

CHESS VOICE

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CHESS VOICE

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COVER

The British Empire thrived on a "thin red line" of troops, which repulsed Napoleon's marshals in Spain, pushed the Russian expansionists back from the Khyber Pass, and quelled hordes of religious fanatics at Omdurman. Pictured on the cover is another thin line; this one of Black and White at the Paul Masson tourney. The struggle is as intense for the participants, although the outcome is not so critical.

Photo courtesy of Paul Masson Vineyards.

DEADLINES

Copy September 27
Flyers October 3

Letters to the Editor

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

Something for Everybody?

Take your wine and have Alan Benson buy a dozen roses. Then invite Mimi McIntosh to the next CalChess meeting at Alan's Penthouse. Afterwards, perhaps every two months or so, we can start receiving a magazine with chess articles in it again. Thank chess for Dennis Fritzinger!

Michael D. Jones
Benica,
We like Dennis too. -ed.

Tournament Turmoil

I was rather distressed to read Jerry Hanken's article concerning tournament conflicts (CV, June-July, 1980).

So far in my term as Clearinghouse, I have had no such problems such as Jerry described. I have found the TD's to be quite cooperative in working around each other's schedules. Some of the organizers have some problems with dates and places to play, and I have usually seen the directors work the dates out among themselves.

I have had discussions with my attorney concerning anti-trust and all that, and if the situation arose, I would have no problem about committing a deliberate conflict from the schedule: **gracias a dios** I don't think I'll have to contend with that in Northern California. To become the official Clearinghouse in N. Cal., I have had to assure the Federation (USCF) in writing that I would **coordinate** the schedule, not just print it.

Many thanks to all the organizers: don't call me at midnight the night before we go to press; it won't fly. And if my daughter answers, and I'm not home, leave your number and **spell** your name - I'm still getting messages from "Steward Cat's."

Ramona Wilson
Clearinghouse Director

Help Wanted

... Chess needs support from the competitors as well as large corporations in order to blossom into equal or near equal status with other recreations in the United States.

Unfortunately, we have lost the Mirassou sponsored LeBaron Open Chess Classic. A major cause for this was that I promised the sponsors 300 players and we only had 205.

I would like to thank everyone who wrote post-event letters to me and the sponsors and those who gave the first and last LeBaron Open exposure in their columns and publications. It may have been a bit too soon for such an attempt at a major event.

My belief is that we not only need support from all those mentioned before but also from our chess "stars." I was impressed by this year's Paul Masson event where Max Euwe and especially Boris Spassky made an outstanding effort to increase chess interest.

We have enough chess stars in the U.S. if only they would use their personalities in a positive way to promote chess. There is no question that it is difficult for our professionals to make a living at chess; however, "some water must be put in to prime the pump!"

Organizers such as Alan Benson, Mike Goodall, Francisco and Amada Sierra, Ted Yudacufski, Bryce Perry, Jim Hurt and myself will continue to do the best we can, but we cannot do it alone!

John A. Sumares
Santa Clara

Candidate Master Identified

... The baby girl on the front cover [June-July, 1980] (r) is Brownwyn Nicole Pellascio. We were spectators at the Paul Masson in 1979 where her daddy played chess.

Mrs. Michael Pellascio
Santa Clara

Understanding Advertiser

I was pleased to see that you used my etching, "The Rookery" in your March-May, 1980 issue. . . Thank you also for continuing to run my ad. . .

I missed **Chess Voice** during the lapse in publication, but irregular publication adds an element of surprise, and the new typeset is a great improvement. Your subscribers are fortunate to have such a capable new editor.

Elaine B. Rothwell
Los Altos

CalChess News

The biggest organizational news for Northern California is that Palo Alto will be the site for the 1981 U.S. Open. The famous national tournament is returning to the Bay Area after 20 years - San Francisco having been the site in 1961.

At the CalChess Board meeting on July 29, the Board voted life memberships in CalChess to John Larkins, former **Chess Voice** editor and Richard Shorman, who remains **Chess Voice's** most prolific contributor.

Mike Goodall will be making inquiries in September preparatory to selecting USCF Delegates and Voting Members at the October meeting. Interested parties might want to contact Mike instead of waiting for the phone to ring.

The Board also took cognizance of a strange letter from USCF noting that its Northern California membership had dropped by five percent recently. USCF offered their assistance to us in helping them. Exhibiting a taste for Jean Genet humor, the Board resolved to help by writing a letter back.



"Another Zugzwang!"

Masson Masterpiece

By R. E. Fauber



Euwe and Spassky at the Paul Masson

The Paul Masson American Class Championships has made unmatched ambience. Indeed, the connotation of walking around contained in the word "ambience" very much fits the locale of the Masson tournament. There is a fair hike from the parking lot to the tournament site itself. When you first exit your car, there is a strong inclination to take a deep breath and exclaim, "Oh, the country!"

The air is better on Paul Masson's mountain as you can see by glancing over the panoramic view of the Santa Clara Valley, marred slightly by a thin haze of urban pollutants. Here the air seems cleaner, as evidenced by the sharp glint of the morning sun, which has emerged brightly to lend its warmth to the rows of vines to be found on the rolling slopes surrounding the parking lot.

You notice the back of the old 19th century winery from which the founding Masson sent his wines around the world to win a reputation for excellence. You remember the stories of crusty old Paul Masson who used to bring his own wines whenever invited to dinner. "This is the good stuff," he would remark curtly.

Then the narrow road bends and you find yourself in a sea of fellow chess players. The prospect of big class prizes has lured many, but the area is swimming in sociability. There are old friends on every side, some you may not have seen for a year or more.

To the right are lines of tables under ancient fir trees. The masters and experts will play there. Now they are quietly exchanging stories of tournaments in far away places. Naturally, not one mention of a theoretical novelty escapes their lips. They are friends but rivals nonetheless, and they need the money others come to reap as only benison.

Down a steep path is "the pit" the graveled amphitheater which, when afternoon has winked its sun-sharp eye at night, will be in the shade of the old stone winery. The winery itself gives off the perfume of aging dessert wines when you approach it. Just now, in the morning, there is full sun. A good pairing is one at a board with strategically placed umbrellas to break the glare and ward off the worst of the heat, which always rises at time control.

This is a different world where the sound of clocks being pressed echoes back from the stone facade and there is always a sound, as though far away, of crackling gravel under the feet of restless chess

players — going for water, going to reassure their wives that hanging pawn is not all that serious, drifting about to see how friends' games are progressing.

The sun constantly influences player's decisions, when it reaches zenith the first wine tasting begins. To have a glass or not. Over the years the veterans have discovered that a glass of wine between the rounds does not dim perceptions, and the consumption of wine has been rising steadily. This year Masson provided their Emerald Dry, one of their top products, in addition to the French Colombard and Gamay Rose. It was well received.

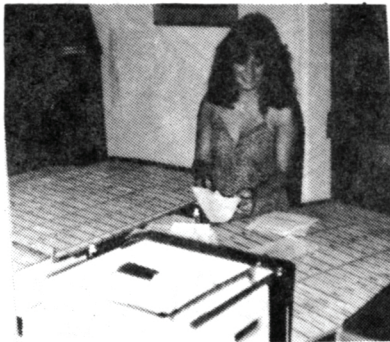
Noon was also the signal for the grandmaster guests to have buffet lunch at the pool behind Masson's estate house. The Paul Masson organization goes out of its way to make the tournament as attractive as possible. They brought two world champions, Max Euwe and Boris Spassky to the mountain, two Mohammeds of chess. This brought a crowd of spectators to supplement the 800 players.

Euwe is a great chess patriarch. At the age of 79 he can still give a simultaneous exhibition in the heat of midday and vanquish his collective opposition. He can answer with wry humor questions from the audience: (Who will be the best players over the next 20 years?) "I believe I can speak with authority on that because I will not be around to be corrected." Euwe likes Kasparov, as does Spassky.

"Kasparov is a very good crocodile," Spassky told the audience of admiring players. He lunged forward at the crowd from his chair and bared his teeth.

Throughout the tournament Spassky was friendly to the players. He was particularly gracious and sharing with the young players, freely answering their slightest question when he encountered them on the walkways of Masson.

It was glorious and *gemutlich* in every way at the Paul Masson American Class Championships. Spassky summed it up, the combination of a beautiful outdoors setting and the sunshine of youth: "I love this. It reminds me of when I was a little boy playing in the park on an island in Leningrad."



Naomi Yudacufski keeps track of everybody



Walter Browne checks Jay Whitehead's position

Masson results listed

PAUL MASSON AMERICAN CLASSIC CHESS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Sixty-two masters headed the list of 762 players who participated in the eighth annual Paul Masson American Classic Chess Championships, the largest rated outdoor tournament in the world, held at the historic Paul Masson Mountain Winery in Saratoga July 19-20.

The record \$21,500 prize fund was augmented with \$50 for each win scored in the master division and a bottle of Paul Masson Brut Champagne for all division winners.

Chief tournament director and organizer for the USCF rated, four-round Swiss system was Bryce Perry, assisted by Bill Bates, Alan Benson, Mike Goodall, Jim Hurt, Hans Poschmann, Ken Stone and Ted and Naomi Yudacufski of CalChess.

Former world champions Boris Spassky and Max Euwe highlighted the tournament with simultaneous exhibitions, interviews, question-and-answer hours and autograph sessions. World blindfold champion George Koltanowski was on hand to perform his famous knight's tour display and to promote the newly formed Kelty Chess for Youth Foundation.

Other special features included complimentary wine tasting between rounds and a Vegas Fun Chess Tournament.

Complete results:

Master Division

1st-5th, James Tarjan (overall winner on tie-breaks) (2550), Berkeley, Peter Biyiasas (2517), San Francisco, Walter Browne (2570), Berkeley, Larry Christiansen (2533), Modesto, and Florin Gheorghiu (2645), Romania, 3½-½, \$965 plus \$150 "win" money plus bottle of Paul Masson Brut Champagne each.

EXPERT DIVISION

1st-3rd, Robert Brieger (2079), Houston, Texas, William Duckworth (2086), Monterey Park, and Stewart Scott (2081), Berkeley, 4-0, \$733.33 plus bottle of Paul Masson Brut Champagne each; 4th-6th, Joseph Kleiman (2130), San Francisco, Stanley Scheiner (2012), San Francisco, and Matthew Sullivan (2076), San Jose, 3½-½, \$58.33 each.

Category I (Class A)

1st-4th, Leonid Razmichenko (1959), San Francisco, Antonio Saguisag (1930), San Francisco, Steve Stubenrauch (1940), Robnet Park, and Michael Tierney (1920), Garden Grove, 4-0, \$581.25 plus bottle of Paul Masson Brut Champagne each; 5th-7th, Steven Jacobi (1953), San Luis Obispo, Dana Muller (1825), Seattle, Washington, and Vernon Ross (1808), Studio City, 3½-½, \$58.33 each.

Category II (Class B)

1st-6th, David Barr (1780), Cupertino, Juergen Kasplik (1776), Piedmont, David Navarro (1786), San Francisco, Duane Polich (1787), Seattle, Washington, William Russel (1748), San Francisco, and Michael Tischler (1752), Medford, Oregon, 4-0, \$395.83 plus bottle of Paul Masson Brut Champagne each.

Category III (Class C)

1st-6th, Willfred Goodwin (1584), Belmont, Tai-Min Hum (1595), San Jose, Thomas Keleman (1462), Marina, Hans Neyndorff (1549), Las Mesa, Michael Skinkle (1556), Pittsburg, and James Swisher (1489), Sonoma, 4-0, \$395.83 plus bottle of Paul Masson Brut Champagne each.

Category IV (Class D)

1st-4th, Robert Capen (1289), Brea, Arnold Danoff (1303), Sebastopol, Russell Gemma (1353), Shokan, New York, and Dan McDaniel (1307), Livermore, 4-0, \$581.25 plus bottle of Paul Masson Brut Champagne each; 5th-6th, Douglas McCusker (1289), Los Gatos, and Larry Moore (1384), Redding, 3½-½, \$25 each.

Category V (Class E)

1st-2nd, Bill Robillard (1135), Tucson, Arizona, and Paul Zurybida (1181), Seattle, Washington, 4-0, \$1,000 plus bottle of Paul Masson Brut Champagne each; 3rd, Marshall McMurrin (1146), Laguna Niguel, 3½-½, \$200; 4th-13th, Gary Anok (1190), Saratoga, Timmy Antonetti (1194), South Dos Palos, Willie Day (1183), Chicago, Illinois,

Thomas Manning (1144), Davis, Michael Minch (1197), Palo Alto, Philip Peterson (1153), Lynnwood, Washington, Thomas Raffill (0984), Berkeley, Roger Redmond (1191), Tucson, Arizona, Jan Speth (0977), Oakview, and Mohammad Taheri (0991), Los Angeles, 3-1, \$17.50 each.

Category VI (Unrated Division)

1st-2nd, Steven Smallwood, Sunnyvale, and Ram Tahilramani, San Francisco, 4-0, \$500 plus bottle of Paul Masson Brut Champagne each; 3rd-7th, Karl Porter, San Jose, Philip Pusey, Emeryville, Moises Salazar, Daly City, Bob Stringer, San Anselmo, and Craig Yamato, San Rafael, 3½-½, \$35 each.

CLASSICAL ATTACK

By GM Peter Biyiasas

Played at the 1980 Paul Masson American Class Championships, this game illustrates a little known principle.

Ruy Lopez (C64, E22)

P. Biyiasas — M. Buckley 1 e4, e5; 2 Nf3, Nc6; 3 Bb5, Bc5; 4 d3.

This move should not give White any advantage at all. I only wanted to get my opponent out of the book, as this opening he is playing is a "specialists" opening, and he probably knew the main line cold.

4 ... d6.

My strategy has already paid off as this is not a good move.

5 c3, f5; 6 ef, Bf5; 7 0-0.

Now the threat is 8 D4 - d5 winning.

7 ... Bb6; 8 d4, ed.

On 8 ... e4; 9 d5 wins.

9 Re1, Kf8.

A very embarrassing move to play, but 9 ... Nge7 loses a piece to 10 Bg5.

10 Bg5, Qd7, 11 Nd4, Bd4; 12 cd, Qf7; 13 Nc3.

Based on the principle of rapid development.

13 ... Nce 7; 14 Re3.

Taking advantage of the fact that the Black bishop is no longer on the board.

14 ... Nf6; 15 Bf6, gf; 16 Qf3.

Threatening 17 Re7 and Qf5.

16 ... c6; 17 Rael, Re8

Cont. on p. 50



PETER BIYIASAS International Grandmaster

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San Francisco 94121
(415) 668-9262

I've just beat a girl named Maria

By Mark Buckley

Facing a grandmaster in the first round of the Paul Masson American Class Championships, Buckley rebounded from his abrupt setback when he faced an International Woman Grandmaster in the next round.

The title of the piece, by the way, is all the editor's fault. Buckley just enjoyed the music of the game with its complex themes from a tricky variation. — Editor.

Benoni Defense (R76c A71)

Mark Buckley - Maria Ivanka: 1 d4, Nf6; 2 c4, c5, 3 d5, g6; 4 Nc3, Bg7; 5 e4, d6; 6 Be2, e6; 7 Bg5, 0-0; 8 Nf3, h6; 9 Bh4, ed; 10 cd, Re8?!

I had expected the better 10 ... , g5; 10 Bg3, Nh5 with equality. 11 Nd2, Na6.

Because 11 ... , g5; 12 Bg3, Nh5 is forbidden. Black tries the alternate plan of queen-side expansion.

12 0-0, Nc7; 13 Bg3!?

If directly 13 Qc2, then g5, 14 Bg3, Nfd5; 15 ed, bc3; 16 Qc3, Re2; 17 Nc4, Nb5 and Black holds. Her pieces are too active to allow exploitation of the weakened kingside. Instead of 16 Qc3, however 16 bc produces an interesting clash: ... , Re2; 17 Rael, Re1, 18 Re1, Nd5! 19 Nc4, Nf4 - Be6; 20 Re6 - 20 Qd2. With 13 Bg3 my intent was to pressure the QP while restraining h7-b5.

13 ... , Rb8?!

Placing the rook within the QB's gaze is risky, but the immediate 13 ... , b5; 14 Bb5, Nb5; 15 Nb5, Ne4; 16 Ne4, Re4; 17 Nd6, Rd4 - or Rb4 - 18 Qf3 keeps the strong QP. I should add that lines such as 13 ... , b5, which attempt to gain counterplay, are typical of the modern opening. These thrusts often give excellent practical chances and, therefore, make the task of maintaining the initiative more difficult.

14 a4, b6; 15 Re1.

Quietly stopping 15 ... , Ba6; 16 Ba6, Na6; 17 Nc4 and preparing to play 16 Qc2 and 17 Ne4 with the terrible threats of 18 Nc6 and 18 e5. Hence Black acts to control c4 by advancing her QNP.

15 ... , a6; 16 Ne4, Ne4; 17 Ne4, Re4; 18 Nd6.

The exchange favors White because of first the passed QP, second the opening of the h2-b8 diagonal, and third threats to the Black king. Black's main counterchance is the weak pawn on b2. If now 18 ... , Rb4 then either 19 Nc8, Rc8; 20 d6, Ne6; 21 Ba6, Ra8; 22 Bb5, Bb2, 23 Rb1, Qf6; 24 d7 with a strong pawn but no forced win, or the prettier 19 Ne8! which wins the exchange for a pawn.

18 ... , Rd4; 19 Qb3. Bd7?

This activates the latent threat to f7 which White's 19th created. Better seems 19 ... , Rb4, although after 20 Qf3, Qf6; 21 Ne8 Black probably does not have sufficient compensation for the lost material. The move played prevents 20 Ne8 but allows the storm to strike another quarter. I should point out that any capture of White's QP opens a deadly diagonal cross-fire after 20 Nf7.

20 Nf7.

Almost routine now; if ... , Kf7; 21 Bc7, Qc7; 22 d6 natch.

20 ... , Qf6!

Preferring to seize the initiative with a piece sacrifice rather than submit passively.

21 Bc7.

Also interesting was 21 Bc4 trying to keep the initiative and a pawn — but a piece is a piece.

21 ... , Rf8; 22 Ne5, Qf2; 23 Kh1, Rd2; 24 Bf3.

And not 24 Nd7 which faces ... , Re2 when both 25 Re2 and 25 Qg3 fatally expose the back rank. After the move played I was hoping for something accommodating like 24 ... , Ba4; 25 Qa4, Rf3; 26 Qe8, Rf8; 27 Qe6, Kh7; 28 Qg6 which guards the sensitive g2 and quells the disturbance.

24 ... , Bh3!

Played with conviction and reminding me that the game was far from over.

25 Rg1, Rb2; 26 Qd1, Rd2.

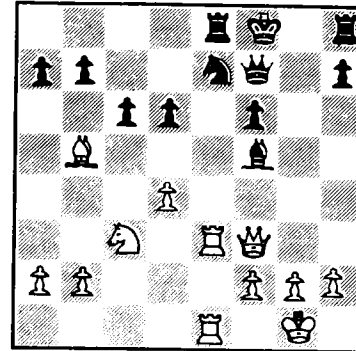
Both sides were short of time, but I managed to avoid the gullible 27 Qe1?, Rf3 and found a maneuver to stop the erosion.

27 Qf1, Qd4; 28 Re1!

Simple and strong. I had no time to sift through 28 gh Be5 which also wins.

28 ... , Rf2; 29 Qd3, Be5; 30 Qg6, Bg7; 31 Be5, Rf6; 32 Bf6 1-0

Classical Attack cont.



18 Nd5!

The fastest win. The knight captures nothing on d5 and actually walks into a pawn fork, but it is the best move.

A computer would have a very difficult time finding this move especially if it was programmed by anyone weaker than a grandmaster. This move is actually based on a very little known principle, that.... Now White wins in all variations.

18 ... , Qd5; 19 Qd5, Nd5; 20 Re8, Kg7; 21 Rh8, Kh8; 22 Bc4, Nb6; 23 Bb3, Bd7; 24 Re7, d5; 25 Bc2, f5; 26 a4, a5; 27 b4 1-0.

More Masson Games

White: George Kane (2335). Black: John Peters (2545). Paul Masson, Saratoga, July 19, 1980.

Nimzo-Indian Defense

1	d4	Nf6	20	Be4	g6
2	c4	e6	21	f4	Nc6
3	Nc3	Bb4	22	Rd6	Nb4
4	Nf3	c5	23	Qg4	c4
5	e3	0-0	24	f5	Qe5
6	Bd3	d5	25	Rd4	cb
7	0-0	b6	26	ab	c2
8	cd	ed	27	Rc1	a5
9	dc	bc	28	fg	fg
10	Ne2	Nc6	29	Bg6	Qc3
11	b3	Bg4	30	Kh2	Qc1
12	Bb2	Rc8	31	Qe6	Kh8
13	Ng3	d4	32	Qe5	Kg8
14	h3	Bf3	33	Bh7	Kh7
15	Qf3	Bc3	34	Qe7	Kg6
16	Bc3	dc	35	Rg4	Kf5
17	Rad1	Ne5	36	Qe4	Kf6
18	Qe2	Qa5	37	Rg6	Resigns
19	Ne4	Ne4			

White Florin Gheorghiu (2645). Black: John Grefe (2436). Paul Masson, Saratoga, July 20, 1980. Queen's Indian Defense 1 d4 e6 2 Nf3 b6 3 e4 Bb7 4 Bd3 d5 5 ed Qd5 6 0-0 7 Bf4 Qd8 8 Qe2 Be7 9 Nbd2 0-0 10 c3 c5 11 dc bc 12 Rfd1 Nc6 13 Nc4 Nd5 14 Bg3 Rc8 15 Nce5 g6 16 Nc6 Bc6 17 Ne5 Ba4 18 b3 Nc3 19 Qc2 Nd1 20 ba Nf2 21 Bf2 Bh4 22 g3 Bf6 23 Re1 Qc7 24 Qe2 Be5 25 Qe5 Qe5 26 Re5 c4 27 Bc2 Rfd8 28 Be3 Rc6 29 Kf2 f6 30 Ra5 a6 31 Be4 Rcd6 32 Rc5 f5 33 Bf3 Rb8 34 Bc1 Rb4 35 Be2 Rd4 36 a3 Ra4 37 Ke3 Re4 38 Kd2 c3 39 Rc3 Rad4 40 Ke1 Rd7 41 Kf2 a5 42 Rc5 Resigns.

U.S. Championship

Showdown at the Greenville Corral

by R.E. Fauber

The U.S. Championship provided the answer why television does not make any more western series. All the great gunslingers and explorers are too busy playing chess. Looking at the games from the bulletins showed that the grandmasters were having man-on-man shootouts where accuracy was not so much the goal as it was to draw from the hip and fire at the first opportunity.

What a cast it was! "Texas" Joe Bradford showed quite a few Yanks the kind of tactical daring that made the Texas Rangers a legend.

"Gabby" Diesen had a terrible accident falling down stairs and had to withdraw with multiple injuries requiring surgery. "Gol darn it, Roy, I sure wanted to skin them polecats."

Always dangerous was "Doc" Byrne, a man who can make any player's teeth ache with one of his double-barreled tactical combinations.

Of course there was "Butch" Shamkovich and the "Sundance" Lein ready to challenge the whole American chess establishment.

"Smiling Jack" Peters brought his knack for dropping opponents in a hail of tactical bullets.

"Buffalo Art" Bisguier was not able to put on his rodeo of roping and shooting opponents because this was no sideshow tournament.

Then there was "Big, Bad" Benko: "One day you'll turn around in a zug-zwang, stranger, and I'll be there."

"Salty" Vitaly Zaltsman trudged through the desert of only 1½ points in 7 before he found an oasis of opponents who helped redeem his rating.

From north of the border Mountie Peter Biyiasas came down to bring back his man (or men), but he may have to take some pointers from Dudley Do-Right, particularly after hanging a rook against Larry Christiansen.

"Riverboat" Larry Evans dealt positional ideas from the top of the deck and the bottom. One you've anteed a pawn, he knows how to take you.

"Slick" Seirawan was always hanging around the leaders, but they wouldn't let him grab the pot by overplaying their hands the way the easterners did at Wijk-aan-Zee.

"Sho-Shawny" Browne defended his traditional hunting ground to the last.

Christiansen was the big honcho. "The Modesto Kid" strapped on both guns and let them have it right through the eyes. Blowing away his opposition in wild duels, Christiansen snarled, "This town isn't big enough for both of us, friend."

And they all agreed. By sundown they had all started east to the World Open in Philadelphia.

The Far Side of the Hill

By Edwin Albaugh

Small towns that hold major chess tournaments demand their own due recognition.

So first, meet Greenville, Pennsylvania, pop. 10,000, proud upstanding borough of Mercer County near the Ohio border, 85 miles north of Pittsburgh, 45 miles south of Lake Erie, maker of railroad cars and aluminum products, named not for a leading settler but for the pastoral landscape surrounding it – fertile farmland, burgeoning crops as far as the eye can see.

"This is the kind of place I could be happy in," said Leonid Shamkovich. The 57-year-old Russian emigre, who lives in Flushing, N.Y., was seated in the lounge of Livingston Hall at Thiel College, where the U.S. Championship was being held, contemplating the green of Greenville from its northern edge.

Only fast-food chains tug Greenville toward this end of the century. There is a corner drugstore whose interior is pure Norman Rockwell. Soft drinks are called pop. The local cinema through the middle rounds of the tournament featured "Black Beauty." On Saturday evenings church bells sound a reminder of the next day's obligation. The kids get restless. They drive to Sharon, 14 miles south, for diversion – though Sharon offers not a great deal more.

Four players entered the 13th and final round on June 28 with hopes of winning the title – Walter Browne of Berkeley, Larry Christiansen of Modesto, Larry Evans of Reno and Yasser Seirawan of Seattle, each with seven points. A fifth, Shamkovich, had 6½ and a ghost of a chance.

Of the four, Browne's pairing – against winless and carefree Arthur Bisguier of Rock Hill, N.Y. – was most propitious.

Christiansen had to face old pro Shamko, who philosophically accepted that he would have had seven and a half had he not lost a full point gained from Mark Diesen – and trudged on.

The former world junior champion from Potomac, Md., withdrew after three rounds, requiring medical attention after a serious fall. Because he did not complete half the schedule, under FIDE rules his results were erased from the standings.

Evans, at 48 the oldest of the leaders, met another Russian emigre, Anatoly Lein of Cleveland, who having sworn off cigarettes turned to knitting draws. Even so, Evans could not afford to take him lightly.

World junior champion Seirawan tackled Vitaly Zaltsman, of Brooklyn, N.Y., the third Russian emigre competing. After a horrendous start – 1½ points in seven rounds, Zaltsman began to improve his score to the point where he could not be considered a pushover.

Browne had gotten the things that bother him under control. He changed rooms (too much morning sun) and chairs (the type with arm rests other players were using obstructed his fidgeting). Discomfort from an ear infection had caused postponement of his 12th-round game with Jack Peters of Los Angeles. But he shook it off and defeated Jack – his sixth loss in nine games – in a sharply contested Sicilian.

The lighting apparently satisfied his rigorous standards, and, of more importance, the TD was Tim Redman of Chicago, not his bugbear, Isaac Kashdan. Walter was about as close as he can come to serenity; U.S. Championships seem to have a sauna-like effect on him.

Christiansen must have sensed destiny rolling out a red carpet in his direction, one that would not be jerked from under him as in the '78 championship when he lost five of his last six.

Cont. on p. 52

Far Side . . . Cont.

Among his four victories, the one over Seirawan in Round 9 sparkled like crown jewels. He had celebrated his 24th birthday late in the tournament and luck was with him at the poker table – he pocketed a tidy sum at an off-campus session.

Evans, bronzed by the Arizona sun, his beard a mixture of charcoal and gray, was by far the loosest of the four. He entered as substitute for Lubosh Kavalek of Reston, Va., U.S. champion since 1978. Kavalek declined his invitation because of a business commitment, then found himself available after all. But by then the field was set.

Evans' play had been expected to show conspicuous signs of rust since over the last decade he competed infrequently. Why? "There's no money in chess," he said. "I just came here to see how I could do." He had not prepared intensively, he said, but unearthed some lines he hoped the opposition either would have forgotten or have been unacquainted with.

Overlooked, perhaps, was that Evans had won more U.S. Championships than anyone present. Four altogether, one more than Walter Browne.

Seirawan, 20, undoubtedly was feeling the heat. (Who wasn't, though? It was ninety in the shade.) Since Lone Pine '79 the brightest star in American chess, he sensed that faraway telescopes were watching his performance. As far away as Moscow. He was keeping to himself.

Ninety in the shade would seem balmy a month later when a real heat wave gripped the East. But at the time, when people in the Southwest were dropping like flies from 100-degree temperatures, you wondered how long before the same thing happened here, where humidity intensifies the effects.

Panting chess fans queued up to the locked doors of the playing hall, an air-conditioned oasis exempt from Thiel's almost inhumane practice of energy conservation.

Things That Go Bump in the Time Pressure

"Some positions are too good to be won," the maxim goes. Here grandmaster Larry Christiansen elucidates the incredible opportunities Pal Benko had to consider while trying to realize his advantage against Yasser Seirawan in the 1980 U.S. Championship. Plunging on toward the time control, and with two moves to make it, he bumps a knight and has to part with a whole point instead of earning it.

This is one of those rare games where a single decision needs several diagrams to help elucidate it. – Editor

by GM Larry Christiansen

English Opening

Y. Seirawan – P. Benko: 1 c4, e5; 2 Nc3, Nf6; 3 e3, Nc6; 4 a3, d5; 5 cd, Nd5; 6 Qc2, Be6; 7 Nf3, a6.

Black wisely prevents 8 Bb5. Now 8 b4 is too early because 8 ... Nc3; 9 Qc3, e4; 10 Ne5, Ne5; 11 Qe5, Qd5!; 12 Qc7, Rc8; 13 Qa5, Qa5; 14 ba, Rc5 is too strong for Black.

8 d3, Be7; 9 Ne4?!, 0-0; 10 Nc5, Bc8!; 11 Bd2, b6; 12 Na4.

White's maneuver beginning with 9 Ne4 did not prove fruitful. White could not play 12 Na6 because of 12 ... Bb7 when the knight is stranded.

12 ... Bb7; 13 Be2, f5; 14 0-0, Bf6; 15 Rac1, Kh8.

Black has come out of the opening with a good game.

16 Kh1, Qe8; 17 Nc3, Nde7; 18 b4, Rd8; 19 b5, ab; 20 Nb5, Rd7; 21 a4, Qg6; 22 Qa2, e4; 23 de, fe; 24 Ng1, Rfd8.

Black is clearly in control of the game now with his domination of the Q-file and a bind on White's king-side.

25 Be1, Nd5; 26 Nh3, Be5!; 27 Rc4?, Nce7; 28 Rc1, Nf5; 29 g3.

White prevents the impending ... Nh4 but also weakens his light squares to a critical degree. It appears that 29 ... Qh6 wins in all variations: a) 30 Kg2, Nfe3! b) 30 Nf4, Bf4; 31 gf, Qh3! c) 30 Ng1, Nfe3!; 31 fe, Ne3

Cont. on p. 53

At Wimbledon that day, 30,000 watched the third round of tennis. Here, about 30 trickled into Livingston Hall for the last round of the most exciting U.S. Chess Championship since New York 1972. Gerry Dullea, executive director of the U.S. Chess Federation, a Pennsylvanian, was among them. So was Harold Schonberg, the eminent music critic with a passion for chess; he was covering the proceedings for the New York Times, which boosted the exposure factor appreciably.

Christiansen and Seirawan revved their engines in the lounge. The older players materialized just as the hall doors were mercifully opened, Evans chewing a mound of gum, an eye tic almost keeping pace with his jaw, Browne spurring to the assigned table with his silent-films gait, Bisguier compulsively chatting with anyone he happened to recognize, Pal Benko of New York City and Robert Byrne of Ossining, N.Y., both out of it, sitting down as if to tea.

Tea they had, a 12-move draw, and departed to analyze the leaves. No one is better than Byrne at analytical repartee. A shame when there is no audience.

Meanwhile, Evans and Lein were wading into the murky positional waters of a closed Sicilian. Shamko and Christiansen were slapping each other around in an open Sicilian. Seirawan thought for 10 minutes, then responded to d4 with d6. Peter Bilyasis of San Francisco and Joe Bradford of Austin, Tex., two who were also out of contention, took a drive over back roads with the Four Knights Defense. Browne was grasping for any lace Bisguier might leave showing in a Queen's Gambit Declined. Peters, having the last-round bye, watched from the wings.

Hours later, the first casualty. His king in flames, Texas Joe went down after 41 moves.

Then Shamkovich and Christiansen, who had neutralized white's early initiative and gained his own, shook hands on a split point after 42.

Following an early queen exchange, Yasser was finding the going treacherous against Zaltsman

Cont. on p. 54

The Queen's English

by GM Walter Browne

Since the publication of the English translation of the Bible in 1611, known as the King James edition, people have spoken the "King's English." For players who have a knack for maneuvering, to tacking into the wind — as the Dutch prefer to say it — there is this variation to try against the English. Browne used it to good effect in gaining his share of the U.S. Championship for the fourth time. — Editor.

Queen's English: Greenville, PA, 1980

Y. Seirawan — W. Browne 1 Nf3, Nf6; 2 c4, b6; 3 g3, c5; 4 Bg2, Bb7; 5 0-0, e6; 6 Nc3, Be7; 7 d4, cd; 8 Qd4, d6; 9 Rd1.

It is more customary to play 9 b3, but White might still give this move force by a try on the 12th move.

9 ... a6; 10 b3, Nbd7; 11 Bb2, 0-0; 12 Qe3.

More usual is 12 e4, but 12 Ng5 with the idea of going to e4 is worth a second thought.

12 ... Qc7; 13 Nd4, Bg2; 14 Kg2, Ne5!

A dose of something different, but the outcome remains unclear after 15 f4!?, Qb7; 16 Kg1.

15 f3, Qb7.

This is a maneuvering game in which Black's threats neutralize White's space advantage.

16 Rd2, Rfe8.

Black would be punished for the precipitate 16 ... Nfg4; 17 Qe4, d5; 18 cd, f5; 19 Qb1 with a distinct White advantage. On the next move, though, 17 Rad1 would be a bad error because 17 ... Nfg4; 18 Qg1, Bg5 establishes a winning position.

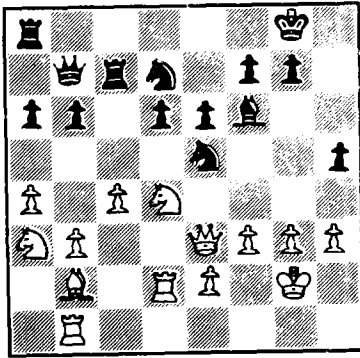
17 h3, Rc7; 18 a4, Nfd7!, 19 Nb1?!

It is not easy to find a plan here. For example, 19 Qe4, Qe4; 20 Ne4, Nc5 rather favors Black.

19 ... Bf6!; 20 Na3, h5!; 21 Rb1.

Cont. on p. 53

Browne cont.



After 21 Rb1

Black has begun a plan to establish dark square dominance on the king-side. Among the tactical points were considerations of 21 Ndc2?, Nf3 and 21 Nac2, h4; 22 g4, Ng6; 23 Bc3, Be5! with a strong advantage.

21 ... , h4; 22 Ndc2, Be7!

Because 22 ... , hg is unclear.

23 gh, Ng6; 24 h5, Nh4; 25 Khl, Nf5.

White hoped for an immediate 25 ... , Rc5; 26 Rg1, Nf5; 27 Qe4!

26 Qg1, Nf6!; 27 Nd4!, Nh6!; 28 Ne6?!!

White is going steadily downhill after 28 Qe3, Rc5, so he tries something violent.

28 ... , fe; 29 Qg6, Kh8!; 30 Rg1, Rg8; 31 Rd6.

After 31 Nc2, e5 begins to shut down attacking lines and wins.

31 ... , Bd6; 32 Bf6, Bf4!

This is a clear winner, while there is clear trouble after 32 ... , Nf5?; 33 h6!

33 Bc3, e5; 34 Nc2, Qc8!; 35 Kg2, Nf5; 36 Kf2, Rc6; 37 Qg4, Rc5; 38 e3, Bh6; 39 e4, Ne7; 40 Nb4, Qd8!; 41 Qe6, a5; 42 Nd5, Nd5; 43 ed, Qh4; 44 kg2, Be3!; 45 Rf1, Bf4; 46 Qg4, Qf6; 47 Kf2, Rd8; 48 Rd1, Rc7; 49 Ke2, Rf7; 50 Kd3, Qd6; 51 Re1, Rdf8; 52 Kc2, Rf5 0-1.

Zaltsman tried the same variation but, running out of things to do did too little.

Queen's English; Greenville, PA 1980

V. Zaltsman — W. Browne 1 Nf3, Nf6; 2 c4, b6; 3 g3, c5; 4 Bg2, Bb7; 5 0-0, e6; 6 Nc3, Be7; 7 d4, cd; 8 Qd4, d6; 9 b3, Nbd7; 10 Bb2, 0-0; 11 e4, a6; 12 Qe3, Rc8; 13 Nd4, Qc7; 14 Rae1.

We have seen much of this before. Were White serious about expanding on the king-side, he would play 14 f4 now.

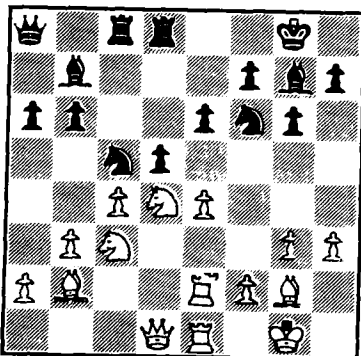
14 ... , Qb8; 15 Khl.

In view of subsequent developments 15 h3 is probably more efficient.

15 ... , Rfe8; 16 Qd2, Qa8; 17 Re2, Nc5; 18 Rfe1, Bf8; 19 Qd1, g6!

This is an equal position. Black restrains expansionism by White, while keeping the lid nailed down on attacking threats stemming from White's greater control of space.

20 h3, Bg7; 21 Kh2, Red8; 22 Kg1?, d5!



This is the thematic pawn break toward which Black has been aiming all along. Subsidiary tactical themes include the consideration of

23 e5?, dc; 24 ef, Bf6; 25 Bb7, Qb7; 26 Rd2, Nd3 with a win. There is also 23 ed, ed; 24 b4? dc with a decisive advantage.

23 cd, ed; 24 e5.

And now 24 ed?!, Nd5, 25 Nd5, Bd5; 26 Bd5, Rd5; 27 Rd2, Rcd8 heavily favors Black's active pieces.

24 ... , Nfe4; 25 Re3.

It was not inconceivable to play 25 b4 to introduce some complexity.

25 ... , Be5; 26 b4, Bd4?

One of those slips a hotly contested game produces. Preferable was 26 ... , Nc3; 27 Rc3, Ne4; 28 Rc8, Qc8; 29 f3, Bg3; 30 fe but with Black on top.

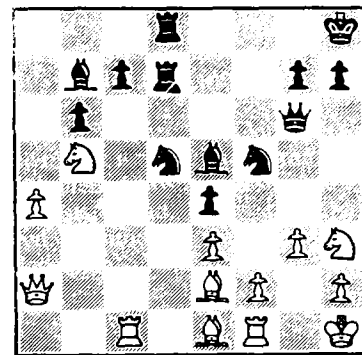
27 Qd4, Ne6.

And now White misses an incredible shot by overlooking 28 Ne4!, Nd4; 29 Nf6, Kf8; 30 Bd4, Rd6!; 31 Nh7, which is a bit unclear but better than losing straightaway.

28 Qb6?, Rd6!; 29 Qa5, Nd2!; 30 B5, Nc4; 31 Qb4, a5; 32 Qb3, Ne3; 33 Re3, Nc5; 34 Qd1, d4; 35 Bb7, Qb7 0-1

Because White overstepped the time limit in a losing situation.

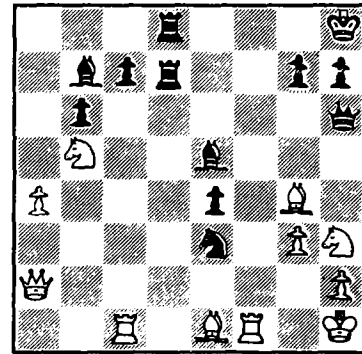
Christiansen cont.



After 29 g3

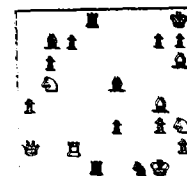
And now 32 Rf7, Rf7; 33 Qf7, Ng4!; 34 Bg4, Qc1 wins. Or else 32 Bd2!?, Bg3; 33 h3, Bf4.

Finally there is 30 Bg4, which leads to some incredible and beautiful complications, which seem to win for Black. The main analysis runs 30 Bg4, Nde3; 31 fe Ne3. . .



And now White has two choices, both losing in beautiful fashion. There is first 32 Bd7, Nf1; 33 Rd1 (33 Qa3, Qf6), Ng3!; 34 Bg3, e3; 35 Kg1, Qc6!; 36 Qg8 (because 36 Bc6, Rd1 leads to mate), Kg8; 37 Be6, Kf8!; 38 Rd8, Qe7 and Black wins after all.

The other try is (from the diagram) 32 Bd2!, Nf1!; 33 Bh6, e3; 34 Kg1, Rd2!; 35 Rc2 (35 Qf7, Nh2!), Rd1!!



Cont. on p. 54

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Christiansen cont.

(On 36 Nf2!?, Re1; 37 Re2, Rd2!!; 38 Nd3, Ng3; 39 Re1, Ra2; 40 hg, Bg3; 41 Bf4, Rg2; 42 Kf1, Be1; 43 Bh3, Rd2 and wins) Back to the last diagram: 36 Bd1, Rd1; 37 Nf2, Nd2!!; 38 Nd1, e2! and despite the material deficit of queen and rook, Black wins.

[A little blurry, I don't see it after 39 Kf2, ed/Q; 40 Rd2 when Black seems to have only a perpetual. - editor]

Back to the diagram after White's 29th move.

29 ... , Qe6?; 30 Ng1, Qf6; 31 Na3, Bc3; 32 Qb3, Be1; 33 Rfe1, c5; 34 Bb, Bc6; 35 Bc6, Qc6.

Benko stands much better, but he faced terrible time pressure.

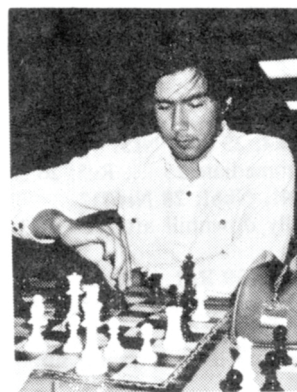
36 Ne2, Qf6!; 37 Nc4, Nfe7.

Stronger is 37 ... , Nh6 and 38 Nf4, Ng4; 39 Kg1, Nb4 with a bind.

38 Kg1, Nb4; 39 Nf4, g5??

Black throws the game away with one move. The advantage remains intact after 39 Ned5.

40 Nh5, Rd3; 41 Qb4 1-0.



Larry Christiansen
Man on the Move

Far Side of the Hill concluded

Browne was attempting to cram a white passed pawn down Arthur's throat, but Bisguier's teeth stayed firmly clenched. Walter slipped into time trouble, but weathered it.

All that could be discerned in the Evans-Lein encounter was an occasional heavy bubble rising to the surface. Harold Schonberg's account in The Times:

"... the drama was heightened when three critical games (Seirawan-Zaltsman, Browne-Bisguier, Evans-Lein) were adjourned at 6 p.m., to be resumed at 8.

"Most of the experts, analyzing the position during the break, decided that Browne's game against Bisguier would end in a draw. . . There was also general agreement that Zaltsman had an easy victory over Seirawan. . .

"But the complicated Evans game against Anatoly Lein. . . had the experts stumped.

"Lein had given up the exchange - that is, he had surrendered a powerful (black) rook for a less powerful (white) bishop - for a very strong center and attacking possibilities."

Shortly after resumption of the adjourned games, Evans and Lein called it quits at 46 and proceeded to the skittles room to determine if either had ever gotten a notion that would have led to a breakthrough. Lein's fanciful ideas made the uncompromisingly practical Evans think Anatoly was suffering from a bad case of the bends.

Of the original leaders, only Browne and Seirawan still flailed away, and Yasser's position was growing worse by the move.

Walter's king escorted a surviving pawn toward the eighth rank but Arthur's knight deftly fended them off, and his own king moved in to free a pawn that Browne would have been unable to stop. Draw in 55. The Grand Prix champion beamed. For he was in last place but had prevented Walter from taking a clear first at his expense.

Christiansen announced a party beginning upstairs to which everyone was invited.

Seirawan continued to resist; last rites were in order. It would drag on to 67 moves before Yasser capitulated.

"I felt so sorry for him," said a blonde teen-age girl, one of the last of the spectators. "He has such nice eyes. I smiled at him to offer encouragement and he smiled back."

Yasser later explained that contemplating his first move for 10 minutes was an attempt to "psyche" Zaltsman and that he prolonged the game hoping Vitaly might blunder. No loss of equilibrium, no depression. Yasser was fine. He simply tried too hard for a victory, he said, thinking for a time that Browne might win his game.

Only three points separated Browne, Christiansen and Evans (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ each) from tailender Bisguier (4 $\frac{1}{2}$). There would be no playoff since this had not been a zonal tournament and no interzonal slots were hanging. Besides, to echo Evans, there was no money.

The co-champions received \$3,333.34 apiece, less than enough to buy a small Japanese car.

Parties proliferated. Browne went his own way with the Thiel students. Christiansen extended his birthday celebration on the second-floor roof, surrounded by young admirers. Evans went for a swim in the college pool.

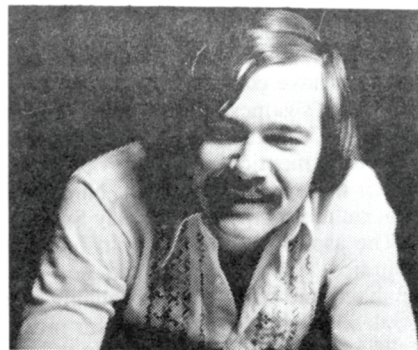
He didn't expect to come roaring back into chess, he said. He was happy. He had proven he could still play. But it wasn't worth the effort. If the purses ever again reached a decent size, he might return.

Christiansen had proven something, too. That he had arrived on native soil. Apart from his two U.S. junior titles and a tie for second at Lone Pine in 1976, his successes have been abroad.

He would have welcomed a playoff, he said. "I think I would have come out all right.

A Browne Study

By R.E. Fauber



Wherever he goes, a cloak of swirling controversy seems to follow Walter Shawn Browne — like the fog stalking inexorably up the Thames on London. As London is a great city, so Walter Browne is a great man. What stirs controversy about Browne, at least in certain termagant quarters of the chess world, is that Browne is a very nice man.

Browne has had his share of controversies. When he abruptly withdrew from the U.S. Championship in 1978, a prominent journalist inquired in print, "Is Walter Browne doing a Fischer?" That was a Kashdan directed tournament. They had already had a few squabbles in the early 70s over pairings. Then at Lone Pine, 1980 Kashdan came by Browne's tense games and picked up his clock (under circumstances no one has satisfactorily explained to anyone else who has listened critically). Subsequently, Browne lost the game and withdrew from the tournament.

Burt Hochberg, the former editor of *Chess Life* also developed an enmity for Browne, Browne feels. "I think it's just envious, suppressed feelings about chess. He never got good at it. [Larry] Evans agreed with me on that." Whatever it was, pictures and articles on or by Browne suddenly dried up in the period 1978-79. Hochberg followed that up this year with an article on Lone Pine, 1980 which spent more time disparaging Browne than on covering the tournament winner.

This kind of unpleasantness with powerful chess personalities distorts the image of Browne. Walter Browne is a very nice man who cares about other people and who is trying to be a chess professional of impeccable integrity, admirable creativity, and make a worthwhile contribution to the world's culture and enjoyment through the beautiful games by which he advances himself.

Good as His Word

I have had business dealings with Browne for over six years. You can trust his word. Once he has agreed to do something, he faithfully and uncomplainingly fulfills his commitment. And sometimes he does a little more, if you are living up to your part of the bargain.

He came to Sacramento to do a simultaneous exhibition. The house was packed, the hour late; but, when he concluded a game, he quite frequently made some encouraging analytical remarks. After one draw he said, "Yeah, this was not such a good move, and you just took the play away from me. I was happy to draw." Early he came up lame in that exhibition, but, nonetheless, he did not stint his attention to the games or to his opponents.

His leg in a cast, he still flew to England to play in last year's BBC television tournament. He had promised them.

At the 1979 CalChess Masters Open he entered as a favor to its director and voluntarily contributed notes to his games for the tournament's reporter — and very conscientious notes they were.

These are all things nice men do, but Browne never gets credit for them. A Browne partisan could easily explain the why implied in that proposition by quoting the familiar Machiavelli maxim: "A man striving in every way to do good will inevitably meet his ruin among the vast majority of men who are not good."

It is not that way, and Browne himself would be nauseated at the suggestion that it was. Browne does not consciously strive to be good but simply to be Browne. "I just don't like to be taken advantage of," he has said on many occasions.

His house speaks for him. One drives up a twisting road to get to it and finds it resting on a knoll, which plunges abruptly down the hill just outside the balcony of the living room. It is a peaceful canary

yellow on the outside, and it features peaceful natural woods on the inside.

Browne's house is serenely comfortable. Inside it abounds in plants acquired by his wife Racquel. Outside there is room to plant herbs, which Racquel — a grandmaster cook — uses to enhance her savory meals. In the back some chipmunks have decided to make a home in the Browne's deck light. Walter is very proud of them and makes special trips to show them off to new visitors.

We looked down a vertigo plunge of ivy, to the swimming facility barely visible, and I asked, "Is that pool yours?"

"I wish it was, but you can't have everything," Browne answered.

It is the day after Browne returned from the east where he had made a late surge in the tournament to gain a share of the U.S. Championship for the fourth time in five outings. It is a peaceful moment. Browne has just taken his guests for a 20 minute walk through the green and tumbling Berkeley hills.

He is relaxed. Silently we admire the tree-framed panorama of the Golden Gate Bridge, stage center, the green humps of Angel's Island and Marin County to the right and the jeweled towers of San Francisco to the left. The sun is still high and the sky so clear, you can see forever in a distant bird's flight.

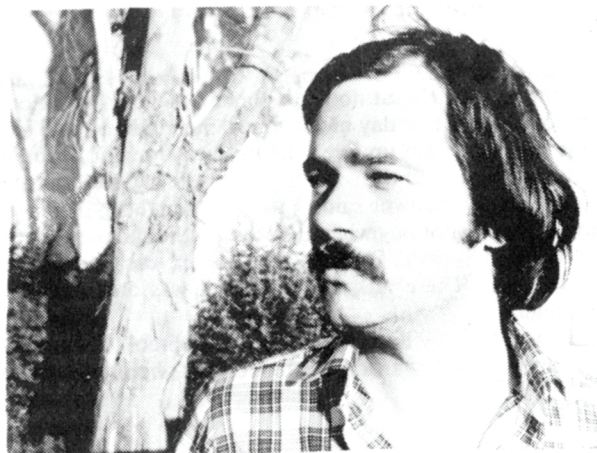
It is a moment in time from the summer of 1980; it is a still moment from which to look forward or backward.

In the beginning

The *Encyclopedia of Chess* says that Walter Browne was born on the 21st of January, 1949 in Sydney, Australia of American parents. He grew up, however, in Brooklyn. Although Browne learned chess at the age of eight, he did not take seriously to it until he owned a dozen years. He went to summer camp and beat his instructor. This led him to conclude that he was at least the best junior player around, until he read in a New York paper about the scholastic championships.

Before that he had never heard that chess had tournaments or books or clubs. It was a game and that was all. Some research led him to go to the Manhattan Chess Club, where his faith in his invincibility bowed to reality. Browne's first USCF rating was 1896, but he studied and played chess every day for a year and achieved a master's rating at age 14.

Among the books he studied, he most vividly recalls Botvinnik's *One Hundred Selected Games*. "I studied that when I was 13 and at



Browne cont.

18 and again at 25. Maybe it's time I studied it again," Browne said. "I must have gone over every game 10 times...."

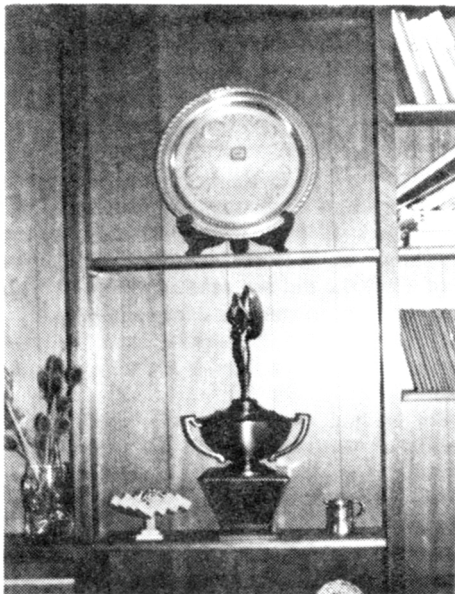
Fischer's games also attracted him as did the games collections of Alekhine, Capablanca, Lasker, Smyslov, and Tal. Since Browne had neglected mentioning Nimzovich, I injected a little prompting to which he replied, "Oh yeah, Nimzovich made a wonderful impression on me. I studied both **My System** and **Chess Praxis**."

The aspiring student should focus on Browne's use of the word "studied." It implies he did not just read the general ideas; he analysed and worked and probably criticized. A lot of work on one book will help chess progress far more than scanning many.

The teenaged master began to unleash a volcano of energy, but it was not all directed at chess. For a period it was chess all day and playing poker all night. Even during tournaments he would not forsake his poker sessions "so I fell back to expert," Browne admits. "It was too much even for me."

Those who knew him in those years from 1962-65 tend to recall a scruffy kid, very pushy and a little bit lonely. A fragment of a letter to his mother when he was about 12 conveys a sense of a very respectful son, a little bit wide-eyed about his chess progress and about the world. There is simplicity and honesty in it and only slight assertiveness of signing it in all capitals "SHAWN."

Wide-eyed naivete is not a character trait of those who survive growing up in Brooklyn. He learned how to protect himself in a world of sharks. These learned devices of self-protection have remained with him and have to be understood to achieve a good working relationship. Those who describe Browne as hostile and selfish or "prickly" — as one journalist put it — have confused necessary learned behavior patterns for character.



Browne trophies: top San Juan, 1969, bottom left Wijk-aau-Zee, 1980, bottom right U.S. Championship.

An incident at the U.S. Open in Columbus, 1977 illustrates Browne's intentions. He sat down to play money backgammon with a stranger during the free day of the tournament. He wanted to settle every time someone went up five. The stranger thought it would suffice to settle at the end of the session. "It's just so there won't be any misunderstanding," Browne said. This is wisdom born of experience with people who do not pay when they lose, although they expect full payment when they win. Browne also wanted cash only, another useful precaution. There was no hostility; it was only a useful and natural safeguard.

Like Fischer, Browne dropped out of high school. On this subject he said to me in 1974, "I don't want to talk about this education stuff."

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He told interviewer Mark Saylor in 1977 that he was not doing well in school whereas he was making good money at poker and a little at chess also. "I didn't have the time, interest, or desire.... There's no point in my going to school if I'm not going to do well...."

The middle 1960's were Browne's storm and stress period. He drew a match with Jim Tarjan in 1966. U.S. chess did not offer the opportunities for the titles you need to reach the top. He had, however, been saving his poker winnings and used them to finance a junket to Europe — where he hoped to play in tournaments which would win him titles.

He went to Europe, but there were no invitations forthcoming. Unknown Americans were not very welcome in European tournaments because there were no American tournaments in which European players might play.

It was time for the Australian variation. Holding dual citizenship, Browne emigrated to Australia in 1968 where he won the Australian championship and tied for first in the 1969 Asian Zonal tourney.

This earned him an International Master title but not a berth in the Palma de Mallorca Interzonal. Throughout his Australian period from 1968-73, Browne was in and out of the United States all the time. During one sojourn in New York he was feeling a little despondent about his chances at establishing a chess career for himself. He received an unexpected invitation to the 1969 San Juan tournament. Antonio Medina had not shown up, and the organizers needed someone with an IM title — fast.

Not only was this Browne's first grandmaster tournament but also his passport to fame. He finished equal second with Arthur Bisguier, behind world champion Boris Spassky.

This qualified Browne for the International Grandmaster title less than a year after he had earned his IM. "It was a lot tougher to get a GM in those days," Browne said. "Do you know there were only two people who got a GM title the year I did and the other starts with a K."

It was Anatoly Karpov.

Browne offhandedly described his San Juan result to a Sacramento audience in 1974: "Then I got a grandmaster title and could play in big tournaments for small prizes."

The Midas Touch

Money. Browne's interest in making money from playing chess has been a source of friction between him and other players. "Some people seem to be willing to live in poverty as long as they can play chess — even grandmasters. I don't want to. I don't think it's necessary," Browne says.

Browne cont.

We are sitting again in the living room of Browne's comfortable home in the Berkeley hills on a soft summer day in 1980. It is becoming clear that Browne has two interests: to excel at chess and to make a comfortable living for his family.

A tour of his house has disclosed a myriad of trophies and memorabilia from his tournaments, which stretches back to 1964. The most intriguing is one which has the simple engraving "Winner 1966." The most imposing is one standing half a man's height in the hallway. It is from the Provo "Days of '47 Open" of 1973. Walter Browne has played everywhere.

On top of his bookshelf is the silver tray for second at San Juan. A few shelves lower is the striking steel trophy the Hoogoven company awarded for Wijk-aan-Zee, 1980. Elsewhere are mementoes from his U.S. Open victories of 1971-2-3, of Venice, 1971 — his first clear win in international competition — of Wijk-aan-Zee, 1974 — a clear first against stellar competition — Mannheim, 1975 (International German Championship), U.S. Championships in 1974, 75, and 77. Browne was first at Reykjavik, 1978 and second this year.

There are more successes, but this should suffice to establish that Walter Browne is uncontestedly the most successful American player who was active over the past decade.

Has this success provided him the comforts which surround him? It has not. Browne has resorted to poker and backgammon to provide money, but more of his income has to come from the non-competitive aspects of chess. He has undertaken grueling simultaneous tours of the continental United States both in 1975 and 1978. This year he played 10 simultaneous exhibitions **before** the first round of the Reykjavik International. Browne sells tournament bulletins worldwide to supplement his income.

In short, Walter Browne works hard at two jobs — to be the best chess player he can **and** to make a living while he's doing it.

It is a soft warm day in Berkeley. Browne takes time from the interview to talk to a promoter; to discuss his hopes of getting paid to endorse the American Express card; he helps with tasks around the house. He serves his guests tea. It is a clear day, and what is forever? It is a time to look forward.

Focus

The future flows inexorably from what you do in the present. Browne has a schedule for part of his day. "I average about five to six hours of study, and I try to walk about an hour a day," he said. "Unfortunately, in the last couple of years I haven't gotten as much exercise as I'd like to."

Tennis is a favorite sport of Browne, but "I don't have a regular opponent so I don't play as much as I'd like." He turned to racquet ball last year but injured himself.

Perhaps more important than exercise is sleep. At one point in his career he slept 10 hours a day. He commented that he never slept better in his life before than he had just before his great triumph at Wijk-aan-zee, 1980. "Sleep, if you don't get it — no matter how good your preparation is, it's going to be against you," he observed.

As a games adept, Browne has built a certain reputation at backgammon and Scrabble, but these activities have slacked off. "Scrabble — I haven't played in at least a year." He has played very little backgammon in the last six months, not since an unsuccessful appearance at a Las Vegas backgammon tournament. "I'm not used to losing money in tournaments," Browne said. But it seems to have hardened his resolve to bring his life to a focus on chess.

Focus. That was the theme, a thread that wove constantly in and out of our extended conversation. "Next year will be a big year for me....If I don't do well next year, it's going to be hard for me to get to the top."

Browne's goal is to boost his rating above 2600. He wants to play in "Only four or five tournaments." He expahded on this theme, "I think I put as much energy and time into chess as anyone in the world now. Maybe some Russians put in more. But when you get to a certain age, you can only put in so much. Young players have more to learn, so they have to put in more. The fact that I'm studying so much combined with my experience could mean a lot."

Another U.S. Championship, a berth in the 1982 Interzonal, and a chance to play in the Candidates Matches of 1983 are much on his

mind. Browne is not predicting a world championship for himself. "Look, there are a lot of good players, and you just have to play the best chess you can and see what happens," he said.

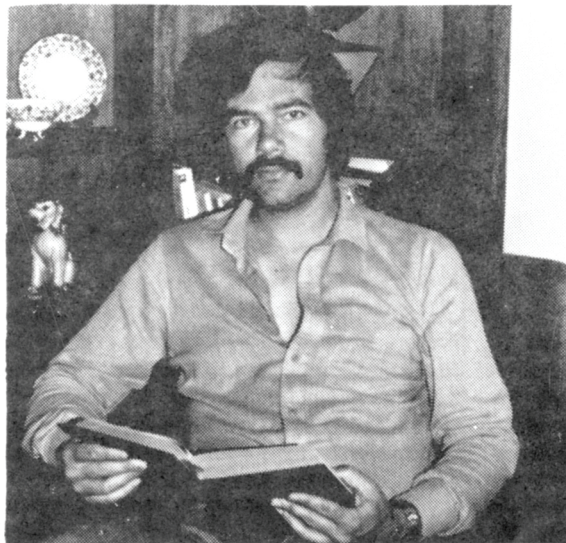
Browne thinks the next U.S. Championship "is going to be the highest rated ever," and he regrets that we send only three players to the Interzonal. "We had three when there were 24 [in the Interzonal], and we only have three out of 36-40.... When everybody else got more places, we were getting Fischer's demands....and now Fischer doesn't play and we are out of it....Edmondson was very helpful in promoting chess. From the moment he left things have gone downhill in the USCF....I don't think they know how to go about promoting chess."

More and more Walter Browne is focusing on chess. He sees his peak years in chess coming over the horizon, and he does not want his peak to be less than putting all of his energy into it can yield. He needs rest and concentration. Yet he is not about to make a beggar of himself and Racquel. He has two jobs, and he must be as conscientious in chess sales and promotions as he is in chess preparations.

"Aren't these two roles in conflict?" I asked.

He was on his way into the kitchen to make us some Planter's Punch. He paused and thought for a moment. "Yeah, I guess they are, but what can you do?"

Browne is becoming a very mature realist. "...you can't have everything," he said. "...what can you do?" he asked. Walter does all he can to provide a good life and to enrich chess, and all he asks is what he firmly believes is his due for the many contributions he has made to the game.



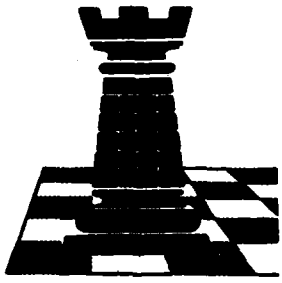
One project of his, which is still just simmering in his mind, is to publish a book of his best games. "I know 50 now, but I've played about 2000 games and selecting the other 50 is not so easy....It's very important to me. I might die, and I wouldn't want that to happen without having left something behind me."

The talk went on freely as the sun dipped down behind the Golden Gate and blackness began to caress San Francisco Bay.

Karpov should keep his crown in 1981. Kasparov is a real threat "and maybe Seirawan." He likes Seirawan.

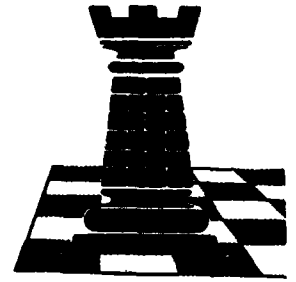
Of his relationship with other grandmasters, he responded to a Karpov quote about their playing a dual role of rivalry and friendship. "It's like he says, we're sort of friends, but you can't get really close to someone you're trying to beat all the time."

The sun had sunk; today was over, this suspended moment. Tomorrow would come for Walter Browne. We thanked him for his generous and spontaneous hospitality and laboriously entered the car for the long journey home. We had spent a day with a simple, considerate, sometimes awkward man. Walter Browne is a very nice man, a good guy; he has proven that they do not always finish last — in fact they can come first time and again. It was a nice warming thought in the evenings chill, which still promised many bright sunrises for Walter Browne.



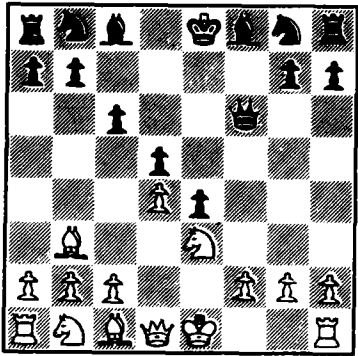
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Attack! Attack!



Perceptive Emanuel Lasker once wrote that no one can win a chess game without attacking, yet the art of attack is the weakest phase of average Swiss System tournament player's game. An inability to seize the initiative and carry it through logically by crisp, precise attacking moves gives a randomness to the average tournament player's game. In a typical contest between players in the 1400-1700 range both sides have a clear win two to three times each.

Everything but forcing combinations in chess is a process. First you do this achieving an objective, which then enables you to do that, which leads to the opportunity to do something else. Although the game itself may have been played under circumstances which made it an uneven series of emotional ups and downs, the product seems to the observer to be a smooth, logical process.



Alert and studious readers will immediately identify this as a position from the game Nimzovich-Behting; Riga 1919. Nimzovich's intention, which he accomplished with classic simplicity, was to besiege the point d5 by playing 9 c4. White then had the initiative and blew his opponent away.

Aware of this line, Black decided that the best defense was an offense and bent his efforts to developing some threats against White's K-side. Rapid development is the order of the day for a few moves.
8 ... , Nh6!?: 9 c4, Bb4; 10 Bd2?

White had been having an uninterrupted chuckle over the game for some moves now, remarking that Nimzovich-Behting was the first game he had ever memorized. This was unfortunate because 11 Nc3 poses many more problems for Black.

This is a very peculiar but important point, because Black has aimed his sights on attacking the K-side in a sequence which involves first pressuring f2, then inducing a weakening of the light squares, and finally in removing the N at e3, which does do yeoman work. White, for his part wants successfully to carry through an attack against d5, which is hopelessly undermanned. Success would also undermine the important pawn on e4, which provides the cramping Black needs for a king-side offensive.

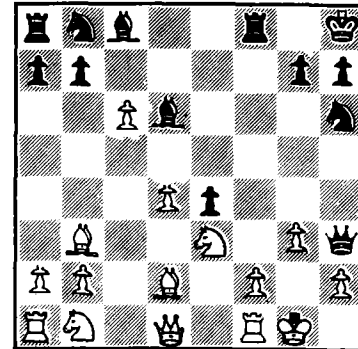
10 ... , 0-0; 11 0-0?, Bd6; 12 cd, Qh4!?

This natural move amounts to castling into it. More incisive was 11 Qe2. Now Black can realize the themes of his attack.

The attack progresses, at some cost. The idea is to weaken the light squares and occupy them with pieces which threaten mate under various circumstances.

13 dc, Kh8; 14 g3, Qh3.

Black's queen now has lodgement where she can do damage.



Black has been playing a very speculative attack in which there are many choices for each side. The light squared holes created in this variation seemed to justify ceding the pawns. A crucial variation is 15 cb, Bb7; 16 Nc3. Now 16 ... , Nd7 must be too slow, as the knight takes two more moves to make a threat, and White's army is all on the field and eager for action with 17 Bd5. Likewise unclear is the developing 16 ... , Nc6?!; 17 Ne4! Nd4; 18 Ng5, Nf3; 19 Qf3! Qf1; 20 Rf1, Bf3; 21 Nf3. White has two pawns and two beautiful bishops to compensate for the lost exchange. The simplification in this variation, as so frequently, leaves the attacker without targets, while the defender may begin to generate threats of his own.

It is usually bad to play forcing variations which simplify at the cost of the initiative.

Best here seems 15 cb, Bb7; 16 Nc3, Nf5 except that 17 Qg4, Qg4; 18 Ng4, Nd4; 19 Rfd1! leaves White OK. Often one expects the better-developed side to be the one who attacks. Here Black's development is worse FORMALLY, but all his pieces have targets. Therefore, the crucial variation works on the basic theme of the attack, mating threats against g2 and h2 (you have to have an attacking theme; you cannot just aim a lot of pieces at a king-side and hope a mate will turn up). Try 15 cb, Bb7; 16 Nc3, Rf4! The threat is simply, to play 17 ... , Rh4 forcing mate. On 17 Ng2, Ng4 wins, while if 17 gf, Bf4; 18 Re1, Bh2; 19 Kh1, Bg3 forces mate. Another try is 17 Re1, Ng4! 18 Ng4, e3; 19 Ne3, Rf2 with a quick mate.

There are a lot of variations, but it is easy to sort them out if you concentrate on the thematic and repetitive threats to mate by attacking g2 and h2.

15 Nc3, Bg4.

This is the crisis of the game. Another feature of the attack is "bringing up the reserve." This leads to the crucial variation of the game. Here White could have and should have tried 16 Ng4, Ng4; 17 Qg4, Qg4; 18 cb, Nd7; 19 ba/Q, Ra8; 20 Bd5, Re8; 21 Rael, Nf6. It is still a game, but Black is better because the light squared weaknesses persist.

Trying for a little more from the position White gets a lot less.

16 cb, Bf3! 17 ba/Q, Ng4; 18 Qf3, ef 0-1.

Attack as a Process

In notes to one of his games Frank J. Marshall, the founder of the hyper-aggressive school of chess, remarked, "Here I felt like starting an attack." It sounds as though attacks are an act of will, but Marshall has already achieved the preconditions for attack, and it was a matter of launching one in which not every detail can be foreseen or fortifying his own position in one way or other.

cont. on p. 59

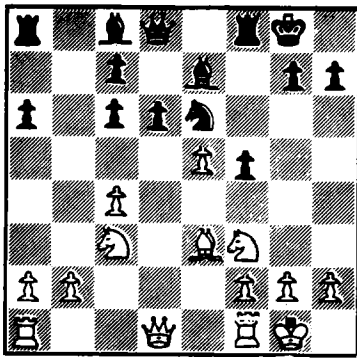
Attack! Attack! cont.

The process begins by focusing on an area to be attacked. In attacks on the center the sufficient goal may be simply to gain more space for other attacks. Otherwise, in wing attacks the goal is to find a potential target and gain more space as you coordinate your pieces to attack the target. The important part of this phase is not to carry the objective, which can seldom be done, but to tie down opposing units to its defense.

Then it is time to open lines so that more of your pieces can attack the area around the target. Finally, you should have calculated adequate time to bring up the reserves — those pieces not initially committed against the target or targets but which swing into battle faster than the constricted opposing units. Often this process also involves shifting the focus of attack.

To summarize: 1) Find something to attack 2) Gain more space around the target(s) 3) Fix and besiege the target 4) Open more lines 5) Bring up the reserve 6) Make a breakthrough combination.

Specific analysis of variations is important in all six phases. Sometimes a weakness is attackable but not sufficiently to tie down the opponent or in such a way as to allow the opening of more files and diagonals in the attacked area. Many times you can see some devastating combinations far ahead — as a possibility only — and maneuver so that it becomes a reality.



Most of the time you will not be the only attacker. Each side will have threats. The same rules apply, except you must protect yourself while improving your aggressive threats — as here.

13Nd4!, Qe8; 14 f4, de; 15 fe, Nd4?

Black has some illusions here that the KP might become weak, 15 ..., f4 offered chances of a draw. But the board is rich and Black did not feel like simplifying the game. As we shall see, he can generate threats of his own. White's target of attack is the two QB pawns and the QRP but, more important, the square c5.

16 Qd4!, Be6; 17 Na4!, Rd8; 18 Qc3!

These exclamation marks are only attention getting devices to indicate White had a plan. Black has nothing to do on the light squares, and the maneuver leaves White's queen beautifully posted protecting the KP, threatening to go to a5 after appropriate simplification, and to support planting a piece on the valuable c5 turf. Black must attack the kingside, a not very promising theater of action because the attack must crawl forward before having a glimmering of a chance to fix a target.

18 ..., g5; 19 Rad1, Rd1; 20 Rdl, f4; 21 Bc5, Qh5.

Black is not without his resources, such as 22. ..., f3, but White has a cunning resource by which Black's pieces interfere with each other in the attack. Black must attack now because he cannot allow a peaceful opportunity for White to play b3, after which Qa5 could loom.

22 Rd3, Bc5; 23 Nc5, Bf5; 24 Rd2, g4.

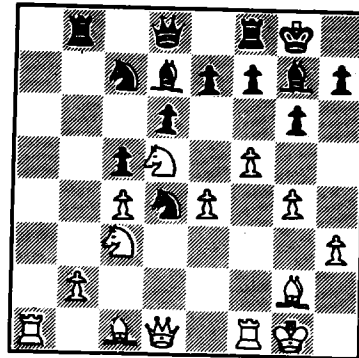
Between the two players there have been many lines opened, but the targets have been rather floating ones. White should be better because he has been better at covering squares which may be potentially attacked. Temporarily his knight and rook are both out of action away from the king-side, where all the vital activity is. So it is time to advance the passed KP and make threats by opening a line for the queen.

25 e6!, g3.

The targets have become the f6 and g7 squares, and Nd7? is very strong under any circumstances.

26 hg, Bg6; 27 Nd7, fg; 28 Qg3, Qh6; 29 e7, Rc8; 30 Rf2, Qcl; 31 Rfl, Qb2; 32 Qf4

Now there is no defense against Qf8.



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This is a very common type of attacking position. In effect, there are attacks on opposite sides of the board. Black's rook on the QN file would like to eliminate White's QNP. White, meantime, controls more space on the king-side and draws a bead on target squares e7, f7, f6, and g6. For the moment they all seem safe enough, but they can become weak depending on how Black reacts. For example, 16 ..., e6?; 17 f6.

In view of the weakness of the QBP and of the square b3 the c4 square is a subsidiary target. Black's knight is well-posted, and it now seems strategically sound to get rid of any White cavaliers who are interested in visiting the d5 square.

16 ..., Nd5; 17 Nd5, Bc6; 18 Ra7.

White does not protest having two bishops and adds pressure against the e7 and f7 squares.

18 ..., Bd5; 19 ed, Rb4; 20 fg, hg.

Strictly speaking, although both bishops have yet to be heard from. White has brought up the reserves by planting a rook on a7.

Cont. on p. 60

DUEL TO THE DEATH

A View of Chess

By Dennis Fritzinger

One of the aspects of chess not much mentioned these days is its resemblance to combat – perhaps because everyone is sick of war since U.S. involvement in Vietnam. But chess, strictly speaking, is not a “war game.” Nor does the term “battle of wills” serve well to describe the intense emotions which evolve during serious struggle.

In its purest form chess is a duel – with you versus the bad guys. The duelists of the 18th century disdained death to preserve their honor, but they also learned the use of their weapons. To send oneself into mortal combat without experience, indeed, without weapons would be suicide. Therefore, it behooves one to gather such weapons as will be useful, learn as much as possible about the enemy and the self, and go to it courageously.

Any program of instruction should be devised with the intent to supply both weapons and a first-hand knowledge of them. The absolute beginner is frequently a weekend warrior and, hence, knows little about the true nature of the game.

One may ask here what fun can be derived from a game of such a serious nature? The answer is the same fun that can be gotten from developing yourself in any way – physically or creatively.

Chess hands you a set of tools to take life seriously with or to laugh at it. By containing tensions, it evokes them. By stimulating thought, emotions, endurance, drive, it provides us with moments that, though fleeting, are basic to our primate nature. In its purest state chess rises from a competition of a life and death struggle – a battle royal with the dark forces of the universe.

Competitive States of Mind

Watching myself during a competition, I notice my pulse quickens, my nerves quiver, I become tense, restless, excited. I often feel I am at the edge of doom – that my very life depends on the outcome of the game I am playing. Noticing such intense emotions in myself, I often wonder if they're the reason many players seem to drop out after playing the game for a while – they can't handle the pressure.

Conversely, I have played games in which I seem to have been an observer rather than a participant. I seem to stand like a captain on the bridge of a ship, directing actions that are happening far, far below.

In the previous instance, we see a mental state that can, for the most part, only be confusing. Also it makes it harder to play in tournaments when one can only look forward to several days of pure torture.

The latter state, though I have felt it less often, always accompanies my best games. I do not always play the best moves, but I seem to see more, and less gets out of control. It is the attaining of this latter state, I am convinced, that makes one a good player. Or, by analogy, a good warrior. Nevertheless, the emotions play a tremendous role in achieving this. Without the emotions, what is there to drive us on?

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Attack! Attack! cont.

Passive play in such an open position hardly seems best strategy. White does not have to hurry to win, if Black's pieces nest on passive posts.

21 Qd3, Rb3; 22 Qe4, Be5.

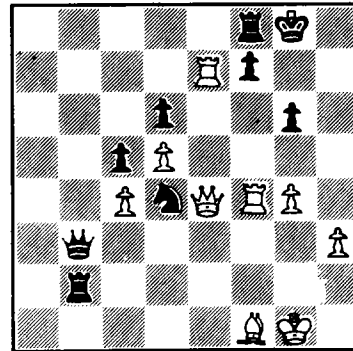
This move defends the target e7 square and prevents White from launching into 23 Bh6, Rb2; 24 Bf8, Ne2; 25 Kf2, Ng3. White has a practical problem here in that he has weakened his king-side pursuing aggression in that theater. A Black breakthrough on the queen-side can have ramifications against White's king.

White might try to weaken further the g6 square by 23 h4, but 23 ... f5 is a powerful shot. Instead White keeps boring in, and the attacking chances remain in the balance.

23 Bf4, Bf4; 24 Rf4, Rb2; 25 Bf1, Qb6!

This insouciant parting with the KP is a necessary part of bringing up the reserve for Black's own attack. There is a nerve-wracking problem because this accelerates White's threat of R4f7, but Black has his own resources.

25 Re7, Qb3.



The crisis of the game has arisen. Black has some edge but not enough necessarily to win. White would like to play the combination 26 Rf7, Rf7; 27 Qg6, Kh8; 28 Re8. Black, however, has the counter-combination of 26 Rf7, Qg3; 27 Bg2, Rg2; 28 Qg2 (else 28 Kf1, Rf2!); 29 Kg2, Rf7 ending up a piece ahead.

Attack and counterattack neatly balance. Here White has a salvation in the “ugly” line 26 Qd3, Qd3; 27 Bd3, Rb3; 28 Be2, Rh3; 29 Rf6.

White, however, has felt that the position has been one where he was attacking all the time and Black hanging on by his fingernails. This is true enough, but it is all the defender needs. The rhythm of the game has shifted, and a feel for the rhythm of the game has to be part of the repertoire of any attacker.

26 Bd3?, Qd1; 27 Rf1, Qd2.

Again a specific analysis is necessary of the involved discoveries and interferences available. Here the key line is 28 Rf7, Qh2, 29 Kf1, Rf2!

Perhaps Black was fortunate, having drunk martinis from 6 to midnight and made love from then till 4 a.m. Perhaps these variations were there because all the world loves a lover. They flow logically from the position, a chessic replay of the battle of Austerlitz – where each side fought facing their own line of communications.

Black's king-side was under constant pressure, but it was compact. White's king-side beneath the extended pawn wall was full of squares from which to make threats.

28 Rf6!?, Qh2; 29 Kf2, Qh3, 30 Kg1, Qg3; 31 Kf1, Nf5!

An elegant interference theme which prevents 32 Rg6 and also threatens ... Qf2 mate.

32 Rf5, gf; 33 Qf5, Qh3; 34 Ke1, Qh1!

Eradicating White's counterthreat.

35 Bf1, Qh4; 34 Kd1, Qe7; 35 Bd3, f6, 36 g5, Ra8; 37 kc1, Qe1; 38 Kb2, Qa1; 39 Kb3, Ra3; 40 Kc2, Ra2 0-1.

Tournaments

BERKELEY MAY DAY TOURNAMENT RESULTS

The fourth annual May Day Chess Tournament, sponsored by SUPERB and the U.C. Berkeley Chess Club, brought 119 players to the four-round, USCF-CalChess Swiss system competition held in the Student Union on the University of California Berkeley campus, May 17-18. Cash prizes totaled \$1,365, with an additional \$100 in California Chess Bulletins gift certificates rounding off the awards for the winners in five divisions. Chief Tournament Director Alan Benson was assisted by USCF Local T.D. Bill Donald.

Complete results (in modified Solkoff tie-break order):

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1st-2nd, Nick de Firmian (2517), Berkeley, and Vincent McCambridge (2418) (trophy), Berkeley, 4-0, \$200 each; 3rd, Francisco Alonso (2124), Monterey Park, 3½-½, \$75; 4th, Borel Menas (2106), San Francisco, 3-1, \$30 gift certificate.

Category I (Class A)

1st-3rd, Sean Fitzpatrick (1944) (trophy), Oakland, Charles Bradshaw (1771), Sunnyvale, and Romulo Fuentes (1807), San Francisco, 3½-½, \$88.33 each; 4th, Julius Willis (1819), San Francisco, 3-1, \$25 gift certificate.

CATEGORY II (CLASS B)

1st, Joe Ruggiero (1761), San Francisco, 3½-½, \$135 plus trophy; 2nd-6th, Frank Gower (1433), Albany, Dan Coleman (1669), San Mateo, Donald Carolan (1766), San Francisco, Robert Vacheron (1717), Berkeley, and Gregg Guffrey (1721), Montague, 3-1, \$21 each; 7th, Frisco Del Rosario (1647), Hayward, 2½-1½, \$20 gift certificate.

CATEGORY III (CLASS C)

1st, Glen Murphy (1591), San Francisco, 4-0, \$120 plus trophy; 2nd-6th, Samson Koo (1388), San Francisco, Michael Heenan (Unr.), Pleasant Hill, Doug Walker (1425), San Jose, Stan VerNooy (1582), San Jose, and Paul Townsend (1566), Huntington Park, 3-1, \$18 each; 7th, Kevin Binkley (1529), Cupertino, 2½-1½, \$15 gift certificate.

CATEGORIES IV-VI (CLASSES D-E-UNR.)

1st, Arturo Ambray (Unr.), San Francisco, 4-0, \$100 plus trophy; 2nd-5th, Thomas Raffill (0984), Berkeley, John Black (1275), Oakland, Hung Diny (Unr.), Berkeley, and Terrence Burrows (Unr.), San Jose, 3-1, \$18.75 each; 6th, James Koudela (1121), Vacaville, 2-2, \$10 gift certificate.

SACRAMENTO CHAMPIONSHIP, May 30 - June 1, 1980

Open Section:

1st Jim MacFarland, 5-0
2nd Mark Buckley, 4½-½
3rd place tied with Class I (4-1)
Tom Sweeney, Zoran Lazetich, Jeff Gorgas (Bear Valley); Barry Brandt (Reno); George Nichols (Oakland) Raymond Rotor (San Francisco).

Class II:

1st John Mical (Bear Valley) 3½-1½
2nd Mike Lowry & Scott Gordon, 3-2

Class III: (3-2) (6-way)

Bill Valine, Paul McGinnis, Bob Gordon, David Crable, William Morris, Robert Russo.

Class IV:

1st John Partsch (Red Bluff) 2½-2½
2nd William Yardley & Terry Libby, 2-3

Class V/VI/Unr:

1st Art Ambray (San Francisco) 3½-1½
2nd Flory Fessler (Richmond) 3-2

JUNE AMATEUR TOURNAMENT RESULTS

Newly elected CalChess President Mike Goodall assisted Chief Tournament Director Alan Benson in conducting the third annual June Amateur Chess Tournament for 90 players rated Category I (Class A) or below in the Student Union building on the U.C. Berkeley campus, June 14-15.

The four-round, USCF-CalChess Swiss system event in six sections was sponsored jointly by SUPERB (Student Union Program Entertainment and Recreation Board) and the U.C. Berkeley Campus Chess Club. Cash prizes totaling \$1,312.49 plus \$112.50 in California Chess Bulletins gift certificates and six trophy plaques were awarded to the 37 winners.

Complete results (in modified Solkoff tie-break order):

CATEGORY I (CLASS A)

1st, Robert Raingruber (1849), Modesto, 3½-½, \$160 plus trophy; 2nd-5th, Jeffrey Gorgas (1947), Bear Valley, Dale Rigby (1969), Oakland, Harry Sibbing (1900), Buasum, Holland, and Jared Peterson (1938), Berkeley, 3-1, \$30 each; 6th, Barry Miller (1663), Sunnyvale, 2½-1½, \$23 gift certificate.

CATEGORY II (CLASS B)

1st-3rd, Dan Walker (1698) (trophy), Oakland, Benny Cheng (1785), San Francisco, and Robert Vacheron (1762), Berkeley, 3½-½, \$93.33 each; 4th, John Mical (1665), Bear Valley, 3-1, \$23 gift certificate.

CATEGORY III (CLASS C)

1st, Ralph Palmeri (1588), Crockett, 3½-½, \$160 plus trophy; 2nd-4th, Ake Gullmes (1518), San Francisco, Ben Sepulveda (1495), Pleasant Hill, and Emil Ladner (1406), Berkeley, 3-1, \$40 each; 5th, David Humpal (1543), Merced, 2½-1½, \$23 gift certificate.

CATEGORY IV (CLASS D)

1st, Macduff Hughes (1345), Albany, 2-2, \$90 plus trophy; 2nd-4th, Donald King (1399), San Jose, Nelson Turner (1380), Modesto, and Dennis Elrod (1307), San Jose, 1½-2½, \$22.50 each.

CATEGORY V (CLASS E)

1st, James Koudela (1121), Vacaville, 1½-2½, \$90 plus trophy; 2nd, Todd Byrne (1139), El Cerrito, 1-3, \$45; 3rd, Floyd Fessler (1962), Richmond, ½-3½, \$22.50.

CATEGORY VI (UNRATED)

1st, Hung Dinh, Berkeley, 4-0, \$90 plus trophy; 2nd, Martin Kersten, San Francisco, 3½-½, \$45; 3rd-8th, Ram Tahilramani, San Francisco, Patrick Chiu, Oakland, Terry Burrows, San Jose, Arturo Ambray, San Francisco, Michael Heenan, Pleasant Hill, and Steven Siu, Oakland, 3-1, \$3.75 plus \$3.25 gift certificate each.

GAMES

White: Borel Menas (2106). Black: Thomas Dorsch (2272). U.C. Berkeley, May 17, 1980.

Pirc Defense

1	d4	Nf6	16	e4	Kg7
2	Nf3	g6	17	Bc4	b5
3	Bf4	Bg7	18	Qh4	Ng5
4	Nc3	0-0	19	Ng5	Rh8
5	Qd2	Re8	20	Qf2	Rf8
6	Bb6	Bb8	21	Rh1	c6
7	h4	Ng4	22	Rh7	Kg8
8	h5	d6	23	Qh4	Qg5
9	hg	hg	24	Qg5	Kh7
10	Bg5	Nd7	25	Bd3	Kg7
11	Qf4	Ndf6	26	e5	d5
12	0-0-0	Nf2	27	Qf6	Kg8
13	Rh8	Kh8	28	Ne2	a5
14	Qh4	Nh7	29	Nf4	Ra7
15	Qf2	c6	30	Nh5	Resigns

White: Paul Hope (1923). Black: Alan LaVergne (2162). U.C. Berkeley, May 17, 1980. Ray Lopez 1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 a6 4 Ba4 Nf6 5 0-0 Ne4 6 d4 b5 7 Bb3 d5 8 de Be6 9 Nbd2 Be7 10 Rel Nc5 11 c3 0-0 12 Bc2 d4 13 cd Nd4 14 Nd4 Qd4 15 Qh5 g6 16 Qe2 Rad8 17 Nf3 Qg4 18 Bh6 Bc4 19 Qe3 Nd3 20 h3 Qe6 21 Nd4 Rd4 22 Qd4 Bc5 23 Qc3 Bf2 24 Kh1 Rd8 25 Bd3 Be1 26 Bc4 Bc3 27 Be6 Bb2 28 Rb1 Be5 29 Bb3 c5 30 Re1 Bg3 31 Re3 Bd6 32 Bd5 Bf8 33 Bf8 Kf8 34 Bb7 Rd6 35 Ra3 c4 36 Ba6 b4 37 Re3 Ra6 38 Resigns.

Tournaments

GOLDEN GATE OPEN RESULTS

The fourth annual Golden Gate Open brought 178 players to San Francisco's Hall of Flowers in Golden Gate Park for a six-round, USCF-rated Swiss system tournament in seven sections, July 4-6. CalChess President Mike Goodall, with Alan Benson and Ted Yudacufski assisting, directed the \$5,000 event.

Complete results:

MASTER DIVISION

1st, John Grate (2496), Berkeley, 5-1, \$400; 2nd, Dennis Fritzingler (2347), Berkeley, 4½-1½, \$270; 3rd, Jeremy Silman (2364), San Francisco, 4-2, \$200; 4th-6th, Renard Anderson (2226), Sunnyvale, Zaki Harari (2320), San Francisco, and Richard Lobo (2312), San Francisco, 3½-2½, \$43.33 each.

EXPERT DIVISION

1st-2nd, Richard Dost (2068), Berkeley, and Stewart Scott (2001)(trophy), Berkeley, 5-1, \$250 each; 3rd-4th, Romulo Fuentes (2025), South San Francisco, and Eivind Stensholt (1995), Eugene, Oregon, 4½-1½, \$120 each; 5th, Jared Peterson (1928), Berkeley, 4-2, \$20 Calif. Chess Bulletins gift certificate.

CATEGORY I (CLASS A)

1st, Steve Stabenrauch (1940), Rohnert Park, 5½-½, \$295; 2nd-3rd, Walter Dorne (1973), San Francisco, and Julius Willis (1820), San Francisco, 5-1, \$162.50 each; 4th, Steve Levine (1888), Santa Clara, 4½-1½, \$90; 5th, Mike Anderson (1918), Berkeley, \$20 Calif. Chess Bulletins gift certificate.

CATEGORY II (Class B)

1st, Marcus Anselmus (1616), San Francisco, 5½-½, \$290; 2nd-6th, Ron Baster (1774), Hayward, David Landau (1671), San Francisco, Ray Menaster (1730), San Francisco, John Miceli (1665), Bear Valley, and Steven Wierzba (1743), Oakland, 4½-1½, \$78 each; 7th, Max Rodel (1715), San Francisco, 4-2, \$30 Calif. Chess Bulletins gift certificate.

CATEGORY III (CLASS C)

1st-2nd, Jonathon Atkin (1576), Palo Alto, and Luzzio Christopher (1526), San Francisco, 5-1, \$235 each; 3rd-4th, Byron McCrary (1567), San Francisco, and Glen Ousslander (1494), Bothell, Washington, 4½-1½, \$90 each; 5th, Walter Lesquillier (1430), Oakland, 4-2, \$20 Calif. Chess Bulletins gift certificate.

CATEGORIES IV-V (CLASSES D-E)

1st-2nd, Brad Harford (1369), Petaluma, and Jon Thompson (1171), San Francisco, 4½-1½, \$230 each; 3rd-4th, Scott Castner (1350), Livermore, and Dan McDaniel (1307), Livermore, 4-2, \$90 each; 5th, Robert Botchek (1304), Saratoga, 3½-2½, \$20 Calif. Chess Bulletins gift certificate; Cat. VI trophy, Thomas Russell (0984), Berkeley, 3-3.

UNRATED DIVISION

1st, Phillip Pusey, Emeryville, 5½-½, \$200; 2nd, Dennis Gill, Crescent City, 4½-1½, \$140; 3rd-5th, Hung Dinh, Berkeley, Colin Hurt, Palo Alto, Ed McWaters, San Francisco, James Norton, Crescent City, Jose Salangsang, San Francisco, and Moises Salazar, Daly City, 4-2, \$23.33 each; 9th, John McCarty, Palo Alto, 3-3, \$20 Calif. Chess Bulletins gift certificate.

White: Dennis Fritzingler (2347). Black: Guillermo Rey (2199). Golden Gate Open, San Francisco, July 4, 1980. English Opening 1 c4 e5 2 Nc3 Nc6 3 g3 g6 4 Bg2 Bg7 5 e3 d6 6 Nge2 Be6 7 d3 Qd7 8 h3 Nf6 9 Nd5 Nd8 10 e4 b5 11 d4 ed 12 Nd4 0-0 13 Bh6 Bd5 14 Bg7 Kg7 15 ed Re8 16 Ne2 Qe7 17 Rcl c5 18 Rc2 a6 19 0-0 b5 20 b4 Rc8 21 cb ab 22 Nd4 Qd7 23 Nc6 c4-24 a4 ba Rc4 a3 26 Qa1 Nc6 27 dc Qe6 28 Rfc1 d5 29 Rc5 Kg6 30 b5 Ne4 31 R5c2 Nd6 32 Rc5 Ne4 33 Qa3 Nc5 34 Qc5 d4 35 Qd4 Qb3 36 b6 Rcd8 37 Qc5 Rd1 38 Rd1 Qd1 39 Kh2 Qe2 40 c7 Qa6 41 b7 Resigns.

Commemorating the 15th anniversary of the San Clara County Chess Club and sponsored by the Horace Mann Chess Club, the 15th annual Santa Clara County Open Chess Tournament was held at Horace Mann School in San Jose with 86 players in attendance, July 25-27.

Francisco and Amada Sierra directed the five-round, USCF-rated Swiss system event in five divisions. Thirty-five prizewinners shared \$1,624.99 in cash awards.

Complete results:

OPEN DIVISION

1st, Charles Powell (2333), San Francisco, 4½-½, \$360; 2nd, Perry Youngworth (2411), Riverside, 4-1, \$120; 3rd-5th, Romulo Fuentes (2025), San Francisco, Pedro Marcal (2082), Palo Alto, and Walter Wolf (2310), Coppingen, West Germany, 3-1, \$48 each.

Best Under 2200, Robert Brieger (2079), Houston, Texas, Shi-Ling Hsu (1900), New Jersey, Richard Koepcke (2054), San Jose, Darryl Johansen (2075), Victoria, Australia, and Michael Tomney (2114), Sunnyvale, 3-1, \$4 each; Best Under 1800, Peter McKone (1651), Redwood City, 2-3, \$22; Best Under 1600, Carl McDonald (1545), Los Gatos, 1-4, \$21; Best Unrated, Charles Palafox, San Francisco, 1½-3½, \$19.

CLASS A

1st, Robin Smith (1955), Los Gatos, 4½-½, \$96; 2nd, Fred Sanchez (1820), San Jose, 3½-1½, \$42; 3rd-4th, Robert Karnisky (1883), Palo Alto, and Steve Levine (1958), Santa Clara, 3-2, \$18 each.

CLASS B

1st-2nd, Steven Owen (1687), Milpitas, and Michael Vaughn (1760), Dorena, Oregon, 4-1, \$102.50 each; 3rd-5th, Kevin Binkley (1621), Cupertino, Janis Kalnins (1759), Santa Clara, and James Jewett (1416), Campbell, 3½-1½, \$23.33 each.

CLASS C

1st-2nd, Raymond Mar (1517), Sunnyvale, and James Swisher (1489), Sonoma, 4½-½, \$85 each; 3rd-5th, Peter Alexander (1551), Los Altos, Steve Hulten (1512), San Jose, and Robert Owen (1553), Milpitas, 3½-1½, \$35 each.

D-E-UNRATED SECTION

1st Overall, Donald McCarthy (Unr.), Belmont, 5-0, \$45; 1st-2nd "D", Robert Flowers (1337), San Jose, and Mauro Mari (1371), San Francisco, 3½-1½, \$25 each; 3rd "D", Donald King (1398), San Jose, 3-2, \$15; 1st "E", James Sharp (1014), Palo Alto, 3-2, \$20; 1st Unrated, Barbara McCaleb, San Luis Obispo, 3½-1½, \$30; 2nd Unrated, Bernardo Isael, Redwood City, 3-2, \$20; 3rd Unrated, Alexis Chiang, San Francisco, 2½-2½, \$15.

White: Darryl Johansen (2075). Black: Charles Powell (2333).

Santa Clara County Open, San Jose, July 25, 1980. Catalan System

1	d4	Nf6	13	Rb1	Bf6
2	e4	e6	14	Qb3	d4
3	g3	d5	15	Bb7	Bb7
4	Bg2	Be7	16	Qb7	Rb8
5	Nf3	0-0	17	Qa6	Rb1
6	0-0	c5	18	Qa7	Qd5
7	cd	cd	19	Nf4	Qc6
8	Nc3	Ned	20	Nh5	Bg5
9	4c	Ne3	21	Qa3	Ra8
10	bc	Na6	22	Qf3	Qf3
11	Ne5	Bf6	23	Resigns	
12	Nd3	Bc3			

White: Perry Youngworth (2411). Black: Renard Anderson (2226). Santa Clara County Open, San Jose, July 26, 1980. Benoni Counter Gambit 1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e5 3 d5 b5 4 cb a5 5 ba Ba6 6 Nc3 d6 7 f4 g6 8 Nf3 Bg7 9 e4 Bf1 10 Rf1 Qb6 11 e5 Nfd7 12 Qe2 0-0 13 e6 Nf6 14 Ng5 Na6 15 ef Kh8 16 f5 Nb4 17 fg c4 18 Nh7 Nd3 19 Kd1 Ng4 20 Qg4 Nb2 21 Ke2 Bc3 22 Nf8 Resigns.

White: Pedro Marcal (2082). Black: Shi-Ling Hsu (1900). Santa Clara County Open, San Jose, July 26, 1980. Robatsch Defense 1 e4 g6 2 Nc3 Bg7 3 g3 d6 4 Bg2 e5 5 d3 Ne7 6 f4 0-0 7 Be3 Nbc6 8 Qd2 Nd4 9 0-0-0 c5 10 Nf3 a6 11 fe de 12 Bh6 Nec6 13 Rdf1 Qa5 14 h4 b5 15 h5 b4 16 hg Be6 17 gh Kh8 18 Bg7 Kg7 19 Qg5 Resigns.

USCF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA TOURNAMENT CLEARINGHOUSE

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CALENDAR

Keys to Symbols

- (27) - Dates in parentheses are tentative.
(X) - The column of capital letters at the right refers to the list of tournament organizers. (These are mail-addresses, not tournament sites.)
/p9/ - See advertisement on the indicated page.
/Fly/ - See flyer inserted in the centerfold of this issue.
CAPS - Tournament title in capital letters indicates that CalChess membership is required.

SEPTEMBER

- 13-14 Santa Clara: Santa Clara Quad/Swiss (AS)
14 Sacramento: Sacramento September Quad (RSW)
20-21 Sunnyvale: LERA SUNNYVALE CLASS CHAMPIONSHIP (JH)

OCTOBER

- 4 NATIONAL CHESS DAY
4-5 Sacramento: CAPITOL OPEN (RSW)
4-5 UC Berkeley: OCTOBER FESTIVAL (AB)
11-12 Santa Clara Quad/Swiss (AS)
18-19 San Jose: San Jose Univ. Fall '80 (FS)
25-26 Sacramento: Patzer's Paradise (RD)

NOVEMBER

- 8-9 UC Berkeley: 5th ANNUAL FALL QUARTER SWISS (AB)
9 Sacramento: Sacramento November Quads (RG)
22-23 Merced: First Merced Open (DH)
28-30 Sunnyvale: LERA THANKSGIVING TOURNAMENT (JH)
San Francisco: Capps Memorial (MW)

DECEMBER

- 20-21 San Jose: San Jose State University Annual (FS)

JANUARY

- 10-11 UC Berkeley: A PIECE OF THE ACTION (AB)
24-25 San Jose: 13th San Jose City College Open (FS)

FEBRUARY

- 14-16 UC Berkeley: PEOPLE'S CHESS TOURNAMENT (AB)

NOTES ON NATIONAL CHESS DAY (October 4, 1980)

UC Berkeley: Fifth Annual Fall Quarter Swiss: contact Alan Benson.

Sacramento: Capitol Open: Saturday at Sac State, Sunday at the Clunie. Contact Bob Gordon or Ramona Sue Wilson.

Santa Clara: Vallco-Fashion Shopping Center: Boris Siff and at least one other master in simultaneous exhibitions: Contact Francisco or Amada Sierra.

TOURNAMENT ORGANIZERS

REVISED LIST

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Places to Play in Northern California

Note: Places to play in the East Bay, North Bay, North Coast, and South Coast are listed in February, June and October. Places to play in the West Bay, South Bay, and Central Valley are listed in April, August and December. Contact the editor to keep these listings up to date.

West Bay

Daly City CC — Tuesdays, 145 Westlake Drive. Carl Barton TD, (415) 731-9171.

Mechanics Institute CC — Mondays through Fridays, 9 a.m.-11 p.m.; Saturdays, 9 a.m. to midnight; Sundays, noon to 10 p.m. 57 Post St. (4th floor). Max Wilkerson.

San Francisco City College CC — Wednesdays, 1-4 p.m., Student Union, City College of San Francisco. Ulf Wostner, faculty advisor, (415) 239-3518 (days).

Burlingame-San Mateo CC — Thursdays 7:30-11:30 Burlingame Recreation Center; 850 Burlingame Avenue — (415) 342-1137.

Palo Alto CC — Mondays, 7 p.m., Lucie Stern Community Center, 1305 Middlefield Rd; Thursdays, 7 p.m., Mitchell Park Clubhouse, 3800 Middlefield Rd. Bryce Perry TD, (415) 493-3833.

Sunnyvale: LERA CC — Thursdays, 7 p.m. Lockheed Employees Recreation Association Auditorium, Java and Mathilda Sts., Jim Hurt TD, P. O. Box 60451, Sunnyvale, CA 94088.

South Bay

San Jose CC - Fridays, 6 p.m. to 2 a.m., Mighty Like a rose coffeehouse in the Factory; 97 Central Avenue, Campbell. Fred Muollo TD, (408) 226-2097.

San Jose City College CC — For information contact Francisco Sierra TD, (408) 241-1447.

San Jose State University CC — Fridays, 4-6:30 p.m., Games Area, Student Union, 9th St. and San Fernando Avenue. Francisco Sierra TD, (408) 241-1447.

Santa Clara CC — Wednesdays, 7 p.m. to 1 a.m., Buchser HS Library, 3000 Benton Street. John Sumares TD, (408) 296-5392.

Santa Clara County CC — 2nd Saturdays 6:30 p.m., Allstate Savings, 2500 Prunneridge Avenue, Santa Clara. Francisco Sierra TD, (408) 241-1447.

Sacramento Valley

Chico CC — Thursdays, 7 to 11 p.m., Room A-208, Chico Sr. HS, 901 Esplanade. Dick Rowe TD, (916) 343-2696.

Sacramento CC — Wednesdays, 7:30 p.m., Clunie Clubhouse, Alhambra and F Streets. Ramona Sue Wilson TD, (916) 922-8278.

Woodland CC — Fridays (except 2nd Friday) 7 to 11 p.m. Heart Federal Savings Community Cottage, 130 Court Street. E. G. Northam or John Alexanders TDs, (916) 662-6930 or 662-6865.

Modesto CC — Tuesdays, 7-11 p.m., Modesto Community Service Center, 808 East Morris Avenue. Robert Raingruber TD, (209) 527-0657.



U.C. CAMPUS CHESS CLUB

Meets Thursday evening (7-10 p.m.)
Student Union, 4th Floor, U. C. Berkeley Campus.

* * * * *

The SUPERB/ University of California, Berkeley Campus Chess Club is getting its fall slate of activities under way. To be featured will be the October Festival tournament on October 4-5 in conjunction with National Chess Day.

Entry fee \$20 (\$18 student)

For further information write or call:

Director Alan Benson
c/o SUPERB U.S. Berkeley CG
304 Eshelman Hall
U.S. Berkeley, CA 94720
(415) 642 7477 or 843-0661



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