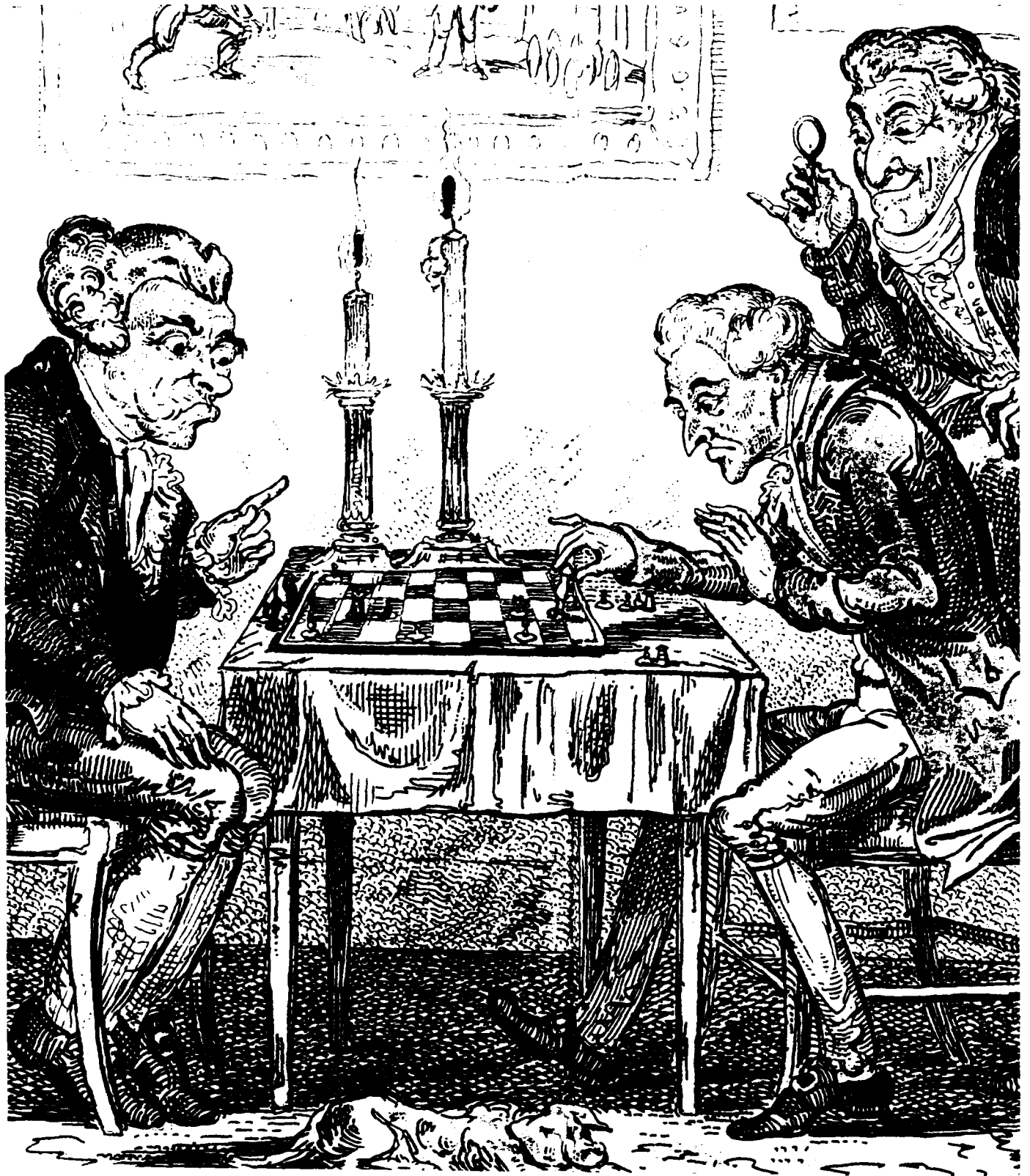


CHESS VOICE

Vol. 10, No. 6

December-January, 1977-78

75 cents



CHESS VOICE

JOHN LARKINS, EDITOR
5804 OCEAN VIEW DRIVE Telephone:
OAKLAND, CALIF. 94618 (415) 653-6529

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

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

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Copy Deadline

Articles and ads close: January 13.

Flyers (for tournaments held February 18 or later): January 25.

If all goes well, readers will receive the Feb-Mar issue in the first 2 weeks of Feb.

CHESS VOICE STAFF

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

Contributors: Alan Benson, Richard Fauber, Max Burkett, and Alan Glasscoe

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

Articles in this issue may be reprinted in whole or in part by other chess publications if credit is given to Chess Voice and to the author.

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

★ ★ ★ ★

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

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MASTER/EXPERT SECTION ----- FALL QUARTER SWISS

No.	Name	Rtng	Rd1	Rd2	Rd3	Rd4	Pts
1	Christiansen	2526	W8	W3	W4	D2	3 1/2
2	DeFirmian	2362	W9	W13	W5	D1	3 1/2
3	Winslow	2245	W11	L1	W8	W9	3
4	Whitehead, P.	2336	W14	W15	L1	D6	2 1/2
5	Whitehead, J.	2272	W18	D6	L2	W12	2 1/2
6	Sullivan	2083	D10	D5	W16	D4	2 1/2
7	Ervin	2425	D12	L8	W11	W14	2 1/2
8	Lerman	2082	L1	W7	L3	W10	2
9	Atlas	2064	L2	W12	W15	L3	2
<hr/>							
10	Eng	1 1/2		15	Erright		1
11	Stearns	1 1/2		16	Anderson		1
12	Pope	1 1/2		17	Prochaska		1/2
13	Menas	1 1/2		18	Becker		0
14	Symonds	1 1/2			(See page 122 for full results.)		

Four Million Chessplayers

There are more than 4,000,000 registered chessplayers in the Soviet Union--players who attend clubs and compete in tournaments. In America the comparable figure (USCF membership) is about 47,000. That makes 85 Russians for every American.



COVER DRAWING

AN EVENING OF CHESS

Artist unknown.

The cover drawing is the central portion of an 18th century print in the collection of the New York Public Library Print Division.

Then, as now, the two scowling players are totally immersed in the seriousness of their game, while the onlooking kibitzer finds it all very amusing.

If you look at the drawing carefully, you may find some clues as to why the artist remains unknown. For example, the chessboard has four files and nine ranks! The player on the left is sitting beside the table, not in front of it. And the dog under the table looks suspiciously like a pig.



Letters to the Editor

TD'S, SANDBAGGERS, AND MONEY

Tournament Publicity

To the editor:

Once again a fine issue of Chess Voice came to me in the mail. By exploring the knotty sides of tournament directing you provide a new look and a different look into the world of chess.

I have a few comments in response to Benson's article ("So You Want To Be a Tournament Director--Part 1", Oct.-Nov., pages 85-88):

1) It does no good to send chess journalists notice of a tourney only a few days before it's going to take place. In order even to mention a tourney in my column, I need to have notice 11 days in advance.

2) Businesses can send out press releases, but chess organizers have to do better. Most press releases will not even find the proper desk through the tortuous maze of newspaper mail-sorting for two weeks. Chess gets thrown out automatically. If you want ink, you must get allies among the press. Deliver things personally with a spiel.

3) You cannot leave publicity to sit on the back burner and try to seek it later as an afterthought. As soon as the site is in hand is not too early to seek publicity.

4) Bulk mailings have a low yield on investment. Hit the clubs, the mags, and the journalists. This is cheaper and more effective.

5) Playing up the gimmicks and the stars in a tourney, as suggested by Benson, is good advice. If you get coverage, it helps your next promotion.

--R. E. Fauber
Carmichael

Sandbagging, USCF Spending

To the editor:

You did a better job with your article on George Barber (Oct-Nov, page 101) than I did when I attempted to name Southern California suspected sandbaggers. My serious attempt got more laughs than most of my jokes.

However, there are other ways the TD can limit sandbagging besides wishing the USCF would improve its service. (We've been wishing that as long as we've been in chess.) I like Goichberg's one-class-drop system. (You can't play in a class two or more classes below the highest class you have reached in the past 2-3 years.) Drops of more than 200 points are rare enough to be suspicious in and of themselves.

In the case of Barber, this would have forced him to play in the C class (instead of the D) since he had been a B. Probably he would have done well in the C's too, but he would have been playing much tougher opposition--and even the D's touched him from time to time. So any net winnings would be at the level of petty cash.

Making the unofficial rating official won't stop any sandbagging. Anybody dishonest enough to be sandbagging is going to be able to tell the TD he never got his current CL&R and doesn't know his new rating.

There has been a reduction by the USCF in support for international activities, but despite the figures used by the USCF, the support has hardly been

reduced by anything like 99%. The problem is that the USCF still has a lousy accounting system. Most of the \$80,000 spent in '76 was for the Interzonals and the Olympiads. Since these are periodic events, proper accounting is to budget a reserve for them in years they don't occur. This would keep the USCF aware of future debts they will pay, and avoid a sudden swing from \$80,000 to \$1,000.

--David Carl Argall
La Puente

Editor's note. Even when Interzonal and Olympiad expenses are subtracted from USCF international spending, about \$40,000 was spent on more than 20 other tournaments. All of this has now been dropped. With an annual budget of 1.3 million dollars (the belt-tightening, break-even budget), only \$1,000 was allocated to the entire area of international activities and educational programs. That's less than one-tenth of one percent. It is the lowest amount allocated to any of 32 listed areas. More than 277 times that amount was spent on salaries; 10 times on office supplies; 68 times on electronic data processing; 25 times on rent, and so on. The priorities seem unmistakably clear.

Benson, Rogers, and Patrick

To the editor:

A comment concerning your recent articles on tournament directors. After reading these articles, the conclusions are left to be drawn that all directors fall in the Benson or Rogers category of tournament director. Fortunately, there is a group, albeit small, of efficient, experienced, conscientious directors who offer well-run, disciplined tournaments. These tournaments yield a high return on the invested entry fee with a small (if any) director's fee.

Therefore, any statement such as "There are small, loosely run, low-cost tourneys and there are large, well run, high-cost tourneys", is misleading to the chessplayer. For there are also small, efficiently run, low cost (with a high invested return) tournaments around to be played in. But Mr. Larkins, you are right when you say to the chessplayer, "You pays your money, and you gets your choice".

--Earney Patrick
Stockton

A King Alive for Only Five

To the editor:

I noted with interest Evans vs. Johnson on page 73 of the Aug.-Sept. issue of Chess Voice, where White's knight mates in 6 moves.

Here is a similar game from the 3rd Hartford Open, Oct. 15-16, 1977. Katrein, an expert, defeated an opponent rated 1812.

1 P-Q4	P-K4	4 P-B3	NxP
2 PxP	N-QB3	5 QN-Q2	N-Q6 mate.
3 N-KB3	Q-B2		

I enjoy reading your magazine.

--Fred Townsend
Wethersfield, Conn.

A Modest Proposal To Abolish Class Prizes

by R. E. Fauber

Class prizes may have won a few people over to active tournament play, but they have created a monster. Players of whatever class tend to feel cheated when they lose. They know they are good enough to win, and when somebody else gets the prize money, that just proves that that somebody really belongs in a higher class.

Yet the woeful cries of those who have failed to win "their" prize money fail to move me. I have more empathy for the poor patzer who, no matter how well he plays, still cannot win a prize in a chess tournament. Yea, though he drop even unto the depths of Class E, there are other E-players still better than he.

A survey of Alan Benson's article in the last issue of Chess Voice ("So You Want To Be A Tournament Director--Part 1" on pages 85-88) indicates that people who want to win money through class prizes would be better advised to take their entry fee to the race track and bet it on a horse. The track and the state only skim about 15 per cent off the betting pool; Benson skims 38 per cent.

Players within a rating class are supposed to be about equal in strength. Therefore, you can calculate your chances of taking first prize in a 30-player section as 1 in 29. If there are four prizes, the odds of winning one of them are 1 in 4.2. Competing for class prize money is a straight crapshoot. It has nothing to do with the quality of your chess because, no matter how well you play, somebody else may be playing better.

The Sandbag Cometh

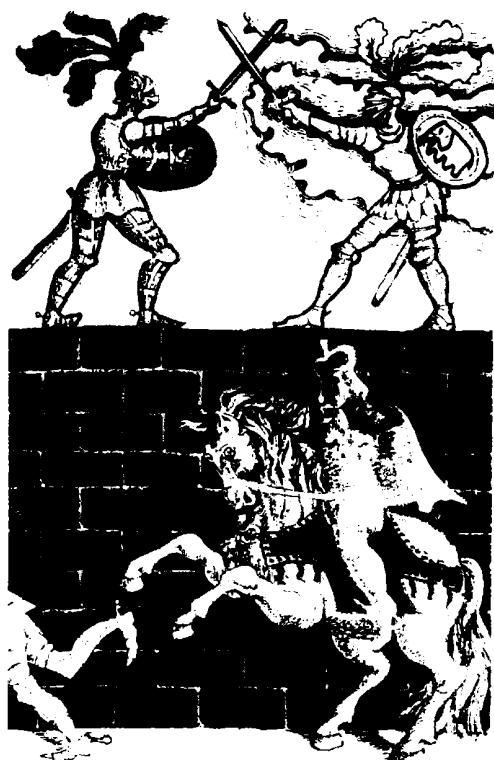
The odds quoted above are supposed to be badly skewed by a tribe of players known as "sandbaggers"--players who have a rating which does not accurately reflect their playing-strength.

It must be obvious at once that there cannot be many of them. If there were, all they would be doing is mugging one another. Neither are our tournaments apt to create a class of professional sandbaggers--as John Larkins proved last issue by relating the saga of George Barber ("How To Cash In on Delayed Ratings: the Remarkable Case of George Barber", page 101).

In five months Barber won, after his entry fees are subtracted, the astounding sum of \$778! At that pace, he could garner the princely income of \$1,867 per year. He probably blew it all on junk foods anyway.

Larkins' calculations neglect other cost factors. Either Barber had to drive every day from his home to the tournament site or else pay for a motel. There is the cost, at least, of gasoline to be subtracted from the plunder. Unless he carefully made himself a lunch every playing day, there is also the differential between the cost of restaurant food and cooking for oneself over a period of 24 days to be subtracted. All told, a professional sandbagger would have to expend a lot of sweat for very little money.

Even so, a large class of professional sandbaggers would be good for chess. They have constantly the chore of shedding the rating points they gain winning class prizes. That means they must be ac-



tive in a club and lose to their fellow members a lot, thus making some club players feel better about chess.

In local Sacramento tournaments it is quite common for B-, C-, and even D-players to finish ahead of experts and A-players. Are their ratings the result of sandbagging? Definitely not. They get fortunate pairings or they play good games. These will be equalized later when they play bad games. Their ratings are an average of wildly varying form.

Active Tom Dorsch provides another illustration of how losing rating points does not guarantee prize money. Against his will, his rating dipped into Class A once. As a consolation, I suggested that he could now spend three months raking in A prizes. In fact, he won no class prizes at all as a 1900 player and only started banking checks again when he was back over 2000 points.

A Simple Solution

It seems to me that only small minds can worry about the distribution of small class prizes. If there is an evil, it can be disposed of with the stroke of a tournament organizer's pen. Abolish class prizes. Give trophies for performance within a class and expand the number of prizes for order of finish.

Jim Hurt's flyer on the LERA Thanksgiving tourney is before me (see last issue) and I see a projection of prizes for 287 entries. Hurt offers 28 prizes in seven categories. The chances of winning these sums range from 1 in 9 in the open section to a low of 1 in 14 in the C section.

I am not quarreling with Hurt's arrangements, which seem to be eminently fair. And class tournaments do have their place, as long as no one is allowed to enter a section higher than his rating. I simply want to take his \$5,325 prize fund and redistribute it.

The LERA tourney provides 28 prizes. We can, however, set it up so that it provides 41 prizes and makes more people happy they played. Instead of seven different sections, cut it down to two: "Championship" and "Contender". All those rated B and above go in the "Championship" section. Using Hurt's calculations, this would constitute 120 players.

In this section we can boost first prize to \$750, 2nd to \$500, 3rd to \$350, 4th to \$250, 5-6th to \$150, 7-11th pays \$100, and 12-18th pays \$50. Altogether that makes \$3,000. This way 15 per cent of the entrants will win prize money. Such a distribution should encourage a bigger turn-out of higher-rated players. This would improve the quality of competition and provide a stimulus for players anxious to improve their game.

What about the poor B-players? Well, B is an awkward category. They are strong enough that they no longer play badly. But most of them prefer chess as a relaxation and do not want to knit their brains into knots finding the most trenchant variation move after move. Even so, one or two will get on a hot streak and finish in the top 15 per cent. We have a special consolation prize for them too, a \$100 Upset prize. Having the lowest ratings in this section, the B-players are likely to benefit the most from this offering.

A Dogfight in the Basement

The "Contender" section for C-players and below is a dogfight since play is very inconsistent at this level. The \$2,000 available to them starts with a first prize of \$400, 2nd--\$200, 3-4th--\$150, 5-10th--\$100, 11-20th--\$50. Here 12 per cent of the players get a pay-off. In addition there is another Upset prize of \$100 to encourage the E-players, who deserve all the encouragement they can get. (Unrateds must be ineligible for this prize for obvious reasons.)

Finally, there is a \$100 prize for which players in both sections are eligible, "Best Cheapo." The average player cannot play the kind of consistent chess that would qualify for a brilliancy prize. Besides, his opponents usually play so weakly that it is impossible to be brilliant. Everyone, though, is capable of that kind of inspiration which in three to six moves swindles the opponent into resignation. It is an easy prize to judge, too. We all know how to remark, "This game is cheap, but that game is cheaper yet."

We have now expended \$5,300 in 41 slices, and left Hurt with \$25 to buy his wife a present as consolation for being neglected in favor of chess.

Prize-winners Are Happy Players

Since we have fewer sections (classes) requiring first prizes, we can spread the prize money out among more people. Prize-winners are happy players. And happy players enter more tournaments. By putting more money at the top of our prize column, we encourage strong players to enter and weaker players to work harder at being stronger. The dreaded sand-bagger has less to bag and a lower statistical chance of winning. There are also inducements for the average man to compete in a mood less than despair. A last minute upset or an incredible swindle can still win him something to show his non-chess-playing family.

This can be even more effective for the kind of local tournaments held in Sacramento or Hayward because the number of strong, consistent players is much less.

A clipping of a recent column of mine shows that in Sacramento's Oktoberfest Open two B-players tied for 3rd and 4th ahead of at least one expert and all the A's. Indeed, both the C and D prize-winners outscored all the A's and all but two of the B's. Further, it should mean more to win a prize in a section where stronger players are playing than it does merely to capture a class prize.

As a closing note I must observe that much of the correspondence and articles in Chess Voice give the impression that the only reason people are in chess is for the money. Doesn't anybody care about playing a good game, or just having fun competing in a tournament? However you stack the prize fund, the odds are against cupidity. But if you enjoy the intellectual challenge of chess, the tournament odds are always stacked in your favor.

Editor's note. Expert Richard Fauber writes a chess column for the Sacramento Bee. What do readers think of his proposed system?

TWO FOLLOW-UPS FROM THE LAST ISSUE

1 - Larry Evans and the PCA

After firing Larry Evans as a Chess Life & Review columnist (see page 92 of the Oct-Nov issue), the USCF is now again negotiating with him to return his columns to the magazine.

Evans, William Lombardy, and Jack Collins, representing the fledgling Professional Chessplayers Association, met with the USCF Policy Board at their November 19-20 meeting. Both sides agreed that communications could be improved and masters could be more involved in decisions regarding their own activities.

2- George Barber's Winning Streak

The remarkable series of tournament prizes won by George Barber from late May through mid October (see "How to Cash In on Delayed Ratings" on page 101 of the Oct-Nov issue) has continued on its merry way through November. Playing since October with a Class C rating (1592), Barber won a clear first place and \$400 in the "C" Section of the LERA Thanksgiving Championships. (See tournament report on page 122.) This was twice as much as Master Jeremy Silman got for winning the Open Section of the same tourney.

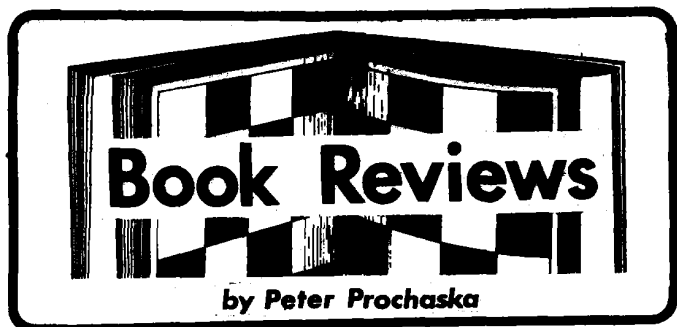
TOURNAMENT BULLETINS

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The Art of Positional Play
by Sammuell Reshevsky
David McKay & Co., 1977, \$14.95

"We often hear the terms 'positional' and 'tactical' used as opposites. But this is as wrong as to consider a painting's composition unrelated to its subject. Just as there is no such thing as 'artistic' art, so there is no such thing as 'positional' chess.

The business of a chessplayer is to conceive practical objectives and to plan and carry out the maneuvers necessary to achieve them, the objectives, the plans, the maneuvers--all must be based on the possibilities inherent in actual positions. Thus, chess is by definition positional. Tactical play is concerned with the immediate details of executing the maneuvers necessary to the success of the plan and the attainment of the objective."

This brilliantly practical and profoundly perceptive passage opens Sammuell Reshevsky's latest book. It is a clear example both of his insight and his common-sense approach to the game. Reshevsky has been, since he started touring at four, a great player, if not a great theoretician. This is a book derived from the viewpoint of sixty years of high level competition. It is not concerned with counting the angels on the head of a pin, but rather with the concrete concerns that face each of us as we sit down to play.

Strategy and Tactics

"Strategy" and "tactics" are useful analytical distinctions, but the practical player must never forget that they are only that. In a game, they are more than an arabesque, they are two views of the same thing. One cannot excell at chess without mastering both skills.

Reshevsky is known as a great positional player, but he is also known as a great tactician. His games are often complex mires of combinations. In a book devoted to positional themes, he is true to both his opening paragraphs and his own traditions. The tactical realities are always firmly grasped, and clearly discussed.

As one might expect, Reshevsky illustrates each of his themes (or its variation) with a recent master game. This blend of recent practice and vast experience gives each page a great deal of instructive value. In a recent review for Chess Life & Review, Raymond Keene suggested that the book would have been better had all the games been Reshevsky's. I disagree. By choosing a wide range of modern games in addition to his own, Reshevsky is able to discuss

several styles of play and illustrate his ideas more broadly and clearly.

As Keene pointed out, it seems all the games have been taken from the CL&R column by the same name, but in the book they have a unity that clearly indicates reannotation. I assume Reshevsky chose them for his column for the same reason he chose them for the book--because they were instructive, and because he liked them.

The Strain of Playing Well

Many "best game" collections seem to give the impression of a player rolling easily to victory. Here we become part of the tortuous journey from first move to opponent's capitulation. The strain of playing chess well is constantly clear. In itself, that is a good lesson.

Reshevsky is aware of the psychological problems that often face a player, and points his finger at mistakes, both technical and practical, even if it means admitting his own. This honesty makes the book appealing.

One wishes David McKay & Co. had done as good a job as the author. There are several typographical errors, and some places where the descriptive notation is not sufficiently full. These errors are bothersome, but can be handled easily enough. I wish, too, that McKay would find another diagram set. There is nothing radically wrong with this one except that I do not like it.

There is one other technical problem with this book--the price. My constant readers know that I consider the high price of chess books an occupational hazard, but \$14.95 is still a lot of money. However, if any chess book on the current market is worth that kind of money, then this one is.

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When Tigran Petrosian was World Champion, he considered writing a book with the title Ten Easy Lessons on How Hard Chess Is.

The Best of 25: 1951-1976
by the editors of The California
Chess Reporter, 1977, \$3.50.

Here is a book for anyone interested in the history of California chess or California chess journalism. It is a selection of the best material published in The California Chess Reporter during its 25-year life span, which just ended last year with the advent of CalChess.

Editor Guthrie McClain has wisely chosen to include a little bit of everything that kept the magazine going all those years. There are 36 pages of history, 20 pages of tournament reports (with cross-tables), 50 pages of feature articles (including fiction, instruction, news, humor, cartoons), 9 pages of obituaries, 82 pages of annotated games, and 9 pages of chess problems.

The result is a selection that enables the reader to capture the full flavor of the magazine and to get a well-rounded view of what was going on in California chess from 1951 to 1976.

The North-South team matches attracted a sizeable number of players (one match had 73 boards) to a central location such as San Luis Obispo or Fresno once a year for one game of chess and an evening of comradeship. But the developing wave of frequent local weekend Swiss tourneys offering five games and no travel brought the matches to an end in 1970.

There is a brief account of the early championship tournaments from 1921 to 1950 and full cross-tables for 1951 to 1973, when the last one was held.

The book is an exact reproduction of the original typewritten pages of The Reporter. It is available, by mail, from Guthrie McClain, 244 Kearny St., San Francisco, CA 94108. It's a bargain at \$3.50.

--Review by John Larkins

National Chess League

The 1978 National Chess League season will start on January 18 with 19 teams participating in the cross-country telephone matches.

CalChess Chairman Peter Prochaska has been appointed Director of the League, replacing Bill Goichberg, who directed the first two seasons.

The teams will be organized into three geographical divisions. The six-team western division will include San Francisco, Los Angeles, West Covina, Portland, Phoenix, and Milwaukee. The six-team central and southern division will include Lincoln (Nebraska), New Orleans, Atlanta, Berwick Bay (Louisiana), Cleveland, and Washington, D.C.. The seven-team eastern division will include New York, Long Island, Westchester (New York), Westfield (New Jersey), Boston, Philadelphia, and Reading (Pennsylvania).

Eight of these teams received free entry fees for placing well at the end of the 1977 season. Eleven others paid entry fees of \$880 each. Although the National Chess League was largely funded by the USCF during its first two seasons, this year the League must finance its operations entirely from its own entry fees or from non-USCF donations.

League costs include average phone bills of \$62.50 per match, appearance fees for titled players, and cash prizes for all members of the winning teams.

The format for the coming season is a six-round Swiss System, with the first four rounds paired as an open and the last two rounds paired separately within each division, as much as possible. Then there will be a two-round playoff matching the three division winners and a wild-card team--the team with the best record among the remaining 16 teams.

The rounds begin on January 18 and will continue every other Wednesday, finishing on April 19. The playoffs will be held on May 3 and May 17. League action will be suspended on April 5 during the Lone Pine tourney.

Very Irregular Openings

by Alan Glasscoe

The chess-trivia "name that opening" contest announced on page 67 of the August-September issue got some people leafing through their chess libraries, but in the end, no one actually sent in an entry.

In any case, here are the answers--with alternate names appearing in parentheses. (For the defining moves, see the earlier article.)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) Polish (or Lisitsin or Dalesio) Gambit | bit |
| 2) Tennison (or Abonyi, or Lemberg, or Lwow) Gambit | 10) Ellis Gambit |
| 3) Bloodgood Gambit | 11) The Fred |
| 4) Paris Gambit | 12) Sicilian Santasiere Wing Gambit |
| 5) Durkin Attack | 13) Owen's Defense |
| 6) Fried Fox | 14) Guatemalan Defense |
| 7) Hubsch Gambit | 15) McDonnell Double Gambit |
| 8) Adams Defense (or Hippopotamus) | 16) Calabrese Counter Gambit |
| 9) Alapin-Diemer Gam- | 17) Jerome Gambit (or Kentucky Opening) |
| | 18) Belgrade Gambit |

Just to prove that such openings really exist, here are three sample games. The first was a postal game played in England in the early '40's; the second was played in Prague in 1936; the third was played at the Gambit Cafe in London in 1924.

		Tennison Gambit			
DAVIDSON	DOD	3 N-N5	N-KB3	6 N(3)xP	P-KR3
1 N-KB3	P-Q4	4 N-QB3	QN-Q2	7 N-K6	Resigns
2 P-K4	PxP	5 B-K2	P-QN3	1 :	0
		The Fred			
HAMM	DURAS	7 Q-R4	Q-Q2	14 K-Q2	P-K6ch
1 P-K4	P-KB4	8 N-KB3	N-B3	15 PxP	PxPch
2 PxP	N-KB3	9 B-N5	O-O-O	16 K-K1	Q-Q4
3 P-KN4	P-Q4	10 P-Q3	R-K1	17 R-B1	P-K7
4 P-N5	BxP	11 B-KR6	B-B4	18 R-B3	B-B7ch
5 PxN	P-K4	12 Q-QR4	P-Q5	19 RxB	Q-R8ch
6 Q-R5ch	P-N3	13 N-R4	P-K5	20 K-Q2	P-K8 mate
		Calabrese Counter Gambit			
??	STEADMAN	13 K-N4	P-QR4ch		
1 P-K4	P-K4	14 K-R3	P-QN4		
2 B-B4	P-KB4	15 Q-Q3	P-N5ch		
3 PxP	N-KB3	16 K-R4	B-Q2ch		
4 P-Q3	P-Q4	17 Q-N5	BxQch		
5 B-N3	BxP	18 KxB	Q-B3 mate		
6 B-N5	B-B4	12 K-B4	QxP	0 :	1

SO YOU WANT TO BE A TOURNAMENT DIRECTOR? – Part 2

by Alan Benson, Intermediate TD and Senior VP, USCF Region XI

(Part 1 of this article appeared on pages 85-88 of the October-November issue. It covered: the budget, the site, "Tournament Life" announcements, publicity, and mailing of flyers.)

VI - RECORD KEEPING

It is important to keep precise records throughout your tournament. Keep a journal which indicates for each pre-registered player: name, address, city, state, ZIP code, phone, age, USCF rating, USCF ID number, USCF expiration date, state organization expiration date and dues, which section will be played in, special reduced entry fees (for seniors, juniors, students, etc.), and which bank the money order, check, or traveller's check is drafted on.

I have found it useful to divide the total tournament income into three categories: money available for the tournament, USCF dues, and state organization dues. You should establish a special bank account to keep your chess and personal affairs financially separate. Keep a special list of all your expenses connected with the tournament, and don't forget to obtain a receipt for your cash transactions.

As advance registrations come in, it is important to keep your pairing cards up to date. Fill in name, USCF rating, USCF ID number, USCF expiration date, eligibility for special prizes ("best woman", "best junior", etc.), and note if a player is from out of state. If playing up one section is allowed, draw an arrow next to the rating to avoid any future confusion. If you follow these steps, when it comes time to make up the wall charts, all the essential information is right there on your cards. It is also useful to make up a special list for any problems you may encounter with your pre-registered players.

VII - THE COUNT-DOWN BEFORE THE TOURNEY

Keeping your pairing cards current makes it a simple matter to list all your pre-registered players alphabetically by section or class. From your special list of problems, indicate with a star the players that will need to see the director. The above information, posted during late registration, will let your pre-registered players know their entry has been received and all is in order.

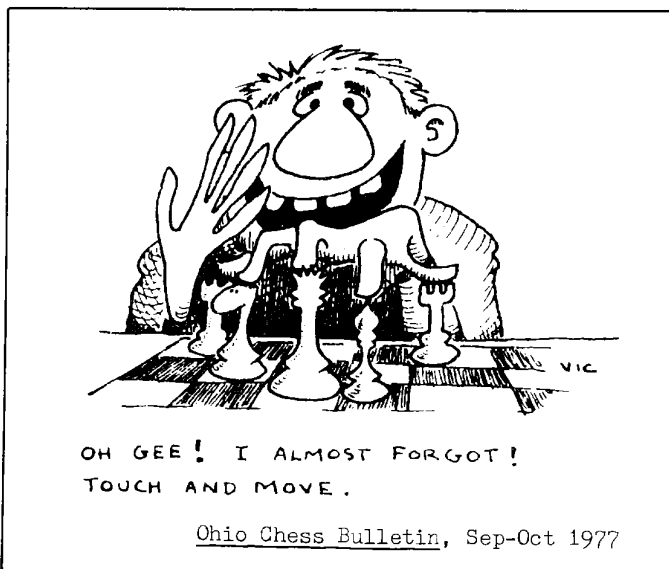
Have your trophies, rulebooks, rating supplements, tournament supplies, and stationary supplies packed and ready to go. In addition, old copies of Chess Life & Review and your regional chess magazine provide excellent introduction material for new tournament players and spectators. The USCF has sometimes been willing to donate a batch of magazines for exactly this purpose.

Have on hand plenty of flyers for upcoming chess events. And be sure to get your USCF membership forms and state organization cards all typed up and ready to be handed over to their owners.

After you have accomplished all this, there is only one more thing left to do before the beginning of the tournament--get some sleep!

VII - THE TOURNAMENT

The best way I have found to handle the crowd of late-registering entrants is to use a small form



with the following information for the players to complete: name, address, city, state, ZIP code, phone, age, USCF rating, USCF ID number, USCF expiration date, USCF dues, state organization dues, late entry fee, total amount of money being paid, and to whom or what organization to make the checks payable.

Setting up tables with the director and his assistants set up in three stations is effective. The first station takes care of checking USCF ratings against the current rating supplements. The second station takes care of state organization dues. And the third station, where I sit, handles entry fees and USCF memberships.

The small registration form acts as a receipt for those people who pay cash, and as a permanent record for yourself. I always clearly indicate on the form whether payment is made by cash, check, traveler's check, or money order--and I initial it.

It is also helpful to have someone typing USCF membership forms and state organization cards (although this can be done later) and someone else keeping the pairing cards up to date and sorted.

Do not wait around for the late-registering players after the announced closing of registration. Get started right away on the pairings. You can easily pair the very-late in a second pairing group. A punctual first round is the trademark of a professional TD.

So now everything is in order. The playing tables have been numbered. The scoresheets are on the table. Your pairings are ready to be posted. Your tournament is about to start! You have just one task left--conducting a players' meeting.

The Players' Meeting

Assemble the players and try to cover the points listed below. It is useful to have a xerox copy distributed which can be consulted by the players during the tournament. If that is done, only points of elaboration need be covered at the meeting.

THE RULES OF CHESS. Castling (Article 6.1),

Touched piece (8), Draw by repetition (12.3 and 18.2), Recording of games (13.1 and 13.2), Reporting of results (13.1/3), Setting and starting of chess clocks (14.3/1 and 14.3/4), Commencement of game (14.3/2), Players not to stop clocks (14.6/1), Adjournment of game (15.1), Time-forfeit claims (17.1), Fine for forfeiting without notice (17.2/1), Proposal of draw (18.1), Premature draws, thrown games (18.1/2), Conduct of players (19), Appeals (20.3/1-7), and Tournament equipment (21).

GENERAL RULES. 1-Players are not to touch the wall charts, but they are encouraged to verify their name, USCF rating, ID number, expiration date and results and to correct any errors with the TD. 2-All noise must be kept to a minimum. 3-All FIDE and USCF rules are in force. The TD's will be happy to explain any questions.

INTRODUCTIONS. If you are fortunate enough to have titled or strong masters playing in your tourney, make it a point to announce them in person before the round begins. Remember, these are our stars and celebrities. Don't neglect your assistant TD's either.

As a final touch, it's a good idea to wish "Good luck to all!".

Some Helpful Hints

I offer the following suggestions for a smooth-running tournament.

Keep a cool head about you at all times. You are the TD and you have the final say in all matters connected with the tournament. But you are also human, and therefore capable of error. So listen carefully to any complaints or improvements suggested by the players.

Since you are going to do a lot of walking during the tourney, wear your most comfortable shoes.

Keep a set of 3x5 cards in your pocket and write down any problems that may be brought to your attention. This is especially helpful when you are not able to act upon the situation immediately and must refer to it later.

Use cardboard boxes, labeled for each section, as a convenient way to collect incoming scoresheets.

Keep your wall charts up to date. Nothing pleases a player more than to see their point on the chart soon after the game is completed.

A large blackboard is great for posting round times and other useful information. Put up a good map of the area and list hotels, motels, and restaurants. Near the end of the tourney, set up a ride board for those who will appreciate it.

If you are fortunate enough to have a local chess store (or department store with a sizeable stock of chess books and equipment), work out a deal so that they can display their goods. This could even mean a little extra income for you.

Set up demonstration boards to display the games of the strong players. You will have no trouble finding volunteers to operate these boards, and they will attract spectators and players alike.

If the media take an interest in your tournament, make it a point to show them around personally. Fill them in on any details or facts that they may request of you. Take a coffee break! And don't forget to treat them.

If an adjustment of the prize fund is necessary, be sure to post it as soon as possible before the last round. Try to maintain the exact percentages of the

original prize fund when making this modification. (Occasionally, slight alterations are to be preferred.) A small calculator is essential. And double check all your work, just to be sure. The bookkeeping connected with late registrants is a big job and not to be taken lightly. Remember that you will need to estimate the final expenses of the rating fee, the cost of xeroxing reports and wall charts, and the postage needed to send on this material to the USCF.



This avid student of international chess books has progressed to the point where he can explain away his losses in code symbols.

--Cartoon by Sharon Rudhal

IX - THE AFTERMATH

After a few well-deserved days of rest, you must complete the final accounting of the tournament and fill out reports to the USCF, your state chess association, your regional chess magazine, and local chess journalists.

You will also need to mail out prize checks and gift certificates that were not picked up at the tournament. Players who finish their last round early may not want to stay around until the final allocation of prizes in their section is completed.

The USCF has set a time limit for submission of rating reports and memberships. For local tournaments (under 100 entries) a maximum of 20 days is allowed for rating points and a maximum of 7 days for memberships. For larger tournaments (100 or more entries) the maximum allowable times are 30 days for rating reports and 14 days for memberships.

(Continued on next page.)

I have found it a good practice to send my rating reports and memberships together, by certified mail, within ten days of the end of the tournament.

Be sure to proof-read your wall charts and see that all the essential information is legible and correct. You should include a complete list of 'prize winners in tie-break order for the "Here and There" column in Chess Life & Review. Last of all, make xerox copies of your wall charts and all business transactions connected with the tournament.

In your report to your state chess association you should list all new members and membership renewals by name, address, city, state, ZIP code, phone, age, and type of membership. Be sure to include a complete list of prize winners for publication in the regional chess magazine.

If the media took an interest in your tourney, send all the facts to the interested parties as soon as possible. In some cases a phone call to the city editor, news director or program director will prove sufficient.

The last thing that concerns a TD after the tourney are bad checks. You may decide to have a special reserve fund within expenses to cover this debt. But chessplayers in general are an honest group of individuals. In the last few years I have received only a few bad checks, and in all cases they were eventually made good!

X - CONCLUSIONS

I have always been a firm believer that a person should be paid for their labor. It is also my conviction that wages should increase as experience grows.

I estimate that a minor tourney (75-100 players) requires me to put in about 60 to 80 hours of work and a major one (150- 200 players) requires 200 to 300 hours of work. If my salary were calculated as an hourly wage, it would range from \$2 to \$5 an hour for the tournaments I have organized, promoted and directed over the last several years.

One of the special problems I face each time I direct a tournament is lack of sleep. At my Labor Day Chess Tournament of 1976 I averaged only $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours of sleep per night over a six-day period! At the conclusion of a tournament, I usually find it necessary to rest from two to five days until I recuperate.

On the brighter side, however, there are many unequalled merits that result from a major chess tournament. First, it allows the strongest players the opportunity to financially support their devotion to the royal game. Second, it gives pleasure and enjoyment (not to mention an occasional prize) to the majority of chessplayers present. Third, it acts as a tool for the general public to become acquainted with the many rewarding aspects of the game. And fourth, it allows the organizers, promoters and TD's a chance to provide their services for a reasonable salary.

* * *

It is my sincere hope that this article has furnished three things: an inspiration to future TD's, a trick or two for old hands in the art of directing chess tournaments, and a better understanding of the tournaments they attend for the chess-playing public.

U.C. CAMPUS CHESS CLUB

Meets THURSDAY NIGHTS in the STUDENT UNION BLDG. (4th floor) on the CAMPUS of the UNIV. OF CALIF.

The U.C. CAMPUS CHESS CLUB will reopen on January 12th, 1978. Here is the agenda for the Winter Quarter:

January 12th and 19th--Two five-minute chess tournaments. \$1 entry fee (all money returned in cash prizes).

January 24th--BEGINNING WORKSHOP starts.

January 25th--INTERMEDIATE WORKSHOP starts.

January 26th--CAMPUS CHESS TOURNAMENT #4 begins. Registration 6-7pm. 6-SS in five sections. Entry \$15 (U.C. students, \$12). See January CL&R for details.

February 18th, 19th, 20th--THE BIG EVENT! The 5th ANNUAL PEOPLE'S CHESS TOURNAMENT. See full page ad on page 126.

March 16th--Five-minute chess tournament. \$1 entry fee (all money returned in cash prizes).

* * *

Further information available from Alan Benson (415) 843-0661. Checks for the workshops are payable to the ASUC Box Office, U.C. Berkeley, CA 94720.

BEGINNING WORKSHOP

(Instructor = UC Campus Chess Club Director Alan Benson)

The workshop will consist of six $1\frac{1}{2}$ -hour lessons focusing on the fundamentals of the game: tactical motifs, combinational ideas and strategic concepts, introductory opening theory and basic endgame techniques. Tuition for U.C. students = \$12; for the general public = \$15. Jan. 24, 31, Feb. 7, 14, 28, and Mar. 7. Dwinelle Hall, Room 183, 7:30-9 pm.

INTERMEDIATE WORKSHOP

(Instructor = USCF Life Master Frank Thornally)

The workshop will consist of six $1\frac{1}{2}$ -hour lessons focusing on strategic principles underlying opening, middlegame and endgame play. Topics include: the function of pawn structure in determining the course of the game, positional basis of attack on the king, art of positional maneuvering, long-range planning and dynamic flow, and the exploitation of the initiative. Tuition for U.C. students \$16, and for the general public \$20. Jan. 25, Feb. 1, 8, 15, 22 and Mar. 1. Dwinelle Hall, Room 183 7:30-9 pm.

BENSON'S BEAT

by Alan Benson. USCF Region XI Vice-President

The Russians Are Coming!

Ever since 1976, the Soviet Chess Federation has been very generous in its choice of players to represent the USSR in the famous Lone Pine chess tournaments, sponsored annually by Louis Statham in Southern California.

IGM Isaac Kashdan, director of the tournaments, has announced in his chess column in the Los Angeles Times that former world champions Tigran Petrosian and Mikhail Tal will be playing in the next Lone Pine tournament, scheduled for April 2-12, 1978.

I am especially pleased that Tal is coming to play. When I started to play chess at the age of 14, the dynamite of Tal's combinations made an impression on me that will last a lifetime. Also, I have a copy of the 1959 Candidates Tournament by Gligoric and Ragozin, which I have managed to get autographed by all the participants in that great event except one--Mikhail Tal! So, I am looking forward to seeing Tal in action.

Every year Statham has increased the amount given in prizes. This year the total prize fund is a breath-taking \$36,000--with first place alone worth \$12,000!

Karpov in America

Fresh from his recent victories in Europe, World Chess Champion Anatoly Karpov visited America and gave a small, unheralded chess exhibition in Washington D.C. in mid-November--scoring 19 wins, 5 draws, and one loss. Karpov was visiting IGM Lubomir Kavalek, who lives in the Washington area.

The following report came to me from Harvey Bernard, one of the participants in the simultaneous exhibition.

The event was sponsored by a chess club connected with the International Development Bank and was attended by Soviet Ambassador Dubinin (accompanied by a bodyguard). No advance publicity in the media was allowed--presumably to avoid any potential demonstrations.

Bill Hook, a local master, organized the participation of ten masters and five experts. Added to the ten weaker chess club members, this brought the total number playing to 25. Karpov played White on all boards and gave no passes. The exhibition was monitored by Kavalek. There was no introductory speech and Karpov did not answer questions.

Playing slowly and carefully, Karpov had a curious habit of spending more time looking directly at his opponents than concentrating on the chessboard. Apparently, he does not take exhibition draws or losses lightly. His one loss was to USCF Master Sam Greenlaw in a variation of the Meran/Queen's Gambit Declined. He made six circuits of the board after the game was over before he would sign Greenlaw's scoresheet. And he was similarly slow in signing the scoresheets of those who drew against him.

Korchnoi Leads Spassky

At press time, IGM Victor Korchnoi leads former world champion Boris Spassky by a score of 4-2 in the final candidates' match. The match began on November 23 in Belgrade, Yugoslavia and is continuing at the

rate of about three games a week.

Korchnoi won the second and third games; the rest have been draws. Both games lost by Spassky had drawing lines that were apparently missed by him.

Both players are sticking with the same openings against each other. Against Korchnoi's 1 P-Q4, Spassky plays 1...P-QB4 2 N-KB3, N-KB3 3 N-B3, N-B3 4 P-Q4, PXP 5 NXP, P-K3. As Black, Korchnoi defends against Spassky's 1 P-K4 with 1...P-K3 2 P-Q4, P-Q4 3 N-QB3, B-N5 4 P-K5, P-QB4 5 P-QR3, BxNch 6 PxB, N-K2.

Unless Spassky is able to win a game before Korchnoi does, he will be in very serious trouble. He has already taken two of his three allotted sick leaves, whereas Korchnoi has taken none.

Spassky's seconds for this important match are IGM Yefim Geller and his old trainer IGM Igor Bondarevsky. Korchnoi is being helped by IGM Raymond Keene.

The second game of the match was an old variation of the French "Poison Pawn". To save the game, given below, Spassky had to play 31 P-N3. Instead, he played 31 P-N4 and Korchnoi demonstrated with precise technique why this was an error.

SPASSKY	KORCHNOI	15 NXP	NxN	30 K-R3	R-Q1
1 P-K4	P-K3	16 QxN	P-N3	31 P-N4	R-Rich
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	17 B-R4	B-N4	32 K-N3	Q-R3
3 N-QB3	B-N5	18 Q-K4	BxB	33 Q-N2	Q-R5ch
4 P-K5	P-QB4	19 RxB	R-Q4	34 K-B3	R-Q1
5 P-QR3	BxNch	20 BxN	QxB	35 Q-N3	Q-K2
6 PxB	N-K2	21 R-B3	K-N1	36 P-N5	R-Q7
7 Q-N4	PxP	22 K-B1	R-Q7	37 K-N4	Q-N2
8 QxNP	R-N1	23 R-B2	R(1)-Q1	38 QxP	R-N7ch
9 QxRP	Q-B2	24 Q-B3	RxRch	39 K-R3	R-B7
10 N-K2	N(1)-QB3	25 KxR	R-Q7ch	40 K-N4	Q-K5
11 P-KB4	B-Q2	26 K-N3	Q-Q1	41 Resigns	
12 Q-Q3	PxP	27 Q-K4	Q-N1ch		Spassky 0
13 B-K3	P-Q5	28 K-R3	Q-R1ch		Korchnoi 1
14 B-B2	O-O-O	29 K-N3	Q-N2ch		

American Open Results

The 13th Annual American Open, held Nov. 24-27 in the Los Angeles Hilton Hotel, drew its biggest turnout ever--547 players. First and second places were shared between Jack Peters and a Brazilian visitor named Barga. Both had records of 7-1 and each received \$1,000. Coming in third and fourth with 6½-1½ were grandmasters Walter Browne and Anatoly Lein--good for \$400 each.

Peters created a sensation by beating both Browne and Lein, whereas Barga lost his first round game (the "Swiss Gambit") and went on to win the next seven. This Brazilian is no slouch; he plays right behind IGM Henrique Mecking on the Brazilian national team.

The tournament had an unusually large number of players new to the USCF and to weekend tournament play--presumably due to a large number of ads run by the organizers in all the local media.

□ □ □ □ □

Editor's note. Since the above column was written, two more games have been completed in the Spassky--Korchnoi match. Both were wins for Korchnoi--making the score now Korchnoi 6 and Spassky 2. Korchnoi only needs 10½ points to win the match. With no wins and four losses out of the first 8 of the 20 scheduled games, Spassky's chances appear very dim.

THE WORKSHOP

How to make a move

by JIM HURT

It has been said that all the bad moves are there, waiting to be made and all the good moves are there, waiting to be found. But how do we go about avoiding the bad moves and finding the good ones?

One way is by adopting a step-by-step procedure for the evaluation of every move we make — a conscientious attempt to organize our thoughts so we will not overlook any critical aspect of the board position.

Step 1: Investigate any and all checks on your opponent's king.

If you can checkmate him, you might just as well do so! If not, go to step 2.

Step 2: Investigate any and all checks on your king.

If your opponent is threatening to mate you, you must put all other thoughts aside and either capture his checking man, interpose one of your own men, or move your king. If he is not threatening your king, go to step 3.

Step 3: Investigate each of his men (including his pawns) to see if any of them can capture any of your men.

If any of them can, then you must either capture the attacking man, interpose, move your man, protect your man, or counterattack by threatening to mate his king or capture one of his men. If he is not threatening any of your men, go to step 4.

Step 4: Investigate each of your own men (including your pawns) to see if any of them can capture any of his men.

If you can capture, then do so — unless the capture allows your opponent to mate your king or to capture a more valuable man. If you have no captures, go to step 5.

Step 5: You have a free move!

Investigate threats to checkmate his king and double threats to win material. If you find such a threat, analyze it thoroughly and try to anticipate your opponent's reply. If the threat still appears to be sound, use it.

If you have no threats available, then make a move that will improve your position or damage his. For example, develop another man, castle your king, establish an outpost (especially a knight), establish a passed pawn, double your rooks on an open file, move a rook to the seventh rank. Or double his pawns, isolate one of his pawns, trade off his outpost man, oppose his bishop with your bishop, oppose his rook with your rook, drive his men back to his side of the board, pin his knight with your bishop, advance a pawn towards his king and try to trade this pawn so that his king becomes exposed to attack, or place your pawns so that they limit the scope of his men (especially his bishops).

Taking such considerations into account — there is no way to make this step simple—, decide which move to make, and go to step 6.

Step 6: Before actually making your move, make one last check of the board to be sure you haven't overlooked something.

One way to carry out this very important step is to first pretend that you have made the move you have decided on, and then imagine that you are in your opponent's chair, looking at the move from his point of

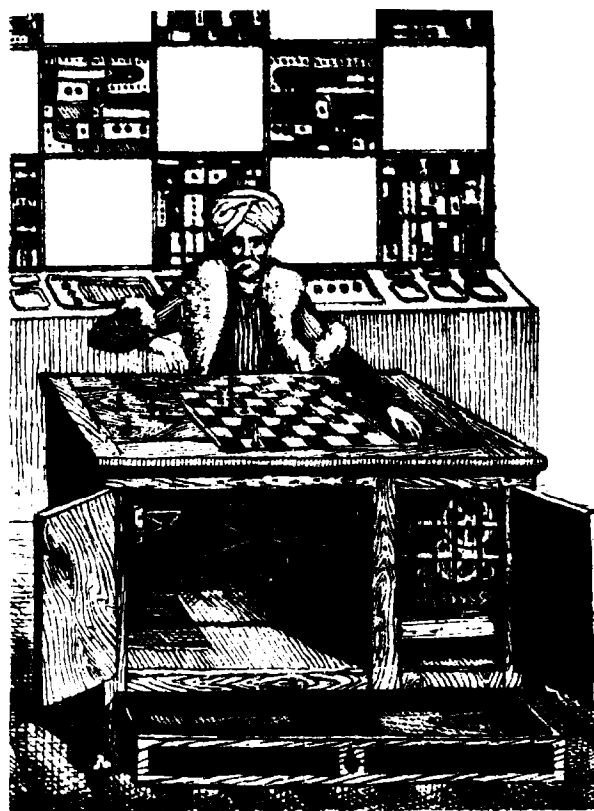
view. What kind of a reply would you make if you were playing his pieces? Sometimes you will suddenly discover that your opponent has a checkmate or a capture that you have completely overlooked up to this point. If that happens, go back to step 2 or step 3 and decide on a better move. But if you haven't overlooked anything, go on to step 7.

Step 7: Make your move!

If you have conscientiously followed steps 1 through 6, you can make this move with the conviction and confidence that it is the very best move you can make. And if you follow the same steps each time it is your turn to move, then you will play the best game you are capable of playing. But remember that just one bad move can completely spoil the results of 30 or 40 good moves. You must never make hasty or impulsive moves; each move should be made as though the entire game depended on it.

In the heat of battle, you may find that you forget to use this step-by-step procedure. At first, it will be necessary to remind yourself each time it is your turn to move. But, with practice, the procedure will eventually become automatic. (All strong players use some kind of similar procedure, but, for them, the habit has been so long ingrained that it is largely unconscious and occurs not so much step-by-step as all in a flash.)

If we were to make each move a perfect move, we would never lose a game of chess. Unfortunately, neither the step procedure, not any other learning device, will guarantee that we will find the best move every time. After all, chess is an extremely complicated game, and cannot be learned overnight. But this step-by-step procedure can act as a safeguard that will help avoid many of the blunders and mistakes that spoil so many chessgames.



The sacrifice

By JOHN LARKINS

To sacrifice in chess means to voluntarily give up material without any immediate prospect of winning it back. Sacrifices should be distinguished from blunders, which are involuntary losses caused by a failure to understand what is happening on the board, and from combinational traps, which start out by giving away material, but only because the player springing the trap knows he can immediately win back more than he has given away as bait.

A true sacrifice involves a conscious decision and an element of doubt. A player who decides to make a sacrifice feels it will work out to his advantage, but he doesn't know exactly how. The voice of his past experience tells him that this is the kind of situation where an immediate sacrifice usually, somehow or other, turns out right in the end. But the payoff is not certain, and it is not immediate.

A player contemplating a sacrifice finds his heart beating faster, his adrenal glands pumping, his concentration sharpened, and his excitement at a peak. Sacrifices make the board come alive. They snatch a player out of the mists of abstract contemplation and plunge him into a realm where risks are taken and penalties paid, where courage and ingenuity are his only weapons against an uncertain destiny.

The sacrifice is one of the most emotional aspects of playing chess and, as such, it is very much affected by the emotional character of the player. Timid players never sacrifice; rash players regularly make unsound sacrifices; inquisitive players try out sacrifices just to see what will happen; cautious players will take a lot of time thinking, re-thinking, and re-thinking again before they take the risk; fatalists will make a quick judgment and forge ahead without looking back — hoping for success but prepared for failure.

The more experience with sacrifices a player has accumulated, the better will be his advance judgment of when a sacrifice is sound. If you never try a sacrifice, because you don't understand them, you never will.

Sacrifices involve the transformation of matter into energy. Material is given away—but only to make the remaining material more effective. When the sacrifice is sound, this increased effectiveness can be later changed back into a material gain that more than makes up for the original loss.

A typical piece-sacrifice sequence begins with giving up a piece so that your opponent's King will become vulnerable to a mating attack, and concludes when he is forced to give back more than a piece to bail himself out. A typical pawn-sacrifice sequence begins with giving up a pawn during the opening to gain enough time to develop your pieces quicker than your opponent can develop his, and concludes (if all goes well) when those pieces get in the first blow and win back several pawns or a piece.

Note the series of transformations: material is converted into time; time is converted into superior development; superior development is converted into an attack; and the attack is converted back into a material gain. In the opening, this kind of pawn sacrifice is called a gambit. Openings like the King's Gambit and the Danish Gambit derive their names from this strategy. Conservative players avoid them like the plague; players who like to take a chance love them.

* * *

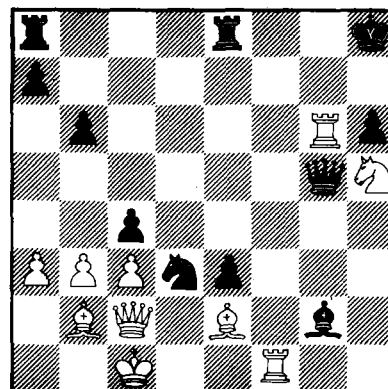
Kris Lawson, a 17-year-old member of the Berkeley Chess Club, had a chance to make the ultimate sacrifice — giving up his Queen — in a game he played against Calixto

Magaoy in the C section of this year's Golden Gate Open. Here is the nerve-wracking position which faced Kris while he was making this critical decision:

BLACK: C. MAGAOAY
WHITE: K. LAWSON

Position after
Black's 30th move

Q: Is the sacrifice 31 QxN
sound? Or unsound?



Kris decided to sacrifice his Queen because a study of the position convinced him that he ought to be able to win back Black's Queen, and another piece besides, with the series of checks which the sacrifice would make available to him. He felt this would happen, but the position is so complicated, he couldn't be entirely sure.

Did he do the right thing? Interested readers can learn something about the joys and terrors of sacrifices by getting out their chessboards and trying to work out the answer for themselves. (Hint: If you find a simple solution, you're wrong.)

Here is the way the game continued from the position in the diagram:

31 QxN!?	PxQ	40 R (2) -K2	R-KN1	49 KxP	K-K4
32 P-B4 ch.	Q-K4!	41 R-K8	RxR	50 P-N4	K-K3
33 BxQ ch.	RxB	42 RxR ch.	K-N2	51 K-N6	K-Q3
34 RxP ch.	K-N1	43 R-K7 ch.	K-N3	52 KxP	K-B2
35 R-N6 ch.	K-R1	44 RxR	KxR	53 P-N5	K-N1
36 RxB	PxB	45 K-B2	K-N3	54 P-N6	K-R1
37 R-R1	P-K8 (Q)ch.	46 K-B3	K-B3	55 P-N7 ch.	K-N1
38 RxQ	RxN	47 K-N4	P-R3	56 P-R4	Resigns
39 RxP	R-R2?	48 P-B5	PxP ch.	1	0

So Lawson won. But only because he was one pawn ahead after all the dust had settled. And he was already the equivalent of one pawn ahead before he made the sacrifice. The Queen sacrifice was sound if the position following White's 39th move is a forced win. But is it? Again, this is a question without a simple answer. Had Black played a better 39th move (39... R-KB1), he might very well have been able to force a draw. With all the pawns on one side of the board and both players having two Rooks, one extra pawn would normally not be enough to win.

When Lawson decided to make his sacrifice, he thought he would end up a piece ahead. He guessed wrong about that, but still managed to tightrope his way to victory. Further, he had the thrill of sacrificing his Queen and living to tell the tale.

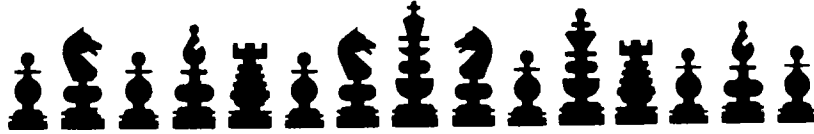
"The idea of calculating every sacrifice with the utmost exactitude is fundamentally wrong" wrote Spielmann. "Faith in the position is required, and faith in oneself. A game of chess is not a mathematical problem, but a contest full of life, and in a contest, the attacker, in practice, always has the advantage."

Damn the torpedos! Full speed ahead!

* * *

For those who would like to do some reading about sacrifices, the standard books on the subject are **The Art of Sacrifice in Chess** by Rudolf Spielmann (McKay, 1951) and **The Chess Sacrifice** by Vladimir Vukovic (McKay, 1968). Useful for practice is **1001 Winning Chess Sacrifices and Combinations** by Fred Reinfeld (Wishire, 1973).

Games



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

TWO NEW ALEKHINE GAMES

Although chess players everywhere recognize Alexander Alekhine as a genius of the attack and one of the best annotators of all time, many of his sterling performances remain unpublished in available games anthologies. Here are two "new" Alekhine games, with his own notes, resurrected from the pages of a long-forgotten chess magazine.

White: A. MacKenzie
Birmingham, 1926.
Queen's Indian Defense

Black: A. Alekhine.

1 P-Q4	N-KB3	17 PxP	QxBP
2 N-KB3	P-K3	18 R-K2(f)	P-Q4(g)
3 P-B4	P-QN3	19 R(1)-K1(h)	PxP
4 P-KN3	B-N5ch	20 RxP	Q-Q4ch
5 B-Q2(a)	BxBch	21 K-B1(l)	N-B4
6 QxB	B-N2	22 R-K7	N-Q6
7 N-B3	P-Q3	23 R(1)-K4(j)	R-Q2
8 B-N2	QN-Q2	24 Q-K2(k)	RxR
9 O-O	O-O	25 RxR	Q-R8ch
10 KR-K1(b)	N-K5!	26 N-N1	NxBP!
11 NxN	BxN	27 QxPch	Q-Q4(l)
12 N-N5	BxB	28 RxBP	P-QN4!
13 KxB	P-KR3	29 Q-B6	N-K3ch
14 N-R3(c)	P-KB4(d)	30 K-K1	NxR
15 P-K4	Q-B3	31 QxN	Q-K5ch
16 P-B4	QR-Q1!(e)	32 Resigns(m)	

(Notes by Alexander Alekhine, translated from "Shakhmaty", Nov. 1926, pp. 192-93)

(a) Nor does 5 QN-Q2 give White much if Black later retires his bishop to K2 (as, for example, I played against Rubinstein at Semmering).

(b) A little better is 10 Q-B2, to which Black would respond with 10... P-B4. White's actual move permits simplification favorable to Black.

(c) Looks somewhat artificial, but Black obtains a fine game after 14 N-B3 P-KB4 15 P-K4 P-B5! (16 PxP Q-B3).

(d) Black need not fear 15 N-B4, e.g., 15... Q-B3 16 P-Q5 P-K4 17 N-K6 KR-B1, followed by either 18... N-B1 or 18... N-B4.

(e) An important move that not only prevents 17 P-K5 but, as will soon be seen, also prepares a surprise in the center.

(f) With the object of meeting stereotyped breaks in the center like 18... P-K4 or 18... P-B4 with 19 R(1)-K1.

(g) The weakness at Black's K3 is of no consequence, inasmuch as Black possesses an extra piece in that sector (compare knights). White's best continuation here would be 19 Q-B2 QxQ 20 RxQ P-B4!, leaving Black better chances in the endgame.

(h) Allows Black to post his queen on the vital long white diagonal, while Black's knight effects a powerful penetration into White's position. A pretty finish ensues.

(i) And not 21 K-N1, since after Black plays N-B4-Q6 he threatens QxP with check.

(j) All forced.

(k) Both 24 N-B2 RxR 25 RxR QxP and 24 RxR QxR(5) 25 RxBP R-K1 win for White.

(l) In conjunction with Black's next move, the simplest way to win.

(m) The point behind 28... P-QN4! is revealed after 32 N-K2 R-K1, and the White queen cannot defend the knight.

White: A. Alekhine.
Buenos Aires, 1926.
Sicilian Defense

Black: K. Petrosian.

1 P-K4	P-QB4	15 QxKP	B-B4
2 P-QN4	PxP	16 P-QR3(j)	PxP
3 P-Q4(a)	N-KB3	17 BxRP	BxB
4 B-Q3	P-Q3(b)	18 RxB	Q-Q2
5 P-KB4(c)	P-K4	19 R-QN1	Q-Q4
6 N-KB3(d)	PxQP	20 Q-Q3	R-Q2
7 O-O(e)	N-B3	21 N-N5(k)	R-K1(l)
8 Q-K1	B-N5(f)	22 N-K4	P-B4(m)
9 QN-Q2	Q-B2	23 N-Q2(n)	P-KN4
10 B-N2	BxN(g)	24 N-B4(o)	PxP(p)
11 NxB	O-O-0	25 RxRP!	NxP(q)
12 K-R1	P-Q4(h)	26 N-N6ch	K-Q1
13 P-K5	N-K5	27 NxQ	NxQ
14 BxN(l)	PxB	28 R-R8mate	

(Notes by Alexander Alekhine, translated from "Shakhmaty", Feb. 1927, pp. 33-34)

(a) This move seems to yield White better chances than the usual continuation, 3 P-QR3, which Black answers strongly by 3... P-Q4! (Spielmann — Saemisch, Marienbad, 1925). However, even in its present form the gambit does not appear to offer sufficient compensation for the pawn, and I tried it out in this game only because I wanted to work out the relative chances for both sides over the board.

(b) Perhaps 4... P-KN3 can be played here, since 5 P-K5 would clearly prove ineffectual.

(c) Black's 5... P-K4 would also be a good reply to 5 N-KB3, for if White wins back his pawn he will fall behind in development.

(d) White is compelled to proceed in gambit style, as the open lines created by 6 BxP PxP would only be useful to Black.

(e) Black stands well after 7 NxP N-B3.

(f) The start of a bold, double-edged plan: Black wants to castle long in order to utilize his queen-side pawn majority following the inevitable opening of the QR file by P-QR3. His plan can only be realized in the endgame, however, and that phase merely beckons in the distance. A simpler plan would have been 8... B-K2 9 B-N2 O-O 10 QN-Q2, when White regains the gambit pawn with some small attacking chances.

(g) If 10... O-O-0 right away, then 11 NxP, whereas after this preliminary exchange Black would have the reply Q-N3.

(h) Creating a new pawn formation. White's preponderance in the center will be challenged by Black's P-B3! The next stage of the game is extremely sharp.

(i) Black gains the advantage on 14 NxP NxN 15 QBxN B-B4, etc.

(j) The only way to pursue an attack. Inadequate would be 16 Q-B5ch Q-Q2 17 P-K6 Q-Q4!

(k) But not 21 R-N5 Q-K3 22 P-B5 Q-K2, and Black is ready to repel the attack with 23... P-QR6. Now, however, White threatens both 22 R-N5 and 22 N-K4-Q6ch.

(l) Clever defense: on 22 R-N5 Black wins by 22... NxP! 23 PxN (23 Q-B1 Q-B5!) RxP, and Black has an answer for White's second threat as well.

(m) White maintains the upper hand after 22... P-B3 23 N-Q6ch! RxN 24 PxR R-K6 25 QxRP RxR 26 QxP QxQP 27 QxPch K-Q1 28 Q-R8ch K-K2 29 R-N7ch K-K3 30 Q-B8ch K-Q4 31 Q-B5ch N-K4 (or 31... K-B5 32 Q-

N5ch) 32 P-R31 Q-K3 33 Q-R5.

(n) Now 23 N-Q6ch would obviously be a mistake because of 23... RxN, etc.

(o) Also possible was simply 24 QxBP PxP 25 N-B3, but the move played is more energetic.

(p) A truly unfortunate error that leads to Black's sudden demise. Essential was 24... K-N1, even though 25 R(3)-N3! PxP 26 R-N5 Q-K3 27 N-Q6 R(1)-K2 28 Q-KB3 N-Q1 29 QxPB builds up powerful pressure.

(q) Desperation.

PETROFF'S DEFENSE COUNTERGAMBIT

Every beginner who experiments with the Petroff's Defense (1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nf6) soon learns to his dismay that symmetrical defense (3 Ne5 Ne4) can cost Black his queen (4 Qe2 d5 5 d3 Nf6 6 Nc6). And so, "once burned, twice shy", he is quick to drop the Petroff's altogether, forgetting that more experience often leads to better understanding, especially if supplemented by study.

That many fascinating complications sometimes lie behind previously discarded variations may be gathered from the following brief analysis (by A. Yaroslavtsev, translated from "Shakhmatny byulleten", No. 2, 1975, pg. 37):

After 1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nf6 3 Ne5 Ne4! all the opening books agree that White obtains an advantage. However, it is not at all that simple to demonstrate. By sacrificing a pawn, 4 Qe2 Qe7 5 Qe4 d6 6 d4 d6!, Black gains the initiative, as playing in a game between Sapirov and Yaroslavtsev in Ivanovo, 1971. White has two distinct basic continuations, playing for an endgame by 7 Qe5 and retaining queens with 7 de.

I. 7 Qe5 Qe5 8 de Bf5 9 c3 (more appealing than 9 Bd3 Bd3 10 cd Nc6 11 Bf4 Nb4 or 11... O-O-O) Nd7 10 f4 Bc5 11 b4 Bb6 12 Nd2 O-O-O 13 Be2 (13 Nc4 f6 14 Nb6 Nb6) f6! 14 g4 Be6 15 c4 Bd4 16 Rb1 fe 17 f5 Bf7 18 Ne4 Nf6 19 Ng3 h6 20 h4 b5!, with better chances for Black (Karmov—Yaroslavtsev, Rostov on Don, 1974).

In the Sapirov—Yaroslavtsev game cited above, White returned the pawn for equality by 9 Bb5 Nd7 10 O-O (10 Bd7 Kd7 or 10 Be4 O-O-O, also equalizing) Bc2 11 Bf4 c6 12 Be2 Bf5 13 Nc3 Be7.

II. 7 de Nc6. White now has three choices, 8 Bb5, 8 f4 and 8 Bf4.

a) 8 Bb5 Bd7 9 Nc3 O-O-O 10 O-O Ne5 11 Bd7? Rd7! 12 Be3 (12 Bf4 Ng6, with even chances) Nc6 13 Qe4 Qb4, maintaining the balance (Rabinovich—Yaroslavtsev, Rostov on Don, 1972).

White played stronger in Kholmov—Belousov, Gorky, 1974, which proceeded 11 Be3 Bb5? 12 Nb5 Nc6 13 Ne7! ("Shakhmaty v SSSR", No. 6, 1974). But Black should have defended with 11... c6!, e.g., 12 Be6 Bc6 13 Qf5 Bd7 14 Qe4 Bc6, forcing the repetition of moves.

b) 8 f4 Bd7 9 Nc3 O-O-O 10 Nd5 Qe8. A correspondence game, Yugay—Yaroslavtsev, continued 11 Qe2-f6 12 of Qf7 13 c4 Bb4! 14 Kf2 (14 Nb4? Rho8) Rho8 15 Be3 Re3 16 Qe3 (16 Ne3 Bc5) Re8 17 Qd3 Bc5!, with a powerful attack.

c) 8 Bf4 g5 9 Be3 (and not 9 Bg3?, which loses to 9... f5 10 Qe2 f4 11 Qh5 Qf7 12 Qg5 fg 13 hg Bc5, Nagaytsev—Yaroslavtsev, Ivanovo, 1971) Bg7 10 Bb5 Bd7 11 Nc3 Be5 12 O-O-O (Very interesting would be 12 Nd5 f5 13 Ne7-fe 14 Nc6 bc. If 13 Qe4, instead of 13 Ne7, then 13... Qg7, and if 14 Bc6 in place of 14 Nc6, then 14... bcl 15 Bg5 Bd6!, in each case with counterplay for Black.) O-O-O 13 Rhe1 (13 Nd5? Bb2!) Bc3! 14 Qe7 Ne7 15 Bd7 Rd7 16 Rd7 Kd7 17 bc, with an approximately level ending.

The conclusion to be drawn from these variations is that the Petroff's Defense counter-gambit offers an interesting struggle in which Black has counterplay.

TAL AT WORK AND PLAY

For sheer exuberance in the attack, Tal's best games are hard to beat: he dispatches professional and amateur alike with equal delight.

White: Mikhail Tal Black: Miguel Najdorf
XIV Chess Olympics, Leipzig, 1960
Sicilian Defense

1 P-K4	P-QB4	14 B-B2(d)	P-Q4(e)
2 N-KB3	P-Q3	15 PxP!	NxB
3 P-Q4	PxP	16 PxB	BxQP(f)
4 NxP	N-KB3	17 NxB	PxN
5 N-QB3	P-K3(a)	18 N-B5!	B-B4
6 B-K3	P-QR3	19 P-Q4	B-R2
7 P-B4	P-QN4	20 B-R4	N-K5(g)
8 Q-B3	B-N2	21 RxN!	PxR
9 B-Q3	QN-Q2	22 B-B6!(h)	Q-N3
10 O-O	B-K2(b)	23 BxP	KR-K1
11 P-QR3	O-O	24 B-K5	Q-N3
12 Q-R3	Q-B2(c)	25 N-R6ch	K-B1
13 QR-K1	N-B4	26 P-B5!	Resigns(i)

(Notes by Yuri Averbakh and Boris Turov, translated from "Shakhmatnye olimpiady," Moscow, 1974, pp. 210-11.)

(a) Against Tal, Najdorf decides not to play the Najdorf variation (5... P-QR3), which leads to extremely sharp positions.

(b) Black has developed well and his pieces exert pressure on White's center, but here he could have selected from among the more active continuations, 10... P-N5, 10... R-B1 or 10... N-B4.

(c) Now 12... N-B4 cannot be played due to 13 P-K5! PxP 14 PxP NxB 15 PxKN BxBP 16 RxB.

(d) Renewing the threat of 15 P-K5, to which Black should reply 14... NxB with a sound position.

(e) An attempt to intercept the bishop's diagonal in the center (15 P-K5 KN-K5), but White has something else in mind.

(f) Neither now nor a move later is 16... NxP possible, on account of the rejoinder, 17 NxKP.

(g) White has created a formidable attacking position. The quiet 20... Q-N3 would be answered by 21 R-K5!, menacing 22 Q-KN3, but the move actually played permits a sparkling combination.

(h) The black king's fate is sealed.

(i) After 26... Q-QB3 White can win as he pleases, e.g., 27 Q-R5 Q-Q2 28 B-Q6ch! or 27 Q-KN3 QxN 28 B-Q6ch R-K2 29 BxRch KxB 30 Q-K5ch.

White: Tal. Black: Gregory. Simultaneous exhibition, Teesside, 1974. Sicilian Defense 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d4 cd 4 Nd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 a6 6 Bg5 e6 7 f4 b5 8 e6 de 9 fe Qc7 10 Qe3 Nfd7 11 0-0-0! Bb7 (if 11... Ne5, then 12 Ndb5! ab 13 Qe5! Qe5 14 Rddmate) 12 Qg4! Qe5 (or 12... Ne5 13 Ne6! fe 14 Qe6 Be7 15 Bb5!) 13 Bd3 Nf6 14 Bf6 Qf6 15 Rhe1 h5 16 Ne6!! Be7 (16... hg 17 Bb5! Ke7 18 Nf8!) 17 Bb5! ab 18 Nc7 Kf8 19 Rd8 Bd8 20 Re8mate!

White: Tal. Black: Le Gouais. Simultaneous exhibition, Paris, 1966. Grunfeld Defense 1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 g6 3 Nc3 d5 4 cd Nc6 5 e4 Nc3 6 bc Bg7 7 Bc4 c5 8 Ne2 0-0-0 Nd7 10 Bg5 Nb6 11 Bb3 cd 12 Bd7 13 Qd2 Bb5 14 Rad1 Qd7 15 Rfe1 Rfc8 16 Ng3 Bc7 17 Bb6 Bb3 18 ab Bb8 19 h3 Rc6 20 d5 Rc3 21 e6 Rac6 22 d6! Rb3 23 Qa2 Rcc3 24 Qa7 Rc8 25 Qa2 Rcc3 26 Ne4 Rcd 27 e6!! fe 28 de! Qe7 29 Rd8!! Resigns (if 29... Qd8, then 30 Qe6mate; or 29... Kf7 30 Ng5 Kf6 31 Rf8 Qf6 32 Qe6mate). [19... cd 20 Bc7]

White: Mikhail Tal Black: Tigran Petrosian
USSR Team Championship, Moscow, 1974

Pirc Defense

1 P-K4	P-KN3	13 P-K51	PxP
2 P-Q4	B-N2	14 BxKP	N-K5(b)
3 N-QB3	P-Q3	15 NxN	BxB
4 N-B3	N-KB3	16 N-KB3!	B-N2
5 B-K2	O-O	17 QR-Q1	Q-B1
6 O-O	N-B3	18 B-B4	B-K1(c)
7 P-Q5	N-N1	19 N(4)-N5!	PxN(d)
8 R-K1	P-K4(e)	20 NxPch	K-N1
9 PxPe.p.	BxP	21 Q-B4	N-Q2(e)
10 B-KB4	P-KR3	22 RxN!	BxR(f)
11 N-Q4	B-Q2	23 BxPch	Resigns(g)
12 Q-Q2	K-R2		

(Notes translated from "Shakhmaty v SSSR," No. 11, 1974, pg. 3 and "Shakhmaty Riga," No. 21, 1974, pg. 6.)

(a) The usual 8... P-B3 appears best here, since White now secures a permanent positional advantage.

(b) Black has trouble completing his development, e.g., 14... N-B3 15 NxN PxN (to avoid losing a pawn by 15... BxN 16 QxQ and 17 BxP) 16 Q-B4, followed by 17 QR-Q1.

(c) Overprotecting his KBP to no avail. Black also loses after 18... B-N5 19 N(4)-N5ch! PxN 20 NxPch K-N1 21 NxP RxN 22 Q-Q8ch QxQ 23 RxQch B-B1 24 R(1)-K8.

(d) No better is 19... K-R1 20 N-K6! R-N1 21 NxB KxN (or 21... RxN 22 Q-Q8) 22 Q-Q4ch.

(e) Black is past salvation. On 21... B-R3 White finishes off with a flourish by 22 RxB! (and not 22 Q-B6 because of 22... Q-B4) QxR 23 Q-B6 BxN 24 QxNpCh K-R1 25 Q-R5ch K-N2 26 QxBch K-R2 27 R-Q4, with checkmate on the way (27... Q-K8ch 28 B-B1).

(f) After 22... QxR 23 Q-R4 all the black pieces are on the wrong squares to prevent mate.

(g) The inevitable conclusion would be 23... RxB 24 QxRch K-R1 25 QxP K-N1 (else 25... Q-KN1 26 N-B7ch) 26 R-K7, etc.

White: Tal. Black: Sotnikov. Simultaneous exhibition, Latvia, 1970. French Defense 1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 Nd2 Nf6 4 e5 Nfd7 5 Bd3 c5 6 c3 Nc6 7 Ngf3 cd 8 cd f6 9 Ng5! fg 10 Qh5 g6 11 Bg6 hg 12 Qg6! Ke7 13 Nc4! Bh6 14 Bg5 Bg5 15 Qg7! Ke8 16 Nd6mate!

REGIONAL GAMES

Here is a motley assortment of colorful games from the LERA Thanksgiving Class Championships recorded in USCF sanctioned coordinated chess notation (files lettered "a" to "h", ranks numbered "1" to "8", always counting from White's lower left corner regardless of whose turn to move; pawn captures designated by file letters only).

White: Mike Padovani (1988). Black: Chris Black (1987). Sunnyvale, Nov. 27, 1977. Max Lange Attack 1 e4 e5 2 d4 ed 3 Nf3 Nc6 4 Bc4 Bc5 5 0-0 Nf6 6 e5 d5 7 ef de 8 Re1 Be6 9 Ng5 Qd5 10 Nc3 Qf5 11 g4 Qg6 12 Ne6 fe 13 Re6 Kf7 14 Nd5 Bc6 15 f4 h5 16 f5 Qg4 17 Qg4 hg 18 fg Kg7 19 Bg5 Bh2 20 Kg2 Be6 21 Re5 Ne5 22 Bf6 Kf7 23 Be5 Rf6 24 Re1 Rce6 25 Kf2 c6 26 Nf4 c5 27 Ne6 Rc6 28 Ng5 Kf6 29 f6 Re5 30 Re5 Rf6 31 Kg6 Rb6 32 b3 cb 33 ab d3 34 cd Rb3 35 Ne6 Kf7 36 Ne5 Ra3 37 Re3 b6 38 Kg4 e5 39 Rf3 Ke7 40 d4 Ra1 41 Rd3 Kd6 42 Kf4 Kd5 43 Ke3 e4 44 Kd2 Ra2 45 Kc1 Rf2 46 Ne6 Rf4 47 Ke2 Rd4 48 Ne7 Ke4 49 Ra3 b4 50 Re6 Ke3 51 Re6 Re4 52 Drawn.



A PUZZLED RANDY FONG

White: Jeremy Silman (2281). Black: Martin Sullivan (2083). Sunnyvale, Nov. 25, 1977. Pirc Defense 1 e4 d6 2 d4 Nf6 3 Nc3 g6 4 Bc4 Bg7 Qe2 c6 5 e5 Nd5 7 Bc2 6-0 6 6-0-0 Be6 9 Nf3 Nc3 10 Bc3 Bc4 11 Qc4 b5 12 Qc2 Qb6 13 Kb1 b4 14 Bd2 c5 15 dc dc 16 h4 Nc6 17 h5 Rad8 18 hg hg 19 Rde1 Nd4 20 Nd4 Rd4 21 Bh6 Bh6 22 Rh6 Kg7 23 Rf1 Rg5 24 Qf3 f5 25 gf ef 26 Rh7 Kf6 27 Rb7 Qe6 28 Ra7 Re4 29 Rd1 Qf5 30 Rd8 Re8 31 Re8 Resigns.

White: Paul Whitehead (2336). Black: Jay Whitehead (2236). Sunnyvale, Nov. 27, 1977. Sicilian Defense 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 Nf6 4 Nc3 Nd4 5 e5 Nb5 6 Nb5 Nd5 7 0-0 e6 8 c4 Nb6 9 d4 Nc4 10 dc Qe5 11 Qb3 a6 12 Qc4 Qb5 13 Qb5 ab 14 b4 b6 15 cb Rb8 16 Be3 Bb4 17 Rab1 Be7 18 Rde1 Be6 19 Rc7 b4 20 Ra7 Bc8 21 Nd2 0-0 22 Na4 Re8 23 Nd6 Bc6 24 ed Bb7 25 Rb4 Rce8 26 e4 Rce8 27 e5 Rde8 28 h3 Rd1 29 Kh2 Ra1 30 Bf4 Resigns.

White: Richard Bustamante (2289). Black: Jeremy Silman (2281). Sicilian Defense 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 d4 cd 4 Nd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 d6 6 Bg5 e6 7 Qd2 a6 8 0-0-0 Bd7 9 f4 b5 10 Nc6 Bc6 11 Qe3 Be7 12 Bf6 gf 13 f6 Qe5 14 fe fe 15 Be2 b4 16 Nd5 ed 17 ed Bb5 18 Rf6 19 Rd2 Kd8 20 Bb5 ab 21 Rde2 Re8 22 Qh6 b3 23 ab Ra1 24 Kd2 Re1 25 Re1 Qe5 26 Qh5 Rg8 27 g3 Rg5 28 Qh7 Qd5 29 Kc1 Re5 30 Rd1 Rf5 31 Rd5 Rf7 32 Rb5 Rf2 33 g4 Rg2 34 Rb4 Kd7 35 Rd4 Bf6 36 b4 Bh6 37 Kb1 38 c4 Bf4 39 Rd3 Be5 40 Rb3 Rf4 41 Resigns. (...Rf2)

White: James Black (1986). Black: Martin Sullivan (2083). Sunnyvale, Nov. 27, 1977. English Opening 1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 c5 3 Nf3 cd 4 Nd4 e6 5 g3 d5 6 Bg2 e5 7 Nf3 d4 8 0-0 Nc6 9 e3 Be7 10 ed ed 11 Bf4 0-0 12 Ne6 Ne6 13 Be5 d3 14 Nc3 Nd7 15 Bd4 Nc5 16 Nd5 Bf5 17 Re1 Ne6 18 Bc3 Bc5 19 Be4 Be4 20 Re4 Ng5 21 Rf4 f5 22 Qh6 g6 23 Qh6 Nf3 24 Kh1 Qd7 25 Rf4 Re6 26 Rf3 Re2 27 Rd3 Resigns.

White: Robert Raingruber (1925). Black: James Wahl (1974). Sunnyvale, Nov. 26, 1977. King's Gambit Accepted 1 e4 e5 2 f4 ef 3 Nf3 d6 4 d4 g5 5 h4 g4 6 Ng1 Nf6 7 Nc3 Nh5 8 Nge2 f3 9 Nf4 Ng3 10 Rh2 Be7 11 gf Nf1 12 Kf1 h5 13 Ng2 f5 14 e5 de 15 de Qd1 16 Nd1 Nc6 17 f4 Nd4 18 Ne1 b6 19 Bc3 Be6 20 Kf2 Rg8 21 Kg3 Ne2 22 Re2 Be2 23 Nc3 Be6 24 Nd5 Bd6 25 Bd4 Kf7 26 Ng2 Ke8 27 Nge3 Be2 28 Re1 Bf3 29 c4 c6 30 Nf6 Bf6 31 ef Be4 32 Nc2 Rad8 33 Rf3 c5 34 Bc3 Rd1 35 Re2 Rg1 36 Kf2 Rg2 37 Resigns.

White: Alan Kobernet (1888). **Black:** Reginald Perry (1801). Sunnyvale, Nov. 28, 1977. Nimzovich Defense 1 e4 Nc6 2 d4 d5 3 Nc3 de 4 d5 Ne5 5 f3 e6 6 Qd4 Ng8 7 fe Nf6 8 Nf3 a6 9 h3 Be7 10 Be3 0-0 11 Bc4 b5 12 Bb3 ed 13 Nd5 Nd5 14 Bd5 Bf6 15 Qd2 Bb2 16 Rb1 c6 17 Bc6 Qc7 18 Rb2 Qc6 19 0-0 Qe4 20 Bc5 Re8 Ng5 Qc4 22 Bd4 f6 23 Nf3 Bb7 24 c3 Rad8 25 Qf2 Nf4 26 Rb4 Qd3 27 Ne1 Re1 28 Qe1 Qg6 29 g3 Re8 30 Be3 Nd5 31 Rg4 Qf7 32 Rf3 Ne3 33 Qc3 Bf3 34 Rf4 Qh5 35 Bd4 Be2 36 Qc6 Bc4 37 g4 Re1 38 Kh2 Re2 39 Kg3 Qd5 40 Qd5 Bd5 41 Resigns.

White: Darrel Dyer (1501). **Black:** Dan Schmidt (1532). Sunnyvale, Nov. 28, 1977. Center Counter Defense 1 e4 d5 2 ed Nf6 3 d4 Nd5 4 c4 Nb5 5 Nc3 Nc6 6 Be3 g6 7 Nf3 Bg4 8 c5 Nd5 9 h3 Bf3 10 Qf3 Nc3 11 bc a6 12 Rb1 Rb8 13 Ba6 Ne5 14 de ba 15 Qc6 Qd7 16 Rb8mate.



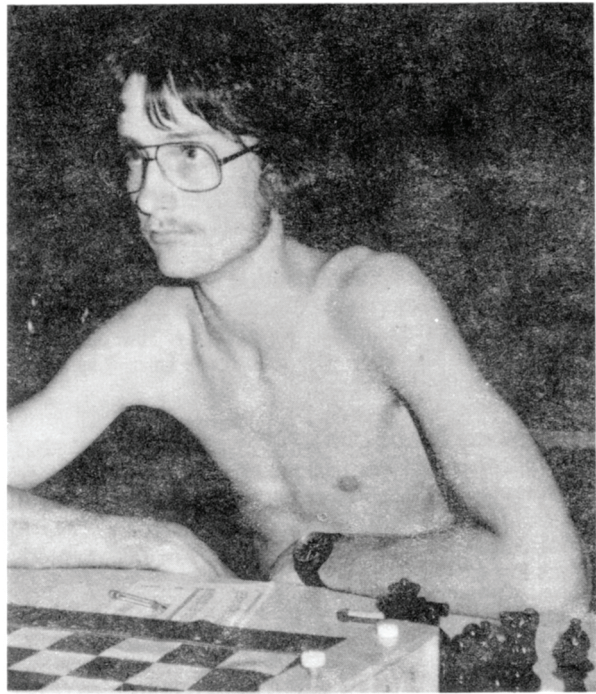
Here is an assortment of lively games from the Berkeley Fall Quarter Swiss.

White: John Pope (2070). **Black:** Robert Atlas (2064). Berkeley, Nov. 19, 1977. King's Gambit Accepted 1 e4 e5 2 f4 ef 3 Nf3 d6 4 Bc4 h6 5 b4 Be7 6 Bb2 Bh4 7 g3 fg 8 0-0 Be6 9 Be6 fe 10 hg Bg3 11 Qe2 e5 12 Qg2 Bf4 13 Qg6 Kd7 14 Qg7 Ne7 15 Qg4 Kc6 16 Nd4 Kb6 17 a4 a6 18 Kh1 Rg8 19 Qh4 Ng6 20 Qd8 21 a5 Ka7 22 Ne6 Rd7 23 Rg1 Bg5 24 Ng5 hg 25 Rg5 Rh7 26 Kg1 Nf4 27 Rg8 Nc6 28 Re8 Ke8 29 Bc3 Ne2 30 Kg2 Rh4 31 d3 Nc3 32 Nc3 Nb4 Rf1 Rg4 34 Kh3 Rg8 35 Nd5 Nd5 36 ed b6 37 Ra1 Kb7 38 Rb1 Rf8 39 Kg3 Rf4 40 c4 Rd4 41 Rb3 e4 42 de Re4 43 Rb4 b5 44 Kf3 Rc4 45 Resigns.

White: Paul Whitehead (2336). **Black:** Larry Christensen (2526). Berkeley, Nov. 19, 1977. King's Indian Defense 1 Nf3 Nf6 2 b3 g6 3 Bb2 Bg7 4 g3 d6 5 Bg2 0-0 6 d4 Nbd7 7 0-0 Qc5 8 de Ng4 9 c4 de 10 Qd2 Re8 11 h3 Nh6 12 Rd1 c6 13 b4 a5 14 b5 a 4 15 Na3 Qb6 16 bc bc 17 Rab1 Qe6 18 Ng5 Nf8 19 Qd6 Bf5 20 e4 Be6 21 Bf1 Qc8 22 Kh2 f6 23 Ne6 Ne6 24 Nc2 Bf8 25 Qd2 Nf7 26 c5 Bc5 27 h4 Rb8 28 Bh3 Qa6 29 Bc3 Rbd8 30 Qe1 Nd4 31 Bd4 ed 32 Bf1 Qa7 33 Bc4 Kg7 34 f4 Nd6 35 Bd3 Ne4 36 Be4 f5 37 Bc6 Re1 38 Re1 Rb8 39 Rb8 Qb8 30 Ba4 d3 41 Resigns.

White: Mike Arne (1688). **Black:** Kerry Lawless (1796). Berkeley, Nov. 19, 1977. Four Knights' Game 1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nf6 3 Bc4 Ne4 4 Nc3 Nc6 5 Ne4 d5 6 Bd3 de 7 Be4 Bd6 8 d4 Nd4 9 Nd4 ed 10 Qd4 0-0 11 Bd2 Qe7 12 0-0-0 Be5 13 Qd3 f5 14 Bd5 Kh8 15 Rhe1 Qf6 16 c3 c6 17 Bb3 f4 18 Qe4 Bd6 19 g3 Bf5 20 Qg2 Qg6 21 f3 fg 22 hg a5 23 g4 e4 24 Bc4 b5 25 Re2 Bb1 26 Be3 bc 27 Rd6 Qd6 28 Kb1 Qd1 29 Bc1 Qd3 30 Ka1 a3 31 ba Rf3 32 Rd2 Qc3 33 Bb2 Rf1 34 Qf1 Qd2 35 Qc4 Qd1 36 Bc1 Qd5 37 Qb4 c5 38 Qe1 Rd8 39 a4 Qd4 40 Kb1 Rb8 41 Kc2 Qe4 42 Resigns.

White: Allen Becker (2006). **Black:** Jay Whitehead (2238). Berkeley, Nov. 19, 1977. English Opening 1 c4 e5 2 Nc3 Nc6 3 g3 g6 4 Bg2 Bg7 5 e3 d6 6 Nge2 h5 7 d4 h4 8 0-0 hg 9 fg Bg4 10 Qb3 Rb8 11 c5 Nh6 12 d5 Ne7 13 e4 0-0 14 cd cd 15 Be3 a6 16 h3 Be2 17 Ne2 b5 18 Rec1 Qa5 19 Qd3 Kh7 20 Qd2 b4 21 Kh2 Nhg8 22 b3 Bh6 23 a4 Kg7 24 g4 Be3 25 Qe3 Rbc8 26 Ng3 f6 27 h4 Rc3 28 Rc3 bc 29 Rc1 Rc8 30 h5 Nh6 31 Kh3 Qc7 32 Bf3 a5 33 g5 Qd7 34 Kh4 fg 35 Qg5 Nf7 36 h6 Kh7 37 Bg4 Qd8 38 Bc8 Nf5 39 Resigns.



SCOTT LAIRD ON A HOT STREAK

White: Robert Fojt (1789). **Black:** Donald Thompson (1605). Berkeley, Nov. 20, 1977. French Defense 1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 Nc3 Bb4 4 e5 Qd7 5 Qg4 f5 6 Qf4 b6 7 Bd2 Ba6 8 Ba6 Na6 9 Nge2 Ne7 10 0-0-0 Ng6 11 Qg3 0-0 12 h4 c5 13 h5 Ne7 14 Bg5 Kh8 15 h6 g6 16 Bf6 Kg8 17 Qg5 Rf7 18 Nf4 Bc3 19 bc Kf8 20 g4 Rb8 21 Rdg1 fg 22 Rg4 Ke8 23 Bg7 Rf5 24 Qh4 Kf7 25 Rg5 Rg8 26 Rf5 Nf5 27 Qf6 Ke8 28 Ne6 Qe7 29 Ng5 Ng7 30 hg Rg7 31 Qc6 Qd7 32 Qa8 Qd8 33 Qd8 Resigns.

White: Peter Prochaska (1898). **Black:** John Pope (2070). Berkeley, Nov. 20, 1977. Sicilian Defense 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d4 cd 4 Nd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 Nc6 6 Bg5 Bd7 7 Qd2 Rc8 8 0-0-0 Qa5 9 Nb3 Qd8 10 f4 a6 11 Be2 b5 12 Bf6 gf 13 Bh5 Bh6 14 g4 Ne5 15 g5 Nc4 16 Qd4 Bg7 17 Nd5 e5 18 fe fe 19 Qg1 Be6 20 h4 a5 21 Kb1 a4 22 Nc1 Rf8 23 g6 hg 24 Bg6 Bd5 25 ed fg 26 Qg6 Rf7 27 Rf1 Rc7 28 h5 Ne3 29 h6 Bh6 30 Rf7 Rf7 31 Qe6 Re7 32 Qg6 Kd7 33 Re1 Bf4 34 Resigns.

White: Tom Dorsch (2098), Calif. Chess Bulletins. **Black:** Harry Radke (2243), San Jose. CalChess Tournament of Club Champions, Fremont, Oct. 30, 1977. Sicilian Defense 1 e4 c5 2 c3 Nf6 3 e5 Nd5 4 d4 cd 5 Bc4 Qc7 6 Qe2 Nb6 7 Bd3 Na6 8 Nf3 Nc5 9 0-0 g6 10 cd Nd3 11 Qd3 Bg7 12 Nc3 0-0 13 Bf4 Qd8 14 a4 Rb8 15 Rfe1 Na8 16 Rac1 Nc7 17 d5 b6 18 Bg3 Bb7 19 d6 ed 20 Bh4 f6 21 ed Na6 22 Nd5 Bd5 23 Qd5 b5 24 Ne5 Kh8 25 Nd7 Qd7 26 Re6 Rbd8 27 ab h5 28 h3 Qf7 29 Rce1 Rd7 30 Qc6 g5 31 Re7 Re7 32 Re7 Qb3 33 d7 Qd1 34 Kh2 gh 35 Re8 Kh7 36 Qe4 f5 37 Qe7 Rf7 38 d8Q Re7 39 Qd1 Resigns.

White: Tom Dorsch (2098), Calif. Chess Bulletins. **Black:** Paul Stainthorpe (1792), Berkeley. CalChess Tournament of Club Champions, Fremont, Oct. 29, 1977. Sicilian Defense 1 e4 c5 2 c3 d5 3 ed Qd5 4 d4 cd 5 cd Nc6 6 Nf3 e6 7 Be2 b6 8 Nc3 Bb4 9 0-0 Bc3 10 bc b5 11 a4 ba 12 c4 Qa5 13 d5 Nd8 14 Ra4 Qc7 15 c5 Qc5 16 Ba3 Qb6 17 Rb4 Qd6 18 Bb5 Bd7 19 Bd7 Qd7 20 Ne5 Qd6 21 Qe4 Resigns.

Tournaments

LERA THANKSGIVING CLASS CHAMPIONSHIPS

The eighth annual LERA Thanksgiving Class Championships attracted 179 players to the Lockheed Employees Recreation Association auditorium in Sunnyvale, Nov. 25-27. Jim Hurt of Saratoga was in charge of the six-round, USCF rated Swiss system event, directed by Ted and Ruby Yudacufski of Monterey with assistance from Ken Stone. Complete results:

Open Division

1st, Jeremy Silman (2281), San Francisco, 5-1, \$300; 2nd, Jay Whitehead (2236), San Francisco, 4½-1½, \$120; 3rd, Paul Whitehead (2336), San Francisco, 4-2, \$80.

Class A

1st, James Wahl (1974), San Jose, 4½-1½, \$200; 2nd-4th, Frank Flynn (1989), Portola Valley, Reginald Perry (1801), San Francisco, and Rick Phillips (1906), Sunnyvale, 4-2, \$67 each.

Class B

1st-2nd, David Bennett (1571), Berkeley, and Ben Gross (1779), San Francisco, 5-1, \$225 each; 3rd-5th, Kerry Lawless (1796), San Leandro, Alfred Rackett (1628), Santa Clara, and David Vest (1636), Auburn, Wash., 4½-1½, \$50 each.

Class C

1st, George Barber (1502), San Jose, 5½-½, \$400; 2nd-4th, Robert Berkey (1568), East Palo Alto, Michael DuDash (1563), Sunnyvale, and Frederick Muollo (1575), San Jose, 5-1, \$134 each.

Class D

1st, Norman Wilson (1292), Berkeley, 5½-½, \$200; 2nd, Bill Campbell (1317), San Jose, 5-1, \$100; 3rd, Michael Spinard (1268), Moraga, 4½-1½, \$60; 4th-7th, Charles Bradshaw (1364), Sunnyvale, Tom Hill (1329), San Jose, Daniel Huff (1380), Monterey, and Lee Slavens (1394), Point Arena, 4-2, \$10 each.

Class E

1st, Douglas Dewey (1179), Battle Mt., Nev., 5-1, \$60; 2nd, Mark Shulman (1162), Palo Alto, 4½-1½, \$30.

Unrated Section

1st-2nd, Fred Mayntz, Campbell, and Michael Vollenweider, Atwater, 5-1, \$100 each; 3rd-4th, Robert Booth, Pacifica, and Edmund Subijano, Fremont, 4½-1½, \$20 each.

FALL QUARTER SWISS RESULTS

Alan Benson and Mike Donald directed the first annual Fall Quarter Swiss tourney at the U.C. Berkeley Student Union, Nov. 19-20. Eighty players attended the four-round, CalChess, USCF rated Swiss system event, sponsored by Superb. Complete results:

Open Division

1st-2nd, Larry Christiansen (2526) (trophy), Modesto, and Nick DeFirmian (2362), Berkeley, 3½-½, \$125 each; 3rd, Elliot Winslow (2245), St. Louis, Mo., 3-1, \$50; 4th, Paul Whitehead (2336), San Francisco, 2½-1½, \$24 Gambit Game Store gift certificate.

Class A

1st, Frank Flynn (1989), Portola Valley, 3½-½, \$100 plus trophy; 2nd, David Weldon (1815), Berkeley, 3-1, \$50; 3rd-7th, Richard Dost (1875), Berkeley, Kevin Lewis (1821), San

Rafael, Charlie Motz (1751), Berkeley, Michael Padovani (1888), San Leandro, and Robert Phillips (1964), San Lorenzo, 2½-1½, \$6 each; 8th, Oliver Chernin (1927), Berkeley, 2-2, \$20 Gambit Game Store gift certificate.

Class B

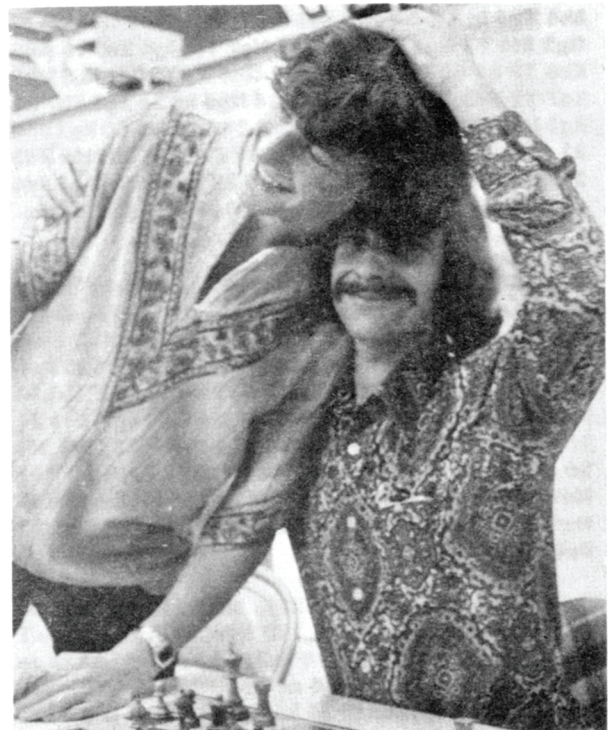
1st-2nd, Tristan Fredrich (1601) (trophy), Novato, and Kerry Lawless (1796), San Leandro, 3½-½, \$67.50 each; 3rd-5th, Randy Feliciano (1744), San Francisco, Robert Fojt (1789), Berkeley, and Leonardo Moguel (1699), Pacifica, 3-1, \$7.50 each; 6th, Juergen Kasprk (1796), Piedmont, 2½-1½, \$16 Gambit Game Store gift certificate.

Class C

1st, Robert Berkey (1568), East Palo Alto, 3½-½, \$80 plus trophy; 2nd-4th, Charles Brunton (1546), Vacaville, Richard Bunnel (1587), San Francisco, and Nick Hill (1575), Oakland, 3-1, \$20 each; 5th, Ron Clothier (1358), Santa Rosa, 2½-1½, \$12 Gambit Game Store gift certificate.

Classes D-E-Unrated

1st-3rd, Robert Booth (Unr.), Pacifica, Bill Campbell (1317), San Jose, and Norman Wilson (1291) (trophy), Berkeley, 3½-½, \$37.91 each; 4th, Morgan Cooper (1311), Moraga, \$8 Gambit Game Store gift certificate.



JAY WHITEHEAD AND JEREMY SILMAN

"GOBBLER OPEN" TOURNAMENT RESULTS

Twenty players participated in the "Gobbler Open", a 5-round USCF and 2-round non-rated beginner Swiss system tournament held in Centennial Hall, Hayward, Nov. 5-6. USCF Certified Local TD Jerry Rogers directed the Cal Chess event.

1st A, Frank Flynn (1989), Portola Valley, 4½-½, \$40; 1st-2nd B, Mike Arne (1688), Castro Valley, and Charlie Motz (1751), Berkeley, 3½-1½, \$17.50 each; 1st C, George Barber (1592), San Jose, 3½-1½, \$35; 1st D, Bill Campbell (1317), San Jose, 3-2, \$35; 1st Unrated, Albert Drybrae, Albany, 3-2, \$30; 1st Non-Rated Beginner, Wendell Sanders, Oakland, 2-0, 1-year USCF membership.



Chess Clubs

PALO ALTO. The November Rating Tournament at the Palo Alto Chess Club had 13 entries. The Open Section was won by Christopher Black (1867), Sunnyvale, with a score of 4-0. Kent Howard (1564), of Palo Alto, won the Booster Section (under 1600) with a score of 4-0.

There were 21 participants in the August Rating Tournament. The Open Section ended in a tie for first place between Dave Cater (1892), Sunnyvale, and Joseph B. Kushner (1705/9), Palo Alto. Each had 4 wins and 1 loss. The Booster Section (under 1400) was won by Charles Smith, Jr. (1305), Los Altos, 4-1. The Best Unrated player was Reinhard Knebel ($3\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$), who has since returned to Canada.

Most Improved Player on the club ladder is Chuck Bradshaw who raised his club rating from 1498 to 1540 in one month.

The January Rating Tournament will begin on Jan. 9th. The entry fee is \$3, with club membership not required. Winners receive trophies.

BERKELEY. The Berkeley Chess Club's October-November tourney, "The Knavish Knights", had six rounds and attracted 61 entries. Expert Craig Mar won the Premiere Section with 5 points, with Tom Tedrick and Rich Dost tying for 2nd-3rd with 4 points each. Mark Paetz won the Booster Section (1450-1650) with $4\frac{1}{2}$ points. Charley Vail was second with 4 points, and Greg Shores took third with $3\frac{1}{2}$. In the Reserve Section (under 1450), first place went to Robert MacGregor for his 5 points. Eric Nielson was second with $4\frac{1}{2}$, and Morgan Cooper came in third with $3\frac{1}{2}$.

The club is now involved in its December-January tournament, "The Questing Queens". There will be a five-minute tourney on January 27th. The February-March tournament, a Qualifying Open for entry into the club championship, will begin on February 3rd. (Any of these tournaments can be entered in the middle.)

Bad news for Berkeley club members came in the form of a raise in dues required to pay a 43 percent increase in rent charged by the YMCA. The new club dues will be \$10 for 6 months (adults) and \$7 for 6 months (juniors). Until Jan. 1, 1978, up to one-year's membership can still be purchased at the old rates--\$7 for 6 months (adults) and \$5 for 6 months (juniors).

U.C. CAMPUS. The Campus Chess Club has been holding 5-minute chess tournaments for the last three months. The number of entries has ranged from nine to twenty-nine. Amazingly, the average rating has been Class "A".

First-place winners in the speed tourneys were: Oct. 27--Gary Pickler, \$10; Nov. 3--Dennis Fritzinger, 16-0, \$7.50; Nov. 17, Dennis Fritzinger and Michael Sarley, both $16\frac{1}{2}-3\frac{1}{2}$, \$7 each; Dec. 1--Bruce Foreman, 10-1, \$6. Second and third place winners also received prizes, and there was a booster prize for the best score among the lower-rated players.

The club will be holding a variety of events during the Winter Quarter (January-March). There will

be five-minute tourneys on Jan. 12th and 19th. Then Campus Chess Club Tournament No. 4 will begin on Jan. 26th and run for seven weeks until March 9th. Teaching workshops will begin on Jan. 24th and 25th. For complete details on all these activities, see the club's ad on page 112.

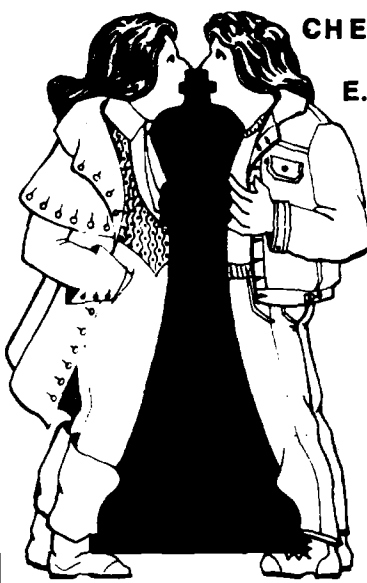
STOCKTON. The Stockton Chess Club recently completed Rating Tournament #77-1. The result was a four-way tie for first place among John Miller, Earney Pattrick, Wallace Condon, and Bertram Lee. Each had a score of 4-1. Eighteen players participated.

On Oct. 26 fourteen players took part in a five-minute tourney. Bill McGrady ($9\frac{1}{2}-3\frac{1}{2}$) came out on top, with Norris Shultz (9-4) coming in second.

SACRAMENTO. The Capitol City Chess Club has recently elected new officers. Mike Ghormley is the new President; Schuyler Bailey the Vice President; Mike Lowry the Secretary-Treasurer; and Ramona Sue Wilson the Recording Secretary (and Chess Voice liaison).

* * *

"Chess is a sea in which a gnat may drink and an elephant may bathe."

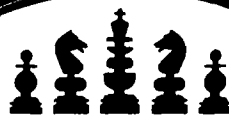


CHESS ETCHINGS
by
E.B. ROTHWELL

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CHESS VOICE SWEEPS 1977 JOURNALISM AWARDS

At the annual meeting of the Association of US Chess Journalists, Chess Voice won seven first-place awards and five honorable mentions, twice as many total awards as the next best regional chess magazine.

The 1977 Chess Journalism Awards had separate sections for periodicals and newspaper columns and covered material printed from July, 1976 through June, 1977. About 230 entries, submitted by AUSCJ members throughout the country, were in competition for 19 magazine and 5 newspaper awards.

The second-highest number of awards (6) went to the APCT News Bulletin, a postal chess magazine edited by Helen Warren. Following with 5 awards each were Pennswoodpusher (Pennsylvania), Chess Horizons (Massachusetts), and Northwest Chess (Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia). Other periodical award-winners were: Colorado State Chess Association Bulletin (4), Southern California Chess Newsette (2), Maryland Chess Newsletter (1), and Ohio Chess Bulletin (1).

Chess Voice received first-place awards in the following categories:

- 1--BEST CHESS STORY: for "The Weird World of Time Forfeits" by John Larkins.
- 2--BEST TOURNAMENT REPORTING: for "Man vs. Machine: Computer Wipes Out B-Players" by John Larkins.
- 3--BEST EDITORIAL: for "A Generation of Cannibals" by John Larkins.
- 4--BEST COVER: for the April-May '77 issue featuring a knight-shaped stone chess-trophy.
- 5--BEST LAYOUT: for the two-page spread given "The Collected Games of Karpov" by Peter Prochaska, John Larkins editor.
- 6--BEST USE OF PHOTOS: John Larkins, editor.
- 7--BEST TOURNAMENT FLYER: for Alan Benson's Labor Day Chess Championship, 1976--featuring

a chess set composed of people, art by Heather King.

In addition, Chess Voice won honorable mention in five other categories:

- 8--BOOK REVIEW: for Peter Prochaska's review of 200 Open Games by David Bronstein.
- 9--PHOTOGRAPH: for Richard Shorman's picture of Pam Ford.
- 10--CARTOON: for John Larkins' "This opening has more branches than I expected." (Artist unknown.)
- 11--HUMOROUS CONTRIBUTION: for "Gary Pickler Is a First Class Gump" by Frisco Del Rosario.
- 12--PRESENTATION OF ANALYTICAL ARTICLES: for John Larkins' layout on "A Not So Simple Endgame" by Robert Phillips.

The premier award for BEST CHESS PERIODICAL went to Chess Horizons, published by the Massachusetts Chess Association and edited by George Mirijanian and Steve Dann. The award came as no surprise, since the 48-page bi-monthly is generally acknowledged to be one of the three or four best regional chess magazines in the country.

What was surprising was the omission--for the first time in the short history of the awards--of any honorable mentions. (In 1975 there were 5 awards of merit and 7 honorable mentions; in 1976 there were 4 awards of merit and 4 honorable mentions.)

The omission was especially puzzling in the light of a statement made by Bobby Dudley, the Chairman of the Awards Committee, that "The voting for the Best Chess Periodical could not have been closer. It is almost a shame to single out a single winner of this honor."

The premier award in the newspaper section went to Edwin Albaugh for his chess column in the Washington Star. (Syndicated chess columns were not eligible to compete.)

How To Become a Part of CalChess

CalChess is the USCF State Chapter for Northern California and the publisher of Chess Voice, one of the best regional chess magazines in America. Every issue has the official calendar of events, individual flyers, games, tournament reports, feature articles, pictures, cartoons, book reviews, letters, places to play, instruction, and club news.

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Make checks payable to "CalChess" and mail to:
CalChess 826 Richardson Court Palo Alto, CA 94303

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

The 5th Annual People's Chess Tournament

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

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

FORMAT: USCF-rated six-round Swiss System in six sections:

Section 1--Master/Expert (Time Limit 40/2, 10/1/2)
Section 2--Class A (40/2, 10/1/2)
Section 3--Class B (45/2, 11/1/2)
Section 4--Class C (45/2, 11/1/2)
Section 5--Class D&E (50/2, 12/1/2)
Section 6--Unrated, new (50/2, 12/1/2)

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

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

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

SCHEDULE OF ROUNDS:

Feb. 18: Rd 1 - 12 noon; Rd 2 - 6pm

Feb. 19: Rd 3 - 11 am; Rd 4 - 5 pm

Feb. 20: Rd 5 - 10 am; Rd 6 - 4 pm

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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



COMING TOURNAMENTS

ZIP CODES

938-51; 954-61

JOHN H. LARKINS
EDITOR, CHESS VOICE
5804 OCEAN VIEW DRIVE
OAKLAND, CALIF. 94618

USCF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA TOURNAMENT CLEARINGHOUSE

★ = CalChess membership required.

December 27-31 - Bay Area Holiday Congress (Oakland). Max Burkett, TD. (See flyer in last issue.) 1009 MacArthur (#6), Oakland, CA 94610. 832-8247.

January 7-8 - Jack Frost Tourney (Hayward). Jerry Rogers, TD. (See flyer in last issue.)

January 14 - Walnut Creek Quads (Walnut Creek). John Larkins, TD. (See flyer in last issue.)

January 14-15 - Monterey Coast Classic (Monterey). Monterey Chess Center.

January 15--March 5 - Bagby Memorial/Northern California Championship (San Francisco). Mike Goodall, TD. Co-sponsored by CalChess and the Mechanics' Institute CC. An invitational tourney for the 8 highest-rated players in Northern California to vie for the official "state" championship. \$530 in prizes--including point money. Seven consecutive Sundays. First state championship since 1973.

January 28-29 - San Jose City College Tourney (San Jose). Francisco Sierra, TD.

February 4-5 - 2nd North Bay Open (San Anselmo). Scott Laird, TD.

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

February 11 - Freebie Fest (Hayward). Jerry Rogers, TD. No EF, no prizes. (See flyer, last issue.)

February 18-20 - George Washington People's Tourney (Berkeley). UC Campus. Alan Benson, TD. (See ad on page 126.)

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

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

March 4-5 - March Tourney (Hayward). Jerry Rogers, TD.

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

March 12 - 3rd Berkeley Sunday Quads (Berkeley). Berkeley CC, John Larkins, TD.

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

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

March 25-26 - A Piece of Mine (San Francisco) Hall of Flowers. 5rd-SS. Jeffrey Dubjack, TD.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

August 6-18 - U.S. Open (Phoenix, Arizona).

Plus annual USCF membership meeting.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CLASSIFIED ADS

REACH ONE THOUSAND CHESSPLAYERS in Northern California for only 5¢ a word. Chess Voice classified ads, 5804 Ocean View Dr., Oakland, CA 94618.

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Bay Area: East Bay

MONDAY - Hayward CC, 8pm, Palma Ceia park, Miami and Decatur Sts. Jerry Rogers TD (415) 276-5754.
Monday Knights CC (Berkeley), by invitation only.
San Leandro CC, 7pm, Washington School Cafeteria, 250 Dutton St. Everett McNally, TD, (415) 785-2686.
Concord CC, 6:30pm, 1st & 3rd Mondays only, Concord Library. Bill Able.
Diablo Valley College CC, 1pm, Quad or BE 208. Eric Hunsacker, (415) 283-0366.
TUESDAY - Oakland Chess Group, 7pm, 1969 Park Blvd. John Larkins TD (415) 653-6529.
Walnut Creek CC, 7:30pm, 1385 Civic Dr Saleh Mujahed TD, #5 Abbey Court, Walnut Creek CA 94595.

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

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

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

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

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

Hayward CC, 7pm (see Monday).

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

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

Bay Area: South Bay

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

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

Palo Alto CC, 7pm, Lucie Stern Com Cen 1305 Middlefield Rd. Bryce Perry, TD. (415) 493-3333. (See also Thurs.)

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

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

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

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

0256. (See also Monday and Friday.)

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

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

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

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



Bay Area: West Bay

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

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

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

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

Bay Area: North Bay

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

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

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

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

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

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



Sacramento Valley

MONDAY - Sacramento State CC, 7pm, Student Union, Sacramento State University. Stewart Katz, TD.

TUESDAY - Davis CC, 7pm, Veterans Memorial Bldg, 14th & B Sts. Anita Zorn TD 1201 K St., Davis CA 95616.

----- **WEDNESDAY - Capital City CC**, 7:30pm, Clunie Clubhouse, Alhambra & F Sts, Sacramento. Anthony DiMilo TD, 4200 Mapel Lane, Carmichael CA 95608.

FRIDAY - Rancho Cordova CC, 7:30pm, 2197 Chase Drive. Art Guess.

Central Valley

TUESDAY - Modesto CC, 7pm, Davis HS, 1200 Ruble Rd. Robert Tanner (209) 529-8184 or Robt. Raingruber (209) 527-0657.

WEDNESDAY - Stockton CC, 7pm, Herbert Hoover School (Multipurpose Room), Kirk St. Earney Patrick TD, 14636 Navajo Way, Manteca CA 95336

South Coast

WEDNESDAY - Caissa CC (San Luis Obispo), 7pm, Cal Poly State Univ (Room 152, Math & Home Econ Bldg). George Lewis TD, 209 Longview Lane, San Luis Obispo CA 93401.

THURSDAY - Morro Bay CC, 7pm, St. Peter's Church, corner of Shasta & Driftwood. Wm. Hutchinson, 248 Montana Way, Los Osos, CA, 93402. Giant board on Saturdays.

Paso Robles CC, Paso Robles Rec Cen, 10th St. Ken Kieselhorst (805) 466-0580.

EVERY DAY - Monterey Chess Center, M-F 4:30-10pm; Sat-Sun 2-10pm; closed Mondays, 430 Alvarado St. Ted and Ruby Yudacufski TD's. (408) 372-9790.

--??-- **Atascadero Chess Centre**, Ken Kieselhorst, TD, Box 1372, Atascadero 93422.

North Coast

MONDAY - Ukiah CC, 7pm, Sen Cit Cen, Perkins St. Jerry Walls, PO Box 308, Boonville CA 95415 or Matt Sankovich.

TUESDAY - Mendocino CC, 7:30pm, Mendocino Hotel. Anthony Miksak, Box 402, Mendocino, CA 95460.

Eureka CC, 7:30pm, Ryan Memorial Bldg, 1657 "J" St., Eureka, CA 95501. Pat Greene.

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

----- **Mendonoma CC** (Point Arena), Lee Slavens TD, 150 Maia St., Point Arena.

Sierra Madre

WEDNESDAY - Lake Tahoe CC, 6-10pm, Recreation Cen, 1118 Rufus Allen Blvd, South Lake Tahoe. Mitch Ring. (916) 544-3183.

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



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