Browne vs. Bisguier

White to Play and Win

VOLUME XXIV, NUMBER 1
July-August, 1974
FOURTH ANNUAL CARROL H. CARRO MEMORIAL

Date: October 26-28, 1974 (Saturday, Sunday & Monday)
Place: Mechanics' Institute, 57 Post St., San Francisco 94104
(4th Floor-Chess Room)
Entry Fee: $20. (Limited to approx. 100 players)
Prizes: $1,820 Total Prize Fund:
$500 1st \ $250 2nd \ $130 3rd
$125 1st Exp, 1st A, 1st B, 1st C/Below
$70 2nd Exp, 2nd A, 2nd B, 2nd C/Below
$100 1st Unr., $60 2nd Unr
Schedule: ROUNDS: 11-6:30 Sat., 11-6:30 Sun., 9:30-5 Monday
Registration: ADVANCE REGISTRATION ONLY (BY 10/20).
Entries/Checks to: Mechanics' Institute Chess Club (above address)
Inquiries: (Phone No. (415) 392-9515 (Chess Room)

(Entrants must be USCF Members)

BRING CLOCKS & SETS..NO EQUIPMENT WILL BE SUPPLIED

FIGHT OF THE BUMBLER "B'ees

Date: November 2-3, 1974 (Saturday & Sunday)
Place: Monterey Chess Center, 430 Alvarado St., Monterey, CA 93940
Entry Fee: $15 before 10/29. $5 more later.
(Open to players 1799 or below or unrated) (Entrants must be USCF Members or join ($5 Jr., $10 age 21 & over)
Prizes: (Based on 100 entries-increased if more)
$225 1st Overall \ $125 2nd Overall \ $75 3rd Overall
$150 1st C, $125 1st D&F, $90 1st UNR, $85 2nd C,
$75 2nd D&F, $45 2nd UNR, $20 1st Woman;
Plus "Jr" & "Sr" Special Prizes.
Schedule: 5-Round Swiss, USCF rated.
ROUNDS: One- 10a.m., Sat, 40/90; Two-2pm, Sat, 40/90;
Three- 7pm, Sat, 45/120; Four-9am, Sun, 45/120;
Five- 2pm, Sun, 45/120.
Registration: 8:30-9:30 am, Sat., 11/2.
Tournament Director: Theodore Yudacufski. Inquiries to: Monterey Chess Center, PO Box 1308, Monterey CA 93940 (#(408) 372-9790.

PLEASE BRING STAUNTON SETS, BOARDS, & CLOCKS

MARIN COUNTY OPEN

Date: November 2-3, 1974 (Saturday & Sunday)
Place: Terra Linda Rec. Center, 670 Del Ganado Rd., San Rafael.
Entry Fee: $10 in advance, $15 at door. Mail to: Jerry Frazier, 37 Angela Avenue, San Anselmo, CA 94960.
Prizes: (Based on 100 entries). $800 Total Prize Fund: $300 1st;
$200 2nd; $100 3rd; $50 Exp; $45 A; $40 B; $40 C; $25 UNR.
Schedule: 5-Round Swiss. Moves: 40/90. Rounds: 10-2-6:30; 10:30-3:30
Registration: Ends at 9:00 am, Nov. 2nd.
CALIFORNIA CHESS ACTIVITIES FINDS ITS LEVEL

As this issue will serve to indicate, the regularity and popularity of tournament play throughout California continues at an all-time high. The Fischer boom has passed, leaving in its wake a solid base of events that were not here only a few years ago. At this level of participation from Masters to beginners, the state federation takes on a different type of function. The report on the CSCF meeting on Page 12 emphasizes two somewhat neglected roles the federation and the Reporter can fill: the publication of California ratings and the systematic announcement of California events. We invite our readers to share their views on the importance of these two activities as we prepare to put them into effect.
ZINKE CALIFORNIA JUNIOR CHAMPION

Jack A. Zinke of San Diego won the California Junior Championship, held at Los Angeles High School July 12-14, winning on tie-breaking points from David M. Taylor of National City. Both players had $5\frac{1}{2}$ points. In the final round Zinke defeated Jeremy Silman of San Francisco (and Chula Vista), the only player in the tournament with a master's rating.

Jack Zinke won five games and drew one, with Jeff Maki of Poway in the third round, for his winning $5\frac{1}{2}$ points. David Taylor earned his $5\frac{1}{2}$ points by drawing in the first round with Brian Edwards of Orange and then winning five straight games. Tied for third with five points each were Jeff Rabin of Los Angeles and Larry Smith of Thousand Oaks. Silman finished in another tie at $4\frac{1}{2}$ points, with Wageeh Docter (Alhambra), Robert Forbis (San Diego), Robert Gudin (Pico Rivera), and Jeff Kingery (Santee).

The tournament seems to have been held for San Diego's benefit. Besides Zinke, Taylor and Silman, who are all from San Diego County, there were the following prize winners: Robert Forbis, (San Diego), Jeff Kingery (Santee), Gilbert Alvarez (San Diego) and Michel Alvarez (San Diego). Prizes were 1. $100, 2. $50, 3. $25 plus class trophies.

The tournament is one of the annual events of the California State Chess Federation. It was sponsored by the Piatigorsky Chess Foundation of Los Angeles, and was directed by the President of the CSCF, international grandmaster, Isaac Kashdan. Arthur Drucker was assistant tournament director.

CALIFORNIA JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP, LOS ANGELES, JULY 12-14, 1974

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THE CALIFORNIA CHESS REPORTER


0 Points: 82. D. Krystall, 83. G. Gonzalez.

HARMON WINS STAMER MEMORIAL

Clark Harmon of Portland won the Arthur B. Stamer Memorial Tournament, held for the eleventh straight year at the Mechanics' Institute to honor the memory of its former chess room director, by the wide margin of 6½-½ over no less than ten players with 5½-1½ scores. Harmon gave up a draw in the fifth round to top-rated Peter Cleghorn of San Francisco, former Alaskan champion, and won the rest. For his efforts over the Fourth of July Weekend, Clark took home $700. Those who tied for second through eleventh places won $93.75 each, a little less than the "A" players who received $112.50 each for the same score.

There was a total of $2,275 in prizes and there were 119 contestants - all that the club could hold. In fact, chess room director Raymond Conway had the pleasure of taking advance entries only and turning down any others.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL ARTHUR B. STAMER MEMORIAL, JULY 4-7, 1974

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(0-3 points, Nos. 65 to 119, omitted)
CHRISTIANSEN REPEATS AS U.S. JUNIOR CHAMPION

Larry Christiansen of Riverside, 1973 national junior champion who went to Teesside last year and finished in a tie for third behind Alexander Belyavyisky and Anthony Miles, tied for first place in the 1974 U. S. Junior Championship with Peter Winston of New York. When every method of tie-breaking failed to separate, the players were declared co-champions. Their scores were 5½-1¼. Another Californian Craig Barnes of Berkeley finished seventh, 2½-4½.

There were eight contestants in the tournament, which was held in Philadelphia June 25 - July 1. The winner was to be sent to the World Junior in Manila and the tie for first place caused a problem which was resolved when Larry accepted an offer by the USCF to go to Europe at some later date so that Peter could go to Manila in August.

LARSEN WINS RECORD-BREAKING WORLD OPEN

Bent Larsen of Denmark took first place in the huge Second Annual World Open, held in New York July 3-7, by a 8½-½ score. Walter Browne of Berkeley was second, 8-1. There were 791 contestants and the prize fund was $17,000. Larsen's first prize was $3,000 and Browne's second prize was $1,500.

There were four grandmasters and four international masters in the tournament, which was sponsored by Bill Goichberg's Continental Chess Association.

HORT AND BENKO TIE IN U.S. OPEN by Martin E. Morrison

Without losing a game, Czech Grandmaster Vlastimil Hort compiled a 10-2 score in his first United States Open Chess Championship, tying with U.S. Grandmaster Pal Benko, six-time US Open winner. The field of 549 entrants, making this the second-largest US Open ever held, included four other grandmasters: Jan Timman, of the Netherlands, and Samuel Reshevsky, William Lombardy, and Arthur Bisguier, all of the United States.

Last held in New York City in 1939, the US Open returned to the City for its 75th annual staging. The Statler-Hilton Hotel hosted the event from August 11-23. The United States Chess Federation sponsored the event in cooperation with the Continental Chess Association, offering the largest prize fund ever for the event, $10,000. Principal tournament director was George Koltanowski.
SIX-WAY TIE IN 15TH ANNUAL PACIFIC SOUTHWEST OPEN by Isaac Kashdan

The annual Pacific Southwest Open Tournament, held as usual in Santa Monica over the July 4th Weekend, was not the strongest in the series but proved to be particularly well balanced.

The result was a six way tie for the major prizes, all with scores of 6-1. Three masters were in the group, William Batchelder of Laguna Beach, Julius Loftsson of Los Angeles and Tibor Weinberger of Santa Monica.

The others, all rated as experts by the U.S. Chess Federation were: Ray Martin of Van Nuys, Alan Pollard of Tujunga and James Ulrich of Santa Monica.

Winner of the top trophy was Ulrich, who had the best tie-breaking total, based on the scores made by the opponents of all the leaders. The trophy for best expert went to Pollard.

Donald Cotten of Ontario, one of a large group tied with 5½-1½, won the Class A trophy. Other class trophies went to Dane Hinrichsen, Cucamonga, Class B; Zane Thomas, Santa Monica, Class C; Joseph Bender, Ojai, Class D; and Azki Harari, Los Angeles, Unrated.

Special trophies were awarded to Sidney Weinbaum, Santa Monica, for best performance by a senior over 60; Grant Kim, Rolling Hills Estates for best junior under 18; Chris Hans, Crestline, best under 14, and Greta Olsson, Los Angeles, best score by a woman.

SUHOBECk MONTEREY INTERNATIONAL OPEN CHAMPION

Alex Suhobek of Monterey took first place in the open division of the 10th Annual Monterey International Open Chess Tournament held June 22-23, 1974 at the Monterey Chess Center, Monterey. There were 125 contestants in three divisions and the T.D. was Ted Yudacufski.

Suhobek, who scored 4-0 in the four rounds of play at the two-day tournament, received the $200 first prize cash award and the championship trophy.

Second place honors in the open division were shared by Peter Cleghorn of San Francisco and Dann Drystall of Sylmar, each scoring 3-1 and sharing $100 in prize money.

Andrew McDaniel of Cincinnati, Ohio, won first place in the Class A division with 3½-½ score.

Gary Nixon of Lompoc played a perfect five rounds in the B division to win $125 and first place, while second place went to Lacy McClarty of the Presidio of Monterey, who scored 4½-½ and won $75.

In the C division, John Ford of Santa Maria scored first with a 4-1 tally in five rounds, winning $115, while Paul B. Ferguson took second place with a 3½-1½ score and $65.
Michael Abney of the Presidio of Monterey won first place and $100 in D and E division play with a $4\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{2}$ score, with second place shared by a three-way tie of 4-1 among Perry Bautista of San Francisco, Michael McHale of San Luis Obispo and Mike Belill of Fort Ord, who divided $66 in prize money.

Victor Chamberlin of Sacramento won a 4-1 victory in the unrated division and $75 in prize money, with second place going to Glenn Chee of Salinas, who scored $3\frac{3}{4}-3\frac{1}{2}$ winning $35. The women's champion trophy went to Colette Felder of Los Angeles.

### 10th Annual Monterey International Open, June 22-23, 1974

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<td>W29</td>
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<td>Robert Raingruber</td>
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<td>David Sewell</td>
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<td>L15</td>
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<td>1822</td>
<td>L13</td>
<td>L18</td>
<td>L27</td>
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<td>Michael Ewell</td>
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<td>Ziad Baroudi</td>
<td>2172</td>
<td>L10</td>
<td>L23</td>
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WATERMAN WINS FREMONT CLASS CHAMPIONSHIP

Dennis Waterman of San Francisco won the Open section of the Fremont Class Championships, held June 15-16, 1974, by a score of 4-0 and won a first prize of $100. Peter Cleghorn of San Francisco tied for second, 3-1, with Paul Enright of Oakland, who won the Expert prize. (Enright is rated A).

Other winners were Rick Frye (San Jose) and Raymond Musselman (Berkeley), Class B; Matt Frame (Los Altos), Class C; Dave Denney (Berkeley), Class D/E; and Gerald Shebar (Berkeley), Unrated. The prize fund was $664. There were 92 contestants in four sections and the tournament director was Hans Poschmann.

FREMONT CLASS CHAMPIONSHIPS, JUNE 15-16, 1974

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<tr>
<th>OPEN SECTION</th>
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<td>2293</td>
<td>W8</td>
<td>W10</td>
<td>W2</td>
<td>W4</td>
<td>4 - 0</td>
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<td>2. Peter Cleghorn</td>
<td>2356</td>
<td>W14</td>
<td>W5</td>
<td>L1</td>
<td>W7</td>
<td>3 - 1</td>
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<td>3. Paul Enright</td>
<td>1978</td>
<td>W17</td>
<td>L4</td>
<td>W15</td>
<td>W9</td>
<td>3 - 1</td>
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<td>4. Jeremy Silman</td>
<td>2267</td>
<td>W18</td>
<td>W3</td>
<td>D9</td>
<td>L1</td>
<td>2½ - 1½</td>
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<td>5. Thomas Dorsch</td>
<td>2108</td>
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<td>W6</td>
<td>D8</td>
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<td>6. Alan Plutzik</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>W13</td>
<td>D7</td>
<td>L5</td>
<td>W15</td>
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<td>7. Richard Dorn</td>
<td>1899</td>
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<td>W10</td>
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<td>8. Robert Lucia</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>L1</td>
<td>W17</td>
<td>W11</td>
<td>D5</td>
<td>2½ - 1½</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1½ Points: 13. Cency Anima

ORANGE COUNTY QUADRANGULAR AND BEGINNERS OPEN

Ziad Baroudi, Don Cotten, Ron Pease, Michael Johnson, David Brooks, William Paske, Randy Poulter, Mark Arnold and Randall Mullins won their four-man sections held at the Quality Inn at Anaheim on July 28, 1974, and when the speed knockout tournament at handicap was held Mark Arnold (1257) won the $100 first prize. Ron Pease (1912) was runner-up, $50.

A Beginners Open held simultaneously saw William Harvey (1186) win the first place trophy with a 4-0 score. The tournaments were held by the Continental Chess Association.
RIVERSIDE SUMMER OPEN by Randall Hough

Forty-one players, seven from out of state, participated in the Riverside Summer Open August 10-11. Leo Raterman and Lee Corbin tied for first, with the former winning on tie-breaks. The prize fund totaled $490. Randall Hough directed for the Riverside Chess Club.

RIVERSIDE SUMMER OPEN, AUGUST 10-11

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<td>2150</td>
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<td>W9</td>
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<td>2. Lee Corbin</td>
<td>2036</td>
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<td>4. Robert Holcomb</td>
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<td>5. Richard Borgen</td>
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<td>6. Dennis Littrell</td>
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<td>W38</td>
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<td>8. Stewart Levine</td>
<td>1807</td>
<td>W39</td>
<td>W12</td>
<td>L1</td>
<td>D19</td>
<td>W21</td>
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<td>9. Dale Fitz-Randolph</td>
<td>1773</td>
<td>W40</td>
<td>L1</td>
<td>W37</td>
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<td>10. David Holcomb</td>
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<td>W31</td>
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<td>D9</td>
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<td>11. Donald Cotten</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>W33</td>
<td>L27</td>
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<td>12. David Fletcher</td>
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½ Point: 41. Patrick Cheney.

TOURNAMENT RULES (continued)

James Schroeder of Cleveland notes that FIDE does not want the tournament director to tell a player to punch his clock. "That ruling is fine for Master events, where the rules must be strictly enforced, but it is NOT appropriate for amateur events. As a Tournament Director I intend to inform all players when they forget to stop their clocks, and I intend to inform all players when it is their turn to move."
GAME OF THE MONTH

by Alan Benson

International Grandmaster Walter Shawn Browne won the 1974 U.S. Chess Championship, played at the La Salle Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, July 12 - August 1, 1974. He outdistanced his nearest rivals by an incredible one and one half points! The single round robin involved 14 of the top 27 players in the country (5 Grandmasters, 3 International Masters) competing for $8,500 in prizes by the United States Chess Federation and the American Chess Foundation.

The most brilliant game of the tournament came in the 9th round, July 25 between Browne and Bisguier. Over the board, Walter Browne found a move overlooked by Grandmasters and theoreticians for over 40 years. Look at the diagram and see if you can guess what Browne's 14th move is.

In the game Yates vs. Kasparov (Hastings 1931-32) continued 14. B-Q2, P-KR3 (Fine gives 14...B-K3; 15. R-K5, Q-B5; 16. Q-K3, Q-B7! as equal) 15. R-K5, Q-Q2; 16. QR-K1, B-K3 and now 17. P-Q5, PxP; 18. RxB, PxR; 19. Qxp wins according to Sharp, but after 19...0-0-0 the situation remains unclear. Fine also cites 14. R-K5, Q-Q2; 15. P-Q5, 0-0 (Another uncertain line runs 15...PxP; 16. RxBch, QxR; 17. Qxp) 16. PxP, PxP with equality.

14. B-R6!

I talked with Walter right after the game and he told me that Reshevsky's eyes literally popped out of their sockets when he saw this move. Accepting the piece 14...PxB loses to 15. R-K5, Q-Q2; 16. QR-K1, B-K3; 17. P-Q5,PxP; 18. RxB, PxR; 19. QxRch, B-B1; 20. Q-B6 while declining with 14...

B-K5 fails to 15. BxP, R-KKt1; 16. RxB, QxR; 17. R-K1, Q-Kt3 (If 17...

14. ... R-KKt1
Having spent 45 minutes calculating the above variations, Bisguier plays the only move.
15. R-K5 Q-Q2
16. QR-K1 B-K3
17. Kt-Kt5!
If Bisguier didn't need shock treatment after Browne's 14th move he certainly needs it now!
17. ...
0-0-0
Considering 17...PxB; 18. KtxB, PxKt;
18. KtxBP!
Much better than 18. KtxB, PxKt; 19. RxP, B-B3 with pressure on the Queen's pawn.
18. ...
BxKt
19. RxB QxP
20. RxB QxQ
21. PxQ PxB
Finally!

22. R-Kt1
The combination now over, Browne proceeds to win the game with very fast technique with three minutes left on Browne's clock.
22. ...
23. R-Kt4
23. P-KR4
Precise play! Bisguier would retain undeserved counter chances after 23. R(7)xKtP, R-Kt4;
24. R(7)xR, PxR.
23. ...
24. RxR PxR
25. RxRP R-Q8ch
26. K-R2 R-Q7
27. RxRP RxRP
28. P-R5!
Closing to within three squares of queening the Rook's pawn is well worth the King's bishop pawn.
28. ...
29. R-R8ch K-B2
30. P-R6 K-Kt3
Avoiding the future possibility of R-QB8ch, KxR and P-R8=Q.
31. K-R3 P-R4
32. P-Kt4 P-Kt5
33. PxP PxP
34. K-K8!
Timely defense, ready to answer
34. ...P-Kt6; 35. R-K3, P-Kt7;
36. R-Kt3ch followed by advancing the Kingside pawns.
34. ...
35. K-Kt2 R-B2
36. P-Kt5 R-B4
37. P-R7 RxPch
38. K-B3 R-KR4
39. P-R8=Q RxQ
40. RxR
Browne's flag is teetering but has not fallen, Bisguier resigns with time control over.
MINUTES OF THE CSCF MEETING HELD JULY 14, 1974

A meeting took place at Los Angeles High School on Sunday, July 14, 1974, during the afternoon of the last day of the California Junior Championship. The meeting was called for the purpose of discussing policies of the California State Chess Federation, to find ways and means for carrying on activities without the Annual Meeting formerly held at the North-South Team Match at Fresno or San Luis Obispo on Memorial Day, and to exchange ideas for tournaments and other activities to be sponsored by the CSCF. Present were Isaac Kashdan, President, David Argall, Secretary, Carl Budd and Guthrie McClain, directors. Proxies were held for Bob Burger, Vice-President, Ralph Hultgren, Treasurer, and several directors.

The format of the State Championship was discussed. It was proposed that it be made a prestige event with the highest-rated players in California being invited, plus the California Open champions and the winner of the previous State Championship. The proposed prize fund would be $2,000, to be put up by the sponsor of the tournament. The tournament would be a round robin spread over a week's time.

It was decided that most of the future business of the CSCF will be conducted by mail since it is difficult to get the directors together for a meeting. The facilitate this, the names and addresses of the directors will be published in The California Chess Reporter. President Kashdan suggested the possibility of an annual meeting of the board of directors at Lone Pine in March, between rounds of the Statham Masters-Plus Tournament.

President Kashdan suggested and it was approved that the next meeting of the members be held in two parts, one at the California Open (North) at Berkeley and one at the California Open (South) at Ventura. If any conflicts develop, such as electing directors from the central part of the State, telephone communication after the meeting will resolve them.

In hopes of increasing membership in the CSCF, it was proposed to publish USCF ratings for all California members if the USCF is able to provide us with a list of California ratings in advance. A letter will be written to the USCF to see if this is possible. It was also decided to publish a tournament schedule supplement to The California Chess Reporter.

The proposed new USCF bylaws were discussed, particularly the sections dealing with new rights and duties of state chapters and the sections dealing with making the Secretary appointive instead of elective and changing the makeup of the Policy Board. All present disagreed with some parts of the proposed changes. Without any attempt to debate the issues, all present agreed that the present bylaws worked well enough as they were and decided to recommend a "no" vote at the USCF Annual Meeting on any changes in the bylaws until
further study. Respectfully submitted,
David Carl Argall, Secretary

P.S. The USCF can provide us, no more than a week early, with a copy of the list sent to the printer. The list would include everybody. No special listing of California players is possible. DCA.

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David C. Argall, Secretary 1300 Ballista, La Puente, CA 91744
Ralph Hultgren, Treasurer 1501 LeRoy Ave., Berkeley, CA 94708
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Guthrie McClain 244 Kearny St., 4th Fl., San Francisco, CA 94108
Ray Conway % Mechanics' Institute, 57 Post Street, 4th Fl. San Fran-
cisco, California, 94104
Henry Gross* 3544 Webster St., San Francisco, CA 94123
Alan Benson 2420 Atherton, Berkeley, CA 94704

*Note: This is last year's list of directors. An asterisk denotes a lapsed membership. Membership renewal letters were delayed this year until after The California Opens.

BOOK REVIEW
American Chess Masters from Morphy to Fischer by Arthur Bisguier and Andrew Soltis (Macmillan, 1974, $9.95) -by Guthrie McClain

Grandmaster Arthur Bisguier and International Master Andy Soltis are teachers of chess, and this fact shows up in their book. Bisguier has a regular chess program on cable TV and Soltis writes a chess column for the New York Post and appears regularly on TV chess programs. When they tell you why Paul Morphy was a better player than his contemporaries, it makes sense: "Morphy saw that the game was an
equilibrium between material and time. You could be way ahead of your opponent in material but lose because he has marshaled his forces into a quick mating attack. It doesn't matter whether or not you're two pawns ahead of an opponent if his pieces are swarming over your king."

When the authors size up someone, it's done deftly: "Frank Marshall possessed enormous talent and imagination in the clash of pieces. Combinations were his meat and he was as brilliant in this respect as anyone before or after. It was the case of not always being able to obtain the positions that made combinations happen that was his main problem."

Sizing up Capablanca (and incidentally describing the American chess scene of the time): "Few Americans had good technique before Capablanca, but virtually all the top-ranked masters that followed him did."

The book provides biographical sketches of the great players the United States has produced, it recounts the development of chess since the days of Ben Franklin, and it analyzes the styles of the masters to see whether or not there is a uniquely American style.

According to the book, American chess "took off" after the chess automaton of Maelzel, the robed Turkish figure seated behind a wooden chest with a chessboard placed on top of it. The first exhibition was in 1826 and by 1857 Paul Morphy had appeared. The long list of chessmasters that follows gives the authors a chance to present many brilliant and instructive games. Along the way a goodly number of nuggets of information are presented. For instance, did you know that the first California chessmaster was St. Amant? He was French Consul in San Francisco for two years following the Gold Rush of 1849. Or did you know that "rapids" developed in New York in 1905, and that Capa spent many hours in lightning games at the Manhattan Chess Club?

The selection of the important figures in American chess history is uneven, but any such selection is bound to please some readers and offend others. Capablanca is considered an American master, and a pretty good case is made for this decision. After all, he went to school here, played in our chess clubs, and claimed the U.S. Championship.* But when the case of Walter Browne comes along, he is

* A dissent by Bob Burger: Claiming Capablanca as an "American" master is an insult to chess history and to all non-Americans. The thin reed on which this claim is based is that Capablanca learned chess in the U.S. He didn't. He was an ambassador for his native Cuba, was known throughout his lifetime as a Cuban, and never played in an all-US event. Every U.S. Master in the book has played in our national events. Capablanca, never.
classified as a foreign master. I know that Browne was born in Australia, but he was raised in New York, and recently declared for the U.S. instead of Australia. I believe he opted for Australia at first because it was the only way to get the FIDE title. Benko, Kavalek and Vukcevich are also considered foreign masters—but their cases are different, as they came to the U.S. already mature chessplayers.

Other selections appear to be weighted in favor of New York and the East. I agree with the naming of Reshevsky, Fine, Kashdan, Horowitz, Denker, Steiner, Evans, Lombardy, the Byrne brothers, and Bisguier as important figures, even though Mlotkowski, Gruer, Borochow and Fink are not mentioned and Koltanowski and Dake are barely. But the current list, the "post-Fischer generation" barely mentions John Greve and James Tarjan. The 1974 U.S. Championship invitation list of the Top Twenty contains the following "non-players" according to the book: Browne 4th, Tarjan 7th, Greve 10th, Vukcevich 13th, Commons 18th. There are games by Rogoff, Soltis, DeFotis and Mednis in the games section but none by Browne, Greve, Tarjan, Christiansen or Commons, all Californians.

I suppose the photo pages are the real indicator of the pecking order; here there are photos of Morphy, Mackenzie, Lloyd, Pillsbury, Capa, Kasdan, Reshevsky, Steiner (two), Fine, Denker, Horowitz, Bisguier, Lombardy, Fischer, R. Byrne, Rogoff, Soltis and DeFotis. Where are Koltanowski and the other West Coast masters?

Bisguier and Soltis are nice people and I wish the book were better. The publisher did 'em in with the diagrams, which are computer-set and look shabby, and with the caption to a photo "The match for the World Championship between Frank Marshall (left) and Dr. Tarrasch (right)." World Championship?

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**GAMES**

**EAGLE ROCK INTERNATIONAL 1974**

**Game No. 1308 - Nimzo**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S. Gligoric</td>
<td>J. Kaplan</td>
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</table>

*Notes by Julio Kaplan*

1. P-Q4  
2. P-QB4  
3. Kt-QB3  
4. P-K3  

I had decided before the game that playing the black pieces against the strongest player in the tournament, it would be good strategy to play for a draw. In fact I had spent all morning reviewing the Tartakower variation of the Queen's Gambit, a solid but drawish and uninspiring line. But I had drawn my first three games in the tournament, the last one after twenty dull moves, so I was itching for a fight. I sat down at the board determined to play the drawish line, deliberated on my first move for fifteen minutes (!)
and finally chose the sharp system in the Nimzoindian. I was also influenced in my decision by the fact that in previous games Gligoric had chosen the passive system he used in this game; the sharper 5. Kt-K2 would set Black more problems.

1. P-Q4
2. P-QB4
3. N-KB3
4. N-QB3
5. B-Q3 B-Kt2
6. Kt-B3 0-0
7. O-O P-B4
8. B-Q2

This is what I was hoping for. The usual 8. Kt-QR4 makes things more difficult for the second player.

8. ... P-Q3
9. P-QR3 BxKt(QB3)
10. BxB Kt-K5
11. BxKt?! BxB
12. Kt-Q2 B-Kt2
13. Q-Kt4

So far we had followed Gligoric-Botvinnik, Palma, 1967, where 13. PxP. KtPxP! led to a small but lasting edge for Black; he can advance the KP and KBP and create a Kingside attack while the backward QP, his only weakness is hard to attack.

13. ... P-B4
14. Q-Kt3 Q-K2
15. KR-K1 Kt-Q2
16. P-B3 QR-K1
17. QR-Q1 P-K4!

Why the exclaim for such a natural move? Because its correctness depends on the evaluation of the unusual position resulting after move 20, an evaluation that was not at all easy.

18. P-Q5 (see diagram)

Position after 18. P-Q5.

In retrospect, we see that 18. PxP would be better here, although Black maintains a small edge after either PxP or KtxP.

18. ... P-QKt4!
19. PxP


19. ... BxP
20. P-K4 B-K3
21. P-QKt3 P-KB5
22. Q-B2

Everything here depends on who gets there first: White with his attack on the QP, or Black with his K-side attack. Black's next two moves are designed to slow down his opponent while piling up on the White King.

22. ... R-B3!

Prepares R-R3 and stops 23. Kt-B4?, BxBt; 24. PxB, Kt-Kt3; 25. Q-K2, Q-B2 winning the QBP (Black's QP is defended by the Rook).

23. B-R5 Q-B2!

This modest move is the killer. Not only does it prevent 24. Kt-B4, it also attacks the QKtP forcing White to move the Rook away from the Queen's file. In addition, Black is
now ready for ...Q-R4. White has been slowed down three tempi, and it finally becomes evident that Black is on top.

24. R-QKt1  P-Kt4
25. Q-K2    P-Kt5
26. Kt-B4


26. ...  Q-R4!
27. KtxP  R-R3
28. P-R3  PxR
29. KtxR  PxP
30. QxPch R-Kt3
31. R-Kt2

All this is forced. If White tries to save the Knight, there follows 31. Kt-B7, B-R6!; 32. R-Kt2, QxP with a complete rout.

31. ...  B-R6
32. QxRch QxQch
33. K-R1  QxKt

Black has a decisive material advantage. Gligoric only keeps playing because of my extreme time pressure.

34. R-Kt1ch K-B1
35. R-R2  Q-R4
36. R-KB1  Kt-B3
37. B-B7  K-K2
38. R(1)-B2  KtxP!'
39. R-K2  Kt-Kt6ch
40. K-Kt1  KtxRch
41. R(Kt)  Q-Kt4ch
42. K-R1

The last moves were played at a furious pace. Having ascertained that we had passed the time control (move 40) Gligoric naturally resigned.

PAUL MASSON CLASS CHAMP. 1974
Game No. 1309 - Robatsch

James Tarijan   John Grefe
(Notes by John Grefe)

1. P-K4    P-QB4
2. Kt-KB3  P-K3
3. P-Q4    PxP
4. KtxP    Kt-QB3
5. Kt-QB3

5. Kt-Kt5 is also seen frequently in today's praxis.

5. ...  P-QR3
6. P-KKt3

This fianchetto of White's King Bishop is very popular against Taimanov's variation nowadays. If White can open the long diagonal the Bishop will exert strong pressure against Black's Queenside; the King file is also unobstructed (compared to variations in which White plays B-K2), which makes the possible Knight sacrifice Kt-Q5 more potent should the Black King linger too long in the center.

6. ...  Q-B2
6. ... K-Kt-K2 was introduced into international chess by Anatoly Karpov at the World Student's Olympiad, Mayaguey, Puerto Rico in 1971. Although Karpov has been successful with it, most grandmasters view it suspiciously as it makes a very artificial impression. A few recent examples: Amos-Karpov (the original game of this variation)

7. B-Kt2 Kt-B3
8. 0-0 P-Q3
9. R-K1 B-Q2
On 9...B-K2 White obtains a clear advantage with 10. KtxKt, PxKt; 11. P-K5!, PxP; 12. RxP! etc.

10. KtxKt PxKt
11. Kt-R4 R-QKt1
11...R-Q1 is recommended by Swiss Champion Werner Hugand. I think that it's better than the move I played. The point is that if White fianchettoes his Queen's Bishop Black will be a full tempo ahead of the game continuation, while if White tries another plan he will at least have to give up that Bishop's most active diagonal.

12. P-QB4 P-B4
13. Kt-B3 B-K2
14. P-B4 0-0
15. P-Kt3 B-B3
16. B-Kt2 KR-K1
On 16...Kt-Q2; 17. Kt-Q5! is strong.

17. Q-Q2!
This is an improvement on Savon-Tal, 39th USSR Championship 1971, in which Black had more chances to equalize after 17. P-KKt4, Kt-Q2; 18. Q-Q2 (18. P-Kt5, P-K4), B-B3, etc.

17. ...
18. QR-Q1 QR-Q1
White threatened 18. P-K5
19. P-KKt4
We now have a classic chess situation: one side attacks on the wing while the other must counterattack in the center or the Queenside. But Black's problem is that he cannot break through the center and his Queenside play is much too slow. Realizing that passive defense on the Kingside would slowly be crushed by White's pawn roller, I stoically opted for Queenside play in the hope that my opponent would misplay the attack. This was not my good fortune, as you will see from what follows:

19. ...
20. P-Kt5 Kt-Kt1
21. Kt-K2! Kt-B3
22. Kt-Kt3 B-KB1
23. K-R1 P-QR4
24. Kt-R5 P-R5
25. R-K3 PxP
26. PxB R-R1
27. R-R3! P-K4
27...R-R7 is brilliantly refuted by 28. BxP!, RxQ; 29. Kt-B6+!, KxB; 30. RxPch,K-Kt3; 31. B-B3!! and mates in two.

28. Q-KB2 R-R7
29. Q-R4 P-R3
30. Kt-B6+!!
Much better than 30. KtxP, BxKt;
31. KtPxP, Q-K2! when Black can
put up stubborn resistance.
30. ... PxnKt
31. PxBP PnP
31...Kt-K2 is equally futile after
32. P-B5!, Kt-Kt3 (32...RxR; 33. R-
Kt3+, Kt-Kt3; 34. Q-R5, etc.) 33.
P-Kt3, K-R1; 34. PxKt, PxP; 35. Rx
KtP!, RxR; 36. R-KKt1!, etc.
32. R-KKt1 B=B1
33. B-B3+ K-R2
34. QxP+! Resigns

NATIONAL OPEN, 1974
Game No. 1310 - Sicilian

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M. Diesen</td>
<td>J. Kaplan</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. e4</td>
<td>c5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Nf3</td>
<td>e6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. d4</td>
<td>cd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Nxd4</td>
<td>Nf6</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Nc3</td>
<td>d6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Be2</td>
<td>Be7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. 0-0</td>
<td>Nc6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Be3</td>
<td>a6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. a4</td>
<td>Bd7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. f4</td>
<td>Qc7</td>
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<tr>
<td>11. Nb3</td>
<td>b6</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

12. Bf3 0-0
13. Qe2  Rfc8
14. g4   Be8
15. g5   Nd7
16. Bg4  Nc5
17. Qg2  Na5
18. Nxc5 dc
19. Qh3  Rd8
20. f5  ef
21. Bxf5 g6
22. Bf4  Qb7
23. Bg4  Be6
24. Rae1 Rd4
25. Be5  Bxg5
26. Rxh7 Qxf7
27. Be6  Rd7
28. Rf1  Rf8
29. Nd5  Bxd5
30. ed  Nc4
31. Rxf7 Rd7
32. Bc3  h5
33. Qd3  Kh7
34. Bxf7 Rxf7
35. Qxc4 Be3+
36. Kg2  Rf2+
37. Kg3  Rf5
38. Qe4  Resigns
San Francisco has produced its share of composers, but who would know it? Problem and endgame books are not well distributed in this country and the journals which carry compositions are now almost all European. A sad case in point is the outstanding volume mentioned here previously, *Test Tube Chess*. The American distributor of this thorough-going introduction to the endgame, by A.J. Roycroft, went through the motions and then apparently gave up. The book is now "remaindered" at about one-fourth its cover price; there were no reviews in the American press except here, and apparently there was no attempt to get reviews. The above studies are from this book. Branton's reputation is based on deep analytical work with a pixie-ish twist at the end. In this, one of his first efforts, the point is reached after the preliminary moves 1. Kh6, Sf6; 2. Bf3ch, Sg2; 3. Rg2, Be2. Now White must find a haven for the Bishop in order to operate the battery, and a8 seems to be the likely square. Yet that would allow the Black Rook to attack the Bishop. So White induces the Black Bishop to provide a shield: 4. Be4!, Bd3; 5. Bd5!, Bc4 etc. 8. Ba8 and now RxP allows 9. Rg7ch and 10. Rb7! winning with the remaining Pawn. Now go back and see why only 1. Kh6 works. Imre König is better known as a player and as an internationalist, but he has been a Californian now for perhaps 25 years, and a San Franciscan in his playing days. This delightful miniature illustrates the same necessity of finding a haven for a Bishop battery piece. 1. Bf7! is the only way to reach the "double corner" in checker terminology. After 1...Bg6; 2. Ba2!, BxS; 3. Sf5ch, Kg6; 4. Bbl wins the Bishop. If the White Bishop were at c2, 4...Bdl would draw for Black.
NEWPORT BEACH FALL OPEN
Date: November 2-3, 1974 (Saturday & Sunday)
Place: Ensign Middle School Cafeteria, 2000 Cliff Drive, Newport
       Beach, CA. Entries to: Newport Beach Chess Club, Box
       1872, Newport Beach CA 92663.
Entry Fee: $15 by 10/30. $20 later. (Juniors: $10 - $15 later)
Prizes: (Based on 50 entries)
       In 2 Sections: OPEN: $150 1st; $75 2nd; $50 A; $50 B/below
       (+ Trophy, 1st)
       BOOSTER: (Open to under 1600) $100 1st;
       $60 2nd; $40 D-E & UNR.
Schedule: 5-Round Swiss. Moves: 40/90.
       ROUNDS: 10-2:30-7, & 10-3.
Registration: 8-9:00 am, Nov. 2nd.

5TH ANNUAL REDWOOD CITY
Date: November 9-10, 1974 (Saturday & Sunday)
Place: 1400 Roosevelt Ave., Redwood City. Entries to: Robert
       Engstrom, 515 Lake Blvd., Redwood City, CA 94602.
Prizes: Open: $200 1st; $100 2nd; $100 Exp; $100-$50 A/Bellow. (Based on
       40 entries). Booster: (Open to 1800 & under, or UNR) $100-
       $60 B; $100-$60 C; $90-$50 D/E; $75-$35 UNR. (Based on
       80 entries).
Schedule: Open: 4-Rd. Swiss, 40/2. ROUNDS: 10:30-4:30, & 9-3.
       Booster: 5-Rd. Swiss, 40/90; Rounds 4&5 45/2.
       ROUNDS: 10-2-7, & 10-3.
Registration: 8:30-9:30 am, November 9th.

CALIFORNIA INTERCOLLEGIATE TEAM CHAMPIONSHIPS
Date: November 16-17, 1974 (Saturday & Sunday)
Place: Calif. Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, CA.
Entry Fee: $20 per team by 11/11; $25 later.
Prizes: 1) One team trophy+4 individual trophies to top team;
       2) One team trophy to top community college team;
       3) Trophies to top players on each board;
       4) Any funds remaining distributed among the preceding.
Schedule: (Open to teams of 4 players(+ 1 or 2 alternates) from any
       Calif. USCF-ICLA affiliate. A school may enter more than
       one team but all players must show current student I.D.
       & current USCF Membership Card).
       5-Round Swiss. 40/2.
       ROUNDS: 10-3-8 Saturday; 10-3 Sunday.
Registration: 9:00-9:30 am, November 16th. (AT THE UNIVERSITY UNION -
       Entries & Inquiries (upstairs).)
       to: George M. Lewis, c/o Caissa Chess Club, ASI Box 69, California
       Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, CA 93407.