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Irina and Anatoly Karpov

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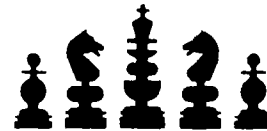
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The First Annual Northern California Scholastic Chess Team Championship Invitational Tournament

Will be held in San Francisco on May 26, 1982 at the Marines Memorial Club.

The teams to be invited will be the elementary, junior high, and high school teams that have been established as the champions of their county or group of counties where scholastic chess is or is becoming an established interscholastic sport.

The tournament will be sponsored and funded by the Kolty Youth Chess Foundation, and it will be conducted under the auspices of the Northern California Chess Association, representing the United States Chess Federation in northern California. Mike Goodall will direct.

The elementary, junior high, and high school teams will compete in separate sections. Each team will consist of four players and a (non-playing) adult coach or team sponsor. The tournament will be a four round Swiss type tournament with teams matched against each other by random selection. The sixteen top Northern California teams in each of the three categories will be invited.

San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara Counties have presently established tournaments for selecting their County Champions. Schools from other countries in Northern California that would like to be considered for invitation should write for information to the Scholastic Chess Chairman;

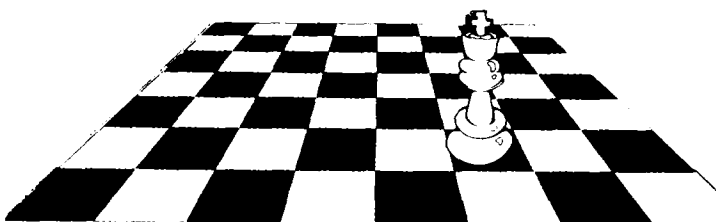
John Marks

P.O. Box 1266

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Applications should be received by 1 March 1982. If there is only one applicant from a county, arrangements will be made for that school to enter an inter-county match with other schools in a similar situation.

Engraved plaques will be awarded to the winning schools and the individual team members. Other prizes (Chess Computers, clocks, sets, books, etc.) will be awarded if funds are available. **THERE WILL BE NO ENTRY FEES OR OTHER CHARGES TO THE SCHOOLS INVOLVED.**



Letters

Where's My Magazine Revisited

To Whom it may concern:

The last **Chess Voice** I received was the June-July, 1981 edition. I renewed my membership for 2 years on 9/21/81 in Sunnyvale through Jim Hurt.

Enclosed check for \$25 for a year's patron membership. Hope I'll get some mag in near future.

Merry Xmas

Ursula Foster, Modesto

Gentlemen:

I have not received a copy of **Chess Voice** since the June-July, 1981 issue. Your magazine is too good for me to miss a single copy.

Will you please adjust your mailing list so I will be sure to receive future issues?

Thank you,

John Parkes, Guilderland, NY

The postal delivery was able to bring my August-November issue to me this morning. Amazing that even with the increased rates, delivery is so very slow. My April-June issue of Earthquake Reports came in November, well after some of the functions described in it!!

And, enclosed is my check for renewal at the \$8.00 rate. Having so many things to keep me busy, even though retired, don't get to play through all the valuable games in the excellent magazine; it is certainly worth the price.

Lawrence A. Lane

Albany, CA

Dear Editor,

Why are we not receiving our **Chess Voice**? April and May was my last issue!

Most of us (members) receive your magazine so late we miss the tournaments.

Chess Voice was never so late before!!!

We are disgusted!

Signed,

CalChess Members

The last letter was particularly unfortunate, since it was anonymous throughout. We don't mind people being mad at us; it is not a unique experience. We wish they would sign their names because we don't hold it against them. Had we known we might have helped them. Had their memberships expired? We don't know. If they were current, they should have gotten their June-July magazine.

Most people get their magazines, and we stay up late at night pasting labels and carefully sorting so that the post office does not throw out a 941 — magazine because it arrived in the 945 — area. We try to help wherever possible, but we cannot help unless we know who needs it.

The other two letters are just too heart-warming for words, and they are typical of a dozen phone calls. You explain the problems — the autumn breakdown — and they are very sympathetic. Three people even sent us renewals after our conversations. That is real support of chess and CalChess.

Naturally, getting a patron membership because we fouled up is a temptation to foul up again, but we believe it is better to earn your patron members. At this writing we expect to have this issue out at its scheduled time, which will be only three weeks after we mailed the last one.

Each issue takes at least 200 hours of work plus phone calls — which are partly social and hard to log. That is my 200. Joan puts in some 50-60 plus the eight hours we jointly put in on mailing. Five weeks out of a two month span is a lot of work. Your kindness in understanding our difficulties is greatly appreciated. We shall try our best to see that you get your magazine in timely fashion and to try to have good material in it.

Your support, understanding, and kindness are part of a vital chemistry which may make chess in northern California better and more rewarding than ever. Thank you. Thank you very much.

First CalChess Circuit Standings

The first results from the CalChess Circuit are in. It includes only one tournament, as shuffling the papers on the Capps Memorial has prevented Hans Poschmann, our rating statistician from ranking it yet. Also Jim Hurt's LERA Thanksgiving tournament results have not been ranked and reported to CV. These should alter the standings considerably as new names appear.

REMEMBER, YOU MUST BE A MEMBER IN GOOD STANDING AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1982 TO QUALIFY FOR CIRCUIT PRIZES. DON'T LET YOUR MEMBERSHIP LAPSE. IT COULD COST YOU MONEY. YOU ONLY EARN POINTS WHEN YOUR MEMBERSHIP IS CURRENT.

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Zoran Lazetich		30.0
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Dalton Peterson		25.0

	B Class	
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Alan Schulze		18.0
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Ursula Foster		16.0
Calixto Magaday		16.0
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Carolyn Withgitt		16.0

	C Class	
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Carol Welch		12.8
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Joe Lumibao		2.6

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Eugene Smotkin		6.6
Roger Damm		4.4
Anthony Durgen		4.4
Ben McClure		4.4

ATTENTION ORGANIZERS

You must forward copies of your tournament cross tables to Hans Poschmann if they are to be ranked. Failure to do so may make many players angry with you since players earn points with every tournament. Either a Xerox of the tournament wall charts or of the USCF printout of your tournament results will do:

Hans Poschmann
4621 Seneca Park Avenue
Fremont, CA 94538

REPORT FROM MERANO

by GM Lev Alburt

The Karpov-Korchnoi match is now over, and Anatoly Karpov remains the world champion after a 6-2 drubbing of Viktor Korchnoi. No one mourns its speedy termination. The chess was bad. Here eyewitness Lev Alburt offers some post-match speculations on why the match took the course it did and a review of developments in the openings played, notably the Queen's Gambit and Ruy Lopez.

After the Match

Karpov's conference, where he skillfully avoided all unpleasant questions (more than half the journalists really wanted to know the truth about the Korchnoi boycott, Karpov's feelings about Korchnoi's family and the like), was well prepared. Karpov praised Korchnoi as a chess player and gave himself the appearance of objectivity. By contrast he denigrated Gary Kasparov by saying that Kasparov considers himself to play better than he really does. That statement was a hint to sport and party bosses and to other grandmasters which means: "I don't like the guy; don't help him or. . ."

Korchnoi behaved very well at his press conference. He spoke about his family's tragedy. He also made some speculations about the match. He thought something — probably telepathy — affected him during some games.

I suppose it is possible, as are other methods of disturbing concentration such as lasers and ultra sound. Such devices exist in the USSR, and the only reason not to use them would be the fear of being caught. The Soviets usually are ready to take such a risk. For example at the 1976 Montreal Olympics, B. Onischenko, a fencer used a special foil so that the touche light appeared not only on contact but also when he pressed a hidden button. It was discovered and Onischenko (police-captain, party member, Lenin Order cavalier) was sent home to Kiev. It is clear that such a device was fabricated in a special laboratory at the request of big sport and party bosses.

The Karpov-Korchnoi match was more important for the USSR than Onischenko's event in Montreal. Also there was almost no risk. The Soviets knew that Korchnoi had no real professional detective or anybody else who could warn or protect him.

Also possible were simpler methods such as doctoring Korchnoi's food or coffee with some drugs to make him sleepy or relaxed. Korchnoi really was relaxed, especially in his first four games. Maybe Karpov's joke that Dr. Zukhar was sending waves from Moscow made some sense. Zukhar is not a parapsychologist but a very good drug maker.

Openings Review

As could be foreseen Karpov used 1 e4 as his main weapon with White. The primary struggle was against the Open Ruy Lopez (as in Baguio). Twice, in games 8 and 10 he played the Giuoco Piano while studying Korchnoi's novelty of game 6, and once in game 12 he essayed 1 c4.

This game took the course 1 c4, Nf6; 2 Nc3, d5 (after 2 ... , e5 it would be very likely to be an easy draw as has occurred before in Karpov-Korchnoi encounters); 3 cd, Nd5; 4 Nf3, Nc3; 5 bc, g6 (creating a kind of Gruenfeld with some differences from the classical Gruenfeld lines); 6 d4, c5; 7 e3, Bg7; 8 Bb5, Nd7 (... , Bd7!); 9 0-0, 0-0; 10 a4, a6; 11 Bd3, b6?!; 12 Rb1, Bb7; 13 e4 yields White a distinct advantage.

Black could have avoided 8 Bb5 by not playing 76 ... , c5, but in this case 7 Ba3 was possible. Later 8 ... , Nd7 and 10 ... , a6 are justified if Black plays 11 ... , e5 with equality. After 13 e4 Karpov got a typical advantage all over the board, including chances for a winning attack.

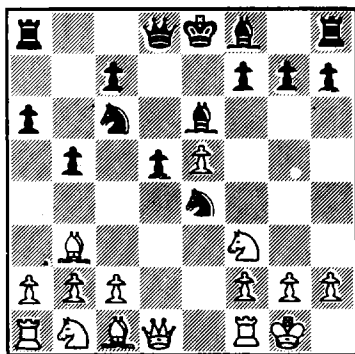
In games 8 and 10 Karpov played Giuoco Pianos which saw no special novelties. In game 8 Karpov played badly, losing tempo on moves like Bb3—c2 and h3. Korchnoi could have achieved an edge in the middle game had he not traded queens. Karpov played better in game 10, and the draw was a logical result.

The Petroff in game number four provided a theoretical novelty. After 1 e4, e5; 2 Nf3, Nf6; 3 Ne5, d6; 4 Nf3, Ne4; 5 d4, d5; 6 Bd3, Be7; 7 0-0, Nc6; 8 Re1, Bf5; 9 Bb5 (Timmann's invention) Korchnoi improved Black's game with Bf6! and equalized after 10 Nbd2, 0-0; 11 Nf1, Ne7; 12 c3, Ng6; 13 Bd3, Nd6. White has to find another way to sharpen the struggle.

In game number two Korchnoi employed the Berlin Defense to the Ruy Lopez, but the game proved the standard evaluation of a White advantage. Karpov demonstrated this edge, however, in a very educational way (see *Chess Voice* Aug.-Nov., '81 pp 59-60).

A brisker discussion took place between the two K's in the Open Defense to the Ruy Lopez.





From this position game six continued 9 c3, Bc5; 10 Nbd2, 0-0; 11 Bc2, Bf5; 12 Nb3, Bg6!

An improvement over 12 ..., Bg4, which Korchnoi used at Baguio, 1978 but looked bad after 13 h3, Bh5; 14 g4, Bg6; 15 Be4!

13 Nfd4, Bd4; 14 cd, a5; 15 Be3, a4; 16 Nc1, a3!; 17 b3, f6!?

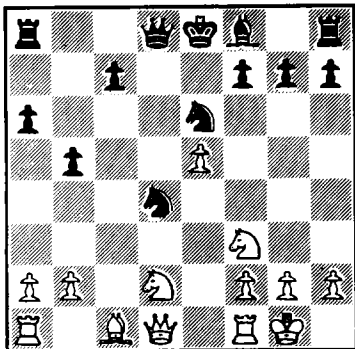
This combination of the two ideas ..., a4-a3 and ..., f7-f6 was an important novelty. In Romanishin-Yusupov, USSR Championship, 1980-81 Black played 16 ..., a3; 17 b3, Nb4 with equality.

After 18 ef, Qf6; 19 Ne2, Nb4; 20 Bb1, e7; 21 Qel, Rfe8; 22 Nf4, Bf7; 23 Qcl, c5! Black got compensation for a pawn and soon gained the upper hand.

After this game Karpov did not play the Lopez in his next three White games. Later he played 9 Nbd2 instead of the more popular 9 c3. Still it is unclear if Korchnoi's innovation solves all Black's problems after 9 c3. Besides choosing Karpov's play, White can try to find something easier such as 13 a4 as in Geller-Timmann, Moscow, 1981.

From the diagram Karpov played 9 Nbd2, Nc5; 10 c3, d4; 11 Be6. At Baguio, 1978 Karpov played Zaitsev's shot 11 Ng5 when the best line for Black could be 11 ..., Qg5; 12 Qf3, 0-0-0! as in Timmann-Smyslov (Informant #28, 274). At Meran Karpov did not try it, and Korchnoi did not mind that.

11 ..., Ne6; 12 cd, Ncd4.



In games 14 and 16 Karpov played 13 Ne4. This natural move, according to Keene had been analyzed before Baguio and 13 ..., Qd5; 14 Nd4, Qe4; 15 Ne6, fe; 16 Re1, Qf5; 17 g4, Qg6!; 18 Qf3, Rd8; 19 Qc6, Kf7 (Murey) or even 13 ..., c5 are safe enough. Instead Korchnoi after 18 minutes thought replied 13 ..., Be7?!; 14 Be3, Nf3? in game 14. In game 16 he played 14 ..., Nf5. At this stage I guess this is the only move but still insufficient for equality. Karpov could gain an edge after 15 Qc2, 0-0; and 16 Rad1 (instead of Neg5). For example, 16 ..., Ne3; 17 fe and Nfd4 or after queen moves even 17 Neg5 as in the game but with an extra tempo.

In game 18 Karpov did not try to find if Korchnoi would once more play 13 ..., Be7?! so, from the diagram, he played the novel 13 a4. I guess this qualifies as a novelty, although a similar idea (12 a4 instead of 12 cd) was employed in Kuzmin — Dorfman — when 12 ..., dc was adequate.

Yasser Seirawan was excellent, but Korchnoi's team was so badly organized that it is funny even to speak about his security — everything was possible and the Soviets had only to choose the best weapon. Korchnoi had no one even near the stature and astuteness of Ed Edmondson on his delegation. The key person was Petra Leeuwerik who was not competent.

The match was chess on a lower level. Karpov played worse than usual, but Korchnoi's play was sometimes just terrible. Of course, his mistakes were typical for him, but imagine you've drunk a bottle of wine before the game. You'd play in your style, not in mine, but much weaker than usual.

Although I do not believe Korchnoi deliberately blew the match because of some arrangements about his family, it was possible that a Soviet approached him and offered a deal just to make him nervous.

Of course, I cannot prove all these statements, but they are very likely to be true because of Soviet traditions in sports and other endeavors. Korchnoi's relaxed behavior was hardly typical of him.

cont. on p. 78



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This 13 a4 is very typical for such positions and Korchnoi could expect it and his team had (did?) analyzed it. It could not be a real refutation, but maybe White could obtain a small edge. It is now Black's turn to analyze.

Korchnoi replied with his now "beloved" 13 ..., **Be7** after more than 45 minutes meditation (I would prefer 13 ..., c5 or even 13 ..., Qd5!); 14 Nd4, Nd4; 15 Ne4, Ne6!; 16 Be3, 0-0; 17 f4, Qd1.

Even after 17 f4 Tal and others were not very pleased. Tal thought the game would be drawn, if Korchnoi did not over play his hand. As many times before, Korchnoi did just that on 18 **Rfd1, Rfb8?** The only logical justification for the queen trade was 18 ..., Rad8! when Black should not lose. For example 19 f5, Rd1; 20 Rd1, Rd8 and so forth.

With Korchnoi as White

With the exception of game 17, when he employed 1 Nf3 (which also led to the Queen's Gambit Declined), Korchnoi exclusively employed 1 c4, and Karpov quickly pushed to play the QGD in all but game 15. In that game he played for safety and Korchnoi got a slight edge.

Game 1: Korchnoi-Karpov QUEEN'S GAMBIT
 1 c4 e6 2 Nc3 d5 3 d4 Be7 4 Nf3 Nf6 5 Bg5 h6 6 Bh4 0-0 7 e3 b6 8 Rc1 Bb7 9 Be2 Nbd7 10 cd ed 11 0-0 c5 12 dc bc 13 Qc2 Rc8 14 Rfd1 Qb6 15 Qb1 Rfd8 16 Rc2 Qe6 17 Bg3 Nh5 18 Rcd2 Nxc3 19 hg Nf6 20 Qc2 g6 21 Qa4 a6 22 Bd3 Kg7 23 Bb1 Qb6 24 a3 d4 25 Ne2 de 26 fe c4 27 Ned4 Qc7 28 Nh4 Qe5 29 Kh1 Kg8 30 Ndf3 Qxc3 31 Rxd8+ Bxd8 32 Qb4 Be4 33 Bxe4 Nxe4 34 Rd4 Nf2+ 35 Kg1 Nd3 36 Qb7 Rb8 37 Qd7 Bc7 38 Kh1 Rxb2 39 Rxd3 cd 40 Qxd3 Qd6 41 Qe4 Qd1+ 42 Ng1 Qd6 43 Nhf3 Rb5 and White resigned. 0-1

Game 3: Korchnoi-Karpov QUEEN'S GAMBIT
 1 c4 e6 2 Nc3 d5 3 d4 Be7 4 Nf3 Nf6 5 Bg5 h6 6 Bh4 0-0 7 e3 b6 8 Rc1 Bb7 9 Be2 dc 10 Bxc4 Nbd7 11 0-0 c5 12 Qe2 a6 13 a4 Ne4 14 Nxe4 Bxe4 15 Bg3 Qc8 16 dc bc 17 Nd2 Bc6 18 b3 Rd8 19 Bd3 Qb7 20 f3 Nf6 21 Rfd1 Nd5

22 e4 Nb4 23 Bb1 Be6 24 e5 Nc6 25 Bc2 Nd4 26 Bxd4 Rxd4 27 Be4 Bc6 28 Bxe6 Cxc6 29 Nc4 Bxd8 30 Rxd4 cd 31 Qd3 Bb4 32 g3 Rb6 33 Kg2 Bc3 34 Rb1 Qd5 35 f4 h5 36 Kf2 Bb4 37 Kg2 Be7 38 Rd1 Qb7 39 Rb1 Qd5 40 Rb2 Bb4 41 Rb1 Be7. Drawn. ½-½

The Tartakover had an airing in games 1 and 3. In the first game Korchnoi played the wretched 12 dc, which handed Black the advantage. Better was 12 Qc2 as in Hort—Karpov, IBM, 1981. Karpov did not care to repeat this system in game 3 but ventured the continuation of their first game at Baguio. Korchnoi improved his play and could have hoped to be better. Black should try 18 ..., Nb6 intending to hop d5—b4 or 18 ..., Qb7; 19 f3, Nb6 etc. After 18 ..., **Rd8?!**; 19 **Bd3, Qb7**; 20 f3, **Nf6** White could have gotten on top by 21 Nc4! (21 ..., Qb3; 22 Bc2).

Game 5: Korchnoi-Karpov QUEEN'S GAMBIT
 1 c4 e6 2 Nc3 d5 3 d4 Be7 4 Nf3 Nf6 5 Bg5 h6 6 Bh4 0-0 7 Rc1 b6 8 cd Nxd5 9 Nxd5 ed 10 Bxe7 Qxe7 11 g3 Ba6 12 e3 c5 13 dc bc 14 Bxa6 Nxa6 15 Qxd5 Nb4 16 Qc4 Qf6 17 Nh4 Qxb2 18 0-0 Qxa2 19 Qxa2 Nxa2 20 Rxc5 Rfc8 21 Ra5 Nc1 22 Nf5 Rc7 23 Nd4 Rb8 24 Ra1 Nd3 25 Rfd1 Ne5 26 Ra2 g6 27 Rda1 Rbb7 28 h3 h5 29 Kg2 Kg7 30 Ra5 Nc6 31 Nxc6 Rxc6 32 Rxa7 Rxa7 33 Rxa7 Rc2 34 e4 Rc3 35 Ra2 Kf6 36 f3 Rb3 37 Kf2 Rc3 38 Ke2 Rb3 39 Ra6+ Ke7 40 Ra5 Kf6 41 Rd5 Ra3 42 Rd6+ Kg7 43 h4 Rb3 44 Rd3 Rb5 45 Ke3 Ra5 (sealed move) 46 Kf4 Ra1 47 Rd5 Rg1 48 Ra5 Rh1 49 Ra7 Rb1 50 Ra4 Rg1 51 e5 Rb1 52 Ke4 Re1+ 53 Kd5 Re3 54 Rf4 Ra3 55 g4 Ra5+ 56 Kd4 Ra4+ 57 Ke3 Ra3+ 58 Kf2 Ra5 59 Re4 hg 60 fg Ra2+ 61 Kg3 Ra3+ 62 Kf2 Rh3 63 g5 Ra3 64 Re3 Ra4 65 Kg3 Rb4 66 e6 fe 67 Rxe6 Ra4 68 Rf6 Rb4. Drawn. ½-½

Game 7: Korchnoi-Karpov QUEEN'S GAMBIT
 1 c4 e6 2 Nc3 d5 3 d4 Be7 4 Nf3 Nf6 5 Bg5 h6 6 Bh4 0-0 7 Rc1 b6 8 cd Nxd5 9 Nxd5 ed 10 Bxe7 Qxe7 11 g3 Ba6 12 e3 c5 13 dc Bb7 14 Bg2 bc 15 0-0 Nd7 16 Qb3 Rfb8 17 Qa3 Qe6 18 Rfd1 a5 19 Ne1 a4 20 Nd3 d4 21 Bxb7 Rxb7 22 ed cd 23 Re1 Qd5 24 Rc2 Nf8 25 Nf4 Qa5 26 Rce2 Qb5 27 Qf3 Rab8 28 h4 Qf5 29 Re5 Qf6 30 Qd5 Rxb2 31 Rf5. Drawn. ½-½

Later Korchnoi played 7 Rc1 in games 5 and 7 and grabbed the advantage. So Karpov employed 7 ..., dc as a novelty in games 9 and 17. From a theoretical point of view 8 e4 is important, but Korchnoi played the more restrained 8 e3, c5; 9 Bc4, cd. In game 9 Korchnoi recaptured with the pawn (and still I think White was a little better or equal in spite of his loss) and in game 17 with a knight, which led to a quick draw.

In game 11 Korchnoi used the popular 5 Bf4, and Karpov introduced a novelty only on the 23rd move ..., **Re5!** (Compare this game with Belyavsky's notes to his game with Portisch, #451 in Informant 31).

In spite of Korchnoi's brilliant win in game 13, I do not think his play any kind of refutation of 3 ..., Be7. First 13 ..., Re8?! was not necessary as 13 ..., a6, preparing the square a7 for a later occupation by the bishop and depriving White's knight of b5 was enough for equality. For later improvements see the notes to the game elsewhere in this issue.



Petra Leeuwerik and Viktor Korchnoi

13th Game

by GM Lev Alburt

PLAY CHESS IN DAVIS

Game 13 proved unlucky for Karpov, who fell into trouble but put up an imaginative resistance which might have saved him at the 29th move. This game was the best in this match and maybe the best of all the 74 match games Karpov and Korchnoi have contested.

Queen's Gambit Declined; V. Korchnoi—A. Karpov: 1 c4, e6; 2 Nc3, d5; 3 d4, Be7; 4 cd.

This system was popular about 15 years ago as in the 1963 Botvinnik-Petrosian world championship match. By playing 3 ..., Be7 Black avoids the systems where White posts his king knight on e2 as would occur after 3 ..., Nf6; 4 Bg5, Be7; 5 e3, 0-0; 6 cd, ed; 7 Bd3, c6; 8 Nge2. There could also follow a later Qc2 and 0-0-0. Usually in this and the Baguio match this move transposed to Queen's Gambit lines after 4 Nf3, Nf6, which preclude the option of different developing moves for the KN.

The only way for White to show that ..., Be7 has its disadvantages (compared to 3 ..., Nf6) is to follow Korchnoi's line in this game. This line, however, has not proven dangerous to Black, and I am not sure this game will do anything to change this evaluation.

4 ..., ed; 5 Bf4, c6.

On 5 ..., Bf5; 6 Qb3.

6e3, Bf5; 7 g4, Be6.

According to theory the best.

8 h3, Nf6.

Karpov took his first substantial think of the game — three minutes — here. The preceding moves had taken him one minute. Karpov against Korchnoi tried 8 ..., h5; 9 gh, Nf6; 10 Be2 with maybe an edge to White, but the standings of the players have not been sufficiently clarified by practice.

9 Bd3, c5.

After 16 minutes of thought Karpov chose a natural plan. He will accept an isolated pawn and the loss of two tempi (moving Bf5—Be6 and moving c6—c5) because White has used these tempi for g4 and h3. These moves could be useful for White, but also they could be weaknesses. So the position is almost equal, although White may still have his usual slight opening edge.

10 Nf3, Nc6; 11 Kf1.

A typical artificial castling; the rook is better on h1 than on f1.

11 ..., 0-0; 12 Kg2, Rc8.

Worth considering was 12 ..., c4; 13 Bc2, a6! (intending b5), but probably White remains still slightly better after 14 Ne5, Ne5; 15 de, Ne8; 16 Qe2 (16 Qf3, f6!).

13 Rc1, Re8.

And here Karpov thought for 10 minutes more. On 13 ..., cd; 14 ed White gains the advantage on the king file. Black could also play 13 ..., a6!; 14 dc, Bc5; 15 Na4, Ba7 with a more promising diagonal for the KB. Then 16 Nc5, Qe7; 17 Ne6, Qe6.

(Then 18 Bf5 looks a mite dicey for Black — Ed.) Also possible was 16 Nc5, Bc5; 17 Rc5, Qb6. Karpov's move prepares a retreat to f8 for the bishop.

14 dc; Bc5; 15 Nb5, Bf8; 16 Nfd4.

Karpov thought here for 39 minutes, a very large amount of time compared to his usual rate of play. And his choice, just as on his 13th was not the best. Najdorf believes that 16 ..., Qb6 equalizes. For example 17 Qb3, Na5! (17 ..., Nd4; 18 Nd4, Qb3, 19 Nb3 grants a small but clear edge); 18 Qa4, Bd7! (18 ..., a6; 19 Bc7). Now 19 b4 promises nothing good, but White could probably hope to be slightly better after 19 Bf5.

In place of the natural 17 Qb3 is 7 Ne6, fe (... , Re6; 18 Nd4); 18 Nd6; Bd6; 19 Bd6 since 19 ..., Qb2?!; 20 Rb1, Qa2, 21 Rb7 gives white more than enough compensation for the pawn.

I suppose Karpov felt that Korchnoi would answer his modest exchange on d4 by retaking with the knight either immediately or after a rook exchange. Karpov then hoped to be able to defend his slightly worse position.

16 ..., Nd4; 17 Rc8!, Qc8?!

cont. on p. 84

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In Memory of Max Euwe

By R. E. Fauber

Dr. Machgielis (Max) Euwe died November 26, 1981. He had attained 80 years of age. In the past five years Euwe had slowed down considerably. By 1980 he was only running at three quarter speed. At the 1980 Paul Masson tourney he gave a 25 board simultaneous in the blistering sun and then retired to the mansion's tree-shaded patio to rest. In years gone by he might have immediately journeyed to San Jose to give another exhibition.

In his 80 vigorous years Max Euwe earned respect. He was internationally respected as a player, as an opening theoretician, as a chess administrator, and as a mathematician. Perhaps he would have preferred to reverse the order. As he told himself after losing the return match for the world championship to Alexander Alekhine in 1937, "For me it just meant go back to your mathematics." At least that is what he said 40 years later.

All his adult life he was a practicing mathematician, his service for the multi-government Euratom agency in computer science being the most distinguished part of his mathematical career. Despite the giant strides in computer chess strength over the past decade, he remained skeptical that machine technology would ever accomplish in chess what unaided human brains accomplish. "I doubt whether a computer in the future can reach master strength, because the computer has no judgment. Intuition is important. The principles of chess are often contradictory. You have to sense which one is most important in individual situations."

His mother taught Euwe chess when he was four years old and joined a club and played in some small tournaments when he was 10. "I played chess on holiday. There was no temptation to play chess full-time because there was not enough money in it. I didn't think it very useful to answer how did you use your life, 'I played chess'."

After World War I Euwe began to play in more important tournaments. His prowess earned him invitations to prestige tournaments, such as Goteborg, 1920; Pistyan, 1922; and Maerisch-Ostrau 1923, but in 1924 he began a teaching career in mathematics and earned his Ph.D. in that subject in 1926. Being a chess master was just a holiday affair.

Nonetheless, his play grew stronger each year. He came first at Hastings, 1930/1 ahead of Capablanca. At Bern, 1932 and Zurich, 1934, Euwe was second only to the all-conquering world champion, Alekhine. He then notched first at Hastings, 1934/5. Meantime he had won short matches against Edgar Colle, Sal Landau, and Daniel Noteboom. But what made him a candidate for a world championship match were the matches he had lost — by one game against Alekhine in 1925 and again by one game against Efim Bogolyubov in 1927 and 1928, in 1931 by two games to Capablanca. Alekhine liked to pick challengers who could put up a good fight but not be a serious threat to his title. Bogolyubov had served perfectly in 1929 and 1934, now here was Euwe a grandmaster perennially out of practice. What a desirable opponent! And his popularity and successes had made chess a craze in his native Holland, so there would be good money in such a match.

Euwe Irony

Ironically, if Euwe had gained a better opportunity from his setbacks, Alekhine had also gained a more dangerous rival because of his triumphs. Euwe had followed Alekhine's crushing victories at San Remo, 1930 and Bled, 1931, not to mention a less over-powering victory at Zurich, 1934. He noted that Alekhine almost always got a small advantage out of the opening. This prompted Euwe to begin an intensive research of the openings. When he turned to a deeper study of Alekhine's games preparatory to the match, Euwe also noticed that when Alekhine came out of the opening equal he became impatient and tried to force matters.

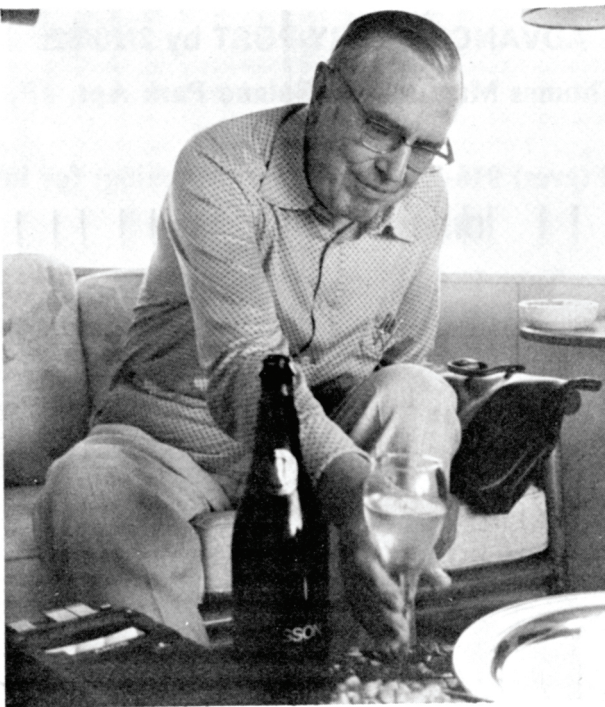
So for the 1935 match he prepared a repertoire based on seeking equality in the opening, not advantage. "The opening only means to have fair chances," he remarked. Euwe reserved his ambitions for the middle game.

Since Euwe won the 30 game match by the odd game — 9-8, it is possible to attribute his victory to his opening strategy but also to better physical condition, youth, playing in his home country. By 1937 Euwe's head had been turned by Dutch admiration and the vastly enhanced prestige a chess world champion enjoys. "Chess has given me the most pleasure," he said in 1976, "especially being world champion. I particularly like the opportunity to meet many people. In many countries you have always the introduction. You can meet the prime minister as world champion."

Speaking of the difference between his play against Alekhine in 1935 and 1937 he said, "In 1935 I just played for each half point. In 1937 I was too confident — the buildup by the press helped — After five games I was dissatisfied with a 3-2 lead — should be 4-2. Then for no reason at all I started to force — fell into my own trap." In the span from games 6 to 10 he lost four and drew one and never recovered from that deficit.

The three years before World War II saw a decline in his success rate. Then, living in German-occupied Holland throughout the war, he steadfastly refused to play in any Nazi sponsored tournaments. Yet at Groningen, 1946, he came second only to Mikhail Botvinnik. Euwe always had the power to recuperate from adversity.

After the war Euwe became more noted for his books. His *Theory of the Chess Openings* was the Bible on that phase for a quarter century. His *The Middle Game* (with Haje Kramer) remains one of the best treatises on that subject after 25 years. *A Guide to Chess Endings* (with David Hooper) has only Keres' cognate work as competition among those who want to acquire a sound grounding in the ending. There is also *The Development of Chess Style*, a noble concept but of much smaller stature in the realization. Finally, among many other volumes, there is *Strategy and Tactics in Chess* (1937), basically a primer on tactics which gives the student a much more dynamic way to understand combinations than other works of that nature.



Euwe drinks a toast to chess

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Euwe cont.

Not content to be player, theorist, author, Euwe also became active in FIDE and served as its president from 1970 to 1978. This was a stormy period in world chess history. There were the **contretemps** revolving around Bobby Fischer's match with Boris Spassky in 1972 and his non-match with Anatoly Karpov in 1975. Karpov against Viktor Korchnoi in 1978 was no slouch for providing late night headaches either.

Euwe considered the Fischer-Spassky match and the Karpov-Fischer match negotiations the low points in his tenure as FIDE president. "The Russians began to scold before anything happened," he said. "My highest point was in Iceland when I gave Fischer two more days. . . I had the feeling that must be done, even though it was irregular more or less," he recalled in 1980.

Another thorny issue was where to play the 1976 Olympiad. Haifa, Israel had the option, but many east European nations objected. Ambassadors had told him that there were too many "economic interests" in Arab countries. Despite the fact that awarding the tournament to Israel meant that many of the strongest teams in the world would not play, after the award "I slept very well," he said.

Although he stood in the center of all these chess storms, Euwe's principal interests as FIDE president were to get the grandmasters more involved in the organization and to improve more nations in organized chess on a world level.

"My aim is that grandmasters must have more influence in FIDE," he said and then cited how the politicians voted down his proposal for a players' council. Of the grandmasters he observed, "They are guilty too. They never answer their letters." He sent a circular to the grandmasters about changes in the world championship cycle and only two GM's replied.

He enjoyed more success in expanding chess worldwide. The number of FIDE member nations increased from 72 to about 105. He founded the Euwe Fund for chess-developing nations. With still a modest endowment it has managed some important breakthroughs in Africa, bringing international chess to Nigeria and helping talented Nigerians to play in Europe.

Euwe was 20th century chess. In tournament and match he played all the world champions from Lasker to Fischer. He experienced the zenith of the Classical school, the Hypermodern school, and the Soviet school of chess. He saw the transformation of opening theory from a pastime pursued in Viennese coffeehouses into a massive industry which threatens to engulf periodical publishers all over the world.

Above all, Euwe combined the qualities of a cordial gentleman, a person of stern rectitude, and the complete intellectual. That he also found time to become a good flyer, swimmer, and boxer, that he delighted in his three daughters and his grandchildren only adds to the certainty that Max Euwe lived a very full life and that he filled all those around him with life.

He left a legacy of games. One, dubbed "the Pearl of Zandvoort," illustrates Euwe playing sharply but smoothly against an immortal who is giving the game his all. Euwe always felt that his 26th game decided the match for him; it is a great way to win. (notes based on Euwe's)

Dutch Defense; M. Euwe—A. Alekhine: 1 d4, e6; 2 c4, f5; 3 g3, Bb4; 4 Bd2, Be7; 5 Bg2, Nf6; 6 Nc3, 0-0; 7 Nf3, Ne4; 8 0-0, b6; 9 Qc2, Bb7; 10 Ne5, Nc3.

Everybody offers complications. Instead 10 ..., d6; 11. Ne4, fe (11 ..., de; 12 Nf6), 12. Be4, Be4; 13 Qe4. White wants to avoid 11 Bb7, Ne2; 12 Kg2, Nd4; 13 Qd3, Nbc6, which is no sacrifice at all and Black's pieces are more active.

11 Bc3, Bg2; 12 Kg2, Qc8; 13 d5, d6; 14 Nd3, e5; 15 Kh1, c6; 16 Qb3, Kh8.

Euwe is always happy with a firm plan. Here he can meet 16 ..., c5 with 17 f4, e4; 18 Ne1 and maneuver the N to e3 anyway.

17 f4, e4; 18 Nb4, c5; 19 Nc2, Nd7; 20 Ne3, Bf6?; 21 Nf5, Bc3; 22 Nd6, Qb8; 23 Ne4, Bf6; 24 Nd2!

He knows what he is doing. The advance of the center pawn will cramp the minor Black pieces and keep the rooks from action too.

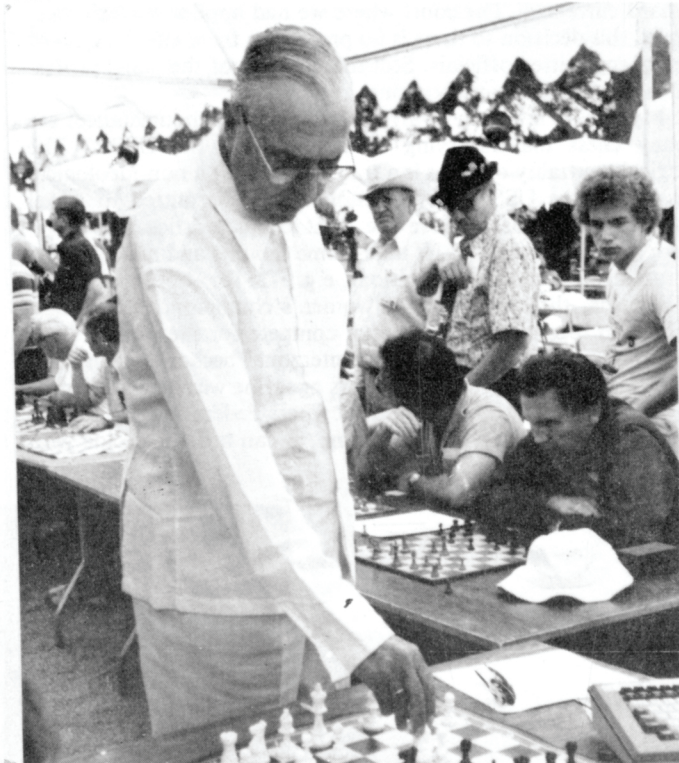
24 ..., g5!; 25 e4, gf; 26 gf, Bd4; 27 e5, Qe8; 28 e6, Rg8; 29 Nf3?
A little sand crystal in the pearl. Euwe says to cap it with 29 Qh3, Nf6; 30 Nf3, Bb2; 31 Rab1 and pawns to glory.

29 ..., Qg6; 30 Rg1, Bg1; 31 Rg1, Qf6?

Euwe gives 31 ..., Qf5 when 32 Ng5, h6 works. On 32 ed, Rg1; 33 Kg1, Qd7 it is pretty equal.

32 Ng5, Rg7.

The crucial difference is 32 ..., h6; 33 Nf7, Kh7; 34 Qd3, Rg6; 35 Ne5.



cont. on p. 85

INTERVIEW WITH MYSELF

Editor's note: For many readers his news is from Soviet times. Most of his Gulko may have a better idea. It is in a Fussar genre most commemorated by Feodor Dostoyevsky's *Notes from the Underground* but also bears relation to the American Ralph Ellison's *The Invisible Man*. This is a transcription of a tape recording smuggled from the USSR this fall and was made by Gulko in September, 1981.

Gulko and his wife, Anna Akhsharumova, applied to leave the Soviet Union in '79. They were refused. Two and a half years later we get the voice of a man who only wanted to go somewhere else. The English translation is that of GM Lev Alburt, who took a more informal method of leaving the Soviet Union. Comments in brackets are those of Alburt also.

by Boris Gulko

I. I'm 34 years old, an international grandmaster and I have graduated from Moscow University in psychology. For the past six years I have been a professional chess player — in 1977 the Soviet Champion [and on the USSR Olympic team in 1978]. Since applying for an emigration permit in January, 1978, I have been unemployed.

II. What is the reason for the world chess hegemony of Soviet players? Historically, chess has enjoyed high prestige in the Soviet Union and has enjoyed the government's support. Thus chess players have good salaries — of course if they are loyal. It also seems that there is no political ideology in chess, and this is very appealing for many people [who don't want to live too much].

I have heard that Khorrami prohibited chess play in Iran. In our country there was an attempt in the early 1950's to divide chess play — not so much on ours and non-ours but along the lines of "Russian" and "non-Russian." (as in cybernetic-genetic, etc.) (Russians would be those such as Chigorin and Alekhine.) But this attempt did not achieve any real long-term results.

I should note here that after I and my wife, International Master Anna Akhsharumova, applied for emigration permits we lost our salaries [secret "scholarships" which are higher than the average salary in the USSR are paid to approximately 60 of the best chess players. Of course it is only part of their income — the most profitable income being from playing in tournaments in countries which have hard currency]. The court where we had applied for exit visas approved this decision so there is no protection from any decision of the sport committee officials. Still the position of the chess professional is comparatively a good one.

III. My second question to myself: why in such circumstances are so many chess players trying to escape from the USSR? The ideological neutrality of chess is a trap. There isn't a non-ideological profession in the USSR. For example, to be permitted to travel abroad, everyone has to have the right characteristics and to go through many commissions. It takes some months and many people are refused [without any explanations, e.g., Tal for about 1½ years]. Irina Levitina, three times USSR women's champion, has had the best result in recent years but cannot compete for the world championship. She could not play in the interzonal because her brother emigrated [legally] to Israel a few years ago. She was denied permission to travel abroad. So, if the Soviet Chess Federation still cannot decide who will be the world champion, it can at least decide who can't be.

Most important in Soviet chess is to prove you are loyal. In 1976, appearing full-born as Aphrodite from the sea foam, came the letter saying how bad Viktor Korchnoi was (he having just run away from the USSR while in Holland). Here was a sign of the loyalty, the proof that you could be manipulated by the officials and that you, as a matriarch would move the right leg when prompted to. I saw how displeasing it was for many grandmasters to have to sign this letter. [Some of them — a usual practice — were informed they had "signed" this letter *a posteriori*, only after the letter was published.] One of the best chess players of all time, David Bronstein, did not sign, and his name disappeared from all tournament lists [in the West]. After not signing I fought for myself bravely and hard. I became the USSR champion, after the world champion's title the most respected in the USSR. But soon I realized (after Spassky, Korchnoi and so many others) that to be loyal is much more important.

And I've applied for the exit visas. There is also another reason. It isn't a good idea to be a Jew in the USSR. Especially because the deputy-chief of the sport committee, V. Ivonin doesn't like Jews too much. And he is "responsible" for chess, so he makes decisions about salaries and tournaments [the last especially important for Gulko, who loves to play a lot].

IV. My case is a good clean experiment, as in a laboratory. Despite the fact our wish to emigrate was legal and was expressed legally, we were "burned with an extra hot iron," we were summarily expelled from our positions and from chess. Then strange things began to happen. Our names were cut from all books and bulletins, for example after game number 36 came number 38 and after 45 came 47 and so forth. In the books about Soviet championships there were no champions in the years when I or Anna won. In theory books only the name of my opponent was mentioned. [It is the usual practice, typical of the Soviet total lie. I have also encountered such a book, Kiev, 1978 international, where all my games were cut although it was clear something was wrong — the ends didn't meet. In 64 appeared the latest FIDE rating list "50 best." Korchnoi — thanks — is #2, but I (#22-25) was taken out, so #26 became #25 etc.]

It reminds me of the first *Great Soviet Encyclopedia*: articles disappeared (as well as people), also the names of many editors. In the end only one name appeared in the last volume which had appeared in the first — the editor in chief, Otto Yulievich Schmidt. He was alone, like my "poor" partners playing alone.

con't. on p. 83



Boris Gulko as last photographed by Russian press.

V. Am I alive? This question was asked by some people abroad. I'm also asking this question. I've waited **two years** for the answer. And, at last, the answer came: "Refusal because of the reasonless." Which aim does my emigration not fit? It is still unknown more than half a year after the rejection. Until now grandmasters were usually granted exit visas. The first emigrants were Alekhine and Bogolyubov. Later apparently 10 more departed. And suddenly the door closed.

Imagine the case as with white mice in a laboratory. One moment the cage door is open a little bit and some mice succeed in escaping. Suddenly the door comes crashing down. Some mice are out, most of the mice in, and one mouse is being crushed by the door. The mouse can still move legs and hands but cannot escape. We are such mice now. We are trying to move our hands and legs, to do something, but the door presses us securely and painfully.

Now many people are speaking about human rights. I guess the most important among these rights (there are many) is the right to run away when life becomes unbearable where you are. There is total despair when even this right does not exist.

VI. What about my chess contacts? Did they exist? Of course, I was expelled from official chess. But there are many people now in my situation in Moscow and Leningrad. Among people who have applied for exit visas, those who were refused but who still apply and wait for permission, there are singers, artists, musicians, scientists, writers and the like. We still have a cultural life. For example a spring song festival for the Jewish holiday of Sukkot attracted more than 2,000 people [despite being a dangerous and illegal event to attend]. Professors Lerner and Brailovsky's seminars attract many participants. Of course the KGB threatens us (Brailovsky was arrested). There is also a chess club, where I'm the teacher (manager of lessons). I am the only grandmaster in this club, but our team could successfully play in European competition. Last year from November 19 to December 9, during the Olympiad in Malta I and Anna, struggling for our exit visas, began a hunger strike. We asked all chess players not to play the Soviet team until our release.

Some would say our plight is a Soviet internal affair. Well, South Africa was excluded from FIDE because of its internal affairs and laws.

What about results? Well, here were some results. Money was collected for us. But I was told by phone from Malta that not to play against soviet players was "unrealistic."

Many things look different from different sides of the curtain. I guess a resolute position on the part of our colleagues would liberate us. International chess contacts is part of Soviet politics, and they would not jeopardize such contacts.

[I was one of those who called Gulko (without any optimistic news) from Malta. Some players signed the letter supporting him. Others were not willing to sign, perhaps fearing the Soviets, but still were ready to give some money to buy him chess books and the like.

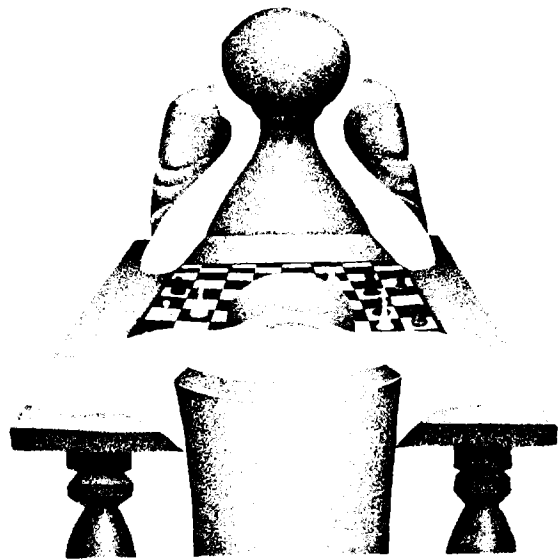
None of more than 30 delegation heads who had been approached agreed to ask some soft questions at the FIDE meeting. Is Gulko alive? Why doesn't he play? May we ask the Soviet delegation (not of course to help him emigrate) just to transfer to him such items as the bulletins with Malta's games. All were afraid of Soviet "sanctions."]

VII. Before the Karpov-Korchnoi match in Meran FIDE President Grandmaster Olafsson made a heroic attempt to save Korchnoi's family, to help them to leave the USSR. Their applications for exit visas were refused many times. After the first rejection Korchnoi's son Igor did not go to the army because it would be a very good "reason" not to let him go because of "secrets" he learned. He was put into jail for 2½ years. Olafsson tried to postpone the match so as to give the Soviets the time to solve the problem.

Soviet Sport published many interviews with grandmasters who condemned Olafsson and branded his action as "politics."

[Many of the grandmasters — at least from outside the socialist camp were not responsible. For example GM A said: "Korchnoi's behavior at Baguio was bad, but Karpov was the one who had provoked him." Only the first part of the sentence was quoted, which changed the sense of the sentence completely. FIDE's motto is **gens una sumus**, we are one people. Now it is better to say "My house is

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not the issue; I know nothing" (a Russian saying equivalent to the American "I don't want to get involved.")]

VIII. Recently we were allowed to play again, probably to ease the tension during and before the coming Karpov-Korchnoi match. I won the Moscow Championship ahead of **12** grandmasters. I was allowed to enter only one day before the tournament. [All grandmasters have the right to play in this and Gulko qualified from the semi-final as well.] Then, through the first League, I qualified for the highest League (from which I was expelled two years ago). Even that I was not sure I would be allowed to play.

I was also invited to play in a Parnu tourney. But then they received a call from Moscow prohibiting my participation. [Patriotic people even in top positions in the so-called Soviet Republics hate the Moscow bosses and try to be sympathetic to people like Gulko, who is also a brilliant player and personality.]

To return to the Moscow Championship — the official became angry at my speech during the closing ceremony, where I announced briefly my letter to the Soviet Chess Federation which urged the release of Korchnoi's family before his match so as to make for fair and equal conditions for both players.

After this happened an anonymous person called my relatives and told them I was sick, in other words, it was a threat to arrest me and put me into a "madhouse." This anonymous person and those whose telephone he used cannot be called "gentlemen."

[In this regard a story about chief of delegation Viktor Baturinsky, representing Karpov at Baguio may be appropriate. There was a gentleman's agreement between the Karpov and Korchnoi camps. The yogis helping Korchnoi were not allowed to come to the playing hall. Karpov's Dr. Zukhar was not allowed to sit in the front rows. Then, using their diplomacy, the Soviets removed the yogis from Baguio. Immediately thereon Dr. Zukhar reappeared in the front row for the decisive 32nd game. Raymond Keene, Korchnoi's second, rushed to Baturinsky and cried, "What are you doing? We have a gentleman's agreement!" Smiling, Baturinsky replied, "So we aren't gentlemen." Baturinsky enjoyed this situation very much and

cont. on p. 84

Wilson — Gordon Winston — Fauber WED

On December 19 Ramona Sue Wilson married Robert Gordon, and Joan Cecilia Winston married Richard Fauber on December 23. This is the first time in the history of U.S. Chess organization that four officers of the same organization have wed each other in the span of a single week. Both wives have taken their husbands' names, perhaps as a means to move up on the list when names are ordered alphabetically.

Ramona Sue Gordon has the principal responsibility for keeping CalChess running, for coordinating activities, providing liaison with the USCF, scheduling and presiding over meetings, conceiving projects and finding someone to do them, managing the tournament clearinghouse, and answering countless phone calls at all hours of the day and night.

In addition, Ramona is pursuing a law degree (and catching up on it too) and works full time at a Sacramento law firm.

Bob Gordon's lively discussions of tournament directing in **Chess Voice** are well known. He is also a CalChess Board member, where he will still be allowed to disagree with his spouse. Gordon's principal labor for chess has been managing the Sacramento Chess Club and directing the quarterly weekend Swisses and Sacramento Team League matches. Bob is very much the sparkplug of Sacramento chess.

Gordon is a teacher in the Sacramento secondary schools and earned with distinction a Master of Arts degree in U.S. history from Sacramento State University.

Joan C. Fauber's work for chess does not have the high visibility of the foregoing. As Associate Editor of **Chess Voice** she has been taking on an increasing load. She handles all magazine proofreading, squinting late into the night to make sure games are playable, diagrams are accurate, and that grammar is not garbled by typos. She still refuses to take responsibility for the accuracy of analysis, however. In addition she does the billings, handles changes of address, new subscriptions, and requests for sample copies which come to the **Chess Voice** office. Once every two months she also asks the editor, "When are you going to get off your can and do some work?" Without her services the magazine would long ago have collapsed under a mountain of detail work.

Joan also has a Masters Degree in U.S. history from De Paul University, but her most recent work has been in the area of commercial writing, which she has sold to dozens of companies. In addition she has turned her backyard into a garden, which produces tomatoes, cucumbers, lettuce, peas, beans, melons, artichokes, and asparagus.

Richard Fauber is the typist of the CalChess team. You may have noticed some of his writing in this issue. He tries to help chess along by staying out of all organizational matters, where he would only foul things up. As a player, however, he has had a distinguished career, which began with a loss to Bobby Fischer. He also lost to Sammy Reshevsky, Svetozar Gligoric, Pal Benko, Larry Evans, and Larry Christiansen. Only a pair of lonely draws mar his otherwise spotless record against grandmasters in tournament play. He attributes that to an inherent inconsistency in his play.

Fauber's M.A. in history came from the University of California, Berkeley. After five years of teaching he was fired and has had to subsist as a stock market speculator ever since. He has vowed some day to sit down and do some serious writing, but his detractors insist that there is not a serious bone in his body.

Perhaps this appears to be too much of a big deal for a pair of weddings, but it provided the opportunity to allow our CalChess members a view of the officers as people. We only hope it does not encourage you to phone us about history questions as well as chess matters.



Gulko cont.

many times made fun of Keene's naivete.]

IX. Let's speak about chess, about the coming world-championship match. By the way, in other arts there are no world champions. All world chess champions, being strong in all phases, were also unique in something. For example, Tal had fantasy and Spassky intuition. Fischer knew all about chess, at least much more than anybody else. Karpov also is unique. He has said that his "idol" is Capablanca. True, for both of them the speed of thinking and tactical abilities are typical. Still, I guess, Lasker is closer to Karpov. As Lasker, Karpov fights against his partner as a person. He feels his partner's feelings — dissatisfaction, desire and such. He tries to exploit these feelings with chess methods. In other words, Karpov is a great **player**.

Korchnoi is very deep in strategy, which is especially important in openings. Karpov's job here would be very difficult without a big team of mighty supporters. Close to 50, Korchnoi is improving in chess. Highly intellectual, he can make right conclusions from former matches. We can expect a tough, equal match.

(It did not work out that way, but that still does not make Gulko the Russian equivalent of Howard Cosell. Here he sounds lonely, so unable to be in the thick of world chess — ed.)

[Gulko, his wife, and three-year-old son David along with their parents are now in a terrible situation. They can hope for exit visas and tickets to the West, to freedom; but they could be sent eastward to Siberian camps as well. The Soviets desperately need our technology, grain, etc. because their economy does and cannot work. They can produce only weapons, poisons, etc. and to export hatred, terror, and death. That's why they need trade. That's why they still care about Western public opinion.

That is also why your interest in Gulko, your support, your letters to him and about him can save him and his family. And this would encourage him and encourage more and new people to be fair and themselves to have courage that they had never known they possessed before. To have individuals who cared for each other and their dignity and rights would alter oppressive political systems and save us all from the five horsemen of the apocalypse — war, famine, pestilence, death and slavery.]

13th Game cont.

After 17 ..., Bc8 White would probably take 18 Nd4 with a small edge, but Karpov presumed Korchnoi would not change his simplifying strategy, which will achieve a very small, safe, but almost unrealizable advantage (as in games 5 and 7). But this day's Korchnoi was different.

18 ed!

Korchnoi correctly judges that the knight's threats from b5 plus the K file would bring him more than an academic small edge — of the isolated QP.

18 ... Qd7; 19 Nc7!

Declining the Karpov trick of 19 Na7?, Ra8; 20 Nb5, Ra2; 21 Qb3, Ra8; 22 Nc7, Rc8; 23 Qb7?, Ne8; 24 Rc1 (24 Bb5, Rc7), Bd6; 25 Bd6, Nd6; 26 Qb6, Nc4! so 19 Na7 is not at all promising for White.

19 ... Rc8; 20 Ne6, fe; 21 Re1!

By putting pressure on the K file and e6 pawn White has maintained the edge.

21 ... a6?

A strange move at first glance, this has a sound positional idea, that of protecting the e6 pawn by ..., Rc6, which keeps it active. Korchnoi, however, seizes the tempo to launch a winning attack. Comparatively better was 21 ..., Bd6, although White remains better. After 22 Be5, Be5?!; 23 Ne8 White's K-side pawns — supported by pieces — are very dangerous and 22 Bc1 is also strong. Now White is almost winning.

22 g5, Ne4; 23 Qg4!

Playing for the attack with the threat of 24 f3, Nd6; 25 Bh7, Kh7; 26 Qh5, Kg8; 27 g6 winning.

23 ... Bb4; 24 Re2, Rf8; 25 f3!, Qf7; 26 Be5, Nd2.

Instead 26 ..., Nd6; 27 a3 wins or 26 ..., Ng5; 27 Qg5, Qf3, 28 Kh2 are quick wins. It is difficult to append exclamation marks to Karpov's moves because he has been losing by force since his 21st move.

At the Crossroads of Talent

By Jeremy Silman

When a master plays a player rated under 2000, he takes it for granted that an easy victory will follow. During such games the creative element is at a minimum; the master concentrates on taking advantage of the atrocious moves which will almost certainly be played while the lower rated opponent sits petrified at the board trying to figure out a method of survival.

The "A" player, in particular, is a peculiar bast. He is at the crossroads. . . will he reach the coveted 2000 mark or will he fall back into the masses of B's and C's?

The major determining factor in this is confidence. Once we see how nicely such players do against their equals, it becomes clear that psychological factors are working against them.

Consider the following game. The winner here is Steven Wierzba, whose rating fluctuates between 1600 and 1900. We can only wonder how such a tactically superior player is not, on the whole, more successful in tournament competitions.

English Opening: Nielson-Wierzba: 1 c4, c5; 2 Nc3, Nf6; 3 Nf3, b6; 4 g3, Bb7; 5 Bg2, g6; 6 0-0, Bg7; 7 d3, 0-0; 8 Rb1, d6; 9 Bd2, Nbd7; 10 Qc2, Rc8; 11 Bh3, d5; 12 b3.

White has played the opening poorly. Take note that from this point on Black's play is almost perfect!

12 ..., d4; 13 Nd1, e5; 14 Bg5, Re8.

He prepares to roll White up by 15 ..., e4.

15 e4?, de; 16 fe, e4; 17 Bf6, Nf6!; 18 Bc8, ed!; 19 Qf2, Ne4?

Careless — obviously 19 ..., Qc8.

20 Qe1??

A strong player would turn the game around by 20 Bb7!, Nf2; 21 Rf2 with three pieces for the queen.

20 ..., Qc8; 21 Nd2, Ng5!

Threatens mate on h3.

22 Nf2, Qh3!; 23 e4.

Forced.

23 ..., Bd4.

The bishops make a pretty picture.

24 Kh1, Qf5; 25 Nd3, Ne4; 26 Rf3, Nd2; 27 Qe8, Kg7; 28 Qe5, Be5 0-1.

An interesting question mark is Pam Ford. Probably she is the world's strongest "A" player (with the exception of Larsen). I am constantly perplexed that she is not rated at least 2100. Certainly with her original, crisp style she is no one's easy point. This next game is just one of the many works of art she has created.

Alekhine's Defense; Philadelphia, 1980; P. Ford-R. Barousa: 1 e4, Nf6; 2 e5, Nd5; 3 c4, Nb6; 4 c5, Nd5; 5 Bc4, e6; 6 d4, d6; 7 cd, cd; 8 Nf3, de; 9 de, Nc6; 10 0-0, Be7; 11 Qe2, Nb6; 12 Rd1, Qc7; 13 Nc3, a6; 14 Be3, Nc4; 15 Qc4, b5; 16 Qg4.

Pam's sharp play has given her a clear advantage.

16 ..., Ne5; 17 Ne5, Qe5; 18 Bf4, Qf6; 19 Qf3.

Never let up!

19 ..., 0-0.

Because 19 ..., Ra7; 20 Qc6, Bd7; 21 Qb6, Ra8; 22 Rd7.

20 Qa8, Qf4; 21 Qe4, Qg5; 22 Rd3, Bc5; 23 Rad1, e5; 24 Rd5!

Always attentive — this sharp move requires precise calculation but is actually quite crushing. On 24 ..., Bb7; 25 Re5!

24 ..., f5; 25 Qe5, Bb7; 26 Ne4!, Qh4; 27 Rd7.

Although 27 Nc5 is obviously good, Pam prefers to go for mate.

27 ..., Qg4; 28 h3, Bf2; 29 Kh1!, Qg6; 30 Rb7, fe; 31 R1d7 1-0.

Very impressive! This young lady will undoubtedly make master in the near future.

We have had a quick look at two players (out of many) whose rating does not coincide with their true understanding of chess. Why? Also, what is the exact cause of the mysterious "slump" (a period of time when one can't do anything right) that every player goes through at one time or another.

Here I must leave the reader hanging (which gives me a certain sadistic delight) as I have no intention of answering these questions! May I plead that my writing arm is tired?

Euwe cont.

33 ed, Rd7; 34 Qe3, Re7; 35 Ne6, Rf8; 36 Qe5, Qe5; 37 fe, Rf5; 38 Re1, h6?!; 39 Nd8, Rf2; 40 e6, Rd2; 41 Nc6, Re8; 42 e7, b5; 43 Nd8, Kg7; 44 Nb7, Kf6; 45 Re6, Kg5; 46 Nd6, Re7; 47 Ne4 1-0.

At Neuhausen-Zurich, 1953 Euwe made his last appearance as a world championship contender. He started fast and for some rounds led the field, but the 28 round tournament was too strenuous for even a vigorous 52 year-old. Still, in round nine he came up with one of his most exciting creations. (notes based on David Bronstein)

Benoni; M. Euwe—M. Najdorf: 1 d4, Nf6; 2 c4, g6; 3 g3, Bg7; 4 Bg2, 0-0; 5 Nc3, c5; 6 d5, e5; 7 Bg5, h6?!; 8 Bf6, Qf6; 9 d6!?, Nc6; 10 e3, b6; 11 Bd5, Kh8; 12 Ne4, Qd8; 13 h4, f5; 14 Ng5, Bb7; 15 g4.

White firmly rejects 15 Nf7, Rf7; 16 Bf7, Nb4 when White has lost all his central trumps and experiences danger. Now 15 ..., Qf6 maybe 16 Nf7, Rf7; 17 g5 but probably better 16 gf, Qf5; 17 Rh2.

15 ..., e4; 16 Ne2, Bb2; 17 Nf4!

Intending 17 ..., Ba1, 18 gf!, Bc3; 19 Kf1. This is like the game

17 ..., Qf6; 18 gf!, Ba1; 19 Ng6, Kg7; 20 Ne4.

"Intuitive" play, Bronstein says urging 20 Nf4.

20 ..., Bc3; 21 Kf1, Qf5; 22 Nf4, Kh8!; 23 Nc3, Rae8; 24 Nce2, Rg8; 25 h5, Rg5; 26 Ng3, Rg3.

So it's come to that? (my idea not Bronstein's) There are many variations but White can always retrieve the exchange with nasty pressure and an extra pawn.

27 fg, Re3; 28 Kf2, Re8; 29 Re1, Re1; 30 Qe1, Kg7; 31 Qe8, Qc2; 32 Kg1, Qd1; 33 Kh2, Qc2; 34 Ng2, Qf5; 35 Qg8, Kf6; 36 Qh8, Kg5; 37 Qg7 1-0.

All the world champions like to say that they are "fighters." Euwe was not quite that way. He admitted both to liking to play against good competition and to liking to win. So if a fight was in order? "Well, yes, I enjoy that."

Euwe: A Gentleman and a fighter — for himself, for chess-developing nations, for the improvement of chess players everywhere, for cordial chess relationships among people and among peoples. . . It would be sad to end his epitaph, just as it is sad that the corporeal Euwe had to end, but Max Euwe is now in all of us one way or the other, whether we are aware of it or not.

FROM THE PAIRING ROOM

by Robert Gordon

LAST MONTH'S PAIRINGS:

61-27, 65-17, 29-56, 36-76, 68-52, 79
to play the top available player from the
1-point score group.

I hope that I didn't disconcert too many of you who tried the pairings, by making the score group from the same tournament. If you remember the pairings in the article were the 2-point group. and the group that I offered was the 1½-point group. Anyway, 61 had played 17 in round 3, so therefore they could not play in round 4. You were lucky this group was split half-and-half with colors, as opposed to the article, where 14 of the 19 had already had white twice. Of course poor 76 was stuck with black 3 times, but 36 was *due* for white and ranked higher. Oh, well, that is what is so much fun about being a Director.

This month's pairings are easy. It is only the second round and this is the ½ score group (last round is a snap, and the second round is almost as easy):

7-W45; 10-B48; 19-W57; 24-B62; 45-B7;
48-W10; 57-B19; 62-W24.

As I did with the last offering, I will publish the first 20 solutions that agree with my pairings in the next issue (Oh, this time it will take two solutions that agree with mine. After you have paired the group as listed above, since this is only the second round, and therefore almost as easy as round 1, player #57 just received an emergency phone call from home and has to withdraw. Repair this group without #57.) As before, send your solutions to: Robert T. Gordon, P.O. Box 160354, Sacramento, CA 95816.

Chess Voice Named Best State Magazine

At the meeting of the Chess Journalists of America **Chess Voice** won the award for best state magazine. Under the editorship of John Larkins **Chess Voice** won back to back awards as the best state magazine in 1978 and 1979, the only times it entered. This was the first time **Chess Voice** has entered under its new editorial team.

The judging, held in connection with the U.S. Open in Palo Alto, was conducted by Bob Dudley, Pennsylvania; Burt Hochberg, New York; and Andy Soltis, New York.

Popular **Chess Voice** correspondent Dennis Fritzingler finished in a triple tie for best tournament report for "A Whale's Eye View of the State Championship." Sharing the honor were Alison Bert for "Hot Time in Atlanta" in **Chess Life** and John Donaldson for "Lone Pine" in **Northwest Chess**.

Best humor went to **Chess Voice** for R.E. Fauber's "And Now Back to You, Howard."

Other Awards

BEST INDEPENDENT MAGAZINE: **Chess'n stuff**, Ray Alexis, editor

BEST CLUB BULLETIN: **En Passant**, Bob Dudley, editor

BEST POSTAL MAGAZINE: **APCT Bulletin**, Helen Warren, editor

BEST NEW MAGAZINE: **En Passant**, Robert Tanner, editor

BEST INTERVIEW: "Ron Henley," Burt Hochberg in **Texas Knights**

BEST BOOK REVIEW: of Karpov and Roshal's *Chess is my Life*, John Tomas in **Illinois Chess Bulletin**.

BEST HUMAN INTEREST: "The Ultimate Gamesman," David Fryxell in **TWA Ambassador Magazine**

BEST COVER: David Miller in **Illinois Chess Bulletin**

BEST LAYOUT: **Illinois Chess Bulletin** and **Northwest Chess**

BEST CARTOON: Douglas Blackwell in **Northwest Chess**

BEST CHESS PHOTO: "The Handshake," Stella Monday in **Chess 'n stuff (CV had that one too)**

In the newspaper categories —

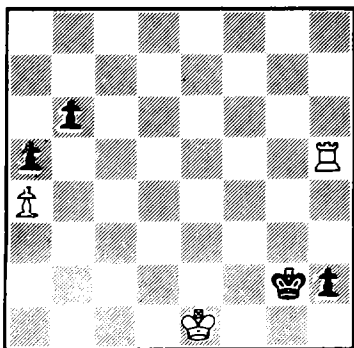
BEST METROPOLITAN COLUMN: R. E. Fauber in **Sacramento Bee**

BEST LOCAL COLUMN: Jeffrey Kastner in **Jewish Press** (Brooklyn)

BEST TOURNAMENT REPORT: Isaac Kashdan in **Los Angeles Times**

Brieger's Brainstorms

Robert Brieger of Houston, Texas has a yen for composing endings. He offers us this challenging one. Answer on page 94.



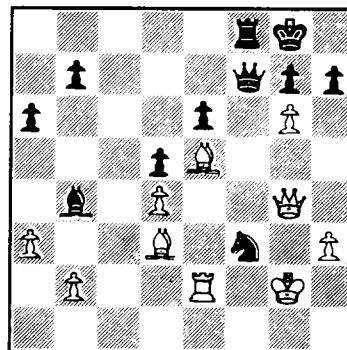
13th Game cont.

I must, however, mention that Karpov has been defending very creatively, and it is not his fault that the position was already a win for White and that Korchnoi had found his win.

27 a3!?

The press room reaction was unanimous: some grandmasters feared that Korchnoi was losing while others exulted that now Karpov was winning. Polugaevsky shed tears of joy that Karpov was now out of danger and probably winning. He analyzed 27 Rd2?, Bd2; 28 g6, hg; 29 f4, g5 with an unclear position, but 27 f4 winning a pawn was possible (since 27 ... Nc4; 28 g6).

27 ... Nf3; 28 g6.



cont. on p. 87

PATRONS of CalChess

Bryce Perry, Palo Alto
Frank Garosi, Davis
Paul McGinnis, Sacramento
R.E. Fauber, Sacramento
Joseph Bisignano, San Jose
Peter Klimek, Berkeley
Robert Sphar, Sacramento
John Marks, Aptos
Ursula Foster, Modesto
Ramona W. Gordon, Sacramento
Joan C. Fauber, Sacramento



CalChess

**NORTHERN CALIFORNIA
CHESS ASSOCIATION**

International Games

by Mark Buckley

Ljubojevic leader of the "Red Star" team in the Yugoslavian Team Championship, is dimmed by the relatively unknown Hulak. As often happens in this opening, Black's sudden initiative is based on a tactical shot and extends through the ending.

Modern Benoni; Ljubojevic—Hulak: 1 d4, Nf6; 2 c4, e6; 3 Nf3, e5; 4 d5, ed; 5 cd, d6; 6 Nc3, g6; 7 g3, Bg7; 8 Bg2, 0-0; 9 0-0, Re8; 10 Nd2, a6; 11 a4, Nbd7; 12 h3, Rb8; 13 Nc4, Nb6; 14 Na3, Bd7; 15 e4, Nc8; 16 Qd3, Qc7; 17 Rb1?

A reasonable try was 17 Re1, Na7; 18 e5!?

17 ..., c4!

Due to the weakness on the f1 — a6 diagonal Black moves ahead.

18 Qc2, b5; 19 ab, ab; 20 b4, cb; 21 Qb3, b4; 22 Qc4, Qc4; 23 Nc4, Na7; 24 Be3, bc; 25 Rb8, Rb8, 26 Ba7, Ra8. 27 Be3

Now on 27 Ra1, c2 suffices.

27 ..., Bb5.

Echoes of move 17.

28 Nb6, Bf1; 29 Na8, Bg2; 30 Kg2, Ne4; 31 Kf3, f5; 32 Ke2, c2; 33 Kd3, Nf2 0-1 in 44.

This game shows that even modern players can be caught by a museum piece.

Scotch Gambit; Duric—Nikolic: 1 e4, e5; 2 Nf3, Nc6; 3 d4, ed; 4 Bc4, Be7?!

Rather passive; Black does not fight for d5, thinking that this is a Quiet Game.

5 c3.

But the Goring is not so quiet.

5 ..., Nf6; 6 e5, Ne4.

Now that ..., d5 has been scotched, the Black Ns are loose.

7 Bd5, Nc5; 8 cd, Ne6; 9 Nc3, Bb4.

..., 0-0 is better. . . well, a little better.

10 Bb3, Na5; 11 d5, Nb3.

For ..., Nc5; 12 Bc2 or Qd4.

12 ab, Nf8; 13 0-0, Ng6; 14 Bg5 (Forced.'), f6? (Be7); 15 ef, gf; 16 Re1, Kf7; 17 Ne5, Kg8 (Kg7; Bh6—yawn); 18 d6.

Hence the classical principle: reply to kingside gambits with an early P-Q4.

18 ..., Ne5; 19 Re5, Bd6; 20 Bh6 1-0

(Buckley's source for this game gives it a 1/2-1/2, but this could only be explained as some inter-team package deal of draws — ed.)

A nice example of the canon: open lines benefit the better developed party.

Leeuwarden

English; Grooten—Timman: 1 c4, e5; 2 Nc3, Nf6; 3 Nf3, Nc6; 4 e3, Bb4; 5 Qc2, Bc3; 6 Qc3, Qe7; 7 a3, a5; 8 b3, d5; 9 cd, Nd5; 10 Qb2?!

An odd square; whither goes the QB?

10 ..., 0-0; 11 d3, Bg4; 12 Be2, f5; 13 h3?!

Such moves in a neo-Larsen Opening?

13 ..., Bh5; 14 0-0, f4!; 15 Ne5 (Bd2!?), Be2; 16 Nc6, bc; 17 Qe2, f3!

Rather obvious with hindsight. . . or a little foresight. Now 18 gf, Nf4.

18 Qb2, fg; 19 Kg2.

Now the king, too, is developed.

19 ..., Qg5; 20 Kh2, Rf3; 21 Rg1, Rh3; 33 Kh3, Qg1; 23 f3, Ne3; 24 Qe2, Qh1; 25 Kg3, Nf5; 26 Kf2 (Kf4; Qh4), Qh2; 27 Ke1, Qg1; 28 Kd2, Nd4; 29 Qd1, Qf2 and it's mate on d4 0-1.

A typical cheapo game, made possible we may assume by White's slimming flag.

Caorle

Nimzoindian; Zobisch—Vujovic: 1 d4, Nf6; 2 c4, e6; 3 Nc3, Bb4; 4 e3, c5; 5 Bd3, Bc3; 6 bc, Nc6; 7 f3, d6; 8 Ne2, f6; 9 e4, e5; 10 d5, Na5; 11 Ng3, Ba6.

Both sides go to work on their respective wings.

12 Bg5, h6; 13 Be3, Qd7; 14 Qe2, Qa4.

Thus showing the opening to be a gambit.

15 Nf5, 0-0-0; 16 Ng7, Bc4; 17 Nf5, Kc7; 18 Bc4, Nc4; 19 Bh6,

Nh5; 20 Bc1, Rdg8; 21 Rb1, b5; 22 g4, Nf4; 23 Bf4, ef; 24 Kf2, g0; 25 h4, Ne5; 26 h5, Rg4?!

Eliminating the royal pawn cover.

27 fg, f3; 28 Qd2, Qe4; 29 Ne3, Re8.

White should make use of this respite: 30 Rbd1 seems to consolidate. After the "creeping move" ..., Qf4; 31 Rde1, Qe4!?!; 32 Nc2! White apparently escapes, skin intact.

30 Kg3?, f5; 31 gf, Rg8; 32 Kf2, Ne4 0-1.

In this one Black fails to solve the main problem of defense.

Telex Olympiad

Sicilian; Nunn—Gruenfeld: 1 e4, c5; 2 Nf3, d6; 3 d4, cd; 4 Nd4, Nf6; 5 Nc3, a6; 6 f4, Qc7; 7 Bd3, g6; 8 0-0, Bg7; 9 Nf3, Nbd7; 10 Qe1, 0-0; 11 Qh4, b5; 12 f5, Bb7; 13 fg, fg?!

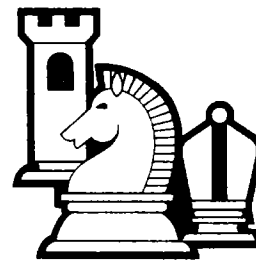
Only h7 is weak after 13 ..., hg. Black could continue against the KP with a precarious game.

14 Ng5, Nc5; 15 Rf6, Rf6; 16 Qh7, Kf8; 17 Be3, Nd3.

Covering the 2nd rank by 17 ..., e6 looks more useful. This could be followed by bringing the QB to the scene.

18 cd, Qd7; 19 Nd5, Bd5; 20 ed, Qf5; 21 Ne6, Re6; 22 de, Qe6; 23 Bh6!

The sharp point — 1-0.



13th Game cont.

Along with all the other grandmaster reporters, I was sure that Korchnoi was winning perhaps after 21 ..., a6. White's 28th did not elicit a great deal of scrutiny until November 7, when Baturinsky demonstrated a drawing line for Karpov. After 28 g6, hg; 29 Bg3, Nh4!; 30 Kh2 (Bh4?, Qf1; 31 Kh2, Bd6; 32 Bg3, Rf2 or 30 Qh4, Qf3; 31 Kh2, Qd3), Nf3; 31 Kh1, Nh4!! — although it seems unnatural to place a knight on a twice attacked square without even giving check and with a bishop still hanging, this saves the Black position. For example 32 Qh4, Qf3; 33 Rg2, Qd3; 34 ab, Rf1; 35 Kh2, Qd1 and Black will not lose.

Also unavailing is 32 Qe6, Qe6; 33 Re6, Rf3; 34 Bh4, Rd3; 35 ab, Rh3 regaining the piece. Nor does holding the rook on the second rank to interpose Rh2 against Rh3 suffice to win for example 32 Rc2, Qf3; 33 Qf3, Rf3; 34 Bh4, Bd6 takes the h2 square under control. Likewise insufficient is 32 Rf2, Nf5!; 33 ab, Ng3.

So Korchnoi could have played more strongly simply 28 Bg3 when 28 ..., Nh4; 29 Kh2, Nf3; 30 Kh1, Nh4; 31 Bh7! Kh7 (or ..., Kh8; 32 Rf2, Nf5; 33 Rf5, ef; 34 Qh4); 32 Qh4, Kg8; 33 Rf2 followed by 34 ab wins.

Two factors may have influenced Korchnoi's decision not to play this line: 1) he had overlooked the drawing variation after 31 ..., Nh4 2) he probably thought that after 28 Bg3, Ne1; 29 Re1!, Be1, g6 White is clearly better, but it is more difficult. White could play for the win by advancing the KRP or, after exchanging queens, by penetrating with the king.

After Karpov's creative defense it was a shame for him to have overlooked his paradoxical resource here. Still, Korchnoi had displayed ebullient attacking talent, and it would have been unfair to him not to have scored the point. Some chess situations are inherently unfair.

28 ..., hg; 29 Bg3, Be7?; 30 Rf2, Ne1; 31 Kh1, Qf2.

Accepting the loss, but what else could he do?

32 Bf2, Nd3.

And not 32 ..., Rf2; 33 Qe6 and 34 Qe1.

33 Qe6, Rf7; 34 Bg3, Nb2; 35 Qd5, Bf6; 36 Bd6, g5; 37 Qb3.

Another win is 37 Qe4, but it is not important because the adjourned position Korchnoi forces is a technically easy win — so that Karpov resigned without resuming play.

37 ..., Bd4; 38 Qe6, g6; 39 Qe8, Kg7; 40 Be5, Be5; 41 Qe5, Kh7; 42 Qb2 1-0.

Our Chess Heritage

The Spread of Theory

by R. E. Fauber

The growth of chess theory corresponded to the time of its decline in popularity during the 18th century. Philidor was not the sole source of theoretical innovations. In fact the full century between the publication of his **Analysis of the Game of Chess** and the advent of Adolf Anderssen and Paul Morphy produced a richer and more mature chess and chess theory than the preceding century had dreamed possible.

Contemporary to Philidor was the "Italian School." Most histories are content to note that the Italian masters stressed active piece play and paid little attention to pawn structure. Then they pass on to Labourdonnais.

In fact, Louis de Labourdonnais synthesized the teachings of Philidor with those of the Italians of the 18th century. The "Italian School" was comprised of three aristocratic gentlemen from Modena, Erocole del Rio, Giambatista Lolli, and Domenico Lorenze Ponziani. These three shared an interest in chess and the law. Del Rio was a lawyer and Ponziani a professor of law and priest. Friends and chess enthusiasts, they played and analyzed together regularly. This provided them practice of a sort superior to anything Philidor experienced after his match with Legal.

Being gentlemen, they deemed it discourteous to identify games they had won from their friends. Del Rio even thought it ungentlemanly to be known as a chess author and so published his first work in 1750 under the pen name "the Anonymous Modenese." His name became widely known only later when Lolli, his unabashed adulator, disclosed it in publishing a book of commentaries on del Rio's slender work.

We have no reliable means of comparing the skill of Philidor to that of the Modenese not only because they do not distinguish practical examples from analysis but also because they played under a different set of rules from Philidor's. Italians played under a "free castling" rule, as did the Germans and eastern Europeans until well into the 19th century. The English and French rules allowed only two castling moves — with the king on g1 or c1 and the rook on f1 or d1. In free castling countries the players could castle 16 different ways. Italians could castle their king to h1 with a rook on e1 or f1. The same was true on the queen-side where the king could slide all the way to a1 so long as the rook flopped over him on the vacant rank. Ponziani defined castling as effected by "leaping the king and rook reciprocally and placing them in any of the intermediate squares including their own."

Consider what the reintroduction of free castling might do to modern opening theory. After 1 e4, e5; 2 Nf3, Nc6; 3 Bb5, a6; 4 Ba4, Nf6; 5 0-0 (K on g1 and R on e1) there is no open defense to the Lopez and no Marshall Attack. The Petroff Defense would become extremely hazardous. White would be a full tempo ahead in several sharp Sicilian lines where queen-side castling is employed (K on b1 and R on d1 at once).

The Italians used their casting options to hasten the moment of attack, for instance by placing the king immediately on h1 so as to open the KB file with a quick f4. Then there was also this children's trap: 1 e4, e5; 2 Nf3, Nc6; 3 Bc4, Bc5; 4 0-0 (K to h1, R to e1), Bf2?; 5 Rf1, Bb6; 6 d4 "with a powerful attack."

One continuation might be 6 ..., d6; 7 de, de; 8 Bf7, Kf7; 9 Ne5, Ke6 (Or 9 ..., Ke7; 10 Qh5, Nf6; 11 Qf7, Kd6; 12 Nc4, Kc5; 13 Be3); 10 Qg4, Ke5; 11 Bf4, Kd4; 12 c3, Kc5; 13 Qh5, Kc4; 14 Na3, Kd3; 15 Qf3, Be3; 16 Qe3 and mate.

The Modenese masters liked long lines of this sort, while Philidor preferred to make generalities about why a move was good. Philidor became the object of much criticism. In 1762 del Rio wrote of Philidor's demonstration of a win with rook and bishop against rook, "All the academies of chess owe great recognition to this Frenchman for this ingenious discovery in which he used more

knowledge than in his opening analysis." In **The Incomparable Game of Chess** published in 1769, Ponziani echoed the opinion of his friend by saying of Philidor, ". . . in the conduct of the game he is much distinguished by the management of the Pawns; I wish I could say as much of that of the pieces."

The basic quarrel was over openings. Philidor's slow initial buildups did not appeal to the Italians. They were concerned with achieving piece activity and a sharp struggle in the middle game rather than with building up to a winning ending.

Their concentration on refuting Philidor's opening analysis often took on ironic overtones. That they should prefer the zippy *Giuoco Piano* to the Stodgy Bishop's Opening was hardly surprising, but that conservative Philidor considered the King's Gambit entirely playable while the Modenese considered it completely unsound posed a paradox. They refused to believe that anyone could give up a pawn on move two.

Philidor believed that White should hold the advantage throughout the game. The Italians held that the advantage of the first move diminished gradually as the game progressed. Ponziani boasted that, having shown typical traps, he could demonstrate Black defenses which conducted "the game to that point at which the advantage of the first move can be overcome, with an equality of force and of situation." The state of equilibrium, he believed, should occur between the 12th and 18th moves.

Thus Ponziani's approach to the opening formed the basis for most opening analysis over the next 150 years. Black's job was to equalize the situation; White's task was to pose difficult problems. If chess was a game of dynamic equilibrium, how should one proceed in order to win?

The Italians concentrated on analyzing traps. The path to victory was one in which one induced the opponent to blunder. Given the standard of play in the 18th century, blunders could be expected early. Here is an example from Ponziani:

Giuoco Piano: 1 e4, e5; 2 Nf3, Nc6; 3 Bc4, Bc5; 4 c3, Nf6; 5 0-0 (K to g1, R to e1), 0-0 (K to g8, R to e8); 6 d4, ed; 7 e5, Ng4; 8 cd.

Ponziani questioned this move and insisted that 8 Bg5 was a must, but Ponziani's trap is no trap at all.

8 ..., Nd4?

And now is the time for 9 Bg5!, Nf3; 10 Qf3, Bf2 (10 ..., Qg5; 11 Qf7 mates); 11 Qf2 winning a piece.

9 Nd4?, Qh4.

With the point that 10 Nf3, Qf2; 11 Kh1, Qg1; 12 Nd1, Nf2 mate.

10 h3, Qf2; 11 Kh1, Qg3; 12 hg, Bd4.

Naturally, 13 Qd4, Qh4; 14 Kg1, Qe1; 15 Kh2, Qc1.

13 Be3, Be5; 14 Kg1, Bd4 0-1.

Although their illustrations were not always sound, the Italians had hit upon an important insight — that the game was inherently balanced between attack and defense. Del Rio, Ponziani, and even Lolli defined the basic goals for both White and Black in the opening. White's task was to develop an initiative and hold it, thus keeping the enemy under constant pressure. Black's task was to neutralize the threats as they appeared and to develop his forces systematically. Relentless development of the pieces worked equally well in defense as in attack.

Getting Booked Up

Chess is a game where individual advancement comes only after shared experiences. The building of a literature has been vital to progress. This sharing of past games with others was very cumbersome because of the elaborate methods used to record a game. "King's Pawn to the King's fourth" is an elaborate way to record a game. The whole of Greco's Treatise could today be reprinted in about five pages of **Informator**.

Chess Theory cont.

Although the early 19th century saw no progress in chess technique, it was a time when compilers gathered and published many more games. John Cazenove, Johann Allgaier, and William Lewis all made notable contributions to the literature.

The most renowned practitioner of the game was Alexandre Louis Honore Lebreton Deschappelles (1780-1847). This Brobdinagian braggart claimed to have learned all there was to know about chess after watching a leading French player, Bertrand, play over the course of two days. He also claimed that he was a champion of billiards, whist, and melon growing.

The son of a military man, Deschappelles served in the Napoleonic Wars. His companions considered him a barracks bully and all around dullard until one day he was ridden down by an Austrian cavalry charge, sabered from his mount, and kicked in the head by a horse. He lost an arm in that encounter but became a whiz at games — the kick in the head gaining most of the credit.

Transferred to the quartermaster corps as a result of his wound, he entered Berlin after Napoleon's crushing victory at Jena-Auerstadt in 1806. There he claimed to have beaten every German at the Berlin chess club at odds of a rook, and that made him resolve never to play anyone except at odds.

Although Deschappelles did tutor one surpassingly fine player, his play is best illustrated by a loss. **Remove Black's KBP; W. Lewis — A Deschappelles, 1821: 1 e4, Nc6; 2 d4, e5; 3 d5?, Nce7; 4 Bg5, Nf6?; 5 Bf6, gf; 6 Qh5, Ng6; 7 Nf3, Qe7.**

Black has depended on his odds-giving rendering his antagonist furious, not vicious. Perhaps 7 ... , Bg7 was preferable, but nothing seems palatable.

8 d6! Qd6; 9 Nh4, Bg7; 10 Ng6, hg; 11 Qg6, Kf8; 12 Bc4, Qe7.

White is beating Blacks head in. This was the world's leading player?!

13 0-0, Rh6; 14 Qg3, c6?!; 15 Nc3, d6; 16 Rad1, f5??

"Resigns" was a more elegant move. To insist on opening lines with a poorly posted king is really stupid.

17 f4!, d5; 18 Bb3, de; 19 Ne4!, fe; 20 fe, Ke8; 21 Bf7 and won.

Deschappelles' theoretical formulations were fully the equal of his play: "For my part, I look neither to the right nor to the left; but I simply examine the situation before me, as I would that of two hostile camps, and I do that which I think best to be done. I want to checkmate; I do not want to capture, to defend, nor to attack. I repeat, I want to checkmate, and there it is — all of it.

It is nice to pass on and to be thankful that he never left a games collection.

Advanced Booking

The Germans pointed the path to more compendious opening knowledge. The Napoleonic Wars had given birth to a feeling of Germanness among those who spoke its language. Awakened to a sense of loyalty to more than just a myriad of parochial principalities, they began to make strides to catch up to the world in cosmopolitan endeavors. History, economics, and mathematics were provinces where thorough German scholarship became the standards of excellence during the 19th century.

This thorough German scholarship also spilled over into chess — where no German had attained distinction before. Prussia stood pre-eminent in Germany following the defeat of Napoleon. The stronger German players began to gravitate to Berlin where the "Pleiades" emerged, seven strong players likened by their contemporaries to the seven stars in the constellation.

Among these acolytes of chess none was more devoted than Paul Rudolf von Bilguer, who poured a lifetime of chess energy into four short years. Born in 1813, von Bilguer was the son of a Mecklenburg colonel, who commanded the garrison in the city of Schwerin. Naturally the father expected his son to follow a military career, and Paul earned a commission. On a training mission to Berlin in the middle 1830's von Bilguer discovered the game of chess, which was just beginning to thrive at the Berlin Chess Club of Julius Mendheim and among the Blumengarten Circle organized by Ludwig Bledow.

Described as of middle height with prominent, sharply etched facial features, von Bilguer knew a lifetime of poor health. Incipient tuberculosis caused him to resign his army commission in 1837, but

he did not rusticate to cough quietly in the garden. Instead he threw himself completely into the life of chess. When he was not playing, he was analyzing.

His light-hearted, sensitive temperament endeared him to the other Pleiades. There was Bledow, who supplemented his organizing by founding the **Deutsche Schachzeitung** in 1843. Bernard Horwitz was a bad painter but a composer of elegant endings. His **Chess Studies**, published in London in 1851 was a landmark of the end game art. He always envied the painting ability of his colleague Karl Schorn, but Schorn was useful mainly as a chess punching bag for the other six.

In addition to donating his name to a line in the King's Gambit, Wilhelm Hanstein kept the **Deutsche Schachzeitung** alive following Bledow's death in 1846. His colleague Carl Mayet registered the first international victory for the rising German school when he defeated Josef Szen, the Hungarian master, in a short match in 1839.

Tassilo von Heyderbrand und der Lasa lived a life which contrasted sharply with Bilguer's. He enjoyed scandalously good health, lived to be 80, and gave up chess for a career as a diplomat. He served as ambassador to Argentina at the height of his diplomatic career. He also amassed a library of more than 2200 titles and published a history of chess among several chess works. Of all the Pleiades der Lasa was the most successful in his sporadic participation in international competition.

It was also der Lasa who urged von Bilguer to the analytical labors which won him immortality. German chess lagged far behind chess in England, France and Italy in the early 19th century. The Pleiades ascribed the prevailing low standard of play to the absence of a native German chess literature.

Bilguer set out on an exhaustive examination of the openings as English, French, and Italian analysts had recommended them. Looking to the east he also exchanged ideas with Carl von Jaenisch and Alexander Petroff, who were lighting a chess beacon in Russia. Most helpful in this titanic undertaking were the games collections of William Lewis. Here were real games, serious contests rather than airy suggestions.

Still there were innumerable holes in the openings where variations had been insufficiently tested in practical play. With typical Germanic thoroughness the Seven Stars set out to test these variations in play among themselves. Most of the games they have left us were contested to strengthen the analysis in Bilguer's **Handbuch des Schachspiels**.

The work went on, but by the summer of 1840 the coughing, rheumy Bilguer had gone blind as well. His decline accelerated, and he died on September 16, his work unfinished.

Der Lasa took up the task and published the **Handbuch** in 1843. No opening book has been the same since. It has become necessary to have practical examples to justify the conclusion that "White stands better." The institution of playing "by the book" which this giant compendium made possible, means playing by rote, but writing the **Handbuch** meant giving moves the critical scrutiny which comes from extended practice.

His career extending only over four years, the **Handbuch** has to be both Bilguer's monument and epitaph. During those years, however, he gained a reputation for dashing attacking play — perhaps to compensate for the poverty of his physical and financial resources by the richness of imagination. He played as though each day might be his last.

Bilguer spared no expense when he saw a chance to bring the enemy to ground by a mating attack. Against der Lasa he offered pawns and pieces in profusion to create a delightful attack.

Scotch Gambit; Berlin, 1838; P. von Bilguer— T. von der Lasa: 1 e4, e5; 2 Nf3, Nc6; 3 d4, ed; 4 Bc4, Bb4; 5 c3, dc; 6 0-0, cb.

Against the more modern 6 ... , d6; 7 a3 looks promising.

7 Bb2, f6.

An ugly move, but 7 ... , Nf6; 8 e5 is awkward to meet.

8 Qb3, Nh6; 9 e5, fe.

And on 9 ... , f5; 10 Nc3 is powerful.

10 Ne5, Qe7; 11 Nc6, bc; 12 Bg7, Qg7; 13 Qb4, d5.

In such an open situation 13 ... , d6 seems more prudent. Clearly 13 ... , Qa1; 14 Re1 and mate next.

14 Re1, Kd8; 15 Nc3, Bh3; 16 g3, dc; 17 Rad1, Bd7; 18 Qb7, Rac8.

Black's pieces cluster protectively around their king, but they soon suffocate him with their good intentions.

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OUT OF STEP

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

Are The Ratings Inflated?

When addressing the question of whether or not the average player's rating is too high or low, we customarily lose sight of what ratings are supposed to do. They are significant as a means of comparison only. If the world champion has a rating of 2300, then a 2100 rating is pretty good. Anatoly Karpov, however, has a rating of 2700, so 2100 players are quite a way off the pace.

What makes people so sensitive about ratings is the class or category system superimposed on the numbers. This class system is purely arbitrary. Nonetheless, it too often dominates chess conversations. One frequently hears remarks like: "He's sure no B player." No one would dream of claiming that someone is no 1750 player but rather a 1740 player, but almost everyone thinks he has an idea of what a "B" player plays like.

Everyone, that is, except me. Over the past eight years my rating has swung up and down several times. It has gone as high as 2272 and as low as 2012. Am I the nation's strongest expert or its weakest master? It isn't that on some days I forget how to use the outside passed pawn. I ballooned over 100 points to 2272 in 1973 and dropped almost 200 points in 1974, while still going 3-4 against all masters at Lone Pine. I got back to 2217 in 1979, but in 1980-1980-81 I shed another 200 points. Naturally, I do not consider my current rating inflated at all.

Others do consider their own or someone else's ratings inflated. One average player complained to me that she gained points on two lousy tournament results. Former CalChess Chairman Mike Goodall complains, "I think that being a master ought to mean something." Actually, it does. It means you cannot win the expert prize.

The trouble seems to have started because a rating system is a mathematical model, an abstraction trying to deal with human behavior which is not very abstract at all. If the same people played chess over a period of 20 years, our basic rating system would provide a very nice reflection of these players' relative strengths. What happens, however, is that the same people do not play that regularly.

Technically there is a finite pool of rating points available. The job of the system is to distribute it among the various players. The number of points in the pool can be roughly approximated by multiplying the median rating by the number of players with points in the pool (actually the number of points is higher since there are many more players with ratings of 2300 or more — 800 points above the theoretical 1500 median ratings — than there are with 700 or fewer points.)

Most players enter the rating system with ratings below the 1500 median. Probably they start while in elementary or high school. Their first tournaments are very weak ones, and — no matter how well they score — they get low ratings. Later on, in college, they play in stronger tournaments. They pick up points and soar above the median player. Then they get a job, get married, learn golf or take up bridge. They leave tournament chess and take their rating points with them. In any year as many as 15 to 25,000 players may give up rated competition. Another 15 to 25,000 players enter it. The 50,000 players in USCF remains the same, but the median rating will be lower. This problem became particularly acute between 1974 and 1979. Thousands of players flocked to chess because it was Bobby's game. They played awhile, improved their game and then in droves they packed up their rating points and went home.

This problem of declining ratings, be it noted, is not a difficulty encountered by the FIDE rating system. The range of ratings in the FIDE system only spans about 500 points, while the USCF system spans five times that range. The high-rated FIDE players are professionals. They do not abruptly leave the system after breaking above 2500. More typically they give up a number of points to rising young

players before they finally pack it in. USCF players often go out at their peak; "I'm never going to be more than a 1970 player," they complain.

Too Many Laughter Curves

As early as 1976 a vocal minority was complaining about rating deflation in USCF. By 1979 they formed the majority. The average USCF rating had declined from the 1400's into the mid 1300's. USCF Delegates feared that the low ratings most people were getting discouraged them from playing chess. So as to encourage players to enter tournaments and pay their USCF dues, they approved in principle a crash program to hoist the average rating to 1500. This was the infelicitously named "Mr. Fiddlepoints."

The attempt to raise the ratings of the lowest ranked players so suddenly affected ratings all through the system. Experienced players were being fed the same fish as before, but their higher rating made them fatter fish on which to feed. Points were passing up the system like protein in a biological food chain, for the experienced players were just fatter turkeys on which masters fed their ratings.

A year and a half of fiddlepoints created a counter-trend. Now everybody was complaining that ratings were too high. A committee, headed by Larry Kaufman set about to undo the damage without spoiling the good work that had been done in getting players out of the basement and into the 1500's. The solution, basically, was to cut away at the top. Already players above 2300 rating only got half as many points for beating an equally rated player as a 2200 player got for beating another 2200. Now, according to the latest reform, a 2100 and above player will only get three fourths the number of points for beating an equal that a 2000 player gets. This will tend to dessicate the upper levels of the rating food chain while leaving plenty of nourishment for the chess plankton and shrimp.

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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.

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.)



Anti-Sicilian Weapons

Sicilian 2 c3; by Murray Chandler; B.T. Batsford Ltd. (London) 1981; 108 pages; Algebraic Notation; \$11.50. (dist. by David & Charles; North Pomfret, VT 05053) **The Morra (Smith) Gambit**; by Janos Flesch; B.T. Batsford Ltd. (London) 1981; 150 pages; Algebraic Notation; £6.95 (\$13.20 at current exchange rate).

Reviewed by John L. Watson, IM

The release of these two books only a month apart was no coincidence. The Morra Gambit player (1 e4 c5 2 d4 cd 3 c3) cannot do without a thorough knowledge of 3...Nf6 4 e5 Nd5, which is one of the main lines of the 2 c3 Sicilian. A similar example is the Morra Declined Variation 3 c3 g6 4 cd d5; this is 1 e4 c5 2 c3 g6 3 d4 cd 4 cd d5 by transposition. Thus, although one can play 2 c3 without knowing the Morra, the reverse is not true.

The author of **Sicilian 2 c3**, IM Murray Chandler, is a rapidly-rising New Zealander living and playing in London. He won two international tournaments in 1980 and recently got the top first-board score in the powerful West German Club League, outscoring the likes of Spassky, Hubner, and Hort. **Sicilian 2 c3** constitutes Chandler's first writing attempt for Batsford. Although it is concise, practical and well-reasoned, I am not entirely satisfied. The prose is simply too dry, and in general the analysis lacks that originality which marks the superior opening work. Of course this is not true throughout, e.g. the 2...d5 section reveals deep understanding and quite a bit of fresh material. But the treatment of 2...Nf6 has little new to offer, while moves like 2...e6 and 2...g6 receive only the barest attention. To be fair, previous works on 2 c3 were **completely inadequate** and Chandler's improves greatly.

I find the author's assessments excellent and his objectivity ironclad (e.g. when it comes to deciding the worth of variations). These are over-the-board characteristics which he has extended into print. Unfortunately, the nature of the opening itself forces an objective author to concede Black pretty dull equality in many lines, especially after 2...Nf6. The book thus does more to delineate Black's easy task than to establish 2 c3 as an interesting or viable "play-to-win" weapon.

The Morra (Smith) Gambit opens on a funny note, as its cover depicts the position after 1 e4 c5 2 c3 rather than that after 1 e4 c5 2 d4 cd 3 c3! But GM Janos Flesch has put an incredible amount of time into analyzing the intricacies of the Morra, and his book should be admired for that if nothing else. For detail and originality, one could hardly expect better. Moreover, Flesch's comments on the nature of chess and the differences between the various chess "schools" (e.g. Soviet, U.S., Hungarian) make interesting side reading. As for the main story, I'm hardly qualified to assess the ultimate value of this opening; but after looking at a few lines I previously thought good for Black, I must admit that Flesch gives convincing proof that White can at least keep it complicated, and perhaps do better. Possibly Black should avoid the main lines. One idea I have played often, 3...dc 4 Nxc3 Nc6 5 Nf3 e6 6 Bc4 a6 7 0-0 Qc7, receives only superficial treatment (everything ends in oo), but that is exceptional in a book which gives close attention to previously unresolved positions.

The Morra Gambit's weak spots? Some problems come up with the translation, as usual (e.g. the repeated use of the word "field" for square); but the main difficulty rests with the opening itself. What if, after 1 e4 c5 2 d4 cd 3 c3, Black replies 3...Nf6? Then 4 e5 Nd5 is virtually forced, reaching a major section of Chandler's book in which play apparently peters out into prospectless equality (so much so that Sveshnikov has given up the line). Of course Flesch is primarily concerned with the Gambit Accepted, and doesn't deal with this question. Nevertheless, in my opinion, it is the primary obstacle to the gambit ever becoming a customary tool of Grandmasters.

Of course, until you reach 2400 or so, such technical considerations need not bother you, and I can recommend both books as the best thus far on their respective subjects.

Ratings Inflated? cont.

Millennial Mush

What has happened is that too many non-technical people have been drawn into the process of designing a rating system. The desires of the USCF Delegates are to fix everything at once. These attempts to remedy perceived inadequacies in the rating structure bring into play unforeseen consequences. It is the same as in mathematical economics, which attempts to manipulate human behavior by simply manipulating a few numbers. As Milton Friedman recently put it about monetarist economic policy, "I don't understand it. You follow the right policy, and it doesn't work."

One side effect is that the rapidly improving junior will take a third longer a time to register his true strength. Because there are no bonus points above 2100, it may take him twice as long to make master than before. In most tournaments there will also be a bunching effect.

A common complaint this year has been that players did not play like their ratings. Veterans were used to players with certain ratings playing a certain way. "He was an 1800 player, and all his moves were surprising me. Finally, I realized he was only a 1700 player with an 1800 rating," one tournament regular told me about one of his encounters.

The bunching effect will do the same thing. Two 1950 players will play two different ways. One will have reached that level on a roll while the other will have come there on a tumble — marriage, divorce, loss of job due to tax cuts. One will play better and the other worse than "1950." You will never know until after the game.

Will this mean a new breed of complaints and more USCF legislation to correct the situation? I earnestly hope not, and deplore the yo-yo approach the USCF Delegates have taken to the rating system. The system is certainly not sacred, but it degenerates from the profane to the obscene when constantly tinkered with so as to change its profile within the span of a year or two.

If ratings were inflated, the simple solution was to dispense with "Mr. Fiddlepoints" and let the natural deflationary bias of the previous system take its course over five to ten years.

Most people who worry about the rating system are actually concerned with what is happening in the arbitrary class system as a result of rating changes. "There are no E players anymore," an organizer said to me in a complaining voice. Not then or now have I been able to fathom why that is a problem. It seems a great economy. Organizers no longer have to pay out E prizes.

Filling the rating system full of air and then taking its breath away by legislation is not the way to manage this affair. A rating system is something which should be kept away from USCF Delegates or Policy Board members.

At the last U.S. Open I faced three consecutive players rated between 1500 and 1799. I drew them all and got an 1840 player, whom I crushed. I drew another 1700 player and crushed another 1800 player. In 12 rounds my easiest games were with the players between 1800 and 2199. Below or above that it was more of a struggle. So what does a rating mean? My own rating history shows that I play better rated around 2000 than when rated around 2200. I don't know what my own rating means.

Mathematics is nice but not perfect in grading human performances. Juggling mathematics to achieve some optimal model by legislation seems much less nice. In fact, it is deplorable.

Tournaments

FORTUNE FAVORS THE BRAVE

By GM Jim Tarjan

Carroll Capps Memorial

Directed by Mechanics Institute Director Max Wilkerson and Mike Goodall the Capps Memorial drew a full house at the Mechanics Institute Chess Club. The field boasted a lot of stars. Grandmaster Peter Biyiasas and International Master John Grefe took first with 4½-½ scores. U.S. Open co-champion Jeremy Silman shared 3rd to 6th places with Elliott Winslow, Steve Cross, Mingson Chen, and Ronald Basich.

Both Cross and Chen are experts. Ranking just below them at 3½ were Walter Dorne, Keith Vickers, Larry Ledgerwood, Mark Paetz, Richard Roubal, and Paul Tumolo.

Below Basich the top performer was David Gee at 3½.

Among the Bs Marvin Boykins 3-2 performance was tops.

O. Mayerovitch and David Donaldson shared honors for the C class in this strong tourney (the median rating was 1896) with 2-3 scores.

Below C went to Joe Lumibao, K.J. Roots, and W. Stancavage — all with 2-3 tallies.

Monterey "Flight of the Bumbler Bees"

Held in Monterey under the direction of Ted Yudacufski and John Sumares, the perennial "Flight of the Bumbler Bees" tournament of October 17-18 drew 50 players. During its evolution the tournament has attracted some A and above players.

A+ Division

1st Miroslav Tasev, San Francisco 4-0 (\$100)
2nd Romulo Fuentes, San Francisco 3½-½ (\$60)
"A" prize 1st-3rd Pranab Das, San Jose; John Wooten, Monterey; Kim Rinehardt, Monterey 2-2 (25)

Main Division, B and Below

1st Ursula Foster, Modesto 4-0 (\$100)
2nd-7th Alfred Hansen, Hillsborough; Valentin Prussakoff, Monterey; Dennis Whitcomb, Monterey; Dave Vining, Marina; Bille Edde, Seaside; Teri Lagier Sunnyvale 3-1 (\$12.50)
"C" prize Jack Maxfield, Saratoga 2½-1½ (\$50)
"D" prize Joe Lumibao, San Jose 2½-1½ (\$20)

From the Monterey Bumbler Bee

In many games the act of sacrifice simply leaves the opponent helpless and all to glad to be put away. This game has sacrifices, but there is a long struggle before White can put away the point. It is like a full course dinner rather than just an entree with coffee.

Sicilian Defense; M. Tasev—A. Higuera: 1 e4, e5; 2 Nf3, e6; 3 d4, cd; 4 Nd4, a6; 5 Nc3, d6; 6 Be2, Nf6; 7 Bg5, Be7; 8 Qd3, b5.

White has entered a with which Paul Keres enjoyed some success many years back. The idea is to pressure the QP with Rd1 and castle short with some prospects of attack K-side. Black's 8th is premature. A direct ..., Nc6 followed by Bd7 is more harmonious. Tasev jumps on the oversight — 9 Bf3, Bb7?; 10 e5, Bf3; 11 ef and Qf3 or 10 ..., de; 11 Bb7, Ra7; 12 Ba6.

After 9 Bf3, e5; 10 Nde2 White has everything his positional plan desired.

9 Bf3, Ra7; 10 0-0, 0-0; 11 Rad1, Rd7; 12 Nce2, Qc7; 13 g4, Bb7; 14 Bc1, d5; 15 e5, Ne4; 16 Bg2, R7d8.

The following game features an interesting, albeit speculative, sacrifice. As far as I know this is the last tournament game played by Carroll Capps, science fiction writer and beloved Mechanics Institute Chess Club habitue. Capps died soon after. I was 18 years old at the time.

Mechanics Institute, San Francisco, December, 1970.

Nimzoindian Defense

J. Tarjan — C. Capps 1 d4, Nf6; 2 e4, e6; 3 Nc3, Bb4; 4 e3, 0-0; 5 Nf3, Nc6; 6 Bd3, d6.

A more common system continues 6 ..., d5.

7 0-0, Bc3; 8 bc, e5; 9 e4, h6; 10 h3, Re8; 11 d5, Ne7; 12 Nh4.

This looks good, but Black's next move forces me either to retreat or sacrifice — not a difficult decision for me in those days.

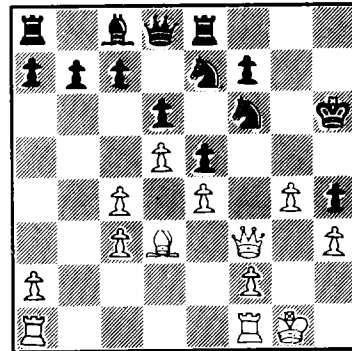
12 ..., g5; 13 Qf3, Kg7.

What to do about the knight?

14 g4, gh.

More sedate is 14 ..., Ng6, but neither player (one young and the other young in spirit is interested in safety).

15 Bh6, Kh6?



Monterey cont.

Now everything turns out great for the attacker. The real test of the sacrifice comes after 15 ..., Kg6!. I intended 16 Qe3, Nh7; 17 f4 with all sorts of wonderful possibilities: 17 ..., Kh6; 18 fe, Kg7; 19 Rf7!, Kf7; 20 Qh6 or in this line 18 ..., Ng5; 19 e6, fe; 20 e5.

It seems that the way to spoil White's fun is after 16 Qe3, Nh7; 17 f4 to play 17 ..., f6! For example. 18 g5, fg; 19 fg, Ng8; 20 Kh2, Nh6; 21 gh, Ng5. Maybe the reader can come up with something.

16 Qf6, Kh7.

As I recall, Capps told me after the game that he had hallucinated that after 16 ..., Ng6; 17 g5, he could jump over my queen and play 17 ..., Qg5!

One can speculate that, being a science fiction writer, Capps had momentarily confused the rules of chess as we play it with the rules of chess as played on another planet: where the mere material presence of an opposing piece would not impede the progress of Black's queen.

17 Qf7, Kh8; 18 f4, Ng8; 19 Qh5, Kg7; 20 fe, Rf8; 21 Rf8, Qf8; 22 Rf1, Qe7; 23 ed, cd; 24 e5, Nh6; 25 Qg6 1-0.

On 15 ..., Qe5, 16 Bf4 snares the Q, but now the golden door is open since f6 is an available and attractive retreat. White became a bit too optimistic at his 13th.

17 f3, Nc5; 18 Qe3, Nbd7; 19 f4, Rc8; 20 Qh3, b4; 21 Rf3, Rfe8; 22 g5, Ne4; 23 Qh4, g6; 24 Rh3, h5.

He realizes that 24 ..., Nf8; 25 Qg4 and White threatens R1d3—Rh6—Rdh3 and a grisly mate.

25 Ng3, Ng3; 26 hg, Bc5; 27 g4, Bd4; 28 Rd4, Qc2; 29 Be3, Kf8; 30 gh, gh; 31 Rb4, Ba8; 32 Qh5, Ke7; 33 g6!, Qg6; 34 Qh4, f6.

The simple point was 34 ..., Kf8; 35 Rg3.

35 Rg3, Qf7; 36 Bd4, Rh8.

cont. on p. 93

Tournaments

Cal State, Fullerton Wins Pacific Coast Intercollegiate

by George M. Lewis

Berkeley Wins US Intercollegiate

by Harold Winston
(ICLA Historian and Chief TD)

This year's Pan American Intercollegiate was the strongest ever with 37 masters and 4 IMs among the 71 teams and 332 players at the New York Statler, December 26-30. Four teams had ratings averaging above Master: Berkeley (2304), Ohio State A (2234), Toronto A (2225), and Herbert Lehman (2205). Just behind them was Yale (2194) led by IM Joel Benjamin. Toronto had the same team that had won last year's Pan Am by 1½ points and Ohio State A was the defending US champions. But Berkeley had depth with 4 masters and two other players rated above 2150.

Berkeley won its first three matches while other high ranked teams had problems. A resounding 3½-½ victory over Michigan (1937), a narrow 2½-1½ win over a strong Rhode Island College team (2047), and a 3½-½ smash against Pittsburgh (2046) left the North Californians in a 7 way tie for first. Toronto had started slowly being tied by Vanderbilt (1859), while Lehman lost to Rutgers (2078), and 6th ranked Columbia A (2190) went down to Penn State A (1882).

In the middle rounds Berkeley had an unusual problem: its 2nd board, Tom Weissbein (2318) had to miss rounds 5-7 due to a medical school interview in Vermont. Right before leaving he won a key game against Cal State-Fullerton (2176) the team that had placed ahead of Berkeley at the Pacific Coast Intercollegiate. This time Fullerton offered 4 draws but Berkeley won decisively by 3-1. Next came last year's Pan Am menace, Michigan State A (2178), the team that stopped Berkeley in the finale last year. MSU A put the pressure on and won on 2nd and 4th boards to notch a 2-2 tie. That left five teams sharing the lead with 4½-½, Berkeley, Ohio State A., Toronto, Yale, and MSU A. And round six brought the long awaited Toronto-Berkeley pairing.

Everyone realized that the winner of Toronto-Berkeley would be the heavy favorite to be Pan Am champions. At adjournment Toronto took a 2-1 lead; Bruce Kovalsky's victory on Board 4 being more than offset by losses on Boards 1 and 3. It would be up to Russ Wada to try to convert a tiny edge on Board 2 into a win to save the match. Elsewhere Ohio State A beat Yale 2½-1½ while MSU A fell to Lehman 3½-½.

Berkeley's task was clear: to beat Toronto B (1991) in round 7, to get Russ to win the adjourned game against Martin Buchholz (2265), and to have a good last round. They began by blasting Toronto B 4-0 and then Russ Wada won the key game to give Berkeley a tie with Toronto. Toronto A mowed down Ohio State 3½-½ to leave Berkeley and Toronto tied with 6-1 followed by Ohio State A, Lehman, Fullerton, Swarthmore, and Rhode Island all 5½-1½. Toronto polished off Lehman 3-1 while Fullerton beat Swarthmore by the same score. Alan Wada won on 4, Weissbein drew on 2, Russ Wada lost on 3 to set up the Board 1 game between Jon Frankle (2363) and Greg Markzon (2313) of Ohio State A as the game to decide the tournament. Frankle seemed to have an edge but after 8 hours of play a draw was agreed to. Toronto won its 2nd straight Pan Am (7-1) but Berkeley took 2nd on tiebreak and shares the US Intercollegiate title with Cal Fullerton (both 6½-1½). Berkeley's individual scores: Jon Frankle 3-3, Tom Weissbein 4-1, Russ Wada 4-2, Alan Wada 4-1, Paul Cooke 3-2, and captain Bruce Kovalsky 4½-½. Cal Fullerton deserves a lot of credit for their 3rd place finish, the highest ever for their college. Their lineup was David Gliksman 4½-3½, Wageeh Boctor 7-1, Richard Kasa 3½-4½, and Everett Bieger 6½-1½. Their coach, Prof. Frank Verges travelled with the Fullerton team. A third California team finished in the top 10: UCLA (2155) took 7th with 6-2 led by Board 1 leader Ozdal Barkan (7-1). Cal Polytech (1704) of San Luis Obispo scored 2½ points.

cont. on p. 94

California State University, Fullerton may be known as "Cal State Disneyland" but everyone else looked like Mickey Mouse at the Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Team Championship held in Monterey, November 7 and 8.

Enroute to the championship, Fullerton defeated Cal Poly 3-1 in the first round and Cal Poly, San Luis Obispo 4-0 in the second. In the third round they squared off with co-favorite and defending champion UC Berkeley in what proved to be the deciding match.

Earlier Berkeley had defeated the host, Defense Language Institute, 3-1, and a very tough Sonoma State team, 2½-1½. The match between the two super powers was as close as their average ratings — 2177 for Fullerton and 2159 for Berkeley. On Board One UC's Russ Wada (2324) defeated Fullerton's David Gliksman (2326), and on Board Two Alan Wada (2211) defeated Fullerton's Wageeh Boctor (2274). Nevertheless, Fullerton swept the bottom two boards to take the match as Richard Kasa (2101) defeated Bruce Kovalsky (2130) and Everett Bieger (2008) defeated Ariel Mazzarelli (1969).

Even after defeating Berkeley, Fullerton was not home free. In the final round Sonoma State drew with Fullerton to take third place while UC Berkeley wrapped up second place by defeating Cal Poly, Pomona by the narrow score of 2½-1½.

Individual honors were won by Sonoma State's Tony D'Aloisio, best 1st board; Cal State Fullerton's Wageeh Boctor, best 2nd board, and Everett Bieger, best 4th board; and UC Santa Cruz's Sam Fassbinder, best 3rd board. Sonoma State's Bill Davis (1861) earned the upset prize for his win over Berkeley's Bruce Kovalsky (2130) in the 2nd round. Wageeh Boctor and David Gliksman placed first and second respectively in the speed tournament held Saturday night at the Monterey Chess Center.

As usual, Heidi Steudler, recreation director at the Presidio, was a wonderful hostess. Sweet rolls, cold cuts, coffee, juice, and punch were provided (When was the last time you had a free lunch at a chess tournament?), and the playing conditions were excellent. A donation of \$150 from the Northern California Chess Association made it possible to award trophies to the first and second place teams and chess clocks to the members of the championship team.

The tournament was an unqualified success this year in attracting top rated teams — four of the seven teams had average ratings over 1900. On the other hand, lower rated teams stayed away. This is unfortunate. By encouraging chess at colleges and universities, organizers can avail themselves of excellent playing sites and facilities at practically no cost — just by operating through a school club. In a time of tight money it is surprising that clubs at colleges and universities are not flourishing more than they are.

Final Standings:

1. Cal State Fullerton (2177)	3½ - 1½
2. UC Berkeley (2159)	3 - 1
3. Sonoma State U. (1945)	2½ - 1½
4. Cal Poly, Pomona (1932)	2 - 2
5. 6. Defense Language Inst. (1857)	1½ - 2½
5. 6. UC Santa Cruz (1789)	1½ - 2½
7. Cal Poly (SLO) (1688)	1 - 3

Monterey cont.

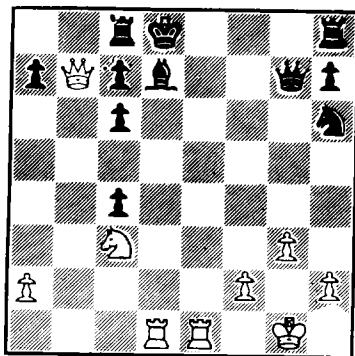
It was probably better to play 36 ..., Rg8, and one wonders if 36 f5 were not the most precise method of continuing the attack.

37 ef, Kd6; 38 Be5!, Kc5; 39 a3!

Not just for the one move mate threat but also because of the variation that follows. Note that 39 ..., Ne5; 40 fe, Rh4; 41 Rc3, Rc4 when Black is in hog heaven.

39 ..., Ne5; 40 Rc3, Nd4; 41 R3c4, dc; 42 Qf2, Kd6; 43 Qd4, Bd5; 44 Qe5, Kd7; 45 Bd5, Rc7; 46 Bg2, Rbc8; 47 Rb6, Ke8; 48 Re6, Kf8; 49 Qd6, Kg8; 50 Re3, Qg6; 51 Qe6, Kf8; 52 f5, Qg5; 53 Qd6, Kf7; 54 Rg3, Qc1; 55 Bf1, Qe1; 56 Qd5, Kf6; 57 Rg6, Ke7; 58 f6 1-0.

cont. on p. 94



19 Qc6; Re8; 20 Rd7, Qd7; 21 Qf6, Re7; 22 Nd5, Ng8; 23 Qg5, Qe8; 26 Rd1 1-0.

Among der Lasa's victories was one in 1853 in a match against Howard Staunton. This game provided der Lasa with the margin of victory. Staunton plucks a pawn like a rose from der Lasa's garden but the counterattack pricks him fatally.

Ruy Lopez; Brussels, 1853; H. Staunton—T. von der Lasa: 1 e4, e5; 2 Nf3, Nc6; 3 Bb5, Nf6; 4 Qe2, Bd6.

More comfortable seems 4 ... Bc5; 5 c3, 0-0, but White may solve Black's development problems by a later Bc6. Der Lasa shows great ingenuity in maneuvering behind his lines. The scrappy 5 d4, Nd4; 6 Nd4, ed; 7 e5, 0-0! leaves White's queen inconveniently posted.

5 c3, 0-0; 6 0-0, Re8; 7 d3, h6.

If white continues 8 Nbd2, Bc5 leaves Black ahead in development.

8 Nh4?, Ne7; 9 Bc4, c6; 10 Qf3, Bc7.

It looks as though White just wins a pawn, but it is not so easy. A more methodical plan would have been 11 h3—g4—Nf5.

11 Bh6?, d5; 12 Bb3, Bg4; 13 Qg3, gh; 14 h3, Kh7; 15 hg, Rg8.

And if 16 f3, Rg5 threatens h5.

16 Qf3, Ng4; 17 Qf7, Rg7; 18 Qf3, Qd7; 19 Qe2, Rf8.

Certainly 19 Nd2 was better than letting those pieces gather moonbeams in the corner. Amusing now is 20 f3?, Bb6; 21 Kh1, Ne3; 22 Rg1, Ng2; 23 Rg2, Qh3; 24 Rh2, Rg1 mate.

20 Nd2, Ng6.

White cannot get his knight to f5 because 21 Nf5, Nf4; 22 Qf3, de.

21 Ng6, Rg6; 22 Nf3, Rgf6; 23 Bd1, Rf3; 24 gf, Nh2!; 25 Kh2, Rf4; 26 Rg1, Rh4; 27 Kg2, Qh3 0-1.

Brieger's Brainstorms cont.

You will notice that 1 Kd2, h1/Q; 2 Rh1, Kh1; 3 Kc3, Kg2; 4 Kc4, Kf3; 5 Kb5, Ke4; 6 Kb6, Kd5; 7 Ka5, Kc6 homing on the a8 square only draws.

The winner is 1 Rg5, Kf3 (... , Kh3; 2 Kf2); 2 Rf5, Kg2, 3 Rf2, Kg1; 4 Rf1, Kg2; 5 Rh1!, Kh1; 6 Kf2, b5; 7 ab, a4; 8 b6, a3; 9 b7, a2; 10 b8/Q, a1/Q 11 Qb7 mates.

Monterey cont.

Here is a rolling battle which illustrates how easy it is to get into trouble in the "simple" open games.

Vienna Game; S. Smithers—Pranab Das: 1 e4, e5; 2 Bc4, Nc6; 3 Nc3, Nf6; 4 d3, Na5; 5 Bb3.

On the international circuit 5 Nge2 has enjoyed considerable lately.

5 ... , Be7; 6 f4, ef; 7 Bf4?

It is much sharper to play 7 e5 first.

7 ... , Nb3; 8 ab, d5; 9 Nb5, Bg4.

Now after 10 Nc7, Qc7 Black gets the P back with a good game.

10 Qd2, 0-0; 11 h3, Bh5; 12 Nc7, Rc8; 13 e5, Qc7.

Who's winning? Well Black is a pawn down; he must be better.

14 ef, Bd6 15 Bd6, Qd6; 16 Qg5, Rfe8!; 17 Kd2?!, Bg6; 18 Fg7, Qb4; 19 c3, Qb3; 20 Rb1, Rc3 0-1.

16th Annual Santa Clara County Open

The Santa Clara County Open, directed by Francisco and Amada Sierra, drew 106 participants including two GMs and two IMs. The winner in the open division was Kamran Shirazi of Los Angeles who earned \$750 for his 4-0 score. Second was Larry Christiansen of Modesto with 3½ while Peter Biyiasas, San Francisco; Jeremy Silman, San Francisco; John Grefe, San Francisco; Richard Lobo, San Francisco; Elliott Winslow, San Francisco; Charles Powell, San Francisco; and Flynn Penoyer, Saratoga rounded out the prize winners with 3-1s.

Expert: Mike Arne, Menlo Park and Gene Lee, Mountain View 2½-1½ (\$45). Robert Sferra, San Jose; Borel Menas, San Francisco; Eleuterio Alasua, San Jose; Kevin Binkley, Cupertino; Gaudencio Delacruz, San Jose; Steven Jacobi; San Jose; and Dave Cater, Sunnyvale 2-2.

A Class: Alan Kobernat, Hayward 4-0 (\$90); David Abramson, San Jose; Arcangelo Castaldo, Palo Alto; and Jerry Farmer, Milpitas 3½.

B Class: J. Penhoushek, Stanford and Russell Law, Sunnyvale; 3-1 (\$112.50). Rod McCalley, Palo Alto; Steven Hanamura, Oakland; Roy Jackson, Mountain View; and John Black, Alameda 2½.

C Class: Steven Matthews, Davis 3½ (\$90). Ross Holmes, San Jose; Thomas Eichler, Moss Beach; David Donaldson, Lafayette; and Michael Watt, San Jose 3-1.

D Class: Charlie Brown, Pacifica 4-0 (\$65). Staunton Paul, Mountain View; William Rodgers, Palo Alto 3-1. Joe Lumibao, San Jose 2-2.

E Class: Keith Yettick, San Jose 2½-1½ (\$22).

Unrated: Miftach Combs, San Jose; Tony Ladd, Davis 3-1 (\$20).



Pan-Am cont.

The Pan Am was cosponsored by Columbia University and Baruch College and Mayor Edward Koch proclaimed Dec. 26-30 as College Chess Week in New York. Harold Winston directed, Todd Barre was chief assistant, and Roger Blaine, Mike Gosselin, Tom Galloway, and Terry Newton were the other TDs. David Chu was chief organizer. Next year's Pan Am will be at Ohio State University in Columbus. And Joel Benjamin won the intercollegiate speed championship which Bob Sutter directed.

The Top Ten

1. Toronto	7-1
2. Berkeley	6½-1½
3. Fullerton	6½-1½
4. Ohio State A	6-2
5. Rutgers	6-2
6. Rhode Island Coll.	6-2
7. UCLA	6-2
8. Herbert Lehman	5½-2½
9. MSU A	5½-2½
10. Yale	5½-2½

For those who haven't heard of Herbert Lehman, it is located in Bronx NY, is part of the City University of NY, and named after a famous Governor and Senator of New York.

Three countries were represented, the University of Santo Domingo flew in from the Dominican Republic and scored their share of upsets to finish with 4½ points (average team rating 1965).

Selected games will follow in the next issue.

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- (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.)
 /y9/ + 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.

FEBRUARY

- 6- 7 San Rafael: 6th North Bay Open (AM)
 13-15 Berkeley: PEOPLE'S CHESS TOURNAMENT (MG)
 20-21 Davis: 1st Davis Open (TM)
 20-1 Salinas: Salinas Open (TY)
 27-28 San Jose: 15th San Jose City Coll. Open (FS)

MARCH

- 27 Chico: Chico Junior Championship (JO)

APRIL

- 3- 4 Sacramento: CAPITOL OPEN (RG)
 7 Sacramento: Blitz Championship (RG)
 17-18 San Jose CALCHESS TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP (RB)
 24-5 Walnut Creek: April Swiss (HP)

MAY

- 1- 2 Burlingame: Burlingame-San Mateo C.C.
 3rd Amateur Open (AH)
 15-16 Sacramento: Sacramento Championship (RSW)
 26 San Francisco: NCAA N. Cal. Scholastic
 Championship (JM)
 29-31 Sunnyvale: LERA MEMORIAL DAY (JH)

JUNE

- 13-14 San Jose: Jan Jose C.C. Spring Swiss (RB)
 18-20 San Francisco: Stamer Memorial (MG)

TM: Tom Manning, 20-F Solano Pk, Davis CA (916) 753-1270.

RB: Roy Bobbin, 988 Faris Dr, San Jose CA 95111 (408) 578-8067

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AH: Al Hensen, 1035 Whitwell Rd., Hillsborough, CA 94010 (415) 342-1137.

JM: John Marks: P.O. Box 1266 Aptos CA 95003.

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Places to Play in Northern California

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

East Bay

Berkeley CC - Fridays, 7:30 p.m. to 1:30; Berkeley YMCA, 2001 Allston Way, USCF-rated tourneys, Alan Glasscoe (415) 654-8108.

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

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

Fremont Chess Club - Fridays from 7-11 p.m. Fremont Community Church and Christian School (side entrance left) 39700 Mission Blvd. (near Stevenson Blvd.)

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

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

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

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

North Bay

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

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

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

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

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

North Coast

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

Ukiah CC - Mondays 7-10:30 p.m., Senior Citizens Center, 497 Leslie St., Matt Sankovich (707) 462-4632.

South Coast

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

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


U.C. CAMPUS CHESS CLUB

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

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

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

For further information write or call:
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Stockton CC - Tuesdays at 7:30 p.m. Lincoln Senior Elementary School, Stanton Way and Alexandria Place, Stockton, CA. Joe Atanasio (209) 478-3092.