

CHESS VOICE

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“Candidate Masters”

CHESS VOICE

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ADVERTISING RATES

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

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

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

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

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

Classifieds - 5¢ per word.

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

COVER

The cover is one of those happenstance moments which, when captured, make photography an art. It is the work of Stella Monday.

DEADLINES

For Copy August 3.
For Flyers August 10.



Letters to the Editor

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

Bishops and Bottles

At the Mirassou-LeBaron Chess Classic the last round game between Florin Gheorghiu and Jay Whitehead was a drawn opposite colored bishops ending not a rook and pawn ending.

By the way, Mirassou wines are lousy, I say you added that as a cheap promo.

P.S. Please Print.

David Korb
Palo Alto

Mr. Korb is evidently a chess thunderbird who wants to make a ripple in the wine world. Had he suggested that the Mirassou Petite Rose, 1979 has a blush too much color and could have used from .1 to .15 more acid, I would have felt compelled to agree. But the 1978 White Burgundy is a beautiful rendition of Pinot Blanc and at \$3 a bottle possibly the greatest wine value on the market today.

During three years as wine columnist for the Sacramento Bee and two years editing The Arbor for the Universal Order of the Knights of the vine, I had the pleasure of sampling many satisfying Mirassou wines. A 1972 Mirassou Brut Champagne at five years of age particularly lingers in memory as one of the greatest champagnes in the world, fully the equal of the similarly styled Louis Roderer Cristal and Veuve Cliquot Brut.

Mr. Korb may prefer Chateau St. Jean Sparkling Chardonnay, but the differences are only in style not in quality. Incidentally, the 1975 champagne should develop in a way similar to 1972 according to one Chardonnay vineyardist who follows the development of his wines. Wine tastes are more individual than opening repertoires, but in wine popping our corks is more the rule than blowing our corks. I stand by my opinion that Mirassou is as excellent in wine making as in chess sponsorship. -Editor.

Cal Chess Board Sets Membership Drive Votes New Policies

The Cal Chess Board held its monthly meeting on Tuesday, June 3, in Alan Benson's penthouse in Berkeley.

The Board approved Chairman Goodall's proposal to launch a membership drive by mailing a promotional pamphlet to all USCF members in northern California. The Chess Voice editor will be responsible for layout. Treasurer Perry suggested that Cal Chess members be urged to solicit other memberships among their friends.

The Board mandated that the Chairman should actively investigate Cal Chess members interest and qualifications to become USCF Delegates and Voting Members prior to the October meeting where they are selected.

The Board ordered the Chess Voice editor to include a notice in each magazine which details when the next magazine after that will be mailed. It also urged organizers who hold tournaments within two weeks of the projected mailing date to send CalChess memberships and renewals directly to the magazine (made out to Chess Voice) so that the new members will be in the swim of things as soon as possible.

The editor has been ordered to send reminder postcards to directors who are holding tournaments in that span and who require Cal Chess memberships to play.

Some bouquets

Congratulations on the March-May issue of Chess Voice. A job well done! Best wishes for your continued success.

George Koltanowski
San Francisco

Just a short note to wish you the best of luck in your new-found responsibility as editor of Chess Voice. In my view, Chess Life notwithstanding, Chess Voice is the best publication in this country. I'm sure you will be equal to the task. Good luck.

Ray Alexis
Longmont, CO

Just a note to compliment you on the prodigious one-man job of very high quality on Chess Voice for March-May, and to ask you what, in that ding dong deFirmian-Youngworth brilliancy, was wrong with 33 Nc6+ leading to mate on the next move. Was this missed by all the grandmaster kibitzers?

Fred Cramer
Mequon, WI

Right

Where were you when they needed you, Fred? -ed.

We would like to thank readers from all over the country who have offered us encouragement. The pleasure of others in the result of our labors makes the work load lighter. We demur on the mirror mirror on the wall, which is the fairest mag of all. There is enough good chess reading in the U.S. to suit the tastes of all the players and organizers.

....The pictures were particularly good — primarily the few that provided relief from the endless repetition of shaggy, ill-favored morose chess players — my favorite was, of course, B. Quinteros.

I imagine your bio-sketch (Biyiasas) will be a continuing series. It might be good to include an occasional non-master chess luminary — or even a chess drudge who has devoted x years of an otherwise eventful life to the cause of chess usw.

Enclosed is a check for a subscription for me. Good luck to you both on your continuing success.

Frank Garosi
Davis

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A related item concerned the problem that CalChess occasionally receives a list of members who have joined at a particular tournament, accompanied by a check which bounces at the bank. This poses a two-edged problem. Not to honor such memberships amounts to depriving players who have joined in good faith of their due benefits. To honor such memberships deprives CalChess of needed cash.

The Board unanimously resolved: "It will be the policy of CalChess that, when an organizer has bounced a check to CalChess and failed to make good within one month after notification of such deficiency, CalChess will refuse to honor further memberships taken by that organizer. This information will be published in the magazine.

"Members who have been victimized by such organizers will still have their memberships validated if taken before publication of such notice."

Northern Californians Star

In Chess Set Biggie

The Chess Set Educational Trust's Memorial Day Classic drew 488 players to Los Angeles for a six round donnybrook to determine who would collect the fat \$30,000 prize fund. In the Open Section Jack Peters, the south state's Bayard, broke many opponent's lances but had to share first place honors with Walter Browne of Berkeley, Larry Christiansen of Modesto, and Peter Biyiasas of San Francisco. These four split \$7,000 in prize money. Details on the other three sections were not available at press time.

Walter Browne kindly forwarded some of his better efforts in his grab for the gold. Two particularly stand out both because of the theoretical importance of their openings and because there is a story behind them.

At the American Open last November, when the pairings chart listed Browne against Perry Youngworth, a spectator was heard to remark, "Browne against Perry Youngworth, should be pretty good — the old guard against the new." Seasoned players find this assessment a little jolting. We still remember when Browne faced Jim Targan in a match for California supremacy back in 1966; then neither was old enough to drive. Later there was San Juan, 1969 when this kid Browne finished second only to world champion Spassky and earned a GM title. Browne will always be young for us, just as an earlier generation still remembers Bobby Fischer playing in Levis and a few patriarchs still remember 70 year-old Sammy Reshevsky as the wunderkind.

Anyway Browne lost to Youngworth and then at Lone Pine made some errors which permitted teenagers Joel Benjamin and Michael Wilder to sneak a full point from him.

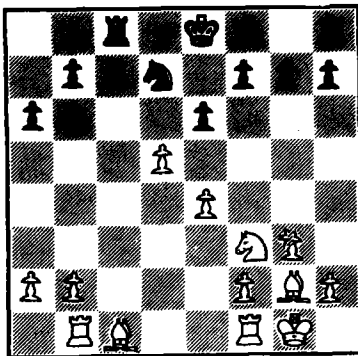
It was time to bear down and remind the youthful upstarts who has been America's most successful player over the past decade. This he achieved resoundingly in games featuring a Capablanca specialty, the queenless middle game.

One against Doug Root, the independent minded southern Californian, is a textbook example how to meet "irregular" openings. The crux of the game is the tactical exploitation of better development and space advantage at move 12, but there is a glitter of little combinations throughout which keep the Black forces tied to awkward posts.

Queen's Gambit (D00/a, D06)

W. Browne — D. Root: 1 d4, d5; 2 c4, Bf5; 3 cd, Bbl; 4 Qa4, Qd7; 5 Qd7, Nd7; 6 Rbl, Ngf6; 7 Nf3, a6.

Euwe-Taylor; Weston, 1926 continued 7 ... Nb6; 8 e3, Nbd5; 9 Be2 with Euwe maneuvering his knight to e5 and his KB to f3 with the advantage of two bishops and more active pieces. Interesting would be 8 e4, Ne4; 9 Bb5, Kd8; 10 Ne5 — apparently what Root sought to avoid with 7 ... a6. More complicated is 9 ... Nd7; 10 Ne5, Nf6; 11 Bg5, a6; 12 Ba4, b5; 13 Bb3 with the threat of d6 — dc. **8 g3!, Nd5; 9 Bg2, e6; 10 0-0, Rc8; 11 e4, N5b6; 12 d5!**



The point is 12 ... ed; 13 ed, Nd5; 14 Rel, Be7; 15 Nd4, N2f6; 16 Nf5 threatening simply 17 Ne7, Ne7; 18 Bb7 with an ensuing demolition derby. On 16 ... c6; 17 Nd6. The positional point is that the KP and QBP become targets which allow Browne to combine better board control with more active pieces.

12 ... e5; 13 b3, Bd6; 14 Bb2, 0-0; 15 Racl, Rfe8; Rfd1, Rcd8; 17 Nel!, Nb8; 18 Nd3, c6; 19 Nc5, Be5.

Forced since 19 ... Re7; 20 dc, dc (or Nc6; 21 Nb7 etc.); 21 Na6, Na6; 22 Rc6 wins.

20 Rc5, cd; 21 ed, Nc6; 22 Rcd!

This is decisive: 22 ... Nb4; 23 d6, Na2; 24 Rc7, Rd7; 25 Bh3, for example. Hilarious is 24 ... h6; 25 d7, Kh7; 26 Be4!, g6; 27 de/Q, Rdl; 28 Kg2, Ne8; 29 Rf7, Kg8; 30 Bg6, Rel; 31 Re7, Nf6; 32 Be5.

22 ... Nd4; 23 Bd4, ed; 24 Rd4, Rd7; 25 Rb4, Nd5; 26 Rd4, Nc3; 27 Rd7, Ne2; 28 Kfl, Ncl; 29 Bb7, Na2; 30 Ba6.

The position could be honestly resigned right here, but Browne won after another 15 moves.

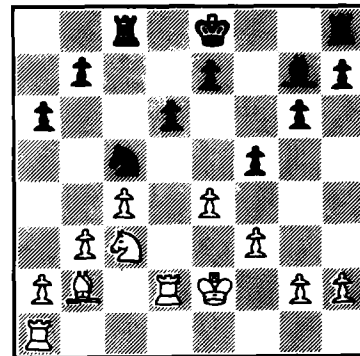
The next round Browne played a lecture on the advantages of a compact pawn formation in rook endings against San Francisco's grandmaster in the making, Jay Whitehead

Sicilian Defense (E80c, B52)

J. Whitehead — W. Browne: 1 e4, c5; 2 Nf3, d6; 3 Bb5, Bd7; 4 Bd7, Qd7; 5 c4, Nf6; 6 Nc3, Nc6; 7 d4, cd; 8 Nd4, Qg4.

A new move in this hotly debated position. It would seem to offer a comfortable equality with some play along the QB file. White's appearance of controlling more space is wholly illusory in this simplified position.

9 0-0, Qdl; 10 Rdl, Nd4; 11 Rd4, Rc8; 12 b3, g6; 13 Bb2, Bg7; 14 Rd2, Nd7; 15 Kfl, a6; 16 Ke2, Nc5; 17 f3, f5!



A thematic move in this type of position and beautifully timed. White must take, after which Black has a compact central majority which can be very strong in rook endings. The try 18 Rel, Rf8; 19 Kdl, Bh6; 20 Rde2, Nd3; 21 Rhl, b5 is crushing.

Apparently White's king centralization was not adequately motivated.

18 ef, gf; 19 Nd5, Bb2; 20 Rb2, e6; 21 Nf4, Ke7; 22 Rdl, b5; 23 cb, ab; 24 Nd3, Rhg8; 25 g3, h5; 26 Nc5, Rc5; 27 a4.

What else is White to do in this position? The themes of this ending are identical to those of the typical Benko Gambit ending. In rook endings the outside passed pawn is not such a great force because the rooks are so mobile. The only time it becomes a factor is when threats force the player facing it to take it and transpose into a king and pawn ending. Here even that would not suffice because the passed QP cannot be captured.

27 ... Ra8; 28 Rd4, ab; 29 ba, e5; 30 Rh4, Ke6; 31 Ra2, Rca5.

If ever White wants to eat a pawn sandwich, now was the time. It probably avails nothing because after 32 Rh5, Ra4; 33 Ra4, Ra4; 34 h4 loses to f4. Failing that Black can make two connected passed pawns which are two or more tempi ahead of White's connected pawns. That is usually a decisive advantage. Consequently, 30 Rh4 is a questionable move, and White should have kept that rook on b4 for defense. Whitehead's king march is a parade to oblivion too.

32 Kd3?!, d5; 33 Kc3, d4; 34 Kb4, R5a7; 35 a5, Kd5!

The logical capper.

36 Ra4, Rb8; 37 Ka3, d3; 38 Rhb4, Rb4; 39 Kb4, d2; 40 Ral, Kd4 0-1.

A theoretically important game in the opening and theoretically instructive in the ending.

Tournament Conflicts

by Jerry Hanken

The USCF Policy Board meeting on May 10-11 in Boston, Massachusetts proved to be a rather contentious affair. The matter involving tournament conflicts really came to a head in this meeting.

In the past the Policy Board has made some rather ineffective efforts to deal with the problem of deliberately conflicting tournaments. We have referred the matter to the clearinghouse, to the first regional vice presidents, and so on. This, of course, means nothing to organizers who deliberately schedule tournaments in order to attack other organizers.

Prior to this meeting the tournament standards sub-committee had debated the problem, including suggestions of possibly giving a state organization one clear weekend and other suggestions involving attempting to give some protection to the "legitimate" tournament on any particular date. None of these seem very practical or even determinable.

Something occurred in the spring which brought the matter to a head. Jose Cuchi, the proprietor of Heraldica Imports in New York City scheduled a "\$16,000 prize fund" tournament to run in direct conflict with the World Open. Most people are familiar with the long-standing battle between the Continental Chess Association and Heraldica. Who is right and who is wrong in this battle can be argued at length. (I think that most people are aware of the fact that I support the Continental Chess Association, the main reason being that Heraldica canceled a big money tournament last year at the last minute and did not compensate people who traveled long distances to play in that tournament. After first admitting the principle that such payment should be made, Cuchi came up with the rather strange argument that, when playing in a tournament out of town, even if advertised in the organ of the USCF, one should "phone ahead.") Indeed, scheduling a deliberate conflict with a tournament which the Federation has designated as an American Classic tournament with special status seemed to be going a bit too far.

At least three members of the Policy Board, Redman, Lieberman, and Cottell, wrote letters to Mr. Cuchi actually imploring him not to hold such a tournament in conflict with the World Open. (I also would have written a letter, but I understood the futility of this exercise). Of course these letters were ignored and the tournament was advertised in *Chess Life*. The advertising was worded in such a way that many people actually might believe that there was a "\$16,000 prize fund." In fact, this tournament, as all Heraldica tournaments these days, was a based-on prize fund.

In February the Board had voted to institute a "truth in advertising" statute so that anyone offering a based-on prize fund would have to say this in the same place in letters at least half as big. Due to a snafu in the USCF office, these regulations were not sent out to the organizers and cannot be implemented until this summer.

Because of that situation, it appears that the Heraldica tournament, which conflicts with the World Open, will cause substantial harm to the latter tournament. As everyone who has been involved with chess for any period of time knows, the World Open is the largest and most successful Swiss System tournament in America and has been for the past five years. The tournament is played in Philadelphia to take advantage of cheaper hotel rates than could be found in New York City. The draw for this tournament, however, comes from the entire east coast as well as the rest of the world.

Since it seemed clear to me that other Policy Board members shared my concern, because of the letters written to Mr. Cuchi, I determined that at this point some legislation was necessary to protect the substantial investment which the Federation has in tournaments such as the World Open, other American Classics such as the American Open and the Paul Masson — and national tournaments also. Again, making the assumption that those who wrote letters to Mr. Cuchi would support this stand, I attempted to draft legislation which would at least establish a principle that the Federation had a right to protect tournaments which it considered to be in the best interest of chess in general. Boy did I get a wrong number!

The Board was very evenly divided in this area. President Sperling could see no reason to protect an American Classic such as the World

Open when a tournament in New York City at the same time would give players such as himself, who live in New York, an opportunity to play in a local tournament.

The terrifying specter of "anti-trust" was thrown upon the table. I consider this to be somewhat of a red herring as other organizations, such as the American Bridge Association have a whole series of protected dates and regulated organizers. When this outrageous argument surfaced during debate, I was forced to leave the room in utter disgust.

The motion, which I tried to get passed, simply stated that, if a tournament was scheduled opposite an American Classic or a national tournament and was likely to do substantial harm to one of these tournaments, the Federation would not accept advertising for the conflicting tournament.

I was aware of the fact that "conflicting" and "substantial harm" needed definition and that someone besides the office would have to be responsible for making the final determination. The office, in the persons of the executive and assistant executive director were powerfully opposed to any such legislation in the legitimate fear that they would be caught in the middle of a vicious political fight.

I have enough confidence in the integrity of the staff to feel that they could objectively administer such legislation. But, since they feel so strongly about it, I am also willing to let the Board be the final adjudicator of such matters.

Cutting through the talk about anti-trust, free enterprise, and competition and other arguments I consider to be spurious is the plain, cold fact that we have a situation where the World Open, an established tournament, one of the best promotional tournaments that we have in the country, sanctioned by the Federation and given special status by the Federation as an American Classic, is under direct and vicious attack by an organizer who risks nothing and whose clear and ultimate goal is to destroy the World Open.

With this in mind, I feel that the Federation must take some kind of action, at least to the extent of establishing a principle that we cannot condone this kind of behavior on the part of the attacking organizer.

There were only seven members of the Board in attendance, as Koltanowski was suffering from an attack of arthritis and could not come. When it came down to a vote, the Board divided evenly. Surprisingly enough, Redman, who had written two very fine letters to Cuchi objecting to the conflict, voted against the motion as did George Cunningham, who tends to be pretty conservative in general, and Gary Sperling. Supporting the motion were myself, Tony Cottell, and Myron Lieberman.

The swing vote was Sue Benoit. Sue seemed frankly confused and pressured by all the fiery rhetoric back and forth and eventually abstained, allowing the motion to fail.

As a substitute, a rather weak motion was passed which referred the whole matter to the Tournament Standards sub-committee, of which I am chairman.

Since the entire conflict is going to come before the Delegates in at least one form, and maybe more than one form, I am suspending any committee action on this matter to see what the Delegates decide. My personal suggestion is that there be a 200 miles protected radius around any national or American Classic Tournament. Any organizer who wanted to run an event within that 200 mile radius in any overlapping time period would have to have the permission of the organizer of the American Classic or the USCF to run that event.

This seems to me to be clear, simple, and straightforward. The Federation would simply not accept any advertising for any tournament that was not approved within those geographic boundaries. I would go even further and adopt a suggestion made previously by Vice-president Redman, that such a rule be applied to one weekend a year which can be protected by a state federation.

At the time we originally debated this in committee it seemed impractical. However, since there seem to be repeated instances in which organizers are attempting to destroy legitimate USCF affiliates by the device of scheduling non-guaranteed prize fund tournaments in conflict with tournaments on a firmer footing, something has to be done.

The more mundane features of the meeting I have covered in **Rank and File**.

MEET



Passed Pawn



McINTOSH

by Alan Benson

My acquaintance with Mimi McIntosh has been like a breath of fresh air with a dozen roses thrown in for good measure. For the past year and a half she has been the most extraordinarily sensitive chess artist in the Bay Area. Since her first piece of artwork for the CalChess Masters Open, 1979, at SUPERB Productions, she has been the soul of vivacity and enthusiasm. "I would like to do it!" she said decisively of her assignment on the Masters Open, later published nationwide.

This was the beginning of a beautiful relationship between artist and chess organizer. The one thing, above all, that impresses me is her disposition toward the great talent she possesses. It is like second nature to her. The simple joy of doing something well is all that she asks for herself.

Her mother, Ros McIntosh, portrays her daughter much better than I. "From earliest childhood, Mimi's greatest joys were crayons, pencils, paints, and paper of all kinds and consistencies."

"Mimi, can you paint me a picture?" has always been a constantly heard request at home. In 15 years her family has never bought a greeting card — even though dozens are sent out each year. Mimi's cards have such a personal touch.

When Mimi was 11, she spent a year in Spain. Her mural on one of the school walls still attests to her sojourn. And the beautifully decorated letters she writes must have much to do with the large correspondence she still has with her Spanish school friends. In every room of her sorority house at U. C. Berkeley there is some bulletin board, calendar, or other sign of Mimi's artwork — easily recognizable by its flourish and liveliness.

Does Mimi play chess? Yes and no. She learned the game from her parents. Her grandparents still play it daily. Her uncle, Peter Leuthold, a USCF Expert, has been playing in chess tournaments since age 12. But for Mimi time to play chess simply isn't available right now.

Between school (she's a senior at the U. C. Berkeley campus, majoring in mass communications and taking 23 units), and her many art projects (including flyers for SUPERB, promotional T-shirts, logos and greeting cards, which require drawing until the early morning hours), her many friends and skiing at Lake Tahoe (she's also a member of the National Ski Patrol) her time is pretty much filled.

Mimi's ambitions are to draw Disney cartoons and to illustrate books. She enthusiastically describes CAL-Art and ART CENTER as the finest art schools in the world. She fervently hopes to be a student there soon.

My only personal regret is that I did not give her enough freedom in her artwork. Many of the projects were of a preconceived idea, which she executed magnificently. Feast your eyes upon her work! Let us hope that in the future she gets the opportunity of freedom for her full creativity.

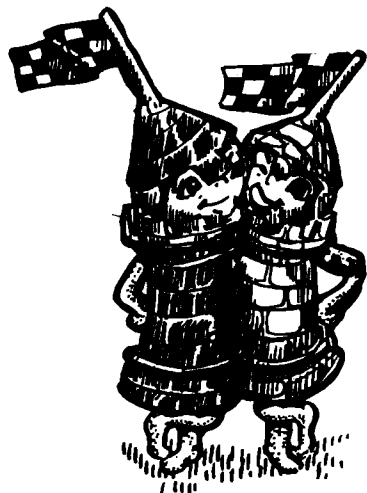
MIMI



Knight Out



Fool's Mate



*Doubled
On the Seventh*



ON THE PROBLEMS OF MERELY CIRCULATING

by Dennis Fritzing

*Taking off on the title of one of Wallace Stevens' poems, "On the pleasures of merely circulating".

After a tournament where I played badly I like to ask myself what I did wrong, not merely to provide myself with a good excuse, but to avoid repeating it in the future. In doing this, I don't stop with criticizing my form or lack of opening preparation. I go on to consider other, less visible, causes.

One example of this is a tournament where I developed a headache in the middle of the first game and could only draw. Then I played my second game, still with a headache, and lost. I withdrew from the tournament and returned home, dejected. On arriving, I noticed something peculiar. The synthetic fiber shorts I had put on that morning seemed to be cutting into my skin. Absorbed all day in concentration, it was the first time I'd noticed it. I took them off and, presto!, my headache disappeared. The loss of circulation had cut down the flow of oxygen to the brain, or something. In any event, I have never found it possible to play well when I had a headache.

One of my favorite targets in invisible causes is diet (or lack of it). In the past I have considered the effect of alcoholic beverages and, separately, junk food, on one's performance. Food and drink are vectors that should be considered with great care when preparing yourself for a tournament. It is useful to go over a few simple rules the night before (modified to suit your own personal bodily and mental needs, of course). First, I would take care not to eat too much before round, and to choose only a kind of food that can be easily digested. The mind is a soldier, hiking over a mental terrain; the food you eat amounts to the amount of load he has to carry. The important thing is the energy available to play the game with. For this reason, it is useful to have some source of energy during a game, when the body begins to flag. Botvinnik used to drink a mixture of glucose and vitamins during the 4th hour of play. I would recommend milk or fruit juice, but not soda pop (unless the mind is wandering excessively; most sodas contain caffeine, which, though it may improve your ability to concentrate, can cut down on your ability to contemplate-sort of being able to see the road but not the landscape). My aforementioned comment applies equally to coffee, which I think should definitely not be drunk before a game, as the opening, with its great number of things to look at, should be played only in the most receptive states of mind.

One other thing food is good for, to some extent at least, is replacing sleep. If you are up late and sure to get little sleep before a round, a good dinner, even if it's 2 or 3 in the morning, can go a long way to making up for not getting a full 7 hours. Now, you may wonder why I just said 7 hours, and not 8. This is because, if you are too rested before a game (and except for the first round, this may be rarely the case), you may not have enough fighting edge.

Going on from this, how else should you prepare for your first round game? Perhaps I'm not the one to answer this question, because I seem to have more difficulty than most with my first round opponents. Nevertheless, I'll try. First and second rounds I seem to devote to playing myself into shape. During first round games I usually am up and about, kicking myself for having just made the move I made, and alternately, wishing the fog would lift from my brain so I could concentrate. I have problems with strategy. I have problems with tactics. I have problems on top of problems, and usually I rely on the generosity of my opponent to bail me out. Indeed, I wish for it — I fervently hope for it — at the same time, glad that I'm not playing Nick DeFirmian or someone of similar capacity, for then I wouldn't have the slightest chance. Rounds 3 and 4, and sometimes 2 (though usually starting with the second half of the game) I am playing at the top of my form, generally, and if I've lucked out and picked up a point and a half or so the first day, stand a chance for a good finish. Getting into chess mode, where you "remember how the pieces move", is a serious problem, especially at the start of a tournament. Of course, we all have tournaments where that never

seems to happen but those can usually be written off to universal reasons such as family, job, money problems — even to boredom.

I find it helpful to look at some chess a couple of days before a tournament — to go over some openings, for instance, or to play over some games in the Informant; maybe both. Then, the night before, I sometimes play a few 5-minute games to "shake the rust off". It's helpful if you can reacquaint yourself with the 64 squares before you have to move your army onto them. This is probably the reason Bronstein has been reputed to stare at the board for an entire hour! before making his first move.

I find 5-minute chess during a tournament to be relaxing, though others don't usually share this opinion. The question is, I feel, how much? The question also is when? I think a few games — 3 or 4 at most — during the course of a tournament, between rounds — to shake off nervousness, can be okay. Before a tournament gets under way, however, if I play it tends to have a disastrous effect. The seriousness with which I approach the tournament, not to mention my fighting edge, is thereby destroyed.

The important thing is to approach a tournament with a high degree of seriousness. Therefore, meditating upon method, upon openings, upon likely opponents, is extremely useful. In every instance when I've been able to do this, I've had satisfying results. Even if I've lost some games, I usually played well.

Of course, in order to have a good tournament, it takes a few other things than what I've talked about. It takes luck, for instance; it takes a light-heartedness (on top of the seriousness I've been talking about — an extremely rare combination, but one which can be prepared for, in some ways). Besides this, it takes a willingness to look at yourself and ask, is there any way I could have improved?

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Not So Simply Seirawan

(Anthology of interviews from *Chess Interzonal*, #6, 1979, by Dan Bailey in *Northwest Chess*, May, 1980—subscriptions \$7.50 a year Box 336 Issaquah, WA 98027, and by the *Chess Voice* editor.)

Partially written and edited by R.E. Fauber. Russian translation by Richard Shorman.

More than complex characters I (Fauber) have interviewed, such as Viktor Korchnoi and Bent Larsen, Yasser Seirawan causes me insuperable difficulties in trying to comprehend his personality and character. He is often three places at the same time. His brain is concentrating on the interviewer and silently interviewing him. His personality reaches out in a gesture of welcome to his interviewer, and another part of his mind seems still to be plotting new strategic conceptions for use the next day on the chess board.

You can see greatness in his eyes. Sparkling, clear, deep and always bordered by a smile which both offers unfailing friendliness and revels in life, Seirawan's eyes encompass you at a glance—like some familiar position from the English Opening. Perhaps it is better to say his English Opening, because he has made it the trademark of his play.

Of all the young players who have shown promise over the last five years, Yasser Seirawan has most decisively served notice that he will be a contender, not only for the title of U.S. Champion, but also for the title of World Champion.

He learned chess only at the comparatively late age of 12 in December, 1972. So rapid was his progress that by August, 1973 he was getting offers to teach others chess. A wealthy resident of Seattle where he grew up, offered to let him name his own price for lessons. Seirawan always passes up offers to teach, which others need to survive. (In 1979 he played the 20 best players of Monaco simultaneously and beat them all. They also offered room, board, and \$500 a month to train their Olympic team just three nights every week. He declined again. [Bailey interview, *NWC*, p. 141])

Seirawan scalped his first grandmaster, Arthur Bisguier, at the U.S. Open, 1975. He won U.S. Junior Championships both running away from the field and making a comeback against it. His first grandmaster norm came at Lone Pine, 1979, six scant years after he had learned the moves.

It was then that the *Chess Voice* editor shared dinner with him. Seirawan was unimpressed that he had finished high school in three years and noted with admiration that his sister had an even quicker intelligence than he.

Seirawan told a hair-raising tale of Yugoslavian police vaulting through the window of one of their own grandmaster's apartments and arresting the whole room. They were put in a hole of a cell, and the turnkey tried to steal 500 dinars from Seirawan. The way Yasser related it, the incident was a great adventure.

Yasser Seirawan is a child of fortune, but a very gifted one who does not want to waste a penny of his talent. His parents, Syrian and British, are well-to-do. Since his graduation from high school, they have sympathetically supported his chess career with money. He fully appreciates both the money and the personal encouragement they have given to his career, rather like a DuPont subsidizing a running back in football. They understand; DuPonts might not.

A close family is very important to Seirawan, who seems to idolize his sister. But he does not idolize money. He appreciates money and the things it can bring, but he has chosen chess as a career and intends to be the best at it. "Sure I'd like to have a condominium in Hawaii, and a BMW 530i," he says, "but at my age they're just not that important to me."

From 1975 to 1978 Seirawan had difficulty combining school work with strong challenges in chess. He went anywhere that a Swiss System tourney promised good competition. He liked his fellow students but disliked the scheduling and required courses: "I was

always either ahead or behind. . . I never felt I belonged in the class." His chess interfered: "I would either get way ahead to play in a tournament or fall behind because of it."

Seirawan is naturally gregarious. He likes people, and they instantly respond to him. A very powerful USCF figure told me a month ago, "I hope Yasser goes a long, long way. He is so nice and so friendly and so civil. . ."

Yasser also exhibits that intense aloofness that has to be the equipment of the strongest player. Even as he looks you in the eye, he smiles, and a part of him is always kept to himself. Seirawan is the highest rated as well as the youngest player in this year's U.S. Championship. After winning the World Junior Championship and sharing Wijk-agn-Zee with Walter Browne within a half year he proceeded to take another clear first at Malaga.

Seirawan does not rest on his laurels; he has just begun to fight.

That aloofness still fascinates me. Having his full attention, apparently, still there was a part of him constantly working on its own problems, problems which he does not want to share with anyone.

The Yasser to be shared, the real but only public Yasser, the Yasser that lets himself loose upon the world joyously and makes his love of life a contagion, is best captured in these interviews. In Riga for the Interzonal he had this question and answer session.

Q. Yasser, first a standard question. This is your first visit to Riga. What are your impressions?

Yasser: Riga is a beautiful city! I often travel abroad and I enjoy seeing unfamiliar places through the eyes of a tourist.

Q. Many in Riga are unfamiliar with your name. Please tell us something about yourself.

Yasser: I was born on March 24, 1960, the same day as Smyslov (laughs), in Damascus, Syria. When I was four, my family went to England, and from the age of six I have lived in the United States in

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Seirawan cont.

Seattle, Washington. That is where I learned to play chess, when I was 12 years and seven months old (sic). A month later I was already testing my strength in a tournament. I played a lot and did well, besides. I liked this very much and so I became a professional chess player.

Q. Where do you rank among American chess players? (1979)

Yasser: Third, I believe, after Kavalek and Browne. . . (2595 in May, 1980).

Q. Do you work with a chess coach?

Yasser: No, I prefer to work alone, that is when I work at all. I am generally not very studious, and I love to play much more than to read a book. And as far as a coach is concerned, I am a coach. . . a swimming coach (chuckles). I teach a small group of girl swimmers at Washington University. But, of course, this is more like pleasure than work for me. I like all sports a lot, especially basketball.

Q. Then why have you become so seriously involved with chess for so long?

Yasser: You see, what I like about chess is that it is an individual sport, and that, unlike team sports, the result depends only upon your own efforts.

Q. And who are your favorite chess players?

Yasser: I have a lot of them! I like the way Paul Keres played very much. I really admire Tigran Petrosian. . . In fact I was able to play a few speed games (I love speed chess!) with Petrosian at Lone Pine. Then U.S. Champ Walter Browne gave three to one odds that I would lose. I won—that was an incredible game! Before the next game Browne said, "50-50." Again I won! Then Browne bet three to one on me and, of course, lost!

Q. How did you become a participant and then winner of the World Junior Championship?

Yasser: I qualified by winning the U.S. Junior Championship. At the beginning I did lose two games, but in the end everything worked out all right. In the world championship, the Soviet player Yusupov, was heavily favored, but his game was off, while, on the contrary, I was getting all the breaks. . .

Q. Is this your first experience in the role of second?

(Seirawan served both Jim Tarjan and Edmar Mednis at Riga, 1979)

Yasser: Yes, until now I have only played. Before the Interzonal I did spend a few months visiting Jim—he's my friend—but we actually spent more time getting tanned than studying chess.

Q. Imagine for a minute that you came here not as a second, but as a player in the tournament. How do you think you would do?

Yasser: Just to be able to play in this tournament would be an honor, and it would not matter whether I did well or not.

This is guarded Yasser speaking to a foreign journalist. How fresh and unafraid, although the conversation never got around to his desire to play the Max Lange Attack, as in his youth or his resolve, someday, to try the Sicilian as Black.

Aloof to most people, Yasser forged close friendships during his formative years in Washington. He always remembers these friends warmly, seems to amend their Elo ratings in his mind so that they are always equals, and is much more expansive and trusting when speaking among them than among the pick-up crew of admirers one acquires on the international chess circuit.

His friendliness to outsiders is of quite a different quality from his friendliness to his friends. In a mobile world, as one matures, it is vital to be able to create new friendships. But the gypsy world of international chess inhibits the kind of organic friendships Seirawan prefers to form. Everybody likes him, and he seems to elicit a loyalty which he fully reciprocates. Maybe in 20 years he will not be champion of the chess world but President of the United States instead. It is impossible to convey the full compass of Seirawan's personality, profundities you can't see but know by instinct are there.

Beating Viktor Korchnoi was a big event in Seirawan's life. He described the aftermath in detail. (Bailey, *NCW*, p. 138)

Yaz: (He was among friends) And then what happened was we went to look at the adjournments, and no he (Korchnoi) was so frustrated, he was going to take it out on me in the post-mortem. Like he was just **dying** for me to make a mistake in the post-mortem so he

can jump, "Oh, you fish, you idiot. I play this and I am winning!" You know, something like that. He was constantly throwing this test, this **barrage** of tests at me. "What would you have done if I'd done this; well **this**; how about **this**: you know. Well I, unfortunately for him, was **extremely** familiar with the position. I mean I had analyzed it like for the last three years. I was very, very in tune with the position so to speak. And so like. . . well, I would say, "Well, Viktor, if you had played that, I was willing to play this line." Which happened... (laughs) to be a winning line, you know? And we would go on, and I would say, "Well, Viktor, if you had played that way, I was going to play this way." And it was the right move! Viktor would say, "OK! All right! Next case — the knight — what would you have played if I'd played this?" I said, "Well, I didn't really...I thought that you might play that move." That was the way I was putting it. "I thought that you **might** play that move, and in the case that you played that, I thought that I was only slightly better," I would never say I was **winning**, or anything, I was only slightly better if he does this.

He says, "Well, you think you're only slightly better?" You know another test. So I said, "Well, maybe you're right. Maybe I'm a **little** bit more than slightly better." (laughter)

But I would never come out and say, you know, "Oh, you're just lost this whole game, why are we looking at it?"

Interviewer Bailey turned to Yasser's friend, Mike Spiegall:

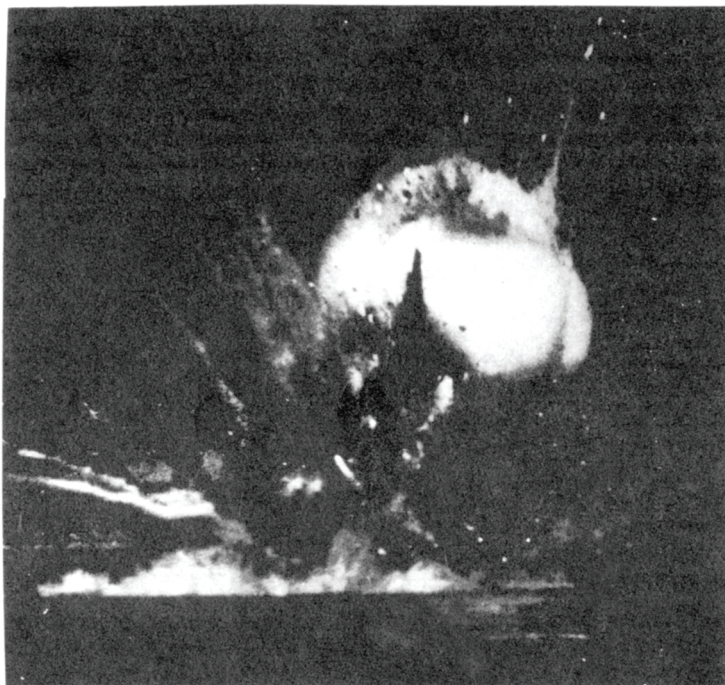
Mike Spiegall suggested, "There was a **time** when Yasser was easy for me."

Without a fluster Yasser responded, "That was a **lot** of the 1970's. . . '74-77? We played in a lot of tournaments. Once I was so frustrated I even played the Dragon against Spiegall! I'd never played a dragon in my life, but I thought, 'This might catch him off guard'. But I made some awful blunders, and you just started sitting on me positionally, it was gross."

Seirawan is friendly, and he has good friends, like very good and close. He keeps them too.

Perhaps the next American World Champion will have those sparkling clear eyes, which can draw you in, even as they are keeping you out. He could be **our** champion even as he was being his **own** person — and few people can make that claim.

CHESS GOES TO WAR



"I really bombed in my last tournament."

Players at Play



"You're hanging your pizza."

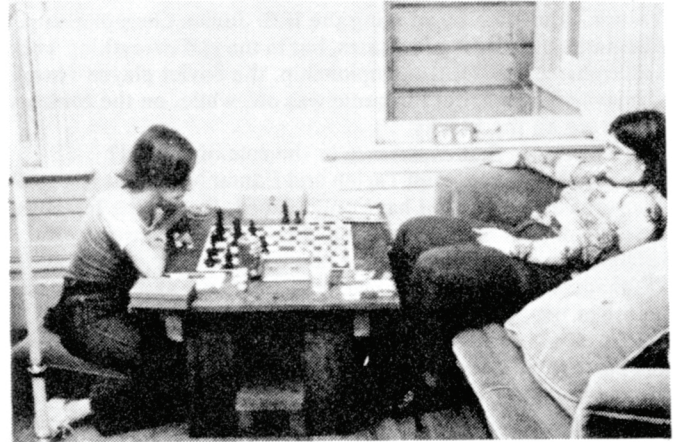
The play of chess involves so much of the unpredictable in situations and emotions that we are happy our photographers, particularly Richard Shorman, have captured the untoward so well. Our captions tell you what was **really** happening. The players may have a different recollection, but does the camera lie?



"He takes a long time moving, doesn't he?"



"I think we're both in check."



"On your knees, patzer!"



Touch Piece!



Space Still Matters

by GM Jim Tarjan

Before the rise of the hypermodern school in the 1920's chess strategy was straightforward: get a strong pawn center and strangle the opponent. Since then the chess player's conception of space or board control has become more and more profound as well as more and more confusing.

No longer does one automatically get the better game by placing pawns on K4 and Q4. The most astonishing example of just how strange chess openings have become is undoubtedly Tony Miles recent victory over world champion Anatoly Karpov. Playing Black Miles essayed 1 e4, a6; 2 d4, b5.

The first round of my first European event, a junior tournament in Norwich, England proceeded (Tarjan-MacKay) 1 e4, a6; 2 d4, c5 but, unlike Karpov, I managed to win.

To digress still further: that was not the screwiest opening I have ever encountered. The last round of a Los Angeles Swiss event, with money on the line, went (Tarjan-Tossas) 1 e4, g5; 2 d4, g4; 3 Qg4, d5; 4 Qd1!?, de; 5 Nc6, Nf6; 6 f3 — a Blackmar-Diemer Gambit where Black has mysteriously lost his KNP.

(I succeeded in winning that game and the first prize even though the pieces we were using — Mr. Tossas' personal set — featured White and Black pieces which were to my eyes indistinguishable shades of brown, forcing me to recall by memory which pieces were mine and which were my opponent's.)

I should also call the readers' attention to Liberzon-Root; Lone Pine, 1980 — 1 e4, Nc6; 2 Nf3, f5; 3 ef, d5.

In the following game I struck a blow for classicism. My grandmaster opponent believed he had equalized out of the opening. I, however, like my pawn center and was able to squeeze out a victory in the best tradition of Tarrasch.

King's Indian Defense: Bogota, 1979.

J. Tarjan-Amador Rodriguez (Cuba): 1 d4, Nf6; 2 c4, g6; 3 Nc3, Bg7; 4 e4, d6; 5 Be2, 0-0; 6 Bg5, Nc6.

Unusual and already indicating that Black is not afraid of allowing White an imposing pawn center.

7 d5, Ne5; 8 Qd2.

Not to overdo a good thing, White refrains from 8 f4, Ned7; 9 Nf3, c6 intending. . . , Qb6 and. . . , Nc5 with counterplay.

8. . . , c6; 9 Nf3, Ned7.

This is totally unprincipled as far as I'm concerned. Black retreats from the center as well as moving the same piece repeatedly in the opening. He also disobeys the rule of striving to exchange pieces in a cramped position. For all these reasons 9. . . , Nf3 seems to me to be the move. But Amador has other ideas.

10 Nd4, Qb6; 11 Be3, Nc5.

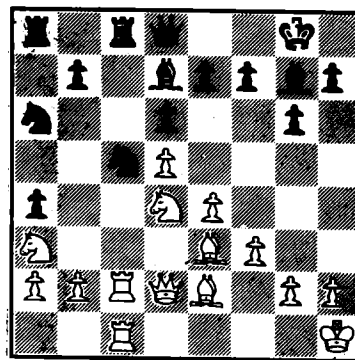
At the Olympiad in Buenos Aires Amador had played 11. . . , c5 against me and got crushed. Now I get to see his improvement. Certainly 11. . . , Nc5 is better than 11. . . , c5, but I'm happy anyway. I control the center.

12 f3, Bd7; 13 0-0, cd; 14 cd, Rfc8; 15 Rfcl, a5; 16 Rc2, a4; 17 Racl, Qa5; 18 Nbl, Qd8.

The exchange of queens was a possibility, but White would still be better.

19 Na3, Ne8; 20 Nc4, Rcb8; 21 Na3, Nc7; 22 Ndb5, N7a6; 23 Khl, Rc8; 24 Nd4.

(Ed. note: An important aspect of this game which Tarjan neglects to mention is his virtuosity in "messing around." This is, having achieved a position where Black is cramped and inactive, White does not go charging forward but tucks his king further under cover and has his knights dancing a box step between a3, b5, and d4. Meantime, Black chews his nails and tries to think of something useful. An important difference between amateurs and grandmasters is that the latter understand the power of positive inaction and when it is appropriate.)



24 ... , Rab8; 25 Nab5, Qb6; 26 b4, ab; 27 ab, Qd8; 28 Bc4!, Ra8; 29 Ra2, Nc7; 30 Na7!, Rcb8; 31 b4, Na4; 32 Nb3!, Ra7?

Black gets sick of defending and throws himself on his own sword. But White has achieved a substantial advantage anyway, as would be clear after 32. . . , b6; 33 Nc6 or 32. . . , b5; 33 Bfl, with a raging queen-side initiative.

33 Ba7, Ra8; 34 Bd4, b5; 35 Bfl, Bf8; 36 Na5, e6; 37 Rac2, Na6; 38 Nc6, 1-0.

Buckley (cont.)

14 Ne6.

This leads by force to a won endgame. It's all terribly instructive: "You see the Black king is in the center and ..."

14 ... , Qg6; 15 Nh4.

The cavalry does a nice job rounding up the queen.

15 ... , Qg4; 16 Nc7, Kd8.

Naturally, 16 ... , Bc7; 17 Bf7 winning the queen.

17 Na8, Nc4.

Or Qh4; 18 Nb6, ab; 19 Bb5

18 Nb6, ab; 19 Nf3, Ne5; 20 Qg4, Ng4; 21 h3, Nh6; 22 Ne5.

No subtlety here 23 Bh6 is threatened.

22 ... , Rf8; 23 Ba3, Re8; 24 Nc4.

Threatening mummification with 25 Nd6.

24 ... , D5; 25 Nd6, Rg8.

Now instead of the simple and decisive 26 Nc8, Nc8; 27 Rfe1, I found some interesting moves which forced me to win the game again. For the record it concluded:

26 Rfel?, Nc6; 27 Radl, Be6; 28 Nb7, Kd7; 29 Nd6, Ra8; 30 Nb5, Ra5; 31 Rbl, Na7; 32 Na7, Ra3; 33 Nb5, Ra2; 34 Recl, Nf5; 35 Rc7, Kd8; 36 Rb7, h5; 37 Rb6?, Ke7; 38 Rb7, Kf6; 39 Nc7, h4; 40 7b5, Rd2; 41 Rel, d4; 42 Ne6, fe; 43 Rb6, Kf7; 44 Rbe6, g6; 45 R6e2, Rd3; 46 Ra2, Rc3; 47 Ra7, Kf6; 48 Ra6, Kf7; 49 Rbl, Rc7; 50 Kfl, Re7; 51 Rbb6, d3; 52 Rbl, Rc7; 53 Rdl, Rc3; 54 Ra2, Rc4; 55 Rd3, Nd4; 56 Rdl, Kf6; 54 Rdal, Nc2; 58 Ra6, Kg5; 59 Rla5, Kh6; 60 Ra4, Nb4; 61 Rb6, Rcl; 63 Ke2, 1-0.

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Richard Shorman: An Appreciation

by Peter Prochaska, USCF Associate Director

The slight man is the center of a whirlwind. Passing players pause to ask a question or suggest a move. Others pause longer to show him a game or listen to his comments on someone else's latest masterpiece (someone else's latest blunder?). He answers the questions quietly, surely, trying to share his understanding with another hopeful player and help him through some particularly vexing part of the wonderful wilderness of the game of chess. That is the Richard Shorman presence at a tournament.

He watches his well worn pieces dance their dance of war across his equally worn brown and yellow chess board. At times his eyebrows go up behind his glasses. "Can it be so?" he wonders. "Alright, convince me." His face flashes subtle changes as he savors the continuing search for a move, for an idea. Now he suggests a move, not with the pomposity of the guru, but with the open simplicity of a fellow seeker. His eyes shine with the passion of the hunt. Somewhere in the tangle of wooden pieces and cardboard squares there is the right way to continue, if only one can find it.

Players have eddied around him since he arrived at the tournament. Even before he could deposit his famous battered briefcase they were asking questions about this variation or that one, or about what book they should read next. Others just hang around, hoping to absorb some of his wisdom about the game. He encourages them all and helps them as he can.

I have known Richard Shorman for more than a dozen years now and the scene never changes. I often marvel at his remarkable patience and desire to help others love and understand the game he loves and understands so well.

It would be one thing for a gregarious person, but Richard is hardly gregarious. I have rarely met anyone more intensely private. Richard and I have spent countless hours discussing chess, chess organization and promotion, and chess instruction. Over the years, we have looked at hundreds of games together. Still there are many things I do not know about him. His guarded privacy makes his constant giving of himself and his understanding that much more remarkable. Calling someone "selfless" has become trite, but Richard is one of those rare individuals who really is.

What I know of his biography can be quickly stated because I know so little. He lives in Hayward and has for as long as I have known him. He speaks and reads Russian fluently. I have heard he learned the language in the service, but I have never confirmed this. His weekly column for the **Hayward Daily Review** is among the best I know. Beyond this I know few details about his life, now or past. I do know his devotion to chess and chess players is absolute, and that is all I really need to know.

Shorman has been an extraordinarily important force in my development as a player. Shorman the chess thinker is first and always a logician. He often quoted Capablanca and Botvinnik in his discussions of what ought to be happening in one of my games (rather than what I was in the process of doing to the position). He first introduced me to the endgame and to Yuri Averbakh's remarkable **Chess Endings: Essential Knowledge** (That was, perhaps, the first book he ever suggested to me, and it remains among the best of his many recommendations).

Time and again I have found that the simple fact that a move works is not enough for Richard. It must also be the logically right move for him to be satisfied. Long ago he gave me sound advice that I have not always followed as diligently as I might have: a novice player should stick to fairly simple positions that he understands thoroughly and can play well rather than hoping he can survive a position made famous by some grandmaster but which the novice only understands superficially. A chess game should be a firm edifice built on solid understanding and coherent ideas rather than the ebb and flow of random error which marks so many games by players below master rank.

Simply winning has never been enough for him either. It is a good thing to win a game any old way one can, of course, but it is a much better thing to do it in the smoothest, cleanest way possible. Elegance and beauty have always ranked high on Richard's scale of values. And the most elegant, beautiful game is one in which one implements a clear strategic concept with great accuracy.

Richard is a person who firmly believes in his own vision. As I think back over the many years, I hear the same words and concepts again and again. They have been said in different ways at different times, but his basic thoughts about chess remain firm. This clarity and firmness is, of course, one reason why young players are attracted to him.

He has taught chess courses at the college level and has had — I assume — private students now and then. The brunt of his teaching, however, is done at tournaments where he analyzes what happened and what might have happened with players of all ages and strengths, who have gathered attentively.

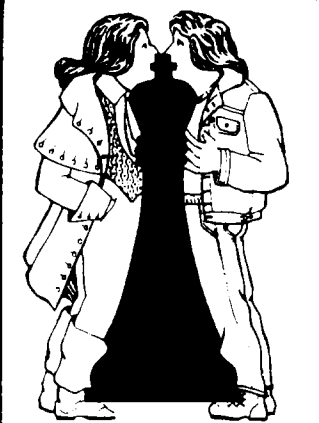
Then there is the chess column, which has been a regular part of the Bay Area chess world for much longer than I have been. It is a constant source of the latest games from around the world or around the area. The notes may be his or may be translated from the Russian or may be some local player's (My first annotations appeared in this column. I well remember his patient editing and discussions about writing in general and the art of annotation in particular.)

As games editor of **Chess Voice** Shorman has been an indefatigable resource and a spokesman for excellence in chess play. During John Larkins tenure as **Chess Voice** editor he often spoke with a mixture of gratitude and awe of Richard's varied assistance with the magazine in roles ranging from Games Editor to helping with whatever needed to be done. I am sure Richard Fauber will find Shorman the same solid rock of support in the months ahead.

During my years as CalChess Chairman, Richard was a most valuable member of the Board and a trusted advisor to so many of us on a wide range of questions. When I was back in the Bay Area this past spring, he and I had a long discussion about chess organization and development throughout the country. I miss his wise insight and wish I had access to it more often.

One could go on and on listing the contributions of Hayward's living chess legend. He is a unique person, and the Bay Area is fortunate to have him. The USCF recently awarded him the Meritorious Service Award as a small token of so many chessplayers' gratitude. And so, Richard, thank you for your patient instruction, your marvelous column, all your efforts for chess in the Bay Area, and, most of all for the enduring love of the game you have engendered in so many of us.

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National Phone Chess League

A Rioter's-Eye View

by Dennis Fritzing

Just past the mid point of the regular season the race to the top in the National Chess League remains tight. In the Marshall Division the Washington Plumbers and the West Covina Whiz Kids have the brightest prospects with 4-0 match scores. Close on their heels is another veteran team, the Westfield Colonials with a 2-1 match score and a makeup match scheduled against the Atlanta Teens.

In the Morphy Division the race is as tight as a miser's hand on his pocketbook. The Franklin-Mercantile Quakers have a narrow lead by virtue of winning three matches and drawing one. The much-improved Westchester Squares is narrowly hanging on to second with a 3½-1½ match score. It remains a coast to coast race, however, as both the Boston Volunteers and the Seattle Spartans have 3-1 match totals.

This year the Berkeley Riots aren't doing too well. We've lost three matches, albeit against strong opposition. My worst personal defeat came at the hands of Jim McCormick, of the newly formed Seattle team. Jim, a positional player, contrived a bind from which I was always on the verge of escaping, and in fact did escape, only to blunder a minute later. The end came when I freaked out in time pressure and played my king in the wrong direction and lost in a few moves.

As a player whose style has been described as hallucinatory, I'm particularly embarrassed when such a thing happens to me. Nevertheless, one loss does not by itself account for a slump, which is what we're clearly in at the moment. Team spirit isn't as high as it was over the last two years, when the Riots exhibited their winning style. Newcomer Vince McCambridge doesn't seem affected, but the loss of some players due to disinterest and/or work pressure, notably Julio Kaplan, seems to have been a deciding factor.

Despite any personal disappointment, there will always be a next year (as long as money holds out). This year, for the first time every team had to raise an entry fee and expenses, which no doubt accounted for some teams dropping out of the League. Berkeley has been fortunate to have tournament director and organizer Alan Benson, who was responsible for persuading SUPERB productions (of the University of California, Berkeley) to support us.

The Line Is Busy

Chess matches by telephone are a lot different than tournament play. First, of course, there is no opponent to blow smoke in your face or seat you so the sun is in your eyes. Second, there is a time limit - 40 moves in one hour, but play generally lasts four to five hours due to transmission and runner times.

Runners pick up moves from the person manning the telephone and bring them to the board, make the move, and start the clock. When a reply has been made, the runner writes it down on a score-sheet and takes it into the next room where the phone is located. It is then transmitted to the other team.

Each team has a tournament director to arbitrate disputes, forfeit a player whose flag has fallen before reaching time control, and assure that everything is on the up and up. In addition, each team has a captain whose duty is to offer or accept draws, decide lineups, remind players to bring equipment, remind players to bring themselves, and occasionally get the coffee. As a team captain I found it necessary at times to smooth a ruffled player's feelings, console a teammate who had lost, and remind players to keep their voices down when their teammates were thinking.

Regional Games

White: Nick de Firmian (2514). Black: Robert Sforza (2066).
April Showers Tmt., U.C. Berkeley, Apr. 19, 1980.

Irregular Defense

1 e4	b6	23 Bb5	Re7
2 d4	Bb7	24 Bc6	Bc6
3 Bd3	Nf6	25 Qc6	Rf8
4 Qe2	Nc6	26 Nc3	Ree8
5 c3	e5	27 Nd5	Ne7
6 Nf3	d6	28 Ne7	Re7
7 0-0	Be7	29 b5	Qg5
8 a3	0-0	30 Qe4	Qg6
9 b4	Nd7	31 f4	Nc5
10 Nbd2	Bf6	32 Qf3	Qf5
11 Nb3	ed	33 Bf2	Ne6
12 cd	Re8	34 Re4	h5
13 Bf4	Ne7	35 h3	Ree8
14 Qc2	Ng6	36 g4	hg
15 Bg3	Rc8	37 hg	Qh7
16 Rad1	Qe7	38 Kg2	g5
17 Nbd2	Ndf8	39 f5	Nf4
18 Rfe1	Ne6	40 Rf4	gf
19 e5	de	41 Qf4	Rd8
20 de	Bg5	42 Rh1	Qg7
21 Ng5	Qg5	43 f6	Qg6
22 Ne4	Qh6	44 Rh5	Resigns

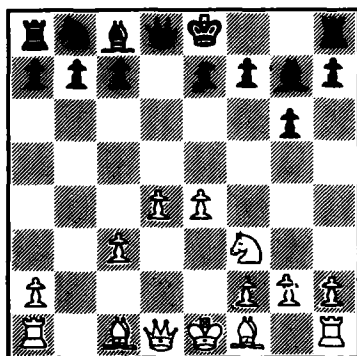
White: Richard Hobbs (2056). Black: Vincent McCambridge (2418). April Showers Tmt., U.C. Berkeley, Apr. 19, 1980.
French Defense 1 e4 e6 2 Nf3 d5 3 Nc3 Nf6 4 e5 Nfd7 5 d4 c5 6 dc Nc6 7 Bf4 Bc5 8 Bd3 f6 9 ef Nf6 10 Qe2 0-0 11 Bg3 Bd7 12 0-0 Nb5 13 Bh4 Nf4 14 Bd8 Ne2 15 Ne2 Rad8 16 c3 Rf3 17 gf Ne5 18 Rad1 Nf3 19 Kg2 Rf8 20 Nd4 Nh4 21 Kg1 e5 22 Nb3 Bb6 23 c4 Bh3 24 c5 Bc7 25 Be2 e4 26 Rd5 Rf6 27 Rg5 h6 28 Rg3 Bf1 29 Kf1 Bg3 30 hg Nf3 31 Bc4 Kf8 32 Bd5 e3 33 fe Nd4 34 Ke1 Nb3 35 ab b6 36 c6 Ke7 37 e4 Rf3 38 g4 Kd6 39 Ke2 Rf8 40 Ke3 Ke5 41 b4 b5 42 Bb3 g6 43 Bd1 Rc8 44 Be2 a6 45 Resigns.



THE GRUENFELD AT LONE PINE

If you want to make innovations, there is usually nothing stronger than something very old. This has been particularly true for White in the Gruenfeld Defense over the last two years. Both at Tallinn, 1979 and Lone Pine, 1980 quick and impressive victories were chalked up by employing the very oldest method of handling the Gruenfeld Defense.

The variation occurs after 1 d4, Nf6; 2 c4, g6; 3 Nc3, d5; 4 Nf3, Bg7; 5 cd, Nd5; 6 e4, Nc3; 7 bc.



This position occurred in Kostic-Gruenfeld; Teplitz-Schonau, 1922. Gruenfeld played 7... c5; 8 Bb5?!, Bd7; 9 Bd7, Qd7; 10 0-0, cd; 11 cd, Nc6; 16 Be3, 0-0 and concluded that he already had a little the better of it.

Gruenfeld's theoretical notes to his variation obscured most of the real conflict which the opening generates and so made it a good weapon for grandmasters from either side of the board.

His opinion was that White's center majority was a target which, once fixed, could be attacked by active Black pieces. Meantime Black had already acquired the enduring end game advantage of having a potential outside passed pawn.

In practice, though, over the last six decades this is not how the Gruenfeld struggle works out. Black's queen-side majority is virtually never a factor unless white's QRP is eliminated or unless the queen-side pawns advance during the middle game phase of active piece play.

Even as a fixed center on d5 and e4 White's pawns can be quite cramping and usually translate to a dangerous, advanced passed pawn before Black can get his majority rolling. In the exchange version White has traditionally put his KB on c4 and his KN on e2. Neither are necessarily their best squares.

The idea behind the Gruenfeld is for both sides to develop with multi-pointed threats and potential threats. It is an active, fluid game like the King's Gambit.

In Hartston-Zilberstein; Tallinn, 1979 Black responded 7... c5; 8 Bb5, Nc6?!; Here GM Larry Christiansen suggests the violent 9 d5, Bc3; 10 Bd2, Qa5!; 11 Rb1 leading to very active play for the pawn. Instead the game continued 9 0-0, cd; 10 cd, 0-0; 11 Bc6, bc; 12 Ba3 with a definite if not very menacing advantage for White.

At Lone Pine, from the diagram, Vitaly Zaltsman against Vladimir Liberzon played the more restrained variation 7... c5; 8 Be2, 0-0; 9 0-0, b6; 10 Be3, Bb7; 11 Qd3.

Zaltsman's eighth move does not quite convince me. What the continuation showed, though, was that White is in no particular danger if he plays solidly in the Nf3 Exchange variation—11... cd; 12cd, e6; 13 Radl, Qd6; 14 Ng5, Nc6; 15 d5, ed; 16 Qd5 is equal.

What seems clear is that White's KB does not know on what square to roost until the struggle in the center has been more clearly defined. Therefore, it is better to delay development of the KB until Black has disclosed his plans.

Kasparov-Pribyl; Skara, 1980 found Black responding 7... b6; 8 Bb5, c6; 9 Bc4, 0-0; 10 0-0, Ba6; 11 Ba6, Na6; 12 Qa4, Qc8; 13 Bg5,

Qb7; 14 Rfel, e6; Rabl, c5; 15 d5 when the QP proved more potent than a piece later.

The same theme in a different setting highlighted Petursson-Shamkovich; Lone Pine, 1980: 7... c5; 8 Be3, Bg4; 9 Rcl, 0-0; 10 Be2 (it is good to break this pin,) cd; 11cd, e6; 12 0-0, Nc6; 13 d5, ed; 14 ed, Bf3; 15 Bf3, Ne5; 16 Be2, b6; 17 d6 when White had a dominating position.

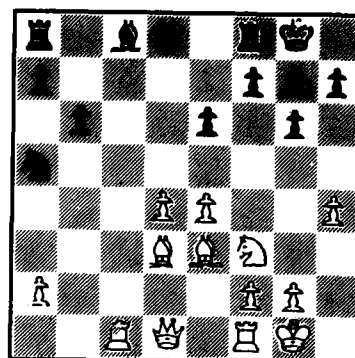
This is a recurrent use of White's center majority. White gets an advanced and supported QP, while Black's majority and potential outside passed pawn is still a distant dream.

Black never gets very much without a... c5. In Bronstein-Veingold; Tallinn, 1979 came 7... 0-0; 8 Be2?!, b6; 9 Bg5!, Bb7; 10 Qc2, c5; 11 Rdl, cd; 12 cd, Qc8; 13 Qd3. Black went crazy now with 13... Qg4 instead of the routine 13... h6.

Julio Kaplan showed the basics to best advantage at Lone Pine: Kaplan-Liberzon 7... c5; 8 Be3, 0-0; 9 Rcl.

This seems the most efficient development. The QB supports the d4 square, and the QR gets off the line of Black's KB while hunkering up to a useful file. Liberzon continued 9... cd; 10 cd, e6; 11 Bc4.

Now this is a useful diagonal for the KB. It has more activity than it would be on e2, as it lures Black's QN into driving it to another square. The game went on 11... Nc6; 12 0-0, Na5; 13 Bd3, b6; 14 h4!.



This is beautiful timing of a needed move of inspiration. The point is indirectly to weaken the e6 and g6 squares. The other point is that White's pieces are very active after 14... h5; 15 e5, Bb7; 16 Ng5.

Gruenfeld warned 58 years ago that, unless White could get a middle game attack going, he would face trouble in the ending. Kaplan showed that such attacks can be launched.

From the diagram play continued 14... Bb7; 15h5, gh; 16 d5, ed; 17 e5 and White has a very big advantage (See CV, Mar-May, 1980, p. 7 for the complete game.)

Another try from the original diagram was Ftacnik-Hartson; Skara, 1980 where 7... c5; 8 Be3, 0-0; 9Rcl, Qa5; 10 Qd2 put Black in a dilemma. If 10 cd; 11 cd, Qd2 either 12 Nd2 or Kd2 look very nice for White, although it is more fun to keep the king active. Instead we got that familiar tune 10... e6; 11 d5, ed; 12 ed, Nd7; 13 Bd3, b5; 14 c4 with perhaps some edge to White in a very sharp game (see *Chess Life*, June, 1980, p. 36 for the complete game).

From the Lone Pine games it seems evident that there is little to fear from Black pinning the KN with... Bg4 and that more indirect means of developing pressure against White's center are vulnerable to very direct and thumping attacks on Black's king-side. By playing Be3 and Rcl before developing his KB, White reduces the vulnerability of his queen-side while increasing the flexibility of his development of pieces around his pawn center.

The ball is back in Black's court. Can he return it?

TEAM EFFORT MAKES Santa Clara Club Grow

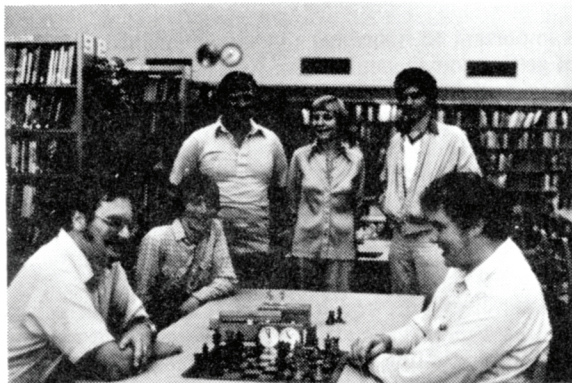
by John Sumares

For the past year and a half the Santa Clara Chess Club had about 20 or so participants in its rated events, but, since Pat Mayntz (wife of Fred Mayntz) has become involved, the club has exploded and drawn as many as 70 players to its club events in the Buchser High School Library.

In addition to printing business cards which advertise the club, Mayntz took the initiative and acquired the addresses of local players from the USCF, who all now receive flyers announcing the Santa Clara club's events.

This steady increase in membership has also included many new entrants to tournament chess as in our April tournament which drew a total of 52 competitors.

One of the main attractions was a \$200 contribution (\$50 to first place in four sections) by Mayntz. The club guarantee of \$100 provided second and third place prizes of \$15 and \$10 in these same four sections.



Seated, Chuck Bradshaw, Martin Hall and Neil Regan. Standing, Stan Sell, Pat Mayntz, and Ricky Bleszynski.

The five round Swiss played on consecutive Wednesdays from April 9 to May 7, saw Lee Corbin sweep the field with 5-0 in the top section. Clear second with 3½ was Donald Urquhart, and George E. Thompson and Steve Levine split the third place honors with 3-2's.

In the second section Charles Bradshaw won with 4½-½ while Charles Garner was close behind with 4, and Neil Regan scored 3½.

Section three saw 10th ranked Darvis McCoy surge to the front with 4½-½, while Art Gardner and Joseph Purvis were in the money with 3½ scores.

Section four was all Ricky Bleszynski's by virtue of notching 5-0. Stan Sell came second with 4-1 and Martin Hall finished out the winner's list by posting 3-2.

A feature of these tournaments, of which this is the sixth, is that the prizes come from the "Chess Players Association." To become a CPA member costs \$20 a year but permits free entry in all that year's tournaments. Non-members may also play for a \$10 entry fee per event. This CPA fund makes it possible to guarantee prizes for all events and stimulates regular participation.

Among the better games from this year's CPA tourneys were these two. In the first the tournament winner ventures a two pawn gambit against his principal challenger and then sacs a piece for a king-side crunch.

Sicilian Defense (E52, B21)
(Notes by Corbin)

L. Corbin — S. Levine: 1 e4, c5; 2 Nf3, Nf6; 3 e5, Nd5; 4 d4, cd; 5 Bc4?, Qa5!?!; 6 c3, dc; 7 0-0, Nb6; 8 Bb3, cb; 9 Bb2, e6.



"The Cat in the Hat," Steve Levine, in showdown with Lee Corbin.

Despite the questionable opening White may already be better.
10 Nc3, Be7; 11 Re1, 0-0; 12 Ne4, Na6; 13 Qd3?

Black should plan to play... f5 or f6 at the last possible moment. The threat of Nf6 always looms for White, and here 13 Qc1! is clearly called for.

13... Nb4?; 14 Qd2, Qa6?

Better is 14... N6d5; 15 Nf6, gf; 16 ef, Bf6; 17 Bf6, Nf6; 18 Re5, Qd8; 19 Qh6, Kh8 and Black may hold.

15 Nf6!, Kh8; 16 Qg5 (Re4!), Qd3; 17 Nh4, Rg8; 18 Rad1, gf; 19 ef, Bf8; 20 Qh5, Qh3.

Also losing quickly is 20... Qa6.

21 Ng6, Rg6; 22 Qh3, Nd5?; 23 Bd5, Nd5; 24 Rd5, ed; 25 Re8, Rg8; 26 Qh5, b6; 27 Qf7, Bb7; 28 Qf8! 1-0

In the January CPA Open Robin Smith and Bruce Matzner set out to pound knobs on each other's heads, and they succeeded.

King's Indian Defense (D99, E97)

R. Smith — B. Matzner: 1 c4, Nf6; 2 Nc3, g6; 3 d4, Bg7; 4 e4, d6; 5 Be3, 0-0; 6 Be2, e5; 7 Nf3, Nc6; 8 d5, Ne7; 9 Nd2, Nd7; 10 0-0, f5; 11 f3, f4; 12 Bf2, g5; 13 b4, Ng6; 14 c5, Nf6; 15 cd, cd; 16 Nc4, Rf7; 17 Nb5, Bf8.

Clearly White has a crushing position against Black's routine development. Still, he has to play accurately. Indicated here was 18 Na7, Ra7; 19 Ba7, b5; 20 Bb7. Instead White presents Black with a won game: 18 Ba7?, Ra7; 19 Na7, Qb6.

18 Ba7?, g4?; 19 Bb6, Qd7; 20 Nc7, Rb8.

And now 21 Ne6 is thematic and preserves an advantage even if White has to give back the pawn.

21 Qc2?!, gf; 22 Rf3?!, Qe7; 23 Rc3, Nh4.

It was time to complicate with 24 Ne6.

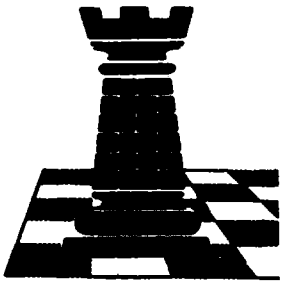
24 Nb5, Ne4.

The queen goes after 25 Qe4, Bf5. The game goes anyway.

25 Ra3, Qg5; 26 Bf3, Nf3; 27 Rf3, Bf5; 28 Qb2, Rg7; 29 Khl, Qh5; 30 Bc7, Bg4; 31 Ra3, Rc8; 32 N4d6, Bd6; 33 Bd6, Ng3; 34 Kgl, Ne2; 35 Khl, Ng3; 36 Kgl, Ne2; 37 Khl, f3!; 38 Be5, fg; 39 Kg2, Bf3; 40 Kf2, Rg2; 41 Kel, Qh4; 42 Kdl, Nc3 0-1.

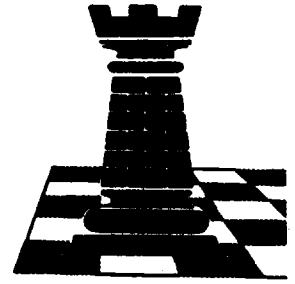


The Santa Clara Club in action at Buchser High.



OPEN FILE

Development Difficulties



Most instructional textbooks treat the subject of developing the pieces with a shabby superficiality. They enunciate a few general rules like: "Develop rapidly, do not move a piece twice in the opening, but put it on its best square at once and leave it there."

More thoughtful texts do pause to note that rapid development is less important in the close openings where the center is closed and that it is not always that clear what the "best" square for a piece is early in the game.

For illustration, many content themselves with an obvious muffin like Morphy-Duke of Brunswick, Count Isouard, where Morphy gives up big material because it is all available on the field of play. Unfortunately, the loss cannot be ascribed to the opening. After 1 e4, e5; 2 Nf3, d6; 3 d4, Bg4; 4 de, Bf3; 5 Qf3, de Black is not all that badly off, certainly not because of lack of development. The variation can be regularly devastating at speed chess because White wastes a lot of time trying to understand why he cannot sacrifice his queen the way Morphy did.

It is nice to bring pieces into active play in the opening, but there is more to the opening than that. As early as 1925 Emanuel Lasker had already noted the "tendency to play the opening as a middle game." This is very profound because it calls attention to the fact that there are no separate rules for playing the opening than any other phase of the game. An opening has to have more goals than just bringing pieces off the back rank, as the power and durability of the Ruy Lopez amply attests.

Let us examine first a horrible example of what can happen if development lags.

1 e4, Nf6; 2 Nc3, e6; 3 e4, e5.

A waste of time when 3 ... d5 is good, not because it prepares the QB's development, but because it contests the center.

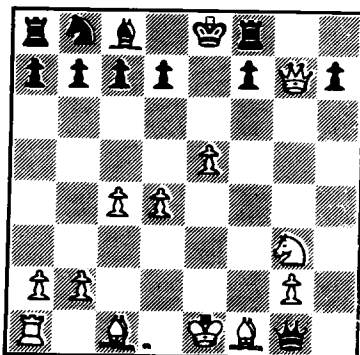
4 f4, Bc5?

Black has a slight lead in development, and the position is fairly open. But this cedes a pawn, and the intended "combination" actually leads to a development advantage for White. The point of rapid development is to get into a good position to take the initiative, but exchanging developed pieces for undeveloped ones usually leads to situations where the opponent retains positional pluses, usually more space.

5 fe, Ne4?; 6 Ne4, Qh4; 7 Ng3, Bgl; 8 Rgl, Qh2.

Now 9 Kf2 would finish off pretty easily, but White thinks to advance his lead in development into a full-blown initiative against the Black king.

9 Qg4! Qgl; 10 Qg7, Rf8; 11 d4!



The best move in the game. White sacrifices a little more wood to bring his queen-side pieces rapidly to the attack.

11 ..., Qd4; 12 Bh6, Qc5; 13 Ne4, Qb4; 14 Kdl, d5.

White has kept feeding forces into the attack with developing moves. Black only exchanged his developed pieces. You develop pieces for various reasons, the most effective way is to consummate an attack in which the pieces all emerge from their hiding places with threat. Notice that 13 Ne4 was a developing move in that it brought the knight within the range of action — and with a threat. If 14 ..., Qe7.; 15 Nf6, Kd8; 16 Nd5, Qc5; 17 Qf6, Ke8; 18 Bg5.

15 Nd6, cd; 16 Qf8, Kd7; 17 Qf7, Kc6; 18 cd, 1-0.

He must lose his queen, his only developed piece.

It is not just enough to bring pieces off the back rank, if you seek the advantages of development. The pieces must achieve harmony at their new posts. They must work together and not get in each other's way.

It is important to remember that development is not just for the sake of getting some pieces off the back rank. You must develop for a purpose. In the next year the loser of this next game came within a few points of becoming a first category player. Then he decided to become a family man instead. Already, at the time the game was played, he understood the need for development. He just did not understand what was effective development, coordinated development — in a word purpose.

Sicilian Defense

1 e4, c5; 2 Bc4.

This is development, and it is not really bad; but it is not very sharp. Black shortens the range of the bishop's diagonal and may gain time for contesting the center by a later ..., d5.

2 ..., e6; 3 d4, cd; 4 Qd4?

The queen may now be attacked by a developing move, thus saving time. There are no particularly forceful retreats.

4 ..., Nf6; 5 Bg5?, Qa5.

Black may have a little better equality with simply 5 ..., Be7. This is sharper, but White could go to an ending with 6 Bd2, Nc6; 7 Qf6, where the two bishops are not much of an advantage for Black.

6 Bd2, Nc6; 7 Qe3?, Qc7; 8 Nc3, a6; 9 Nf3, d6; 10 0-0-0?!

A formal count of developed pieces shows that White is much better. Black has two knights out and a queen bearing on a critical square, e5. White has all his minor pieces off the back rank. His knights are on the preferred B3 squares and one bishop has an active influence on the center. Nonetheless, White has been so busy developing that he has no active plan to use the developed pieces in the subsequent phase. White's queen is in the way of his QB, which in turn obstructs the QR. Furthermore, the center is stable, and Black is threatening to gain space on the queen-side, where White's king has a mailing address. White will have to use time rearranging his pieces while Black catches up in formal development and will be able to develop pieces both for attack and against the center.

10 ..., Be7; 11 h3?, 0-0; 12 g4, b5.

The juicy threat was 13 Bb3, Bb7 intending 14 ..., b4; 15 Na4, Ne4; 16 Qe4, Ne5. Instead White should continue his attacking ambitions by 13 Bd3. Black's position may be more pleasant, but White does not lose out of hand.

13 Be2?, b4; 14 Na4, d5!

Sufficient unto the day is the evil of 15 Qb6, Qb6; 17 Nb6, Rb8. Apparently, all the opening phase developmental motifs have been exhausted, but White persists in believing his mobility is as good or better than Black's.

White: Aaron Stearns (1832). Black: Robert Stone (2066).
April Showers Tmt., U.C. Berkeley, Apr. 20, 1980.

Irregular Defense

1 Nc3	b6	14 cd	e5
2 Nf3	Bb7	15 d5	Ne7
3 d4	e6	16 Nd2	g5
4 B4	Bb4	17 H4	Ng6
5 Bd3	Nf6	18 hg	hg
6 Bg5	h6	19 g3	Kg7
7 Bf6	Qf6	20 Kg2	Nf4
8 a3	Bc3	21 gf	gf
9 bc	d6	22 Qe2	Qg5
10 Qd2	c5	23 Kf3	Rh8
11 Qe3	0-0	24 Rg1	Rh3
12 0-0	Nc6	25 Resigns	
13 Rse1	cd		

White: Jon Jacobs (2113). Black: Richard Hobbs (2056).
April Showers Tmt., U.C. Berkeley, Apr. 20, 1980. Ruy Lopez

1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 Bc5 4 0-0 Qf6 5 b4 Bb6 6 Bb2 Ng7
7 Kh1 Nd4 8 Nd4 ed 9 f4 c6 10 Bd3 d6 11 Na3 c5 12 Nc4 Bc7
13 e5 de 14 fe Qb4 15 Nd6 Bd6 16 ed Nc6 17 Qe2 Be6 18 Rf7
Kf7 19 Rf1 Qf6 20 Qb5 Kf8 21 Rf6 gf 22 Qc5 Kf7 23 b5 Ne5
24 Qc7 Bd7 25 Bd4 Rac8 26 Qb7 Rb8 27 Qe4 Ng6 28 Qf3 Kg7
29 Qf6 Kh6 30 Be3 Kh5 31 Qg5mate.

White: Lee Corbin (2078). Black: Michael Ogush (1789). LERA
Peninsula Class Tournament, Sunnyvale, Mar. 22, 1980.

Pyic Defense

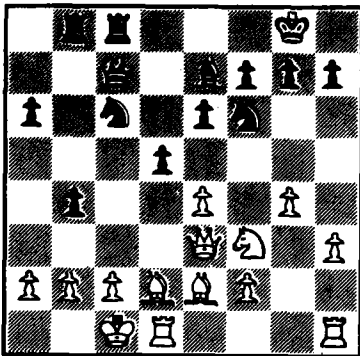
1 e4	g6	17 Qc4	Bf6
2 Bc4	Bg7	18 Rab1	b6
3 d4	d6	19 Qf4	Kg7
4 Nf3	Nf6	20 c4	Rac8
5 Qe2	c5	21 h4	Rc5
6 dc	Qa5	22 Rfe1	Qa2
7 Nc3	Qc5	23 Rbe1	Rd8
8 0-0	Nc6	24 Ng5	Rd4
9 Nd5	0-0	25 Qb8	Rh4
10 b4	Nb4	26 Ne4	Rch5
11 Ne7	Kh8	27 Ng3	Rc5
12 c3	d5	28 Re8	Rhc4
13 ed	Nbd5	29 Rc4	Rc4
14 Ba3	Qa3	30 Nf5	gf
15 Nd5	Be6	31 Rg8	Kh6
16 Nf6	Bc4	32 Qf8	Resigns

There is also a tendency to suppose that shortly after the opening everything has been developed. This is entirely contrary to the true strategy of the game. The strategic focus of most games shifts several times. Pieces which were doing fine on one square have to be shifted to another to meet the new challenges. Commonly this carries through to the ending, where a single active piece may change defeat into victory.

Development cont.

Black has just begun to develop. Now he can develop against real targets!

15 Nb6?, Rb8; 16 Nc8, Rfc8.



Black has wonderful development now, and it includes many threatening motifs. Rather than panic about the ineffective squares where his pieces slumber, White just walks into the storm that effective, threatening development can produce.

17 Ba6?, B3!; 18 a3, Nb4; 19 c3, Na6.

Now Black is better developed because he has an extra piece which can be deployed. The threat to queen in the teeth of all White's forces adds picquance to the lesson.

Follow the Game Plan

Development is a powerful weapon, but its effects can be fleeting. Good development only offers opportunities; it is not the basis of chess. Students should try to master the art of functional development. Pieces go to squares because there they blend in with the development of the game. A King's Indian Defense variation illustrates this nicely:

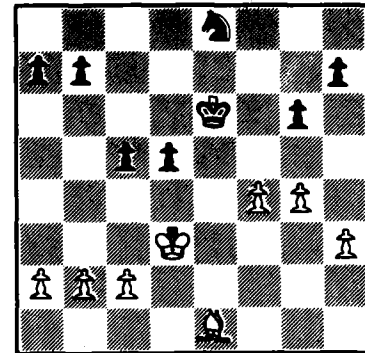
1 d4, Nf6; 2 c4, g6; 3 Nc3, Bg7; 4 e4, d6; 5 Nf3, 0-0; 6 Be2.

This is not a great square for the KB, but the piece can go many other places from this post. In this variation it only wants to make room so the king can be tucked away and the KR brought to the vital center files.

6 ..., e5; 7 0-0, Nbd7; 8 Rel. ed; 9 Nd4, Nc5; 10 Bf1.

You see? The bishop is quite happy here; but, like a spectator in the crowded theater, he had to rise to let others pass by. The KB will still have one of many possible futures. Indirectly he reduces Black's queen-side initiative and is quite happy in his original seat.

This is quite common in opening variations. "Help your pieces, so that they can help you," Morphy said. Help your pieces stay out of each other's way is good advice too.



Here is an example. White's QB is adequately developed on the back rank. Black's hop and skip knight is not in touch with the important squares. Black would like to fix White's pawn chain so that the candidate passed pawn is backward. He tried by an immediate 1 ..., h5 and met defeat after 2 f5!, gf; 3 gh when the outside passed pawns could not be overcome. Sufficient unto the evil was 1 ..., Nf6 threatening a very favorable h5 and being ready to meet 2 Bh4 with Ne4. Contrast the knight in the final position to the poor hayburner on the back rank at the beginning of the sequence. Black has improved his development, and the position should be drawn despite the marginally outside passed pawn White might create and the superiority of the bishop over the knight in such situations.

There is such a thing as too much "development" in the opening and such a thing as not enough later on. The key functional development, you want to put your pieces on better squares whenever there is not a combination available. Sometimes you have to create better squares. Development is part of a general plan, a plan which has an aim.

Like military plans, this plan should have "many branches." Your forces should be able to shift their attention without too much discomfort later on, when the opposition has frustrated your first intentions.

It sounds difficult, and it is if you are really good at it. Start by taking more time considering if your pieces are interfering with each other, if they have any "good" squares in the early going, if they are able to make threats as they come off the back rank, and if they support each other.

The essence of good development is harmony for all your pieces. It is inextricably interwoven with influence on the center and control of space. The aim is attack, and that is the chess music of the spheres.

Games



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

BETTER THAN KARPOV?

Botvinnik, whose chess camp for especially gifted youngsters was once attended by now world champion Anatoly Karpov, described 16-year-old Gary Kasparov as the most promising student he had ever taught, Karpov included.

When he was 16, Bobby Fischer finished third (shared) behind Tal and Gilgoric at Zurich, 1959. Boris Spassky at 16 placed equal fourth at Bucharest, 1953 behind Tolush, Petrosian and Smyslov. Last year, Kasparov won first prize at Banja Luka, Yugoslavia in his first international tournament ahead of 14 grandmasters, including Petrosian, Andersson, Smejkal and Browne.

Here is an annotated game by Kasparov to provide some insight into the depth and clarity of his play.

White: Gary Kasparov (Azerbaijan). Black: A. Butnorius (Lithuania). USSR Team Championships, Moscow, 1979.

Queen's Indian Defense

1	d4	Nf6	22	e4	Ba8
2	c4	e6	23	Bh4	Rd7(q)
3	Nf3	Bb4(a)	24	Rc3	Qh6(r)
4	Nbd2(b)	0-0	25	Qf1	Nc7
5	e3(c)	b6(d)	26	Rcf3(k)	f5(t)
6	Bd3	Bb7	27	ef6(u)	Rd6(v)
7	0-0	d5	28	f7	Kh7
8	a3	Bd2(e)	29	Be7	e5
9	Bd2(f)	Nbd7	30	Bf8(w)	ef
10	cd	Bd5(g)	31	Bd6(x)	Qd6
11	b4	c5	32	Qd3	Qe7
12	Rc1(k)	cd(l)	33	Qc4(y)	Kh6(z)
13	Nd4	Ne5	34	Rf4(aa)	Ne6
14	Ba6(k)	Ne4	35	Qc3(bb)	Qd6
15	Be1(k)	Qg5(l)	36	Qh8	Kg6
16	f4	Qg6	37	f8N	Nf8
17	fe	Nc5	38	Qf8	Qd1(cc)
18	Bg3	Ne6(m)	39	Kf2(dd)	Qd2
19	Nf5(n)	Rae8(o)	40	Kg3	Qe1
20	Nd6	Re7	41	Kh3	Resigns
21	Rf4(p)	h5			

(Annotations by international master Gary Kasparov, translated from "Shakhmaty v SSSR", No. 10, 1979, pp. 16 and 25)

(a) A perfectly acceptable alternative to 3 ... b6 for Black in Queen's Indian set-ups.

(b) Of White's two roughly equal choices here, 4 Bd2 and 4 Nbd2, I prefer the second.

(c) Miles — Gonza (1978) continued 5 a3 Bd2 6 Qd2 b6 7 g3 Bb7 8 Bg2 d6 9 0-0 Nbd7, and control over the square e4 allowed Black to maintain the balance.

(d) Another way to play is 5 ... c5 6 a3 Bd2 7 Qd2 b6 8 Be2 d5 9 0-0 Ba6 10 dc bc 11 b3, with a small advantage. Also to be considered is the unassuming 6 dc Bc5 7 Bd3 Nc6 8 a3 a5 9 b3.

(e) On 8 ... Bd6 unpleasant would be 9 b4 c5 10-bc bc 11 Rb1!

(f) Tempting is 9 Nd2, so as to play the bishop to b2 after 9 ... Nbd7 10 cd ed 11 b4, e.g., 11 ... c5 12 dc bc 13 Bb2, with an edge, but 10 ... Nd5 11 Nf3 c5 would give Black a satisfactory game.

(g) Black's prospects are nil following 10 ... ed 11 b4.

(h) Also possible was 12 dc bc 13 Bc3 Ne4 14 Bb2, inasmuch as White's two bishops compensate for the weakness of his king-side pawns after 12 ... Bf3! 13 gf bc. Unconvincing is 12 Bc3? Ne4 13 Bb2 c4, etc.

(i) Black banks on his active minor pieces and the weakness of White's c4 square to give him good chances, but he underestimates the power of White's bishop pair in a progressively open position, as well as the weakness of his own c6 square. As a matter of fact, Black had nothing better, since 12 ... Bf3 13 Qf3 cd 14 ed leads to a position

where a draw would be the best he could hope for, while 12 ... Rc8 is met by 13 Ba6!

(j) Firmly seizing control over the "c"-file. Weaker is 14 Be2 Ne4 15 Be1 Nd6!

(k) The two bishops must be preserved, as after 15 f3 Nd2 16 Qd2 Qe7! 17 e4 Bb7 18 Bb7 Qb7 chances are equal, e.g., 19 f4 Ng6 20 f5 Ne5!

(l) Black tries to solve his problems tactically, but he falls out of the frying pan into the fire. On the other hand, the natural 15 ... Nd6 also leaves White on top after 16 Qe2! Nf5 17 Bc3.

(m) And not 18 ... Qe4 due to 19 Qe2 Na6 20 Rf4! Qe5 21 Rg4, and White wins a piece. Now, however, Black appears to have achieved a reasonable position.

(n) Exploiting the circumstance that his knight is immune from capture (since after 19 ... ef 20 Qd5 the difference in strength between the bishop at g3 and the knight at a6 would be too great), White plants it on d6, where it will powerfully restrict the mobility of Black's pieces and facilitate the push e3-e4.

(o) Very bad would be 19 ... Qg5 because of 20 h4! Qd8 21 Nd6.

(p) Bringing the rook to the fourth rank for the attack on the enemy king and to prepare for stacking White's heavy pieces on the "f"-file for pressure against the f7 pawn. In addition, Black must guard against the threat of 22 Rg4 Qh6 23 Bf4 Qh5 24 Rg7, etc.

(q) Inferior is 23 ... f6 24 ef gf 25 Rc3, with a strong attack for White.

(r) On 24 ... Nc7 White had in mind the following plan of action: 25 Rg3 Qh7 (25 ... Qh6 26 Bg5 Qh7 27 Rh4 g6 28 Bf6) 26 Rg5! g6 27 Qa4 b5 28 Qa7, with decisive advantage after either 28 ... Nd5 29 Qd7 Nf4 30 Qb5 or 28 ... f5 29 e6 Rd6 (29 ... Nd5 30 f7) 30 f7 Rf7 31 Qb8.

(s) Also forceful would be 26 Rg3 Ne8 27 Bg5 Qh7 28 Ne8 Re8 29 Bf6 g6, but in this case Black would retain some semblance of play.

(t) Black can hardly afford to grant White an additional two tempi by 26 ... Qg6 27 Rg3 Qh7 28 Bf6 g6, although White does not have to follow this course, but may prefer an immediate 27 Bf6 instead.

(u) Calculating this continuation cost me more than 30 minutes, even though it was clear that the resulting complications must favor the better mobilized forces. All the while I searched for the clearest path to victory.

(v) The other defense, 27 ... e5!?, encounters an effective refutation in 28 Qc4 Kh7 (Bad is 28 ... Bd5 29 ed ef 30 Nf5) 29 fg ef 30 Nf5! (Not so clear is 30 gf Qf8.), and Black loses his queen, e.g., 30 ... Rd1 31 Rf1 Rf1 32 Kf1 Qe6 33 gfN, etc.

(w) In case of 30 Rf5 Black has some saving chances after 30 ... Rf7 31 Rf7 Rg6, and then ... Ne6.

(x) Weaker is 31 Be7 Rf6! 32 f8Q Rf8 33 Bf8 Ne6 or 32 Bf6 Qf6 33 Rf4 Qd4 34 Kh1 Ne6 35 f8Q Nf8 36 Rf8 Be4, with technical difficulties for White, which I wanted to avoid by holding on to the e4 pawn for the endgame. The move 31 Rf4? is repelled by 31 ... Rf6!

(y) Sufficiently strong would have been 33 Qd7 Qd7 34 f8N, etc., but I had decided not to trade queens.

(z) If 33 ... Ne6, then 34 Qe6! Totally hopeless is 33 ... b5 34 f8Q Qf8 35 Qc7 Be4 36 Rf4 Qe8 37 Rf7 Qg8 38 Qa7, etc.

(aa) Unnecessary complications. The simplest win was 34 f8Q Qf8 35 Qc7 g5 36 Rd3.

(bb) Now 35 Qe6 Qe6 36 f8Q Be4 is no longer so clear.

(cc) Or 38 ... Qd4 39 Kf1 Qd1 40 Kf2 and so forth, as in the game.

(dd) Also good would have been 39 Rf1 Qd4 40 Qf2 Qe4 41 Qf7 Kh6 42 Qf4 Qf4 43 Rf4, with a winning endgame, but I had long since decided not to surrender the pawn at e4.

CALCHESSTeam Championships

Running Lights: Captain Evans' Invention

Hans Poschmann directed the Northern California Chess Association's combined 1979-80 Team Championships and Tournament of Champions, April 26-27. Eight four-man teams split into two divisions, with the highest scoring player on board one from each division competing for the champion's trophy. The three-round, round-robin team championships were held in the Eureka Federal Savings building, 39390 Fremont Blvd., in Fremont. A perpetual trophy was awarded to the winning team in both the Premier and Reserve divisions, and plaques were presented to the players with best performances on boards one through four.

Complete results:

PREMIER DIVISION

Place	Team Name and City	Rating	Final Score
1st	The Jazz Shop, Oakland	2012	2½-½
2nd	San Jose Chess Club, San Jose	2168	2-1
3rd	Katz's Kamikazes, Sacramento	2005	1½-1½
4th	Klamath Kings, Hayward	2105	0-3

RESERVE DIVISION

Place	Team Name and City	Rating	Final Score
1st	Monday Knights, Berkeley	2004	2½-½
2nd	Fremont Chess Club, Fremont	1728	2-1
3rd	Capt. Anchovy's, San Leandro	1667	1½-1½
4th	Ross Valley C.C., Ross Valley	1479	0-3

BOARD ONE

PREMIER DIVISION

1st, Mark Buckley (2284), Katz's Kamikazes, 2½-½ (Champion's trophy); 2nd, Craig Mar (2304), Jazz Shop, 2-1; 3rd, Harry Radke (2236), San Jose C.C., 1-2; 4th, Martin Sullivan (2269), Klamath Kings, ½-2½.

RESERVE DIVISION

1st, Mike Hartnett (1788), Ross Valley C.C., 3-0; 2nd, Steve Joplin (1960), Capt. Anchovy's, 2-1; 3rd, Kenny Fong (1977), Fremont C.C., 1-2; 4th, Tom Tedrick (2056), Monday Knights, 0-3.

BOARD TWO

PREMIER DIVISION

1st, Paul Cooke (2005), Jazz Shop, 2-1; 2nd-3rd, Mike Arne (2062), Klamath Kings, and Tom Sweeney (2170), Katz's Kamikazes, 1½-1½; 4th, Renard Anderson (2190), San Jose C.C., 1-2.

RESERVE DIVISION

1st, Richard Hobbs (2056), Monday Knights, 2½-½; 2nd, Jon Wooley (1906), Fremont C.C., 2-1; 3rd, Paul Stainthorpe (1901), Capt. Anchovy's, 1½-1½; 4th, Gil Ellithorpe (1711), Ross Valley C.C., 0-3.

BOARD THREE

PREMIER DIVISION

1st-2nd, Gabriel Sanchez (2165) (plaque), San Jose C.C., and Mike Padovani (1910), Jazz Shop, 2½-½; 3rd-4th, Stewart Katz (1905), Katz's Kamikazes, and Kerry Lawless (2055), Klamath Kings, ½-2½.

RESERVE DIVISION

1st, Ray Musselman (1980), Monday Knights, 3-0; 2nd, Paul Friedrich (1607), Fremont C.C., 2-1; 3rd, Frisco Del Rosario (1650), Capt. Anchovy's, 1-2; 4th, Jerry Brooks (1273), Ross Valley C.C., 0-3.

BOARD FOUR

PREMIER DIVISION

1st, Aaron Stearns (1832), Jazz Shop, 2½-½; 2nd, Robert Henry (2082), San Jose C.C., 2-1; 3rd, Robert Phillips (1988), Klamath Kings, 1-2; 4th, Steve Anderson (1663), Katz's Kamikazes, ½-2½.

RESERVE DIVISION

1st-3rd, Jay Blodgett (1475) (plaque), Capt. Anchovy's, John Brand (1439), Fremont C.C., and John Spargo (1925), Monday Knights, 2-1; 4th, Ed Jones (1146), Ross Valley C.C., 0-3.

by Mark Buckley

Cal Chess Championship, April 26, 1980 Evans Gambit
Mark Buckley — Craig Mar: 1 e4, 35 — 2 Nf3, Nc6; 3 Bc4.

I decided on this ancient move simply because this position isn't often met with in serious games.

3 ... Bc5_ 4 b4!?

There were three reasons for this move: 1) it's probably unexpected 2) I didn't want to play 4 c3, which loses time 3) our team had suffered a disastrous first round and needed points.

4 ... Bb4, c3_ 5 Ba5, 6 d4.

Both 0-0 and Qb3 are playable, but the gambiteer thirsts for action — seize the center!

6 ... ed.

With 6 ... d6 Black can try for the famous Lasker Defense; 7 0-0, Bb6. White should avoid it with 7 Qb3.

7 0-0

With the king tucked away the would-be attacker makes his last preparatory move.

7 ... dc.

What's this? Doesn't he know he's stepping into the perils of the "Compromised Defense"? Safer is 7 ... d6 transposing into the Normal Position. At this point I recalled the offhand game Fischer-Fine, 1963 (My 60 Memorable Games. p. 276) and decided I had enough for the pawns.

8 Qb3, Qf6; 9 e5.

This impudent pawn cannot be taken: ... Ne5; 10 Re1, d6; 11 Ne5, de; 12 Qa4 snares the bishop.

9 ... Qg6; 10 Nc3, Ng3, 11 Ne2.

Better may be 11 Bā3. Keres quotes the venerable Louis Paulsen: 11 Ba3, 0-0 (... Rb8; 12 Nd5, Nd5; 13 Bd5, b5; 14 e6 "catastrophe"); 12 Rad1, Re8; 13 Bd3, Qh5; 14 Ne4, Ne5; 15 Ne5, Qe5; 16 Bb2 "with a decisive attack." In the Evans Gambit the queen bishop's position is important, so I decided to threaten the queen first and develop the QB later. Besides, the move 11 Ne2 isn't so bad.

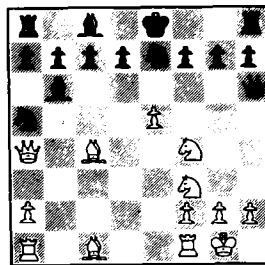
11 ... Bb6.

This loses. Better was 11 ... d5 and if 12 Bd5?, Nd5; 13 Qd5, Be6 with pleasant prospects. White would not get much with 12 ed, cd; 13 Nf4, Qf6; 14 Ng5!?, 0-0 (both 14 ... Qg5; 15 Bf7, Kd7; 16 Ng6 and 14 ... Qa1; 15 Bf7 and 16 Bb2 are risky). Probably best would be 12 Bd3, Qe6; 13 Nf4, Qd7; 14 Ba3 and 15 Rad1 with an intense struggle ahead. The move played allows White to exploit the precariously placed queen.

12 Nf4, Na5.

The point of Black's last move. Now if 13 Ng5, Nb3; 14 Nh8, Na1 and Black emerges a pawn ahead, and I couldn't tell exactly what would happen. Instead the first player remembers his fourth move and goes after bigger game.

13 Qa4, Qh6.



Black might have played 13 ... Qc6; 14 Bb5, Qh6 (not Qc3; 15 Bd2 costs the queen). I intended 15 Bd2 hoping to obstruct c6 then play Bd3 with the threat of 17 Ng6. After 15 Bd2, however, A6!; 16 Bd3, Qc6; 17 Qd1 and Black seems to hold with 17 ... d6. Better for White is 15 Rd1, especially if Black loses his head and plays 15 ... a6?; 16 Bd7, Bd7??; 17 Qd7, Kf8; 18 Qd8. If 15 ... 0-0; 16 Nd5 wins while 15 ... c6; 16 Bd3 reviews a familiar motif.

Tournaments

LERA TOURNAMENT RESULTS

Jim Hurt directed the 15th annual LERA Peninsula Class Chess Tournament at the Lockheed facility in Sunnyvale, Mar. 22-23. The four-round, USCF-rated Swiss system event attracted 140 players competing for \$2,645 in prizes. Complete results:

Open Division

1st-4th, Renard Anderson (2113), Sunnyvale, John Donaldson (2423), Bothell, Washington, Mike McCusker (1933), Los Gatos, and Gabriel Sanchez (2192), Santa Clara, 3½-½, \$220 each.

Category I (Class A)

1st-2nd, Juan Fong (1973), Los Angeles, and Pedro Marcal (1912), Palo Alto, 3½-½, \$180 each; 3rd-6th, Nick Hill (1796), Concord, Craig Jones (1962), Irvine, James Langemak (1802), Cupertino, and Steve Levine (1868), Santa Clara, 3-1, \$38 each.

Category II (Class B)

1st-2nd, George Nichols (1787), Oakland, and Neil Regan (1790), Fremont, 3½-½, \$170 each; 3rd-5th, David Burgess (1648), Santa Clara, Jim David (1680), San Luis Obispo, and Alejandro Duval (1650), San Jose, 3-1, \$40 each.

Category III (Class C)

1st, Blake Fuessenich (1530), Monterey, 4-0, \$160; 2nd-3rd, Robert Barker (1523), Santa Clara, and Daniel Miller (1592), San Jose, 3½-½, \$65 each; 4th-6th, Herman Barchett (1436), Orland, Kevin Brinkley (1468), Cupertino, and Roderick McCalley (1581), Palo Alto, 3-1, \$10 each.

Category IV (Class D)

1st-2nd, John Bidwell (1336), Ben Lomond, and Michael Brent (1399), Stockton, 3½-½, \$105 each; 3rd-4th, Fred Bowen (1301), Cupertino, and Ralph Leseberg (1181), Los Molinos, 3-1, \$25 each.

Category V (Class E)

1st, Douglas Robbins (1118), Carmichael, 3½-½, \$45; 2nd, Jimmy Woo (1142), San Francisco, 3-1, \$25.

Category VI (Unrated Section)

1st, Romulo Fuentes, South San Francisco, 4-0, \$70; 2nd-5th, Dante Banez, Stockton, Roy Jackson, Mt. View, Kathy Faulkner, Los Molinos, and James Wu, San Mateo, 3-1, \$20 each.

BERKELEY "APRIL SHOWERS" TOURNAMENT RESULTS

The Second Annual April Showers Chess Tournament was held in the Student Union Building on the University of California Berkeley campus, April 19-20. Sponsored by SUPERB and the U.C. Berkeley Campus Chess Club, the four-round, USCF-Cal-Chess Swiss system competition in five sections attracted 99 players vying for the \$1,004 in cash prizes and \$85 in California Chess Bulletins gift certificates. Chief Tournament Director Alan Benson was assisted by USCF Local T.D. Mike Donald.

Complete results (in modified Solkoff order):

Master-Expert Division

1st-2nd, Nick de Firmian (2514), Berkeley, and Victor Baja (2256) (trophy), San Francisco, 3½-½, \$147.50 each; 3rd-7th, Borel Menas (2106), San Francisco, Antonio Higuera (2009), San Francisco, Daniel Switkes (2151), Berkeley, Alan Freberg (2111), San Francisco, and Jon Jacobs (2213), Berkeley, 3-1, \$11 each; 8th-10th, Ray Fasano (2095), Berkeley, Stewart Scott (2126), Berkeley, and Ruth Haring (2013), San Francisco, 2½-1½, \$8.33 gift certificates each.

Category I (Class A)

1st-2nd, Charles Bradshaw (1701) (trophy), Sunnyvale, and Jorge Freyre (1923), San Francisco, 3½-½, \$82.50 each; 3rd-4th, Sean Fitzpatrick (1942), Oakland, and Stuart Saroff (1753), Fremont, 3-1, \$15 plus \$10.50 gift certificate each.

Category II (Class B)

1st-2nd, George Nichols (1787) (trophy), Oakland, and Michael Jones (1722), Benicia, 3½-½, \$75 each; 3rd-4th, Melvin Moran (1702), San Francisco, and Neil Regan (1753), Fremont, 3-1, \$12.75 each; 5th-6th, John Mical (1665), San Francisco, and Dan Coleman (1673), San Mateo, 2½-1½, \$8.50 gift certificate each.

Category III (Class C)

1st, Romulo Fuentes (Unr.), San Francisco, 4-0, \$99 plus trophy; 2nd-4th, Mark Kaufman (1520), Corte Madera, Virgilio Santos (Unr.), Daly City, and Howard Goss (1534), El Cerrito, 3-1, \$22 each; 5th, Roger Knoebber (1412), Berkeley, 2½-1½, \$13 gift certificate.

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

1st, James Wu (Unr.), San Mateo, 4-0, \$74 plus trophy; 2nd, Michael Heenan (Unr.), Pleasant Hill, 3½-½, \$37; 3rd-4th, Thomas Raffill (0984), Berkeley, and Hung Dinh (Unr.), Berkeley, 3-1, \$9.25 each; 5th, Vinnicio Moran (Unr.), San Francisco, 2½-1½, \$9 gift certificate.



Steve Joplin vs. Kenny Fong
CalChess Team Championship

SAN JOSE STATE TOURNAMENT RESULTS

The San Jose State University Spring '80 Open Chess Tournament attracted 128 players to a five-round, USCF-rated Swiss system event in seven divisions, March 29-30. Directors were Francisco Sierra, Amada Sierra, John Sumares and Leslie Dutcher. Complete results:

OPEN DIVISION

1st, Florin Gheorghiu (2632), Romania, 5-0, \$500; 2nd-3rd, Nick de Firmian (2514), Berkeley, and Charles Powell (2228), San Francisco, 4-1, \$100 each; 4th-8th, Eleuterio Alasus (2055), San Jose, Juan Fong (1973), Hollywood, Mike McCusker (1933), Los Gatos, Leonardo Moguel (2199), San Mateo, and Gabriel Sanchez (2192), Santa Clara, 3½-1½, \$28.73 each.

Best B Charles Garner (1609), Sunnyvale, 3-2, \$30; Best C, Ursula Foster (1552), Modesto, 1-4, \$27; Best Under 1400, Elious Chapman (1292), Santa Clara, 2-3, \$25; Best Unrated, Edwin Crisolo, San Jose, and Douglas Sourbeer, Fremont, 1½-3½, \$11.50 each.

CLASS A

1st, Pedro Marcal (1912), Palo Alto, 4½-½, \$100; 2nd-3rd, Dave Cater (1907), Sunnyvale, and Donald Urquhart (1928), San Jose, 4-1, \$37.50 each; 4th-5th, Richard Meisel (1941), Phoenix, Arizona, and Michael Sorber (1638), Davis, 3-2, \$17.50 each.

CLASS B

1st-3rd, Romulo Aguilar (1785), Daly City, George Nichols (1787), Oakland, and Fred Sanchez (1760), San Jose, 4-1, \$98.33 each; 4th-5th, John Romo (1729), Livermore, and Michael Vaughn (1723), Dorena, Oregon, 3½-1½, \$25 each; 6th-9th, Mike Cardillo (1728), San Jose, Ron Easter (1673), Hayward, Craig Flores (1602), Santa Clara, and Nicholas Sinkowitsch (1516), Menlo Park, 3-2, \$4 each.

Tournaments

CLASS C

1st-3rd, Hans Dirks (1564), Amsterdam, the Netherlands, Jesse Flores (1864), Santa Clara, and Douglas Walker (1425), San Jose, 4-1, \$64.33 each; 4th-5th, Dan Coleman (1490), San Mateo, and Blake Fuessenich (1530), Monterey, 3½-1½, \$29.50 each; 6th-8th, Kevin Binkley (1468), Cupertino, Chris Flammer (1580), Los Altos, and Joseph Svancara (1536), San Jose, 3-2, \$14.33 each.

CLASS D

1st-3rd, Bob Brooks (1331), Los Gatos, Caesar Garcia (1352), San Jose, and Paul Smith (1319), Half Moon Bay, 4-1, \$50 each; 4th-5th, James Bell (1293), Woodside, and Steven Bickford (1345), San Jose, 5½-1½, \$22.50 each; 6th, Steve Meaders (1277), San Jose, 3-2, \$16.

CLASS E

1st-2nd, Alan Purvis (1064), San Jose, and Robert Shiner (1193), Sunnyvale, 4-1, \$20 each; 3rd, Martin Hall (1029), Santa Clara, 3-2, \$10.

UNRATED DIVISION

1st, Romulo Fuentes, San Francisco, 4½-½, \$45; 2nd-3rd, Ryszard Bleasynski, Cupertino, and Frank Zimmerman, San Jose, 4-1, \$31.50 each; 4th-6th, Norman Ting, San Jose, David Van Stone, Palo Alto, and Todd Walker, San Jose, 3½-1½, \$12.67 each.

REGIONAL GAMES

White: Nick de Firmian (2514). Black: Florin Gheorghiu (2632).

San Jose State Open, March 30, 1980.

Sicilian Defense

1	e4	c5	23	ed	Nf6
2	Nf3	e6	24	b3	Ne4
3	d4	cd	25	Ng5	Qd6
4	Nd4	e6	26	Ne4	Be4
5	Bd3	Nf6	27	d5	ed
6	O-O	d6	28	Bb2	Rac8
7	Nc3	Nbd7	29	Rd2	Qc5
8	f4	Be7	30	Bd4	Qb5
9	Kh1	O-O	31	Qf2	e4
10	Qe1	Nc5	32	ba	Qe4
11	Bd2	Nd3	33	Rg1	Rc4
12	cd	Nd7	34	Ba1	Qc6
13	Be3	Bf6	35	h3	Rc3
14	Nf3	b5	36	Bc3	bc
15	d4	Bb7	37	Rd4	Rb8
16	e5	Be7	38	Rdd1	c2
17	Rd1	b4	39	Rc1	Qc3
18	Ne2	a5	40	Rge1	d4
19	Ng3	g6	41	Kh2	d3
20	Be1	Bd5	42	Qa7	Rd8
21	Ne4	f5	43	Resigns	
22	Nd6	Bd6			

★

White: Mike McCusker (1933). Black: Juan Feng (1973).

San Jose State Open, March 29, 1980. Alekhine's Defense 1 e4 Nf6 2 Nc3 d5 3 e5 d4 4 ef dc 5 bc ef 6 Nf3 Bg4 7 Be2 Bd6 8 O-O 9 d4 Nd7 10 Qd3 Re8 11 e4 c5 12 c3 Qc7 13 h3 Bh5 14 Be3 Rac8 15 Rfd1 Bg6 16 Qd2 Red8 17 Nh4 Be4 18 f3 Bg6 19 Rac1 Qa5 20 Qb2 cd 21 cd Ba3 22 Qc3 Bb4 23 Qb3 b6 24 Ng6 hg 25 Bd3 f5 26 Rb1 Bf8 27 c5 bc 28 Be4 Rb8 29 Bf7 Kh7 30 Qc2 Rb1 31 Rb1 cd 32 Qf2 Nf6 33 Qh4 Nh5 34 Qg5 Rd6 35 Bd2 Qd8 36 Bg6 Resigns.

LERA MEMORIAL DAY CHAMPIONSHIPS

The eighth annual Lockheed Employees Recreation Association Memorial Day Class Championships was held at Lockheed's Sunnyvale facility, May 24-26. Jim Hurt of Saratoga and Ted Yudacufski of Monterey directed the six-round, USCF-CalChess Swiss system competition with 119 participants.

Complete results:

Open Division

1st, Borel Menas (2106), San Francisco, 5½-½, \$340; 2nd, Richard Lobo (2360), San Francisco, 5-1, \$170; 3rd, Stewart Scott (2104), Berkeley, 4½-1½, \$100; 4th-6th, Mike Arne (2097), Castro Valley, Tom Crispin (2138), Mt. View, and Doug Sailer (2048), San Francisco, 4-2, \$25 each.

Class A

1st, Gency Anima (1900), San Francisco, 5-1, \$180; 2nd-4th, Kenny Fong (1977), Hayward, Frank Hamaker (1807), Palo Alto, and George Syty (1867), Saratoga, 4-2, \$58 each.

Class B

1st-2nd, Frederick Muollo (1696), San Jose, and Horst Remus (1718), Los Altos, 5-1, \$160 each; 3rd-4th, Joe Anderson (1791), Boulder Creek, and Brian Scanlon (1607), San Jose, 4½-1½, \$40 each.

Class C

1st, Kevin Binkley (1529), Cupertino, 5½-½, \$160; 2nd, Matthew Akers (1525), San Bruno, 5-1, \$100; 3rd, Mark Shier (1527), Palo Alto, 4½-1½, \$60.

Class D

1st, Joseph Salazar (1396), Menlo Park, 5½-½, \$110; 2nd, Antone Esteban (1307), Sunnyvale, 4½-1½, \$70; 3rd-5th, San Cloutier (1392), Campbell, Donald King (1375), San Jose, and Dan McDaniel (1253), Livermore, 4-2, \$14 each.

Class E

1st-2nd, Robert Flowers (1162), San Jose, and Michael Wyatt (1164), Los Gatos, 6-1, \$33 each.

Unrated Division

1st-2nd, Gerald Hawkins, Santa Clara, and Ford Osborn, Los Altos, 6-1, \$38 each.

Chess Clubs

Paige Berkeley Champ

The Berkeley Chess Club's champion for 1980 is Richard Paige, who topped a five-round round robin tournament by notching 4-1. Tied for second to fourth were Tony D'Aloisio, Richard Hansen and Brian Leong who scored 2½ points. The tournament was played in weekly rounds during April and May.

CLASSIFIED ADS

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★

White: Richard Keepcke (2049). Black: Mike McCusker (1933).

San Jose State Open, March 30, 1980. QP Opening 1 d4 Nf6 2 Bg5 c5 3 d5 Ne4 4 Be1 e6 5 f3 Qh4 6 g3 Ng3 7 hg Qh1 8 Kf2 Bd6 9 Bg2 Qh2 10 f4 e5 11 Nh3 ef 12 gf Be7 13 e4 d6 14 f5 Qe5 15 c3 g6 16 Bf4 Qg7 17 Qe2 Nd7 18 Nd2 Ne5 19 Qb5 Kf8 20 Rg1 a6 21 Qe2 gf 22 ef Bf5 23 Bf3 Bh4 24 Ke3 Bg6 25 Ne4 Re8 26 Kd2 Nf3 27 Qf3 Re4 28 Bd6 Kg8 29 Rg4 Be1 30 Kd1 Rg4 31 Resigns.

WEST COAST SHINDIG AT U. S. CHAMPIONSHIP

The CalChess tournament clearinghouse area totally dominated a closely contested U. S. Championship. Walter Browne of Berkeley, Larry Christiansen of Modesto, and Larry Evans of Reno, Nevada shared championship honors with $7\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$ scores. In fourth to fifth places were Yasser Seirawan and Leonid Shankovich.

This third round game was exciting.

Nimzoindian Defense: Christiansen-Browne 1 d4, Nf6; 2 c4, e6; 3 Nc3, Bb4; 4 e3, 0-0; 5 Bd3, c5; 6 Nge2, d5; 7 0-0, cd; 8 ed, dc; 9 Bc4, Nbd7; 10 Qd3, b6; 11 a3, Be7; 12 Be3, Bb7; 13 Racl, Ng4; 14 Bf4, e5; 15 Bg3, h5; 16 Qf5, ed; 17 Nd4, Ndf6; 18 Rfd1, Qc8; 19 Ncb5, Bc5; 20 b4, Bd4; 21 Nd4, Nh6; 22 Bf7, Kf7; 23 Rc7, Kg8; 24 Qg6, Qc7; 25 Bc7, Be4; 26 Qg5, Nf7; 27 f3, Bh7; 28 Nc6, g5; 29 h4, g4; 30 Qf4, Re6; 31 Nd8, Nd8; 33 Bd8, 1-0.

BENJAMIN COPS JUNIOR TITLE

Joel Benjamin of Brooklyn, New York won the U. S. Junior Championship with a $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ score. Benjamin was both the highest rated and youngest of the players going into the contest. Clear second was Douglas Root, a 17 year-old southern Californian from Diamond Bar. Michael Wilder of Princeton, New Jersey took clear third with $4\frac{1}{2}$, and Jay Whitehead of San Francisco and Jim Rizzitano of Needham, Massachusetts tied for fourth and fifth with 4-3 scores.

Fortune favored the lucky when this game decided the top three slots.

Nimzoindian Defense: Benjamin-Whitehead 1 d4, Nf6; 2 c4, e6; 3 Nc3, Bb4; 4 e3, c5; 5 Bd3, 0-0; 6 Nf3, d5; 7 0-0, cd; 8 ed, dc; 9 Bc4, b6; 10 Bg5, Bb7; 11 Qe2, Bc3; 12 bc; Nbd7; 13 Bd3, Qc7; 14 c4, Rac8; 15 Ne5, Ne5; 16 de, Qc6; 17 f3, Nd7; 18 Be7, Rfe8; 19 Bd6, Ba6; 20 Racl, Nc5; 21 Bb1, f5; 22 Rfd1, Nb7; 23 Ba3, Qc4 24 Bd6, Rc4; 25 Rc4, Qc4; 26 Qd2, Rc8; 27 Be7, Qc7; 28 Bd6, Qc6; 29 h3, Bc4; 30 Qg5, Bd5; 31 Be7, h6; 32 Qg3, Qa4?; 33 Rd5, ed; 34 Bf5, Qd4; 35 Kh2, Rcl; 36 h4, Qal; 37 Be6, Kh8; 38 Qf4, Rh1; 39 Kg3, Qel; 40 Kg4, Rh4; 41 Bh4, Qh4; 42 Kh4, g5 but 0-1.

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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.)
/p9/ - See advertisement on the indicated page.
/Fly/ - See flyer inserted in the centerfold of this issue.
CAPS - Tournament title in capital letters indicates that CalChess membership is required.

JUNE

- 14-15 UC Berkeley - JUNE AMATEUR TOURNAMENT (B)
21-22 San Francisco - Stamer Memorial (M)
22 Sacramento - Sacramento June Quad (W)

JULY

- 3-6 San Francisco - GOLDEN GATE OPEN (G)
19-20 Saratoga - Paul Masson Amer. Class Championship (N)
26-27 Santa Clara - 15th Annual Santa Clara Open (S)

AUGUST

- 3-15 Atlanta - U.S. Open and USCF Meetings
10 Sacramento - Sacramento August Quad (W)
16-17 San Anselmo - Marin County Open (O)
23-24 San Jose - 12 San Jose CC Open (S)
30-1 UC Berkeley - LABOR DAY CHAMPIONSHIPS

SEPTEMBER

- 14 Sacramento - Sacramento September Quad (W)
20-21 Sunnyvale - LERA SUNNYVALE CLASS CHAMP (H)
27-28 Merced - First Merced Open (W)

OCTOBER

- 4 NATIONAL CHESS DAY (W)
4-5 Sacramento - CAPITOL OPEN (W)

NOVEMBER

- San Francisco - Capps Memorial (M)
9 Sacramento - Sacramento November Quad (W)
28-30 Sunnyvale - LERA THANKSGIVING Tournament (H)
UC Berkeley - FALL QUARTER SWISS

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

East Bay

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

North Bay

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

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

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

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

North Coast

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

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

South Coast

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

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

U.C. CAMPUS CHESS CLUB

Meets Thursday evening (7-10 p.m.)
Student Union, 4th Floor, U. C. Berkeley Campus.

The SUPERB/ University of California Campus Chess Club will host its traditional Labor Day Class Championships August 30-1. Details will be announced next issue.

For further information write or call:

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