

# PCA



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## NEWSLETTER

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THE ELUSIVE INTERNATIONAL MASTER TITLE

by William Lombardy

To provide our readers with some insight into the life of the "struggling" master, I have interviewed two ambitious young masters hoping to make their mark in Chess.

CALVIN BLOCKER, born in Cleveland on June 28, 1955, was at 13 years of age introduced to "serious" Chess at the Old Cleveland Chess Center, which he found through the phone book. He was Elo 1000 strength at 14 and did not get around to tournament Chess until he turned 15. Calvin was no prodigy. He proceeded to lose his first five tournament games but as a result, believe it or not, "decided to become a grandmaster!"

Calvin is slight of build, and one would not pick him out of a crowd as someone extraordinary were it not for his obvious enthusiasm for life in general, an enthusiasm earmarked by his steady flow of friendly conversation. He is not the stereotype of the master rebuffing the amateur's curiosity.

Asked about Chess professionalism, Calvin replied: "By definition, I think I am a professional, but I never even considered being a pro. Even now, I'm not sure I want to be a professional. I don't like the word." Yet, he goes on to say: "I'm very patient. If I have to, I'll take 20 years to become a grand-master!"

A year and a half ago, Calvin dropped out of the Cleveland Institute of Music (one of the top music schools in the country). "But

music is still my first love, far ahead of Chess!" Calvin now composes modern classical pieces but is too modest to do anything beyond playing them on the piano at informal recitals for his friends. "I composed only after I dropped out of music school."

How would you describe your ambitions in Chess? "I intend to become Chess cultured, emphasizing the artistic rather than the practical aspects. Lots of bad results will achieve my (practical) ambitions."

Calvin believes in physical fitness, "working out". "In everything I do, I want deeply to express myself, reveal myself. I love people. Chess is the least expressive of my arts, but somehow it's the one I do the most!"

What are your major Chess results? Calvin won the New York City Championship organized by the Continental Chess Association at the Marshall Chess Club in September. He won his first four games, lost to Henley, won the next three, and then coasted into first place by losing to Fedorowicz in the last round! Henley's hopes were dashed by a concomitant loss to Soviet expatriate, and soon to be one of America's better masters, Kudrin.

"I've never had a good result. I don't even consider this a good result. I won the tournament (NYC Championship), that's all." says Calvin, who beat International masters Saltzman & Soltis en route to his bad result. (continued on page 3)



# PCA NEWSLETTER

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The PCA is a little older and maybe a little wiser. We're learning that it's difficult to change things, but even if it takes longer than we had expected we're going to try to improve conditions for masters.

The issue of the moment is the Olympiad team. I was at the policy board meetings of the USCF in Phoenix and San Antonio, where it was discovered that USCF financial problems are very serious, but because of the vigorous efforts of some of the board members, the USCF will try to send a team to Buenos Aires anyway. I was disappointed that the PCA spokesmen were not allowed to join in their discussion but I'm convinced that we made an impression. Next time we'll do more.

#### THE ELUSIVE IM TITLE (continued from page 1)

RONALD "RON" HENLEY, born December 5, 1956 in Houston, is a tall Texan. If his height fails to betray his origins, his sharp crackling drawl does. Ron is the friendly, shy sort with an even-tempered disposition. The "friendly" quality does not come across at the Chess board. Ron considers himself "extremely ambitious" and "definitely desires to become a grandmaster within a couple of years!"

Ron took up serious tournament Chess in January 1972. The lure of "big money" prizes was too much for a fifteen-year-old. "A \$200 prize seemed like a fortune!" But no one really deluded him with the idea that riches came with Chess fame and glory. Lynn Babcock, Billy Patteson, Robert Brieger, and others who loved the game (Texans and non-Texans too!), instilled that love in Ron. If one loves the game, one produces superior efforts, even works of art.

The necessary love for a fulfilling life came from another source too. Growing up became easier with Duval West and his family ready to take care of him in his last year of high school.

What is your strategy for becoming a grandmaster? "Mostly hard work, but I moved to New York City to meet more consistently strong competition. There are vast areas of the game in which I exhibit total ignorance, and I have to work hard to overcome those weaknesses. I plan to narrow my opening repertoire to facilitate becoming expert at a few particular openings." At the start of his own career, Fischer also did this.

I would like to bring up another issue. I feel that the rule which says that, in case of a color conflict the higher rated player alternates colors, is unfair to the highest rated players. Because White wins more games than Black, when there is a color conflict among the leaders it is usually caused by both players being due for Black. The rule forces the higher-rated player to get Black while giving his opponent an extra White. In a short Swiss-System tournament that becomes a significant advantage.

I think a coin toss is a better way to handle a color conflict but I can't think of a method of pairing that would not give one of the leaders an extra White in a critical round when the inevitable color conflict occurs.

Ron's daily routine includes intensive study of endgames and games from Russian bulletins. "Particularly for Americans, the availability of other current tournament bulletins is meagre, with the result that European circuit players have the advantage in tournament preparation over American players."

Are you embarrassed at saying "I'm a Chess professional"? In his acceptance speech for the US Championship Trophy, Kavalek praised Chess as a "noble profession". "I place no pressure on myself," says Ron, "by putting limits and goals on myself. Someone took care of my expenses at the World Open in 1977 which took the financial pressure off me and allowed me to score 8-1 to tie for first." There was another pressure: "trying to keep up with the other young players. But I soon discovered it's not so important to compare yourself with others as it is to judge and be satisfied with your own progress. I enjoy my Chess friendships. Competition is one matter, after the game is another."

Does the hungry Chess player perform better? "I don't really believe this," says Ron. If the going gets too tough, he's left himself another choice: "I've completed one year at the University of South Florida and I'm young enough to go back."

Chess master Henley has won numerous Swiss System events and now anticipates his International Master title. He hopes to travel to foreign tournaments to accomplish this. I have the feeling that he has a very bright Chess future.



## Various Views

Gentlemen:

It has recently come to my attention that the book, Victor Korchnoi's Best Games, published by the David McKay Company, was not authored by Korchnoi. In this connection please see the xeroxed enclosure. The last paragraph (reprinted below) says it all.

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At the express request of VICTOR KORCHNOI we should add the following:

'I wish to make it clear that the only English language chess books that I have authorized are Chess is my Life: Autobiography and Games and The King's Gambit. The 'Collection of Games', of which I appear to be author, is a reprint of previously annotated games that has been published without my permission. The appearance of this book is particularly damaging to me as I have in preparation a genuine collection of my games which will, I hope, be published by Walter Rau in Germany and by Batsford in England.'

(Extracted from a book review in British Chess Magazine, June 1978.)

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Now it's not as if the book clearly indicates that it was authored by someone other than Korchnoi. In fact, in book review after book review (Evans, "Chess Digest"; Soltis, "CL&R"; Prochaska, "Chess Voice", etc.), one can see the results of McKay's clever but misleading promotional maneuvering. For example, the book jacket itself has only Korchnoi's name on it. Furthermore, nowhere in the text is it actually said who authored or even edited the book. This is not only misleading it's not promoted in good faith.

I sent my copy of the book back to the publisher demanding a full refund. I suggest that the next PCA magazine request the same of its members. As you are no doubt aware, Korchnoi's authorized collection of games is now being put out by Batsford Publishing of London.

If you are already aware of this injustice then please forgive the redundancy. On the other hand, if this is new information, I hope you are able to use it.

Here's to a strong PCA!

Sincerely,  
Thomas H. Crain  
Modesto, CA.

The PCA officers have not taken a position on the suggestion of your third paragraph.

Some months ago I discussed this matter with a representative of Philidor Press, who defended publishing the book without Korchnoi's approval, on the grounds that Korchnoi had reneged on written agreements allowing Philidor Press to publish his authorized game collection. I don't care to comment on the merits or lack thereof in this position, but prefer to expound upon the business of chess books generally.

The book in question consists first of Korchnoi's games, and second of annotations written by him, extracted primarily from Soviet sources. The Soviets are not signatories to the international copyright law, so Western chess publishers use written materials from the Soviet Union freely, without fear of a lawsuit.

The real issue is that of Korchnoi's games themselves. Publishers don't recognize any player as having rights to his games. This is in opposition to established law concerning creative or artistic work, law that recognizes the rights of musicians, artists, writers, etc., to strict control over reproduction of their work, and thus the right to share in the profits thereof.

There are several reasons why this injustice is allowed to exist. First, the mutual self interest of chess publishers, who otherwise would have to share profits with the players. Second, since World War II most of the great names of chess have resided in eastern Europe, and they are not in a position to demand recompense for use of their games in the west.

Third, there are practical problems. Many people agree with the idea that players deserve some share in the financial rewards of their work, but point to the problems of dividing rights between the two players, the low demand for chess games, the administrative problems of a royalty system, etc. It is true that there are a number of practical difficulties, but none that are incapable of resolution.

A real possibility to establish a copyright law for chess games came with the rise of Fischer. The various collections of his games (excluding My 60 Memorable Games, for which he receives authors royalties) have no connection to Fischer financially. Is there a comparable situation in the modern



era, where the entire works of a great genius are reproduced and profited upon, that the creator receives nothing?

Much of the blame for this situation rests with the great Fischer himself. Had he overcome his intransigence and lack of trust, and worked successfully with a lawyer, he could have won a precedent setting case; establishing the rights of chessplayers to profit from their creative endeavors.

It is interesting to observe the reaction of different groups when discussing copyrights of games. Chess publishers call it hopelessly idealistic and radical. Average chessplayers complain about the existing high price of chess books, none of the profit of which goes to the players (although in some cases the players double as writers). After some discussion they are often sympathetic, understanding the justice of the players' case and the importance of the matter to the future of American chess. Lawyers and businessmen, unfamiliar with the chess world, don't understand why this was not done long ago and don't see how the existing situation can continue.

Jim Tarjan

Dear PCA:

I want to congratulate you on the formation of your organization. It is time that a step such as this be taken to upgrade American chess. The USCF has done little to help the plight of masters. The USCF has always let our masters down financially when they received an invitation to play in a foreign tournament and I'm glad to see you doing something about it.

What really prompted me to write was your ridiculous statement that the PCA is not a union. You may be able to fool some people but you're not going to fool this management trainee; you are a union. Your collective action to raise the US Championship prize fund by \$10,000 is evidence of this fact. Union is not a dirty word so don't be afraid to use it; but don't abuse your power as a union.

I have a few suggestions that you can take for what they're worth, (probably little since I'm a class D player). I do hope they are feasible enough to implement. My first suggestion concerns the professional tour mentioned in your newsletter. Before any more thought is put into it, a study of the PBA (bowling) and the PGA (golf) tours would be in

order. These are successful tours and worth a close examination. When setting up the tour, corporate sponsorship would be something to look into. Tournaments such as the General Motors Open in Detroit, Boeing Open in Seattle, and GHI Open in New York would be possible. In this type of tournament in which all participants are masters (and PCA members), prizes should be awarded for perhaps the first ten to sixteen places in a thirty-two player tournament. I believe a master or grandmaster should not be given appearance money--let him fight for his prize or else find a corporate sponsor (Church's Fried Chicken, etc.) The winners of tour events would be invited to a Master's Invitational. This would be a tournament of champions with possibly some invitations to players who didn't win but had several good tournaments. The PCA could sell tournament books as an additional fund raiser.

Another idea I have is that the PCA could have a branch called the Amateur Chess Association. This organization would exist to help Experts and A players on their way to becoming Masters--and PCA members. It would also be helpful if teachers were brought in to help youngsters in these categories. I also envision this branch holding a tournament for 2150+ rated players who had never reached 2200. The opportunities are obvious. I believe that your organization will help, not hurt, American chess so I don't understand the USCF policy toward your group. The USCF should be pleased that chess will grow through your current and future efforts. A professional tour will promote chess in every city in which the tournaments are played and perhaps through your efforts a new World Champion will come from the United States instead of the Soviet Union. I hope my suggestions are of some value and I sincerely hope the PCA is successful.

Ron Freeman  
Local TD, Minnesota

Thank you for your support. I feel it important to comment on several of your points. First it is not true that the USCF has always let our masters down financially when they received an invitation to play in a foreign tournament! From 1973 through 1976 while the USCF was profiting financially from the Fischer boom some of that money was spent on master related activities.

Plane tickets and expense money were paid



for US players participating overseas. A program was set up whereby a US grandmaster would predicate his acceptance to a strong foreign tournament on the acceptance of a second US player, untitled or with the IM title, who would otherwise be unable to play. For the second US player it was a valuable opportunity to play in a strong tournament and for the GM, who received a fee from the USCF, it made participation in international tournaments considerably more attractive financially.

The USCF helped sponsor several international tournaments in this country (Cleveland, Eagle Rock, Houston, etc.) as well as round-robin futurities to qualify players for invitations to these tournaments.

Kavalek was hired as a trainer for Mark Diesen, who subsequently won the World Junior Championship.

The American Chess Foundation acted as a financial partner in sponsoring many of these activities. However around the beginning of 1977 all USCF support came to a crashing halt when the policy board announced that USCF finances were in bad shape. Meanwhile the ACF, apparently unhappy with the USCF, cut back its support of master tournaments.

The USCF has continued to support the US Championship (the necessity of which is spelled out in the USCF Constitution). It also continues to support participation in the Men's and Women's Olympiads, Student Team Championship, and World Junior, ie, world title events.

What Americans lack, and what makes Europeans dominate chess, is constant strong competition which forces the top players to develop their skills to the utmost or fall behind other more ambitious masters.

The current strength at the top, unequalled in the history of US chess (Especially in terms of depth--the number of US players rated over 2500 is comparable to the number over 2400 twenty years ago.) is due mostly to those opportunities that have existed since Fischer became World Champion. Further improvement will be the result of further opportunities for competition. Swiss tournaments which can be considered a kind of "pro-am" do not provide the training nor the incentive for perfection available in round-robin tournaments.

6 A promising junior, or even a grandmaster, who wishes to develop his talents to the ut-

most will find that much of his energies will be dissipated in the search for the cutting edge of competition, rather than in the actual work of improvement. He must accept comparison to Fischer and being told that if Fischer (the ultimate exception to every rule) could "do it alone" then he must also.

Re. your second paragraph: Whether or not to call the PCA a 'union' is a question of semantics. There was widespread agreement among the invitees to the 1978 US Championship that the prizes were inadequate and that more prize money was in fact available. In cases like this it is clearly in the common interest to adopt a unified stand, following a principle accepted in American life.

Paragraph 3: Don't apologize for being a Class D player; the PCA needs your support and ideas. Chess will only advance in America as a result of an alliance of all devotees of the Royal Game. It is time that all concerned chess players realize this.

As for your scenario of a tournament circuit, I strongly believe in round-robin tournaments as the way to promote excellence and develop talent. A master tournament circuit in the United States should consist of 10-16 player round-robin tournaments. One change I envision from the European financial structure of such events is that money spent on travel, lodging, board, and other player related expenses could all be put into the prize fund, but only as long as this is not used as a method of lowering the financial return to the players. To the possible argument that Europeans should receive travel expenses I say no, since European organizers rarely do this for the US players. Finally it must be emphasized that prizes must be more than minimal.

Paragraph 4: Currently the PCA offers associate memberships for all chess players. We currently have no plans to organize tournaments for non-masters and I am happy to leave that to the USCF. In addition I hope the USCF will continue to support as many master events as is possible. A schism between the USCF and the PCA would hardly advance our cause. On the other hand, it is essential for the top players to have a voice in the chess community and when a vital issue arises, stand up and be counted. Hopefully the PCA will provide this voice where it has been previously lacking.

Jim Tarjan



Dear PCA:

I have received the summer issue of the PCA Newsletter. It has great potential for contributing to chess in America. While I may eventually join the PCA, right now I have two serious reservations which I wish to share.

First, one of your stated purposes is to develop conditions in which the chessmaster may achieve legitimate compensation for the achievement of excellence in chess! I fully support this goal, and bemoan the fact that few opportunities now exist. However, this is a natural consequence of the American system of free enterprise, wherein masters must compete in what is a small market for their services. Unfortunately, the prevailing attitude I sense among masters ( I hope I am wrong! ), is to ignore the economic reality, and blame the USCF for their problems. Now I am no defender of the USCF record, and I certainly feel there is room for more opportunities for masters, but I strongly disagree that the USCF has a duty to guarantee masters a living. After all, the USCF's funds are the dues from all organized chessplayers, the vast majority of whom are amateurs.

My second reservation concerns the proposed \$1.00 tax on players in USCF events. This one issue is explosive enough to undermine all the good which the PCA may accomplish. I believe the stated goal of promoting master chess and educational programs will help all chessplayers, but I fear that most amateurs will not see it that way, and will resent the tax as interfering with their hobby. I suggest a voluntary program to replace a mandatory tax. The PCA could promote dozens of tournaments each year, advertised as fund-raisers, wherein 25% of the entry fees could be placed in the PCA fund. Players could obtain tax deductions for their contributions if this system were properly run. Of course, in pure dollar terms, the tax would raise more money, but is it worth the cost? -- the USCF members it would lose? -- the organizers who hold non-USCF events in protest? -- the bad feelings engendered toward the PCA? I think not.

Except for these reservations, I generally support the PCA goals. The best of luck to you.

Sincerely,  
James A. Davies  
Chess Columnist

Thank you for your comments and suggestions. The feelings you express concerning the unwillingness of chess hobbyists to "subsidize the masters" are undoubtedly widespread and in some ways understandable. The results of these feelings are reflected in various ways in the chess community including the class prize system which is intended to ensure that the strongest players don't take home all the marbles. I, however, believe that there is a great deal of support for the top players among chess buffs. I hope the chess community does not take the following position with the top master and aspiring junior: "We would like to see you do well and bring honor to the United States and we enjoy playing over your games and sharing in the glory of your accomplishments, but we don't want to support you except verbally. Find someone out in the real world who knows nothing of chess and let him help you."

For the PCA to organize open tournaments to raise funds would place us in direct conflict with the USCF, and in my opinion would serve only to precipitate a siblicidal conflict of the sort all too common in the American chess scene.

I would like to see a method found within the framework of the USCF to support master chess. I feel that if properly done the majority of USCF members and delegates would support such a program. The most direct way for the USCF to promote master related activities is for the federation to make a profit, and then to follow the lead of previous administrations and use some of the money to help provide necessary opportunities for top competition, training programs for young players, school exhibitions ( like the Mednis program ), etc.

The establishment of a fund directly out of tournament revenues is clearly a controversial idea, but perhaps an idea whose time may come. Several people have echoed your suggestion that the contribution should be made voluntary. The PCA has not even begun to explore publicity and fund raising possibilities so what is best is still an open question. It is only fair to point out that the USCF is itself financially reliant on the obligatory membership of tournament players and the so called "PCA tax" is an attempt to ensure that some of that money goes to support the top levels.

Jim Tarjan 7



## A ROYALTY PROPOSAL FOR CHESS GAMES

### Rate:

1/20¢ per distributed copy of the published game to be divided as follows: 80% to the winner, 20% to the loser; or 50% to each if drawn.

### Regulations:

- 1) An additional fee equal to a loser's share would be paid to the original publisher in the case of reprinted games.
- 2) A minimum fee based on a circulation of 200 should be established for all publishers.
- 3) A maximum fee based on a circulation of 40,000 should be established for all publishers.
- 4) Annotations should be treated as inserted prose with the annotator having no rights to the games (but see regulations 1 & 5) but instead be protected by normal copyright law.
- 5) The citing of part of a game in a publication or the use of a diagram peculiar to that particular game should have a royalty cost of 1/10 the normal rate, with the proportional shares to the players to remain the same (80% to the winner, etc.) but with no original publisher royalty.
- 6) The tournament use of previously played moves would accrue no royalties to the originator(s) of those moves.
- 7) In the case of two foreigners playing in the United States any royalties would go to an ad hoc fund for the betterment of master chess in the United States, unless the home country of either or both has reached a royalty agreement the United States. In such case, that (those) agreement(s) would be in force.
- 8) In the case of a game involving an American and a foreigner, the royalty share of the foreigner would go to the ad hoc fund of regulation 7, unless a royalty agreement has been reached with the foreigner's home country.

- 9) Royalties would be accumulated to year end or until a publication owes a player \$5.00 whichever is longer.
- 10) Normal copyright law should be applied where not in conflict with regulations one through nine.

### A PERSONAL COMMENT ON SOME OF THE REGULATIONS

- 1) As a small publisher I believe it proper to protect 1st publication rights. At present I see materials reprinted from my publication without as much as "Thank You". Also at present a PCA member is xeroxing one of my publications and selling the reproductions.
- 2) Keeping track of the circulation of small publications would exceed in cost the benefits of doing so. A dime a game is a minimal amount and even the poorest publication can afford it.
- 3) The yearly cost to the largest publisher of chess games in the US (USCF-CL&R) would be less than the salary cost of its editor. A newspaper with a daily column would undoubtedly balk at paying \$7300+ per year for the use of current American chess games, so a little enlightened self-interest would be in order when dealing with such publishers. The waiving of part or all of the royalty fee in order to reach the uninitiated should be strongly considered.
- 6) Any other course would be madness.
- 9) Small publishers need to be protected from excessive mailing costs.

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The Chess Master in another world?

In an interview for the Sep.-Oct. Chess Horizons, former USCF Executive Director Martin Morrison says, "I'm much closer to the average USCF member than a master is. I don't think people realize this but 50% of our membership is class D and below."

I believe that by the very fact that they have a greater knowledge, love, and appreciation for the game than other players, masters have the capacity for being closer to the average players than the average players are with each other. The masters simply have more to give. There is a question, however, that each master must ask himself: "Am I giving?"

Future masters in international competition

Chess Master and teacher extraordinaire John W. Collins and his "Collins Kids" will host a series of matches with an Icelandic team of 20 youngsters (ages 8-15) in New York City over the New Year weekend (Dec. 28-Jan. 3). Last year in this international cultural exchange the Icelanders treated the Collins Kids royally. To reciprocate the Collins Kids need at least \$5000!

Are any of you out there willing to make a contribution? It's tax deductible. Send a check in any amount, payable to the American Chess Foundation and earmarked "for the Collins Kids", to the PCA Treasurer.

USCF Officials resign. Masters may apply!

If you feel qualified, the position of USCF Staff Director is open! Apparently the USCF intends to give notice of other positions as soon as it is able to accept applications.

US Olympiad Team in Buenos Aires

Grandmasters Kavalek, Browne, Lein, Byrne, Tarjan, and Lombardy are defending the World Team Championship for the US, accompanied by non-playing captain Grandmaster Benko. Watch for the Olympiad coverage in the winter edition of the PCA Newsletter. (At press time the US was 11½-4½ in its preliminary section and paired against Hungary (12-4))

US Women's Olympiad Team

Diane Savereide heads a strong contingent in Argentina. Unfortunately Co-Champion Rachel Crotto cannot be with the team.

TV Coverage of Karpov-Korchnoi

Way up in North Hampton Massachusetts, WNET-TV and Shelby Lyman have kept Chess in the public eye. Guest panelists have included GM Lombardy, IM James Sherwin, US Woman Co-Champion Rachel Crotto, young US Master Joel Benjamin, and older(!) US Master Harry Lyman. Telephone guests putting in a word have been GM Shamkovich, IMs Kim Commons and Julio Kaplan, US Woman Co-Champion Diane Savereide, and US Masters Danny Kopec and Jeffry Kastner along with many others. (For you hermits, the final score was Karpov-6, Korchnoi-5, with 21 draws.)

GM Shamkovich vs. IM Mednis

The masters are sharpening their skills for a playoff match for the third US Interzonal spot. The USCF has offered a \$750 purse. We hope there are supporters somewhere willing to increase this to an amount more in line with the importance of this event.

London in May

Victor Korchnoi asked Fischer's 1972 World Championship second, Bill Lombardy, to act as one of his seconds during the then upcoming match with Karpov. He was, however, unwilling to offer the same pay scale he gave his other seconds; so Lombardy didn't become a second a second time.

The GMs parted friends and Lombardy remains in Korchnoi's cheering section, although not necessarily agreeing with his off-the-board tactics.

International Firm engages Lombardy

POSA (Reinsurance) has contracted the Grandmaster as a Vice-President in Public Relations. He is to employ Chess as a vehicle of good will and promotion. With Church's Fried Chicken and POSA leading the way, other firms may now see that Chess has possibilities for them!

Fischer in Belgrade

Bobby Fischer announced that he will play a friendly match with Gligorić in 1979, this announcement coming on Oct. 22. According to the same source (Reuters) Soviet Chess Federation vice-president Victor Baturinski stated that Karpov is ready to play Fischer a non-title match but that Fischer is still creating difficulties in the negotiations. 9



# GAMES

P Whitehead-Rohde 1978 US Junior Ch.

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bb5 Nf6  
 4. Nc3 Nd4 5. e5 Nb5 6. Nb5 Nd5  
 7. 00 a6 8. c4! Nb4!?  
 8...Nb6 9.Nc3 d5 10.d4 e6 11.Bg5 ± Sax-Sveshnikov, Hastings 1977/78; 8...Nc7-Shamkovich  
 9. Nc3 d6  
 9...Nd3 10.Qe2 Nc1 11.Rac1 ±  
 10. d4 cd  
 10...de 11.d5 ±; 10...Bf5!?  
 11. Qa4 Nc6 12. Nd5!  
 12.Nd4?! Bd7 †  
 12.... de  
 12...e6? 13.Bg5 +-  
 13. Ne5 Bd7  
 13...b5! 14.Nc6 ba 15.Nd8 Kd8 16.Rd1 e5  
 17.Bg5 ♞; 16.Bf4 ♞  
 14. Nd7 Kd7  
 14...Qd7 15.Nb6  
 15. c5  
 15.b4! e6 16.b5! ±  
 15.... Ke8 16. Nb6 Ra7?!  
 16...Rb8 17.Bf4 †  
 17. Bf4 e5?!  
 17...e6 18.b4 d3!?  
 18. Be5 f6  
 18...Bc5 19.Bg7 Rg8 20.Rfe1 Be7 21.Bf6 +-  
 19. Rfe1! ±  
 .... fe 20. Re5 Be7  
 20...Kf7 21.Qc4 +-  
 21. Rae1 Kf8 22. Rd5 Qc7  
 22...Qe8 23.Rf5 +-  
 23. Rd7 Qf4 24. g3! Qf5 25. Ree7! +-  
 25.... Ne7 26. Rd8 Kf7 27. Qc4 Kg6  
 28. Rh8 Qb1  
 28...Nc6 29.Re8! Ne5 30.Re6 Kh5 31.Qe2 Nf3  
 32.Kg2 +-  
 29. Kg2 Qe4 30. f3 Qe3 31. Rf8 Qd2  
 31...d3 32.Qg4 Kh6 33.Qf4 Qf4 34.Rf4 Nc6  
 35.Kf2 +-  
 32. Kf1 d3? 33. Qe6 Kh5 34. Qe7 Qd1  
 35. Kg2 Qd2 36. Kh3 Qf2 37. Rf5 1-0  
 (Notes by Paul Whitehead)

Peters-von Baarle (Netherlands) Lloyd's Bank  
Masters Open  
London 1978

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 d6  
 3. Bb5+ Nd7 4. d4 Nf6  
 5. 00!? cd  
 5...Ne4 6.Qe2 Nf6 7.Bg5 gives White compensation, Weinstein-Sunye, Lone Pine 1978  
 6. Qd4 e5  
 A good answer to 5.Nc3, but now White has another answer.  
 7. Qd3 h6 8. c4! Be7 9. Nc3 00  
 White must exchange and develop Black's QB but he gets a light-square bind.  
 10. Bd7 Bd7 11. b3 a6 12. a4 Qc7  
 13. Nh4!? Rfd8  
 More active is 13...b5 14.cb (14.ab ab 15.Ra8 Ra8 16.Nb5 Bb5 17.cb Qb7 18.Nf5 Bf8 with equality) ab 15.Nb5 Bb5 (Qb7!?) 16.Qb5 Ne4 17.Nf5 & White stands better as 17...Rfb8? loses to 18.Qc6!  
 14. Be3 b6 15. f3 Qb7 16. Rfd1 Bf8?!  
 Maybe 16...Kh7 & 17...g6 is superior.  
 17. g4! Be7 18. Nf5 Bf5 19. gf  
 The g-file is an important asset.  
 19.... Rab8 20. Kh1 Kh7 21. Ra2 Qc6?  
 Better is 21...Rg8 envisioning ...g7-g6.  
 22. Nd5 Ng8  
 22...Bf8 23.Bh6! Kh6 24.f4! Nh5 25.Rg2 attacks strongly.  
 23. Nb4  
 If 23.Rg1 Bf8 Black's K-side is solid.  
 23.... Qc8 24. Qd5 Rf8  
 This forced reply plans 25.Qc6 a5 or 25.Nc6 Nf6.  
 25. Rg1 Nf6 26. Qd2 Rg8 27. Qg2 a5  
 27...g5 28.Qh3 wins.  
 28. Nd3!  
 Not 28.Nc2? d5! 29.cd Qc3 with counterplay.  
 28.... Nd7 29. Qh3  
 Threatening 30.Rg7+ Rg7 31.Bh6.  
 29.... Bf6 30. Qh5 Qf8 31. Rag2 Rh8  
 Or 31...Qe7 32.Rg6! fg (32...Qf8 Bh6 wins) 33.fg+ Kh8 34.Bh6 wins.  
 32. Nf2 Qe7?  
 Short of time, Black misses 32...Be7! with some hope of survival.  
 33. Ng4 Kg8  
 33...Bg5 34.Nh6! Be3 35.Rg7 mate.  
 34. Nf6+! Qf6 35. Bf2 Black resigns  
 (Notes by Peters)

MASTERS WANTED IN THE SOUTH CALL  
 Atlanta- Alexander Hamilton-404-255-3531  
 Jacksonville - Ed Butler - 904-765-1282  
 New Orleans David Compton -504-895-6664



Peters-Westerinen Lloyds Bank Masters Open  
(Finland) London 1978

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bb5 a6  
 4. Ba4 d6 5. 00 Bd7 6. d4 Nge7  
 White gets excellent play after 6...b5  
 7. Bb3 Nd4 8. Nd4 ed 9. c3 dc 10. Qh5 g6  
 11. Qd5 Be6 12. Qc6 Bd7 13. Qc3  
 7. d5 Nb8 8. c4  
 Obtaining a King's Indian pawn structure.  
 White can try for c4-c5 or f2-f4, while  
 Black has the levers ...f7-f5 & c7-c6.  
 8. .... Ng6 9. Nc3 Be7 10. Ne1 00  
 Interesting is 10...Bg5 11.g3 Bc1 12.Rc1  
 h5!? 13.f4 h4  
 11. g3 Bh3 12. Ng2 f5?  
 Weakening the light squares. Black should  
 only use ...f7-f5 to strike at White's  
 center after f2-f4. Good waiting moves are  
 12...c6 & 12...Qc8(idea 13...h5). Also  
 playable is 12...Bg5, because 13.f4? ef  
 14.gf Bf6 threatens 15...Nh4 & 15...Bc3  
 16.bc f5.  
 13. ef Bf5 14. Bc2 Qd7 15. Bf5 Qf5  
 16. Ne3 Qf7 17. Qg4! Qf3  
 Black acquiesces to the exchange of Queens  
 after which he has a completely passive  
 game. However 17...a5 (17...Bd8? 18. Qc8)  
 18.a3 Na6 19.Rb1 favors White also.  
 18. Qf3 Rf3 19. Kg2 Rf7 20. Ne4 Nd7  
 21. Bd2 h6 22. f3 Raf8?  
 The wrong strategy. Black should secure  
 the Queenside by a6-a5 & b7-b6, then chal-  
 lenge White's blockading Knight by Nd7-f6.  
 23. Rac1 h5?  
 More defensive chances are offered by  
 23...Nf6 24.b4 Ne4 25.fe Rf1 26.Nf1 Kf7.  
 24. b4 b6 25. a4! h4 26. Ra1 h3  
 27. Kh3 Rf3 28. Rf3 Rf3 29. a5?  
 I rejected the natural continuation 29.Kg2  
 Rf8 30.a5 because I didn't see how to make  
 progress after 30...Ra8. But 31.ab Nb6  
 (31...cb 32.Nf5) 32. c5 does the trick.  
 29. .... ba 30. Ra5 Nf6!  
 Black correctly strives for the initiative  
 If 31.Nf6 Bf6 32.Ra6, then ...e4 & 33..Bd4  
 31. Kg2! Ne4 32. Kf3 Nd2 33. Ke2 Nb3  
 34. Ra6 e4 35. h4!  
 Not 35.Ra7 Bg5 36.Rc7 because of 36...Nd4  
 37.Kf2(37.Kd2 Nf5) Ne5 38.Ng2 e3! soon  
 winning the Knight for the e-pawn.  
 35. .... Bf6 36. Ra7 Nd4?  
 36...Bd4 37.Rc7 Nc1! 38.Kd2 Nb3 39.Kc2  
 Na1 40.Kd2 Nb3 draws. White loses on  
 40.Kb1? Be3 41.Ka1 Bf2 42.b5 e3.

37. Kd1 Be5 38. h5! Nf8?  
 Losing. The result is far from clear after  
 38...Ne7 39.g4 Kf8 40.Rc7 Ke8.  
 39. Rc7 Bg3 40. b5 Nb3 41. Nf5 Be5  
 I was annoyed that Black sealed this move  
 and made me play an adjournment. The pos-  
 ition is hopeless and he should have re-  
 signed.  
 42. h6 g5  
 42...Nd4 43.b6.  
 43. Ne7 Kh8  
 43...Kh7 44..Nc6 Kh6 45.Ne5.  
 44. Rc8 Kh7 45. Rf8 g4 46. b6 Na5  
 47. Nc6 g3 48. Ne5! Black resigns  
 The final point is 48...g2 49.Rf7 Kh6  
 50.Rf6 Kg5 51.Rg6 Kf5 52.Rg2 Ke5 53.Ra2

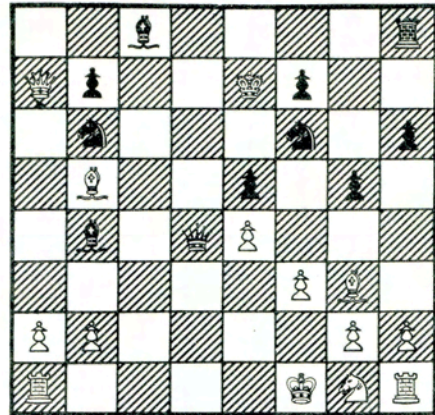
Rhode-Belyavsky (USSR) Alicante 1978

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bb5 a6  
 4. Ba4 Nf6 5. 00 Be7 6. Re1 b5  
 7. Bb3 00 8. c3 d5 9. ed Nd5  
 10. Ne5 Ne5 11. Re5 c6 12. d4 Bd6  
 13. Re1 Qh4 14. g3 Qh3 15. Be3 Bg4  
 16. Qd3 Rae8 17. Nd2 Re6 18. a4 f5  
 19. Qf1 Qh5 20. f4 ba 21. Ra4 Rb8  
 22. Bf2!?  
 22.Bd5 ed 23.Qg2 Qe8 24.Qd5 Rb2 25.Ra2 ±  
 22.... Re1 23. Qe1 (Tal  
 23.Be1 Bd1!  
 23. .... Re8 24. Qf1 Re2  
 24...h6!?  
 25. Ra6 0  
 25.Nc4? Bh3 & ...Qf3; 25.Qc1 Rf2  
 25. .... Bh3 0  
 25...Rd2? 26.Rc6 ±  
 26. Qd1  
 26.Qc1? Rd2 +-  
 26. .... Bg4 27. Qf1 Bh3 28. Rc6! Bf1  
 29. Bd5+ Kf8 30. Bf3  
 30.Nf1? Rb2 31.Rd6 Qe2  
 30. .... Qe8  
 30.Qg6? 31.Nf1 Rb2 32. c4 ±  
 31. Nf1 Be7 32. b4  
 32.Be2!?  
 32. .... Rb2 33. d5?! (t)  
 33.Ne3  
 33. .... Qa8 34. Rc7? Qa6 35. Bd4? Qd3  
 36. d6? Qf3 37. de+ Kf7 White resigns  
 (Notes by Rohde)

Biographies

PCA Voting members are requested to send  
 biographies to Bill Lombardy for use in pub-  
 licity releases and NEWSLETTER articles. For  
 those who comply, striking a balance between  
 brevity and completeness is also suggested. 11





Black to play and win in this position. The reader might care to work out the variations himself before reading on.

17...Qb2 18.Rd1 Rd8 19.Rd8 Qc1+ 20.Ke2 Qc2 is equal. Correct is 17...Bc5! 18.Qa5 (If 18.Ne2 Qb2 19.Rc1 Be3! but not 19...Qb5 20.Rc5! Qc5 21.Bf2) 18...Bd7! and now

- 1) 19.a4 Ra8 20.Qe1 Bb5+ 21.ab Ra1 22.Qa1 Nh5 23.Qe1 Nc4 winning
- 2) 19.Bd7 Nh5! 20.Qe1 (20.Nh3 Qc4 21.Ke1 Bb4+ or 20.Be1 Nc4 etc.) 20...Ng3+! (20...Nc4? 21.Bf2 Nd2+ 22.Ke2 Nf4+ 23.Kd1 and escapes!) 21.Qg3 (Or 21.hg Nc4 with a winning attack.) 21...Nc4 There is no defense.
- 3) 19.Be2 Nfd5! 20.ed Nd5 & White is finished: 21.a3 Bb6!

However the game continued instead 17... Rd8? 18.Ne2 Qd1+ 19.Rd1 Rd1+ 20.Be1 Re1+ 21.Kf2 Rh1 22.Qb6 & White won in a few moves. (Notes by Grefe)

1. d4 Nf6 2. Nc3 d5 3. Bg5 Nbd7
4. f3 h6!?  
4...c5 5. dc e6 6.b4 b6 7.c6 Ne5 8.b5 Bb4 9.Qd4 Nc4 10.000 is Rowley-Kaplan, Telephone League 1978, and now after 10...Qe7 Black already has a decisive advantage.
5. Bh4  
5.Bf6 Nf6 6.e4 and simplest is 6...e6 with a good looking French Defense formation.
- 5..... c5 6. e4 cd 7. Qd4 e5
8. Qa4  
8.Bf6 ed 9.Bd8 dc.
- 8..... g5  
One point of 4...h6. If White's bishop were still on g5 then 7...d4 8.Nd5 may give White a reasonable game.
9. Bg3 d4 10. Nb5 a6 11. c3 Be7!  
11...Rb8? 12.cd! ab 13.Bh5 with good play,
12. cd ab!! 13. Qa8 Bb4+ 14. Kf2  
The best chance.
- 14..... Nb6 15. Bb5+ Ke7 16. Qa7  
If 16.Qb8 Qd4+ 17.Kf1 Bd6 18.Qa7 Qb2.
- 16..... Qd4+ 17. Kf1

## 1979 CALENDAR

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Sisniega-Fedorowicz  
(Mexico)

Mexico City  
March 1978

- |             |             |               |
|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. e4 g6    | 12. Bd4 Ne3 | 23. Kf3 Be2   |
| 2. d4 Bg7   | 13. Be3 Qb2 | 24. Ne2 Qh1   |
| 3. Nc3 d6   | 14. Bd4 Qa1 | 25. Kg3 Qd5   |
| 4. Bc4 Nc6  | 15. Kd2 Qh1 | 26. Qe3 Ne6   |
| 5. d5 Ne5   | 16. Bg7 Rg8 | 27. Be5 ed    |
| 6. Be2 c6   | 17. Qd4 Qg2 | 28. Ne4 000   |
| 7. f4 Nd7   | 18. e5 Bg4  | 29. N2c3 Qa5  |
| 8. Nf3 Qb6  | 19. Ng5 Be2 | 30. Nd6 Rd6   |
| 9. Qd3 Nc5  | 20. ed Bd3  | 31. Bd6 Ng7   |
| 10. Qc4 Nf6 | 21. Ke1 Qh1 | White resigns |
| 11. Be3 Ng4 | 22. Kf2 Qh2 |               |

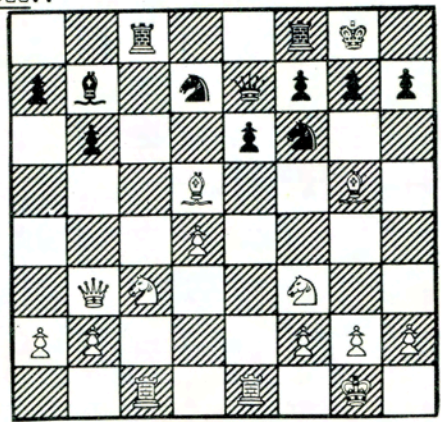


1. c4 b6 2. d4 e6 3. e4 Bb7
4. Bd3!  
4...d5!?
- 4..... f5!?  
4...Nc6?! 5.Nf3 Nb4 6.Nc3 ±
5. ef!!  
5...d5? fe 6.Be4 Qh4 7.Qe2 Nf6 8.3f3 Bb4+  
9.Bd2 Bd2+ 10.Nd2 00 11.de Nc6! ≠,  
5.Qe2?!, 5.Nc3?!
- 5.....Bg2  
5...Bb4+!? 6.Kf1! Nf6 7.Bg5! 00 8.Nf3 ±  
6.Nc3? Bg2 7.Qh5+ Kf8!
- 6.Qh5+ g6  
6...Ke7??? 7.Qg5+ +-  
7. fg Bg7  
7...Nf6 8.g7+ Nh5 9.ghQ Bh1 10.Qh7 +-  
8. gh+ Kf8 9. Ne2!!  
9.hgQ+? Kg8 10. Qg4 Bh1 11.Bg5 Qe8 ≠  
10.Qg6 Bh1 11.Ne5 d6! 12.Ng6+ Kd7 ≠  
9..... Bg5! 10.Bg5! Nf6  
10...Bf6?!
11. Qh4 Nc6  
11...d6? 12.Nf4 +-  
12. Nf4!  
12...Nd2 ±
- 12..... Kf7??  
12...Nd4!? 13.Ng6+ Ke8 14.Qd4 Rh7 15.Ne5!  
Rh3! 16.Bg6+ Kf8 17.Nc3! d6 18.000 ±  
17...c5 18.Qd6+ Qe7??? 19.Nd7 +-, 12...e5!  
13.Ng6+ Kf7 14.de Re8! 15.f4!! d6 16.Nc3  
de 17.000 ±
- 13.Bg6+ Ke7 14. Nh5 Qf8 15. Nd2+- e5  
15...d5 16.000 Be4 17.Ne4 de 18.Ng7! Qg7  
19.Be4 +-, 15...Nb8 16.000 Bb7 17.Re1 +-  
16. 000 Nd4 17. Rh1 Ne6 18. f4! d6  
19. Ne4 Ng5 20. Qg5 Bh6 21. Qh4! Bg7  
22. fe de 23. Rf1 Kd7 24. Nef6+ Bf6  
25. Nf6+ Kc8 26. Be4! c6 27. Qh3+ Kb7  
28. Bc6+ 1-0  
28...Kc6 29.Qd7+ Kc5 30.Qd5+ Kb4 31.Qb5≠  
28...Ka6 29.Bb5+ Ka5 30.a3!

Browne-Ljubojević (Yugoslavia) Tilburg 1978

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 e6 3. Nc3 Bb4
4. e3 00 5. Bd3 c5 6. Nf3 d5
7. 00 cd  
7...dc 8.Bc4 Nbd7, 7...Nc6 8.a3 Bc3 9.bc  
dc 10.Bc4 Qc7, 7...b6 8.cd ed 9.Ne5
8. ed dc 9. Bc4 b6 10. Bg5 Bb7
11. Re1 Nbd7 12. Rc1  
12.Qe2 Bc3 13.bc Qc7 14.Rc1?! Bf3 15.Bd3  
Qc3 00
- 12..... Rc8 13.Qb3! TN 13..... Qe7?

14. Bd5!!

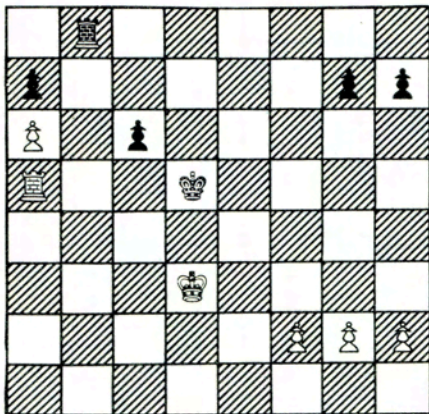


- 14.Ne5?! Ne5 15.de Qc5! 00, 14.Be6? fe  
15.Re6 Qf7 +-, 14.d5? Qc5! 15.Na4 Qa5 ≠
- 14..... Ba6  
14...Rc3 15.bc Bd5 16.Qb4 +-, 14...Bc3  
15.Bb7 Rc7 16.Rc3?! Rb7 17.d5 ± --16.Ba6  
Be1 17.Rc7 +-, 14...Rb8 15.Bb7 Bc3 16.Qc3  
Rb7 17.d5! ±
- 15.Qa4! Bc3  
15...Nb8 16.Bb3? b5! -- 16.Bf6 gf 17.Be4  
Qd6 18.Bb1 ± aQc2, Qd2
16. bc Nb8  
16...Bd3 17.Qa7? Qd6! 18.Bb3 Ra8 +-
17. Bb3 b5  
17...Qd7 18.Qa3 ±
18. Qa5 Qb7?  
18...Qc7
19. Bf6 gf 20. d5 +- ed  
20...e5 21.Qb4 +-  
21. Qb4 Qd7 22. Qh4 Kg7 23.Nd4! 1-0  
23...h6 24.Bc2 +- (Notes by Browne)

Browne-Spassky (USSR)

1. d4 Nf6 15.Rac1 Nc3 29. Rb7 Qb7
2. c4 e6 16. bc f6 30. Be4 Qb3
3. Nf3 b6 17. Nd3 c4 31. Bd5 Kg7
4. g3 Bb7 18. Nf4 Qd6 32. Qf5 Ra6
5. Bg2 Be7 19. Rb1 a5 33. Qf7 Kh6
6. 00 00 20. e4 b5 34. Qe8 Qd1
7. Nc3 Na6 21. Qc2 de 35. Kg2 Qd4
8. Bg5 d5 22. a4 g5 36. Qf8 Qg7
9. Ne5 c5 23. Nh5 b4 37. Qc8 Qa7
10. e3 Ne4 24. cb ab 38. Qf8 Qg7
11. Be7 Qe7 25. Rb4 Qb4 39. Qc8 Qa7
12. cd ed 26. Nf6 Kf7 40. Qf8 1/2-1/2
13. Qa4 Nc7 27. Ne8 Ne8
14. Rfd1 Rfe8 28. Rb1 Qe7





An Interesting Pawn Ending

Markowitz-Carlson

Paul Masson 1975  
(Class A)

Instead of moving his King with an even Rook ending, Black played ...Rb5? and White traded Rooks. Despite his passed pawn this ending is lost for Black. Many variations are decided by a single tempo. White did win but only after a terrible blunder by each player.

1. h4!!

The only move to win! 1.f4? h5! 2.g3 (Kc3 Kc5 & Black takes the a-pawn and comes back to the K-side in time.) b4 3.Kc2 (or 3.h3 b3 4.g4 hg 5.hg b2 6.Kc2 Ke4 wins) Ke4! and Blacks h-pawn Queens one move before Whites a-pawn. Or 1.g4? g5! Also 1.Kc3? Kc5 and again Black has time to capture the a-pawn and return to the K-side.

1..... Kc6

Other tries: 1...h5 2.f3! Ke5 (2...b4 3. Kc2 wins or 2...Kc5 3.g4 Kb4 4.Kc2 Ka3 5. Kb1) 3.g3 Kd5 4.Kc3 Kc5 5.g4 Kb6 6. gh Ka6 7.f4 wins. Also 1...b4 2.Kc2 wins for White.

2. g4??

2.h5! h6 3.f4 Kb6 4.g4 Ka6 5.g5 Kb6 6.f5 Kc6 7.f6 wins.

2..... Kb6 3. f4 Ka6 4. f5 Kb6

5. g5 Kc6 6. h5 Kd6 7. f6

7.g6? hg 8.f6 Ke6 winning.

7..... gf??

7...Ke6 8.fg Kf7 9.h6 draw

8. g6 fg 9. h6 Black resigns

(Paul Markowitz)

Winslow-Taylor

US Class Ch. 1978

1. d4 d5 2. c4 e6 3. Nc3 Nf6  
 4. cd ed 5. Bg5 c6 6. e3 Be7  
 7. Bd3 00 8. Qc2 Nbd7 9. Nge2 Re8  
 10. 00 h6 11. Bh4 Nb6!?

A novel idea. Black clears the road for his Q8, while planning a later N foray into c4, which will be weakened by White's expected minority attack.

12. Bf6 Bf6 13. b4 Be7 14. Rab1 Bg4  
 15. h3?!

This gives Black a Kingside target.

- 15..... Bd7 16. a4 Bd6 17. a5 Nc4  
 18. Bc4 dc 19. e4 Qe7 20. b5

White opts for combinative play. If 20.Qb2 Black has time to complete his development with 20...Rad8. Then he would have good pressure on the center, plus the latent strength of the two Bishops.

- 20..... cb 21. e5 Be5!

A good positional sacrifice since White's Knights have no central outposts.

22. de Qe5 23. Qd2 Rad8 24. Rfd1 a6  
 25. Kf1 Bc6!

Black's Queen is stronger than the disorganized White pieces.

26. Qd8 Rd8 27. Rd8 Kh7 28. Rd4 Qc7  
 29. Ra1 b4 30. Na2?

This is time pressure, but even after 30.Nd5 Bd5 31.Rd5 b5! Black is clearly better, with a most imposing mass of pawns

- 30..... Qa5 31. Rc4 b3 32. Rb4 Qa2!  
 White resigns (Notes by Taylor)

Erwin Middleton-Peters

Tucson 1978

1. d4 Nf6 16. Bd3 Ne5 31. Re8 Bb7  
 2. c4 e6 17. 00?! Qc6 32. Ra8 Ba8  
 3. Nc3 Bb4 18. c5 Bc7 33. a4 Be4  
 4. Qc2 c5 19. ef Nd3 34. b5 d5  
 5. dc 00 20. Qd3 b6 35. a5 Bg7  
 6. a3 Bc5 21. cb Qb6 36. b6 ab  
 7. Bf4 Nc6 22. Qh3 h6 37. ab d4  
 8. Nf3 Nh5 23. Qd3 Rf5 38. Rc1 Be5  
 9. Bg3 f5 24. g4 hg 39. Re1 d3  
 10. e3 f4 25. gf gh 40. f3 Bd4  
 11. Bh4!? Qc7 26. fg Qd6 41. Kg2 d2??  
 12. Ng5 Nf6 27. Qd6 Bd6 42. Rd1 Ba8  
 13. b4 Bd6 28. f5 gf 43. Rd2 Bb6  
 14. Nce4 Ne4 29. Rfe1 Bf8 44. Rb2 Bc7  
 15. Qe4 g6 30. Rad1 d6 45. Rc2 Bf3

1-0 time  
 11.ef ±, 17.Bc2 ±



## Browne-Lombardy

1. d4 Nf6	40. Nc4 a4	79. Kg2 Ne5
2. c4 e6	41. a3 Nd1	80. Nc5 Kf6
3. Nf3 b6	42. Nd8 Kf6	81. Ne4+ Ke6
4. g3 Ba6	43. Nb7 Ne3+	82. Ng5+ Kf5
5. b3 d5	44. Kf2 Nc4+	83. Kf2 Nc6
6. Bg2 Bb4+	45. Nc5 Na3	84. Nh7 Kd6
7. Bd2 Be7	46. Na4 Nc4	85. Nf8 Ne5
8. Nc3 c6	47. Nc5 Ke7	86. Nh7 Ke6
9. 00 00	48. Ke2 Kd6	87. Ng5+ Kf5
10. Bf4 Nbd7	49. Nb3 Kd5	88. Nh7 Nd3+
11. Qd3 dc	50. Kd3 Nb2	89. Ke2 Nc5
12. bc Nd5	51. Ke3 Kc4	90. Nf8 Kf6
13. Ne4 Nf4	52. Na5+ Kd5	91. Nh7+ Ke7
14. gf Qc7	53. Nb7 Na4	92. Ng5 Ne6
15. e3 c5	54. Nd8 Nb6	93. Nh3 Kf6
16. Rab1 cd	55. Kf2 Kd6	94. Kf1 Ke5
17. Nd4 Rad8	56. Nf7+ Ke7	95. Nf2 Kd4
18. Qe2 Bb7	57. Ne5 Kf6	96. Ke2 Kc4
19. Nb5 Qb8	58. h4 Nd5	97. Ke1 Kc3
20. Rfd1 f5	59. Kg3 Ke7	98. Ne4+? Kd3
21. Ng3 Bg2	60. Nc6+ Kd6	99. Kf2 Ng7
22. Kg2 Nc5	61. Nd8 Nf6	100. Nc5+ Kd4
23. Rd8 Rd8	62. Kf2 Kd7	101. Nb3+ Kd5
24. Rd1 Qb7+	63. Nf7 Ke7	102. Nc1 Kc4
25. Kg1 Rd1+	64. Ne5 Kd6	103. Kf1 Ne6
26. Qd1 a6	65. Nf7+ Kd5	104. Kg2 Nd4
27. Nd4 g6	66. Nd8 Nh5	105. Kf2 Kc3
28. Nf3 Bf6	67. Ke3 e5	106. Na2+ Kb3
29. Ne5 Qc7	68. fe f4+	107. Nc1+ Kc4
30. Qd4 Kg7	69. Kf2 Ke5	108. Kg2 Nf5
31. Nf1 Ne4	70. Nf7+ Kf6	109. Ne2 Nh4+
32. Kg2 b5	71. Ng5 h6	110. Kf2 g5
33. f3 Nd6	72. Ne4+ Ke5	111. Ng1 g4
34. cb Rb5	73. Nc5 Nf6	112. fg hg
35. Qd7+ Qd7	74. Nd3+ Kf5	113. Ne2 f3
36. Nd7 Be7	75. Kg2 Nd5	114. Nf4 Kd4
37. Nd2 Nc3	76. Kh3 Ne3	115. Ne6+ Ke5
38. Nb8 a5	77. Kh2 Nc4	116. Nc5 Nf5
39. Nc6 Bc5	78. Kh3 h5	117. Nd3+ Kd4
0-1		

## Ogaard (Norway)-Browne

1. d4 Nf6	11. Rc1 Be7	21. Bb1 g6
2. c4 e6	12. a3 Nc6	22. Qf4 d3
3. Nc3 Bb4	13. Ba2 Rc8	23. Qh4 d2
4. e3 00	14. Qd3 Rc7	24. Rc4 Re8
5. Bd3 c5	15. Rfd1 Rd7	25. Re4 Ne5
6. Nf3 d5	16. d5 Nd5	26. Re5 Bf3
7. 00 cd	17. Nd5 ed	27. Re7 Bd1
8. ed dc	18. Qf5 h6	28. h3 Bb3
9. Bc4 b6	19. Bh6 Rd6	0-1
10. Bg5 Bb7	20. Bg5 d4	

## Reykjavik 1978

## Reykjavik 1978

## Smejkal (Czechoslovakia)-Browne

1. d4 Nf6	11. Qh4 Bb7	21. Qg4 g6
2. c4 e6	12. Bg5 Qb6	22. Qh4 Rc1
3. g3 d5	13. Rad1 Bc6	23. Rc1? Ne7
4. Bg2 dc	14. e4 00	24. Nd6 Nf5
5. Nf3 c5	15. e5 Nd5	25. Nf5 ef
6. Qa4+ Nbd7	16. Ne4 Rfe8	26. Bh6 Bh6
7. 00 a6	17. Rc1 Bf8	27. Qh6 Bf3
8. Nc3 Be7	18. Rfd1 Rac8	28. Bf3 Ne5
9. dc Bc5	19. Bd2 Bb7	29. Bd5 Qd4
10. Qc4 b5	20. Qh5 h6	0-1 time

\*23.Bc1!

## Miles (England)-Lombardy

1. c4 Nf6	18. Qe3 b5	35. Na5 Rg4
2. Nc3 d5	19. Rbc1 Bb7	36. Rc1 Rg2+
3. cd Nd5	20. d5 Qd7	37. Kg2 Bd5+
4. g3 g6	21. Qg5 f6	38. f3 Ne6
5. Bg2 Nc3	22. Qf4 Rac8	39. Be3 b4
6. bc Bg7	23. Qh4 Rc1	40. Rd1 Ba2
7. Rb1 Nd7	24. Rc1 Rc8	41. Rd3 Bc3
8. Nf3 00	25. Re1 Rc3	42. Bc1 Nc5
9. 00 c5	26. Bc1 Bc8	43. Re3 Bd5
10. d4 Nb6	27. Qf4 Qc7	44. Kg3 Kd7
11. Qd3 cd	28. Nd4 Qf4	45. Kg4 e6
12. cd Be6	29. gf Rc4	46. f4 Kc7
13. a4 Bc4	30. Nc6 Kf7	47. Nh3 Kb6
14. Qd1 Bd5	31. e5 fe	48. Be3 Ka5
15. Ba3 Bc6	32. fe Nc5	49. Bc5 h5+
16. Qd3 Na4	33. e6+ Ke8	50. Kg5 Be4
17. e4 a6	34. Bg5 Bb7	51. Re3 Bf5

0-1

## CALENDAR

Thanksgiving Weekend, 1978 New York, NY

Make plans for the Continental Chess Association gala event. The opportunities for FIDE ratings and titles are tremendous. (Details in Chess Life & Review)

Jan 10-14, 1979Berkeley, CA

CalChess Masters Open-See advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

March 25- April 4, 1979Lone Pine, CA

The dates for the 1979 Statham Tournament are set. We hope to have complete details in the winter issue.

Tournament Organizers

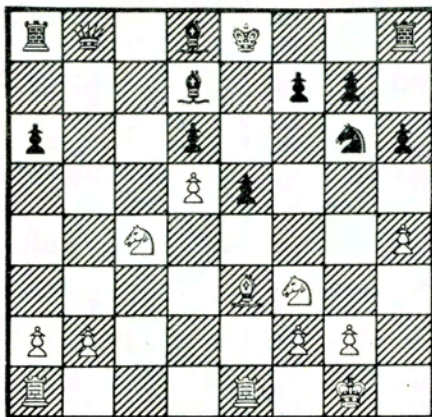
The PCA solicits brief publicity releases from those of you wishing to invite master competitors to your events. Include date, location, and an address where complete information may be obtained. For prompt action, CALENDAR items should be sent to Max Burkett.



1. e4 c5 2. Nc3 Nc6 3. f4 g6  
Another plan is 3...e6 followed by d5.
4. Nf3 Bg7 5. Bb5 d6  
On 5...Nd4 6. Nd4 cd 7. Ne2 followed by c3 gives White the better game.
6. 00 Bd7 7. d3 Nf6 8. Kh1  
Preparing 9.Be3 (...Ng4 10.Bg1)
- 8..... 00 9. Be3 a6 10. Bc6 Bc6
11. f5! b5 12. Qd2 b4 13. Nd1 Ng4  
With this and his next move Black tries to get some badly needed counterplay.
14. Bf4  
Maybe a little better is 14.Bg5.
- 14..... d5 15. ed  
On 15.e5 d4 White's e-pawn is in trouble
- 15..... Qd5?!  
Black panics, fearing ...Bd5 16.h3 Nf6 17.Be5! Bf3 18.Qd5 19.Bf6! 18f6 20.Ne3 followed by Nc4, killing all counterplay. Perhaps 17...gf!? is possible. The text virtually commits Black to the sacrifice of a piece.
16. h3 gf!? 17. c4  
After the game Lein found 17.Nh4! which refutes the N sacrifice. 17...e6 18.hg fg 19.Bg3 Qh5 20.Qe1! stops Black's attack.
- 17..... Qe6 18. hg?  
Here also 18.Nh4 was the move.
- 18..... fg 19. Nh2  
Once again 19.Nh4 was possible.
- 19..... Qg6 20. Ne3 e5 21. Bg3?  
Probably 21.Neg4 ef 22.Qf4 is best, although Black may have equality.
- 21..... f5  
After the comedy of errors it's Black who finally gets the attack!
22. Nf5  
Desperation, the threat ...f4 was too strong.
- 22..... Rf5 23. Rf5 Qf5 24. Rf1 Qg6
25. Qe3 Rd8 26. Qc5  
On 26.Rd1, e4.
- 26..... Rd3 27. Qf2 e4  
With two Bishops and an extra passed e-pawn Black must be winning.
28. Re1 h5 29. Nf1  
Blockading the e-pawn.
- 29..... Qf6 30. b3 Qf2 31. Bf2 Be5  
Preventing Ng3.
32. Kg1 Kf7 33. g3 Ke6 34. Be3 a5
35. Kf2 a4 36. Rb1 ab 37. ab Rc3
38. Ke2 Rc2+ 39. Bd2 Bd4 40. Ne3 Ra2
41. Kd1 Bc5 42. Ke2 Ke5 43. Rf1 Be3

1. e4 c5  
My Sicilian record against Peters was 0-5 until this game. Each time I played him he surprised me with a new variation. This time I was ready.
2. Nc3 Nc6 3. g3 g6 4. Bg2 Bg7
5. d3 d6 6. f4 e5 7. Nh3!?  
.... Nge7 8. 00 h5!  
Not 8...00? 9.f5! with a K-side bind (a previous game with Peters).
9. Be3?  
Pointless, as this move neither copes with Black's K-side attack nor obtains counterplay. Better is either the defensive 9.Nf2 or the more aggressive 9.fe Be5 10.Bg5
- 9.... Bg4 10. Qd2 Nd4 11. fe  
It's hard to suggest another idea except possibly 11.Bd4 ed 12.Ne2 followed by c3, although this weakens the dark squares considerably.
- 11.... Be5  
And not 11...de because the KB is shut out of the attack.
12. Qf2 f6 13. Nf4 h4! 14. Rae1  
Avoiding 14.gh? g5 15.Nfd5 (15.hg fg and the knight can't move due to 16...Bh2+ & 17...Bg3+) Nd5 16.Nd5 Ne2 17.Kh1 Rh4 18.Nf6+ Qf6! 19.Qf6 (or 19.Qh4 gh 20.Rf6 Bf6 with a piece to the good) Rh2++. Now 15. gh is threatened.
- 14.... hg 15. hg Qd7 16. Nb1!  
A good try, threatening c3 & d4, opening the center, but Black's attack hits first.
- 16.... g5 17. c3 gf 18. gf Bh3!
19. fe Bg2 20. Qg2 Rg8 21. cd Rg2
22. Kg2 cd?!  
Much simpler is 22...Qg4 23.Kf2 cd 24.Bd4 fe with a quick win.
23. e6 Qe6 24. Bd4 Kd7  
An inexpensive Kinghunt.
25. Rf6 Rg8+ 26. Kf2 Qh3! 27. Ke2 Nc6!  
Stronger than 27...Rg2+
28. Bc3  
28.Bf2 offered more resistance.
- 28.... Rg2+ 29. Rf2 Qg4+ 30. Ke3 Qg3+
31. Rf3 Qg5+ White resigns  
(Notes by Youngworth)
- 
44. Ke3 Rb2 45. Rf8 Rb3+ 46. Ke2 Kd4
47. Rd8+ Kc4 48. Rc8 Kb5 49. Rh8 Rg3
50. Rb8+ Kc4 51. Bb4 Bb5 52. Be1 Rf3  
White resigns (Notes by Youngworth)

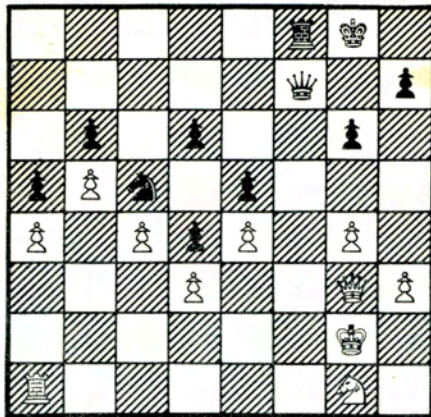
1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bb5 a6
4. Bc6 bc 5. Oo d6 6. c3
- 6...d4 cd 7. Qd4 & White is slightly better.
9. cd Ng6 9...d5? 10. Nc3
10. Qc2 Bd7 11. Bg5 Qc8?!
- 11...Be7? 12. Be7 Qe7 13. e5 favors White but 11...Qc7! 12. d5 Rc8 equalizes.
12. Nbd2 h6 13. Be3 Be7 14. Nc4 Qb8? Better 14...Rb8 or 14...Qc7
15. d5! cd 15...c5 16. b4! cb 17. Nb6 Ra7 18. Nd7 Rd7 19. de fe 20. e5 with an attack.
16. ed e5 17. h4! With the idea 17...Nh4 18. Nh4 Bh4 19. Nb6 Ra7 20. Nd7 Rd7 21. Qc4 Be7 22. Qa6 and White is much better.
- 17.... Bd8? 17...Bg4? 18. Nb6, idea 19. Qa4+ or 17...Oo 18. h5 Nh8 with White still better, possibly 17...Nf8!?



18. Bc5! Bc7 18...dc 19. Nfe5 Ne5 20. Ne5 Be7 21. d6! Qd6 22. Rad1 wins
19. h5 Nf4 White wins on 19...Ne7 20. Nfe5 dc 21. d6 and maintains the attack on 19. dc 20. hg f6 21. d6! Bd6 22. Rad1 Bc7 (22...Be7 23. Nfe5 fe 24. Re5 Ra7 25. Qe4 wins) 23. Rd7! Kd7 24. Qf5 Ke7 25. Nfe5
20. Bd6! Bd6 21. Nfe5 Be6 White also wins on 21...Be7 22. Nd7 Kd7 23. Ne5+ Ke8 24. Nc6 & 21...Be5 22. Ne5.
22. de Black resigns

(Notes by Peters)

1. e4 g6 11. Kg2 Nd4 21. Rc1 b6
2. c4 Bg7 12. Nd4 cd 22. Ra1 Ne6
3. Ne2 c5 13. Ne2 Nd7 23. Ne2 f5
4. Nbc3 Nc6 14. b4 a5 24. f3 fe
5. d3 d6 15. b5 Nc5 25. fe Rf1
6. g3 Bg4 16. a4 Oo 26. Qf1 Rf8
7. Bg2 Ne5 17. g4 Qd7 27. Qe1 Nc5
8. h3 Bf3 18. Bb2 e5 28. Qg3 Qf7
9. Oo Nf6 19. Ng3 Bh6 29. Ng1
10. Bf3 Nf3 20. Bc1 Bc1



- 29.... Kh8 35. Kh1 Qf3 41. Kf3 hg
30. g5 Kg7 36. Kh2 Qg4 42. hg Ne6
31. Ne2 Na4 37. Rg4 Rf2 43. Kg4 Nf4
32. h4 Nc5 38. Rg2 Rg2 44. Kf3 a4
33. Rg1 Ne6 39. Kg2 Nc5 45. Na2 Nd3
34. Qg4 Qf2 40. Nc1 h6 White resigns

1. e4 e6 17. N2f3 Be7 33. ab Ra8
2. d4 d5 18. g3 Nb6 34. Rd6 Ra3
3. e5 c5 19. h4 Kf7 35. c3 Be8
4. Qg4 cd 20. Kg2 Na4 36. Kd4 Ra2
5. Nf3 Nc6 21. Rh1 Bd8 37. Nf4 Rd2
6. Bd3 Bd7 22. Ng5 Bg5? 38. Kc5 Rc2
7. Oo f5 23. hg Rh1 39. Re6 Rc3
8. Qg3 Qe7 24. Rh1 Rc8 40. Kd6 Kf8
9. Re1 Qf7 25. Kf3 Kg8 41. Re7 Bf7
10. a3 Qg6 26. Ke3 Kf7 42. Rc7 Rc1
11. Qg6 hg 27. Ne2 Nb2 43. Rc8 Be8
12. b4 a6 28. f3 Bc6 44. Ke6 Kg8
13. Nbd2 Nge7 29. Kd4 Nc4 45. Re8 Kh7
14. Bb2 Nc8 30. Bc4 dc 46. Kf7
15. Bd4 Nd4 31. Ke3 a5 Black resigns
16. Nd4 b5 32. Rd1 ab
- 22...Ke7 ♠ (Lein)



## Bradford-Peters

1. c4 Nf6 14. f4 b6  
 2. Nf3 c5 15. fe Nd3  
 3. d4 cd 16. Ke2 Ne5  
 4. Nd4 e6 17. Rfc1 Na6  
 5. g3 Qc7 18. Be3 Nc5  
 6. Qd3 e5 19. b4 Na4  
 7. Nb5 Qc6 20. Nd4 a6  
 8. e4 Ne4 21. Nc6 Nc6  
 9. Bg2 Nc5 22. dc Bg4  
 10. Qd5 Qd5 23. Kf1 Kc7  
 11. cd Kd8 24. b5 Bc8  
 12. Bd2 d6 25. Rc4 Nc5  
 13. N1a3 Bd7 26. Rd1 Be7

## Bradford-Tarjan

1. e4 c5 12. Rd4 b5  
 2. Nf3 d6 13. g5 Nd7  
 3. d4 cd 14. h4 Nc5  
 4. Nd4 Nf6 15. f4 Rb8  
 5. Nc3 Nc6 16. g6 fg  
 6. Bc4 e6 17. h5 g5  
 7. Be3 a6 18. fg a5  
 8. Qe2 Qc7 19. h6 g6  
 9. Bb3 Be7 20. Nb5 Qc6  
 10. 000 00 21. Nc3 Rb4  
 11. g4 Nd4 22. Rhd1 Qb7  
 29. Rd8!

## Loal Davis-Bisguier

1. e4 e5 9. 00 Ng4  
 2. d4 ed 10. Bd4 Nde5  
 3. c3 dc 11. Be5 Ne5  
 4. Nc3 d6 12. Ne5 de  
 5. Bc4 c6 13. Rad1 Be6  
 6. Nf3 Nd7 14. Nd5 cd  
 7. Be3 Ngf6 15. Bb5 Kd8  
 8. Qb3 Qe7 16. Rd5 Bd5

## Tarjan-Agrachov

1. d4 Nf6 12. 00 a6  
 2. c4 c5 13. Qa4 Nd7  
 3. d5 g6 14. Be4 Nb6  
 4. Nc3 Bg7 15. Qc2 ab  
 5. e4 d6 16. cb Bb7  
 6. Bd3 00 17. Rfd1 f5  
 7. h3 e6 18. Bd3 Qf6  
 8. Nf3 ed 19. a4 Bd5  
 9. ed Re8 20. a5 f4  
 10. Be3 b5 21. Bd2 Bf3  
 11. Nb5 Ne4 22. gf Qg5

## US Open 1978

27. Rcd4 Rd8  
 28. Nc4 Be6  
 29. Na3 Ba2  
 30. ba d5  
 31. R4d2 Bb3  
 32. Nb5 Kc6  
 33. Nd4 Kc7  
 34. Bf4 Kd7  
 35. Nb3 Ra6  
 36. Bd5 Ke8  
 37. Bc6  
 Black resigns

## US Open 1978

23. Bc4 Qb8  
 24. b3 Bd7  
 25. Qd2 Bc8  
 26. Rd6 Rc4  
 27. bc Qb4  
 28. Qd4 Rf7  
 29. Qc5 Qc3  
 30. Rd8 Bf8  
 31. Bd4  
 Black resigns

## US Open 1978

17. Qd5 Kc7  
 18. Rc1 Kb8  
 19. Ba6 g6  
 20. Bb7 Bh6  
 21. Rc3 Rd8  
 22. Ba6  
 Black resigns

## US Open 1978

23. Kh2 Qh4  
 24. Bc3 Bc3  
 25. bc Nd7  
 26. Rg1 Ne5  
 27. Be4 Rad8  
 28. Bd5 Kg7  
 29. a6 Nd7  
 30. a7 Nb6  
 31. Rg4 Qf6  
 32. Bc6 Rf8  
 33. Ra6 res.

## Shamkovich-Bisguier

1. e4 Nc6 15. Ne3 Nc6  
 2. Nf3 e5 16. a3 Nd4  
 3. Bb5 a6 17. Nd4 ed  
 4. Ba4 Nf6 18. Qd4 Be6  
 5. 00 Be7 19. Bd2 Nd7  
 6. Re1 b5 20. Qd3 Nc5  
 7. Bb3 00 21. Qe2 Bf6  
 8. c3 d6 22. Rab1 Nb3  
 9. h3 Na5 23. e5? de  
 10. Bc2 c5 24. Qd3 e4  
 11. d4 Qc7 25. Qe4 g6?\*
 12. Nbd2 cd 26. Bb3 Bb3  
 13. cd Bd7 27. Ng4 Bg7  
 14. Nf1 Rac8 28. Rbc1 Qd8

## E. Meyer-Tarjan

1. Nf3 c5 14. Rad1 Rad8  
 2. c4 Nf6 15. a3 Qc7  
 3. Nc3 e6 16. Bd4 b5  
 4. g3 d5 17. Qe3 Ra8  
 5. cd Nd5 18. f4 g6  
 6. Bg2 Nc6 19. h3 Qd7  
 7. 00 Be7 20. g4 a6  
 8. Nd5 ed 21. f5 gf  
 9. d4 00 22. Qh6 f4  
 10. Be3 c4 23. Rf4 Qd8  
 11. Ne5 Ne5?! 24. Rf6 Kh8  
 12. de Be6 25. e4 Bf6  
 13. Qd2 Qd7 26. ef Rg8  
 Drawn-- 11...Bf5, 31.Qf4 +- .

## Tarjan-M White

1. c4 g6 18. Nf4 Bd7  
 2. d4 Nf6 19. e5 Bf5  
 3. Nc3 d5 20. Bf5 gf  
 4. cd Nd5 21. Re1 Nc4  
 5. e4 Nc3 22. Ne6 Qd7  
 6. bc Bg7 23. ef ef  
 7. Bc4 00 24. Qf6 Qf7  
 8. Ne2 c5 25. Qd4 Nd6  
 9. 00 Nc6 26. Bf4 Rad8  
 10. Be3 cd 27. Nd8 Re1  
 11. cd Bg4 28. Kf2 Qe7  
 12. f3 Na5 29. Ne6 Nb5  
 13. Bd3 Be6 30. Qb2 Re6  
 14. d5 Ba1 31. de Qh4  
 15. Qa1 f6 32. Ke3 Qe1  
 16. Rb1 b6 33. Kd3 Qf1  
 17. Bh6 Re8 34. Qe2 Qe2

## US Open 1978

29. Rc8 Qc8  
 30. Bb4 Rd8  
 31. Qf3 Be6  
 32. Nf6 Kh8  
 33. Bc3 h6  
 34. Qf4 Rd3  
 35. Nd5 Kh7  
 36. Bg7 Kg7  
 37. Qe5 Kh7  
 38. Nf6 Kg7  
 39. Nh5 Kf8  
 40. Qh8  
 Black resigns  
 \* 25...Qc2!

## US Open 1978

27. ed Bf5  
 28. gf Rg2  
 29. Kg2 Qd5  
 30. Kf2 Rg8  
 31. Qg7? Rg7  
 32. fg Kg8  
 33. f6 a5  
 34. Rd2 b4  
 35. ab ab  
 36. Bc3 Qf5  
 37. Kg1 Qg5  
 38. Kf1 Qf5  
 39. Kg1 Qg5

## US Open 1978

35. Ke2 Nd4  
 36. Kd3 Ne6  
 37. Bb8 a6  
 38. Kc4 b5  
 39. Kb4 Nd4  
 40. Kc5 Nc2  
 41. Kb6 Nb4  
 42. a3 Nc2  
 43. Bd6 Ne3  
 44. Ka6 Ng2  
 45. Kb5 Ne1  
 46. a4 Nf3  
 47. a5 Nd4  
 48. Kb6 Ne6  
 49. a6  
 Black resigns

J Whitehead-Fedorowicz US Junior Ch. 1978

- |             |              |               |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. e4 c5    | 14. h3 Qb6   | 27. Nf3 Ka7   |
| 2. c3 e6    | 15. Kh2 000  | 28. Rd1 Nd5   |
| 3. Nf3 d5   | 16. Rf3 g5   | 29. Ne4 Rh5   |
| 4. e5 d4    | 17. d4 Nfd4  | 30. g4 hg     |
| 5. cd cd    | 18. Rd3 Nf5  | 31. Ng3 Rh8   |
| 6. Bb5 Bd7  | 19. Rd8 Qd8  | 32. h4 Nf4    |
| 7. Nd4 Bb5  | 20. Qd8 Kd8  | 33. Re1 Nd3   |
| 8. Nb5 a6   | 21. Ne4 gf   | 34. Re2 Nd4   |
| 9. N6c3 Nc6 | 22. Bf4 Bh6  | 35. Nd4 Rh4   |
| 10. 00 Nge7 | 23. Bh6 Rh6  | 36. Kg2 Rd4   |
| 11. f4 Nf5  | 24. Nc5 Kc8  | 37. Kf3 Rd5   |
| 12. Ne2 h5  | 25. Rc1 Nfe7 | 38. Ke4 Ne5   |
| 13. Nbc3 h4 | 26. Ng1 Kb8  | White resigns |

Kavalek-Timman(Netherlands) Wijk aan Zee 1978

- |            |             |              |
|------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. d4 Nf6  | 9. 00 Nc6   | 17. Bh6 Rf7  |
| 2. c4 g6   | 10. Be3 cd  | 18. e5 fe    |
| 3. Nc3 d5  | 11. cd Bg4  | 19. Qe5 b5   |
| 4. cd Nd5  | 12. f3 Na5  | 20. Be3* Qb8 |
| 5. e4 Nc3  | 13. Bd3 Be6 | 21. Qc3 Qd8  |
| 6. bc Bg7  | 14. d5 Ba1  | 22. Qe5 Qb8  |
| 7. Bc4 00  | 15. Qa1 f6  | 23. Qc3 Qd8  |
| 8. Ne2 c5  | 16. Rb1 Bd7 | Drawn        |
| 20. Bd2! ± |             |              |

Christiansen-A Rodruiguez (Cuba) IBM Section 2 Amsterdam 1978

- |            |              |               |
|------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. c4 Nf6  | 11. ed cd    | 21. Nf7 Kf7   |
| 2. Nc3 g6  | 12. 00 dc    | 22. Qh7 Kf6   |
| 3. e4 d6   | 13. Bc4 a6   | 23. Qh4 g5    |
| 4. d4 Bg7  | 14. Rad1 b5  | 24. Qh6 Kf7   |
| 5. Be2 00  | 15. Bb3 Bb7  | 25. Nc6 Qb6   |
| 6. Nf3 e5  | 16. Bh6 Bh6  | 26. Kh1 Kg8   |
| 7. Be3 ed  | 17. Qh6 Nbd7 | 27. f4 gf     |
| 8. Nd4 Re8 | 18. Ne4 Bd5  | 28. Rd5       |
| 9. f3 c6   | 19. Bd5 Nd5  | Black resigns |
| 10. Qd2 d5 | 20. Nd6 Re5  |               |

McCambridge-Cifuetes (Chile)

- |             |             |               |
|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. c4 c5    | 18. Bf3 Qd6 | 35. Bb5 Rb2   |
| 2. Nc3 Nc6  | 19. g3 Bb6  | 36. Na6 Kg7   |
| 3. Nf3 Nf6  | 20. Qf4 Qe6 | 37. Bf1 Bf5   |
| 4. e3 e6    | 21. Na4 Bc7 | 38. g4 Be6    |
| 5. d4 d5    | 22. Rc6 Qc6 | 39. Rc6 Rb1   |
| 6. cd ed    | 23. Qd4 b5  | 40. Rb6 Bc4   |
| 7. Bb5 Bd6  | 24. Rc1 Qd6 | 41. Nc5 Rf1   |
| 8. 00 00    | 25. Nc5 Bb6 | 42. Kg2 Rb1   |
| 9. dc Bc5   | 26. b4 Qe7  | 43. Nd7 Be6   |
| 10. b3 Bg4  | 27. Qh4 Rc8 | 44. Nc5 Bc4   |
| 11. h3 Bh5  | 28. Bd4 a5  | 45. f3 Rb2    |
| 12. Bb2 Rc8 | 29. a3 ab   | 46. Kg3 Bf1   |
| 13. Rc1 Bd6 | 30. ab Ra8  | 47. Ne4 Rg2   |
| 14. Be2 a6  | 31. Bf6 Qf6 | 48. Kf4 Rh2   |
| 15. Nd4 Bg6 | 32. Qf6 gf  | 49. Ng3 Bd3   |
| 16. Nc6 Rc6 | 33. Bd5 Rd8 | 50. e4        |
| 17. Qd4 Bc7 | 34. Bc6 Rd2 | Black resigns |

Pan American Junior Championship 1977

## California Chess Bulletins

MAX BURKETT, ED. 1009 MAC ARTHUR BOULEVARD  
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA 94610 (415) 832-8247

Consists of complete algebraic scores of most master-expert games played in CalChess and many national and international tournaments, plus a small selection of games from the classes. After May 1977 all games are Informant & ECO coded.

	Games	American	Airmail
1972 Lone Pine	114	\$5.00	\$6.00
1973 National Open	115	2.00	3.00
1974 " "	174	3.00	4.00
" US	244	4.00	5.00
" American "	114	2.00	3.00
1975 Lone Pine	220	3.75	4.75
" National Open	124	2.25	3.25
" US Championship	91	2.50	3.50
1976 Lone Pine	197	3.50	4.50
" National Open	151	2.75	3.75
1977 Lone Pine	216	3.75	4.75
" Bagby Invitational	28	.50	.75
" Paul Masson	101	1.75	2.75
" US Championship	91	3.00	4.00
1978 Lone Pine	300	5.00	6.00
" CalChess Master Ch	29	.50	1.00
" US Open	369	6.00	7.00
" National League	300+	5.50	6.50
and many others			

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# RECENT RESULTS

## TILBURG-1978

L Portisch	Hungary	G2630	7-4
Timman	Netherlands	G2585	6½-4½
Ozindzhavili	Israel	G2550	6-5
Hubner	W. Germany	G2595	6-5
Miles	England	G2565	6-5
Browne	USA	G2550	5½-5½
Hort	Czechoslovakia	G2620	5½-5½
Spassky	USSR	G2630	5½-5½
Larsen	Denmark	G2620	5-6
Ljubojević	Yugoslavia	G2605	4½-6½
Sosonko	Netherlands	G2575	4½-6½
Ribli	Hungary	G2585	4-7

## LLOYDS BANK MASTERS OPEN-LONDON-1978

Peters	USA	2430	7½-2½
Rantanen	Finland	M2420	7½-2½
P Littlewood	England	2345	7½-2½
---			
J Benjamin	USA	+2300	6-4
---			

## BUDAPEST-1978

Nunn	England	M2440	10-5
Csom	Hungary	G2510	9½-5½
Adorjan	Hungary	G2515	9-6
Kuzman	USSR	G2535	9-6
Zadasz	Hungary		8½-6½
Mednis	USA	M2460	8½-6½
Malich	E. Germany	G2535	8-7
Jansa	Czechoslovakia	G2505	8-7
Barczay	Hungary	G2465	7½-7½
Groszpeter	Hungary	+2230	7½-7½
Ree	Netherlands	M2500	7-8
Lukacs	Hungary	M2460	7-8
F Portisch	Hungary	M2450	6½-8½
Regan	USA	2430	5½-9½
J Hernandez	Cuba	2350	5-10
Hardicsay	Hungary	2355	3½-11½

## WOMEN'S WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP-USSR-1978

Chiburdanidze	USSR	WG2340	8½-6½
Gaprindashvili	USSR	WG2425	6½-8½

## SAO PAULO-1978

Smyslov	USSR	G2575	9½-3½
Dorfman	USSR	M2550	9-4
Quinteros	Argentina	G2480	8½-4½
Ivkov	Yugoslavia	G2515	8½-4½
Sosonko	Netherlands	G2575	7½-5½
Castro	Columbia	M2425	7-6
Najdorf	Argentina	G2525	6½-6½
Evans	USA	G2530	6½-6½
H van Riemsdijk	Brazil	2375	6-7
J Sunye	Brazil	2360	5-8
Segal	Brazil	M2395	5-8
Filguth	Brazil	2350	4½-8½
Camara	Brazil	M2325	4-9
D van Riemsdijk	Brazil		3½-9½

## RUBINSTEIN MEMORIAL-POLANICA ZDROZ-1978

Zeitlin	USSR	M2500	9½-4½
M Diesen	USA	M2440	9-5
Dorfman	USSR	M2550	9-5
U Andersson	Sweden	G2545	9-5
Farago	Hungary	G2510	8½-5½
Ghinda	Rumania	2445	8-6
S Garcia	Cuba	G2435	8-6
M Knezezić	Yugoslavia	G2505	7-7
Schmidt	Poland	G2505	6-8
Swic	Poland		6-8
Bielczyk	Poland	2380	5½-8½
Kuligowski	Poland	2325	5½-8½
Sznapiak	Poland	M2430	5½-8½
Bonsch	E. Germany	M2490	4½-9½
Bednarski	Poland	M2365	4-10

IMPORTANT TOURNAMENT RESULTS ?- Mail them to Max Burkett as soon as the tournament is over including, if possible, a complete set of tournament bulletins. State their cost so you can be reimbursed. If no bulletins are available send results in the manner of this page. Be sure to include some games!

PRICE LIST of 23 Recent International Tournaments, 25¢- Walter Browne, 8 Parnassus Rd, Berkeley, CA, 94708

## US OPEN-PHOENIX-1978

			<u>R2</u>	<u>R3</u>	<u>R4</u>	<u>R5</u>	<u>R6</u>	<u>R7</u>	<u>R8</u>	<u>R9</u>	<u>R10</u>	<u>R11</u>	<u>R12</u>	
1	J Bradford	2307	W	W	D	W31	W	W23	D2	W36	W9	W10	D5	10½-1½
2-3	L Shamkovich	2493	W	W	W	D9	W3	W65	D1	W38	D5	W12	D4	10-2
3	P Youngworth	2248	W	W	W	W16	L2	W	D8	D12	W	W36	W23	
4-8	F Lindsay	2045	W	D	W	W	D9	D6	W	W26	D23	W37	D2	9½-2½
5	A Soltis	2433	W	W	W29	D36	D68	D35	W	W	D2	W13	D1	
6	C Carlson	2212	W	L	W	W	W	D4	W67	D23	W40	D14	W33	
7	S Odendahl	2297	LF	W	W	D	W33	D11	W	W	W64	D15	W24	
8	J Fedorowicz	2390	W	W	D	D	W63	W	D3	W	D37	D9	W25	
9-22	D Root	2219	W	W11	W	D2	D4	W	W16	W13	L1	D8	D21	9-3
10	J Tarjan	2490	W	W	W18	D	W	D39	D37	D15	W35	L1	W36	
11	R Faber	1971	W	L9	W	D17	W	D7	W29	L35	W	W68	W37	
12	A Bisguier	2478	W38	W28	W	D68	L	W	W	D3	W	L2	W35	
13	Tim Brown	2234	W	L	W	W	W41	W64	W20	L9	W	L5	W61	
14	P-I Helmertz-SWED	2305	W	W	L63	W	W	W29	L36	W	W	D6	D15	
15	J Kastner	2200	W	D67	W	D	W	D25	W21	D10	W38	D7	D14	
16	A Lein	2553	W	W	W35	L3	W	W	L9	W	L36	W	W	
17	P Whitehead	2357	D	W	D34	D11	W	W48	D35	L	W	W64	W	
18	J Thinnsen	2099	W	W	L10	W	L38	W	L	W	W	W	W39	
19	R Rowley	2302	D	W	W	L	D32	W	W	L40	W	W	W	
20	J Meyer	2311	D	W	W	W20	D36	W	L13	L64	W	W	W40	
21	R Fasano	2035	D	W	D	W	D	W	L15	W	W	W66	D9	
22	F LaRota(lost,Rd1)	2206	W	W	W	D	W	L67	W	D	W	W	W38	
23-34	J Peters	2519	W	W	W27	W37	D39	L1	W24	D6	D4	W34	L3	8½-3½
24	E Burris	2143	D	W	L	W	W	W	L23	W	W	W28	L7	
25	Chad Hill	2004	L	W	W	W	W30	D15	L26	W	W65	W63	L8	
26	H Radke	2276	D	W	L	W	W	W	W25	L4	L28	W	W	
27	J Milton	2118	W	W	L23	W	L	W	L40	W	W	D	W66	
28	D Hestenes	2002	W	L12	W	L	D	W	W	W30	W26	L24	W	
29	A Anderson	2081	W	W	L5	W	W	L14	L11	W	D	W	W	
30	G Samsa	2170	D	D	W	W	L25	D	W	L28	W	W	W	
31	R Tiltins	2034	D	W	W	L1	W	W66	W	L37	W	L33	W	
32	E Jaffe	1915	W	D	W	L	D19	L	W	D	W	W	W63	
33	J L Ramirez	1930	D	W	L	W	L7	W	W	W	W	W31	L6	
34	M Arne	2012	D	W	D17	D	W	L	W	W	W	L23	W	
35-62	D Agrachov	2132	W	W	L16	W	W	D5	D17	W11	L10	W	L12	8-4
36	A Mengarini	2143	W	W	W	D5	D20	W	W14	L1	W16	L3	L10	
37	J Gonzalez	2251	W	W	W	L23	W	W	D10	W31	D8	L4	L11	
38	S Lower	1880	L12	W	W	W	W18	W	W39	L2	L15	W	L22	
39	E Meyer	2360	W	W	W	W	D23	D10	L38	L	W	W	L18	
40	P Sill	2001	W	L	L	W	W	W	W27	W19	L6	W	L20	
41-62	-----	-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
63-101	D Fletcher	2036	W	W	W14	L20	L8	W	W	D68	W	L25	L32	7½-4½
64	J Hillery	2058	W	W	L39	W	W	L13	W	W20	L7	L17	D	
65	K E Jones	2172	W	W	W	D10	W	L2	W	L8	L25	L	W	
66	A Fink	1715	D	W	W	L4	W	L31	W	W	W	L21	L27	
67	W Abbott	1949	W	D15	W	L	W	W22	L6	W	D	L	D	
68	J Timm	2152	W	W	W	D12	D5	D	D	D63	D	L11	D	





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*To the fraternity of Chessplayers and enthusiasts:*

*Chess history has been made! On April 8th at Lone Pine, California the Professional Chess Association (PCA) was formed and had its first Annual Meeting.*

*For the first time in history anywhere, masters joined hands, American Masters united because they take pride in their mission, to bring to the public the joy and beauty of their art. The Masters united to awaken the public to Chess as a valuable mental discipline, a course in logic, a worthwhile exercise of the mind. The Masters have united to promote excellence in their field. They are especially capable of such promotion because they do know and love Chess, and are therefore dedicated to working in the field.*

*Is there anyone more capable of promoting Chess to perfection than the dedicated Master?*

*The general goals of the PCA may be found in our Constitution. But we intend to place priority in three areas: education, opportunity for our masters around the country to participate in quality events and thereby improve their art, and maximum international participation for our Masters.*

*To these immediate ends, we hope to establish a national program for Chess education (schools, hospitals, prisons, homes for the aged), to organize a Masters' Open with a view towards establishing a Pro Tour and to set up a clearing house for international tournaments with a view towards greater international participation for American Masters generally.*

*Simply organizing towards these goals requires work, expertise and finances. If someone has knowledge and experience in some field and feels this expertise would be helpful to the PCA, please step forward. If someone might be in a position to make a financial contribution towards PCA goals, please do not hesitate. Our Masters would be most grateful. (Checks may be made out to the American Chess Foundation earmarked for the PCA.)*

*For our readers unable to make large contributions, please pitch in with your Associate Memberships. To our Masters who have not yet done so, please send in your dues; the PCA is yours to make or break.*

*To those who have already sent contributions, we thank you deeply. Finally, we thank you all for listening to this call for help.*

*Fraternally yours,  
International Grandmaster  
William Lombardy  
PCA Secretary-Treasurer*



## Curdo-Watson

## Comeau Memorial Boston 1978

## Grefe-Seirawan

## Paul Masson 1978

1. e4 c5 16. Bg5 Ne7 31. c4 dc  
 2. Nf3 e6 17. Bf6 gf 32. bc a5  
 3. c3 d5 18. Re7 Re7 33. c5\* Kd5  
 4. ed ed 19. Nh4 Rfe8 34. Bg4 Ra3  
 5. d4 Nc6 20. Qg4 Kh8 35. Qf4 Qe4  
 6. Be3 c4 21. g3 Re1 36. Qe4 Ke4  
 7. b3 cb 22. Kg2 Ra1 37. h4 Kd4  
 8. ab Bd6 23. Qh5 Kg7 38. h5 Kc5  
 9. Bd3 Bg4 24. Qh7 Kf8 39. h6 Rd3  
 10. 00 Rc8 25. Ng6 fg 40. h7 Rd8  
 11. Nbd2 Bb8 26. Bg6 Qc7 41. Be6 Rh8  
 12. h3 Bf3 27. Qh8 Ke7 42. Bg8 a4  
 13. Nf3 Nf6 28. Qe8 Kd6 43. Kf3 a3  
 14. Re1 00 29. Bf5 Qe7 White resigns  
 15. Bf5 Rc7 30. Qb8 Kc6

\*33.h4 ± (Curdo)

1. d4 Nf6 15. a4 Bc4 29. Qf6 Rac8  
 2. c4 e6 16. Ne5 Rc8 30. a5 Qd6  
 3. Nf3 b6 17. h4 Nbd7 31. Re5 Rc1  
 4. g3 Ba6 18. Nd7 Nd7 32. Rc1 Rc1  
 5. Qa4 c6 19. h5 h6 33. Kh2 Rd1  
 6. Nc3 b5 20. Bf4 Nf6 34. f4 Qf8  
 7. cb cb 21. Qd1 Bb3 35. Re3 Qg7  
 8. Nb5 Qb6 22. Qf3 Bc2 36. Qd8 Qf8  
 9. Nc3 Bb4 23. Bh6 Be4 37. Qg5 Qd6  
 10. Bg2 00 24. Qf4 Nh5 38. Kh3 Kf8  
 11. 00 Bc3 25. Qh4 Bg6 39. f5 Bh7  
 12. bc Be2 26. Bg5 Rc3 40. Qh6 Kg8  
 13. Re1 Bb5 27. g4 Nf6 41. Qg5 Kf8  
 14. Qc2 d5 28. Bf6 gf 42. Rc3

Black resigns

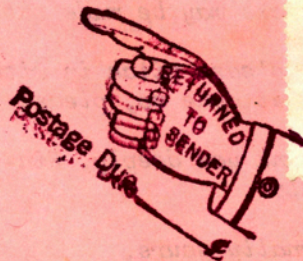


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