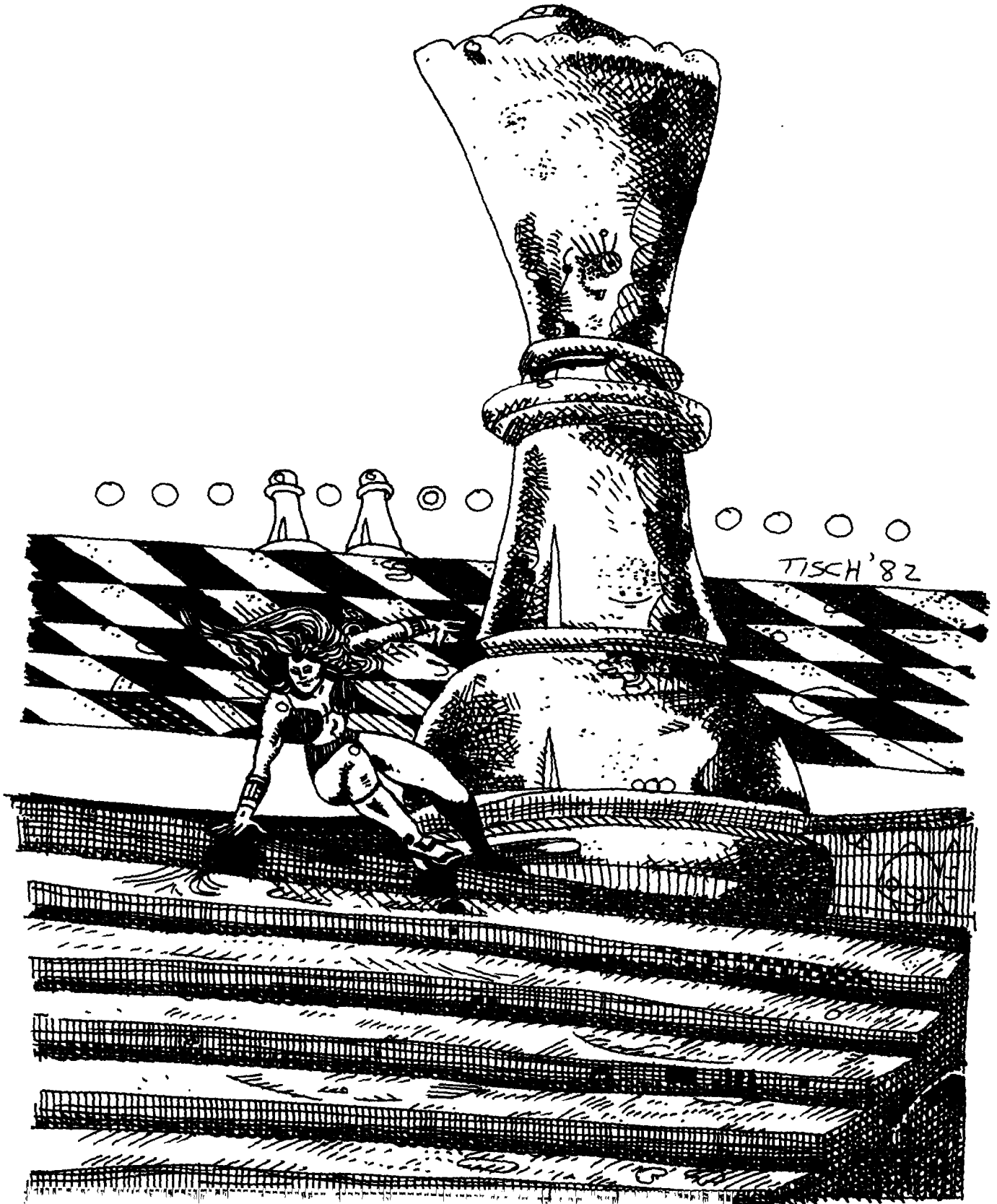


# CHESS VOICE

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# CalChess

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA  
CHESS ASSOCIATION

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## COVER

Lawrence Tisch of Tacoma, Washington provides this issue's cover. His art works have appeared in numerous publications including *Northwest Chess*, for which he also provided a cover. His cartoons will appear from time to time in **Chess Voice**.

Tisch did not title, let alone explain what it meant. Certainly your guess is as good as mine. Perhaps that is best. It can mean anything you want it to mean, and it does look nice.

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CalChess is the USCF state chapter for Northern California.

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# CalChess Circuit Standings

By the time this reaches you the CalChess Circuit will have concluded its first session of operation. The circuit and CalChess membership have gained added value and widened their scope as Art Marthinsen in San Rafael and Bob Gordon in Sacramento have added tournaments to the roster, previously dominated by the Hurt and Goodall tournaments. Goodall hopes to have an expanded tournament schedule during the next season.

The awards will be presented to the plucky winners between rounds at Jim Hurt's Thanksgiving LERA tournament. We hope to have a gallery of pictures of these players for our December-January issue.

As the season is just starting all over now with the Sacramento tournament on October 2-3 it is time to recapitulate how the Circuit works:

## Point Count Chess

You gain Merit Points on the Circuit based solely on wins and draws. You may not win a prize in a particular tournament, but you still pick up points, thus it is also to your advantage not to withdraw from these tournaments prematurely. The tournaments on the Circuit are only those which clearly state in their advertising that CalChess membership is required. To earn points your membership must be current at the time and to win prizes you must be a current member at Circuit's end.

The prizes occur in six categories: Expert, Classes A, B, C, D, E. In each category there are awards of \$175-75-50 for first to third respectively, a total fund of \$1,800.

Points are awarded on the basis of wins and draws. You get 4 points for a win and 2 for a draw. You get an additional point for a positive performance against someone rated 100 points higher than you and an additional point for each 100 rating points difference in performance. Thus a B player scoring 2-4 in an open section where the average competition was rated 300 points higher would get 8 points for his performance and 6 more points as a bonus for facing stiffer competition. Another B player, who scored 4-2 in the B section would get 4x4 or 16 points.

These are your base points but are altered by a multiplier to produce merit points. This is the multiplier table.

Expert points earned times 3.1 equals Merit Points

A	times 2.5
B	times 2.0
C	times 1.6
D	times 1.3
E	times 1.1
Unrated	times 1.0

The multiplier is an anti-sandbagging factor. Anyone topping the list of his or her class is winning a lot and apt to move up in rating. Moving upward in class is now rewarded because future performances will be rewarded by more Merit Points because of the increased multiplier. You carry the points earned with you into that class. This makes you competitive with the leaders in your new class, but you do not necessarily take the lead. There are so many class tournaments on the Circuit that we must presume that the higher ratings you have just joined have been facing stiffer competition. Pamela Ford is an example of an A player who moved up to expert and has been in the thick of the fight for the lead ever since.

Some of her competitors may slip on up to master too, but then they can give simultaneous exhibitions and publish monographs on the Benoni. Everybody knows that the masters have it made — or almost everybody.

## The Current Standings

	Expert	
Mike Arne		210.8
Keith Vickers		164.3
Allen Becker		158.1
Tom Crispin		155
Pamela Ford		151.9

# CalChess Selects USCF Delegates

At its September 18 meeting the CalChess Board selected its Delegates and Voting Members to USCF. Among the five Delegates and 12 Voting Members there was a reasonable balance in several areas. The number of organizers and TD's was 11 to six non-organizer and non-TD types, quite a change from the usual state list. Our new representatives to the USCF represent 11 different geographic areas in northern California — from as far north as Chico and as far south as Monterey and Fresno. Their ratings ranged in a fairly balanced way over a 1200 Elo spectrum

## DELEGATES

R.E. Fauber, Sacramento  
Joan C. Fauber, Sacramento  
Tom Dorsch, Hayward  
Hans Poschmann, Fremont  
John Sumares, Mountain View

## VOTING MEMBERS

Robert Gordon, Sacramento  
Art Marthinsen, San Rafael  
Ted Yudacufski, Monterey  
Max Wilkerson, Colma  
Jim Hurt, Sunnyvale  
Max Burkett, Oakland  
Carolyn Withgitt, Hayward  
Myron Johnson, Oakland  
Richard Rowe, Chico  
Dave Quarve, Fresno  
Jeremy Silman, San Francisco  
Andy Lazarus, Berkeley  
In addition Northern California has George Koltanowski, a Life Voting member from San Francisco and Regional Vice-Presidents K. Michael Goodall, Berkeley and Ramona Sue Gordon, Sacramento.

## ALTERNATE VOTING MEMBERS

Robert Raingruber, Modesto  
Mike Mustafa, Oakland  
Francisco Sierra, Santa Clara  
Dave Humpal, Merced  
Alan Pollard, San Francisco  
Zoran Lazetich, Sacramento  
John Marks, Aptos  
Bryce Perry, Palo Alto  
Alan Benson, Berkeley  
Jose Marcal, Palo Alto  
Pat Mayntz, Campbell  
Alan Glasscoe, Oakland  
Alfred Hansen, Hillsborough  
Ursula Foster, Modesto  
Kenneth Stone, San Jose  
Dr Donald Lieberman, Santa Clara  
Roy Bobbin, San Jose  
William Bates, San Jose  
Lillian Rammelkamp, Davis  
Amada Sierra, Santa Clara  
Tom Manning, Davis

## “A”

Edgar Sheffield	145
Calixto Magaoay	142.5
William A. Rodgers	115
Jim Stewart	110
Zoran Lazetich	105

## “B”

Steven Hanamura	121.6
Paul Friedrich	120
Kenneth Halligan	104
David Donaldson	75.2
Paul Condie	68.8

## “C”

Paul Mangone	73.6
Fausto Poza	70.2
Stanton Paul	63
Arturs Elevans	51.2
Leonard Trottier	44.8

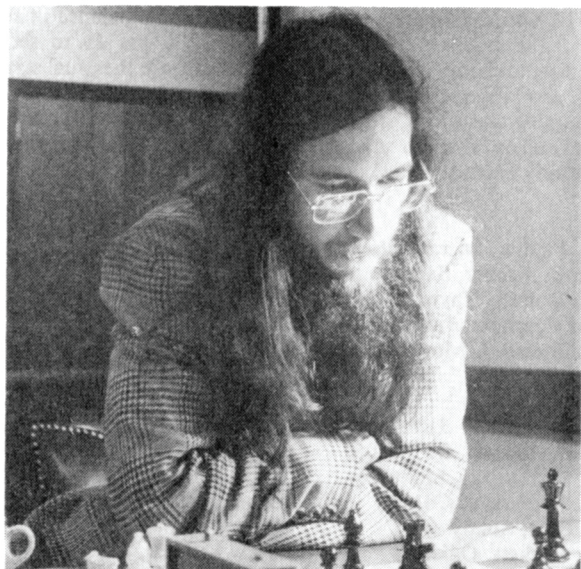
## “D”

Mark Trombley	33.8
Oscar Galay	33.6
Gregory Jasey	30.2
Tim Cookson	26
Lawrence Walker	26

cont. on p. 35

# U.S. OPEN REPORT

by IM John Watson



John Watson



Jose Marcal

St. Paul, Minnesota was not the location to attract many grandmasters or international masters to the 1982 U.S. Open, but most of the players considered it a success. Not having participated in the Open for some years, I had forgotten how the atmosphere differs from that of your usual two round-a-day event.

Players talked a lot more with each other, and not just about the next round's pairings. They did more, too; some swam, others played tennis, and a handful even went to art museums. There were expeditions to the outskirts of the city, visits to the Guthrie Theater, and widespread attendance of the baseball games in the Minneapolis Metrodome. I'm sure that it's the casual pace of the tournament which attracts many players who would otherwise hesitate to devote two weeks of vacation time to chess purposes alone.

## Results

The tournament was won, quite deservedly, by GM Andrew Soltis. He coasted at the end, taking three draws in the last three rounds, which indicates how convincingly he dominated his opposition to that point. In the last round IM William Martz caught up to Soltis at 10-2 but was not even close to matching Soltis' tiebreaks. GM Arthur Bisguier, the surprising Tom Unger of Minnesota, Joe Bradford and I shared 3rd-6th at 9½. The expert prize was captured by Svein Myreng of Norway, who will be unknown to most of you but is fast gaining notoriety from his artwork in the comic *Chessman*.

Northern California players were not present in number but had their influence. Particularly noteworthy was the performance of the Marcal brothers, who faced many top players and were always in the thick of things. Jose got 8½ points (he lost to Soltis), while Pedro slipped at the end after drawing one of the leaders (Rose) and playing some nice games.

Finally, I should report on the computer contingent, led by Belle, "who" won 7 lost 3 and forfeited 2. The final score by the four machines was 24½-21½ versus their human opponents, although it should be noted that the latter were not particularly high-rated.

Speaking of Marcals and computers, look at this:

**Sicilian Defense: Sensory CC-9—P. Marcal: 1 e4, c5; 2 Nf3, d6; 3 d4, cd; 4 Nd4, Nf6; 5 Nc3, g6; 6 f4.**

Levy's influence on computer chess?

**6 Nc6; 7 Nc6, bc; 8 e5, Ng4!?**

Here 8 ... Nd7 is considered safest while 8 ... de!? may be a bit better than its reputation. At this juncture Levy gives 9 Be2 for a small advantage, e.g. 9 ... h5; 10 h3, Nh6; 11 Be3 intending Bf3.

And 9 h3!?, Nh6; 10 g4 is also interesting.

**9 Qf3, Bd7!?**

A novelty? 9 ... Qb6 or 9 ... Bg7!? are normal. Unfortunately, the text move looks too slow.

**10 h3, Nh6; 11 ed?!?**

Is this a case of "Pater sees a check..."? 11 g4! and 11 ... Bg7; 12 Be3, f6; 13 ed, ed; 14 0-0-0 is very nice for White.

**11 ... ed; 12 Qe4!?**

See the last note. Here 12 Bd2! intending 0-0-0 is logical.

**12 ... Be7!**

No exchange, since this fellow doesn't seem to understand queens and tempi!

**13 Bd3, 0-0; 14 0-0, Nf5; 15 Qf3, Bf6; 16 Be3?!?**

an exposed square; 16 Bd2.

**16 ... Re8; 17 Bf5, Bf5; 18 Bf2, d5; 19 Rac1, Qa5; 20 g4, Be4; 21 Qg3, Qb4; 22 Ne4, Re4; 23 b3, Qa3; 24 Rce1, Qa2; 25 Re4, de; 26 Qe3, Re8; 27 Qc5, Qa6!; 28 Qa7?**

If computers dream, this move must have given Sensory CC-9 nightmares. Imagine being outcalculated by a simple sequence by a human!

**28 ... Qa7; 29 Ba7, e3; 30 Rb1.**

Queried by the bulletin, but what's a poor machine to do?; 30 Re1, e2 intends ... Bc3 and 31 Kf2, Bh4 doesn't help.

**30 ... Bc3; 31 b4, e2; 32 Bf2, e1/Q; 33 Be1, Re1; 34 Re1, Be1; 35 Kf1, Bb4; 36 Ke2, f5; 37 Kd3, Kf7; 38 gf, gf; 39 c3, Bd6; 40 Ke3, Ke6; 41 c4, Bc7; 42 h4, h5 0-1.**

The following win by Jose is perhaps not very complimentary to him, but it's so entertaining that I can't resist showing it. A bad opening lands him a losing position, but he defends stoutly, and his opponent can't quite put him away.

**Benoni; C. Anderson—J. Marcal; 2 d4, Nf6; 2 c4, c5; 3 d5, e6; 4 Nc3, ed; 5 cd, d6; 6 e4, g6; 7 Bd3, Bg7; 8 Nge2, 0-0; 9 0-0, a6.**

A good alternative is 9 ... Na6.

**10 a4, Qc7; 11 h3, Nbd7; 12 f4, c4?!?**

Too committal. Normal here is 12 ... Rb8; 13 Ng3 and only now 13 ... c4 (since Nd4 is not available) 14 Bc2, b5 with equality.

**13 Bc2, Re8!?**

On 13 ... Rb8; 14 Nd4!. Nevertheless, 13 ... Re8 will weaken f7 in many lines.

**14 Ng3.**

Better is 14 Nd4! intending 14 ... Nc5; e5!, but 14 Ng3 is not bad either.

*cont. on p. 29*

**U.S. Open cont.**

**14 ... , b6.**

Because 14 ... , Rb8; 15 a5, b5; 16 ab, Nb6; 17 Qf3 intending e5 is awkward for Black, and 14 ... , Nc5; 15 Qf3, Nfd7; 16 Be3, b5; 17 ab, Rb8; 18 Qf2!, ab; 19 e5, de; 20 f5! with a terrific attack as in Penrose-Tal; Leipzig, 1960.

**15 Qf3, Rb8; 16 Be3, Nc5.**

Because 16 ... , b5?; 17 ab, ab; 18 Ra7, Qd8; 19 e5!, de; 20 f5 is crushing.

**17 Rad1, Rb7; 18 e5!, de; 19 d6, Qd7; 20 f5!**

Stronger than 20 fe?! , Re5; 21 Nce4, Ne4; 22 Ne4, Ne4 23 Be4, Re4! etc.

**20 ... , Rb8; 21 fg, fg; 22 Nd5, Nd5; 23 Qd5, Ne6.**

Not 23 ... , Qe6?; 24 Bc5 with d7 to follow.

**24 Qc4, b5; 25 ab, ab; 26 Qd3!?**

Also available were 26 Qa2 or 26 Qb4.

**26 ... , Bb7; 27 Bb3, Kh8; 28 Ne4, Nd4!?**

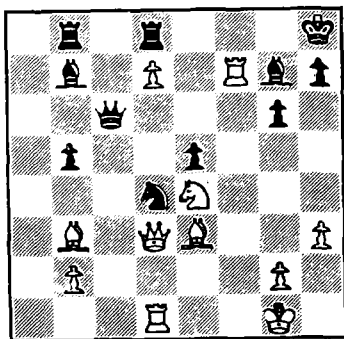
A complicating attempt which shows good judgement. If 28 ... , Be4; 29 Qe4, Nd4; 30 Rf7!, Qd6; 31 Rg7!, Kg7 (31 ... , Ne2; 32 Kf2); 32 Rd4! either mates or wins material.

**29 Rf7!?**

But 29 Ng5! looks even better, e.g., 29 ... , Nb3; 30 Nf7, Kg8; 31 Qb3, Qe6; 32 Qe6 and 33 d7 or 29 ... , Rf8; 30 Bd4, ed; 31 Nf7, Rf7; 32 Rf7, Qd6; 33 Rel etc.

**29 ... , Qc6; 30 d7, Red8!?**

It's hard to see what's coming, but objectively 30 ... , Qe4 gives better chances to draw, despite the exchange down.



**31 Rg7!**

The bulletin gives this a "??", but the mistake comes later. Probably also winning, but only in an obtuse way, is 31 bd4!?, ed (... , Qe4; 32 Qe4, Be4; 33 Rg7, ed; 34 Re7 and 34 ... , Bf5, 35 Rd4, Rb7?; 36 Re8 or 34 Bc6; 35 Rd4, Rb7; 36 Be6 etc.); 32 Rg7!, Kg7; 33 Qd4, Kh6; 34 Bd5!! winning: I. 34 ... , Qd7; 35 Nf6, Qf5; 36 Ng4, Kh5; 37 Qg7 II. 34 ... , Qc2; 35 g4!, Bd5; 36 g5, Kh5; 37 Qd5 III. Qc7; 35 g4!, Bd5 (... , Rd7; 36 g5, Kh5; 37 Qe3); 36 g5, Kh5; 37 Qg7, Qb6; 38 Kh2, Qc7; 39 Ng3.

**31 ... , Nb3; 32 Rh7??**

After all that work! White panics, but in fact he still has 32 Re7, Qe4 (32 ... , Na5; 33 Qd6!); 33 Qe4, Be4; 34 Bb6, Bc6; 35 Bd8, Rd8 36 Re8!, Re8; 37 de?Q, Be8; 38 Rd8 etc.. Never give up!

**32 ... , Kh7; 33 Qb3, Kg7 0-1.**

Finally, of course, I must subject you to one of my own.

**King's Indian Defense; A. Bisguier-J. Watson: 1 d4, Nf6; 2 c4, g6; 3 Nc3, Bg7; 4 e4, d6; 5 f4, 0-0; 6 Nf3, c5; 7 Be2, cd; 8 Nd4, Na6!?**

This is Stein's move, which goes for complications. Without a lengthy theoretical digression I can say that 8 ... , Nc6 is safe but terribly drawish.

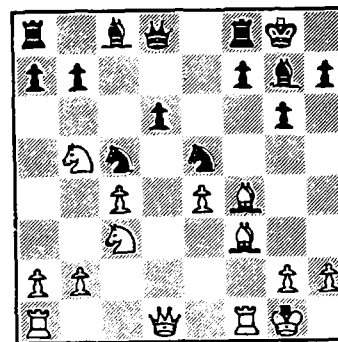
**9 Be3, Nc5; 10 Bf3, Nfd7!?**

The original idea was 10 ... , Bh6 so that 11 Qd2, e5; 12 Nde2, ef; 13 Nf4, Re8 with counterplay. I thought the text would be more obscure but found out later that the key game was Bisguier—Byrne, USA, 1969!

**11 0-0.**

After some thought. Against Byrne Bisguier tried 11 Nde2, Nb6; 12 b3, e5; 13 Qd2, f5! with complications.

**11 ... , e5!; 12 Ndb5, ef; 13 Bf4, Ne5!**



When I played 11 ... , e5, I had not decided on this yet. In fact I expected that 13 ... , Be5 would be sounder as after 14 Qd2, Bf4; 15 Qf4, Ne5; 16 Rad1, a6!; 17 Nd6? (17 Rd6!, Qe7; 17 Nd4, Qd6 or 17 ... , Be6), Ncd3; 18 Qe3, Qd6; 19 Be2, Qc5 etc..

But after an hour's consideration (!), I decided that the text was strong and that 13 ... , Be5; 14 Be5, de; 14 b4!, Ne6; 16 c5 was not what I wanted: 16 ... , a6; 17 Nd6; Nd4 and now 18 Ne2 or even 18 Nd5!?, b6; 19 Bg4, bc; 20 Bd7, Bd7; 21 Nf6, Kg7; 22 bc.

**14 Be2.**

Best while 14 Qd6!, Qd6; 15 Nd6, Ned3 threatens the bishop, the pawn on b2, and ... , Bd4, and 14 Nd6, Ned3 is similarly bad.

**14 ... , Be6; 15 b3.**

After a good counter-think, Bisguier concedes that tactics won't work, e.g. 15 Nd6, Qb6; 16 Be3, Qb2; 17 Bc5, Qc3, 18 Rc1, Qa5!; 19 Nb7, Qc7; 20 Bf8, Bf8 with a Black advantage or 15 Qd6, Qd6; 16 Nd6, Ned3; 17 Be3!, Rfd8!; 18 Bd3, Nd3; 19 Nb7, Rdb8 and ... , Nb2.

**15 ... , a6!**

Forcing retreat since 16 Qd6?, ab; 17 Qc5, Nd3 is terrible and 16 Nd6 self-traps the knight, e.g. 16... , Qa5; 17 Rc1, Rfd8 or even 16 ... , Qc7; 17 b4, Rfd8. So...

**16 Nd4, Nc6!**

Sharp moves are a necessity. I wanted to play 16 ... , Qe7 with the idea 17 Nd5!, Bd5; 18 ed, Ned3 or perhaps 16 ... , Qa5 intending 17 Rc1?, Ned3, but in both cases 17 Qd2 is a bit to White's advantage.

**17 Nc6.**

The point was 17 Be3, Be5, e.g. 18 Qd2, Nd4; 19 Bd4, Qh4, 20 Be5, de with the better structure.

**17 ... , bc; 18 Rc1.**

Now on 18 Bd6, Qb6; 19 Bf8, Rf8 is better for Black since the forced 20 b4 meets with 20 ... , Bc3; 21 bc, Qc5 etc.

**18 ... , Qa5; 19 Bd2, Qb6; 20 Be3, Rad8; 21 Kh1, Qb8 (watching b4); 22 Bf3, Be5; 23 Ne2, a5!**

Now Black is slightly better, but I was short of time.

**24 Nd4, Bd7; 25 Bg4!?**

An enterprising decision. White gets rid of his bad bishop, but e4 is weakened.

**25 ... , Qe8; 26 Bd7, Qd7; 27 Qf3, Rc8; 28 Rcd1, Qe7; 29 Rfe1, Rfe8; 30 Bf2.**

Protecting just in time against ... , Qh4.

**30 ... , Qg5; 31 Qh3, Qe7!?**

The game reaches a critical stage with both players entering time trouble. At the last minute I rejected the intended 31 ... , Qf4; 32 Bg3, Ne4 as drawish due to 33 Nc6!, Rc6 (33 ... , Ng3; 34 hg, Qg3; 35 Ne7); 34 Bf4, Nf2; 35 Kgl, Nh3; 36 gh. The move 31 ... , Qe7! instead is dependent on the following combination, which turns out to be not so easy.

**32 Nf3, Bc3; 33 Bc5.**

On a rook move 33 ... , Ne4 is safe and good.

**33 ... , Be1; 34 Bd6, Qe4; 35 Ng5?**

Overlooking Black's reply. After the game we first looked at 35 Be5 when 35 ... , Bf2! wins, yet a similar move 35 Bc5! just about turns the tables. White threatens 36 Rel (now that Bgl stops the mate), but on a bishop retreat (say 35 ... , Bb4; 36 Ng5 wins outright. So the only move is 35 ... , Rcd8; 36 Re1, Qe1; 37 Ne1, Rel; 38 Bgl,

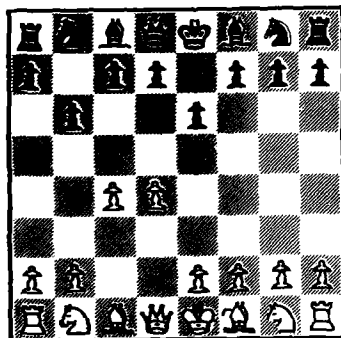
*cont. on p. 35*

# A Survey of Owen's Defense

by Barry G. Nelson

This ambitious survey by Barry Nelson draws its material from a wide variety of sources and languages. Circulated originally in manuscript form, this is its first published appearance. It has earned praise from masters. The task of typing it for the printer involves several technical difficulties, as our typesetter does not have the Informant symbols. Also we have preferred to keep our paragraph style and are moving the notes up into proximity with the main columns. — editor

1 d4, e6; 2 c4, b6



1: 3 a3, d5; 4 cd, ed; 5 Nc3, Bb7; 6 g3, Nf6; 7 Bg2, Be7; 8 Nf3, 0-0; 9 0-0—Gheorghiu-Hartston; Moskva, 1977. Keene suggests 9 ..., c5!?

1) 1. 6 Nf3, Be7; 7 Bf4, Nf6; 8 e3, 0-0; 9 Bd3, c5; 10 Rc1, Nbd7; 11 0-0?! (11 h3), Nh5; 12 Be5, Ne5; 13 Ne5, Nf6 Petursson—Keene; Reykjavik, 1976.

2: 3 a3, c5; 4 d5, ed; 5 cd, Ba6; 6 Nf3, d6; 7 g3, g6; 8 Bg2, Bg7; 0-0. Now A. Leisenko in *Shakmatny Bulletin*, 1980, vol. 8, p. 227 suggests either 9 ..., Nh6, 9 ..., Ne7 or 9 ..., Nf6; 10 Re1, 0-0; 11 Nc3.

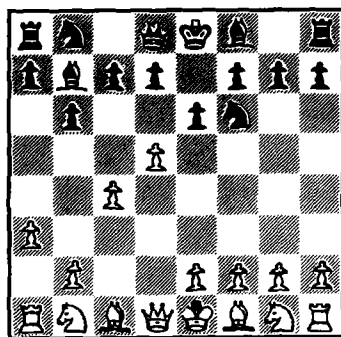
2) 8 Bh3?!, Bg7; 9 Qa4?, b5; 10 Qc2, Nf6; 11 0-0, 0-0 Zudar—Keene; Lausanne, 1977.

3: 3 a3, Bb7; 4 d5, Qh4; 5 Nc3, Bc5; 6 e3, ed; 7 Nf3, Qh5; 8 cd, Nf6; 9 Bc4, 0-0; 10 0-0, Re8; 11 b4, Bd6; 12 Bb2, a5; 13 Nb5, Ne4; 14 Qd4, f6; 15 h3—Ornstein—Bohm; LeHavre, 1977, A40/5 and White is slightly better (Cvetkovic).

3) For 3 ..., Nf6; 4 Nc3 (4 d5!?, Ba6), Bb7; 5 d5, Bd6 see columns 4-7.

4) 5 ..., Nf6 see Leisenko; *Shakmatny Bulletin*, 1980, vol. 8.

For the next four columns the moves 3 a3, Bb7; 4 d5, Nf6 have also been played.



4: 5 Nc3, Bd6; 6 e4, ed; 7 cd, 0-0 is unclear according to Minev—A50/7 and note 38.

5) 5 ..., Be7; 6 g3, b5; 7 Nb5, ed; 8 Bf4, d6; 9 c5, 0-0; 10 cd, cd; 11 Nd4, Nc6; 12 Ngf3 and White is slightly better — Petrosian — Keene, Bath, 1973.

5: 5 Nc3, Bd6; 6 Nf3, 0-0; 7 Bg5, Be7; 8 Bf4, Nh5; 9 Bg3, Bf6; 10 Nd4, e5!; 11 Nc2, d6; 12 e4, g6. Minev, with admirable persistence, calls this unclear.

6) 6 g3, Be5! (Keene)

7) 7 g3?!, Ba6; 8 e4?!, Qe7; 9 Be2, ed; 10 cd, Ne4; 11 0-0, Nc3; 12 bc, Qe4; 13 Ba6, Na6—Gudmen-Miles; Eslington, 1974.

8) 9 Bd2! (Keene)

9) 10 Rc1, Ng3; 11 hg, h6; 12 e3, c5; 13 Be2, ed; 14 cd, d6; 15 Bd3, Nd7; 16 Bb1, Re8; 17 Qd3, Nf8; 19 Nd2, Rc8 O'Kelly—Keene, 1977 (Leisenko calls it even)

10) 10 ..., c5; 11 Ndb5, Ng3; 12 hg, ed; 13 e3, h6; 14 Nd5, Bb2; 15 Rb1, a6; 16 Nbc7, Bc3 (... , Bd5; 17 Nd5 Sosonko-Planinc; Portoroz, 1977—23/112 is bad for Black); 17 Ke2, Ra7 Leisenko, *Shakmatny Bulletin*, 1980 vol. 8 p. 227.

11) 11 Nf5, g6; 12 Nh6, Kh8 is unclear (Matanovic).

6: 5 Nc3, Bd6; 6 Nf3, 0-0; 7 e4, ed; 8 ed, c6; 9 dc, dc; 10 Be2, Qe7; 11 0-0, Ndb7; 12 Bg5, a6 Bertok-Planinc; Zagreb, 1972 A50/7 note 48.

12) 8 cd?, Re8; 9 Bg5, Ne4 (Cvetkovic)  
7: 5 Nc3, Bd6; 6 Nf3, 0-0; 7 e4, ed; 8 ed, c6; 9 Be2, cd; 10 cd, Na6; 11 0-0, Re8; 12 Bg5, h6; 13 Bh4, Rc8; 14 Nd4, Nc5 is equal—Petrosian-Planinc; Moskva, 1975, 20/23.

Back to diagram A.

8: 3 d5, Qh4; 4 Nc3, Bb4; 5 Bd2; Nf6; 6 e3, Bc3; 7 Bc3, Ne4; 8 Qc2, Nc3; 9 Qc3, 0-0 and now 10 Nf3 intending Be2, 0-0 leaves White slightly better.<sup>15</sup>

13) 4 e3, ed; 5 Nf3, Qh5; 6 cd, Nf6; 7 Nc3, Bb4 with initiative (Matanovic).

14) 6 Nf3, Qc4; 7 e4, Qc5; 8 Rc1?, Ng4; 9 Qe2, Ba6 with a decisive Black advantage (Matanovic).

15) 10 g3, Qe4; 11 f3, Qg6; 12 Ne2, Bb7 (... , d6 with the idea e5—Bf5 Timman); 13 0-0-0, d6; 14 g4, Nd7; 15 h4 and White is slightly better in Karpov-Miles; Bugojno, 1978 25/116 (Matanovic).  
9: 3 d5, Nf6; 4 g3, Bb4; 5 Bd2, Qe7; 6 Bg2, c6; 7 dc, dc; 8 Nc3, 0-0 Tempon-Miles; Buenos Aires, 1979 20/122 is equal (Schussler).

10: 3 d5, Ba6; 4 e4, ed; 5 ed, Nf6; 6 a3! White is slightly better according to Byrne and Mednis.

16) 3 ..., Bb4! (Miles)

17) 6 Nc3, Bb4; 7 Qc2, Be7! is Browne-Christiansen, US ch, 1977—24/124. Schmidt-Pytel, Poland, 1978 27/118 continued 8 Bf4, 0-0; 9 0-0-0, which Pytel rated unclear. 7 Bd2 is equal (Cvetkovic).  
11: 3 d5, ed; 4 cd, Bb4; 5 Bd2, a5!; 6 Bb4, ab; 7 Qd4, Nf6; 8 Qb4, Na6; 9 Qd4, 0-0; 10 Nc3, Nc5; 11 Rd1, Re8; 12 e3, Na4 is equal Leisenko, op. cit., p. 227.

18) 7 ..., b3!; 8 Qe3 (8 Qg7?, Ra2; 9 Qh8, Kf8; 10 Qc3, Ra1; 11 Qc1, Qe7; 12 Nf3, Qe4; 12 Nfd2, Qc2), Qe7; 9 Qb3, Na6 Leisenko, op. cit.

12: 3 d5, Bb7; 4 e4, Nf6; 5 Bd3, b5; 6 cb, ed; 7 ed, Nd5, Nf3, Bb4; 9 Bd2, Qe7 Leisenko, op. cit.

19) 4 a3, Nf6; 5 Nc3 see columns 4-7 and 4 Nc3, Bb4; 5 e4 is columns 17-18.

20) 5 e5?!, Ne4; 6 Qd4, Bb4; 7 Nc3, f5; 8 ef, Qf6; 9 Qf6 Leisenko, op. cit.

21) 5 ..., ed!? with the idea c6 (Krnice).  
**13: Nc3, Bb4; 4 Qc2<sup>23</sup>, c5; 5 a3, Ba5; 6 Nf3, Bb7; 7 e3, Nf6; 8 Bd2, 0-0; 9 Be2, Bc3<sup>24</sup>; 10 Bc3, Ne4; 11 0-0, d6; 12 Rfd1, Qe7<sup>25</sup>; 13 Re1, Nd7; 14 dc, dc; 15 Nd2 and White is slightly better in Larsen-Miles; Riga, 1979 28/130.**

23) 4 Qb3!? and for 4 e4, Bb7 see columns 17-27.

24) 9 ..., cd; 10 ed, Bc3; 11 Bc3, d5!; 12 c5!? also interesting is 10 b4!? (Larsen).

25) 12 ..., Nc3 and White is slightly better (Larsen).

**14: 3 Nc3, Bb4; 4 e3, Bb7; 5 Ne2, Nf6 E44/3-10. (More Owenish is 5 ..., f5; 6 a3, Bd6; 7 d5—7 Nb5!? or 7 b4—Nf6; 8 Nd4—8g3—0-0; 9 d3, Ne4! with compensation for the material in Olafsson-Miles; Las Palmas, 1978 25/119.)**

**15: 3 Nc3, Bb7; 4 a3, f5<sup>26</sup>; 5 d5, Nf6; 6 g3<sup>27</sup>, Bc5<sup>28</sup>; 7 Bg2, 0-0; 8 Nh3<sup>29</sup>, a5; 9 0-0, Na6; 10 Qc2 and White is slightly better (Miles). After 10 b3?!, Qe8; 11 Bb2, e5! Black is slightly better as in Stean-Miles; London, 1980 29/123.**

26) (Also possible is 4 ..., f5, while 4 ..., Nf6; 5 Nf3 (5 d5 Bd6 see columns 4-7) or 5 Bg5!? deserve exploration.

27) 6 de, de; 7 Qd8, Kd8 is unclear (Miles).

28) Alternatives are 6 ..., Be7; 6 ..., a5 and 6 ..., Bd6!? with the idea of Be5 (Miles).

29) 8 Nf3?, Ne4! (Miles); 8 e3 intending Nge2 (Timman)

**16: 3 Nc3, Bb7; 4 e4<sup>30</sup>, Nf6; 5 Bd3, Bb4; 6 f3, Nc6; 7 a3, Bc3; 8 bc, e5!; 9 Ne2, Qe7; 10 0-0, d6; 11 Be3, Nd7; 12 Nc1, Nd8; 13 Bc2 and White is slightly better. Taimanov-S. Nikolic; Zalaegerszeg, 1969 8/71 (Cvetkovic).**

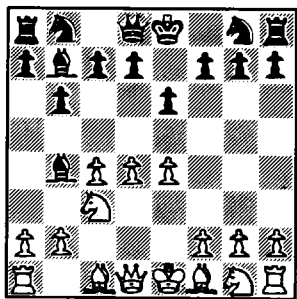
30) This position can also occur following 1 d4, e6; 2 c4, b6; 3 e4, Bb7; 4 Nc3.

**17: 3 Nc3, Bb7; 4 e4, Bb4; 5 d5, Bc3<sup>31</sup>; 6 bc, d6; 7 f4, Qh4!; 8 g3, Qe7 is equal (Cvetkovic).**

31) For 5 ..., Qe7 see column 18.

**18: 3 Nc3, Bb7; 4 e4, Bb4; 5 d5, Qe7!; 6 Be2, Nf6; 7 Od4, ed; 8 ed, Qe4!; 9 Nf3, Qd4; 10 Nd4, c6 with initiative (Keene) Tartakover-Reti; Goteborg, 1920.**

For columns 19-27, the beginning moves are 1 d4, e6; 2 c4, b6; 3 Nc3, Bb7; 4 e4, Bb4.



**19: 5 Qc2, Qh4!; 6 Bd3<sup>32</sup>, f5; 7 g3<sup>33</sup>, Qh5; 9 Be2, Qf7<sup>34</sup>; 9 f3, fe; 10 fe, Nf6; 10 d5, 0-0; 11 Nf3, Qg6; 12 Bd3, Qh5; 13 0-0, Na6; 14 a3<sup>35</sup>, Bc3; 15 bc, Nc5 is farago-Miles; Hastings, 1976-7 28/109.**

32) 6 d5, f5; 7 ef, ed; 8 Nf3, Qe4; 9 Qe4, de; 10 Nd4, Ne7 is Ander-ton-Kollis; Wolverhampton, 1971.

33) 7 Nf3, Bc7 (7 ..., Qg4; 8 0-0, Bc3; 9 h3, Qh5; 10 bc, Nf6; 11 Nd2 is unclear—Cvetkovic); 8 bc (Or 8 Kf1, Qh5; 9 bc, Ne7—analysis), Qg4 Leisenko, op. cit.

34) On 8 ..., Qf7 Black is slightly better with his initiative (Cvetkovic)

35) Better is 14 Bf4 (Cvetkovic).

**20: 5 f3, Qh4<sup>36</sup>, 6 g3, Qh5; 7 Bd2<sup>37</sup>, f5; 8 ef, Qf5; 9 Nb5, Bd2; 10 Qd2, Na6; 11 0-0-0, Ne7; 12 Bd3, Qf6; 13 Nh3, Qf3; 14 Ng5, Qh5; 15 Rhf1, h6; 16 Nf7<sup>38</sup>, 0-0; 17 g4, Qh4; 18 Qf4<sup>39</sup>, Nf5; 19 Ne5<sup>40</sup>, Ne7; 20 Nf7 and things are equal (Miles)**

36) 5 ..., Nc6; 6 Ne2, d5; 7 cd, ed; 8 e5, f6; 9 f4, fe; 10 fe, Qh4; 11 g3, Qe4; 12 Rg1 is unclear from Ciocaltea-Nikolic; Nix, 1977 24/125 Blic, S. Ilic).

37) For 7 Nh3 see column 21.

38) 16 Ne4, 0-0-0 is unclear (Miles).

39) 18 Qc2?, Nf5; 19 gf, Nb4 gives Black the upperhand as in Ree-Miles; Amsterdam, 1978 26/117 (Miles).

40) On 19 Bf5, ef; 20 Qf5, Qe7 Black has a decisive advantage or 19 gf, Qf4; 20 Rf4, Rf7 is again decisive (Miles).

**21: 5 f3, Qh4; 6 g3, Bc3; 7 bc, Qh5; 8 Nh3, f5; 9 Nf4, Qf7; 10 ef, Qf5; 11 Bd3, Qf7; is unclear. 12 Be4, Nc6; 13 d5, ed; 14 Nd5, 0-0-0 gives Black an edge as in Donner-Miles; England, 1978 27/120. Better is 12 0-0.**

**22: 5 fe, f5; 6 ef<sup>41</sup>, Nh6; 7 fe, Nf5; 8 Ne2, de; 9 Bf4, 0-0; when Qd2, Qh4; 11 Ng3, Bd6; 12 Bd6, cd; 12 Ne2, Nc6; 14 0-0-0.**

when Black has the upper hand—Panno-Miles; Buenos Aires, 1979 22/122 (Schussler).

41) For 6 Bd3 see column 26. 6 e5, Nh6; 7 a3, Bc3; 8 bc, Nc6; 9 Nh3, Nf7; 10 Nf4, Qh4; 11 g3, Qe7; 12 Bg2, Ba6; 13 Qa4, Na5; 14 Bc3, 0-0; 15 0-0, Qe8! Kraidman-Keene; Netanya, 1977.

**23: 5 Bd5 f5<sup>42</sup>; 6 Qc3<sup>43</sup>, fe; 7 Be4, Be4; 8 Qe4, Nc6; 9 d5, Nf6; 10 Qc2, Na5; 11 de, 0-0! With compensation for the material (Keene).**

42) 5 ..., Bc3; 6 bc, d6; 7 Ne2, Nd7; 8 0-0, Ne7; 9 Ng3, 0-0; 10 Qg4, Nf6; 11 Qe2, e5; 12 f4 and White has the upperhand as in Bronstein-Miles; Teeside, 1975.

43) 6 ef, Bg2; 7 Qh5, Kf8 puts Black on top (Keene).

**24: 5 Bd3, f5; 6 Qe2, Nf6; 7 Bg5<sup>44</sup>, fe; 8 Be4, Bc3<sup>45</sup>; 9 bc, Be4; 10 Bf6, Qf6; 11 Qe4, Nc6; 12 Nf3, 0-0; 13 0-0, Qf4!; 14 Rae1, Qe4; 15 Re4, Rf5 gave equality in Garzes-Keene, Lausanne, 1977 (Leisenko).**

44) 7 f3, fe (7 ..., 0-0—Keene); 8 fe, Bc3; 9 Bc, Ne4; 10 Qh5, g6; 11 Qg4, Nf6; 12 Qh3, 0-0; 13 Bg5, Qe7?; 14 Ne2, e5; 15 0-0, d6; 16 Qh4, Nbd7; 17 Ng3, Rf7; 18 Ne4, Raf8; 19 Rae1, c5; 20 d5, b5; 21 Rf3, bc; 22 Bc4, h5; 23 Ref1, Kg7; 24 h3, a6; 25 Bb3 is Mason-Tinsley; London, 1899.

45) 8 ..., Ne4!? (analysis) compare with column 27, note 50.

**25: 5 Bd3, f5; 6 d5, fe; 7 Be4, Qh4; 8 Qd3<sup>46</sup>, ed; 9 cd, Nf6; 10 Bf3, Ba6; 11 Qe3, Kf7; 12 Qf4<sup>47</sup>, Re8; 13 Kd1, Qf4; 14 Bf4, Bc3; 15 bc, d6; 16 Nh3, h6; 17 Kc2, Bc4; 18 Rhd1, Nbd7; 19 a4, Nc5 and Black has the advantage from Whiteley-Keene; England, 1973 (Keene).**

46) 8 Qe2, Nf6; 9 Bd3, 0-0; 10 Nf3, Qh5; 11 de, Re8 (Keene).

47) 12 Ne2, Re8 (Keene).

**26: 5 Bd3, f5; 6 f3, Qh4; 7 g3, Qh5 with counterplay (analysis).**

**27: 5 Bd3, f5, 6 Qh5, g6; 7 Qe2, Nf6; 8 Bg5<sup>48</sup>, fe<sup>49</sup>; 9 Bc2<sup>50</sup>, Nc6; 10 0-0-0, Bc3, 11 bc, Qe7 0. Rodriguez-Keene; Alicante, 1977**

48) 8 f3, Nc6! (Keene)

49) 8 ..., h6?!; 9 Bf6, Qf6; 10 Nf3, c5; 11 0-0, Bc3; 12 bc, 0-0; 13 Rfe1, Qg7; 14 Rab1, Na6; 15 e5 White is slightly better as in Toth-Torintos; Rome, 1977 (Cvetkovic).

**28: 3 e4, Bb7; 4 Qc2<sup>51</sup>, Qh4; 5 Nd2, Bb4; 6 Bd3, F5<sup>52</sup>; 7 Ngf3, Bd2; 8 Bd2<sup>53</sup>, Qg4; 9 Ne5, Qg2; 10 0-0-0, fe; 11 Be2 with compensation for the material (Keene).**

51) 4 Nc3 see columns 16-27.

52) 6 ..., Qg4!? (Keene).

53) 8 Kf1?, Qh5; 8 Bd2, Nf6; 10 ef, Bf3; 11 gf, Nc6; 12 Bc3, 0-0; 13 Re1, Qh3; 14 Ke2, Rae8; 15 Kd1, e5; 16 de, Ne5; 17 Be2, Nf3! and Black has the upper hand as in Polugaevsky-Korchnoi, 1977 24/123 (Korchnoi).

**29: 3 e4, Bb7; 4 fe, Bb4<sup>54</sup>; 5 Bd2<sup>55</sup>, Qh4; 6 g3, Qe7; 7 Nh3, f5; 8 ef, ef; 9 Kf2 is unclear from Ree Bohm; Amsterdam, 1977 (Cvetkovic).**

54) 4 ..., Qh4; 5 g3, Qh5 with the idea of f5 is unclear (Miles).

55) 5 Nd2, f5; 6 ef, Qh4; 7 g3, Qd4; 8 fe, Ne7; 9 Qe2, 0-0; 10 a3, Bd2; 11 Qd2, Nbc6; 12 Bd3, Qf6; 13 Be4, Qe6; 14 Ne2, Qc4; 15 Nf4, Na5; 16 Bb7, Nb7; 17 Qd7, Nc5; 18 Qd1, Rf4!; 19 Bf4, Nd5; 20 Kf1, Nf4; 21 Kf2, Ncd3 0-1.

**30: 3 e4, Bb7; 4 f3, Bb4; 5 Bd2, Qh4; 6 g3, Bd2; 7 Qd2, Qh6; 8 Nc3, Qd2; 9 Kd2 is Sosonko-Bohm; Wijk-aan-Zee, 1977 which was eventually drawn.**

**31: 3 e4, Bb7; 4 f3, f5; 5 ef, Nh6<sup>56</sup>; 6 fe<sup>57</sup>, Nf5!; 7 Ne2, Bd6; 8 h4!, 0-0<sup>58</sup>; 9 Nbc3<sup>59</sup> is unclear (Miles) from Ree-Miles; Wijk-aan-Zee, 1977.**

56) 5 ..., ef; 6 Nh3, Bb4; 7 Nc3, Qh4; 8 g3, Qe7; 9 Kf2, Bc3; 10 bc, Nc6; 11 Nf4, 0-0-0; 12 d5, Ne5; 13 Qd4, Re8; 14 Bg2, Qc5 led to equality in Sosonko-Keene; Bad Lauterberg, 1977.



# Book Reviews

**The Encyclopedia of Chess, Volume 1** Oxford Press, 527 pp., ca. \$62

Reviewed by **R.E. Fauber**

This volume launches a project which intends to compile all the significant games of chess played in the history of the modern game. It claims to reprint 4,000 games, all the games recorded between 1497 and 1866. In future volumes the games of all international tournaments and matches plus all the games of the leading players of an era will be the focus of research. The volume of chess being played currently precludes the authors from ever catching up in their lifetimes.

Let us carp a little. The index is a computer generated, comprehensive index of opening variations with the games in chronological order and of players (this records their opponents, who had White and the result). There are also crosstabes of all tournaments from London, 1849 to London, 1866.

The reference part of the book is so detailed that a reader who can comfortably and readily find the item wanted soon feels ready to embark on a course on computer programming. There are omissions — the Evans-McDonnell game which introduced the Evans Gambit does appear under Evans' name, but it does not appear in the Evans Gambit index. Tch tch. Dating that game involves discrepancies with other scholars. Was it 1826 as stated in the *Encyclopedia* or 1829 as stated in Spanish sources? Wellmuth gives it as "about 1830." The claim to have reprinted every recorded game fails because of the failure to include the games between John Cochrane and the Brahmins during Cochrane's lengthy sojourn in India. These are both readily available and valuable.

This is all beside the main point, which is why anyone active in chess today would want to buy such an expensive book about the game when it was either played inaccurately or wretchedly. Actually it can be used as a tournament weapon. The old-timers had a lot of sharp ideas and not just in the open games. The *Encyclopedia* also includes notes on the 1834 match Labourdonnais-McDonnell (which they insist on spelling MacDonnell) by Anderssen, Morphy, Saint Amant, and Staunton. Morphy's games have the notes of either Lowenthal or Maroczy. London, 1851 has the Staunton notes, and London, 1862 has Lowenthal's notes. Anderssen and G.R. Neumann annotate many of the games of the 1860's. Max Lange and Joseph Blackburne also contribute. If you like annotations and are not repelled by *Informant* language, this is many books in one plus a whole lot more.

Bobby Fischer studied many of these games during his first retirement and came back to chess a much stronger player.

Although basically a reference work — indispensable to journalists and historians, it is also a record of many chess players who laid the groundwork for our contemporary style. In many ways we are closer to playing the openings in the way these distant forerunners played them than ever before. In many ways chess players have the same deficiencies as economists, sociologists, and political scientists. We have our eyes too much set on the present. The historical sense, which focuses both on continuity and change, can bring depth to your game.

The print is small, although readable, but there are also judiciously placed diagrams and portraits of players such as Philidor, Lange, Falkbeer, Lowenthal, and even J.S. Kipping. Now isn't a Kipping portrait worth the price alone?

57) 6 Bb6, Qh4; 7 g3, Qh6 with compensation for the material (Miles).

58) 8 ..., Ng3; 9 Rh3 is unclear, while Miles considers 8 ..., Nh4 interesting.

59) 9 Nbc3 is unclear for 9 ..., Nh4!? 9 Bg5, Qe8 with material compensation (Miles).

32: 3 e4, Bb7; 4 Bd3!, f5<sup>60</sup>; 5 ef, Bb4<sup>61</sup>; 6 Kf1<sup>62</sup>, ef; 7 c5<sup>63</sup>, bc; 1 a3, c4; 9 Bc4, Bd6; 10 Nc3<sup>64</sup>, Nf6; 11 Nf3, Qe7; 12 Bg5<sup>65</sup>, Kd8!; 13 Nh4<sup>66</sup>, g6; 14 d5, Bc5; 15 Na4, Bf2; 16 Nf3, Bb6; 17 Nb6, ab; 18 d6, cd; 19 Qd4, Rf8<sup>67</sup>; 20 Qb6, Kc8; 21 Re1, Qd8<sup>68</sup>; 22 Qd6, Nc6; 23 Re6! and White has a decisive advantage (Schussler).

60) on 4 ..., Qh4!? White is slightly better (Cvetkovic). 4 ..., Bb4; 5 Bd2 (Kf1—Bronstein), Qe7; 6 Nc3, f5; 7 Nge2, fe; 8 Ne4, Nf6; or 6 a3, Bd2; 7 Nd2, f5 (Leisenko op. cit.)

61) 5 ..., Bg2; 6 Qh5, g6; 7 fg, Bg7; 8 gh, Kf8; 9 Ne2! (9 Q8/Q, Kg8; 10 Qg4, Bh1; 11 Bg5, Qe8; 12 Bf6, Qf7; 13 Be5, Nc6; 15 Bg6, Qe7), Bh1; 10 Bg5, Nf6; 11 Qh4, Nc6; 12 Nf4 (12 Nd2! Megarravov-Psakhis; USSR, 1980), e5; 13 0-0-0!, e4; 14 Be4, Be4; 15 Ne4, Rh7; 16 Qf4, Kf7; 17 N2c3, Rh5; 18 h4, Nb4; 19 a3, d5; 20 Nf6, Bf6; 21 ab, Qd6; 22 Qg4, Rh8; 23 Nd5), e5!?!; 13 Ng6 (13 Nh5, e4), Kf7; 14 de, Rh7; 15 Qf4, Nb4; 16 Bf6, Rh5; 17 Ne5!, Ne5; 18 de, Qe7; 19 f4 (Leisenko, op. cit.).

62) 6 Bd2?, Bd2; 7 Nd2, Bg2; 8 Qh5, Kf8 and Black has the better of it (Schussler).

63) 7 Bf5, Nf6 intending 0-0 provides compensation (Schussler).

64) 10 Bg8?, Ba6; 11 Ke1, Qe7 or 10 Qb3, Ba6; 11 Ba6, Na6; 12 Qb5 with some edge to White (Schussler).

65) The idea is Qb3—Re1 (Schussler).

66) 13 Nd5, B5; 14 b5, c6; 15 Bc4, h6 is unclear (Schussler).

67) Seirawan-Schussler; Malmo, 1979 29/122.

68) 21 ..., Be4, 22 Nd4 makes Nb5 decisive for White (Schussler).

33: 3 Nf3, Bb7; 4 g3, Bf3?!; 5 ef, d5; 6 Nc3, dc; 7 Bc4, c6; 8 d5!, ed; 9 Nd5, Ne7; 10 Nc3 and White is slightly better (Cvetkovic). On 10 Nf6, gf; 11 Bf7, Kf7; 12 Qd8, Nd5 drawn Bilek-Schussler; Helsinki, 1978.

34: 3 Nf3, Bb7; 4 g3, Nf6; 5 Bg2, Be7; 6 0-0, 0-0; 7 d5, ed; 8 Nd4, Nc6; 9 cd, Nd4; 10 Qd4, c5; 11 Qd3, d6; 12 Nc3, a6 is unclear.

35: 1 e4, b6; 2 Nc3, Bb7; 3 e4<sup>70</sup>, e6; 4 Nf3<sup>71</sup>, Bb4; 5 Bd3, Ne7; 6 0-0, 0-0; 7 Re1, f5; 8 a3, Bc3; 9 dc, fe; 10 Be4, Be4; 11 Re4, Nbc6; 12 Nd4, Qe8; 13 Qe2, a6; 14 Nc6, Nc6 and it is equal as in Friedgood-Keene, 1976 (Keene).

69) 2 ..., e6.

70) 3 d4, e6 see columns 15-27.

71) 4 d4, Bb4 see columns 17-27.

36: 1 e4, b6; 2 Nc3, Bb7; 3 e4, e6; 4 Nf3, Bb4; 5 Qb3, Bc3<sup>72</sup>; 6 Qc3, Be4; 7 Qg7, Qf6; 8 Qf6, Nf6; 9 Be2, Rg8; 10 d3, Bb7; 11 Rg1!<sup>73</sup>, Nc6; 12 Bd2, d6!; 13 bc3, Ng4; 14 h3, Nge5; 15 0-0-0. 0-0-0; 16 Nh2!, Ne7; 17 f4 and White is slightly better. (Miles).

72) 5 ..., c5?!; 6 Nb5 should be good for White 23/23 and 29/23 (estimation).

73) 11 Rg1! White is slightly better but 11 0-0?, Nc6 with an initiative on the g-file (Cvetkovic).

37: 1 e4, b6; 2 d4, Bb7<sup>74</sup>; 3 Bg5, Nf6; 4 Bf6, ef<sup>75</sup>; 5 Nc3, Bb4<sup>76</sup>; 6 Rc1, 0-0; 7 a3, Bc3; 8 Rc3, d5; 9 c5<sup>77</sup>, Ba6; 10 Nf3, Re8; 11 Qc2, Re7 and White is slightly better as in Garcia-Miles; Las Palmas, 1980 29/124. Best is 12 e3 (Miles).

74) 2 ..., e6.

75) 4 ..., gf!? (Miles).

76) 5 ..., f5!? intending g6 and Bg7 (Miles).

77) 9 c5 is the only move since 9 Nf3, dc and Black leads in development (Miles).

38: 1 e4, b6; 2 be, Bb7; 3 Bb2, Nf6; 4 Nf3, e6; 5 g3, Bf3<sup>78</sup>; 6 ef, c5; 7 d4, cd; 8 Qd4, Nc6; 9 Qd2, d5; 10 cd, Bb4; 11 Nc3, Nd5; 12 Bb5, Rc8; 13 a3, Bc3; 14 Bc3, 0-0; 15 Bb2, Na5; 16 Qd3, Nc3 is equal as in Ribli-Planinc, 1974 10/1.

78) 5 ..., Be7.

39: 1 e4, b6; 2 b3, Bb7; 3 Bb2, Nf6; 4 Nf3, e6; 5 e3, d5<sup>79</sup>; 6 cd, ed; 7 Bb5, c6; 8 Be2, Bd6; 9 Nc3, 0-0; 10 Rc1, Nbd7; 11 0-0 is Larsen-Timman; Tillburg, 1979 28/11 where Larsen recommends 11 ..., Qe7 intending Rad8 and Rfe8.

79) Also available are 5 ..., c5; 5 ..., Be7, and 5 ..., a6 to prepare d5 and Bd6 (Larsen).



# Tournaments

## Golden Bear Open

The 1982 Labor Day edition of the Golden Bear Open, directed by Mike Goodall with the assistance of Tom Dorsch, proved an unqualified success for players and organizers. A total of 156 players turned out, which allowed Goodall to raise the based on 125 entrants prize fund of \$3200 to \$4100 by adding \$50 to each prize. This had the most beneficial effect on the lower classes. Top prizes for A, B, C, D to unrated were \$330, 310, 290 and 270 respectively.

Goodall also provided a breakout of tournament expenses, such is a rarity that I have not seen in five years. Readers may also be interested in what it costs to put on such holiday bashes, so we pass the information on to you.

### Golden Bear Expenses

<b>Site</b>	<b>\$500</b>	<b>Equipment</b>	<b>\$30</b>
<b>Chief TD</b>	<b>\$265</b>	<b>CV Flyer</b>	<b>\$25</b>
<b>Assistant TD</b>	<b>\$165</b>	<b>Gas</b>	<b>\$18</b>
<b>Rating Fee</b>	<b>\$115</b>	<b>Phone</b>	<b>\$10</b>
<b>Bad Check Fund</b>	<b>\$40</b>	<b>Bank Charges</b>	<b>\$10</b>
<b>Postage, envelopes</b>	<b>\$32</b>	<b>Xerox</b>	<b>\$5</b>
		<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1215</b>

These were the winners:

**Master:** Jon Frankle, Kensington 5½; Jeremy Silman, San Francisco 5; Marty Appleberry, El Cerrito, 4½.

**Expert:** Keith Vickers, San Francisco, Mike McCusker, Los Gatos 4½; Mike Arne, Menlo Park; Steve Stubenrauch, Cotati; Romulo Fuentes, Daly City 4.

**"A":** Jared Peterson, Berkeley; Phil Vacheron, Berkeley 5; Ben Gross, San Francisco; Karen Street, Berkeley; Bill Ortega, San Francisco 4½.

**"B":** Allen Buce, San Francisco; James Gibbs, San Anselmo; Kenneth J. Moore, San Francisco 5.

**"C":** Charles Casson, Oakland 5; Erik Finkelstein, El Cerrito; Arturs Elevans, Sacramento; Walter Sternenberg, Mill Valley 4.

**D-E-Unrated:** Rene Plata, Pacifica 5½; David Davis, Berkeley; Richard L. O'Brien, San Francisco 4½.

One of the more startling developments of the tournament was the number of players who came up to the director to tell him he was running a great tournament. Players actually said that. Must be getting soft.

Goodall's next planned tournament is the traditional People's Tournament in February. The U.C. Campus Club is also planning to have one in January, for details of which see a later *Chess Voice* issue.

Goodall and Andy Lazarus, the campus director, are also trying to get firm dates for another CalChess Masters Open, tentatively set for March.

## GOLDEN BEAR GAMES

Patron member Max Rodel exploits an inaccuracy with explosive imagination.

**Sicilian Defense: M. Rodel—R. Whitaker:** 1 e4, c5; 2 Nf3, d6; 3 d4, cd; 4 Nd4, Nf6; 5 Nc3, g6; 6 Be3, Bg7; 7 f3, 0-0; 8 Qd2, Nc6; 9 0-0-0, Bd7.

Faulty memory. When White does not play Bc4 the sharp move is ..., d5. White has now gained a tempo for this attack.

**10 h4, Nd4; 11 Bd4, Qa5; 12 h5!, Nh5; 13 Bg7, Kg7; 14 g4, Nf6; 15 Qh6, Kg8; 16 Nd5, Rfe8; 17 g5, Nh5; 18 Bc4, Qc5.**

*cont. on p. 34*

## San Jose City College Open

The San Jose City College Open, held Labor Day weekend and directed by Francisco and Amada Sierra produced these results:

### Open Section

**Masters:** Ian Rogers, Melbourne, Australia 5½. Kenny Fong, Hayward 5. Thomas Crispin, Palo Alto 4½. Charles Powell, San Francisco; Craig Mar, San Jose; Gabriel Sanchez, Santa Clara and Eleuterio Alasua, San Jose 4. Peter Biyiasas, Morgan Hill 3½.

**Experts:** Richard Koepcke, San Jose; Kevin Binkley, Cupertino; Paul Clarke, Sunnyvale; Philip Smith, Fresno; Ruth Haring, Morgan Hill and Michael Morley, Palo Alto 4-2. Steve Levine, Santa Clara and Richard Burchett, San Jose 3½. Fred Mayntz, Campbell 2½.

**"A":** Eric Peterson, Stanford; Michael Ogush, San Jose; John Simpson, Milpitas; Donald Lieberman, Santa Clara and Raymond Howard, Redwood City 3-3.

**"B":** Mark Shier, Palo Alto 3-3.

**"C":** Johnny Dalton, Salem, Illinois 2-4.

**"E":** James Bennett, Menlo Park 2-4.

**Unrated:** Alexander Halikias, Santa Cruz 1½-4½.

### "A-B" Section

Thomas Eichler, Moss Beach and Michael Mitchell, Palo Alto 5-1. Roger Gribble, San Jose 4½. Donie Johnsen, San Jose 4. Jeff Mallett, Stanford and Harry Alesso, Livermore 3½.

### Under 1600 Section

**"C":** Arthur Deguzman, Sunnyvale 5½. Ross Holmes, San Jose and David Shapiro, Palo Alto 4½.

**"C":** Brian Kiehm, San Jose 3½. Ken Rodriguez, San Jose and Mark Storey, Hayward 3.

**"E":** Eldon Anderson, San Jose 2-4.

**Unrated:** Antonio Delacruz, Milpitas 5-1. Terry Schmidt, San Jose 3½.

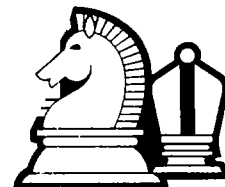
## San Rafael Summer Classic

The San Rafael Summer Classic was held over the weekend of July 31-August 1 at the San Rafael Community Center. This event attracted 72 players (including 8 masters) and was directed by senior TD Art Marthinsen. Fully a third of the players won prizes.

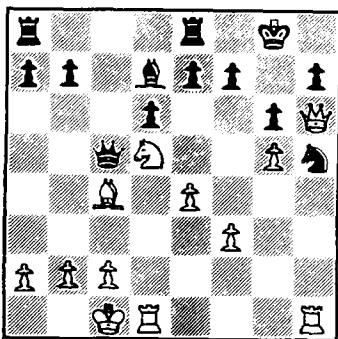
The open division, somewhat surprisingly, went to Harry Radke, Paul Enright, and Mike Arne with 3½. Trailing by half a point were John Grefe, Alan Pollard, Robert Karnisky, and Allen Becker with 3's.

Best under 2000 prizes went to six 2-2's: Pranab Das, Roy Henock, Norman Lee, Max Rodel, Calixto Magaoay, and Raymond Howard.

The reserve Section was the province of James Gribbs at 3½, while in second to 11th with 3's were Taylor Kingston, Kenneth Halligan, Peter McMillan, Philip Bernstein, Jeffrey Gossett, Andrew Smirnoff, Stephen Garritano, Arturs Elevans, John Douglas Beede, and Craig Yamamoto.



**Golden Bear cont.**



When you get vigorous, you must also be rigorous. Now the threats on the KN file are killing.

**19 Rh5, gh; 19 Nf6, ef; 20 gf, Qe3; 21 Qe3.**

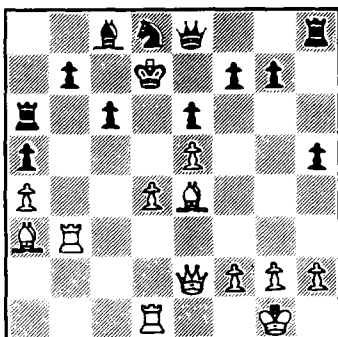
What do you do against a man who sees everything? It was 1-0 in 28.

In Jon Frankle's surge to the top he encountered this remarkable position in round 5. Black plays an offbeat opening to reach a position where his knight, bishop, and rook have a total of three moves available between them. Holy mobility!

**Sortoff French; J. Frankle—M. Appleberry: 1 e4, Nc6; 2 Nc3!, e6; 3 d4, Bb4; 4 Nf3, Nf6; 5 Bd3, d5; 6 e5, Ne4; 7 0-0!, Nc3; 8 bc, Bc3.**

Frankle took a lot of time in the opening, but from here on Appleberry has to expend a lot of time just finding legal moves. By move 23 Frankle had a luxurious 25 minutes to reach move 40 and Appleberry only 5.

**9 Rb1, h6; 10 Be3, Bb4; 11 c4, dc; 12 Be4, a5; 13 Qc1, Be7; 14 a3, Qd7; 15 Rfd1, Nd8; 16 Nd2, Ra6; 17 Qc4, c6; 18 a4, Bb4; 19 Qe2, Bd2; 20 Bd2, Qe7; 21 Bc1, h5; 22 Rb3!, Kd7; 23 Ba3, Qe8.**



If we are talking of safe squares, Black's Q has one to move to, and QB and N have none at all, and the R only two retreats. The king is Black's most aggressive piece, but it is not easy to break in to these closed-in positions. Frankle's speed is quite impressive.

**24 Rdb1, f5.**

At least the pawns can still move. Whether they should is an entirely different question.

**25 ef, gf; 26 Re3, Qf7.**

The attractive 27 d5, e5; 28 dc, Nc6 gives Black more freedom than he has known since getting out on parole.

**27 Qf3, f5; 28 Bf5., Qf5; 29 Qf5 1-0**

Allen Pollard had a bit of an off-tournament — for him, but he turned in this nice positional performance, which had to be wound up by a temporary Q-sacrifice.

**English Opening; R. Basich—A. Pollard: 1 d4, Nf6; 2 e4, c5; 3 Nf3, cd; 4 Nd4, Nc6; 5 g3, g6; 6 Nc2, Bg7; 7 Bg2, 0-0; 8 0-0, d6; 9 Nc3, Be6; 10 Nd5, Nd7!; 11 Rb1, Nc5; 12 e4?!**

This has to be a serious error. Ceding d4 later proves very useful for Black's defense and counterattack. White probably tries for too much too soon. Why not 12 Nc3 or even 12 b4, Na4; 13 Nce3. White maintains equality then — something too many White players disdain in Swiss tournaments.

**12 ..., a5; 13 Nce3, Nb4; 14 a3, Nc6.**

Now it is either play 15 b4 or forever hold your piece. White makes K-side rumbles, but they are peaceful ones. The action is on the Q-side and in the center.

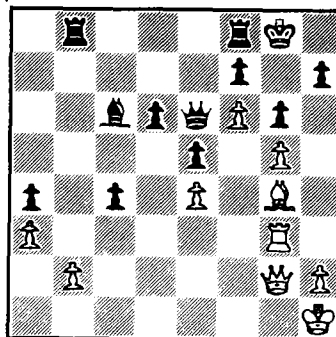
**15 f4, a4; 16 f5, Bd7; 17 g4, Nb3; 18 g5, Bd4!**

A prudent White would play 19 Kh1 here.

**19 f6, e6; 20 Nf4, Qb6; 21 Re1, Ne5; 22 Kh1, Nc1; 23 Qc1, Be3; 24 Re3, Ng4; 25 Re2, Nf2; 26 Rf2, Qf2; 27 Nh3, Qh4.**

Someone has to protect the Black K, so why not his mate?

**28 Qd2, Bc6; 29 Rf1, e5!; 30 Qe2, Rab8; 31 Rg1, b5; 32 Bf3!?, Qh3; 33 Rg3, Qe6; 34 Qg2, bc; 35 Bg4.**



Caught on an open board, but the female is the deadlier of the species as any trapped Q will tell you.

**35 ..., Qg4; 36 Rg4, c3; 37 Qh3.**

It is only prolonging things to try 37 Qc2, cb; 38 Qb1, Rfc8.

**37 ..., cb; 38 Qh6, Be4; 39 Kg1, b1/Q; 40 Kf2, Qc2 0-1.**

Conditions were so good at Goodall's Golden Bear that even the editor of *Chess Voice* felt inspired to play a decent game. Black's countermating attack comes up just one move shy of conquest.

**Modern Defense; R. Fauber—P. Covert: 1 d4, g6; 2 c4, Bg7; 3 Nc3, d6; 4 Nf3, Nd7; 5 e4, e5; 6 Be2, Ne7; 7 de.**

White wants to have the center defined before castling. Best, he thought, was 7 ..., Ne5; 8 Ne5, Be5. Black is a little cramped but less so than in the game. Since the only book I have on this ultra-modern debut dates back to 1972, I am not going to research but have a garage sale instead.

**7 ..., de?!; 8 Be3, 0-0; 9 Qd2, c6.**

Black's necessary ..., f5 allows Bg5, and he will not get an attack against the K, who is firmly committed to 0-0-0.

**10 0-0-0, Qc7; 11 h4, h5.**

Very ungood, but 11 ..., f5; 12 Bg5 is also awkward since it still allows White quick entree on the KR file.

**12 Ng5, Re8; 13 c5!, b5.**

The threat of 14 Bc4 is a biggie. Now we have to consider 14 Nb5, cb; 15 Bb5. Now 15 ..., Nc5; 16 Qc3 wins quickly but 15 ..., Rb8; 16 Bd7, Rd8; 17 Qd6, Qb7 wins for Black. So it is time to activate Plan B.

**14 g4, hg.**

Simply 14 ..., Nf6 poses more problems.

**15 Kb1, Nf6; 16 Rdg1, Rd8; 17 Qc2, a5; 18 f3, gf?**

Black had to lose no time pursuing his attack and continue the maneuver ..., a4—Qa5—b4. Now White has a crushing attack for a mere pawn.

**19 Bf3, a4; 20 h5, Nh5; 21 Bh4, gh; 22 Qg2, Ng6.**

The natural 22 ..., Bg4 fails to 23 Rh5, Bh5; 24 Ne6.

**23 Rh5, Rd3; 24 Bc1, Qe7; 25 Nf7, Qf7; 26 Qg6, Qg6; 27 Rg6, b4; 28 Rhg5!**

Now 28 ..., bc; 29 Rg7, Kf8; 30 Rg8; Ke7; 31 R5g7, Ke6; 32 Bg5 leads to mate, as the P on c5 does great sentry work. Also 28 ..., Ra7; 29 Na4 will prove crushing for White.

**28 ..., Rd7; 29 Ne2, Ra5; 30 Ng3, Ba6.**

Only a tempo separates the point from the goose egg: 30 ..., Rc5; 31 Nh5, Rd1; 32 Rg7; Kf8; 33 Rg8, Ke7; 34 R5g7, Kd6; 35 Rd8. Of course all this had to be accurately calculated at the second move.

**31 Nh5, Bd3; 32 Ka1, Raa7; 33 Nf6, Kf8; 34 Nd7, Rd7; 35 Rd6, Rd6; 36 cd, Be4; 37 Rg7 1-0**

**“I NEVER PROMISED MYSELF A ROSE GARDEN”**

notes by Mike McCusker

Neo-Gruenfeld Defense; B. Menas—M. McCusker: 1 Nf3, Nf6; 2 g3, g6; 3 Bg2, Bg7; 4 c4, c6; 5 d4, d5; 6 Nbd2, 0-0; 7 0-0, Nbd7; 8 Qc2.

I was expecting 8 b3. Now Black is able to equalize with the following combination.

8 ..., dcl; 9 Nc4, Nb6; 10 Nb6.

(We think 10 Na5 with pressure on b7 and c6 is more consistent — editor.)

10 ..., Bf5!; 11 Qb3, Qb6; 12 Qa3.

I thought 12 Qb6, ab seemed better. Black would only be slightly superior in the ending due to his lead in development and open a-file, but then again Borel plays well in wild positions.

12 ..., Nd5; 13 Bd2.

Or 13 Rd1!?, Nb4 intening Nc2.

13 ..., Bd4; 14 Nd4, Qd4; 15 Bh6, Rfe8; 16 Rad1, Qe5; 17 Rfe1, Nb6; 18 e4, Be6; 19 b3, Qh5, 20 Be3, Bh3; 21 Bh1, Rad8?

The beginning of a faulty combination. Better is 21 ..., Bg4—Bf3. 22 Rd8!

During the game I mistakenly thought he should abandon the file with 22 Rcl, Nc8 and now if 23 Ba7, Na7; 24 Qa7, Rd7 with control of the d-file.

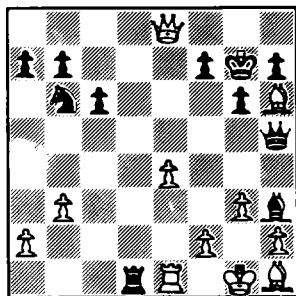
22 ..., Rd8; 23 Qe7.

Not 23 Qa7?, Rd1; 24 Qa5 (24 Qa8, Nc8) Qe2, 25 Bd2, Qf11; 26 Rf1, Rf1 mate.

23 ..., Rd1?

Here I thought I had a won position, since I considered only 25 Qb4 in which case Black would play the same combination given above.

24 Qe8!, Kg7; 25 Bh6!!



A typical San Francisco move! A real Neal Reagan move! Just think, if it were only a little bit better, it might even qualify as a Mike McCusker move. Now I should have resigned, but I decided to get lucky instead.

25 ..., Kh6; 26 Qf8, Kg5; 27 f4, Kg4.

Better than 27 ..., Kf6; 28 e5, Ke6; 29 Qe8.

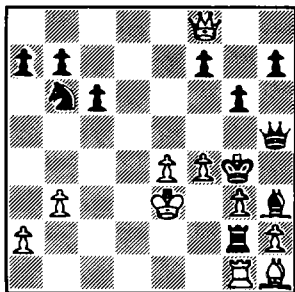
28 Kf2?

This move played by Borel almost immediately, threatens Bf3 mate. The simple 28 Rd1 wins easily.

28 ..., Rd2; 29 Ke3.

Or 29 Re2, Re2; 30 Ke2, Bg2!

29 ..., Rg2; 30 Rg1.



It is because of this very position that this game was submitted for publication. Spectators were attracted to it like flies to horse manure. They could hardly believe that such a patzer-looking position was being played in the open section. The combined mobility of Black's king, bishop and rook is zero! ... and how often do bishops on h1 attack rooks on g2?

30 ..., Qa5.

(And 31 Qd6, Nd5 wins — editor)

31 Bg2, Qc3; 32 Kf2, Qd2; 33 Kf1, Qd3; 34 Kf2, Qc2; 35 Kf1, Qe4.

Fortune favors the gutsy. Here I must have been so proud of playing for a win that I missed the simple 35 ..., Qb1 winning the QRP with check.

36 Bh3, Kh3; 37 Qf7.

I was expecting 37 Qc5, Nd5 when. . .

1) 38 Qf2, Ne3; 39 Ke1, Ng4; 40 Qe2, Qb1; 41 Qd1, Qd1; 42 Kd1, Kh2; 43 Re1, Kg3 and Black's KRP has its foot all the way down on the hammer.

2) 38 Qa7, Nc3 (Actually I didn't see ..., Nc3 in this variation. I only saw that I could maintain at least a draw with 38 ..., Qb1, 39 Kf2, Qc2 etc. . . and then analyze the position after making the time control); 39 Qf2, Qd3 wins.

3) 38 g4 is for you to analyze. I didn't have the time to analyze it then, and I don't have time to analyze it now (My mom wants me to fix my car and get a haircut).

37 ..., Qf3; 38 Ke1, Qe3; 39 Kf1, Qf3; 40 Ke1, Kh2; 41 Rf1, Qe3; 42 Kd1, Qd3; 43 Ke1, Qb1; 44 Ke2, Qa2; 45 Ke1, Qb1; 46 Ke2, Qc2; 47 Ke1, Qe4 (... , Kg2!); 48 Qf2, Qc2; 49 Ke1, Kg2! 0-1 (There was no defense to 50 ..., QC1).

**CalChess Circuit cont.**

	“E”	
Garland Comins		4.4
Eric Craig		4.4
Karl Remick		2.2
	Unrated	
Harry Alesso		37.4
Charles Ojuri		19.8
Todd Rawlings		19.8
Richard Davis		15.4
Diane Mustill		15.4

The avid number reader's attention is drawn to the fact that Steven Hanamura's standing atop the B section goes along with a 1758 rating. He is threatening to vault into the ranks of the A's, but his points would still put him in third place there.

NOTES: The rating supplement used for determining prizes will be the September USCF rating supplement and those previous to that. In this way experts can play their hearts out in the two climactic September tournaments without worrying about playing too well and being boosted out of that class.

**TOURNAMENT DIRECTORS** please be prompt in forwarding a duplicate of the cross table or comparable information to the CalChess Circuit statistician Hans Poschmann at 4621 Seneca Park Ave.; Fremont, CA 94538.

Join the suspense of a year-long race for points and get on the CalChess Circuit.



**U.S. Open cont.**

Rdd1; 39 Qc8, Kg7 and after 40 h3, Rg1; 41 Kh2, Rh1; 42 Kg3 the position could quickly simplify to draw in many lines. So Black should play 42 ..., Rd3! and 43 Kf4 (43 Kf2, Rd2 is good for Black), Re1!; 44 Qc7 (44 Qc6??, f5!), Re6 with the idea ..., h6 and ..., Kf6 in some cases. After 35 Ng5? the only excitement left was to scramble to make the time control.

35 ..., Qh4; 36 Qh4, Bh4; 37 Nf3, Bf6; 38 a3, c5; 39 Rd5, Re3; 40 h4, Rb3; 41 Bc5, Rc3; 42 Nd2, Bh4; 43 Kh2, Bg3; 44 Kg1, Re8; 45 Nf1, Be1; 46 Bb6, Rc4; 47 Ba5, Ba5; 48 Ra5, Rc2; 49 Kh2, Ree2, Ra8, Kg7 0-1.

# International Games

by Mark Buckley

## Bugojno

**Old Indian Defense; G. Kasparov—B. Larsen:** 1 d4, Nf6; 2 c4, d6; 3 Nc3, e5; 4 Nf3, Nbd7; 5 e4, Be7; 6 Be2, 0-0; 7 0-0, c6; 8 d5, Nc5; 9 Qc2, cd; 10 cd, Qc7.

Threat: Nce4.

11 Nd2, Bd7; 12 a4.

Parries 12 ..., Na4.

12 ..., Rac8; 13 Ra3, Ne8; 14 Qd1, Bg5; 15 b4, Na6; 16 Qb3, f5; 17 Nc4, Bc1; 18 Rc1, fe; 19 Ne4, Bf5; 20 Ng3, Qd7.

Larsen keeps his share of the kingside but still lacks space.

21 h3, Nf6; 22 R3a1, Bg6; 23 Ne3, Rc1; 24 Rc1, Rc8; 25 Rc6, bc?

On the consistent 25 ..., Nb8 White can work on the kingside — h4 after trading rooks. Now the pawns are too strong.

26 dc, Qf7; 27 Bc4, d5; 28 Nd5, Kh8; 29 Nb6, Qc7; 30 Ne8, Qc8; 31 b5, Nc5.

A striking defense is ..., Nc7—a8

32 Qa3, Nce4; 33 Qe7, Ng3; 34 c7, Bf5; 35 fg, h5; 36 a5, e4; 37 b6, ab; 38 ab, Kh7.

On 38 ..., Qb7; 39 Qd8—b8.

39 Qc5 1-0.

The precocious GM maneuvered quietly before finishing in his usual style. The threats are b7, Qc6, and Qa5.

**Kasparov also wins with Black.**

**King's Indian Defense; L. Kavalek—G. Kasparov.** 1 c4, g6; 2 Nc3, Bg7; 3 d4, Nf6; 4 e4, d6; 5 Nf3, 0-0; 6 h3, e5; 7 d5, Na6; 8 Be3, Nh5; 9 Nh2?!

The road is smoother after 9 Nd2.

9 ..., Qe8; 10 Be2, Nf4; 11 Bf3, f5; 12 h4, Qe7; 13 g3, Nb4!

Now 14 gf, fe: A. 15 fe, Nd3; 16 Kd2, Rf3; 17 Nf3, Bg4; 18 Ne4, Ne5 favors Black. B. 15 Be4, ef—Bc3. C. 15 Ne4, ef; 16 Bd2, Nd3; 17 Ke2, Nc5 (Kasparov and Schiller in *Player's Chess News*).

14 Qb3, Nfd3; 15 Ke2.

Guarding f3 and hoping to develop.

15 ..., f4; 16 Bd2, fg; 17 fg, Rf3, 18 Nf3.

On 18 Kf3, Bh3.

18 ..., Bg4; 19 Raf1, Rf8; 20 Nd1?

20 Be3, Qf7; 21 a3, Bf3; 22 Kd2, Qd7; 23 Rhg1 leaves the horses hanging but 23 ..., a5; 24 ab, Nb4 gives compensation.

20 ..., Qf7; 21 Be3, Bf3; 22 Kd2, Qd7; 23 Rhg1, Qh3; 24 a3, Be4; 25 Rf8, Bf8; 26 ab, Qh2, 27 Kc3, Nc1. 0-1.

For 28 Bc1, Qg1 wins easily

The former chess king is subjected to a bear hug by his countryman.

**Bogo-Indian; G. Kasparov-T. Petrosian:** 1 d4, Nf6; 2 c4, e6; 3 Nf3, Bb4.

Unwilling to face ..., b6; 4 a3, Petrosian's own pet.

4 Bd2, Qe7; 5 g3, Bd2; 6 Qd2, 0-0; 7 Bg2, d5?!

The sound move is 7 ..., d6.

## 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.

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.)

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# CalChess

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA  
CHESS ASSOCIATION

8 0-0, dc; 9 Na3.

Flawless development.

9 ..., c5.

Opening the game while behind in development.

10 dc, Qc5; 11 Racl, Nc6.

Since 11 ..., b5; 12 Ne5.

cont. on p.37

## International Games cont.

12 Nc4, Qe7; 13 Nf5, Ne5; 14 Ne5, Nd5.

Hoping for some air: 14 ..., Rd8; 15 Qa5, b6; 16 Nc6 wins.

**15 Rfd1, Nb6.**

Since 15 ..., f6; 16 Bd5.

**16 Qa5, g6.**

Black's intended 16 ..., f6 is frustrated by 17 Nc4, Nc4; 18 Rc4 and Qc3 also 16 ..., Rd8; 17 Nc4.

**17 Rd3, Nd5; 18 e4, Nb6; 19 Bf1, Re8.**

Any time ..., Bd7; Rc7.

**20 Rdd1, Rf8; 21 a3.**

Even better than at move four.

**21 ..., Kg7; 22 b3, Kg8; 23 a4, Rd8.**

The threat was 24 Qb5 and a5.

**24 Qc5 1-0.**

Because White can answer 24 ..., Qe8 either by Qc7 or Ng4.

## Moscow International

**Queen's Gambit Declined; R. Knaak—E. Geller: 1 d4, d5; 2 c4, e6; 3 Nc3, Be7; 4 cd, ed; 5 Bf4, c6; 6 e3, Bf5; 7 g4.**

This is Botvinnik's plan which holds the center and squeezes the K-side.

**7 ..., Be6; 8 h4, Nd7.**

Certainly not 8 ..., Bh4; 9 Qb3, b6; 10 Nf3, Be7; 11 Ne5 with an annoying bind.

**9 h5, Qb6; 10 Rb1, Ngf6; 11 f3, h6; 12 Bd3, c5; 13 Nge2, Rc8; 14 Kf1, 0-0?!**

More active, perhaps is 14 ..., Nh7—g5 first.

**15 g5, hg; 16 Bg5, Rfe8; 17 Qe1, cd; 18 ed.**

Blankets the QN.

**18 ..., Nh7; 19 Be7, Re7; 20 Qg3, Ndf8; 21 Kf2, f6.**

Ugly but necessary. Now White begins to turn the screws.

**22 Bc2!, Bf7; 23 Bb3, Rce8; 24 Rbd1, Ng5; 25 Nf4, Qd6.**

Black is helpless.

**26 Rd3.**

Not 26 Nd5, Re2.

**26 ..., b5; 27 Qg4, Rd7; 28 h6, g6; 29 Ncd5?!**

Better 29 Nfd5!

**29 ..., a5; 30 h7, Ngh7.**

Since 30 ..., Nfh4, 31 Nf6.

**31 Ng6 1-0 (Time)**

It is still unclear after 31 ..., Ng6.

The following game shows that Black's initiative is far from assured.

**Benko Gamit: R. Knaak—R. Vaganian: 1 d4, Nf6; 2 c4, e5; 3 d5, b5; 4 cb, a6; 5 ba, Ba6; 6 Nc3, g6; 7 e4, Bf1; 8 Kf1, Bg7.**

Note that this looks like a transposed typo.

**9 g3, d6; 10 Kg2, Nbd7; 11 h3, 0-0; 12 Nf3, Qa5; 13 Re1, Nb6; 14 e5, Nfd7?!**

After 14 ..., de; 15 Re5, Rfd8 or 15 Nd5, Nfd5 provides counterplay.

**15 Bg5, Rfe8?! (de); 1 e6, fe; 17 de, Nf6; 18 Re2, Qa6, 19 Bf6, Bf6; 20 Ne4, Bg7; 21 h4, Rf8.**

And not 21 ..., Nc4; 22 Rb2, Qa2?; 23 b3.

**22 h5, gh; 23 Neg5, Rf5; 24 Qc2, Raf8; 25 Nf7, Rd5; 26 N3g5, Qd3, 27 Qd3, Rd3; 28 Rh1, Rd5; 29 Nh3, c4; 30 Nf4, Rb5; 31 Nh5, Bb2, 32 Rh4.**

Springing the vital resource of 33 Rg4.

**32 ..., Rf7; 33 ef, Kf7; 34 Nf4, e5; 35 Rh7, Kf6.**

or 35 ..., Kf8, 36 Rb7.

**36 Nh5, Ke6; 37 Rb7, d5, 38 a4.**

A thoroughbred pawn.

**38 ..., Rb3; 39 a5, Na4; 40 a6, Bd4; 41 a7, Ba7; 42 Ra7, Nb6; 43 g4, d4; 44 g5, c3.**

If 44 ..., Kf7; 45 g6, Kg6; 46 Re5, c3; 47 Rg7 leads to mate.

**45 g6, Nd5; 46 Ra8, d3; 47 g7, Ne7; 48 Nf4, Kf6; 49 Nd3 1-0.**

## Minsk

**Slav Defense; L Psakhis—S. Domatov. 1 d4, d5; 2 c4, c6; 3 Nf3, Nf6; 4 Nc3, e6; 5 Bg5, h6.**

Botvinnik's war is ..., dc, the text is passively solid.

**6 Bf6, Qf6; 7 e3, Nd7; 8 Bd3, dc; 9 Bc4, Bd6; 10 0-0, Qe7.**

Since 10 ..., e5; 11 Ne4, Qe7; 12 Nd6, Qd6; 13 de wins a pawn. **11 e4, e5.**

On 11 ..., c5 either 12 e5, Bc7; 13 Re1 or 12 d5 are good for White.

**12 d5, Nb6; 13 Bb3, 0-0.**

And not cd; 14 Nd5, Nd5; 15 Ba4, Bd7; 16 Bd7, Qd7; 17 Qd5 with a persistent edge as after 17 ..., Qe7; 18 Rfd1, Rd8; 19 Qb5.

**14 dc, bc; 15 Nh4!, Rd8; 16 Qh5, Be6; 17 Nf5, Qf6; 18 Be6, Qe6; 19 Qh4.**

Assuring Black's passivity; note his stabled QN.

**19 ..., Bf8; 20 Rad1, Qe8.**

Maybe ..., Rd1; 21 Rd1, Nc4 was better as his king would be safer.

**21 Nb1 (g4!?), Kh7; 22 Nd2, g6; 23 Ne3, Qe6; 24 b3, h5?**

Black cannot afford another pawn weakness so 24 ..., Be7; 25 Qg3, Rd4 was a better try.

**25 Nf3, Be7; 26 Ng5, Bg5; 27 Qg5, Rd4; 28 f4, Rd1; 29 Rd1, ef; 30 Qf4, Qe7.**

Also 30 ..., Re8; 31 Rd6, Qe4; 32 Qf7, Kh6; 33 Rg6; Qg6; 34 Nf5.

**31 Rf1, Rf8; 32 g4, Qc5; 33 b4, Qb4; 34 gh, Nd7; 35 Rd1, Qe7; 36 hg, Kg8 (36 ..., fg; 37 Rd7); 37 Qh6 1-0.**

## Torino

**Petroff Defense; A Karpov—L. Portisch: 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.**

More usual ..., Bg4.

**9 e4, Nb4?!**

Black gets too little of the center now. (I don't know; it seems that 12 ..., Nf6 would have held the center better than the exchange—ed.)

**10 Bf1, 0-0; 11 a3, Nc6; 12 Nc3, Nc3; 13 bc, dc; 14 Bc4, Bd6; 15 Bg5, Qd7; 16 Nh4, Na5.**

Hoping to forestall Qf3, Bg6; Ng6, hg; h4!

**17 Ba2, b5; 18 a4, a6; 19 ab, ab; 20 Nf5, Qf5; 21 Be7, Rfb8; 22 g4!**

Now 22 ..., Qg6; 23 h4 tightens the grip.

**22 ..., Qd7; 23 Bf7!, Kh8.**

Dismal but 23 ..., Kf7; 24 Ra5, Ra5; 25 Qb3 mates.

**24 Bd6, Qf7; 25 Re7, Qf8; 26 Bc5, Qf4; 27 Qe2, h6; 28 Re4, Qf7; 29 Re5, Nc4; 30 Ra8, Ra8; 31 Rf5, Qg6; 32 Qe4, Kh7; 33 h3, Ra1; 34 Kg2, Rc1; 35 Bb4, Nd6; 36 Bd6, cd; 37 Qd3, d5; 38 f3 1-0.**

As h4-h5 opens a battery.

Ljubojevic posts his first win against Karpov by employing the latter's style.

**Ruy Lopez; L. Ljubojevic—A. Karpov: 1 e4, e5; 2 Nf3, Nc6; 3 Bb5, a6; 4 ba4, Nf6; 5 0-0, Be7; 6 Re1, b5; 7 Bb3, 0-0; 8 c3, d6; 9 h3, Bb7;**

Unusual for the champion.

**10 d4, Nd7; 11 Nbd2, Bf6; 12 Nf1, Re8; 13 Ng3, g6; 14 Bh6, Na5; 15 Bc2, e5.**

Since 15 ..., ed; 16 Nd4 is inferior.

**16 d5, Nc4; 17 Qc1, Bg7; 18 a4!, Ncb6.**

Otherwise 18 ..., Bh6; 19 Qh6, Nb2; 20 Reb1, Nc4; 21 Bd3 yields a plus on both wings.

**19 a5, Nc8; 20 c4, Bh6; 21 Qh6, Qf6; 22 Ne2!, Ne7 (b4!); 23 Nc3, b4; 24 Ba4, Bc8; 25 Bc6, Nc6?!**

Passive but safer is 25 ..., Ra7. Now Black's pawns are exposed. After 25 ..., Ra7; 26 Na4, Rd8; 27 Nb6, Nb8 White still has to open lines.

**26 dc, bc; 27 ed, Bd7; 28 bc.**

The two files outweigh the ragged pawns.

**9 28 ..., Qe7.**

On 28 ..., Bc6; 29 Red1, Be4; 30 Ng5 wins.

**29 Red1, Red8; 30 Rab1, Ba4.**

Or 30 ..., Rab8; 31 Qd2, Bc6; 32 Rb8 also 31 ..., Rb1 is similar to the game.

**31 Rd2, Rab8; 32 Rdb2, Rb2, 33 Rb2, f6; 34 Rb6, Qc7; 35 Nh2.**

The knight's incursion proves decisive.

**35 ..., Bc6; 36 Ng4, Rf8; 37 f3, f5; 38 ef, Rf5; 39 Qd2.**

Not 39 Ne3?!, Rh5.

**Kg7; 40 Ra6, e4; 41 fe, Rf7; 42 e5, Qc8; 43 Qh6, Kh8; 44 e6; Rg7; 45 Rb6 1-0.**

# For Whom the Fund Tolls

## A Rebuttal to "What about Class Prizes"

Dear Editors:

A recent editorial article perpetrated in the June-July issue of **Chess Voice** in regard to class prizes has compelled me to respond in the fashion to which those who know me have become accustomed — loudly and angrily.

I have heard many arguments in favor of bleeding the wallets of class (under 2000) players to support masters, but what surprises me about these arguments is 1) their reliance on irrational assumptions by people who are *supposed* to be rational, intelligent people (i.e. chess players) and 2) the fact that a *majority* of chess players hold them. The article in question espoused most of the standard arguments that I keep hearing, so let's take a look at what it says.

The very first example of the "evils" of class prizes given is that in the 1973 Paul Masson "a 'D' player could hope to bank \$750 after two days of roasting in the sun. No master could hope to earn as much in any other tournament in Northern California. . . ." Given the assumption — a faulty one — that it is such a terrible thing for a D player to win money, a couple of obvious points are still carefully ignored here. In that same tournament a master could waltz away with a prize of \$2000 (if my memory is correct — it might have been more), far more than the "D" players could have won — so the implication that the "D" players who eventually won the \$750 was taking bread from the mouths of starving masters is absurd.

Furthermore, let's look at the contributions made to the master who won by all the "D" players, shall we? I have no figures from Paul Masson, so I'll look at one of our impending Labor Day tournaments, the Golden Bear Open. Based on information given in the flyer, I'll break down the tournament prize fund:

1) 125 paid entries, paying \$35 each (ignoring late fees) returns \$3200 in cash prizes — that's about a 67 per cent return.

2) Based on 125 entries we can expect about this proportion of players: Masters 10, Experts 15, A's 20, B's 25, C's 25. D/E/Unrated 30.

3) So the actual return of prizes looks like this:

	M	X	A	B	C	D/E/Unr.
Total Entry Fee Contribution	\$350	\$525	\$700	\$875	\$875	\$1050
Total Return	\$700	\$560	\$520	\$480	\$440	\$400
% of Entry Fees Returned	200	105	78	58	51	31

So who is getting screwed here? The poor C, D, E, and unrated player, **not** the master. That's because prizes are not awarded equitably — as you go down the rating scale, the amount of money contributed goes up (more players) but the actual money amount of the prize fund goes **down**.

If you look at the prize distribution from a standpoint of absolute fairness, it is the D/E/Unrated players who should be dividing up that nice \$700 kitty, **not** the masters — because it's the D players who poured in that \$1050 in the first place, and \$700 is pretty close to 67 percent of \$1050.

Incidentally, those massive class prize funds awarded in the Heraldica tournaments are not created with mirrors. They are a result of eliminating the bloated master prize fund and thus merely giving back to the class players a (for once) reasonable share of their entry fees.

All right, there is an inequity in the way prize money is redistributed. Why is this? One fatuous answer I hear to this question is that "the masters are better players, so they deserve more." This would make some sense if we were talking about the U.S. Open, where all compete on an equal basis and (theoretically) the best players win. We are, however, talking about **class** tournaments, which are in reality many separate tournaments or persons. The sections do not compete with each other.

The only rationale remaining, then, is that we somehow benefit from the mere presence of those godlike beings in our midst. Of course, they may not be in our midst in the first place — at LERA they are often in another building, at Berkeley in another room. But let's say they are. The article makes a big deal of how the opportunity to watch the games of Browne, deFirmian, etc, is worth the entry fee by itself (and, therefore, who needs prize money). The writer's

wife also thought deFirmian was "kinda cute." Well, I'm sorry. When I enter a tournament, I set down to play chess, not to watch chess. I play another "A" player. Not Browne, not Grefe, not deFirmian. I spend those precious moments when my opponent's clock is ticking getting a drink of water or thinking about my next move. I don't watch Browne or Grefe, or even deFirmian, even if he is kinda cute. Looking around me, I can't see much difference. In every tournament since hell unfroze, a player's primary interest has been and will continue to be **his** games, **his** score, **his** analysis and **his** chances for a prize, **not** how Joe Shlabotnik is doing in the next room with his new gambit in the Queen's Pretzel Untwisted.

In the section of the article entitled "Prizes Classy and Otherwise" the writer makes a somewhat sneering condescension of the "Weak" player who expects to win money in a chess tournament and tells him to go to the racetrack for better odds. The assumption here is that there are a horde of "C" players out there thirsting after prize money. This is ridiculous. "C" players come to tournaments to play chess. This does NOT mean they shouldn't expect a reasonable return on their investment — their entry fee. But the writer here expresses a sentiment implicit in the mathematics of all published prize fund tables in tournament announcements: "you're a fool if you expect an even break, and don't expect one here."

He also compares a tournament prize fund to a poker game, where everybody throws money into a pot. I fail to see the analogy. In poker no one classifies the players into ranks and then declares that the lower ranks can only get one third of the pot, no matter how big it gets. Interestingly, two paragraphs later, the writer turns around and says that "a chess tournament is not a betting pool." Well, if the prize fund isn't exactly that, I fail to see what it is. The fact that it is not distributed equitably does *de facto* excuse those people doing the distributing. A pie sliced up unequally is still a pie.

Lastly, the fool who wrote this article has the gall to say that a "stinking B player gets more for his efforts, which involved little effort than an IM or GM gets for playing competition. . . ." When and where have you or anyone else ever seen a tournament where the B prize exceeds the Master prize? Just because a "B" player wins a lot of money in one instance (a large tournament) and a master wins less in another does not mean that the B player is robbing the master. If it wasn't for a lot of "stinking" B and C and D and E players, there wouldn't be any money for the masters to win at all. Incidentally, it does take a lot of effort to win a B section or a D section. I placed second in the A section of the July 4th LERA. Three times my games went over five hours. Three times my game was the last to finish. I played my heart out and probably exerted one hell of a lot more effort than Biyiasas or Silman did while being paired down 200-500 points every round. For that matter, a lot of us "stinking" prize winners, right down to Mr. Alesso, who won the Unrated, played hard and fought well, as hard and comparatively as well as the masters did.

Mr. Fauber and the rest of the editorial staff of **Chess Voice** who contributed to this blight in the pages of an otherwise fine magazine, you are wrong. It's the lower rated player who gets the short end of the stick (and I'm a 2000 player, so I'm not even blowing my own horn). The C player is the backbone of CalChess and the USCF. **His** prize money pays the masters. **His** dues support the organization. **His** efforts keep American chess alive, and my hat is off to him. If your viewpoint prevails — and from talking to players from around the Bay Area, it sadly seems that it will — then you will drive him away. The master parasite, through greed, will have killed the host. And there will be no more chess tournaments. So if you persist in adding insult to injury — sneering at the lower rated players who only want a fair shake, I only have one reply.

The hell with you.

Kevin M. Lewis  
San Rafael, CA

A Response is on p. 46

# Our Chess Heritage

## Paul Morphy and the Agony of Victory

by R.E. Fauber

There are conquerors and there are conquerors. In December, 1846, Winfield Scott, an experienced 60 year-old general, stopped off in New Orleans en route to the campaign in which he captured Mexico City. The towering, magisterial Scott wanted an opponent at chess to put him "on my mettle." His hosts suggested the names of several players whom Scott promptly rejected as unworthy of one of America's leading amateurs. Finally he was assured that if he showed up at the club that evening he would meet a worthy challenger.

To Scott's amazement New Orleans fielded a nine year-old boy, whose diminutive size gave him more the appearance of a seven year-old. Prevailed upon at last to play, Scott suffered two quick defeats and acknowledged his conqueror's prowess "trembling in amazement and indignation."

His opponent was Paul Morphy, and Scott's was but the first of a long list of distinguished names who fell victim to the New Orleans prodigy. So decisive was his superiority over those leading contemporaries who could be prevailed to play him that the very evidence of his victories has led subsequent generations to reflect upon how weak his opposition must have been.

Morphy, who never let anyone forget his lineage, was born of an aristocratic New Orleans family on June 22, 1837. His father Alonzo was a distinguished attorney who, along with his uncle Eustus served on the Louisiana Supreme Court. It was Eustus who had inveigled Scott to allow himself to be fed to the young lion.

They were a chess playing family. Both Alonzo and Eustus played quite respectable games, but Morphy did not imbibe chess with his mother's milk. She took a rather dim view of the game. In his early years Paul's chess playing was restricted to Sundays and holidays. Apparently his mother regarded the game as a distraction from the intellectual studies which young Paul had to make in order to perpetuate the escutcheon of the family honor. Morphy's mother was both protective and domineering. Her influence upon him continued well into adulthood, and he only seems to have been able to overcome it by withdrawal inside himself. He was tied to her apron-strings, even though those strings could become very long for a brief period.

At 12 Morphy played a three game match against the Hungarian emigre Johann Lowenthal, who was considered good enough a year later to be one of the elite invited to the first international tournament, London, 1851. Morphy won that 1850 match by a score of 2½-½.

Possessed of an extremely retentive memory, Morphy breezed through his education in an era when mnemonics was the basic method of instruction. By 1857 he had graduated from Spring Hill College in Mobile, Alabama and had successfully passed his bar examinations. The examining committee only imposed the limitation that Morphy could not practice law until he had reached his majority.

As Labourdonnais before him, Morphy had a passion for chess. He had studied deeply both the German **Handbuch**, Staunton's **Handbook**, and the games of the Labourdonnais-McDonnells match among others. In his graduating year at Spring Hill he gave away all his chess books — not because he lacked interest but because he already knew everything they contained. He is also reported to have known the entire Louisiana legal code by heart. In 1858, preparing for his match with Adolf Anderssen, he showed his traveling secretary, Frederick Edge, several Anderssen games which he held in memory. In memory and imagination Morphy most closely resembles our contemporary Mikhail Tal — solid erudition and a flair for fancy combinations.

So Morphy had time on his hands and a mother satisfied at his precocious passing of the bar. Fortunately this was the same time when American chess players were organizing the First American Chess Congress, along the lines of London, 1851 — a series of elimination matches. The contestants included Charles Henry Stanley, a British migrant generally conceded to be the leading American player, and Louis Paulsen, an Iowa potato farmer who returned to Europe and became one of the deepest thinkers in chess. Morphy earned his invitation thanks to the representations of the New Orleans chess community and of Alabama's Judge A.B. Meek, who had unsuccessfully contested conclusions with Morphy while he was at Spring Hills.

Some informal games before the Congress showed Morphy to be indeed formidable, but the early matches showed him clearly indomitable. In three elimination matches Morphy yielded a single draw and suffered no losses to bring him into the finals match with Paulsen.

Against Paulsen Morphy unleashed his greatest combination after the game's rather rocky start. Bobby Fischer wrote of Morphy in 1964, "Morphy was perhaps the most accurate chess player who ever lived. . . Morphy always fought on in bad positions and found winning possibilities in situations that looked hopeless." Surely this is a portrait of a paradoxical Morphy. How did he get such rotten positions when he was so "accurate.?"

**Four Knights Game, New York 1857; L. Paulsen—P. Morphy: 1 e4, e5; 2 Nf3, Nc6; 3 Nc3, Nf6; 4 Bb5, Bc5?!; 5 0-0, 0-0; 6 Ne5, Re8.**

A Black 6 ... , Ne5 is happily answered by 7 d4. Morphy has problems.

**7 Nc6, dc; 8 Bc4, b5.**

No typical developing move will do here since 8 ... , Ne4, 9 Ne4, Re4; 10 Bf7, Kf7; 11 Qh5 is a very routine win.

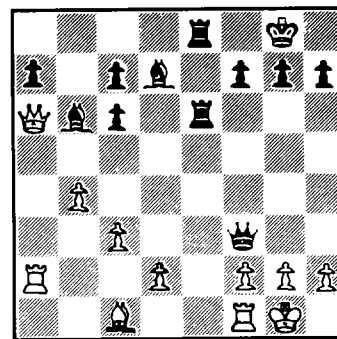
**9 Be2, Ne4; 10 Ne4, Re4; 11 Bf3.**

Here 11 c3 may better restrict the Black pieces, while on the next move 12 d3 preserves White's good game. Paulsen now begins to gather rosebuds to no great purpose.

**11 ... , Re6; 12 c3, Qd3; 13 b4, Bb6; 14 a4, ba; 15 Qa4, Bd7; 16 Ra2?**

This clinker costs a crucial tempo, while 16 Qa6, Qf5; 17 d4 is very equal.

**16 ... , Rae8; 17 Qa6, Qf3.**



Steinitz, a great Morphy admirer, embossed this position on the cover of his **Modern Chess Instructor**, so we can but do as much here. Punctuation is superfluous, since the thunderbolt speaks for itself.

**18 gf, Rg6; 19 Kh1, Bh3; 20 Rd1, Bg2; 21 Kg1, Bf3; 22 Kf1, Bg2.**

Evidently Morphy did not have the whole continuation worked out and was still looking for the win. Here 22 ... , Rg2 and 1) d4, Rh2 or 2) 23 Qd3, Rf2; 24 Kg1, Rg2; 25 Kh1, Rg1 is faster.

**23 Kg1, Bh3.**

He could also have tried 23 ... , Be5; 24 Kf1, Bf5 mating next move. **24 Kh1, Bf2; 25 Qf1, Bf1; 26 Rf1, Re2; 27 Ra1, Rh6; 28 d4, Be3 0-1.**

Morphy played with great rapidity, seldom consuming more than five minutes a move, while Paulsen was a player of agonizing slowness. Sometimes he consumed an hour and a half a move. During one game he fell into a dreamy think. His head began to sag; his eyelids closed; and he remained motionless for half an hour. Morphy

*cont. on p. 40*

Morphy cont.



Paul Morphy

sat the board patiently, silently. Then Paulsen's eyes opened. He looked up sheepishly and asked, "Oh is it my move, Mr. Morphy?"

Morphy won the match against Paulsen by 5-1 with two draws and convincingly captured the American Chess Congress by a cumulative score of 15½-2½.

The New Orleans Chess Club, bursting with pride in its young hero, issued a challenge for Howard Staunton to come to America to contest a match against Morphy. Staunton begged off on the reasonable grounds of arduous literary labors, the rigors of the voyage, and lack of practice. He suggested haughtily that, if Morphy came to Europe, he would have no lack of players able to give him a game.

Morphy embarked on his European odyssey in June of 1858. The next 10 months were to prove a triumphal tour for him. He arrived in London on his 21st birthday. Visiting at the Divan and St. George's he encountered Howard Staunton periodically and proposed an "off-hand" game each time. Staunton found ways to sidestep such offers on every occasion. Morphy did secure some competition from Seymour Boden ("Never miss a check. It might be mate.") and checked him to death. Boden at the time was considered the best native British chess player. Along came Henry Edward Bird, a rising player. Good old "Eddy" feared none—including Morphy.

"What me worry?" Morphy's play in their offhand encounters seems to suggest. As a gracious southerner he adopted a very giving attitude in his famous encounter with Bird.

**Philidor Defense, London, 1858; H.E. Bird—P. Morphy: 1 e4, e5; 2 Nf3, d6; 3 d4, f5?**

There was a combative quality to Morphy which he hid from his contemporaries beneath the veneer of impeccable manners and a diminutive five foot four inches of height. While his insides seethed with battle lust, outside he appeared dignified and impassive. Standard in this position at the time was 4 de, fe; 5 Ng5, d5; 6 Nc3, c6; 7 e6, Nh6; 8 Nge4.

Bird is quite up to the minute in his reply, but he must play 4 Nc3, fe; 5 Ne4, d5; 6 Nd5!

**4 Nc3, fe; 5 Ne4, d5; 6 Ng3?, e4; 7 Ne5, Nf6; 8 Bg5, Bd6; 9 Nh5, 0-0; 10 Qd2, Qe8; 11 g4?!, Ng4, 12 Ng4, Qh5; 13 Ne5, Nc6.**

A typical Morphy developing move, but better long term proposals stem from the provocative and loosening 13 ..., c5.

**14 Be2, Qh3; 15 Nc6, bc; 16 Be3, Rb8; 17 0-0-0, Rf2!??**

The 19th century would have referred to this move as a remarkable conceit. It leads to a draw, which Bird manages to lose while trying to win.

**18 Bf2, Qa3.**

The amazing variation is 19 Qg5, Qb2; 20 Kd2, Bb4; 21 Ke3, Qa3; 22 Bd3, Ba6.

**19 c3, Qa2; 20 b4, Qa1; 21 Kc2, Qa4.**

White refuses to allow a draw after Black's impudent rook sacrifice. So he loses. Simply 22 Kc1 draws.

**22 Kb2, Bb4!; 23 cb, Rb4; 24 Qb4, Qb4; 25 Kc2, e3!; 26 Be3, Bf5; 27 Rd3, Qc4; 28 Kd2, Qa2; 29 Kd1, Qb1 0-1.**

The Reverend John Owen had no defense against Morphy's play when they met in a match where Morphy conceded the odds of pawn and move. Owen lost by a margin of 5½-½.

Morphy's first serious challenge was from Johann Lowenthal, who had considerably improved since 1850 but whose nerves often collapsed under the strain of a match. Indeed, of all the Europeans, Lowenthal scored best against Morphy in a serious match. Yet he did not even come close, losing by 9-3 with two draws. The final game was the most beautiful of Morphy's career and shows an extremely subtle understanding of position.

**Ruy Lopez, Match, 1858; P. Morphy—J. Lowenthal: 1 e4, e5; 2 Nf3, Nc6; 3 Bb5, a6; 4 Ba4, Nf6; 5 d4.**

What the heck, these guys would never find the Chigorin Defense over the board so let's open things up.

**5 ..., ed; 6 e5, Ne4; 7 0-0, Nc5; 8 Bc6, dc; 9 Nd4, Ne6; 10 Ne6, Be6; 11 Qe2.**

White has little to show for the opening, a fact which Black could demonstrate by 11 ..., Qd4; 12 Rd1, Bg4, or Black could simply play 11 ..., Be7. Instead he strives to post his bishops "aggressively."

**11 ..., Bc5?!; 12 Nc3, Qe7?!; 13 Ne4, h6; 14 Be3!, Be3; 15 Qe3, Bf5; 16 Ng3, Bc2.**

The key to this pawn sacrifice is that White's heavy pieces come more easily into action, and it is this slight positional edge coupled with cramping pawns which allows Morphy to hold the initiative for the rest of the game.

**17 f4, g6; 18 e6!**

The point being that 18 ..., Qe6; 19 Qc3. The bishop is loose. This small tactical point increases White's positional trumps.

**18 ..., Bf5; 19 Nf5, gf; 20 ef, Kf7; 21 Qh3, Qf6; 22 Rae1, Rhe8; 23 Re5!**



Henry Edward Bird

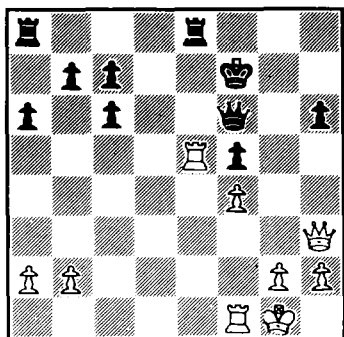


Johann Lowenthal

cont. on p. 41.



Morphy cont.



A very beautiful move. White gets to bring more force into the only useful open file. On 23 ..., Re5; 24 fe the KBP falls like a rock, and White's win is secure.

23 ..., Kg6; 24 Rfe1, Re5; 25 Re5, Rd8; 26 Qg3, Kh7; 27 h3, Rd7.

Despite severely reduced material Morphy continues to spin threats. His positional judgment makes his tactical task less dazzling, but it has been his judgment of position which has brought the tactics out. The very logical 27 ..., Rd5 allows the tactical 28 Re8, Qg7; 29 Qe3, Rd7; 30 Qe6, Rf7; 31 b4 when Black must throw himself on the sword.

28 Qe3, b6; 19 Kh2, c5; 30 Qe2, Qg6; 31 Re6!

Morphy maintains the pressure. Before Alexander Alekhine no one had a finer feel for the uses of the initiative.

31 ..., Qg7; 32 Qh5, Rd5.

A better try than 32 ..., Rf7; 33 Rh6, Qh6; 34 Qf7 and so forth. 33 b3, b5.

Black is running out of moves since 33 ..., a5; 34 a4.

34 Ra6, Rd6; 35 Qf5, Qg6; 36 Qg6, Kg6; 37 Ra5, Rb6; 3 g4, c6; 39 Kg3, h5; 40 Ra7, hg; 41 hg, Kf6; 42 f5, Ke5; 43 Re7, Kd6; 44 f6, Rb8; 45 g5, Rf8; 46 Kf4, c4; 47 bc, bc; 48 Kf5, c3; 49 Re3 1-0.

We may safely assume that the spectators did not comprehend what was going on, but a brilliant, comprehensive, and finished performance by Morphy.

In August, 1858 we enter a murky period in Morphy's career. There was a chess congress scheduled in Birmingham. Originally it had been slated for July but was postponed in hopes of having the American champion enter the lists. Staunton entered the tournament, and Morphy, presumably hungry to test him, would surely not pass up such an opportunity. Staunton played as promised, but Morphy hastened north from his match with Lowenthal only to watch and to give a blindfold simultaneous exhibition. To say that the Lowenthal match came too close to the Birmingham Congress for Morphy's stamina to include both fails because Lowenthal did play, defeated Staunton in the second elimination round and won the tournament.

Morphy, rebuffed in all proposals of a set match with Staunton, took the boat to France and arranged a match with Daniel Harrwitz, the resident pro at the Cafe de la Regence.

Harrwitz had a reputation but a very uneven result in formal competition. Therefore, it was a bit of a puzzle to French chess enthusiasts when he began the match with two straight wins from Morphy. Frederick Edge, Morphy's traveling secretary, claimed that Morphy had a cold which sapped his strength and that he told Edge after the second loss that Harrwitz would never win a game from him again. Whatever the circumstances, Harrwitz never won another game. Whether or not he had regained health, Morphy seems to have diagnosed the Harrwitz style thoroughly after two losses and rebounded with four consecutive wins. This one evened the score at 2-2.

Philidor Defense; P. Morphy—D. Harrwitz: 1 e4, e5; 2 Nf3, d6; 3 d4, ed; 4 Qd4, Nc6; 5 Bb5, Bd7; 6 Bc6, Bc6; 7 Bg5, f6?

A thoroughgoing error since the doubled pawns mean nothing after 7 ..., Nf6; 8 Bf6, Qf6; 9 Qf6 etc.

8 Bh4, Nh6; 9 Nc3, Qd7.

A truly awkward move since White will surely think of planting a knight on f5 eventually. Just 9 ..., Be7 0-0 Nf7 is more harmonious.

10 0-0, Be7; 11 Rad1, 0-0; 12 Qc4, Rf7.

Harrwitz deprives his knight of an important square. Neither does he intend a subsequent ..., f5.

13 Nd4, Ng4; 14 h3, Ne5; 15 Qe2, g5?; 16 Bg3, Rg7; 17 Nf5, Rg6; 18 f4, gf; 19 rf4, Kh8; 20 Rh4, Bf8; 21 Be5, fe; 22 Rf1, Qe6; 23 Nb5, Qg8.

Harrwitz sets a trap since 24 Nc7, Rc8; 25 Nd5, Bd5 gets Black active.

24 Rf2, a6; 25 Nc7, Rc8; 26 Nd5, Bd5; 27 ed, Rc7.

Morphy had foreseen 27 ..., Qd5; 28 Rh7; Kh7; 29 Qh5, Bh6; 30 Nh6, Rh6; 31 Qf5.

28 c4, Be7; 29 Rh5, Qe8.

Black has a very passive position and should preface any attempt at counterplay by 29 ..., b6, although 30 b4 repeats the theme of the game.

30 c5!, Rc5.

A surprising but very serious threat looms. On 30 ..., Rd7; 31 cd, Bd6; 32 Nd6, R2d6; 33 re5, Qd7; 34 Re8, Rg8; 35 Qe5, Qg7; 36 Rff8 is quite attractive. Having tied him to kingside defense, Morphy is now breaking Black in the center — a good illustration of alternation play.

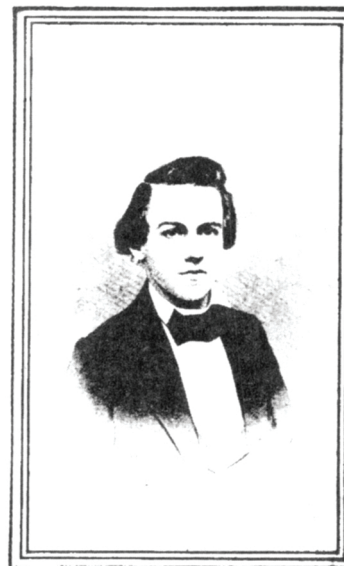
31 Rh7, Kh7; 32 Qh5, Kg8; 33 Ne7, Kg7; 34 Nf5, Kg8; 35 Nd6 1-0.

After this game Harrwitz managed only a single draw while being bested 5-2 in wins. It was his turn to plead ill-health and award the match and the stakes to Morphy.

As a result of Staunton's not very veiled insinuations about his status in the chess world, Morphy was becoming increasingly testy. Staunton constantly made a distinction between the chess professional and the chess player who also had serious work to do. A southern gentleman and heir to a substantial estate, Morphy took Staunton's barbs to heart. Following his victory over Lowenthal he used his winnings to buy a suite of furniture for the Lowenthal family. He now employed the Harrwitz stakes to finance Adolf Anderssen's journey to Paris.

Anderssen had devoted his energies to teaching mathematics to the detriment of international competition but could not resist the temptation to play the American wonder. The match, begun in December, 1858 produced some surprises. Both Morphy and Anderssen were famous for their brilliant combinations; both Morphy and Anderssen were knights of the Evans Gambit. In 11 games the Evans Gambit appeared only once, both palladins preferring the Ruy Lopez in symmetrical king's pawn openings. The spectators shook their heads in amazement when Anderssen three times began with 1 a3. They wagged their tongues at the lack of brilliance, but the games were real slugfests — more notable for positional pugnacity than tactical accuracy. Morphy again began slowly playing a loss and a draw

cont. on p. 42



## Morphy cont.

from a sick bed but then reeled off six unanswered wins before Anderssen could take another game. Morphy then put the German away to finish 7-2 with two draws.

Clearly this was a match where each combatant accorded the other respect and where Morphy showed himself the superior fighter. Anderssen was his most dangerous foe, a man capable of more than combinations. Morphy rose to the occasion and achieved a crushing score, although the struggle itself was much closer.

A fan complained that Anderssen was not playing with his usual brilliance, to which Anderssen replied, "Mr. Morphy won't let me." The adoring chess crowd proclaimed Morphy the equal of Labourdonnais. More perceptive, Anderssen declared Morphy to be better.

### Hero's Welcome

Morphy returned to London where he crushed Augustus Mongredien in a match before returning to the United States in May, 1859. He arrived in New York to a hero's welcome, the *New World* had bested the Old in an intellectual pursuit and Americans of all-stations basked in the reflected glory of the amazing Morphy. New Yorkers organized a testimonial banquet and presented him with a gorgeous chess set. Not to be outdone, Bostonians put together their own banquet where the intellectual Brahmins turned out in force. James Russell Lowell, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Sr., and Louis Agassiz felt it important enough to attend. They heaped hours of tedious oratory on the conqueror and produced some truly atrocious poetry in his honor.

The *New York Ledger* engaged his services as a columnist for the princely sum of \$3,000 a year, in those days a sum sufficient for a life of luxury. There were Paul Morphy hats, Paul Morphy cigars. Morphy also issued the first commercial endorsement by a sports figure when he declared of a watch, "I have examined the contents of this watch and find it to be made of 100 per cent genuine machinery."

### Dark Side of the Moon

Today Morphy would be termed a celebrity; he was the first in American history. The anomaly increasingly preyed upon his mind. Trained in the law, he was idolized for playing a game. His mother was dismayed by his notoriety and insisted that Paul promise never to play chess for stakes or in public again. Today we have a legion of people who subsist on simply being noticed — sports figures without much in the way of brains, actors without much in the way of talent, models without much even in the way of body. You can find them congregating in New York's Studio 54 to admire each other; they clog the talk shows on television with tedious chatter; they run for political office on a platform of visibility. In 1859 Morphy was all alone as a celebrity.

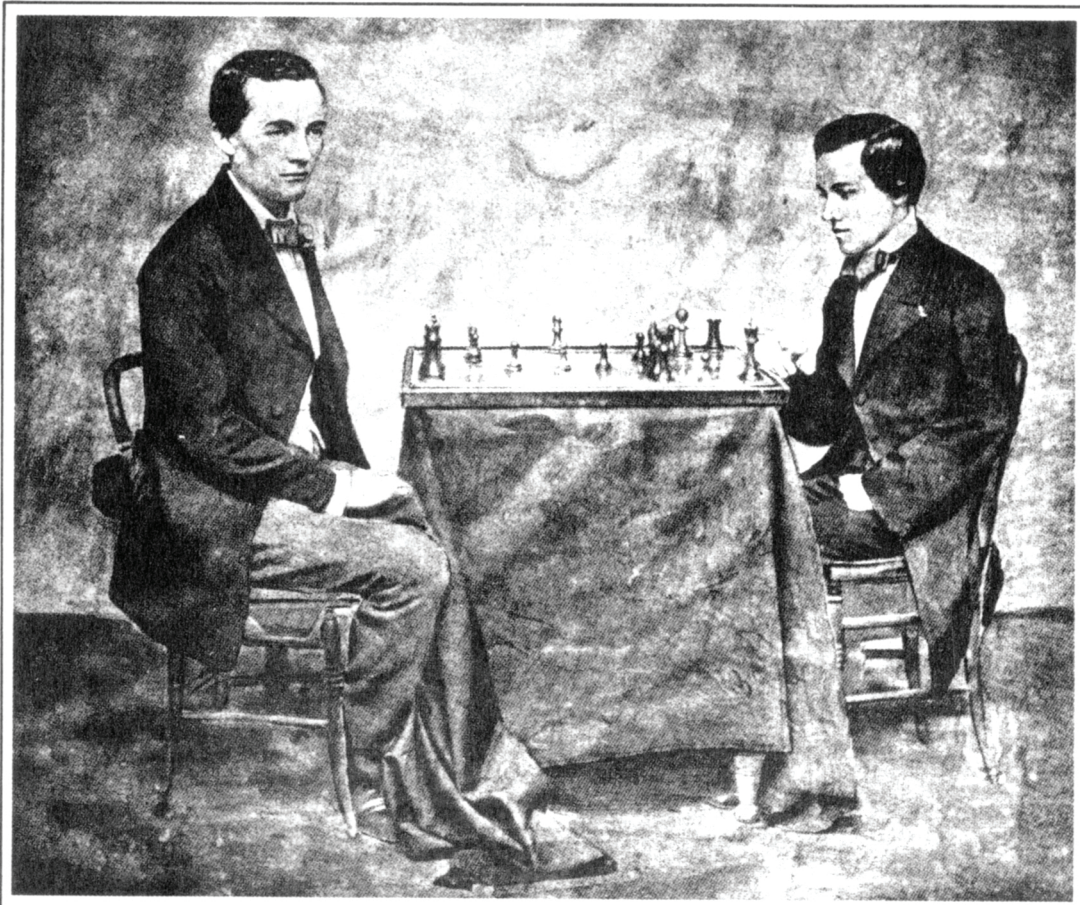
Already at the New York banquet Morphy showed a desire to shed his uniqueness. In his speech that night he declared, "Chess never has been and never can be aught but a recreation. . . [it] should be kept in the background and restrained within its proper province."

The master of ceremonies, Colonel Mead, referred in his speech to chess as a profession of which Morphy was the world's leading practitioner. Morphy responded to this with such acerbity that the colonel retired from the stage in dismay and no small rage.

Upon returning to New Orleans he opened a law office but never got a case. After two months he abruptly vacated his office. One has to wonder how devoted to law he was. He had connections, but he never exploited them. Perhaps he had studied law more in deference to the inertia of his family's tradition than to his own attachment to that profession.

As the years progressed, he became increasingly idle. He traveled to Europe during the height of the Civil War and contested some games with Arnous de Riviere. He also played some in New Orleans with his friend Charles Maurian, but gradually after 1869 life

*cont. on p. 43*



*This lithograph of Morphy and Paulsen taken from a photograph by Matthew Brady is the only known likeness extant of both players together.*

## Morphy cont.

became an idle promenade for him. By day he strolled Canal Street harmlessly ogling the women and by night he was a regular at the opera, one of his lifelong passions.

Although he was known to fly into rages at the mention of chess, a suspicion lurks that he maintained a secret attachment to the game and kept up on developments. When informed that Wilhelm Steinitz was in New Orleans in 1883, Morphy remarked, "I know. His gambit is not good."

He agreed to an interview with Steinitz, but he stipulated that chess should not be a topic of conversation. For Steinitz this was the dream of a lifetime; he had become a chess professional under the spell of Morphy's beautiful games. Now it was blighted by this prohibition, and the two immortals spent some awkward moments of chit-chat before Steinitz awkwardly bowed out of the room.

Morphy died the next year.

### Morphy's Legacy

The name Paul Morphy connotes brilliance. In later years when Joseph Blackburne would spring a combination, he liked to call it "a little bit of Morphy." A generation of players tried to emulate Morphy's attacking skill. His advent and example put an end to an era which had begun after the Labourdonnais-McDonell match of 1934 and which can charitably be labeled stodgy. Later commentators, notably Steinitz and Richard Reti stressed that Morphy was supremely brilliant because he first laid a sound positional basis for attack. Still, brilliancy requires cooperation. The opponent must be strong enough to provide resistance but just weak enough to provide a narrow opening which requires sacrifices to widen. In a blindfold exhibition in New Orleans in 1858 Morphy demonstrated his ability to "widen the gap" in a most striking manner.

**Evans Gambit; P. Morphy—Anon.: 1 e4, e5; 2 Nf3, Nc6; 3 Bc4, Bc5; 4 b4, Bb4; 5 c3, Ba5; 6 d4, ed; 7 0-0, dc; 8 Ba3.**

Some days you just want to try something different. Morphy was fully aware that 8 Qb3, Qf6; 9 e5 was the theoretical continuation. This deviation makes trouble because Black can now keep his queen at home and still defend f7.

8 ... d6; 9 Qb3, Nh6; 10 Nc3, Bc3.

Probably 10 ... 0-0 is smoother, although Black may have winced at the consequences of 11 e5. Still, he is two pawns up and can easily return one for development's sake.

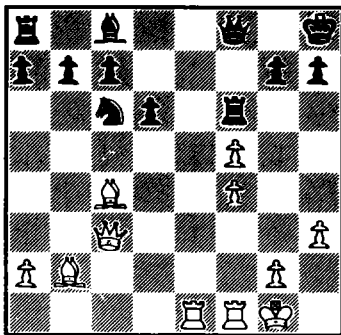
11 Qc3, 0-0; 12 Rad1, Ng4; 13 h3, Nge5; 14 Ne5, Ne5; 15 Be2, f5?

Simply horrible. Black should block the a1-h8 diagonal, add more defense to the key e5 square, and provide a post for the knight on f7 by 15 ... f6, when White's compensation for the two pawns will be quite nebulous.

16 f4, Nc6; 17 Bc4, Kh8; 18 Bd2, Qe7; 19 Rde1, Rf6.

To say the least, 19 ... Qf6; 20 e5, de; 21 fe, Qg6; 22 e6 is highly unpleasant. Black's queenside is clogged, and White can increase pressure against g7 by a rook lift.

20 ef, Qf8.



Time to be brilliant. Morphy uses the complementary diagonals of his attacking bishops and the confined state of Black's king to create mating threats. But, lo, a little pawn shall lead us to the light!

21 Re8!, Qe8; 22 Qf6, Qe7; 23 Qg7, Qg7; 24 f6!!

Black can give it all by by 24 ... Qf7, but 25 Bf7, h6; Bg6 is hopeless. More artistic is 24 ... Qf8; 25 f7, Ne5; 26 fe, h5; 27 e6,

Kh7; 28 Bd3, Kh6; 29 Rf6, Kg5; 30 Rg6, Kf4; 31 Kf2 quietly killing. 24 ... Qg2; 25 Kg2, Bb3; 26 Kh3, h5; 27 Rg1 1-0.

When Bobby Fischer called Morphy "perhaps the most accurate player who ever lived," he may have had in mind Morphy's excellence in ending — of which the previously cited Lowenthal game is a fitting illustration. Opponents could play rat openings to thwart the Morphy tactical touch, still the most closed opening known to man has to open up and simplify down. And there was Morphy, sitting apparently motionless, just waiting for the chance to show his precision and his acute appreciation of the chances in the position. This is an era when endings were but dimly understood and less appreciated.

Another facet of Morphy's genius was his fighting quality. Both against Harrwitz and against Anderssen he got off to a bad start, but he learned about his opponents and came back to rattle them in sharp, protracted games. He often played indifferent openings but held on, resisted, made minimal concessions and so triumphed in the end.

Londoners were effusive about his brilliance, but the Parisians called him "tres solide." He had an intuitive feel for the demands of position and preserved a harmony among his pieces from which he built the basis of attack. Morphy led a troubled life, but he found a harmony at the chess board. This game from his last excursion to Paris in 1863 provides an apt illustration of Morphy's mastery of the harmony and fluidity with which one may endow the chess pieces when one is alert to their interrelations.

**Evans Gambit; P. Morphy—A. de Riviere: 1 e4, e5; 2 Nf3, Nc6; 3 Bc4, Bc5; 4 b4, Bb4; 5 c3, Bc5; 6 d4, ed; 7 0-0, d6; 8 cd, Bb6; 9 Nc3, Bg4; 10 Bb5, Kf8; 11 Be3.**

White is certainly well-developed. The important feature is that Morphy's QB both bolsters his central pawn phalanx and remains in position to exploit any dark square weakening on the kingside. This puts a crimp in any plans to play ... Bf3; gf.

11 ... Nce7; 12 h3, Bb5; 13 Bd3, f6; 14 a4.

Scarcely a typical Morphy move. Black might have been well advised to play 14 ... Ba5 instead of gratuitously weakening his pawns. Morphy, however, is insufficiently appreciated as a player who could exploit pawn weaknesses. We think of him as sacrificing pawns rather than preying on them.

14 ... c6; 15 Qb3, Bf7; 16 Qa3, ba5; 17 Ne2.

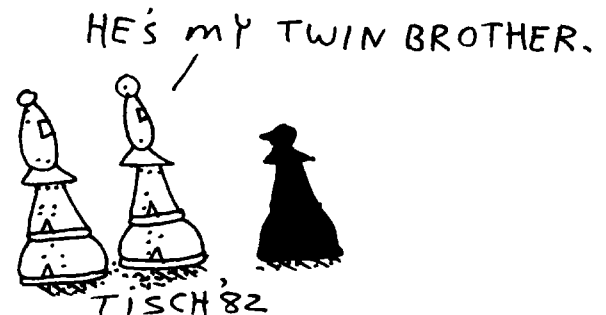
By avoiding exchange and preserving this knight for possible exploitation of Black's weak e6 square Morphy maintains the pressure. The queen on a3 both keeps an eye on the d6 pawn and also protects its own KB.

17 ... Nc8; 18 Rab1, b6; 19 Ba6, Nge7; 20 e5, Bd5; 21 Nf4, fe; 22 de, de; 23 Nd5, cd; 24 Ne5, Qd6; 25 Qb2, Nf5; 26 Bf4, Qe7; 27 Nc6, Qe4; 28 Bb7, Qf4; 29 Ba8, Qa4; 30 Ra1, Qe4; 31 Qa3, Kf7; 32 Na5, ba; 33 Rfe1, Qb4; 34 Bd5, Kg6.

Did you see that? Morphy, the lout, only pretended to attack the king and just won material instead. The mark of a positional player. Black despairs.

35 Re6, Kg5; 36 Qc1, Qf4; 37 h4, Nh4; 38 Re5, Nf5; 39 Rf5, Kf5; 40 Be6 1-0.

There is no player in the history of chess to compare to Morphy in dominance of his time or in the influence he had on the play of subsequent generations. Morphy still sits on the right hand of Caissa, and, we hope, without tiresomely reminding all in earshot that his father left him an estate of \$146,162.54.



## Berkeley CC Games

by Aaron Stearns

**Nimzoindian Defense; Hansen—Stearns:** 1 d4, Nf6 2 c4, e6; 3 Nc3, Bb4; 4 Qc2, 0-0; 5 Bg5!?

White normally continues 5 a3, Bc3; 6 Qc3, thereby obtaining the two bishops while keeping the pawn structure sound. In exchange for this he gives Black the advantage of time.

5 ... , h6; 6 Bf4?!

The bishop is now a target for Black's e5 thrust. Instead, White should continue thematically with 6 Bh4.

6 ... , d6; 7 e3, b6!?

Black should probably play for the immediate ... , e5.

8 Bd3, Bb7; 9 e4?!, e5?!

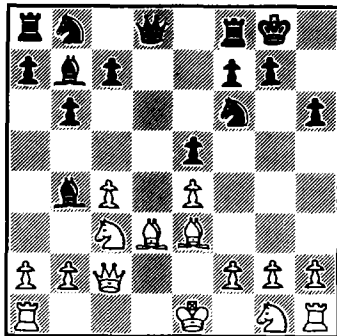
Black tries to take advantage of White's slow development by opening up the position at the cost of a pawn. Unfortunately, the idea is too hopeful.

Black should play 9 ... , Nc6; 10 Nf3, Nd4; 11 Nd4, e5; 12 Be5 (or 12 Be3, ed; 13 Bd4, Ne4), de with a slight advantage.

10 de, de.

Black can back out playing 10 ... , Nh5; 11 Be3, de, which gives White a slight advantage. Of course, he has no such intention.

11 Be3?



White is now worse. Instead, he gets the advantage with 11 Be5. Here is the proof: 11 ... , Bc3 (11 ... , Re8; 12 Bf6, Qf6; 13 Ne2 favors White); 12 Qc3 (Bc3, Ne4 is equal while 12 bc, Re8; 13 Bf6, Qf6 appears to offer Black compensation for his pawn), 12 Ne4; 13 Be4, Be4; 14 Bg7, Re8; 15 Bh6 is winning. White still has an advantage after either 12 ... , Be4; 13 0-0-0 or 12 ... , Nbd7; 13 Bf6, Nf6; 14 f3.

11 ... , Ng4!; 12 Bd2.

Although 12 Qd2, Ne3; 13 Qe3, Bc3; 14 bc, Nd7 leaves White positionally lost, as the game continues White is tactically lost.

12 ... , Bc5; 13 Nh3, Nc6; 14 a3, Qh4; 15 0-0, f5!; 16 ef.

White would also lose after 16 b4, fe; I. 17 Be4, Bf2 II 17 Ne4, Nd4; 18 Qd1, Rf3!; 19 Ng3 (19 gf, Qh3; 20 fg, Nf3), Rg3!; 20 hg, Qg3; 21 fg, Ne2; 22 Kh1, Ng3 mate. III. 17 bc, Nd4; 18 Qd1, ed; 19 f3, Nf3.

16 ... , Nd4; 17 Qd1, Nf3; 18 Kh1, Nd2; 19 Qd2, Qh3 0-1.

**English Opening; Smith—Glascoe:** 1 c4, Nc6; 2 Nc3.

This is fine but 2 d4 tries harder for the advantage.

2 ... , e5; 3 Nf3, f5; 4 d3!?

There is nothing wrong with this move, but 4 d4 is more usual and more aggressive.

4 ... , Nf6; 5 Bg5!?

Since the counter-pin is strong, 5 g3 is preferred. If Black then plays 5 ... , Bb4; 6 Bd2 is adequate. If Black commits his bishop elsewhere, White could then pin.

5 ... , Bb4; 6 Qb3?!

Although White now threatens to grab a pawn by 7 Ne5, as becomes obvious, he should play 6 Qc2.

6 ... , a5.

By defending "the other way" Black wins a tempo in the variation 7 a3, a4; 8 Qc2, Bc3 when the queenside is fixed. This is not possible after 6 ... , d6.

7 g3?!, a4; 8 Qd1.

After 8 Qc2, Nd4; 9 Qd2, Nf3; 10 ef Black is obviously better.

8 ... , 0-0; 9 Bg2, a3!; 10 Qb3??

White should defend with 10 Qc1, but Black would still have a strong game.

10 ... , e4; 11 de, fe; 12 Ne5, Nd4; 13 Qd1, ab 0-1.

It is both interesting and important that Black's incredible QRP would not have amounted to much if the central thrust 10 ... , e4 was unavailable.

**Boden-Kieseritsky Gambit; Padovani—Wilson:** 1 e4, e5; 2 Nf3, Nf6; 3 Bc4?!, Ne4; 4 Nc3.

This unsound old gambit is the only way to justify 3 Bc4. After 4 Ne5, d5 the bishop is swatted away.

4 Nc3; 5 dc, d6??

Black should have continued 5 ... , f6; 6 0-0, Nc6; 7 Nh4, g6; 8 f4, f5 when White has insufficient compensation for the pawn.

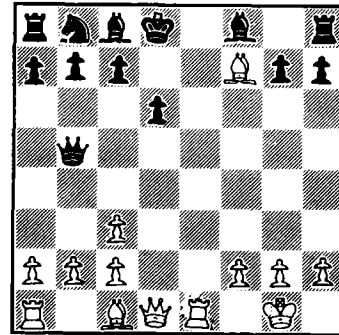
6 Ne5!

After the weaker 6 Ng5, Be6 Black is fine. Now Black is lost.

6 ... , Qe7.

There is nothing better. For example: 1. 6 ... , de; 7 Bf7 II. 6 ... , Be6; 7 Be6, fe; 8 Qh5.

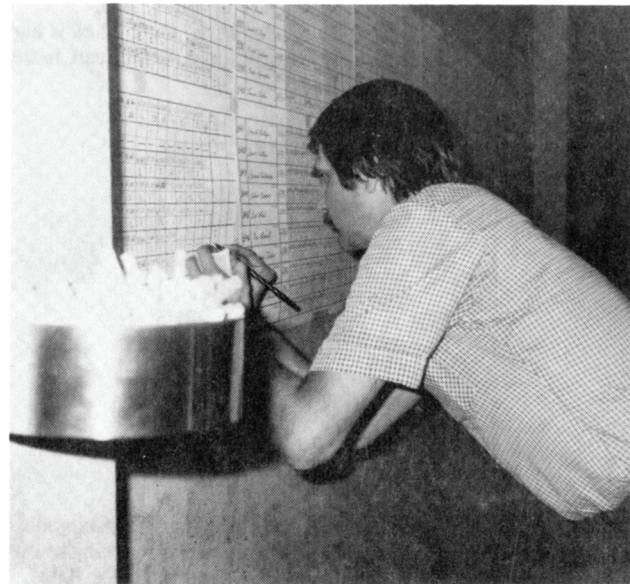
7 Bf7, Kd8; 8 0-0, Qe5; 9 Re1, Qb5.



A few lines for the sake of completeness: I. 9 ... , Qf6; 10 Re8, Kd6; 11 Qg4, Kc6; 12 Qc4, Kd7; 13 Bg5! II. 9 ... , Qf5; 10 Re8, Kd7; 11 Be6, Ke8; 12 Bf5, Bf5; 13 Qf3 III. 9 ... , Q elsewhere; 10 Re8, Kd7; 11 Qg4, Kc6; 12 Qc8.

10 a4, Qd7; 11 Bg5, Be7; 12 Re7, Qe7; 13 Qd5, Nc6; 14 Re1, Qg5; 15 Qg5, Kd7; 16 Qg7, Rd8 but 1-0.

## Players at Play



Volunteer burnout

# *In Defense of Ratings*

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by Kristan Lawson

Most chessplayers are dissatisfied with their ratings, and almost invariably (except for sandbaggers) they think their ratings are too low. Why is this? Why do players feel that they are never able to play as well as they could or should?

The problem most players refuse to acknowledge is that, although chess may have a fixed, knowable set of rules as in a "closed system", it is played in the real world which is not so simple and straightforward. One must be "strong" both within the structure of chess and the reality of the world we live in. We are not like computers which can calculate 80 moves deep; nor are we like yogis who can tune out everything and train our concentration onto one thought. Yet, the closer each of us gets to both of these extremes, the stronger we are able to play.

What constitutes strength? I have broken it down into 5 basic factors: 1. The ability to analyze moves ahead; 2. The ability to grasp strategic and positional themes which can't be analyzed directly; 3. The ability to overcome distractions created by yourself (nervousness, tension, lack of sleep, overconfidence, etc.); 4. The ability to overcome distractions created by others (street noise, cigar smoke, coughing, talking, table jiggling, etc.); and 5. The ability to do all of the above within the specified time limit.

Most people regard factors 3 & 4 as mere technicalities and factor 5 as something invented to keep swiss systems from lasting a month. However, granted that 1 and 2 are absolute essentials to being a strong player, if you are unable to cope with 3, 4 and 5, then you will not succeed in the chess world. The unwillingness to recognize the importance of factors 3 & 4 is what causes most players to feel that their ratings do not do them justice.

Here are 3 real-life cases in point to illustrate what I mean: A player I am acquainted with regularly amazes me with his ability to accurately calculate many many moves deep while he is looking at a position in the comfort of his own home. He finds flaws in grandmaster book analysis on a daily basis. Yet he is wholly unable to cope with the pressures of real tournament play. He gets so worried about an upcoming tournament that he can rarely get any sleep the night before the tournament. And while he plays he is so on edge that every little action by his opponent breaks his concentration. A cough, an unannounced piece adjustment, a slammed clock, a tapping foot, a trip to the bathroom, a slurped coffee sip, a scratch on the head, a yawn, all combine to drive him to distraction. And to top it all off, he gets so distraught that he feels that his opponent has done all of the above just for the purpose of bothering him. All his mental energy is siphoned off into resentment, self-pity, plans for revenge, excuse-making, paranoia, and other such things. Consequently, he is never able to play "up to snuff", and has a rating about 400 points lower than one would expect. Yet he deserves his rating because, as I said above, analytical ability is not always enough to win a tournament game.

On the other side of the coin is an old chessplayer I have met. He is hard of hearing, but when he plays, instead of wearing a hearing aid, he wears ear plugs; he can't hear anything, so nothing can distract him. He also has a very calm demeanor: I have never seen him nervous or upset. As a result, he can turn all of his attention to the game at hand. Unfortunately, he is not too successful either. This is because he is weak tactically. One can tell from conversations and post mortem analysis with him that he understands positional play and long range plans but he is scarcely able to see 3 moves deep. Clarity of thought and concentration are also not sufficient in themselves to win.

Another player with whom I have played in tournaments many times has a different sort of problem. He commonly plays carefully and strongly for the first fifteen moves and often gets into a winning or strong position. The problem is that this invariably takes all but 5 minutes of the time control. He then frantically scrambles to squeeze the next 30 moves into 5 minutes in order to avoid losing on time, and in the process he usually makes a terrible blunder which his opponent leisurely takes advantage of. This player's rating is even lower than the ratings of the men in the previous two examples.

These 3 people have been chosen because of their eccentricity. They show in simplified form the inability to control the various basic factors. The player in the first example failed when it came to factors 3 & 4. The player in the second example failed when it came to factor 1. The player in the last example failed when it came to factor 5. (The second example was obvious and was only included for the sake of completeness. Someone who is not able to foresee moves is what we all think of when we hear the term "fish". Yet the players in the first and last examples are just as much "fish" as the player in the second example.)

Most of us do not have such clear-cut "chess personalities" as these players; usually our problems consist of some combination of the above failures. It is most painful to admit to being lacking in factors 1 & 2, but most of us know our limitations in these areas. Yet it is our weaknesses in factors 3 & 4 that cause us the most frustration, mainly because we don't recognize them as valid reasons for losing.

I feel that I personally am strong in factors 1, 4 & 5, less strong in factor 2, and very weak in factor 3, especially if it is a "money game." On the outside I don't look nervous, but on the inside I'm freaking out so much that I can't think straight. I have won only 1 last round game in my last 7 tournaments. One might say I "psych myself out". I have to take this into account when I estimate my strength. If I want to become a better player, I shouldn't waste my time studying endgames or paying for lessons; I should simply learn how to keep calm. This is my major weakness, and I feel that I share it with a great number of chessplayers who can't figure out why they lose.

Now, many purists would hate to admit that psychology plays a role in chess, but it undoubtedly does. Factors 3 & 4 are the "psychological" factors, and they definitely affect the outcome of games. If you are overconfident to the point where you don't feel the need to analyze thoroughly, you will, sooner or later, make a weak move. If your opponent picks his nose, slams down a piece, and then burps like a foghorn, you will probably be annoyed to the point where you don't pay full attention to the position. Deep down we all know that this "psychology" affects our play.

Weaknesses in factors 3, 4, & 5 are often used as excuses for bad play. "I had him crushed but I hung a piece in time trouble". "I could have beat him but I was too tired". "I know I'm a lot better than him but there was so much noise in the room I couldn't concentrate."

I hate to break the news to you, but these are not valid excuses. If you are unable to keep yourself into it then you will have serious problems beating competent players. If you're too high strung to sleep before a tournament then you have a big handicap. If your opponent can concentrate in a noisy room and you can't, then he has a powerful advantage over you.

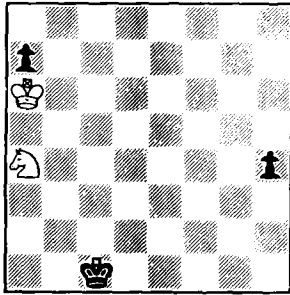
In all these cases you have no one to blame but yourself. These are real factors that have to be dealt with and are not just mere trivialities on which you can place the blame. The above excuses are no better than saying, "I should have won but my opponent analyzed 3 moves deeper and saw a combination that I overlooked. It's not fair."

You must also remember that ratings only apply to your tournament strength, not how well you can analyze in the post mortem or play speed chess or casual games or solve mates in 2. You may be outstanding in all these categories but no one ever won a tournament in the analysis room.

The basic point I am trying to make is this: ratings don't reflect how well you could play under ideal conditions, but how well you do play under real tournament conditions. Therefore, however well you do in a tournament is pretty much an accurate indicator of how strong you are. (One must of course take into account the error variance of the Elo rating system; it is not that large). In the long run your rating will reveal how strong of a tournament player you really are. Being a strong player not only entails having skills and talent, but also being able to employ that skill and talent under any circumstances.

# Brieger's Brainstorms

Robert Brieger of Houston, Texas has a yen for composing endings. He offers us this challenging one. Answer on p. 47.



White to move and draw

## ASK THE PATZERS

by I.M.A. Mucker  
International D Player

I am a female who plays in mixed tournaments with "the boys." Whenever I do they all gang up on me and say rude things like, "Hey, little girl, does your mother know you're out?" They pull on my pigtails and shoot spitballs at me while I am on the move. How can I make them stop?

L.G., KS

Boys will be boys, but you should stop going to elementary school tournaments. Enter a club and tell the tournament director you are two years younger than you really are. The press will come to take your picture, the director will afford you every courtesy, and when you go back to school you can bring a clipping, stick your tongue out at those nasty boys, and go "Nyah Naa." — IM

Did Miguel Najdorf really invent the Sicilian variation named after him? I cannot believe that in five centuries of chess no one else thought of 5 ... a6.

H.M., MS

You are quite correct. Actually this variation is one of the oldest in the history of the modern game. It was the brainchild of Nai Bole, a Sicilian of mixed Russo-Italian ancestry. When very young his merchant father Volya Bole took him on a journey to Naples where Nai learned the rules of the modern game from the local pros.

In the early 16th century Nai quitted his native Palermo to avoid the competition of the other leading lights. He found his way to Germany and settled in a Rhineland village. He subsisted by teaching the villagers the new game and then playing them for a stake. His fame spread. At this time last names were not common in Germany, so they called him Nai of Dorf. The leading players from places as far away as Koln and Magdeburg came to play him. Nai invented many things beside the Nai of Dorf variation. Whenever a challenger arrived in the village, they would find him on his favorite bench with the board set up. He always set the board up with the sun in his opponents eyes. Ruy Lopez later claimed this strategy as his original contribution, and his analysis of the "Ruy Lopez" was not original either. He borrowed it from the first wide selling chess book in German "Why not the Dorfspiel?" Nai's original idea in the Sicilian was different from today's practice. While his opponent was building up a kingside attack, he quietly brought out his queenside pieces. Then he castled according to the free castling rules then in effect: 0-0-0 with the K on a8 and the R on c8. The point of ..., a6 was to leave his king a flight square. When a French contender, used to the more restrictive castling, challenged him, he responded, "You castle your way, and I'll castle mine." This remark was later attributed to the American Albert Simonson, but Nai's precedence is supported by the compilation "Volkische Wissenshit beim Ausländern"; Leipzig, 1842. — IM

A friend and I are very closely matched. We play chess at his place every Tuesday. As Black one night, I hit the idea of playing symmetrically — surely then I am no worse off than at the beginning of the game. What followed 1 e4, e5; 2 Nf3, Nf6; 3 Nc3, Nc6; 4 Bc4, Bc5; 5 d3, d6; 6 0-0, 0-0; 7 Bg5, Bg4; 8 Nd5, Nd4; 9 Bf6, Bf3; 10 Qd2, Qd7; 11 Qg5, Qg4; 12 Ne7, Kh8; 13 Bg7 mate. This does not seem logical.

Q.E, DE

Your problem is not in your logic but in your selection of openings. You should not try to play these highly technical modern openings but stick with classical play, such as the Nai-Dorf variation (see above) until you have mastered all the nuances of straightforward play. — IM

Because of a desire to become a master instead of being a 2100 player, I began to take lessons from a senior master. He urged me to adopt a more aggressive style. Since then, my rating has plummeted to 1800. Where did I go wrong.

E.X., AK

Maybe you played in too many tournaments. On the other hand, have you thought of playing for class prizes in your old passive style? — IM

Recently, in a game with mutual time pressure I was on the move when I noticed to my horror that both mine and my opponent's kings were in check. Can I take his off?

O.H., ME

The rules of chess are quite clear on this point. The situation clearly calls for you to take up Monopoly where if you get both Boardwalk and Park Place you can immediately begin to improve the properties, whereas in chess there is nothing to be gained. Feigning a heart attack by flinging your body across the board and then setting your king in a different square upon reconstruction does not even help in this situation. Now, if you were attacking a hanging queen, that is quite a different matter. Chess is subtle, don't you know. — IM

In Response

Emphatically I do not agree that the B or D winner worked just as hard as the master. The masters stay where they are because they always work harder than their opponents, because they take each and every opponent seriously. Give Walter Browne a pairing with a 1900 player and his whole self will still be cooking, just as though he were facing Karpov.

Lewis says he played his heart out and came second in the LERA A's. I am willing to accept that Lewis gave as much heart as he had available. I still assert that masters have more heart to give, and they give that extra heart with more consistency.

I am reminded of my days as a history professor. A student who got a C on the term paper would come to complain. "I worked really hard on this and still I got only a C!?" These were very distasteful moments because the student's sincerity could not be doubted. Still, the honest professor had to reply. "We are not grading on work but on merit. You had to work very hard to achieve a C."

Chess is an elitist avocation. Only the winners count. When an organizer sponsors a class tournament, he is just making it easier to be a winner. You are, by paying an entry fee, also paying a premium to have a better chance at any prize at all. (I think the Goodall prize gradations somewhat generous in respect to the class players, but they are not the kind of prizes I wanted to criticize.) "A big money fish tournament!" my C player wife is wont to exclaim. These big money events, such as Heraldica's, are a curse on the landscape.

For a moment, let us compare chess to football. Our national masters would not fill out full rosters for all the professional football teams in the country. The equivalent of third string varsity football at respected colleges is equivalent to our D players. The price our D players pay is little compared to the "rinky-dink'slaughters-squads drawn for practice against the varsity. Those guys are paying with their bodies, whereas the D player is only contributing with part of his entry fee.

Rather let us cultivate us. The very rich in money leave it all in trust to their children. Every year our best players bequeath us their games to be shared by all. Before you criticize them you should try to play a set of good games yourself and, failing that, still your criticism of the masters. — R. E. Fauber.

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# USCF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA TOURNAMENT CLEARINGHOUSE

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## CALENDAR

### NOVEMBER

- 6-7 Monterey: 5th Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Team Championship (Yudacufski)  
13-14 San Francisco: Capps Memorial (Goodall)  
26-28 Sunnyvale: LERA Thanksgiving Tourney (Hurt)  
26-28 San Jose State Fall is Canceled.

### DECEMBER

- 11-12 San Rafael: Christmas Open (Marthinsen)  
18-19 San Jose State Fall (Sierra)

### JANUARY

- 8-9 Berkeley: Piece of the Action (Goodall)  
22-23 Chico: Chico Open (Rowe)

### FEBRUARY

- 19-21 Berkeley: President's Day (Goodall)  
19-21 San Jose: City College Open (Sierra)

### Solution to Brieger's Brainstorm

The obvious 1 Nc3 does not prevent the P from reaching h2, which is usually the margin of winning in N vs RP endings. The key is getting Black to lose one tempo.

1 Nc5, h3; 2 Nd3, Kb1 (If 2 ... , Kd2; 3 Ne5, Ke2; 4 Ng4, Kf3; 5 Nh2, Kg2; 6 Ng4, Kg3; 7 Ne3, h2; 8 Nf1 draws); 3 Nf2, H2; 4 Ka7, Kc2; 5 Kb6, Kd2; 6 Kc5, Ke2; 7 Nh1, Kf1; 8 Kd4, Kg2; 9 Ke3, Kh1; 10 Kf2 stalemate.

### TOURNAMENT ORGANIZERS

CLEARINGHOUSE NOTE: I have only included the organizers who actually have a tournament announced in this issue. If you wish to be included in the upcoming re-revised list, please send me a postcard with your name, club (if applicable), address, and telephone number by JUNE 1, 1982.

- AH Alfred Hansen**, 1035 Whitwell Rd., Hillsborough 94010 (415) 342-1137  
**AM Art Marthinsen** (Ross Valley CC) 3 Locksley Ln., San Rafael 94901  
**DQ Dave Quarve** (Fresno CC) 833 E. Home Ave., Fresno 93712 (209) 485-8708  
**DH DAVE HUMPAL** (Merced CC) 1695 Union Ave., Merced 95340 (209) 723-3920  
**FS Francisco Sierra** (San Jose City Coll/San Jose State CC) 663 Bucher Ave., Santa Clara 95951 (408) 241-1447  
**JH Jim Hurt** (LERA CC) P.O. Box 60541, Sunnyvale 94088  
**MG Mike Goodall**, 2420 Atherton St., -6 Berkeley 94704 (415) 548-9082  
**MM Mike Mustafa**, 1750 - 26th Ave. Oakland 94601  
**RB Roy Bobbin**, 988 Farris Dr., San Jose 95111 (408) 578-8067  
**RG Romana & Robert Gordon**, P.O. Box 160354, Sacramento 95816 (916) 444-3039  
**DR Dick Rowe** (Chico CC) 2520 Alamo Ave., Apt B; Chico 95926 (916) 343-2696  
**TY Ted Yudacufski** (Monterey Chess Center) P.O. Box 1308, Monterey 93940 (408) 372-9790

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## Places to Play in Northern California

### West Bay

**Daly City CC** — Tuesdays, 145 Westlake Drive. Carl Barton TD, (415) 731-9171.

**Mechanics Institute CC** — Mondays through Fridays, 9 a.m.-11 p.m.; Saturdays, 9 a.m. to midnight; Sundays, noon to 10 p.m. 57 Post St. (4th floor). Max Wilkerson.

**San Francisco City College CC** — Wednesdays, 1-4 p.m., Student Union, City College of San Francisco. Ulf Wostner, faculty advisor, (415) 239-3518 (days).

**Burlingame-San Mateo CC** — Thursdays 7:30-11:30 Burlingame Recreation Center; 850 Burlingame Avenue — (415) 342-1117

**Palo Alto CC** — Mondays, 7 p.m., Lucie Stern Community Center, 1305 Middlefield Rd; Thursdays, 7 p.m., Mitchell Park Clubhouse, 3800 Middlefield Rd. Bryce Perry TD, (415) 493-3833

**Sunnyvale: LERA CC** — Thursdays 11 p.m., Lockheed Employees Recreation Association, Auditorium, Java and Mathilda. Hurt TD, P. O. Box 60451, Sunnyvale, CA 94088.

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

### South Bay

**San Jose CC**—Friday 7-11:30. Main Building Hewlett-Packard, Stevens Creek at Lawrence. Roy Bobbin (408) 576-8067.

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

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

**Santa Clara CC** — Wednesdays, 7 p.m. to 11 a.m., Buchser HS Library, 3000 Benton Street. John Sumares TD, (408) 296-5392.

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

### Sacramento Valley

**Chico CC** — Thursdays, 7 to 11 p.m. Room A-210, Chico Sr. HS, 901 Esplanade. Dick Rowe TD, (916) 343-2696.

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

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

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

**Merced CC**— Friday 7-11 p.m. Scout Hut in Applegate Park (Near 26th and N St.s) Danid Humpal (209) 723-3920.

**Stockton CC**—Fridays 6-9 p.m. Seifert Recreation Center, 128 W. Benjamin Holt Drive, Joe Attanasio.

### East Bay

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

**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 Lakeview Library, 550 El Embarcadero, Oakland. Kenn Fong (415) 834-1576.

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

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

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

### North Bay

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

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

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

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

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

### North Coast

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

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

### South Coast

**Calissa 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