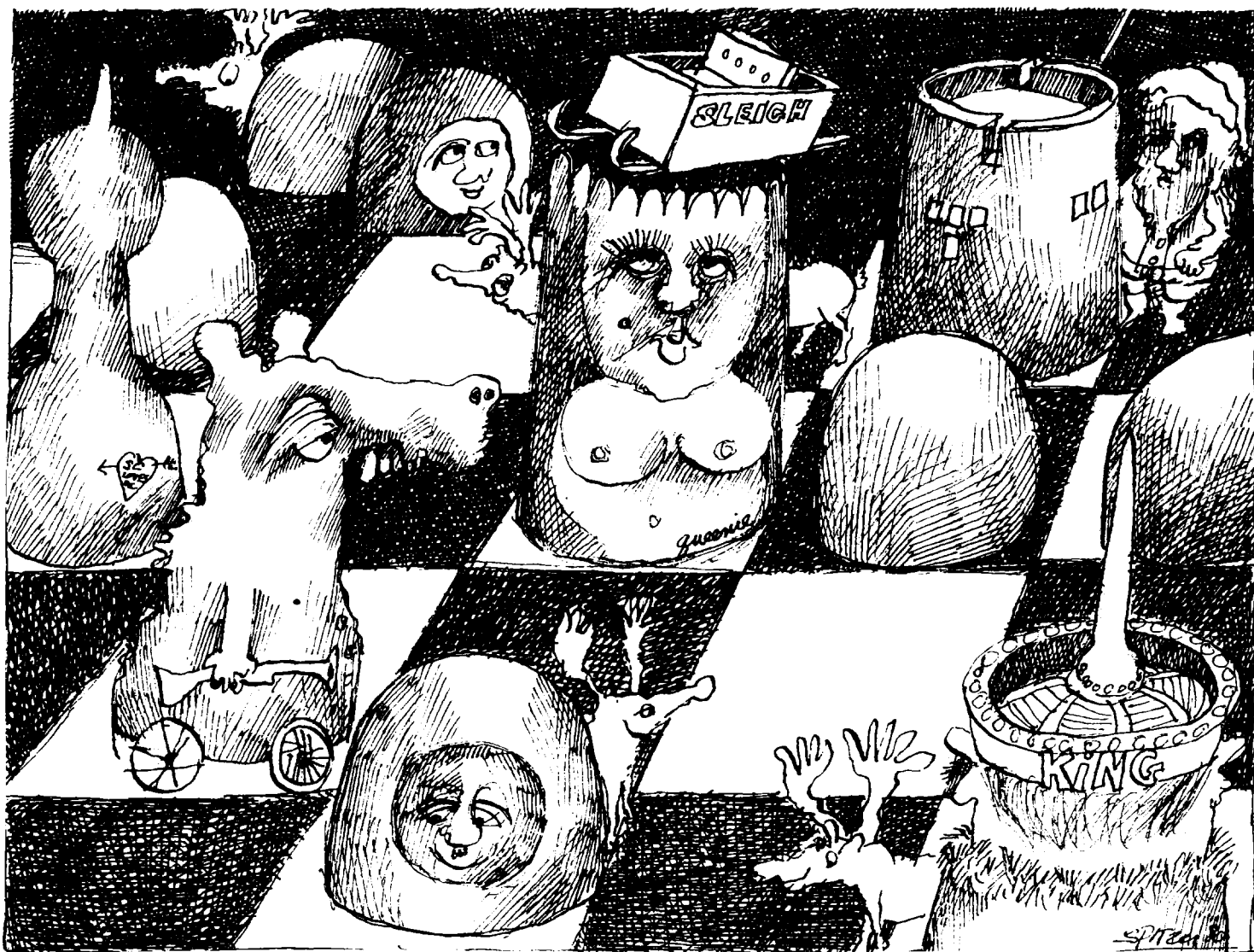


# CHESS VOICE

Vol. 13 No. 4

October - November 1980

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*"Hey Santa! Your Sleigh just queened."*

# CHESS VOICE

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## COVER

Our cover artist, Jim Spitzer of Santa Rosa, has a reputation around the country. His paintings, drawings, and woodcuts hang in several museums. He has taught art at Keuka College in New York and at Northern Arizona University. His one man shows over the past 20 years are too numerous to mention. His latest commission was a carved door for the home of "Peanuts" creator Charles Schulz.

There is some debate in artistic circles whether Spitzer is a non-objective representationist or an objective non-representationist. The cover of this issue demonstrates why there is ambiguity among the art critics. The pawns are soulful enough and the reindeer are self-explanatory, but the rodent-like knight on wheels with a blunderbuss may be the objectivity of a non-representationist or it may be a non-objective way of representing the ratty fact that it takes a knight six moves to travel from a1 to h8 while an express bishop can make the same journey in a single move.

Then there is the rook, a piece in the Staunton set which I always wanted on the board for long endings because it made a fine ashtray. Spitzer's rook, apparently, rents rooms - but to whom - pawns on the seventh?

Is Santa so far up in the corner to remind competitive chess players that, over the board, Christmas comes only once a year, if then? Spitzer's is a riotous, almost cluttered imagination in black and white where order always gives place to profusion.

## CalChess Selects USCF Voting Members

At its October 17 meeting at the Hyatt Palo Alto the CalChess directors devoted considerable time to inspecting the playing site and amenities for the 1981 U.S. Open. Its main order of business, however, was to name the USCF Delegates and Voting Members for 1981.

Chairman Mike Goodall urged that in selecting our USCF representatives we seek a cross-section to reflect chess diversities, that organizers, players of differing strengths, ages and sex and from different areas of Northern California be selected.

George Koltanowski, Alan Benson, and Bryce Perry already have tenure in the USCF governing body, Koltanowski as immediate past president of USCF and as a life voting member. Benson and Perry are Regional Vice Presidents. The CalChess Directors had to select an additional five Delegates, who would be allowed to vote on all matters which come before the annual USCF business meeting, held in conjunction with the U.S. Open. 13 Voting Members, who have a vote in the 1981 election of USCF officers, and 12 Alternate Voting Members, available if migration or mortality cut into our representation.

The selection this year had added importance since the USCF president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and one member-at-large of the Policy Board have to be selected in 1981.

### DELEGATES ELECTED

R.E. Fauber, Sacramento  
Mike Goodall, Berkeley  
Hans Poschman, Fremont  
Ramona Wilson, Sacramento  
Francisco Sierra, San Jose

### VOTING MEMBERS ELECTED

Fred Muollo, San Jose  
John Marks, Aptos  
Jim Hurt, South Lake Tahoe  
Alfred Hansen, Burlingame  
John Sumares, Santa Clara  
Ted Yudacufski, Monterey  
Joan Winston, Sacramento  
Max Wilkerson, San Francisco  
Breen Mullins, Mill Valley  
Frank Hamaker, Palo Alto  
Jim Tarjan, Berkeley  
Myron Johnson, Oakland  
Art Marthinsen, San Rafael

### ALTERNATE VOTING MEMBERS ELECTED

Amada Sierra, San Jose  
Jose Marcal, Palo Alto  
Max Burkett, Oakland  
Roy Bobbin, San Jose  
Tyler Kelly  
Robert Raingruber, Modesto  
Alan Glasscoe, Berkeley  
Robert Gordon, Sacramento  
David Humpal, Merced  
Richard Rowe, Chico  
Walter Korn, San Mateo  
Kenneth Stone  
Tom Dorsch, Hayward  
Thomas Boyd, Oakland

### Other CalChess Business

At its September meeting CalChess elected Breen Mullins to the post of Recording Secretary. Mullins is now turning out the most beautiful and precise set of minutes in the history of the Northern California Chess Association.

Citing the rising costs and the more expensive format of **Chess Voice**, editor R.E. Fauber urged that out of the area subscriptions be raised from \$5 to \$6 effective November 1, so as to keep **Chess Voice** at a break-even point. The Board approved the increase.

## Palo Alto U.S. Open To Have Biggest Prizes Ever

As the result of the efforts of John Sumares of the Santa Clara Chess Club, the USCF in August voted to hold the 1981 U.S. Open in the Hyatt Palo Alto Hotel. The twelve round tournament, to be held August 2-14, will boast a prize fund of \$16,500 thanks to an augmentation of \$4,000 to the originally projected fund by a donor who does not want any publicity on the matter. First prize is tentatively scheduled at \$3,000.

CalChess and the Santa Clara Chess Club will act as the tournament's local sponsors. Ted Yudacufski will be the chief tournament director with other CalChess stalwarts such as Mike Goodall, Alan Benson, Francisco Sierra, and Hans Poschman slated to assist.

The room rates at the Hyatt itself are considered stiff by the organizers, but there are a number of lower cost hotels within easy walking distance. Bryce Perry, a Palo Alto resident, notes that hotels in the area regularly are booked three months in advance and some are already taking reservations for June. He recommends reservations well in advance.

Other CalChess officers are working on providing special events for families (tours, musical entertainment, etc.) and on seeking broader and more imaginative journalistic coverage of and advance publicity about this U.S. Open. **CALCHESS PARTICULARLY SOLICITS THE COOPERATION OF TITLED PLAYERS AND STATE, REGIONAL, OR NATIONAL CHAMPIONS WHO WOULD BE AVAILABLE TO GO ON RADIO TALK SHOWS OR TELEVISION TO PROMOTE THE EVENT IN ADVANCE.** Any such volunteers may write to **Chess Voice** and earn a hug and a plug or two.

The lighting in the tournament hall, which can accommodate 700 players, not being currently up to chess standards, John Sumares will collaborate with hotel technicians to bring it up to snuff. A wide variety of efforts are being devoted to making this the most pleasant U.S. Open ever.

### *CalChess Master's Open Finally Firm*

After much dither and dismay the dates have finally been set for the CalChess Masters Open. It will be held on the fourth floor of the Student Union at the University of California, Berkeley. It is sponsored by CalChess under the auspices of SUPERB, the University of California publicity, education and recreation board.

The tournament, a nine rounder, will take place from February 21 to March 1, 1981. CalChess guarantees the \$5,000 prize fund, which may still be augmented from outside funds.

The nine round, one round a day format makes it possible to make the tournament FIDE ratable AND ALSO a tournament in which Bay Area players may score international master norms. That, of course, depends upon the abilities of organizers Max Burkett and Alan Benson to attract foreign players. They assure **Chess Voice** that some efforts will be made in this respect.

Players eligible for the CalChess Masters Open are those who have a published rating of 2200 or better in either the June, 1980 supplement or the annual rating list, or who have FIDE ratings of 2200 or above. Entry fees will be \$10 to those 2200 to 2300, \$5 to 2300 to 2400 and free to anyone 2400 and above on the USCF or FIDE rating lists. Sometimes Benson discounts these, depending on how expenses run.

### **Big Money Santa Clara Open**

The Masters Open, Lone Pine and Santa Clara Open, to be held the weekend after the Louis Statham tournament, will make the two month period between Washington's Birthday and income tax time a busy time for interested chess players. John Sumares is organizing an open tournament, similar to his marvelous Mirassou-LeBaron tournament last year, for the week after the Statham tournament. A guaranteed prize fund of in excess of \$6,000 is anticipated. Details will be announced in the next **Chess Voice**.

★ ★ ★

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Tournament members and subscribers: \$6  
Northern California Juniors: \$4



# FROM THERE TO ETERNITY:

## The 1980



by Jerry Hanken

## U.S. Open

The U.S. Open has always had a very special meaning for me. Back in 1957, the second year I played tournament chess, I lived in Kansas where Class A (now Cat. I) players were kings — both of them! We had a few weekenders and even traveled to St. Louis, some 300 miles away, to play the “big boys.”

In those days I was a 1500 player dreaming of greater things. In early 1957 I read that the U.S. Open would be in Cleveland, Ohio. When Kansans talked of the U.S. Open, their eyes misted over. The U.S. Open had been in nearby Omaha, Nebraska the year before and some of the locals had played in it, where they had rubbed elbows with real experts and masters.

The legendary Arthur Bisguier had won the pot of gold at Omaha and his name was uttered with reverence, along with those of the Byrne brothers, Larry Evans, and the new kid on the block, 13 year old Bobby Fischer. Fischer had just won fame in late 1956 by playing the “Game of the Century” against Donald Byrne in the U.S. Invitational Championship.

I determined that I *must* go. Ohio was my birthplace, and I intended to visit Cincinnati later that year anyway. So I saved the money made from selling cars in Wichita and prepared my solid French Defense.

How I drove from Wichita to Cleveland in an old 1951 Buick (1100 miles in 30 hours), how I met and befriended the kid from Brooklyn, my first game with an honest to God master (A.E. Santasiere — I lost), and my ultimate 6-6 score form a story in themselves. But this was the beginning of my long and intense romance with the U.S. Open.

In those days the Open was Shangri-La, 12 games in 13 days with serious players, a chance to watch the best, all night analysis sessions, and a good day’s sleep, seeing old friends, and playing lots of rapids.

The flavor lingers on, but it’s not quite the same now for me. I have become a chess politician. I have meetings to go to and business to take care of.

I arrived in Atlanta for my 14th U.S. Open (and 8th in a row) knowing I would get little sleep and would soon be mired in politics. Still the old excitement was there, and I wanted to play chess!

I don’t know what I really expected from my first trip to the old Confederacy (perhaps Rhett and Scarlett at the Plantation House), but the city itself was vaguely disappointing. Other than the magnolia accents and the many branches of Peachtree Street, Atlanta might have been any sprawling, freeway strangled, glutted American city in the north. I guess you have to venture into the rural areas to get the flavor of southern living and I had no time for that.

The Dunfey House, where the redoubtable Thad Rodgers had organized the 1980 Open, had a certain charm. Long corridors with low ceilings and only four levels gave it a more leisurely feel than the usual high rise hotels of other opens. Certainly it was an improvement over last year’s dismal Palmer House in Chicago, with its in-door broken glass filled, ¾ chlorine swimming pool.

The real social life of a U.S. Open centers around the swimming pool, and the Dunfey had a good one — large, outdoors, with plenty of lounging room around it. You could find the elite there day and night.

The Dunfey had burned to the ground the year before and had been completely rebuilt. It almost did an encore the night after round three. At 3 a.m. we had to evacuate due to a chemical fire in an elevator. As I sat on the grass at the back of the hotel, I watched the smoke pour down my corridor and observed such interesting sights as Fred Cramer in his PJs, Marshall Rohland in his robe, and big Boris Baczynskij in his Mu Mu. I asked one of my chess friends, “What did you save?” He answered, “I got my wife and my chess clock out but not necessarily in that order.” His wife, who had overheard that remark, is still not speaking to him.

The fire turned out to be mostly smoke and was quickly controlled by the stalwart Atlanta Fire Department. Everyone was back in bed by 6 a.m.

The tournament room was good, a single ballroom, quite ample for the 370 of us who gathered to comprise the largest tournament ever held in the old south. The top six boards played on a raised stage with appropriate wallboards. It was a tribute to Thad Roger’s organizational skills.

Cont. p. 69



Florin Gheorghiu



John Fedorowicz



**U.S. Open cont.**

Since no smoking is allowed, the nicotine addicts clustered in the outside corridor. This had to be aired out by opening the outside doors, which prompted an invasion of local insects and gave rise to references by the cynical about the organizers providing a fly for each board.

Bill Davis, a 1714 player from Tennessee, proved a fly in John Fedorowicz's ointment in the first round. Irreverent, wisecracking, volatile, "the Fed" looked like anything but a winner, despite being one of only five titled players in the tournament, after this brilliant dismemberment.

**Nimzovich Attack** (Notes by the editor)

**W. Davis — J. Fedorowicz** 1 Nf3, e6; 2 e3, b6; 3 b3, Bb7; 4 Bb2, c5; 5 Be2, Nf6; 6 d3, d5.

This is the first round, and Fedorowicz takes a random approach to the opening, content that all he needs is equality against his much weaker opponent. He should have set about creating problems instead of clearly defining his central P-structure. White gets to play a serene game along strategically well-defined lines for a long time.

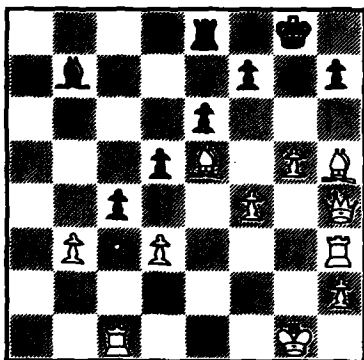
7 Nbd2, Be7; 8 Ne5, 0-0; 9 0-0, Re8; 10 f4, Bf8.

It would have been better to contest the e5 square first by 7 ..., Nbd7; 8 Ne5, Bd6; 9 f4, Qc7. Fedorowicz underestimates Davis' attacking skill.

11 Qe1, a5; 12 g4, a4; 13 Rc1!, ab; 14 ab, Ra2; 15 Ba1, Na6.

Better was 15 ..., Nbd7; 16 g5, Ne5; 17 gf, Nd7. Black plays as though his opponent is of no account.

16 g5, Nd7; 17 Bh5, Ne5; 18 Be5, Nb4; 19 Qh4, Nc2; 20 Rf3, Ne3; 21 Re3, Rd2; 22 Rh3, c4.



23 Bf6!, Bc5; 24 Kf1, Bf2.

Obviously 24 ..., gf; 25 gf is hopeless and 24 ..., Qc7; 25 Bf3 is masochistic so Black invites another sacrifice.

25 Bf7, Kf8; 26 Qh7, gf; 27 Bg6 1-0.

A very elegant game, for which Davis got the upset prize, a beautiful silver cup presented by the USCF in memory of Karen Aljian. Aljian was a USCF employee who died of cancer after a courageous battle last year. The cup was a lot nicer than the first place trophy, and the Fed later offered to swap.

Fedorowicz rebounded from this setback with seven straight wins and faced Bisguier in the 9th round. Arthur obtained what can only be called a hopelessly won position. Unfortunately Arthur went down to defeat by losing his queen through a simple discovered attack.

*For the record, here is the catastrophe Bisguier experienced against Fedorowicz with notes by the editor.*

**Semi-Slav**

J. Fedorowicz — A. Bisguier: 1 d4, d5; 2 c4, e6; 3 Nc3, c6; 4 e3, Nf6; 5 Nf3, Nbd7; 6 B3?!, Bb4; 7 Bd2, 0-0; 8 a3, Bd6; 9 Bd3, Qe7.

The plotholder 6 b3 has had more impact on the game than its modest nature would imply. Black's threat to roll forward in the center with ..., e5 induces Fedorowicz to remove the tension from the center and try to develop a minority attack queen-side with awkward forces.

10 cd, ed; 11 b4, Ne4; 12 0-0, f5; 13 b5, Rf6; 14 g3, Rh6; 15 bc, bc; 16 Ne2, Ndf6; 17 Bb4, Ng4; 18 Bd6, Qd6; 19 Nf4, g5; 20 Ng2, Rh3.

The bomb shelter around White's king is getting crowded with fugitives. To permit 21 ..., Qh6 would allow alien intruders to foist close encounters of the worst kind on the king.

21 Ne5, Nh2; 22 Rc1, Bb7.

Black need not pause here since 22 ..., Qh6; 23 Rc6? Nf3 mates. 23 Nh4, gh; 24 Qh5, Qe6; 25 kg2, Nf1; 26 Rf1, Ng3; 27 fg, Rg3; 28 Kh2, Rg7.

Though hopelessly won, the position still allows White to play on if he does not fancy an early dinner.

29 Bf5, Qe7; 30 Rf4, Rf8; 31 Qh6, Bc8; 32 Nc6, Qf6?; 33 Bh7, Rh7; 34 Rf6, Rh6; 35 Rh6. 1-0 after a few more moves.

Meantime, the top-rated player, GM Florin Gheorghiu had also yielded three draws in the first eight rounds to experts. In the 10th round Fedorowicz gave up a draw to the tournament sensation, Robert Sulman, a 19 year-old student from Mississippi. Sulman, rated 2258, had a great tournament. Meanwhile, Gheorghiu was eking out a nice ending over FIDE Master John Meyer.

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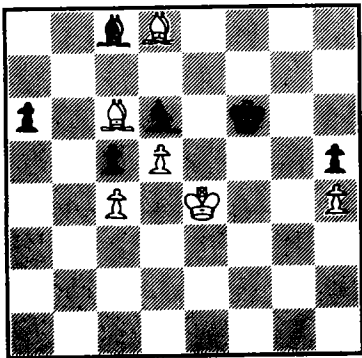


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U.S.  
Open  
cont.



The tournament bulletin notes: "The adjourned position. Meyer sealed 51 ..., K-B2, revealed this move to Gheorghiu, and proposed a draw. About half of the experts and masters we questioned thought it was a draw; the half who didn't couldn't provide any forcing lines, preferring to leave the question of 'how?' to the grandmaster."

51 ..., Kf7; 52 Bg5, Bg3; 53 Be3, Bd6; 54 Kd3, Ke7; 55 Bg5, Kf7; 56 Bd2, Bg3; 57 Be3, Bf5; 58 Kd2, Bh4; 59 Bc5, Bg5; 60 Ke2, h4; 61 Bd6, h3?; 62 Bh2, Be4; 63 Ba4, a5; 64 d6, Ke6; 65 c5, Bd8; 66 c6, Bc6; 67 Bc6.

"Black lost on time. The pawn goes to (d7), the king tours the rook files eating pawns and then returns to queen his last remaining pawn."

This left Sulman, Gheorghiu and the Fed tied at 8½. Round 11 was decisive. Sulman was brought back to reality by Florin's GM technique. Gheorghiu is a real money player. And the Fed polished off super junior Jim Rizzitano ("Rizz the Wiz") from Boston. Rizzitano's Modern Defense got ancient very fast.

**Modern Defense** (Notes by the editor)

J. Fedorowicz — J. Rizzitano 1 d4, g6; 2 c4, Bg7; 3 e4, d6; 4 Nc3, Nc6; 5 Be3, e5; 6 d5, Nc3?; 7 g4, Nf6; 8 f3, Nd7.

This is the wrong way to lapse into passivity. Better was 8 ..., h5; 9 g5, Nh7, when Black can adopt a come and get me attitude with a sounder formation. The action will come on the Q-side where targets are hard to reach.

9 h4, f5?!

Too active.

10 Nh3, fg; 11 fg, Nf6; 12 Nf2, h5; 13 g5, Nd7?

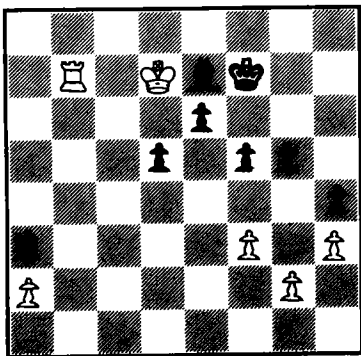
Better was 13 ..., Nh7 with the idea of an eventual ..., Nf8 to buttress the e6 and g6 squares.

14 Bh3, 0-0; 15 Qe2, a6; 16 0-0-0, c5.

This is illogical since White commands much more space on the Q-side.

17 dc, Nc6; 18 Rd6, Nd4; 19 Bd4, ed; 20 Nd5, Kh7; 21 Nd3, Qa5; 22 Rg6!, Kg6; 23 Bf5, Rf5; 24 ef, Kh7; 25 Qh5?!, Kg8; 26 Qe8, Kh7; 27 Ne7 1-0.

To make amends Rizzitano milked a win out of this position.



J. Rizzitano — J. Kastner (Notes by the editor)

It would seem at first glance that Black has at least equal material, but White has penetrated too far. On the natural 47 ..., Bf8; 48 Kd8, Kf6; 49 Ke8, Bc5; 50 Rb5, Bd4 (... , Bd6; 51 Kd7, Bf8; 52 Rb6); 51 Kd7 and 52 RA5. Kastner prefers to cede a pawn actively.

47 ..., e5; 48 Rb5, e4; 49 Rd5, Bf6; 50 fe!  
Because 50 Rf5?!, e3; 51 Rc5, e2; 52 Rc1, Bc3!  
50 ..., fe; 51 Rf5, Kg6; 52 Rf2, Bb2; 53 Ke6, e3; 54 Rc2, g4; 55 hg, Kg5; 56 Rc4, h3; 57 gh, Kh4; 58 Re4, Kh3; 59 g5, Kg3; 60 Re3, Kf4.  
So Black has averted the holocaust — hasn't he?  
61 Ra3! Ba3; 62 g6 1-0.

After 62 ..., Bf8; 63 a4! and some pawn must promote.

For competitive drama round 12 was an anti-climax. If the Fed and Florin drew, no one could catch them, and they would be co-champions. They played a respectable game until they abruptly decided to draw instead of entering the implied complications.

So John Fedorowicz, despite his first round loss, is U.S. Co-champion and qualified for the 1980 U.S. Invitational Championship and Zonal (By vote of the USCF Delegates after round 6). Gheorghiu has to be content to take some more of our money back to Rumania.

Sulman, USSR expatriate Kogan, Boris Baczynskyj, and Rizzitano followed with 9½ while Bisguier, Meyer, and Bob Rowley of Arizona tied for 7-9th with 9-3 scores.

The directors were Mike Decker, Ira Lee Riddle, Dick Gardner, and Joe Lux. All did splendid work.

You will find this reporter on the prize list tied with nine others for 10th. You will also find me in Palo Alto next year because the open returns to California for the first time since Ventura in 1971 and to northern California for the first time since San Francisco in 1961.

*Our reporter, Hanken plays a pretty tough game of chess himself as this game from Atlanta demonstrates. — ed.*

English Opening (Notes by the editor)

J. Hanken — M. Coles : 1 g3, e5; 2 Bg2, Nc6; 3 c4!

Hanken played his first two moves from memory, but now he begins to play his own game and drifts back into the books. As a chess politician, the only openings he has time to keep track of are ones like Executive Director and Chess Life Editor. As White he has a firm predilection for keeping the game non-committal for as long as possible in hopes of jumping on a positional mistake.

cont. on p. 71

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## U.S. Open concluded

Chess politics can sap the attention, as Hanken showed at the Chicago, 1979 U.S. Open. Facing redoubtable and sporting Doug Greenwalt of Colorado in the eighth round, he was visibly exhausted by the round-the-clock meetings which had drained his strength over the previous three-days — and some meetings before that. Greenwalt essayed a daring 1 e4. Hanken played 1 ... b6 and rose wearily to take a turn of the room, press the flesh, and have a hasty conference or two with USCF nabobs who also play the game. Greenwalt became lost in thought.

Several minutes later Hanken came back to his board and sat down with a heavy sigh. He played 2 ... Bb7 and pressed his finger down on the button of his clock. It seemed strange to him. He looked at it with world-weary disbelief. He looked closer. Everything seemed in order; his opponent's clock was running, but it felt wrong.

Finally, his opponent remarked that he had not yet moved. "Touch move!" I exclaimed from the next board. Joe Lux, a prominent New York tournament director, had been summoned from his board to watch how long it would take Hanken to discover he had made two moves in a row. "That's right," he chimed in. Hanken became very distressed since, in the variation 1 e4, b6; 2 ... Bb7; 2 Ba6—Bb7 it is all over.

We were hoaxing him, but it does serve to show how USCF politics can sap an otherwise alert player.

3 ... f5, 4 Nc3, Nf6; 5 d3.

My preference has always been for 5 e3—Nge2—b3—Bb2 and an eventual d4 with play in the center. White's intention to advance on the queen-side has been sharply rebuffed lately.

5 ... Be7; 6 e3, 0-0; 7 Nge2, d6; 8 Rb1, a5; 9 a3, Qe8; 10 b4, ab; 11 ab, Qg6.

Either 11 ... g5 or the interesting 11 ... Bd8 create more harmonious opportunities.

12 b5, Nd8; 13 Nd5, Nd5; 14 cd, Bd7; 15 Qc2, Rc8; 16 0-0, c5; 17 dc e.p., bc; 18 bc, Bc6; 19 Qb3, Kh8; 20 Bd2, 21 Kg2, Ne6; 22 f4!

A very nice pawn break. Now Black has to keep his rooks in communication on the wide-open Elysian fields of the queen-side, but Hanken has kept a nice, slow initiative burning like some kind of home fire.

22 ... Nc5; 23 Qd5, Qf7; 24 Nc3, Qd5; 25 Nd5, Bd8; 26 fe, Nd3. If 26 ... de; 27 Bb4 and scrunch.

27 e6, Rc2; 28 Rad1, Ba5; 29 e7, Re8; 30 Rf5, Kg8; 31 Rdf1, Rd2; 32 Kg1, 1-0.

The U.S. Open is very special to Hanken, and he plays very special chess during these tournaments. It is an experience worth having, and northern Californians have a great opportunity to live two weeks of chess when it comes to Palo Alto next August.

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## NORTH AMERICAN MICROCOMPUTER CHAMPIONSHIP

by Bryce Perry

The First Annual Official North American Microcomputer Chess Championship was held at the LeBaron Hotel in San Jose on September 5-7, 1980. The International Computer Chess Association approved it as the first official microcomputer tournament in North America. Although none of the computers came from abroad, several came from the east coast.

These microcomputers are much stronger than what we were seeing even two years ago. Two of the strongest small computers that have competed previously, Boris 2.5 rated at 1622 and Mychess B at 1565, were far behind the perfect score of Chess Challenger C.S.C. Furthermore Challenger proved this was no fluke by winning the World Microcomputer Championship with a score of 5-0 in London recently.

Chess Challenger C.S.C. (which stands for Champion Sensory Challenger) is a prototype of a unit that should be for sale early next year. The sensory in its name indicates that it "reads" the moves directly from the playing board, each square of which is a separate pressure-sensitive switch. It indicates its move by lighting up tiny lights on the two squares involved. The manufacturer states that it is only a slightly improved version of the V.S.C. (Voice Sensory Challenger) which is currently selling well, with a list price of \$350.

There were three other self-contained systems, that is, units that can do nothing but play chess. The C.C. Super System from Tryom Company was the "executive sweepstakes" winner, with the most meticulous finish and classy accessories, including a printer that listed all the moves on adding-machine-sized paper. Boris 2.5 has been available for over a year now, and was the highest rated microcomputer before the tournament started. Boris X (for experimental) was an improved prototype, although the developer John Aker pointed out that the only way to find out if a change is indeed an improvement is by competing in tournaments such as this one.

### Mychess is Their Chess

Mychess B runs on a multi-purpose computer, in this case a Cromemco model Z-2D, a small, business oriented computer. Many of us are familiar with Mychess from Paul Masson and other tournaments it has played in. Mychess A is an attempt by Dave Kittinger to fit his program into a smaller amount of memory but it is back to the drawing boards for another try.

Atari 4K is part of the Atari Modular Game system that plays a wide variety of games on your television screen. It was by far the smallest machine there; it was so small that it cannot show the position and calculate at the same time. Considering that the largest machine had 50 times as much memory and the fastest machine was nine times faster than the Atari 4 K, it turned in a very respectable showing. A version with 50% more memory, the Atari 6 will be available soon.

Two private individuals put forth their efforts. William Fink of Florida has written a program he calls Sfinks that runs on a Radio Shack home computer, the TRS-80. He will be selling listings of that program, and hopes to modify it to run on other home computers. Murray Lane of Santa Clara entered a program designed to run on a system development kit, the "erector set" of computer designers. His approach was to look very deep into a position, up to 12 ply (a ply is 1/2 a move, that is a move by only one side) Other machines were looking four or five ply ahead). To do this it could only look at a few branches (choices) at each position, so it becomes crucial to guess only the strongest possibilities. Apparently his program did not have the necessary "insight."

cont. on p. 84



# Computer Champion Draws Expert Benjamin in Challenge Match

by Bryce Perry

Ask a chess player if a computer will ever be World Chess Champion and you get a heated response. There are at least three camps; those that scoff at the idea, those that believe and are excited that it will happen, and those that fear it will and will ruin the game as we now know and love it. Even such knowledgeable experts as Max Euwe and Boris Spassky, both past World Chess Champions and both computer experts, disagree completely. This question was asked of them at this year's Paul Masson American Classic: Spassky said "yes, and within ten years!" and it worries him; Euwe said "no, never!"

Like the weather, everyone talks about it, but nobody does anything about it. Nobody that is, until the Fredkin Foundation of Cambridge Massachusetts established the Fredkin Prize as an incentive to Artificial Intelligence research on this very topic. The terms of the prize are that \$100,000 (one hundred thousand) will be awarded to the authors of the first computer program that defeats the human World Champion in official competition. The Fredkin Foundation hopes that this incentive will hurry progress along, much as the Kramer Prize did for man-powered airplane flight. To encourage and delineate progress toward this ultimate goal, a series of intermediate challenges is planned.

The first such competition was held at Stanford University on August 18-19, 1980, in conjunction with the First Annual National Conference on Artificial Intelligence. In the computer corner was a program called Chess 4.9 running on a C.D.C Cyber 176 computer. It holds both the North American and World Computer Chess Champion titles. Furthermore it and its predecessors have far outdistanced the competition, winning the World competition, a tri-annual event, both times it has been held and having a long-running string of wins in the annual North American event broken only by the upset to Belle in 1978. Also in this corner were the computer's "handlers", programmer Lawrence Atkin of Northwestern University and computer designer Dr. David Cahlander of C.D.C. The second co-programmer, David Slate of Northwestern U, was unable to attend.

Expert-rated Paul Benjamin was called upon to defend the human's honor. He was selected at random among the 32 players rated 2051 to 2049 inclusive. He teaches computer sciences at Brooklyn College in New York.

Chess 4.9 drew white for the first game. Even so Paul was able to keep the game on the positional plane, where computers are notoriously weak. After two playing sessions and sixty moves, the game was adjudicated a win for Benjamin. The computer was then instructed to try harder for the win in the second game. This is done by increasing the factor that tells how weak the opponent is, sometimes called the contempt factor. Even with the white pieces, Paul was not able to keep the second game from drifting into tactical complexities and got cut to pieces quickly. Each side received half of the \$1,500 prize provided by the Fredkin Foundation.

Dr. Hans Berliner, professor of Computer Sciences at Carnegie-Mellon University, World Correspondence Chess Champion 1965-68, and author of a backgammon program that last year defeated the World Backgammon Champion at Monte Carlo, provided commentary for the several hundred spectators, who were about evenly split between Artificial Intelligence researchers and chess enthusiasts. Bryce Perry directed the match and provided additional commentary. Frank Hamaker (CalChess Membership Secretary) and Pedro Marcal (14-year old expert) manned the telephones to transmit moves between the playing room and the spectator hall. Marcal had also been selected as the backup if Benjamin could not continue to play.

The second Fredkin Challenge Match will occur at Carnegie-Mellon University in November. This will pit another randomly-selected expert against Belle, a program that runs on a PDP-11 com-

puter with additional custom-built hardware. Since this involves the second-ranked program, the prize will be "only" \$1,000 to the winner of the two games. Both games played at Stanford University follow.

\* \* \*

In the first game Chess 4.9 played eight moves into a line against the Dragon made popular by world champion Karpov. At that point its preprogrammed "book" must have run out because it committed two ugly positional blunders in the next four moves. A neat positional exchanging combination then gave Benjamin an overwhelming advantage in the center and some weak pawns at which to shoot on the queen-side, but an inexactitude would have allowed the computer to draw by perpetual motion.

Chess 4.9 preferred to play on in a clearly lost position, brave circuitry apparently overcame the inculcations of prudent programming.

## Sicilian Defense (Notes by Pedro Marcal)

Chess 4.9 - P. Benjamin: 1 e4, c5; 2 Nf3, d6; 3 d4, cd; 4 Nd4, Nf6; 5 Nc3, g6; 6 Be2, Bg7; 7 0-0, 0-0; 8 Bg5, Nc6; 9 Nc6?

This is a positional blunder that strengthens Black's center. The computer also played this against David Levy.

9 ... bc; 10 Qd2, Rb8; 11 Rb1, Re8; 12 B4?

A terrible positional mistake. The computer probably played this move because it restrains the advance of Blacks QBP, which isn't good anyway, and because it gives the White rook more scope.

12 ... Be6; 13 Bh6, Bh8; 14 H3, d5!; 15 ed Nd5; 16 Nd5, Qd5; 17 Qd5, cd.

Black has the advantage of a central majority of pawns while White has shattered queen-side pawns.

18 Bf4, Rbc8; 19 Bb5, Red8; 20 Bd3, Bc3?; 21 Ba6.

Now White has a forced draw. Black should have played 20 ... Bd7. The computer didn't take it because before the game the programmers told it Benjamin was 200 points lower rated so 4.9 wouldn't draw. The computer's memory turns down draws even though it is losing.

21 ... Rc6; 22 Bb5, Rcc8; 23 Bd3?, Bd7; 24 Be3, d4; 25 Bf4, Bf5; 26 Bf5, gf; 27 a3, f6.

Black is mobilizing his central majority and ready to play e5 with the idea of advancing e4-d3.

28 Bh6, Rc6; 29 B5, Rb6; 30 Rb3, Rc8; 31 Rd1, Rc5.

Black activates his rooks while pressuring the QNP.

32 Rdb1, Rc4; 33 g3, e5; 34 Kg2, Kf7; 35 Bc1, Ba5; 36 Rf3, Ke6; 37 Rb2, Bc3; 38 Rb3, Ba5; 39 Rb2, Bc3; 40 Rb3, Ba5.

An interesting moment: the computer sees it is losing. It wants a draw, while Black has been repeating moves to make the time control. This position after 41 Rb2 was reached three times. I submit that this game should have been a draw!

41 Rb2, e4; 42 Rf4, d3; 43 cd, Rc1; 44 de, Rc5; 45 a4, Rb7; 46 ef, Rf5; 47 Rc4, Rd5; 48 Re2, Kd7.

Black wants to trade a pair of rooks.

49 Rce4, Kc8; 50 Re8, Rd8; 51 R8e4, Rbd7; 52 Re6, Rd6; 53 Re7, R8d7; 54 Re8, Bd8.

Now that Black's pawns are defended he can go after White's queen-side pawns.

55 g4, Kb7; 56 R2e4, Rd4; 57 Rd4, Rd4; 58 Kf3, Rd6; 59 Rf8, Rd7; 60 h4, Kb6. 1-0

Here the game was adjudicated in favor of Black. There is no doubt in my mind that Black has a win. He eats up the queen-side pawns and pushes his QRP, besides he has an extra bishop.

cont. on p. 78.

☆☆☆☆☆

# To Beat the Impossible Man

by GM Larry Christiansen

There was no tomorrow if Lev Polugaevsky did not win his 12th match game against Viktor Korchnoi. Polugaevsky again played the sharp 7 d5!?, which failed him in the 8th game of the match. Korchnoi's inferior 10th move, ..., Bc5, however, allowed Polugaevsky to smash Black's king-side and build up a decisive attack.

Korchnoi defended tenaciously but finally conceded at move 73. This is the best Queen's Indian Defense I have seen in a long time.

**Queen's Indian Defense [12th match game, Buenos Aires, 1980]**  
**L. Polugaevsky-V. Korchnoi: 1 nf3, Nf6; 2 e4, b6; 3 g3, e6; 4 Bg2, Bb7; 5 0-0, Be7; 6 d4, 0-0 7 d5!?, ed; 8 Nh4.**

In game 8 Polugaevsky played 8 Nd4 and went on to lose.

8 ..., c6; 9 cd, Nd5; 10 Nf5, Be5?

This leads to a very difficult position. Better is 10 ..., Nc7; 11 e4, d6.

11 e4, Ne7.

Strong for White is 11 ..., Nc7; 12 b4!, Be7 (12 ..., Bb4; 13 Qd4, Qf6; 14 Qb4, Qa1; 15 Bb2, Qa2; 16 Ne7, Kh8; 17 Ng6, fg; 18 Qf8, Qg8; 19 Bg7 mate); 13 Bb2, which gives a powerful attack.

12 Ng7! Kg7; 13 b4.

The point of White's 12th move. Although White will remain a pawn down, Black's exposed king and weak dark squares make this combination a bargain.

13 ..., Bb4.

Since Black is consigned to returning the piece, he must find the best way at least to obtain some counterplay. Korchnoi's selection appears best, although he probably considered and rejected 13 ..., Ba6; 14 Re1, Bb4 (14 ..., Bf2; 15 Kf2 is silly); 15 Qd4, f6; 16 Qb4, c5 (to meet 17 Qd2 with Nbc6; 18 Bb2, Ne5! threatening either 19 ..., Nd3 or ..., Nc4); 17 Qa3!, Bb7; 18 Bb2, Nbc6; 19 e5! with a decisive attack for White.

14 Qd4, f6; 15 Qb4, c5; 16 Qd2, Nbc6; 17 Bb2, Ba6.

Black's position is so chock full of weaknesses that his only chance is a tactical defense.

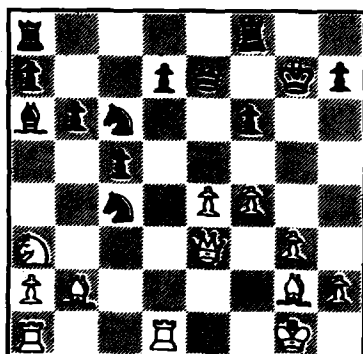
18 Rd1, Ne5; 19 na3.

Idiotic is 19 Be5?!, fe; 20 Qd7, Qd7; 21 Rd7, Rad8! when 22 Re7 loses to Kf6.

19 ..., Nec6.

White meets 19 ..., Nd3 with 20 Bc3 and not the unclear 20 e5, fe!; 21 Ba8, Qa8.

20 Qe3, Qe7; 21 f4, Nc4.



This allows a pretty combination, but the alternatives do not work either. For example 21 ..., Nd4?!—hoping for 22 fe, fe with some counterplay for the piece—is met by 22 Be4, cd; 23 Rd4 with an overwhelming position.

22 Ne4, Be4; 23 e5! fe; 24 Bc6, dc; 25 Rd7!!, Qd7; 26 Qe5, Kf7; 27 Qf6, Kg8; 28 Qg5, Kf7; 29 Re1!, Qe6; 30 Qg7.

Much better than 30 Re6, Ke6.

30 ..., Ke8 31 Re6, Be6; 32 Bf6, Bf7; 33 Bg5.

Not satisfied with having a queen for two rooks, White now wins the exchange.

33 ..., Kd7; 34 Bh6!, c4; 35 Qh7, e5; 36 Bf8.

There is no real hurry to grab the exchange. Either 36 g4 or h4 would speed up the win.

36 ..., Rf8; 37 Qg7, Ke7; 38 Qe5.

Time pressure must have been the reason for this aimless check. Again White should start to roll his pawns with 38 g4.

38 ..., Kd7; 39 g4.

Better was 39 Qg7 and then g4!

39 ..., Re8!; 40 Qf6, Bd5.

Although his position is hopeless, Black at least can move his pieces now.

41 g5, Re2; 42 h4.

This was the sealed move. Polugaevsky probably had a restful sleep while his band of analysts worked out the win.

42 ..., b5; 43 Qf5, Kd6; 44 Qf8, Kc6; 45 Qe8, Kd6; Qd8, Kc6 47 Qa8, Kd6; 48 Qd8, Kc6; 49 a3, Re3; 50 h5, c3; 51 Qf6, Be6; 52 Kf2, c2; 53 Qb2, Rh3; 54 Kg2, Bf5; 55 Qf6, Kc7; 56 Qf5, c1/Q; 57 Qe5!, Kb6; 58 Kh3.

White has transported into an easily won queen and pawn ending. Even so Polugaevsky might well have been muttering to himself, "Won't that #&!?!# Korchnoi ever give up?"

58 ..., b4; 59 ab, cb; 60 h6, Qh1; 61, Kg4, Qd1 62 Kf5, Qc2 63 Kf6, b3; 64 h7, Qh7; 65 Qe3, Kc6; 66 Qh3, Qh8; 67 Ke7, Qh4; 68 Qc4, Kb6; 69 Qb4, Kc6; 70 Qe4, Kb5; 71 Kf7, a5; 72 g6, Qg4; 73 Qe5 1-0

With this game Polugaevsky managed to take the match into overtime, but tomorrow turned out to be a loss of game and match at the 14th encounter.

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# LOSING CHESS HAZARDS

By R. E. Fauber

Ivan Vassilievich Murphy has written in his classic *Izbranniye Shakhmatniye Oshibki*: "If something can go wrong during a chess game, it will." There is, of course, the famous predicament of tiny Rudolf Spielman. At an English tournament he discovered that the boards were so large "That I wanted to sacrifice a rook at h8 but had to sacrifice at h6 instead."

Another story illustrates the perils of standing on principle during a tournament. One of Siegbert Tarrasch's opponents sportingly pointed out to him that he was about to lose on time hesitating over an obvious move. The irate Tarrasch showed him his scoresheet which clearly indicated that he had already made his 40th move. Tarrasch was no school-boy to be lectured on how to keep score. When his flag fell, a horrified Tarrasch discovered that he had written his name where he should have written his first move.

Past CalChess Chairman Peter Prochaska was playing at a Paul Masson tournament a couple of years back when he let a combination of the sun and time pressure affect him. During a furious scramble he moved with practiced rapidity but punched the clock of the player next to him instead of his own. Curiously these neighboring players did not seem to mind Peter taking a hand in their game. The Masson is a very mellow tournament.

Myself a right-handed scorekeeper, I found myself playing next to a southpaw in one tournament. We were both soon in difficulties with the clock but moving with machine-gun speed and conscientiously scribbling the moves on the scoresheets. After the game we discovered that I had recorded my game on his scoresheet and he his on mine. We congratulated each other on making the time control simultaneously.

I once saw a player with a terrific position and almost no time grab his queen to make a crushing move. He reared back to give force to his maneuver, but his chair broke and his flag fell before he could regain his feet, "But it's mate!" he bellowed, "You can't mate on the floor at this hotel," his opponent primly replied.

Not all hazards occur at the chess board. Visiting from Los Angeles to play in the Masters Open in 1979, Rainer Rickford was bunking at Paul Whitehead's apartments in San Francisco. He arose one morning at 9 a.m. Whitehead was not up yet and, rather than disturb him, Rickford decided to study a little chess. He became very engrossed in some games. What he did not know was that Whitehead had spent the night someplace else. Suddenly he looked up and saw that the clock showed 1 p.m., time to start play over in Berkeley, Public transportation did not suffice to get him to the hall before forfeit time.

Hazards can be overcome, of course. The Brazilian player van Riemsdyk landed at Los Angeles International Airport on his way to play in Lone Pine, 1978. There was no one to meet him, and he did not know how to get to remote Lone Pine from the terminal building. He resolved this dilemma by paying a cab driver \$200 to take him the 250 miles to the Statham tournament.

Transportation is a real problem for chess players, as I discovered at the 1961 U.S. Open in San Francisco. In one game I played a combination which Bobby Fischer would imitate against Cioaltea a few years later. Mine was a more complex position, but I won the exchange and was starting to get penetration with my rooks when I noticed the ticket for my car showed the garage would close at 6 p.m. and my watch showed that it was 5:45.

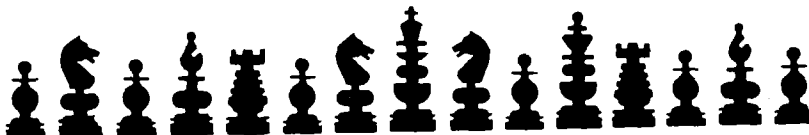
My opponent did not look like the resigning kind, I feared he would not accept too blatant a draw. I was staying across the Bay in Berkeley and was not about to be stranded on Market Street without wheels.

I began to regard the position with more attention, punctuating my observations with "hump" in various registers and octaves. Trying to inflict my infinite disgust with garage owners, I finally observed, "I guess it's just a draw after all," My opponent smiled. "I thought so too," he said. We shook hands.

As I was paying for parking, the owner observed, "I was just about to close. You sure are lucky."

Obviously he had not seen my position.

## Games



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

White: Richard Lobo (2300). Black: Borel Menas (2106)  
LERA, Sunnyvale, May 25, 1980.

Ruy Lopez

1	e4	a5	23	gf	Rf4
2	Nf3	Nc6	24	fg	Rg4
3	Bb5	f5	25	Kf2	Re4!(h)
4	Nc3	Nd4	26	Kf3	Re7
5	Ba4(a)	Nf6	27	Rg1	c6
6	of	Bc5	28	Rg5	g6
7	O-O	O-O	29	Rc5	Kg7
8	Ne5	d5	30	b3(f)	h5
9	Nf3(b)	Bf5	31	a4	ba
10	Nd4	Bd4(c)	32	ba	Rd7
11	Ne2?	Bg4	33	Kf4	Rd5
12	c3	Qe7	34	Rc4	g5
13	Bb5	Bf2!	35	Kg3	Kf6
14	Rf2	Ne4	36	Rb4	Rd7
15	Rf8	Rf8	37	Rb1	Kf5
16	d4	a6	38	Rf1	Ke4
17	h3	ab	39	Re1	Kd3
18	hg	Nf2!(d)	40	Re5	Rd5
19	Qb3	Qe2	41	Re7	Kc3
20	Qd5	Kh8	42	Rb7	Ra5
21	Bf4(e)	Ng4(f)	43	Rb6	Re4
22	Qf3(g)	Qf3	44	Resigns(i)	

(Notes contributed by USCF Expert Borel Menas)

(a) Dubious. The Encyclopedia of Chess Openings (ECO) recommends 5 Ne5 here.

(b) In the April 1980 issue of "Chess Life" it was pointed out that White must remove Black's knight from the d4 square, but that 9 Ne2 was not the way to go about it, on account of 9 . . . Qd6! (ECO mentions only 9 . . . Qe7.) 10 Nd4 Bd4 11 Nf3 Ng4 12 h3 Bf5 13 c3 Be4! 14 hg Bf3 15 gf Qg3 16 Kh1 Qh3, followed by 17 . . . Be5.

(c) And now ECO suggests 11 d3, with a complicated game.

(d) The winning move. Due to the threat of 19 . . . Qh4, White is compelled to return the piece.

(e) More or less forced. If, for example, 21 Bg5, then 21 . . . Ng4 22 Bh4 Qe3 23 Kh1 Qf4 24 g3 Qd2 25 Qg2 Rf2 wins.

(f) Of course not 21 . . . Rf4?? 22 Qd8 and mates. Black now threatens to check on f2 and capture on f4. White cannot counter with 22 Rf1 because of 22 . . . Qf1! and 23 . . . Ne3, forking the king and queen.

(g) At the cost of a pawn, White succeeds in breaking the direct attack on his king only to face a lost endgame.

(h) Cutting off the enemy king from the center.

(i) White cannot push 30 d5 in view of 30 . . . Re5.

(j) After 44 Rc6 Kd4 Black's pawns cannot be stopped.

# BERKELEY CHESS CLUB

By Alan Glasscoe

I'm afraid the origins of the Berkeley Chess Club are lost to posterity. We have no faded photographs of bearded chessplayers, and I've thrown away the hundreds of outdated address cards in Martin Morrison's tiny, crabbed, pencilled printing, laboriously compiled while he was club director before he started his meteoric ascent, and later descent, in the national chess hierarchy. Back issues of Al Horowitz' *Chess Review* from the 60s list the club as meeting on Wednesday evenings at the Berkeley YMCA, where we still meet, but now on Fridays at 7:30 PM.

I became director in much the same way that Major Major became squadron commander in *Catch 22* ("Don't think it means anything, because it doesn't", said Colonel Korn as he roared off in his jeep.). John Larkins, after laboring long and hard for very little as club director, *Chess Voice* editor, and regional USCF vice-president, finally realized he had filled out one wall chart too many (and played one Latvian Gambit too many), and, handing me the pairing cards, roared off in his new Chevette. John broke a tradition established by the two previous club directors — he didn't loot the club treasury, and he paid the rent.

The Berkeley Chess Club exists primarily to provide the opportunity to play USCF-rated games in tournaments of 4 to 8 rounds. Members can play in, or miss, as many rounds as they choose, since first prize is usually a warm smile or a hearty handshake. However, a recent donation to the club has given us the opportunity to try several modest prize tournaments with very low entry fees, the first of which will be concluding in October. Since chess players are impossible to please, we try to vary the format of our tournaments. We usually schedule two open tournaments a year (to please the up-and-coming sharks) and several class tournaments (to please the turtles content in their own league) in two or three classes, as well as several one evening speed tournaments, the winners pocketing the fifty-cent entry fees.

Club membership has been in the 60-70 player range for the last year (average rating 1650), and a typical evening will see about 20 rated games being played, plus a number of speed games being played usually too loudly at one end of the Palm Room. Members come from as far as Benocia, Hayward, Livermore, and San Rafael, and pay \$11 for 6 months club membership (juniors less), plus a \$1 rating fee for each 2 month tournament. We offer free membership to masters, since they so seldom enter our humble portals, apparently unwilling to risk their ratings. Our next club championship tournament will be held early next year, a six-person round robin seeded by the six highest finishers in a qualifying open. The winner will receive a year's free membership in the club plus a small cash prize. Our current champion Richard Paige, rated 1864 in April at the start of the championship play-off, triumphed over a field topped by two experts.

Our directors, John Spargo, Raul G'Acha, Robert Solovay, and myself will be delighted to demonstrate that directors are always right, especially when they are wrong. We always aim to please, especially ourselves. Here are a few recent club games.

## Berkeley Chess Club Games

W: Michael Padovani (1845), B: Mark Paetz (1789); 1/19/79; Wing Gambit

1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 d5 3 e5 c5 4 b4 cb 5 d4 Ne7 6 a3 Nec6 7 ab Bb4 8 c3 Be 7 9 Bd3 0-0 10 h4 f5 11 ef Bf6 12 Bh 7 Kh7 13 Ng5 Kg8 14 Qh5 Bg5 15 hg Ne7 16 Ba3 e5 17 Be7 Qe7 18 g6 ed 19 Kd1 Bg4 20 Qg4 Resigns

☆☆☆

W: Paul Cooke (2066), B: NN (UNR); 4/25/80; Ponziani

1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 c3 Nf6 4 d4 d6 5 Be3 Ne4 6 d5 Nb8 7 Qa4 Resigns

☆☆☆

W: Paul Cooke (2005), B: Tony D'Aloisio (2077); 2/15/80; Ponziani

1 e4 e5 Nf3 Nc6 3 c3 Nf6 4 d4 d6 5 Be3 Be7 6 Bb5 Bd7 7 Nbd2 Ng4 8 0-0 ed 9 cd Ne3 10 fe 0-0 11 Rc1-Qe8 12 Bd3 Bd8 13 a3 Ne7 14 Bb1 c6 15 e5 Ng6 16 Nc4 de 17 Nfe5 Ne5 18 Ne5 Bc7 19 Nd7 Qd7 20 Ba2 Qd6 21 g3 Qg6 22 Rf3 Rae8 23 Qb3 Bb6 24 Rf1 Re6 25 Qe6 Resigns

☆☆☆

W: James Waide (2040), B: Richard Paige (1859); 7/25/80; Sicilian  
1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 d4 cd 4 Nd4 g6 5 c4 Nf6 6 Nc3 Nd4 7 Qd4 d6 8 Nd5 Bg7 9 Bg5 0-0 10 Bf6 ef 11 0-0-0 f5 12 Qe3 fe 13 Qe4 Re8 14 Qf4 Qa5 15 Kb1 Bf5 16 Bd3 Re2 17 Bf5 Rb2 18 Kc1 Qa2 19 Nc3 Bc3 20 Resigns

☆☆☆

W: David Levine (2149), B: Alan Glasscoe (1604); 2/15/80; Von Popiel Gambit

1 e4 d5 2 d4 de 3 Nc3 Nf6 4 Bg5 Nbd7 5 Bc4 c6 6 Qe2 Qa5 7 Bd2 Qf5 8 0-0-0 b5 9 Bb3 a5 10 d5 a4 11 dc ab 12 cb Nc5 13 Be3 Nd3 14 Kb1 Ba6 15 h3 b4 16 Na4 e6 17 g4 Qg6 18 Nb6 Ra7 19 Qc2 Rc7 20 Na8 Rc8 21 c7 Bd6 22 Qc6 Ke7 23 Qa6 Ra8 24 Qb6 Nd5 25 Qb5 Qf6 26 Rd3 ed 27 Qd3 Qg6 28 Resigns

☆☆☆

W: Frank Gower (1688), B: Alan Glasscoe (1717); 6/20/80; Anglo-Dutch

1 e4 Nc6 2 Nc3 e5 3 g3 f5 4 d3 Nf6 5 a3 a5 6 b3 Bc5 7 Bb2 d6 8 e3 0-0 9 Nge2 f4 10 gf Bg4 11 Rg1 ef 12 Nd5 Nd5 13 cd fe 14 Rg4 ef 15 Kd2 Ne5 16 Be5 de 17 Qc2 Qd6 18 Rh4 Ba3 19 d4 Qb4 20 Qc3 Qc3 21 Nc3 ed 22 Ra3 dc 23 Kc3 Rf3 24 kd2 b6 25 Ke2 Rf5 26 Bh3 Re8 27 Kd2 Rd5 28 Resigns

☆☆☆

W: Robert Vacheron (1867), B: Frank Gower (1787); 9/26/80; Sicilian

1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 d4 cd 4 Nd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 e6 6 Ndb5 d6 7 Bf4 e5 8 Bg5 a6 9 Na3 b5 10 Nd5 Be7 11 Bf6 gf4 12 c3 f5 13 Ne7 Ne7 14 ef Bf5 15 Nc2 Be6 16 a4 0-0 17 Qh5 f5 18 g4 Kh8 19 Bg2 Rb8 20 g5 Rg8 21 0-0 Nd5 22 h4 Nf4 23 Qd1 Ng2 24 Kg2 f4 25 f3 ba 26 Nb4 a5 27 Nd3 e4 28 fe Rg5 29 Kf2 Qb6 30 Ke1 Rg2 31 Qf3 Bg4 32 Qf4 Re2 33 Kd1 Qb3 34 Kc1 Qc2 mate.

☆☆☆

W: Brian Leong (1610), B: Max Burkett (2066); 4/11/80; Falkbeer

1 e4 e5 2 f4 d5 3 ed e4 4 d3 Nf6 5 de Ne4 6 Nf3 Bc5 7 Qe2 Bf5 8 Nc3 Qe7 9 Be3 Be3 10 Qe3 Nc3 11 Qe7 Ke7 12 bc Be4 13 Ng5 Bd5 14 0-0-0 Ba2 15 c4 b5 16 cb h6 17 Ne4 Be6 18 Nc5 Nd7 19 Na6 Rac8 20 Nb4 Nb8 21 Bd3 c5 22 Rhe1 cb 23 f5 Rhd8 24 fe fe 25 Bf5 Rd1 26 Kd1 Rd8 27 Kc1 Rd6 28 Kb2 Rb6 29 Kb3 Rb5 30 Be6 Rb6 31 Bc4 Kf6 32 RA1 Nc6 33 Ra6 Nd4 34 Kb2 Ra6 35 Ba6 Ke5 36 c3 bc 37 Kc3 Ne6 38 Bb7 h5 39 Bf3 h4 40 KD3 Kf4 41 Bd5 Nc5 42 Kd4 Nd7 43 g3 hg 44 hg Kg3 45 Kc3 Kf4 46 Kb4 g5 47 Kc3 Nf6 48 Bh1 Ng4 49 Kb4 Ne5 50 Ka5 Nf3 51 Ka6 Kg3 52 ka7 g4 53 Kb6 Kn2 54 Resigns.



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# Richard Shorman

## Openings update

Former world correspondence chess champion Yakov Estrin, working on a new edition of "Kurs debyutov" with international master Vasily Panov, previewed some recent opening innovations for Soviet readers in "64". Here are translated excerpts from his article ("64", No. 17, Sept. 1980, pp. 22-23), which reverse a number of long-standing opinions about certain well-known opening variations.

### Queen's Gambit Accepted

1 d2-d4	d7-d5	4 e2-e3	g7-g6
2 c2-c4	d5xc4	5 Bf1xe4	Bf8-g7
3 Ng1-f3	Ng8-f6	6 Nb1-c3	Nf6-d7?

In the Grunfeld Defense, after 1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 g6 3 Nc3 d5 4 cd Nd5 5 e4 Nb6, White finds it useful to play 6 h3 to prevent 6...Bg4. The "Encyclopedia of Chess Openings" (ECO III, pg. 105, note 18), apparently by analogy, recommends 7 h3 in the position above, overlooking an immediate win for White:

7 Bc4xf7! Kc8xf7  
8 Nf3-g5 Kf7-f6  
9 Nc3-e4, and mate next move.

### King's Indian Defense

1 d2-d4	Ng8-f6	9 c4xd5	Rf8-e8
2 c2-c4	c7-c5	10 e4-e5	d6xe5
3 d4-d5	g7-g6	11 f4xe5	Nf6-g4
4 Nb1-c3	Bf8-g7	12 Bc1-g5	Qd8-b6
5 e2-e4	d7-d6	13 0-0	Ng4xe5
6 f2-f4	0-0	4 Nf3xe5	Bg7xe5
7 Ng1-f3	c7-e6	15 Be2-c4	Qb6xb2
8 Bf1-e2	e6xd5	16 d5-d6	...

Black chose 16...Bf5 in Vladimirov-Doda, 1967, allowing White to score a brilliant victory with 17 Bf7 (Winning is 17 Rf5! gf and only then 18 Bf7 Kf8 19 Be8 Qc3 20 Be7! Ke8 21...KD7 22 Qf5.) Kf7 18 Rf5 gf? (missing the strong reply, 18...Kg7!) 19 Qh5 Kf8 20 Rf1.

Here is how a game between Gorovaya and Kayatkovskaya continued from the 1971 USSR Correspondence Championship for Women, in which Black defended successfully:

16 ...	Re8-f8	20 Bg5-e7	Bc8-f5
17 Nc3-b5	Qb2xa1	21 Be7xf8	Kg7xf7
18 Qd1-f3	Qa1-b2	22 Bf8-h6	...
19 Bc4xf7	Kg8-g7		

If 22 Qb7, then 22...Nd7, and Black repulses the attack and remains material ahead.

22...Nb8-c6  
But not 22...Qb5?, on account of 23 Qd5 Kf6 24 Bg7 Kg7 25 Qe5, forcing a draw by perpetual check.

23 Nb5-c7 Qb2-d4 24 Kg1-h1 ...  
Although 24 Be3 is stronger, Black still keeps the advantage by 24...Qe3 Bd4 26 Qd4 cd 27 Na8 Ke6 28 Nc7 Kd6.

24...Ra8-d8, and won  
**Two Knights' Defense**

One would think that nothing new was left to discover in such an old and exhaustively researched opening, but a postal game between Sweden and the Soviet Union demonstrated otherwise.

1 e2-e4	e7-e5	8 Nb1-c3	Qd5-a5
2 Ng1-f3	Nb8-c6	9 Nc3xe4	Bc8-e6
3 Bf1-c4	Ng8-f6	10 Ne4-g5	0-0-0
4 d2-d4	e5xd4	11 Ng5xe6	f7xe6
5 0-0	Nf6xe4	12 Re1xe6	Bf8-d6
6 Rf1-e1	d7-d5	13 Bc1-g5	Rd8-f8
7 Bc4xd5	Qd8xd5	14 Qd1-e2	Kc8-d7

White generally proceeds with 15 Bh4 here. But Sundquist versus Gabran (Correspondence match, Sweden — USSR, 1974) introduced a significant improvement:

15 Ra1-e1! Rf8xf3  
In White's favor is 15...Qa2 16 Qe4!, but not 16 b3 Qa5 17 Bh4 due to 17...Qd5! A game from the same match between Fagerstrom and Rozenberg followed the line given in ECO, 15...d3, and was greeted with the powerful 16 Qd3! (The advantage shifts to Black after 16 cd Rf3 17 Bd2 Qh5.) Rf3 17 Qf3 Qg5 18 Qf7 Be7 19 b4! a6 20 c4 Kd8 21 f4! Qg4 22 Rc6! bc 23 Qe7 Kc8 24 Qe4! Kb8 25 b5 ab 26 Qe6 Qf5 27 Qb5 Qb5 28 cb Rf8 29 Re4 Rf5 30 a4 Resigns. 16 Qe2xf3! ...

Superior to 16 Bd2 Qh5 17 Qf3 Bh2 18 Kf1 Qf3 19 gf Bd6 20 R6e4 Rf8 21 Kg2 h5, with good compensation for the exchange. (Timgren Novkov, Correspondence match, Sweden-USSR, 1962).

16 ...	Qa5xg5	17 Qf3-f7	Nc6-e7
			Black also fails to save himself by 17...Be7 18 f4 Qc5, because of 19 R6e5! Ne5 20 Re5 Qb4 21 a3. On 17...Kc8 White wins with 18 Re8 Re8 19 Re8 Nd8 20 Qe6 Kb8 21 f4! Bf4 22 Qd7.
18 f2-f4	Qg5-c5	20 Re1-e5	Qc5-b6
19 Re6xe7!	Bd6xe7		
	If 20...Qd6, then 21 Rd5.		
21 Re5xe7	Kd7-d8	22 Qf7xg7, winning easily.	

### MAN VS MACHINE cont.

In the second game Benjamin thought to trick the computer by using David Levy's strategy of taking the computer out of the books. The result was this dull opening followed by incandescent complications.

#### Barcza System

P. Benjamin - Chess 4.9: 1 Nf3, d5; 2 g3, Nc6.

Probably 3 c4 or d4 offer better chances at advantage. It is nice to get an edge out of the opening against a computer program because computers are particularly bad at positional defense. They seldom react strongly to neutralize a space advantage.

3 d3, e5; 4 Nbd2, Nf6; 5 Bg2, Be7; 6 0-0, 0-0; 7 e4, Kh8.

A hard move to find and harder to justify. Either 7...h6 or 7...Re8 is more constructive. White's automatic play has robbed him of any initiative.

8 c3, Bg4; 9 h3, Be6; 10 b4?

White ignores the hole at d3, but the computer jumps on it.

10...de; 11 de, Qd3; 12 Bb2, Ne4; 13 Ne4, Qe4.

The reason 10 B4 is so bad is that the queen-side pawns become so weak. The temporary loss of a pawn could have been avoided by 11 Ne4, but Nd5; 12 Bb2, f5; 13 Ned2, Bf6 or 12 b5, Na5 with interesting play against the holes in White's queen-side.

White might escape, despite positional disadvantage by 14 Re1, Qf5; 15 b5. White tries another tactical trick to restore a material balance, but the computer comes up with a series of very impressive tactical threats.

14 Nd4, Qg6; 15 Nc6, bc; 16 Re1, a5!; 17 Bc6, Rad8; 18 Qa4, Qf6!

The threat of 18...Rd2 is frightening. Actually the computer is playing cheapoes! White has a defense in 18 Re3! and if Rd2; 19 Rf3. White's double attack on the QRP is negated by the fact that he can never give the c5 square to Black's bishop.

19 Re2??, Bc4; 20 Rc2, Bd3; 21 Rd2, Bb5; 22 Rd8, Ba4; 23 Rf8, Bf8; 24 Ba4, ab; 25 cb, Bb4; 26 Rd1, Bc5; 27 Rd2, Bd4!

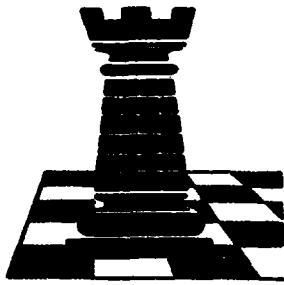
The game has lost theoretical interest except that Chess 4.9 displays an impressively sharkish technique in mopping up.

28 Bd4, ed; 29 Bb5, Qe5!; 30 Bf1, g6; 31 a4, c5; 32 a5, Qel; 33 Ra2, d3; 34 a6, d2; 35 a7, Qf1 0-1.

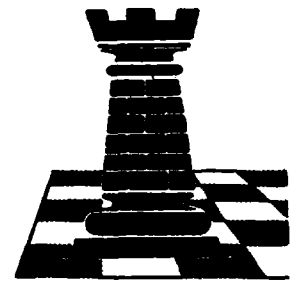
The assassination is 38 Kf1, d1/Q; 39 Kg2, Qd5.

Chess 4.9's consistent foible is that it does not understand when someone is gradually improving his position against it. Its use of the pawns in the ending was aggressive and impressive. It is a hard program to play wide open against.





# OPEN FILE



## Toward A New Theory of Chess

by R.E. Fauber

That chess remains a murky mystery even to its average practitioner must stem in part from the fact that what we know as chess theory has a murky quality. The very term "theory" is never very clearly defined. Arom Nimzovich published a book about his "System." Although it was very helpful in giving hints about what to look for in certain well-defined types of positions, it was hardly systematic. In his section on "The Elements" he neglected to include attack among them. Surely if the pin and discovered check are "elements" according to the "system," attack should be an element too.

Wilhelm Steinitz synthesized a set of principles which went beyond his predecessors, Howard Staunton and Francois Philidor. His forbears had concentrated upon the varying characteristics of the pieces and on the influence of "pawn structure" during the course of a game. Steinitz made some general conclusions about the course of play and of certain favorable or unfavorable positions typically encountered. Both Siegbert Tarrasch and Emanuel Lasker elaborated on the "theory" of Steinitz, but the "hypermoderns" after World War I and the Soviets after World War II discovered many new ways of treating positions.

Many positions deemed unfavorable on "principle" were discovered to be quite playable and lively for the side which formally had the worst of it. When most grandmasters talk about theory today, they really mean opening theory, a set of published evaluations of positions which is constantly evolving. White stands better, worse, or equal for varying reasons. Since the evaluations are always changing, opening theory shifts back and forth like the sands of the Sahara.

Yet, at least in purpose, opening theory corresponds to what any theory of chess should do. The aim of theory should be to arrive at a precise evaluation of any position. The Ptolemaic theory of astronomy had a predictive value. On a given night you ought to know in advance where all the planets and stars would be. As deviations from predicted behavior were observed, the theory was modified to accommodate it to reality. After many centuries, though, it became too laden down with cycles and epicycles. In its place the Copernican theory coupled with the law of gravity provided a much simpler and so more comprehensible theory of the movements of the heavenly bodies.

### American Theory

Two Americans in the 1950s made a commendable attempt to simplify the elements of a universal chess theory. Reuben Fine broke down the elements into material, mobility, and pawn structure — advising also that king safety and an examination for concrete threats had to be part of everyone's theoretical apparatus. Larry Evans in *New Ideas in Chess* (1958) came up with four elements which were the total of chess content, much as earth, air, fire and water were supposed to compose the universe according to the ancient Greeks. Evans elements were 1) force (material) 2) space 3) time (mobility/development) and 4) pawn structure.

Evans further labeled force and pawn structure as stable elements and space and time as unstable elements. The winning procedure in chess, Evans asserted, was a process of converting unstable advantages into more permanent ones, preferably extra material. One area of this syllogism, best illustrated by the games of Bent Larsen is the latent power of a compact pawn formation, a formation which holds back and takes the storms of attack throughout the middle game, then in the ending, after appropriate exchanges have broken the

force of attack, surges forward with incredible power — the power of the united body of pawns exceeding the sum of its components.

Evans' formulation was very helpful. He even announced a novel way to determine who had more space. Taking the fourth rank as a boundary line, count the number of squares your pieces and pawns attack on the other side. Then count the number of squares your opponent attacks on your side of the boundary line. Whoever attacks more squares has a space advantage. This can be very crucial in understanding space relations in situations where one side has advanced pawns, but they block the action of the pieces behind them.

Working on the assumption that chess is a closed energy system, Evans' basic strategy centered on nurturing that single extra pawn to the eighth rank were, as a queen, it affects the game's energy system much like harnessing the energy of the atom against a coal-burning opponent.

It was a much tidier system than most theoretical contributions. Evans himself in 1974 expressed amazement when told how many players had been helped to become strong players by studying his slender book. The book was at once clear and also, because of its format and presentation, made you work and think to get anything out of it.

### Deusex Machina

Computer programmers in their search for more powerful programs have gone even farther. They concentrate on the element of force. Their machines seek always to win material and to avert material loss. To do this they sometimes scan millions of discrete moves before making a single one. This has led to great progress. The best computers are more powerful than the average human. But it has also led to queer paradoxes. The computers reach won positions but cannot win them. Euwe relates how, at the 1980 Paul Masson tournament, he was giving a simultaneous exhibition. One of the strongest mini-computer programs instantly pounced on it when Euwe hung his queen but still could not win the game. Mikhail Botvinnik once displayed a program which could solve very intricate endgame situations, but Euwe wanted to play on — the machine could not win its "won" game after getting it!

Something is still seriously wrong with chess theory. The best players have an instinct for where to look for good moves; they have a "feel" for positions. The Russians train their up-and-comers in "typical positions," but the details of a position are always vital. No position is truly "typical." No position can be handled routinely.

Many times a player makes a marvelous combination, which leads to material advantage, one of Evans' "stable" elements, but cannot win it. Sometimes it can be downright shaming to have such an advantage in material, space, and mobility that it is stalemate.

Frank Thornally, the veteran master, used to say that he had concluded it was a mistake even to try to decide who was better during the game. What mattered was to generate the proper moves — incisive ones or begrudging ones depending on the situation.

There is truth to the insight. Many is the inferior game I have won because I concentrated solely on the right plan to fit my situation while the opponent became overextended trying to win his beautiful position. At other times I have felt inferior and still expended the same effort to find the right procedure and discovered that, even against the best play, I was winning all the time! Appearances deceive — even after you have absorbed all the theoretical apparatus of evaluation offered by the grandmasters.

Still, it is useful to have some sense of who stands better, if only to get an idea of what kind of moves to look for. Do you want to attack

### Theory cont.

or just develop? Is this position good enough to justify searching for a combination? If the attack does not break through, how fare you in the ending?

A better theory can be built. I am convinced of it. We need a tool to achieve more precise evaluations in less time. In Evans' formulation pawn structure is very important, but what is a good pawn structure and what a bad one? Is an isolated pawn strong or weak? It all depends upon the position say the grandmasters. What about those doubled pawns?

The fact is that all our "principles" have exceptions and, furthermore, that they often contradict each other when used to analyze a game. It is a confusing state of affairs when grandmasters do not think better (more efficiently): they think differently from ordinary players.

#### Another Approach

Mentally sweep the pieces from your chessboard, you will visualize 64 vacant spaces. Hold some of that material in your hand, and you have the stuff of chess theory, that wood, that solid but very fragile wood. Chess is a game of squares and pieces. The basic strategic aims should be to control squares and win material.

No matter what either side plays it is impossible to win material on the first move. That should tell you something about the game's structure. Prudently played, chess will not provide anybody with an automatic win of material unless certain preconditions have been met. It seems logical that these preconditions flow from the management of the only true elements, just the board space and the material.

Your aims in chess come down to only two:

1. Square control
2. Exchanging

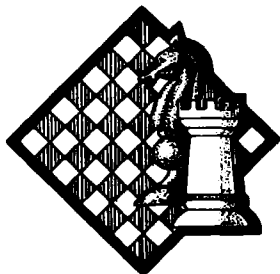
You have to control the right squares and make the right exchanges.

That is simple enough, so it is time to make it hard again so we can go back to playing chess. Theory already speaks about square control when it advocates controlling more space in the center and about the ability of pieces to occupy "holes" in the pawn structure. Steinitz was particularly proud to have invented the term "hole" in 1886, but it was only part of a broader approach to chess which Steinitz utilized. Steinitz also has fame as a defender, and in that aspect of the game he applied the opposite approach. Not only did he avoid breaking up unmoved pawn phalanxes around his king also he perceived well in advance what squares an attacking opponent would have to carry to break in on his monarch. These he protected well in advance and then wormed his way out of apparently cramped positions against the scattered forces of his adversary which seemed to be converging for attack previously. If f7 was an important square to win, Steinitz quite happily planted a knight on d8. Control of the center is very nice, but it can be a very transitory advantage. Controlling the center is advantageous because it leads on to controlling vital squares in the enemy camp where material is to be won or a king mated.

The pieces and pawns so neatly stationed in the middle of the board may themselves become targets of attack if they cannot penetrate deeper to achieve these vital objectives. The Greeks had already demonstrated this in 490 B.C. at the battle of Marathon, but several variations of the Pirc and King's Indian demonstrate this axiom as well.

What we are envisaging is not square control for the sake of having numerically more squares under our dominance than our opponent has but of having more useful squares, squares from which we may

cont. on p. 81



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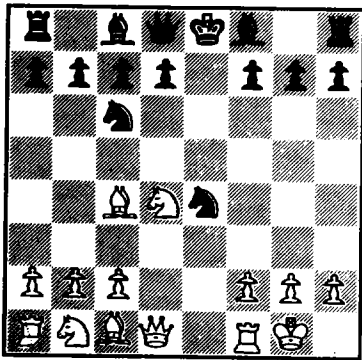
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wage and win battles to control squares vital to the purpose of winning material or mating. We control an open file with the idea of putting a rook on the seventh rank, a "blind pig," which chews up pawns or attacks them from the rear where it is hard to defend them.

Square control has to be viewed as a matrix theory in which we recognize the importance of certain squares and systematically go out to gain control. As the game simplifies, fewer squares become of moment, and the important ones become easier to recognize. In an ending with only a pawn and king against a lone king the only squares of importance to control are the queening square and the square where the pawn rests. (Well, the square to which it can advance the next move can be as important.)

In the process of reaching such an ending many battles have been waged over other squares, which have had shifting importance in the struggle before reaching the ending. Obviously many exchanges of material have occurred before such a simple ending can be reached. Once, the player with more material must have exchanged a move for a pawn, usually quite a good transaction.



This position occurred in the National Open of 1974. Black felt very bad after playing the natural 6 ..., d5; 7 Bb5, Bd7; 8 Rel, Be7; 9 c4! Black has a pawn and equality, but White has most of the threats.

Six different masters looked at this position at Lone Pine the week after the National Open, and each exclaimed, "What's the matter with ..., d5!?"

The answer lies in the status of the king file, open here but closed in the analogous variation of the Two Knights Defense (1 e4, e5; 2 Nf3, Nc6; 3 Bc4, Nf6; 4 d4, ed; 5 e5, d5; 6 Bb5, Ne4; 7 Nd4), where Bc5 is quite playable because White has not castled. The move 6 ..., d5 weakens the c6 square on which stands a knight doing guard duty on the e7 square. In the game variation White undermined the e4 square by 9 c4. Black responded 9 ..., Nf6 and after 10 Bc6, bc; 11 Qe2 never got to castle.

Even worse is 6 ..., Be7; 7 Rel, Nf6; 8 Nf5 (a good square from which to strike e7 and the temporarily weakened g7), 0-0; 9 Bg5 and, for example, d5; 10 Ne7, Ne7; 11 Bf6, gf; 12 Bd3 with possibly winning attacking chances for the pawn because of White's pressure on the light squares.

A little convoluted reasoning might suggest to Black that White must have his own tender squares. To move the rook to the king file White must weaken f2, already under some pressure. Neither can White play Qe2 until the knight on d4 was departed. This suggests that time may be bought for castling by playing 6 ..., Bc5. Thus if 7 Rel; Nd4; 8 Re4, Ne6 with a winning game. Or 7 Nc6, bc; 8 Rel, d5 and the KBP is pinned to the king so assuring the time for castling and negating the importance of squares on the king file.

The move 6 ..., Bc5 creates another tenderness in this wide open position. It is protected only by a knight which itself is insecure. This requires analysis of 7 Bf7, Kf7; 8 Qh5, Kf8 (only). Clearly 9 Qf5, Qf6; 10 Qe4, Nd4 leaves White a piece down with no threats. The tenderness of the d4 square and the fact that there is a piece on it restricts the options to be analyzed. So we remove the piece from the tender square with 9 Nc6, bc!; 10 Qf5, Qf6; 11 Qe4, Ba6.

The removal of the knight from d4 has exposed f2 to double attack, and one of its defenders can now be attacked via the newly

available a6-f1 diagonal. Really horrible is 12 Rdl, Qf2; 13 Khl, Be2, so White must recall that c5, whereon resides an unprotected bishop, has been a target for a long time and try 12 c4, d5; 13 Qc2! but simply 13 ..., Bd4! guards the square while removing the KB from its precarious perch. Black is now winning.

### So What?

Remember we called this **toward** a new theory of chess. What we are attempting to do is provide a framework within which to organize the received knowledge of chess. This knowledge comes to us in the form of maxims. "Take toward the center," the masters tell us. Then, when we play 1 e4, e5; 2 Nf3, Nc6; 3 Bb5, a6; 4 Bc6, they all play dc.

"Two bishops are usually better than a bishop and knight." But not if the knight has good squares to occupy. What everyone points out is that the advantage of the bishop consists of being a long-range piece. A bishop can defend on one wing and attack on another with one move. A bishop can control more squares (a maximum of 13 to a knight's eight, a minimum of seven to a knight's two). But, if a bishop's range is blocked by pawns, it may be at a disadvantage because a knight can attack squares of both colors.

A theory with square control as one of its two components also has the advantage that it is at its most useful in very unclear or not very sharp positions. A group of masters analyzing a difficult game will come to a position where there is not any clearly constructive move. Frequently someone will suggest tentatively, "Maybe this move; it does take a few squares from the bishop (knight, rook, etc)." After some quiet meditation some other master will murmur, "Yeah, that makes sense." And soon there is general assent that taking a few squares away is the best that can be expected.

### Exchanging of the Guard

A more precise term for exchanging is material transaction, but that is so ugly a term that it does not deserve consideration on esthetic grounds. Sometimes people hang a piece or pawn, taking it off at the cost of a move is a very good transaction, a favorable exchange, if you will.

Exchange is a vital consideration in every phase of the game. The Exchange Variation of the Ruy Lopez, cited before, is one example. White freely parts with the two bishops on consideration that he will get a central majority after an eventual d4 and that the pawn structure is more favorable then because he has a better majority qualitatively for the ending.

In practice, with two open files, Black can get very active and make the center pawn a target. In practice White's best results have come from luring Black's queen-side majority forward and then launching an attack against them and the king behind them. Jay Whitehead is of the opinion that only very strong players can take advantage of White's assets, while the two bishops give Black an edge among weaker players.

Consider, if you will, this game in which every motif involves exchanges. 1 e4, e5; 2 Nf3, Nf6; 3 d4, Ne4; 4 Bd3, d5; 5 de?

Taking with the knight leaves the king file open and, most important does not provide a convenient target for Black to threaten with development.

5 ..., Nc6!

The consideration is that 6 Be4, de; 7 Qd8, Nd8; 8 Ng5, Bf5; 9 Nd2, e3 raddles White's pawns. On other continuations White's knight can be driven out of contact with useful squares by ..., h6.

6 Nbd2, Bg4.

Another tiny combination to maintain pieces in place. The idea is that 7 Ne4, de; 8 Be4, Qd1; 9 Kd1, 0-0-0; 10 Ke1, Bf3 and Ne5. There are still enough pieces that the stranding of White's king in the center will cost time and give Black a little edge. Black will want to keep his KB on the board and restrict White's QB by appropriate pawn advances. The eventual ..., Bd6 also prevents leveling rook exchanges on the queen file.

7 Bb5, Bc5; 8 0-0, 0-0; 9 Bc6, bc; 10 Ne4, de; 11 Qd8; Rad 8; 12 Ng5, Bf5.

The various exchanges have left Black with two bishops because of the weakness of White's KP and also his unwillingness to enter a

cont. on p. 82

**MONTEREY OPEN — JACKS: 5; GIANTS: ?**

Any player over the age of sixteen just might have second thoughts about traveling to Monterey for a tournament. Ted Yudacufski's MONTEREY OPEN, held June 27-28 at the Monterey Chess Center, showed once more that California is raising a crop of Junior players unawed with the game or the opponents. **Fifteen** year old Jose Marcal made his debut as a U.S.C.F. Master (2207) with a 3-1 score. **Fourteen** year old Pedro Marcal (Jose's brother — you players in Palo Alto must just love club tournaments) tied for First Overall. **Thirteen** year old Kevin Binkley, Cupertino, walked away with the Upset Prize (1621 to 2226) for his win over Renard Anderson. **Twelve** year old Robert Botchek, Saratoga, was on the top Class D player. To add insult to injury for the older players, the top Class E player was **TEN**; Aaron Schwartz is a local, Monterey resident.

The MONTEREY OPEN was a tournament of strength — half of the players, 62 total, were above 1700. Upsets were common. The Experts and Masters found themselves unable to prevail in 20% of their games against lower rated opponents.

Richard Lobo (San Francisco, 2319) and Pedro Marcal (2082) tied for 1st Place with 4-0 and received \$125. Lobo took the Monterey Cup Trophy on tie breaks, while Marcal took an additional award as the top Junior. Thomas Crispin (Mountain View, 2125) had 3½-½ for top Expert; Richard Roubal (Cambell, 1928) was the top A (3½-½) that included a fine win over Gabriel Sanchez (2231) in the final round. Roy Gobets (Cupertino, 1753) 3-1 earned Class B. Six players in Class C had 2-2 performances to share that class: Ralph Palmeri (Crockett, 1588), Karel Zikan, Jr. (Monterey, 1574), Guy Ontai (Monterey, 1513), Gerard Gerstel (Seaside, 1507), Carl E. McDonald (Los Gatos, 1497) and Remy Miranda (Marina, 1488). Charles Chilton, a new player from Salinas, was the top Unrated, and Cathy Bradford, a new player from Monterey, was the top Woman. The Best Senior Award was awarded to Gerard Gerstel.

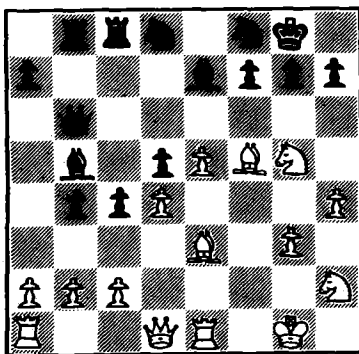
Naomi Yudacufski assisted her father in this "old-fashioned" (one section) OPEN tournament. Although, it appears as if the only thing old fashioned about this tournament may have been the attitude of the older and/or higher rated players — age and rating seem to have held little sway. (Ed. note — We can only hope that Naomi was able to hold up under the screams of anguish and the blood-letting).

**Chess Theory cont.**

slightly inferior game earlier. White's knight lack squares, and Black's KP is secure because 12 Re1, h6; 14 Ne4, Be4; 15 Re4, Rd1 mate. Likewise trouble looms on 13 Bf4, h6; 14Nh3, g5; 15 Bg3, Rd2.

The series of exchanges have created a situation in which Black has much better square control. This is best illustrated by the variation 13 Be3, Rd5! Black covers his bishop and attacks the KP. Probably the ending is a win. White made several unfavorable exchanges, commenced by taking Black's KP the wrong way. The result was diminishing square control.

From Botvinnik-Uhlmann; Moscow, 1956 we get this eloquent testimony to the need for making appropriate exchanges to dull a promising attack.



Unlmann might have played 20 ..., Bd7; exchanging a useful White attacking piece. He might still have done it later. His queen-side attack is so moribund that he should seek safety in exchanges. Instead the game went:

**20 ... , Bde6; 21 Qf3, Ng5; 22 hg, Rcd8; 23 Ng4, Ng6?**

Now 23 ..., Bd7 is imperative, since it includes the idea of swinging the queen to g6 to cover vital squares. This gives definite defensive chances.

**24 Kg2, Bd7.**

In chess it is never "better late than never."

**25 Bd7, Rd7; 26 Rh1, Qe6; 27 Rh5, Rb6; 28 Rah1, Nf8.**

The key to this position is that Black's king has practically no squares, so sacrifice.

**29 Nf6, gf; 30 gf, Bf6.**

Grabbing the squares around the king is one theme: for example if 30 ..., Bd8; 31 Bh6 (threatening Bg7 and mate soon), Bf6; 32 ef, Qf6; 33 Qg4 and either rook, knight or queen must fall.

The deeper key to the position, though is how White gets his rook behind Black's pawns so that they cannot be protected.

**31 ef, Qe4; 32 Qe4, de; 33 Rg5!, Ng6; 34 Rc5, Rf6; 35 Rc8, Nf8.**

There have been exciting moments as when 33 ..., Kh8 would have allowed 34 d5, Rf6; 35 Bd4 and here 35 ..., Kg7; 36 Bh6 mates. Botvinnik has his squares under his eye. The peculiarities only direct the eventual harmonies.

**36 Rh4!, Kg7; 37 Re4, Ra6; 38 Rc4, Rb7; 39 d5, Ra2; 40 Rb4, Rb2; 41 Bd4.**

There was a lot of work that went into Botvinnik's attack. It included calculating the shifting importance of certain square relationships. Uhlmann's defense of the third rank squares did not prevent Botvinnik's envelopment of the queen-side pawns. It is quite impressive because the sacrifice was modest; the goals it achieved were modest; and they won.

Notice also that the force of the attack kept forcing exchanges on Black willy-nilly, and it was the force of those exchanges which eventually left him lost. So many fine attacks are just like that — they don't win anything except a better ending - but that is enough.

**A Step Backward**

What we have been trying to do is look backward at positions to see where the squares went wanting or the exchanges were ill-advised. What we want is a theory which allows us to look forward so as even more efficiently to prune the variations we have to analyze in deciding upon a move. Such a theoretical apparatus would never diminish the need for concentration of extended analysis. It would only focus it the more quickly on the imperatives of the position at hand. The necessity of evaluating what are the important squares and why and of treating each exchange as a matter of high importance, possibly even into the ending, requires concentration.

A scientific theory would be accessible to all. The Russian theoretical manuals only emphasize the intuitive qualities of chess. They quote examples which, with great attention devoted, help a player to develop a feel for what ought to happen in a position. The best players develop a marvelous intuitive grasp of the game. Karpov is an almost flawless intuitive player, but he dislikes positions which are jumbled (Korchnoi got many of those) and unfamiliar.

Karpov or Seirawan or Alekhine do not need this kind of semi-scientific theory because they intuitively are theory. Theory is for the punks like us, for whom grandmasters give very begrudging advice. Nimzovich, the most voluble of the greats, is still very hazy in his game annotations, yet he reveled in creating incredible situations which call for the most detailed analysis. That is not a system as much as an irresistible temptation.

To start a systematic theory, perhaps, one should start by marshaling all the published maxims of good play of all the good players down through the ages. Then assemble them according to their relationship to exchanging or square control. "The bishops have the future" (Tarrasch) is an exchanging maxim. "Help your pieces so that they can help you." (Morphy) is a square control maxim. It is also a little opaque unless you have seen his annotations to LaBourdonna's-McDonnell in which his stress on controlling lines and then opening them to contact with more focus becomes apparent.

Philidor's analysis stresses the importance of a compact pawn formation, something not achievable in an open game where the pawns quickly divide into two wings.



It is a big bag it fill, let alone organize, but it might make us all more efficient.

# THE CREATION OF A CHESS TOURNAMENT

by Robert Gordon

The games are over; the tournament is ended. You pick up set, board, clock and scoresheets, and you head for your car. (Oh! Oh! Go back for your jacket). Warily, you head for home. The joys and frustrations of the games prey on your mind. The exhaustion of two or three days of tension makes the trip endless. Days of analysis and study are ahead to prepare for the next tournament. But this one is over. It is done. It started yesterday (or the day before). It ended today. It is finished.

But the tournament isn't over. Just as it didn't start yesterday. This tournament began two or three (or even twelve) months ago. Depending on the size, it may not be over for another week or ten days.

What is involved in creating a chess tournament? (That is called a rhetorical question. You don't answer it, I do.)

**First, Date and Location.** The date the Director wants and the availability of the best playing site just never seemed to coincide (some visiting dance troupe reserved the site the week before the Director tried to get it). But somehow, these first two needs are coordinated. That part of the tournament is ready.

**Second Publicity.** Chess Life needs three (that's correct, 3) months lead time for publication. Chess Voice has to have about five weeks notice, before publication, if the director wants to include flyers. The Clearing House should be aware of the tournament at least a week before Chess Voice (Ramona would like to know the issue before that — three months, again). This advance notice can make the difference between a well attended tournament and just a so-so one. By getting into Chess Life, the Director may just draw a vacationing judge from Chicago (I have); or the photographer from L.A., caught in the rain, staying an extra weekend (I have); or the college student traveling from Oregon to San Diego to get to school (I have. He beat a Master in Round Four and took the Category II prize, clean); or the four players from New Jersey on a nation-wide tour who left the tour in San Francisco for a weekend of chess (I have). If the Director does not get into the publications, it means a mailing. At 15¢ each piece for postage and about \$18.00 for 500 printed flyers, the prize fund is compromised; only to get people to the tournament.

**Third, Supplies.** Pairing cards, scoresheets, and wall charts. When the Director puts on a small tournament, he always seems to be one wall chart short — well, he didn't mean to foul-up when he made them out, or there are 22 extra players that he didn't expect, or he spilled coffee over the entire set (a player would not do that; Directors are the only clumsy ones). Pens (someone's always goes dry at move twelve), ashtrays, Excedrin (if the Director takes pity on the players), sealed move envelopes, Rating Supplements, blank paper for signs (marking pens to make signs), tape, pairing sheets for the rounds, and a box for game results. If the Director can do it, he begs a forty-cup coffee maker, and then he has to find cups, sugar, creamer (don't forget to pick up some coffee) and something to stir the mess that is finally produced. All of that gets loaded into the car on tournament day. (Oh, Gawd. I almost forgot the membership forms for the new members and the renewals, White-Out for the errors on the wall charts, and numbers for the tables so that players can find their boards.)

**Fourth, Trophies.** Some players like trophies; others say to return as much cash as possible. How does a Director balance these conflicts? Trophies that are not too elaborate can easily run to \$10.00 each. A large tournament can better absorb the cost of trophies. Most Directors, I feel, make a compromise — sometimes they give them, and other times they do not. If you have a preference, let each director know. The only way that we have of knowing what you want is to hear from you.

**Fifth, Communications**—early. This almost falls under publicity. But, I feel that it is more in the realm of public relations. The Director talks to players — at tournaments, at meetings, anywhere he can find chess players. He gives out flyers, in batches, and says "Pass these along." His hope is that each flyer will generate five players; the reality is that five flyers may generate one player.

**Sixth, Communications**—tournament time. This part of the tournament usually begins about a week before the tournament date. Phone calls. Phone calls at 6:15 a.m. (Directors get up at 6:45—if he gets up at 5:30, his wife is on line since he left for work at 6:13), 6:15 in the evening (Directors' dinners hit the table at 6:09), 9:45 at night (Directors retire at 9:30), or at 11:00 p.m. or at 11:45 p.m. or at 12:02 a.m. Most questions are answered in the flyer — "I was just checking. Time control is 40 in 2?" "Registration is from 8:00 to 9:30?" "The tournament is four rounds on the 19th and 20th?" Some may not be answered in the flyer: "I'm coming down from Delano, and I have not been to Tournament City in six years. Just how do I find Paul Morphy Junior High? (if the directions are not in the flyer, and the location is somewhat obscure, the Director deserves this kind of call at 12:02 a.m.) "Is there someone who can put up 4 players from Clear Lake?" "Will you please make reservations for me in a motel. I'm bringing 3 players from Susanville?" "I just found out that I can get the weekend off. Will you preregister me?" (this call is on Friday; Preregistration closed Tuesday).

**Sixth, Communications**—the night before the tournament. (add in the tournament morning). The phone starts at about 9:00 p.m. and usually rings until 12:30. It then starts up again at 5:05 a.m. and rings until the Director leaves for the tournament (usually, it rings after he leaves, but his wife can not do anything at that point). Most of this set of calls are the regular players in this Director's tournaments who have decided at the last minute that they want to make it, and are trying to get preregistration rates. Or they are players who are going to be "a little late. Pair me, and I'll be there." Or, else, they have the same questions listed above.

**Seventh, The Report.** (Wait until a future article for comments about the tournament, itself) The Federation can become rather shirty about the rating report. If the Director has been careful during registration, almost all of the time the rating report will pass with no problems. However, sloppy work at registration can cause problems. Even though the Director knows the player, he still must check the membership card for the exact listing of the player's name, USCF number, and expiration date. (I have submitted a rating report based on a player's membership renewal receipt—the only problem was that the person who issued the receipt failed to send the renewal to the Federation. It took six months to untangle the mess and have the tournament rated. — by the way: the Director lost, not only his director's certification, but also this USCF membership). All of the games on the report need to be cross-checked to purge pairing card errors. They also need to be checked to make sure that simple human errors of trying to transfer, accurately, 500 individual scores (that's correct — only 100 players for 5 rounds means 500 individual pairings and results) are eliminated.

Finally, the report is in the mail, and the tournament is ended. The Director has lived with this tournament, pretty much day and night, for about 15 weeks (if it is just a small, local event). Now, it is done.

[Next issue, I'll pass along some ideas of how to help the Director, so that your tournament—and in reality all tournaments are the players' events—will run more smoothly. Watch for the TOURNAMENT DIRECTOR'S NOTEBOOK, "How to make a Tournament Director's life easy."

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# Whither the Golden Gate Open?

By CalChess Chairman Mike Goodall

Can a major regional tournament, which the Golden Gate Open has attempted to be, exist in the shadow of the Paul Masson? Apparently not.

Large open Swisses occur in every region of the country over the July 4 weekend. Surely we have the players. Then why doesn't the Golden Gate Open succeed?

The record is discouraging. The first Golden Gate Open, in 1976, drew 468 players to compete for \$11,500 in guaranteed prizes. A success, no? The sponsor lost \$3,000. The second and third Golden Gates had "based on prizes" and drew 284 and 238 respectively. Each year the prizes had to be cut, since they were based on the previous year's entry. For the fourth annual Golden Gate the prize fund was guaranteed again at \$5,000, and again the sponsor lost money since only 168 paid to enter. To break even 200 players were needed. Is the guarantee not so important? Do that many players really come for the prizes? Or is it something else?

The entry fee, while lower than other July 4 tourneys, is the highest in Northern California. Players pay \$35 to play for \$21,500 at the Paul Masson and \$38 to play for \$5,000 in San Francisco. That's an easy choice, the fact that they get more chess under better conditions at the Golden Gate Open notwithstanding.

Sure, the entry fee could be lowered to say \$25, but then 320 players would be needed to give out the same \$5,000. The expenses involved are more than most people think. And no one is making a profit. The site alone costs \$1,320.

The Hall of Flowers is a beautiful place to play chess. The auditorium is spacious and well lit. And a skittles room away from the play was provided. Still, there are no hotels or motels close by. When tournaments are held at the hotel, my experience has been that few players actually stay at the hotel. Since most players make their own, cheaper arrangements, was the absence of lodging really a factor?

San Francisco, as the central city in the Bay Area, needs and should be able to support at least one big tournament each year. The July 4 weekend is reserved through CalChess for just such a tournament. Is the very fact that it is a major city a turnoff? Are the difficulties with traffic and parking that forbidding? Doesn't San Francisco have an urban core group of players large enough to insure at least a 200 player tourney? If chess is traditionally an urban pastime, why do our players prefer to play in the suburbs? Perhaps chess in general is on the decline, and the Golden Gate Open is just a barometer.

Max Euwe thinks chess is on the rise worldwide. He acknowledges the decline after the Fischer boom, but, on the whole, he says, more and more people are playing chess. If so, then why didn't the Golden Gate Open succeed? Are there too many small tournaments? Are the directors not respected? Would a four round tourney over two of the three days be more successful?

If anyone with well considered answers to these questions wishes to sponsor or help sponsor next year's Golden Gate Open, please contact me or one of the other officers of CalChess.

## MICROCOMPUTER CHAMPIONSHIP

Challenger finished the four-round tournament with a perfect score, 1½ points ahead of the nearest competition. It won a trophy along with the North American Microcomputer Champion title. Motorola donated two prizes for the top non-commercial entries, William Fink won the first non-commercial prize of \$350 and Murray Lane won the second one of \$250. Motorola also donated large solid pewter beer steins for each participant, imported from England and specially engraved.

The tournament was organized by George Koltanowski and directed by Bryce Perry. Harry Shershow of *Personal Computing* and John Urwin, a local computer expert, contributed extensively to the organizing. The LeBaron Hotel contributed an excellent set of rooms, both spacious and luxurious. Up to a hundred spectators at a

time watched the drama unfold, but the outstanding spectator was Pierre Nolot. He came all the way from Paris specifically to report the tournament for four French magazines, two that cover chess and two devoted to computers (or ordinating machines, as the French call them).

The following games are very instructive of microcomputer chess playing. They show the progress that has been made in recent years. They also underline the tremendous deficiencies of the microcomputers, especially compared to the large computers or to human players. Further information will appear in upcoming issues of *Personal Computing*. For a complete listing of the games, send a self-addressed envelope (with 28 cents of stamps on it) to George Koltanowski, 1200 Gough St., Apt D-3, San Francisco, CA 94109.

This was judged the best game of the tourney:

**Mychess B - Challenger:** 1 d4, Nf6; 2 c4, e6; 3 Nf3, b6; 4 g3, Bb7; 5 Bg2, Be7; 6 0-0, 0-0; 7 Nc3, Ne4; 8 Qc2, Nc3; 9 Qc3, d5; 10 Ne5, Na6; 11 Bd2, f6; 12 Nd3, c5; 13 cd, ed; 14 dc, bc; 15 Rad1, Rb8; 16 b3, Qd7; 17 Bf4, Rbe8; 18 Rfe1, g5; 19 Bd2, Bd6; 20 e3, Qf5; 21 f4?, h5; 22 fg, fg; 23 Rf1, Qg4; 24 Rf8, Bf8?!; 25 Nf2, Qf5; 26 Qd3, Qd3; 27 Nd3, Bg7; 28 Rf1, Rf8; 29 Re1, Rc8; 30 Bc3?, Bc3; 31 Rc3, Kf7; 32 Kf2, Ke6; 33 Bf3?, Rf8; 34 Ke2, Rf3; 35 Nc5, Nc5; 36 Re5, Rf7; 37 e4, Kd6; 38 Ra5, de; 39 Rg5, Rh7 and 0-1 in 72 moves.

**Atari "B" - Mychess B:** 1 e4, e5; 2 Nf3, Nc6; 3 d4, ed; 4 Nd4, Nf6; 5 Nc3, Bb4; 6 Bg5?!; 7 f3, Qe5; 8 Bf6, Qf6; 9 a3, Bc3?; 10 bc, 0-0; 11 Rb1?, Re8; 12 Be2, Qg5!; 13 Kf1, Qf6; 14 Qd3, Ne5; 15 Qe3, b6; 16 Bd3, c5; 17 Nf5, d5; 18 g4, Bf5!; 19 gf, Nd3; 20 Qd3, c4; 21 Qd5, Qc3; 22 f4, Rad8; 23 Qc6, Qf3; 24 Kg1, Re4; 25 Qc7, Qg4; 26 Kf1, Rf4; 27 Ke1, Qh4; 28 Ke2, Qf2 0-1.

**Boris 2.5 - Mychess A:** 1 c4, c5; 2 Nf3, Nf6; 3 d4, cd; 4 Nd4, e5; 5 Nf3, Nc6; 6 Nc3, Qa5?!; 7 Bd2, Bb4?; 8 a3, Bc3; 9 Bc3, Qc5; 10 e3, 0-0; 11 b4, Qb6; 12 Ne5, Re8; 13 c5, Qc7; 14 f4?!, b6; 15 Bb5, Ne5; 16 fe, Ne4; 17 Bb2, Qb7; 18 Bc4, Qb8; 19 Bd5, Bb7; 20 Qd4!, Ng5.

Now Boris completely misses a quick crush by 21 e6, f6; 22 de or 21 ..., Ne6; 22 Be6 forcing mate.

21 0-0, bc; 22 Qc5, Rc8; 23 Qb5, Bd5; 24 Qd5, Qb6; 25 Qd3, Ne6; 26 Rad1, Rab8; 27 Rd2, Re8; 28 Rc1, Rb7; 29 Rc4, Qb5; 30 Qc3, R7b8; 31 Kf2, Rb6; 32 Qd3, Nf8; 33 Kf3, Rc6; 34 Rc6, Qc6; 35 e4, f5; 36 ef, gf; 37 b5, Qe6; 38 Bd4?!, Ng6; 39 Bc3 and Black lost on time 0-1.

Poor Boris has been swimming for many moves and might have had difficult problems to solve after 39 ..., f5 when Black should be able to hold on.



*Biyiasas vs. Stolyarov  
Graphic by Carol Marschmer*

# Tournaments

## DeFirmian Wins Stamer Memorial

The 17th annual Arthur B. Stamer Memorial, held at the Mechanics' Institute Chess Club this June, drew 76 players, an optimum number. The site cannot hold much more than that, while about that many was needed to distribute an attractive prize fund of \$1,250.

Three titled players entered the tournament and took home the top prizes. IM Nick deFirmian swept the event for \$500 first prize, while GM Jim Tarjan and IM John Grefe had to divide the \$250 second prize in scoring 4½-½ each.

In first category Mike Marigan, a club regular, and Aaron Stearns, a young and rising Berkeley player earned \$125 to share. Second category money had to be split five ways between Irving Frank, Alan Lewis, Sief Poulsen, Baraka Shabazz, and Philip Vacheron. Observers were particularly pleased that the 14-year-old Shabazz demonstrated again that her star is rising.

Ralph Palmeri walked away with the whole \$125 third category prize, while Paul Marino and Thomas Raffill shared fourth category.

By beating an expert and drawing a first category player, Raffill demonstrated just how tough a 984 player can be.

Mike Goodall directed the tournament with the expert assistance of Max Wilkerson, the Mechanics Institute club director. The Mechanics Institute Chess Club is open every day of the year and has been a center for chess in northern California for 131 years. It is located on the fourth floor of the Mechanics Institute: 57 Post Street in San Francisco.

## LABOR DAY CHAMPIONSHIP RESULTS

The sixth annual Labor Day Chess Championship, incorporating the 1980 CalChess Class Championships, was held in the Ida Sproul Dining Commons on the University of California Berkeley campus, Aug. 30-Sept. 1.

Directed by Alan Benson (Chief TD) and Mike Goodall, a total of 161 players competed for \$2,167.48 in cash prizes, \$118 in California Chess Bulletins gift certificates and 13 trophies.

The USCF-rated, six-round Swiss system event was sponsored by SUPERB, the ASUC and Cal Chess.

Complete results (in modified Harkness-Median tie-break order):

### MASTER DIVISION

1st, James Tarjan (2550), Berkeley, 5½-½, \$535 plus trophy; 2nd, Charles Powell (2337), San Francisco, 5-1, \$267.50; 3rd-4th, James MacFarland (2277), Sacramento, and Dennis Fritzing (2340), Berkeley, 4½-1½, \$100.62 each.

### EXPERT DIVISION

1st-2nd, Alan Freberg (2040), Trophy, San Francisco, and Swaminathan Subramaniam (2168), Berkeley, 4½-1½, \$120 each; 3rd-5th, Jorge Freyre (1969) San Francisco, Lee Corbin (2091), Cupertino, and James Eade (2154), Sunnyvale, 4-2, \$13.33 each; 6th-8th, Jerry Walls (1946), Berkeley, Richard Kelson (2043), Clayton, and Richard Valet (2000), Berlin, W. Germany, 3½-2½, \$10 gift certificate each.

### CATEGORY I (CLASS A)

1st, Ernest Curto (1894), Fremont, 6-0, \$150 plus trophy; 2nd-3rd, Julius Willis (1906), San Francisco, and James Wu (1700), San Mateo, 4½-1½, \$56.25 each; 4th, Barry Brandt (1928), Reno, Nevada, 4-2, \$27 gift certificate.

### CATEGORY II (CLASS B)

1st, Arturo Ambray (1708), San Francisco, 5½-½, \$140 plus trophy; 2nd, Ron Easter (1759), Hayward, 5-1, \$70; 3rd-6th, Kevin Binkley (1768), Cupertino, Karl Dunz (1773), Berkeley, Ram Tahilramani (1795), San Francisco, and Robert Whitaker (1768), San Francisco, 4½-1½, \$8.75 each; 7th-9th, Glen Murphy (1726), San Francisco, Charles Wolff (1715), San Luis Obispo, and Max Rodel (1715), San Francisco, 4-2, \$8 gift certificate each.

### CATEGORY III (CLASS C)

1st, Thomas Raffill (1546), Berkeley, 5½-½, \$130 plus trophy; 2nd-3rd, Carolyn Withgitt (1565), Hayward, and Myron Johnson (1504), Oakland, 5-1, \$48.75 each; 4th, Christopher Luzzio (1526), San Francisco, 4-2, \$20 gift certificate.

### CATEGORY IV-VI (Class D-E-Unr.)

1st, Thomas Grezesik (Unr.), Berlin W. Gemenay, 5½-4, \$85 plus trophy; 2nd, Sean Ramsey (Unr.), San Francisco, 5-1, \$42.50; 3rd, Matt Healy (1381), Santa Rosa, 4-2, \$21.25 plus trophy; 4th, Bernardo Issel (Unr.), Redwood City, 3½-2½, \$17 gift certificate; 5th, Bradley Coon (1165), Berkeley, 3-3, trophy.

### BEGINNERS TOURNEY

1st, Severino Rubiano, Union City, 4-0, USCF membership plus trophy; 2nd, Dennis Hong, Oakland, 3-1, USCF membership plus trophy; 3rd, Edward Garrett, Oakland, 2-2, trophy.

### SPECIAL TROPHY AWARDS

Best Jr. (ages 14-18), Sean Ramsey (Unr.), San Francisco, 5-1; Best Jr. (under 14), Kevin Binkley (1788), Cupertino, 4½-1½, best Sr. (over 55), Borel Menas (2269), San Francisco, 4-2; best Woman, Carolyn Withgitt (1565), Hayward, 5-1; Best U.C. Student, Karl Dunz (1773), Berkeley, 4½-1½.

## REGIONAL GAMES

White: Bruce Matzner (2000). Black: Stewart Scott (2100).  
**Santa Clara Chess Club, June 11, 1980. King's Indian Attack**  
 1 e4 e6 2 d3 d5 3 Nd2 Nf6 4 Ngf3 c5 5 g3 Be7 6 Bg2 Nc6  
 7 0-0 b6 8 Re1 Bb7 9 e5 Nd7 10 Nf1 Qc7 11 Bf4 h6 12 g4 g5  
 13 Bg3 0-0-0 14 a3 Nf8 15 c3 Ng6 16 Qd2 Rdg8 17 d4 c4 18  
 a4 Na5 19 Qd1 h5 20 h3 hg 21 hg Rh7 22 Nd2 Nf4 23 Bf1 Qd8  
 24 b3 Qf8 25 bc Nc4 26 Nc4 dc 27 Bc4 Qh6 28 Nh2 Qh2 29  
 Bh2 Rh2 30 f3 Rg2 31 Kf1 Rh8 32 Resigns.

White: Janis Kalanis (1740). Black: Neil Regan (1768).  
**Santa Clara Chess Club, June 11, 1980. Queen's Gambit Declined**  
 1 d4 d5 2 c4 e6 3 Nc3 c5 4 e3 Nc6 5 Nf3 Nf6 6 Be2  
 dc 7 Bc4 Qc7 8 dc Bc5 9 0-0 a6 10 a3 b5 11 Ba2 Bb7 12 Bd2.  
 Rd8 13 b4 Ba7 14 Rc1 Bb8 15 g3 h5 16 e4 h4 17 Qe2 hg 18  
 fg Ng4 19 Bf4 Ba7 20 Kg2 e5 21 Nd5 Qb8 22 Nh4 f5 23 ef  
 Nd4 24 Qg4 Rd5 25 Qg6 Kf8 26 Bd5 Bd5 27 Kh3 ef 28 Rf4  
 Ne2 29 Rc8 Qc8 30 Qd6 Ke8 31 Qe5 Be6 32 Qe2 g5 33 Re4  
 gh 34 Re6 Kf7 35 gh Qc3 36 Re3 Be3 37 Qa2 Kf8 38 Qe6 Bg5  
 39 Kg4 Qc4 40 Kg5 Qh4 41 Kg6 Rh6mate.

White: Gene Lee (1941). Black: Richard Finacom (1804).  
**Golden Gate Open, San Francisco, July 5, 1980. Caro-Kann Defense**  
 1 e4 c6 2 d4 d5 3 e5 Bf5 4 Ne2 e6 6 Ng3 Bg6 6 Be2  
 c5 7 c3 Nc6 8 h4 cd 9 h5 Bb1 10 Rb1 dc 11 bc Qc7 12 Qa4  
 Qe5 13 Rb7 Qc3 14 Bd2 Qa1 15 Bd1 Qe5 16 Ne2 Rc8 17 Bc3  
 Qe4 18 h6 Nf6 19 Rh4 Qa4 20 Ba4 Kd8 21 Rf7 d4 22 Nd4 Nd4  
 23 Ba5 Rc7 24 Bc7 Kc8 25 Rd4 Resigns.

White: Jose Marcal (2207). Black: Alan Freberg (2049).  
**Golden Gate Open, San Francisco, July 5, 1980. Ruy Lopez**  
 1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 f5 4 Nc3 fe 5 Ne4 d5 6 Ne5 de 7  
 Nc6 Qg5 8 Qe2 Nf6 9 Na7 Bd7 10 Bd7 Nd7 11 Nb5 Qg2 12  
 Qf1 Qf3 13 Nc7 Kd8 14 Na8 Bc5 15 d4 ed 16 Bg5 Kc8 17 Kd2  
 dc 18 Be3 Rd8 19 Kc2 Kb8 20 Rd1 Be3 21 fe Qe3 22 Qf5 g6  
 23 Qd5 Qe2 24 Kb1 Qa6 25 Rd3 Resigns.

White: Kenny Fong (1977). Black: Jack Nitzberg (1759).  
**Golden Gate Open, San Francisco, July 4, 1980. Center Counter Defense**  
 1 e4 d5 2 ed Nf6 3 d4 Nd5 4 c4 Nb6 5 Be3  
 e6 6 Nc3 Be7 7 Nf3 0-0 8 Bd3 Re8 9 Ne5 Bf8 10 Bh7 Kh7  
 11 Qh5 Kg8 12 Qf7 Kh7 13 Ne4 Be7 14 Bh6 Bb4 15 Kf1 Qe7  
 16 Ng5 Resigns.

White: Scott Castner (1350). Black: Frank Remus (1176).  
**Golden Gate Open, San Francisco, July 6, 1980. Ruy Lopez**  
 1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb6 a6 4 Ba4 Nf6 6 0-0 b5 6 Bb3 Bc5  
 7 c3 h6 8 d4 ed 9 cd Bb6 10 e5 Nh7 11 d5 Ne7 12 d6 cd 13  
 ed Nf5 14 Re1 Kf8 15 Qd5 Resigns.

# Tournaments

## LERA class results

Jim Hurt of Saratoga and Ted Yudacufski of Monterey directed 156 players in the 15th annual LERA Class Championships at Lockheed's Sunnyvale site, Sept. 20-21.

The \$3,000 prize fund attracted 39 entrants to the Open Division competition, which included an international master, a USCF senior master and five USCF national masters.

Yet, first place was captured by an expert (and past master) who won all his games.

Complete results:

### OPEN DIVISION

1st, Renard Anderson (2143), Sunnyvale, 4-0, \$540; 2nd-11th, Eleuterio Alsasua (2110), San Jose, Bill Chesney (2121), San Jose, Paul Enright (2234), Oakland, Edward Formanek (2353), Santa Barbara, Richard Koepecke (2062), San Jose, Charles Powell (2337), San Francisco, Gabriel Sanchez (2228), San Jose, Jeremy Silman (2402), San Francisco, Swaminathan Subramaniam, (2168), Berkeley, and Keith Vickers (2090), San Francisco, 3-1, \$60 each.

### CLASS A

1st, Gene Lee (1941), Mt. View, 3½-½, \$200; 2nd-4th, Patrick Herbers (1878), Upper Lake, Greg Payne (1919), Redwood City, and Robert Raingruber (1939), Modesto, 3-1, \$58.50 each.

### CLASS B

1st, Art Ambray (1708), San Francisco, 4-0 \$300; 2nd-3rd, John Bidwell (1537), Ben Lomond, and David Vining (1634), Marina, 3½-½, \$120 each; 4th-8th, Kevin Binkley (1788), Cupertino, Edward Brass (1714), Livermore, Edmond Palmieri (1747), San Mateo, Flynn Penoyer (1773), Saratoga, and Robert Whitaker (1768), San Francisco, 3-1, \$12 each.

### CLASS C

1st, Raymond Mar (1517), Sunnyvale, 4-0, \$300; 2nd-3rd, Jeff Gossett (1592), Sunnyvale, and Arthur Shonk (1519), Sunnyvale, 3½-½, \$120 each; 4th-8th, Robert Arnold (1499), San Francisco, Jose Salangsang (1531), San Francisco, Alan Schulze (1424), Reno, Nevada, Randy Sprenger (1565), Los Gatos, and Tom Stamper (1450), Ashland, Oregon, 3-1, \$12 each.

### Class D

1st, Marvin Cummings (1310), San Jose, 3½-½, \$80; 2nd-4th, Ken Hahn (1272), Cupertino, William Knowles (1229), Chico, and Frank Remus (1176), Los Altos, 3-1, \$34 each.

### Class E

1st, Todd Walker (1143), Milpitas, 3-1, \$25; 2nd-3rd, Brian Kiehm (1130), San Jose, and Rolland Richardson (1150), Alameda, 2-2, \$8 each.

### Unrated Section

1st, Umesh Joglekar, San Jose, 4-0, \$60; 2nd-4th, Ireneo Cabang, San Jose, Jack McGruder, San Francisco, and Ed Perry, Sunnyvale, 3-1, \$20 each.

White: James Tarjan (2550). Black: Charles Powell (2337). Labor Day Tmt., U.C. Berkeley, Sept. 1, 1980. Catalan System 1 c4 e6 2 Nf3 Nf6 3 g3 d5 4 d4 dc 5 Bg2 c5 6 0-0 Nc6 7 Qa4 Bd7 8 dc Bc5 9 Qc4 Be7 10 Nc3 Rc8 11 Rd1 0-0 12 Bf4 e5 13 Bg5 Be6 14 Qb5 Qc7 15 Racl a6 16 Qa4 Rfd8 17 e3 Qb6 18 Qc2 h6 19 Bf6 Bf6 20 Rd8 Rd8 21 b3 Be7 22 Rd1 Qc5 23 Rd8 Bd8 24 Qc1 f5 25 Ne2 Qe7 26 Ne1 Qd6 27 Nc2 Ba5 28 Na3 Qd3 29 Bf1 Qe4 30 Bg2 Qg4 31 Bc6 Qe2 32 Bb7 Be1 33 Qc2 Bf2 34 Kg2 Qe1 35 Qf2 Qb4 36 Ba6 Bd5 37 Kg1 Qa3 38 Bf1 Qc1 39 h4 Be4 40 Kh2 g5 41 Bg2 Bg2 42 Kg2 gh 43 gh f4 44 ef e4 45 a4 e3 46 Qe2 Qd2 47 Kf3 Qd5 48 Ke3 Qb8 49 Qd3 Qa4 50 Qg6 Kh8 51 Qb6 Kg8 52 Qe6 Kf8 53 Qf5 Kg8 54 Qd5 Kf8 55 h5 Qa3 56 Ke4 Kg7 57 Qe5 Kh7 58 Kf5 Qd3 59 Qe4 Qd7 60 Kf6 Kh8 61 Qe5 Kg8 62 Qe6 Resigns.

## OCTOBER FESTIVAL TOURNAMENT RESULTS

Alan Benson, Senior Regional Vice President for the United States Chess Federation (USCF Region XI), directed 79 players in a USCF-CalChess, four-round Swiss system competition in the Student Union Building on the University of California Berkeley campus, Oct. 4-5.

Sponsors of this third annual October Festival Chess Tournament, featuring a prize fund of \$777.25 in cash, \$70 in California Chess Bulletins gift certificates and five trophies, were SUPERB and the U.C. Berkeley Campus Chess Club.

Complete results (in modified Solkoff order):

### Master-Expert Division

1st-2nd, Jeremy Silman (2402) (trophy), San Francisco, and Charles Powell (2337), San Francisco, 3½-½, \$120 each; 3rd-5th, William Adam (2247), Berkeley, Robert Sferra (2073), San Jose, and Mike Arne (2052), Menlo Park, 3-1, \$15 each; 6th-7th, Dennis Fritzing (2340), Berkeley, and Borel Menas (2269), San Francisco, 2½-1½, \$10.50 California Chess Bulletins gift certificate each.

### CATEGORY I (CLASS A)

1st, Phillip Vacheron (1860), Berkeley, 3½-½, \$90 plus trophy; 2nd-4th, Jared Peterson (1981), Berkeley, James Wu (1700), San Mateo, and Dan Coleman (1729), San Mateo, 3-1, \$22.50 each; 5th, Glen Murphy (1726), San Francisco, 2½-1½, \$17 California Chess Bulletins gift certificate.

### CATEGORY II (CLASS B)

1st, Kevin Binkley (1788), Cupertino, 3½-½, \$77 plus trophy; 2nd-5th, Daniel Goldstein (1701), Oakland, Jonathan Atkin (1658), Rockford, Illinois, 3-1, \$15 each; 6th, Macduff Hughes (1487), Albany, 2½-1½, \$14 California Chess Bulletins gift certificate.

### Category III (Class C)

1st, James Garrison (1502), Berkeley, 4-0, \$68 plus trophy; 2nd-4th, Thomas Raffill (1546), Berkeley, Val Szymanski (1502), Oakland, and Scott Green (1474), Fairfield, 3-1, \$17 each; 5th, Leonard Drewes (1489), San Francisco, 2½-1½, \$10.50 California Chess Bulletins gift certificate.

### Category IV-VI (Class D-E-Unr.)

1st-3rd, Dean Boyson (Unr.) (trophy), Moraga, Edward Jones (1398) San Rafael, and James Cloud (Unr.), Mill Valley, 2-2, \$26.25 each; 4th, John Gonzalez (1072), San Francisco, 1½-2½, \$7 California Chess Bulletins gift certificate.

## GAMES

White: Borel Menas (2269). Black: Robert Sferra (2073). October Festival, U.C. Berkeley, Oct. 5, 1980. Queen's Indian Defense 1 d4 b6 2 c4 Bb7 3 Nc3 e6 4 Nf3 Bb4 5 e3 Nf6 6 Bd3 Ne4 7 0-0 Bc3 8 bc 0-0 9 Qc2 f5 10 d5 ed 11 cd Bd5 12 c4 Bb7 13 Nd4 Na6 14 Ba3 Nc5 15 Bc5 bc 16 Nf5 Rf5 17 Be4 Be4 18 Qe4 Qf8 19 Rab1 c6 20 Rb7 d5 21 Qe6 Kh8 22 f4 d4 23 ed cd 24 Qe4 c5 25 g4 Rf6 26 Rf3 Re8 27 Qd5 Re1 28 Kf2 Qe8 29 f5 Qe2 30 Kg3 Rg1 31 Resigns.

★

White: Keith Vickers (2090). Black: Masatoshi Eubank (1926). October Festival, U.C. Berkeley, Oct. 4, 1980.

### Sicilian Defense

1 e4	c5	11 Rf5	Nf5
2 Nc3	d6	12 Be4	Nfd4
3 g3	g6	13 Qh5	f5
4 Bg2	e5	14 Bd5	Kh8
5 d3	Bg7	15 Ng5	h6
6 Nh3	Ne7	16 Qg6	Nf3
7 0-0	Nbc6	17 Bf3	hg
8 f4	0-0	18 Qh5	Kg8
9 f5	gf	19 Bd5	Rf7
10 ef	Bf5	20 Qf7	Resigns

## OUR OLYMPIC TEAM

The United States team scheduled to play in the Olympiad in Malta from November 20 to December 8 will have a very California flavor. Joining Lev Alburt and Yasser Seirawan will be Modesto's Larry Christiansen and Berkeley's Jim Tarjan. The reserve players will be Leonid Shamkovich and Nick deFirmian of Berkeley.

Chess Voice has arranged to have coverage in its next issue.



# USCF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA TOURNAMENT CLEARINGHOUSE

ZIP CODES **938-61**

Ramona Sue Wilson  
1100 Howe Ave., #476  
Sacramento, CA 95825, (916) 922-8278

## 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.)  
 /y/ - 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.

### November

- 8-9 Monterey: Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Champ. (TY)  
 8-9 UC Berkeley: 5th ANNUAL FALL QUARTER SWISS (AB)  
 9 Sacramento: Sacramento November Quads (RG)  
 15 Santa Rosa: Cynthia Ann IV (TB)  
 22-23 Merced: First Merced Open (DH)  
 28-30 Sunnyvale: LERA THANKSGIVING TOURNAMENT (JH)

### December

- 13-14 San Rafael: 1980 Marin County Championships (AM)  
 20-21 San Jose: San Jose University Annual (FS)

### January

- 10-11 UC Berkeley: A PIECE OF THE ACTION (AB)  
 24-25 San Jose: 13th San Jose City College Open (FS)

### February

- 7-8 San Rafael: 5th NORTH BAY OPEN (AM)  
 14-16 UC Berkeley: PEOPLE'S CHESS TOURNAMENT (AB)

### March

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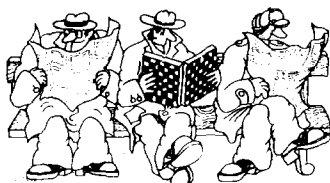
### April

- 18-19 UC Berkeley: APRIL SHOWERS (AB)  
 25-26 Walnut Creek: CAL CHESS TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP (HP)

### FIDE Futurity In Northern California

Bryce Perry is organizing a FIDE Futurity tournament for northern California. It will be a 12 player, 11 round tournament to be played two rounds a day toward the end of December. Funding has been secured, but dates and playing site are still not firm.

Perry plans to invited FIDE-rated players, but he would appreciate it if any masters who are not FIDE-rated and would like to be would contact him at P.O. Box 11306A; Palo Alto, Ca 94306.



### TOURNAMENT ORGANIZERS

#### REVISED LIST

- AB ALAN BENSON (UC Campus CC) 2420 Atherton St. #1 Berkeley CA 94704 (415) 843-0661.  
 AG ALAN GLASSCOE (Berkeley CC) 4149 Howe St., Oakland CA 94611.  
 AH ALBERT HANSEN (415) 342-1137.  
 AM ART MARTHINSEN (Ross Valley CC) # Locksley Lane, San Rafael CA 94901.  
 AS AMADA SIERRA 663 Bucher Av., Santa Clara CA 95051 (408) 241-1447.  
 BP BRYCE PERRY (Palo Alto CC) P.O. Box 11306A, Palo Alto CA 94306.  
 BR BRUCE ROUGH (Sacramento City Coll) c/o Student Activities, 3835 Freeport Blvd., Sacramento CA 95822.  
 CF CLEMENT FALBO (Santa Rosa CC) 5437 Alta Monte Dr., Santa Rosa CA 94704.  
 DD DENNIS DAWLEY, 1100 Howe Av., #471, Sacramento CA 95825 (916) 927-4314.  
 DH DAVID HUMPAL (Merced CC) 1695 Union Av., Merced CA 95340 (209) 723-3920.  
 DR DICK ROWE (Chico CC) 2520 Alamo Av. Apt. B, Chico CA 95926.  
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 FS FRANCISCO SIERRA (San Jose City Coll/San Jose State) 663 Bucher Av. Santa Clara CA 95051 (408) 241-1447.  
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 HP HANS POSCHMANN (Fremont CC) 4621 Seneca Park Av., Fremont CA 94538.  
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 KK KEN KIESELHORST (Morro Bay CC) Box 1372, Atascadero CA 93422 (805) 466-5080.  
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 TB TOM BOYD 3900 Harrison Av., Oakland CA 94511 (415) 632-2551.  
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**Places to Play in Northern California**

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 tournaments. 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.

**Lakeview CC** meets Saturdays 2-5:30 Lakeview Library, 550 El Embarcadero, Oakland. Kenn Fong (415) 834-1576.

**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.

**Vallejo CC** meets Fridays 7:30-11:30 Vallejo Community Center, 225 Amador St. G.H. Rasmussen (707) 642-7270.

**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

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The SUPERB/University of California, Berkeley Campus Chess Club is reopening the Winter Quarter on January 8th.

Each Thursday evening the club features 5-minute chess tournaments with only a \$1 entry fee.

The Club is also hosting the following events:



3rd Annual "A Piece Of The Action Chess Tournament," January 10-11, 1981


8th Annual "People's Chess Tournament," February 14-16, 1981

and

2nd Semi-Annual "1981 CalChess Masters' Open," Feb. 21 - March 1, 1981

For further information write or call:  
Director Alan Benson  
c/o SUPERB/U.S. Berkeley CC  
304 Eshelman Hall  
U.S. Berkeley, CA 94720  
(415) 624-7477 or 843-0661

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