

CHESS VOICE

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CHESS VOICE

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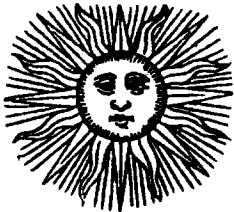
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STAFF

EDITOR: John Larkins

GAMES & PHOTOS: Richard Shorman

CONTRIBUTORS: R. E. Fauber,
Alan Glasscoe, Michael Goodall,
Robert Karch, IM George Koltanowski, NM Jay Whitehead.

DEADLINES

Articles, news, ads -- May 31st
Flyers (for tournaments from July 1 to Sept. 30) -- June 5th

June/July issue to be mailed
sometime around June 18th.
(This issue mailed on May 7th.)

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COVER

CONTEMPLATION

Cover girl Susan Sato was photographed while playing in her first rated tournament--the Berkeley People's Chess Tourney. She scored two points in the D/E/Unrated section.

Photo by Richard Barnes, staff photographer for the Northeast Bay Independent & Gazette.

HOW TO SUBSCRIBE TO CHESS VOICE

One-year subscription = \$6. This includes a Tournament Membership in CalChess, the USCF state chapter for Northern California. (CalChess Tournament Membership is required to participate in most of the major tournaments in this region.)

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Letters to the Editor

Letters may be edited to conserve space and avoid repetition. Correspondence with the editor is assumed to be available for publication unless stated otherwise.

From cave men to rock group

1 e4: Are we not men? 1 ...f6: We are DEVO!
--Gary Smith, San Leandro

How chess is sponsored in Holland

Commercial sponsoring of chess in Holland is a delicate subject at the moment. First of all, there are a few clubs that have a sponsor, and four of these have teams in the highest division of the Dutch Chess League.

All of the players on those teams (I'm one of them) get a certain amount of money for the team games they play. Two of the sponsors have something to do with computers (not IBM, which only sponsors the well-known tournament). Another sponsor is very rich, and the fourth sponsor is a very big publisher.

The sponsoring of club teams creates two difficulties. First of all, the sponsored teams are a lot stronger than the unsponsored ones. The team with the most money gets the best players and this makes the result of many matches a forgone conclusion.

Secondly, there is the problem that within the same team players are unequally rewarded. It is widely accepted that IM's and GM's should get more

than ordinary players. But in one team one of the ordinary players gets $2\frac{1}{2}$ times what the others get. And this is not accepted.

Weekend tournaments are also sponsored in our country. In the United States the prizes are taken out of the entry fees--making the entry fees two to four times as high as in Holland. In our country a wide variety of firms sponsor average weekend tournaments.

But that's not the only difference. In Holland all the weekend tournaments are either speed chess (5 minutes each) or rapid chess (25 minutes each).

The biggest tournament in our country is the National Open, which is sponsored by a construction company, but still has a high entry fee. We also have the open championships of certain cities. The problem with these tournaments is that there is only one round a week.

--Bram van Dyk, Holland

Note: What appears above has been excerpted from a letter written by van Dyk to Ken Fong, of Oakland. It is printed with Fong's permission to give readers a chance to compare the organization of American chess with chess in Holland.

CAL-CHESS TO CO-SPONSOR PAUL MASSON TOURNEY

The Paul Masson American Class Championships, one of America's premiere tournaments, will be co-sponsored this year by CalChess and Browne Vintners. CalChess treasurer Bryce Perry, of Palo Alto, will be the Chief Organizer.

The tourney will be held on the weekend of June 30-July 1 in its traditional location and with its usual format. (For details, see the ad on page 13. A complete flyer will also be inserted in the June/July issue.)

From its beginning in 1973, the well-known tournament was directed by former USCF Executive Director Martin E. Morrison and sponsored by Browne Vintners, a subsidiary of Seagrams. Morrison, who is retiring from his previous chess activities, resigned as director early this year, but has promised to cooperate with Perry in making the transition.

Since the tourney's six or seven assistant directors have always been recruited from among the Bay Area's top TD's, even in Morrison's absence, the bulk of the experienced tournament staff will remain. And this should make the transition an easy one.

The tourney is traditionally held on the third weekend in July. But, in the confusion attendant upon Morrison's resignation, the vineyards were rented to another event on that weekend this year. Later dates conflicted with the U.S. Open, but the absence of a three-day Fourth of July weekend (and the usual Golden Gate Open) made the June 30 weekend feasible. Unfortunately, the World Open, in Philadelphia, and the Pacific Southwest Tournament, in Los Angeles, will also be held on the same weekend. Next year, these conflicts can be avoided.

An "American Classic"

The Paul Masson is the most important event on the

Northern California tournament calendar. It is the largest rated outdoor tourney in the world. Beyond that, it has established a unique atmosphere and tradition that have regularly attracted many players who play in no other tournament, many tournament regulars from throughout the state, and a number of out-of-state players as well.

There is a possibility that the Masson tourney will take on increased importance as a designated "American Classic." The USCF is seriously considering the establishment of a new category--intermediate between "national tournaments" (such as the U.S. Open) and average tournaments. Among the candidates for this designation would be the Paul Masson, the World Open, and the American Open.

The Northern California Chess Association is proud to join Browne Vintners in sponsoring this prestigious event, and hopes to contribute to the perpetuation of a major California chess tradition.

* * *

Other recent CalChess activities include the completion of the Northern California State Championship (see page 4) and the Northern California High School Qualifier (see page 18). The annual CalChess Team Championships, to be held on April 28-29, will be covered in the next issue.

In their last meeting (March 20, in Oakland), the CalChess Board of directors allocated \$150 to help defray the expenses of the Berkeley Riots telephone team--last year's national champions--and an additional \$100 toward the expenses of the national high-school qualifiers.

The next Board of Directors meeting is scheduled for May 15 at 7:30 pm at Bryce Perry's home in Palo Alto: 826 Richardson Court. (415) 493-3833.

1979 BAGBY MEMORIAL NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

#	Players	Rating	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Pts	Place	Prizes
1	Whitehead, Jay	(2331)	x	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	6	1st	\$280
2	Kane, George	(2316)	0	x	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	2nd-4th	\$167
3	Fritzinger, Dennis	(2296)	0	1	x	1	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	" "	"
4	Barnes, Craig	(2245)	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	x	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	" "	"
5	Lobo, Richard	(2375)	0	0	1	1	x	0	0	1	3	5th	\$90
6	Radke, Harry	(2256)	0	0	0	0	1	x	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	6th-7th	\$75
7	Blohm, David	(2220)	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	0	x	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$	" "	"
8	Ayyar, Rajan	(2223)	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	x	2	8th	\$60

JAY WHITEHEAD CAPTURES NORTHERN CALIFORNIA TITLE

by Michael Goodall

With a dramatic 6-1 score, a full two points ahead of the field, seventeen-year-old Jay Whitehead became the 1979 Northern California State Chess Champion. Jay was the defending Co-Champion from 1978--having shared the title with his brother Paul, who did not compete this year.

The state championship, also known as the Bagby Memorial Masters Invitational, is held every year at the Mechanics' Institute Chess Club in San Francisco. Invitations to the round-robin event are sent to all the top players in Northern California, from grandmasters Walter Browne and Larry Christiansen on down, in order of their rating, until the eight positions are filled.

Jay's skillful handling of the initiative made it look easy to trounce the field of top competitors. He stumbled only once, against second-place finisher and soon-to-be life master Craig Barnes. Tied with Craig for 2nd-4th places were former U.S. championship contender George Kane and former Paul Masson Co-Champion Dennis Fritzinger. Each had a score of 4-3.

George was expected to give Jay a real fight for the championship, but his inactivity in recent years took its toll. This was most evident when he reached out and put a rook on take to Dennis--a rare blunder at the 2300 level.

Held to fifth place with a score of 3-4 was the highest-rated player, Richard Lobo. A newcomer from England, Richard recovered from a disastrous start by winning his last two games. He is a welcome addition to the Bay Area chess scene.

David Blohm and Harry Radke tied for 6th-7th with $2\frac{1}{2}$ points each. David seemed a bit out of form, and Harry consistently ran into time trouble. Rajan Ayyar came in last with 2-5. Raj seemed content to demonstrate equality and, indeed, was involved in four of the six draws in the tournament.

On the whole, some pretty fine combatative chess was played, with only six draws out of 28 games. An unexpected feature for a master-level event was that 13 of the wins went to Black and only 9 to White. Was this the result of a general lack of preparation? Or was it--as Dennis Fritzinger suggested--a demonstration that the task of preparation is more difficult for the White player?

The tournament site was perfect except for some noisy people who have little or no respect for or interest in master-caliber chess and the people who

play it. (The Sunday afternoon club regulars saw no reason to dampen their usual raucous behavior for a mere state championship.)

The championship tournament was directed by me and co-sponsored by CalChess and the Mechanics' Institute, each of which donated \$200. An additional private donation of \$500 from Richard Fauber, plus the player's modest entry fees, made it possible to have for the first time a prize fund of close to a thousand dollars.

The winner received \$100 and those tied for second shared \$50. More importantly, each participant received \$30 a point. So the money taken home by the eight master participants ranged from \$280 for Whitehead down to \$60 for Ayyar.

Once again, Richard Fauber has demonstrated that he is not only a strong player, but one who plays a progressive and responsible role in our chess community. I'm sure I speak not only for the masters in this tournament, but also for all Northern California tournament players in extending him our hearty thanks.

* * *

Jay has taken two of his games from the tournament and prepared notes aimed at providing instruction for middle-level players. The first game follows; the second will appear in the next issue.

Chess voices from within

by Jay Whitehead

When did you last feel the urge to play a move or attempt a strategy--only to hear a voice from within telling you to stop? A voice that says "Knights before Bishops!", "Don't weaken your pawn structure!", "Passed pawns must be pushed!", and other such drivel.

When this happens you are likely to say to yourself, "Well, I'm only a C-player, so anything I come up with on my own is bound to be weak, and I'd be better off doing what the books tell me to do."

You talk yourself out of following your own inspiration because it doesn't fit what some "higher authority" has said. To abandon a plan because you have analyzed it yourself and found a refutation is one thing; to bypass every idea that can't be fitted in with what you've read in a book is something else again. This is an important distinction, and one which a surprising number of chessplayers seem unaware of.

There is a difference between planting a knight on d6 because "it looks good", or because "a knight on the sixth rank is worth a rook", or because of any other such abstract rule--and moving a knight there because you yourself have discovered exactly how it will be advantageous in terms of its influence on the position because of the squares it attacks, its possible cramping effect, and so on.

Any novice can read a few books by Reinfeld and Chernev and play according to the general principles set forth there. But it takes a strong player to know when not to apply a rule because deep, personal evaluation of a position shows that what seems on the surface to be "typical" is actually quite different underneath.

In order to shed some light on his difference between blindly following the authorities and working things out for yourself, I have chosen to annotate two of my games from the recent Northern California Championship. These games may have little theoretical interest, perhaps, but they are fluid enough to bathe one's imagination. Here is the first one:

Rossolimo Sicilian
 WHITE: D. Fritzing (2296)
 BLACK: Jay Whitehead (2331)
 Bagby Invitational, Jan. '78

1 e4 c5, 2 Nf3 Nc6, 3 Bb5.

Since Black's first move, the battle has begun to form around control of the central d4 square. Other than exchanging off a valuable center pawn with 3 d4, in an attempt to gain a spatial advantage, my opponent chose a quieter method of nursing the position--keeping in mind the latent possibility of weakening Black's pawn structure with Bc6, and preparing to castle.

3...d6.

This is one of a number of possibilities open to Black--including ...g6, 3...Nf6, 3...e6, 3...a6, and 3...Qb6. The game move would seem to voluntarily place Black's knight in a self-pin. Why do it then? The justification lies in the fact that there is no immediate way for White to exploit this. For example, if 4 d4 cd, 5 Nd4?!, Black plays 5...Bd7, and White has



JAY WHITEHEAD

accomplished nothing.

4 O-O Bg4.

The usual move here is 4...Bd7 in an attempt to recapture on c6 with the bishop after a subsequent ...a6. The move played is more ambitious and has been adopted by GM Larsen on occasion.

5 h3, Bh5.

The idea of kicking the bishop (as I overheard my brother, Paul, explaining to someone) is that White will later have the option of playing g4 to relinquish the pin. 5...Bf3 is lackluster. It hands the initiative (and the bishop pair) over to White.

6 g4!?!.

The madness begins. And, believe me, this is only the beginning! The normal move is 6 c3, preparing ? d4, or some other mundane plan.

6...Bg6, 7 Re1 a6.

I wasn't sure what to do here. (But, then, how could anyone be sure of what to do here?) 7...Nf6 can be met by 8 e5. And 7...e6 would lead to 8 d4 cd, 9 Nd4 Rc8 (or ...Nge7), 10 f4!--threatening f5 which, I felt, was too dangerous. The move I played, although time-wasting in terms of overall development, eliminates a major annoyance--the pin on my knight. I judged the positional gain to be worth the loss of a tempo.

8 Bc6+.

8 Bf1 is far too passive, and White would have little to compen-

sate for his positional inferiority (weakened kingside).

8...bc, 9 d4

White must act sharply. If 9 Nc3, then e5!, followed by ...h5, and White has no counterplay in the center to combat Black's kingside initiative. A principle well worth knowing and adhering to. But remember--that's all it is, a principle, something to guide you in your creative manipulation of the chess pieces. It is your understanding which invariably brings the most satisfaction from the game--not memorization of openings, principles, mating combos, and the like. It is best when you create something unique. A pattern that comes over you at the time--not a prepared variation or some idea seen before. Only this personal originality, in my opinion, reflects the beauty of chess.

9...cd, 10 Qd4!

If 10 Nd4, c5, and if 11 Nf5, simply ...e6. But with the queen capture 10...c5 can be answered by 11 Qa4+. After the queens come off and White plays Nh4, the position is about equal.

10...e5

Also possible is 10...Nf6 and, if 11 e5?!, 11...de, 12 Qd8+ Rd8, 13 Ne5 Bc2, 14 Nc6 Rc8--with a clear end game edge for Black. After 10...Nf6, however, White might just play 11 Nc3 or 11 c4!? e5, 12 Qd3 Nd7, 13 Be3 Qa5--with a slight edge for Black.

11 Qa4

I expected 11 Qc4, which would have given me less problems, since White couldn't then advance his c-pawn and his queen could be hit later by the center-expanding ...d5.

11...Qd7, 12 c4

The plan is 13 c5!, smashing Black's center.

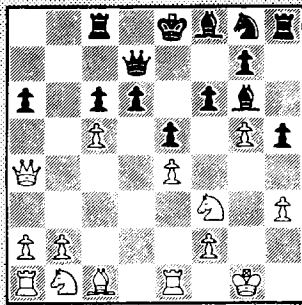
12...h5, 13 g5

White's move is forced. He must keep the h-file closed so as not to activate Black's rook and further expose his own king.

13...f6!

The main idea of this move is to support the e-pawn. It also gives the bishop a retreat square, and 14 Nh4 Bf7, 15 g6 Be6 only helps Black.

14 c3! Rc8



A difficult move to find. It was at this point that I discovered that 14...d5 is answered by 15 ed Qd5, 16 Ne5!! fe, 17 Nc3 Qe6, 18 Bf4. Or 17... Qd7, 18 Re5+ Ne7, 19 Bf4. In either case, White has a decimating attack. (Probably my best try would be 15...cd. But this is dangerous. For example, 16 c6 Qc7, 17 Nc3 Ne7, 18 Nb5 Qc6, 19 Nc7+ Kd7, 20 Qc6+ Nc6, 21 Na8 Bc5--with unclear prospects, though I would prefer Black's position.)

15 Qa6

If White had forseen my 17th move, he might have tried 15 cd here--

and the game would be approximately even.

15...Qh3

"...BLACK'S PIECES ARE GOING TO COME TO LIFE LIKE ANGRY, SWARMING BEES GOING AFTER A BEAR THAT HAS INVADDED THEIR HIVE..."

Both players are showing a contemptuous disregard for half their forces while snatching pawns with queens. But in the next few moves Black's pieces are going to come to life like angry, swarming bees going after a bear that has invaded their hive to steal honey. The bear is White's queen. The honey? Use your imagination.

16 Re3?

White's knight is taboo anyway, so this move (since the threat 17 Ne5 is easy to meet) merely neglects development. Again, either 16 cd or 16 Nc3 was appropriate.

16...Qg4+, 17 Kf1 d5!, 18 ed Bc5, 19 Rc3

If 19 Ne5 fe, 20 Re5+ Ne7.

19...Ne7!

Black's pieces are harmoniously developed, while White's are scattered and ineffective. The rest is fairly simple.

20 Rc5 Qf3, 21 Rc3

The threat was ...Bd3+.

21...Qd1+, 22 Kg2 Be4+, 23 f3 Bd5, 24 Qf1 Qd4, 25 Qf2 fg!, 26 Bg5 Qg4+, 27 Qg3 Nf5, 28 Qg4 hg, 29 Nd2 gf+, 30 Nf3

If 30 Kg1, then ...Rh5!, 31 Be3 f2+, 32 Kf2 (32 Bf2 Rh1!) Rh2+, 33 Ke1 Rh1+, 34 Nf1 Ng3, 35 Kf2 Ne4+. This is but one measure of the futility of White's position.

30...Rh5!

Pardon my exclaiming every other move.

31 Re1 (or 31 Bd2 Nh4+, etc.) Rg5+, 32 Kf2 Rh5, 33 Re5+ Kd7, 34 Rd5+ cd, 35 Ne5+ Ke6 (or ...Kd8, 36 Nf7+ Kd7, 37 Ne5+), 36 Rc8 Ke5, 37 Rb8 Ke4, 38 Kg2 Rg5+, 39 Kf2 Nh4, 40 a4 d4, 41 b3 Nf5 (Not ... d3???, 42Rb4+.), 42 Re8+ Kd3, 43 Re5 Ng3!, 44 Rg5 Ne4+, 45 Ke1 Ng5, 46 Kd1 Ne4. 0 - 1

What do Spassky, Ivkov, Andersson, Romanishin, Tarjan, Quinteros and the winning Hungarian team at the '78 Olympiad in Buenos Aires have in common? They all buy:

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THE GRAPEVINE



by the editor

For years, the Soviet Chess Federation refused to send its players to tournaments where anti-Soviet grandmaster LUDEK PACHMAN, of Czechoslovakia, played. Now the Soviets will play with Pachman, but they won't play with VIKTOR KORCHNOI, the Russian expatriate.

The Lone Pine tournament and the all-grandmaster tournament held in Montreal a few weeks later faced the Soviet boycott threat in two different ways. Lone Pine invited Korchnoi at the cost of the Russians pulling out OLEG ROMANISHIN and VITALY CZESHKOVSKY. Montreal declined to invite Korchnoi and was rewarded with the presence of World Champion ANATOLY KARPOV and ex-World Champion MIKHAIL TAL.

* * *

The oft-postponed MEDNIS-SHAMKOVICH playoff match to determine which one goes to the Interzonal is now scheduled for New York City sometime in May.

* * *

In a special FIDE action, taken between their normal meetings, JOHN FEDOROWICZ has been awarded the International Master title. Although he had completed his norms prior to the FIDE meeting in Buenos Aires, "his title application was not filed due to the reorganization of the USCF National Office". (USCF news release.)

* * *

A thirty-four player BAY AREA TEAM, made up for the occasion, played an inter-cultural match with a team from the National Polytechnic Institute of Mexico City. The MEXICAN TEAM had one master, 11 experts, 12 "A"-players, and 10 "B's" and "C's". The Bay Area team had Stolyarov, Ayyar, Radke and Mar on their top boards and emerged an embarrassing 29½-4½ victor. (Details in the next issue.)

* * *

Recently, full-page ads in a number of popular magazines have announced the endorsement by World Champion ANATOLY KARPOV of the "JS&A CHESS COMPUTER", which sells for \$100. Despite the claim that "It's like having Karpov as your new opponent", this device is really a cheap Hong Kong-manufactured version of COMPU-CHESS, one of the weaker of the chess-playing microprocessors.

The same machine is being advertised in department store trade journals at a suggested retail price of \$45, direct from the Hong Kong Trade Development Council. Their ad claims "6 grades of difficulty, ranging from amateur to professional level". Don't you believe it. Leaving aside the fact that COMPU-CHESS has been known to take 4 days per move at its highest level, just keep in mind that none of the current crop of microcomputers is better than a low "C"-player. But each year they are getting better.

* * *

After one year of fried-chicken simuls, LARRY CHRISTIANSEN and JACK PETERS have given over 120 exhibitions in 35 different states! Sponsored by CHURCH'S FRIED CHICKEN, INC., in California alone they visited 22 different cities--including Stockton,

Rohnert Park, Campbell, Monterey, San Jose, Palo Alto, Burlingame, San Francisco, Oakland, Berkeley, Santa Rosa, Vallejo, and Sacramento.

JACK PETERS, "the world's strongest untitled player," was married to former-Berkeley-an SHARON RUDHAL in Maryland on the 25th of February. They will be living in Los Angeles.

After an IM performance at Lone Pine, Peters has 2 GM norms, and 2 IM norms, but no title.



Two former USCF New Windsor staff members who participated in the mass resignation last August have now moved on to other things. MARTIN MORRISON is dropping out of chess organizing and will take on a managerial position working with computers. DORIS THACKREY is now a Seminar Co-Ordinator for the Society of Plastics Engineers.

* * *

The most recent PB Newsletter notes that the Policy Board, "having been informed of apparent misrepresentations to the State of New York made on behalf of the USCF, states that these representations do not state the true facts of the situation...".

What happened was that, between the time former Administrative Director MARGARET SCHWAB signed a letter of resignation and actually left her job, she certified that she and her colleagues had not resigned, but had been terminated as part of a senior management shakeup, which would make them eligible for unemployment compensation.

* * *

Former CalChess Chairman PETER PROCHASKA now has a permanent appointment as Assistant Staff Director on the new New Windsor office force. With new Staff Director RICHARD MEYERSON spending much of his time fund-raising, Prochaska will be in charge of many of the USCF's day-to-day operations.

Prochaska has resigned his position as a USCF Delegate from Northern California--with the result that everyone on the list below him moves up one slot.

* * *

The annual cost of servicing USCF members is now being calculated at \$7.50 per member per year.

This sum will be set aside from the dues paid by LIFE AND SUSTAINING MEMBERS to pay for current services, with the remainder being invested to pay for future services.

Seems logical, doesn't it? But for many years the USCF regularly spent 100% of these long-term dues, without saving a penny for the future, despite FRED CRAMER's attempt to change this in 1975.

QUEEN vs ROOK

PART ONE: BEER IN THE EAR

by Warren Stenberg

Alfred Sheinwold, the celebrated Bridge columnist, records in one of his articles some valuable advice he received from his father as a young man. "Son", said the elder Sheinwold, "some day you are going to meet a stranger who will offer to bet you five dollars that he can make the Jack of Spades jump out of the pack and squirt beer in your ear. Now, son, don't you bet him, for, sure as you do, you are going to get an earful of beer."

Unfortunately for him, GM Walter Browne did not have the benefit of such sage parental counsel and consequently wound up with some figurative beer in his figurative ear. What happened was that Browne was slickered into betting \$100 that he could beat a computer with King and Queen vs. King and Rook. Though given two and a half hours and fifty moves, Browne was unable to carry out the task and had to pay up.

We can hear our readers scoffing. "Ridiculous, they say, "every book on endings tells how to win with the queen against the rook." So they do. And they are all wrong! The queen can win, right enough, but the ending is much more difficult than anyone had ever suspected. A story goes with it.

Early in December the annual computer chess championship of the U.S. was held at the computer society meeting in Washington D.C., and to the surprise of almost everyone the Slate-Atkin program (Chess 4.7) was dethroned as champion. The one person who wasn't surprised was Ken Thompson of Bell Labs, creator of the new champion, appropriately named "Belle". The confrontation between Belle and Chess 4.7 resembles nothing more than another showdown between David and Goliath. Belle was playing on the modest PDP-11 Computer (in the under \$100 thousand price range) while Chess 4.7 enjoyed the facilities of the gargantuan CDC Cyber 176 Computer (which weighs in at about \$10 million counting all its peripherals.) But, like David with his slingshot, Belle also had its equalizer. The gimmicks which carried Belle to victory were three special "hardware" components for move generation, position evaluation and managing of the tree search. By having these processes hard-wired, much time is saved over carrying out the same tasks by programming (or "soft-ware".) This was enough to carry Belle to triumph in the tournament and in its individual encounter with Chess 4.7. But this may not mean that Chess 4.7 is washed up. Thompson estimates Belle's rating at about 1850, whereas Chess 4.7 currently boasts a 2040 rating. Either Thompson's evaluation of his creation

This two-part article by Warren Stenberg and Edward J. Conway is reprinted from the January, 1979 issue of the Minnesota Chess Journal. It relates the details of a very significant event: a human grandmaster being taught something new about a "well known" ending by a chess playing computer.

is too modest, or its victory was something of a fluke.

After the tournament was over the CDC representative, the affable Dave Cahlander, got together with the victorious Ken Thompson, and learned that Ken had some other tricks up his sleeve. In particular, Ken had done a complete computer analysis of the Queen vs. Rook ending and discovered that it was much more difficult than popularly supposed. He had tried his program out against a number of strong players, including some masters, with remarkable results. The humans with the queen just couldn't win against the computer with the rook. Thompson had been negotiating to get GM Robert Byrne to compete against his program at the Washington meeting; Byrne put in an appearance but cannily declined to play.

Thompson's method of programming this ending is very easily described. Because there are only four pieces on the board, it is possible to store all possible positions in the computer's memory. Now each of these positions is given a number in the following way. Each position in which White (the player with the Queen) can force mate or win the Rook in one move is given the number one. Each position in which White can force a position numbered one in a single move is given the number, two. Each position in which White can force a position numbered two in a single move are assigned the number three. And so on. In this way every position got a number -- the number of moves to mate. The highest number was 31. This means that, starting from the worst possible position, the player with the queen can mate or win the rook in no more than 31 moves -- with best play. And so the computer's program for playing the ending is trivial. When the computer's turn to move comes, it merely looks at all positions it can reach in one move and selects the one with the highest number. (Remember that the computer, with the rook, is trying to maximize the number of moves to mate.) From this description it should be clear that the human player (with the Queen) can never decrease his number by more than one, but that, if he makes a really bad move, he can increase his number by a lot.

Cahlander brought the news of these remarkable developments back to Minnesota and set up arrangements for experimenting with this ending against Minnesota players. Tom Unger, Ron Elmquist, State Champion Roger Rudolph, MSCA President George Tiers, Jeff Pennig and Chuck Fenner were recruited to gather at Stenberg's to tilt by telephone against the computer at Bell Labs in New Jersey. Curt Brasket was also approached but his work required him to be out of town at the time. But Univac was represented by Elliot Adams (a member of the team which created the Black Knight computer chess program) who came to see the show.

Ken Thompson was quite disappointed at the low calibre of the opposition; he felt that no one rated below 2400 would have a chance. So Cahlander tried to figure out how to lure a real star to participate. Byrne had side-stepped a confrontation in Washington; a small honorarium was unlikely to be effective; but suppose it were to be put in the form of a bet...? Which prominent chess player would be most attracted by a bet? Put in this way, the question answers itself, and Cahlander was soon on the phone to Walter Browne. Browne couldn't resist the chance to win \$100 on a "sure thing."

When the participants gathered at 6:30 PM some of the local players took on the computer

without success. But when Browne checked in by phone at 8:00 PM all the other players stopped to watch the Master. Browne was started with the worst possible position (31 moves to mate.) He assured the the programmers that he would need nothing like the allotted 2 1/2 hours, half an hour should suffice. Famous last words! On move 17 Browne chased a will-o -the-wisp and tried to capture the rook; this caused him to drop six steps backward. On move 27 he was 14 moves to mate. But from this point onward gradually he got nowhere. On move 31 he was still 14 moves to mate. On move 34 he was 17 moves to mate so that there was no way he could possibly win. He was still 17 moves to mate when he ran out of time before he had used up his allotted fifty moves. Browne remarked that he hadn't taken the whole thing all that seriously. We can certainly believe that!

Browne wanted a chance to win his money back and proposed some five-minute games at ten dollars a game. Thompson and Cahlander agreed, and two games were played with Belle winning the first and Browne the second. By the time the seance was over we had been on the phone for five and a half hours -- on a three way conference call between California, New Jersey and Minnesota! Bell Labs (a division of Am. Tel. & Tel.) picked up the phone bill (or so they told Stenberg.)

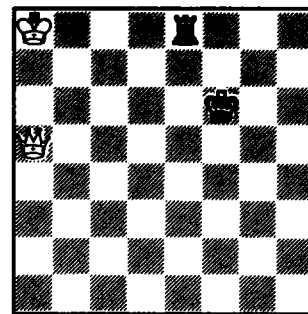
Browne was given a chance to try the ending again a couple of weeks later, as he still wanted to win the \$100 back. Even those people who thought the computer would win the bet the first time around gave it little chance on the rematch. After all, Browne is one of the top players in the world, the only U.S. player (except for the reticent Bobby Fischer) who is conceded much of a chance of ever getting as far as the Candidate's Matches; and this time he would be well prepared and aware of the nature of the difficulties. Also, Browne, after his first try at the ending had been allowed to see the computer play itself, thus seeing the shortest way of winning. Of course, Browne was to be given a different starting position (one which also required 31 moves) but even so the principles should remain the same.

Browne allowed that he had studied the ending very carefully, but he was certainly not over-confident; in fact he demanded more favorable conditions than on the first trial. He was to win the bet if he could checkmate or win the rook in fifty moves (as before), but wanted the bet to be tied if he could accomplish the task between moves 51 and 55. Victory went to Browne this time, but it was no cinch. What happened was that he managed to win the rook on move 50 !

Browne was quite fascinated by this experience and says that he intends to take this show on the road. He intends to offer the following proposition at his exhibitions: the player with the queen gets ten minutes and the player with the rook gets five minutes and Browne will take either side for a ten dollar bet.

The events described in this article mark a historic occasion in the computer's participation in the game of chess. For the first time the computer has shown that a long held view as to how a certain type of position should be handled is, in fact, entirely incorrect. Also, for the first time a computer has actually taught a Grandmaster how to treat a certain type of position. Thus an entirely new role for the computer in the game of chess. Anyone trying to predict how large a role this may eventually become is likely to wind up with egg on his face (or beer in his ear.)

George Tiers and Mike Paskin provided the following game and analysis from the first session.



FOR WHOM THE "BELLE" TOLLS

Walter Browne Belle (Computer)
W:KQR8 QQR5 B:KKB3 RK1ch

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------|-----------------|--------|
| 1. K-N7 | R-K2ch | 24. Q-Q4 | R-B7ch |
| 2. K-B6 | R-K3ch | 25. K-K4 | R-B3 |
| 3. K-Q7 | R-K2ch | 26. Q-Q5ch | K-K2 |
| 4. K-Q8 | R-K5 | 27. K-K5 | R-KR6 |
| 5. Q-QB5 | R-K4 | 28. Q-N7ch | K-Q1 |
| 6. Q-Q4 | K-B4 | 29. Q-KB7 | R-QB3 |
| 7. K-Q7 | R-K5 | 30. K-Q5 | R-QN3 |
| 8. Q-Q3 | K-B5 | 31. K-B5 | R-QR6 |
| 9. K-Q6 | R-K6 | 32. Q-B4? | K-KB3 |
| 10. Q-Q4ch | R-K5 | 33. Q-KR4 | K-K2 |
| 11. Q-B2ch | K-N5 | 34. K-Q5 | K-B2 |
| 12. K-Q5 | R-K1 | 35. K-K5 | R-K3ch |
| 13. Q-KB6 | R-K6 | 36. K-B5 | R-Q3 |
| 14. K-Q4 | R-KB6 | 37. Q-QB4ch | K-K2 |
| 15. Q-KN6ch | K-B5 | 38. K-K5 | R-KR3 |
| 16. Q-N2 | R-QR6 | 39. Q-B7ch | K-B1 |
| 17. Q-B6?? | R-R8 | 40. K-B5 | K-K1 |
| 18. Q-B7ch | K-B4 | 41. Q-B1 | R-Q6 |
| 19. Q-B2ch | K-K3 | 42. Q-B8ch | K-K2 |
| 20. Q-Q2 | R-R2 | 43. Q-B7ch | R-Q2 |
| 21. Q-N4 | R-K2 | 44. Q-B5ch | K-Q1 |
| 22. K-K4 | K-B3ch | 45. K-Q6 | R-QN2 |
| 23. K-B4 | K-K3 | 46. DRAW AGREED | |

Notes: 1. lost 1 move; 17. lost 6 moves; 18. lost 2 moves (20 to mate); 21. lost 2 moves; 25. 17 moves to mate; 27. 14 moves to mate; 30. 12 minutes left; 31. 14 moves to mate; 32. 17 moves to mate; 34. 17 moves to mate; 40. 14 moves to mate

QUEEN vs ROOK ENDING

Paul Keres: "In general, apart from a few special cases, the queen wins against a rook, but this win is not easily achieved. In order to win, White must use both his king and queen to drive the black king to the edge of the board."

Yury Averbakh: "A Queen usually wins against a Rook. The winning plan consists in bringing the Queen and King up close to the opponent's King and Rook and forcing them to separate. Then, either the Rook falls to checks by the Queen; or the King, deprived of the support of the Rook, is mated.

Positions in which one side finds having to move a disadvantage are called, in the terminology of chess theory, Zugswang positions (from the German Zug-move; zwingen-to compel).

The winning plan, therefore, consists in creating a Zugswang position, in which the weaker side will be compelled to move his Rook away from his King - which will lead to defeat."

Reuben Fine: "This is a win, but from the general position the process is rather complicated.

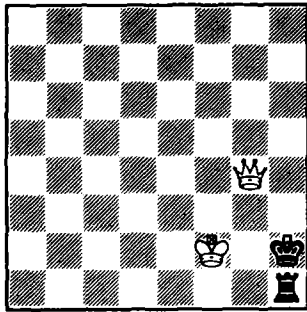
In order to have drawing chances Black must keep his Rook near his King, for otherwise a check will capture the Rook. The basic winning idea is to force Black into zugswang, so that he will have to move his Rook away

Not only is time a factor in these endings, but the 50-move rule must be considered. An incorrect move may well result in a mate becoming impossible within the remaining allowed number of moves.

In the score below, the Bell Telephone Laboratories "Belle" program illustrates the principles above in optimum manner.

Belle vs Belle

- | | | | |
|---------|------|---------|-----|
| 1 Ka7 | Re7+ | 17 Qe5+ | Kh4 |
| 2 Kb8 | Re8+ | 18 Qe1 | Kh3 |
| 3 Kc7 | Re7+ | 19 Qh1+ | Kg4 |
| 4 Kd8 | Re4 | 20 Ke4 | Kg5 |
| 5 Qa8 | Re3 | 21 Qh2 | Kg4 |
| 6 Kc7 | Ke5 | 22 Qh6 | Rg2 |
| 7 Qa5+ | Ke4 | 23 Qg6+ | Kh3 |
| 8 Kd6 | Kf4 | 24 Qh5+ | Kg3 |
| 9 Qh5 | Rd3+ | 25 Ke3 | Rg1 |
| 10 Kc5 | Ra3 | 26 Qe5+ | Kg2 |
| 11 Qh2+ | Kg5 | 27 Ke2 | Rh1 |
| 12 Qd2+ | Kf5 | 28 Qe4+ | Kg1 |
| 13 Qc2+ | Kg4 | 29 Qg4+ | Kh2 |
| 14 Kd4 | Rf3 | 30 Kf2 | |
| 15 Qg2+ | Rg3 | | |
| 16 Qe2+ | Kg5 | | |



R any
31 Q mate

PART TWO: BROWNE'S TRIUMPH

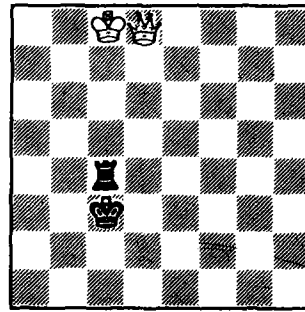
by Edward J. Conway

On Saturday, Dec. 30, 1978, Grandmaster Walter Browne got his revenge against the BELLE computer in the Queen vs. Rook ending by beating it in a thrilling 50 move encounter. Browne played from his home in Berkeley CA, and BELLE was in New Jersey. The third part of the phone hookup was here in Minnesota, with Dave Cahlander and Chuck Fenner of CDC, while Dale Beihoffer and Ed Conway reported for MGJ. Browne had shown great courage in accepting the bet and trying to beat this computer program the first time. Ken Thompson, who had programmed BELLE, had offered his bet to Botvinnik and Byrne, but they turned him down; Botvinnik no longer competes, and Byrne appeared not to be interested. But Browne had taken the bet and lost \$100 (\$50 each to Cahlander and Thompson); now he was trying to get his money back. How would he do?

Stenberg thought that the computer analysis that Browne had seen was very suggestive and that he would deduce enough from it to win; so did Cahlander and Thompson. Certainly Browne has tremendous talent and drive - three U.S. Championships in a row - and had now had time to analyze. Was that enough? Browne was the least optimistic of anyone! He had played BELLE and knew it was tough. It is the new U.S. computer Chess Champion, having recently dethroned CHESS 4.7. It has won speed games against Masters at the Westfield Chess Club in New Jersey. But Browne is a fighter and he wanted to win! So began the game.

We list the computer's exact analysis of the minimum number of moves to win, as it shows how Browne was doing. And we did have fun predicting the moves and

Judging how well we would have done - and actually Dale Beihoffer did remarkably well, to the point of being a serious contender!



White to move - computer analyzes as win in 31 moves.

Of course at the beginning the Rook checks whenever it can. Browne had been worried about this and about spite checks at the end, so he hustled Cahlander and Thompson into a "bets-off" clause if it took him 51 to 55 moves to capture/mate. The time control was therefore agreed to be 55 moves in 2½ hours.

White: Walter Browne Black: BELLE

- | | | | | | |
|-------|------|--------|----------|---------|----------|
| 1 Kb7 | Rb4+ | 6 Qe5 | Kd3 | 11 Qg3+ | Ke2 (21) |
| 2 Ke6 | Rc4+ | 7 Kb5 | Re4 (25) | 12 Qc3 | Rf4 (20) |
| 3 Kb5 | Rb4+ | 8 Qf6 | Ke3 (24) | 13 Kd5 | Rh4 (19) |
| 4 Ka5 | Re4 | 9 Kc5 | Rf4 (23) | 14 Qc2+ | Ke3 (18) |
| 5 Qd6 | Rd4 | 10 Qg6 | Ra4 (22) | 15 Qd1! | Kf2 (17) |

Browne stated that this move "deserves an exclamation point". All his moves have been good, as the computer analysis shows he is making steady progress.

- | | | | | | |
|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| 16 Qd2+ | Kf3 (17) | 18 Qd1+ | Kf4 (18) | 20 Kd4 | Rf5 (19) |
| 17 Qe1 | Rg4 (19) | 19 Qe2 | Rg5+(20) | 21 Qe3+ | Kg4 (18) |

Apparently White's 16th, 17th and 19th moves are inferior, because the computer analysis shows that no progress is being made. Ken Thompson has tried this program on lower rated players and finds that they go wrong when 14 to 17 moves away from the win. This "barrier" occurs when the White King is trying to cross the blockaded 3rd or 4th rank. The books don't help in dealing with this "barrier". Fine's analysis, for example, is correct after the Black King is cornered but is of no use at this point. For quite a while Browne battles this "barrier" and eventually crosses it. This was all very exciting - fear and hope intermingled - could he do it?

- | | | | | | |
|---------|----------|---------|----------|--------|----------|
| 22 Ke4 | Rf7 (17) | 27 Qa3 | Rf4 (15) | 32 Ke5 | Kg6 (14) |
| 23 Qg1+ | Kh5 (16) | 28 Qh3+ | Kg5 (16) | 33 Qh8 | Rg5+(14) |
| 24 Qg3 | Rf8 (15) | 29 Qg3+ | Rg4 (15) | 34 Ke6 | Rg4 (14) |
| 25 Ke5 | Rf7 | 30 Qe5+ | Kh4 | | |
| 26 Ke6 | Rf8 (14) | 31 Qh2+ | Kg5 | | |

Ouch! 14 plus 34 equals 48 - with perfect play White could still win - but will he ever cross the "barrier"? Champion that he is, right now he does it!

- | | | | | | |
|---------|-----|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 35 Qg3+ | Kh5 | 39 Qh6+ | Kg4 (9) | 43 Ke3 | Rg1 |
| 36 Qh7+ | Kg5 | 40 Ke4 | Rg2 | 44 Qg5+ | Kh2 |
| 37 Ke5 | Rg3 | 41 Qg6+ | Kh3 | 45 Qh4+ | Kg2 |
| 38 Qg7+ | Kh4 | 42 Qh5+ | Kg3 | 46 Ke2 | Ral (4) |

This part was played very fast by Browne and it was tense, for if Browne had lost three moves he could not win. In fact he lost two. He can win it now, just under the wire. There was a long pause, and Dale Beihoffer quickly found the "obvious" 47 Qg5+, 48 Qh6+, 49 Qg7+, 50 Q:a1 and wins. But why is Browne taking so long? He came up with a less obvious move:

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-----|---------|-----|---------|-----|---------|--------|
| 47 Qe4+ | Kh3 | 48 Qh7+ | Kg3 | 49 Qg7+ | Kh3 | 50 Q:a1 | & wins |
|---------|-----|---------|-----|---------|-----|---------|--------|

So Browne did it - and got his money back. He could have come out ahead if he had accepted David Levy's wager on the rematch!

You ask "What is the value to chess in all this?" Now we have much more insight into the problems posed by this hitherto underestimated ending.

by John Larkins

The preceding article presents a dramatic example of the growing strength of chess-playing computers. But one usually has mixed feelings when reading about such advances: a growing respect for the computers, but also a sinking feeling that they will soon be taking over our game. There is a sidelight to the previous story, however, that may help erase some of that forboding.

The key to the computer's success was the beautifully simple and powerful mode of analysis programmed into it by Ken Thompson. Apparently for the first time ever, this assigned to each position the number of moves required to mate and thus allowed an exhaustive analysis of all variations.

But was it the first time ever? Chess Voice Games Editor Richard Shorman was strongly impressed by the computer's performance, but he pointed out to me that the same method of analysis had been applied to Queen and Rook endings and had produced the same conclusion in a book published 89 years ago!

This book, Analysis of the Chess Ending King and Queen Against King and Rook (authored by "Euclid" and edited by E. Freeborough), was published in London in 1895 by Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co.. It has long been out of print and is now difficult to obtain, but a number of prized copies have been in circulation for years. Shorman has one of them and was kind enough to lend it to me.

The book is handsomely printed with a gold leaf chessboard on its hard cover and it contains 144 pages of analysis accompanied by 191 diagrams--28 of them classified as key positions. The book is reputed to have been the work of an Englishman with the marvelously chessic name of Crosskill.

The book's introduction lays out the method of analysis and the conclusion reached by it:

"...the number of moves necessary to win the game from any given point is definitely fixed."

"The view commonly held and expressed that there could be no practical difficulty in winning with Queen against a Rook was...discarded as illusory." (pp. iv-v.)

It is true that not everything "taught" by the computer can be found in Euclid. All his diagrams start with the losing King only one or two squares away from the edge of the board and the procedures for driving the King to that position are pretty much taken for granted.

But, beyond that point, Euclid's analysis corresponds with the computer's.

One ironic possibility (I have no information one way or the other) is that Ken Thompson wrote his 1978 computer program with a copy of Euclid's 1895 book in his hand.

The use of a chess-playing computer to teach chess to one of the world's leading grandmasters stands on its own as a truly significant event in the continuing competition of men and machines at the chessboard. But it is comforting to know that, in this case at least, man got there first. The computer turns out not to have broken new ground, but to have called to our attention what Euclid had published 89 years ago, but which somehow never got into the standard books on endings.

National Chess League

After three rounds of play, the 12 teams competing in the National Phone Chess League had the following standings:

MARSHALL DIVISION		Matches	Games
1	Washington Plumbers (DC)	3	(12)
2	Boston Volunteers (MA)	2	(12)
3	Westfield Colonials (NJ)	2	(9)
4	Westchester Squares (CT)	1	(9½)
5	Atlanta Kings (GA)	1	(6)
6	Somerset Franklinites (NJ)	½	(5)

PILLSBURY DIVISION		Matches	Games
1	Cleveland Data Systems (OH)	3	(13)
2	Berkeley Riots (CA)	1½	(9)
3	Los Angeles Stauntons (CA)	1½	(8½)
4	West Covina Whiz Kids (CA)	1½	(8)
5	Berwick Bay Browns (LA)	1	(9)
6	Phoenix Ramada Rooks (AZ)	0	(8)

Although they are the defending National Champions from 1978, the Berkeley Riots got off to a rocky start in the first round when they lost to the Cleveland team sponsored by Martin Marietta.

Berkeley -- 2½	ROUND ONE	Cleveland -- 3½
Julio Kaplan (2443)	0-1	Anatoly Lein (2507)
Nick deFirmian (2422)	0-1	Milan Vukceвич (2447)
Paul Whitehead (2385)	0-1	Dumitru Ghizdavu (2369)
Jay Whitehead (2331)	1-0	Calvin Blocker (2333)
Paul Cornelius (2315)	½-½	Robert Burns (2281)
Dennis Fritzingier (2296)	1-0	Sprague (2122)

As expected, the Berkeley team won its second match --against the Ramada Rooks of Phoenix. But the margin was surprisingly slim, considering the Rooks were out-ranked on every board.

Berkeley -- 3½	ROUND TWO	Phoenix -- 2½
Julio Kaplan (2443)	½-½	Robert Rowley (2307)
Paul Cornelius (2315)	1-0	Timothy Brown (2191)
Craig Mar (2300)	1-1	Spencer Lower (2174)
Dennis Fritzingier (2296)	1-0	Porter (2163)
Paul Enright (2161)	½-½	Paul Johnson (2076)
Robert Hammie (2141)	0-1	Jerry Wharton (2030)

In round three the Riots met their traditional rivals, the Los Angeles Stauntons. For the second year in a row the two teams drew their match.

Berkeley -- 3	ROUND THREE	Los Angeles -- 3
John Grefe (2457)	1-0	Kim Commons (2472)
Julio Kaplan (2443)	0-1	Jack Peters (2435)
Leonid Stolyarov (2406)	0-1	Julius Loftsson (2345)
Nick de Firmian (2394)	1-0	Frank Street (2304)
Jay Whitehead (2394)	1-0	Steve Jones (2303)
Paul Cornelius (2315)	0-1	Robert Salgado (2291)

Berkeley's playoff chances are very much alive. Their first round loss puts them into a "Swiss Gambit" situation where their subsequent pairings may be easier than if they had won. Further, they have the comfort of knowing that Los Angeles has yet to play the strong Cleveland team.

All Berkeley Riots games will be played on Sunday afternoons in the Senate Chambers on the first floor of Eshleman Hall on the Berkeley campus of the University of California: May 6, June 3, 10, and 24.

Further information is available from Organizer/Director Alan Benson at 843-0661.



LONE PINE \$45,000 TOURNAMENT RESULTS

The ninth annual Louis D. Statham Masters-Plus Chess Tournament brought 73 select players to Lone Pine, Calif. for a nine-round, USCF-rated Swiss system competition, Mar. 25-Apr. 4. International grandmaster Isaac Kashdan directed the \$45,000 event designed to give American masters a chance to earn World Chess Federation (FIDE) titles.

Complete results:

1st-4th, Florin Georghiu (2540), Romania, Svetozar Gligoric (2560), Yugoslavia, Vlastimil Hort (2600), Czechoslovakia, and Vladimir Liberzon (2515), Israel, 6½-2½, \$8,875 each.

5th-10th, Yehuda Gruenfeld (2430), Israel, Bent Larsen (2620), Denmark, William Lombardy (2520), USA, Hans Ree (2480), Holland, Dragutin Sahovic (2520), Yugoslavia, and Genadi Sosonko (2535), Holland, 6-3, \$1,008.33 each.

11th-22nd, Arthur Bisguier (2445), USA, Mark Diesen (2460), USA, Julio Kaplan (2460), USA, Viktor Korchnoi (2695), Switzerland, Anatoly Lein (2535), USA, Walter Morris (2345), USA, Ludek Pachman (2510), West Germany, John Peters (2475), USA, Samuel Reshevsky (2485), USA, Yasser Seirawan (2485), USA, Leonid Shamkovich (2495), USA, and James Tarjan (2525), USA, 5½-3½, \$62.50 each.

23rd-33rd, Pal Benko (2495), USA, Peter Biyiasas (2485), Canada, Walter Browne (2540), USA, Nick deFirmian (2415), USA, Gert Ligterink (2440), Holland, Steven Odendahl (2370), USA, Helgi Olafsson (2440), Iceland, Anthony Miles (2560), England, Gudmundur Sigurjonsson (2490), Iceland, and Vitaly Zaltsman (2470), USA, 5-4.

34th-44th, Joseph Bradford (2398), USA, Murray Chandler (2380), New Zealand, Dragoljub Janosevic (2400), Yugoslavia, Predrag Ostojic (2410), Yugoslavia, Miguel Quinteros (2545), Argentina, Andrew Soltis (2445), USA, Paul Van der Sterren (2400), Holland, Herman Van Riemsdyk (2435), Brazil, and Norman Weinstein (2465), USA, 4½-4½.

45th-57th, Janos Barle (2420), Hungary, Hans Bohm (2410), Holland, Lawrence Day (2375), Canada, Edward Formanek (2410), USA, John Grefe (2400), USA, Vincent McCambridge (2260), USA, Marcos Paolozzi (2310), Brazil, Margier Petursson (2420), Iceland, Bruce Rind (2410), USA, Douglas Root (2314), USA, David Strauss (2345), USA, John Van der Weil (2400), Holland, and John Watson (2375), USA, 4-5.

58th-60th, Joel Benjamin (2320), USA, Sal Matera (2415), USA, and Kamran Shirazi (2370), Iran, 3½-5½; **61st-68th**, Calvin Blocker (2435), USA, Arnold Denker (2330), USA, Stanimir Nikolic (2440), Yugoslavia, Janoz Rigo (2385), Hungary, Paul Whitehead (2365), USA, Michael Wilder (2255), USA, Perry Youngworth (2275), USA, and Mikhael Zlotnikov (2435), USA, 3-6; **69th-70th**, Rosendo Balinas (2365), Philippines, and Jeremy Silman (2370), USA, 2½-6½; **71st-72nd**, James Thibault (2310), USA, and Jay Whitehead (2235), USA, 2-7; **73rd**, Rajan Ayyar (2315), USA, 1-8.

Left photo. IGM Larry Christiansen gave a simultaneous exhibition at the Berkeley Chess Club on Feb. 8. Only two players were able to dent his armor: Alan Wada (2100), who won, and Sean Fitzpatrick (1858), who drew. In the photo, Christiansen is making his move against 10-year-old Axlus G'Acha (982), who kept him occupied for 42 moves.

As part of his promotion tour sponsored by Church's Fried Chicken, Inc., Christiansen also gave simuls in San Francisco, Palo Alto, and Monterey.

Right photo. USCF master Gary Pickler gave a free simultaneous at the Oakland Chess Group on March 13. Gary won 13 games and drew with Alan Glasscoe (1599) and Jon Wooley (1696). Glasscoe has the checked shirt. (Photos by Richard Shorman.)

There was also a post-Lone Pine simul by IGM Svetozar Gligoric at the Mechanic's Institute Chess Club in San Francisco.

Buckley Vs. Beelby

A match between Matthew Beelby and Mark Buckley for the Sacramento Championship ended in a 4-4 draw. The two experts split the \$500 prize money and then played a three-game blitz match to see who would get the color television set, which was also on the prize list. In less than 20 minutes, Buckley was the winner. (This may set some kind of record for the most valuable prize won in the shortest time.)

The main importance of the match was the extensive media coverage it attracted. It got front-page treatment in one Sacramento newspaper, while the other kept readers abreast of the week-by-week results. And it was twice covered on TV.

This coverage brought standing-room-only crowds to the match where R. E. Fauber provided running commentary on the games, and sets for kibitzers were provided by Games People Play, the new Sacramento games store.

COMPLETE COVERAGE OF LONE PINE

The June/July issue will carry complete coverage of Lone Pine '79--including story, pictures, cross-table, and games.

In the present issue, readers can find the results (at left) and a key game (page 14).

This game, with exclusive notes by Grandmaster Liberzon, was one of the most critical in the tournament. From it Liberzon went on to tie for first, while Korchnoi, the highest-ranked player, went on to finish out of the money.

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4th	\$ 200	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 50
5th	\$ 100	\$ 50	\$ 50	\$ 50	\$ 50	\$ 50	\$ 50	\$ 25
6th	—	\$ 25	\$ 25	\$ 25	\$ 25	\$ 25	\$ 25	—

* See "Tournament Life" for details.

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June 16-17 The JUNE AMATEUR

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Location: Student Union Building, 4th floor,
University of California (Berkeley) campus.

Format: USCF-rated, Swiss System in 6 sections.
June 16th: Rd. 1 at 11 am, Rd. 2 at 5 pm.
June 17th: Rd. 3 at 10 am, Rd. 4 at 4 pm.

Prizes: \$2,178 in cash prizes plus \$156 in
gift certificates and six trophies. (Based
on 125 paid entries.)

	TC	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Class "A" . . (40/2)	\$250	\$125	\$64	\$32*	
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Class "C" . . (40/2)	\$250	\$125	\$64	\$32*	
Class "D" . . (45/2)	\$164	\$82	\$41	\$20*	
Class "E" . . (45/2)	\$164	\$82	\$41	\$20*	
Class "UNR" . (45/2)	\$164	\$82	\$41	\$20*	

(* = gift certificates from the Gambit Game Store)

Registration: June 16th, 8:30-10 am.

Entry Fee: \$25 if mailed by June 12. (U.C.
Berkeley students & faculty, \$23). \$28 &
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Memberships required: (1) USCF. (2) CalChess
(Northern California Chess Assoc.): \$6 adults,
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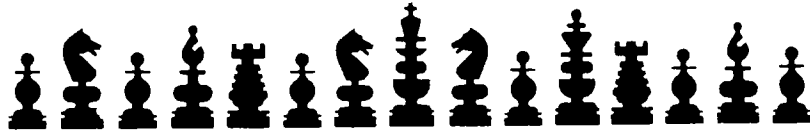


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Games



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

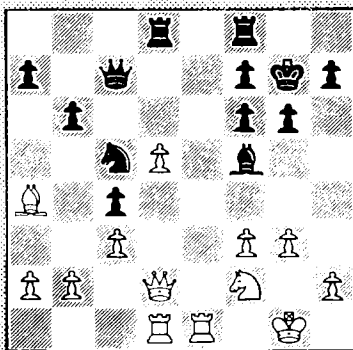
LIBERZON'S WIN OVER KORCHNOI

Here is another of the many excellent games played at this year's Louis D. Statham Masters-Plus tournament at Lone Pine, Calif. Complete bulletins of this powerful event may be ordered from California Chess Bulletins, 1009 MacArthur Blvd., Apt. 6, Oakland, Calif. 94690 for \$6 postpaid.

White: Vladimir Liberzon (2515). Black: Viktor Korchnoi (2695).

Lone Pine, 1979. Caro-Kann Defense

1 e4	c6	34 Re3	a6
2 d4	d5	35 g4(l)	Qc7
3 Nc3	de	36 g5	Qb6
4 Ne4	Nf6	37 Qb6	Nb6
5 Nf6	of(a)	38 Rd1	fg
6 Bc4	Nd7	39 fg	h6
7 Ne2(b)	Bd6	40 h4	hg
8 Bf4	Nb6	41 hg	Na4
9 Bb3	O-O	42 Rdd3	Rc4
10 O-O	Bg4	43 Kf2	Rg4
11 f3	Bf4	44 Rg3	Rc4
12 Nf4	Bf5	45 Ke2	Rc7
13 c3	Qc7	46 Kd2	Nb2
14 Nd3	Red8	47 Rd8	Nc4
15 Re1(c)	Nd5	48 Kd3	f6
16 Nc5	g6	49 Kd4	fg
17 Qd2	b6	50 Rg5	Kh6
18 Ne4	Kg7	51 Rc5	Rf7
19 Rad1	Nf4	52 Rc6	Rf2
20 g3(d)	Ne6	53 Rg8	Rf4
21 Nf2	c5(e)	54 Kd5	Ne3
22 d5	c4	55 Ke5	Rg4
23 Ba4	Nc5	56 Ra6	Nd1
24 Bb5? (f)	Bd3? (g)	57 Rc6	Nb2
25 Bc6! (h)	Rd6	58 Kd5	Na4(k)
26 b4	Nd7	59 Ra8	Rg2
27 Nd3	cd	60 Ra5	Rg3
28 Re7! (l)	Rc6	61 c4	Nc3
29 dc	Qc6	62 Kc5	bc
30 f4	b5	63 Kc4	Ne4
31 Qd3	Nb6	64 a4	Nd2
32 Qd4	Ne4	65 Kd5	Resigns
33 Rc1	Rc8		



Position
after
23...Nc5

(Edited notes by international grandmaster Vladimir Liberzon as related to Kenn Fong of Oakland)

(a) Very seldom seen today, and I know only one move to play against it, 6 Bc4.

(b) Next time I shall play 7 Qh5 g6 8 Qe2 Be7 9 Bh6, but against Korchnoi, a difficult player for me, I did not want to take chances.

(c) Now Korchnoi could play 15... Bd3 16 Qd3 c5 17 Qe4 cd 18 cd Qd7 19 Rad1, with only a small advantage for White.

(d) Normal is 20 Ng3 Bc8 21 Ne2, exchanging to a better endgame, but with 20 g3 I was expecting 20... Nd5 21 c4 Ne7 22 Nf6! Kf6 23 d5, and White wins.

(e) I cannot win the bishop with 22 g4 because of 22... Ng5, but 21... c5 is a very risky move, as White gets a passed pawn in the center.

(f) An important moment. Correct is 24 Bc6! Bd7 25 Bd7 Rd7 26 Qd4! (Best. There are many interesting continuations for White, e.g., 26 Ng4 Qd6 27 Qh6 Kg8 28 Rd4 Nd3 29 Rc4 Ne1 30 Rc6 Nf3 31 Kg2 Ne5 32 Nf6 Qf6 33 Rf6 Ng4, which is good for Black.) b5 (And not 26... Ne6 27 Qe3 Nc5 28 Rd4.) 27 d6 Qb6 28 Re7 Rfd8 29 Rd7 Rd7, with some advantage for White, but not enough for a win. Korchnoi was in time pressure. The move 24 Bb5 is a mistake, but it wins the game!

(g) Instead, he should have played 24... Nd3! 25 Nd3 Rd5! 26 Qf4 Qf4 27 Nf4 Rb5 28 g4 Bc8 29 Re2, with a pawn up.

(h) Now Black's position is completely hopeless.

(i) Stronger than 28 Bd7 Qd7 29 Qd3 b5.

(j) Opening up Black's king.

(k) If 58... Nc4, then White wins with 59 Rc4 Rc4 60 a4 Rc3 61 ab.



Viktor Korchnoi at the Lone Pine tournament. (Aide Petra Leeuwerik in background.) Photo by G. Sanchez

BRILLIANCY PRIZE GAME

USCF master Boris Siff selected this game for a \$100 brilliancy prize (merchandise certificate) award at the Eastridge Open tournament, held in San Jose, Feb. 3-4.

White: Borel Menas (2020). Black: Bill Chesney (2036). Eastridge Open, San Jose, Feb. 4, 1979. Sicilian Defense

1 e4	c5	17 Ne	a5
2 Nf3	d6	18 d6	Nfd5(c)
3 d4	cd	19 Ng3	Qh4!(d)
4 Nd4	Nf6	20 Kd1!(e)	Bd6
5 f3!(a)	e5	21 Ne4	Be7
6 Bb5	Nbd7	22 g3	Qh3
7 Nf5	d5!	23 Nf2	Qd7!(f)
8 ed	a6	24 Ng4	Qc7
9 Bc4	b5	25 Re1	Rd8
10 Bb3	Nb6	26 Re5!(g)	Nc3
11 Ne3	Bc5	27 Kc1	Qe5!(h)
12 Nc3	Bb7	28 Ne5	Bg5(i)
13 Nf3?(b)	g6	29 Bf7	Kf8
14 Ng7	Kf8	30 Ne6	Ke7
15 Bh6	Kg8	31 Bg5mate!(j)	
16 Qd2	b4		

(Composite notes contributed by Borel Menas, Bill Chesney, Boris Siff, Harry Radke, Gabe Sanchez, Ron Black and Fred Muollo)

(a) A little-used system in which Black can equalize with correct play. On 5...e6, as played by Fischer, White intends the Maroczy bind with 6 c4. Chesney prefers the sharpest line, which attempts to refute White's fifth move.

(b) This knight foray should lose.

(c) All of this has been played before, and both ECO (Suetin) and MCO-10 (Evans) evaluate the position as good for Black, even winning. The point is that the knight on g7 will not escape (Foguleman — Reshevsky, Buenos Aires, 1960).

(d) Inconsistent. Black prevents 20 0-0-0, when 20...Qh6 21 Qh6 Be 3 wins, but perhaps White does not have to castle. Better was 19...Bd6 followed by 20...Bf8.

(e) An interesting position. Both sides are playing minus a rook while slugging it out in the center. There are mutual threats to mate, to win the enemy queen and to transpose into won endgames.

(f) A natural move, but probably not best. Black plays to get his queen-side rook to the d-file with obvious threats, but better is 23...Qg2, tying up White and preparing to go after the knight. Chesney is already in time trouble.

(g) Offering the queen, which cannot be taken.

(h) Of course not 27...Rd2?? 28 Nf6 Kf8 (28...Bf6 29 Re8mate) 29 Ne6mate.

(i) Time pressure. On 29 Bg5 Rd2 30 Bf7 Kg7 31 Kd2 Black has some practical chances for the draw, but...

(j) On the board, for the record.



White: Daniel Switkes (2082). Black: Eugene Meyer (2358). People's Tournament, U.C. Berkeley, Feb. 18, 1979. Sicilian Defense 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 e6 3 b4 cb 4 a3 d5 5 e5 ba 6 d4 Qa5 7 Bd2 Qa4 8 Nc3 Qd7 9 Nb5 Nc6 10 c3 a6 11 Na3 Rb8 12 Bd3 h6 13 0-0 b5 14 Nc2 Qc7 15 Nb4 Na5 16 Nh4 Be7 17 Ra5 Qa5 18 Qg4 g5 19 Nc6 Qa2 20 Bc1 Rb6 21 Ne7 Ne7 22 Nf3 Rc6 23 Bd2 Nf5 24 Rd1 Qa3 25 h4 b4 26 hg bc 27 Bc1 Qb3 28 Re1 hg 29 Qg5 Kd7 30 Bf5 ef 31 e6 Re6 32 Re6 Ke6 33 Qe3 Kd7 34 Ne5 Kc7 35 Qd3 Be6 36 g3 Kb7 37 Kg2 a5 38 Ba3 a4 39 Bc5 c2 40 Qd2 Qb1 41 Resigns.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

Here is a selection of fighting chess from the Northern California State Championship, recorded in USCF approved coordinate 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: Jay Whitehead (2331). Black: Harry Radke (2256). NorCal State Championship, San Francisco, Mar. 11, 1979. Sicilian Defense

1 e4	c5	18 Bh6	Qg8
2 Nf3	g6	19 Qe3	Nd4
3 h4	Nf6	20 Ne3	Nh5
4 e5	Ng4	21 Nd6	Qg2
5 d4	d6	22 0-0-0	Ne2
6 h5	cd	23 Kb1	dc
7 hg	fg	24 Nc2	Bc2
8 ed	e5	25 Kc2	Qg6
9 Bc4	Bd6	26 Ne4	Nd4
10 Ng5	Qc7	27 Kb1	Nf6
11 Qe2	Nc6	28 Rc1	Kb6
12 Bf7	Kd8	29 f3	a5
13 Bg6	Qg7	30 Rcg1	Qf5
14 Bh5	Nf6	31 Rg5	Qe6
15 Nf7	Kc7	32 Nf6	Qf6
16 Nh8	Bf5	33 Re5	Resigns
17 Nf7	d3		

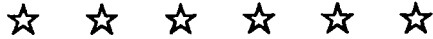
White: Harry Radke (2256). Black: Craig Barnes (2245). NorCal State Championship, San Francisco, Jan. 21, 1979. Sicilian Defense 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 Nf6 3 e5 Nd5 4 Nc3 e6 5 Nd5 ed 6 d4 Nc6 7 dc Bc5 8 Qd5 d6 9 ed Qb6 10 Qe4 Be6 11 Qh4 Bd6 12 c3 Be7 13 Qa4 0-0 14 Be2 Rfe8 15 0-0 Bd5 16 Qb5 Bc5 17 b4 a6 18 Qd3 Be4 19 Qd1 Bf8 20 Be3 Qc7 21 Qb3 Bd6 22 h3 Bf4 23 Bf4 Qf4 24 Rad1 Re6 25 Rd7 Rf8 26 Kh1 Rh6 27 c4 Bf5 28 Rd5 Bh3 29 Kgl Bg2 30 Rel Qg4 31 Nh2 Bf3 32 Resigns.

White: Dennis Fritzinger (2296). Black: Richard Lobo (2375). NorCal State Championship, San Francisco, Mar. 7, 1979. English Opening 1 g3 e5 2 Bg2 Nc6 3 c4 g6 4 Nc3 Bg7 5 d3 Nf6 6 Rbl a5 7 a3 0-0 8 b4 ab 9 ab d6 10 b5 Ne7 11 Nf3 Nd7 12 0-0 h6 13 e3 f5 14 d4 Kh7 15 Qc2 e4 16 Nd2 c6 17 Bb2 Nf6 18 Ral Rb8 19 Ra7 Be6 20 Rfal d5 21 Ba3 Re8 22 Be7 Re7 23 c5 Bd7 24 b6 g5 25 Nb3 Be6 26 Na2 f4 27 Nb4 Qc8 28 Na5 Rf7 29 Bfl Bh3 30 Nac6 Bfl 31 Rfl f3 32 Ne5 Qb3 33 Nf3 Ng4 34 Nd5 Rf3 35 Nf6 Bf6 36 Rb7 Rb7 37 Qe4 Kh8 38 Qe8 Kg7 39 Resigns.

White: Rajan Ayyar (2223). Black: Jay Whitehead (2331). NorCal State Championship, San Francisco, Feb. 11, 1979. Sicilian Defense 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 d4 cd 4 Nd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 g6 6 Be3 Bg7 7 Bc4 Qa5 8 0-0 9 Bb3 d6 10 h3 Bd7 11 Re1 Rac8 12 Nd5 Rfe8 13 Nf6 Bf6 14 c3 Ne5 15 f4 Nc4 16 Bc4 Rc4 17 Nb3 Qb5 18 Qd5 Qa6 19 e5 B=6 20 Qa5 Bh4 21 Qa6 ba 22 Redl de 23 fe Re4 24 Bd4 Bd5 25 Rd2 Bg5 26 Rc2 Be3 27 Kh1 Rc8 28 Re2 Bd4 29 Re4 Be4 30 Nd4 Rc5 31 e6 f5 32 Kgl Kg7 33 Kf2 Kf6 34 Rel a5 35 g4 a4 36 gf Bf5 37 Nf5 gf 38 Rd1 a3 39 ba Rc3 40 Rd7 Ra3 41 Resigns.



White: Jose Marcal (1636), Palo Alto High School, Black: Steve Levine (1498), Santa Clara High School. Northern Calif. High School Champ., Sunnyvale, Mar. 18, 1979. Sicilian Defense 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d4 cd 4 Nd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 Nc6 6 Be2 e6 7 Be3 Be7 8 0-0 a6 9 f4 Qc7 10 Qel Bd7 11 a4 h6 12 Qg3 Rg8 13 Nb3 Na5 14 e5 Nh7 15 Qf2 Nb3 16 cb d5 17 a5 Rc8 18 Rfcl Bc6 19 Bb6 Qd7 20 Rd1 Nf8 21 Ne4 Ng6 22 Bc5 Bc5 23 Nc5 Qe7 24 Racl Rc7 25 Rc3 Rh8 26 Rdcl Qh4 27 g3 Qd8 28 Na6 ba 29 Rc6 Rc6 30 Rc6 Qa5 31 Ra6 Qd8 32 Qc5 Ne7 33 Bb5 Kf8 34 Bc6 Resigns.



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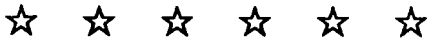
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PEOPLE'S TOURNAMENT GAMES

Here are some of the best games from the Master-Expert
Division of the People's Chess Tournament

White: Paul Whitehead (2385). Black: Borel Menas (2018).
People's Tournament, U.C. Berkeley, Feb. 17, 1979. Ruy
Lopez 1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 g6 4 c3 d6 5 d4 Bd7 6 0-0 Qf6 7 Na3
h6 8 Nc4 0-0-0 9 d5 Nb8 10 Bd7 Nd7 11 Be3 Kb8 12 a4 Ne7 13 a5 g5
14 b4 g4 15 Nfd2 h5 16 b5 Nc5 17 b6 Nc8 18 ba Na7 19 Qb1 Na6 20
Qb2 Ka8 21 Rfb1 Rb8 22 Nb6 cb 23 ab Qe7 24 ba Rc8 25 Ra6 Bh6
26 Ra4 g3 27 Nc4 Be3 28 fe Rc4 29 Rc4 h4 30 h3 Resigns.

White: Stanley Scheiner (2005). Black: Alan Kobernat
(1935). People's Tournament, U.C. Berkeley, Feb. 18, 1979.
Irregular Opening 1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Be2 f5 4 d4 fe 5 Ne5 Nf6 6
Bh5 g6 7 Ng6 hg 8 Bg6 Ke7 9 Bg5 d5 10 Nc3 Bh6 11 Qh5 Bg5 12
Qg5 Nd4 13 0-0-0 Ne6 14 Nd5 Qd5 15 Rd5 Ng5 16 Rg5 Ng4 17 Be4
Nf2 18 Re1 Ne4 19 Re4 Kf6 20 Rg3 b6 21 Rf3 Kg6 22 h3 Drawn.

White: Mike Arne (2029). Black: Paul Whitehead (2385).
People's Tournament, U.C. Berkeley, Feb. 17, 1979. Sicilian
Defense 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d4 cd 4 Qd4 Bd7 5 c4 Nc6 6 Qd2 Nf6
7 Nc3 g6 8 b3 Bg7 9 Bb2 0-0 10 h3 Qa5 11 Bd3 Rfc8 12 0-0 a6 13
Rfel Rab8 14 a3 Qh5 15 Be2 Bh6 16 Qd3 b5 17 cb Ne5 18 Ne5 Qe5
19 Nd5 Qb2 20 Ne7 Kg7 21 Nc8 Bb5 22 Qd6 Rc8 23 Bb5 ab 24
Rab1 Ne4 25 Qg6 hg 26 Rb2 f5 27 g3 Ra8 28 Ral Bg5 29 Rc2
Bf6 30 Rc7 Kh6 31 Ra2 Bd4 32 Kg2 Bf2 33 Rf2 Nf2 34 Kf2 Ra3 35
Rc3 b4 36 Rd3 Ra2 37 Ke3 Rc2 38 Rd4 Drawn.

White: Nick deFirmian (2422). Black: Victor Baja
(2207).

People's Tournament, U.C. Berkeley, Feb. 19, 1979.
Sicilian Defense

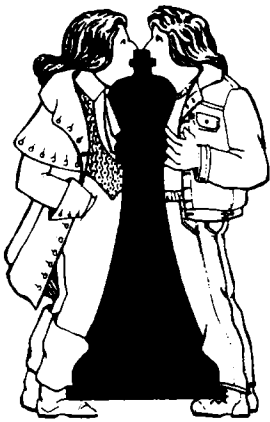
1 e4	c5	16 Qf3	d5
2 Nf3	d6	17 Rae1	e5
3 d4	cd	18 Qf2	Kh8
4 Nd4	Nf6	19 h5	e4
5 Nc3	g6	20 Kg2	f5
6 Be3	Bg7	21 hg	fg
7 f3	Nc6	22 Qh4	h6
8 Bc4	0-0	23 Rh1	Rf4
9 Bb3	Bd7	24 Qg5	Raf8
10 h4	Qa5	25 Rh6	Kg8
11 g4	Bg4	26 Bd5	cd
12 Nc6	bc	27 Qd5	R4f7
13 fg	Ne4	28 gf	Rf7
14 0-0	Nc3	29 Rf1	Resigns
15 bc	Qc3		

White: Renard Anderson (2017). Black: Eugene Meyer
(2358). People's Tournament, U.C. Berkeley, Feb. 17, 1979.
Sicilian Defense 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 e6 3 d4 cd 4 Nd4 a6 5 Bd3 Nf6 6 0-0
Qc7 7 Nb3 d6 8 a4 b6 9 f4 Bb7 10 Nc3 Nbd7 11 Be3 Be7 12 Kh1 0-0
13 Qel Nc5 14 Nd2 Rac8 15 Bd4 e5 16 Be3 Ng4 17 f5 d5 18 Bc5 Bc5
19 Qg3 Ne3 20 f6 g6 21 Rf3 d4 22 Qg5 Rfd8 23 Rh3 Bf8 24 Nd1 Qd6
25 Nf3 Nc2 26 Qh4 h6 27 Rb1 Nb4 28 Nf2 Rc6 29 Qg3 Rdc8 30 Rgf
Rc1 31 Bf1 Qf6 32 Ne5 R8c2 33 Neg4 Qg5 34 Qf3 Be7 35 Rg3 h5 36
Nh3 hg 37 Rg4 Qe3 38 Resigns.

White: Leonid Stolyarov (2406). Black: Jack Peters (2500).
People's Tournament, U.C. Berkeley, Feb. 18, 1979. Sicilian
Defense 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 c3 Nf6 4 Be2 g6 5 0-0 Bg7 6 e5 de 7 Ne5
Nbd7 8 d4 cd 9 cd 0-0 10 Nc3 Nb6 11 Bf3 Nfd5 12 Nd5 Nd5 13 Qb3
Nb6 14 Rd1 Be6 15 d5 Bf5 16 Bf4 Rc8 17 Rac1 Rc1 18 Re1 Qd6 19
Re1 Rc8 20 Nc6 Qf4 21 Ne7 Kf8 22 Qa3 Rc1 23 Nf5 Kg8 24 Ne7
Kh8 25 Rf1 Rf1 26 Kf1 Qc1 27 Ke2 Qc2 28 Kf1 Nc4 29 Qb4 Qd3 30
Ke1 Nb2 31 Resigns.

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People's Chess Tournament Brings 216 Players To Berkeley

by R.E. FAUBER
with
FRANK J. GAROSI

During the decade when Barry Goldwater was the conservative conscience and Richard Nixon made its tape recordings, Berkeley was a city where people frequently took to the streets to make their feelings known to the world. Today Berkeley's people still take to

the streets but to sell sandals, pottery and handcrafted belt buckles.

The decade of protest has been commemorated by chess organizers. The Berkeley team in the National Chess League is called the Berkeley Riots, and the participatory democracy for which demonstration leaders called during the Vietnam War lingers in Berkeley's big open tournament — the annual People's Chess

Tournament — held this year for the sixth consecutive February.

This year's aggregation of 216 players, great and small, drew luminaries such as Victor Frias, Chile's chess champion; Jack Peters, dubbed the world's strongest untitled player because — with an International Master's norm in hand — he still needs only one more norm to vault to grandmaster status; and Jay Whitehead, the brash 17-

year-old San Franciscan whose play makes many veterans turn gray with worry.

At tourney's end it was not they, but Eugene Meyer, a political scientist currently on assignment from Washington, D.C., to Sacramento, who captured the top honors by vanquishing Peters in the final round and scoring 5½-½.

Taking clear second was University of California student Nick deFirmian, who defeated Frias in a sharply played final game to score 5-1. Peters, Frias, Whitehead, Richard Lobo and Dennis Fritzingler shared the re-

maining prizes with 4½-1½ scores.

This was a tournament played to music. Every day there was a spontaneous drum concert on the Student Union plaza. On Saturday, the morning round was accompanied by free-form chanting on the western side and Hare Krishna chanting to the east. Most players adjusted handily and simply tapped their clocks to the non-Western rhythms, but one player was determined to have his own music scene. He brought a set of headphones and a tape deck and listened to his own recorded concert during play.

PEOPLE'S CHESS TOURNAMENT RESULTS

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

Master-Expert Division

1st, Eugene Meyer (2358), Washington, D.C., 5½-½, \$475 plus trophy; **2nd**, Nick deFirmian (2422), Berkeley, 5-1, \$237.50; **3rd-7th**, Jack Peters (2500), Los Angeles, Victor Frias (2410), Santiago, Chili, Jay Whitehead (2331), San Francisco, Richard Lobo (2375), San Francisco, and Dennis Fritzingler (2296), Berkeley, 4½-1½, \$35.62 each.

1st-3rd Expert, Gary Simms (2127), (trophy), Amarillo, Texas, Rainier Rickford (2198), Los Angeles, and Alan LaVergne (2023), Berkeley, 4-1, \$135.91 each; **4th Expert**, Frank Flynn (2137), Portola Valley, 3½-2½, \$36 Gambit Game Store gift certificate.

CLASS A

1st, William Bills (1950), San Francisco, 5-1, \$220 plus trophy; **2nd-5th**, Gene Lee (1936), Mt. View, Tony D'Aloisio (1974), San Francisco, Ron Wright (1898), Berkeley, and Agnis Kaugars (1944), Berkeley, 4½-1½, \$41.25 each; **6th**, Brian McIvor (1652), San Francisco, 4-1, \$32 Gambit Game Store gift certificate.

CLASS B

1st, Charles Shaw (1788), Minneapolis, Minnesota, 5-1, \$208 plus trophy; **2nd-6th**, David Thomson (1796), San Francisco, Neil Regan (1766), Fremont, Chales Brunton (1735), Vacaville, Jim Stewart (1682), Berkeley, and Jerry Walls (1726), Berkeley, 4½-1½, \$31.20 each; **7th**, Jonathan Voth (1712), Berkeley, 4-1, \$28 Gambit Game Store gift certificate.

CLASS C

1st, Brian Atkins (1537), Wayne, Pennsylvania, 5-1, \$195 plus trophy; **2nd-5th**, Stephen Brodie (1405), San Francisco, Lee Hsu (1564), Oakland, Pedro Marcal, (1520), Palo Alto, and Mark Kaufman (1404), San Francisco, 4½-1½, \$36.56 each; **6th**, Thomas Willis (1571), San Francisco, 4-1, \$24 Gambit Game Store gift certificate.

Class D-E-Unrated

1st, Tsung-Wen Chen (1123), Pinole, 5½-½, \$130 plus trophy; **2nd-3rd**, Edward Bennett (1233), San Francisco, and Peter Geffen (Unr.), San Francisco, 5-1, \$48.75 each; **4th**, Allen Wong (1332), Berkeley, 4½-1½, \$20 Gambit Game Store gift certificate.

Beginners Section

1st, Myron Chan, San Francisco, 6-0, \$24 plus free USCF and Cal Chess membership; **2nd**, Edgardo Estares, San



Nick deFirmian, the second-place finisher, has since completed his norms for the IM title.

Francisco, 5-1, \$16 Gambit Game Store gift certificate; **3rd-5th**, Raymond Palmiero (free USCF and Cal Chess membership), Oakland, Kelly Greenan, Oakland, and Steven Schmidt, San Francisco, 4-1, \$2.66 Gambit Game Store gift certificate each.

Special Trophy Awards

Best Junior (14-18), Jay Whitehead (2331), San Francisco, 4½-1½, **Best Junior** (under 14), Pedro Marcal (1520), Palo Alto, 4½-1½; **Best Senior** (over 55), Emil Ladner (1307), Berkeley, 3½-2½; **Best Woman**, Pamela Ford (1795), San Francisco, 3½-2½; **Best U.C. Student**, Nick deFirmian (2422), Berkeley, 5-1.

The sixth annual People's Chess Tournament (sponsored by SUPERB) was held on the University of California Berkeley campus, Feb. 17-19, directed by Alan Benson with assistance from Mike Goodall and Mike Donald.

Tournaments

SAN JOSE STATE TOURNAMENT RESULTS

Tournament directors Francisco and Amada Sierra and John Sumares organized and orchestrated 175 players in the San Jose State University Spring Open, March 24-25. More than \$2,500 in prizes were awarded to 60 winners.

Open Section

1st-3rd, Richard Koepcke, Daniel Switkes and James Thinsen, \$151.67 each; **4th**; **Best Under 1800**, Dave Cater, \$30; **Best Under 1600**, Randolph Moore, \$20; **Best Under 1400**, Carl McDonald, Barry Miller and Effren Trejo, \$5 each.

Class A

1st, Matthew Sullivan, \$130; **2nd-4th**, Leonardo Moguel, Richard Roubal and Donald Urquhart, \$43.33 each; **5th**, Chandler Yergin, \$15.

Class B

1st, Jaroslav Skrenek, \$225; **2nd-4th**, Jose Marcal, Eugene Padeski and Richard McCullen, \$66.66 each; **5th**, Delbert Hickson, \$30; **6th-10th**, Darinko Bozich, Charles Bradshaw, Eric Fingal, Joseph Lumpkins and Michael Vaughn, \$5 each.

Class C

1st, Bradley Taylor, \$125; **2nd-4th**, Mike Fitzgerald, Steve Levine and Karl Sandegard, \$46.67 each; **5th**, Pedro Marcal, \$30; **6th-7th**, S.H. Brodie and Ralph Melendez, \$22.50 each; **8th-13th**, Paul Friedrich, F. Blake Fuessenich, Donie Johnsen, William Love, Dan Schmidt and Robert Shelton, \$2.50 each.

Class D

1st-2nd, Jessie Flores and Stuart Saroff, \$85 each; **3rd-4th**, Christopher Hull and Russell, \$45 each; **5th**, Allen Wong, \$30; **6th-9th**, Thomas Eichler, Alex Ondi, Nicholas Sinkewitsch and Val Szmanski, \$11.25 each.

Class E

1st, Dean Cress, \$75; **2nd**, Lynn Bradley, \$40; **3rd-4th**, Robert Barker and Tom Jacopi, \$27.50 each; **5th-8th**, James Bell, John Demo, Robert Frank and Mark Hutsell, \$5 each.

Unrated Section

1st-2nd, Clayton Gillberg and J. T. Walker, \$87.50 each; **3rd-6th**, David Kurzendoerfer, James Langemak, Melvin Moran and Doug Walker, \$41.25 each.

NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL QUALIFIER

The fourth annual Northern California High School and Pre-High School Chess Championships and National Qualifier attracted 126 players from 39 schools to Lockheed Corporation's Sunnyvale plant, March 17-18.

Volunteer directors were Bryce Perry (Chief Director), Ken Stone and Bill Bates, with much behind-the-scenes organization by Jim Hurt of the LERA Chess Club. Team advisors Reikko Ferry (Town School for Boys, San Francisco) and Rick Vierhus (Independence High School, San Jose) acted as assistant directors for the unexpectedly large Beginners Section.

The tournament was co-sponsored by the Northern California Chess Association (CalChess) and the LERA Chess Club. Results include (in tie-break order):

Varsity Section

Team Awards, **1st**, Palo Alto High School (Jose Marcal, 5½-½, Pedro Marcal, 5-1, Charlie Rand, 3½-2½, and Mark Shulman, 3½-2½), 17 ½ points, team trophy plus partial expense money to the National High School Championships; **2nd**, Santa Clara High School, 14 points, team trophy; **3rd**, Grace Davis High School, Modesto, 9 points, team trophy; **4th-5th**,

Camden High School, San Jose, and Montgomery High School, Santa Rosa, 3 points, team trophies.

Individual Awards, **1st**, Jose Marcal (1636), 14, Palo Alto High School, 5½-½, Northern California High School Champion title, partial expense money to the National High School Championships and individual trophy; **2nd**, Pedro Marcal (1520), 12, Palo Alto High School, 5-1, trophy; **3rd-5th**, Craig Flores (1220), 18, Jesse Flores (1260), 18, and Steve Levine (1498), 16, all Santa Clara High School, 4-2, trophies.

Jr. Varsity Section

Team Awards, **1st**, Westmont High School, Campbell (Dan Cloutier, 5-1, Doug Rose, 3½-2½, Robert Lacey, 3-3, and Joseph Stoner, 3-3), 14½ points, team trophy; **2nd**, Santa Clara High School, 13 points, team trophy; **3rd**, Marelo Prep High School, Santa Cruz, 9 points, team trophy; **4th**, Del Mar High School, San Jose, 5 points, team trophy; **5th**, San Luis Jr. High School, San Luis Obispo, 4½ points, team trophy.

Individual Awards, **1st-2nd**, Dan Cloutier (Unr.), Westmont High School, Campbell, and David Wilkins (Unr.), Del Mar High School, San Jose, 5-1, trophies; **3rd-4th**, Charles Wolff (1304), San Luis Jr. High School, San Luis Obispo, and Jerry Schneider (Unr.), Santa Clara High School, 4½-1½, trophies;

Beginners Section

Team Awards, **1st-2nd**, Milpitas High School (Russell Dickey, 4-0, Ken Thompson, 3-1, Todd Walker, 3-1, and Daniel Armstrong, 2-2) and Overfelt High School, San Jose (Eliseo Roman, 3-1, John Marquez, 3-1, David Cribbs, 3-1, and Ramil Manzano, 3-1), 12 points, trophies; **3rd-4th**, Town School for Boys, San Francisco, and Jordan Middle School, Palo Alto, 11 points, trophies; **5th**, Washington Manor Jr. High School, San Leandro, 10½ points, trophy.

SUNDAY CRUNCH QUADS

Centennial Hall in Hayward was the site for the first Sunday Crunch Quads, directed by Jeffrey Dubjack and Sandra Koppel, Apr. 1. Complete results:

Quad I, **1st**, Jon Wooley (1697), Hayward, 2½-½, trophy; Quad II, **1st**, Frisco Del Rosario (1385), Hayward, 2½-½, trophy plus free entry (\$5)



Matthew Ng, 11, was almost dwarfed by his set at the scholastic tourney.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY SCHOLASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

Seventy-five high school and 80 junior high school students participated in the Santa Clara County Scholastic Championships in Sunnyvale on March 3. The annual event was directed by John Sumares and cosponsored by the Santa Clara Valley Federation of Scholastic Chess Leagues and LERA. Assistants included John Marks, Jim Hurt, Nina Myers, and Andy Crowley.

Highschool finals:

Team Championship. 1st-Santa Clara HS (3 points); 2nd-Homestead HS, of Cupertino, (2); 3rd-Westmont HS, of Campbell, (2).

Individuals. 1st (and County Champion)-Charles Garner, of Homestead HS (3); 2nd-David Poole, of Fremont HS (3); 3rd-Keith Higashihara, of Camden HS (3). These were the all stars.

Section "B". 1st-Jesse Flores, Santa Clara HS (3); 2nd-Matt Thorburn, Gunn HS (3). Section "C". 1st-Vince Ogg, Wilcox HS; 2nd-Jerry Schneider, Santa Clara HS; 3rd Mark Jansons, Westmont HS--each with $2\frac{1}{2}$ points.

Junior High finals:

Team Championship. 1st-David Starr Jordan Jr. High of Palo Alto; 2nd-Herbert Hoover Jr. High of San Jose; 3rd-Joaquin Miller Jr. High of San Jose.

Individuals. Allstars. 1st-Peter Kang, Herbert Hoover (County Champion); 2nd-Pedro Marcal, David Starr Jordan; 3rd-David Watt, Joaquin Miller--each with 3 points.

Section "B". 1st-Abdul Nabi, David Starr Jordan ($3\frac{1}{2}$); 2nd-Juan Pezoa, Herbert Hoover (3), 3rd-Peter Baum, David Starr Jordan (3). Section "C". 1st-David Fraine, Joaquin Miller (4); 2nd-Eric Burr, J. George ($3\frac{1}{2}$); 3rd-Chris Reinhart, Patrick Henry ($3\frac{1}{2}$).

SAN JOSE CITY COLLEGE OPEN RESULTS

The 9th annual San Jose City College Open was held on January 27-28. It attracted 190 players and gave out \$3,115 in prizes. It was directed by Francisco Sierra, with the assistance of Amada Sierra and John Sumares. The results of the five-round, USCF-rated event follow:

Open section. 1st-2nd: Nick deFirmian and Jay Whitehead--each with $4\frac{1}{2}$ points for \$215; 3rd: Jim MacFarland (4)-\$55. 1st-3rd experts: Daniel Switkes, Bill Chesney, and Borel Menas--each with $3\frac{1}{2}$ points for \$15.

Class "A". 1st-2nd: Leonardo Moguel and Loren Meierding--each with 4 points for \$160; 3rd-5th: Fred Mayntz, Chandler Yergin, and John Miller--each with $3\frac{1}{2}$ points for \$33.33.

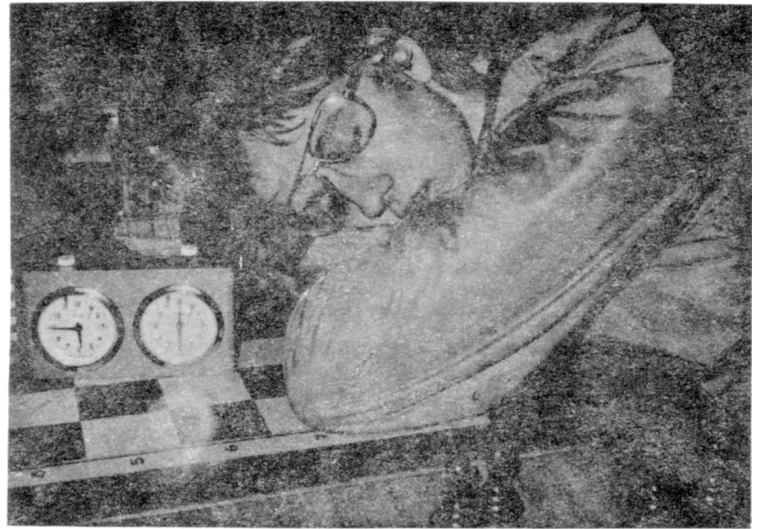
Class B. 1st-2nd: Anthony Rossi and Raymond Rotor--each with $4\frac{1}{2}$ points for \$215; 3rd-4th: Rodolfo Maninang and Eugeni Padeski--each with 4 points for \$70.

Class C. 1st: Pedro Marcal, 5 points, \$200; 2nd-8th: Fred Sanchez, Paul Friedrich, Lawrence Klein, Steve Levine, Bradley Taylor, Frank Axtell, S. H. Brodie, and David Whetzell--each receiving \$43.13.

Class D. 1st: Allen Wong (4), \$110; 2nd-3rd: Gary Eubanks and Chris Flammer--each with $3\frac{1}{2}$ points for \$55.

Class E. 1st: Tom Jacopi (5), \$80; 2nd: Dean Cress ($4\frac{1}{2}$), \$45; 3rd-4th: Edgar Barrientos and Robert Barker--each receiving \$30.

Unrated. (47 players.) 1st: James Langemak (5), \$100; 2nd: Jorge Athala ($4\frac{1}{2}$), \$80; 3rd-6th: Sammie Chism, Richard Finacom, Walter Green, D. Kurzendoerfer, Dorr Lovett, and Jim Walker--each receiving \$31.67.



After the last round. Chris Tabb grabs a nap while waiting for his team mates to finish their final games at the Santa Clara High School tourney.

CHICO OPEN

On February 24-25 thirty-one players participated in the 4th Chico Open, directed by Dick Rowe for the Chico Chess Club.

First place went to James MacFarland (2083) for a score of $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$. Keven Lewis (1947) and Matt Sankovich (1533) tied for 2nd-3rd with 4-1. Coming in tied for 4th-8th were: Bill Chesney (2036), Barry Nelson (1951), Karl Simon (1941), David Bocek (1894), and Michael Anderson (1768)--each with $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$.



Northwest Chess

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LESSON THREE - THE CLASSICAL f-7 GAMBITS by Robert Karch

The classical f7 gambits are based on the idea that time is more important than material, particularly when that time is used to attack the opposing King. This attack, at the cost of a pawn, comes right out of the opening and it focusses as many pieces as possible on Black's weakest square, f7 (or his KB2, using English descriptive notation). If Black survives the initial attack, he usually castles King-side, in which case White may sometimes sacrifice pieces to expose the Black King.

Success in any gambit is, of course, not guaranteed. If Black defends weakly, White usually wins with an overwhelming and direct attack on the Black King. There are four principal methods of defense in the classical King pawn gambits:

- Black can take and hold onto the pawn, exchange off as many of the attacking pieces as possible, and try to reach a favorable endgame

in which Black would either be a pawn ahead or have a better position.

- Black can take the pawn, and then select the proper moment for returning it, using the time gained to activate his own pieces and secure equal chances in the middlegame.

- Black can offer a counter-gambit.

- Black can decline the gambit.

The principal f7 gambits are:

King's Gambit
Evans Gambit

Scotch Gambit
Danish Gambit

All these gambits are either accepted or declined. When a gambit is accepted, Black takes the pawn and White rapidly develops his pieces. To keep the lesson within reasonable length, we will discuss only the King's Gambit:

1 PK4 PK4 2 PKB4 White wants to: (1) deflect Black's King pawn to f4, (2) open the f-file, and (3) achieve a pawn center "duo" (two pawns abreast) by PQ4. 2...PxP (DIAGRAM #1) White has a definite plan: to rapidly develop his King-side pieces and coordinate an attack against f7. If Black does nothing to stop (or delay) him, White could play: NKB3, PQ4, BB4, 00, QBxP, NK5 (or NKN5), BxP+, etc. (DIAGRAM #2)

It is in the nature of chess that the opponent will try to have an influence on the course of the game! Nonetheless, the King's Gambit Accepted often gives White a superior advantage in development.

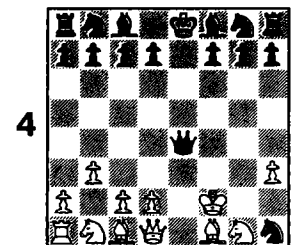
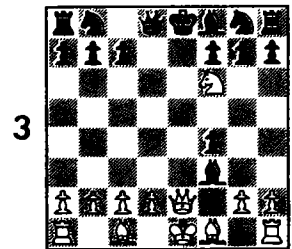
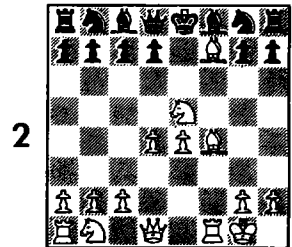
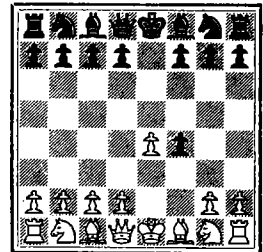
1855 Judge Meek vs Anon. 1 PK4 PK4 2 PKB4 PxP 3 NKB3 PQ4 4 NB3 PxP 5 Nxp BKN5 6 QK2 BxN 7 NB6 Mate. (DIAGRAM #3) Black blundered badly and White did not get a chance to develop a routine f7 attack. Instead, it was more like an e8 attack! (King on the home square, e8).

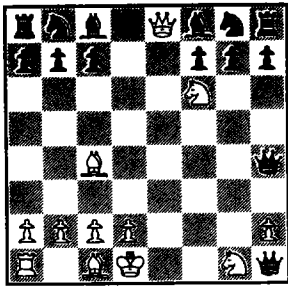
1880 Black vs Goetz 1 PK4 PK4 2 PKB4 PxP 3 PQN3? White does not realize that his target should be the f7 square. The initiative now passes to Black. 3...QR5+ 4 PN3 PxP 5 PKR3 PN7+ 6 KK2 QxP+ 7 KB2 PxR/N Mate. (DIAGRAM #4)

1910 Sanders vs Amateur. Chessmasters build on the experience of the recorded past. We might assume that, in this game, both players had seen the two previous games or games similar to them. 1 PK4 PK4 2 PKB4 PQ4 3 NQB3 QPxP 4 Nxp PxP 5 BB4 QR5+ 6 PN3 PxP 7 QK2 PN7+ 8 KQ1 PxR/Q 9 NB6+ KQ1 10 QK8 Mate (DIAGRAM #5)

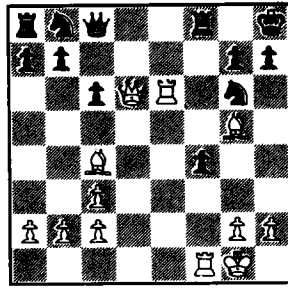
The previous three games were played in a much older style, when neither Black nor White seems much concerned with the f7 square. Many players do the same today! Those games also illustrate the point that the first few moves of the game - the "opening" - are not as important as the overall plan of the subsequent middlegame.

1858 Paul Morphy is White. This is one example of what can happen when Black does very little to hinder White's attack. 1 PK4 PK4 2 PKB4 PxP 3 NKB3 PQB3 4 NB3 BN5 5 BB4 BxN 6 QPxN NK2 7 QQ6 00 8 QBxP This opens the f-file. 8...NN3 9 BKN5 QK1 10 00 KR1 If 10...QxP 11 NQ2. 11 QRK1 PB3 12 PK5 PKB4 If 12...PxN 13 Nxp RxR+ 14 RxR gives White a dominating attack along the f-file. 13 NQ4 PB5 14 PK6 PxP 15 Nxp BxN 16 RxN QB1 (DIAGRAM #6) 17 RxN! A clearance sacrifice to expose the Black King along the h-file. 17...PxR 18 QxNP Threat is mate in one. 18...QB4 19 RxP QxQ 20 RxR+ KR2 21 BN8+ KR1 22 BB7+ KR2 23 BxQ+ Black resigned, in view of 23...KxB 24 BB4. Morphy played blindfolded!

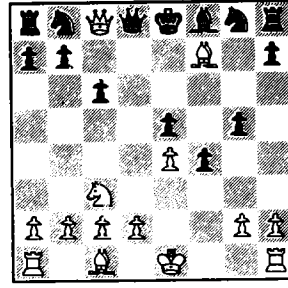




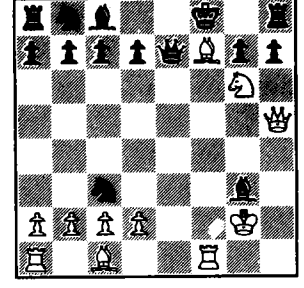
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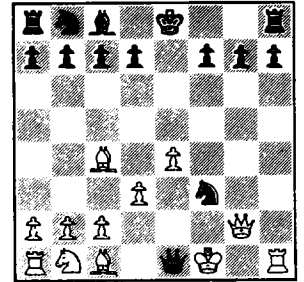
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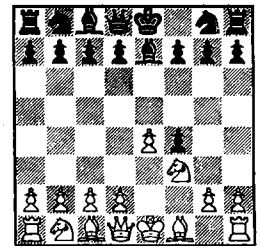
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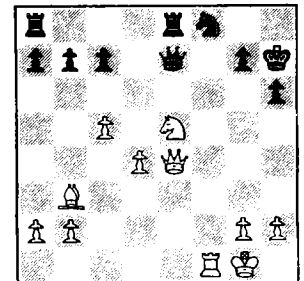
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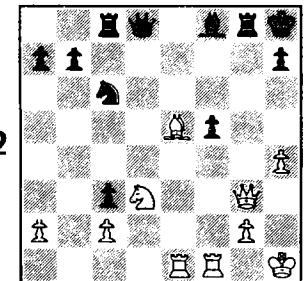
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11



12



In the following correspondence game played in 1941, White exploits the weak f7 square. 1 PK4 PK4 2 PKB4 PQ3 Here, the gambit is clined. 3 NKB3 BN5 4 BB4 PxP 5 NB3 PKN4 6 NK5! White threatens mate two, if Black takes the Queen. 6...PxN 7 QxB PQB3 8 QB5 QB3 9 8+ QQ1 10 BxP+ (DIAGRAM #7) Black resigned. If 10...KK2 11 QK6 te. A good example of a deflection sacrifice. The Black King was erworked, trying to defend both the Queen on d8 and the pawn on f7.

Date and players unknown, but the attack theme is evident. 1 PK4 4 2 PKB4 PxP 3 NKB3 BK2 4 BB4 NKB3 5 NB3 NxP 6 NK5 BR5+ 7 PN3 PxP BxP+ KB1 9 00 PxP+ 10 KxP BN6+ 11 KN2 NxN 12 QR5 QK2 13 NN6+ (DIAM #8)

Correspondence game, 1943. White again forgets his objective on and instead tries to trap the Black Queen. 1 PK4 PK4 2 PKB4 PxP NKB3 BK2 4 BB4 BR5+ 5 NxP? Making this capture in effect replaces e Black Bishop with a Black Queen and a far more dangerous situation White. 5...QxN+ 6 KB1 NKB3 7 PQ3 NN5 8 QK2 NxP+ 9 KN1 PB6 10 PxP 6+ 11 QN2 NxP+ 12 KB1 QK8 Mate. (DIAGRAM #9)

1 PK4 PK4 2 PKB4 PxP 3 NKB3 BK2 (DIAGRAM #10) 4 BB4 BR5+ 5 PN3 PxP 00 PxP+ 7 KR1 BK2 8 BxP+ KxB 9 NK5+ KK3 10 QN4+ KxN 11 QB5+ KQ3 12 5 Mate. This game is also an example of the King Hunt or the use of ece sacrifices to draw the King out into the open.

A modern example. Spassky-Bronstein, USSR Championship 1960. PK4 PK4 2 PKB4 PxP 3 NKB3 PQ4 Returning the pawn should equalize for ack. 4 PxP BQ3 5 NB3 NK2 6 PQ4 00 7 BQ3 NQ2 8 00 PKR3 9 NK4 NxP 10 4 NK6 The result of the now-forced exchange will be to open the file, a plus for White. 11 BxN PxP 12 PB5 BK2 13 BB2 RK1 14 QQ3 ack does not dare post a Knight on f6. 14...PK7 15 NQ6 NB1 16 NxBP R/Q+ 17 RxQ BB4? Bronstein was short of time, ...QQ4 was considered tter. 18 QxB QQ2 19 QB4 BB3 20 N3K5 QK2 21 BN3 BxN 22 NxP+ KR2 23 4+ (DIAGRAM #11) Black resigned because he cannot defend against the ight fork: 23...KR1 24 RxN+ and 25 NN6+.

And now for a delicate balance between attack and counterattack. oris Spassky vs Robert J. Fischer, 1960. 1 PK4 PK4 2 PKB4 PxP 3 NKB3 QN4 4 PKR4 PN5 5 NK5 NKB3 6 PQ4 PQ3 7 NQ3 NxP 8 BxP BN2 9 NB3? NxN 10 :N PQB4! 11 BK2 PxP 12 00 NB3 13 BxNP 00 14 BxB RxP 15 QN4 White puts essure on the g7 square. 15...PB4 16 QN3 PxP 17 QKR1 KR1 18 KR1 scher said that 18 BxP was more accurate. 18...RKN1 19 BxP BB1 20 5+ (DIAGRAM #12) This position probably represents the high water rk of White's attack. 20...NxB 21 QxN+ RN2 22 RxP QxP+ 23 KN1 QN5? th Fischer and Spassky agreed that 23...QN6 and exchange of Queens ould win for Black. 24 RB2 BK2 25 RK4 QN4 26 QQ4 RB1 27 RK5 Fischer pected 27 NK5? RxR 28 QxR BB4 29 QxB QxP Mate. 27...RQ1 28 QK4 QR5 : RB4 Black resigned. His Queen is cut off from the defense of the shop.

UDENT ASSIGNMENT: Play a King's Gambit that illustrates the theme of e f7 attack, and send in a record of the moves of your game, along ith the name and address of your opponent. It doesn't matter who ns, or if the game is recorded in English descriptive OR interna- tional algebraic, but the play on your side must be logical. Some mes may be selected for publication.

Send your game to: **CHESS VOICE** 5804 Ocean View Drive, Oakland, CA 94618.

The names of those who successfully completed Lesson Two are on page 22.

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Irregular Openings —by Alan Glasscoe

We have all been taught not to waste time in the opening. As the old memory crutch has it—"Don't move any piece twice until you've moved every piece once."

Even so, there are more than a few openings in which the same piece is moved three or more times in the first five moves. Here, then, is a question for those of you who pride yourself on being familiar with the openings: How many openings, or opening variations, can you name that fulfill these conditions?

Limit yourself to book variations or to published games at the master level. Send your lists to Alan Glasscoe, 4149 Howe St., Oakland, CA 94611. Whoever sends in the longest correct list will receive as a prize an extra year of CalChess membership.

Don't give up too soon. There are more than 20 such book variations, plus several more lesser-known lines.

CORRESPONDENCE COURSE LESSON-TWO SOLVERS

The following readers received a perfect score for their answers to the questions asked in Lesson Two - Annotation of Chess Games - in the Free Correspondence Chess Course:

Michael Brent, Stockton; Leo Connolly, Berkeley; Kevin Dyke, Millbrae; Mark Flatman, Palo Alto; Mike Hartnett, San Rafael; Albert Hernandez, Castle AFB; Hector McDonald, San Leandro; Art Marthinsen, San Rafael; Jim Mason, Dallas, TX; Dick Rowe, Chico; Scott Taylor, Saratoga; and Robert Whitaker, San Francisco.

In addition, the following three readers received a passing score: Thomas Chassereau, Oakland; Vic Hirstio, Concord; and Barry Stelling, Sonoma

A certificate will be awarded to each person who gets a passing score on all five lessons. It is permissible to start the course now by going back to the Dec/Jan and Feb/Mar issues of Chess Voice for Lessons One and Two. (Back issues are available at 75¢ each.)

★ ★ ★

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Old hand: "Which teeth? Your incisors? Or your grinders?"

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KOLTY'S KORNER

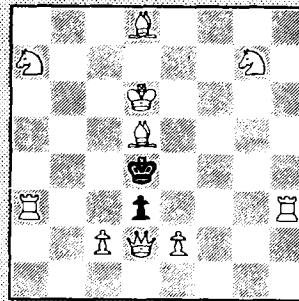
by IM George Koltanowski,
World Blindfold Champion

HOW ABOUT COMPOSING A CHESS PROBLEM?

You have never tried your hand at it, true, but you will find it a lot of fun if you do succeed in composing a chess problem. It will be your work of art. Two-movers are the most enjoyable to compose.

To encourage yourself, start off with setting up a position in which White mates Black in one move. That should be really easy. Then try to get a position in which White mates Black in one move, in as many different ways as is possible.

Let me give you an example:



Can you find
all seventeen
one-move mates?

In this position, White can mate Black in one move in 17 different ways! (In my composition, by the way, I am far behind the maximum number that could be set up.)

Now is the time for you to try it. Compose a one move mate problem in which White has more than 17 ways of mating Black. For the best two efforts received by May 31 there will be a chess book prize.

Send your compositions to George Koltanowski, 1200 Gough Street (Apt. D-3), San Francisco, CA 94109.

Solution to Problem No. 7. 1 N-K5--threatening 2 Q-B6+. If 1...P-R3, then 2 Q-N6+ and if 2...KxQ, 3 P-N8(Q) mate or if 2...K-N1, 3 N-B6 mate. If 1...K-N1, then 2 Q-N7, 2...(any) and 3 N-B6 mate. If 1...K-Q1, then 2 Q-N7, 2...(any) and 3 P-N8(Q) mate.

The two prize winners were D. Jones, San Francisco, and R. Black, San Mateo.

Solution to Problem No. 8. It's all in the pin. 1 Q-B3--forcing 1...K-N8; 2 Q-Q3+--forcing 2...K-R8; 3 Q-Q4--again forcing ...K-N8, and then 4 Q-N1 mate.

CLASSIFIED ADS

REACH 1,000 CHESSPLAYERS for only 5¢/word. Use Chess Voice classified ads. (415) 653-6529.

HAM RADIO OPERATOR needed for radio match between a Dutch club and a Bay Area team. Contact: Kenn Fong, (415) 834-1576.

BACK ISSUES of Chess Voice: Complete 1978, 1977, or 1976 for \$6 per set, postage paid. Single issues = 75¢/ea, postpaid. 5804 Ocean View, Oakland, 94618.

CALENDAR

Keys to Symbols

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

MAY		
5-6	Sacramento - Sacramento Championship	(T)
1-13	San Francisco - CAPPS MEMORIAL	(M)
1-13	San Luis Obispo - Cal Poly Open	(-)
13	Hayward ---SUNDAY GRUNGH-QUADS-(cancelled)---	(I)
9-20	UC Berkeley - MAY DAY TOURNEY /Flyer/	(B)
16-28	Sunnyvale - LERA MEMORIAL DAY TOURNEY /Fly/	(H)
JUNE		
1-3	San Francisco - Stamer Memorial	(M)
9-10	San Jose - Santa Clara Open /Flyer/	(S)
6-17	UC Berkeley - JUNE AMATEUR /p.13/	(B)
13-24	Monterey - Monterey International	(Y)
13-24	San Francisco ---BOATHOUSE-BLASTOFF(cancel.)---	(I)
10-1	Saratoga - Paul Masson Championships /p.13/	(N)
10-1	Fremont ---FREMONT-OPEN------(cancelled)-----	(P)
JULY		
7-8	San Francisco--BOATHOUSE BLASTOFF /Flyer/	(I)
7-8	San Francisco ---GOLDEN-GATE-OPEN-(cancelled)---	(G)
15	Berkeley YMCA--6th Berkeley Sunday Quads	(L)
19-9	Chicago--U.S. Open	(-)
AUGUST		
3-5	USCF Annual Meetings (at U.S. Open)	(-)
1-12	San Francisco--SUMMER OPEN & QUADS	(I)
15-26	San Anselmo--Marin County Open	(O)
SEPTEMBER		
1-3	UC Berkeley--LABOR DAY CHAMPIONSHIPS	(B)
5-16	San Francisco--UNNAMED SWISS	(I)
19-30	Sunnyvale--LERA SUNNYVALE CLASS CHAMPS	(H)
OCTOBER		
6	(National Chess Day)	(-)
6-7	San Francisco--RETURN OF MELVIN TOAST	(I)
14	Berkeley--7th Berkeley Sunday Quads	(L)
NOVEMBER		
9-11	San Francisco--CAPPS MEMORIAL	(M)
17	Santa Rosa--QUAD 63	(A)
14-26	Sunnyvale--LERA THANKSGIVING TOURNAMENT	(H)
DECEMBER		
8-9	San Anselmo--Ross Valley Open	(O)
12-23	San Francisco--CHRISTMAS TOURNAMENT	(I)
JANUARY 1980		
5-6	San Francisco--CAPACITY OPEN & QUADS	(I)
12-13	Walnut Creek--WALNUT CREEK QUADS	(L)
12-13	Monterey--Monterey International	(Y)
(20)	San Francisco--BAGBY STATE CHAMPIONSHIP	(G)
16-27	San Jose--San Jose City College Open	(S)
FEBRUARY		
12-3	San Anselmo--North Bay Open	(O)
9-10	San Francisco--RETRIBUTION BLUES & QUADS	(I)
16-18	UC Berkeley--PEOPLE'S TOURNAMENT	(B)
MARCH		
9-10	San Francisco--CHESS MENAGERIE & QUADS	(I)
(16)	Monterey--St. Patrick's Day Quads	(Y)
17	Berkeley YMCA--8th Berkeley Sunday Quads	(L)
13-24	Sunnyvale--LERA PENINSULA OPEN	(H)

(?)	Lone Pine	(-)
(?)	CALCHESS HIGH SCHOOL QUALIFIER	(-)
APRIL		
6-7	San Francisco--CAPACITY OPEN & QUADS #2	(I)
(20-21)	UC Berkeley--APRIL SHOWERS	(B)
(27-28)	CALCHESS TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP	(-)

Tournament Organizers

- A - Tom Boyd, 580 Santa Alicia, Rohnert Park, CA 94928
- B - Alan Benson (UC Campus Chess Club), 2420 Atherton St. (#1) Berkeley, CA 94704. (415) 843-0661.
- C - Max Burkett (California Chess Bulletins), 1009 MacArthur Blvd, Oakland, CA 94610. (415) 832-8247.
- D - Rob McCarter (Santa Rosa Chess Club), 2864 Bardy Road, Santa Rosa, CA 95404.
- E - Dick Rowe (Chico Chess Club), 2520 Alamo Ave. (Apt. B), Chico, CA 95926.
- F - Clement Falbo (Santa Rosa Chess Club), 5437 Alta Monte Dr., Santa Rosa, CA 95404.
- G - Mike Goodall, 461 Peachstone Terrace, San Rafael, CA 94903. (415) 479-7489.
- H - Jim Hurt (LERA Chess Club), PO Box 60451, Sunnyvale, CA 94088.
- I - Jeffrey Dubjack, PO Box 27003, San Francisco, CA 94127
- J - Fred Muollo (San Jose Chess Club), 5725 Calmor Ave. (#3), San Jose, CA 95123.
- K - George Koltanowski, 1200 Gough St. (Apt. D3), San Francisco, CA 94109.
- L - John Larkins (Berkeley Chess Club), 5804 Ocean View Drive, Oakland, CA 94618. (415) 653-6529.
- M - Raymond Conway (Mechanics' Institute Chess Club), 57 Post St., (#407), San Francisco, CA 94104. (415) 421-2258.
- N - Bryce Perry (Palo Alto Chess Club), 826 Richardson Ct., Palo Alto, CA 94303.
- O - Art Marthinsen (Ross Valley Chess Club), #3 Locksly Lane, San Rafael, CA 94901.
- P - Hans Poschmann (Fremont Chess Club), 4621 Seneca Park Ave., Fremont, CA 94538. (415) 656-8505.
- Q - Ken Kieselhorst (Morro Bay Chess Club), Box 1372, Atascadero, CA 93422. (805) 466-0580
- R - Bruce Rough (Sacramento City Coll) c/o Student Activities, 3835 Freeport Blvd, Sacramento, CA 95822.
- S - Francisco Sierra (San Jose City Coll/ San Jose State), 663 Bucher Ave., Santa Clara, CA 95051 (408) 241-1447.
- T - Dave Mehler (Capitol City Chess Club), 2700 32nd St. (#1), Sacramento, CA 95817.
- U - John Sumares (Santa Clara Chess Club), 741 Pomeroy Ave., Santa Clara, CA 95051. (408) 296-5392.
- W - Ramona Sue Wilson (Capitol City Chess Club), 2712 "E" St. (#7), Sacramento, CA 95816. (916) 442-6186.
- Y - Ted Yudacufski (Monterey Chess Center), PO Box 1308, Monterey, CA 93940. (408) 372-9790.
- Z - Mark Sinz (Stanford Univ. Chess Club), PO Box 10632, Stanford, CA 94305.

* * *

BCC Qualifying Open Results

The Berkeley Chess Club held its Qualifying Open for the club championship during February and March. Sixty-nine members participated in the struggle to determine which six players would qualify for the championship round robin, which is currently under way.

The six finalists are: Richard Paige (1814), with a score of 6-1; Robert Fojt (1863) with 5½-1½; Donald Reents (2054) and Sean Fitzpatrick (1858) with 5-2 each; Dorr Lovett (1750) with 4½-2½; and Richard Hobbs (1923) with 4-2. (Hobbs replaced Juergen Kaspruk (1777), who qualified with 4½-2½, when Kaspruk could not play in the finals.

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Places To Play in Northern California

Note: This list comprises half of the Northern California places to play. The other half will appear in the next issue.

East Bay

BERKELEY CC - Fridays, 7pm-midnight, Berkeley YMCA 2001 Allston Way. USCF-rated tourneys. John Larkins (415) 653-6529.

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

DISCOVERY BAY CC (Byron) - Just getting started. Contact Ed Marnell at (415) 276-5754.

FREMONT CC - 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 7-11pm, Ohlone Rm, San Francisco Federal Savings, Fremont Blvd and Mowry Ave. Hans Poschmann (415) 656-8505.

JAZZ SHOP CC (Oakland) - Wednesdays, 6-11pm, Saturdays and Sundays, 3-11 pm, 2340 Telegraph Ave. An attempt to establish a pay-by-the-day chess house (masters and experts free). Michael Goudeau 465-5124.

OAKLAND CHESS GROUP - Tuesdays, 7-11:30pm, 1969 Park Blvd. Informal, free. John Larkins 653-6529.

U.C. CAMPUS CC - Thursdays, 7pm-midnight, 4th fl, Student Union, Univ. of Calif. (Berkeley) campus. Speed chess. Alan Benson (415) 843-0661.

WALNUT CREEK CC - Tuesdays, 1650 North Broadway (behind the library), 7:30pm. Saleh Mujahed.

North Bay

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

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

ROSS VALLEY CC (San Anselmo) - Tuesdays, 7pm, San Anselmo Parks and Rec office, 1000 Sir Francis Drake Blvd. Art Marthinsen (415) 456-1540.

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

North Coast

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

UKIAH CC - Mondays 7-10:30pm, Senior Citizens Center, 497 Leslie St. Matt Sankovich (707) 462-8632.

South Coast

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

MONTEREY CHESS CENTER - Monday thru Friday, 4:30-10pm, Sat-Sun, 2-10pm, 430 Alvarado St. Ted Yudacufski (408) 372-9790.

MORRO BAY CC - Thursdays, evening, St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Shasta and Driftwood. Ken Kieselhorst, (805) 466-0580.

Check your expiration date. The numbers in the upper right hand corner of your mailing label show the month and year your subscription expires.

* * *

U.C. CAMPUS CHESS CLUB

Meets Thursday nights (7 p.m.), Student Union, 4th floor, U.C. Berkeley campus.

* * * * *

The SUPERB/U.C. Berkeley Campus Chess Club is hosting the following events: 3rd Annual May Day Chess Tournament, May 19-20 and the June Amateur Chess Tourney, June 16-17.

The "Berkeley Riots" chess team are playing their coast-to-coast matches in the Senate Chambers (Eshleman Hall, 1st floor) on the U.C. Berkeley campus. The "Riots" welcome spectator support on May 6th and June 3rd. Play begins between 12 noon and 1:30 pm.

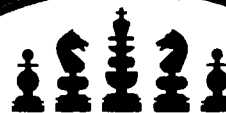
The Club will have five-minute chess tourneys during the Spring quarter. Also, starting soon will be some very strong 5-minute with "Masters" only. See some of Berkeley's best compete.



Sponsored by



U.C. Berkeley Campus Chess Club Director Alan Benson, c/o SUPERB, 304 Eshleman Hall, U.C. Berkeley, CA 94720. Telephone (415) 843-0661.



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