

CHESS VOICE

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CHESS VOICE

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DUES RAISED

At the annual membership meeting in May the members raised the dues for CalChess memberships and subscriptions to **Chess Voice** from \$6 to \$8 effective October 1.

Disgruntled members are hereby authorized to kick themselves once for not attending membership meetings. They might also bear in mind that this is the first dues increase since the inception of CalChess in 1977. Meantime every state chess association of consequence has boosted their dues. The USCF increased theirs by a third in 1979.

Furthermore, **Chess Voice** cannot possibly continue to publish in its current size and format on a budget of \$4,000 a year. You may have noticed that since 1977 postage has increased by more than 50 per cent. Printing costs climb; the special U.S. Open issue alone cost \$1,500.

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CalChess

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How to Become a CalChess Affiliate:

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

ADVERTISING RATES

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

Full page ad - \$40 per issue. Copy should be 7 1/2 x 10", prepared for photocopying.

Half page ad - \$20 per issue. Copy should be 7 1/2" wide x 5 1/2" high or 3 3/4" wide by 10" high.

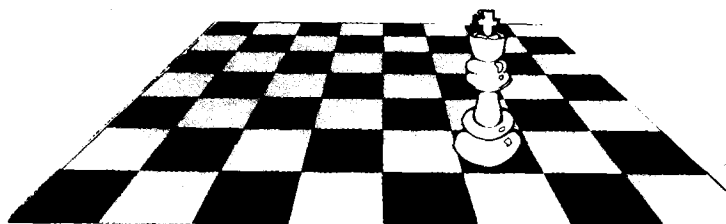
Quarter page ad - \$10 per issue. Copy should be 3 3/4" wide by 5" high.

Eighth page ad - \$5 an issue. Copy should be 3 3/4" wide by 2 1/2" high.

Classifieds - 5¢ per word.

COVER

Sun dappled water provided an unusual and welcome backdrop for between rounds activities at the U.S. Open. Randall Hough, right, a major figure in downstate chess and **Chess Voice** subscriber is shown ripping off some five minute chess at high noon. Hough is not as tanned as the photographer makes him seem. The Hyatt Palo Alto pool was great, but there were usually more chessers than swimmers.



CALCHES CIRCUIT FORMED

On October 1, CalChess launched its 1981-82 circuit, which offers bonus prizes. Any organizer may make his tournament part of the Circuit simply by requiring CalChess membership from all participants. Currently Alan Benson, Jim Hurt, and Francisco Sierra require CalChess membership for their events, while Max Wilkerson, Art Marthinsen and Robert Gordon have selected CalChess membership required tourneys.

The prizes total \$1,800 and players and six categories are eligible: Expert (2000-2199), A (1800-1999), B (1600-1799), C (1400-1599), D (1200-1399, E and below.

There are \$300 in prizes available for each class of player, and there are three prizes in each class: \$175 for first, \$75 for second and \$50 for third.

Circuit points are earned simply by winning or drawing games. For every win you score against anyone you earn four (4) points. For every draw you earn two (2) points. In addition there is a bonus of one (1) point for winning or drawing against someone rated 100 points more than you. Thus, if you defeated someone rated 400 points higher than you, you would gain four points for the win and four more points for the 400 USCF rating point differential. The bonus points are **not** halved in the event that you draw a higher rated player.

Naturally, successful players are almost certain to move up in class. A 1200 player who starts pummeling 1400 players will soon be a 1400 player. Likewise a 1500 player who can put the stop on 1600 players will be one himself soon enough. Some of the more sophisticated CalChess members might soon enough devise an upward sandbagging formula whereby they make their big surge late in the October 1 to October 1 season. Three hot September tournaments might catapult a B to an A before the USCF ratings could catch up.

Eligibility for chess prizes will be determined on the basis of the September rating supplement.

For that reason the points gained by winning or drawing will be carried forward from class to class, but the points are also affected by a multiplier factor. You get more circuit points the higher you are rated.

MULTIPLIER

Expert points earned	times 3.1
A	times 2.5
B	times 2.0
C	times 1.6
D	times 1.3
E	times 1.1
Unrated	times 1.0

(but unrateds will be considered as 1200 players for purposes of prizes if they do not have a rating in the September supplement)

The multipliers are applied on the basis of ratings at the time the player entered the tournament.

Let's see how it works in practice. Richard Fauber (Sacramento's highly publicized fish) gained 31 Circuit points. He won two games, drew one and lost one in the Capitol City Open. Thus he gained 10 base points (4 each for two wins and two for a draw or four times 2½). He had an Expert's rating and so we multiply that by 3.1 to arrive at 31 Circuit Points. Meantime, Hiawatha Bradley and Zoran Lazetich each scored 3-1. They earned 12 base points each and, times 2.5, 30 Circuit points. This performance will move them up to Expert, and they will come into that class sporting 30 points each. If they continue to perform at that level, their subsequent performances will be multiplied by 3.1. If, for sandbagging reasons they choose to slip back into the ruck of the A's, they will get points at the lower multiplier. Meantime, Fauber — should he slip into the ranks of the A's — would have to accept a lower multiplier for his meager results.

Chess Voice will publish bi-monthly standings of the players in all classes beginning with the next issue (Yes, Virginia, there will be a next issue). The two month lag in issues coupled with a little more than a month lag in ratings makes it very difficult to fine tune a Circuit Point strategy. The safest way to play is to go out to those

CalChess Selects USCF Delegates

The principal item for consideration at the October meeting of the CalChess Board was the selection of Delegates to the USCF governing body. There was some concern voiced that, even though USCF membership in Northern California had increased in absolute terms, the number of Voting Members and Alternate Voting Members had been reduced by the USCF. This put a considerable strain on the Board whose discussion constantly stressed the positive benefits of candidates to chess and whose purpose stemmed from a desire to include as many as possible in the workings of the USCF.

The vote in four sequences produced this roster:

DELEGATES

- Ramona Sue Wilson, Sacramento
- John Sumares, Santa Clara
- John Marks, Aptos
- R.E. Fauber, Sacramento
- Alan Benson, Berkeley

VOTING MEMBERS

- Francisco Sierra, San Jose
- Hans Poschmann, Fremont
- Ted Yudacufski, Monterey
- Jim Hurt, South Lake Tahoe
- Joan Winston, Sacramento
- Art Marthinsen, San Rafael
- Frank Hamaker, Palo Alto
- Robert t. Gordon, Sacramento
- Breen Mullins, Mill Valley
- Dave Humpal, Merced
- Richard Rowe, Chico

ALTERNATE VOTING MEMBERS

- Max Wilkerson, San Francisco
- Myron Johnson, Oakland
- Alfred Hansen, Burlingame
- Ursula Foster, Modesto
- Kenneth Stone
- Robert Raingruber, Modesto
- Jose Marcal, Palo Alto
- Amada Sierra, San Jose
- Alan Glasscoe, Berkeley
- Roy Bobbin, San Jose
- Bill Bates, San Jose

Many USCF politicians place importance on the order in which Delegates and Voting members appear on state lists as an indicator of relative political influence. The Board took a more casual approach to the matter, frequently ordering the list on the basis of reverse alphabetical order. This seemed particularly appropriate when the CalChess Chairman is a W. The reason for reverse alphabetical order in some instances is that the list includes many with equal votes. The Board tossed a coin to determine whether to order alphabetically or in reverse. It came up tails.

There was some speculation at the meeting whether politicians in other parts of the country would read the results as a barometer of the rise and fall of political personalities but agreed that, if other chess figures could diagnose Northern California politics, they were way ahead of the Board.

The roster forms a geographical triangle with Chico at the north and Modesto and Monterey as the base in the south. It embraces players, tournament directors, organizers, and all-around good workers. The only unrepresented segment of the chess population is entrepreneurs.

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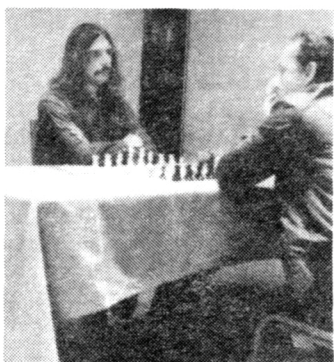
CahChess tournaments and pound knobs on anyone who dares to punch your chess clock.

There is a certain incentive to downward sandbagging. The sponsors of the Circuit emphatically endorse sandbagging. The whole point of the Circuit is to offer players something for the dues they pay. It is also to encourage them to play frequently, thus benefiting

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Full house

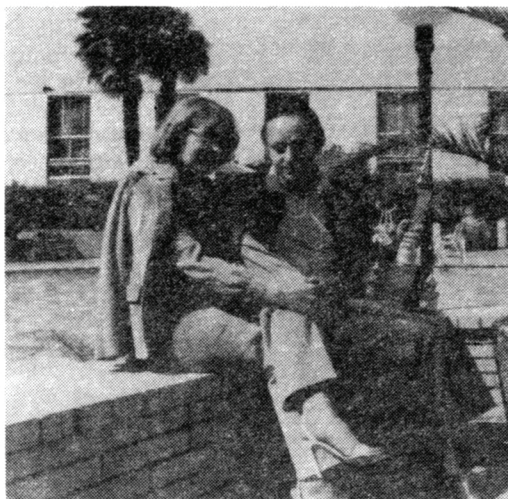
A Winning U.S. Open



Jeremy Silman

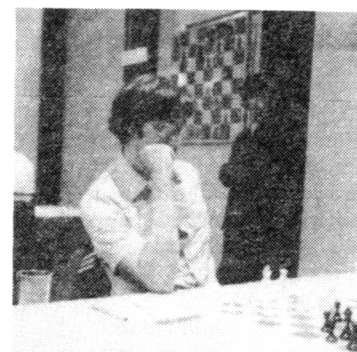


John Meyer



Doina and Florin Gheorghiu
with U.S. Open trophy

by R. E. Fauber



Larry Christiansen



Nick deFirmian

Traffic was heavy going westbound on I 80 last August 2. "They must all be going to the U.S. Open," Joan Winston joked to me. Of course there was a traffic jam on the Bay Bridge, and after we cleared Army Street a covey of cars began to change lanes erratically like players finding new moves in the Najdorf Sicilian. "I sure hope there's a good turnout," Winston said seriously. "We knew there would be 500 players and hoped it might top 600. Then we turned into the parking lot at the Hyatt-Palo Alto, the tournament site. "My God!" Winston exclaimed, "This place is mobbed! Are these all chess players?"

They were.

The teeming throng made progress to the registration table harder than running against the Oakland Raiders. Everywhere you went in the hotel you encountered a knot of people all holding chess clocks. All the familiar faces from the San Jose tournaments were there. All the familiar faces from the Berkeley tournaments were there. More startling were the unfamiliar faces. Players I had not seen turn out since 1960 were all wound up and ready to play. Players continued to trickle in over the next four days.

The total who had come to play came out to 704, the second biggest U.S. open in history. Most people attribute the 778 at Chicago, 1973 to Bobby Fischer. Palo Alto, 1981 was the work of John Sumares, who now goes down in chess history as the second most charismatic chess figure in American history. He surpasses Fischer in the area of hard work. He convinced the hotel to install improved lighting for the event. He sought business support and wormed publicity out of a variety of sources.

You would think he did everything unless you watch the tireless labors of the tournament committee. Headed by Ted Yudacufski, directors Bill Bates, Alan Benson, Jim Hurt, Hans Poschman, Francisco and Amada Sierra all seem to be in two places at once, doing the paper work and being available to handle disputes or field questions.

Naomi Yudacufski and Robert Gordon labored tirelessly at all the tasks which have little prestige but are vital for a smooth tournament, like dealing out score sheets and getting coffee.

Then there was Ramona Sue Wilson, the CalChess Chairwoman who served as Hospitality Director. How she could continue smiling after the 50th "What's the time control?" question will remain forever a mystery. She could find rides for stranded players, sell T-shirts and banquet tickets, and exchange quips with nervous players all at once. So popular did she become that even hyper-

ambitious USCF politicians wanted to run her for national offices instead of themselves.

The U.S. Open drew from 38 states other than California and from five foreign countries. Here is a breakdown:

California 496	Pennsylvania 5
New York 28	D.C 4
Illinois 16	Georgia 4
Arizona 15	Florida 4
Nevada 12	Massachusetts 4
Oregon 10	Minnesota 4
Texas 10	Tennessee 4
Washington 10	Wisconsin 3
Michigan 7	Two players from Montana
Utah 7	New Mexico, Maine, Oklahoma, West
Idaho 6	Virginia, Alaska, Ohio
Colorado 5	Players also from New Hampshire, Wyoming
Missouri 5	Hawaii, Indiana, Mississippi, Maryland,
New Jersey 5	Connecticut, Nebraska Kansas, and Virginia.

Canada and Mexico sent four players each While Rumania, England, and Colombia were also represented.

Leaders of the Pack

There was chess to be played and talented players ready to do their best. Heading the list was Florin Gheorghiu of Rumania. After two consecutive U.S. Open wins at Chicago and Atlanta Gheorghiu may have thought he owned this tournament. There were five other grandmasters. New Yorker Arthur Bisguier was the most genial while colleague Andy Soltis was the most erudite. Jim Tarjan of Berkeley was the most enigmatic. He loves to curl his hair around a finger. Alekhine used to have that quirk. But if he curled left it was a queen-side attack and right a king-side assault. Tarjan's aggressive inclinations do not seem to follow the way he curls that lock of hair.

Larry Christiansen was the enigmatic grandmaster. Usually at the post-round midnight hamburger sessions the titled players have their booths, the national masters have a booth and two chess sets going, and the rest of the players sort themselves out haphazardly. Although he is one of our most talented grandmasters, Christiansen does not run with the high-rated crowd. Christiansen seemed quite content with the company of fellow Modestoan Robert Raingruber. Christiansen seems much to prefer to form his own ideas and not to indulge in the mutual brain-picking in which other internationalists indulge.

U.S. Open cont.

Peter Biyiasas sported a formidable new beard which made him look fierce. Perhaps he was about to return to his form in Haifa, 1976 Olympiad. He had blown a lot of people off the board at the Masters Open earlier this year, and his mien seemed calculated to inspire premature resignations from intimidated opponents.

Six international masters also had hopes to gain money and prestige from the 12 round Swiss System pressure cooker. There was always at least one of them up on the leader board. At the half way mark Kamran Shirazi of Los Angeles was clear first with 6-0.

Dimitri Gurevich of New York was in the running until his 12th round loss to Gheorghiu. They had a fairly lengthy conversation in Russian before the game, and this may have worked to the linguist Gheorghiu's advantage. Gheorghiu speaks many languages. Less talkative John Grefe made a strong run until encountering 11th round sorrows. Karl Burger of New York and Sergy Kudrin of Connecticut were always close but never could top the brow of the hill. Nick deFirmian of Berkeley suffered an early setback but rebounded powerfully — ultimately to join the winners' circle.

Much of the color of the tournament has been detailed in **Chess Life**. One player who has not achieved proper recognition is Dr. Joseph Wagner. He became the tournament physician. People who had banged elbows hustling to their boards, stomach ailments, and even heart ailments received the generous help of Dr. Wagner, a real healer.

Gary Sperling, USCF President had experienced heart problems at the FIDE congress in Atlanta. In the midst of the first day of the USCF business meeting he had a relapse. Dr. Wagner was available, and Sperling was fit to preside the whole second day. Sperling looked more hale after the relapse than he had before it. In part a tribute to Dr. Wagner, although the luxury of being an outgoing president may also have contributed.

If anyone can lay claim to the title of "Mr. Open," it is Jerry Hanken. He made the tournament unique for me. Before the first round he came up to me to say, "I wasn't going to speak to you, Fauber, but I have to tell you this story." It was a pretty good story, but I always forget jokes. Later he reported that a 2200 player had asked Larry Christiansen his rating.

Hanken never quits contributing. Already famous for making two moves in a row without waiting for an opponent's response in Chicago, 1979, Hanken took a more peaceful approach at Palo Alto. The position was not very quiet out of the opening. Hanken looked at opponent Ed Frumkin's move. His eyes seemed to glaze slightly. His eyelids began to lower. Then his head began to lower as would a mechanical drinking duck's. Players to each side of him became concerned that he might list to one side or the other. Silence descended and other games were abandoned to watch the tableaux of the sleeping Hanken. Frumkin put a finger to his lips to signal silence. Then the Hanken head lifted. The eyes opened. A tentative hand reached out to make the move he had dreamed in his sleep. Of course Hanken won the game.



Panorama of one of four halls at the U.S. Open.

Outsiders

A huge Swiss System Open becomes a scramble for pairings. There are so many people in a single point bracket that players may luck out and get just the right opponent for them. They may also get the worse. I was starting to revive until the TDs paid me with Tom Dorsch of Hayward. There is no California player I have faced more often than Dorsch, and he has my number since 1976. Out of 700 players they find Dorsch for me to play. He was just delighted and even found some nice words to say about my play after I had tipped my king with my elbow.

Many established players confronted difficulties disposing of unknowns in the closing rounds. Two of those unknowns were Dennis Gogel of Indiana and John Meyer of Washington, D.C. They both recorded upsets in the penultimate round.

English Opening; D. Gogel-A. Bisguier: 1 e4, e5; 2 Nc3, Nf6; 3 g3, Bb4; 4 Bg2, 0-0; 5 Qc2, Nc6; 6 a3, Bc3; 7 bc, d6; 8 Rb1, Qe8; 9 d3, h6; 10 e4, Nh7; 11 Ne2, b6; 12 Be3, f5; 13 d4, Nf6.

A very tense situation has come about in the center. Possibly 13 ... , Ba6 may have been more to the point — trying to use more compact pawns on the Q-side. The isolated KP is of no particular moment.

If 13 ... , Ba6; 14 Qa4, Na5 is a win. Bisguier wants a little more in the way of compact pawns and gets a little less in the way of pawns.

14 ef1, e4; 15 g4, Ng4; 16 Be4, Ba6; 17 Bd5, Kh8; 18 Qd3, Nf6.

In its own passive way 18 ... , Rd8 looks more productive, but in these Swiss tourneys everybody feels that pressure to play sharply so as to win.

19 Be6, d5; 20 Nf4, Bc4; 21 Qd1, Kh7; 22 Rg1, Nd8; 23 Qf3, Ne6; 24 Ne6, Rf7; 25 Qh3, Qe7.

Pawn structure is not everything since White threatened 26 Rg7, Rg7; 27 Qh6 with mate next.

26 Rg6, Ng8; 27 Kd2, Raf8; 28 Rbg1, Qa3, 29 Rg7, Rg7; 30 Rg7, Kh8; 31 Rg8, Kg8; 32 Qg4, Kf7; 33 Qg7, Ke8; 34 Nc7, Kd8; 35 Ne6, Ke8; 36 Qf8, Qf8; 37 Nf8, Kf8; 38 Bh6, Kf7.

Should not this be a draw? White is two pawns up, but they are shattered pawns. A suggestion is to reply to 39 Bg5 by Bb5. The White king may not get too involved on the K-side because of the outside passed pawn on the opposite side of the board. Bisguier is a great ending player and may have succumbed to the feeling that everyone draws.

30 Bg5, a5?!; 40 Kc2, a4; 41 Kb2, Bd3; 42 Ka3, b5; 43 Kb, Bf5; 44 Kb5, a3; 45 Bc1, a2; 46 Bb2, Bd3.

It must still be a draw, but Black is encouraging White. More cogent is 46 ... , Be4; 47 Kc6, Ke6.

47 Kc5, Bc4; 48 Kd6, Kf6; 49 h4, Kf5; 50 h5!, Kg5; 51 Ke6, Kh5; 52 f4, Kg4; 53 f5, Bd3; 54 f6, Bg6; 55 c4, dc; 56 d5, Kf4; 57 f7, Bf7; 58 Kf7, Ke4; 59 d6, Kd3; 60 d7 1-0.

It is still very close at the end, but you win your ending by a single tempo or you do not win them at all.

Cont. on p. 54



Tony Cottell flashes a move at the 5 minute tourney.

U.S. Open cont.

The final round of the U.S. Open was exciting only for those who like to follow the wall charts. All the 9½s drew. Gheorghiu beat Gurevich. It was Silman against Gogel. If either won, the news would flash around the world "Unknown ties for first in U.S. Open." Grandmasters were grouching, "That Silman, he always gets the softest pairings." On the other hand Gogel may have felt lucky to get the softest pairing among the 9s. Silman had, after all, lucked out to win instead of draw the round before against Elliot Winslow. In the last round it is not the rating that matters; only the moves matter. Silman had the better moves in a game he played very "professionally."

So at the finish it was Gheorghiu, Christiansen, deFirmian, Meyer, and Silman on top by 10-2. Who won is important in any tournament, but the games played matter to people. Many Californians played interesting games. For the most part we will present games by Californians not published elsewhere, but we must pause to try to annotate deFirmian-Grefe a little better than we did it for **Chess Life**. Writing shortly after a tournament in which we made seven draws, all moves looked pretty equal.

Sicilian Defense: N. deFirmian—J. Grefe: 1 e4, c5; 2 Nf3, e6; 3 d4, cd; 4 Nd4, Nc6; 5 Nc3, a6; 6 g3, Nge7; 7 Nb3, d6; 8 Be3, b5; 9 Bg2, Bb7.

Here one has to wonder if 9 ... , Ne5 is not worth a try. To keep the knight out of c4 is not worth much. The consideration is that the other knight does not lose as much time taking up an active square. In the sequel Black will get a formidable looking attacking position, but it takes a long time to bring up the extra troops.

10 f4, Nc8; 11 Qe2, Be7; 12 0-0-0.

The originally recommended 11 ... , Na5 was only to prevent 0-0-0, but that is not necessarily dangerous — indeed provocative. Black's problem on the queen-side is that it takes so many moves for his rooks to roam freely.

12 ... , Qc7; 13 f5, b4; 14 Nb1, e5; 15 N1d2, a5; 16 Kb1, a4; 17 Nc1, Ba6; 18 Qf2, N8a7; 19 Bf1!, Nb5; 20 Nc4, Ncd4.

White has no attack kingside, and this may be hurrying things a little. Simply 20 ... , 0-0 leaves more options open. White now plays more from necessity than from brilliancy, but gets compensation for his sacrifice.

21 Bd4, ed; 22 Rd4, Nd4; 23 Qd4, 0-0; 24 Nb6, Bf6.

This is a judgment call since 24 ... , Ra7 was available to keep the exchange but shed many pawns. Grefe probably disliked the consequences of 24 ... , Ra7; 25 Nd5; Qd7; 26 Ba6 when White's knight has a beautiful forever post. The consequences of Black's 20th have been dour.

25 Na8, Ra8; 26 Qd2, a3; 27 Ba6, ab; 28 Nd3, Bc3; 29 Qe2, Qc6.

This was the move on which Grefe apparently relied several moves back to give him attacking chances. He rejected 27 ... , Ra6; 28 Nd3, ab; 29 Nb4.

30 Nb4, Bb4; 31 Bc4, Qc7; 32 Rd1, Bc3; 33 Bd5, Ra5; 34 h4, Bf6.

In addition to having an extra pawn, White's king is nicely protected from harm by three pawns, one of them his opponent's. White also has the advantage of opposite colored bishops so that the attacker must be winning. Grefe does what he can to slow the kingside pawn roller.

35 Qf2, Rc5; 36 g4, h6; 37 Qh2, Qe7; 38 Rh1, Rc3; 39 g5, Be5; 40 Qd2, Kh7.

One should pause to note that 40 ... , Kh8, which avoids the fork of f7 and h7 falls to 41 f6!, gf; 42 g6! when the passed KBP and QRP guarantee a win even in a pure bishops of opposite colors ending. Also 41 ... , Qf8; 42 g6 looks very strong.

41 Bf7, Rg3; 42 Bb3, Qa7; 43 g6, Kh8; 44 Rd1!, Rg1.

This seems too obliging and 44 ... , Rc3, 45 Qd5, Qb8 appears to offer hope. If 46 Rd4, Rc5! but 46 Rd3, Rc5; 47 Qe6 remains a little unclear. White's plan should be to sacrifice the exchange and capitalize on Black's shut in king. Such a plan is easier to write than to play.

45 c3, Rd1; 46 Bd1, Qg1; 47 Kb2, Qb6; 48 Bb3, Qc5; 49 h5, Qc6; 50 Qd3, Qc5; 51 Qc4, Qf2; 52 Bc2, Qb6; 53 Qb3, Qc7; 54 Bd3, Qa7; 55 Qb5, Qa8; 56 a4, Qc8; 57 Bc4, d5; 58 ed, Bf6; 59 a5, Qf8; 60 a6, Bc3; 61 Kc3, Qf6; 62 Kb3, Qe5; 63 a7 1-0.



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Consists of complete scores of games from listed tournaments with ECO&Informant codes

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Calif. residents please add 6½% sales tax.

Grege enjoyed his finest hour against Soltis in round eight.
King's Indian Defense: J. Grege—A. Soltis: 1 c4, g6; 2 d4, Bg7; 3 Nc3, d6; 4 e4, Nd7; 5 Nf3, e5; 6 Be2, Ngf6; 7 0-0, 0-0; 8 Be3, c6.
Recently 8 ... , Qe7 has been seen in this position.

9 Qc2, Ng4; 10 Bg5, f6; 11 Bc1, f5.
This is not a favorable time for this pawn push, but Black has nothing else of a constructive nature to do.

12 de, Nde5.
Annotators love to write "wrong rook." Can we hear it here for "wrong knight"? Soltis has a plan to cramp White's kingside, but it is not quite good enough to do the job.

13 Ne5, Be5; 14 Bg4, fg; 15 Be3, Be6; 16 c5, dc; 17 Bc5, Rf7; 18 Rad1, Qc7; 19 g3, Re8.

Black could play for a draw hereabouts by 19 ... , b6; 20 Ee3, Bc3. Many grandmasters, however, are not eager to draw. White's KP is artificially isolated and presents itself for thematic play.



. . . women in chess — Mary Lasher meets Olga Higgins while hatted Joan Winston faces Patrick Chiu.

20 Be3, Qa5; 21 Na4, Qb4; 22 b3, Bg7.

Preparing to open a window of vulnerability on the KP, but it is all just more Reaganonsense.

23 Ba7, Bd7; 24 Rfe1, b5; 25 Bc5, Qa5; 26 Nb6, Be6; 27 a4, ba; 28 Na4, Qb5; 29 b4, Rf3; 30 Re3!, Ra8.

White's point is that this is a winning rook and four against rook and three ending so that 30 Re3, Re3; 31 Be3, Qb4; 32 Qc6 leaves White more active and with the exchange threat as a weapon.

31 Nb6, Rb8; 32 Rd6, Bf7; 33 Qd1, Re8.

An admission of defeat. Black has conjured neither king-side threats on the light squares nor pressure on the KP. Here 33 ..., Be5; 34 Rd8, Kg7; 35 Rb8, Bb8; 36 Qd8 with quite unpleasant mating threats.

34 Rf3, gf; 35 Qf3.

Beeg peeg. Black is now more a man of tricks than hopes.

35 ..., Bf8; 36 Nd7, Ra8; 37 Nf8, Bc4; 38 Nd7, Be2; 39 Nf6, Kh8; 40 Qc3, Qc4; 41 Rd7 1-0.

CALIFORNIA SUITE

Many Californians played interesting games. The examples here come to us courtesy of Max Burkett and the Bulletin Chess Club; 5901 Broadway, -21; Oakland, CA 94618. A set of bulletins, including over 300 games ably selected by NM Alan Pollard may be had at that address for \$9.

While most of the players in the U.S. Open were playing chess, some stubborn, unenlightened people insisted on playing the Sicilian instead. Sicilianist Shepard found that his opponent's pieces could dance on air, supported by a shifting battery of threats.

Sicilian Defense; J. Wilson—R. Shepard: 1 e4, c5; 2 Nf3, d6; 3 d4, cd; 4 Nd4, Nf6; 5 Nc3, e6; 6 Be2, Be7; 7 f4, a6; 8 Be3, Qc7; 9 g4, b5.

The alternatives 9 ..., h6 and 9 ..., Nc6 provide a firmer grounding in the center.

10 g5, Nfd7; 11 Nb3, Bb7; 12 Bf3, Nc6.

The knight gets in the way. A better plan was ..., Nb6 intending N1d7.

13 Qe2, Nb6; 14 a4, b4; 15 a5!, Na5; 16 Nb5!, ab; 17 Qb5, Bc6; 18 Bb6, Qb7.

Perhaps the more wimpy 18 ..., Qc8 held on longer, but now White gets to unleash a set of multiple pins.

19 e5!, d5; 20 Nc5, Nb3; 21 Ra8, Qa8; 22 Qb4, d4.

After 22 ..., Nc5; 23 Bc5, Bc5; 24 Qc5 Black is material down with an unsafe king.

23 Bc6, Qc6; 24 Qa4!, Qa4; 25 Na4, Bb4; 26 Ke2, Ba5; 27 cb 1-0.

Barry Nelson, who rusticates cheerily near Chico essayed an old gambit on Loal Davis. The variation is of Russian origin and probably known as the Nizhni-Novgorod or Petrapavlovsk Gambit in their publications. Tom Dorsch introduced it in Sacramento during Nelson's youthful sojourn in the Camellia City.

French Defense; B. Nelson—L. Davis: 1 e4, e6; 2 Nf3, d5.

Cowards would transpose to the Sicilian with 2 ..., c5, but people who play the French have enough theory to contend with that they cannot also study theory of the Sicilian too.

3 e5, c5.

Certainly a thematic move, but 3 ..., Ne7 has its moments. One of the strengths of the gambit is that it stimulates a "what a fish" syndrome in any well-booked French player.

4 b4, cb; 5 a3, Nc6.

ECO says you ought just to keep taking, but dim memories of what is right in the Sicilian's Wing Gambit discourage that idea. The point is that Black's KB belongs on f8. Black's failure later to retreat his KB to home base is the source of his difficulties. ECO's evaluation of this gambit as good for Black is slightly less convincing, but being a pawn up cannot be all bad.

6 ab, Bb4; 7 c3, Ba5??; 8 d4, Nge7; 9 Bd3, Bd7; 10 0-0, h6; 11 kh1, a6; 12 Nh4, Nf5.

It probably makes more sense to go to work on the backward pawn by 12 ..., Rc8 intending Na7—Bb5 etc.

13 Nf5, ef; 14 Qf3, Ne7; 15 Ba3, Be6; 16 Be7, Ke7; 17 Bf5, Bf5; 18 Qf5, Bc7.

After 18 ..., b5; 19 e6 is intriguing.

19 c4!, dc; 20 Nc3, Qd7; 21 Qf3, Rhb8; 22 Nd5, Kd8.

And not 22 ..., Kf8; 23 e6!

23 e6, Qe6; 24 Rfe1, Qd6; 25 g3, f6; 26 Re7, Qe7.

The only way to avert a quick mate.

27 Ne7, Ke7; 28 Qe2, Kf8; 29 Qc4, Bd8; 30 d5, b5; 31 Qc5, Kg8; 32 d6, b4; 33 Re1, b3; 34 Qd5, Kf8; 35 Qh5, Kg8; 36 Qg6 1-0.

On 36 ..., Ba5; 37 Re7 decides.

Alan Glasscoe, the witty proprietor of the Berkeley Chess Club, prefers little played openings, so, when his opponent made him transpose into something normal, he got really mad.

Sicilian Defense; A. Glasscoe—P. Nolan: 1 Nc3, Nf6; 2 e4, d6; 3 f4, c5; Nf3, Nc6; 5 Bb5, Bd7; 6 d3, a6; 7 Bc6, Bc6; 8 0-0, e6; 9 Qe1, Be7; 10 Ne2, Qc7; 11 a4, b5; 12 ab, ab; 13 Ra8, Ba8; 14 b3, 0-0; 15 Ng3, d5.

Better 15 ..., Bc6 to achieve action on the QR file and the next move it would have been bolder not to trade pawns and to play ..., Rb8 instead.

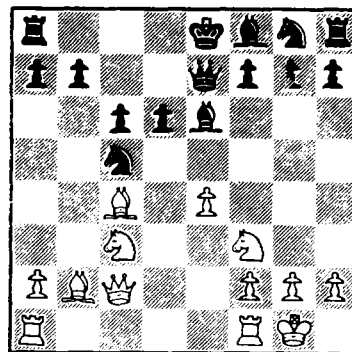
16 e5, Nd7; 17 f5, ef; 18 Nf5, Re8; 19 Qg3, Bf8.

Avoiding the brutal 19 ..., g6; 20 Nh6, Kg7; 21 Ng5, Bg5; 22 Rf7, Kh6; 23 Qh4 mate.

20 Nh6, Kh8; 21 Nf7, Kg8; 22 Nh6, Kh8; 23 Ng5, (son of a smother!) g6; 24 Nhf7, Kg8; 25 Nh7, Qc6; 26 Nf8, Rf8; 27 Rf6 1-0.

Another blithe spirit of the openings is Richard Hobbs of Hobbs Gambit fame. He plays regular openings only if he can give up a little material. Here he demolishes some I.A. Horowitz analysis on the Danish Gambit which dates back to 1951.

Danish Gambit; R. Hobbs—D. Moody: 1 e4, e5; 2 d4, ed; 3 c3, dc; 4 Bc4, cb; 5 Bb2, c6; 6 Nf3, d6; 7 Qb3, Qe7; 8 0-0, Nd7; 9 Nc3, Nc5; 10 Qc2, Be6.



All this is according to the Horowitz plan, but the next move isn't. 11 Nd5!?

Possibly it is bullet biting time with 11 ..., cd; 12 ed, 0-0-0. That is so ugly to play, however, that Black demurs.

11 ..., Qd7; 12 Rad1, Rc8.

Black will conclude he has to take the knight, so at least he should try it here instead of this not very threatening move.

13 Rfe1, cd; 14 ed, Nf6; 15 Bf6, gf; 16 Qb2!, a6; 17 Qf6, Rg8; 18 de, Ne6; 19 Be6; fe; 20 Be6, Be7; 21 Rde1 1-0.

U.S. CHAMPIONSHIP

This year's U.S. Championship, held in South Bend, Indiana in July proved to be just as hard fought as last year's. Perhaps it was even more hard fought. There were few breezy wins or short draws. Fedorowicz-Kogan went 105 moves while Browne-Shamkovich stretched out to 107, while 60 move games were quite common. At the end only four points separated first place from last.

Some of the bitter-endedness of the struggles was because of the fact that this was also a zonal tournament to qualify three players for next year's interzonals. This year's co-champions were steady Yasser Seirawan of Seattle, who went undefeated and beat four bottom of the listers for his 9-5, and streaking Walter Browne, who again as last year got off to a slow start but became a point gobbling machine in the last half of the tournament to earn his 9-5.

The third slot in the interzonals will have to be decided by a playoff match between Lubomir Kavalek of Reston, Virginia, Sammy Reshevsky of Spring Valley, New York, and Larry Christiansen of Modesto — all scoring 8½. Kavalek stands best on tie-break points and so would apparently benefit from a drawn play-off. How Reshevsky will play is uncertain. In a previous play-off with Stein and Hort, Reshevsky just drew and took the berth on better tiebreaks. How much does it mean to Reshevsky to play in another interzonal? Over the past 33 years his interest in such affairs has waxed and waned.

It is sobering to recall that Reshevsky was playing in the match tournament for the world championship in 1948, before any of the top five Americans were born (except Kavalek who had yet to learn the moves until some time later).

Since this was a zonal, there were international master and grand-master norms to be earned. Boris Kogan of Atlanta, Georgia gained an international master norm for his performance.

The complete results follow:

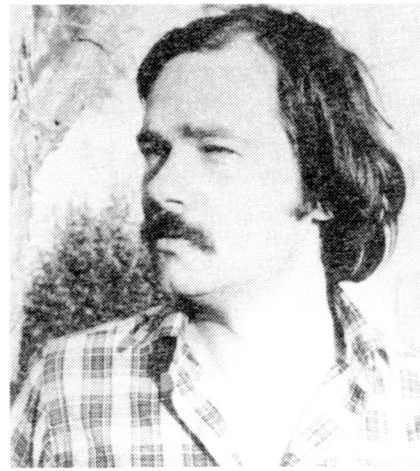
U.S. Championship, 1981

1. Walter Browne	9
2. Yasser Seirawan	9
3. Larry Christiansen	8½
4. Lubomir Kavalek	8½
5. Sammy Reshevsky	8½
6. Leonid Shamkovich	7½
7. Robert Byrne	7
8. Jack Peters	7
9. Anatoly Lein	6½
10. Lev Alburt	6
11. Boris Kogan	6
12. Jim Tarjan	6
13. Joel Benjamin	5½
14. John Fedorowicz	5
15. Sergey Kudrin	5

Browne, who may rightfully begin to assume that the U.S. Championship is his "turf" shares some of his impressions and games below.



Yasser Seirawan



Walter Browne

At the 1981 U.S. Championship and Zonal South Bend, Indiana

by GM Walter Browne

Larry Evans got sick after losing his first two games and dropped out of the tournament. Thereafter Christiansen and I got two extra Blacks. Seirawan and Reshevsky had even colors, while Kavalek, Shamkovich and Byrne had two extra Whites. The difference of two, more or less, is worth about a half point, which is a lot in any tough tourney — especially an important qualification tournament.

Due to the unusual wording of the tie-break, which puts Kavalek 3rd, Christiansen 4th, and Reshevsky 5th, it is not clear who has the best of it between Kavalek and Christiansen if there is a three way tie!

After getting only 1½-3½ from the first five games against the weaker players few thought I could qualify, let alone win the event. But I rallied with 7½-1½ in the last nine rounds. Although I was better against both Kudrin and Benjamin, I pressed too hard, avoided better endings, and eventually lost both! I sacrificed a piece against Kudrin and thought I was winning but overlooked something (in six U.S. Championships this is my first loss with White).

Seirawan played very solidly to beat four of the tailenders while losing no games. Kavalek showed good early form against the patzers but faded in the stretch. After I beat Christiansen, he made several draws, then lost to Benjamin and seemed out of it, but he rallied with two wins and drew with Kavalek in the last round. Reshevsky amazed the chess world with a very impressive performance for a man 69 years old.

Some games:

Nimzoindian Defense: L. Christiansen-W. Browne: 1 d4, Nf6; 2 c4, e6; 3 Nc3 — as I expected — **Bb4; 4 Nf3, c5.**

My opponent gives me the chance for 4 ..., b6, which is okay for Black, but I wanted to surprise him.

5 e3, Nc6; 6 d5?!

I had never played this move order before. Since Black usually plays ..., Nc6 only after Bd3 (when d5 is not possible), Larry must have figured that the time was right.

6 ..., Ne7!

After 6 ..., ed?; 7 cd, Ne7; 8 d6, Nf5; 9 Qd3 White is better. Now White could accept equality by 7 de, de.

7 d6, Nf5; 8 Qd3.

I expected the wild 8 g4!?, Ng4; 9 e4, Nd4; 10 Nd4, Qh4 and Black wins or 9 Rgl, h5 with Black on top.

8 ..., b5!

The only move since after 8 ..., Qb6; 9 e4, Nd6; 10 e5 wins a piece.

9 cb.

If 9 e4?, bc; 10 Qc2, Nd4 is very favorable to Black.

9 ..., Bb7; 10 Be2 (Nd2!?), Rc8; 11 0-0.

U.S. C'psh'p cont.

And here 11 Nd2, Bg2; 12 Rg1, c4; 13 Nc4, Be4!; 14 Qd2, Ba3 and Ne4 next will be crushing.

11 ..., c4; 12 Qc2, Nd6; 13 Rd1, 0-0; 14 a3!

Better resistance than 14 a4, a6 with a substantial advantage for Black. White hoped for 14 ..., Bc5; 15 b4 with equality.

14 ..., Bc3!; 15 bc.

And not 15 Rd6, Ba5; 16 Bd2, Bc7; 17 rd4, d5 and Black's center starts to roll.

15 ..., Nb5; 16 a4, Qa5!; 17 Bb2, Be4!; 18 Qd2, Nc7; 19 Ba3, Rfe8; 20 Bb4, Qd5!

Since 20 ..., Qa6; 21 Ne5, d5; 22 f3, Bg6; 34 Qd4 and White has good compensation for the pawn.

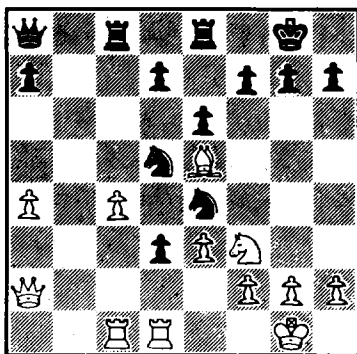
21 Qa2, Qa8!

Black's king is now safe while after 22 Qc4, a5; 23 Bd6, Ncd5; 24 Qd4, Nc3 wins.

22 Bd6, Ncd5; 23 Rac1, Bd3!

The best way to break White's bind for if 23 ..., Qc6, 24 Qa3.

24 Bd3, cd; 25 c4, Ne4; 26 Be5?



His best chance was 26 cd, although Black is still much better. Here Black must avoid the unclear 26 ..., Nb4?; 27 Qb2, d2; 28 Nd2, Nd3; 29 Qc2, Nc1; 30 Ne4.

26 ..., f6; 27 cd.

On bishop moves 27 ..., Nb4 wins easily.

27 ..., Rc1; 28 Rc1, fe; 29 de, de; 30 Ne5?

More stubborn was 30 Nd2, but after 30 ..., Nd2; 31 Qd2, e4; 32 f3, Rc8 wins.

30 ..., d2; 31 Rf1, Qd5!; 32 Qd5, ed; 33 Nf3.

If 33 Nd3, Nc3; 34 Nb2, Rb8; 35 Nd1, Ne2; 36 Kh1, Rb1 wins.

33 ..., Rc8; 34 g3, Rc2; 35 Kg2, Nf2!; 36 Nd2, Ne4; 37 Rb1, Rd2; 38 Kf3, Rf2; 39 Kg4, Nf6; 40 Kg5, Ne4; 41 Kg4, Rh2; 42 Rb8, Kf7 0-1.

Bogolyubov Defense; W. Browne-L. Alburt: 1 d4, Nf6; 2 Nf3, e6; 3 c4, Bb4!?

A very popular move now to which I respond with one which is less known.

4 Nbd2, c5; 5 e3, cd; 6 ed, b6; 7 Bd3, 0-0; 8 a3, Be7; 9 0-0, Bb7; 10 b3, d5.

This is a well known position from the 4 e3 line against the Queen's Indian, only White has the extra move a3 in.

11 Re1!

If 11 Bb2, Ne4! eases the defense.

11 ..., dc; 12 bc, Nc6; 13 Bb2, Qd6?!

This taunting move is very risky as a future d5 or Ne4 may be the necessary tempo for a winning attack.

14 Qe2, Rfd8; 15 Rad1.

I thought a long time about the variation 15 Ne4, Ne4; 16 Qe4, g4; 17 d5, ed; 18 cd, Qd5; 19 Qf4!, Qd3; 20 Re7, Ne7; 21 Qf6, Qd1; 22 Ne1, Kf8 which is unclear. Since I was better, 15 Rad1 was the right preparatory move.

15 ..., Qf4; 16 Ne4, Na5.

If 16 ..., Ne4; 17 Be4, Bf6; 18 d5! is very strong.

17 Neg5!

Threatening Ne6 and Nf7 as well as d5.

More Games

An odd little gambit leads to double-edge play.

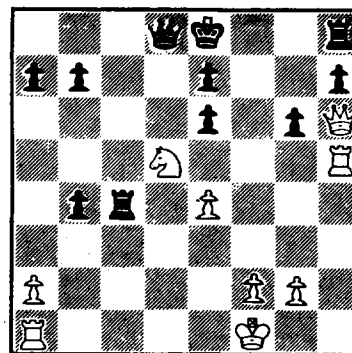
English Opening; Y. Seirawan-J Peters: 1 c4, Nf6; 2 Nc3, c5; 3 Nf3, d5; 4 cd, Nd5; 5 e4, Nb4; 6 Bc4, Nd3; 7 Ke2, Nf4; 8 Kf1, Ne6; 9 b4!?, cb; 10 Nd5, g6; 11 Bb2, Bg7; 12 Bg7, Ng7; 13 Qc1.

This variation figured in both the Portisch-Hubner and Polugaevsky-Korchnoi matches. Seirawan's new wrinkle may have been something the Korchnoi team examined preparing for the decisive game against Polugaevsky. By drawing a bead on h6 the queen makes castling more hazardous to health than smoking.

13 ..., Nc6; 14 d4, Be6; 15 h4.

Since 15 Qh6, Nf5.

15 ..., Rc8, 16 h5, Nh5; 17 Qh6, Nd4; 18 Nd4, Rc4; 19 Ne6, fe; 20 Rh5.



Wood is falling as fast as James Watt would have it cut. Now if 20 ..., gh; 21 Rd1 threatening 22 Nf6, ef; 23 Rd8, Kd8; 24 Qf6.

20 ..., ed; 21 Rd5, Qb6; 22 Rad1, Rc8; 23 R5d2, Qf6; 24 Kg1, Rf8; 25 Qh3, Qc6; 26 Rd6, Qc4; 27 R6d4, Qc6; 28 Rd6, Qc4; 29 R6d4, Qc6; 1/2-1/2.

Shortage of time may account for Black not trying 26 ..., ed; 27 Qe6, Kd8; 28 Rd6, Kc7. After 29 Rc6, bc; 30 Qe7, Kb8; 31 Qb4, Ka8 Black has the two rooks and even pawns. Both sides have passed pawns.

Seirawan plays this game like Capablanca. He takes a middle game advantage and translates it into a winning ending with effortless grace. This handling of transitions from one phase of the game to another is the mark of real mastery.

Queen's Indian: J. Fedorowicz-Y. Seirawan: 1 d4, Nf6; 2 c4, e6; 3 Nf3, b6; 4 g3, Ba6; 5 Nbd2, Bb4; 6 Qb3, c5; 7 a3, Bd2; 8 Bd2, Nc6; 9 d5, Na5

Black has gotten better development and put a strong bite on the center. The doubled QRPs are not that bad because 1) they are hard to attack and 2) Black now gets a tempo bringing his rook to the QN file, where White's pawn is in deep trouble.

10 Ba5, ba; 11 de, fe; 12 Qc2, Rb8; 13 Bh3, Qb6.

Now if 14 Rb1, Bb7 causes insuperable problems.

14 0-0, Qb2; 15 Qd3, Qb3; 16 Qd6, Qb6; 17 Qf4, 0-0; 18 Rfd1, Bc8; 19 Nd2, Bb7; 20 Rab1, Qc6; 21 f3, a4; 22 Rb5, Rbe8; 23 Qe3, d6; 24 Qc3, e5.

cont. on p. 58

U.S. Ch'pship cont.

17 ..., Bf3; 18 Nf3, Bf8?

It was necessary to play 18 ..., Bd6 but after 19 h3!, Qh6; 20 Ne5 and White is superior.

19 Ne5!

Threatens Nf7 again as well as the imprisonment of Black's queen.

19 ..., Re8; 20 g4!, Qh6; 21 Qf3.

With the threat of 22 Bc1 and 23 g5.

21 ..., Qh4; 22 Bc1, Bd6?

Under pressure Alburt collapses, but after 22 ..., Nb3; 23 Be3, Bd6; 24 g5, Be5; 25 de, Ng4; 26 Bf4 the threat of h3 wins.

23 g5, Be5; 24 de, Ng4; 25 h3, Nf2; 26 Qf2, Qh3; 27 Bf1!, Qg4; 28 Qg2, Qg2; 29 Kg2.

Black can resign but 1-0 in 53 moves.

U.S. Ch'psh'p cont.

These arcane maneuvers have cost both players lots of time. Fedorowicz has less than nine minutes left to reach move 40 and Seirawan has a half hour. Indicated was 25 e4, although White is very passive, e.g. 25 ... , Re7; 26 Nf1, Ne4!

25 Bf5, e4!; 26 Ne4, Ne4; 27 Be4, Re4; 28 fe, Qe4; 29 Rb7, Qb7; And the QP is immune: 30 Rd6, Qb1 and mate next.

30 Qd3, Rf6; 31 Rb1, Qa8.

An interesting use of doubled RPs occurs in the variation 31 Qd5, Qd5; 33 cd, Kf7; 34 Rb7, Kg6. White has to capture twice to make a passed pawn and Black but once. If 35 e4, Rf3 and the front QRP prevents Ra7 from protecting White's QRP.

32 Qe3, Kf7; 33 Qd3, h6; 34 Rb5, Qc8; 35 Qd5, Kg6; 35 Qd3, Qf5; 37 Kg2, Re6; 38 Qf5, Kf5; 39 Kf3, Re4; 40 Rb7, Rc4; 41 Rg7, Rc3; 42 e3, d5; 43 Ke2, Ra3; 44 g4, Ke5; 45 Re7, Kd6; 46 Ra7, Ra2; 47 Kf3, c4; 48 Ra6, Kc5; 49 Rh6, c3; 50 Rh8, a3; 51 g5, Ra1; 52 Ra8, a2; 53 Kg2, Rb1 0-1.

Larry Christiansen got in a sacrificial mood and mauled Lev Alpur's position.

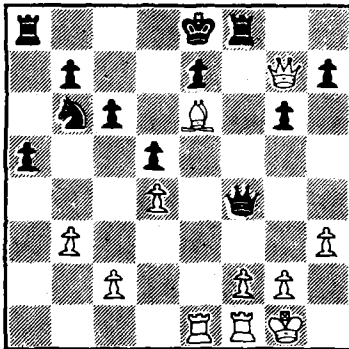
Alekhine Defense; L. Christiansen-L Albur: 1 e4, Nf6; 2 e5, Nd5; 3 d4, d6; 4 Nf3, Nb6!?!; 5 a4, a5; 6 Nc3, Bg4; 7 h3, Bh5; 8 e6, fe; 9 Be2, Bf3.

Sooner or later this is necessary if Black is to develop his KB, but Black might have inserted 9 ... , Nc6 here. It turns out he does not have that destination in mind for the QN, and it turns out badly.

10 Bf3, c6; 11 Qe2, g6; 12 Ne4, Na6; 13 Ng5, Nc7; 14 Bg4, Bh6; 15 Ne6, Ne6; 16 Be6, Bc1; 17 Rc1, Na4; 18 0-0, d5.

The greed of crime becomes clear after 18 ... , Nb2; 19 Qf3, Rf8; 20 Qb3.

19 h3, Nb6; 20 Qe5, Rf8; 21 Bg7, Qd6; 22 Rce1, Qf4.



This turns an uncomfortable position into a dead loss.

23 Bd7!, Kd7; 24 Re7, Kd8; 25 Rb7, Ra6; 26 Qe7, Kc8; 27 g3, Rf7; 28 Qf7, Qf7; 29 Rf7, a4; 30 Re1, Kd8; 31 ba, Ra4; 32 Rb1, Ra6; 33 Rh7 1-0.

Sergey Kurdin provided a double feature by losing to both Seirawan and Christiansen in the same variation.

English Opening; L. Christiansen-S Kudrin: 1 c4, Nf6; 2 Nc3, e6; 3 e4, c5; 4 e5, Ng8; 5 d4, cd; 6 Qd4, Nc6; 7 Qe4, Qa5.

Smyslov used to favor 7 ... , d6; 8 Nf3, Qa5. There are plenty of complications.

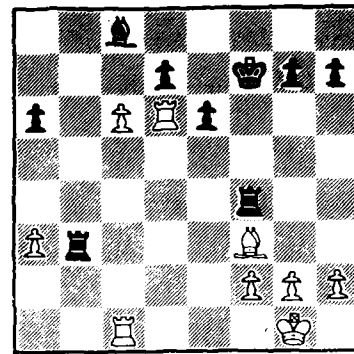
Seirawan-Kudrin went 7 ... , d6; 8 Nf3, de; 9 Ne5, Bd7; 10 Nd7, Qd7; 11 Bg5, Nf6; 12 Qe3, h6; 13 Rd1, Qc7; 14 Bf4, Qa5; 15 Be2, e5?; 16 Bf3, Rc8; 17 0-0, Bd4; 18 Nd5, Bc5; 19 Qe2, Kf8; 20 Bd2, Qa2 (eating a sour pawn); 21 Nf6, gf; 22 b4, Nd4 (since 22 ... , Nb4; 23 Bb4, Qe2; 25 Bc5); 23 Bh6, Rh6; 24 Qa2, Nf3; 25 gf, Ke7; 26 Rd7, Kd7; 27 Qd2 1-0.

8 Nf3, f5; 9 ef, Nf6; 20 Qc2, Ne5?!

It would seem that 10 ... , Bb4 is more direct and consequent. Black really cannot afford an ending because his center pawns make targets.

11 Be2, Nf3; 12 Bf3, Qe5; 13 Qe2, Bd6; 14 Be3, Bc5; 15 Bc5, Qc5; 16 0-0, 0-0; 17 Rad1, Rb8; 18 a3, a6; 19 b4, Qc7; 20 Ne4, b6; 21 Nd6, Ne8; 22 Qd3, Nd6; 23 Qd6, Qd6; 24 Rd6, Rf4

25 Rc1, Kf7; 26 e5, bc 27 bc, Rb3; 28 c6.



To realize this endgame advantage White must toss in a little combination. The point is that 28 ... , dc; 29 Rd8, Bb7; 30 Rb8, Rb5; 31 Be2, Rb2; 32 Ba6, R4f2; 33 Rb7, Kg6; 34 Rb2 wins material and stifles the last Black threat.

28 ... , Ke7; 29 cd, Bd7; 30 Ra6, Rd4; 31

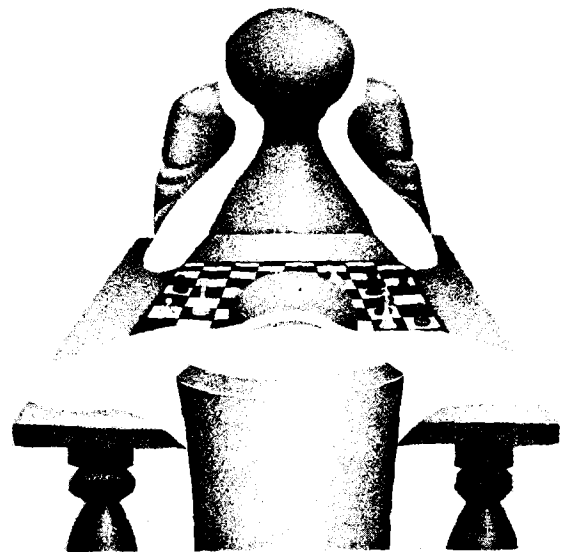
h3, Kf6; 32 Re1, Rd2; 33 Bg4, Ra2; 34 Rd6, Bc8.

The QB remains bad to the last. The fact that both sides have two rooks makes this a win. White can combine mate threats with threats to pawns.

35 Be6, Be6; 36 Rde6, Kf7; 37 Re7, Kf8; 38 Rd7, h5; 39 Rc1, Kg8; 40 Rcc7, Rb1; 41 Kh2, Rf2; 42 Rg7, Kf8; 43 Rgd7 1-0.



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REPORT FROM MERANO

by GM Lev Albur

The spa town of Meran (population 35,000) is located in the South Tyrol. Its principal language is German. Meran has a long chess tradition dating back to 1926 and commemorated by the Meran Variation in the Semi-Slav Defense. Earlier this year the town was host to the Korchnoi-Hubner match.

The organizer for the world championship match is "Arbeitskreis Meran." Although that translates as Labor Circle, the Kreis consists of 10 prosperous private sponsors, the most active being Dr. Ing. Siegfried Unterberger.

Chief Arbiter Paul Klein of Ecuador has the assistance of Gertrude Wagner of Austria and Gudmundur Arnlangsson of Iceland, but GM Fridrik Olafsson, the FIDE president has the last word when there are serious disputes. The committee to advise him in the event of conflicts consists of GM Svetozar Gligoric of Yugoslavia, Alfred Kinzel of Germany, and Lodewijk Prins of Holland.

If that seems a rather elaborate group to monitor a match between only two people, the organizations behind the two contenders is even more elaborate. Anatoly Karpov has enough assistants to field a soccer team. Chief of Delegation is Viktor Baturinsky. The seconds are Yuri Balashov, Lev Polugaevsky, Mikhaail Tal, Nikolai Krogius, and Igor Zaitsev (Krogius may have departed already). His personal doctor, Professor Gershunovich also accompanied Karpov to Baguio. There are sport trainer Krachevsky, press agent Alexander Roshal, public relations officer Popov, Tass correspondent Babkin, body guard-driver Pischenko, and maybe a friend.

For the early games Karpov's wife Irina has been in Meran, but she plans to return soon to Moscow where the Karpovs' son, Anatoly Junior, is staying with his grandmother.

Viktor Korchnoi has also assembled a sizable squad of aides. His seconds are Yasser Seirawan, Michael Stean, Lev Gutman, Igor Ivanov, and Leonid Shamkovich (who arrived from New York after game four). His attorney is Edward Szein, while Alban Brodbeck, Petra Leuwerik (and son Alex), and Daniel Jacobs handle Korchnoi's non-chess difficulties. Instead of a doctor and sport trainer Korchnoi has three yogi including Victoria Sheppard, who also served in that capacity during part of the 1978 match.

Let us review the course of the first four games.

In the first game Korchnoi got nothing from the opening, (A QGD Tartakover Defense). He rejected the line Hort used to beat Karpov at IBM, 1981. After gaining the two bishops Karpov achieved a slightly better position. After some maneuvering Korchnoi overlooked Karpov's trap and made a "natural move"—a3—after which Karpov won a pawn and the game with ..., d4.

In the second game Korchnoi employed the old-fashioned Berlin Defense in the Ruy Lopez. Karpov played very strongly and got a better position. Korchnoi labored hard to defend his position, and it tired him. Again he overlooked a trap (in this case a simple one which Karpov probably did not hope would catch him) and lost a pawn and the game.

Karpov thought longer than Korchnoi in the first game, but in the second game Korchnoi's blunder occurred when he was already threatened by time pressure.

In the third game Korchnoi repeated the opening of the first game at Baguio. Korchnoi adopted a challenging line and played with more ambition. Karpov, in spite of some nice moves soon stood worse, but Korchnoi's advantage disappeared when he failed to find the best move in the later going.

Karpov offered the draw directly to Korchnoi, but Korchnoi preferred a three time repetition and later complained about the verbal draw offer to arbiters.

The fourth game was a Petroff in which a Korchnoi novelty equalized. In a dead drawn position Korchnoi's attempt to create complications only made problems for himself. He got into time pressure. Karpov, as usual in such situations, played very well. Approximately at move 38 Korchnoi missed good defensive chances, and the 40th move gave Karpov a clearly winning position.

With the score 3½-½ in favor of Karpov, Korchnoi took his first time out (each player may take three during a 24 game span). Clearly some serious regrouping was necessary as only twice in world championship history has a contender come back from a three game deficit to take the title (Steinitz against Zukertort in 1886 and Euwe against Alekhine in 1935).

Tournament Hall Sidelights

Korchnoi's yogis sit in the first row of the playing hall. Dr. Zuchar has not appeared. "He is helping with special rays from Moscow," Karpov joked grimly in English. Korchnoi has a Swiss flag at his side, something not permitted in 1978. The Soviets have been less aggressive than in Baguio up till now, but Korchnoi's family — in spite of all promises — are still in Russia. A report has circulated that son Igor was cruelly beaten in his KZ.

Some Considerations

Why is Korchnoi losing so badly? First, he is in bad shape and overlooked several tactical threats. Second, he has devoted too much time to non-chess matters in the same manner as at Baguio and this too accounts for a slow start. The Soviets, under the circumstances, have chosen a quiet approach to non-chess affairs and have been active in chess matters. This is reasonable because Karpov becomes exhausted after 20-24 games.

Karpov's team, at least its chess part, is stronger, and Karpov is much better prepared in the openings. So the facts have vindicated his decision to use the last four months for preparation. It is too early to judge the wisdom of Korchnoi's decision to prepare by playing. Also Korchnoi has not been able to control himself well. That is why he played for a win in the fourth game. He may also have underestimated Karpov.

Could Korchnoi still win the match?

Before the match I thought the chances equal if Korchnoi could assemble a strong team with at least one of the following persons: Tinman, Larsen, Andersson, Hubner. Now I feel that the odds are 2:1 or 2½:1 in Karpov's favor.

Korchnoi may try one of two approaches. He might try to fight — at least with White. Such a tactic would bring Korchnoi some wins and some losses. In the end it would almost certainly spell the loss of the match — especially because of Karpov's good and his bad shape now.

The second approach is to take a time out and to invite an experienced grandmaster. He invited Shamkovich, a good theoretician. Then he should try with his crew to solve the main problem — how to draw with Black. He should not switch systems as in Baguio but to find something safe, as the French Defense was in his 1974 match with Karpov.

For the time being he should be ready to defend slightly worse but still drawish positions and even to make quick draws to save time and energy for more labors on the problem of finding winning strategies against the solid Karpov. Only after six to eight draws in a row should he try to do something with White — still very carefully.

If Karpov ever concluded that he cannot realize his opening advantages and that the match is going to become long, he would get nervous. Nor could his crew help so much at adjournment. There would be no forcing variations, just a small edge, difficult to be realized and which would have to be realized on stage by Karpov himself.

I am sure Korchnoi understands this too and probably understood it even before the 3rd or 4th game (his 1981 Petroff could be the safe equivalent of his 1974 French). It is one thing, however, to understand and another to fulfill upon the decisions made.

GAME -2

Ruy Lopez; A. Karpov—V. Korchnoi: 1 e4, e5; 2 Nf3, Nc6; 3 Bb5, Nf6.

cont. on pg. 60

Merano cont.

Trying to avoid Karpov's preparation against the Open Defense played so often at Baguio.

4 0-0, Ne4; 5 d4, Be7; 6 Qe2, Nd6; 7 Bc6, bc; 8 de, Nb7; 9 Nc3, 0-0; 10 Re1, Nc5; 11 Be3, Ne6; 12 Rad1, d5; 13 ed, cd; 14 Nd4.

Karpov's play is, as usual, simple and clear. Against this not 100 per cent correct system his central strategy brings a good result. If now 14 ..., Nd4; 15 Bd4, Be6 does not equalize either, for example 16 Qe3! threatens the QRP and aims to follow with a strong Qg3.

14 ..., Bd7; 15 Nf5, d5; 16 Ne7.

Sacrifices like 16 Nd5, cd; 17 Rd5, Qe8; 18 Bd4, Bc6, as analyzed in the press room by Najdorf and Tal are not for Karpov — at least not on the 15th move when the opponent has a lot of time left.

16 ..., Qe7; 17 Qd2!, Qb4.

Played against 18 Na4 but....

18 Ne2, Rfe8; 19 b3.

The position is strategically better for White because it is easier to improve the position of White's pieces.

19 ..., Re7?!; 20 Ng3, Qf6; 21 f3.

This prepares Bf2 opening the K-file. If now 21 ..., Bc8; 22 Qa5.

21 ..., Be8, 22 Ne2!

The idea is Nc1—d3.

22 ..., h6; 23 Bf2, Qg6; 24 Nc1, d4?!; 25 Nd3.

White has a definite advantage, and there is no reason to take pawn by 25 Bd4, Nd4; 26 Re7?!, Nf3 or 26 Qd4, Re1 and Qc2. Now, however, rooks may be transferred via e5 to a5, and the QP may be weak later.

25 ..., Pf6; 26 Bg3, Rd7; 27 Re5, Qd8; 28 Rde1, Rd5; 29 Rd5.

Also strong was 29 R5e4 threatening 30 Nf4, but Karpov pursues his plan of Rc5—a5.

29 ..., Qd5; 30 Re5, Qd7; 31 Qe1!

Against ..., f6 followed by Bf7.

31 ..., Rc8; 32 b4, Qd8; 33 Ra5, Qd7.

At this moment Karpov had 35 and Korchnoi 12 minutes left. White is clearly better but still not winning. Karpov's next move is typical for him — a logical and good move but at the same time a trap.

34 h3.

The idea is simply to bring the king to a more safe square, h2, but there is a little snare.

34 ..., f6??

Tired after difficult defense and unsatisfied with his position, Korchnoi blunders. In game one the blunder ..., d4 was more involved. This one is easy to see. It is also easy to see what very bad form Korchnoi is in. The point is 35 Ra7, Qa7; 36 Qe6 and Qc8.

Instead of 34 ..., f6 Black should have tried 34 ..., Rd8 when possibly Karpov would respond 35 Re5 followed by Kh2 and a later plan of Nc5, Nc5; by then penetrating to e7 with the rook while planting the QB on d6. This gives a dominant position, but Black still has chances to defend.

Now the game is over.

35 Ra7, Qd5; 36 Ra5, Qd7; 37 Qe4, Bf7; 38 Qf5, Re8; 39 Kh2, Qb7; 40 a3, Rd8; 41 h4, h5; 42 Nf2, Qd7; 43 Ra6, Qe8; 44 Qa5, bg6; 45 Nd3, Kh7; 46 Qb6, Rc8; 47 a4, Bf5; 48 a5, c5; 49 bc, Bd3; 50 cd, Nc5; 51 Ra7, Qg6; 52 Rc7, Rc7; 53 Bc7, Nd3; 54 Qd4, Ne5; 55 Be5 1-0.



Anatoly Karpov

Najdorf at the Match

by GM Lev Alburt

Grandmaster Miguel Najdorf of Argentina is one of the most well-known players in the world. He has played against Capablanca, Emanuel and Edward Lasker, Alekhine, Euwe, Botvinnik, Tal, and Fischer. He even knew Siegbert Tarrasch. At 72 years of age he is still one of the very active and very strong players on the international scene.

Najdorf's great experience makes him a good prophet, and he often bets here in Meran with his old friend GM Arnold Denker on the results of coming games. I asked him a few questions at the conclusion of game four when Karpov took a commanding lead.

Najdorf noted that Korchnoi is clearly in very bad form. "You, Yassar (Seirawan), would for sure have better result," Najdorf said smiling. And Seirawan — also smiling — agreed. Another reason for the match standing Najdorf believes is that Karpov's team is much stronger (he means the chess team of Balashov, Polugaevsky, Tal etc. and rates the importance of drivers, trainers, and doctors much lower.

About Karpov Najdorf observed that he is not so strong in attack as Tal (maybe the young Tal—L.A.) nor so strong in defense as Petrosian nor as strong in the ending as Korchnoi, but chess is the combination of these and some other elements. Karpov is almost equally strong in all these areas and so now the world's number one player.

Najdorf also mentioned Fischer, with whom he played eight games (+1-3=4). He considers Fischer to be even more gifted than Karpov in that he is equally strong in attack, defense, endgame etc. but on a higher level.

By the way, Najdorf is staying with his wife in the same Palace Hotel where Korchnoi resides, and he seems to be on Korchnoi's side in this match—which, however, does not prevent him from being objective.

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Interzonal Playoff

by GM Larry Christiansen

The recent playoff match between Sammy Reshevsky, Lubosh Kavalek, and me, was, as the result indicated, an "evenly fought" affair. All the games resulted in draws.

This was not the fault of the players but of the tie break system and short duration of the match. Kavalek had the tie break edge if he finished in a two way tie with Reshevsky or me. In the event of a 3 way tie I would have declared the "winner."

Thus 69 year-old Sammy was at a distinct disadvantage. He needed to win at least one game. Kavalek and I accordingly played more conservatively. Reshevsky played well, easily holding his two games with Black. He even ventured 1 e4 against me, which caused a ten minute decision to play a Sicilian Defense. In the fifth game he built up a winning advantage against Kavalek, only to tire around move 80 and let Kavalek squirm to a problem-like draw.

So it came down to the decisive encounter between Lubosh and me. He had White and I had draw odds.

Caro-Kann Defense; L. Kavalek—L. Christiansen; 1 e4.

This was the move I had feared. In my preparations I couldn't decide between a Petroff or a Caro-Kann. My decision came over the board.

1 ... c6; 2 d4, d5; 3 Nd2, de; 4 Ne4, Nd7.

I felt Kavalek must have been well stocked against the theoretically more solid 4 ... Bf5, so I reverted to the variation which was originally my favorite in the Caro-Kann.

5 Bc4, Ngf6; 6 Ng5, e6; 7 Qe2, Nb6; 8 Bb3.

A slightly unpleasant surprise. I was well prepared theoretically and psychologically for 8 Bd3.

8 ... h6; 9 N5f3, a5; 10 a3, a4; 11 Ba2, c5; 12 Be3, Qc7; 13 Ne5, cd?!

Better is 13 ... Nbd5, which theory assesses as leading to equality.

14 Bd4, Bc5; 15 0-0-0.

Unplayable is 15 Qb5, Nbd7; 16 Nd7, Nd7; 17 Bg7?, Rg8; 18 Bh6, Qe5! with the triple points of 19 Kf1, Of6 or 19 Qe2, Qb2 or Be3, Rg2; 20 Nf3, Qe4—all of which lose.

15 ... 0-0; 16 Nf3, Nbd5; 17 g4?

Black's problem lies in his passive queen bishop. To bring it to life Black must expend a few tempi—time White can profit from by reinforcing his center. With 17 g4 White pursues the standard plan of attacking Black's kingside. Instead of turning the game into a "who gets that fust" free for all, White could have taken the reins in the center with 17 Be5!, Qc5; 18 Rd4 when White, among other things, takes f4 from Black's control and reserves d2 for the queen.

17 ... b6!; 18 Bc5, Ba6!; 19 Qe1.

On 19 Qd2, Qc5 presents White with the problem of dealing with ... Ne4.

19 ... Rac8!; 20 Rhg1, Qc5; 21 Rd2, Nc3!

Passive play allows White to swarm the kingside defenses with 22 g5.

22 bc, Qa3; 23 Kb1, Rc3.

The continuation 23 ... Rc5; 24 Rd4, Rc3; 25 Ra4 is no way to operate an attack.

24 Nd4!

White has no time for 24 g5, hg; 25 Ng5 (25 Rg5, Rf3; 26 Nf3, Qb4 at least draws), Qb4; 26 Ka1, Ra3 and Black has enough threats at least to draw.

24 ... Qb4; 25 Ka1, Ra3.

Black gets blown away after 25 ... a3 by 26 Qb1!, Qc5; 27 Nf7!, Rf7; 28 Ne6, Qe5; 29 f4, Qe3; 30 Rd8, Kh7; 31 g5.

26 Ndc6?

Kavalek was very low on time. Correct was the surprising 26 Rd1!, Nd5; 27 Qb4, Nb4; 28 c3! when Black should play 28 ... Rc3 with three pawns for the piece and not 28 ... Ra2; 29 Kb1, Rf2; 30 cb, Rh2; 31 b5, Bb7; 32 Ndc6 when White is likely winning.

26 ... Ra2!; 27 Ka2, Bc4; 28 Nc4, Qc4; 29 Ka1, Qc3; 30 Ka2.

Not 30 Kb1, a3; 31 Ne7, Kh8; 32 Qc1, a2, 33 Ka2, Ra8; 34 Kb1, Ra1 mate.

30 ... Qc4; 31 Kb1, Qc6; 32 Qe5, Nd5!

This powerful knight guarantees Black the better game.

33 Rg3, Qb5; 34 Qb2, Qf1; 35 Qc1 1/2-1/2.

Kavalak offered a draw here, which I accepted. Under normal circumstances I would play for a win with the Black pieces.

Sumares cont. from p. 70

32 Na7?, Nd6! 33 Kg3, Kf8; 34 Kf4, f6; 35 g3?, Ke8; 36 h4?, Kd7.

Obviously it was a terrible oversight (letting the knight fall) and not based on deflecting Black's knight from the K-side.

37 g5, Kc7; 38 gf, gf; 39 Kg4, Kb7?!, 40 Nb5, Nb5; 41 Kh5, e5; 42 de, df; 43 Kg4, Kc6; 44 Kf3, Kd5 and 0-1 in 56.

Peterson-Eade started slowly, then heated up only to come down again to calm end play.

English Opening; J. Peterson—J. Eade: 1 c4, e5; 2 Nc3, Nc6; 3 g3, g6; 4 Bg2, Bg7; 5 Nf3, Nge7; 6 0-0, d6; 7 d3, Be6.

Since ... h6 by Black is common, 8 Ng5 would not gain time.

8 Rb1, h6; 9 e4?!, Qd7?

I knew 9 ... Qc8 was correct but mixed my plans with predictable results. Gene Lubarsky plays with White in similar setups and utilizes the QB's square for his rook, an idea which impressed me.

10 Nd5, 0-0?

One good lemon deserves another [10 ... f5!? — ed.]

11 Bh6, Bg4; 12 Qd2, Bf3; 13 Bf3, Nd4; 14 Bg2, Nd5.

Thinking that salvation lay in a good knight versus bad bishop ending.

15 Bg7, Kg7; 16 cd, Rh8; 17 f4!

Since 17 ... Qh3! was threatened.

17 ... Qg4; 18 Rf2, e5; 19 Qd1.

White finds the saving moves, and John knows I resent him for it.

19 ... Qd1, 20 Rd1, ef; 21 gf, Rh4; 22 Re1, Rah8; 23 h3, Kf6!; 24 e5, Ke7; 25 b4!, cb?!, 26 Re4, de; 27 fe, Re4; 28 Be4!

Peterson's play after the queen exchange displays an iron logic. By forceful and occasionally surprising moves he reduces to an advantageous ending.

28 ... Rh3; 29 Rf6!, Re3; 30 d6, Ke8; 31 d7, Kd7?; 32 Rd6, Ke7; 33 Rd4, a5; 34 Kf2, Rh3; 35 Rd5, b6; 36 Rb5, Rh2; 37 Bg2, Rh5; 38 d4, Rf5; 39 Ke3, f6; 40 Bh3! 1-0

[We doubt that Black can long survive after 31 ... Ke7; 32 Rf7, Kd8; 33 Rf5 — ed.]

CalChess Circuit cont.

the organizers who participate. If you don't participate in an organizer's tournament, you cannot get points. More activity and more tournaments benefit both players and organizers.

Sandbagging is also good for participation. If you are going to sandbag, you have to play somewhere. What's wrong with that? It takes a lot of time and entry fees to drop your rating to a place where it does not belong. And with the Swiss System an Expert who maneuvered into the B class might find himself paired with an equal in the first round — besides having built bad playing habits by thinking blunders. Please, you sandbaggers play in club tournaments and small weekend events. You can lose all the points you please, but you will encourage chess participation everywhere you go. Give us your money and your time. You can keep clubs alive and organizers solvent. Come on, baby, give us your points.

Serious Stuff

We are sincere in our applause of sandbaggers, the answer to class prizes. We also hope that the additional incentive of being able to collect a paycheck at the end of the Circuit year will encourage more participation in CalChess tournaments.

The principal aim, however, is to balance the CalChess program. We have something to offer juniors, something for masters, and now something to entice the regular players, the good guys who make all of this possible. Supporting CalChess may also be a way to help yourself.

The prizes are there; come and get 'em.



The Tournament Circuit

by GM Walter Browne

Walter Browne gets around a lot. His travels have taken him over this six months to South Bend, to Orlando, Florida, to Los Angeles, and to Santiago, Chile. He has sent us games from all these events, and a Browne game is only a shell unless he can share with you what he was contemplating — editor.

Los Angeles Classic, May 24-26, 1981: King's Indian Defense; W. Browne-P. Bilyasas: 1 d4, Nf6; 2 c4, g6; 3 Nc3, Bg7; 4 e4, d6; 5 f3, 0-0; 6 Be3, e5; 7 d5, Nh5; 8 Qd2.

You might also consider 8 Nge2.

8 ..., Qh4; 9 g3, Ng3; 10 Qf2, Nf1; 11 Qh4, Ne3; 12 Ke2!, Ng2!?? Normal is 12 ..., Nc4; 13 Rc1 to White's advantage.

13 Qg5, Nf4; 14 Kd2, Nd7; 15 Nge2, Nh3!

Stubborn.

16 Qe3, a6; 17 Kc2, f5.

If 17 ..., Nf6; 18 c5! is quite advantageous.

18 b4!, fe; 19 fe, Nb6!; 20 c5, Nc4; 21 Qd3, Na3!; 22 Kb3, Nf2; 23 Qe3, Ng4?

A better try is 23 ..., Nh1; 24 Rh1, Nb5; 25 Nb5, ab; 26 Nc3, Bg4, although White is much better.

24 Qg3, Nb5; 25 Nb5, ab; 26 Rhf1, Nf6; 27 Nc3, Bd7; 28 Qd3, Ng4.

White also has a big advantage after 28 ..., c6; 29 a4!, ba; 30 Na4, cd; 31 ed.

29 Qe2, Rf4; 30 Nb5, c6.

And White wins on 30 ..., Bb5; 31 Qb5, Re4; 32 Qb7, Re3; 33 Kc4.

31 Nc7, Rf8; 32 Ne6, Be6; 33 de, dc; 34 bc, Re8; 35 Rad1, h5; 36 h3, Nf6; 37 Rf4, ef; 38 Rg1, Re6; 39 Qc4, Kf7; 40 Rg6, Bf8; 41 Kc2, Ke7; 42 Kd3, Re5; 43 Qb3, Nd7; 44 Qb7, Rc5; 45 Qc7, f3; 46 Rd6 1-0.

From the June 12-14 Wandering Knight Open in Orlando, Florida: Browne 1st at 5-1; Lev Alburt, John Watson, and Igor Ivanov 4½-1½.

Bogolyubov Defense; W. Browne-B. Kogan: 1 d4, Nf6; 2 c4, e6; 3 Nf3, Bb4; 4 Bd2, Qe7; 5 g3, b6.

Alternatives are ..., 0-0 and ..., Nc6.

6 Bg2, Bb7; 7 0-0, Bd2.

Since if 7 ..., 0-0; 8 Bf4!

8 Qd2, 0-0; 9 Nc3, d6.

He might have tried 9 ..., Ne4. Now 10 d5 is the most common response.

10 Rac1, c5!?

If 10 ..., Nbd7; 11 d5, e5; 12 Nh4 is advantageous for White.

11 d5.

The only way to get an edge.

11 ..., ed; 12 cd, a6; 13 a4, Ne4!?

Kogan would have been better advised to wait a move.

14 Ne4, Qe4; 15 Nh4!

If 15 Ng5, Qe7 and not 15 ..., Qa4; 16 Qd3, g6; 17 Ne4!

15 ..., Qa4; 16 Nf5, Qd7; 17 Bh3!

And not Ng7, Qg4 winning. After Bh3 Black must make a sad retreat, but 17 ..., Kh8, 18 Rc4, f6 (18 ..., g6; 19 Qh6, Rg8; 20 Qh7 and mates); 19 Rh4 with a tremendous attack.

17 ..., Qd8; 18 Rc4!, Qf6.

The only move since 18 ..., Nd7; 19 Rg4, g6; 20 Qh6, Qf6; 21 Rh4, Qh8; 22 Ne7 mate.

19 Rg4!, Be8; 20 Rg7, Kh8; 21 Rg5, Nd7; 22 Rh5, Ne5; 23 Qc3!

The combined threats of Nd6, Rh6, and f4 are winning.

23 ..., Rg8; 24 Nd6, Bh3; 35 Re5, Rg7?

Unavailing is also 25 ..., Bf1; 26 Rg5, Rg6; 27 Rg6, Qc3; 28 Nf7 mate.

26 Re8 1-0.



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**Codelco-Cumprum Tournament: Santiago, Chile: Aug. 2-14, 1981
Queen's Indian Defense: C. Guimard-W. Browne: 1 d4, Nf6; 2 Nf3,
b6; 3 c4!**

Normally the expected move, but Guimard was playing 3 e3 or Nbd2 against everyone else. He sensed preparation, and he was right! However, since he hadn't played for 10-12 years, I looked forward to discussing the main line.

3 ..., e6; 4 g3, Ba6; 5 Qa4!?

A strange move when you consider that Guimard was the head director of Clarin, '78, where I played the move against Andersson and lost!

5 ..., c5; 6 Bg2, Bb7; 7 0-0, cd; 8 Nd4, Qc8!?

Andersson played 8 ..., Bg2; 9 Kg2, Qc7 against me.

9 Nc3, Bg2.

White threatened 10 e4, but 9 ..., Bc5 was also interesting.

10 Kg2, Qb7; 11 f3, Be7; 12 e4, 0-0; 13 Be3.

I was wondering about 13 e5, Ng4; 14 Bf4, g5; 15 h3!?, which I thought favored White, but I doubted that my opponent was so daring.

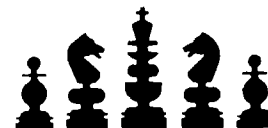
13 ..., Rc8; 14 Nde2.

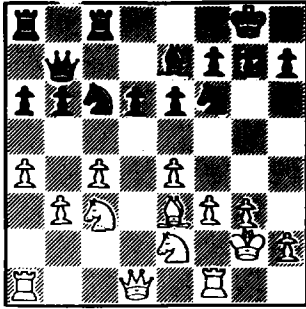
If 14 Rfd1, d6; 15 Rac1, a6; 16 b3, Nbd7, White's queen would be awkwardly placed.

14 ..., Nc6; 15 Qd1!?

Although Guimard hasn't played for many years, he sensed danger as 15 Rfd1, Ne5; 16 b3, a6 favors Black. Now I have to be careful of 15 ..., a6?; 16 Na4.

15 ..., d6; 16 b3, a6; 17 a4.





17 ..., d5!

What's this? Hasn't Black wasted a tempo with d6? Not at all, since White's queen-side is now weaker, particularly the b3 pawn. If White plays 18 ed, ed; 19 Nd5, Nd5; 20 Qd5, Rd8; 21 Qe4, Re8; 22 Qf4, h6!; 23 h4, Bd8!!; 24 Kf2, Bc7; 25 Qg4 (25 Qf5, Re5 wins), Ne5; 26 Qf5, g6; 27 Qe4, Qe4; 28 fe, Ng4; 29 Kf3, Nh2 and wins!

18 cd, ed; 19 Nd5, Nd5; 20 Qd5.

Of course Black is superior after 20 ed, Nb4; 21 d6, Nd5.

20 ..., Rd8; 21 Qe4.

A difficult choice as 21 Qh5, Rd3 and Black will win back the pawn with a slight advantage due to White's poor king position.

21 ..., Rac8; 22 Rad1, Nd4; 23 Rd4!, Rc4; 24 Rd8.

The sequence 24 Rc4, b5; 25 ab, ab; 26 Rc2 is only slightly better for Black.

24 ..., Bd8; 25 bc, Qc6; 26 Rd1, Be7; 27 a5, Qa4!

My opponent must have overlooked this move, for now after 28 Rd4, Qa5; 29 Rd7, Kf8; 30 Rb7, Bc5 wins.

28 Rd5, Qc4.

Since the rook is on d5 instead of d1 there is no immediate threats on the c-line, which is crucial in such a sharp position.

29 Nd4, ba; 30 Nf5, Bf8; 31 Ra5?

The only serious try is 31 Rd8, but after f6; 32 Bf4, Kf7 Black should win.

31 ..., g6!; 32 Nh6, Bh6; 33 Bh6, Qe2; 34 Kh3, Qf3 0-1.

Gruenfeld Defense: W. Browne-H. van Riemsdyk: 1 d4, Nf6; 2 Nf3, g6.

For some reason most of my opponents in this and other tournaments rarely seem to play their main lines against me!

3 c4, Bg7; 4 Nc3, d5; 5 cd, Nd5; 6 e4, Nc3; 7 bc, 0-0.

Sharper is 7 ..., c5.

8 Be2, b6; 9 Bg5!, c5; 10 0-0, cd; 11 cd, Bb7.

If 11 ..., Nc6; 12 d5, Ba1; 13 Qa1, Nb4; 14 Bh6 and White has an edge.

12 Qd3, Ba6?!

Browne-Martz: World Open, 1979 continued 12 ..., Qd7, 13 Rad1, e6; 14 Qe3! and I won with a nice attack.

13 Qe3, Be2; 14 Qe2, Re8.

Of course 14 ..., Nc6; 15 Rad1, Nd4?; 16 Nd4, Bd4; 17 Qc4 wins a piece or 14 ..., h6; 15 Bh4, g5?; 16 Bg3, g4; 17 Nh4 gives White a lethal attack.

15 Rac1, Nd7; 16 e5!

Originally 16 Qa6 was attractive, but after 16 ..., Nf6; 17 Rfe1, h6!; 18 Bf4, Nh5; 19 Be3, Nf6 and White doesn't have much. Now, of course, 16 ..., h6; 17 e6, hg?; 18 ef wins, although 17 ..., Nf8 is much better.

16 ..., Nf8; 17 Qe4, Ne6; 18 d5!

Not 18 Be3, Nc7 and Black blockades the all important d5 square.

18 ..., Nc5; 19 Qc4, Qd7 (d6 was threatened); 20 Rfe1, Rac8; 21 e6!

If I waited, I'd have to deal forever with the possibility of h6. I wanted to rip open the center while my bishop on g5 could still exert pressure on e7.

21 ..., fe; 22 de, Qd3; 23 Qf4.

After 23 Qh4?, Qf5 and White has nothing. Now if 23 ..., Rf8; 24 Qh4, Bf6; 25 Bf6, Rf6 I wasn't sure if I wanted to play 26 Qh6 when Black will sac on f3, and it's tough to win.

23 ..., Qf5; 24 Qf5, gf; 25 Nh4!, Rc6?

Of course 25 ..., Nd3?; 26 Rc8, Rc8; 27 Rd1, Nb2, 28 Nf5 wins, but 25 h6!; 26 Be7!?, Re7; 27 Nf5, Rec7; 28 Nd6, Rd8; 29 e7, Re7; 30 Re7, Rd6; 31 Ra7, Rd2! is unclear — however 26 Be3 is better for White.

26 Nf5, Re6; 27 Be7!

I can only imagine that my opponent was hoping for 27 Re6; Ne6; 28 Be7, Nd4; 29 Nd4, Re7; 30 Nf5, Re2, and it's not easy. Black's next is his only try, but it's already lost.

27 ..., Be5; 28 Bc5, Bh2; 29 Kf1!, Re1; 30 Re1, Re1; 31 Ke1, bc; 32 g3!

The point.

32 ..., Kf7; 33 Nh4, Kf6; 34 Nf3, Bg3; 35 fg, Kf5; 36 Nh2!

A strange place for a knight, but f3 and g4 are the most important squares for it to protect.

36 ..., Ke4; 37 Kd2, h5?!; 38 Kc3, Kd5; 39 Kd3, c4; 40 Kc3 1-0

I hope Codelco-Cuprum will hold an even stronger tournament next year. This year three Chilean players made the I.M. norm!

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"My Pairing is Screwed Up"

by Robert Gordon

The title of this column is probably the most common scream of anguish a Director hears at a tournament. (The anguish of players with losing or lost games falls more to the sackcloth-and-ashes genre). It is apparent to most players that the Director is malevolent, capricious, feeble-minded, and the product of a brief liaison in a seedy motel. Pairings are simple; aren't they? Just follow the Rule Book, and mistakes can not happen. Well, mistakes wouldn't happen if the Director were not a vicious, erratic, brainless child of unwed parents.

Just follow the Rule Book (all eleven pages) to have perfect pairings every round. No mistakes. Do a 92-player tournament in fifteen minutes (fifteen minutes because the last game just finished). No mistakes. Be interrupted 6 times in that fifteen minutes by players wondering if the pairings are up. No mistakes. Check the previous 276 players in 138 games (this is the 4th round) to make sure that the players have not played before and the colors are even. No mistakes. Write the 46 paired partners on the pairing sheets, spell all names correctly and readably, and don't miss a card. No mistakes.

MY PAIRING IS SCREWED UP!

Well, your pairing would not be screwed up if the Director were not an unprincipled, arbitrary dolt, and illegitimate besides.

The Rule Book is specific. 1) In a Swiss tournament, no two players will play each other more than once; 2) If possible, players with equal scores must be paired. 3) If players with equal scores cannot be paired, they must be paired with opponents as close to their score as possible; 4) In an even number of rounds, as many players as possible must be given white and black the same number of times; 5) As many times as possible, colors shall be alternated; 6) As many times as possible, players will be given their due colors; 7) Equalization of colors takes priority over alternation; 8) If players are due for

the same color, the higher rank player receives his due color (note that ranking is determined first by score and second by rating); 9) A player should not be assigned the same color three times in a row.

Simple. No mistakes.

Just to see how simple pairings are, get about 20 3x5 cards and transfer the following player information onto them. This list is from the 2-point score group, fourth round, of a recent tournament. I'm serious — go get the cards! (Uniform sheets of paper are all right, but **go get something**) The information for each round is clearest if you put it in columns. Player 2 (2184), W24, B37, W48; Player 8 (2117) W30, B26, W51; Player 10 (2082) W32, B33, W54; Player 12 (2055), W34, B35, W57; Player 13 (2051) B35, W32, B55; Player 16 (2030), W38, B49 W58; Player 19 (2003), B41, W6, B60; Player 23 (1959), W1, B38, W63; Player 31 (1892), W9, B43, W73; Player 37 (1811), W15, W2, B74; Player 41 (1755), W19, B28, W85; Player 44 (1717), B22, W3, B86; Player 46 (1706), W68, B57, W88; Player 47 (1705), B69, W62, B1; Player 49 (1689), B71, W16, B6; Player 50 (1687) W72, B70, B5; Player 53 (1666), B75, W73, W9; Player 59 (1608), B81, W85, W15; and Player 61 (1605), B83, B88, W17.

When you have your cards ready, put them in number order. Now, count the cards. If there is an odd number (No, I'm not going to tell you. Count them.), the lowest rated player will play the top player from the next score group. Split the stack in equal parts. The top player from the top half will play the top player from the second half, the second player plays the second player, and so on — if they have not played, and if the colors can be worked out.

Simple. No mistakes.

Oh, one last thing before you start: you have six minutes to pair this group. Remember, there are about 70 other players to pair, and

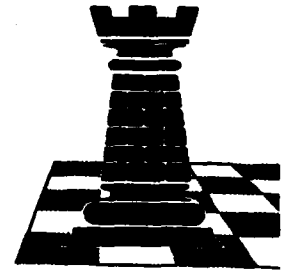
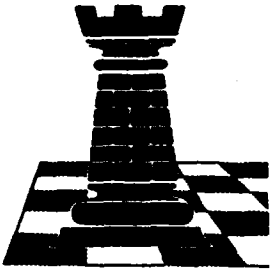
cont. on p. 68



"And anyone who plays the Latvian Gambit is off the team."

OPEN FILE

QUEEN-SIDE ATTACK



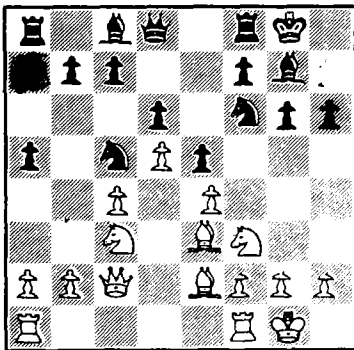
Many players after learning that the object of chess is to mate the king cannot take their eyes off that piece when making their plans. To attack in their minds is automatically to attack the king. There are, however, other ways to exploit the initiative.

It is easier to build up an attack on the queen-side than on the king-side. The rewards of such an attack are not so immediate nor so evident (bagging the king is the biggest prize of all), but they can be considerable and more easily achieved. The reason they are easier to achieve is that the king is not there. The king is a very powerful defender, and it is easier to break through when he is not around to thwart you.

The purpose of such an attack may be to win material, but the strongest motivation is to outflank the enemy position and roll it up. That is to say that a breakthrough on the queen-side will affect operations all over the board. Doubling rooks on the seventh may be one of the benefits of a queen-side breakthrough.

The principles of queen-side attack are basically the same as those for attacking a king. First gain more space in the area. Second mass more force. Third open up the right line or lines at the right time. Fourth penetrate into the heart of the enemy position.

Let us start with some crude examples, which at least illustrate the gains and how easily they may be made.



A book position. Black will advance on the king-side while White must seek queen side expansion. At first it will seem that Black is getting the jump, but a tempo attacking the knight on c5 will change that situation.

1 ... , Ne8; 2 Nd2, f5, 3 f3, f4; 4 Bf2, g5; 5 a3, h5; 6 b4.

Now Black must play the immediate **6 ... , Na6** and White begins an assault against d6, c7, and b6. The knights will seek posts on b5 and c4. The KR will go to c1, a useful defensive precaution too, as the queen must protect the QNP by **7 Qb3**.

By opening the QR file Black goes from slightly worse to lost. He thinks there is nothing to be gained on that line, but there are squares.

6 ... , ab; 7 ab, Ra1, 8 Ra1, Na6; 9 Qb3, g4; 10 c5.

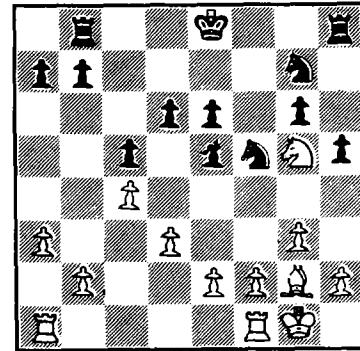
Now the danger becomes appallingly apparent. White threatens **11 c6** and **12 cb** winning the QN. On **10 ... , Nb8; 11 Ra8, Nd7; 12 Nb5 — a7** also wins a piece. The incredible fact is that White must win a his piece from this position and that the rook will do defensive duty for his king from the eighth rank!

10 ... , g3, 11 hg, fg; 12 Be3!, Qh4; 13 Nf1, dc, 14 bc, Kh7.

Somewhat trickier was **14 ... , Nf6; 15 c6, Nb8; 16 Ra8, Ng4; 17 fg, Rf1; 18 Kf1, Qh1; 19 Bg1, h4** but **20 Bf3** scotches all that.

15 c6, b6; 16 Ba6, Ba6; 17 Ra6; Bh6; 18 Bh6, Kh6; 19 Ne2, Rg8; 20 Ra8 1-0.

You cannot attack queen-side just because you feel like it, anymore than you can launch attacks at will against the king. There has to be a basis.



The basis here is White's wonderful bishop which looks all the way to a8. Black's knights are also very awkward on the king-side. Guarding e6 remains a chore. Moreover, White's knight on g5 helps the queen-side attack because he keeps a king and knight thinking about that e6 pawn.

But how are we going to coordinate all that?

1 b4, b6.

If **1 ... , Nd4; 2 Ra2** and White forces the knight back before proceeding.

2 Rfb1, Kd7.

White has achieved a concession. Black cannot play to cut out the bishop's influence on affairs. Now the problem is what line to open. The QN file is obviously not the one. That will only lead to exchanges. The QR file is the logical one because the White bishop restricts movement to that file, but what is accomplished?

The main point is to keep Black occupied with the b6 pawn for some time. Then it will be possible to demonstrate that doubled pawns are a weakness.

3 b5!, Ne7; 4 a4, Rhc8.

Tactics are important. On **4 ... , Rhf8; 9 a5, d5; 10 ab, ab; 11 Ra7, Ke8; 12 Rba1** White leaks all his pieces into the heart of Black's position. The invasion of the seventh rank would have cut communications between Black's rooks. Rooks are gregarious. They need to talk to each other.

5 a5, Rc7; 6 ab, ab; 7 Ra6.

Preparatory to doubling this move underlines the truth that rooks do not talk diagonally, only horizontally and vertically. Now if **7 ... , d5; 8 Nf7** wins a pawn. Those doubletons really are weak.

7 ... , Ngf5; 8 e3!, Nc8; 9 Rba1, Nfe7.

It looks like that Queen-side penetration had been for nought. If **10 Ra8, Ra8; 11 Ra8, Ra7** is goodbye troubles. The point of the queen-side buildup was actually the e6 pawn. He used to be pretty comfortable because that was all he had to defend, but now he has to watch a7, b6, d6, and even a8 under certain circumstances. His pieces just need one more bit of tying down.

10 e4!, Rbb7; 11 Bh3.

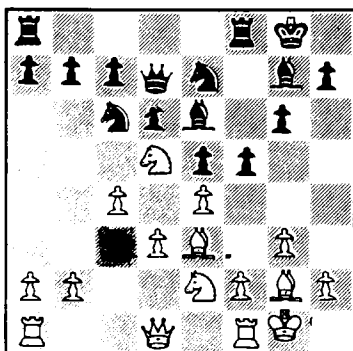
The only truly attacking move in the game, but Black is busted. He has been so busy guarding his threatened queen-side that now he collapses in the center. Let's just ring down the curtain.

11 ... , Ra7; 12 Ne6, Rcb7; 13 Nc5 1-0.

Stretching Out

The best part of a queen-side attack is that it arrives fast. There is a kind of airiness characterizing it, but for the opponent the need to defend is cramping. Queen-side attacks must be played with celerity to achieve their promise.

The problem is that threats in the center and around the king are more compelling than far away queen-side threats. To illustrate let us examine this frequently encountered position.



If White plays 1 a3, Rf7!; 2 b4, Raf8 will cause a lot of trouble. Benko-Botvinnik; Monte Carlo, 1968 continued instead 1 Qd2, Rf7; 1 Rae1, Raf8; 3 f4 — to thwart aggression on the KB file — fe; 4 de, Nc8!; 5 c5, Bh3; 6 b4, Bg2; 7 Kg2, ef; 8 gf, Re8; 9 Ng3, h5; 10 b5, n6e7; 11 f5, h4; 12 fg, Rf1; 13 Rf1, hg; 14 Rf7, Be5.

What has happened is that Black has opened lines in the center and on the king-side which took precedence over White's pawn demonstration on the queen-side.

In an almost identical situation Kholmov blasted Uhlmann off the board when the latter, as White attempted to attack with the preparing moves a3-Bd2-Ra1.

If you mount a king-side attack, even when you are being beaten you still have lively little swindle chances. When a queen-side attack goes dead there are no swindles there. The area has just become empty space. That is also why a successful queen-side attack is so beautiful. There is a purity to its conception and execution.

Go back to the diagram. Let us follow Lombardy-Malich; Leningrad, 1960.

1 b4!, a6.

An important juncture in the game. Possibly best is 1 ... Rae8 so as to keep the rooks in communication. No good is 1 ... f4; 2 gf, ef; 3 Nf4, Ba1; 4 Qa1 when White does not have a winning queen-side attack but does have a winner on the king-side!

From this position Fauber-Celorio; Lone Pine, 1974 continued 1 ... Bd5; 2 cd, Nb4; 3 Rb1, c5; 4 dc, Nc6; 5 Qb3, Rf7?

This really tears it. The odd tactical point is that the knights protect each other. When you attack one, you have pinned the other to its defense. When you have attacked both, Black is really in trouble.

6 Qb7, Qb7; 7 Rb7, Raf8; 8 f4, ef; 9 Nf4, Bh6; 10 Rc1, Re8; 11 Rd7, Rf6; 12 Rb1, a5; 13 Rbb7, Bf8; 14 Nd5, Re6; 15 Bg5. Astonishingly the multiple pins just win a whole piece.

2 Rc1, Kh8; 3 Qd2, Rf7; 4 a4, Raf8; 5 b5, ab; 6 cb!

Very important. White gets a file to work on. Our forbears invented the maxim of always making pawn takes toward the center when exchanges come early and lines opened soon. In those circumstances it was more important to keep your pawn structure compact for defense. Here it is time to attack.

6 ... Bd5; 7 ed, Nd8; 8 F4!

Aware that he is not just playing by himself, Lombardy stops Black's rooks from breaking out by ... f4. This also frees several pieces for his queen-side threats. Now Black must defend. Lombardy stretches out on the queen-side and Black gets cramped, the kind of situation you must envision when planning such assaults.

8 ... b6; 9 Rc4, Nc8.

Black wants to give his rooks roaming room on the K file, but 9 ... Nb7 intending Nc5 was better defensive play.

10 Rfc1, ef; 11 Nf4, Re8; 12 Bf2, Rec7; 13 R1c2, Be5; 14 h4, Kg7; 15 Rc7!, Qc7; 16 Rc7, Rc7; 17 Ne6; Ne6; 18 de, Rfe7; 19 Bd5, Ra7.

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Material is about even. If the rooks are active, they usually expect to beat a queen and pawn. Worse for Black is that his knight has no prospects. A try might be 19 ... Re8; 20 Qa2!, Ne7; 21 Bb6, Nd5; 22 Qd5, Rec7; 23 Bf2, Re6 but 24 a5 poses unveritable queening threats.

20 Qa2, Rec7; 21 Bc6, Ra5; 22 Be1, Bd4; 23 Kg2, Raa7; Qc4, Bf6; 25 a5.

It is all very well to have the opponent cramped, but you must also break through. Here the amusing point is that 25 ... ba; 26 Bf2 erases a rook. Rooks are funny pieces. If you give them room to roam, they can be awesome but lacking open lines they seem even clumsier than knights. These two rooks have only one safe square between them.

25 ... Re7; 26 a6, Rac7; 27 Bf2, h6; 28 Qd5, Bc3; 29 h5.

Also 29 Bb7 was a thematic way to break.

29 ... Be5; 30 Bd4, Bd4 and 1-0

O-Side Attack cont.

Amendments

If it is so easy, why does not everyone attack Queen side instead of experiencing the frustrations of playing for mate? Once the attack is mounted, the breakthrough will come more easily. But if it only captures a pawn, a bit of king-side counterplay may quickly lead to mate.

The preceding examples have all featured positions where each side has eight pawns. There are no lines opened yet. King safety is higher. These examples all tried to show the queen-side attack in its pure form, yet that is relatively rare. Once there are some open lines for the rooks, the attack can only be played with an eye for its influence on the center, and there are more worries about the King as well. Many Sicilians illustrate these themes. For example, the frequent theme of R takes N on c3 followed by N takes pawn on e4 barely qualifies as a queen-side attack. Black sacrifices the exchange to take charge of the center.

In any attack on the wing a regard for the situation in the center is most vitally important. For any kind of involved, slow-developing wing attack a closed center is most helpful.

Let us close out this glance at queen-side attacks with two games from a highly theoretical variation of the King's Indian Defense.

1 d4, Nf6; 2 c4, g6; 3 Nc3, Bg7; 4 e4, d6; 5 Nf3, 0-0; 6 Be2, e5; 7 0-0, Nc6; 8 d5, Ne7.

This line became popular for Black after Najdorf-Gligoric; Mar del Plata, 1953, where Gligoric blew the King-side house down without much huffing and puffing. White looked more formidable but was beaten brilliantly in Taimanov-Evans; USSR vs USA Match, 1954, and Reshevsky-Lombardy, USA Championship, 1958 provided yet another model of king-side attack.

We want White to get in his licks and so turn to more recent examples.

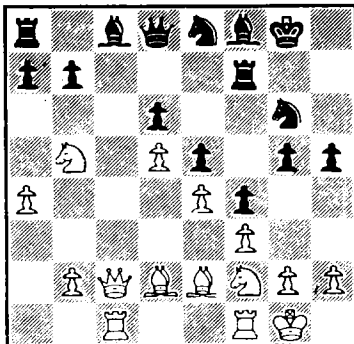
9 Ne1, Nd7; 10 Nd3, f5; 11 Bd2, Nf6; 12 f3, f4; 13 c5, g5; 14 Rc1, Ng6.

In Reshevsky-Lombardy, the QN went to b5 before the rook was on c1 and was chased away at once. It is important for the pieces to support each other. Now opening the QB file might allow White to respond to ..., a6 by Nc7. ECO works most lines in this variation to positions where the authors are not sure who stands better if anyone. Draws are relatively rare. Black intends to play ..., Rf7 both to guard the c7 square and ..., Bf8, which guards d6 while allowing the rook to move to g7 for action on that file. Advancing the pawn to g4 is the signal for the king-side attack to begin. It frequently succeeds because too many White pieces block the king's ability to run. A Walter Payton type king can make this kind of position sweetness indeed.

15 cd, cd; 16 Nb5, Rf7; 17 Qc2, Ne8; 18 a4, Bf8; 19 Nf2, h5.

In previous examples the pawns march forward in advance of pieces. Here only the QBP marched to open the QB file. The strategic thrust of White's maneuver is to penetrate quickly before Black's storm can burst over the White king. Notice that 19 ..., a6; 20 Na3! prepares Nc4 and Ba5 with powerful combined pressure on the dark squares.

Let us now look at Miles-Vukic; Bugojno, 1978 and Ftacnik-F. Portisch, Zalaegerszeg, 1979.



Note, an important aspect in planning queen-side attacks, that exchanges help the queen-side attacker, who has his extra space, while the king-side attacker needs extra force to overcome the king in the other sector.

White is not threatening anything big here, but he is threatening. **20 Na7.**

Miles had to face this resistance.

20 ... , Rc7; 21 Ba5, Rc2; 22 Bd8, Re2.

The easiest way to appreciate this kind of queen-side attack is to consider the results of **22 ... , Rc1; 23 Rc1, Bd7; 24 Bb6, Ba4.** Black is nothing. Material is even, but White's pieces are active on the queen-side, while the king-side may be left to the king. Lacking threats in front of the king, Black's pieces are not very active in this continuation either, but his rooks are in play and can contest the queen-side.

23 Nc8, Ra4.

A tactical point is that **23 ... , Rb2; 24 a5** keeps the bind on the queen-side while threatening the KNP. Miles does an instructive job of proving that his queen-side forces are stronger than Black's.

24 Nd3, g4; 25 Rf2, Re3; 26 Ne1.

Only one rook is not happily developed on someone's back rank.

26 ... , Ra8?; 27 Rfc2, Rb3; 28 Kf2, Ra2; 29 Rb1, Kf7; 30 Ke2, Bg7; 31 Nd3, Bf6; 32 Bb6, Ra8; 33 Bf2, Bh4; 34 Bg1, Bd8; 35 Nc1, Rb4, 36 b3.

Inch by inch. Black's b4 rook is a wretched creature. The game might have ended quickly after **36 ... , Ra3; 37 Nd6** and **38 Bc5.** Let us pass to another. From the diagram:

20 Na7, Bd7; Nb5, Rg7; 22 h3, Nh4; 23 Qb3.

This is that other kind of situation we mentioned. White has won a pawn, but Black is playing for mate. In this variation the defense is most effective along the third rank. The KB, KR and KN make White's king position look like a tight little island indeed. We shall see attack and defense simultaneously. If **23 ... , Nf6; 24 Nc7** (penetration, remember?), g4; 25 fg, hg; 26 Ne6!, Be6; 27 de, d5; 28 hg with a big advantage.

23 ... , Kh8; 24 Rc4?!

Gaining space is part of the attack. Advanced pawns can pose devastating threats to kings at a distance, and besides it is cramping. The game gives White a similar position with a tempo move.

24 ... , Qb6?; 25 Rc2, Nf6; 26 a5, Qd8; 27 Nc7.

The point of such little penetration squares is the threats they generate. Here Black is going all out for mate but must also watch a rook he has hanging on the opposite side of the board. The penetration has also menaced one of those inevitable weaknesses which come from advancing pawns to attack. Your attacking position is vulnerable from behind. Queen-side attacks are often effective by taking in flank.

If you can see all this easily, you should not be reading this article. When the heat of battle is on, decisions seem tougher. Normally Black's attack should have kept you busy calculating defenses — but that is a main point of queen-side attacks. It is easier to defend against mate when your pieces have threats and can interrupt attacking pieces by moves like Ne6.

27 ... , g4; 28 fg, hg; 29 hg, Ng4; 30 Ng4, Bg4; 31 Bg4, Rg4; Be1! Rb8.

Black cannot permit **32 ... , Rc8; 33 Qb7** when the QRP is a menace. Now, however, the pieces involved in the queen-side attack shift their attention to the king-side.

33 Ne6, Qe8; 34 Bh4, Rh4; 35 Rf3, Rg4.

There was more excitement in **35 ... , Qh5; 36 Rh3** and **I. ... , Qd1; 37 Kh2, Be7; 38 Rc8** or **II. ... , Be7; 37 Qf3** when the embers of attack die out, while Black's king has been exposed by the advance of the

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The Original "KISS MY RATING" vinyl bumper sticker. \$1. 6 for \$4. Unicorn Chess Association; 6255 Beethmont Ave., -22; Cincinnati, OH 45230.

Tournaments

The Capitol City Open, held in Sacramento October 3-4, inaugurated the CalChess Circuit as 40 players competed for prizes and circuit points. Robert Gordon directed the four round event.

Prizewinners:

Overall at 3½ Karl Yee, Davis; Mark Buckley, Fair Oaks; James MacFarland, Sacramento; Steve Levine, Davis.

A: Hiawatha Bradley, Hayward; Zoran Lazetich, Sacramento.

B: Scott Greene, Fairfield; Louis Schafer, Sacramento.

C: Dennis Alston, Rancho Cordova; Carol Welsh, Reno.

D: Mike Riedel, Sacramento; Joseph Lumibao, San Jose.

Unrated: Eugene Smotkin, San Francisco. Second (tie) Roger Damm, Sacramento; Anthony Durgen, Citrus Heights; Ben McClure, Carmichael.

The highlight of the tournament was this third round game between two of the prizewinners. There were explosions all over the board, and the pieces looked like loose debris. Time and again the only thing which protected some isolated straggler on one side of the board was a direct threat on the other.

Bird's Opening; K. Yee—S. Levine: 1 f4, d5; 2 e3, g6; 3 Nf3, Bg7; 4 Be2, Nf6; 5 0-0, 0-0; 6 d3, c5; 7 Qe1, Nc6; 8 a4, b6; 9 c3, Bb7; 11 Na3, a6; 12 b4.

Throughout the tournament Yee liked to go Dutch in close openings. This violent thrust has the strategic aim of weakening Black's influence on e5 while also inviting him to strip his king of defenders for the sake of material gain.

12 ... , cb; 13 cb, Ne4; 14 de, Ba1; 15 e5, d4!

The threat of 16 Bd2 is painfully evident. Now Black's QP and White's KP will stand where each can take the other for 20 moves. **16 Qh4, Kg7.**

The attack cracks through after 16 ... , e6; 17 Ng5, h5; 18 Bh5.

17 b5, ab; 18 ab, Nb4; 19 f5, Na2.

Black gets ambitious. The preventive 19 ... , h6; 20 e4, Rh8; 21 Bc4 looks better for White. The annotator is not sure if either side is winning. Better to enjoy how each player generates threats and to marvel at the number of loose pieces which survive the holocaust.

20 Ng5, h6; 21 f6, ef; 22 ef, Qf6; 23 Rf6, Nc1; 24 Bc4, hg; 25 Qf2!

Obviously 25 Qg5, de takes a stab at the rook. The main question is why not 25 ... , de?

After 26 Rf7, Rf7 (... , Kh6; 27 Qc2); 27 Qf7, Kh6; 28 Qb7, Bd4; 29 Nc2!, Ra1; 30 g3 dodges the bullet.

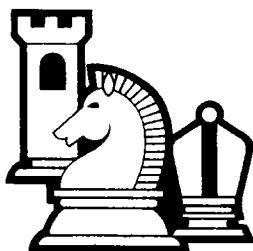
25 ... , Be4!; 26 Rf7, Rf7; 27 Qf7, Kh6; 28 h4!, Bf5; 29 Bd5, Rc8; 30 g4!?

If anyone is going to win, it should be about here. White might have tried 30 Nc4!?. The point of the text move is 30 ... , Bg4?; 31 Be4.

30 ... , Ne2!; 31 Kg2, Bg4; 32 Be4, Bh5; 33 hg, Kg5; 34 Nc2, Bc3; 35 ed, Kh6.

It seems that 36 d5 is now the last winning chance.

36 Qb7, Re8; 37 Qc6, Re6; 38 Qa8, Nd4; 39 Qf8, Kg5; 40 Nd4, Re4; 41 Nf3, Bf3; 42 Kf3, Rd4; 42 Qe7, Kh5; 43 Qe3, Bb2; 44 Qe6, g5; 45 Qb6, g4; 46 Qg6, Kh3; 50 Qh5...½-½.



Pairings cont.

the round is supposed to start in fifteen minutes. Do be sure to have someone interrupt you every 2 to 2½ minutes asking when the pairings will be ready. (Before you start, it might not be a bad idea to review the rules listed above.)

Simple. No mistakes.

Okay, while you are doing the pairings I'm going to have a beer. Oh, by the way, Player 16 just asked me about having two blacks in a row, and he wants to be sure that he has white in the last round. (What does his card say? The pairing sheet says he had white. Ah, his name is Robbins and his third round opponent is named Robinson and you wrote them so quickly they look somewhat alike. What are you going to do about them playing the wrong colors, Little Beaver?)

Gee, I'm really sorry if I've broken your train of thought, but the custodian wants to know if you will need him in the next hour. He would like to have dinner. I'm really going to get that beer, now.

Simple. No Mistakes.

Excuse me. Did I interrupt you? I'm sorry, but Player 11, who has the same last name as player 65 played the wrong opponent in Round 2. He wants to know if you can do anything about it? I, really, apologize for disturbing you. . . Now, now. . . Don't shout at me. . . You are only doing the pairings. . . Simple. No mistakes. I'll get that beer and leave you alone.

Oops. It really grieves me to interrupt you, but do you have a pair of jumper cables? Art needs to start his car.

Six minutes are over. Are your pairings done? To check yours against mine, see page 71 of this issue of CHESS VOICE.

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Since that was so easy (Simple. No mistakes), pair the 1½ score group from the same tournament: Player 17 (2119), W39, B18, W61; Player 27 (1935), W5, B11, W3; Player 29 (1902), W17, B40, W65; Player 36 (1818), B14, W20, B68; Player 52 (1680), W74, B75, W17; Player 56 (1647), W78, B76, W79; Player 65 (1546) B87, B49, W29; Player 68 (1515), B46, W90, B36; Player 76 (1352), B54, W56, B20; and Player 79 (1284), W57, B89, W56.

I'll publish the names of the first 20 answers that agree with mine in this column in the next issue, together with the way they are paired. Send your pairings to Robert T. Gordon, P.O. Box 160354, Sacramento, CA 95816. (By the way, after you have the cards ready for the 1½ score group, give yourself three minutes to do the pairings. Be sure to be interrupted twice.)

BE A PATRON

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

CalChess does more than that. It stimulates scholastic chess activity and is organizing a high school league for northern California. Thus it is working to provide a pool of players who know the game and may enter into adult play as well. It is planning a circuit with additional prizes for tournament entrants.

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

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

Tournaments

CALCHESS TEAM CHAMPIONSHIPS

The CalChess Team Championships, held April 25-26 in Walnut Creek, had two sections of teams. Hans Poschmann directed.

In the top division the Fremont "A" team had a 3½-½ match score and notched 13 game points to outpace the San Jose "A" team in a five team tourney.

Best first board was Martin Sullivan, best second board Kerry Lawless, and best third board was Kenny Fong—all of Fremont. Bill Chesney won board four honors for San Jose "A."

In the second division the "Hayward Opposition" had no objection to taking first with a 5-0 match sweep. The Lakeview Chess Club came second with a 4-1 match score, and the Fremont "B" team was third with 3-2.

The Hayward team also won board prizes on first board, Robert Phillips; third board, Jerry Rogers; and fourth board, Joseph Sanders. Best second board was Ed Sheffield of the Fremont "B".

14th SAN JOSE CITY COLLEGE OPEN

Directed by Francisco and Amada Sierra the 14th San Jose City College Open drew a strong field to the campus.

In the Open Section Jay Whitehead, San Francisco, Elliott Winslow, San Francisco, and Thomas Weissbein, Berkeley scored 5-1 for \$366 each; while Peter Biyiasas, San Francisco and James Mac Farland, Sacramento had 4½s for \$41.

First Expert was Jerry Walls, Berkeley for \$100 while Richard Koepcke, San Jose, Robert Karnisky, Palo Alto, and Timothy Roth, Clovis were half a point back with 4-2's to earn \$30 each plus a \$30 gift certificate.

Under 1800 went to George Church, Jr. of San Antonio, TX and John Dimick, Los Gatos at 2-4 for \$20 each. Unrated David Hardie, Palo Alto went 1½-4½ for \$38.

In the A section it was Vera Frenkel, Monterey 5½-½ for \$200 with Second to Fifth Donald Urquhart, San Jose, Jaroslav Skrenek, Berkeley, Umesh Joglekar, San Jose, and Mike Cardillo, San Jose had 4-2 for \$45.50 each.

In the B Section William Burkhart, Shore Acres, 5-1 for \$200 was trailed by Michael Pace, Campbell and Lucy Collier Stanford at 4½-1½ for \$70 each.

In the C Section first was John Therriault, Mare Island, 5-1 for \$80. Second to fourth were Colin Hurt, Palo Alto, Steven Flanders, Santa Clara, and Thomas Eicher, Moss Beach 4½ for \$31.67.

In the 1400 to Unrated Section Thomas Manning, Davis had 5-1 for \$40. at 4-2 was Tom Ghormley, Sacramento for \$25. Third was Duane Freer, Las Vegas, NV at 3½ for \$20. Best E was David Murphy, San Jose at 4-2 for \$25. Best Unrated was Harry Beilin, Oakland also 4-2 for \$25.

Ben Gross played at the board next to me at least four, maybe five rounds of the tournament. While I was struggling with opponents who had a genius for finding moves I never even considered, he was pinning and winning and generally showing basic chess at its most productive. "How does he do it?" I wondered. He plays well, as this 11th round game demonstrates. White acts on the adage that it is better to have a bad plan than no plan at all. Gross plans a little more deeply and mops up in good style.

Nimzoindian Defense; J. Peterson—B.Gross: 1 c4, e6; 2 Nc3, b6; 3 Nf3, Bb7; 4 d4, Nf6; 5 e3, Bb4.

This is the third opening to be entered—from an Owen's Defense to a Queen's Indian to a Nimzoindian. Part of the fun of modern play is transposing around.

6 Bd3, 0-0; 7 0-0, Bc3; 8 bc, c5; 9 Qc2, d5.

Black hews to the strategy of keeping the light center squares under control. Here White should hew to the strategy of gaining in-

LERA Memorial Day Class

Jim Hurt Directed the Memorial Day Class/Open, held at the LERA Recreation Center in Sunnyvale May 23-25. Results:

Open Section

1-3 Jeremy Silman, Charles Powell, Elliott Winslow 5-1.
4-7 Gabriel Sanchez, Erik Osbun, Boris Siff, Manuel Joseph 4½.
1st Expert Subu Subramaniam 4.
1st A Robert Taylor 3½.

"A" Section

1-2 Donald Urquhart, Philip Dean 5-1.
3-5 John Bidwell, Richard Roloff, Brad Taylor 4½.

"B" Section

1-2 Thomas Patrias, Stephen Koto 5-1.
3 Frank Hanley 4½.
4-11 Edgar Sheffield, Francisco Sierra, Patrick McKenzie, William Burkhart, Mark Youtsey, Fred Leffingwell, Laszlo Szalvay, Colin Appleby 4.

1 Bob Shiner 6-0.
2 Dennis Elrod 4½.
3-6 Jamie Calvin, Timothy Parr, Colin Hurt, Kenneth Queen 4.

"D-E-Unrated" Section

1 David Duncan 5-1.
2-7 Neil Korpusik, Richard Bernstein, Jim Matheny, Kenneth Field, Daniel Edmonson, Ken Webb 4.

Q-Side Attack cont.

assaulting forces. The extra pawn garnered on the queen-side becomes a big factor too.

White could now have put on the clamps by 36 Rh3, Kg8; 37 Rh8!, Kh8; 38 Qh3, Kg8; 39 Qg4, Kh8; 40 Rc3. Instead he took a more pro-saic but still winning route.

36 Nf8, Qf8; 37 Rc7, Rg7; 38 Rfc3, Qf6; 39 Rc8, Rg8; 40 Rh3, Kg7; 41 Rc7, Kg6; 42 Rch7, Qg5; 43 Qb6, Rbf8; 44 Qd6, Rf6; 45 R3h6 1-0

The queen-side attack is not necessarily more desirable than other operations, but it is an important weapon in the arsenal of any player. Like any attack, it is born of necessity. There are some situations where that is the side of the board where your pieces can find the most activity.

The goals of queen-side attacks often dovetail into one operation, but they all have uses which may justify the attack for that reason alone.

1. To win material.

2. To exchange pieces which might otherwise be useful attacking your king.

3. To gain space and, thereby, an important end game advantage.

U.S. Open concluded.

initiative on the kingside by 10 cd, ed; 11 Ne5. Instead he tries a queen-side attack which Gross parries neatly.

10 Ba3?!; Nbd7; 11 Rab1, Qc7; 12 cd, ed; 13 Rfc1, Rfe8; 14 c4.

He must open lines since 14 ... c4 would award the queen-side to Black without compensation.

14 ... dc; 14 Bc4, Be4; 16 Bd3, Rac8; 17 Be4, Ne4.

White should make a stab by 18 Ne5, Ne5; 19 Qe4, Nc4; 20 Qd3, Na3. Now he starts getting pushed around by Black's light-squared strategy. Better a good plan than a bad one.

18 Qc4, Qb7; 19 h3, cd; 20 Qd4, Ndf6; 21 Rc8, Rc8; 22 Rd1, h6; 23 Bb2, Qa6.

Although White has shifted to the kingside offensive, Black is going to get there first—on the light squares.

24 Ne5, Qe2; 25 Ng4, Rc2; 26 Qd8, Kh7; 27 Bf6, Nf2 0-1.

Black's last move was the chess equivalent of proving that there was no Santa Claus. The threat is 28 ... Nh3 and mate next.

Tournaments

SUMARES COMMEMORATIVE TOURNEY

BY James V. Eade

John Sumares has done more for chess than many a master. We are aware of his public relations skill and his ability to package and deliver outstanding tournaments (LeBaron, U.S. Open, Spring Classic), but we might overlook his most distinguishing attribute — that of operating a chess club securely in the black.

Although the Santa Clara Chess Club is far more than a one man show, (We certainly owe a debt to Mrs. Pat Mayntz) we held the first John A. Sumares tournament solely in his honor.

The runaway winner was John Peterson with 4½ points, followed by James Eade and Fred Mayntz with 3. In all, the tournament had nine round-robin sections.

Section II saw Robert Karnisky and Neil Regon out in front and Michael Ogush came first in Section III followed by Michael DuDash.

Thomas Patrias and Doug Walker tied for first in Section IV while Jonathan Tolentino won Section V and Ronald Self took second.

Section VI winners were Ronald Harbeck and Antone Esteban. Todd Rumph outdistanced both Martin Weiss and John G. Peterson in Section VII, and Paul Lukeian captured Section VIII, followed by Leonard Sprinkles. Ken Field won Section IX with unrated Jim Matheny in second place.

The club takes as much pride in the competitive nature of our tournaments as it does in the quality of play. Some games may illustrate the fighting chess which results:

Philidor Defense: K. Binkley—J.Eade: 1 e4, e5; 2 Nf3, d6; 3 d4, Nf6; 4 Nc3, Nbd7; 5 Bc4, Be7.

The standard setup for Philidor's Defense. My sources for this game were two Teichman — Nimzovich games — which Kevin promptly varies from.

6 Ng5, 0-0; 7 Bf7, Rf7; 8 Ne6, Qe8; 9 Nc7, Qd8; 10 Nc3, B6?

Larsen, among others, insists on 10 ..., b5!

11 0-0, Bb7; 12 Nb6, ab.

It later becomes clear that if Black had not surrendered his third pawn a transposition to favorable endings would have been possible. **13 f3, d5.**

I expected excellent piece play after this but Binkley coolly liquidates and survives because of the damage his KN inflicted before its capture.

14 de, Ne5; 15 Nd5, Nd5; 16 ed, Be5; 17 Kh1, Qd5.

If Black had his QRP this would suffice.

18 Qd5, Bd5; 19 h3!, Nf3!

If 20 Rd1, Nd4; 21 c3, Ne2; 22 Rd5, Rf1; 23 Kh2, Bg1; 24 Kh1, Bf2; 25 Kh2, Bg3 mates.

20 gf, Bf3; 21 Kh2, Rf6?

Black is mistaken; it is not his choice to play for the win. He must take the perpetual check.

22 Bg5, Rf5; 23 Bh4, g5; 24 Bf2.

I had missed this and now must cede a tempo.

24 ..., Bd6; 25 Bg3, Bc5; 26 Rae1, h5; 27 Re5, Re5; 28 Be5, g4; 29 hg, hg; 30 Kg3 1-0

Caro-Kann Defense: S. Smallwood-J. Peterson: 1 e4, c6 2 d4, d5; 3 Nc3, de; 4 Ne4, Nd7; 5 Nf3, Ngf6; Nf6, Nf6; 7 Be2.

More usual would be 7 Ne5, Bf5; 8 Bc4, e6; 9 0-0, Nd7 with equality.

7 ..., Bf5; 8 0-0, e6; 9 Bg5, Be7; 10 Re1, h6; 11 Bh4, 0-0; 12 c3.

White's treatment of the opening is not particularly ambitious but otherwise it is difficult to criticize.

12 ..., Qc7; 13 Ne5, c5; 14 Rc1, Rac8; 15 Bf3, Rfd8; 16 Bg3, Bd6; 17 h3, Qb8; 18 Qe2, cd; 19 cd, Rc1; 20 Rc1, Rc8!

Simplification eases Black's task and is possible because of the organic strength of his position.

21 Rc8, Qc8; 22 Bh4, Qc1, 23 Kh2, b6; 24 Bg3, Qc2.

Black continues to simplify.

25 Qc2, Bc2; 26 Nc6, Bg3; 27 fg?

A decision White must have regretted.

27 ..., a5; 28 g4, Be4; 29 Be4, Ne4; 30 Ne5, b5; 31 Nc6, a4.

Generally speaking in knight endings it is favorable to chase the pawns in this manner, but White goes overboard and nearly gets his knight trapped. Another example of how generalizations often do more harm than good.

San Jose State University Fall Tournament

Directed by Francisco and Amada Sierra and held September 26-7.
Results:

- 1 Peter Biyiasas, San Francisco 4-0 \$435.
2 Charles Powell, San Francisco 3½ \$190.
3-8 Elliott Winslow, San Francisco; Tom Dorsch, Hayward; Subu Subramaniam, Berkeley; Steven Cross, Marin Co.; Robert Sferra, San Jose; Renard Anderson, Sunnyvale 3 \$40.

"A" Section

- 1 Richard Cauty, Albany 3½-½ \$180.
2-5 Donald McLane, Petaluma; Dill Davis, Petaluma; Pranab Das, San Jose; Fred Sanchez, San Jose 3 \$45.

"B" Section

- 1 Alireza Moarrab 4-0 \$185.
2-5 Andrew Lazarus, Oakland; Raymond Howard, Redwood City; Harvey Becker, Sunnyvale; Christopher Au, Walnut Creek 3 \$50.

"C"

Section

- 1-2 Ken Maeda, Sacramento; Scott Rice, San Jose 3½ \$82.50.
3-5 John Holmes, Santa Clara; Ronald Higa, Soquel; Alan Purvis, San Jose 3 \$25.

1400 to Unrated Section

- Duane Freer, Nevada 3½ \$25.
2-3 Bruce Tritch, Campbell; Curtis Yettick, San Jose 3 \$22.50.
(Under 1200 prize) Matthew Haws, Cupertino 3 \$25 (Unrated prize)
Tony Ladd 2½ \$20.

San Jose Open May 30-31

Results:

Open Section

- 1-3 Peter Biyiasas, Bill Chesney, Richard Lobo 3½-½.
4-6 Charles Powell, Borel Menas, Boris Siff.

"A" Section

- 1 J. Scott Innes 3½-½.
2-5 R. Bleszynski, D. Cater, P. Degen, L. Dutcher 3.

"B" Section

- 1 Thomas Patrias 3½-½.
2-3 D. King, L. Weston 3.

"C" Section

- 1 J. McMann 3½-½.
2 J. Sotirhos 3.
3 C. Hurt 2½.
4-5 J. Kesey, A. Purvis 1½.

"D-E-Unrated" Section

- 1 David Hardie 3½-½.
2-4 T. Rumph, J. Sierra, F. Solatan 3.

Here is an upset victory from the tourney.

Caro-Kann Defense; G. Sanchez—J. Silman; 1 e4, c6; 2 d4, d5; 3 Nd2, ed; 4 Nd4, Nf6; 5 Nf6, gf; 6 ce, Bf5; 7 Ne2, Nd7; 8 Ng3, Bg6; 9 h4, h5; 10 Be2, Qa5; 11 b4, Qc7; 12 Rh3, a5; 13 Kf1, e6; 14 Bh5, Bh5; 15 Nh5, ab; 16 cb, Bb4; 17 Rb3, Bd6; 18 Qf3, Qa5; 19 Nf6, Nf6; 20 Qf6, Qh5; 21 Bg5, b5; 22 d5!, Kd7; 23 de, Kc7; 24 Rd3, Rad8; 25 Rad1, Qg4; 26 Qf7 1-0.



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CALENDAR

Keys to Symbols

- (27) - Dates in parentheses are tentative.
(X) - The column of capital letters at the right refers to the list of tournament organizers. (These are mail-addresses, not tournament sites.)
/p/ - See advertisement on the indicated page.
/fly/ - See flyer inserted in the centerfold of this issue.
CAPS - Tournament title in capital letters indicates that CalChess membership is required.

JANUARY

9-10 San Rafael Chess Cheapo (AM)
23-24 Sacramento Sacramento Open (RG)
30-1 Chico Chico Open (DR)

TOURNAMENT DIRECTOR'S NOTEBOOK PAIRINGS

White listed first:

41-2, 37-8, 44-10, 46-12, 13, 47, 50-16, 19-53, 49-23, 31-59, and 61 to pla, the top player in the 1½ score Group. No pairing that violates the rules.

If you did the pairings yourself (and did not just look at the "answer") the problem became immediately apparent: 14 of the nineteen players had white twice. The question was: how to give as many as possible two whites and two blacks? (Rule 7: equilization of colors takes priority over alternation). By this pairing sequence 13 had equality, 4 had three whites, and only 1 had three blacks. Also, there is only one time that the higher ranked player did not have his due color. Besides that, the greatest "dip" from one position to another was three (the 49-23 pairing), which is the greatest that the Directors in Northern California will allow.

In all, I feel that these pairings are reasonable, logical, and within the spirit of the rules. (For this article, I made new pairing cards and did the pairings "from scratch." The pairings were identical with the pairings in the tournament. This was a tournament I played and did not direct.) I did the pairings in 4½ minutes. What was your time?

RW RAY WHEELER 618 I St., Sparks NV 84931.
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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.

West Bay

- Daly City CC** - Tuesdays, 145 Westlake Drive. Carl Barton TD, (415) 731-9171.
- Mechanics Institute CC** - Mondays through Fridays, 9 a.m.-11 p.m.; Saturdays, 9 a.m. to midnight; Sundays, noon to 10 p.m. 57 Post St. (4th floor). Max Wilkerson.
- San Francisco City College CC** - Wednesdays, 1-4 p.m., Student Union, City College of San Francisco. Ulf Wostner, faculty advisor, (415) 239-3518 (days).
- Burlingame-San Mateo CC** - Thursdays 7:30-11:30 Burlingame Recreation Center; 850 Burlingame Avenue - (415) 342-1177

Palo Alto CC - Mondays, 7 p.m., Lucie Stern Community Center, 1305 Middlefield Rd; Thusdays, 7 p.m., Mitchell Park Clubhouse, 3900 Middlefield Rd. Bryce Perry TD, (415) 493-3833.

Sunnyvale: LERA CC - Thursdays, 7 p.m. Lockheed Employees Recreation Association Auditorium, Java and Mathilda Sts., Jim Hurt TD, P. O. Box 60451, Sunnyvale, CA 94088.

Ross Valley CC: Wednesdays 7-10 p.m. San Rafael Community Center 618 B Street, San Rafael: Michael Hartnett (415) 454-5414.

South Bay

San Jose CC - Fridays, 7 - 1 a.m. N. Bascom Avenue (The Blind Center rear of Clover Hill Lyons); San Jose. Roy Bobbin (408) 578-8067.

San Jose City College CC - For information contact Francisco Sierra TD, (408) 241-1447.

San Jose State University CC - Fridays, 4-6:30 p.m., Games Area, Student Union, 9th St. and San Fernando Avenue. Francisco Sierra TD, (408) 241-1447.

Santa Clara CC - Wednesdays, 7 p.m. to 1 a.m., Buchser HS Library, 3000 Benton Street. John Sumares TD, (408) 296-5392.

Santa Clara County CC - 2nd Saturdays 6:30 p.m., Allstate Savings, 2500 Prunneridge Avenue, Santa Clara. Francisco Sierra TD, (408) 241-1447.

Sacramento Valley

Chico CC - Thursdays, 7 to 11 p.m., Room A-208, Chico Sr. HS, 901 Esplanade. Dick Rowe TD, (916) 343-2696.

Sacramento CC - Wednesdays, 7:30 p.m., Clunie Clubhouse, Alhambra and F Streets. Ramona Sue Wilson TD, (916) 922-8278.

Woodland CC - Fridays (except 2nd Friday) 7 to 11 p.m. Heart Federal Savings Community Cottage, 130 Court Street. E. G. Northam or John Alexanders TDs, (916) 662-6930 or 662-6865.

Modesto CC - Tuesdays, 7-11 p.m., Modesto Community Service Center, 808 East Morris Avenue. Robert Raingruber TD, (209) 527-0657.

River city CC: Thursdays 6-12 p.m. Games People Play; 1433 Fulton Avenue, Sacramento: Scott 486-8238.

**U.C. CAMPUS
CHESS CLUB**

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


The SUPERB/University of California, 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:

**Labor Day
Class Championships
September 5-7**

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

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