

# CHESS VOICE

Vol. 17, No.1

June-July 1984

Price \$2.00

## CAL CHESS CIRCUIT



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# CHESS VOICE



## CalChess

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA  
CHESS ASSOCIATION

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CalChess is the USCF State Chapter  
for Northern California

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### COVER

The Cal Chess Circuit is in its third year. The circuit is points for scores in games, not scores in tournaments. The circuit is money for the top three in each class at the end of the year. But most of all, the circuit is players. Players playing. Players watching. The circuit is the staff of **Chess Voice**. The circuit is the Board of Directors of CalChess. But most of all, the circuit is the membership of Cal Chess. Virtually every member of Cal Chess participates (see "How the Circuit Works", page 18, this issue). Are you in the picture?

# CIRCUIT

These are the standings in the CalChess Circuit as of June 27.

<b>MASTERS</b>	
Elliott Winslow	390.6
Peter Biyiasas	359.6
James MacFarland	285.2
Robert Sferra	244.9
<b>EXPERTS</b>	
Vladimir Shkolnikov	216.2
Mike Arne	204.6
Steven Matthews	201.0
Keith Vickers	190.4
<b>CLASS A</b>	
Barry Hepsley	277.5
David A. Davis	181.5
Alan S. Glasscoe	170.0
Tony Ladd	160.0
<b>CLASS B</b>	
Arturs Elevans	238.5
John Hampton	152.0
Karl Forsberg	130.8
Alex Vancura	128.0
Susan Mills	118.0
<b>CLASS C</b>	
James Bush	104.0
Olaf Vancura	102.4
Ake Gullmes	100.8
Mihwa Cha	86.4
Erez Manela	82.9
<b>CLASS D</b>	
James Smith	81.8
Garland Comins	72.0
Sean McKinney	49.4
Michael Feierberg	47.4
Melvin Fong	44.6
<b>CLASS E</b>	
Deborah Cvetic	26.4
Robert D. Dickinson	22.0
Merrill Buck	20.9
Gabriel Vargas	19.8
Keith Moore	17.6
<b>UNRATED</b>	
Dan Natividad	44.0
Benjamin Bongalon	30.8
David Arifin	27.5
Raymondo B. Apostol	26.4
Chris Haines	25.3
Edward J. Bazo	25.3
Shahab Mousavi	25.3



## LETTERS

Editor of *Chess Voice*,

RE: *Chess Voice*, April-May 1984, page 118-119

On page 118 the author states the objective is to know how "to put your opponent away" and presumably the example on page 119 is intended to illuminate this idea.

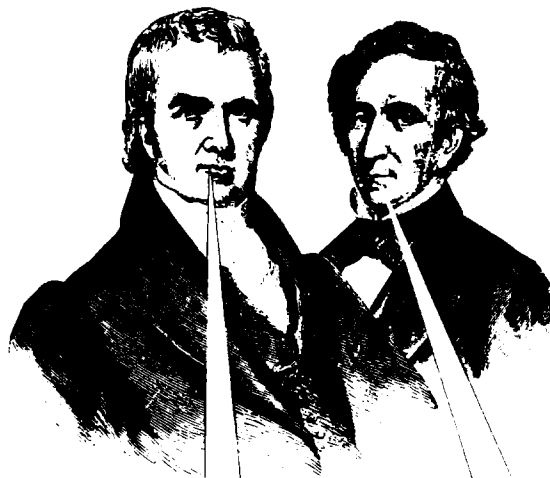
First we have to accept the idea we have an opponent so insulting as to continue to play against two queens. If we do this then we have to assume we will answer this insult in one of two ways, either to linger over the kill or to dispatch quickly.

Since there is enough cruelty in the world already I think we need to concentrate on the more humane regardless of our opponent's personality, rather than the lingering over the kill demonstrated in the text.

The "correct" (to use another odious term) moves are: 1. Qf4. This leaves Black only two moves to choose from, we don't care which. 2. Qg8+. 3. Qh6++

I cannot imagine a master using any other except possibly 1. Qa2. 2. Qh2 or g3. 3. Q++.

Sincerely,  
Paul Friedrick



*This issue is  
dedicated to the  
U.S. Championships.*

*Without which it  
would have been done  
three weeks ago....*

## THE STAMER MEMORIAL

By K. Michael Goodall

Seven months ago the players in the Capp's Memorial had to contend with the thunder of a wrecking ball as it demolished the building next door to the Mechanics' Institute Chess Club. In the Stamer Memorial, held June 15-17, the players were treated to the mind-shattering blows of a pile driver, used in the erection of the building to replace the one torn down. The players were offered their money back, prior to the first round, if any of them felt 100 decibel pounding would disturb them during the first round. All gritted their teeth and endured the absurdity of playing chess under these conditions, and all the first round losers had the best excuse ever presented. Fortunately, the pile driver only operated during the first round, and the remainder of the tournament was relatively quiet.

International Grandmaster Peter Biyiasas swept the 77-player, one-section event followed by National Master Guillermo Rey with  $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ . The tournament was unusual in that only two players failed to complete the tournament. Usually, about 10% or more of the participants in the average swiss tournament either withdraw or quit before the last round. The players in this year's Stamer were a hearty bunch, however, and they were not easily discouraged, either by pile drivers or poor form.

Max Wilkerson, the Mechanics' Institute Chess Club Director, was as usual extremely helpful in running the tournament. He really adds that touch of class that many of us have come to expect from the finest chess club west of the Hudson River.

### CLASS WINNERS:

First: IGM Peter Biyiasas (San Jose), 5-0, \$400; Second: Guillermo Rey (San Francisco),  $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ , \$300.

Expert: Carlos Benitez and Richard Lew (both San Francisco), 4-1, \$75 each.

CLASS A: Romulo Fuentes (San Francisco),  $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ , \$125.

Class B: Clifton Ford (San Francisco), Susan Mills (San Jose), Lawrence Walker (Berkeley), and Perry Whittle (San Francisco),  $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ , \$25 each.

CLASS C: Dan Arndt (San Jose), Bruce Boer (Oakland), Annette Caruso (San Francisco), Eree Manela (Albany), Edwin Ezequiez (San Francisco), 2-3, \$15 each.

E. Winslow - R. Fuentes, Stamer Memorial, 1984: 1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 e6 3. Nc3 c5 4. d5 ed 5. cd d6 6. e4 g6 7. f4 Bg7 8. Bb5+ Nfd7 9. a4 0-0 10. Nf3 Na6 11. 0-0 Nc7 12. Bd3 a6 13. Re1 Re8 14. e5 de 15. d6 Ne6 16. f5 Nd4 17. Ng5 Nf6 18. Bc4 Rf8 19. fg hg 20. Rxe5 Bg4 21. Qd3 Bf5 22. Bxf7+ Rxf7 23. Qc4 Ne6 24. Rxf5 Nxe6 25. Rxe5 Qxd6 26. Be3 Re8 27. Rd1 Qe6 28. Qxe6 Rxe6 29. Bxc5 Nh5 30. g3 Kh7 31. Rgd5 Nf6 32. Rd6 Rxd6 33. Rxd6 Bf8 34. b4 Bxd6 35. Bxd6 Rd7 36. Rd6 Rd2 37. h3 Rc2 38. Bd4 Nh5 39. Ne4 Rc4 40. Ng5+ Kg8 41. Bc5 Ng3 42. Kf2 Ne4+ 43. Nxe4 Rxe4. a5 Kf7 45. Kf3 Rh4 46. Kg3 Rc4 47. Kf3 Ke6 48. Kg3 Kd5 49. Kf3 Kc6 50. Kg3 Kb5 51. h4 Ka4 52. Bd6 Rxb4. 1-0.

## PEACH TREE CLASSIC

From Leon Taylor

Organized by Leon Taylor and directed by Leonard Sistik, Marysville's Peach Tree Classic, May 19-20, drew 72 players from three states. Held in the Peachtree Mall's fine playing site, the tournament was not easily won. Only one player in the master section could come up with the  $3\frac{1}{2}$  points necessary to win, and no player could find that magic 4-0 perfect score.

### CLASS WINNERS:

Master: Vincent McCambridge (La Habra),  $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ , \$200. Mark Buckley (Fair Oaks), Richard Dost (Chico), and Elliott Winslow (Oakland), 3-1, \$43.33 each.

Expert: Milford Fredenburg (Salt Lake City, Utah), Ken King (Citrus Heights) and Steve Matthews (Sacramento), 2-2, \$65 each.

Class A: Marc Braverman (Davis),  $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ , \$150. Romulo Fuentes (South San Francisco), 3-1, \$90.

Class B: Mike Babigian (Elk Grove),  $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ , \$250. Dominador Antolin (Sacramento), Thomas Manning (Davis) and Richard Roach (Roseville), 3-1, \$67.67 each.

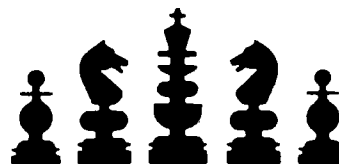
Class C: Virgilio Fuentes (South San Francisco) and Marcos Loza (Richmond),  $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ , \$125 each.

Class D/E: Leonard Moser (Quincy),  $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ , \$125. Ron Brinegar (Mi Wuk) and Karl Remick (Vallejo), 3-1, \$60 each.

99.6% of entry fees, late entry fees and transient membership fees were returned in prizes.



VINCE McCAMBRIDGE



## GOLDEN BEAR OPEN

by Ed Chang

The 5th Golden Bear Open almost wasn't. Mike Goodall, who usually organizes and directs it, decided he did not have the time this year (he's the chief TD of the US Championships). In February, during the Berkeley People's Tournament, he sunk low enough to ask a couple of young, junk directors (Andy Lazarus and I have actually been directing for about ten years) if they wanted to run it. Thinking we'd break 200 (the previous high was 156), we got "old man" Alan Glasscoe to assist. It was a bit of an overkill, as the final count was "only" 178.

In the Master/Expert section, Texan GM Ron Henley (in Berkeley for the US Championship) and Northern California Champion Paul Whitehead went 4-0. Henley probably wanted to see if his \$400 check was good. My bank, which is next to the Games of Berkeley store, called me the morning after the tournament to say he cashed it. I later found out he spent \$150 on chess books. By the time this is published, we'll know if they helped him.

Now that three Senior TD's have taught National TD Mike Goodall how to get a larger Golden Bear Open, I would imagine he'll want to run it next year.

### CLASS WINNERS:

MASTER/EXPERT (47 players): Ron Henley and Paul Whitehead, 4-0. Peter Bivasas and Loal Davis, 3½-½.

EXPERTS: Victor Baja and Paul Cripe, 3-1.

CLASS A (34 players): Dennis Jang, Ariel Mazzarelli, David Rapoport, and Horst Remus, 3½-½.

CLASS B (36 players): Romulo T. Aguilar, 4-0. McKinley Day, Jr. and Edmund Jimenez (1424!), 3½-½.

CLASS C (24 players): George Davis and Mauro Mari, 3½-½.

CLASS D/E (17 players): Andrew George and John Leeburg, 3½-½. Melvin Fong, 3-1.

Unrated: (20 players): Benjamine Bongalon, 4-0. Chris Wong, 3½-½.

## SAN JOAQUIN CHAMPIONSHIP

by Dave Quarve

The San Joaquin Championship was held at the Great Western Savings Bank in Fresno, June 2-3. Congratulations to Tom Ashley, Fresno Chess Club Treasurer who upset Renard Anderson en route to capturing First Place undefeated! Tom also defeated a Master at the Memorial Day Classic in Universal City. Besides Tom, Fari Sadoughi was the only player to complete his schedule undefeated. Although losing to Renard and Michael Sarkissian, Mansoor Zia, an unrated player from Bakersfield, also turned in a fine score, upsetting two Category B players, Peter Tan and John Chiero.

### RESULTS:

First: Thomas Ashley (Fresno), 4½-½, \$140. Second: Renard Anderson (Brookdale), 4-1, \$80.

Class A: Donald Wilson (Fresno), 4-1, \$80.

Class B: Gary E. Hoffman (Fresno) and Chris Fotias (Visalia), 3-2, \$50 each.

Class C: Michael Sarkissian (Fresno), 4-1, \$80.

CLASS D: Les Beshears and Charles Guest (both Fresno), 2-3, \$30 each.

D/E/F, Unr: Mansoor Zia (Bakersfield), 3-2, \$60.

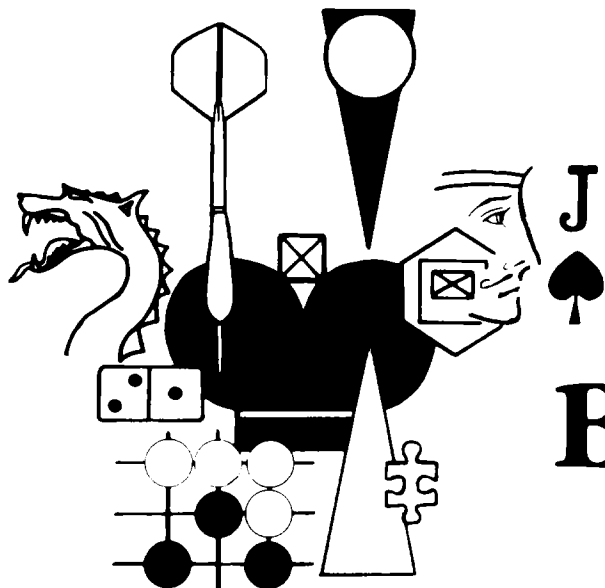
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I WANT YOU



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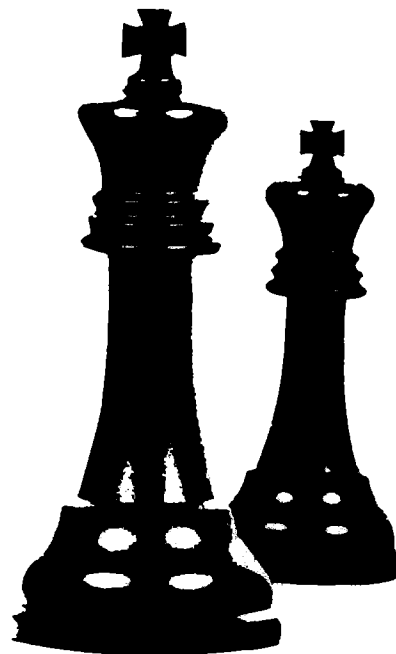
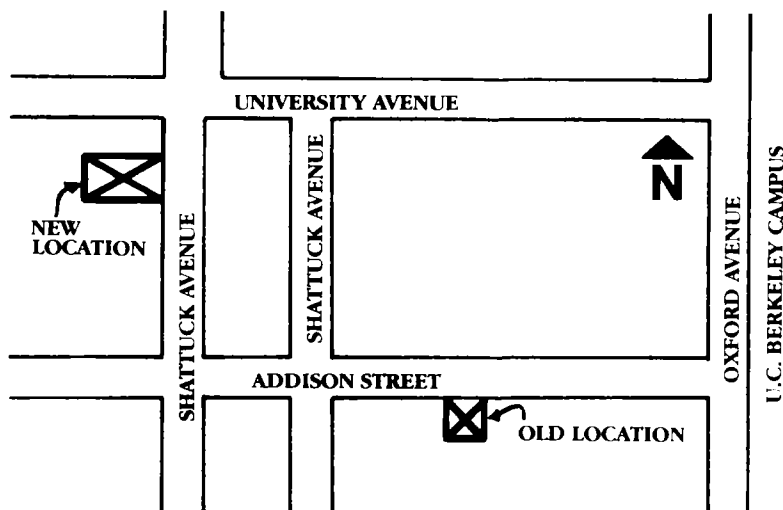


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# PLAYTHINGS FOR THE MIND

# OUR CHESS HERITAGE

## Ossip Bernstein

by R.E. Fauber

One could reasonably argue that the end of the amateur's chance to reach the top in chess occurred about the middle of the 19th century. That was when Thomas Henry Buckle was as good as any Englishman, although he feverishly worked on his history of civilization--indeed he died of a fever in Syria while groaning "my book, my book."

The first great international tournament, London, 1851, went to Adolf Anderssen, who worked full-time as a professor of mathematics and could only play part-time when his schedule permitted. Moreover, the second place finisher was Marmaduke Wyvill, then a sitting member of the British Parliament. Then, as now, politics has never been anything if not time-consuming.

By the turn of the century chess had acquired considerable sophistication. The successful players were the professional players. Nonetheless, chess at the highest level still had room for an exceptionally gifted amateur.

Such a one was Ossip Bernstein, who was born in Zhitomir in the Ukraine of Jewish parents in 1882. About the time Bernstein reached college age life was not very much fun for Russian Jews. There was this recreational group called the Black Hundreds which was encouraged by the tsarist government. The idea was that, if one did not like how things were going in his life, don't blame it on the tsar. Go out and kill a Jew instead. That would make one feel better. The amount of chopped liver strewn about the streets of peaceful towns and villages became a public health problem, as pogrom became the program.

This also led to barring Jews from higher education. Therefore, the wealthy Bernsteins prudently sent Bernstein to Germany for his. While pursuing legal studies he also won his mastership by coming first at the hauptturnier held in Hanover in 1902. Then he went back to Russia briefly to come second to Mikhail Chigorin in the All-Russia tourney of 1903. Turning his steps westward once again, he managed to tie Carl Schlechter for first at Stockholm, 1906. Thereafter, he earned his law degree from Heidelberg University in 1907. He celebrated this achievement by coming equal first with Akiba Rubinstein at Ostend, 1907. This was the minor tournament, but he surpassed a field which included Aron Nimzovich, Jacques Mieses, Richard Teichmann, Oldrich Duras, Savielly Tartakover, and Rudolf Spielmann in the process.

Upon his return to Russia in 1907, he launched a successful legal career, from which he took time only to compete in the best tournaments. He managed 5th in the stellar field at St Petersburg, 1909. He came second behind Rubinstein in the Russian championship in 1912. At St. Petersburg, 1914, he came tied for sixth with Rubinstein. This left him out of the final five whom the tsar dubbed "grandmasters of chess". But not by much.

By this time Bernstein had already invented the concept of "the equalizing injustice of chess." War and revolution disclosed to Bernstein that this concept had wider applications. Because he was more devoted to law than chess, he never enjoyed the full success his talents merited, but this injustice was compensated by the fact that chess became the means of his survival.

Bernstein, an international lawyer, whose clients came from wealthy Russian industrialists, fell into the hands of the Cheka shortly after the Bolshevik revolution. This first version of the Soviet secret police felt that trials were for lawyers and lawyers were for execution. They arranged a routine one for Bernstein and a rag-tag of other miscreants.

Just as he had been placed up against the wall, a superior officer arrived who wanted to examine the list. He inquired if Bernstein was the Bernstein. Ossip admitted that he had been himself all his life, which seemed too soon to be over. The officer insisted that they play a game of chess to prove that Bernstein was grandmaster Bernstein. When Bernstein's play properly convinced him, he released the whole group.

Thereafter, Bernstein made his way discreetly to French-held Sevastopol. From there he took a steamer to France and arrived penniless in Paris. Some of his former clients contacted him and asked him to take ship to New York to handle legal matters there, but it had to be at once. Again chess came to his rescue. He used his reknown as a chess player to get an entry visa and then to vouch for his identity when he arrived at a New York law firm seeking documents. Thus Bernstein collected a fat fee which ensured financial security.

In 1920, Bernstein had established himself as a fine lawyer who also played devastating chess. At Vienna, 1904, he managed to breathe some life into a quiet variation.

**Giuoco Piano; A. Albin - O. Bernstein:** 1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bc4 Bc5 4. Nc3 d6 5. d3 Nf6 6. Bg5 Be6 7. Nd5 Bd5 8. Bd5 h6.

Here a direct 9. Bf6 seems the most logical and very peaceful--in keeping with the opening variation. Instead, Albin decides to stir things up against this newcomer.

9. Bc6 bc 10. Bf6 Qf6 11. c3 Rb8 12. b4?! Bb6 13. Qa4 d5!

It is still not too late for White to castle.

14. ed?! e4!

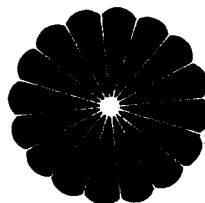
And here 15. Nd4 is distinctly in order, if also ugly.

15. de Qc3 16. Ke2 Qc4 17. Ke1 Qe4 18. Kf1 0-0 19. Qc6 Rfe8.

The point being 20. Re1 Qd3 21. Kgl Re1 22. Ne1 Qe2.

20. Kgl Re6 21. Qd7 Rd6 22. Qa4 Qe2 23. Rf1 Qf3 24. gf Rg6. 0-1.

Becoming a French citizen in 1920, Bernstein eschewed serious chess to practice law. Since he had constantly practiced law after 1907, this hardly qualifies as a retirement. Whether he kept track of the rapidly evolving game in the inter-war years is not clear, but he did have periodic meetings with Edward Lasker, another, less talented chess amateur. Despite Lasker's penchant for talking philosophy and music, the conversation easily could come around to chess; and Lasker knew what was going on there.



Eventually the chess blood began flowing in Bernstein's arteries, and in 1932 Bernstein accepted an invitation to see what shape his arteries were in from the organizing committee at Bern. At age 50, after 18 years out of tournament chess, he managed an equal fifth with Efim Bogloyubov. And Bogolyubov once more challenged for the world title against Alexander Alekhine two years later. Bernstein also agreed to play a training match with Alekhine, then Paris based, and drew it 2-2 in 1933.

World War II forced him to flee his beloved Paris. His law practice kept him informed of what was going on in the world, and one thing was that Nazis distinctly hated Jews. At the age of 58 he walked from Paris across the Pyrenees to Spain. During the trek he suffered a heart attack but kept on going.

After the war he still showed flashes of his earlier power, most notably at Montevideo, 1954, where he tied for second with the feared Miguel Najdorf. He was age 72 at the time. He came back to Montevideo and won the tournament in 1961. He died in 1962.

Bernstein's career demonstrated that an exceptional personality does not have to have constant practice or needlepoint knowledge of the openings to preserve chess strength. Even advanced age can be conquered. Basically he was an amateur, but his intellectual endowments made chess an easy tongue in which to express himself.

His style combined strategical soundness with a perfect willingness to enter tactical complications whenever they flowed logically from the over-all scheme of the game. Nor did age blunt his willingness to fight hand-to-hand. Bernstein created a neglected treasure of chess by manhandling Najdorf. This was when Bernstein was 72 and Najdorf at the top of his game.

**King's Indian Defense; O. Bernstein - M. Najdorf (Montevideo, 1954):** 1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 d6 3. Nc3 Nd7 4. e4 e5 5. Nf3 g6 6. de.

Fie on your book openings.

6. ...de7. Bd2 c6 8. 0-0 Qc7 9. h3 Nc5 10. Qc2 Nh5.

The knights want a little gambol, but Black is dangerously neglecting his development.

11. Re1 Ne6 12. Be2 Be7 13. Rad1 0-0 14. Bf1 N4g7.

Still aiming for ...f5 and activity on the kingside, which played immediately loses the KP.

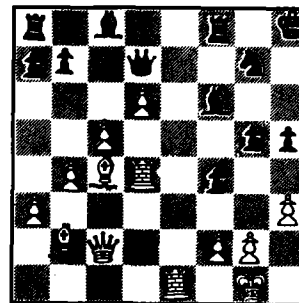
15. a3 f5 16. b4 f4 17. Bc1 Bf6 18. c5 g5 19. Bc4 Kh8.

Black has to hope he can stir things up. A troublesome threat was 19. ...Bd7 20. Nd5 cd 21. ed Nd8 22. d6.

20. Bb2 h5 21. Nd5! cd 22. ed Nd4 23. Nd4 ed 24. d6 Qd7 25. Rd4!



Bernstein faces the youthful 15 year old prodigy Arturo Pomarat, London 1946. This was the first postwar tournament. Bernstein finished second.



The old man won't let up. On 25. ...Bd4 26. Bd4 Qf5 27. Qc3 Qg6 28. Re7 crushes.

25. ...f3 26. R4e4 Qf5.

The power of better development could hardly ask for a better demonstration than this, since 26. ...fg 27. Bf6 Rf6 28. Qc3 Qh3 29. Re8 Ne8 30. Re8 Kg7 31. Qh3 Bh3 32. Ra8 wins elegantly.

27. g4! hg 28. hg Qg6 29. Re8!

What a giving person. On 29. ...Qe8 30. Re8 Ne8 31. Qg6 or 29. ...Qc2 30. Rf8 Kh7 31. Bg8 Kh6 32. Rf6 Qg6 33. Rg6 Kg6 34. Re7 proves decisive.

29. ...Bf5 30. Ra8 Ra8.

The queen is quite safe since 30. ...Bc2 31. Rf8 Kh7 32. Bg8 Kh6 33. Rf6.

31. gf Qh5 32. Re4 Qh3 33. Bf1 Qf5 34. Rh4 gh 35. Qf5 Nf5 36. Bf6 Kg8 37. d7. 1-0.

Bernstein the amateur always played powerfully even without regular practice or systematic preparation. Against Najdorf, he had demonstrated the flaming imagination of "fiery old age".



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# THE BEST FROM AROUND THE WORLD

by Val Zemitis

White: Ove Andersen  
 Black: Alex Astrup  
 DENMARK  
 GRUNFELD DEFENCE

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 g6 3. Nc5 d5 4. Bf4 Bg7 5. e3 0-0  
 6. Nf3.

If 6. Qb3, then c5! Usually White proceeds here with 6. cd5. On 6. Be5, Black plays e6!

6. ... c5!  
 6. ... c6 is too passive.  
 7. dc5.

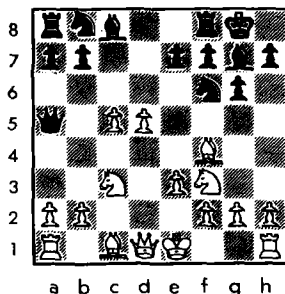
Other moves are innocuous for Black: 7. h3 Nc6; 7. cd5 Nd5; 7. Be5 dc4; 7. Qb3 cd4; 7. Be2 cd4. In a game Polk - Shirazi, American Open, 1983, White played 7. a3? and after 7. ... Qa5 8. Nd2 cd4 9. Nb3, Black played 9. ... dc3!!? and won!

7. ... Qa5.

7. ... Be6 is weak because of 8. Nd4. Also 7. ... Ne4 is weak because of 8. Nd5!:

8. cd5??

Such obvious errors theory does not even consider! According to "theory" 8. Qb3 is best. 8. Rc1 and 8. Nd2 are playable, while 8. Qa4 is weak.



8. ... Nd5! 9. Qd5?!

Better 9. Be5 Be5: 10. Ne5: Nc3: 11. Qd2!

9. ... Bc3:+

Basically the game is over - in mere 9 moves!!

10. Ke2 Qb5+ 11. Kd1 Qb2: 12. Rc1 Be6 13. Qd3 Ba5

14. Rc2 Qb1+ 15. Ke2 Nc6 16. a3? Rfd8 17. Nd4 Bg4+ 18. f3 Qe1 mate!

(From "SKAKBLADET")

White: V. Chexov

Black: L Arsha

LVOV (1983)

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

1. Nf3 Nf6 2. c4 g6 3. Nc3 Bg7 4. e4 d6 5. d4 0-0  
 6. Be2 e5.

Or 6. ... Bg4.

7. 0-0 Nc6.

Or 7. ... Nbd7.

8. Be3.

Usually White proceeds with 8. d5.

8. ... Re8 9. de5!?

White usually captures on e5 already on move 7, if he wants to play the exchange variation.

9. ... de5 10. Qd8: Nd8: 11. Nb5! Ne6 12. Ng5! Re7  
 13. Rfd1 h6.

Theory recommends 13. ... b6 14. c5 Nc5: 15. Rd8+ Bf8! 16. Na7: Ra7: 17. Rc8: h6!: However, White can play better - 14. a4!.

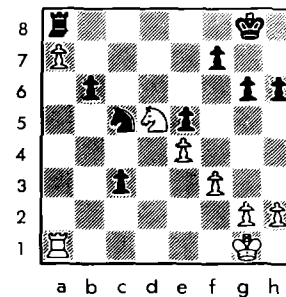
14. Ne6: Be6: 15. f3.

15. Bc5 Rd7 16. Rd7: Bd7: 17. Na7: b6, or if 17. Nc7:, then Rc8.

15. ... b6 16. a4! c6 17. Nc3 Rb8 18. c5 Rd7.

Better 18. ... Nd7.

19. cb6 ab6 20. b4 Rd1: 21. Nd1: Bf8 22. a5 Nd7.



23. b5! cb5 24. a6 Bc4 25. Bc4: bc4 26. Nc3 Bc5.

26. ... Bb4? 27. Nd5 Ba5 28. Nc7!

27. Bc5: Nc5: 28. a7 Ra8 29. Nd5 c3 30. Nc3:!

Not 30. Nb6: because of Ra7:!: 31. Ra7: c2 32. Ra1 Nb3, etc.

30. ... Nb3 31. Ra6 Nd4 32. Nd5 Nc6 33. Rb6: Na7:  
 34. Ra6.

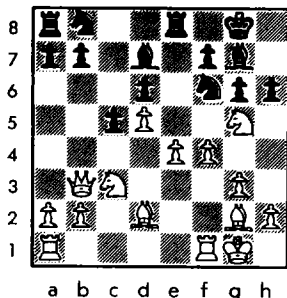
Black resigned. 35. Nc7.

(Comments by R. Cholmov in "SHAKMATY V SSSR")

White: Arni Stefansson  
 Black: Jon Johannesson  
 ICELAND

**BENONI DEFENCE**

1. d4 Nf6 2. d4 g6 3. g3 Bg7 4. Bg2 0-0 5. f4!?  
 Unusual but not bad.  
 5. ... c5.  
 Maybe 5. ... e5 is better.  
 6. d5 Qa5+ 7. Bd2 Qa6 8. Qb3! e6 9. Nc3 ed5 10. cd5 d6  
 11. Nf3 Re8 12. 0-0 Bf5 13. Ng5 h6 14. e4! Bd7.



**15. Nf7:!!**

Great speculative sacrifice.

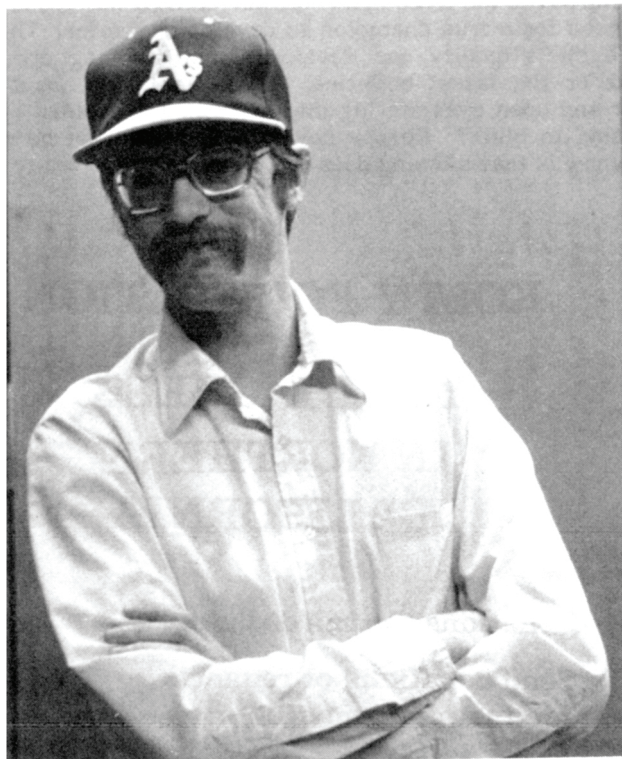
15. ... c4 16. Nh6+ Bh6: 17. Qc2 b5 18. Rael Qb6+  
 19. Be3 Qb7 20. Bd4 Bg7 21. Bf6! Bf6: 22. e5 Qb6+ 23. Kh1  
 Bf5 24. Be4 de5 25. Bf5: gf5 26. Qf5: Bg7 27. fe5 Rf8 28.  
 Qg4 Na6 29. Ne4 Kh8 30. e6 Qd4 31. Rf8:+ Bf8:.

31. ... Rf8: 32. e7 Re8 33. Qh5+.

32. Qh5+ Kg7 33. Qg5+.

Black resigned. 33. ... Kh8 34. Nf6.

(From "SKAK")



**DOES THIS MAN LOOK WORRIED?**

**RICHMOND QUADS**

By Ray Orwig

Organized and directed by Ray Orwig, the Richmond Quads-Golden Bear Warmup was played Saturday, June 23, 1984 at the Richmond Public Library. Thirty-six players participated in the 30-30 tournament. At stake were trophies for each quad winner, and a free entry into the Golden Bear Open for those players with a 3-0 score.

**TABLE WINNERS**

1. Michael Jackson (1920) 3-0; Mike Fitzgerald (2003) 2-1.
2. Lawrence Walker (1745) 2-1; David Davis (1926), Max Grober (1814) 1½-1½.
3. Dikran Karagueuzian (1713) 3-0; William Tseng (1712) 2-1.
4. McKinley Day (1643), Henry Mar (1602), Leonard Trotter (1581) 2-1.
5. Benjamin Bongalon (Unr.) 3-0.
6. Trendall Ball (1416) 3-0.
7. Ashish Mukjarji (1310) 3-0.
8. James Smith (1297) 3-0.
9. Gabriel Vargas (1029) 2½-½.

Charles Casson (1658)-Marcos Loza (1688)

Richmond Quads, June 1984:

1. d4 d5 2. c4 e6 3. Nc3 Bb4 4. e3 Nf6 5. a3 Bc3: 6. bc3  
 0-0 7. Nf3 Ne4 8. Qc2 Nc6 9. Bd3 f5 10. cd5 ed5 11. 0-0  
 Rf6 12. Nd2 Rh6 13. Ne4: fe4 14. Be2 Qh4 15. h3 Bh3: 16.  
 f4 Bg2: 17. Bb5? Qh2+ 18. Kf2 Bf1:+ 0-1.

A nice example of how to conduct an attack simply.

Michael Jackson (1920)-Mike Fitzgerald (2003)

Richmond Quads, June 1984:

1. d4 Nf6 2. e3 e6 3. Bd3 d5 4. Nd2 c5 5. c3 Nc6 6. f4  
 b6 7. Nf3 Bb7 8. Qe2 Be7 9. 0-0 0-0 10. Ne5 cd 11. ed a6  
 12. N(d)f3 b5 13. Bd2 Qb6 14. Nc6: Bc6: 15. Kh1 Ne4  
 16. Be4: de 17. Ne5 f5 18. Be3 Qb7 19. Bf2 Bd6 20. Nc6:  
 Qc6: 21. Qd2 Qc7 22. Bh4 R(a)c8 23. a3 Qc4 24. R(a)d1  
 Qd5 25. Qe3 Rc7 26. R(f)e1 R(f)c8 27. Qg3 a5 28. Bf6 Bf4:  
 29. Qf4: gf 30. Re3 Rg7 31. R(d)e1 b4 32. ab ab 33. Rg3  
 bc 34. bc Qd7 35. R(l)e3 Qd4:!? 36. Rg7+:! Kg7: 37. Qg3+!  
 1-0.



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## Thoughts on THE GREAT CHESS MOVIE

by R. E. Fauber

Although **The Great Chess Movie** has won a cinematic prize, one has to think - in a melancholic vein - that the judges did not know the first thing about chess. Certainly one of the principal commentators, the obscure French chess journalist Arrabal, did not know much about chess and limited himself to poetic misconceptions. Perhaps the Quebecois who made this Canadian film felt more comfortable listening to a Frenchman.

Basically in the documentary genre which the British have perfected, it would never have hit the charts as a depiction of starvation in Bangladesh, genocide in Afghanistan, or political protest in the Soviet Union.

For chess players, however - both dedicated and casual - it seemed to have a strong effect. People in the lobby after the Sacramento showing wanted to know if there was a local chess club. After drawing IM Nick deFirmian in a simul my wife had said to me in the auto, "I don't know if I ever want to play chess again. It's a lot of work." Following the movie she came out saying, "Maybe I will play some chess. I feel charged up." My own feelings were similar, but I was thinking of championship chess and the human element which is so much a part of it.

The core of the film consists of clips of Bobby Fischer, Viktor Korchnoi, and Anatoly Karpov, decorated by the commentary of Camille Coudari, the infamous Arrabal, Vlastimil Hort, Lubomir Ljubojevic, Reuben Fine, and even the pompositives of the late Louis Statham. The focus of the drama is the Karpov-Korchnoi match in Merano in 1981. The tone takes its color from the opening shot of the Alabama Hills near Lone Pine accompanied by an orchestral version of "Don't Fence Me In." We go quickly from there to a shot of the emigrant Korchnoi toting a carton of chocolate milk to his board as he prepares to face Artur Yusupov at Lone Pine, 1981.

So far the film looks very off the wall, and it could go anywhere. But to say that this is a movie to celebrate Korchnoi is surely on the mark. In his commentary preceding a clip of Korchnoi talking about himself in the whistling wind of the Alabama Hills, Coudari says that you cannot help but like Viktor Korchnoi. Yasser Seirawan, his erstwhile second, would doubtless agree, but Korchnoi is out for Korchnoi's self by all the readings I have both in the press and from my three meetings with him - not all journalistically related. To give an example of one of our exchanges, I asked Korchnoi, "Are you continuing to pursue your campaign to get your wife and son out of the Soviet Union?" He responded, "Of course! Don't you think I want my son out?" That he divorced his wife Bella as soon as she had arrived in Switzerland should hardly surprise anybody. Yet for this movie where chess is like a Western, Korchnoi is the guy wearing the white hat.

In **The Great Chess Movie** Korchnoi comes across as a soft-spoken and reflective person. This is the kind of distortion which visual presentations can foist upon you. What a movie or TV presentation can project relies upon a lag in the eye such that it pauses for a split second on one image and then passes to the next. There is precious little time to linger or reflect, but the impression remains.

The meat of the movie are the film clips of Bobby Fischer and Karpov. They are leisurely, and you can watch their faces. Fischer responds to questions bluntly and also rationally. You watch his mouth. It is slightly twisted by tension. (We may also hypothesize that he was trying to be nice, but he didn't want all that attention.) He smiles. He is open. Something is still making him nervous about the whole occasion. His sister once said that he was a very special person "who needs a lot of understanding." It jumps out at you in the film clips. But he is trying.

Among the commentators one is struck that Fine has gained a lot of weight since his playing days and Coudari knows more about the Sicilian than about today's grandmasters. The one who impresses is Ljubojevic, who articulates some very perceptive reveries which are not easy to formulate. If I ever see the film again, I shall concentrate on Ljubojevic.

Most stimulating for me were the film clips on Karpov. He is moving among mobs of people, many of whom may well be bodyguards, but the attention paid him gives you a heightened esteem for chess and for yourself. And his eyes; you could look right through those eyes. Somewhere in the retina there was a weakness, a fragility. He is a slightly built man whistling his way through the cemetery at midnight. So far no ghosts have appeared. Yet he illustrates the contrast between bar iron and steel. They are both hard, but the bar iron will seem strong and suddenly crack. Karpov has bar iron eyes.

Karpov showed that in this melee of paparazzi, guards, and officials, he knew fear more than fame. I know, as a soul, I could crack him. Unfortunately he also plays awfully good chess, and it is unlikely that I would ever get the chance to crack his character for a match victory. Hell, I ain't never gonna get a match. But it is there. He is frail; he is vulnerable but excellent.

The good big man will still beat the good little man, and Karpov is the little man. Karpov himself has spoken of the need for a true champion to develop character. This is not a chess quality one develops from studying opening books or the latest bulletins. I still fantasize about his clear and open eyes staring into my own fat eyelids. Who is going to blink? Karpov never blinks, but what he does not know is that blinking does not matter.

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The strength of **The Great Chess Movie** was that I came out of the theater saying to myself that I wanted Karpov; I could take him. What was weak was that Karpov was cast as a stony villain while Korchnoi became the white hat because he only wanted to play his own game. The stark contrasts were a cinematic contradiction of reality. Fischer has some affecting clips, but then Fine calls him a psychological tragedy.

Fischer's tragedy was that he just had to wait until he won the world championship before he decided to live his own life. It was too late by then. For him the best course would have been to complete his formal education and then play some chess if he had a mind to. He was all of 27 before he hit peak form. There was no hurry. There were all these people who kept pushing him on, exploiting him in his mind. "Go on, Bobby, be great." By the time he was great it was too late. Fischer really wanted to be himself and have someone love him. The chess was only the thing he did best. Skating stars and tennis pros have expressed similar feelings about their sports. It just absorbed too much of their time, and they were no longer getting the same rewards - nobody thought them crazy.

But **The Great Chess Movie** achieved its intended effect for real chess players. It generated chess energy; it even made you feel important because you knew the moves. Maybe rape movies send people out of the theaters stalking. Maybe violence movies send people out of the theaters wanting to punch someone's lights out. Maybe when the home team loses the fans go home frustrated. When I left **The Great Chess Movie**, I wanted to go out and play somebody some chess. If Karpov wants to play me five minutes for five dollars, I'm going to look in his eyes and only play him for the cash in my wallet.



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# MINUTES

**CalChess Annual Meeting  
May 27, 1984**

The 1984 CalChess Annual Meeting was held between rounds at the LERA on May 27, 1984. The major item of business was counting the ballots for election of officers and a bylaws amendment.

The first-time-ever CalChess election by ballot resulted in an underwhelming return of fewer than 5% of ballots mailed. Discounting the usual crank write-ins (Bugs Bunny for Chairman, Apple Mackintosh for circuit coordinator), the following officers were elected by a clear majority:

**CHAIRMAN:** Bryce Perry  
**VICE-CHAIRMAN:** Andy Lazarus  
**RECORDING SECRETARY:** K. Michael Goodall  
**TREASURER:** Douglas Young  
**CLUB MATCHES:** Ray Orwig and Trendall Ball  
**YOUTH:** John Marks  
**TOURNAMENTS:** Ed Chang  
**CIRCUIT:** Hans Poschmann  
**MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY:** Robert Gordon

These new officers will assume their duties July 1, 1984.

**BY-LAWS AMENDMENT:**

That the dues be changed:  
 Tournament Memberships shall be \$9.00/year;  
 Junior Memberships shall be \$7.00/year;  
 Affiliate Memberships shall be \$10.00/year.  
 The entire increase shall be budgeted to **Chess Voice** and shall not be a General Fund item.  
**YES:** 20  
**NO:** 6

The dues increase to be effective August 1, 1984.

Report: Memberships by Robert Gordon. A complete membership breakdown as of June 30 will be available at the July Board Meeting and will be published in **Chess Voice** August-September issue.

Report: Treasurer by Robert Gordon. Interim budget report: income down slightly because of the lack of tournaments at the beginning of the year, but expected to be about normal with the excess of tournaments in June. Full and final report for the July Board Meeting and will be published in **Chess Voice** August-September issue.

Adjournment: 2:45 p.m.



**Vitaly Radaikin - Kerry Lawless, Mechanics Marathon, (1984): 1. d4 Nf6 2. Bg5 d6.**

I knew that Ne4 was better, but that was undoubtedly what he was expecting. So I played the text move with the idea of Nbd7. I expected his reply, but I didn't think it would hurt me. Probably too optimistic.

**3. Bxf6 ef.**

ECO gives 3. ...gf as favorable for white; from the game Sakovic - Planinc, Jugoslaviya Championship, 1975.

**4. e3.**

Probably not enterprising enough. He should try for e4. The K-pawn shouldn't be committed yet. Better is f3.

**4. ...cb.**

I didn't know where the pieces were going yet, and as far as I could see, the pawn move was going to be played, so...

**5. Nd2 Be7 6. c3.**

He's much too concerned about my black-squared bishop.

**6. ...0-0 7. Bd3 f5.**

A bit optimistic. Better is e6.

**8. Qc2 g6 9. Ngf3.**

Also possible is 9. Ne2 with the idea of 10. Nf3 and 11. h4 with a spike attack. After the text, I believe I have full equality.

**9. ...Nd7 10. a4.**

The beginning of a bad plan. I think (after it was suggested to me) that 10. e4 was better.

**10. ...Re8.**

Beginning an assault on and trying to fix white's K-pawn at the same time.

**11. a5 Bf8 12. 0-0 Nf6 13. b4 Bd7 14. Rfb1 Rc8 15. c4.**

At this point it became clear to me that he didn't have anything, and that I could proceed with my plan with impunity.

**15. ...Qe7 16. Nf1.**

Judging from his move he must have been thinking along the same lines, 16. ...Bh6, ...f4, etc.

**16. ...Bh6 17. c5?**

This move loses. Expert analysis by others after the game showed 17. a6 was better.

**17. ...a6!**

The turning point of the game. Black locks up the queenside, depriving white of any possibility of opposing black's coming breakthrough.

**18. cd.**

If he doesn't take my pawn, I push it to d5.

**18. ...Qxd6 19. Qc5 Bf8.**

19. ...Qxc5 is bad because of 20. bc.

**20. Ne5 Be6 21. Qxd6.**

It was suggested that 20. Nc4 was better. I agree, trading queens must be wrong.

**21. ...Bxd6 22. Nc4.**

Another suggestion was 22. Bc4, in an attempt to complicate the issue. Although 22. ...Nd5 seems a convincing rejoinder.

**22. ...Bf8 23. Nb6 Rcd8 24. Na4 f6 25. Nc5 Bc8 26. Rd1 fe 27. fe Bh6 28. h3 Nd5 29. Ne4.**

White's last serious attempt to induce complications. If 29. ...Nxe3 30. Nf6+. Mr. Radaikin is renowned for his ability to save lost games. The rest of the game represents his attempt to reach time control.

**29. ...f5 30. Nc5 Nxe3 31. Re1 Nxf1 32. Kxf1 Bd2 33. Bc4+ Kf8 34. Ne6+ Bxe6 35. Rxe6 Rxd4 36. Rxe8+ Kxe8 37. Bg8 Bxb4 38. Bxh7 Kf7 39. Rb1 Kg7 40. Bxg6 Kxg6 41. Ke2 c5 42. Kf3 Rd7 43. g4 fg+ 44. hg Bxa5 45. Ke4 Re4+ 46. Ke5 Bc7+ 47. Ke6 d5 48. Rf1 Bf4 49. Ra1 Rd6+ 50. Ke7 Kg5 51. Rb1 Kxg4. 0-1.**

# GAMES

by Jon Silverman

**D. Steers - P. Enright, Rohnert Park, May 1984: 1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 e6 3. Nf3 b6 4. a3 c5 5. d5 ed5?!**

Usual is 5. ...Ba6.

**6. cd5 g6 7. Nc3 Bg7 8. e4 d6 9. Bd3 0-0 10. 0-0 Bg4?!**

Black is trying to play a Modern Benoni, but the pawn on b6 makes a difference. The bishop's absence makes the queenside permanently weak.

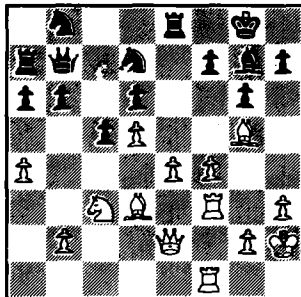
**11. h3 Bf3 12. Qf3 a6 13. a4 Qc7 14. Bg5 Nbd7 15. Qe2 Qb7.**

Black has no hope of ...b5, so maybe he should grit his teeth and play ...a5. Then his major pieces wouldn't be tied to the a-pawn.

**16. f4 Rfe8 17. Kh2 Ra7 18. Rf3 Nb8.**

18. ...Nf8 would be more consistent.

**19. Raf1 Nfd7.**



**20. e5! de5.**

If 20. ...Nf8, 21. Re3 should do the trick.

**21. f5 f6 22. fg6!**

Of course, this sacrifice was planned by move 20. And now an exchange sacrifice will be decisive.

**22. ...fg5 23. Rf7 Rf8 24. gh7 Kh8 25. Rg7 Kg7 26. Rf8. 1-0.**

**J. MacFarland - V. Shkolnikov, 3rd Davis Open (1984), Slav Defense: 1. d4 d5 2. c4 e6 3. Nf3 c6 4. Nc3 Nf6 5. e3 Nbd7 6. Bd3 dc 7. Bc4 b5 8. Bd3 a6 9. e4 c5 10. d5 e5 11. 0-0 c4 12. Bc2 Bc5 13. b3 cb 14. ab Bd7; 15. Qe2 0-0 16. Nd1 Re8 17. Ne3 Bd4 18. Ra2 Nc5 19. Nf5 Bc8 20. b4 Na4 21. Bxa4 ba 22. Nfxd4 ed 23. Bg5 Qb6 24. Bxf6 Qf6 25. Qd3 Rb8 26. Rxa4 Bd7 27. e5 Qd8 28. Ra5 Bb5 29. Qxd4 Bxf1 30. Kxf1 Qb6 31. Qxb6 Rxb6 32. Ke2 Rxb4 33. Rxa6 Rb5 34. d6 Rd5 35. Ke3 f6 36. Ke4 Rd1 37. Kf5 fe 38. Nxe5 Rf8+ 39. Ke6 Re8+ 40. Kf6 Rf8+ 41. Ke6. ½-½.**



## MORE GAMES . . .

### D. Olmsted-B. Rush 3rd Davis Open (1984)

1. d4 d5 2. c4 e6 3. Nc3 c5 4. Nf3 Nf6 5. Bg5 Nbd7 6. e3 Be7 7. Bd3 0-0 8. 0-0 Re8 9. Qc2 h6 10. Bh4 b6 11. Rfe1 Bb7 12. cxd5 exd5 13. b3 Ne4 14. Bxe7 Qxe7 15. Bb5 a6 16. Bxd7 Qxd7 17. Rad1 f6 18. dxc5 Nxc3 19. Qxc3 Rac8 20. b4 Re4 21. Nd4 bc 22. bc Qe7 23. Nf5 Qc7 24. Nd6 Rh4 25. Rcl Rd8 26. g3 Ra4 27. Qb3 Bc6 28. e4 Rb8 29. Qd3 dxe4 30. Nxe4 Bxe4 31. Rxe4 Rxe4 32. Qxe4 Rc8 33. Qc4+ Kf8 34. Qxa6 Qd7 35. c6 Qe6 36. a4 Rc7 37. Re8+ Kf7 38. a5 Qa2 39. Re1 Kg6 40. a6 Qc4 41. Qe8+ Qf7 42. Qxf7 Rxf7 43. Rcl Ke5 44. a7 Rxa7 45. c7 Ra8 46. c8/Q Rxc8 47. Rxc8 g5 48. Rh8. ½-½.



by Jon Silverman

The San Jose State University Fall '83 tourney, as the last Grand Prix event on 1983 in Northern California, drew several strong players, "too sick of L.A." to play in the jucier Jay Chemical event. The open section ended in a tie at 3 - 1 between GM Peter Biyiasas, IM Nick deFirmian, and Mike Splane--rated on the wall chart at 2177. deFirmian and Biyiasas drew their last-round game while Splane defeated FIDE Master Elliot Winslow. Battling Boris Siff, fresh from his demolition of the LERA Thanksgiving derby, started with two wins but lost to deFirmian in round three and suffered another loss in round four.

The Winslow-Splane game began ironically. Both players were due for the same color, but the director awarded Splane the white pieces. At the board, though, Splane offered to take black. A suggestion that he take White and start 1. a3 was not welcomed by his opponent. At any rate, Splane explained that he had not lost with white all year, and he didn't want to spoil his record. Winslow gladly accepted, but noted that he actually had a much better record with black.

**E. Winslow - M. Splane, Pirc Defense: 1. e4 d6 2. d4 Nf6 3. Nc3 g6 4. f4 Bg2 5. e5 Nd7 6. Nf3 0-0 7. h4.**

As usual, Winslow goes right for the throat. Black, of course, counters in the center.

**7. ...c5 8. h5 cd 9. Qd4 de 10. Qf2 e4.**

So far, so book. If 10. fe? Ne5 11. Qh4 Bf5 12. hg Nf3 13. gf Bg6, Black has every reason to like his position. But after 10. Qf2 ef 11. hg hg 12. Bf4 Nf6 13. Qh4, followed by 14. Ng5 and 15. Bd3 gives White a well coordinated attack. Instead, Black plays to close lines. Now ECO gives (a) 11. Ne4 Nf6 12. Nf6 ef 13. hg Re8 followed by 14. ...fg and (b) 11. Ng5 Nf6 12. hg hg 13. Nce4 Ne4 14. Ne4 Qd4 15. Qd4 Bd4--both leading to equality. Winslow's innovation does not seem likely to make the next edition.

**11. Ne5?! Ne5 12. fe Qc7!?**

The obvious 12. ...Be5 may simply transpose, since a line such as 13. Bh6?! Qc7 14. Ne2 (14. Ne4? Bf5) Rd8l does not look good for White.

**13. hg?!**

Safer is 13. Bf4, though after 13. ...Be5 14. Be5 (14. Nb5!?) Qe5 15. hg fg 16. Qh4 Rf7 17. Bc4 (17. 0-0-0 Qf4) Be6 18. Be6 Qe6 19. 0-0-0 Nc6, White has little to show for his material deficit. (on 20. Ne4 Qc4 21. Ng5 Qh4 22. Rh4 Rf2 is simplest.)

**13. ...Be5!**

Apparently a surprise to Winslow, who spent 23 minutes on his next move. He could find nothing better than. . .

**14. gh Kh8 15. Ne4 Be6 16. Bd3 Nd7 17. 0-0.**

With Black's rooks connected, he threatened 17. ...f5. There was no time to find a safer place for White's king.

**17. ...f6!**

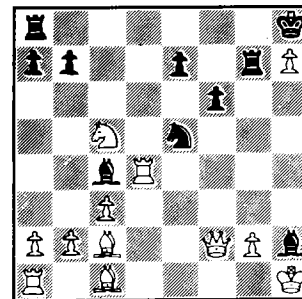
Controlling g5 and preparing to activate a rook.

**18. c3 Bh2!**

The bishop can no longer tie up White's queenside, so it graciously makes room for the knight.

**19. Kh1 Ne5 20. Bc2 Rf7 21. Nc5 Bc4 22. Rd1 Rg7 23. Rd4.**

Preparing to transfer the rook to h4, meanwhile setting an obvious trap. But for whom?



**23. ...Qc5!! 24. Rd8 Rd8 25. Qc5 Bd5!**

If 25. ...Bd3!?, 26. Qc7! holds.

**26. Kh2.**

Perhaps 26. Qd5 Rd5 27. Kh2 offered some hope, but White was very short of time.

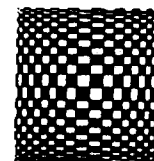
**26. ...Rg2 27. Kh3 Rc2 28. Bf4 Be6 29. Kg3 Rd3 30. Be3 Re2 31. Kf4 R3e3 32. Qe3 Re3 33. Ke3 Kh7.**

The dust has settled on a won endgame for Black. Winslow struggles mightily to create problems for his opponent, but Splane demonstrates all the necessary technique.

**34. Kd4 Kg6 35. b4 Kf7 36. a4 Nc4 37. a5 f5 38. Rh1 Nd6 39. Rh7 Ke8 40. Rh8 Kd7 41. Rh7 f4 42. Rh2 f3 43. Rf2 Bg4 44. c4 Ke6 45. c5 Nb5 46. Ke4 Kf6 47. Kf4 Bh5 48. a6 ba 49. Rh2 e5 50. Ke3.**

After 50. Ke4 Bg4 is fine, but more fun is 50. ...Nc3!?

**51. Kd3 e4! 52. Kc3 e3! 50. ...Kg5 51. Ra2 Kg4 52. Kf2 Nc7 53. Rd2 Kf4 54. Rd7 Nb5 55. Rh7 Bg6 56. Rh4 Kg5 57. Rh8 e4 58. Rf8 Bf5 59. Ke3 Nc7 60. Rg8 Kf6 61. Rd8 Ke5 62. Rd6 Nd5 63. Kf2 Nb4 0-1.**



**White: M. Sullivan, K. Fong, J. Sanders**

**Black: NOVAG, level 2**

**Hayward, April 1984**

1. c3 e5 2. d3 d5 3. e3 Nf6 4. f3 Nc6 5. g3 Bd6 6. Kf2 0-0  
7. Bg2 Bd7 8. Ne2 Qe7 9. b3 Qe6 10. Bb2 Qf5 11. Qc2 Ng4  
12. Kg1 Ne3 13. Qd2 Ng2 14. Kg2 f6 15. h4 Rae8 16. d4  
Ne7 17. Na3 Bc6 18. g4 Qd7 19. Nc2 f5 20. g5 Rf7 21. Rag1  
Ref8 22. Kf2 Re8 23. Ke1 e4 24. f4 Ng6 25. h5 e3 26. Ne5  
Nf4 27. Kd1 Rfe7 28. g6 Re3 29. gh Kh8 30. h6 Re2 31. hg  
Qg7 32. Rg7 Rd2 33. Kd2 Kg7 34. c4 Bb4 35. Kc2 dc 36. d5  
c3 37. dc Rc2 38. Kd1 Rd2 39. Ke1 Ng2 40. Kf1 Ne3  
41. Ke1 Nc2 42. Kf1 Rd1 43. Kf2 Rh1 44. Bc3 Bc3 45. cb  
Bd4 46. Kg2 Rh2 47. Kh2 Be5 48. Kh3 c5 49. Resigns. 0-1.



by **Walter Browne and Jon Silverman**

Walter Browne of Berkeley shared first in a strong tournament in Gjovik, Norway (near Oslo). Browne tied with former candidate Andras Adorjan of Hungary and Grandmaster John Nunn of the United Kingdom at 6-3. Browne lost only to Adorjan, who lost only to Nunn, who was undefeated. Grandmaster Browne sent notes on his two most interesting games.

**Browne - Ftacnik, Gruenfeld Defense: 1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 g6 3. Nc3 d5 4. cd Nd5 5. e4 Nc3 6. bc Bg7 7. Nf3 c5 8. Be3 Qa5 9. Qd2 Nc6!?**

The more established 9. ...0-0 10. Rcl cd 11. cd Qd2 12. Nd2 fails to pressure White's center and thus gives him a comfortable edge.

**10. Rb1!?**

Now 10. Rcl cd 11. cd Qd2 12. Kd2 0-0 13. d5 Rd8 14. Ke1 Nb4 15. a3 Na6! is less clear.

**10. ...a6 11. Rcl cd 12. cd Qd2 13. Kd2 f5!**

On 13. ...0-0?! 14. d5 Rd8 15. Ke1! Black no longer has a6 for the knight. But 13. ...36! is another way to seek its salvation.

**14. Bd3.**

Unclear is 14. d5! fe 15. Ng5, with mutual weaknesses.

**14. ...0-0 15. d5 Ne5.**

Flacnik varies from his game against junior whiz Agdestein in an earlier Gjovik round, which continued 15. ...Nb4! 16. Bc4 fe 17. Ng5. The alternative 15. ...fe 16. Be4 Ne5 17. Ne5 Be5 18. f3 is slightly better for White.

**16. Ne5 Be5 17. f4! Bb2.**

Best. After 17. ...fe? 18. fe ed 19. e6! Rd8 20. Rc7 Rd5 21. Re7 Kf8! offers Black slim hope; 21. ...Re5?? 22. Re8+ or 21. ...Rd6? 22. Re8 Kg7 23. Rcl Rc6 24. Rc6 bc 25. Bd4! Kh6 26. e7 offers none. Somewhat better is 17. ...Bg7 18. e5 Rd8 19. Ke2 Rd5, sacrificing the exchange, but 20. Bc4 Be6 21. Rhd1! gives White the upper hand.

**18. Rc7 fe 19. Bc4! Rd8 20. Re7.**

Neither 20. d6?! Kf8 21. Kc2 Bf6 22. Rd1 Bg4 23. Rd2 Rac8 =, nor 20. Bc5! e6! 21. Be7 (21 d6? b6) Rd5! 22. Bd5 ed (unclear) satisfies.

**20. ...Bf6 21 d6 Kh8 22. Bc5.**

In view of Black's saving resource on move 23, 22. Kc1! was worth a second thought. If 22. ...Rd6? 23. Re8 Kg7 24. Bc5 is the end. Black's best chance appears to be 22. ...Bf5 23. Rd1 Rd7 24. Rd7 Bd7 25. Bd5 Bc6!?

**22. ...Bf5 23. Be6!?**

White's king is still in his way after 23. Ke3! b6 24. Ba3 Rac8 25. Rc7 Bd4+!

**23. ...h6?**

Threatening at last to take the rook, but this turns out to be the decisive error. With the White pieces at his throat, its surprising that Black can wriggle out with 23. ...Rac8!! 24. Bc8 Be7 and now not 25. Bf5? gf 26. Bd4 Kg8 27. de Rd4 28. Ke3 Rd3 with a winning ending, but 25. Bd4+! Kg8 26. Bb7 Bd6 (26. ... Rd6?! 27. Ke3 is slightly worse for Black) 27. Ke3 Bf4 28. Kf4 Rd4 29. Ba6 with equal chances.

**24. Rf7 Be6 25. Rf6 Ba2 26. Rg6 Kh7 27. f5! Bf7.**

If 27. ...Rg8? 28 Bb6! wins an exchange. But now White gets a winning attack.

**28. Rf6! Bd5 29. Be3 h5 30. Rc1! Bc6 31. Rc5! Rd7 32. Rh6 Kg7 33. Re5! Rf8.**

Black falls into a mating net after 33. ...Rad8 34. Ree6 Bd5 35. Bd4 Kf7 36. Rh7 Kf8 37. Rh8 Kf7 38. Rf6 Kg7 39. Rff8.

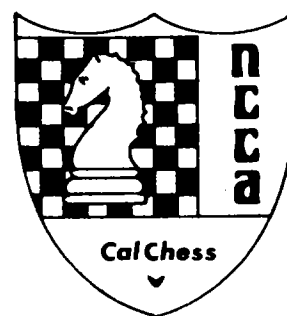
**34. Re7 Rf7.**

Neither is there salvation in 34. ...Re7 35. de Re8 36. f6 Kf7 37. Bd4 Bd5 38. Rh7 Kg8 39. f7 Bf7 40. Rh8 mate.

**35. Rg6 Kh7 36. Rh6 Kg8 37. Re8 Kg7 38. Rg6 Kh7 39. Bd4! Rf5 40. Rg3 Kh6.**

The last desperate try--40. ...Rf6--meets with 41. Kc3! Rdd6 42. Re7 Kh8 43. Re5! Kh7 44. Rh5 Rh6 45. Rg7 Kh8 46. Rg6.

**41. Rh8. 1 - 0.**



## **CHESS GOES TO WAR**



**Where do we find a clock?**

# HOW THE CIRCUIT WORKS

Now in its third year, the CalChess Circuit has 615 members participating out of a total tournament membership of 654. If you win or draw you gain circuit points. The circuit rewards game results, not tournament results. The method for computing circuit points is based on three ideas: 1) if a player wins or draws, the player should be rewarded; 2) if a player wins or draws against a higher rated player, the player should be rewarded more; and 3) if a player is successful and moves up a class, neither should the player be penalized for moving up, nor should the players in the higher class suffer at the hands of this newcomer. The following formulas were created to meet those ideas:

- 1) A win gives a player 4 base points. A draw gives a player 2 base points.
- 2) When a player either wins or draws against a higher rated player, the lower rated gets 1 bonus point for each 200 net difference in their ratings.
- 3) After the base points and bonus points have been added together they are adjusted by a multiplier: Master/Experts: 3.1, A players: 2.5, B players: 2.0, C players: 1.6, D players: 1.3, E players: 1.1, and Unrateds: 1.0.

Because of the multiplier, the experience has been that a player moving from one class to another (and because of good results usually was leading the lower class), the player moves into the top five of the new class. Still competitive, but not a runaway. In this way, both the player and the new class are protected.

The smooth computing of the circuit points is in the lap of Hans Poshmann. Next time you see him, remember that he not only runs the Fremont Chess Club, the CalChess Team Championship, is a CalChess Board Member, is a delegate and attends the USCF Annual Meeting as your representative, runs his own business, makes those great trophies, but also sits at night entering 615 players' tournament results from at least two circuit tournaments a month into his personal computer. Thanks from all of us is in order.



# ED EDMONDSON

by Robert Gordon

Although the 62 player turnout was well below previous years, the Ed Edmondson Memorial in Sacramento July 21-22 was unusually strong. The top third of the field was rated above 2000. Only James MacFarland, Paul Cripe, and David Arifin could find the magic 4-0 scores. Traditionally high scoring players like David Blohm, Mark Buckley, Tim Pointon Ken King, Robert Raingruber, Vladimir Shkolnikov, Scott Gordon, Steve Matthews, Mike Fitzgerald, Doug Anderson, Romulo Fuentes and Quezon Mangawang just could not prevail.

The lower rated players had a field day: Philip Smith of Fresno (2094) did not get a prize, but he was able to find draws with higher rated Mark Buckley (2300) and David Blohm (2326). Carlos Benitez (2062), himself unhappy with his overall result, still could defeat Tim Pointon (2223). Scott Gordon (2044) was only 2½ in the tournament, but one point was at the expense of Bill Davis of Reno (2168). Stewart Spada (1780) - David Blohm (2326), 1-0; Robert Baker (1798) - Tim Pointon (2223), 1-0; Gerald Lim (1727) - Ken King (2111), 1-0; Robert Raingruber (2087) - Bruce Radaikin (1710), 0-1; Vladimir Shkolnikov (2072) - Susan Mills (1741), 0-1; Don Tiffin (1716) - Carlos Benitez (2062), 1-0; Steven Lamb (Unr) - Romulo Fuentes (1997), 1-0; Robert Russo (1685) - Quezon Mangawang (1981), 1-0, were just some more of the upsets.

MASTER: James MacFarland (Sacramento), 4-0, \$60. Mark Buckley (Fair Oaks), 3½-½, \$35.

EXPERT: Paul Cripe (Modesto) and David Arifin (Sacramento), 4-0, \$47.50 each.

CLASS A: Alan Bishop (Hughson), Tony Ladd (Davis), and Edward Bazo (Davis), 3-1, \$31.65 each.

CLASS B: Robert Baker (Porterville), Stewart Spada (Clayton), Susan Mills (Santa Clara), Gerald Lim (Davis), and Don Tiffin (Modesto), 3-1, \$19 each.

CLASS C: R.E. Defoe (Woodland) and Mark VanderWerf (Davis), 2½-1½, \$47.50 each.

Class D/E: Alan Pinedo (Sacramento), 1½-2½, \$60.

Unrated: Peter Arifin, 3-1, \$60.

D. Bloom-S. Spada, Three Knights, Ed Edmondson Memorial (1984): 1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Nc3 Bc5 4. Nxe5 Nxe5 5. d4 Bb6 6. de Bxe5 7. Bc4 Qe7 8. Nd5 Qc5 9. Qh5 d6 10. Qe2 a5 11. f4 Bd4 12. c3 Bf2+ 13. Kf1 Bh4 14. b4 Qc6 15. b5 Qd7 16. b6 Bd8 17. e5 Ne7 18. bc Bxc7 19. Nxc7 Qxd7 20. ed Qxd6 21. a4 0-0 22. Ba3 Qxf4+ 23. Kgl Bg4 24. Qf1 Qe3+ 25. Qf2 Qxc3 26. Qa2 Qd4+ 27. Kf1 Nf5 28. Re1 Rfc8 29. Bxf7+ Kh8 30. Qf2 Qd3+ 31. Kgl Qxa3 32. h3 Rcl 33. hg Rxe1+ 34. Qxe1 Qc5+ 35. Kh2 Ne3 36. Qh4 Qc7+ 37. g3 Qxf7. 0-1 (time).

join

## CalChess

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## ORGANIZERS

## CALENDAR

/a/ - see ad this issue

/f/ - flyer insert in this issue

ALL CAPS - CAL CHESS CIRCUIT TOURNAMENT

### JULY

- 9-31 Berkeley: U.S. Closed Championship  
16-31 U.S. Women's Closed Championship (Goodall)

### August

- 4-5 Fresno: Patzer Valley Team Championship (Wilson)  
4-12 U.S. Open (USCF)

### September

- 1-3 San Jose: 19TH SAN JOSE CITY COLLEGE OPEN /f/ (Sierra)  
1-3 Fresno: Paul Morphy Open (Bobo)  
15-16, 22-23 Sacramento: Sacramento Closed Championship (Young)  
29-30 Sunnyvale: LERA (Hurt)  
23-29 Reno: Northern Nevada Open /f/ (Wheeler)

### October

- 6-8 Marysville: OKTOBERFEST (Taylor)  
27-28 San Jose: San Jose State University Fall 1984 (Sierra)

### DEADLINES NEXT ISSUE:

COPY: August 20; FLYERS (if camera ready): August 25  
(give us a couple of extra days if you want us to make up the ads or flyers).

- ASHLEY, Thomas** (Fresno CC) 2622 W. Escalon Av., Fresno 93711  
**BOBBIN, Roy**, 988 Farris Drive, San Jose 95111 (408) 578-8067  
**GOODALL, K. Michael**, 2420 Atherton Street #6, Berkeley 94704 (415) 548-9082  
**GORDON, Ramona W. & Robert T.**, P.O. Box 160354, Sacramento, 95816 (916) 444-3039  
**HANSEN, Alfred**, 1035 Whitwell Road, Hillsborough 94010 (415) 342-1137  
**HURT, Jim**, (LERA CC) P.O. Box 60541, Sunnyvale 94088  
**LAZARUS, Andy**, (ASUC/Superb) 210 Student Union, Berkeley 94720 (415) 658-4454  
**MARTHINSEN, Art**, (Ross Valley CC) 3 Locksley Lane, San Rafael 94901  
**MAYNTZ, Pat**, (Kolty Chess Club) 151 So. Leigh Avenue, Campbell 95009 (408) 371-2290  
**MUSTAFA, Mike**, 22 Deering Court, Oakland 94601 (415) 436-3883  
**POSCHMANN, Hans**, (Fremont CC) 4621 Seneca Park Avenue, Fremont 94538 (415) 656-8505  
**QUARVE, Dave**, (Fresno CC) 833 East Home Avenue, Fresno 93712 (209) 485-8708  
**ROWE, Dick**, 2522 Alamo Avenue, Chico 95926 (916) 343-2696  
**SIERRA, Francisco & Amada**, (San Jose City College CC/San Jose State CC) 663 Bucher Avenue, Santa Clara 95051 (408) 241-1447  
**SISTEK, Leonard**, (Yuba-Sutter CC) 1491 Bridge Street, #41, Yuba City 95991 (916) 671-1533  
**STEVENS, Dick** (Carson City CC) P.O. Box 1712, Carson City, NV 89701 (702) 883-6597  
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**WILSON, Donald E.**, 3038 E. Willis Av., Fresno 93726  
**YOUNG, Doug**, (Sacramento CC) 3788 Malibu, Sacramento 95826 (916) 361-7092  
**YUDACUFSKI, Ted**, (Monterey Chess Center) P.O. Box 1308, Monterey 93940, (408) 372-9790

If you are a Director or Organizer and you are not on the above list, contact Chess Voice.

## PLACES TO PLAY

### South Bay

DE ANZA COLLEGE CHESS CLUB, Thursdays, 11 a.m. - 3 p.m.; 21250 Stevens Creek Blvd., Student Center, La Dona Room, Cupertino. Contact: Bart Bevins or Hugh Thomas, (408) 996-4692.

INDEPENDENCE HIGH SCHOOL CHESS CLUB, Daily while school is in session during lunch; Independence High School, Room A-18 or A-26, San Jose. Contact: Rick Vierhus, (408) 267-2284.

KOLTY CHESS CLUB, Wednesdays, 7:30 - 11:30 p.m., Campbell Library (lower level), 70 N. Central, Campbell. Contact: Pat Mayntz, (408) 371-2290.

LERA CHESS CLUB, Mondays, 6 - 9 p.m., Lera Auditorium, Building 160, (Corner Mathilda & Java Sts.) Sunnyvale. Contact: Ken Stone, (409) 742-3126 (days).

SAN JOSE CITY COLLEGE CHESS CLUB, Monday and Wednesday, 3:30 p.m. - 8:30, San Jose City College Library, 2100 Moorpark Avenue, San Jose. Contact: Francisco or Amada Sierra, ((408) 241-1447.

SAN JOSE UNIVERSITY CHESS CLUB, Friday, 3:00 p.m. - 7:00, Student Union Games Area, California State University, San Jose. Contact: Francisco or Amada Sierra, ((408) 241-1447.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY CHESS CLUB, 2nd Saturday each month, Sears Savings Bank, 2500 Pruneridge & Saratoga Avenue, Santa Clara. Contact: Francisco or Amada Sierra, ((408) 241-1447.

### Sacramento Valley

CHICO HIGH SCHOOL CHESS CLUB, Daily while school is in session during lunch, Chico Senior High School, Room 210, Chico. Contact: Dick Rowe, (916) 343-2696.

SACRAMENTO CHESS CLUB, Wednesday, 6:30 - 11:00 p.m., Senior Citizens Center, between 27th and 28th on J, Sacramento. Contact: Doug Young, (916) 361-7092, or Scott Gordon, (916) 929-2952.

YUBA-SUTTER CHESS CLUB, Noon - 5:30 p.m., Sunday, Peachtree Mall, 6000 Lindhurst, Friday, Yuba County Library, 303 - 2nd Street, Marysville. Contact: Leon Taylor, (916) 741-3979.

### Nevada

CARSON CITY CHESS CLUB, Thursday, 7:00 p.m., Fritsch School, 504 Bath Street, Carson City, Nevada. Contact: Dick Stevens, (702) 883-6597.

### East Bay

BERKELEY CHESS CLUB, Friday, 7:30 p.m. to 1:00 a.m., Berkeley YMCA, Allston & Milvia, Berkeley. Contact: Alan Glasscoe, (415) 652-5324.

SUPERB U.C. BERKELEY CAMPUS CHESS CLUB, Wednesday (School days only), 7:00 p.m. to 10:00, Student Union, Bancroft at Telegraph, Berkeley. Contact: Andy Lazarus, (415) 642-7511.

BULLETIN CHESS CLUB, Tuesday, 8:00 p.m., 5901 Broadway, #21, Oakland. Contact: Max Burkett, (415) 658-9826.

FREMONT CHESS CLUB, Friday, 7:00 p.m., Fremont Community Church and Christian School (side entrance left), 39700 Mission Blvd. (near Stevenson Blvd.), Fremont. Contact: Hans Poschmann, (415) 656-8505.

GREATER RICHMOND CHESS ASSOCIATION, Saturday, 12:00 to 5:30 p.m., Eastshore Park Community Center, 960 South 47th Street, Richmond. Contact: Trendall Ball, (415) 234-5336.

HAYWARD CHESS CLUB, Monday, 5:00 to 9:00 p.m., Hayward Public Library, 835 C St., Hayward. Contact: Mike Sweeney, (415) 357-8503.

### North Bay

OCCIDENTAL CHESS CLUB, Monday, 8:00 p.m., Yellow Lizard Deli, Occidental. Contact: P.O. Box 253, Occidental (707) 874-9947.

ROHNERT PARK CHESS CLUB, Monday, 7:00 p.m., Lady Bug Park, Liman Way, Rohnert Park. Contact: Walter W. Randle, (415) 795-2220.

SONOMA STATE UNIVERSITY CHESS CLUB, Thursday, 7:00 p.m. to 9:30, Student Union, North Meeting Room, Rohnert Park. Contact: Clement E. Falbo, (707) 584-8324.

VALLEJO CHESS CLUB, Friday, 7:30 p.m. to 11:30, Vallejo Community Center, 225 Amador Street, Vallejo. Contact: G.H. Rasinussen, (707) 642-7270.

### West Bay

BELLARMINE CHESS CLUB, Fridays (during the school year), 12:30 p.m. to 3:30, Bellarmine College Preparatory, 850 Elm Street, San Jose, Room 412. Contact: James Rauen, (408) 268-2943 or Terry McKiernan, (408) 265-3618.

MECHANICS INSTITUTE CHESS CLUB, Mondays through Fridays, 9 a.m. - 11:00 p.m.; Saturdays, 9:00 a.m. - Midnight; Sundays, noon to 10:00 p.m. 57 Post Street, 4th Floor, San Francisco. Contact: Max Wilkerson.