

# CHESS VOICE

Vol. 11, No. 1

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75 cents



# CHESS VOICE

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Chess Voice is published at least six times a year by the Northern California Chess Association (CalChess). Subscriptions are available by becoming a member of the association. (See this page.) Single copies are available at 75¢/each from the editor and from DeLauer's News Agency (Oakland), Mac's Smoke Shop (Palo Alto) and Gambit Gamestores (Berkeley and San Francisco).

### Advertising Rates

**Pre-printed flyers**--\$25/issue. Can be up to 10"x15" in size. (Consider the advantages: you get the use of our address list, we do the addressing, and we pay the postage. Every chess club in Northern California and the great majority of active tournament players will see a copy.)

**Full-page ad**--\$40/issue. (Copy should be 8-3/4"x 11 1/2", not counting borders. Prepare for photocopying.)

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**Classifieds**--5¢/word.

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### Copy Deadline

Articles and club news: March 10.

Flyers (for tournaments held April 15 or later): March 22.

If all goes well, readers will receive the Apr-May issue in the 1st 2 weeks of April.

### CHESS VOICE STAFF

Editor: John Larkins  
Games: Richard Shorman  
Books: Peter Prochaska  
Photos: Richard Shorman

Contributors: Alan Benson, Richard Fauber, Max Burkett

Scoresheets and annotated games submitted for publication should be mailed to Games Editor Richard Shorman c/o Hayward Daily Review, PO Box 3127, Hayward, CA 94540.

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Unless stated otherwise, letters to the editor are assumed to be available for publication.



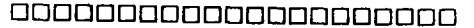
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# CalChess

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA  
CHESS ASSOCIATION



In addition to publishing Chess Voice, the Northern California Chess Association (CalChess) sponsors inter-club matches, weekend tournaments, Northern California championships, youth activities, postal chess, and the USCF Tournament Clearinghouse for Northern California.

### How To Join CalChess

\$6 - Tournament Membership. Full privileges.

\$4 - Junior Tournament Membership. Full privileges. Must be under 18.

\$2 - Participating Tournament Membership. No subscription to Chess Voice. Must be under 16 or must have another CalChess Tournament Member living at the same address.

\$5 - Associate Membership. Not eligible to participate in tourneys requiring CalChess membership.

(Individual memberships are good for one year and include a subscription to Chess Voice, unless stated otherwise.)

Send checks to: "CalChess" c/o Bryce Perry, Membership Secretary, 826 Richardson Court, Palo Alto, CA 94303.

**Club Affiliation**. Entitles club to one subscription to Chess Voice, a \$1.00 rebate on all associate memberships sold, participation in CalChess Team and Individual Championships, and voting rights on the CalChess Advisory Council. Affiliation dues for one year cost \$5 for clubs with fewer than 50 members, \$10 for clubs with 50-99 members, and \$15 for clubs with 100 or more members.

### Alekhine the Moralist

A master who, not being able to win through his own ability, tries to gain a point by exhausting a less physically-trained opponent, fully deserves to lose.

--Alekhine

### The Value of Clarity

"In session after session of post-mortem analysis with Bobby Fischer, I learned that he regards a line of play whose outcome is unclear as scarcely a cut above one that loses by force."

--Robert Byrne

### 1977 CHESS VOICE FINANCES

	Total	Per Copy
<b>INCOME:</b>		
Memberships . . . . .	2,201.89	40.7
Advertising . . . . .	882.18	16.3
Newsstand sales . . . . .	326.05	6.1
Miscellaneous . . . . .	148.54	2.8
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$3,558.71</b>	<b>65.9¢</b>
<b>EXPENSES:</b>		
Printing . . . . .	2,090.00	38.7
Makeup . . . . .	953.15	17.6
Postage . . . . .	410.49	7.6
Miscellaneous . . . . .	42.36	.7
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$3,496.06</b>	<b>64.7¢</b>
<b>Added to reserve:</b>	<b>62.65</b>	<b>1.2¢</b>
<b>Total (including reserve):</b>	<b>\$3,558.71</b>	<b>65.9¢</b>

### COVER DRAWING

KING PIN -- by Elaine Rothwell

This is one of a series of recent etchings on chess themes by Los Altos artist E. B. Rothwell. Several other examples will be found accompanying the article about her work on pages 6 and 7.

Like most of Rothwell's work, "King Pin" deserves more than a casual glance. We see a somewhat dour king, holding his chin, and pondering a problem--assuming just the position a chessplayer might if he was worried about his knight being pinned to his king by a bishop.

And there is the worrisome bishop, right in the center of the picture, zeroed in on the king.

Now can you find a rook and four pawns?



# JUST ANOTHER USCF STORY

By JOHN LARKINS

Pictured at the right is Raymond Thompson and Chess Challenger #9979. Thompson entered his updated chess-playing micro-computer in the 2nd Berkeley Sunday Quads, held on October 2, 1977--paying an entry fee for it, and buying it a USCF membership. And thereby hangs a tale--a tale worthy of Franz Kafka in one of his most disenchanted moods.

\* \* \*

At a players' meeting, Tournament Director John Larkins announced that the Challenger's rating (playing at its top level) had been estimated at 1250 and it had been paired in the usual manner but that no one had to play it who didn't want to.

As it happened, all three players in its quad (rated 1287, 1273, and an estimated 1200) were eager to take it on. At the end of the day, luckless #9979 had lost all three of its games, but everyone else had enjoyed seeing it in action, and the D-players were happy to welcome another "fish" to the tournament pool.

Within a few days, TD Larkins sent in the results of the quads, along with #9979's application for USCF membership and what he thought was a mildly-amusing letter that might give a chuckle or two to the USCF office staff.

The letter pointed out that other computers had already been granted USCF membership and been allowed to play rated games (CHESS 4.5 for one), and asked that this one be made a Participating Junior Member, since it was undeniably under 18 years of age and had not yet learned to read.

The letter concluded: "Having machines as rated members of the USCF may place some strain on the established bureaucratic categories, but several hundred new machine-members couldn't hurt the USCF's ailing budget."

## The Bureaucracy "Responds"

Never fear. The established bureaucratic categories haven't shown the slightest sign of giving ground.

After the usual period of delay, Larkins received an entire set of computer-print-out announcements (one for each of the 14 quad sections!) which, when translated into English, conveyed the information that 13 of the quads had been rated, but the 14th would not be rated until one non-USCF-member was made a member. Who was the culprit? Why, Chess Challenger #9979, that's who.

Shortly after, the Berkeley Chess Club, sponsor of the quads, received a bill for \$10--the difference between a Participating Junior and an Adult USCF membership, after the affiliate rebate is deducted. There was no explanatory letter--just a note saying: "A computer may not have a junior membership. You must pay for a regular membership."

So Larkins contacted Thompson and asked if he had ever heard from the USCF about his micro-computer's membership. "Why sure," he replied, "I have right here in my wallet a Participating Junior membership card made out to Chess Challenger #9979." "O.K.," says Larkins, "let's leave the whole matter right there."



But once the ponderous wheels of the bureaucracy have been set into motion, it is extremely difficult to stop them from turning, and turning, and turning.

Sometime later another bill for the same \$10 arrived, a printed form, still uncontaminated by human communication.

Then, the December issue of Chess Life & Review advertised the Chess Challenger as for sale to its members--adding the note: "The Chess Challenger cannot be registered for play in USCF-rated events."

Still later another printed form, billing the Berkeley Chess Club (How did it get to be the fall guy?) for the same \$10, arrived--this one threatening: "Please remit promptly to maintain your credit standing."

Finally, the current issue of CL&R (January) announces on page 33 that "Chess-playing computer programs which are proposed to play in USCF-rated tournaments must be specially registered, as they cannot become 'members' of the USCF."

## A Quagmire of Contradictions

So here is the situation as it now stands: (1) The USCF has accepted money for a Participating Junior membership for #9979. (Larkins has the cancelled check and Thompson has the membership card.) Even so, (2) it is deemed a "non-member" as far as rating the quad is concerned. On the other hand, (3) the big USCF computer is ready and willing to rate the little computer's quad games (under a grandfather clause?) if it will only come up with another ten bucks to make it an adult member.

However, (4) it can never play another rated game, and (5) it is not eligible to be a "member" in the first place. Still, although it shares the address of its owner, who is already a USCF member in his own right, (7) the Federation is eager to clutter up Thompson's mailbox with an unwanted monthly duplicate copy of CL&R.

Since poor little Chess Challenger #9979 has still not learned how to read, and has now been banned from playing rated games, it is more than a little puzzling to figure out what benefits it could possibly receive from an Adult, or any other kind of, USCF membership. Indeed, a complete refund would appear to be in order.

But the USCF still wants \$10.00....But the USCF still wants \$10.00....whir....click....

# Letters to the Editor

REPLIES TO FAUBER'S PROPOSAL

## Let Supply and Demand Prevail

To the editor:

Mr. Fauber's proposed system ("A Modest Proposal To Abolish Class Prizes", Dec-Jan, page 108) will not work. Class players will not support a tournament with most of the money going to top players. His "solution" is too much like Benson's tournaments.

The LERA tournaments draw class players because of their prize distribution. Note that the November LERA tournament drew 179 players whereas Benson's Fall Quarter Swiss drew 80 players, despite the fact that most players favor two-day tournaments and Berkeley as a chess site.

The Fall Quarter Swiss split a \$250 first prize between two players in the open section--neither of whom paid an entry fee. But the three players who tied for first in the D/E/Unrated section got only a total of \$113.73, although they each contributed a \$20 entry fee. What class player wishes to go this far? Also, note Benson's 38% rip-off.

The current debate in Chess Voice about prize funds is not, I hope, an indication of any official policy by CalChess. The law of supply and demand should demonstrate what class players want in the way of tournaments.

To cut down on sandbagging I would suggest CalChess support: 1) the one-class drop system of Goichberg's, 2) holding the bigger tournaments in months when a recent rating supplement is available (smaller tourneys could be held in the other months), 3) continually changing the boundary lines of tournament sections (for example, 1500 to 1700 instead of the usual 1400 to 1600)--Morrison's idea of a few months back, and 4) ask the USCF to issue monthly rating supplements. These suggestions wouldn't stop sandbagging but they should make it harder.

--Tom Boyd  
Concord

Editor's note. CalChess has no policy favoring one particular tournament format over another. It seeks instead to foster a wide variety of formats and a community of chessplayers sufficiently informed about the differences to be able to make up their own minds. One man's meat is another man's poison.

## Fauber's System Put To Use

To the editor:

In reply to your request for thoughts on Mr. Fauber's "Modest Proposal", I must confess that the idea seems to be a valid answer for tournament directors who are looking to reward stronger players for their extra efforts in study, research, etc., and still interest the not-yet-strong players with by giving them a chance at the money.

The idea is so good, in fact, that I am using it in my next tournament, the Sacramento City Chess Championship, on April 29-30. I expect over 30% of the entrants to be eligible for cash prizes and I invite everyone who supports this method of prize distribution to enter. A flyer with all the details will appear in the April-May Chess Voice.

--Tom Ghormley  
Sacramento

## Something for Everyone

To the editor:

As a player and occasional tournament director, I would like to respond to Richard Fauber's "simple solution" to the sandbagging problem.

Fauber's proposal for the LERA tournament succeeds in reducing sandbagging--but at the cost of lower-rated players. If you eliminate class prizes and throw everybody into one or two groups, obviously the higher-rated players would be heavily favored to take home the cash prizes.

Take Fauber's proposed "championship" section which would cover ratings from 1800 to, say, 2500. How many players with ratings in the lower half of this huge 700 point spread could even hope to place in the money? With that in mind, how many of these people would be willing to "donate" the \$30 entry fee?

Class prizes are necessary to encourage lower-rated players to enter open tournaments. Without entry fees from these players prize funds for the overall winners would be minimal.

Just about everyone agrees that the long run solution to sandbagging would be to speed up the rating process and have the USCF indicate after each person's rating the highest class achieved in the last two years. Players would not be eligible for prizes two classes below that class.

This procedure, when adopted, would be effective without causing undue hardships on older players who are slowly declining in ability. But what can be done in the meantime?

Since the sandbagger is basically greedy, why not appeal to this greed and get him to improve his game so that he can legitimately go after higher prize money in the next class up?

Class prizes should progressively increase from Class E through the top section to encourage players to study and improve. This would indirectly discourage sandbagging by giving better players better prizes. After all, isn't this what the masters have been demanding all along?!

--David Cowles  
Lafayette

## Winning by Forfeits and Byes

To the editor:

Fauber's article failed to mention one phenomenon which may contribute to the disgruntled feelings some tournament players have toward prizes in general. It's called winning by forfeits and byes.

I have played in only four tournaments and have the magnificent record of  $2\frac{1}{2} - 11\frac{1}{2}$ . Yet I managed to pick up a Class E trophy and \$9,32 in prize money. At the Cordova Invitational my score was 3 - 1 (one win, one loss, and two forfeits)--enough to tie me with six others for second place in the open and to win the E section outright.

I don't know if there's much TD's can do about this, but it does seem bizarre that a person can win a tournament by wandering around waiting for his opponent's flag to drop.

--Ramona Sue Wilson  
Sacramento



## Follow up: CHAPTER THREE IN THE REMARKABLE CASE OF GEORGE BARBER

Since the original article in the October-November issue and the follow up in December-January (page 109), several new developments in the case of George Barber have occurred.

He has won at least one more Class C first prize (at the November 5-6 Gobbler Open in Hayward). His rating in the 1978 USCF Yearbook is 1601--just preventing him from entering any more C-sections. And the same yearbook, in its list of the 100 most active players in the country, shows Barber with 65 games rated from June through September, 1977--35th highest of some 28,500 rated players.

In addition, Barber has written a letter charging that he was unfairly treated in the article and the author of the article has replied. These letters follow.

### Wild Innuendos

Dear Mr. Larkins:

Regards your insulting and derogatory article about me in Chess Voice ("How To Cash In on Delayed Ratings", Oct-Nov, 1977, page 101), couldn't you have first checked with me before making wild innuendos that I might have been sandbagging? Don't I get any credit for the fact that I have studied chess from three to five hours a day for the past year? I have worked hard to improve my game, after having not played for twenty years.

You also only included only tournaments in which I placed in the money, and totally ignored tournaments in which I did not. I think you were grossly unfair to me, and you have severely damaged my respect for you.

I do agree with you that the rating system is slow, and I myself suffered for a long while from being overrated. It is to be noted that my provisional rating as a class B player in early 1976 was the result of playing against and winning against unrated players. I also was very lucky and won many games that I should have really lost.

However your article also was of some good as it enabled me to win the class C section at LERA in November. Your article had everyone psyched and they blundered away games to me which I should have never won. I should have had at best a 3-3 score, instead of the  $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$  score I ended up with.

--George E. Barber  
San Jose

### The Author's Reply

Dear Mr. Barber,

I welcome this opportunity to present your side of the story and to clear up any misunderstandings that may have been attached to my article.

If you are blameless in this matter (and I have no proof to the contrary), I can understand how even raising the question of sandbagging could seem insulting.

I can only point out that long before my article was written, this question had become a constant topic of conversation at Bay Area tournaments. What I did was to bring into the magazine what everyone was already talking about--making sure that all the available facts were presented, and being very careful not

to overinterpret them.

The text of the key paragraph reads: "Is this a case of 'sandbagging'? ... Or was it just a run of bad form followed by a run of good form? Only Barber knows for sure. And there is no way for outsiders to prove the matter one way or another." Far from "making wild innuendos", this paragraph contains a warning for readers not to jump to hasty conclusions.

I did not include tournaments in which you played without winning a prize, partly because I had no way of knowing about them and partly because it would not have clarified anything. (It is a standard practice for sandbaggers to lose games in low-entry-fee tournaments in order to offset their wins in tournaments with large prizes.)

Nor would it have helped to have checked with you in advance and elicited your denial of sandbagging. (I knew you denied it; but I had no fool-proof way of knowing if you were telling the truth.) I decided, instead, to present the facts as I knew them--committing myself in advance to print any reply you would chose to make.

It is worth remembering that the real point of the article is not a consideration of your personal ethics but a demonstration, by examining a concrete, local case, of how the present rating system permits a clearly-underrated player to continue in the wrong rating class for the better part of a year, cashing in at the expense of players with accurate ratings. Whether this situation was created deliberately, or accidentally, the basic problem remains the same.

--John Larkins

Sunday, March 5, 1978

### HAYWARD SPEED-FREAK FEST

San Felipe Community Center  
2058 "D" Street, Hayward

<u>Event #1: The Swiss--</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>
<u>Format:</u> 4-rounds in one day.	Open	\$50	\$20
	A	\$40	\$20
	B	\$40	\$20
<u>Time control:</u> 30/30.	C	\$40	\$20
	D	\$40	\$20
<u>Rounds:</u> 11am, 2, 4:30, 7 pm.	E	\$40	-
	Unr	\$40	-
<u>Registration:</u> 10:30 am.			

(These prizes based on  
40 paid entries.)

EF: Adults \$12; Jrs \$6.

\* \* \*

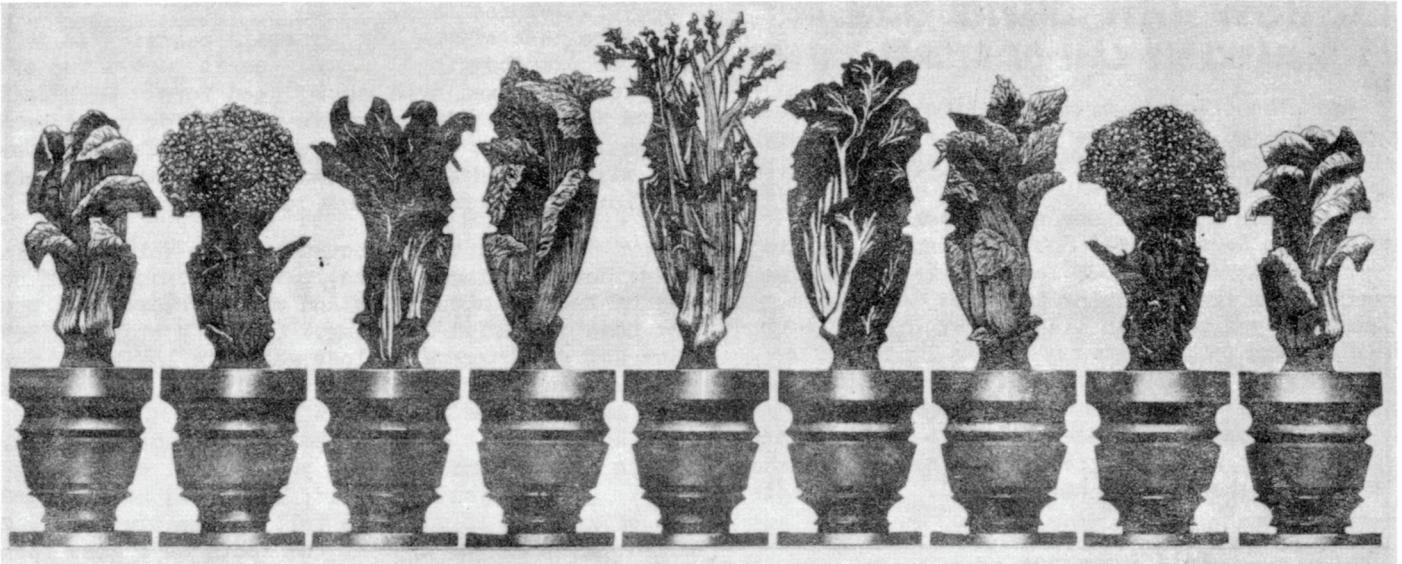
### Event #2: The Speed Chess Tournament--

Format: 7-round Round Robin in each 8-player class.

Rounds: Play will take place between rounds of the Swiss .

EF: \$5. Time control: 5 minutes per game

Directed by -- Jerry Rogers  
19541 Times Ave., Hayward, 94541



## Elaine Rothwell's Chess Etchings

Throughout its history, chess has exerted a visual fascination on many European artists. From illuminated manuscripts to Cubist canvases to contemporary prints the image of Caissa, the goddess of chess, has blossomed forth in a never-ending bouquet of pleasing shapes.

Yet recent examples of chess in American fine art are few and far between. Thus the set of 14 etchings on chess themes created by Bay Area artist Elaine Rothwell, some of which are reproduced here, is a significant contribution to a time-honored tradition.

Mrs. Rothwell is the mother of four children. Her youngest, Bart, aged 18, is now the President of the Los Altos High School chess team. When Bart was 12, he taught his artist-mother to play chess. Accompanying her son to weekend chess tournaments, she found a place where she could sketch uninterrupted in an atmosphere of intense concentrated attention.

"Without any conscious intention," she recalls, "I found that chess imagery filled the negative spaces in my drawings. Heads turned into the tops of pawns; shirtfronts became Queens. I could not draw a pair of feet without turning the space between them into a chess piece. It was not a question of 'Why should I draw chess imagery?'; it was impossible to keep chess out of my work."

She started out with ink drawings and then, after two years studying the complicated technique of etching, produced the present series.

Mrs. Rothwell sees the process of etching as similar to a chess game. "Every move must be considered as part of a strategy in which the reaction of the zinc plate, the acid, the ink, the dampness of the paper, and the press must be predicted. One small blunder and the game is lost. There is no luck involved. It is planned strategy over accidental happenings; human will over chance."

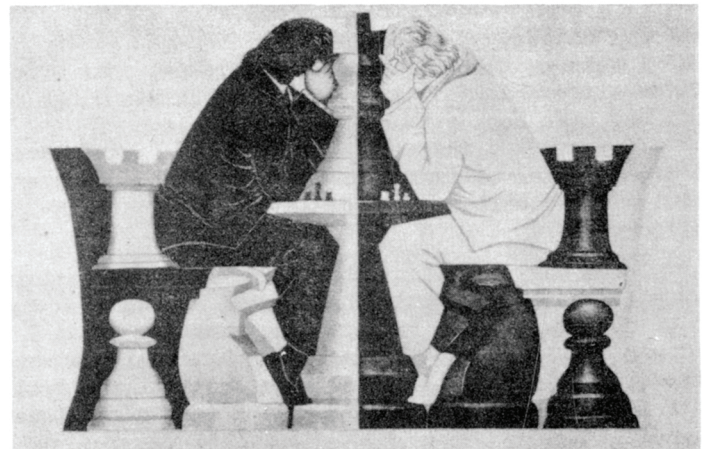
In addition to her interest in art and in chess, she has long been a composer of palindromes--words or sentences which read exactly the same backwards or

forwards. (A classic example, attributed to Napoleon, goes "Able was I ere I saw Elba.")

This playful attitude toward words appears in her art as visual puns and pervades the titles of her works. The cover drawing "King Pin" is a pinned King; at the top of this page is "White's Greens", a merging of the ever-present green and white roll-up chessboards with the stock in trade of the green-grocer; and the work at the bottom of this page is called simply "Drawn Game".

Non-chess-players often ask Mrs. Rothwell why a woman artist would choose such a masculine subject as chess. Her response: "I don't draw hockey players or tigers, not because they are masculine subjects, but because they are not cerebral subjects. Chess, to me, is the supreme symbol for intellect, reason, the power of the mind over chance, and the pleasure the human brain can find in its own ability."

She has deliberately chosen to leave all political controversy (including women's lib) out of her chess etchings. "Chess is timeless, sexless, without regard for religion or race," she says. "To drag ideological statements into this series would have destroyed the purity of chess as a sym-

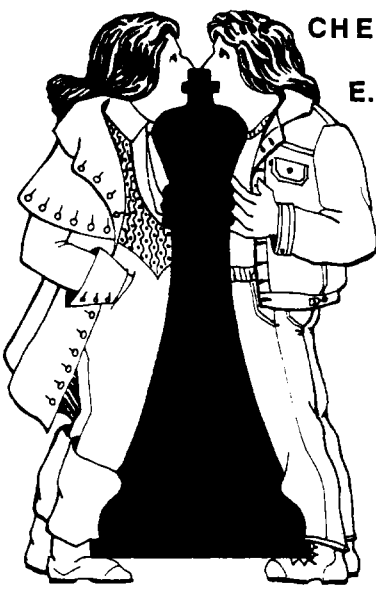






bol. Art should not promote causes other than art. If my work has any other purpose, it is to celebrate the fact that the human brain still works."

All of the Elaine Rothwell etchings are printed by the artist in limited documented editions. The prices range from \$10 to \$75.



**CHESS ETCHINGS**  
by  
**E.B. ROTHWELL**

will be featured  
March 18-April 15  
at  
THE GALLERY

329 Primrose Road  
Burlingame, CA

Mon.-Sat. 10 - 5

**THE CHESSBOARD COMES TO LIFE.** The etching above is titled "B-Q3!!". It takes a position from a real game (Castagna--Feldmann, 1958) and transforms it into a court scene.

The diagram below gives the board position in the conventional way, with the sequence of moves that followed in the actual game at the left.

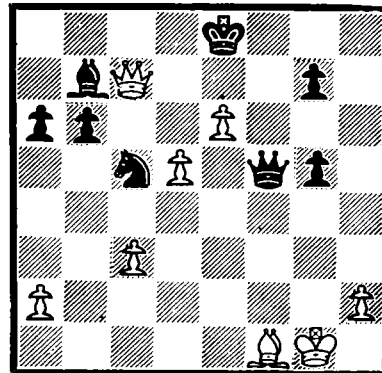
The title piece, the White Bishop that moves to Q3, can be seen in the center foreground on its way from B1 to start the game-winning march of White's steam-roller pawns.

Every piece is portrayed--even the pieces that have already been captured and laid to the side of the board. The pawns are young children, the Knights are older children with hobby horses, the Bishops are older children with hobby horses, the Bishops are bishops, and the Queens and Kings queens and kings. But how about the rooks?

Castagna--Feldmann  
Zurich, 1958

Position after Black's  
28th move.

29 B-Q3!!	Q-B3
30 P-K7!	K-B2
31 P-Q6!	B-Q4
32 P-K8(Q)ch!	KxQ
33 B-N6ch!!	resigns



# JR. HIGH STUDENTS THRIVE ON CHESS FOR CREDIT

by James Buff

When I was 15 and playing chess seriously for the first time, I asked the coach of our high school chess team why they couldn't teach chess in schools. He laughed and refused to discuss the question.

The coach was my economics teacher Paul Boyd, and my experience with him started me on a road which eventually led me to teach chess in schools myself.

Then in his '70's, he always smoked a pipe filled with Walnut pipe tobacco. The unpleasant aroma this produced often made his young opponents nauseous. But after a couple of months of being nauseous, I grew very fond of Mr. Boyd and of chess.

He taught me three things: "Get your stuff out;" "If you make a sacrifice, it had better be good or you'll lose;" And "An extra pawn always wins in the endgame."

We played many a game just prior to the economics period--games which often ran into normal class time, and sometimes took up the whole period, with the entire class trying to see if Mr. Boyd could refute my sacrifices.

After graduating from high school, I started playing tournament chess, but I always enjoyed coffee house chess more. Then a few people asked me to give them chess lessons. Showing them how to "do it" to someone else was a wonderful new experience. Dr. Kent Bach, a philosophy professor at San Francisco State, and a good chess player, listened to my suggestion that chess should be a part of the regular curriculum and started a chess course for credit which is still being taught at the college.

## Chess as a Way to Total Growth

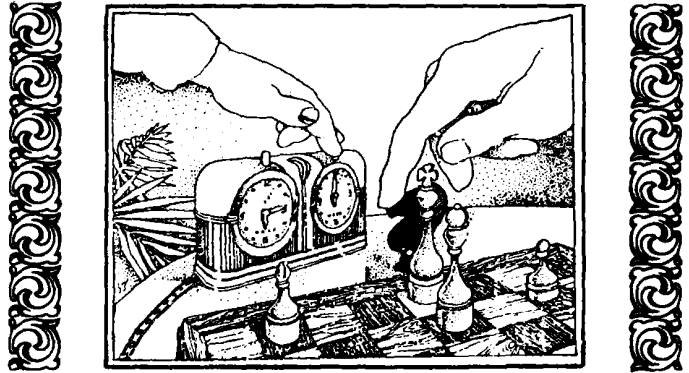
By 1972 I became aware that a student's earnest efforts to master the intricacies of chess could have, as a byproduct, a beneficial carry-over in the total growth of young minds. And I knew that if I was right about this, the whole value of chess as a sport and an art form would be enormously increased.

At this time I took on many private students and taught several after-school chess courses at Adams Junior High School in Richmond, California. The results were excellent.

Then I went before the San Francisco Board of Education and proposed the establishment of a chess program in the San Francisco public schools. There was a lengthy discussion of this plan, but in the end nothing was done--the school system pleading poverty.

I spent all of 1976 talking to the top people in the school system, trying to find a way to fund the chess program. All to no avail. Then in early 1977 I heard about the Emergency School Aid Act (ESAA). I immediately confronted the school people about this, and they hesitantly referred me to the right source.

I met with the Principal and the Chairman of the mathematics department of Marina Junior High School in San Francisco. I proposed that chess instruction could improve academic achievement and reduce behavior problems. That got their attention! But so far my theories had only been validated among my private students and I met stiff resistance to the idea that



chess instruction could really improve kids' grades and modify their behavior.

Nevertheless, I quickly formulated a plan to teach six 20-hour courses, with about 15 students in each course. The students could be drafted from all the mathematics classes, and they would attend every school day for one month. I went further out on a limb and asked for the worst kids they had (from an academic and behavior point of view) since bringing about beneficial changes in these kids would prove my point.

The math department had a meeting and the math teachers agreed unanimously to let me proceed. Within three days I ordered and had delivered inexpensive chess sets and boards for each student and clocks for every table.

It was also necessary to get parents' permission to remove students from math classes to a chess course. So I drafted a letter explaining the carry-over values of the chess course, which the students took home and had their parents sign.

Then, since Marina Junior High could only afford to pay me for teaching four classes a day, I made arrangements with Ben Franklin Junior High to set up a program for two more classes there.

Finally, the Board of Education quickly passed the schools' formal proposal to proceed. Not only had my dream come true, I was now earning \$1,200 a month, to teach chess during official school time and to give grades which would be averaged in with their regular mathematics grades.

## Classes Filled with Difficult Students

At Marina the chess classes were composed of about 90% difficult students and 10% exceptional students. At Ben Franklin the students came from several different departments, including gym, and were all classified as difficult students. Several physically-handicapped children were also included. Neither school had a real classroom available, so we turned a hallway into a class room at one and a faculty lunch room served the purpose at the other (with some grumbling from the faculty).

The course was based on a carefully-prepared teaching outline derived from a unique approach to the game which I had tested thoroughly for several years. Three days a week the students studied; the remaining two days they played among themselves.

In the beginning, the great majority of students did not want to attend chess classes. Only a few had ever heard of the game or knew anything about

the rules. If I was to get them interested in chess, I had to start from scratch.

Yet after only a few days, all the students knew the rules and both algebraic and descriptive notation as well. (The class was taught in algebraic, with a lot of descriptive thrown in.) I tried to teach so that I reached even the slowest student. Once during each course I played simultaneously all of the students--promising an automatic "A" to anyone who could beat me. (No one did.)

Many students ran out to buy chess sets and many said they could beat their parents and friends though they never could before. Indeed, the first month went so well that the schools not only decided to continue the course, but also printed a special booklet containing pages of laudatory student comments about chess, the course, and its teacher. These comments were written by the children only after they had received their final grades.

The children were unimpressed by the games of big-name players, but they were very anxious to learn something that would help them beat their friends. They loved mate-in-two problems or any positions where there were decisive moves to be found. The girls in the class shortly became as interested as the boys and all the students were very sorry to learn that they couldn't continue for another month.

At the conclusion of each month-long course, the students returned to their regular classes. Prior to taking the course their teachers had evaluated each student's concentration, self-esteem, academic performance, attitude, and reasoning ability. A month after completing the chess course, the students were re-evaluated on these same categories. From late February through July of 1977 close to 300 students took the course and were evaluated in this way.

At Marina Junior High 55% of the chess students improved their academic performance in all their other school subjects and 62% improved in their general attitude. Each of the other categories showed improvement in the high 50's.

At Ben Franklin Junior High academic performance improved in 90% of the chess students! One teacher wrote to me of an instance where a boy refused to do his regular homework. But, when told that would result in his not being able to attend the chess class, he did all his work, and did it well.

\* \* \*

In the end, the kids learned chess and some other things as well. And I had proved that the value of teaching chess could extend beyond the direct benefits of learning the game itself.

Ben Franklin's chess team went undefeated in competition against other San Francisco junior high schools. (Marina Junior High didn't get a chance to compete because no one could be found to drive the kids to the other schools.)

But in spite of all the joy that success with the course had generated, in September the rains came. The schools ran out of money and a sizeable number of programs had to be cut out of the next year's budget--the chess course among them. (I wasn't the only one to be very disappointed, There were a dozen local chess masters who were looking forward to getting employment as additional teachers in an expanded chess program.)

Even so, that isn't the end of the story. My efforts have just begun.

### New Buff Chess Courses

Since writing the preceding article, Jim Buff has embarked on a new teaching venture. He has been hired to teach a continuing series of ten-week chess courses for the three San Francisco chapters of the Boys' Clubs of America. The one-hour, once-a-week lessons will be free to Boys' Club members.

## National Chess League

The National Chess League team telephone matches started their third year on January 18 with 18 teams participating in the first round. The league is divided into three divisions: Marshall (East Coast), Morphy (Central-Southern), and Pillsbury (Pacific).

Here are the league standings after the first round. An asterisk means that the result of an adjudication has yet to be determined. The numbers in parentheses indicate game points.

### MARSHALL DIVISION

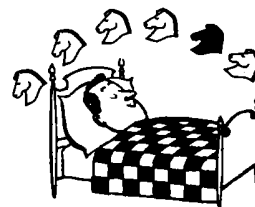
1. Westfield (NJ)	1	(5½)
2. New York	1	(5)
3. Philadelphia	1	(4½)
4. Boston	1	(3*)
5. Long Island	0	(2)
6. Westchester	0	(½)

### MORPHY DIVISION

1. Cleveland	1	(4½)
2. Washington	1	(4)
3. New Orleans	0	(2)
4. Lincoln	0	(1)
5. Atlanta	0	(½)
6. Berwick Bay	0	(0)

### PILLSBURY DIVISION

1. Los Angeles	1	(6)
2. Phoenix	1	(5½)
3. Berkeley	1	(4)
4. West Covina	0	(2*)
5. Milwaukee	0	(1½)
6. Portland	0	(1½)



### Berkeley Defeats Long Beach

Starting the 1978 season with a new name, the Berkeley Riots (formerly the San Francisco Dragons) took on the Long Island Beach Boys in the first round on January 18. Berkeley won the match 4 games to 2 against a team that was outrated on every board and had its bottom two boards manned by "A"-players.

#### BERKELEY -- 4

IM Julio Kaplan (2430)	1:0	Danny Shapiro (2269)
Nick DeFirman (2358)	0:1	Walter Shipman (2225)
D. Fritzing (2336)	0:1	Shelby Lyman (2214)
Paul Whitehead (2336)	1:0	Blair Sherman (2034)
Paul Cornelius (2324)	1:0	John Schroer (1967)
Jay Whitehead (2272)	1:0	Sheldon Rothman (1940)

#### LONG ISLAND -- 2

The Berkeley team will take on the strong Washington Plumbers at 6:30pm on February 1st. Future rounds will normally take place on Wednesdays at the University of California. But interested spectators should contact Team Captain Dennis Fritzing, TD Alan Benson, or League Director Peter Prochaska for exact details.

### Time Marches On

Page 177 of the November-December 1977 issue of the Ohio Chess Bulletin announces the appointment of Randy and Jill Ryan to the office of Membership Chairmen of the Ohio Chess Association. But page 190 of the same issue tells us they have resigned--after an incumbency of only 13 pages.

### "Elementary, My Dear Watson"

"Amberly excelled at chess--one mark, Watson, of a scheming mind."

--Sherlock Holmes





# Book Reviews

by Peter Prochaska

Aron Nimzowitsch: A Reappraisal  
by Raymond Keene  
David McKay, 1977,

Aron Nimzowitsch (1886-1935) was one of the most controversial and important figures in modern chess history. The theories he developed in his games and espoused in his monumental works My System and Chess Praxis have had an extensive influence on modern conceptions of the game.

Unfortunately, he has also been a stumbling block for many players. His games are complex and deep, and his writing is often hard to decipher. Partly this is because he uses so much figurative language, and partly it is the natural result of his being a theoretical pioneer who was constantly moving into new and unfamiliar territory.

Although Nimzowitsch the writer is fairly well known (through translations of his work), Nimzowitsch the player is not. Primarily because Chess Praxis carries his games only up to 1929, though the period of his greatest success was in the early '30's, when only Alekhine had a better tournament record.

This is important because understanding Nimzowitsch's play is critical to understanding his writing. After all, his games were the laboratory in which he refined his theories.

### Helpful Commentary

All of this means that Nimzowitsch needs a good deal of commentary to be properly understood. Fortunately, Ray Keene has given us a blend of biography, games, and critical commentary that makes this process easier than it has been up to now--though it is still one best left to the serious student.

Keene has a degree in Germanic literature, so he has been able to translate directly from the original sources. In his judgement the existing English translation of My System is quite good, but the English translation of Chess Praxis (Die Praxis Meines System) is "a poor maimed torso of Nimzowitsch's original."

The Keene book is divided into two sections. In the first, he attempts to place Nimzowitsch in historical perspective--discussing some underlying themes and approaches typical of the Russian-Danish master. This material is more lengthy and profound than one usually finds at the beginning of most game collections.

I found his perception of a basic duality in Nimzowitsch's play (on the one hand, his need to restrain his opponent, on the other, his desire for a duel to the death) most enlightening. He also includes an interview with Bent Larsen, who has often expressed his debt to Nimzowitsch.

The second section of the book contains games from throughout Nimzowitsch's career. Some have appeared in other books, but many others have been collected from little-known magazine and newspaper articles. Many of the annotations are by Nimzowitsch himself, with Keene's thoughtful commentary added.

### A Pleasure To Read

The book is a pleasure to read because of its excellent layout and technical handling, but even more because Keene writes well. Like most other chess writers, he is at his best when not writing about openings. His enthusiasm for both chess and Nimzowitsch shine through here, just as Nimzowitsch's enthusiasm for chess (and Nimzowitsch!) did in his work.

Keene's prose is clear, and his ideas are thought-provoking. But I think he would be the first to admit that the main interest of his book comes from its subject, Aron Nimzowitsch, a genuine original, and one of the most fascinating figures ever to appear in the history of chess.

### ATTENTION, COLLECTORS OF CHESS SETS.

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# State Championship

In its list of state champions, the 1978 USCF Yearbook gives the name of David J. Strauss as Champion of California. Strauss won his championship in 1973 and no championship tournament has been held since then. Until now, when the Bagby Memorial Northern California Championships are in the process of determining the official 1978 Northern California state champion.

A seven-round Round-Robin invitational, the on-going tournament is directed by Michael Goodall and co-sponsored by CalChess and the Mechanics' Institute Chess Club, where the tourney is being held on successive Sundays through March 5.

After three rounds of play, Jay Whitehead is one point ahead of the pack, followed by Peter Clegghorn and Nick DeFirmian.

## BAGBY CHAMPIONSHIP RESULTS (After 3 rounds):

	W	L	D	Total
1. Jay Whitehead (2255)	3	0	0	3
2. Peter Clegghorn (2344)	2	1	0	2
2. Nick DeFirmian (2357)	1	0	2	2
4. Paul Whitehead (2335)	1	1	1	1½
5. Zaki Harari (2311)	1	2	0	1
5. Ed Kennedy (2225)	1	1	0	1*
7. Paul Cornelius (2324)	0	0	1	½
8. Harry Radke (2243)	0	2	0	0*

\*Kennedy & Radke have a game to play.

\* \* \*

## A CHALLENGE TO THE 50-MOVE RULE

The Bagby Championships have already produced an unusual game with implications for future play. Paul Whitehead reached an endgame with two knights against Nick DeFirmian's single pawn--an ending which has occurred only three or four times in recorded master play.

Although extremely rare, the ending has been extensively analyzed by Fine, Averbakh, and Botvinnik. They agree that if the pawn has reached the sixth rank, the side with the two knights can still force a mate, but not within 50 moves. (The exact number is still uncertain, but probably is in the neighborhood of 75 moves.) On the other hand, if the pawn has not advanced beyond the fourth rank, the forced win is easier, and should be able to be accomplished in less than 50 moves.

This is one of the few endings which the Laws of Chess acknowledge as justifying a modification (under certain circumstances) of the well known rule that a draw can be claimed after 50 moves without a piece being captured or a pawn being moved.

### A Catch-22 in the Rules

Unfortunately, the "certain circumstances" include a Catch-22: the rule can be modified only if the tournament director has made a special announcement in advance of the tournament specifying exactly which rare ending would be handled in exactly which way. In practice, even in world class tournaments, this is almost never done. The result is that while the modification is theoretically available, it can never be used.

With this in mind, Tournament Director Mike Goodall was hoping to see the following sequence take place. Whitehead fails to mate in 50 moves; Goodall affirms the draw (he has no alternative according to the present rules); Whitehead appeals the decision; and the case is taken through the USCF Rules Committee to the FIDE Rules Committee, where a more workable application of this rule would be drafted.

### "There's Many a Slip

### 'Twixt the Cup and the Lip"

In fact, a different sequence occurred. Although Whitehead started out with the easier position (DeFirmian's pawn on the fourth rank), he was unable to puzzle out the forced win, and DeFirmian got his pawn down to the 6th rank. (Each pawn move starts a new 50-move sequence.) But instead of playing out the 50 move draw and appealing the decision, Whitehead, out of frustration, after 138 moves, forced a draw by stalemate!

Of course, that means the special modification of the 50-move rule is no longer applicable, so there is nothing to appeal, and no test case to clarify the rule.

In a telephone conversation with Goodall, USCF Rules Committee Chairman Martin E. Morrison confirmed that had the appeal been made, it would have been disallowed on the basis of no prior announcement. So the problem with the rule still remains.

# CalChess NEWS

## NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CHESS ASSOCIATION

### ELECTION OF REGIONAL VICE-PRESIDENTS

The USCF's Pacific Region (California, Arizona, Nevada, and Hawaii) is entitled to four USCF regional vice-presidents. Two of these positions are already filled by Northern California's Alan Benson and Arizona's Myron Lieberman. The other two will be elected by a mail vote of the USCF voting-members of this region sometime before August.

There is an informal agreement between the USCF state chapters of Northern and Southern California that one of these vacant positions should be filled by a Northern Californian and one by a Southern Californian, and that each organization will support the candidacy of the other.

The Northern California Chess Association (CalChess), in its Board of Directors meeting of January 11, has endorsed the candidacy of John Larkins, editor of Chess Voice, and director of the Berkeley and Oakland Chess Clubs. The Southern California Chess Federation has endorsed the candidacy of well-known intermediate tournament director Ben Nethercot. David Carl Argall, editor of the Southern California Chess Newsette has also announced his candidacy.

\* \* \*

Chess Voice Finances. A table showing the 1977 income and expenses of this magazine can be found on page 2. (A similar table for the non-magazine income and expenses of CalChess will appear in a future issue.)

# THE WORKSHOP

## Removing the kinks

By JOHN LARKINS

Way back when, we all learned that the knight moves "two squares up and one over". We were taught, in other words, that it can only make its way around the chessboard by a series of L-shaped moves — always zig-zagging, never traveling in a straight line.

Yet the knight often does travel in a straight line. Indeed, from one point of view, it always travels in a straight line!

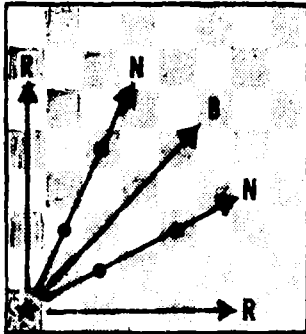


Diagram A.

In Diagram A, a knight starting from the starred square can reach each of the squares marked "N" by making three moves that form an undeviating line — a line just as straight as the path followed by a rook to "R" or a bishop to "B". When the three moves are strung together, the knight has moved something like a bishop — but along a 27-degree or 73-degree diagonal, instead of a 45-degree one.

O.K., Knights sometimes make a series of moves that form a straight line. But most of the time they jump all over the place like chickens with their heads chopped off. So how can anybody in his right mind claim they always go straight?

Take another look at Diagram A and consider each of the three knight moves separately. Notice that each individual move is a straight line, not an "L". Just as a bishop's second move may be at a right angle to its first, so can a knight's. But both pieces move in a straight line while they are making each move.

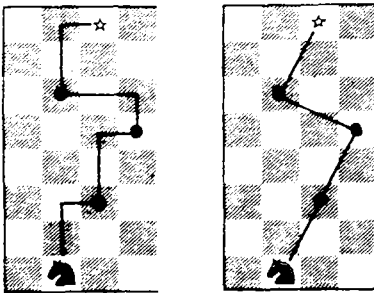


Diagram B.

In Diagram B each knight is making exactly the same journey: N-B3, N-Q4, N-N6, N-B8. The moves of the knight on the left are mapped according to the "two squares up and one over" method; the moves of the knight on the right are mapped according to the straight line method. It's easy to see that the second

way is simpler, and gives a more accurate reflection of the knight's true path.

This simpler way of seeing is often encountered among strong chessplayers. But it is difficult to get the hang of it. Other pieces are easy to think about; the path of the knight boggles the mind.

We can force ourselves to see the knight as moving in a straight line, but it is an alien line that keeps slipping away as if it belonged somewhere else. The way the squares of the chessboard are laid out in terms of horizontals, verticals and 45-degree diagonals. Visualizing the knight's path as a straight line inclined at an odd angle is quite difficult. Even so, with sufficient practice, it can be done.

### BLINDFOLD PRACTICE

By C.J.S. Purdy,

World Correspondence Chess Champion, 1953-58

You don't have to work hard at chess, but if you feel like it here is a way you can infallibly improve your chess ability: Force yourself to play through published games blindfold. I know it's hard when there's no necessity. It would be a good idea to go camping with a book of games and "forget" to take a chess set.

It's like rowing. In my student days, cars were a rarity for young people. There was more hiring of row boats. Now, one thing about rowing is that you may go with the tide but come home against it. Moreover, a strong wind may get up and fight you, but you just have to return the boat to shore, not to mention the girl. Thus, because you have to, you become an almost tireless rower. And afterward, rowing in calm water is a pushover.

Same with blindfold chess. When you have to, because you have undertaken it, you can play quite a number of games blindfold simultaneously. When you don't have to, it seems irksome to play over even one game blindfold, but if you make yourself do it, it soon gets easier.

Why does blindfold chess help? Because a vital element of chess skill is to force yourself to visualize positions several moves ahead. In one way, that is harder than blindfold chess, because you have the present position before your eyes to distract you. In another way, it is easier, because at least part of your future picture is the same as now; you have less to fill in. But if you want to practice visualizing future moves while distracted by the position before you as in actual games, you can do so by making a practice of religiously plowing through the strings of analysis given by tough annotators and making sure you really do "see" the position as it changes move by move. Do not give up half way through a note.

If you find it very hard to play right through a game blindfold, do not be discouraged. Begin by playing with a blank board and no men. Also, when lying in bed, spend a minute or two each morning saying the names of squares, like c6 (White's QB6) and immediately telling yourself whether it is black or white. Koltanowski, the great blindfold expert, learned this way. It shows that blindfold chess is not something you either can or cannot do. You can learn it and improve at it. We all know that h1 and a8 are white. Therefore, g2, f3, e4, d5, c6 and b7 are white. And, of course, so are f1, d1, b1, c8, e8 and g8. From that you can work out the rest. But with practice you stop working them out, you just know.

("Chess World", Jan. 1967, pp. 3-4)



## Chess Clubs

**NORTH BEACH.** A recent addition to the San Francisco chess scene is the North Beach Chess Club on 524 Union Street. Deborah Massette is the director, and she can be reached at (415) 421-3223, Ext. 23. The club's quarters are small but scheduled to be open daily. Memberships are available for a \$25 initiation fee plus monthly dues of \$2.

The North Beach club's first major event was a match between Grandmaster Larry Christiansen and San Francisco "Champion" Jeremy Silman, held on January 14 and well-covered by the media. Christiansen won 2-0 and earned \$200. Silman received \$100. Spectator fees were charged, to be donated to Silman to aid his forthcoming trip to Europe, where he will campaign for an international title.

**OAKLAND.** The Oakland Chess Group is beginning a series of speed chess tournaments on Tuesday nights at 1965 Park Boulevard at 7:30. The no-prize, no-entry-fee round robins are being run by David Smith, and anyone may enter.

**FREMONT.** The Fremont Chess Club is completing its Warm-up Tournament for the Club Championship --January 25 through February 15. On March 1st the Club Championship begins. The top section will be limited to the 6 or 8 strongest players who enter.

In an attempt to reverse a previous loss, Fremont challenged the Hayward Chess Club to a second team match. But, alas, the Hayward club, loaded with strong players who had previously belonged to other clubs, allowed the Fremont team to score only 1 point.

**WATERGATE.** A new chess club has come into existence on the Emeryville bay shore. The Watergate club meets every Wednesday at 7 pm and every Sunday at 2 pm in the Clipper Club of the Watergate Apartments, #5 Captain Drive, Emeryville.

In November the club had a simultaneous exhibition by Irving Chernev. And on Sunday, February 12, Alan Benson, Director of the UC Campus Chess Club, will will lecture on the world chess situation and give a simultaneous exhibition. Starting time is 2 pm. For information, contact the Watergate Chess Club Director, Dennis Sims at (415) 653-3069.

**CAPTAIN ANCHOVY'S.** In San Leandro, Captain Anchovy's Chess Club has started a series of 5-minute tournaments. On January 4, Keith Mehl was the top player with a score of 15-1, which entitled him to \$4.50 credit at the pizza parlor. On January 18, first place went to TD Kerry Lawless (1967) for a score of 16-2. David Smith (1976) took second with 13½-4½. Third place went to Bob Phillips (1975) for his 12½-5½. They received pizza credit for \$5, \$3, and \$2 respectively. (This is one tournament where you can immediately eat your prize.)

The club is now meeting two days a week (Mondays and Wednesdays) from 7 until about midnight at Captain Anchovy's Pizza Parlor, 1456 136th Ave. (Palma Plaza) in San Leandro. Frank Morra is currently on top of the club ladder.

**U.C. CAMPUS.** The Campus Chess Club has been holding a series of very strong 5-minute tournaments. Master Dennis Fritzingler won the January 12th tourney with 13½-2½ (\$8.50). Experts Craig Mar and Bruce Foreman tied for second with 12-4 (\$3.37 each). Best Under 2000 was Mike Arne with 8½-7½ (\$2.75).

On January 19 the winner was Expert Ed Rosenthal with 14½-2½ (\$8). San Jose Master Harry Radke took second with 14-3 (\$5). Third and fourth places were shared between Dennis Fritzingler and Craig Mar, both with 13-4 (\$2.50 each). Mike Arne again won the Best Under 2000 prize (\$2) with 10½-6½. The average rating of players in the first tournament was 1910; in the second, 1999.


**BERKELEY.** The December-January "Questing Queens" 6-round Swiss had 54 entries. The Premiere section (1700 & up) ended in a tie for first between Allen Becker (2006) and Roger Gabrielson (1964). Each had 4½ points. Coming in third with 3 points was Ray Musselman (1846).

The Booster section (1400-1699) was won by Alan Glasscoe (1572) with 4 points. Gary Smith (1615) and Greg Shores (1525) tied for second with 3½ points. The Reserve section (under 1400) was won by Morgan Cooper (1311) with 4½ points. Second place went to Jack LaChapelle (1399) for 4 points. Norman Wilson (1292) and Daniel Solovay (1075) tied for third with 3½ points. The tournament was directed by John Larkins with the assistance of John Spargo.

On January 27, the club held its bi-monthly Spargo Speedo 5-minute tournament. Master Gary Pickler took first place (\$7) with a score of 17½-2½. Experts Craig Mar and Roger Kelson split second and third (\$2 each) with scores of 17-3.

Also on January 27, the Berkeley Chess Club played a team match against the Campo Lindo High School Chess Club, which Berkeley won 4-2. Scheduling the match was easy since every member of the Campo Lindo team also happens to be a member of the Berkeley Chess Club. Members of the winning Berkeley team were: Bob Fojt (1763), Alan Glasscoe (1597), Sam Pok (1500), Fred Geyzer (1493), Bob Belton (1350), and Richard Enison (1114). Members of the Campo Lindo team were: Paul Stainthorpe (1867), Eric Neilson (1458), Morgan Cooper (1361), Jim Miller (1213), Andy Chow (1378), and Mark Stainthorpe (1137).

The February-March tournament will be the Qualifying Open for the club championship. (The top six finishers will play each other for the crown.)



**BERKELEY CHESS CLUB**

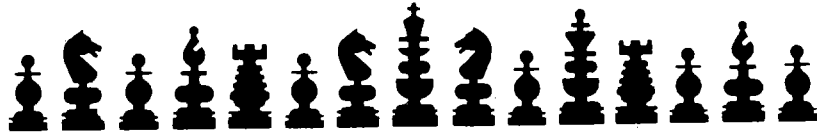
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# Games



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

## ROLLED OVER BY THE SPIELMANN EXPRESS

Poor Chekhover never had a chance. Stalled in the opening, he tried hard to get started again, when, almost without warning, the Spielmann Express plowed into him. Sheer momentum swept all opposition before it, until, strained beyond endurance, Chekhover's resistance collapsed and Spielmann rolled right over him.

White: Rudolf Spielmann. Black: Vityay Chekhover.  
Moscow, 1935.

### Queen's Indian Defense

1 P-Q4	N-KB3	15 Q-B2!(n)	N-K3
2 P-QB4	P-QN3(a)	16 P-QR4!	P-QR3(o)
3 N-QB3	B-N2	17 PxP	RPxP(p)
4 Q-B2	P-Q4	18 RxRch	BxR(q)
5 PxP	NxP	19 R-Q1!(r)	Q-N2(s)
6 P-K4(b)	NxN	20 N-K5(t)	B-K2
7 PxN	P-K4!	21 B-R5!(u)	R-B1
8 N-B3(c)	PxP(d)	22 Q-N3!(v)	P-N3(w)
9 B-N5ch!(e)	P-B3	23 B-N4	Q-B1(x)
10 B-QB4!(f)	P-QN4	24 NxKBP!	KxN
11 B-K2(g)	PxP(h)	25 Q-B3ch	K-K1(y)
12 QxP(i)	N-Q2(j)	26 Q-KR3	N-B5
13 O-O	Q-K2(k)	27 B-Q7ch!	Resigns(z)
14 B-N2(l)	N-B4(m)		

(Annotations by Nikolai Grigoriev, translated from "Shakhamatny yezhegodnik," Moscow, 1937, pp. 223-24)

(a) Although fully playable against 2 N-KB3, Black's defense is less suited to answer 2 P-QB4, since White manages to construct a powerful pawn center.

(b) More circumspect would be 6 N-B3 first, in order to stifle Black's counterplay (7... P-K4).

(c) White cannot risk 8 PxP because of 8... Q-R5 9 B-Q3 (On 9 B-N5ch N-Q2 10 BxNch KxB Black loses the right to castle, but White will have to surrender his pawn for it and otherwise worsen his position.) N-Q2 10 N-B3 Q-N5 11 O-O O-O, with a fine game for Black in return for the pawn (control of the Q-file and the strong point at QB4).

(d) Apparently forcing 9 NxP, inasmuch as 9 PxP either costs a pawn or White's castling privilege after 9... B-N5ch 10 B-Q2 BxBch.

(e) An unexpected and original twist. White dares to sacrifice a pawn for a promising attacking position, even though nothing definite can be seen.

(f) A subtle move with a specific point. If Black wants to hold on to his extra pawn, then he has to weaken his position by 10... P-QN4, driving White's bishop off the QR2-KN8 diagonal, since 10... PxP immediately is refuted by 11 N-N5.

(g) Better than 11 B-Q3, which obstructs the Q-file, and much better than 11 B-N3 P-QB4.

(h) Otherwise White recovers his pawn with advantage.

(i) In exchange for the pawn White has a splendid attacking position coupled with pressure against Black's KN2 square, which makes it hard for Black to develop his king side.

(j) Black does not solve his development problem by 12... P-B3 13 O-O B-K2 because of 14 Q-N3, occupying the weakened white diagonal. On 12... B-K2 White has two strong continuations at his disposal: 13 B-N2 B-B3 14 P-K5 or 13 B-R6 B-B3 14 P-K5 PxB 15 PxB.

(k) A pretentious move that leads to Black's swift demise. Come what may, 13... B-K2 had to be played.

(l) Black had anticipated this reply when making his last move, with the following surprise in mind.

(m) From here the knight threatens either to capture the KP or to trade off White's valuable bishop after... N-R5. Taking the KP directly with 14... QxP would be imprudent on account of 15 KR-K1 or 15 N-Q4, and White's attack swings into high gear, e.g., 15 N-Q4 P-QB4? 16 B-B3 PxN (16... Qx-N?? 17 Q-K1ch) 17 QB7, etc.

(n) But Black had not counted on this retort. Once again, devouring the KP brings retribution, with the knight by 16 KR-K1 and with the queen by 16 B-Q3!! QxB (on 16... Q-QR5 follows 17 Q-K2ch, also with a winning attack) 17 KR-K1ch, and now 17... B-K2 loses to 18 QxN, while 17... K-Q1 meets 18 QR-Q1. Therefore, Black attempts to untangle his pieces by guarding his KN2 square.

(o) Worse is 16... P-N5 17 P-R5 P-QR3, leaving Black's queen side full of holes.

(p) Unfortunately, 17... BPxP succumbs to 18 RxB!! RxR (18... BxB 19 Q-B6) 19 BxBch K-Q1 20 BxB BxB 21 R-Q1ch.

(q) At this point, it may not seem all that hard for Black to complete his development by just getting his queen out of the way, moving the KB and castling. But Spielmann finds a splendid resource to keep the attack alive.

(r) Seizing the Q-file paralyzes all of Black's efforts to free himself, e.g., 19... Q-B4 (or -N5) 20 Q-Q3, and creates the concrete threat of 20 BxQNP.

(s) Liberating the bishop while defending the QNP preparatory to advancing the QBP. There seems to be nothing better, inasmuch as 19... N-B4 20 Q-Q2! NxP 21 Q-R5! B-N2 22 B-R3! Q-B3 23 Q-B7 BxB 24 Q-N8ch K-K2 25 QxBch leads to mate in four more moves.

(t) The defense is becoming more and more difficult, with new threats added all the time (21 R-Q7). Now, for instance, 20... P-QB4 fails against 21 R-Q7 QxP 22 QxQ BxQ 23 BxP. Equally hopeless are 20... P-B3 21 B-R5ch and 20... N-B4 21 B-R5 P-N3 22 N-N4.

(u) Deadly danger from an unexpected quarter. How is Black to cover his KBP? Castling will not work on account of 22 R-Q7, and 21... N-Q1 will fail to 22 RxBch! BxR 23 NxKBP. But what about 21... P-N3 22 B-N4 O-O? Thereupon follows 23 NxKBP! KxN 24 BxNch KxB 25 Q-N5mate(!). Thus, Black has no choice but to forego castling after all.

(v) Threatening to take on either K6 or KB7.

(w) If 22... N-Q1, then 23 R-Q7 wins, e.g., 23... Q-N3 (or 23... Q-B1 24 B-N4) 24 RxBch! KxR 25 Q-Q3ch, etc. A bit better than the move actually played is 22... Q-B1, in order to answer 23 N-Q7 with 23... QxN, obtaining a rook, knight and pawn for the queen.

(x) Or 23... N-B4 24 Q-KR3 P-R4 25 B-Q7ch NxP 26 RxB Q-B1 (protecting his Q2 square in case of RxBch) 27 R-R7 and 28 RxB (R8).

(y) Nor does Black's other retreat offer any shelter: 25... K-N1 26 Q-KR3 N-B5 (26... K-B2 27 QxBch) 27 Q-N3ch.

(z) A brilliant finish to a beautiful game.



### JUST FANTASTIC

The quality of Alekhine's blindfold play was not just great, it was just fantastic. Far from striving to keep his positions "under control", Alekhine went in for grand offensives that would challenge the analytical capabilities of many a grandmaster with full sight of the board. Nor did he sacrifice any of the tremendous originality and creativity that characterize his tournament games. In fact, Alekhine regarded himself as an artist, and in his view exhibition chess was as worthy of his best effort as world-class competition.

**White: Alexander Alekhine. Black: Amateur.**  
**Simultaneous blindfold exhibition (8-0), Paris, 1928.**  
**Queen's Gambit Declined**

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	15 QxB	QxKN
2 P-QB4	P-K3	16 QxN(d)	N-K2
3 N-QB3	P-QB3	17 KR-K1	N-N3
4 N-B3	PxP	18 N-Q5!	P-N3
5 P-QR4	N-Q2	19 Q-B3	K-B2
6 P-K4	B-N5	20 N-B7	Q-N5(e)
7 BxP	Q-R4	21 B-N3!	R-QN1
8 B-Q2	P-K4	22 P-R3	Q-Q2
9 O-O!!(a)	PxP	23 QR-Q1	Q-K2
10 NxP	Q-QB4	24 B-Q6	Q-B3
11 BxPch!	KxB	25 P-K5	Q-B4
12 Q-N3ch	K-K1(b)	26 P-K6ch	BxP(f)
13 N-K6	Q-K4	27 NxB	Resigns
14 B-B4!	N-B4!(c)		

(Notes by Nikolai Grekov, translated from "Shakhmaty", Dec. 1928, pg. 263)

(a) Initiating a complex and deeply calculated combination designed to win a pawn. If 9 PxP, instead, then Black would reply not 9... NxP 10 NxN QxN 11 BxPch but 9... N-N3 and recover his pawn after 10... B-N5.

(b) Or 12... K-N3 (not 12... K-K2? 13 N-Q5ch!, and wins) 13 N-K6 Q-Q3 (better than 13... Q-K2 14 N-B4ch K-B3 15 QN-Q5ch) 14 N-B4ch K-B3 15 P-K5ch! KxP 16 KR-K1ch K-B4 17 Q-B2ch, etc.

(c) Forced, since 14... Q-B3 loses straightaway to 15 N-B7ch K-Q1 16 B-N5.

(d) White now has an extra pawn and a superior position.

(e) Black's last chance. On 21 NxR? Black traps the knight after 21... NxB 22 Q-B3 QxQ 23 PxQ B-N2 24 N-B7 R-QB1.

(f) Equally hopeless is 26... K-N1 27 P-K7 (or 27 N-K6).

### GAMBIT BY MAIL

The winner of this game was awarded a special prize for enterprising play in a correspondence tourney.

**White: Katz. Black: Kudashev.**  
**Correspondence, 1975-76.**  
**From's Gambit**

1 P-KB4	P-K4	11 B-N2	B-KB4!
2 PxP	P-Q3	12 P-K4	0-0-0
3 PxP	BxP	13 0-0?!(c)	N-K4(d)
4 N-KB3	P-KN4	14 Q-B2	RxP!(e)
5 P-KN3(a)	P-N5	15 RxB?(f)	RxBch
6 N-R4	N-K2	16 KxR	PxR
7 P-Q4	N-N3	17 PxN	QxP
8 NxN(b)	RPxN	18 B-B4	Q-R1(g)
9 Q-Q3	N-B3	19 N-R3	Q-R6ch
10 P-B3	Q-K2	20 Resigns	

(Notes by N. Zhuravlev, translated from "Skahmaty Riga", No. 19, 1977, pp. 28-29)

(a) Another plan for White begins with 5 P-Q4.



PETER CLEGHORN, in time trouble, casts a worried look at his clock.  
 (Photo by Shorman)

(b) Opens a file for Black's rook, but the alternative, 8 N-N2, has been considered inadequate on the basis of the game, Schenkein — Spielmann, Vienna, 1910, which proceeded 8... N-B3 9 P-K3 (Black threatened 9... NxP 10 QxN BxPch.) P-KR4 10 B-Q3 P-R5 11 BxN PxB 12 NxP RxN 13 PxR QxPch 14 K-Q2 B-KB4 15 P-QR3 0-0-0 16 N-B3 B-K4, and Black won in a few more moves. Nonetheless, the poor reputation of this variation did not dissuade Larsen from defending White's position against Zuidema at the Hoogoven tournament in Beverwijk, 1964: 9 P-B3 P-KR4 10 P-K4 P-R5 11 P-K5 B-K2 12 R-N1 PxP 13 PxP R-R7 14 B-K3 B-KB4 15 N-Q2, etc.

(c) Overly optimistic, to say the least. White should have considered 13 B-K3.

(d) Also playable seems to be 13... B-K3 followed by ...P-B4 and an attack along the KR file.

(e) A stunning sacrifice!

(f) White could have forced Black to demonstrate the correctness of his combination more energetically by accepting the rook, e.g., 15 KxR N-B6ch 16 BxN R-R1ch (16... Q-R5ch 17 K-N1 or 16... PxB 17 K-N1! BxKP 18 Q-R2) 17 K-N2 (not 17 K-N1 because of 17... PxB 18 PxB BxP, and White has no defense to the threat of 19... Q-R5, since 19 RxP leads to 19... Q-K8ch 20 R-B1 R-R8ch 21 KxR QxRmate) BxNP!, with a powerful attack. Suffice it to say that Black's combination affords abundant opportunity for analysis.

(g) The KR file performs its vital role here, too.

**White: Tom Dorsch (2098), Calif. Chess Bulletins.**  
**Black: Harry Radke (2243), San Jose. CalChess Tournament of Club Champions, Fremont, Oct. 30, 1977.**  
**Sicilian Defense 1 e4 c5 2 c3 Nf6 3 e5 Nd5 4 d4 cd 5 Bc4 Qc7 6 Qe2 Nb6 7 Bd3 Ne6 8 Nf3 Nc5 9 0-0 g6 10 cd Nd3 11 Qd3 Bg7 12 Nc3 0-0 13 Bf4 Qd8 14 e4 Rb8 15 Rfe1 Na8 16 Rac1 Nc7 17 d5 b6 18 Bg3 Bb7 19 d6 ed 20 Bh4 f6 21 ed Ne6 22 Nd5 Bd5 23 Qd5 b5 24 Ne5 Kh8 25 Nd7 Qd7 26 Re6 Rbd8 27 ab h5 28 h3 Qf7 29 Rce1 Rd7 30 Qe6 g5 31 Re7 Re7 32 Re7 Qb3 33 d7 Qd1 34 Kh2 gh 35 Re8 Kh7 36 Qe4 f5 37 Qe7 Rf7 38 d8Q Re7 39 Qd1 Resigns.**

# BEHIND THE MOVES — David Smith Plays the Balogh Defense

A sizeable proportion of the games played under tournament conditions cannot be won by either side, despite the best efforts and intentions of the combatants. Intruding on the coldly scientific and subtly artistic components of chess are the hard sporting and erratic human elements which comprise the variables of over-the-board competition.

Inconsistent performance notwithstanding, however, some drawn games contain enough heavy fighting, complete with narrow escapes and missed opportunities, to compensate for the lack of a definite result.

White: Paul Whitehead (2338). Black: David Smith (1936).

Holiday Congress Open, Oakland, Dec. 27, 1977.

## Balogh Defense

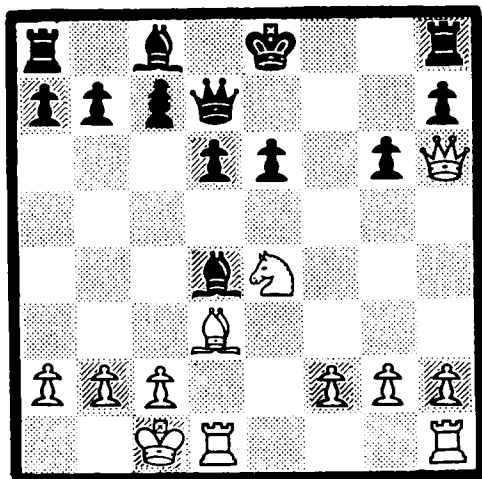
1 P-K4	P-Q3	22 RxKP	RxQ
2 P-Q4	P-KB4	23 RxQ	RxRP
3 N-QB3	N-KB3	24 N-K6	RxP
4 B-Q3	PxP	25 RxPch	K-N1
5 NxP	PxK3	26 R-B7(k)	B-N4
6 B-KN5	B-K2	27 RxQP	R-K1
7 BxN	BxB	28 P-KB4	B-R3
8 Q-R5ch	P-N3	29 P-R4	R-K7
9 Q-R6	N-B3(a)	30 P-B5?(l)	PxP
10 N-KB3	NxP(b)	31 N-Q6	B-N4
11 NxN	BxN	32 RxPch?	K-B1
12 0-0-0(c)	Q-Q2N(d)	33 R(7)-Q7	BxN?
13 P-QB2(e)	B-N2	34 RxKRP	R-K8ch
14 Q-B4(f)	Q-K2(g)	35 K-R2	B-B2
15 B-N5ch	B-Q2	36 R-KB6	R(8)-K4
16 BxBch	KxB(h)	37 R(6)-B7	R-B4
17 KR-K1(i)	QR-KB1	38 K-N3	K-N1?(m)
18 N-B5ch	K-B1	39 K-N4	R-B3(n)
19 Q-KN4(j)	B-R3ch?	40 RxP	R-N3ch
20 K-N1	R-B5	41 Drawn	
21 Q-R3	R-KR5		

(Annotations contributed by David Smith)

(a) Too risky is 9...BxP?! 10 0-0-0 N-B3 11 N-KB3. If Black's KB leaves the long diagonal (11...B-N3), then castling long will take three moves, and White is already two tempi ahead.

(b) Safer now, as the knight threatens Nf5! and then 0-0, so White is obliged to ease Black's defense by trading another pair of minor pieces.

(c) The two additional moves delay in Black's castling compensate White for his pawn sacrifice. Apparently, White threatens to wip immediately with 13 B-N5ch P-B3 14 RxB PxR 15 NxPch.



After Black's 12th move (note d).

(d) Superficially awkward, but actually best. The loss of a move on the queen side will be regained on the king side. White can no longer play 13 B-N5, on account of 13...BxPch 14 KxB QxBch, while Black also threatens 13...Q-N2, forcing White to exchange queens or lose his QNP with check.

(e) Saves the QNP and keeps the queens alive.

(f) The only way to maintain the pressure while preventing 0-0. Now 14...R-B1 looks bad after 15 Q-R4, when 15...B-R1 (15...B-K4? 16 P-KN3 P-Q4 17 P-KB4 B-R1 18 N-N5) 16 N-N5 is dangerous and 15...R-R1 involves a clear loss of tempo.

(g) When playing 13...B-N2, I thought 14 Q-B4 could be answered by 14...Q-B2, followed by 15...0-0 if the queen retreated. Just in time I realized that 15 B-N5ch BQ2 (15...P-B3?? 16 NxPch) 16 QxQch KxQ 17 BxB wins a piece. White consumed 15 minutes on both 13 P-QB3 and 14 Q-B4 after the 12...Q-Q2 surprise.

(h) Otherwise Black cannot hold onto the pawn, although the best that White can do after 16...QxB is 17 N-B5 Q-B2 (not 17...Q-B1? 18 NxKP and 19 KR-K1) 18 QxQch KxQ 19 NxNP QR-QN1 20 N-R5 R-N4. Still worse in this line would be 18 NxKP QxQch 19 NxQ B-R3 20 KR-K1ch K-Q2 21 R-K4 KR-KB1 22 P-KN3 (22 QR-Q4? P-B4 23 R-B4 P-QN4) BxNch, smashing White's pawn majority.

(i) Definitely not anticipated. I was calculating what to do after 17 N-B5ch, but the threat of 18 N-B5ch is even stronger. White's 17 KR-K1, along with his earlier 8 Q-R5ch and 9 Q-R6, were the only moves thus far not considered by Black before White played them. Nimzovich's maxim, "the threat is greater than its execution," certainly applies here. If Black loses back the pawn in this position, then White will win by virtue of his active pieces.

(j) Now Black cannot capture the knight because of the disastrous sequel, 19...PxN?? 20 RxP Q-B2 21 R-Kamate. Black could have won, however, with 19...P-KR4!, as seen first by White after he had already moved. Both players were heading for time trouble at this point. All things considered, White would have done well to have left his knight on K4 and to have moved his queen on the 18th turn. After 19...P-KR4!, 20 Q-R3 Q-N4ch 21 K-N1 QxN wins the knight and the game. Equally conclusive is 20 QxNP R-B3 21 RxKP RxQ 22 RxQ PxN 23 QR-Q7 B-R3ch 24 K-B2 B-B5. White's best, though hopeless in the end, appears to be 20 QxPch QxQ 21 NxQ B-R3ch 22 K-N1 RxP 23 R-N1 R-K1, when Black has not only retained his extra pawn but also has achieved a superior position for his pieces.

(k) Moves 20 to 26 were virtually all forced, and here Black's chances are much less in view of his uncoordinated pieces in contrast to White's centralization.

(l) White should have tried 30 N-Q4 (30 N-B5? B-B1) R(7)-K2 31 R-Q7 RxR 32 RxR BxP 33 RxRP P-KN4, although Black preserves an edge. Recovery of control over White's seventh rank or a trade of rooks makes it easier to meet time control safely. The next ten moves for both players were made in about 60 seconds elapsed time, after which the game was adjourned and a draw agreed without resumption.

(m) Mission the last chance to win by 38...P-B5. Out of the total of 20 moves played by both sides in 60 seconds only four moves were tactically inaccurate: 30 P-B5 (30 N-Q4), 32 RxPch (32 NxP, keeping three pieces), 33 BxN (33 RxN, trading rooks and holding both passed pawns) and 38 K-N1 (38 P-B5, winning easily). Both players kept complete scores while playing out the last minute.

(n) If 39...B-N3 instead, then 40 R-R5 R(1)-K4 41 R-R8ch R-B1 42 R-R5 R(1)-B4 43 R-R8ch, and to avoid a three-fold repetition of position Black must lose his passed pawn anyway, which allows White to draw.

## CANDIDATES' MATCH, BELGRADE

White: Boris Spassky. Black: Viktor Korchnoi. Belgrade, 1978; 12th match game. French Defense 1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 Nc3 Bb4 4 e5 c5 5 a3 Bc3 6 bc Ne7 7 Qg4 cd 8 cd Qc7 9 Kd1 0-0 10 Nf3 f6 11 Bd3 Nf5 12 Qh3 Nc6 13 g4 fe 14 de Ne5 15 Ne5 Qe5 16 Rb1 Nh6 17 Re1 Qc7 18 Bh6 gh 19 g5 e5 20 Qg3 h5 21 Re5 Bg4 22 Kc1 Qg7 23 Qe3 Rf3 24 Qd4 Rf3 25 Rb4 b6 26 Be4 Rf2 27 h3 Rf1 28 Kb2 Bh3 29 Bd5 Kh6 30 Qc3 Rf6 31 Bb3 Bf5 32 Rf4 Rc8 33 Bc4 Bg6 34 Rf6 Rf6 35 Rd5 Rc7 36 Qd4 h4 37 Bb3 h3 38 Qh4 Time forfeit.

White: Viktor Korchnoi. Black: Boris Spassky. Belgrade, 1978; 15th match game. Queen's Gambit Declined 1 d4 d5 2 c4 e6 3 Nc3 c5 4 cd ed 5 Nf3 Nc6 6 g3 Nf6 7 Bg2 Be7 8 0-0 Be6 9 dc Bc5 10 Bg5 d4 11 Ne4 Be7 12 Bf6 Bf6 13 Ne1 Be7 14 Nd3 Rb8 15 Nf4 Bf5 16 Rc1 0-0 17 Nc5 Bg5 18 Qd2 Qe7 19 Rfd1 Rfd8 20 h4 Bh6 21 Nb7 Qb7 22 Rc6 Qb2 23 Qb2 Rb2 24 Nd5 Kf8 25 Rd4 Be6 26 e3 Ra2 27 Nc3 Ra1 28 Kh2 Rd4 29 ed Bd2 30 d5 Bc3 31 Rc3 Bd7 32 Rc7 Ke6 33 Rb7 f5 34 d6 Drawn.

## REGIONAL GAMES

Here are some of the more interesting games from the "Jack Frost" tournament, recorded in USCF recognized international streamlined coordinate chess notation (files lettered "a" to "h", ranks numbered "1" to "8", always counting from White's lower left corner regardless of whose turn to move; pawn captures designated by file letters only).

White: Alan LaVergne (2122). Black: Leonardo Moguel (1735). Hayward, Jan. 7, 1978. Bird's Opening 1 f4 d5 2 Nf3 Nf6 3 b5 c5 4 Bb2 Nc6 5 e3 Bf5 6 Bb5 Qb6 7 Bc6 Qc6 8 0-0 e6 9 Ne5 Qc7 10 d3 h5 11 Nd2 Rd8 12 Qe1 Be7 13 Nd3 Ng4 14 e4 de 15 de Bh7 16 Ng4 hg 17 Bg7 Rg8 18 Be5 Bd6 19 Bd6 Qd6 20 Ng5 Qd4 21 Kh1 Bg6 22 Qe2 Ke7 23 Red1 Qc3 24 Qb5 Qb4 25 Qe2 Qc3 26 f5 Rd1 27 Rd1 Bf5 28 Nf7 Bg6 29 Ng5 Qe5 30 Qg4 Be4 31 Qe4 Rg5 32 Qb7 Kf6 33 Qe8 Kg6 34 Rf1 Rf5 35 Qe8 Kh6 36 Qb5 Rh5 37 h3 Rg5 38 Qd3 Qg7 39 Qf3 Kh7 40 Qe4 Rg6 41 Rf4 Qd7 42 Rh4 Kg7 43 Qe5 Rf6 44 Rf4 Resigns.

White: Romulo Aguilar (1686). Black: Paul Friedrich (1648). Hayward, Jan. 8, 1978. Sicilian Defense 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d4 cd 4 Nd4 a6 5 Nc3 Nf6 6 Bg5 e6 7 Bc4 Be7 8 0-0 0-0 9 Kh1 Nc6 10 f4 Bd7 11 f5 Nd4 12 Qd4 e5 13 Qe3 Bc6 14 Rf3 Rc8 15 Bb3 b5 16 Rg3 b4 17 Bh6 Nh5 18 Bg7 Ng7 19 Qh6 Bf6 20 Nd5 Bd5 21 Bd5 Resigns.

White: Alan LaVergne (2122). Black: David Nowak (1656). Hayward, Jan. 8, 1978. Sicilian Defense 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d4 cd 4 Nd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 e6 6 Be2 Be7 7 0-0 0-0 8 f4 Nc6 9 Be3 a6 10 e4 Bd7 11 Kh1 Qc7 12 g4 Nd4 13 Bd4 Bc6 14 Bf3 d5 15 e5 Ne4 16 Qe1 Bc5 17 Bc5 Ne5 18 b4 d4 19 bc dc 20 Qc3 Rfd8 21 Rab1 Rd7 22 f5 Bf3 23 Qf3 Rd5 24 fe fe 25 Rb6 Qe7 26 c4 Rc5 27 Rb7 Qe8 28 Kg1 Rac8 29 Ra7 a5 30 Rb1 Rc4 31 Rbb7 Qg6 32 Rg7 Qg7 33 Rg7 Kg7 34 Qf6 Kg8 35 Qe6 Kf8 36 Qf6 Ke8 37 Qh8 Ke7 38 Qh7 Ke6 39 Qf5 Ke7 40 g5 Rc1 41 Kg2 R1c2 42 Kg3 R2c3 43 Kg4 R3c4 44 Kh5 R4c6 45 g6 Rf6 46 Qg5 Ke6 47 g7 Rg8 48 Qf6 Resigns.



White: Kevin Lewis (1862). Black: Romulo Aguilar (1686). Hayward, Jan. 8, 1978. Polish Opening 1 b4 e5 2 b5 d5 3 Bb2 Bb6 4 Nf3 Qe7 5 e3 Nf6 6 d4 Bc7 7 Be2 e4 8 Nfd2 Be2 9 Qe2 Nbd7 10 c4 dc 11 Ne4 Bb4 12 Nbd2 h6 13 a3 Bd2 14 Qd2 0-0 15 a4 g5 16 a5 Nd5 17 h6 cb 18 ab a6 19 Ba3 Qe6 20 Nd6 Kb6 21 Qe5 f5 22 Bc5 Nc6 23 dc f4 24 Np7 Resigns.

White: Mike Arne (1602), San Leandro. Black: Tom Dorsch (2098), Calif. Chess Bulletins. Oct. 29, 1977. Sicilian Defense 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 Nf6 3 e5 Nd8 4 Nc3 e6 5 Nd5 ed 6 d4 Nc6 7 dc Bc5 8 Qd5 Qb6 9 Bc4 Bf2 10 Ke2 0-0 11 Ng5 d6 12 Qe4 Bf5 13 Qf4 Bc5 14 c3 Bg6 15 b4 Ne5 16 bc Qc5 17 Bb3 Nd3 18 Qh4 Ra6 19 Kd2 Qe3 20 Kc2 Nc1 21 Kd2 Nd3 22 Resigns.

## Tournaments

## "JACK FROST" TOURNAMENT RESULTS

Thirty players attended the "Jack Frost" tournament at Centennial Hall in Hayward, Jan. 7-8. Sponsored by the Hayward Chess Club, the USCF Swiss and Round Robin beginner sections were directed by Jerry Rogers, who distributed the \$210 prize fund among the winners. Complete results:

## Open Division

1st Overall, Eleuterio Alsasua (2007), San Jose, 3½-½, \$40; 1st A, Raymond Musselman (1914), Berkeley, 3½-½, \$35; 1st B, Charlie Motz (1785), Berkeley, 3-1, \$35; 2nd B, Kenny Fong (1628), Hayward, 2½-1½, \$20.

## Class C-D

1st C, Lee Starr (1508), Walden, New York, 3-1, \$30; 2nd-3rd C, Myron Johnson (1562), Oakland, and Art Marthinsen (1500); San Rafael, 2½-1½, \$10 each; 1st D, Jon Wooley (1350), Hayward, 3½-½, \$30.

## Beginner Section

1st, Anthony Dronkers, San Leandro, 5½-½, one-year USCF membership.



## WALNUT CREEK QUADS RESULTS

Fifty-six hardy chessplayers braved the rain-swept Saturday before the Super Bowl (Jan. 14) to participate in the annual Walnut Creek Quads. The one day tournament, co-sponsored by the Walnut Creek Chess Club and CalChess, was organized by Saleh Mujahed and directed by John Larkins. The three-round, round-robin event was divided into 14 four-player sections. Here are the prize winners:

Section 1, Craig Mar (2164),  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pts., \$7; John Pope (2070) 2 pts., \$5. Section 2, Bill Poindexter (1906), 3, \$7; Ray Musselman (1914), 2, \$5. Section 3, Paul Stainthorpe (1792), 2, \$6; David Waite (1764) 2, \$6. Section 4, John Smail (1758), 3, \$7; Randy Feliciano (1744), 2, \$5. Section 5, Andy Ansel (1638)  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , \$7; Mike Donald (1633), 2, \$5. Section 6, William Fugate (1600/3),  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , \$7; Garry Smith (1615), 2, \$5. Section 7, Jaroslav Skrenek (1551), 3, \$7; Ross Millikin (1517), 2, \$5.

Section 8, Leo Connally (1470),  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , \$7; Eric Neilson (1458), 2, \$5. Section 9, Ben Figueroa (1409) 3, \$7; Robert Harrington (1428), 2, \$5. Section 10, Jack LaChapelle (1395), 2, \$6; William Courant (1351), 2, \$6. Section 11, Michael Spinrad (1346), 2, \$7; Bruce Davis (Unr.), 2, \$6. Section 12, Morgan Cooper (1311), 3, \$7; John Turner (Unr.), 2, \$5. Section 13, Jim Miller (1213), 3, \$7; Andy Chow (Unr.), 2, \$5. Section 14, Don Cowan (1086), 3, \$7; Rolland Richardson (1192), 2, \$5.

## BAY AREA HOLIDAY CONGRESS

Between Christmas and New Year's, a period usually devoid of chess tournaments, the Bay Area Holiday Congress combined a five-round Swiss, a one-day quads, and a beginners' tournament. The events took place at Laney College in Oakland from December 27 to 31. Max Burkett was the director, assisted by Kenn Fong.

The one-game-a-night Swiss attracted 35 players; the Saturday quads drew an additional 28; and there were 11 beginners. Organizers Burkett and Fong lost several hundred dollars--even without taking salaries. They deserve credit for returning 60% of the entry fees in the Swiss as prizes.

Open section

First place went to Paul Whitehead (2236) for a score of  $4\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$ . He received a \$160 prize. Joseph Lynch (2030) took second with 4-1 for \$100. And the Under 2000 prize of \$60 went to Richard Hobbs (1650) for his score of  $3\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{2}$ .

Premiere section (under 1800/unrated)

Kerry Lawless (1796) won the \$100 first prize with a score of  $4\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$ . Second place went to Tristan Fredrich (1601), whose 4-1 score netted him \$50. The Under 1650 prize went to Charlie Brunton (1546),  $3\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{2}$ , \$40. James Wood was the top unrated player and got \$40 for his two wins and three losses.

Reserve section (under 1500)

Coming in first was Mike Fontana (1254). His 5-0 earned him \$90. Chess veteran Leonard Trottier (1331) took second with 4-1 for \$60. The top player under 1200 was Daniel Solovay (1075). He got \$40 for a score of 3-2.

Quads Results

Quad 1--Craig Mar (2164); quad 2--Randall Feliciano (1744); quad 3--Scott McCargar (1626); quad 4--George Sanguinetti (1520); quad 5--(tie) Phillip Han-

shaw (1477) and Bill Dewing (1462); quad 6--Morgan Cooper (1371), and quad 7--Raul Esparza (1034). Each of these first place winners received \$25. (Hanshaw and Dewing got \$12.50 each.)

Unrated Beginners' Tourney Results

There was a tie for first place between David Fong and Phillip Leong. Each received a free USCF membership for their  $3\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{2}$  score. Gary Carter also received a free USCF membership for coming in second at 3-1.

## SAN JOSE CITY COLLEGE TOURNEY

Former California State Champion David Blohm (2126) tied with Roger Gabrielson (2124) for first place in the Open section of the San Jose City College Open, held on January 28-29 with 96 entrants. (Complete results will appear in the April issue.)

## Problems, Problems



AL  
SHEPPERSON

The San Lorenzo problem composer relaxes with a game of QuadraChess. (Photo by Shorman.)

Here are two of Shepperson's original compositions.

□ □ □

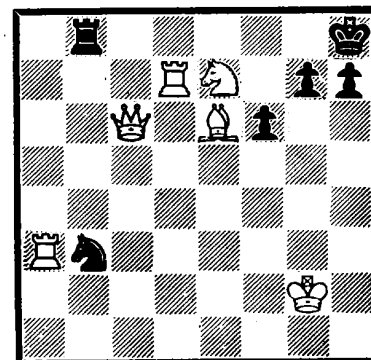
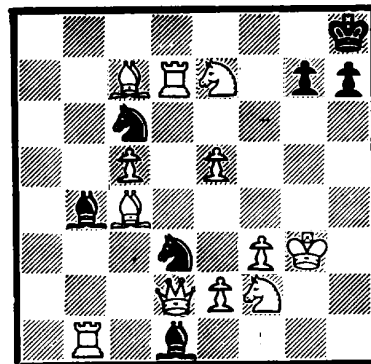
In each case, the problem is for White to move and mate in three.

The answers will appear in the April-May issue of Chess Voice.

Until then, you are on your own.

□ □ □

If you would like to see such problems as a regular feature of this magazine, let the editor know.



# BENSON'S BEAT

by Alan Benson. USCF Region XI Vice-President

KORCHNOI WINS  $10\frac{1}{2}$ - $7\frac{1}{2}$

Russian expatriate Viktor Korchnoi has defeated ex-world champion Boris Spassky of the Soviet Union by a score of  $10\frac{1}{2}$ - $7\frac{1}{2}$  in their important match to determine a challenger for the world title currently held by Anatoly Karpov, also of the Soviet Union.

The Yugoslav organizers had a difficult task attempting to maintain peace during the course of a match marked with disputes and walkouts by both sides.

## Reykjavik Revisited

It all started before the 12th game was to be played. Korchnoi objected to Spassky's habit of leaving the board to ponder his moves in a special box on stage overlooking the huge, electronically-operated demonstration board. Spassky replied that there was nothing in the FIDE rules to prohibit this practice. Korchnoi continued to object. The organizers removed the demonstration board. Whereupon Spassky refused to play. Finally the board returned in a new position, the players' rest areas were also moved, and the match resumed.

Then it was Korchnoi's turn to stage a walkout.

Before beginning the 14th game, he demanded that the 3,000 spectators be excluded from the auditorium. Yugoslav grandmaster Svetozar Gligorich suggested a compromise that saved the match. The first ten rows of seats were removed, putting the nearest spectator 80 feet from the stage, and monitors were added to keep the noise level down to a minimum.

## The Tables Are Turned

After ten games Korchnoi had a dominant lead of  $7\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ . But during this period of protests Spassky staged a tremendous winning streak of four games in a row.

In the 12th game Korchnoi lost on time in a slightly better position. This is the first time that anyone has lost on time in a candidates match since 1965. In the unlucky 13th game, Korchnoi made a startling oversight and lost his Queen!. The 14th game was also won in good style by Spassky.

This brought the excitement to a fever pitch, with Spassky only one point behind Korchnoi at  $7\frac{1}{2}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$ . It was anybody's match, and Spassky clearly had the momentum.

Following two quiet draws in the 15th and 16th games, Korchnoi came back strong to win the 17th game. Now he was only one point away from victory.

The final game of the match was filled with fireworks. Spassky declined Korchnoi's offer of a draw on the 33rd move. At that point Korchnoi went all out in an attack against Spassky's king. The game was adjourned on the 41st move, which was sealed by Spassky. Upon resumption, after the sealed move was played, Spassky resigned the 18th game with a wave of his hand and left the auditorium without saying a word to Korchnoi.

Korchnoi received \$15,000 and a Yugoslav-made car for winning; Spassky received \$10,000 as the loser's share. And Korchnoi will play Karpov for the world championship.

\* \* \*

For the 13th and 18th games, see this page.  
For the 12th and 15th games, see page 17.

## GRANDMASTER BLUNDER

13th game

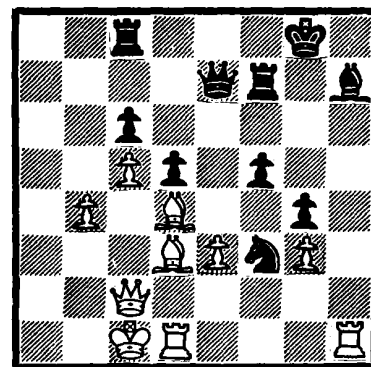
(Position after  
Black's 31st move.)

Korchnoi    Spassky

32 BxP?    RxB

33 QxB??    BxQ

34 Resigns



## 18th Game

SPASSKY	KORCHNOI	14 R-QN1 N-R2	28 P-N4 P-N4
1 P-K4	P-K3	15 P-QR4 N-B3	29 PxB BxP
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	16 B-Q2 P-QR4	30 P-N5 P-B5
3 P-K5	P-QB4	17 P-N5 N-N5	31 PxB N-B7
4 P-QB3	N-QB3	18 O-O O-O	32 R-Q1 B-K5
5 N-B3	B-Q2	19 Q-K1 K-R1	33 B-K3 NxB
6 B-K2	KN-K2	20 Q-N3 P-B3	34 KxN Q-B2
7 N-R3	PxP	21 QR-B1 P-B4	35 P-KN6 BxP
8 PxP	N-B4	22 P-R4 R-B1	36 QxP B-R6
9 N-B2	N-N5	23 P-R5 RxB	37 QxP B-B8+
10 N-K3	NxN	24 RxB N-R7	38 K-B2 BxP
11 PxN	B-K2	25 R-R1 N-N5	39 Q-B4 Q-N2
12 P-QR3	N-B3	26 Q-R3 B-K1	40 R-KN1 Q-R3
13 P-QN4	P-QR3	27 K-B2 Q-N3	41 Q-B3* (0-1)

\*Spassky resigned after playing his 41st move.

## SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

David Slate is the principle designer of Chess 4.6, current world champion of chess-playing computers. The machine has a performance rating of over 2000 in its play against humans in rated tournaments.

Slate is well aware that this strength is not based on attempting to simulate the way humans play chess. Instead, the computer overcomes its inherent stupidity with its inhumanly fast calculating speed. A human player looks only at the relevant moves; Chess 4.6 looks at trillions of positions, including the irrelevant ones.

When told "Your achievement forces us to re-evaluate the whole question of whether or not machines can think," Slate responded: "That's the wrong question. The real question 'Does playing chess involve thinking?'"

Think about that for a while.

--Paraphrased from "How Computers Play Chess"  
Minnesota Chess Journal, June-Sept. 1977

## Annual Membership Meeting

The annual membership meeting of the Northern California Chess Association will probably take place in early summer in conjunction with a major tournament. The primary business of this meeting will be the election of a Board of Directors and a consideration of any proposed by-laws changes. Anyone interested in running for office should contact the editor, so that an announcement of candidacies can be made in the April issue of Chess Voice.





"Motorcycle Max" Burkett (left) with friends Sharon Rudhal and Jim Tarjan. (Photo by Shorman.)

## Biker Doesn't Fit The Stereotype

by R.E. FAUBER

**THE STEREOTYPE** of chess as an effete game for the anemic and underweight is slow dying. In fact chess provides pleasure and a creative outlet for all types and sizes of people. There is a sense of completeness about the micro-world of chess.

One of the leading players and organizers in the Bay Area illustrates this perfectly. A stocky, muscular character, Max Burkett travels to tournaments on his bike and swaggers to the registration table swinging his crash helmet. In Oakland they call him Motorcycle Max.

Burkett is not a person to be treated flippantly. He likes his beer and his Scotch in generous quantities and while some people treat chess tournaments as though they had just taken the Crusader's vow, Burkett refuses to stop living at night just because he has another game in the morning. He might be a higher-rated player today were he not vulnerable in morning rounds. By evening he is a tiger, but in the morning he sometimes succumbs as the result of living not wisely but too well.

Burkett's lifestyle, for all its colorful aspects, centers around chess. He publishes bulletins of the games of Bay Area tournaments, directs tournaments, and cooperates with anyone who is trying to give chess a boost. If you want to do a macho number, do not perform the rendition around Burkett — he'll floor you; but if you want to play chess or help promote it, Burkett is a perfect gentleman.

His current project is to organize the master and nearmaster players into an association to encourage quality tournaments and chess in Northern California. To have more time for this, for tournaments and his bulletins, he recently relinquished his job with the post office and now derives his non-chess income from a newspaper delivery route. One picture shows him zooming crash-helmeted on his bike through the streets of

Oakland, hurling papers at high speed and bellowing: "Check, check, and double check!"

Over the board, Burkett is known for his deep opening knowledge and a preference for getting a wrestler's bind on the opponent and crushing him. He is most vulnerable when he sacrifices material, but here he coaxes a risky variation to victory.

Ruy Lopez  
V. Baja vs. M. Burkett

1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. N-KB3, N-QB3; 3. B-N5, P-QR3; 4. B-R4, N-B3; 5. 0-0, NXP; 6. P-Q4, P-QN4; 7. B-N3, P-Q4; 8. PXP, B-K3; 9. P-B3, B-QB4; 10. QN-Q2, 0-0; 11. B-B2, NXXKBP.

(This variation is generally considered inferior to the even wilder 11. . . . P-B4; 12. N-N3, B-N3; 13. QN-Q4. The two pieces should be better than the R and P, but White is still undeveloped and so Black gets pressure.)

12. RXN, P-B3; 13. PXP, BXRch!; 14. KXB, QXP; 15. K-N1, QR-K1; 16. N-B1 (Q-B1!?). N-K4; 17. B-K3, NXXNch; 18. PKN, QXKBP; 19. B-QB5. (Because 19. QXQ, RXQ; 20. R-K1, B-R6; 2. B-Q1, RXNch; 22. RXR, RXB.)

19. . . . , B-R6; 20. QXQ, RXQ; 21. N-N3, R-K4!; 22. B-B2, P-N3; 23. R-K1, RXR; 24. BXR, P-KR4.

(White has the two Bs, but they are not very active. Black's task is to maintain the bind until he is ready to break in. This presents a few technical problems which Burkett solves succinctly.)

25. B-Q1, R-B2; 26. B-K2, P-R5; 27. N-R1, R-K2!; 28. K-B2, B-N7!; 29. KXB, RXBch; 30. K-B1, RXNP. (And not 30. . . . RXRP, N-B2 trapping the R out of play.)

31. N-B2, RXRP; 32. N-N4, K-B2; 33. B-R4, P-B4; 34. B-B2, P-N5; 35. BXP, PXP; 36. K-K1, K-K3; 37. B-N3, K-B4; 38. N-K5, K-K5; 39. NXP, P-Q5; 40. K-Q1, P-Q6; 41. N-K5, P-N6; 42. N-B4, P-N7; 43. N-Q3, K-K6; 44. N-B4, K-B6; 45. Resigns.

## GOOD NEWS! Nationwide Free Simuls By Christiansen & Peters

Northern California Grandmaster Larry Christiansen and rising Southern California master John Peters have signed contracts with Church's Fried Chicken, Inc. to represent the company in international and national tournaments, and to give free simultaneous exhibitions and lectures across the country.

Church's will be spending in the neighborhood of \$60,000 a year, on a continuing basis, subsidizing salaries, travel, publicity, and other expenses of the two players' chess activities.

Christiansen and Peters will be made available to chess clubs throughout the country for a combination chess lecture and simul at absolutely no charge to the local organization, which may keep any entry fees it charges. In addition, free publicity posters will be provided, along with free scorebooks for those who enter the simuls, and coupons redeemable at Church's Fried Chicken restaurants for those who win or draw.

The good news was announced by USCF President George Koltanowski on February 1. This is the second such enormously fruitful collaboration between Koltanowski and George W. "Bill" Church, Jr., Chairman of Church's Fried Chicken, Inc. In 1972 Kolti was instrumental in convincing Church to organizing the now-famous San Antonio International Chess Tournament. Church also pays the yearly expenses of sending the Texas Junior Champion to the Junior Open and guarantees \$5,000 for the prize fund of the yearly Southwestern Open.

Chess clubs throughout the country will soon be receiving a letter from Koltanowski asking if they wish to make use of Christiansen's or Peters' services. (If your club has not received such a letter by mid-March, contact Kolti.)

Koltanowski hopes to set up arrangements with other firms on a similar basis so that some 20 top American masters could be employed as professional players and chess publicists.

The article on the left is reprinted from Richard Fauber's January 1 chess column in the Sacramento Bee.

### TOURNAMENT BULLETINS

Play through the best games from important tournaments for about 1½¢/game. 5-6 games/page in algebraic; winners.

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# CalChess

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA  
CHESS ASSOCIATION



# TEAM CHAMPIONSHIPS

## Walnut Creek April 8-9

Location: Senior Citizens Center, 1385 Civic Drive, Walnut Creek. (Take Ygnacio Valley Road offramp from Highway 24. Turn right on Civic.)

Format: 5-round Swiss in 2 sections, according to average team rating. Pairing by teams.

Rounds: Saturday--10, 2, 6; Sunday--10, 2.

Time control: 50 moves in 2 hours.

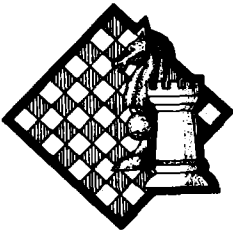
Entry fee: \$5 per team (paid by the club).

Eligibility: Any CalChess affiliate can send one or more 4-player teams. Each team can have one or two alternates. USCF membership is not required, and the games will not be rated. (Any chess club can become an affiliate for \$5, which includes a year's subscription to Chess Voice.)

Prizes: The winning team in each section gains possession for one year of a handsome perpetual trophy engraved with their team's name. The winner of the premiere section earns the title of "1978 CalChess Team Champions". (Previous champions have been: Berkeley Chess Club--1975, 1976 and San Jose Chess Club--1977.) In addition, players with the best score on board 1, board 2, board 3, and board 4 will receive an engraved placque.

Registration: Advance registration is urgently requested, but late entries will be accepted from 9:00 to 9:30 am on April 8. Each team captain should bring a list of players and alternates and their last-published USCF ratings.

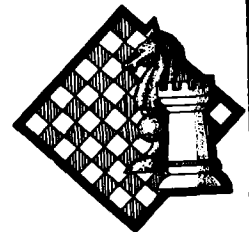
Advance entries: Send \$5, plus a list of team members and their ratings to: Hans Poschmann, 4621 Seneca Park Ave., Fremont, CA 94538. Make checks payable to "CalChess".



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GEORGE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY WEEKEND - - - FEBRUARY 18 - 20, 1978

# The 5th Annual People's Chess Tournament

TOURNAMENT DIRECTOR: Alan Benson, U.C. Campus Chess Club Director and ITD.

LOCATION: The Pauley Ballroom in the Student Union (corner of Bancroft & Telegraph) on the Berkeley campus of the University of California.

FORMAT: USCF-rated six-round Swiss System in six sections:  
Section 1--Master/Expert (Time Limit 40/2, 10/1/2)  
Section 2--Class A (40/2, 10/1/2)  
Section 3--Class B (45/2, 11/1/2)  
Section 4--Class C (45/2, 11/1/2)  
Section 5--Class D&E (50/2, 12/1/2)  
Section 6--Unrated, new (50/2, 12/1/2)

PRIZES: The Main Event will offer \$3,500 in cash prizes plus \$105 in gift certificates plus trophies. (Based on 175 entries.)

	Mast.	Expt.	A	B	C	D&E
1st place:	\$700	\$325	\$300	\$275	\$250	\$150
2nd place:	350	160	150	140	125	75
3rd place:	175	80	75	70	60	40
4th place:	30*	25*	20	15*	10*	5*

(\* = Gift certificates from the Gambit Game Store.)

#### SCHEDULE OF ROUNDS:

Feb. 18: Rd 1 - 12 noon; Rd 2 - 6pm  
Feb. 19: Rd 3 - 11 am; Rd 4 - 5 pm  
Feb. 20: Rd 5 - 10 am; Rd 6 - 4 pm

The Booster Section (unrated and new players) will offer \$60 in gift certificates plus trophies. (Based on 25 paid entries.) 1st place--\$30; 2nd place--\$20; 3rd place--\$10.

TROPHIES: To top Master, Expert, A, B, C, D, E, senior over 55, junior under 19, UC student (all campuses eligible), and in the Booster Section to top unrated, new player, and junior under 19. Ties for trophies and gift certificates broken by Harkness/Median.

SMOKING: There will be absolutely no smoking in the Pauley Ballroom during the tournament. Special rooms on the 4th floor of the Student Union will be provided for those players that agree that one or both may smoke during the game.

PARKING: Parking will be provided at Lot 3, located at the corner of Dana and Bancroft (entrance on Dana) for 50¢ for all day.

ENTRY FEES: The Main Event -- \$35, if mailed by Feb. 14th. Seniors over 55, juniors under 19, U.S. Armed Forces, women, U.C. Berkeley students and faculty--all \$5 less. Free entries to International Grandmasters, International Masters and Lone Pine aspirants (USCF ratings 2350/2250+). Booster section (unrated and new players) -- \$6.40, if mailed by Feb. 14th.

LATE REGISTRATION: In the Pauley Ballroom, 8:30 - 10:30 am, February 18th.

Main Event: \$5 additional. Booster section: \$1.60 additional.

MEMBERSHIPS REQUIRED: (1) USCF membership--\$15 adults, \$8 and \$2.50 juniors under 18.  
(2) Northern California Chess Assoc. (CalChess)--\$6 adults, \$4 (aged 16-18), \$2 (under 16). (CalChess membership is not required of Southern California and out-of-state residents.) Members receive a one-year subscription to Chess Life & Review and to Chess Voice. (The junior memberships of \$2.50 and \$2 do not include the magazines.)



Send entries and inquiries to: Alan Benson,  
c/o SUPERB, 304 Eshelman Hall, U.C. campus,  
Berkeley, CA 94720. (415) 843-0661. Make all  
checks or money orders payable to Alan Benson.



# COMING TOURNAMENTS

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★ = CalChess membership required.

February 11 - Freebie Fest (Hayward). Jerry Rogers, TD. No ER, no prizes. (See flyer in the October-November issue.)

February 11-12 - Atascadero Trophy Bash (Atascadero). Ken Kieselhorst, TD. 4-SS, \$185 in prizes. EF=\$10.

★ February 11-12 - Yerba Buena Open (San Francisco). Peter Prochaska, TD. 4-SS. (See flyer).

February 19 - Stanford Quads II (Stanford University). Mark Sinz, TD. Tressider Union.

February 18-19 - Santa Rosa Class Tourney (Santa Rosa). Jeffrey Dubjack, TD. 5-SS, Under 2000. EF=\$23. Sponsor: Peace of Mind Chess Assoc.

★ February 18-20 - George Washington People's Tourney (Berkeley). UC Campus. Alan Benson, TD. (See ad on page 22.)

February 25-26 - Cherry Tree Open (Monterey). Monterey Chess Center, Ted Yudacufski, TD.

\* \* \*

March 4-5 - Rohnert Park Open (Rohnert Park). Clement Falbo, TD. 5rd-SS, EF=\$7.

March 5 - Hayward Speed-Freak Fest. Jerry Rogers, TD. (See ad on page 5.)

March 11 - St. Patrick's Day Donneybrook (Monterey). Monterey Chess Center, Ted Yudacufski, TD.

March 11 - San Francisco High School Championships (SF). Peter Prochaska, TD.

March 11-12 - Morro Bay Open (Morro Bay). Chris and Jerry Baker, TD's. 4-SS EF=\$15.

★ March 12 - 3rd Berkeley Sunday Quads (Berkeley). John Larkins, TD. (See centerfold flyer.)

★ March 18-19 - LERA Peninsula Open (Sunnyvale). Jim Hurt, TD.

March 24, 25, 26 - Spring '78 Tourney (San Jose) San Jose State Univ., Francisco Sierra, TD.

March 25-26 - A Piece of Minds (San Francisco). Jeffrey Dubjack, TD. (See centerfold flyer.)

\* \* \*

April 1 - April Fool Tourney (Hayward). Jerry Rogers, TD.

April 2-12 - Louis B. Statham Masters Plus (Lone Pine). Isaac Kashdan, TD.

★ April 8-9 - Annual CalChess Team Championships (Walnut Creek). 5-SS, 4-man teams. (See ad, p. 21.)

★ April 22-23 - April Showers Tourney (Berkeley). UC Campus. Alan Benson, TD.

April 22-23 - South Bay Open (Stanford Univ.). Mark Sinz, TD. Tressider Union.

April 22-23 - Spring Swiss (Stockton). Stockton Chess Club, Earney Patrick, TD.

\* \* \*

May 6-7 - May Tourney (Hayward). Jerry Rogers.

★ May 13-14 - Fremont Open (Fremont). Hans Poschmann, TD.

★ May 20-21 - Mayday Tourney (Berkeley). UC Campus, Alan Benson, TD.

May 20-21 - Where's Stockton? Open (Stockton). Earney Patrick, TD.

May 27-28 - Sacramento City College Tourney (Sacramento). Bruce Rough, TD, c/o Student Activities, 3835 Freeport Blvd, Sacramento, CA 95822.

\* \* \*

June 2, 3, 4 - Stamer Memorial (San Francisco). Mechanics' Inst. CC, Mike Goodall, TD. 5 rds.

June 10-11 - 13th Santa Clara Annual (Santa Clara). John Sumares, Francisco Sierra, TD's.

★ June 17-18 - June Amateur (Berkeley). UC Campus, Alan Benson, TD.

June 24-25 - Monterey International (Monterey). Monterey Chess Center, Ted Yudacufski, TD.

\* \* \*

July 1-3 - Golden Gate Open (tentative). (S.F.)

July 8-9 - July Tourney (Hayward). Jerry Rogers.

July 22-23 - Paul Masson (Saratoga). (Tentative.)

\* \* \*

August 6-18 - U.S. Open (Phoenix, Arizona). Plus annual USCF membership meeting.

August 12-13 - Dog Days Tourney (Hayward). Rogers.

\* \* \*

★ September 2-4 - Labor Day Tourney (Berkeley) UC campus, Alan Benson, TD.

September 9-10 - Hayward Chess Festival (Hayward). Jerry Rogers, TD.

\* \* \*

★ October 7-8 - October Festival (Berkeley) UC campus, Alan Benson, TD.

\* \* \*

★ November 4-5 - Fall Quarter Swiss (Berkeley) UC campus, Alan Benson, TD.

★ November 10, 11, 12 - Capps Memorial (San Francisco). Mechanics' Inst. CC, Mike Goodall, TD. 5 rds.

## CLASSIFIED ADS

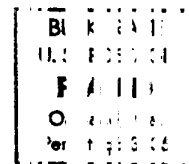
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San Leandro, CA 94578

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## ☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆ Places To Play in Northern California ☆☆☆☆

### Bay Area: East Bay

MONDAY - Hayward CC, 8pm, Palma Ceia park, Miami and Decatur Sts. Jerry Rogers TD (415) 276-5754.

Monday Knights CC (Berkeley), by invitation only.

Concord CC, 6:30pm, 1st & 3rd Mondays only, Concord Library. Bill Able.

Diablo Valley College CC, 1pm, Quad or BE 208. Eric Hunsacker, (415) 283-0366.

TUESDAY - Oakland Chess Group, 7pm, 1969 Park Blvd. John Larkins TD (415) 653-6529.

Walnut Creek CC, 7:30pm, 1385 Civic Dr Saleh Mujahed TD, #5 Abbey Court, Walnut Creek CA 94595.

WEDNESDAY - Fremont CC, 7pm, 40204 Paseo Padre Parkway. Hans Poschmann TD (415) 656-8505.

West Oakland CC, 7-11 pm, Garfield Elementary School, 1640 22nd Ave.

Captain Anchovy's CC (San Leandro), 7-12pm, Capt. Anchovy's Pizzeria Parlor, 1456 136th Ave. (Palma Plaza). Kerry Lawless, TD, (415) 357-6957. (Also meets on Mondays.)

THURSDAY - UC Campus CC (Berkeley) 7pm 4th Floor, Student Union Bldg. Alan Benson TD (415) 843-0661.

FRIDAY - Berkeley CC, 7pm, Central YMCA 2001 Allston Way. John Larkins TD (415) 653-6529.

Richmond CC, 7pm, Our Lady of Mercy church, Point Richmond. Leonard Trotter TD. (415) 233-1595.

Hayward CC, 7pm (see Monday).

--??-- - Clayton Valley HS CC, Bill Kepner, 1101 Alberta Way, Concord CA 94521.

--??-- - Richmond HS CC, Les Radke, advisor, 1250 23rd St., Richmond, CA 94804.

### Bay Area: South Bay

MONDAY - Redwood City CC, 7pm, Recreation Dept. Activity Bldg, 1400 Roosevelt Ave. Don Reid TD (415) 324-9472.

San Jose CC, 7pm, Western Savings Community Rm, Bernal and Santa Teresa.

Palo Alto CC, 7pm, Lucie Stern Com Cen 1305 Middlefield Rd. Bryce Perry, TD. (415) 493-3833. (See also Thurs.)

WEDNESDAY - Santa Clara CC, 7pm, Montgomery Center, 890 Peppertree Lane (room 6), John Sumares (408) 296-5392.

THURSDAY - Burlingame-San Mateo CC, 7pm, Burlingame Recreation Center. H. Rosenbaum, 1561 Chestnut St., San Carlos CA.

Palo Alto CC, 7pm, Mitchell Park Clubhouse, 3800 Middlefield Rd. (See Monday.)

San Jose CC, 6:30-10:30pm, Church of the Nazarene, 3275 Williams Rd, (408) 243-

0256. (See also Monday and Friday.)

LERA CC (Sunnyvale), Lockheed Employees Recreation Association, 7pm, LERA Auditorium Java and Mathilda Sts. Jim Hurt TD, PO Box 60451, Sunnyvale CA 94088.

Stanford CC, 8pm, Tressider Union, Rm 132, Stanford Univ. Mark Sinz, TD, PO Box 10632, Stanford, CA 94305.

FRIDAY - San Jose CC, 7pm, San Jose City College, Room B-204, Business Bldg. (See also Monday and Thursday.)

SATURDAY - Santa Clara County CC, 6:30 pm, every second Sat., Allstate Savings, 2500 Pruneridge Ave., Santa Clara. Francisco Sierra, TD (408) 241-1447.



### Bay Area: West Bay

EVERY DAY - Mechanics' Institute CC, (San Francisco) 9am-11pm M-F; 9am-12pm Sat; 12am-10pm Sun. 4th Floor, 57 Post St.. Raymond Conway TD (415) 421-2258.

BankAmerica CC, BankAmerica Bldg. (Restricted to BankAmerica employees.) Joseph Puechner. Extension (622) - 6007.

TUESDAY - Daly City CC, 7:30pm, Westlake Park Clubhouse, 149 Lake Merced Blvd. Carl Barton (415) 731-9171.

Bechtel CC (for employees of the Bechtel Corp.) Anthony Saguisag TD, Box 3965, San Francisco, CA 94119.

### Bay Area: North Bay

MONDAY - Forestville CC, 7:30pm, Dolly's Restaurant, 9605 River Road, Paul Dimitri Yugooff, TD, (707) 887-7536.

TUESDAY - Ross Valley CC (San Anselmo) 7pm, Robson-Harrington House, 237 Crescent. Scott Laird, TD, (415) 457-5751.

Napa CC, 7:30pm, Broice Phillips Sch, corner of Shurtleff & Shetler Rd. Bill Poindexter, 705 Seminary, Napa, CA 94558.

FRIDAY - Vallejo CC, 7:30pm, Community Center, 225 Amador St. Gunnar Rasmussen TD 1015 Henry Court, Vallejo CA 94590.

Santa Rosa CC, 7pm, Barnett Hall, Santa Rosa Jr. Coll, Rm 142. Al Fender (707) 433-6058.

----- - Sonoma State College CC, Clement Falbo TD, Mathematics Dept., Sonoma State Coll, Rohnert Park CA 94928.



### Sacramento Valley

MONDAY - Sacramento State CC, Student Union, Sacramento State University, Stewart Katz, TD.

TUESDAY - Davis CC, Memorial Bldg, 14th & B Sts. Anthony Dimilo TD 1201 K St., Davis CA 95608.

WEDNESDAY - Capitola CC, Clunie Clubhouse, Alhambra F. Carmichael CA 95608.

FRIDAY - Rancho Colusa CC, 2197 Chase Drive. Arlene

### Central Valley

TUESDAY - Modes, 1200 Ruble Rd. Robert Raingruber 8184 or Robt. Raingruber 8184

WEDNESDAY - Stockton CC, Hoover School (Multiple Room) Barney Patrick TD, 1435 Lava

### South Coast

WEDNESDAY - Cajon CC, 7pm, Cal Poly State Univ, 209 Longview Lane, San Luis Obispo CA 93311.

THURSDAY - Morro Bay CC, Wm. Hutchinson, 248 Morro Bay, CA, 93402. Giant board on Saturdays.

Paso Robles CC, Ken Kieselhorst, 10th St. Ken Kieselhorst (205) 466-0330

EVERY DAY - Monte Vista CC, 4:30-10pm; Sat-Sun 2-10pm; 430 Alvarado St. Ted and Joy

---??--- - Atascadero CC, Ken Kieselhorst, TD, Box 132, Atascadero

### North Coast

MONDAY - Ukiah CC, 7pm, Perkins St. Jerry Walker, Ukiahville CA 95415 or Matt

TUESDAY - Mendocino CC, 7:00pm, Mendocino Hotel. Anthony

Eureka CC, 7:30pm, Eureka, CA 95501

THURSDAY - College of the Redwoods, (Eureka), noon, Lakeview Room, College of the Redwoods.

----- - Mendocino CC (Point Arena) Lee Slavens TD, 150 Main St., Point

### Sierra Madre

WEDNESDAY - Lake Tahoe CC, 6-10pm, Recreation Cen, 1118 Rufus Allen Blvd., South Lake Tahoe. Mitch Ring. (916) 514-3183.

If your chess club is not listed here, or is listed with inaccurate information, please contact the editor and help him to



make this list current and complete. This is a free service, available to any chess club in Northern California.