volunteers have.

### Bitter Waters

Some players resent it when a director takes a fee. This means that they expect quite a lot. This means they are so selfishly interested in a slightly higher prize fund that they don't just expect but sometimes demand that the TD do it for nothing. Some make allowances for selfish people. TDs do it on a regular, predictable basis. But even some unselfish people honestly feel that chess organization should be handled by volunteers. Like Boy Scout leaders, the TDs should do it for nothing. The negative aspects of "professionalism," they feel, should be avoided even at the cost of forever condemning the game to "hobby" status and insuring that the game will never become really popular.

I believe that the benefits to be derived by all chess players if the chess community were to expand by powers of 10 would more than offset the negatives. People who insist on volunteer directors frequently have strongly negative associations with making money. Or they feel that, since chess is a hobby and money drain for them as players, it should be for directors as well. These people have little to fear, however, because even the directors who take fees volunteer enough of their time and of themselves generally to negate any commercial profitability from their tournaments — taken as a whole.

### Beneath the Planet of the Bottom Line

How much "commercial" organizers take is significantly tempered by the fact that most of their "competition" consists of "saints." "Well, if Joe Blow does it for nothing, by what right do you get so much?" is a question that fee taking directors avoid from a desire ever so much to mute conflicts.

Professionalism among others in the chess community — be they players, columnists, politicians, magazine editors, club directors, and organizers — is the subject of other articles. In this article I am referring to TDs, since the arguments differ from those concerning other activities.

Organizers, for example, sometimes take large personal financial risks with tournaments, and the free market ethic dictates that they are fully deserving of a profit — if their gamble pays off and allows for one. The TD is selling services, his valuable time and energy. If you think there is money to be made in this field, I urge you to give it

# Chess Hunger

by Peter Demquist

*Peter Demquist, wine connoisseur and amateur chef, was so pleased by last issue's presentation and the discovery that the world consisted of more than wine, food and "HUT ONE, HUT, HUT, HUT!" that he offered this narration of his continuing involvement in the world of chess. He did not even charge the magazine anything, which was very good, because I am all out of Montelena '73. — Editor*

Dear Fauber,

Last time I wrote you it seemed that food was the most important influence on my game. But lingering after that last round defeat I thought that maybe a little study would put more zing into my game. A book seller at the tournament was happy to provide a running review of his stock. I thought my openings must be not the tangiest and perhaps a good opening book was in order. He recommended *Encyclopedia of the Chess Openings*, "ECO," he called it.

*Fils des couchons!* Those prices. I can get bottles of Chateau Palmer for the same amount of money, and when he told me that the books would be obsolete in just five years — well, I can lay down a Palmer for 10 years, and it is heaven to drink. I remember in 1974 having a '64 Palmer with rather a simple menu of beef in a light, almost creamy Bernaise sauce (why do chefs insist on turning it brown?). Afterwards I went to a political gathering where the elite meet to get drunk and fall over each other's feet. Oh, but the after-taste, that enduring vinous complexity lingered in my mouth unabated for three hours. A little sacrifice for chess, perhaps, but not a whole bottle of Palmer for something which ages no better than common white wine.

Finally, I settled on a Panov and Estrin book on the openings more in the price range of a newly released California Chardonnay. Then I thought to study something which would impart more understanding of what to do after the opening was over and took a discount on **Pawn Structure Chess**, used. Some of its doggy parts indicated it had been employed by its former owner, so it seemed less chancy. Well, in the end I also got a low-priced Euwe and Hooper, **A Guide to Chess Endings**.

Suddenly I realized I had just been lured into spending a whole bottle of Palmer on chess. I do not go hungry, but my work permits me precious few Chateau Palmers of my own. Well, I reasoned a month's study would save me that money just in avoiding other expenses by staying in.

## Back to the Fray

To make matters short, I fully intended to play another tournament. I had received a rating of 1750 (Category II). I had wanted to be Category I, a Premier Cru like Margaux, which takes 15 years aging even to show its quality. And I firmly believe I had more quality to show after having known chess for so long. Something was taunting me in the back of my head, "Just a wine writer. Just a wine writer."

Every player knows you have to have a plan, and I started to plan for my next tournament well in advance. No more British Burgers for me.

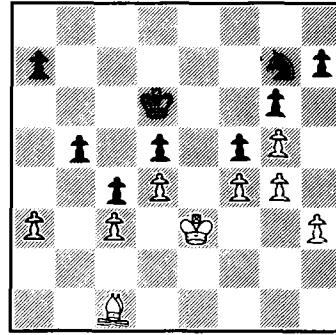
I hauled out my styrofoam ice chest and prepared my own lunch the night before — nothing fancy. A little pate based on a chopped liver recipe a Jewish Hungarian had given me some years back, mild but flavorful. Sliced duck without the orange sauce and some raisin stuffing from the same bird. Finally some strawberries and whipped cream. Usually I like something like Veuve Clicquot or Mirassou Brut in a Champagne, but this was lunch, and I chose a flavorful but less robust Domaine Chandon Blanc de Noirs over their somewhat strawlike Brut. But of course vegetables — green beans marinated in a lemon vinegar marinade sprinkled with garbanzo beans and blanched almonds and some bagels.

I was going to play positional chess and chose a more bland diet.

Trundling my ice chest from the auto to the hall put a little strain on my back, but it was reassuring during the opening to look down at the ice chest at my side and know that my morning efforts would be

rewarded by a delicious and digestible lunch. I also thought that my unusual wine selection would be complemented by an unusual opening system in case my opponent was "booked" (see how easy it is to pick up terminology once you have picked up someone else's terminology).

I played an offbeat QP with an early Bg5 and reached this position long after I had hoped to open my chest and dine:



I have hardly to tell you that I have a bad bishop, but Black's N is not too healthy either. Black's chances must lie on the Q-side; my chances are still lying in the ice chest.

The game had gone on a long time, and there was only an hour before the scheduled start of the next round. So, to the rumblings of my stomach, I began to play quickly.

**1 Kd2, Ke6; 2 a4?!, ba; 3 Ba3, Kd7; 4 Kc2, Kc6; 5 Kb1, fg!; 6 hg, Ne6; 7 Bc1, Nc7.**

Time was slipping by. My opponent refused my draw offer and hunger gripped me with the agony of a zugzwang so I moved to the ice chest to extract a bagel and some cream cheese. I should have maneuvered a bagel to boardside in the middle game to allow it to warm up, but I didn't know the game was going to be so prolonged. Icy bagel is an experience.

**8 Ba3, Nb5; 9 Kb2.**

Blockade and surely a matter of moments before my first bite of pate. My teeth still ached from biting into the frigid bagel.

**9 ... , Kd7; 10 Bb4, Nc7; 11 f5.**

A forced advance in view of 11 Ka3, Ne6; 12 f5, gf; 13 gf, Ng5 with a winning KRP. Still, the pawn is more or less passed.

**11 ... , Nb5; 12 Bc5, Ke8; 13 Bb4, Kf7; 14 Bc5, Kg7.**

By now draw offers did not matter as there was only 15 minutes to the next round anyway.

**15 Be7.**

A little variety in protest against a fast food world.

**15 ... , a6; 16 Bb4, gf; 17 gf.**

Well, this looked all right. Other players were returning now and setting up their boards amidst the rubble of soft drink cans and candy wrappers, the inevitable battlefield debris generated by the first round. When. . .

**17 ... , h5! 0-1**

There is no way I can hold my pawns. The tournament director was standing perplexed at boardside to tell us that we could start our next game half an hour late so as to eat. A civilized idea, but there were no tables vacant in this high school tournament site. Dolefully I lugged my ice chest into the hall and seated myself on its terrazzo floor. Then, catastrophe on catastrophe, I dipped inside and cut my hand. My flute champagne glass had broken.

So perforce, while gobbling my chopped liver and beans, I had to sip champagne from the bottle without being able to assess its color or admire more than the least whiff of its aroma. Midway through the meal my opponent came down the hall munching on what looked distressingly like a bologna sandwich on white bread. He strolled over to me, and I could smell the odors of mustard. Drinking a blanc de noirs with a mustard bouquet is an unforgettable experience. He stooped to show me his pocket set. "Munch, you know I fink you cudda drawn," he remarked between bites.

The main line ran against the principle of activating bad bishops: **1 Kd2, Ke6; 2 Ke3, Ne8; 3 Bd2, Nd6; 4 Be1, a5; 5 Bd2, a4 (or 5 ... , Ne4; 6 Be1, Kf7; 7 Bd2, b4; 8 cb, c3; 9 Bc1); 6 Bc1!, b4; 7 cb, Nb5; 8**

cont. on p. 9





### Hunger cont.

I thought I saw a maneuver, and in time pressure did not want to commit myself. On balance I think Black's bad bishop no worse than mine in the first round, but he has not been using it correctly. I had no appetite except for working out a winning line.

**37 Ba6!, Bd7; 38 Bb7, Be8; 39 Bc8!, Ke7; 40 Ke5, Bf7; 41 Ba6, Be8; 42 Bf1, Bf7; 43 Bg2, Be8; 44 e4, Bd7; 45 Bh1! 1-0.**

Hah, hah! Now on 45 ..., fe; 46 Be4, Be8; 47 Bc2, Bd7; 48 Bd3, Be8; 49 Be4 zugswang! Oh, bring on that sandwich!

There was still time for a leisurely sandwich or two. I rushed to the back wall only to discover a single brown bag. It was NOT MINE! In it was only a tuna fish sandwich and a can of Tab. Tab!! So I ate the sandwich anyway and wished I could hurl the soft drink through some unoffending window.

I went out to the hall to rinse my mouth with a little water and then slunk back into the hall feeling much abused. I heard this skinny teenager complaining to the tournament director: "Somebody must've switched lunches on me. I got this bag with a really fishy smelling sandwich and these two bottles of pop, and they were flat and tasted sour." He mumbled something about going to clean his glasses and shambled off.

I managed a draw in the last round by some miracle of bile and guile. (Boo—Ed.) Chess is teaching me some unpleasant lessons. Chess players are not arm chair generals. A good player has to be an in the pits fighter because a lot of chess is fought in the pits, like the pit of your stomach. Putting the rest of the world out of your mind during a tournament is essential. But I get hungry.

### The Final Solution

I may have come up with a final tournament strategy which allows the whole body to dine at chess. I am going to have my next tournament catered. That way I can go over for food at any time and have a satisfactory meal. Furthermore, I can make a deal whereby I get a percentage of the gross on any sales they make to other players. My only reservation is that I am not certain that the "normal" player even likes good food. The thought of hustling chess players to buy my food is exciting; it's like football all over again. But I refuse to settle for third string food.

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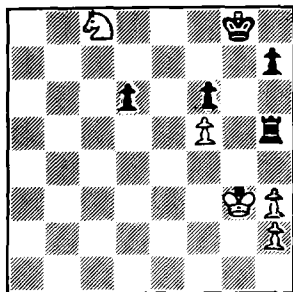
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## Brieger's Brainstorms

Robert Brieger of Houston, Texas has a yen for composing endings. He offers us this challenging one. Answer on page 23.



White to move and win

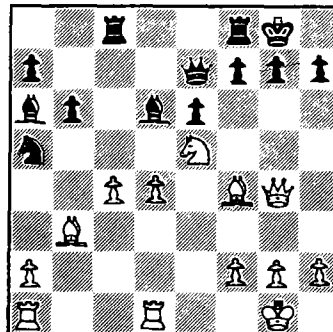
### Fool cont.

So I went to Sunnyvale for Hurt's LERA tournament. After all, it was probably just bad luck. Surely I would play better.

Of course the same thing happened in this event. I won easily in rounds 1 and 2 — due more to my opponents' weak play than anything I did. In rounds 3 and 4 I made quick draws after blundering both games.

The final day saw me getting thrashed as usual:

### SILMAN



### CLARKE

White played the very strong **1 e5!** Now Black should take on c5, but, as usual, I played the oblivious **1 ... Bb8???** and then noticed that White has a forced mate or wins everything by **2 Bg5, f6 (... Qb7; 3 Bf6, g6; 4 Qg5); 3 Be6, Kh8** and now not **4 Bc8, Bc8**, which wins for Black, but **4 Ng6, hg; 5 Qh3 mate!** I sat there feeling like a condemned man waiting for the blade to fall and swearing never to play chess again when to my orgiastic delight, White played **2 d5??.** After **2 ... ed; 3 Rd5, Nb3; 4 ab, Rc5!; 5 Rd7, Qf6; 6 Ra6, Be5**, Black had a small edge and went on to win.

In the final game I was in no state to play. Fortunately my opponent was as spaced as I. **English Opening: Koepcke—Silman 1 Nf3, c5; 2 e4, g6; 3 Nc3, Bg7; 4 g3, Nc6; 5 Bg2, e5; 6 d3, Nge7; 7 e4, 0-0; 8 0-0; f5; 9 Be3, d6; 10 Qd2, Nd4; 11 Nd5??. Nd5; 12 cd.**

Here I can win a piece by the simple **12 ... Nf3; 13 Bf3, f4!; 14 gf, ef; 15 Bf4, Qf6.** Instead I played **12 ... f4??. 13 Bd4, cd** and, although Black stands better (and eventually won) it is hardly a piece!

Take heart, lower rated players! You too can play like this and get a 2500 rating!!

### National Open cont.

**25 ... Rf7; 26 Rab1!, Rh2!**

Since **26 ... Rb1; 27 Rb1, Re7; 28 Rb8, Kf7; 29 h3** gets the piece back.

**27 Bd6?**

Better was **27 Rb8**, although it also loses to **27 ... Kh7, 28 Rf2!, Rh5!** and not **28 ... Rf2; 29 Qh4, Nh6; 30 Qc4.**

**27 ... Rf6; 28 Be5, Rfh6; 29 Qh2, Nh2; 30 Bh2, Qg4; 31 Kh1, Qe4; 32 Kg1, Rh4?**

Ending the tournament with a weak move: **32 ... Qe3; 33 Rf2, Rh2** or **33 Kg2, Qe2** or **33 Kh1, Qe2** wins instantly. White resigned this interesting game anyway.

The other games showed some strange results: draws, draws and more draws! Kogan drew Ivanka (who struck me as one of the strongest female players I have ever seen), Lombardy drew Bustamente, thus they all ended with 5-1 scores.

The big results were Kuroda's win over Bass, which gave him a 6-0 (by the way, who is Kuroda?) [More of that familiar Japanese competition?—ed.] and Kudrin (once again without any advantage) beat Dennis Gogel. Thus the final results were Kudrin and Kuroda equal 1st and 2nd at 6-0. Silman clear 3rd with 5½. A good result for me on paper, but for the most part my play stunk!

This being the first major tournament in Fort Worth, the organizers can be excused any errors they committed. Actually things went very smoothly, and I must take my hat off to them for their efforts.



# OUT OF STEP

(Editorial opinion on chess matters not covered in any opening book.)

## WHAT ABOUT CLASS PRIZES

Class prizes need closer examination. Such class prizes as there were, were quite modest until the 1970's, when William Goichberg began to boost the size of these payouts in an effort to boost the popularity of tournament chess — particularly his tournaments. Many of Goichberg's innovations have come back to haunt him over the years.

When interest in tournament chess began to slide in the closing years of the last decade, a few businesses jumped into the tournament promotion scene. Paul Masson's American Class Championship began in 1973. And such prizes. . . A D player could hope to bank \$750 after two days of roasting in the sun. No master could hope to earn as much in any other tournament in northern California. Masson's motives were never quite clear. Basically, they seemed to aim at publicity but never seemed to appreciate that chess players all over the country were forcing Masson wines down their throats simply because Masson sponsored a chess tournament. (Mirassou stepped into the promotional picture briefly in 1980 and dropped about \$3,000 on the Mirassou-LeBaron Chess Classic. They were in a position to pick up the chess wine market, which seldom drank Mirassou wines before but would have come over after Masson dropped out of the picture later that year. Relative to Mirassou's production, the chess wine market is significant. They frequently spend \$3,000 to send a representative around the country and reach 250 drinkers, but this tournament was reaching 50,000 players and their families. Business thinking is muddy.)

### Going for the Buck

Other businesses and entrepreneurs entered the chess promotion field with a wistful eye on profits more than publicity. In 1976 a syndicate of entrepreneurs guaranteed the prize fund for the Golden Gate Open the 4th of July. They hoped to take in more than they paid out. When this happy circumstance did not materialize, they cut the prize fund the next year and the number of entries dropped proportionately. All of the \$8,400 in class prizes had not been enough to lure the 600 players they needed, although the approximately 450 players who did appear produced the largest northern California tournament to that date.

Others have entered the big class prize field. Possibly the best of the group was southern California's Chess Set Educational Trust. Apparently, they knew better than to expect to make money. In 1980 they guaranteed \$30,000 in prizes for an entry fee of \$46. They would "only" have needed to draw about 850 players to break even, and such numbers have never yet been approached on this coast.

Other businesses have also organized big money tournaments. John Rykowski's Jay Chemical Company sponsors big money tournaments for weak players. Heraldica Imports used to be locked into a competitive struggle with the Continental Chess Association to control east coast chess (have you seen a Heraldica tournament ad lately?) One feels that they aim to break even or, perhaps, turn a little profit from these activities.

Before passing on to the more controversial aspects of class prizes let us first reprise some of the prizes and entry fees from various big money tournaments of 1980. California Winter Holiday: \$20,900 guaranteed. Limited to under 2000. 1st top section \$4,750, 1st D \$2000. Entry fee \$76.50. National Chess Congress: \$100,000 total prizes (based on 900 entries). Open 1st \$10,000, 1st D 7,000. Entry fee \$134. Heraldica Imports Under 2000 Class Tournaments: \$16,000 prize fund (based on 100 entries per section). 1st in top section \$4,000, 1st class B \$4,000. Entry fee \$80.

### Prizes Classy and Otherwise

In an open tournament an organizer tries to establish a set of prizes which will attract the maximum number of players. There are also many other factors which affect the size of a tournament. Players

may decide to play because of the dates, the site, the time control, the length of the tournament or even because they hear Christiansen and Browne are going to show up and would like to see them in action. Cost of entry, travel costs and being a smoking permitted tournament may also boost attendance.

While these more spectacular tournaments may have caught a lot of attention, other tournaments keep lugging along, and they are the chess staples. Jim Hurt's LERA tournaments, Mike Goodall's People's and Labor Day tournaments, Francisco Sierra's San Jose this and that tournaments are where players get to compete regularly. In none of these has a master the chance to win as much money as a fourth place D player can in a Heraldica tournament. Yet all these tournaments survive in the face of higher paying competition. Have you ever heard anyone moaning, "When's the next big money fish tournament? I really miss those suckers."

Suppose you are a 1798 player, at the top of the B Section, the strongest rated player in the tournament. Assuming that there are 100 players in your section (and there will be no tournament next year unless the number is huge), you have at most a 3 percent chance of taking the top prize. Do you bet 33-1 horses habitually at the race track? Do you play the \$1 progressive slots at Tahoe? Stick to that. It is much cheaper in the long run than playing for prizes when you are just a weak player.

In addition to paying a stiff entry fee there are possible hotel accommodations or at least gasoline expenses, increased cost of eating out, and some incidentals minimum.

The tournament is just more dull over all. At least at Goodall or Sierra tournaments you can relieve boredom or relax the tension of your own game by seeing what Biyiasas, Christiansen, Grefe or Silman are up to on the top boards. You can also play twice as many games for less than the cost of an entry fee into even the cheapest of big money tournaments. You have to decide whether you are playing for money or for the joy of chess. If the money attracts you, may I gently steer you to those 33-1 shots at the race track. They are a lot cheaper in the long run just on incidental expenses saved, they take less time, and the track only skims 15 percent off the betting pool. No tournament with any reasonable prize fund can get launched for less than 15 percent of the total entry fee. Sometimes the pay out is as low as 67 percent of monies taken in. Weak players playing for high prizes are not economically worth courting. If your move in playing chess is to make money, get out of chess. Do it now; don't hesitate. In so doing you will benefit yourself and chess as well.

### A Carp is a Fish

Most players show up for tournament rounds, read the pairings, play their game, and leave. More than half the players in most tournaments even know what the time control is and when the next round should start without asking. Many tournament directors forget this because the players they come in contact with are the carps and the crabs. These nuisances seem to terrify many directors.

A favorite form of carping is to declare (preferably heatedly and with flushed complexion), "I paid **my** money," and it only becomes "ours" at the last minute. The fact is that once you plunk down "your" money on a tournament director's table, it is no longer your money but the director's money. The entry is the price you pay to enter. Different people have different reasons for playing, as mentioned before, they all pay the same price. The director has spent many hours getting the site, seeking publicity, preparing cards, providing scoresheets, little teeny pencils, wall charts. He has put time and money into making this an agreeable tournament for you. The only money which is yours is that in your wallet. He has earned that mazzooma you put into his hands. He is also providing a prize fund, and you may earn some of that fund in which case all that becomes "your" money. Not until you have earned it.

# Master Scalping

by Raymond Howard

Redwood City

I usually play in reverse sections of weekend tournaments, but at the San Jose Summer Open I tried my first Open section. It was a good decision because, after losing the first round to master Robert Sferra, I pulled off three nice upsets. In round two I came back from an apparently lost position to beat my first master ever.

**Center Counter Game; R. Howard (1754)—K. Vickers, (2230): 1 e4, d5; 2 ed, Qd5; 3 Nc3, Qa5; 4 d4, Nf6; 5 Nf3, Bg4; 6 Be2, Nc6; 7 0-0?!**

In Fine's old PCO best is 7 Be3, 0-0-0; 8 Nd2!, Be2; 9 Qe2 and if now 9 ..., Nd4?; 10 Bd4, Rd4; 11 Nb3. With 7 0-0 White gets into trouble.

7 ..., 0-0-0; 8 Be3, e5; 9 a3?

Maybe 9 d5 is better.

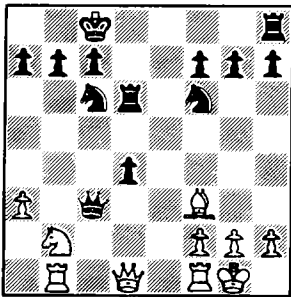
9 ..., Bf3; 10 Bf3, ed; 11 b4, Qb6.

This allows White to get some play when 11 ..., Qe5; 12 Bc6, bc; 13 Qe2, de; 14 Qa6, Kb8 wins for Black.

12 Na4, Qa6; 13 b5, Qb5.

I would not have been offended by 13 ..., Qa4?; 14 bc, de?; 15 cb, but now White merely saves his pieces at the cost of three pawns.

14 c4, Qa6?; 15 Bf4, Bd6; 16 Bd6, Rd6; 17 Rb1, Qc4; 18 Nb2, Qc3?!



After this White, astonishingly, has all the play.

19 Qa4, Nd5.

Instead of fun lines such as 19 ..., Ne5, 20 Bb7 or 19 ..., Qa5; 20 Bc6.

20 Nc4, Rdd8; 21 Bg4, Rd7.

Or the alternate 21 ..., Kb8; 22 Rf1!, Qc2, 23 Rb7.

22 Bd7, Kd7; 23 Rfc1!, b5; 24 Qb5, Ne7; 25 Rc3, Rb8; 26 Ne5, Ke8; 27 Qb8 1-0.

I would have been pleased only to have scored this point, but in round three I won an 82 move marathon from IWM Ruth Haring, and in round four this game from Expert Pranab Das.

**Sicilian Defense; R. Howard— P. Das: 1 e4, c5; 2 c3, Nc6; 3 d4, cd; 4 cd, e6; 5 Nc3, d5; 6 ed, ed.**

I can't find this position in my books, but I believe it's dangerous for Black. (In such symmetrical positions the dangers should be minimal — try simply 7 Nf3, Nf6 intending Be7 and 0-0. White has many aggressive thrusts, but he has his own QP to guard too — ed.)

7 Nf3, Be6; 8 Qb3, Qe7?; 9 Be2, 0-0-0?; 10 0-0, Bg4; 11 Bf4, Bf3?; 12 Bf3, Nd4?

The losing move, strangely enough.

13 Nd5!, Nb3; 14 Ne7, Ne7.

Since 14 ..., Be7; 15 Bg4.

15 ab, g5.

Seeking complications.

16 Be5

No thanks!

16 ..., Rg8; 17 Ra7, Rd3; 18 Bb7, Kd8; 19 Bc3.

Well. . . 19 Be4 wins the exchange at once.

19 ..., f5; 20 Re1, h5; 21 Ba5, Ke8; 22 Ba6, Rd5; 23 Bc4, Ra5; 24 Ra5, Rg6?; 25 Ra8, 1-0.

Needless to say, I plan to play in more Open sections! Watch out masters. This B player is after your rating points!

## Class prizes cont.

Any poker player will tell you that, when you ante, the money you throw into the pot has immediately ceased to be yours. Watch a poor poker player continue to bet with a bad hand while insisting, "I've got too much of my money in the pot to quit now." Then there is the whiner pleading a winner leaving the game, "Hey, you can't quit now. You've got all my money. Give me a chance to get even."

The way to get even and keep **your** money is simply never to sit down to the table at all. A similar experience also occurred to me the night before the first People's Chess Tournament. A fellow Sacramentan (now, blessedly, departed from the scene) and I were sharing a hotel room. We got a bottle of Scotch to share and decided to play some five minute games. "Just to make it interesting, let's play for something small, say \$20 a game," Z said. We had played this way before, and I had actually gotten \$60 out of him, along with \$200 of bad checks — the only Sacramento player ever to have had Z pay anything when he lost, so it seemed little risk. After a tight start his losses began to mount as the bottle emptied. By 2 a.m. I had already won more than first prize in the tournament. I was beginning to have nightmares of staying in the room the whole weekend, winning more than the total prizefund, and he not paying. Whatever, I knew he would not pay. "You have my money. You have to give me a chance to get even," he kept saying. For three more hours he lay in bed pleading, "All I want is a chance to get even." At \$20 a game I play no one unless I am practically certain to win out in the end.

Losers complain that entry fee money is not pooled proportionately into various betting pools. A chess tournament is not a betting pool.

## Room for the Top

What I constantly recur to is the idea that players pay their entry fees for many reasons, of which prizes are just one. Seeing big name players in the flesh is another. I still remember the thrill of seeing (and playing) Pal Benko in Milwaukee, when he was fresh from emigrating from Hungary. That same year (1958) Robert and Donald Byrne played in another Milwaukee tournament. I got paired with Bobby Fischer at Milwaukee, 1957 and Larry Evans at Las Vegas, 1974. These are all priceless memories which thrive, but I would just have spent class prize money and forgotten it. I did swindle a draw out of Arthur Bisguier in the 1973 National Open and won \$200 because of it, but I lost over \$200 on the tournament expenses — net. The Bisguier draw was worth it and more. If you come to my house, I'll show it to you.

At a Labor Day tournament my wife, with a thoughtful wrinkle on her face, said after concluding her game, "Let's not go eat yet. I kinda want to watch de Firmian's game. He's cute."

You won't have any Benkos, Byrnes, Fischers, Evans, Bisguiers, or de Firmians to watch unless they are offered some reward. You won't have any if some stinking B player gets paid more for his efforts, which involved little effort, than an IM or GM gets for playing competition, which could best the B competition 6-0 playing them all simultaneously.

The morals hold against the class player, who may have a nice job and a working wife and a van and complains that "his" money is going to the masters. Masters will spend it better, no doubt. In 1973 John Grefe was United States champion. His yearly income then was \$3,600. In 1980 some nameless class B fish, whose name will forever be forgotten in chess history, grabbed \$4,000 for winning his Heraldica section. That is both obscene and of no redeeming social merit.

It took too long, but finally the incompetent directors who sprung up like weeds after Fischer won the world championship have been driven from the scene. Now it is time to drive the class prize carp out of chess. It hurts short term, but it is better long term because there are so many people who do not play chess for prizes. For them chess is emotionally and intellectually rewarding, and organizers should not neglect their interests because they are quiet. A tournament need not eradicate class prizes in order suitably to reward the excellent masters.



# Our Chess Heritage

## Rule Britannia

by  
R.E. Fauber

If France held first place in prestige during the first half of the 19th century, it was largely the work of Labourdonnais in 1834. Across the channel in England a number of powerful amateurs kept the British lion's tail wagging in glee. England, focal point of empire and of industry, also became the focal point of chess eminence from 1840-70. Its won sons started the process, and its enthusiastic chess patrons attracted a host of foreign professionals to its shores by a combination of tournament promotion and personal subsidy.

Among the most colorful chess personages to emerge since the 16th century was John Cochrane. He emulated his romantic life with romantic chess. It was said of him that, "Cochrane never invented a sound gambit." Among his pet lines were 1 e4, e5; 2 f4, ef; 3 Nf3, g5; 4 Bc4, g4; 5 Ne5, Qh4; 6 Kf1, f3; 7 d4, Nf6!? and also 1 e4, e5; 2 Nf3, Nf6; 3 Ne5, d6; 4 Nf7!? That latter has been played successfully in international competition as late as 1981.

Cochrane's life was as full of adventure as his chess. He was born in Scotland about 1798 of a brother of Admiral, Lord Dundonald. Cochrane completed his formal education during the Napoleonic Wars and was serving as midshipman on the "Bellerophon" when that famous vessel took Napoleon to his exile on St. Helena.

The war over, Cochrane devoted himself to reading in the law and was called to the bar at Middle Temple in 1822. In the meantime chess had become an important part of his life. In 1821-2 he went to France with William Lewis to try conclusions with Alexander Deschappelles and Louis de Labourdonnais. The result was crushing defeat, but the event fired his imagination.

In 1822 Cochrane took a post as attorney in Calcutta, where he spent most of his life. While there he cultivated the friendship of a number of Brahmin caste Indians, who exhibited both skill and enthusiasm for European chess. The games he periodically sent back to Europe show Cochrane full of vigor for the attack but also attest to a high degree of skill on the part of the Indians.

In 1841 Cochrane returned to England, where he demonstrated that his victories in the "colonies" had not been from facing inferior players. He vanquished all the Britons save Howard Staunton, with whom he contested 600 and more games under varying conditions. In 1842 he beat Staunton 3-1 with two draws but succumbed the next year by 14-4. Cochrane's sharp play, however, must have been a powerful factor in Staunton's emergence in 1843 as the world's finest player.

George Walker, the indefatigable chronicler of his times, wrote in the 1840's that Cochrane, "could have been the Philidor of the age, but would not. . . Mr. Cochrane is the most brilliant player I have ever had the honor to look over or confront — not even excepting De Labourdonnais; and pity it is that his very brilliancy so often mars his success."

Cochrane returned to India but spent his retirement after 1870 in England, where he continued to be a formidable power in club play until his death in 1878.

In his book *A Treatise on the Game of Chess* (1822) Cochrane disclosed his chivalrous bent, which he employed chess to express. After an analysis of the French Defense (he called it the "King's Pawn One Game") he conceded that it was about equal "with considerable reluctance." The opening "was invented by those who were afraid of meeting their adversaries in the field, and who, by retiring behind their pawns, seek to weary out an antagonist with whom in open combat, they could not for a moment contend." He implored

his readers never to play the opening, which was "a uniform and sterile waste."

As a player Cochrane liked to fight toe-to-toe and "with the gloves off."

Here the youthful Cochrane handles Deschappelles in an entertaining manner.

**Scotch Gambit; J. Cochrane —L. Deschappelles: 1 e4, e5; 2 Nf3, Nc6; 3 d4, ed; 4 Bc4, Bc5; 5 Ng5?, Ne5?; 6 Bf7, Nf7; 7 Nf7, Bb4.**

Deschappelles always claimed to play only for mate, but here he discloses his penchant for pawn grubbing. The result is only better development and open lines to an exposed Black king.

**8 c3, dc; 9 bc, Bc3; 10 Nc3, Kf7; 11 Qd5, Kf8; 12 Ba3, d6; 13 e5, Qg5.**

White has a very dominating position, which the exchange of queens does not diminish. On 13 ..., Nh6; 14 ed, Ke8; 15 0-0 Black will perish sooner.

**14 ed, Qd5; 15 dc, Kf7; 16 Nd5, Bd7.**

Surely 16 ..., Nf6 must have been stronger.

**17 0-0, Rc8; 18 Bd6!, Ke6; 19 Bg3.**

White loves his big passed pawn. The main point is 19 ..., Kd5; 20 Rfd1!, Ke6; 21 Rd6, Ke7; 22 Re1.

**19 ..., Bc6; 20 Rad1, Bd5; 21 Rfe1, Kf6; 22 Rd5, Nh6; 23 Ra5.**

More efficient seems 23 Rd6, Kf7; 24 Red1, but this paves the way for a pretty finish.

**23 ..., Nf5; 24 Rc5, Ng3; 25 hg, Kf7; 26 Rd1, Rhe8; 27 Rd6, Re7; 28 Rf5!, Ke8; 29 Rd8, Rd8; 30 Rf8!, Kf8; 31 cdQ 1-0.**

Cochrane's most famous win was a quicky over Staunton in 1843, part of their marathon of matches.

**QP Counter-Gambit; J. Cochrane—H. Staunton: 1 e4, e5; 2 Nf3, d5.**

Throughout his career Staunton seemed to vacillate wildly between very quiet opening play and very violent openings.

**3 Ne5, Qe7; 4 d4, f6; 5 Nc3, fe; 6 Nd5, Qf7; 7 Bc4, Be6; 8 0-0, c6; 9 f4, cd; 10 fe, Qd7; 11 ed, Bd5; 12 e6, Qc6.**

Probably his best shot was simply to take the pawn and cede his queen. He will get a lot of material after 12 ..., Qe6; 13 Re1, Bc4.

**13 Qh5, g6; 14 Qd5, Ne7; 15 Qe5, Qc4; 16 Qh8, Nf5; 17 Bh6, Qb4; 18 Qf8, Qf8; 19 Bf8, Kf8; 20 g4 1-0.**

### Buckle down Henry Thomas

The leading English masters of the 19th century all had personalities which would have made them apt protagonists either in drama or comedy. Henry Thomas Buckle has an intellect which spread like the British Empire until the sun never set on it. Born in 1821, Buckle experienced ill health throughout his life. His disabilities leading him to the life of the mind he learned to speak seven languages and read 12. A voracious scholar of imposing erudition, he turned himself to the vast project of writing *A History of Civilization*. He also loved chess and was quite as formidable in that field as in history.

Buckle's mind was one of those high-speed, disc driven intellects which constantly rebelled against the necessity of having to deal with more tortoise-like mentalities. This ultimately discouraged him from pursuing chess, for in those days a casual game could easily consume an entire afternoon. There was a move to be made — obvious move — but an opponent might spend half an hour pondering it. This led Buckle once testily to remark, "Sir, the slowness of genius is hard to bear, but the slowness of mediocrity is intolerable."

Buckle enjoyed considerable competitive success. He came first in the 1849 Divan tournament at Simpson's, a predecessor of the great Crystal Palace tournament at London, 1851. He also defeated both Lionel Kieseritsky and Johann Lowenthal in short matches in 1848 and 1851 respectively. Lowenthal at that time was a particularly formidable opponent, although we tend to remember him for his match losses these days.

After 1851 Buckle reduced his chess play to a few casual games and immersed himself in his historical researches. He contracted typhoid fever in Damascus in 1861 and died murmuring, "My book! My book." It had to be published posthumously and has not worn well.

**Rule cont.**

In style Buckle's play was another mirror of the pronounced British stodginess of the period. Close openings, meticulously built upon was the basis of his game.

Sometimes his opponents made him come out and fight in the open as did Bernhard Horwitz, one of the German Pleiades.

**French Defense, London, 1848; B. Horwitz—T.H. Buckle: 1 e4, e6; 2 d4, d5; 3 ed, ed.**

White responds to this opening, considered cowardly at this time, by forcing open lines.

**4 Nf3, Nf6; 5 Bd3, Bd6; 6 0-0, Be6.**

Today everyone and his uncle would start by pondering 7 Ng5, but Horwitz prefers dogmatic development.

**7 Bg5, Nc6; 8 Bb5?!, h6; 9 Bf6, Qf6; 10 Re1, 0-0; 11 Bc6, bc.**

At this time the experts valued the knights slightly more than the bishops, but this is ridiculous.

**12 Ne5?!, c5; 13 Nc3?**

One way to lose a piece. Simply 13 c3 keeps the game going.

**13 ... , cd; 14 Qd4, c5; 15 Nd5, cd; 16 Nf6, gf; 17 Nc6, Bc5; 18 Rad1, Rfc8, 19 Nd4, Bd4; 10 Rd4, Rc2; 21 Rb4, Rd8; 22 Rb7, Rdd2; 23 Rf1, Rb2; 24 Ra7, Ra2; 25 Rc7, Bf5; 26 Rc6, Rd3; 27 Rc4, Rda3; 28 Rf4, Bd3 0-1.**



*Howard Staunton*

**The British Lion**

Into this den of mediocrity swaggered Howard Staunton, England's fiercest chess lion. "Play with me, and I'll make a man of you," he used to challenge fellow members at St. George's Club.

Born in 1810 under circumstances sufficiently obscure that no historian has been able to determine the exact date, Staunton is rumored to have been the illegitimate son of Frederick Howard, the fifth Earl of Carlisle. These same rumors, however, also assert that the Earl left him a few thousand pounds, which he squandered. The Earl having died when Staunton was barely 15, should surely have left it as a bequest; yet there is no mention of Staunton in his will. There were, of course, discreet ways to funnel money to progeny whose relationship one did not care to acknowledge in those days.

In his mature years many active participants in the English chess scene suffered from Stauntonian abuse and must have put great feeling into referring to him as 'that bastard'.

Whether true or not, the story underlines the tenuous connections Staunton had to family. For the most part Staunton was self-educated and earned a living for a time as an actor. He claimed to have played opposite the distinguished Edmund Kean in "The Merchant of Venice." His Shakespearean experience later attracted him to Shakespeare scholarship, which was to absorb much of his life.

Staunton came late to chess. He learned the game somewhere between the years 1829 and 1836. His chess career, almost from the beginning combined play, organization, and theoretical exposition. By 1840 he had become secretary of the Westminster Chess Club of London; he had also become one of England's strongest players. In 1840 Staunton founded **The Chess Player's Chronicle**, a magazine he edited until 1854 and the first such venture published on a regular

basis in English. The odd thing was that he also made money at it.

His new found income made something of a dandy of him. The Reverend G.A. MacDonnell later described his dress: "His apparel was slightly gaudy, his vest being an embroidered satin, and his scarf gold-sprigged with a double pin thrust in it, the heads of which were connected by a glittering chain." Such sartorial assertion seems to have been a form of compensation for his humble and obscure beginnings. Throughout his career Staunton was at pains to portray himself a gentleman and to take acid offense at any real or imagined slights.

The year 1840 also witnessed Staunton's first major competitive success, which was a match against H.W. Popert, a Hamburg merchant residing in London and reputed to be the strongest player in Britain at the time. Then from 1841-42 Staunton had his mammoth encounters with Cochrane.

His style at the time was wide open, indeed more wide open than that of his contemporaries — except Cochrane. Here is a quicky:

**Evans Gambit, London, 1842; H. Staunton—J. Cochrane: 1 e4, e5; 2 Nf3, Nc6; 3 Be4, Bc5; 4 b4, Bb4; 5 c3, Ba5; 6 0-0?!, Bb6!; 7 Ba3, d6; 8 d4, ed?!, 9 cd, Nf6?**

Doomed already to line-opening pawn thrusts. The Evans was still in its infancy with only the McDonnell-Labourdonnais match of 1834 having given it any intensive testing. Evidently 9 ... , Nge7 was preferable in this position, when White does not look so menacing.

**10 e5, de?; 11 Qb3, Qd7; 12 de, Na5; 13 e!1, Nb3; 14 Re1, Kd8; 15 Be7, Ke8; 16 fg, Rg8; 17 Bf6, Qe6; 18 Be6; 19 ab 1-0.**



*Pierre C.F. St. Amant*

The year 1843 proved a watershed in Staunton's career. Pierre Charles Fournier St. Amant, a wine merchant, was visiting London. Since the death of Labourdonnais in 1840 he had been esteemed the finest player in France and, because the reputation of French chess stood so high, therefore of the whole world. The English arranged a match between St. Amant and Staunton for a guinea stake. St. Amant won by 3½-2½. Still, it was a strong showing by the Briton. His backers issued a challenge for a return match in Paris of longer duration, and St. Amant accepted.

It was during 1843 that Staunton's play began to take on a new complexion. He began to play the Sicilian Defense, which was then a close opening. A usual continuation was 1 e4, c5; 2 f4, Nc6;; 3 Nf3, e6; 4 c3, d5; 5 e5. Such a variation was common with Philidor as Black in the 18th century and frequently appeared in the McDonnell-Labourdonnais match.

## Rule cont.

St. Amant, too, had a fondness for slowly developing openings. No blood and thunder player he but a prosperous bourgeois with a domineering wife. Observers told of St. Amant's daily visits to the Cafe de la Regence, Paris' chess central. Eventually, at an hour of her convenience, Madame St. Amant would stroll down the street and rap sharply on the window. This was all the signal Pierre needed hastily to quit his game and fly out the door for home.

St. Amant also served ably in the French National Guard during the revolutions of 1848 and was rewarded for his counterrevolutionary activities by becoming French consul in San Francisco from 1851-2. This untimely appointment brought him to California too early to assist in the development of California wine, barely a fledgling undertaking in 1854 or in California chess, which brought forth its first chess club in 1858 on the heels of the "Morphy boom." It also left him unable to compete in the first international tournament — London, 1851.

The match against Staunton in November, 1843 proved a perfect showcase for the Britisher's talents. At one point Staunton led by 9-2. Excitement reigned high in the British isles as news spread that Albion's champion was besting the best of France. One observer reported, 'In the chess clubs of the country the greatest excitement prevailed, and the games, as and when received were played over and over'. Staunton's eventual victory at 11-6 with 4 draws centered world attention on British chess. German and Hungarian masters began to congregate in London, while interest among the general populace soared.

This was the high point of Staunton's career. His subsequent contributions to chess theory and organization were more valuable, but this was his greatest and last important competitive success.

In 1844 he accepted St. Amant's challenge for a return match and began a journey to Paris. En route he contracted pneumonia, which permanently weakened his heart and forced cancellation of the match.

## Frontiers of the Mind

His match with St. Amant was Staunton's finest hour. He later beat Horwitz in an 1846 match and Daniel Harrwitz that same year, but at London, 1851 he came fourth after losing elimination matches to Adolf Anderssen and compatriot Elijah Williams. He lost a match to Tasilo von der Lasa in 1853 and was knocked out in the second elimination round of Birmingham, 1858 by Lowenthal.

What Staunton contributed most to the chess world were his writings, notably **Chess Player's Handbook** and **Chess Player's Companion** and his organizational talents. He also remained an indefatigable and frequently irascible journalist with a column in **The Illustrated London News**.

The **Handbook**, was constantly reprinted with only minor updates until 1935. When it first appeared in 1847, it set a standard by which subsequent theoretical treatises may be measured. Staunton's introductory chapter of general maxims scarcely broke new ground. Like most authors he grouped his general advice around the specific functions of the pieces. Castling early was good. Getting two pawns abreast on the fourth rank in the center was desirable but hard to maintain with out adequate piece support. What made the work stand out was his handling of the opening. Basing his analyses on the German **Handbuch**, published four years earlier, he broke new ground — particularly by incorporating more material on the "Irregular" or close openings. More important his analysis of each opening was accompanied by a set of illustrative games to illustrate typical middle game themes, and here his analysis possessed a subtlety rarely found in that day. This combination of analysis and illustration has formed the basis for the best opening books ever since.

Staunton was the first Briton to exploit the telegraph as a long distance way to play chess. He toured the countryside contesting matches and giving lectures, aiding struggling clubs. He is indefatigable organizing zeal reached its peak during the Crystal palace Exhibition of 1851. This world's fair was intended particularly to celebrate the preeminent citizen. In conjunction with it Staunton organized a tournament at St. George's Club which attempted to attract every

distinguished player from all over the globe. Fortunately for Staunton, there were not that many distinguished players in 1851. From the Russian Empire the tournament committee invited Petroff, von Jaenisch, and Schumov; they either were unavailable or arrived late. Likewise late in arriving was von der Lasa of Germany. Still, there was Joseph Szen, the Hungarian cavalier and odds-on favorite. Lionel Kieseritsky took the boat from France to uphold the honor of the Cafe de la Regence's chess pros. Staunton was in the lists once again, unvanquished since his victory over St. Amant in 1843. The British contingent proved formidable with Elijah Williams and Marmaduke Wyvill, a member of parliament from York, and an eccentric young accountant, Henry Edward Bird.

In the end it was the mathematics teacher from Breslau, Adolf Anderssen, who captured first in a convincing manner (although his greatest achievements did not really begin until 1862). Anderssen's imagination had won him the respect of the best Berlin players, but this was his first victory outside of Prussia. He faced Staunton in the semi-final round of elimination matches and bested him 4-2. Then Staunton had to grit his teeth and bear down for third prize by playing a consolation match with Williams, a Bristol player who had moved to London to get better competition and more readily to learn from Staunton. Williams had learned well; he beat Staunton by 4-3.

After 1854 Staunton's Shakespearean researches buried his competitive chess, but they did not still his tongue on chess matters. Indeed, Staunton talked too much, and he spoke from his liver — full of bile. Horwitz was the most generous of his critics when he remarked, "I never admired his principles, but he was always a man."

The most famous incident of Staunton's last quarter century was the tortuous correspondence between him and Paul Morphy of New Orleans. Pugnacious and insecure — even with a worldwide reputation — Staunton could not bring himself to playing a grueling match, but he had not that inner confidence which would allow him definitely to say: No I cannot play now or ever. Such bluntness was not characteristic of a 19th century British gentleman.

## Making Your Mark

Although Staunton lived until 1874, his days of accomplishment were basically over by 1854. After 1858 he only played casual and consultation games. What he had contributed of permanent value to chess was his increasing mastery of closed position. After him the first master of maneuver, of jockeying for position. After him Adolf Anderssen and Louis Paulsen proved even more profound at maneuvering, but Staunton pointed the way.

An example of his closed play from the St. Amant match illustrates his mastery of maneuvering positions.

**Queen's Gambit Declined, Paris, 1843; P.St. Amant—H. Staunton: 1 d4, d5; 2 c4, e6; 3 e3, c5; 4 Nc3, Nf6; 5 Nf3, Be7; 6 Bd3, b6; 7 0-0, 0-0; 8 B3, Bb7; 9 cd, ed; 10 Qc2?!, Nc6; 11 a3, a6; 12 Rd1, cd; 13 ed, h6; 14 b4, Bd6; 15 Re1, b5; 16 h3, Rc8; 17 Qb3, Qc7; 18 Bd2, Qb6; 19 Be3, Ne7; 20 Rac1, Nh5; 21 Qd1, Nf6; 22 Nh4, Rc7; 23 Qd2, Nh7.**

Finally a cute pont: this prevents 24 Bh6, gh; 25 Qh6 because of Bh2 winning the queen. White now might try 24 Kh1, Rfc8; 25 Ne2, but he could also offer a draw.

**24 Qc2, Nf6; 25 Kh1, Ne8!; 26 Nf5?, Nf5; 27 Bf5, a5; 28 Qb3, ab; 29 ab, Rc4; 30 Na2, Nf6; 31 Bd3, Qc6; 32 Qb2, Qd7.**

At last we get some action. Black's compensation for the exchange will be those raking bishops massaging the kingside.

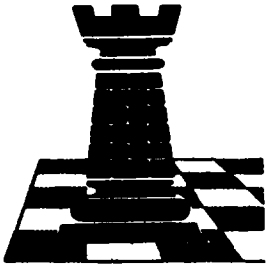
**33 Kg1, Nh5; 34 Qd2, f5; 35 f4, Ng3; 36 Bc4, dc; 37 Qb2, Rf6; 38 Nc3, Ne4; 39 Re2, Rg6; 40 Rd1.**

This tears it for sure, but an attempt to break open some lines with 40 d5, Nc3; 41 Qc3, Bd5; 42 Rd1, Qb7 does not look promising. Possibly best was the insipid 40 Rcc2—Nimzovich's "heroic defense of the second rank."

**40 ... , Nc3; 41 Qc3, Bf3; 42 Rde1, Be2; 43 Re2, Qe7; 44 Qb2, Re6; 45 Kf2, Re4; 46 Qa2, Kf7; 47 g3, Qb7; 48 Qa3, Re8; 49 Qc3, Qh1; 50 h4, g5; 51 Qe1, Qh2; 52 Kf1, Qh3; 53 Kg1, Qg4; 54 hg, Bf4.**

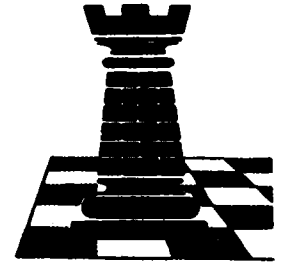
This position is eminently resignable but St. Amant held on to move 66 before resigning the game and the match. R.N. Coles and Raymond Keene tab this ponderous epic as one of the four best games Staunton ever played. One can see why Morphy inscribed the





# OPEN FILE

## Attacks against Fianchettoed Positions



Positions featuring a pawn structure with pawns at KB2, KN3, KR2 and a bishop at KN2 present an inviting target while containing inner defensive strength. Sheltering a king they must be hit by special assault forces. An important point for the attacker is the holes created at KR3 and KB3. Occupation of these holes usually signals the beginning of the end. The bishop, however, covers these holes in a passive way while eyeing long-distance attacking possibilities. Exchanging that bishop frequently is the first task in prosecuting the attack. Still, the king, taking up position on the KN2 square often serves as well as his prelate friend just exchanged.

Of pivotal importance in this type of position is the pawn on KN3. What it does is limit the squares available for attacking pieces on the king's field while simultaneously presenting a target for pawn assault. The pawn assault aims ultimately at opening a line for the heavy pieces to traverse. The opening of such a line has to be timed exactly so that the attack may progress. The line opening may take the form of an advance P-KR4—5 or P-KB4—5.

The basic principles of this kind of attack are to occupy the weak squares around the cap pawn at KN3 and to use that cap pawn as a lever to launch an assault along a newly opened file after a pawn exchange. Easy to say but not so easy to do. The complications may span the whole board. Let's try it out with the aid of a champion:

**King's Indian Attack; M. Filip—T. Petrosian: 1 Nf3, Nf6; 2 g3, g6; 3 Bg2, Bg7; 4 0-0, 0-0; 5 d3, d6; 6 e4, e5; 7 Nbd2, Nbd7; 8 a4, a5; 9 Nc4, Nc5.**

I guess no one has been left breathless by the violent opening. White has a problem in this symmetrical position. What can he threaten? The thematic break is with f4—5, but Filip simply develops instead of preparing it. Petrosian is not so dogmatic and achieves that break as Black in a symmetrical position.

**10 Be3?!, Ne6; 11 h3?**

Very flaccid. He is simply trying to protect his QB from exchange on its not too productive square. Better was to pursue the f4 break by 11 Ng5, but the exploitation of this passive move requires considerable subtlety.

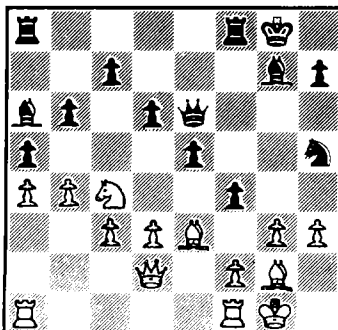
**11 ..., b6; 12 Qd2, Ba6!; 13 b3, Nh5; 14 c3, Qe7!**

Very deep. Black will be the first to get in the ..., f5 break, but he cannot play it immediately because 14 ..., f5; 15 ef, gf; 16 Ng5 wins the exchange. White has been constrained from f4 for some moves because of the gratuitous weakness of his KNP.

**15 b4, f5; 16 ef, gf; 17 Ng5, f4!**

The best pawn breaks have tactics built in. Here Black is able to menace both White's QB and his KNP. White's Q-side demonstration has been just that — a demonstration without force. He can never work up play because ba, Bc4 and a subsequent ..., Ra5 leaves White's pawns in shambles on that wing.

**18 Ne6, Qe6.**



White has many options, but Petrosian is playing the whole board. A most complicated line is 19 Ba8, Ra8!; 20 gf, Qh3; 21 f3 (or fe, d5; 22 Nb2, Be5; 23 f4, Kh8), ef; 22 Bf4, ab when Black has all the fun. Filip is not a player to put the fun back into chess.

**19 b5, f3!; 20 ba, fg; 21 Kg2.**

Indirectly the defensive KB has been exchanged. Petrosian now pauses to tidy things up before proceeding to the grand assault — an instructive decision.

**21 ..., d5; 22 Na3, Ra6; 23 Qe2, Qg6; 24 Kh2, Raa8; 25 Nc2, Rae8.**

Black now turns his eye to the center, but the weakened K-side plays an important role in his planned thrust.

**26 Rae1, Nf6; 27 Rg1, c5; 28 Qd2, d4; 29 cd, cd; 30 Bg5, Nd5; 31 Rg2, Rf3; 32 Re4, Nc3; 33 Rg4, h5; 34 Rh4, Rd3; 35 Qc1, Rd1; 36 Qb2, Rb1 0-1.**

The queen is now lost after 37 Qa3, Bf8.

### Some Basics

If attacking a fianchettoed position it is vital to have a firm grip on the center. A closed center is even more useful, but basically a stand-off with rigid pawn skeletons is best. It is very difficult to exploit the weak KR3, but a weak KB3 (with the KP advanced) is extremely tempting and extremely vulnerable. Here is a simple illustration:

**English Opening: 1 c4, c5; 2 Nc3, Nc6; 3 g3, g6; 4 Bg2, Bg7; 5 Rb1, d6; 6 a3, a5.**

Oh goodie, no Q-side counterplay is likely.

**7 e4, Nf6; 8 Nge2, 0-0; 9 0-0, e5?**

This creates two weakenings, one at f6 and another in the possibility of posting a piece at d5. Black has achieved a demonstrably lifeless position.

**10 f4, Be6?!; 11 d3, Nd4.**

He is giving it his all to prevent f5, but he would be better just to grin and bear it.

**12 f5, gf; 13 Bg5, Qd7; 14 Nd4, cd; 15 Nd5, Bd5.**

Black has not looked well to his future. He does not care to give up the exchange by 15 ..., Ne8, although it is not clear that White should take it since 16 Ne7 looks very strong. Neither is 15 ..., Qd8; 16 Bh3 very attractive.

**16 cd, Ne8; 17 Rf5.**

Usually one wants to reduce the dark squares, but here the light squares serve admirably. The pressure on the open file also helps to tie down defenders.

**17 ..., f6; 18 Bh3, Qe7; 19 Bd2, Nc7; 20 Rh5, Rf7; 21 Rc1, Kh8; 22 Bf5, Bf8; 23 Qg4, Na6?**

This is a clear error, but the preferable 23 ..., Rg7; 24 Qh4 still allows White to continue the assault with a maneuver such as Kh1, g4-g5-g6. Pin them down in their fianchettoed position and then bring up the reserves.

**24 Be6, Rg7?**

Better to give the exchange, but maybe an early lunch was a consideration.

**25 Rh7 1-0.**

Mate in one either take.

This next somewhat ragged encounter provides illustrations of things to do and not to do when defending this fianchettoed position — after all you do not just fianchetto a bishop and then lose!

**English Opening: 1 c4, Nf6; 2 Nc3, g6; 3 g3, Bg7; 4 Bg2, 0-0; 5 e4, c5; 6 Nge2, Nc6; 7 0-0, d6; 8 d3, a6; 9 h3, Rb8; 10 a4, Bd7?!**

Now the surest path to equality lay in 10 ..., Ne8; 11 Be3, Nc7; 12 d4, (can't let Black in ..., Ne6 then he would have a firm hold on d4



### Attacks cont.

and Q-side attacking chances) cd; 13 Nd4, Ne6. I would prefer playing Black here since White's QBP and QNP present nice targets, while Black's K-side is quite secure.

**11 F4!?, Nd4; 12 g4, e5?**

Mercy on us! A gratuitous weakening of f6 if ever there was one. Instead Black should start punching open some files Q-side by 12 ..., b5. Counterplay is the quickest way to bring a lumbering assault on a fianchettoed position to a screeching halt. A "don't" and "do" maxim all on the same move. Very economical.

**13 f5, h6.**

He plans to erect a pawn barricade on the dark squares so that White's pawns impede his assaulting pieces. This is about as provocative as a Cher dress and about as well-conceived. White gets several tempi to prepare an attack in form.

**14 g5, hg; 15 Bg5, Qe8; 16 Ng3, Nh7; 17 h4, f6; 18 Bc1!**

Developing the QB to its most active square.

**18 ..., Kh8; 19 h5!, g5.**

Black intends 20 Bh6 when the whole K-side will be barricaded. White is attacking and must open lines, even at the cost of a small sacrifice. Fortunately the Black KB has as many moves as a PLO spokesman has friends at a Bar Mitzvah.

**20 h6!, Bh6; 21 Kf2, Kg7?**

Relatively better was 21 ..., Rf7; 22 Bf3, Nf3; 23 Qf3. Black is all out of good pieces and White can pile up on f6 with both knights.

**22 Rh1, Rh8; 23 Rh2, Qf7; 24 Qh1, Nf8; 25 Nd5, Rh7; 26 Nh5, Kh8; 27 Nhf6. 1-0 in 33.**

### Slow but Sure

We have already established that active play on the other wing is the best way to halt the gradual assault on the fianchettoed position. Most fianchettoed positions are considered defensively quite strong. Still, if you decide to commit yourself to attack, you must be ready to employ a patient build-up. Here is such an example.

**English Opening Czechoslovakian Ch'psh'p, 1963; Dolezal—Trapl: 1 c4, g6; 2 Nc3, Bg7; 3 g3, c5; 4 Bg2, Nc6; 5 d3, d6; 6 e4, Bd7; 7 Nge2, Qc8; 8 h3, Nf6; 9 Be3, 0-0.**

Enterprising players a score of years later would probably try 9 ..., h5; but White has a sound position with 10 Qd2, h4; 11 g4 when sacrifices on that square do not provide enough compensation.

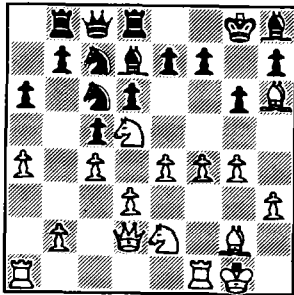
**10 Qd2, Rd8; 11 Bh6, Bh8; 12 g4!**

Black might try to break in the center by 12 ..., e6; 13 0-0, Be8; 14 f4, Ne7 but 15 Bg5 followed by f5 leaves Black poor placed for either defense or attack. Black's position is sound but crowded in the center. So White may systematically set about creating weaknesses in Black's K-side. His turtle-like approach eventually traps Black's rabbit in its hole.

**12 ..., Rb8; 13 0-0, a6; 14 a4, Ne8; 15 f4, Nc7.**

The standard defense in this sort of position is 15 ..., f5 but; 16 ef, gf, 17 Ne5! is very strong. For example I. 17 ..., fg; 18 f5 and Black's K will be squogged. Or II. 17 ..., Nc7; 18 gf, Bf5; 19 Kh2 to prosecute attack on the KN file. Black is too cramped to be able to open up the position, His Q, the heart of a rook sandwich, is particularly inactively placed.

**16 Nd5!**



Now Black must mix things up with 16 ..., b5 instead of accepting a breathless position. After 17 ab, ab; 18 Nc7, Qc7; 19 cb, Rb5; 20 Nc3, Rb8; 21 f5 still presses the attack.

**16 ..., Nd5; 17 cd, Nd4.**

Another tacit principle of attacking fianchettoed positions is that the knights have better chances for penetration. Black hopes that by exchanging all of them he has lightened his defensive task. He still remains cramped.

**18 Nd4, Bd4; 19 Kh1, b5; 20 a5!, b4; 21 f5, Be8.**

The bishops cover the weak squares at f7 and g7 so how to proceed? Another weakness is possible mate on f8, so White goes about pressuring the KNP. With the Q-side closed White pawn patrols can safely creep up on that exposed outpost.

**22 h4, Qc7; 23 h5, f6; 24 g5!**

Open lines!

**24 ..., gh; 25 Bf3, Bf7; 26 Rg1, Kh8.**

Since 26 ..., Bg1; 27 Rg1, Kh8; 28 gf is also decisive.

**27 g6!, hg; 28 fg 1-0.**

The prettiest conclusion would have been 28 ..., Bg1; 29 gf, Bd4; 30 Bf8.

We cannot bid adieu to attacks against fianchettoed positions without giving Mikhail Tal a chance to show how. Again, he is the beneficiary of a little time wasting. Tal never wastes time but pounces. Instead of opening up on the KB file, he opens threats on the KR file, which provides a little variety.

**King's Indian Defense, 24th USSR Ch'psh'p, 1957; Tal—Tolush: 1 c4, Nf6; 2 Nc3, g6; 3 e4, d6; 4 d4, Bg7; 5 f3, e5; 6 Nge2, Nbd7?!; 7 Bg5; c6; 8 Qd2, 0-0; 9 d5, c5; 10 g4, a6; 11 Ng3, Re8; 12 h4, Qa5.**

Not thrilling but perhaps more economical was the modest 12 ..., Nf8; 13 h5, Bd7. Notice that White again has a very secure center and some space advantage. Ask any Dragon Sicilian player what opportunities come for that KB from an open center and some Q-side attacking lines.

**13 Bh6; Nf8; 14 h5, Qc7; 15 Bd3, b5; 16 0-0-0, bc; 17 Bb1!, Bh8.**

A defensive pause. Keeping the White QB on h6 obstructs threats along the KR file.

**18 Rdg1, Rb8; 19 Nf5.**

This is not really a sacrifice, just a superior posting of a piece. Black now tries to clear the way for some defense of his second rank, but his knight lacks a good square.

**19 ..., N3d7; 20 Bg5, Bg7.**

On 20 ..., f6, 21 hg and 22 Qh2 unless 21 ..., fg; 22 Qg5 with a demolition derby.

**21 Ng7, Kg7; 22 Bh6, Kg8; 23 f4.**

Time and time again we see the KRP and KBP moving in conjunction to assault g6.

**23 ..., ef; 24 Qf4, Qd8; 25 hg, Ng6; 26 Qh2!, Nde5; 27 Bf4.**

Surely better is 27 Be3, Nf8; 28 Qh6 when Bg5 will provoke f6 and allow the opening of three files on the K-side by g5. White, however, still has a great game after 27 ..., Nf4; 28 Qf4!

**27 ..., Nf8; 28 Qh6, Neg6.**

I don't know how to tell you, Aunt Jane, but the women and children have all left, and it's too late for the lifeboats. This game features much more dynamic center play, which increases its difficulty factor considerably.

**29 Bg5, f6; 30 e5!, Re5.**

Refuting 30 ..., fg; 31 Bg6, hg; 32 Qh8, Kf7; 33 Rh7, Nh7; 34 Qh7, Kf8; 35 Rf1 is impossible.

**31 Bg6, Rb7; 32 Ne4, fg; 33 Rf1!**

A quiet cutoff move which is vital to prevent checking the Black monarch to safety.

**33 ..., Re4; 34 Be4, Rg7; 35 Rf6, Bg4; 36 Rhf1, Nd7; 37 Rd6, Qe7; 38 Ra6, Kh8; 39 Bh7, Nb8; 40 Bf5, Kg8; 41 Be6, Be6; 42 Re6 1-0.**

The kind of games Tal tales are made of.

### What It's About

Our typical attacks against fianchettoed positions involve slow buildups followed by some rapid and involved thrusts. The position is inherently strong and must be weakened gradually. It is vital to have a secure center which dominates important squares with pawns. Many times the thrust with P-KB5 can be played, but this only opens K4 for a strongly posted enemy knight.

For the defender the most vital defensive tactic is counterplay on the opposite wing. You cannot sit still and allow yourself to be squeezed. For the attacker the first step is to achieve central security and only then march forth to overwhelm the inviting but stubborn targets afforded on the K-side.

# Tournaments

## LERA Memorial Day Class Championships

In deference to the U.S. Amateur, held in San Mateo over Memorial Day weekend, Jim Hurt held his LERA Memorial Day tournament on the 4th of July. He drew 132 players and had an ample crew of able helpers in Ted Yudacufski and his daughters Daria and Naomi Yudacufski.

Tied for first in the Open section were Jeremy Silman, San Francisco and Peter Biyiasas, Los Gatos with 5-1. Trailing them were Richard Koepcke, San Jose; Harry Radke, San Jose; and James MacFarland, Sacramento, at 4½.

### Expert

First to fourth were Steve Levine, Davis; Keith Vickers, San Francisco; Paul Clarke, Sunnyvale; and Robert Shean, Sunnyvale.

### "A"

Patrick McKenzie, Cupertino at 5-1; Kevin Lewis, San Rafael and David Navajrro, San Francisco at 4½.

### "B"

Steven Matthews, Davis first at 5½. Allen Wong, San Jose; Michael Huber, San Jose; Richard Sanders, Nevada City shared 2nd-4th at 4½.

### "C"

John Hampton of Vina came first with 5-1, while Neil Korpusik, Cupertino had 4½ to clear second. Tied for 3rd to 5th were Fausto Posa, Menlo Park, Curtis Yettick, San Jose; and Leonard Trottier, El Cerrito at 4.

### "D"

Tom Cookson, San Jose was tops at 4-2 followed by Sean McKinney, Hayward at 3½.

### "Unrated"

Harry Alesso waltzed away with this one at 5-1, but Charles Ojuri, San Jose and Todd Rawlings, San Jose were close behind at 4½.

### Sacramento "Cheap" Open

Some 90 players congregated for the Sacramento "Cheap" Open, held July 18-19 at Coloma School in Sacramento. Robert Gordon directed. A total of four masters and 14 experts competed despite the slender prize fund. (related to the slender entry fee)

At the head of the masters and experts came James MacFarland and David Blohm with clean 4-0 scores.

The "A's" weighed in with three. There was Danny Barash (Israel—studying in Davis); Otto Eason, David Bocek, George Kirby, Mark Lee (visiting his grandmother from Brownsburg, Indiana but registered in advance), and Sacramento veteran Art Waddell. They scored 3-1.

Barry Hepsley led the "B's" with a similar 3 score, while Tom Ashley had 2½.

In the "C" class Gerald Lim had another 3, while Paul McGinnis and Art Elevans were close on his heels with 2½'s.

"D-E-F-Unrated" was a crowded group which Bill Clark elbowed out by scoring 2½. Close behind in a tie were all of Martin Fuerst, Robert Mendoza, John Low, Ross Martin, Ray Mulford, Diane Mustill, Will Williams, and Ron Sump.

There were many foothills country entries, far more than usual. They also informed us that there is a club in Placerville now, which meets at Denny's on Tuesday evenings.

## San Jose State University Open

Directed by Francisco and Amada Sierra the tournament attracted a premier field.

First in the open section was Jeremy Silman, San Francisco with 4-0, Vincent McCambridge, Berkeley took clear second with 3½.

At 3-1 Nick deFirmian, Berkeley; Thomas Weissbein, Berkeley; Robert Sferra, San Jose, and Paul Clarke, Sunnyvale.

### Experts

Kenny Fong, Hayward; Kevin Binkley, Cupertino at 2½ shared first. Johathan Silverman, San Francisco and Thomas Patrias, Mountain View shared 3rd-4th with 2-2 scores.

### "A"

Israel Parry, San Francisco, 4-0. David Barton, Berkeley; Mike Cardillo, San Jose and Thomas Raffill, Berkeley had 3-1.

### "B"

Fred Leffingwell, Cupertino had 3½ for clear first while Steven Hanamura, Oakland; Dennis Hovener, Mountain View; Willard Everett, San Francisco; and Edwin Bajet, Santa Clara scored 3-1.

### "C"

Kenneth Taylor, San Leandro, 3½-½. Second Neil Korpusik, Cupertino, 3-1; third Nick Casares, Oakland.

### "D"

William North, Los Gatos and Clifton Williamson, Berkeley, 3-1.

### "Unrated"

Jean L. Pierson, Berkeley and John Perry, Palo Alto 3-1. This was not a CalChess tourney

### Northern California Scholastic Team Championship Tournament

The Northern California Scholastic Team Championships drew teams from all over the area, although Bay Area teams were most in evidence. Bryce Perry was the moving force behind this congress, held in March.

The High School Division went convincingly to Palo Alto which scored four straight victories.

Behind them with equal 3-1 match scores were Berkeley, Lowell and San Mateo. Unfortunately, for a true ranking, there was an odd number of teams entered. San Mateo lost to Berkeley in the first round, then received a one point bye before going on to defeat Redwood and Miramonte. Miramonte scored its only match points against Monte Vista, which scored a single point by virtue of a bye in the last round and Redwood scored only a single point against California. The quality of the San Mateo performance, through no necessary fault of their own, was clearly not of the same caliber as that of Berkeley and Lowell, who played four matches.

The Junior High School Division had only two teams and Marina defeated Portola in two straight matches.

The Elementary School Division has a round six teams and Loma Vista had to divide honors with Sanborn while Fremont came clear third with a 3-1 match score.



## Berkeley Chess Club Championship

Held at the Berkeley YMCA from April 9 to June 11, the round robin Berkeley Chess Club Championship drew a top-flight list of competitors. Directed by Alan Glasscoe, who simultaneously was coping with the slings and arrows of other, more outrageous chess players, the tournament had a median rating of 2096 with only a single A player.

Jointly victorious were Max Burkett and Aaron Stearns with 5-1 scores. In second place Paul Cooke scored 4. Thomas Raffill, the lowest rated player in the event at 1865 produced an even score of 2½. Michael Padovani (2), Richard Hobbs (1½), and Mark Paetz (1) learned a few lessons in supply-side chess. Raffill's finest hour came when he faced highly ranked Cooke.

**Pirc Defense; P. Cooke—T. Raffill:** 1 e4, d6; 2 d4, Nf6; 3 Nc3, g6; 4 Bg5, Bg7; 5 e5, Nfd7; 6 f4, h6; 7 Bh4, g5; 8 fg, de; 9 d5, Nc5; 10 Nf3, Bf5; 11 Bc4, Qd6; 12 Bf2, Ne4; 13 Ne4, Be4; 14 c3, Nd7; 15 Qb3, a6.

One has to puzzle at the mysteries of 16 Qb7 but probably 16 ..., 0-0 presents White nasty problems and Black pleasant vistas.

16 Nd2, Bg6; 17 Be3, Nc5; 18 Bc5, Qc5; 19 Qb7, 0-0; 20 0-0-0, Rfb8; 21 Qc6, Qc6; 22 dc, hg; 23 Rde1.

Probably 23 Nb3 had more content.

23 ..., Rb6; 24 Rhf1, Rd8; 25 Ne4, Rc6; 26 Bb3, g4; 27 Ng5, Bh6; 28 Re5, Kg7.

Black plays like an endangered species with recuperative power. The point is simply 29 Bf7, Bf7; 30 Rf7, Kg6.

29 h4, f6; 30 Re7, Kf8; 31 Re2, Kg7; 32 Re7, Kh8; 33 Rh1, Rcd6; 34 Re2.

White's king is wholly immobilized.

34 ..., Bh5; 35 Kc2, g3; 36 Re6, Rd2; 37 Kc1, Rg2; 38 Rf6, Bg7; 39 Nf7, Bf7; 40 Rf7, Bh6; 41 Kb1, Rdd2; 42 Rd1, Rb2, 43 Ka1, Rbd2; 44 Re1, Rge2; 45 Rg1, g2; 46 Be4, Rf2; 47 Rc7, Ra2!; 48 Ba2, Rf1; 49 Kb2, Rg1; 50 Rc8, Kh7; 51 Rg8, Bg7; 52 Re8, Rf1; 53 Bg8, Kh6; 54 Re6, Bf6 0-1.

A hotly conceived positional and tactical performance.



Max Burkett

But then you have to take your lumps, and burly Burkett is always willing to oblige.

**Giucio Piano; T. Raffill—M. Burkett:** 1 e4, e5; 2 Nc3, Nf6; 3 Bc4, Bc5; 4 Nf3, d6; 5 d3, Nc6; 6 Be3, Qe7; 7 Qd2?

Definitely not on the menu. The position is equal, but 7 h3 is prophylactic with 7 ..., Be6; 8 Bb5 as a reasonable continuation.

7 ..., Bg4; 8 0-0-0, Bb4; 9 h3, Bf3; 10 gf, Nd4; 11 f4, b5; 12 Bd5, c6; 13 Bd4, 0-0!; 14 fe, de; 15 Be5, Qe5; 16 Bc6, Rac8; 17 d4, Qc7; 18 Bd5, Qa5.

That pin is giving a bear hug as in 19 a3, Rc3!

19 Rg1, g6; 20 Bb3, Rc3; 21 Qh6, Rb3; 22 cb, Qa2; 23 e5, Rc8 0-1.

Tournament co-champion Stearns showed his style well in this game.

**Queen's Indian Defense; M. Paetz—A. Stearns:** 1 d4, Nf6; 2 c4, e6; 3 Nf3, b6; 4 g3, Bb7; 5 Bg2, Bb4; 6 Nc3, 0-0; 7 a3?!

Why force someone to do something they are already perfectly willing to do?

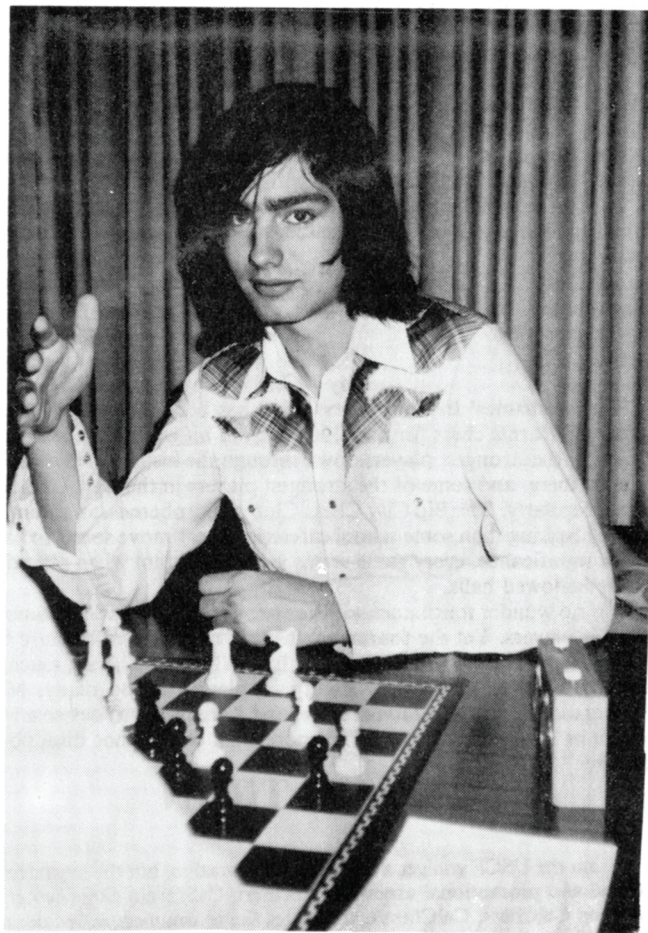
7 ..., Bc3; 8 bc, d6; 9 0-0, Nbd7; 10 Re1, Qc8.

Probably not good but it has a positional theme of keeping observation on the light squares. White does not easily effect e4.

11 Bf4, Re8; 12 Qb3, e5; 13 Bd2, Ne4; 14 Be3, Ndf6; 15 h3, h6; 16 a4, a5; 17 R2b1.

Unclear waters and probably a loss is 17 c5, but that is the thematic move here. White has played plausibly but has nothing for his efforts.

17 ..., Bc6; 18 Kh2, Qd7; 19 Ra1, Rad8, 20 Red1, Qf5; 21 Qc2?, Ng3; 22 Qf5, Nf5; 23 de, Ne3; 24 fe, de; 25 Rd3, Bf3; 26 Bf3, e4; 27 Rd8, Rd8; 28 Bg2, Rd2; 29 Bf1, Rc2; 30 Ra3, g5; 31 Rb3, Nd7; 32 Kg3, Ra2 0-1



Aaron Stearns

### TD Fees cont.

a try. TD certification below the national level is pretty easy to get, and there is a paucity of TDs. You will find, if you stay with it, that the money — if any — is secondary.

If you would like to volunteer your efforts as a TD or for any chess community responsibility, please contact any of the people on the masthead of this magazine. They all will help you and direct you, if they can. CalChess is a loose association, composed mostly of volunteers, who still are mainly responsible for making chess happen in northern California.

You can even work your way up so that you can take a TD fee for directing a tournament. Before you do take this dizzy ladder to success watch your tournament sites for a TD arriving in a Mercedes. Watch him getting out of it and watch who drives away with it. It is not his chauffeur. Some TDs cannot even afford a car.

# The Stamer Memorial

by Mike Goodall

The 19th annual Arthur B. Stamer Memorial Chess Tournament, held at the Mechanics' Institute Chess Club June 18-20, was exceptionally strong this year. Even with rating inflation, an open tournament of 86 players with an average rating of 1930 and a median rating of 1985 has to set some kind of record. There were 15 masters, including two grandmasters and two International Masters, which, altogether, comprised 17 per cent of the field. Considering that masters comprise about one percent of the tournament playing population nationwide, this tournament was phenomenal.

Grandmaster Peter Biyiasas of Los Gatos swept the tourney 5-0 and took home \$400 for clear first. His toughest opposition was Northern California State Co-Champion Charles Powell, whom he beat in a marathon struggle in the final round. Jim Tarjan, the highest rated grandmaster, had to yield a draw to U.S. Open Co-Champion Nick de Firmian, and they shared 2nd, 3rd to 4th with national master Marty Appleberry at 4½-½.

Two shared the Expert prize: Keith Vickers of San Francisco and Aaron Stearns of El Cerrito. Stearns knocked out former U.S. Co-Champion John Grefe in round three.

Dr. Ben Gross drew USCF master Robert Karnisky in the last round to cop the "A" class prize with 3½.

Among the "B" players William Horton, Owen Mayerovitch, and Michael Skinkle, all of San Francisco, posted 3-2 scores to share that class prize.

In class "C" Doug Drews, San Francisco, Bruce Radaikin, Sacramento, and Andrew Smirnoff, Mill Valley took equal honors for that money.

## City Lights

The Mechanics' Institute Chess Club has been the center of northern California chess for over 130 years. (a bit of hyperbole — ed.) Some of the strongest players down through the history of chess have played there, and some of the strongest players in the Bay Area play there regularly. The Big City Chess Club atmosphere is considerably more inspiring than some school cafeteria. Every move seems to have more significance, every game seems more important when played in those hallowed halls.

It is no wonder tournaments there are popular — especially among serious players. Yet the tournaments must be restricted because the Chess Room is small. Several players had to be turned away, much to the regret of all concerned. Eighty-six players is too many. Max Wilkerson, the Chess Club Director, and I are trying to devise a way to get at least 40 players and no more than 60 and not disappoint anyone.

## BE A PATRON

From the USCF you get a rating and a magazine, but the organizational and promotional aspects of northern California chess centers around CalChess. CalChess coordinates the tournament schedule; it prods organizers to better efforts; through this magazine it provides a means of advertising tournaments.

CalChess could do more, but doing more costs money. This magazine is no inexpensive operation itself. We need more money to do our job right. You can be a Patron Member for a cost of \$25 a year. In return your name will be printed bi-monthly in the Patron Roll of Honor in this magazine. In addition we will mail your magazine first class, which gives added security that you will get the issue and get it fast, also it will then be forwarded if you move — which a bulk mailed magazine is not.

Your \$25 patron membership will give you the comfort of knowing that you are putting something back into the game which has given you so much pleasure. For such a great game chess is very inexpensive. You can get a board for the cost of three golf balls, and unless you play a very bad game, you are not apt to drive your board into the water. A clock and set cost less than a golf bag, and you are not even allowed to bring clubs to tournaments. Chess cannot thrive on good wishes, though. Give that little extra to keep it alive (Send to Chess Voice; 4125 Zephyr Way; Sacramento, CA 95821)

I have directed over a dozen Stamers and each one seems more fun than the last. The friendly players, the fascinating games, and the heavy competition make is an experience I am loath to miss. Even the few problems seem worth remembering.

This year in the last round, the money round, going into time pressure, the lights went out! Downtown San Francisco blacked out for about 30 minutes. Everybody kept their humor, but a few results were affected. Chess does not require fairways, expensive equipment, or much at all; but light is essential.

This year we can confidently say that the Stamer Memorial was not "the light that failed."

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# CalChess

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA  
CHESS ASSOCIATION





**Endgame Artillery** by Alex Angos. Thinkers' Press, 109pp. \$9.95.

**Reviewed by R.E. Fauber**

Alex Angos' first chess book is about a subject which previously has not received attention. Endings with queens and rooks on both sides are both relatively rare and absolutely difficult. They occur with considerable frequency, but no one has cared to study them. In most instances one or the other player collapses after some horrifying blunder, as play goes.

Angos, a Wisconsin master, attempts to introduce some order into this area. A former member of the Greek team in the 1960 Olympiad and active in the European international scene before his emigration to the United States, Angos has wide experience and an academic doctorate to testify to his intellectual discipline. He makes generalizations about how to treat such endings without attempting to be dogmatic.

The result is an instructive book with quite a number of beautiful positions to be worked out and understood. Altogether there are 106 positions considered, and they are considered reasonably and in depth.

Decidedly this is a book either for the serious student who appreciates someone else doing the work of organizing a course of study or else for those chess lovers who enjoy the beauty lurking in the violence in chess.

Production qualities are adequate if not brilliant. The price is a bit high, or else I would have commended it as a suitable gift for your son's birthday. Capablanca claimed he had only studied one book with endings in it. Angos' work addresses itself strictly to endings which have all the potential of middle game violence while retaining essential end game qualities. Among other matters Angos examines is the question of when the pawns are dominant figures and when the attack against the king is paramount. If you could cut out just one opening book from your library, you could afford to buy a book of lasting value.

## U.S. Amateur Championship

The U.S. Amateur Championship made its debut in the Bay Area with the 1982 event held in San Mateo. Under skies clouded by competing events such as the big money tournament in Los Angeles and the National Open (also a USCF sponsored event) in Fort Worth, Texas, the Amateur still managed to draw 202 players — most of them northern Californians. This was reflected in the prize list, which, exclusive of a Hawaiian, was all northern Californian.

### Open

1st-2nd Steven Jacobi, San Jose and Thomas Crispin, Palo Alto at 5½. 3rd-5th Borel Menas, San Francisco; Alan Kobernat, Hayward; and Philip Cobert, San Francisco.

### "A"

1st-2nd Frank Ruys, Redwood City and Neil Regan, Fremont at 4½.

### "B"

1st-2nd Teri Lagier, Sunnyvale and Steven Hanamura, Oakland at 3.

## the chess set

by Dennis Fritzinger

my father's turn now: i remember. . .  
it's always when i want to say something  
personal, i say these words "i remember"  
even when i don't remember half of it  
& make up half to go along with the  
half i do remember. anyway,  
i remember my father had a chess set —  
a tiny one, one that he brought from england  
back with him, back after the war.  
he had been stationed there, in england — london  
maybe, at least he described it to me  
several times, with winchester cathedral  
at the center of the description, spreading out  
always, in rays or flight paths, into germany.  
a tail gunner he was, i think, or possibly  
a navigator — it all blurs, it all comes back —  
a bombardier — yes, that's it! he was that someone  
they sent on the unnecessary mission  
of bombing dresden to a fiery pulp,  
a set of broken dishes, crockery  
gone cuckoo in the flames. black forest cake —  
it always was my favorite; anyway  
i picture him in one of those leather helmets  
like aces used to wear — i saw it once,  
i think, hidden in his iron-bound trunk  
we carted with us through our many moves  
in spite of that, i never learned the game  
from him — i picked it up at school instead.  
one time we played — his moves were very bad,  
so bad i made intentional mistakes  
& let him win; we never played again.  
one thing, though, haunts me — in those boyish days  
studying chess upon his keepsake set  
i lost a piece; i got whipped soundly for it  
but never gave up studying the game —  
is that what drove me to it? all those hours  
spent, thousands perhaps, in mastering  
what some people consider a pastime?  
the anger, the i'll-get-even of it?  
the never quit, keep-up-till-i-die,  
never-give-in of it? i truly wonder.



In the Open Reserve section these were the results:

1st-2nd John Shepardson, Berkeley and Russell McCubbin, San Francisco at 5½.

3rd-5th Dan McDaniel, Livermore; Leonard Petly, Oakland, and Chris Luzzio, San Francisco.

### "C"

1st Sherwin Kong, San Carlos, 4½ and 2nd Garry Fitzer, South San Francisco.

### "D"

1st-2nd Lou Zitnik, Hawaii and Lanzy Hyde, Piedmont at 3.

### Unrated

1st-2nd John Perry, Palo Alto and Arthur de Guia at 5.

### Senior Trophies

1st Fred Mayntz at 5  
2nd Neil Falconer, Lafayette.

### Best Woman

1st Pat Mayntz, Campbell and Ursula Foster, Modesto at 3.

## Rule cont.

inside cover of his copy of the **Handbook**: "Howard Staunton, the author of the **Handbook** and some devilish bad games."

In a more lively vein was his employment of the English Opening: **English Opening, London, 1851; H. Staunton—B. Horwitz: 1 c4, e6; 2 Nc3, f5; 3 g3, Nf6; 4 Bg2, c6; 5 d3, Na6; 6 a3, Be7; 7 e3, 0-0; 8 Nge2, Nc7; 9 0-0, d5; 10 b3, Qe8.**

Possibly the more venturesome 10 ... e5 was better. This is the kind of position where Black wants to change the pawn structure. If 11 f4, e4 is good. White's pawn moves a3 and d3 have been a trifle slow, but otherwise the White play has a very modern appearance. After some further preparations Staunton will demonstrate his understanding of the dynamics of pawn structures.

### 11 Bb2, Qf7?

Thoroughly flacid as is his next, Staunton needed a little help always, but he could suddenly liven up the duller looking positions.

### 12 Rc1, Bd7?!; 13 e4, fe; 14 de, Rad8; 15 e5, Nfe8.

Black has an extremely bad bishop and two bad knights, not to mention being cramped.

### 16 f4, dc; 17 bc, Bc5; 18 Kh1, Be3.

He could at least have tried 18 ... Qe7.

**19 Rb1, g6?; 20 Qb3, Bc8; 21 Ne4, Bb6; 22 Rbd1, Na6; 23 Qc3, Rd1; 24 Rd1, Nc5; 25 Nd6, Qc7; 26 Qc2, Ng7; 27 g4, Qe7; 28 Bd4, Qc7; 29 a4, Na6; 30 c5, Ba5; 31 Qb3, b6; 32 Ne4, bc.**

At least he does not fall for 32 ... Nc5; 33 Bc5, bc; 34 Nf6, Kh8; 35 Qh3, Ne8; 36 Rd7.

**33 Nf6, Kh8; 34 Qh3, Ne8; 35 Ba1, Nf6; 36 ef, Kg8; 37 Be5, Qb7; 38 Be4, Qf7; 39 Ng1!**

A sweet redeployment of the knight, which can now make threats which break open the long diagonal.

### 39 ... Bd8; 40 g5, Bb7; 41 Nf3, Re8; 42 Bd6, Bf6.

Desperation in the face of the threat of Ne5.

### 43 gf, Qf6; 44 Ng5, Qg7; 45 be5, Qe7; 46 Bg6 1-0.

Howard Staunton's contributions to chess ranged the full spectrum. His organization of the London, 1851 tournament set a beacon for a growing tide of international tournaments in the decades to come. His constant efforts to aid clubs throughout Britain created a cordial climate for chess on that island and a happy home for such eminent expatriates as Johannes Zukertort and Wilhelm Steinitz. His chess writing were major contributions to theory in their day and to the most effective expounding of theory for generations to come.

As a player he enjoyed a brief season of dominance but continued to rank at the forefront even after his championship years. His play in the close openings set a standard not matched except by Anderssen and Paulsen until the 1920's.

Bobby Fischer said of him in 1964: "Playing over his games I discover that they are completely modern. . . he understood all of the positional concepts which modern players hold so dear, and thus with Steinitz must be considered the first modern player." At another point in his article Fischer declared, "Staunton was the most profound opening analyst of all time."

Morphy, that magnificent meteor on the chess scene, took a more dubious stance on Staunton's abilities, a stance he based exclusively on Staunton's competitive qualities. "His knowledge of the theory of the game was . . . complete; his powers as an analyst were of the very highest order; his *coup d'oeil* and judgment of position and his general experience of the chess board great; but all these qualities, which are essential to make a great chess player, do not make him a player of genius. These must be supplemented by imagination and by a certain inventive or creative power, which conceives positions and brings them about; of this faculty I see no evidence in the published games."

During Morphy's brief career on the continent of Europe Staunton used his journalist's bastion to have the last word always. Perhaps it is fitting to let Morphy have the last word now that they have both passed on.

In pondering who next to consider in our heritage of chess immortals it is hard to decide between Morphy and Anderssen. Chronology dictates Anderssen but as to theoretical development Morphy's concepts predate the ones implied in the play of the mature Anderssen. So Morphy is next, standing at high noon as the spirit of the open game incarnate.

(to be continued)



"My opponent has a rook up his sleeve!"

## ASK THE PATZERS

by I.M.A. Mucker  
International D Player

What effect does smoking hashish have on your game?

H.H., HI

*Besides being hard on your lungs, hashish is a dangerous hallucinogen which can lead to things like playing the Latvian Gambit. That is why no-smoking tournaments have been introduced. — IM*

How do you prepare for tournaments?

U.U., TN

*I work late hours at the office for a week in advance and beat the children when I get home. That way a two round a day Swiss seems like play, and the family is glad to get rid of me. — IM*

Will Bobby Fischer ever play chess again?

B.F., B.C.

*There are two well-informed schools of thought on this issue. One says he will and the other says he won't. They have so far been unable to come up with a middle ground consensus like "he may play a little." Bobby himself attributes this divisive effect to the machinations of the Russians, who are always trying to stir up trouble anywhere they can. A third school, which has received less attention, argues that Fischer will play if the Russians meet his conditions, except that he will wonder why they are giving in. Remember that Fischer is much more complex a human being than you or I. It is also possible he will run for president on a Zugzwang ticket under the slogan "It's Your Move!" — IM*

I think Yasser Seirawan is the cutest player to come along in decades. How can I get a date with him?

B.E.D., MN

*This is not really a chess question. Have you tried asking him for one? An enticement might suffice, such as offering him a new move in the English Opening. Certainly we need more women in chess, and your interest in Seirawan is a healthy first step, but I urge you to buy a chess book so you can develop your charms further. — IM*

# USCF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA TOURNAMENT CLEARINGHOUSE

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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.

### SEPTEMBER

4-6	Berkeley: GOLDEN BEAR OPEN	Goodall
4-6	San Jose: SAN JOSE C.C. OPEN	Sierra
25-26	San Rafael: Marin Open (tentative)	Marthinsen
25-26	Sunnyvale: SUNNYVALE CLASS	Hurt

### OCTOBER

2-3	Sacramento: OKTOBERFEST	Gordon
9-10	Berkeley: BERKELEY OPEN	Goodall

### NOVEMBER

6-7	Monterey: 5th Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Team Champ.	Yudacufsky
13-14	San Francisco: Capps Memorial	Goodall
26-28	Sunnyvale: LERA THANKSGIVING TOURN.	Hurt
26-28	San Jose: SAN JOSE STATE FALL TOURN.	Sierra

### DECEMBER

11-12	San Rafael: Christmas Open	Marthinsen
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### TOURNAMENT ORGANIZERS

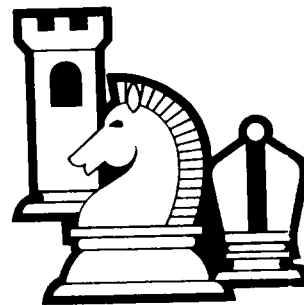
CLEARINGHOUSE NOTE: I have only included the organizers who actually have a tournament announced in this issue. If you wish to be included in the upcoming re-revised list, please send me a postcard with your name, club (if applicable), address, and telephone number by JUNE 1, 1982.

<b>AH</b>	Alfred Hansen, 1035 Whitwell Rd., Hillsborough 94010 (415) 342-1137
<b>AM</b>	Art Marthinsen (Ross Valley CC) 3 Locksley Ln., San Rafael 94901
<b>DQ</b>	Dave Quarve (Fresno CC) 833 E. Home Ave., Fresno 93712 (209) 485-8708
<b>DH</b>	DAVE HUMPAL (Merced CC) 1695 Union Ave., Merced 95340 (209) 723-3920
<b>FS</b>	Francisco Sierra (San Jose City Coll/San Jose State CC) 663 Bucher Ave., Santa Clara 95951 (408) 241-1447
<b>JH</b>	Jim Hurt (LERA CC) P.O. Box 60541, Sunnyvale 94088
<b>MG</b>	Mike Goodall, 2420 Atherton St., -6 Berkeley 94704 (415) 548-9082
<b>MM</b>	Mike Mustafa, 1750 - 26th Ave. Oakland 94601
<b>RB</b>	Roy Bobbin, 988 Farris Dr., San Jose 95111 (408) 578-8067
<b>RG</b>	Romana & Robert Gordon, P.O. Box 160354, Sacramento 95816 (916) 444-3039
<b>TY</b>	Ted Yudacufski (Monterey Chess Center) P.O. Box 1308, Monterey 93940 (408) 372-9790

## MAILING DATES

September 21

November 21



### Brieger's Brainstorms

#### White to move and win

This ending has its practicality and a nice zugzwang finish.

1 h4, Kf7; 2 Kg4, Rh6; 3 Nd6, Ke7; 4 Nc4, Kd7; 5 h5, Ke7; 6 Kh4, Kf7; 7 Ne3, Kg8; 8 Ng4, Kg7; 9 H3! and White wins.

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