

CHESS VOICE

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THE LERA



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CHESS VOICE



CalChess

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COVER

LERA has always been a class act. Jon Silverman captured the winners of the LERA Peninsula Class, held March 10-11. Lockheed has hosted the oldest continuing series of CalChess tournaments. LERA always produces exciting chess. From this latest edition of excellent tournaments, take a look at the fun on page 121.

CALCHESS BALLOT

Included with the flyers in this month's issue is the ballot for the 1984-1985 year. Also, there is a proposal for changing the by-laws that involves a dues increase. Since the membership prefers games and results to politics, the Editors chose not to print the arguments (pro and con) on the dues increase. If you wish a copy, send a SASE to Chess Voice.

When submitting your ballot, be sure to mark the envelope **CALCHESS BALLOT** and include your name on the return address. The names and addresses will be confirmed before the envelopes are opened, to insure a confidential election. The ballots will be verified and counted during the annual meeting at the LERA.

CalChess Circuit Report

These are the standings in the CalChess Circuit as of April 20. They do not include the results of the latest LERA.

MASTERS

Elliott Winslow	248.0
James MacFarland	248.0
Peter Biyiasas	241.8
Dennis Fritzing	136.4
Charles Powell	136.4

EXPERTS

Alan Carlson	190.4
Vladimir Shkolnikov	179.0
Keith Vickers	167.4
Steven Matthews	163.8
Alexey Rudolph	145.7

CLASS A

Barry Hepsley	195.0
Arturs Elevans	158.5
Dalton Peterson	152.4
Tony Ladd	140.0
Neil Regan	120.0

CLASS B

John Hampton	116.0
Pedro Viray	100.0
Curtis Yettick	92.0
Karl Forsberg	86.8
Dominador Antolin	78.0
Thomas Manning	76.0

CLASS C

Ake Gullmes	73.6
Gaudencio Dionisio	72.4
Hihwa Cha	65.6
Mark Trombley	59.2
James Bush	59.2
Alex Vancura	56.0

CLASS D

Garland Comins	72.0
Erez Manela	63.7
Tyehimba Peyton	45.2
Ian Ramsey	36.4
James Smith	32.4
Melvin Fong	31.6
Darwin Fishman	31.2

CLASS E

Keith Moore	15.4
Karl Lewis Remick	15.4
Peter Belonogoff	11.0
Michael Feierberg	11.0
David Hsieh	8.8

Letters

Dear Friend,

The peoples of Africa struggle today to overcome colonialism and the effects of colonialism. At the same time, there is a hunger for cultural satisfaction, which the hunger for food itself does not eclipse. For example, the Chess Association of Uganda enjoys a greater membership in relation to its national population than does the USCF. The Western Province Chess Association (of Azania/South Africa) is firmly established, although mine workers wanting to affiliate with this non-racial organization in the land if **apartheid** are threatened with the loss of their jobs.

Because of their poverty (and in the case of the WPCA, the oppression of **apartheid**), these culture-hungry people have requested our help. We can contribute in one of three ways: (1) equipment; (2) literature; and (3) money.

The equipment and literature do not have to be new, just serviceable. In a recent visit to Uganda, I learned that there are only seven chess clocks in the whole country. One club affiliated to the WPCA has 60 members and two sets. Please help to alleviate such conditions. Everything received will be formally acknowledged. Donations of money will be used **in toto** to purchase equipment and literature and for shipping charges.

If you wish to contact the Western Province Chess Association or the Chess Association of Uganda for any reason, please use the following addresses:

S. Mahomed
Secretary, WPCA
P.O. Box 109, Athlone 7760
Cape Town, South Africa

P. Pitarbeho
Chairman, CAU
P.O. Box 975
Kampala, Uganda

Please send financial donations to me at 377 Westchester Avenue, Port Chester, NY 10573. Checks may be made payable to the WPCA-CAU Chess Fund. Should you have any questions, please feel free to write me or call my home (914) 939-5023.

Faternally,
Jerry Bibuld

Errata

The last issue of **Chess Voice** contained more than its share of typos and just straight editorial goofs. The editors can only blame a tight deadline and head colds. If you will take the February/March issue in hand (which was really Vol. 16 No. 5, but nobody cares), these are the ones we've found so far: Mike Goodall's article on the Bagby reads much more coherently if you read pg. 96, 98, and then 97. In the Chess Heritage article, neither Schlechter nor Maroczy have played published games in the 1980's; on pg. 102 the Prague tournament was in 1908, and on pg. 104 the dates should be in the 1880's. Credit for the Bagby photos should have gone to Lillian O'Brien. Abject apologies to all involved.

**THE CALCHESSE BALLOT
IS INSERTED IN THIS ISSUE**

1984 San Francisco Class Dick O'Brien's Tournament

By K. Michael Goodall

The 1984 San Francisco Class Championship, held April 7-8 at the Hall of Flowers in Golden Gate Park, was a success by almost any measure. 154 players enjoyed perhaps the most beautiful playing site in Northern California, and the 23 prize winners listed below divided a prize fund which was increased by 20% over the advertised prizes. The tournament also provided the Koltanowski Chess for Youth Foundation with a contribution of \$400, to continue its fine work with chess playing kids in Northern California. George Koltanowski himself presided over a ceremony, just prior to the last round, at which he gave out ten door prizes to the lucky holders of winning tickets. George also entertained the assembly with several anecdotes from his vast store of same, and everyone appeared to enjoy the show. At the conclusion of the tournament, an unusually large number of players thanked one or more of the staff for a fine tournament.

There are as many definitions of a fine tournament as there are definers, but, basically, a fine tournament is one at which not much goes wrong. What can go wrong can be divided into two categories. One category consists of those things which can be anticipated and controlled, and the other much larger category consists of those things which occur spontaneously.



IM JOHN DONALDSON (LEFT) SHAKES HANDS WITH CHARLES POWELL WHILE TOURNAMENT CO-WINNER ERIC PETERSON (BEHIND POWELL) LOOKS ON.

The social cohesion and camaraderie among the players, the mutual respect and understanding between the participants, is what really makes for a fine tournament, because these qualities govern the spontaneity of what's going on. It was a fine tournament, indeed, because the players were just great!

Most of the nitty-gritty work was performed by Assistant Tournament Directors Andy Lazarus and Art Marthinsen, each of who did a very professional job. Much of the advance work and a lot of the hassles were handled by Dick O'Brien, who is the motivating force behind the tournament. The margin of success, in terms of numbers of players, was provided by George Koltanowski, who draws in people every year by advertising this tournament in his **San Francisco Chronicle** column.

The Hall of Flowers has already been reserved for April 13-14, 1985. Look for advertising for the third edition of this tournament early next year.



TOURNAMENT CO-WINNER PAUL ENRIGHT LISTENS TO THE MUSIC OF THE SQUARES



Prize Winners

Master/Expert: Paul Enright (Rohnert Park) and Eric Peterson (Stanford), 4-0 (\$240 each); John Donaldson (Seattle) and Charles Powell (San Francisco), 3½-½ (\$60 each). Experts: Albert Chao (Sunnyvale), 3-1 (\$240); Alan Carlson (Berkeley), Brad Diller (Berkeley) Kerry Lawless (San Leandro), and Wade Regensberg (Pittsburg), 2½-1½ (\$51 each).

Class A: Jaroslav Skrenek (Berkeley), 4-0 (\$192). Francisco Anchondo (USS Carl Vinson) and Gary Eubanks (Sunnyvale), 3½-½ (\$99 each).

Class B: Bill Campbell (San Jose) and Perry Whittle (San Francisco), 3½-½ (\$144 each). Clifton Ford (San Francisco) and Larry Weston (Mountain View), 3-1 (\$33 each).

Class C: Ake Gullmes (San Francisco) and James Stevens (Carson City), 3½-½ (\$132 each). Mihwa Cha (San Francisco) and Marcus Kaster (San Francisco), 3-1 (\$27 each).

D/E/Unr: Virgilio Fuentes (South San Francisco), Bradlee Johnson (San Francisco) and V.S. Zadorojny (Santa Rosa), 4-0 (\$94 each).





JOHN MARKS AND ALFRED HANSEN, PRESIDENT AND COMPTROLLER OF THE KOLTY CHESS FOR YOUTH FOUNDATION

1984 National Open

by Ben Nethercot, R.E. Fauber, the Editor, with help from Mike Goodall, Fred Gruenberg, etc.

The 1984 National Open, held at the MGM Grand in Las Vegas, started with 493 players (including 56 masters, 6 GM's). By the end of the tournament, the wallchart showed 501, including organizer Fred Gruenberg, his cousin from San Diego, and a few people who had come by to watch or visit.

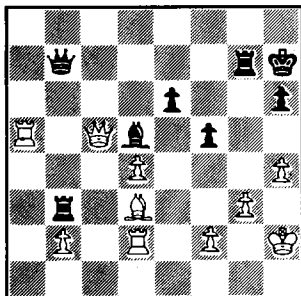
Kamran Shirazi showed up hours before Round 3, thinking that the tournament began Saturday! His plea for a 1½-point bye fell on deaf ears. He did not play, but did lose \$800 to Roman Dzindzihashvili while receiving 3-2 odds at speed chess.

With maximum acceleration during the first two rounds, there were only 4 perfect scores after 4 rounds. Brito drew Browne, while Watson disposed of Minev. Browne then beat Watson to score 5½; Bisguier beat Schutt; Strauss beat Denker; Kavalek beat Frankle; Banks beat Saily in Round 5 and former National Open Champion Paul Kuroda in the 6th. Brito beat Jhunhnuwala. Maki helped Dzindzihashvili to a draw on Board 2.

Upset of the tournament was CalChesser Mike Arne (2208), defeating GM Christiansen in a nice theoretical game. Christiansen finished with 4½.

Games from the S.F. Class

Hernandez v. Enright, (S.F. Class, 1984): 1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 e6 3. d4 cd 4. Nxd4 Nxc6 5. Bc3 Nf6 6. Bd3 d5 7. Nxc6 bc 8. ed cd 9. Bd4 Be7 10. 0-0 0-0 11. Nd2 Bb7 12. f4 g6 13. Nf3 Ne4 14. c3 Bc5 15. Bxe4 Bxd4 16. Nxd4 de 17. Qe2 Qe7 18. Qg4 f5 19. Qg3 Rae8 20. Qe3 e5 21. fe Qxe5 22. g3 Qg7 23. Rael Re5 24. h4 h6 25. Rf2 g5 26. hg hg 27. Rg2 Rf6 28. Rf1 Ba6 29. Rf2 Qg6 30. b3 Rf7 31. c4 Bc8 32. Kf1 Rh7 33. Rh2 Rxb2 34. Rxb2 Re7 35. Kel f4 36. gf gf 37. Qf2 Rg7 38. Ne2 e3 39. Qxf4 Qb1+ 40. Nc1 Qxcl+ 41. Ke2 Qd2+. 0 - 1.



Position after 43. Rxa5?
Black to play and win.

C. Mar - E. Peterson, (S.F. Class, 1984): 43. ...Rxd3!! 44. Rxd3 Qxb2 45. Qxd5 exd5 46. Kg2 Qe2 47. R5a3 Qe4+. 0 - 1.

Results

OVERALL: 1st-6th: Walter Browne, Lubomir Kavalek, Arthur Bisguier, David Strauss, Luismar Brito and James Banks. 5½ - ½.

EXPERT: 1st-5th: Barry Noble, John Brown, Steve Smithers, Steve Dykstra, Mike Montchalin. 5 - 1.

CLASS A: 1st: Joseph Chanoler. 4½ - 1½. 23 players tied for 2nd with 4 - 0.

CLASS B: 1st-2nd: Kenneth Krug, Alfred Hansen. 4 - 2. 8 players tied for 3rd with 3½ - 2½.

CLASS C: 1st: Richard Mattern. 4 - 2. 2nd: Robert Shipley. 3½ - 2½.

CLASS D: 1st-2nd: Art Robinson, Roy Lesowitz. 3 - 3.

CLASS E: 1st: Rich Jungbauer. 2½ - 3½. 2nd-4th: Tony Rapone, Chuck Snord, Richard Viomar. 2 - 4.

UNRATED: 1st: Edward Stein. 4 - 2. 2nd-3rd: Sol Schwarz, Virgil Rizzo. 3½ - 2½.

M. Arne - L. Christiansen: 1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 e6 3. Nc3 Bb4 4. e3 c5 5. Bd3 Nc6 6. Nf3 Bxc3+ 7. bxc3 d6 8. e4 e5 9. d5 Ne7 10. Nh4 h6 11. f4 Ng6 12. Nxc3 fxc3 13. 0-0 0-0 14. Rb1 b6 15. h3 Nh5 16. f5 Qe8 17. g4 Nf4 18. Rxf4 exf4 19. Bxf4 Qe7 20. Qf3 Qf6 21. Qg3 Qxc3 22. Bxd6 Re8 23. Bf4 g5 24. Bcl Qd4+ 25. Qe3 Qxe3+ 26. Bxe3 Bd7 27. Bf2 Kf7 28. Bg3 Kf6 29. Rel Re5 30. Kf2 a6 31. Rcl Rc8 32. Ke3 Re7 33. Rbl b5 34. cxb5 Bxb5 35. Bxb5 axb5 36. d6 Ra7 37. e5+ Kf7 38. e6+ Kf6 39. Rxb5 Re8 40. Rxc5 Ra3+ 41. Kf2 Rxa2+ 42. Kel Ral+ 43. Ke2 Ra2+ 44. Kel Ral+ 45. Kd2 Ra2+ 46. Kcl Re2 47. Rc7 R8xe6 48. fxe6 Rxe6 49. Kd2 Re4 50. Kd3 Ra4 51. Rc4 Ra3+ 52. Rc3 Ra4 53. Kc2 Kf7 54. Rd3. 1 - 0.

BRILLIANCY PRIZE

N. Minev - J. Watson (National Open, 1984): 1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 g6 3. Nc3 Bg7 4. e4 d6 5. h3 0-0 6. Be3 e5 7. d5 a5 8. Bd3!? Na6 9. Bc2 Bd7 10. a3 Nh5 11. g3 Qe8 12. Rbl f5 13. exf gxf 14. Bg5 h6! 15. Bh4 Nc5! 16. b4 axb4 17. axb4 e4! 18. bxc5 Bxc3+ 19. Kfl f4! 20. Ne2 fxc3 21. Nxc3 Nxc3 22. Bxc3 Qg6; 23. Kg2 Rxf2+! 24. Kxf2 Rf8+ 25. Kg2 Rf3 26. Rh2 Rxc3+ 27. Kh1 Bxh3 28. Rb3? Bg4. 0 - 1.

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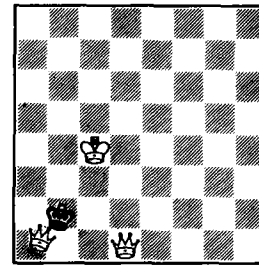
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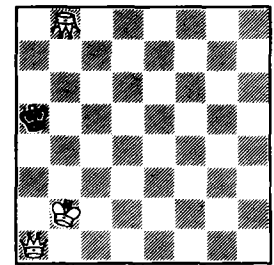
Author of *My 60 Honorable Games*;
Tournament Chess in Chad, 1883-Present;
 and *The Sicilian: Panderingfiend Variation*
 (1. e4 c5 2. Qh5).

How to Beat Your Opponent Using King and 2 Queens vs. King

Occasionally the situation arises where, after having queened a pawn in a King, Queen and pawn vs. King endgame, you find yourself in a position with two Queens and King vs. King. Usually such a material advantage is sufficient to win. However, it is not enough to simply achieve a significant material edge: You need to know how to "put the opponent away." And while the process involved is not terribly difficult, there are indeed a few relatively simple if not elementary steps which you need to follow to checkmate the opponent. Of course K and Q vs. K has been analyzed to death, but the introduction of new material complicates matters. First, let's take a look at various mating positions. Here are some basic mates involving two Queens:

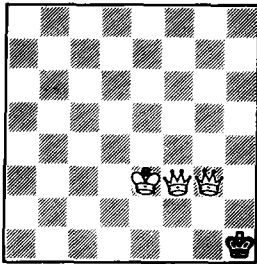


5 BACKDOOR MATE

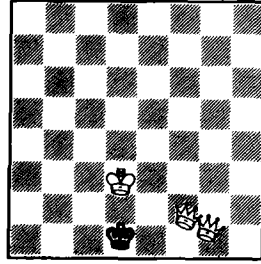


6 CLOSET QUEEN

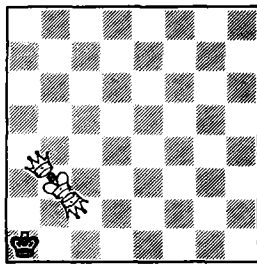
In diagram 1 we see that the King and Queens are lined up in a queue formation to promote mate. The second diagram shows two Queens close together as if they were "kissing" to mate. Diagram 3 situates the King and 2 Queens in a diagonal to form a *menage a trois*, as they say in French, to create a mate. In diagram 4 we see that the Queens are "roving across the board", finally settling down on opposite sides in mating position. The set-up in diagram 5 reveals a Queen which sneaks up on the unsuspecting King by "coming in through the backdoor" to force mate. The last example shows the opponent's King "going down for the count" as White's Queen "comes out of the closet" after the White King skips out of the way for a discovered mate. Memorizing these positions will help you learn to imagine mating possibilities as you pursue the elusive King.



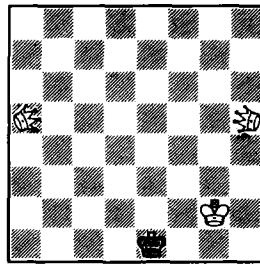
1 QUEENS IN A QUEUE



2 KISSING QUEENS



3 MENAGE A TROIS



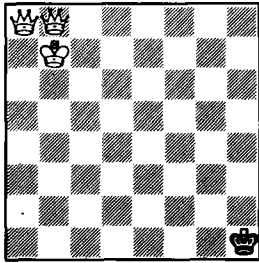
4 ROVING QUEENS

HELPFUL HINTS TO REMEMBER

It's a good idea to keep the Queens connected to protect them from being attacked by the opposing King. If the two Queens guard each other, the enemy King cannot capture one of your Queens. Don't forget to use your King to help contain the opponent's "Wandering Prince." Marching in harmonious unison, the King majestically parades forward linked arm-in-arm, hand-in-hand with his Queens to gallantly oppose his evil rival. Warning: Watch out for stalemate! It is best to "play it safe" rather than "throw caution to the wind" and wind up falling into a clever trap. The best way to avoid a stalemate is to keep checking the King and make sure it has a way out until you can "force the issue" with mate. Don't forget the axiom "always check--it might be mate."

A TYPICAL SAMPLE

Now let's take a look at an actual example, played in a match between Panderfiend-Hochputz, 1975, to see how to proceed to victory. Although White's execution may at first seem painstakingly slow, he nevertheless demonstrates methodical precision in using the two queens to complement each other to achieve the desired goal. And while there may be short cuts, the shortest distance between two points is a straight line. White selects a steady course which is very instructive as it carefully follows the correct principles that lead to the unavoidable eventuality: Checkmate.



1. Qa1+ Bringing the Queen "out of the closet" to drag Black's King out of his hole. White alertly avoids a draw as 1. Qg3? is stalemate. After this move my opponent left the board for nearly an hour and returned before his flag fell. 1. ...Kg2 Forced, since the square h2 is guarded by the Queen on b8. 2. Kc6 Bringing the King into the thick of things. 2. ...Kf3 Also possible is 2. ...Kf2 or 2. ...Kh3. 3. Q8b1 Played after only 15 minutes of thought, this is a sharp move which cuts in half the available squares for the King to retreat to, as both Queens control the diagonals a1-h8 and b1-h7. 3. ...Kf4 Not 3. ...Ke3? 4. Qe5+! presents problems for Black. 4. Kd5. A good central square for the King. 4. ...Kg5?! Better is Kg4! 5. Qe5+! The Queen penetrates the opposing King's territory, forcing the King to retreat. Note that the Queen is immune from attack due to sufficient aid from the protective King. At this point Hochputz had to seal his move. One can imagine the unbearable suspense I had to endure since the next session was scheduled for 9 a.m. the next day! 5. ...Kg4? Best is Kh6! hoping for stalemate after Ke6? But I had anticipated this in my analysis and I would have avoided the trap by playing Qf6+! etc. 6. Qbf5+ Setting up the desired "Queens in a queue" formation. 6. ...Kh4 Again, Hochputz arrived late, this time 59 minutes to be exact! Here he played the only move. From now on Black can do nothing but submit to White's will. 7. Qee4! Controlling the dark squares and the vital fourth rank. Although White could mate with either 7. Qh5 or Qh2, both moves are unaesthetic, resulting in an asymmetrical position. Qe4+ maintains the tension. 7. ...Kg3 8. Qeg4+ Kh2 9. Ke4 Putting the King into the action to set up the dreaded *menage a trois* (as they say in French) mating position. 9. ...Kh1 The Black King has been pushed back to where he started from. 10. Kf3 Kh2 resigns. Black concedes in view of Q5h5 mate. ♠

Next Month: Is it better to say "I resign" or "I concede?" Plus a detailed look at K and B vs. K, and a review on "setting the clock."

by Scott Bradley

Deja Vu

by Robert Gordon

January 15, 1984. Nick deFirmian played some 60-odd players at Peach Tree Mall in Marysville. For a representative of the Chess community to the general public, Leon Taylor (the organizer) could have chosen no better. deFirmian almost always had a pleasantry to pass with the opponent when he came to the board, smiled for five solid hours, and at times had spectators standing eight deep around the circle of boards in the foyer of the Mall. Thoroughly a fine afternoon.

The only reason the following game went on for 57 moves was that I had already drawn a GM in a simul (see CV, February-March, 1982, "FEAR, Rampant on a Field of Black and White"), and with a pawn advantage I thought that I had a win. I did, but then I'm only a Class B player.

N.deFirmian - R.Gordon, Caro Kann: 1. e4 c6 2. d4 d5 3. Nd2 de 4. Nxe4 Bf5 5. Ng3 Bg6 6. h4 h6 7. h5 Bh7 8. Bd3 Bxd3 9. Qxd3 Nf6 10. Nf3 e6 11. Bd2.

I looked at this and saw he was fully developed with both castling options open; whereas, I sat with only one developed piece. I was not pleased, but I felt I had two moves before the disaster would begin.

11. ... Nbd7 12. 0-0-0.

The problem I saw here was the White Q and R on the same file as my Q. I decided to change that.

12. ... Qc7 13. Ne4 Bd6.

Looking to ...Bf4.

14. Nxd6.

So much for that idea.

14. ...Qxd6 15. Kb1.

Why? ...Qd5, ...Qxa2? even I don't believe he thought that. However, I'm back on the d-file with the Q and R. But, this did give me a move.

15. ...Ng4.

Simplistic idea, 16. ...Nxf2. But he might cover the P with Rhf1 and give me another move.

16. Qe2 0-0-0.

My question was whether to castle short or long. I felt that the K-side offered White too many pawn-storm possibilities. I had hoped to line up Q and R on the White K until move 15. I now felt the best defense was the text.

17. c4 Rhe8.

Care here as the Black d-Rook has no move.

18. Bc3 Qf4 19. Ka1 e5!?

The move I felt was unclear. If trades begin, the order will be critical.

20. g3? ed! 21. gf?

Isn't Bxd4 better? The text seems to assure that Black keeps the Pawn.

21. ...Rxe2 22. Rxd4 Rxf2 23. Ne5 Ngxe5 24. fe Re2?

Rf5 leaves White without much play. The text shows why the Class B player is one, chasing a pawn that is going nowhere anyway.

25. Rg4 Nxe5 26. Rxc7 Rd7 27. Rh7 Ng4 28. Rf1 Rh2.

Swindle time for Black, but Rf2 better.

29. a3 Rxc5 30. Rxc7 Rxc7 31. Rxf7 Ne5 32. Rf8+ Kc7 33. Rh8 Nxc4 34. Ka2 Ne5? (Ne3) 35. Bxe5 Rxe5 36. Rxc6 Re3.

I don't think that Black can make any real progress from here. But I just had to try.

37. Kb1 Re2 38. Ka2 Re3 39. Kb1 Kb6 40. Kc2 Re2+ 41. Kc3 a5 42. Rh5 Ka6 43. Rg5 b5 44. Rh5 Kb6 45. Rg5 Re3+ 46. Kc2 Re4 47. Rh5 Rc4+ 48. Kd2 b4 49. ab ab 50. Kd3 Rc5 51. Rh5 Kb5 52. Ra8 Rd5+ 53. Kc2 Kc4 54. b3+ Kd4 55. Rh8 Re5 56. Kd2 c5 57. Rh5 Re4. ½ - ½.

Deja vu. Drawing a GM in a simul.

IMPROVE YOUR CHESS THROUGH HYPNOSIS

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PLAYER'S PROFILE

Take this test. Check any statement(s) you've made or felt like making at sometime during your chess experience.

- I had him crushed but I threw away the ending.
- I'm pretty good at tactical problems at home by myself. But over the board, I freeze up. My creativity just isn't there.
- I always wind up in time pressure.
- I move too fast. I get too excited and emotional.
- I was intimidated by my opponent's high rating and I played scared the whole time. Later, going over the game, I saw several chances I had for a win. I was just too nervous to see them at the time.
- Who can remember all these opening variations? After a while, they all start to run together in my mind.
- I never seem to improve no matter how hard I study.
- Other people seem to have the "Big Picture" of chess. They all seem to know something I don't.
- I just don't have the endurance to hold up for these week-end tournaments. My mind is like oatmeal by the fourth round.

These are problems almost all tournament players encounter at one time or another. There isn't one of them that can't be helped by self-hypnosis. In most instances, these weaknesses and others like them are not due to insufficient intelligence, lack of talent, or even mental laziness as we usually think of it.

If you find that your chess is not improving in proportion to the amount of time you devote to it, it's safe to say that the difficulty may lie in a part of your mind completely removed from your waking consciousness.

THE BAD NEWS

Between the "will" and the imagination, the will always loses! So if you have the "will to win" but believe down deep that somehow you'll probably lose, you will continue to perform accordingly until this unwanted programming is changed at the deepest level of the mind.

THE GOOD NEWS

But the subconscious can be re-programmed in various ways—some faster than others. One of the faster methods is called "spaced repetition." TV advertisers are using this method right now to sell everything from deodorant to life insurance.

A more positive and practical application of this particular hypnosis technique was used by the Baltimore Orioles in preparation for the 1983 World Series (with obviously successful results) and is presently being used by athletes and their coaches throughout the world in preparation for the 1984 Olympics.

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THE SOLUTION

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PSPS 103 (For all serious players)

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LERA Penninsula Class

By Jim Hurt

OPEN: Peter Biyiasas (2540), San Jose and Avinash Awate (2300), Cupertino (\$400 each). 3½ - ½. Elliott Winslow (2422), Oakland; Dennis Fritzing (2294), Berkeley; Renard Anderson (2290), Santa Clara; Robert Sferra (2256), San Jose (\$50 each). 3 - 1.

EXPERT: John Pope (2148), Berkeley (\$400). 3½ - ½. Keith Vikers (2197), San Francisco; Paul Cripe (2182), Modesto; Kerry Lawless (2152), San Leandro (\$134 each). 3 - 1.

CLASS A: David Barnett (1996), Sunnyvale; Shi-Ling Hsu (1996), Santa Clara; Rahim Gran (1965), Hayward; Charles Dimaguila (1986), Daly City; Ed Sheffield (1879), Newark (\$140 each). 3½ - ½.

CLASS B: Teri Lagier (1770), Sunnyvale and Larry Weston (1753), Mountain View (\$240 each). 4 - 0. Charlie Motz (1774), Berkeley (\$120). 3½ - ½.

CLASS C: Nelson Espiritu (1567), Milpitas; Joseph Purvis (1565), San Jose; Ernest B. Valles (1400), Vallejo (\$134 each). 3½ - ½.

CLASS D - Unr: Raymundo Apostol (Unr.), Sunnyvale and Wilfredo Reyes (Unr.), Sunnyvale (\$75 each). 4 - 0. **Top D:** Michael Feierberg (1277), Mountain View (\$25). 2½ - 1½.

BRILLIANCY PRIZES:

MASTER: Avinash Awate.

EXPERT: John Pope.

CLASS A: Will Rogers.

CLASS B: Susan Mills and Antone Esteban.

CLASS C: Nelson Espiritu.



CLASS B BRILLIANCY PRIZE WINNER SUSAN MILLS

John Pope took expert's brilliancy honors. he had a fine tournament; besides beating the fearsome Baja, he drew with Avinash in the last round to post a 3½ score.

J. Pope - Victor Baja, Sicilian Defense: 1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 d6 3. d4 cd 4. Nd4 Nf6 5. Nc3 a6 6. Be2 e5 7. Nb3 Be7 8. 0-0 Be6 9. Be3 Nbd7 10. Kh1 0-0 11. f4 Qc7?!

It's interesting to compare this position with the main line given in ECO, where White has played 9. a4 instead of 9. Be3. In that case, 12. f5 Bb3 13. cb Nc5 would give Black a good game. With the a-pawn back, the exchange on b3 isn't nearly so attractive. So Black should probably play 11. ...ef and if 12. Bf4 Ne5 with 13. ...b5 if permitted.

12. f5! Bc4 13. g4 Rfc8 14. g5 Ne8 15. Bc4 Qc4 16. Nd2 Qc6 17. Nd5 Bf8 18. Qh5.

With the simple moves, White has achieved complete domination. If now 18. ...g6 19. fg fg (19. ...hg 20. Qf3) 20. Rf8! is the shortest path to victory. The attempt to build a wall on the dark squares likewise fails.

18. ...f6 19. g6 h6 20. Rg1 Qc2.

Black could set a more difficult problem with 20. ...Nc7 21. Bh6 gh (If 21. ...Nd5, the bishop simply retreats.) 22. g7 Nd5 23. Qh6! Be7 24. Qh8 Kf7 25. Qh7! Rg8 26. Qg6 mate.

21. Bh6! gh 22. g7 Bg7.

If 22. ...Qd2 23. gf=Q Kf8 24. Qg6.

23. Qh6 Kf7 24. Rg7 Ng7 25. Qg6. 1 - 0.

Will Rogers employed the classical style to win the brilliancy prize in the A section.

W. Rogers - Paul Friedrich, Evan's Gambit: 1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bc4 Bc5 4. b4 Bb4 5. c3 Bc5 6. d4 ed 7. cd Bb4.

Recommended here is 7. ...Bb6. The text move is supposed to lead to White's advantage after 8. Kf1. Also after the following move, it's hard for Black to complete development.

8. Bd2 Bd2 9. Qd2 d6 10. Ng5 Nh6 11. f4 Qf6 12. e5 de 13. fe Qe7 14. 0-0 0-0 15. Nc3 Ne5?

Black is hardly in a position for this sort of shenanigan.

16. Nd5! Qd6 17. de Qc5 18. Kh1 Qc4 19. Rf4 Qc5 20. Rcl Qa3 21. Rc3 Qa5.

Has the Queen found safety at last?

LERA Brilliances

by Jon Silverman

Awate Avenash of Bombay, India, won the master's brilliancy prize. He is in the Bay Area for a few months on assignment from his company. He has a FIDE rating of 2210.

A. Avinash - A. Suhobeck, Ruy Lopez: 1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bb5 d6 4. 0-0 Bd7 5. c3 Nf6 6. Re1 Be7 7. d4 0-0 8. Nbd2 Nd4 9. cd Bb5 10. Qb3.

This position has been seen before. Schmid-Toran, Venice, 1953, continued 10. ...c6 11. de de 12. Ne5 Nd7 13. Ndc4 Ne5 14. Ne5 Qd6 15. Bf4 Qe6! and the players shook hands and went for a gondola ride. In the game at hand, Black's c-pawn becomes something of a liability.

Ba6 11. de de 12. Ne5 Nd7 13. Nd7 Qd7 14. Nf3 Bc5 15. Bf4 Bb6.

The two bishops on adjacent diagonals are powerful, but also somewhat awkward.

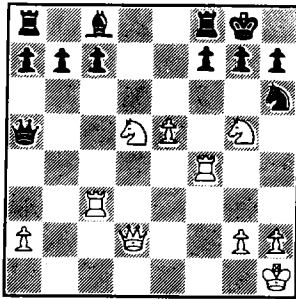
16. Racl Rac8 17. e5?! Qf5?

White's 17th accepted a positional weakness for attacking chances, so Black should hasten towards a favorable endgame with 17. ...Qd3. If then 18. Rc3 Qf5 19. Bd2 (otherwise 19. ...Ba5) Rcd8, threatening 20. ...Rd2, and it's Black who's attacking. The sequence he chooses only advances White's attack.

18. Bg3 Ba5 19. Re3 Rfe8??

This move not only fails to prevent 20. Nd4, it weakens f7. 19. ...c5, 19. ...Rcd8, and 19. ...Bb6 are all better. Now white's attack becomes overwhelming.

20. Nd4 Qg4 21. e6 f5 22. Be5 Bd2 23. Rg3 Bcl 24. Rg4 fg 25. e7 Kh8 26. Qf7 Rg8 27. Nf5. 1 - 0.



1984 US CHAMPIONSHIP AND WOMENS CHAMPIONSHIP

by K. Michael Goodall

The 1984 United States Chess Championship will be held at the Student Union on the UC campus in Berkeley July 9-28. The 1984 United States Women's Championship will be held concurrently at the same site July 14-28. The rounds will be at 1:00 p.m. in Pauley Ballroom on the following dates:

Monday	July 9	Round 1
Tuesday	July 10	Round 2
Wednesday	July 11	Round 3
Friday	July 13	Round 4
Saturday	July 14	Round 5
Sunday	July 15	Round 6
Tuesday	July 17	Round 7
Wednesday	July 18	Round 8
Thursday	July 19	Round 9
Saturday	July 21	Round 10
Sunday	July 22	Round 11
Monday	July 23	Round 12
Wednesday	July 25	Round 13
Thursday	July 26	Round 14
Saturday	July 28	Round 15

The first round of the U.S. Women's will be concurrent with the fifth round of the Men's.

Three types of tickets are available to spectators of these events. The one-day tickets will cost three dollars and will be sold at the Student Union Box Office on the days of the rounds. The other two types of tickets are available in advance. The five round ticket (\$12.50) will entitle the purchaser to admission to any five rounds. The season ticket (\$30.00) will entitle the purchaser to admission to all the rounds. These tickets are non-transferable, and both are now available from: UCB CAMPUS CHESS CLUB, ASUC SUPERB, 201 Student Union, UCB, Berkeley, California 94720. UC Berkeley students should inquire about student discounts.

All those who purchase the Five-Round Ticket or the Season Ticket will receive a free program of the event. The programs, produced by Chess Voice, will be available for one dollar to all others. The revenue from ticket sales and programs will be used to enhance the spectacle. Bulletins containing the games will be available during and after the tournament for sale by California Chess Bulletins.

CONTINUED, PAGE 130

22. Ne7 Kh8 23. Nf7!! Nf7 24. Rf7 Be6 25. Rf8 Rf8 26. Rf3! 1 - 0.

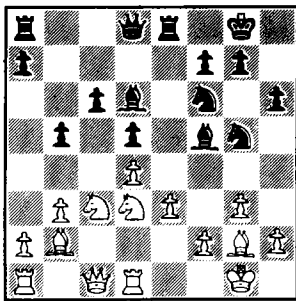
Two prizes were awarded in the B section. Black must have gotten a share for his helpmate in the following game.

A. Esteban - M. Carney, Ruy Lopez: 1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bb5 d6 4. 0-0 Ne7 5. d4 ed 6. Nd4 Bd7 7. Nc3 a6 8. Bc4 Ne5 9. Be2 g6 10. Bg5 Bg7 11. Nd5 Bf8 12. Nf6++. 1-0.

Susan Mills plays aggressive chess, seldom missing a chance to sacrifice. Her style produces mixed results, but never boring games.

B. Campbell - S. Mills, English Opening: 1. c4 e6 2. g3 Nf6 3. Bg2 c6 4. Nf3 Be7 5. 0-0 0-0 6. Nc3 d5 7. d3 Nbd7 8. cd ed 9. d4 h6 10. b3 Bd6 11. Bd2 Re8 12. e3 Nf8 13. Qc2 N8h7 14. Qc1 b5 15. Ne1 Ng5 16. Nd3 Bf5 17. Rd1?

The knight falters on its way to c5.



17. ...Nh3 18. Kf1 Bd3 19. Rd3 Nf2!? 20. Kf2 Ng4 21. Kgl Nh2 22. Kh2 Qh4 23. Kgl Bg3 24. Ne2?

The immediate 24. e4 offers better chances.

24. ...Bh2 25. Kf1 Re6 26. e4 de 27. d5 ed 28. de de 29. Ke2 Re8 30. Kf1 Re6 31. Qd1 Qf4 32. Qf3 Qc7 33. Rcl Qb6 34. Qf2 Qa6 35. Bal Qa3 36. Rd1 Bc7 37. Qb2? Rf6 38. Kgl Bb6?

Black misses an opportunity: 38. ...Qc5 39. Qd4 (39. Kh1 Qh5f) Qh5! 40. Qd3 (40. Be4 Bb6 41. Qb6 Qd1) Bb6 41. Bd4 Rd6. Prettier but less efficient is 38. ...Qc5 39. Qd4 Rd6!? 40. Qc5 Rd1 41. Kf2 Bb6 42. Qb6.

39. Kh1 Qc5 40. Qe2 Re6 41. Qg4 Qg5 42. Qg5 hg.

Now that the queens are gone, White can relax and focus on the endgame.

43. Rd2? Rh6. 0 - 1.

Nelson Espiritu delivered this class C Brilliancy.

N. Espiritu - M. Wyatt, French Defense: 1. d4 d5 2. e4 e6 3. Nc3 Nc6 4. Be3 Bb4 5. Qd2 Nf6 6. f3 de 7. a3 Ba5 8. Bc4 ef 9. Nf3 Ne4 10. Qd3 Nc3 11. bc Bd7 12. 0-0 Qe7 13. Rab1 Bb6 14. Ne5 f6 15. Nf3 0-0-0 16. a4 Be8 17. Qe2 Na5 18. Bd3 Bh5 19. Qf2 Qd6? 20. cl Bf3 21. c5 Qc6 22. gf Bc5 23. dc Qa4? 24. Ral Qb4 25. Rfb1 Qc3 26. Bd2 Qd4 27. Ra5 Qf2 28. Kf2 a6 29. c6! b6 30. Ra6 Kb8 31. Rbal. 1 - 0.

CALCHESS MEMBERS'

ANNUAL MEETING

Sunday, May 27 1:30 p.m.

At LERA Tournament

Between Rounds 3 & 4



THE THREE GAMES I LOST IN 1983

by Paul Whitehead

The following is an attempt to analyze and explain my three losses in the year of 1983. (1) In each game I was black. (2) Each game was lost in 30 moves or less (i.e., practically out of the opening). (3) In two of the games I neglected castling. (4) All three games ended in direct attacks against my king. (5) Two of the games were with the Taiminov variation, Sicilian Defense in lines I was not thoroughly "booked" in. (6) In 2 games (against Watson and Kosten) I choose eccentric, passive moves. (7) Lack of sufficient opening preparation was clearly evident in all three games, leading to: (a) took too much time in opening against DeFirmian - time trouble; (b) took too little time in opening against Watson - only took time later, when there was no defense. (8) I was basically planless in all three games. In my game with Watson my queenside play was much too late. In my game with Kosten, I should have played for ...d5, but shifted aimlessly until I was destroyed. Against DeFirmian ... I should at least have tried to castle.

N. DeFirmian - P. Whitehead, Berkeley, 1983. Sicilian Defense, Taiminov Variation. 1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. d4 cd 4. Nxd4 e6 5. Nc3 a6 6. g3 Nge7.

Obviously not the losing move, but this system demands very accurate play from black. More reliable is 6. ... d6 7. Bg2 Bd7, or 6. ... Qc7 7. Bg2 Nf6 8. 0-0 Be7, etc.

7. Nb3 d6 8. Be3 b5.

Again not bad, but Bd7, intending ...Nc8, ...Be7, and ...0-0 may be safer.

9. f4 Bd7.

I was afraid of developing the bishop at b7 because of the possible weakness of e6 after an eventual f5 and fe6 by white.

10. Bg2 Nc8 11. a4 ba?!

Better was 11. ...b4, 12. Ne2 and simply 12. ...Be7, or 12. ...Na5! with quite reasonable play for Black.

12. Nxa4 Na5.

This is a typical pseudo-active move by me. Simply 12. ...be7 followed by 13. ...0-0 and black's game is not too bad.

13. Nxa5 Qxa5+ 14. Nc3 Qb4 15. 0-0 Be7.

Was 15. ...Qxb2 16. Bd4 Qb8 and then maybe 17. ...e5 possible?

16. f5 Rb8

16. ...0-0 fails to 17. f6. 16. ...Rb8 gets the rook off of the long diagonal.

17. fe fe??

Symptomatic. 17. ...Bxe6 was much better. White can probably win the a-pawn and black's game is pathetic, but what follows is a massacre.

18. Qh5+ g6 19. Qh6 Bf8 20. Qf4!

This maneuver wins two pawns. I played on just for drill.

20. ...Be7 21. Qf7+ Kd8 22. Qg7 Re8 23. b3.

Tidying up on the queenside.

23. ...a5 24. Na4 Rb5 25. Qxh7 Rh5 26. Qxg6 Reh8.

I was quite proud of this maneuver.

27. h4 Bb5 28. Qxe6 Bxf1 29. Rxf1 Re5 30. Qg4 Qb7, and black resigned. 1 - 0.

Kosten - P. Whitehead, London, 1983, Sicilian Defense, Taiminov Variation: 1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 e6 3. d4 cd 4. Nxd4 Nc6 5. Nc3 a6 6. Be3.

After my game with DeFirmian, I had hammered out the problems after 6. g3. Now I was to be given a "lesson" in a different continuation.

6. ...Qc7.

6. ...Nf6 7. Bd3 d5 as played in Spassky-Fischer, 1972, is probably the most reliable equalizing method against the Bd3/e3 setup. This is what makes the 4. ...Nc6 and 5. ...a6 move order the most accurate.

7. Bd3 Nf6.

Again Black has the possibility of taking the game out of "normal" character with 7. ...b5 as played by Taiminov, e.g. 8. Nxc6 (8. a3 and 8. 0-0 are also both possible) Qxc6 9. 0-0 (9. Bd4 Bb7 10. Qe2 Ne7 11. f4 b4 12. Nb1 Ng6 13. Qf2 Bd6! and Black is slightly better, Lutikov-Taiminov, U.S.S.R. Ch., 1969) Bb7 10. a3 Ne7! (this is the lovely by-product of delaying ...Nf6. The knight is well posted at g6, out of the way of e5, and on f5 it may take up a useful square at e5.) 11. Qg4 (11. f4 Nf5 12. Bf2 is equal) 11. ...Ng6 12. f4 Bc5 13. Bxc5 Qxc5+ 14. Kh1 0-0 15. Rael equal (Minic-Taiminov, Palma de Mallorca, 1970).

8. 0-0 Bd6.

Well, this was all the book I knew! 8. ...Bd6 is the least attractive of black's alternatives here (also possible are 8. ...b5, 8. ...Ne5)

9. Nxc6 bc 10. f4 e5 11. f5 h5?!

I liked this at the time, since it cuts off g4, g5 by white, and I was also hoping to prevent the Na4 and c4 idea. Nevertheless, the move's disadvantages outweigh all this. Were am I going to castle? The standard line however, also leaves black with a difficult game, e.g.: 11. ...Bb7 12. Qf3 Be7 13. Na4 d5 14. Bb6; Qb8 15. c4! with advantage to White.

12. h3 Qa5 13. Qe12 Bc5 14. Kh1 Bxe3 15. Qxe3.

Well, I've accomplished my goals, now what? It's too dangerous to castle. I see he's going to play Qg5 at some stage forcing Kf8. So I give up on the idea of castling. I'd like to challenge the strong Qe3 and also pressure the b-file, so ...

15. ...Rb8 16. Bc4.

I didn't even see it! Now 16. ...Rxb2 17. Bb3 is bad. . . Let's try something on the other side. . .

16. ...h4 17. Rfd1.

Now let's chase that queen. . .

17. . . . Qb6 18. Qg5 Kf8 19. Qd2! Qc7 20. b3 Rh6.

Manoeuvring well in a cramped position. I cover d6.

21. Qd3 a5 22. Rd2 Nh5?

The beginning of the end. 22. ...Bb2! followed by 23. ...Rd8 was simple and obvious. This completely decentralizing, pseudo-active move (remember 12. ...Na5 against DeFirmian?) shows once and for all that black completely lacks a plan.

23. Ne2 d6??

Simply creating another target. Correct was 23. ...Nf6!

24. Rad1 Qa7?

And now 24. ...Bd2 and 25. ...Rd8 was essential.

25. Qf3 Qe7 26. Kh2.

A nice hidden trap.

26. ...Nf6.

There is no way to stop 27. Rxd6! If 26. ...Kg8 27. f6! Qxf6 28. Rxd6 Qxf3 29. Rd8+ Kh7 30. gf is hopeless.

27. Rxd6 Ng4+ 28. Qxg4 Rxd6 29. Qh5. 1 - 0. The position is in ruins. If 29. ...Rh6 30. Rd8+, etc.

CONTINUED, PAGE 127

OUR CHESS HERITAGE

The Art of Positional Play

RUBINSTEIN

copyright R. E. Fauber

One associates artistry with arrogance, and even so modest an artist as Akiba Rubinstein had occasional attacks of arrogance. In the final round at Carlsbad, 1907, Rubinstein needed only a draw against mousey Heinrich Wolf to gain a clear first. The night before the game Wolf had promised his Austrian compatriots to howl and tear in the best tradition of his name. Thereby the Hapsburg subject Geza Maroczy might yet win first prize.

A few moves into the game Wolf's pacifism emerged and induced him to offer a draw. To the onlookers' amazement Rubinstein refused. Within 14 moves Rubinstein could have won by an attractive sacrifice. Instead he forced a draw by repetition of moves. Asked after the game if he had seen that continuation he said, "Yes, of course I saw the win. But I needed only a draw." Why had he refused Wolf's earlier draw offer, then? "Because with Wolf I make a draw when I want to - not when he wants to."

One of a brood of 12 children, Rubinstein grew up in a family devoted to religion and doomed to poverty. Born in Stawiski, Poland, on October 12, 1882, he was groomed for the rabbinate; but at the Yeshiva, while studying the intricacies of the Talmud, he noticed some school children playing chess and himself became fascinated. Chess became an obsession, and in 1901 he journeyed to Lodz with a view to challenging Georg Salwe, the town's leading master. Instead he lost miserably to players against whom Salwe gave rook odds. Chastened, he retired to his home town for a period of intensive study. Stories of him achieving chess mastery in only 30 days are patently absurd, but he returned to Lodz in 1903 and drew one match with Salwe. In a second match, immediately following, Rubinstein won by 5-3.

Internationally he debuted by winning the minor tournament at Barmen, 1905. Then came resounding victories at Ostende, 1907 (with Ossip Bernstein), Carlsbad, 1907, and Lodz, 1907.

In the latter tournament he produced the immortal Rubinstein combination.

Queen's Gambit Declined; G. Rotlewi - A. Rubinstein (Lodz, 1907): 1. d4 d5 2. Nf3 e6 3. e3 c5 4. c4 Nc6 5. Nc3 Nf6 6. dc.

This attempt to play the Black side of a Queen's Gambit Accepted with an extra move lacks punch.

6. ... Bc5 7. a3 a6 8. b4 Bb6 9. Be2 0-0 10. Qd2?

An ugly move evidently aimed at putting more pressure on the QP, but 10. cd ed 11. Bd2 conforms more to the pattern White selected on move six.

10. ... Qe7!



Now 11. cd ed 12. Nd5 Nd5 13. Qd5 Be6 14. Qd1 Nb4 15. ab Bb4 16. Nd2 Rfd8 leaves Black with too much development and too many threats such as 17. Bd4 Rd4 18. ed Bc4.

11. Bd3 dc 12. Bc4 b5 13. Bd3 Rd8 14. Qe2 Bb7 15. 0-0 Ne5 16. Ne5 Be5 17. f4?! Bc7 18. e4 Rac8.

Black clearly has two mighty mean bishops, better development, and some extended White pawns to play against, but such play follows...!

19. e5 Bb6 20. Kh1 Ng4.

Rubinstein would have met 21. Ne4 by Rd3 22. Qd3 Be4 23. Qe4 Qh4 24. h3 Qg3.

21. Be4 Qh4 22. g3.

The whole position has been mined since 22. h3 Rc3 23. Qg4 Rh3 24. Qh3 Qh3 25. gh Be4 26. Kh2 Rd2 27. Kg3 Rg2 leads to mate.

In the text position Rubinstein contrives to offer both an active and a passive sacrifice on a single move.

22. ... Rc3! 23. gh.

The most difficult variation is 23. Bb7 Rg3 24. Rf3 Rf3 25. Bf3 Nf2 26. Kgl Ne4 27. Kfl Rd2 with another crush.

23. ... Rd2! 24. Qd2 Be4 25. Qg2 Rh3. 0-1.

In 1908 Rubinstein defeated Richard Teichmann, Frank Marshall, and Jacques Mieses in short matches. Then in 1909 he reached the pinnacle of his career by tying Emanuel Lasker for first at the stellar St. Petersburg tournament. In the process he managed this elegant win over the fighting fox.

Queen's Gambit Declined; A. Rubinstein - E. Lasker (St. Petersburg, 1909): 1. d4 d5 2. Nf3 Nf6 3. c4 e6 4. Bg5 c5 5. cd ed 6. Nc3 cd 7. Nd4 Nc6?! 8. e3 Be7 9. Bb5 Bd7 10. Bf6 Bf6 11. Nd5 Bd4 12. ed Qg5 13. Bc6 Bc6 14. Ne3 0-0-0.

Clearly Lasker does not want to draw - it is equal after 14. ... Bg2 15. Rgl Qa5 - but then Rubinstein has been showing combative tendencies too.

15. 0-0 Rhe8 16. Rcl Re3 17. Rc6 bc 18. Qc1! Rd4 (...Re5!?) 19. fe Rd7 20. Qc6 Kd8 21. Rf4!

White now threatens a decisive attack in this simplified position by Qa8.

21. ... f5 22. Qc5 Qe7 23. Qe7 Ke7 24. Rf5 Rd1 25. Kf2 Rd2 26. Kf3 Rb2 27. Ra5! Rb7.

Time now for a little methodical artistry in tidying up vulnerable points and activating the king.

28. Ra6! Kf8 29. e4 Rc7 30. h4 Kf7 31. g4 Kf8 32. Kf4 Ke7 33. h5!

White must loosen things on the king-side before running with the KP. The threat is to play g5-e5 and Kf5 unimpeded, but defense opens a new weakness.

33. ...h6 34. Kf5 Kf7 35. e5 Rb7 36. Rd6 Kf8.

The fox has his wiles. One cannot just jump into the pit for the kill. After 37. Rd8 Kf7 38. e6 Ke7 39. Rg8 Rb5 40. Kg6 Rg5 41. Kh7 Rg4 42. Rg7 Rg7 43. Kg7 Ke6 44. Kh6 Kf6 it is drawn.

37. Ra6 Kf7 38. Rd6 Kf8 39. Rc6 Kf7 40. a3 1-0.

It's quitting time as Black has no useful moves: 40. ... Re7 41. e6 Kg8 42. Kg6 Re8 43. e7. Also 40. ... Ke7 41. Kg6 Kf8 42. Rc8 poof.

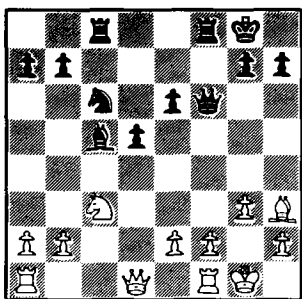
San Sebastian Invites Arrows

Rubinstein's personality was not one to inspire hero worship. To most he seemed the best around in 1909, but he lacked financing. None of those decadent Russian princes was going to foot the bill for some mystical Polish Jew. Better to spit against the wind. Then in 1911 Rubinstein played at San Sebastian. He finished second to upstart Jose Capablanca. Capablanca combined personal charm, ruthless ambition, and the support of his government to thrust himself forward as the only logical challenger for Lasker's title. It scarcely mattered that Rubinstein had defeated him in their individual game, although it was a cracking clash of wills and featured the same winning move Rubinstein had employed against Lasker two years before.

Queen's Gambit Declined; A. Rubinstein - J. Capablanca (San Sebastian, 1911): 1. d4 d5 2. Nf3 c5 3. c4 e6 4. cd ed 5. Nc3 Nc6 6. g3.

One of Rubinstein's many opening patents, although he has to share credit here with Schlechter.

6. ... Be6?! 7. Bg2 Be7 8. 0-0 Rc8?! 9. dc Bc5 10. Ng5 Nf6 11. Ne6 fe 12. Bh3 Qe7 13. Bg5 0-0 14. Bf6! Qf6.



Gerald Abrahams has written perceptively on this position in his classic work, **The Chess Mind**. What he is examining is the possibility of 15. Nd5. The beginner will reject it because the pawn just takes the knight. More advanced players will see that 16. Bc8 Rc8 17. Qd5 gets it all back and more. There are further subtleties based on the intermediary 15. Nd5 Qh6 16. Kg2 Rcd8. Abrahams expounds on this development of vision by observing, "This movement of argument, as it were in ascending spirals is typical of the intellectual process and the growth of intelligence in practically every department of thought." Nothing could be more assuring to a fallen-away Talmudic scholar, and Rubinstein played. . .

15. Nd5 Qh6 16. Kg2 Rcd8 17. Qc1!

A truly gorgeous move in a new setting. Black's defenses are stripped away because of the simultaneous vulnerability of the bishop on c5 and the square e6.

17. ... ed 18. Qc5 Qd2 19. Qb5 Nd4 20. Qd3 Qd3 21. ed Rfe8.

Just a plain pawn up but a good pawn. Rubinstein takes care of his pawns.

22. Bg4 Rd6 23. Rfe1 Re1 24. Re1 Rb6.

The game is not over yet since 25. b3 Ra6 or 25. Rb1 merits the Bronx cheer.

25. Re5 Rb2 26. Rd5 Nc6 27. Be6 Kf8 28. Rf5 Ke8.

White shows beautiful economy as the king cannot come up lest 29. Bc4 holding everything and threatening to go on the offense.

29. Bf7 Kd7 30. Bc4 a6 31. Rf7 Kd6 32. Rg7 b5 33. Bg8 a5 34. Rh7 a4 35. h4 b4 36. Rh6 Kc5 37. Rh5 Kb6.

Here it gets a bit messy; nailing down a position behind the pawns with 38. Bc4 seems to the point.

38. Bd5 b3? (...Ra2!) 39. ab a3 40. Bc6 Rb3.

The beautiful point is that 40. ... a2 41. Rb5 Ka6 42. Rb8 frustrates queening.

41. Bd5 a2 42. Rh6 1-0.

Even 42. Bb3 would have won but now 42. ... Kb5 43. Bc4 and Ra6.

San Sebastian was also the occasion for the first signs that the taciturn, inward-directed personality of Rubinstein was developing alarming quirks. On the train east from the Basque resort town, Mieses encountered Rubinstein, who told him that during the tournament he was constantly bothered by a fly which kept settling on his head and breaking his concentration. He was going to visit a Munich professor to see what could be done about it.

The imaginary fly kept buzzing in 1912, but it was not enough to keep Rubinstein from achieving one of the greatest strings of successes in tournament history. That year he won five consecutive first prizes in major events: at San Sebastian, Pistyan, Breslau, Warsaw, and Vilna. Such consistent triumphs were not to be matched until Bent Larsen had his *annus mirabilis* in 1967 and Bobby Fischer came back to kill in the brief period 1970-1972.

A title match still eluded Rubinstein. When he played miserably at St. Petersburg, 1914, Lasker decided he might finally be a worthy opponent, but World War I interrupted the negotiations. Meantime Capablanca was aggressively pushing his own merits for a title match.

Into the Cuckoo's Nest

World War I was the worst traumatic cataclysm experienced by Europe since the Black Death of 1348. All the comfortable certainties were shattered and all the young bodies mutilated in the grinding jaws of war. Britain lost more major poets in combat than it could properly have claimed to have produced in the preceding century. The war was hard on chess masters too. Schlechter died as a result of wartime disruption. In 1918 the pompously bourgeois Tarrasch found himself playing a match with another grandmaster for the stake of a kilo of butter.

Some masters committed suicide, others developed nervous irrationalities which plagued them the remainder of their lives. Foremost among these was Rubinstein. His nervousness became intermittent insanity. During games he made it a practice to move, leave the board, and go into a corner where he would cup his hands and quietly converse with himself. In his hotel room at night he would hear knockings on the walls. He was sure someone was out to get him. One night he thought he had found the culprit, broke into his room and was narrowly prevented from strangling Richard Reti.

CONTINUED . . .

RUBINSTEIN, cont . . .

Unscrupulous opponents could prey on the Rubinstein nervousness. In the 1920's Rubinstein was leading a tournament where Alexander Alekhine was in the chase for first. Knowing that a Rubinstein business venture had recently failed, one night Alekhine did knock on the door and announce that he was a bill collector. The shock and fear destroyed Rubinstein.

Savielly Tartakover, himself a grandmaster and the journalistic Boswell of the 1920's, said of Rubinstein, "His play became more keen but his thinking less clear.

Rubinstein remained a first class grandmaster until he withdrew from chess in 1932, but he was no longer a pretender to the world title. He managed a second behind Reti at Goteborg, 1920. He came first at Vienna, 1922, and tied Nimzovich for first at Marienbad, 1925. At the super grandmaster tournament, San Remo, 1930, he came third behind Alekhine and Nimzovich. He also defeated the rising Efim Bogolyubov in a 1920 match.

The rest of the story is more sad. He had settled in Belgium and, after 1932, talked to no one but his immediate family. When his wife died, conversation grew even more sparse. He stopped bathing and let his hair and beard grow without shaving or clipping. The Nazis came in 1940 and asked this wild-haired Jew if he was willing to work for the Third Reich. He said yes, and this frightened them. Even an SS pig was still able to feel awe and fear in the presence of a man divinely or hellishly mad. For 30 years Rubinstein lived in a silent and unwashed purgatory. Then he died in 1961.

The Game's the Thing

The catalogue of inspiring Rubinstein games is most imposing. He was a true artist, and, at his best, a Rembrandt or--more probably--a Picasso for his versatility. If you want to write a book on rook endings, you can just print Rubinstein's. He fared ill at Carlsbad, 1929. Viktor Tietz, the opinionated chess patron and chess connoisseur, awarded him all the brilliancy prizes anyway. Tietz insisted that any Rubinstein win had to be a masterpiece. This next game is, certainly.

Four Knights Game; R. Spielmann - A. Rubinstein (Baden-Baden, 1925): 1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Nc3 Nf6 4. Bb5 Nd4.

This is Rubinstein's famous "Let's Have Fun in the Four Knights" variation. Spielmann could draw easily by 5. Nd4 ed 6. e5, but Spielmann don't want no stinking draw.

5. Ne5 Qe7.

And now the book says to give it all back by 6. Nf3, although Black will have all the fun associated with the two bishops.

6. f4 Nb5 7. Nb5 d6 8. Nf3 Qe4 9. Kf2.

Dashingly done, since 9. Qe2 Qe2 10. Ke2 Kd8 remains a little more comfortable for Black and 10. ... Nd5 (11. c4 a6) is not too shabby either.

9. ... Ng4 10. Kg3 Qg6 11. Qe2 Kd8 12. Re1 Bd7 13. Nbd4 Ne3 14. Kf2.

Since 14. Ng5 h6 opens more lines on the precarious king.

14. ... Nc2 15. Nc2 Qc2 16. b4.

He wants to avert 16. ... Qc5 and possibly ... d5 when Black succeeds in completing his development a pawn up. Black now finds a fine plan to advance his development anyway.

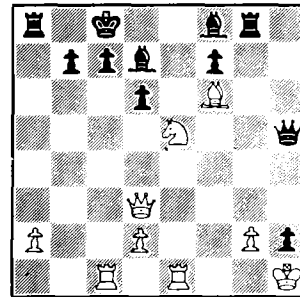
16. ... a5 17. Ba3 ab 18. Bb4 Qf5 19. Qe3 h6 20. Rac1 Rg8 21. Kg1 g5 22. Qc3 Rc8 23. fg hg 24. Kh1 g4 25. Nd4 Qd5.

Rubinstein is not falling for traps such as 25. ... Qg6 26. Ba5 b6 27. Nc6 Bc6 28. Qc6 with a thoroughly winning attack.

26. Qe3 g3! 27. Bc3.

The famous happy-human-being ploy. White will be delighted by 27. ... gh 28. Nc6 Bc6 29. Bf6 Kd7 30. Qe7 Be7 31. Re7 earning perpetual check.

27. ... Ra8 28. Nf3 gh 29. Bf6 Kc8 30. Qc3 Qc5 31. Qd3 Qh5 32. Ne5.



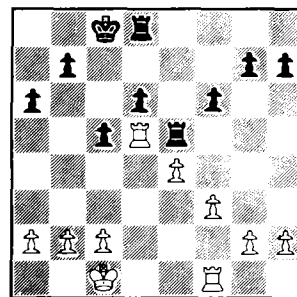
That Spielmann is a bowl full of tricks. 32. Qc3 is barely a nudge, but on this move 32. ... de 33. Re5 Qg6 34. Re8! Rubinstein, however, has a most unpleasant shot to fire in return.

32. ... Rg2! 33. Kg2 de 34. Re5 Qg4.

A position rife with possibilities. Suppose I. 35. Kh2 Qf4 36. Qg3 Qd2! or II. 35. Kh1 Bc6 36. Rd5 Ra5.

35. Qg3 Qg3 36. Kg3 Bd6 37. Kh2 Ra2 38. Kg1 Rd2! 39. Rh5 b6 40. Be5 Bc5 41. Kf1 Kb7 42. Bg3 Bb5 43. Ke1 Re2 44. Kd1 Rg2 45. Rc3 Be2 0-1.

For Rubinstein life was a sorrow; for us it is a tragedy. The tragedy is that he would not have bequeathed us more of his fertile imagination. In the Queen's Gambit Declined he introduced what is today White's standard line against the Tarrasch Defense. At Merano, 1924, he introduced the Meran Defense and then proceeded later to introduce the Anti-Meran (6. Ne5). Many of us play the Rubinstein Variation against the Nimzoindian because we have never heard of anyone doing differently. As much as Nimzovich, Rubinstein contributed to the theory of the Sicilian variation which begins 1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 Nf6!?. More than his opening innovations and his middle game combinations Rubinstein must be remembered for his magical endings, and we shall say farewell with this mystifying performance:



H. Mattison - A. Rubinstein (Carlsbad, 1929): 1. Rfd1.

Naturally Rubinstein must be worse. He has a backward pawn on an open file. But no, the pawn is readily defensible by centralizing king maneuvers. The simple 1. Re5 draws quickly allowing time for a leisurely dinner.

1. ... Rd5 2. Rd5 Kd7 3. c4.

Doubtless more germane is 3. Kd2 - e3 and eventually Kf4. White loses because he is obsessed with Black's "weakness."

3. ... g6 4. Kc2 Ke6 5. Kc3 f5!

Here White could still hang in there with 6. Kd3 and ter 8. b4! As things progress, he incurs fixed weaknesses.

6. ef gf 7. Rd2 b5 8. b3?! h5 9. g3 f4!

Very lovely, as 10. g4 hg 11. fg Rh8 12. Kd3 Ke5! 13. e2 Kf6 prepares ... Kg5.

10. Re2 Kf5 11. Re4 fg 12. hg Rg8 13. Rf4.

Trickier is 13. g4 hg 14. Rg4 when 14. ... Rg4 15. fg g4 16. cb ab 17. a4 actually wins and 14. ... Rh8 is unclear.

13. ... Ke6 14. Re4 Kd7 15. g4 Rf8!

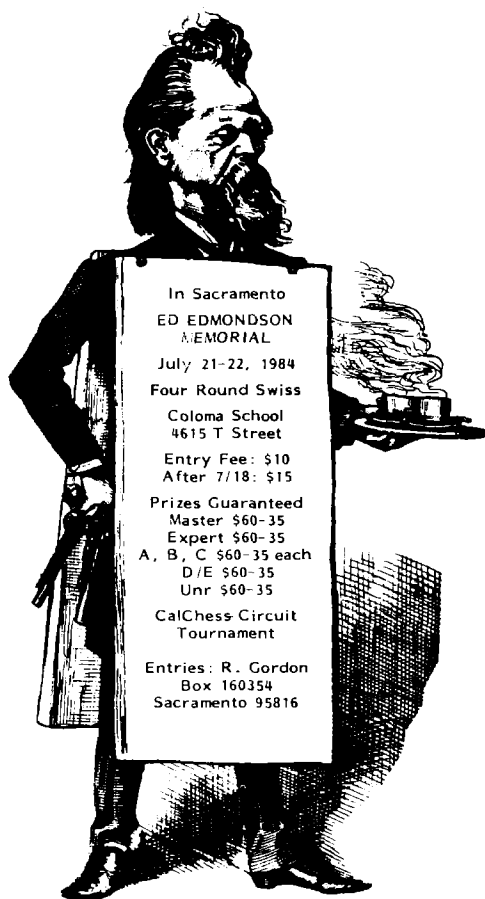
The annoying point is 16. gh Rf3 17. Kb2 Rh3.

16. Re3 h4! 17. a4 ba 18. ba Re8!

Times are getting distinctly hard. After 19. Rd3 h3 . f4 h2 21. Rh3 Re3. Also 20. Kc2 Re2 ought to suffice.

19. Kd2 Re3 20. Ke3 d5 0-1.

Seldom does chess see an artist of Rubinstein's tature.



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LOST, cont.

W. Watson - P. Whitehead, London, 1983, Pirc/Modern Defense: 1. e4 g6.

I chose this defense because my oponent was an expert in the variation 1. e4 c5 2. f4. Of course this was nothing to be afraid of, but the more I looked at it the night before, the more tired I became of it. So very unwisely I chose a defense I know very little about.

I think that this is another common mistake of mine: (1) to change my opening repertoire "mid-stream"; (2) to become discouraged with my pre-game preparation, i.e., the analysis of 1. e4 c5 2. f4.

2. d4 d6 3. Nc3 Bg7.

And here I "forgot" my pre-game preparation 3. ...a6 4. f4 b5!?

4. f4 Nc6.

Of course now I want to take him out of the book as soon as possible.

5. Be3 Nf6 6. Nf3 0-0 7. Qd2 e6?!

More rational is 7. ...e5.

8. 0-0-0 a6?!

Better is 8. ...b6 and 9. ...Bb7.

9. a3 b5 10. e5.

Now 10. ...b4 11. ef bc 12. Qxc3 wins a piece.

10. ...Nd5??

After this black has no counter play, and the game is effectively over. And I thought on this move for about half an hour! Essential was 10. ...Nd7!

11. Nxd5 ed 12. g4.

White's attack is strong, mechanical. I spent loads of time here. But I had become disheartened with my position, so was almost unwilling to try to save myself. I need to learn to defend difficult positions better.

12. ...de?!

An attempt at activity. 12. ...f5 12. ef e.p. Qxf6, though wretched, was better. Now black loses.

13. de Be6 14. f5 d4.

Even here 14. ...gf 15. Bd3 f4, though hopeless, was better.

15. Bh6.

Refusing to be distracted.

15. ...gf 16. Bd3 f6 17. gf Bd5 18. Rdg1 Rf7 19. e6 Re7 20. Bxg7 Rxg7 21. Qh6 Qf8 22. Rxg7+ Qxg7 23. Rg1 Qxg1+ 24. Nxg1. 1 - 0.

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Castle Chess Club Champ.

A. Goodall - H. Gross, January, 1984. 1. c4 f5 2. Nc3 Nf6 3. g3 e5 4. d3 d6 5. Bg2 Nc6 6. e3 Be7 7. Nge2 0-0 8. 0-0 Qe8 9. Nd5 Bd8 10. Nec3 Nd5 11. Nd5 Ne7 12. f4 Ng6 13. h4 c6 14. Nc3 Be6 15. Re1 Qf7 16. b5 Rc8 17. Qa4 Bb6 18. Ba3 Rfd8 19. bc bc 20. Bc6 ef 21. Nd5 Ne5 22. Nb6 Rc6 23. f f Nf3 24. Kf2 Nd4 25. Bb2 Qh5 26. Bd4 Qh2+ 27. Kf3 Bf7 28. Qc6 Bh5+ 29. Ke3 Re8+ 30. Qe8 Be8 31. Nd5 Bh5 32. Rab1 Qg3+ 33. Kd2 Qh2+ 34. Kc3 h6 35. Rg1 Bg4 36. Rb8+ 37. Rb7+ Kg6 38. Rg7+ Kh5 39. Nf6+ Kh4 40. Ng4 Qa2 41. Bf2. 1 - 0.

Board Minutes

Meeting held at Bryce Perry's, Palo Alto, March 31, 1984. Meeting called to order at 2:58 p.m. by Vice-Chairman Bryce Perry. Present: Ed Chang, Alan Glasscoe, Mike Goodall, Andy Lazarus, John Marks, Martin Marshall, Pat Mayntz, Bryce Perry, Hans Poschmann, Francisco Sierra, Mike Splane, and Doug Young.

--Minutes of the previous meeting accepted as published.
--Report on the upcoming scholastic tournament by Marks.
--Circuit Report: Poschmann. Results are up to except for the latest LERA. A discussion on making the circuit self-supporting was deferred to the July meeting for analysis.
--Clearinghouse Report: Chang. Noted the recent conflict between Marysville and Santa Cruz. He also stated that there may be a problem in October, as Leon Taylor has requested and been approved for the first weekend in October, which is a traditional Sacramento date.
--Team Championship report: Poschmann. He is expecting to hold it in July but is still looking for a site.
--Scholastic Open report by Bryce Perry. 80 players in the high school division and 25 in the junior high division.
--Report, U.S. Championship: Goodall. He made a plea for volunteers for the three week event in July in Berkeley.
--Treasurer's Report: Bob Gordon via Perry. Bills up to date. Memberships behind because of an office move. There is a possibility of getting scholastic funding from ACF: this will mean a shift to the general fund of part of the circuit. Has made the decision to change the production of membership lists and label production from the former firm to in-house production of the lists and a label service (savings of about \$60 a year). Wants to put the general fund on an accrual bookkeeping system. Suggested a dues increase of \$1.00 to go to **Chess Voice** as the cost of paper is expected to rise. Wants to raise the affiliate fee to \$8.00. Ramona wants the magazine reimbursed for including the ballot in the next magazine.
MOTION: Change the general fund to an accrual system. Marks, second by Goodall. Discussion concerning transition and bookkeeping changes. PASSED.
--Reimbursement for Ballot: chair ruling: the appropriation already made. Discussion: ballot, returning, and counting.
MOTION: Appoint a tellers' committee composed of Mike Goodall, Hans Poschmann, and Andy Lazarus. PASSED.
--Ballots will be counted at the Annual Meeting, Sunday, May 27 at LERA.

MOTION: That the mail ballot shall include a dues increase for Tournament Members to \$9.00 per year, the increase to go to **Chess Voice**. Marshall, second by Young. Amendment: Affiliates to \$10.00 per year, Juniors to \$7.00. Discussion: CalChess one of the most expensive state organizations, need to explore revenue sources: add advertising space, pursue schools, libraries, etc. PASSED. Recommendation: editor publish arguments.

Report of the Nominating Committee: **Chairman**, Bryce Perry; **Vice Chairman**, Lazarus; **Secretary**, Mike Goodall; **Treasurer**, Doug Young; **Youth**, John Marks; **Club Matches**, Ray Orwig and Trendall Ball; **Tournaments**, Ed Chang; **Circuit**, Hans Poschmann; **Memberships**, Bob Gordon.

MOTION: Accept nominating Committee's Report. PASSED. It was noted that Richard Faiber, Thomas Dorsch, and Hans Poschmann have expressed an interest in the open Regional Vice President position for USCF.

Report: Enlightenment by Marshall. The company produces computer "chess tutorials". Noted 40 million play chess, USCF has 65,000 members. Wants to put software in schools, a-la chess video games. A national chess data base is just one of the many possible applications.

Correspondence: Letter from USCF (Dullea) re FIDE President Campomanes' tour. It was decided not to participate. Letter from USCF (Lawrence) re playing patients in the Palo Alto VA hospital. Perry volunteered to explore the idea.

Meeting adjourned at 5:27.

Next meeting to be set at the annual meeting.

Respectfully submitted,
K. Michael Goodall, Secretary

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TOURNAMENT DIRECTORS NOTEBOOK, PAGE 14

by Robert Gordon

(This is part three of WHAT'CHA OUGHTA DO IS. . . Run a Tournament. Part One discussed the idea that organizing rated tournament play was not that difficult, and Part Two gave pointers on how to run club tournaments so that more people could play rated games. Part Three discusses the next logical step: the weekend tournament.)

OK. You've run the rated games among your friends, "Tournament Director's Notebook, Page 11" and you've run some club tournaments, "Tournament Director's Notebook, Page 12" following the general ideas previously presented. It didn't hurt, did it? It is now time to stop hiding your light under a bushel basket. Why not put on a full-blown, uptown, open to strangers, 2-day weekend tournament? The general rules you have been using still apply. The only differences are that you have to start earlier, be a little more precise in your organization, and display your sense of humor more openly. (Also, reviewing the Tournament Director's SOB Guidelines in "TDN, Page 12", won't hurt.)

The first, most important, basic, "don't forget this one" is to find a playing site. If you have been running club tournaments, you probably have the site already. Fix a date, check with the people in control of the usual site, nail down the date with them, and you are ready to go.

Well, not quite.

That date should be set four months ahead of time. (That's right, FOUR months.) To have a successful attendance, you are going to have to advertise in **Chess Life**. (Oh, by the way, write to **Chess Life**, right now and ask for the final dates to submit a "Tournament Life" announcement -- I mean, put down this article and write immediately. Then come back. I'll wait.) Best is to you have two notices. Also (now that you are back), get in touch with Ed Chang, the Northern California Clearinghouse, (he is listed on the inside back cover of each issue of **Chess Voice**) to make sure that there are no conflicts. Confirm the date with him, send your announcement to. . .

Hold on. . . you haven't decided on a format. You are going to run a swiss, but will it be open or class? How much do you intend to charge the poor suckers that are coming to your first tournament? And how are you going to divide the prize fund?

Probably a class swiss is the easiest. As each section completes its games you can start pairing so at least that group will be out of your hair when the crunch of the following round happens. Entry fees are up to you, of course, as I have no suggestions on that point. (I have run tournaments from \$10 to \$35, and don't see much difference, except the cheaper ones seem to go better in the valley and the more expensive seem to do well in the Bay Area.) The prize fund will depend greatly on your overhead. If your site is free or cheap, and your advertising is the same, you can boost the prizes. I usually expect to be able to pay back 80% of the entries using a free playing site.

So, Ms. (or Mr.) Tournament Director, you have your site, date, and format. NOW, off with the "Tournament Life" announcement. Send a note to Ed Chang confirming that the tournament will really happen. Other than that, you are now ready for the real advertising. Make up, or have someone make up, flyers. Send them to the clubs. Take them to tournaments. Send them to your friends who go to clubs. Send them to tournament directors for their tournaments. Include them in **Chess Voice**. Post them on

. . . run a weekender

park and recreation district bulletin boards. Put them in laundromats. Post them at schools and colleges. Drop them from airplanes. In other words, get them distributed.

* * * * *

However, you won't be spending the entire four months throwing flyers around.

There is one thing you should check immediately. What condition are your tournament supplies in? Do you have: Pairing cards, wall charts, pairing sheets, pens and pencils, ashtrays, white-out, rating supplement(s), rubber bands, paper clips, sealed move envelopes, long envelopes, scoresheets, scratch paper, your rulebook, tape, and aspirin? If you don't, get them now. All of them. Nothing is more exciting the morning of the tournament than to find that you don't have. . . you name it. If you don't have it, even if it is not critical, it throws you off-stride and keeps you fretting. You don't need it. I use a banker's file box to keep all of my gear in. There are handles on the sides, and file folders fit in perfectly. The rest of the stuff can be organized with cardboard dividers.

Next. How are you going to keep track of your pre-entries? Some directors use pairing cards, and just make them up as the entries come in. Others use a spiralbound notebook and list them: Name, address, USCF# and expiration date, CalChess OK, how paid and how much, etc. Also, just how late will you accept advance entries? Ah, well, these are just a few of the things you still need to consider.

Speaking of considering. . . be considerate of the people in charge of the tournament site (and yourself). Give them a reminder call two weeks ahead of time. And another call three days ahead of time. And the day before. Probably you will have to see them the day before to verify that your tables and chairs are there and to get the keys.

CHESS GOES TO WAR



Can you make this board lay flat?

Few people who have never been involved with the running of a chess tournament can comprehend that you really mean it when you say, "Oh, I'll be here at around 8:00 in the morning. The players are playing two games tomorrow, so that means, if I'm lucky, I'll be able to head for home at midnight."

I use a parks and recreation department site, and they are used to working with the handicapped--both physical and mental. Everytime I get a new building monitor, the person looks at me as if I belong with the latter group and starts speaking in words of one syllable. It usually only takes one session of that person holding the keys and saying, "Just give me a call when you are ready to close. I'll drop by and take care of it." The 11:30 p.m. call, after the monitor was there at 7:45 a.m. to open, usually means that I walk away with the keys for the rest of the tournament and the next one also.

All right. We've gotten you to the night before the tournament.

Now, what feels like the real rush starts. First is the fear: "Do I have. . .?" That is why I said to take care of all the supplies four months ago. You will still have the fear, but you will know that you are all right--after you have checked the tournament box for the fifth time, of course.

What you need to do is to get as much detail as possible out of the way before tomorrow morning.

1. Make up your signs. I make them for Day 1 round times, and the first round of Day 2 (I also put "SHARP" on the Day 2 signs, in red, so that there will be no dispute). I make them for the time control. I make them for the location of the restrooms. I make signs that say "BE QUIET OR BE EJECTED". These I post by the Director's table, in the halls, and in the playing rooms. I make direction signs for outside the building with arrows, and inside the building with arrows. I also make several signs that say "Read all Signs before Seeing the Director". It doesn't work, the questions are still asked. But I try.

2. Make out pairing cards for the pre-entries that you haven't done yet. Verify all of the information. You don't want to have to be fooling around with these tomorrow morning.

3. Make lists of pre-entries. (a) You will want to post a sign for those that are completely entered, and you don't need to see (you will find that you don't even want to see these people, as there are enough people you must see. It won't work, but you will have tried). (b) Make a list of the people you would like to see, but do not have to. These are the people who are ok, except that maybe you need a telephone number, need to give a receipt, need to give a CalChess card, etc. etc. (These are, also, people you don't want to see. It won't work either, but you will have tried). And (c) you will want to post a list of those you have to see. These are people that you need to verify their USCF number or expiration date, their CalChess membership, they sent the wrong entry fee, you can not find their rating, etc., etc., etc. (These are the people who will not read the signs either, and they are the ones that you will not see. But you will have tried).

4. Jot down notes for your players' meeting. If you don't you will forget something critical (or everything). I try to hold a "new players" meeting about fifteen minutes before the regular meeting. This is a technique for getting those questions out of the way that bore the regular players (since it is voluntary, quite a number of regular players sit in on it and seem to enjoy it. If it was the regular meeting, they would hate it and be bored), such as how to use a clock, what is *en passant*, how to castle, how

to keep score, touch move, and so on. By using this time to deal with those problems, the regular player's meeting goes quickly and more congenially.

5. Also make out table numbers. It is just one more thing you won't have to do tomorrow.

Now, go to bed and get a good night's sleep. (If you can do that the night before a tournament, you are a better man than I, Capt'n Delta.)

So. We've gotten you to the night before the tournament. You are set up and ready to go (except for the marking pens you forgot to put in the tournament box). Next time, in "The Tournament Director's Notebook, Page 15", we'll discuss the day of the tournament. Watch for "Wha'cha oughta do is . . .take Valium".



U.S. CHAMPIONSHIP, cont.

Events of this type require the coordinated effort of many volunteers. We need chessplayers who are willing to man wall boards, to be official scorekeepers, to monitor the noise in the audience, to pick up and deliver players from and to the airports, and many other tasks. If any above-average chessplayer reading this would like to help out, please contact Alan Glasscoe, Andy Lazarus, or me. (We each reserve the right to decline offers without explanation.) Those helping out will receive appropriate credit in reports on the tournament, the chance to watch the games up close at no charge, and the opportunity to be a part of the most significant chess event in the United States.

The following players have accepted invitations to the the U.S. Championship:

LEV ALBURT	JOHN FEDOROWICZ
JOEL BENJAMIN	DMITRY GUREVICH
WALTER BROWNE	RON HENLEY
ROBERT BYRNE	SEGEY KUDRIN
LARRY CHRISTIANSEN	JOHN PETERS
NICK deFIRMIAN	YASSER SEIRAWAN
MAXIM DLUGY	KAMRAN SHIRAZI
ROMAN DZINDZHASHVILI	JAMES TARJAN

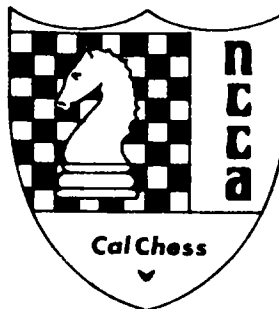
The Women's list is incomplete and still very tentative:

IRENE ARONOFF	IVONA JEZIERSKA
RACHEL CROTTO	SHERNAZ KENNEDY
PAMELA FORD	DIANNA LANNI
VERA FRENKEL	DIANE SAVEREIDE
RUTH HARING	DOROTHY TEASLEY
INNA IZRAILOV	

Both of these tournaments are FIDE ZONALS, which means that they are the first step in the World Championship cycle. The top finishers in each Championship progress to the Interzonal next year.

One thing that needs doing is having a lot of people contact the news media requesting coverage of the event. All of you please write or call the Sacramento Bee, the SF Chronicle, and every other newspaper that chess players read in Northern California, and demand daily coverage. Please call the TV stations and ask for reports of results on the evening news. The just-under 3000 USCF members in Northern California, including over 700 CalChess members, could cause such an uproar that the media couldn't resist! Remember this is the strongest and most important chess ever to be held in Northern California!

/a/ - see ad this issue
 /f/ - flyer insert in this issue
 ALL CAPS - CAL CHESS CIRCUIT TOURNAMENT



NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CLEARINGHOUSE

ED CHANG
 2008 Berkeley Way, #8
 Berkeley CA 94704
 (415) 548-3068

MAY

- 5-6 Sacramento: Sacramento Championship (Gordon)
 19-20 Marysville: Peach Tree Classic (Taylor)
 26-28 Sunnyvale: LERA MEMORIAL DAY CLASS /f/ (Hurt)

JUNE

- 2-3 Fresno: San Joaquin Championship (Quarve)
 9-10 Berkeley: BERKELEY CLASS STRUGGLE /f/ (Lazarus)
 15-17 San Francisco: Stamer Memorial (Goodall)
 16-17 Sacramento: SACRAMENTO JUNE BUG (Young)
 23 Richmond: 30/30 Quad - GOLDEN BEAR WARMUP /f/ (Orwig)
 23-24 San Jose: 2ND ANNUAL BELLARMINE OPEN /f/ (Rauen)
 30- July 2 Berkeley: GOLDEN BEAR OPEN /f/ (Goodall)

JULY

- 4 Fresno: Firecracker Quad (Wilson)
 7-8 San Jose: 19th ANNUAL SANTA CLARA COUNTY OPEN /f/ (Sierra)
 9-28 Berkeley: U.S. Closed Championship and U.S. Women's Closed Championship (Goodall)
 21-22 Sacramento: ED EDMONDSON MEMORIAL /a/ (Gordon)

DEADLINES NEXT ISSUE:

COPY: June 15; **FLYERS** (if camera ready): June 23 (give us a couple of extra days if you want us to make up the ads or flyers).



THE KOLTY CHESS CLUB
 meets every
 WEDNESDAY
 from 7:30 - 11:30 pm
 at the
 CAMPBELL LIBRARY
 (lower level)
 70 N. Central Ave
 Campbell CA

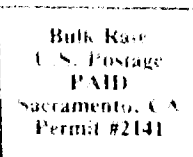
USCF Rated tournaments

for information
 Pat Mayntz (408) 371-2290

- ASHLEY, Thomas** (Fresno CC) 2622 W. Escalon Av., Fresno 93711
BOBBIN, Roy, 988 Farris Drive, San Jose 95111 (408) 578-8067
GOODALL, K. Michael, 2420 Atherton Street #6, Berkeley 94704 (415) 548-9082
GORDON, Ramona W. & Robert T., P.O. Box 160354, Sacramento, 95816 (916) 444-3039
HANSEN, Alfred, 1035 Whitwell Road, Hillsborough 94010 (415) 342-1137
HURT, Jim, (LERA CC) P.O. Box 60541, Sunnyvale 94088
LAZARUS, Andy, (ASUC/Superb) 210 Student Union, Berkeley 94720 (415) 658-4454
MARTHINSEN, Art, (Ross Valley CC) 3 Locksley Lane, San Rafael 94901
MAYNTZ, Pat, (Kolty Chess Club) 151 So. Leigh Avenue, Campbell 95009 (408) 371-2290
MUSTAFA, Mike, 22 Deering Court, Oakland 94601 (415) 436-3883
POSCHMANN, Hans, (Fremont CC) 4621 Seneca Park Avenue, Fremont 94538 (415) 656-8505
QUARVE, Dave, (Fresno CC) 833 East Home Avenue, Fresno 93712 (209) 485-8708
ROWE, Dick, 2522 Alamo Avenue, Chico 95926 (916) 343-2696
SIERRA, Francisco & Amada, (San Jose City College CC/San Jose State CC) 663 Bucher Avenue, Santa Clara 95051 (408) 241-1447
SISTEK, Leonard, (Yuba-Sutter CC) 1491 Bridge Street, #41, Yuba City 95991 (916) 671-1533
STEVENS, Dick (Carson City CC) P.O. Box 1712, Carson City, NV 89701 (702) 883- 6597
TAYLOR, Leon, (Yuba-Sutter CC) P.O. Box 896, Marysville 95901 (916) 741-3979
WILSON, Donald E., 3038 E. Willis Av., Fresno 93726
YOUNG, Doug, (Sacramento CC) 3788 Malibu, Sacramento 95826 (916) 361-7092
YUDACUFSKI, Ted, (Monterey Chess Center) P.O. Box 1308, Monterey 93940, (408) 372-9790

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

CHESS VOICE
Post Office Box 160354
Sacramento CA 95816



8501

Kerry Lawless
1761 Carpenier
San Leandro, CA 94577

PLAY

East Bay

- BERKELEY CHESS CLUB, Friday, 7:30 p.m. to 1:00 a.m., Berkeley YMCA, Allston & Milvia, Berkeley. Contact: Alan Glasscoe, (415) 652-5324.
- SUPERB U.C. BERKELEY CAMPUS CHESS CLUB, Wednesday (School days only), 7:00 p.m. to 10:00, Student Union, Bancroft at Telegraph, Berkeley. Contact: Andy Lazarus, (415) 642-7511.
- BULLETIN CHESS CLUB, Tuesday, 8:00 p.m., 5901 Broadway, #21, Oakland. Contact: Max Burkett, (415) 658-9826.
- FREMONT CHESS CLUB, Friday, 7:00 p.m., Fremont Community Church and Christian School (side entrance left), 39700 Mission Blvd.(near Stevenson Blvd.), Fremont. Contact: Hans Poschmann, (415) 656-8505.
- GREATER RICHMOND CHESS ASSOCIATION, Saturday, 12:00 to 5:30 p.m., Eastshore Park Community Center, 960 South 47th Street, Richmond. Contact: Trendall Ball, (415) 234-5336.
- HAYWARD CHESS CLUB, Monday, 5:00 to 9:00 p.m., Hayward Public Library, 835 C St., Hayward. Contact: Mike Sweeney, (415) 357-8503.

North Bay

- OCCIDENTAL CHESS CLUB, Monday, 8:00 p.m., Yellow Lizard Deli, Occidental. Contact: P.O. Box 253, Occidental (707) 874-9947.
- ROHNERT PARK CHESS CLUB, Monday, 7:00 p.m., Lady Bug Park, Liman Way, Rohnert Park. Contact: Walter W. Randle, (415) 795-2220.
- SONOMA STATE UNIVERSITY CHESS CLUB, Thursday, 7:00 p.m. to 9:30, Student Union, North Meeting Room, Rohnert Park. Contact: Clement E. Falbo, (707) 584-8324.
- VALLEJO CHESS CLUB, Friday, 7:30 p.m. to 11:30, Vallejo Community Center, 225 Amador Street, Vallejo. Contact: G.H. Rasmussen, (707) 642-7270.

West Bay

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

South Bay

- DE ANZA COLLEGE CHESS CLUB, Thursdays, 11 a.m. - 3 p.m.; 21250 Stevens Creek Blvd., Student Center, La Dona Room, Cupertino. Contact: Bart Bevins or Hugh Thomas, (408) 996-4692.
- INDEPENDENCE HIGH SCHOOL CHESS CLUB, Daily while school is in session during lunch; Independence High School, Room A-18 or A-26, San Jose. Contact: Rick Vierhus, (408) 267-2284.
- KOLTY CHESS CLUB, Wednesdays, 7:30 - 11:30 p.m., Campbell Library (lower level), 70 N. Central, Campbell. Contact: Pat Mayntz, (408) 371-2290.
- LERA CHESS CLUB, Mondays, 6 - 9 p.m., Lera Auditorium, Building 160, (Corner Mathilda & Java Sts.) Sunnyvale. Contact: Ken Stone, (409) 742-3126 (days).

Sacramento Valley

- CHICO HIGH SCHOOL CHESS CLUB, Daily while school is in session during lunch, Chico Senior High School, Room 210, Chico. Contact: Dick Rowe, (916) 343-2696.
- SACRAMENTO CHESS CLUB, Wednesday, 6:30 - 11:00 p.m., Senior Citizens Center, between 27th and 28th on J, Sacramento. Contact: Doug Young, (916) 361-7092, or Scott Gordon, (916) 929-2952.
- YUBA-SUTTER CHESS CLUB, Noon - 5:30 p.m., Sunday, Peachtree Mall, 6000 Lindhurst, Friday, Yuba County Library, 303 - 2nd Street, Marysville. Contact: Leon Taylor, (916) 741-3979.

Nevada

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

To have your club listed contact **Chess Voice**.