

# PCA



PROFESSIONAL  
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#3&4  
Volume 2

## NEWSLETTER

Paul Masson, Again

by Dennis Fritzinger

Everybody has a secret ambition, or should. At present, my dull unimaginative approach to this is to send half my tournament winnings to Greenpeace. That way I can keep up my phlegmatic lifestyle and still convince myself I'm going good. For this reason I was really looking forward to Paul Masson this year. Oh boy! A chance to make \$2000. If I win it cold I'm going to give it all away. Or if I win anything. After all, my entry fee is free. With this in mind, and a total lack of preparation, I set out.

Riding down to Palo Alto with Mike Goodall, Alan Benson, and Mike Donald, I get dropped off at C. Bill's house, first stop on the tournament trail for me. For years my good friends Bill and Bernie have put me up while I played in tournaments, or began a hitchhiking jaunt to L.A. They are at home--Bill is puttering around, fixing up a spare room; Bernie is cooking. I knock and walk in, throwing my stuff down. As Bill and I talk and move things around, John Grefe phones. John will be driving down from San Francisco in the morning; he can give me a ride the rest of the way.

After a delicious dinner I make a place to sleep in the spare room and drop off to sleep. Suddenly, an alarm goes off. I get up, shut it off, and roll over for a few minutes. Then I hear John at the front door.

We're driving down the road to Saratoga. Just before we get there we stop at a 7-11 and pick up juice. That'll be our breakfast. We're early enough to get a parking space. Always a primary concern, parking. And this year things are different. The first round starts on time (well, almost).

My first opponent--Martin Sullivan. Our personal record is two wins for me, one for him. I have black. The game opens 1 a4 a5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d4 Nf6 4 Nc3 Nbd7 5 Bc4 Re7 6 00 00 7 Qe2 c6 8 a4 I've been in this position dozens of times and always played Qc7 next. I decided to try something different. 8...ef 9 Nd4 Re8 10 Ba2 Bf8 11 Qf3 Ne5 12 Qd1 Ng6 13 Re1 Bg4 14 f3 Bd7 Black has a very comfortable position. Things are proceeding normally, except that he has an extra knight (on g6) to play on the kingside with. 15 Be3 Qc7 16 Qd2 h6 To keep the bishop from g5; also comes in handy for another reason which will become clear in a few moves. 17 Qf2 White would also like to play on the kingside, and additionally hopes to get something going on the g1-a7 diagonal. 17...Re5 A trap. 18 Qg3 Falls for it. 18...d5! 19 ed Bd6 The point. 20 f4 I had expected Qf2, after which just Rae1 and Black has a splendid position for the pawn. Also to be considered was 20 dc Rg5 (Better than Re3, Qg6) 21 Qf2 Bh2. 20...Rg5 My original intention, though I spent a lot of time looking at Re3 too. 21 Qf2 Not Qf3, Nh4, etc. 21...Bf4? My intuition was to play Nf4 here (That was my original intention) but sloppy analysis persuaded me to play this. 22 Nf3 Naturally! In analyzing the position I had overlooked this rather obvious move, even though I saw it the instant I moved, of course! The correct move 21Nf4 led to a pretty variation: 22 Bf4 (forced) Bf4 23 Nf3 (g3 Bg3 24 hg Rg3 must win) Ng4 24 Qh4 (to guard h2) Rh5! Back to the game. Ng4 23 Bf4 The saving point. Nf4 24 Qd2 Other moves were Qb3 and Qd4; I expected Qd4 which has the virtue (Continued on page 4)





# PCA NEWSLETTER

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Since the bulk of PCA funds comes from magazine subscriptions and since whatever strength we may have comes from the money these subscriptions bring, I believe that in order to prosper and to become a meaningful force in US Chess, we should have a good magazine that comes out on a regular basis. In order to do this we need a titled editor and a large number of regular contributors.

John Grefe expressed interest in the editorship, but insisted upon a nominal fee (\$50/issue) to do the work. I suggest we snap up this offer before John changes his mind.

There are several members with access to chess stories from the various wire services, a privilege not accorded to the current editor. Clearly it is frivolous to believe that an adequate job can be done without their help. I call on these people to identify themselves and to help make the PCA newsletter a success.

I have recently purchased some expensive equipment for myself which can be used to halftone photographs for the PCA Newsletter but what is needed now are some photographs to process.

Since I was originally hired by the PCA as a production editor with the news collection and writing being done by Bill Lombardy and Jim Tarjan, I feel the pressure of all the extra labor. I apologize for the irregularity of publication but submit that all of this could be put behind us if we could find a few dollars for John Grefe (or someone with similar qualifications) and if some more contributors could be found.

## President's Message

Since my election I have told numerous masters that I am now President of the PCA. Their most common reaction was "I didn't know the PCA still existed." It is really a shame that we have become so inactive, for the PCA in its early days definitely had an impact on USCF policy. When PCA lobbied aggressively for various master oriented causes, it was not as successful as founder Larry Evans hoped. It did not succeed in making chess professionalism the wellpaying field we would all like it to be. But it did make a start in a number of areas, USCF consulted the masters and followed their advice, rather than its previous policy of having a largely non-master policy board decide what it thought was good for master chess.

(Continued on page 6)

## President's Message by Jack Peters

This is only the second issue of the PCA Newsletter in a year. Officers and members are losing faith, and the PCA is nearly dead. This upsets me, because we have the makings of a powerful, useful organization. Our members include many prominent masters and every American GM. Until recently, the USCF Policy Board would always consider the viewpoint of the PCA; now masters have no voice in USCF decisions.

It wouldn't take a miracle for the PCA to rise out of the ashes like the phoenix. All that's necessary is for each master to do his share. Anyone who reads the PCA Newsletter can see who's contributing articles, and who is not. It's less obvious who's offering advice on matters which effect us all. As president, I can testify that very few masters have taken the time to write letters to the officers about the changes they'd like to see. Without ideas from each of you, the PCA represents only a fraction of masters' views.

Right now there are several serious issues that masters should be discussing. Foremost is the spread of big-money class tournaments and the lack of big-money tournaments for masters. I'm convinced that the PCA has the potential to slow or stop the trend towards class tournaments and "democratic" prize funds. We should also be wondering about the US Championship, the Olympiad team, the changes in requirements for FIDE titles and ratings, the reliability of USCF ratings, and the intrusion of politics into international chess.

by Bill Goichberg

I believe it would be a great mistake for us to assume that the USCF is controlled by anti-master forces. Granted, that organization has done little for masters in recent years. And PCA's idea of a \$1.00 per player "tax" on tournament entries was overwhelmingly opposed at all levels of the USCF structure. But I believe that many of the USCF delegates, including some with low ratings, are present or potential supporters of our cause.

The "tax" proposal, though it no doubt would have had a dramatic effect had it passed, was probably PCA's greatest blunder. Chess organizers both feared the \$1 increase's effect on entries and resented the idea that they were being forced to subsidize master chess against their will.



Paul Masson of blocking the diagonal to the king. Rg6 At this point we had five minutes left which explains his blunders and my urge to protect and simplify. 25 Kh1 Turns out to be an unfortunate choice, but how could white have known. cd 26 Nd5 Nd5 27 Bd5 Bc6 I didn't want to do it, but White was threatening Re7. 28 c4 Much better was Bc6. Now this pawn is a candidate for the gallows. Rd8 29Rad1 Setting a cheapso Ba4, Bf7 but Black doesn't fall for it. Rqd6 30 Qf4?? There it is! Nf2 31 Kg1 The miscreant king is forced to return. Nd1 Not the only and perhaps not the best move; Nh3 and Rg6 wins the queen, echoing earlier play. The rest of the game went 32 Rd1 Bd5 33 cd Qc5 34 Kf1 Rd5 35 Re1 R5d7 36 h4 and white's flag fell.

Usually Paul Masson has a wine tasting during the first round, but this time they had three. I guess because people just weren't responding. I wandered over to see George Koltanowski, who scolded me for not coming by to see him like I'd promised. So I promised to look him up the following weekend. The trouble is I'm hardly ever in San Francisco.

Paul Masson was unusually cold this year. I shivered through my first game, even with two shirts on. John Grefe wore only a tank top, so I know he froze. Perhaps it was this unusually cold weather that accounted for my second round game. I read in a national magazine, Newsweek, I think, that people with low blood pressure should consult a physician before going into hot climates, and those with high blood pressure should consult one before going into cold climates. I was white against Larry Christiansen: 1 g3 d5 2 Bg2 Nf6 3 Nf3 Bg4 4 d3 I thought for fifteen minutes on this move; I knew 4 h3 was too weakening, and 00 invites Qc8. Larry was probably wondering what I was thinking about, as the position is a well-known book position. Nbd7 5 Nbd2 e6 Solid, e5 looks playable, but less good. 6 00 Be7 7 c3!? Usual here is Qe1, followed by e4. The text weakens d3, but I thought that no serious objection. 00 8 Qc2 c6 9 e4 a4 10 Re1 Larry thought the right move at this point was a3 blocking the a-pawn. a4 11 Nf1 Freeing the queen bishop and preparing to go to e3 in some variations. Bh5 12 h3 A funny move, putting the question after the bishop has moved. Nc5 13 e5 I didn't wanta but I gotta. Nfd7 N1h2 Bg6 15 Bf1 Qc7 16 Bf4 Now I'm prepared to play b4 chasing the knight. a3 17 b4 Na4 18 Qb3 The only way to get counterplay. Now if Na2, c2. c5 19 Qa3 Rfc8 What's going on here?

20 b5 Is this the right way to play? Qa5 After the game Larry told me he overlooked that c4 would lose the B on e7. I was worried about Nab6 chasing the queen and c4. 21 c4 Now white is better, but there are more blunders before the pot begins to boil. dc I thought black should keep the option of going d4. 22 dc Qb4 23 Qc1 Ndb6 24 Re3 Rd1 25 Rb3 Now I was getting confident. Qa5 26 Qe3 Rd7 27 Rc1 Rad8 28 Be2 h6 29 h4 Qa8 30 Nf1 Nc8 31 N1d2 Bf8 Black could have avoided loss of material with Nab6 32 Ra3 Qb8 Now he doesn't get a chance. 32 Ra3 b6 33 Qb3 Ra7 34 Ne1 The beginning of the end. Ra5 35 Bf3 Just for fun. Qa2 36 Bd1 That's all she wrote. Ne7 37 Ra4 Nf5 38 Ra5 Qa5 39 Qa4 Qa4 40 Ba4 Nd4 1-0

After the game Larry told me he always does better in hot climates. In Cuba he finished second behind GM Sveshnikov. So maybe he has high blood pressure. For myself (my blood pressure is low) the cold weather suits me just fine. A few notes about the game I didn't mention: I spent a long time on the opening, trying to orient myself. At times my brain felt like cottage cheese, but it gradually firmed up. It's important to get a grip on the opening or you're likely to be at sea without a paddle later (or else up that famous creek). Next observation: a stiff wind had come up during the game, flapping the corners of the board, knocking over pieces right and left. My name plate blew off the table, my scoresheet blew away, and Larry lost a cup of icewater.

By the time my game was finished, John was ready to go. I had started the day well, being calm and relaxed during my game with Martin, the first half anyway, but the second half chased the sunny feeling away, leaving me tense, uptight, that chemical feeling chasing through my body. During my game with Larry, I didn't notice it one way or the other, however. It may be the lone wildebeest pulled down by the hyenas--at first it struggles, then its eyes glaze as it calmly accepts its fate.

John and I drive back to Palo Alto, losing our way and ending up going as far as Mountain View before managing to get turned around. We stop at the Good Earth restaurant, my first mistake. After an excellent dinner we drive back to C. Bill's where we watch the Saturday Nite Samurai show, Day of the Hawks. Then John retires, while I stay up showing my games of the day to C. Bill. The next morning John and I and Stella (who also showed up at C. Bill's house) went to the Good Earth.



I had a big breakfast (my second mistake) and arrived at Paul Masson with twenty minutes gone on my clock. I was playing Paul Whitehead, the only other player with two points. John had drawn a game, Peter Biyiasis and Nick DeFirmian had also. I had White, but in these situations I might almost rather had Black. I enjoy alternating colors, and Paul, being the higher rated player and due for black, alternated instead. 1 g3 g6 2 Bg2 Bg7 3 Nc3 An idea of Larsen's that I have played quite often, though not exactly as he recommended. c5 4 d3 Nc6 5 Bd2 d6 6 a3 Bd7 7 Rb1 Rb8 8 b4 cb 9 ab b5 10 h4? I was hypnotized by black's threat of playing Qc8 threatening Nb4. I should play f4 e4 or e3 here. Qc8 11 Ne4 Better is Na2, but it's a miserable retreat and I was still thinking black couldn't weaken himself with f5 and h6, which proved to be right, but not in the way I expected. f5 12 Ng5 g6! Indeed no weakening, but a strengthening. The funny thing is, if I'd been black and Paul white, I'm sure I'd have played the same. 13 N5h3 e5 Now black has a massive advantage in space, akin to the evil legions in Star Wars. 14 e3 Nf6 15 f4 Horribly weakening, but otherwise how do I develop my pieces? Ne7 16 Nf3 Nh5 17 Kf2 Ng8 18 fe After the game Paul said he hadn't seen this move. de 19 d4 ed 20 ed Ngf6 21 Ne5 A heroic attempt to complicate things. Q0 Black isn't afraid of Ng6, as then Ng4 is too strong. Also possible was Ng4 right away, but with his king still in the center Black will have to worry about white's attack too. 22 Nf4 Really threatening some thing this time, but Ng4 23 Ng4 fg 24 Bd5? Paul really criticized this move, and it's easy to see why. I wanted to make room for my king on g2, but in doing so I let my primary kingside defender be traded off. As usual, I was thinking in terms of check and variations rather than pieces. If I would think about pieces (as does any good player with a positional style) I would avoid falling into continuations like the text. Be6 25 Be6 No choice. Qe6 26 Re1? Hanging a pawn and the game. The last chance for survival was c3, a move I hated to make because it was so slow. It should have been made on move 24 so there would be a check on b3. Bd4 27 Kg2 Qc6 The move that upsets the applearc follows. 28 Kh2 Bf2 29 Nh5 Bg3! Out of the blue. Paul (and his brother Jay) have a knack for finishing things up nicely. 30 Kg3 Rf3 31 Kg4 gh 32 Kh5 Qd5 33 Bg5 Qf7 34 Kg4 h5 mate

After this game I was in good spirits except for a certain slump of my shoulders. Around 3:30 Paul, Larry, John, Mike, Mike, and Alan and one or two other people wandered off the far end of the terrace to have their picture taken by Stella, also taking pictures for Paul Masson. This was a photo of the insurrectionary gang known as the Berkeley Riots, who won the national phone league championship for the second time in a row this year (oh yeah, I was there too)

Well, losing one game isn't so bad; there's always round four. But meanwhile, I had talked a friend into playing five-minute, eaten a terrible cheese sandwich on soft white french roll that sat in my gut like a battleship in Pearl Harbor for the next 24 hours, and gone in for wine tasting in a big way. By the time my game with Peter Biyiasis rolled around, I had doomed myself for certain. The chemicals were going haywire in my body, a feeling of cold dread had erupted everywhere like acne, and to top it off, it was warming up. Peter, who for some reason was on his own bad trip this tournament, polished me off like a sleepwalker, with no particular effort. Again, I had the sensation of seeing moves made against me I hadn't dreamed of, but only because I was on the wrong side.

I'll make a list for all aspiring Paul Masson players, but particularly for myself

- 1 No socializing or big dinners (after the fourth round is okay)
- 2 No five minute chess
- 3 No wine. Live like a Spartan, behave like a Spartan, dress like a Spartan (well, Hawaii shirts are okay) eat and drink like a Spartan. Then you might go home with money in your pocket. It's only luck, really. (And the whales got unlucky)

Paul Masson 1979	Rd1	Rd2	Rd3	Rd4	Total	
1-2deFirmian	I2393	+16	-6	+11	+5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 Whitehead P	2394	+17	+10	+8	=3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$
3-4Grefe	I2446	=5	+14	+12	=2	3-1
4 Christiansen	G2486	+18	-8	+9	+10	3-1
5 Batchelder	2302	=3	+15	+6	-1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$
6 Biyiasis	G2519	+13	=1	-5	+8	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$
7 Youngworth	2317	=12	-11	+17	+13	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$
8 Fritzing	2356	+9	+4	-2	-6	2-2
9 Sullivan	2232	-8	+18	-4	+16	2-2
10 Maki	2253	BYE	-2	+14	-4	2-2
11 Salgado	2291	=15	+7	-1	W/D	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$
12 Enright	2215	=7	+13	-3	W/D	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$
13 Harari	2305	-6	-12	+16	-7	1-3
14 Salas	2207	BYE	-3	-10	W/D	1-3
15 Kaplan	I2443	=11	-5	W/D	W/D	$\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$
16 Nehzni	2253	-6	-17	-13	-9	$\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$
17 Mar	2287	-1	=16	-7	W/D	$\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$
18 Milton	2302	-4	-9	W/D	W/D	0-4



The complete failure of the "tax" proposal seems to have discouraged further master attempts to revise USCF policies; unnecessarily so. Less radical proposals which do not "step on the toes" of quite so many organizers may very well have a chance. An example is the Kastner proposal for Atlanta, which would stop the spread of huge prize class tournaments which ignore the masters. I think Kastner's proposal has a reasonable chance to pass, for the type of event it tries to modify is currently run by very few organizers. Also it is a very moderate proposal in that it only asks that, if an organizer awards, say \$1000 each in Class A,B,C,D that another \$1000 be awarded in an Open (Master or Master-Expert) section. The organizer is not being asked to match his \$4000 total in a top section, nor are his big money lower sections being outlawed. All the masters ask with this proposal is their fair share, no more than other classes, but certainly no less either.

Most organizers currently run an open top section and the prizes are usually larger than in the lower sections. This is the way things should be, but to require this in all major events would probably be too controversial. I feel passage of the Kastner proposal, despite its modest goals would be a significant step forward for master chess. Better to make slow progress than none at all!

Instead of the unpopular "tax" is there any way we can induce organizers to voluntarily tax their players for the benefit of master chess? I think there may be.

The American Contract Bridge League has several "nationwide games" each year, to finance the sending of a team to the World Bridge Olympiad or to raise money for charity. Local organizers (bridge clubs) are pleased to participate, as these events are very well attended despite a "tax" added to each entry fee and donated to the cause. Players are willing to pay more to enter these events for a number of reasons the master point awards are larger, events are more prestigious, nationwide top players are given special recognition, and the donation goes to a good cause.

PCA would establish a fund for a specific purpose, such as helping US players travel to Internationals or increasing the prize fund in US Internationals.

PCA would establish a date for an annual nationwide tournament to benefit this fund. USCF, hopefully, would encourage organizers to participate and provide publicity.

Any organizer could participate by having a tournament on the weekend selected and adding \$6 to the entry fee which will be sent to the PCA. Participating tournaments would be specially indicated in the USCF "Chess Life". They would have to be of a standard length, four or five rounds.

After the organizers send the results to the USCF and the \$6 to the PCA, the PCA treasurer puts half the money into the fund, saving the other half pending the rating of the tournaments.

After all participating tournaments are rated by USCF, USCF would mail printouts with pre-tournament and post-tournament ratings to the PCA president who would examine them to determine which players had gained the most rating points. These players would receive cash prizes. An anti-sandbagging rule such as no player would be allowed to drop more than 100 points in the past year, any such players would have their ratings refigured assuming they had started 100 below their high.

There might be separate winners in each class, or perhaps only in two categories, Masters and non-Masters.

In terms of numbers, let's see what this might look like. If such events were held all over the country an overall total of 1500 players seems modest. But this would raise \$4500 and \$4500 in prizes.

If the first nationwide tournament is successful, several could be held each year, some months apart, each for a different PCA fund. Funds could be established for as many master-oriented causes as we feel the organizers and players will support.

Each PCA fund would be envisioned as making possible better conditions for masters in existing events rather than to create new events with no outside help. New events would be nice, but probably too costly. Hopefully, events now receiving ACF support would receive PCA support as well. Allen Kaufman of ACF had a positive reaction to the idea; ACF likes to contribute to events which have other sources of funding, and a small PCA grant might mean more money from the ACF.

PCA grants would be determined by PCA officers and could be limited to a set % of the fund's assets. It would be nice if the PCA could keep some money in the fund so it would keep growing.

What is your opinion? Do you favor the nationwide tournament plan? Would you like to see any of the details changed? Please let me know so I can (if you approve) approach the USCF with a PCA plan.



An informal masters' meeting was held last year in Philadelphia during the Philadelphia International. The following resolutions were passed: 1. The PCA calls on FIDE to investigate the widespread practise of buying games to make title norms and to seek to develop the strongest possible measures to stop this corrupt practice. 2 The PCA asks the FIDE Qualification Commission to reconsider their decision not to recognize norms made in two-rounds-per-day tournaments. 3 The PCA should pay the Secretary-Treasurer \$200 annually, the money to come from patrons. Harry Lyman donated \$200 to be used for this purpose. 4 The PCA asks Harold Dondis to determine the feasibility of getting a chess representative, by act of Congress, on the National Foundation of Arts and Humanities. 5 The PCA should appoint a committee of Larry Kaufmann and two other PCA members to independently and impartially investigate FIDE ratings. I have already appointed Larry to such a committee asked him to choose two other members, and written to Professor Elo, asking him to cooperate. 6 If the organizers of the U.S. Open agree, the PCA should sponsor a 15 minute tournament at the 1981 U.S. Open. PCA membership would be required. 7 A list of PCA associate members be printed in the PCA Newsletter annually. Some thought that publishing the names of associate members would encourage others to join to show their support of master chess. 8 The PCA should establish a library of tournament bulletins and chess materials. This excellent idea was suggested as an alternative to the idea of going into the tournament bulletin printing business. For a small fee members could write to the PCA library and receive Xerox copies of hard-to-get bulletins and other chess literature. The PCA library would try to preserve copies of master games from low budget events that only print bulletins for the players themselves. All PCA members would be asked to contribute to the library. 9 The PCA ask the USCF to send their extra tournament bulletins and chess materials to the PCA library. 10 The PCA should apply for non-voting membership in AIPE and ask them for complimentary copies of tournament bulletins for the PCA library. 11 The PCA should pay for the PCA's editor's membership in AIPE.

Other subjects discussed were "Best Game" prizes donated by the PCA, holding a Futurity or PCA-sponsored international.

There is little to report from the PCA meeting in Lone Pine. The small turnout, perhaps fifteen members, was disappointing. In an hour meeting we discussed the USCF's plans for the 1980 U.S. Championship and 1980 U.S. Junior Championship, the problem of inflation and deflation in the USCF and FIDE rating systems and the question of uniform treatment of American players' results in foreign events. Several members expressed their resentment that bad result of others have never been rated, while a number of good results had been quickly reported and rated, which is clearly unfair. Arthur Bisguier said he discussed this to USCF officials shortly after he was hired. No formal motions were made excepting nominations. Larry Kaufman, the sole member of our Ratings Committee said that he'd continue to study the problems with the ratings and would propose a solution to the USCF on behalf of the PCA, when he works out a superior rating formula. He noted that almost all the players at Lone Pine had a higher USCF than FIDE rating. And that this trend will continue unless FIDE institutes a bonus or feedback system to combat deflation, or unless the USCF modifies its bonus-feedback system.

In my opinion, the new PCA officers are going to have to work much harder than we did if PCA is going to survive. One reason for our members' lack of interest has been our lack of leadership. After successfully campaigning for more money in the 1978 US Championship and fair selection for the 1978 US Olympiad team, we have not been able to agree on issues.

## Calendar

The 9-round FIDE rated CalChess Masters Open will be held sometime in late January or February on the University of California campus in Berkeley. Dates will be set after school resumes and appear in next issue.

### 1981 US Open Site Announced

It has been decided to hold the 1981 US Open in Palo Alto, California next year from August 1st-14th. The Hyatt will host this event. Palo Alto, which boasts Stanford University, is on the San Francisco peninsula equidistant between that city and San Jose.

A tournament in October at Barcelona Spain Club Escacs Calella Iglesia 205 Box 166 Barcelona, Spain announces a master section tournament with twenty prizes totalling over \$6000 to be held in October.



## Various Views

Thank you for sending me my PCA Newsletter (#1&2, Vol. 2) It's chock full of good stuff. I was beginning to wonder what had become of the PCA. It's been almost two years since I've seen you (Peters) at the Lloyd's Bank Masters which you won.

Even though you've probably not heard much of me since then, I have tried to be well-informed of chess developments all over. For a long time the PCA Newsletter did not arrive and I assume this was due to problems with Lombardy and Tarjan.

Last fall I had planned to hop over to Eastern Europe and make my breakthrough into the international scene. Due to usual continuing economic difficulties this was impossible. I am now on a student loan in order to complete my Ph.D. in machine intelligence here next year.

So this gets me to the real point of my letter. How can the PCA help me and how in turn can I help the PCA? First, I want to make it known that I've felt quite neglected for the past few years as an American master abroad. I was given the opportunity to participate in the Student Olympiad in Mexico City (1977) and duly scored 7-2, the top % on the U.S. team, though this led to no further opportunities. I scored  $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$  in the Lloyd's and still Elo managed to start me with a nice low rating of 2365.

Perhaps I could be of help to the PCA as a European/British correspondent? There are quite a few chess activities here and the British seem to think they're quite important! Coming in April is the Phillips & Drew International which is getting a lot of pre-publicity as the biggest tournament ever held in Britain.

But really, considering myself as a chess semi-pro, the one opportunity I feel really deprived of is participation in a sixteen-player round robin. I have written to the organizers of the Decin tournament in Czechoslovakia, normally held in June and am awaiting a response. With my new USCF rating at 2420 I have asked the USCF if they can be helpful in this regard. How about the PCA?

Over the three years I have been here, the past year as the highest rated player in Scotland, I have tried to promote myself as a chess semi-professional, but have met with nothing but a wall of negativism and nationalism. For example, the Edinburgh Chess Club, possibly the oldest in the World, was appalled at my suggesting a free membership in return for my

services. Their strongest players are all below 2200, though they do now have 14 year old Mark Condie, who is quite talented and twice club champion.

I have recently lifted my spirits once more with the completion of the book that Craig Pritchett (Scottish IM) and I are co-authoring, tentatively titled Best Games of the Young Grandmasters (Bell & Hyman: London) due in the fall, and am now starting a full publicity campaign in Scotland for simul, lessons, and lectures. For the most part I have not even received the courtesy of a response. The British economy is in trouble, things happen slow, marketing of human resources is poor, and they seem only willing to push "British Products" Again, I ask very sincerely, can the PCA help me? Danny Kopec, Senior Master

Dear PCA members,

It was with great regret that I was unable this year to attend the PCA Annual Meeting in Lone Pine, California.

I have opened an account for the PCA at Bank of California, 2333 Shattuck Ave., Berkeley, CA. 94701

As of this date I have deposited the following amounts: 1) a check from William Lombardy for \$1750 (presumably PCA dues, but no official accounting of the money was received. 2) check from Jack Peters of \$739.30 accompanied by an explanation of how much money was received and for what purposes. 3) individual associate and voting memberships totalling \$130. The total comes to \$2619.30.

I've compiled all the members on 3x5" cards alphabetically under the following categories: Exchange (XO), Policy Board (PO), Complimentary (C), Voting members (V), and Associate members (A). The list was then translated into a mailing list for the newsletter. As of March 1980 the numbers of our membership were XO 12, PO 18, C 2, V 97, A 119. Total: 248.

I would like to make the following recommendations: 1) That PCA invest in classified advertising in chess magazines to increase our membership. There could be a budget set for this purpose. 2) That each officer be allowed a fixed amount to make phone calls each year. What isn't used could be retained to the following year. 3) That PCA make sound investment to fight inflation.

I will await instructions from the newly elected PCA officers.

Sincerely yours, Alan Benson



Short letters are usually more effective because there is less to read in them. So I have intentionally made this missive short as possible. There is much more that could be said and I shall respond fully to any requests, questions, or comments.

In early December 1978 I questioned the actions that Gary Sperling, USCF President Zonal President and FIDE Delegate had purportedly made in behalf of my application for the FIDE Grandmaster title. Starting almost immediately and continuing until the present, a series of "funny" incidents started happening to me. A summary:

1) On December 16, 1978 Editor Hochberg wrote me that "I have been forced to kill your article on the Tungsram tournament in Budapest...I have been considering the advisability of printing it in the February issue and I have reluctantly decided that, since the tournament was played in August of last year, the February issue would be too late." (Note by EM: I am sure that the readers of CL have noted that a similar article about the same tournament by Benko appeared in the May 1979 CL issue.)

2) On February 10, 1979 the policy board adopted on a 4-2 vote a motion that "the total prize fund (and no money for expense) for the Mednis-Shamkovich match be limited to \$750" This motion was interpreted by Gary Sperling to mean that if any sponsors contribute to the match, then the USCF will withdraw its proportionate share, and prospective sponsors were informed of this. PB member Hanken, who voted against the motion, told me he had noted a strong undercurrent of vindictiveness connected with the motion.

3) On June 12, 1978 Editor Hochberg wrote me that contract renewals for the Practical Endgame column would be discussed in April or May 1979. Since I hadn't heard from him on June 1 I contacted Editor Hochberg to inquire about my status. He told me that at the PB meeting May 26-28, 1979, he had recommended that my column be continued, but didn't know the PB's decision. I then called Executive Director Dullea and he informed me that "it had been discontinued", and added "I'm sorry about that because I enjoyed it very much!" When I asked why it had been killed, he hesitated and then he said "It has been decided that there is no need to give a reason." When I pressed the question, he said he'd send me an explanation. None was ever received.

4) Delegate Bibuld of N.Y. submitted a motion for the Delegates Meetings that "The Editor is urged to reinstate" my column.

9 Subsequent to this, Editor Hochberg offered me a one page column on a regular, but not necessarily monthly basis. As is well documented, the Bibuld motion was not taken up due to lack of time. (It remains on agenda for the 1980 meeting.) When I called Editor Hochberg to tell him I accepted his offer, I was told it had been "withdrawn."

5) In good faith, as a result of earlier commissions by Editor Hochberg, I had prepared two articles on the 1978 U.S. Championship endgames and two columns dealing with reader games/requests. These remain unpublished. Editor Hoban has informed me that he cannot publish them, but has given no reasons for his decision.

6) Shortly after my return from the Riga Interzonal, I wrote Editor Hoban offering to write an article about it. When there was no response for about three weeks I called him to offer to meet with him. He informed me that it is impossible for him to meet me, but he will write to inform me of his decision. I am still waiting. (CL readers will be aware that the Rio de Janeiro Interzonal was covered fully by the participants and Riga not at all.)

7) Despite many good reviews, the USCF has decided not to carry my newest book, "How to Beat the Russians! After having "lost" the earlier review copies that McKay had sent, Editor Dullea wrote me on Nov. 6, 79 that "those who screened it" decided we "should not carry it!" Of course, he didn't name the "screening panel!"

8) On February 28, 1980, in a private conversation, Gary Sperling told me that I'll never be able to have a legal case against him, because he has signatures on file from all key USCF personnel certifying that "G. Sperling does not interfere in our decision making."

9) On March 3, 1980 I wrote Mr. Hoban in Manhattan, that I would like to meet with him to discuss my work "completely at your convenience!" Mr. Hoban's response of March 28 was that he couldn't possibly meet with me because "I allocate my time as carefully as possible!"

The actions and attitude of the present PB indicates that they have such a stranglehold over the USCF that it is difficult to have much optimism through the period ending August 1981.

Please do not allow them to brush off valid criticism under the smoke screen of screaming "politics"- their presently successful approach.

April 23, 1980

Edmar Mednis IM



## BOOK REVIEW

### The Pirc for the Tournament Player

by John Nunn

Publisher: B.T.Batsford; London 1980  
algebraic notation, 130 pp. 79 diagrams

In the last few years the Pirc Defense has maintained its reputation as a solid defense which can have a lot of bite if white gets too ambitious. It really established itself internationally in the mid and late sixties, although few world-class players except Hort and Timman have used it regularly. After 1e4 d6 2 d4 Nf6 3 Nc3 g6 black's main idea is to undermine and destroy white's pawn center; his biggest problem is a lack of space, which can become chronic if he doesn't succeed in enforcing an early break.

Which book to buy on the Pirc? That depends on whether you play it with white or black, what you already have in your library, and how much money you want to put out. For a thorough general survey of older theory with strategic explanation, either Fridstein's Ufimstev Defense (revised 1975) or Keene and Botterill's The Pirc Defense (1972) are best. If you want a lot of recent games coming from both major and obscure tournaments, i.e. an update (but without much original analysis or background material) RHM has a looseleaf booklet which is quite current. The latest effort, however, John Nunn's The Pirc for the Tournament Player, tries to combine these features with a general survey. It offers black, essentially, a Pirc repertoire (or in main lines a choice of repertoires), while omitting much detail from lines outside the repertoire. I have read about  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Nunn's book, concentrating on those variations in which I have some experience, and have formed some ideas about its weak and strong points.

Advantages: Nunn's games and analysis. There's nothing like personal experience, and the author doesn't shy away from quoting his own tournament games with notes. Nunn is the most popular Pirc player in his book and this policy lends it an original character, for he is a grandmaster with many ideas and the Pirc is his main weapon. Sometimes (though not often enough) he provides untried tactical ideas and analysis in critical variations. As a part time Pirc player, I found most of these both sound and potentially useful. Recent games abound, particularly from England, where the Pirc is popular. Many, many, tournament bulletins from the past decade

obviously have been consulted. Nunn devotes a good deal of space to Modern Defense move order (1 g6 2 Bg7) so that, if necessary, the reader can avoid Pirc lines he feels uncomfortable in. The book's concise yet relevant; if a line is positionally bad Nunn tends to replace five older games with one clear example and a few words.

Disadvantages: General strategical explanation is limited, which is fine for an experienced player, but might put off the novice. Nunn seems more interested in the highly-charged tactical lines than in the slow, strategical ones. Thus you get an excellent array of ideas versus 4 f4, some sharp counters to 4 Bc4, and crisp analysis of 4 Bg5, yet nothing but bad news on 4 g3 and systems where white plays Nbd2 and c3. I don't think this is a case of "necessary objectivity," as I have found interesting and fairly dynamic equalizing ideas for black in these lines. But Nunn seems content to quote some games with passive black ideas and assessments that, e.g. white keeps an edge "but it's not easy to convert to a win." Even the discussion of the better move 4 Nf3, extensive as it is, tends to be unduly pessimistic. In my opinion these "positional chapters" could have used more original analysis.

On the balance, I very much like Nunn's book and appreciate the care with which he researches and writes. I would recommend The Pirc for the Tournament Player for the following types of reader: those just taking up the Pirc (or with very little experience in it), those who want a good review of recent Pirc theory, especially in the tactical lines, and those on the white side who play 4 f4 or 4 Nf3. Nunn's book is much less appropriate for players who like to know about all the options from a given position, players who require a lot of prose to explain strategy, or players of white looking for a complete system vs. the Pirc other than 4 Nf3 or 4 f4.

## Various Views

We know you're out there, and we guess that you've got some suggestions, ideas, complaints, or comments that concern the PCA. Whether your letters are pro or con, we will give them a chance to be seen, as space permits. There are few better means for spreading your views to the right people than by affixing a stamp to a letter and send it to the editor of the PCA News letter.



## BOOK REVIEW

Notes by  
Excerpted from The Chess Player A. Miles

The second Clarin Tournament in Buenos Aires, sponsored by the largest Argentinian newspaper, was a remarkable event. On paper, with two ex-world champions and nine top class grandmasters, a fierce struggle seemed likely for first place. In fact, things turned out rather differently.

After the sixth round Miles was the nominal leader with four points, but the Dane, Larsen, had 3½ points with two adjournments. In both he stood a little better, but in both the win seemed unlikely. In the first, Petrosian made an astonishing blunder immediately after resumption, and lost. In the second Larsen produced some fine endgame play to take the point from Quinteros. Suddenly he had the lead of 1½ points.

The crucial game came in the seventh round, Larsen having the Black pieces against Spassky. Anything other than a win for Spassky would virtually settle the tournament. Larsen played his favorite variation of the Caro-Kann and Spassky enterprised by sacrificing the exchange. Both sides ignored defense and the attack crashed through simultaneously. With his king otherwise defenseless, Larsen produced a string of checks, finally forcing an exchange of queens and thus an endgame still with his extra material. The fireworks though, had eliminated all but one of the Dane's pawns, but it just proved sufficient and Spassky resigned when faced with further material loss.

From that point, Larsen never looked back. The lead widened to a remarkable 3 points by the end and he was safe with two rounds yet to play, finishing with eleven out of thirteen.

Of course he had some luck. Andersson Ivkov, and Petrosian all blundered against him and Najdorf let him off, but the tail were crushed. Miles was the main contender for second place until late in the tournament when he lost to Quinteros and was caught by Andersson, Spassky, and Najdorf. The result of the latter was quite remarkable as he will soon be seventy years old.

When did Petrosian last lose three games in a tournament?

The Chess Player will soon publish a book of this tournament with all games in languageless figurine algebraic notation. This is the first of a new series of tournament books edited by Tony Miles.

The price is L2,50.

The second book in the series will be 47th USSR Championships 1979 with the games of the first league at Frunze and the finals at Minsk. Notes by Kotov, Gufeld, Georgadze, Makarichev, and Sveshnikov, as well as Miles. Price L3,95.

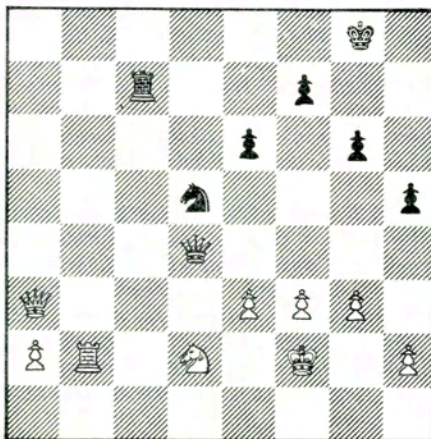
The third book will be of the European Team Championship finals now in play in Skara, Sweden which began sensationally with Miles beating Karpov in a game that began 1 e4 a6 2 d4 b5. Price L3,50

A game from Buenos Aires with notes by Miles follows.

Spassky-Larsen R95c, B16

1	e4	c6	2	d4	d5	3	Nc3	de
4	Ne4	Nf6	5	Nf6	gf			
	If Ng3, g6!?							
6	Be2	Bf5						
Other moves are Bc4, Bf4, Nf3, Ne2!?								
Black tried Rg8 7 Bf3 e5 in Timman-Bellon, Amsterdam 1978								
7	Nf3	Qc7	8	00	e6	9	c4	Nd7
10	d5!?	000	11	Be3	c5	12	b4	Rg8
	10 Be3# 11 Nd4!?							
13	bc	Bc5	14	Nd4!?	Bh6	15	g3	Bf1
	If 15 Bf3 Ne5							
16	Bf1	Ne5	17	Rb1	Ng4	18	Bc1	h5
19	Rb3	h4	20	Ba3	hg	21	hg	f5
22	Bc5	Qc5	23	Rb5	Qd6	24	Qb3	f4!
25	Rb7	fg	26	Ra7	gf	27	Kg2	Qh2
28	Kf3	Qh1	29	Kg3	Nf6	30	Kf2	Qh4
31	Ke2	Qe4	32	Qe3	Qe3	33	Ke3	Rg3
34	Kd2	ed	35	Nf4	Kb8!			
	RF3? 36 Ne7=							
36	Rf7	dc	37	Kc2	Rf3	38	Ng3	Rf2
39	Be2	Rg8		0-1				

Larsen-Andersson Buenos Aires 79  
Black to move



38....Ra7? 39 Rb8 Kh7 40 Rh8 Kh8? 41 Qf8  
1-0 since Kh7 42 ed



English 1...P-K4 and  
English 1...N-KB3 Systems by John L Watson

The "Contemporary Chess Openings" series by Batsford has finally tackled the English Opening! This is welcome news to those of us who can't speak Russian or German; surprisingly, there are no truly outstanding works on the English opening written in English.

In many ways the English Opening is the perfect subject for an openings book. The flexible nature of the English gives rise to many possible plans, there are a welter of transpositions, and the evaluations of several critical lines have recently changed. Batsford has chosen to divide the material into four separate books. "English I" deals with 1 P-QB4 P-K4 "English II" covers 1 P-QB4 N-KB3 2 N-QB3 P-K3 3 P-K4 and 3 N-B3, plus Black's try to play a King's Indian Defense formation. Yet to be released are "English III", which investigates 1 P-QB4 P-QB4 and "English IV" which contains the remaining odds and ends.

The standard by which modern openings books are judged is the Encyclopedia of Chess Openings. The first two volumes of Watson's series measure up very well. The scientific approach of ECD is not suited to the English Opening. It can't handle the interchangeable move orders and numerous transpositions. But, with a few well-chosen words and a handy "Index of Variations and Transpositions", Watson has conquered this problem.

ECD's symbol language can't explain the wide variety of strategic plans nearly as well as a few paragraphs and pertinent games. When appropriate, Watson gives the complete game, showing how a player's idea in the opening is carried out in the middle game and endgame. He also mentions which variations are popular and which are out of favor.

Finally, Watson's series comes out ahead of ECD on thoroughness. Naturally, a four-volume series packs more information than a 180-page treatment. The extra space allows Watson to add alternatives and background to ECD's bare variations. When he makes a conclusion at the end of an important line, he bases it on a mass of games, not just one or two. I think these considerations will soon establish Watson's books as the leading book on the English Opening.

As a player, Watson likes to experiment with offbeat ideas. As an analyst, he has a fine sense of the validity of current grandmaster feelings about certain variations. Many times, in his conclusions at the end of a chapter, he directs the reader to a promising area for further study. This can be of immense value to the practical player who likes playing "surprise moves", but doesn't want to try some thing antipositional. Some of Watson's untested suggestions could easily become the main lines of the future. Particularly he has championed 1 P-QB4 P-K4 2 N-QB3 N-KB3 3 P-K3!

I have only two reservations about this series. I can't understand why publishers persist in using archaic descriptive notation, which limits sales to Great Britain and the U.S.A. And I fear that some readers will hesitate to buy one or two books of the series, because the total price for all four is high. But volumes I and III should be indispensable to players of 1 P-QB4; and players of the King's Indian Defense would be well advised to get volume II.

The real measure of an openings book worth is time. Will these books still be instructive in ten years? I think so. For serious students and practical players who want challenging new ideas, I heartily recommend this series.

## Biographical Sketch

Dennis Fritzing

May 19, 1943

B.S. (Creative Writing) San Francisco  
State University, 1975

Games Editor  
Chess Reporter

Contributor  
Chess Voice, PCA Newsletter

Titles and Affiliations  
Nebraska State Champion 1964  
California State Champion 1971  
Life Master, USCF

Author: Tame Wilderness, 1980 (poetry)

PCA requests that members send biographical sketches for upcoming issues. We want to know about the man behind the moves. Send along some games as well.



# OBITUARIES

In memoriam Jens Enevoldsen

The Danish IM Jens Enevoldsen died May 23, 1980. Born in 1907, he will be well remembered for his participation in ten Olympiads, his last game being a contest at Skopje vs. Karpov. He was an author with original ideas and often came into focus because of his somewhat hot temper. The following game won a brilliancy prize at the Olympiad in Moscow 1956.

Wexler ARG - Enevoldsen DEN		D78b,E68			
1	Nf3 Nf6	14	Nd2 Qf7	27	Bg3 Rg3
2	g3 d6	15	Be3 Ndf6	28	Ng3 Bf4
3	d4 Nbd7	16	f3 d5	29	Kh1 Bg3
4	c4 e5	17	cd cd	30	Rg1 f4
5	Nc3 c6	18	f4 Be6	31	Nf1 Bh4
6	e4 g6	19	Rc1 Kh8	32	Nh2 f3
7	Bg2 Bg7	20	Nf1 Rg8	33	Bf1 Rg1
8	00 00	21	Bf2 Nd6	34	Kg1 Qg6
9	h3 Ne8	22	b3 Bh6	35	Kh1 Bg5
10	Be3 Qe7	23	Ne2 Rg7	36	Qb4 Bc1
11	Re1 f5!	24	Ne3 Rg8	37	Qd6 Be3
12	ef gf	25	Qd2 Nh5	38	Ng4 Bd4
13	Bf4 e5	26	Kh2? Ng3!	39	0-1

In memoriam Gerald Abrahams

The noted chess author and player from England, Gerald Abrahams, died March 15, 1980. Besides playing chess, Mr. Abrahams was a barrister and lecturer. He resided in Liverpool and wrote fiction as well as philosophy. His chess titles included Not Only Chess, Teach Yourself Chess, Handbook of Chess, Technique in Chess, The Chess Mind, Test Your Chess, and Pan Book of Chess. This game won a brilliancy prize.

Abraham-Toth		E01c,C03		Bad Gestein 1948	
1	e4 e6	13	ab ab	25	Rf5 Qg8
2	d4 d5	14	b4! cb	26	Ra7 h4
3	Nd2 Nc6	15	cb Nc6	27	Nf4 hg
4	c3 Nf6	16	Bd2 Bb4	28	h3 Rh6
5	e5 Nd7	17	Bb4 Nb4	29	Qb4 Rc6
6	Bd3 Ne7	18	Bg6 fg	30	e6 Rc1
7	f4 c5	19	Qb1 Qe7	31	Kg2 Rc2
8	Ndf3 a6	20	Qg6 Qf7	32	Kf3 Nc5
9	Ne2 h5	21	Qb1 Nc6	33	Rff7 Rb6
10	00 g6	22	Nh4 Ne7	34	Rg7 Qh8
11	g3 b5	23	f5 Nf5	35	dc Re6
12	a4 Rb8	24	Nf5 ef	36	Qb5 1-0

## Newsstand

by Bill Goichberg

The 1980 World Open, played July 2-6 at the Philadelphia Sheraton Hotel, was the strongest open tournament ever held in world chess history - appropriately so, as it had the largest prize fund (\$52,000) of any open in history.

The Open Section was incredibly powerful, including nine GMs and thirteen IMs. If players who have earned but not yet received titles are considered, there were ten GMs and nineteen IMs.

There were 32 players rated over 2400 and 73 over 2300, both record figures for opens, and an even 100 players over 2200, a new high for individual tournaments of any kind.

Foreign countries represented were Australia, Brazil, Canada (50 players), Poland, Rumania, Sweden, Iceland (5 players), Israel, England (7 players), Columbia, Jamaica, W. Germany, Venezuela (7 players), and Mexico.

Scoring  $7\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$  to share first thru fifth prizes in the Open Section were, by tie-break, GM Dzindzichashvili, GM Christiansen GM Miles, GM Gheorghiu, and IM Day. The struggle for the lead was so close that there never really was a clear leader after any round. Only "Dzindzi" never fell off the pace, being tied for first after each one of the nine rounds.

To win the World Open title on tiebreak Dzindzi compiled a 2700+ performance rating. He beat Richard Robinson (2212), Fred Lindsay (2354), Mark Ginsburg (2380), and Leonid Bass (2457), as well as GM Benko (2484), and GM-to-be Yasser Seirawan (2601) He drew Boris Kogan (2425), GM Florin Gheorghiu (2645) and IM John Fedorowicz, (2479). Even more remarkable is that he put in many hours at poker and backgammon, once going three days without once going to his hotel room, then beat Seirawan in 113 moves!

Christiansen, Miles, and Day were also undefeated, but Gheorghiu, who had avoided loss in the 1978 and 1979 World Opens was upset in the first round by Richard Horvitz. He recovered with seven straight wins!

Scoring 7-2 and winning \$207.70 each were GM Lev Albut, GM Walter Browne, GM Peter Biyiasis, GM Pal Benko, IM John Fedorowicz, Calvin Blocker, IM Lars-Ake Schneider, Boris Kogan, IM Jean Hebert, IM Bruce Rind, IM Sergei Kudrin, Robert Gruchacz, Mark Ginsburg, and Sergey Kudrin.

Boris Kogan, an untitled Russian with a 2425 FIDE rating, emigrated to Atlanta earlier this year. He beat Lein and Albut drew with Christiansen and Dzindzi and was tied for the lead with Dzindzi and Gheorghiu with one round to go. A loss to Miles prevented him from clear first prize.



## ON THE PROBLEMS OF MERELY CIRCULATING

After a tournament where I played badly I like to ask myself what went wrong, not merely to provide myself with a good excuse, but to avoid repeating it in the future. In doing this, I don't stop with criticizing my form or lack of opening preparation, I go on to consider other, less visible, causes.

One example of this is a tournament where I developed a headache in the middle of the first game and could only draw. I played my second game, still with a headache, and lost. I withdrew from the tournament and returned home, dejected. On arriving, I noticed something peculiar. The synthetic fiber shorts I had put on that morning seemed to be cutting into my skin. Absorbed all day in concentration, it was the first time I had noticed it. I took them off and, presto!, my headache disappeared. The loss of circulation had cut down the oxygen flow to the brain, or something. In any event, I have never been able to play well when I have a headache.

One of my favorite targets in invisible causes is diet (or lack of it). In the past I have considered the effect of alcoholic beverages and, separately, junk food on one's performance. Food and drink are factors that should be considered with great care when preparing yourself for a tournament. It is useful to go over a few simple rules the night before (modified to suit your own personal and body needs of course). First, I would take care not to eat too much before a round, and to choose only the kind of food that can easily be digested. The mind is a soldier, hiking over a mental terrain; the food you eat is equal to the amount he has to carry. The important thing is the energy available to play the game with. For this reason, it is useful to have some source of energy during a game, when the body begins to flag. Botvinnik used to drink a mixture of glucose and vitamins during the fourth hour of play. I would recommend milk or fruit juice, but not soda pop (unless the mind is wandering excessively as most sodas contain caffeine, which, though it may improve your ability to concentrate, can cut down on your ability to contemplate, sort of being able to see the road, but not the landscape.) My aforementioned comment applies equally to coffee, which I think should definitely not be drunk before a game, as the opening, with its great number of things to look at, should be played only in the most receptive states of mind.

by Dennis Fritzingner

One other thing food is good for, to some extent at least, is replacing sleep. If you are up late and sure to get little sleep before the round, a good dinner even if it's two or three in the morning, can go a long way to making up for not getting a full seven hours. Now, you may wonder why I just said seven hours, and not eight. This is because, if you are too rested before a game (and except for the first round, this may rarely be the case), you may not have sufficient fighting edge.

Going on from this, how else should you prepare for your first round game. Perhaps I'm not the one to answer this question, because I seem to have more difficulty than most with my first round opponents. Nevertheless, I'll try. First and second rounds I seem to devote to playing myself into shape. During first round games I usually am up and about, kicking myself for having just made the move I made, and alternately, wishing the fog would lift from my brain so I could concentrate. I have problems with strategy I have problems with tactics. I have problems on top of problems, and usually rely on my opponent to bail me out. Indeed, I wish for it--I fervently hope for it--at the same time glad that I'm not playing Nick deFirmian or someone of similar capacity, for then I wouldn't have the slightest chance. Rounds three and four, and sometimes two (though usually starting with the second half of the game) I am playing at the top of my form, generally, and if I've lucked out and picked up a point and a half or so the first day stand a chance for a good finish. Getting into chess mode, where you "remember how the pieces move," is a serious problem, especially at the start of a tournament. Of course, we all have tournaments where that never seems to happen, but those can usually be written off to universal reasons such as family, job, money problems, etc.

I find it helpful to look at some chess a couple days before a tournament, to go over some openings for instance, or to play over some games in the Informant; maybe both. Then, the night before, I sometimes play a few five-minute games, "to shake the rust off." It's helpful if you can reacquaint yourself with the 64 squares before you have to move your army onto them. This is probably the reason Bronstein has been reputed to stare at the board for an entire hour! before making his first move.



So...You Want a Syndicated Chess Column  
by Stephen Dann

I find five-minute chess during a tournament to be relaxing, though others don't usually share this opinion. The question is, I feel, how much? The question also is when? I think a few games, three or four at most, during the course of a tournament between rounds, to shake off nervousness, can be okay. Before a tournament gets under way, however, if I play it tends to have a disastrous effect. The seriousness with which I approach the tournament, not to mention my fighting edge is thereby destroyed.

The important thing is to approach a tournament with a high degree of seriousness. Therefore, meditating upon method, upon openings, upon likely opponents, is extremely useful. In every instance when I've been able to do this, I've had satisfactory results. Even if I've lost some games I usually play well.

Of course, in order to have a good tournament, it takes a few other things than what I've been talking about. It takes luck, for instance; it takes a light-heartedness (on top of the seriousness I've been talking about--an extremely rare combination, but one which can be prepared for, in some ways). Besides this, it takes a willingness to look at yourself and ask, is there any way I could have improved?

## Newsstand

### U.S. OPEN RESULTS

IM John Fedorowicz, upset in the first round by Bill Davis, a Category II player from Tennessee, won eight straight, and after a last round draw with GM Florin Gheorghiu, finished in a first place tie with the latter. Below is a partial table of results:

1-2	Fedorowicz	10-2	\$1680
1-2	Gheorghiu	10-2	\$1680
3-7	Bisguier	9½-2½	\$ 450
	Baczynskyj		
	Kogan		
	Rizzitano		
	Sulman		
8-	J Meyer	9-3	\$187.50
	Rowley		

Among the scores with 8½ were comer Pedro Marcal and our reporter Jerry Hanken, USCF Policy Board liason to the PCA.  
Tournament Organizers

The PCA solicits brief publicity releases from those of you wishing to invite master competitors to your events. Include date, location, and an address where complete information can be obtained. For prompt action items should be sent to Max Burkett.

Recently, a USCF national master wrote to me asking for help in getting a syndicated column off the ground. Although a talented player, this fellow had never written a regular chess column even for a small news paper, yet he desired to write for many newspapers.

We all have dreamed of writing a syndicated chess column at one time or another, we dream of the prestige, may or may not be aware of the responsibility, but are totally unaware of the reality of the professional editor in the newsroom, literally throwing our offer in the trashcan beside his desk, as he does with most independent or unsolicited syndicate offers.

How did the "big boys" such as Williams Koltanowski, Evans, and Byrne get started? The simple answer is that they all have syndicates representing them, or they run their own, with the professional lobbying effort and clout that makes progress.

Most newspapers buy syndicate packages and get one of the major chess columns as the NY Times (Byrne) Christian Science Monitor (Chevalier) Copey News Service (Williams) etc.

Few independents have prospered. Shelby Lyman is one of the most recent with his Basic Chess Features syndicate. But Lyman was able to gain worldwide distribution by UPI. Still, with newspapers short on newsprint, and interest in chess at least a bit spotty, syndicated columns have had a rough time during the past years. We see many newspapers in New England using syndicated columns as glorified filler. It is truly a shame, but to the local chess columnist it can only be taken as a true opportunity to meet with newspaper officials directly and discuss a meaningful chess feature.

For how can one write a syndicated feature without first writing a regular, lively, local column? There is little \$\$ in writing a local column, but at least your efforts can produce chess education and promotion. But again, good local columns are always in demand!

USA OLYMPIAD TEAM ANNOUNCED  
Based upon their current and peak average USCF ratings, the USA Olympic team has been chosen to represent us at Malta. They are 1. Lev Albut 2. Lubomir Kavalek 3. Yasser Seirawan 4. Walter Browne 5. Larry Chistiansen 6. Nick deFirmian We wish our team every success.



## Meet Mimi McIntosh

by Alan Benson      courtesy of Chess Voice

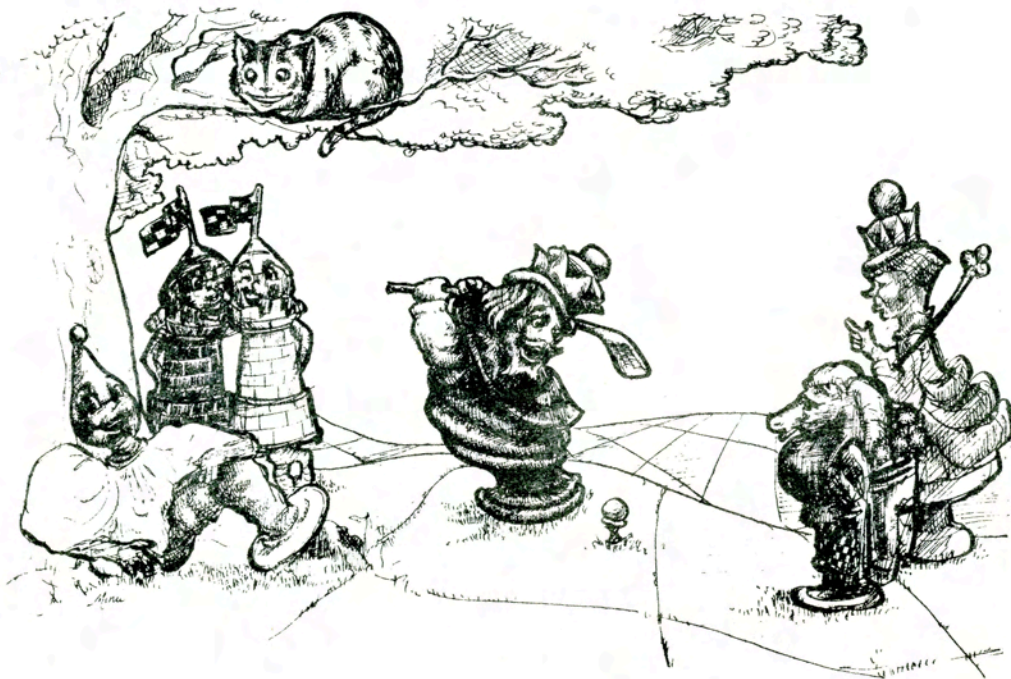
My acquaintance with Mimi McIntosh has been like a breath of fresh air with some dozen roses thrown in for good measure. For the past two years she has been the most extraordinarily sensitive chess artist in the Bay Area. Since her first piece of artwork for the CalChess Masters Open, 1979, at SUPERB productions, she has been the soul of vivacity and enthusiasm. "I'd like to do it!" she said decisively of her assignment on the Masters Open, later published nationwide. She did the beautiful artwork for the 1979 and 1980 Lone Pine chess bulletins. And we hope she'll do the layout for this year's CalChess Master!

When Mimi was 11, she spent a year in Spain. Her mural on one of the school walls still attests to her sojourn. And the beautifully decorated letters she writes must have much to do with the large correspondence she still has with her Spanish school friends. In every room of her sorority house at UC Berkeley there is some sign of Mimi's artwork--easily recognizable by its flourish and liveliness.

"Mimi, can you paint me a picture?" has always been a constantly heard request at home. In fifteen years her family has never bought a greeting card, even though dozens of them are sent out each year.



Does Mimi play chess? Yes and no. She learned the game from her parents. Her grandparents still play it daily. Her uncle, Peter Leuthold, a USCF expert has been playing since age 12. But for Mimi, the time to play chess just isn't available right now.





# MOUIS D. STATHAN

## INTERNATIONAL CHESS TOURNAMENT

### LOVE PINE, CALIFORNIA • MARCH 16-26, 1980

Player	FIDE	#	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Of 9	Opp	
Dzindzichashvili	ISR	G2570	1	=43	-21	=39	+34	+28	+15	+13	+3	+5	7	2441
Miles	ENG	G2545	2	-8	=23	+43	+41	=5	=9	+15	+16	+4	6 1/2	2437
Larsen	DEN	G2505	3	+39	+18	+28	+13	+19	+10	=4	-1	=6	6	2499
Geller	SSR	G2565	4	+20	+27	+14	=15	+11	=7	=3	=6	-2	6	2487
Alburt	USA	G2515	5	+40	-16	+12	=14	=2	+19	+7	+11	-1	6	2486
Balashov	SSR	G2600	6	+23	=8	=18	=19	+13	=16	+25	=4	=3	6	2470
Gheorghiu	ROM	G2605	7	+39	-13	+21	+33	+15	=4	=5	=9	+14	6	2451
Fedorowicz	USA	I2420	8	+2	=6	=11	=10	+30	=25	=9	=13	+20	5 1/2	2519
Ermenkov	BUL	G2495	9	-16	=40	+17	=23	+29	=2	+8	=7	=10	5 1/2	2453
Peters	USA	I2465	10	+36	-19	+24	=8	+14	-3	=17	+23	=9	5 1/2	2441
Panno	ARG	G2540	11	+34	=41	=8	+18	-4	+23	=16	-5	+19	5 1/2	2422
Gligoric	YUG	G2565	12	+37	-15	=5	+39	+20	-13	+36	=17	+18	5 1/2	2414
Quinteros	ARG	G2515	13	+35	+7	=19	=3	=6	+12	-1	=8	=17	5	2512
Ivanovic	YUG	G2440	14	+32	+30	=4	=5	=10	=33	+35	+25	=7	5	2504
J Whitehead	USA	2240	15	+29	+12	+16	=4	=7	-1	=2	=28	+33	5	25031
Wildner	USA	2305	16	+9	+5	=15	=25	+42	=6	=11	=2	=26	5	24961
Petursson	ICE	I2425	17	=25	=33	=9	+43	+34	+30	=10	=12	=13	5	2474
Kaufman	USA	2395	18	+31	=3	=6	=11	=33	=35	=26	+32	=12	4 1/2	2519
Arnason	ICE	I2435	19	+26	+10	=13	=5	=3	=5	+30	=22	=11	4 1/2	2514
Kaplan	USA	I2475	20	=4	=42	=32	+38	=12	=24	+29	+31	=8	4 1/2	2499
Root	USA	2360	21	=28	+1	=7	=42	=31	+37	+41	=26	=23	4 1/2	24901
Henley	USA	2405	22	=30	=32	=42	=40	+38	=31	+24	=19	=25	4 1/2	24811
Reshevsky	USA	G2490	23	=6	=2	+40	=29	+26	=11	+33	=10	=21	4 1/2	2472
Ratcevic	YUG	G2390	24	=33	=25	=10	=26	+37	=20	=22	+41	+36	4 1/2	2418
Torre	PHI	G2520	25	=17	=24	+27	=16	+35	=8	=6	=14	=22	4 1/2	2415
Christiansen	USA	G2485	26	=19	=34	+37	+24	=23	+41	=18	=21	=16	4 1/2	2384
Benjamin	USA	2350	27	+42	=4	=25	=32	=36	=29	=31	+38	=30	4	2494F
Biyiasas	USA	G2485	28	+21	+43	=3	=9	=1	=36	+39	=15	=29	4	2429
Bisguier	USA	G2455	29	=15	+37	+34	=23	=9	=27	=20	+35	=29	4	2417
Shamkovich	USA	G2515	30	+22	=14	+38	=35	=8	=17	=19	+34	=27	4	2408
Liberzon	ISR	G2545	31	=18	=39	=35	=36	+21	=27	+27	=20	=32	4	2406
Lein	USA	G2520	32	=14	=22	=20	=27	=41	+40	+34	=18	=31	4	2406
deFirmian	USA	I2430	33	=24	+17	=41	=7	=18	=14	=23	+36	=15	4	2395
Rind	USA	I2395	34	=11	+26	=29	=1	=17	+39	=32	=30	+40	3 1/2	2482
Odentahl	USA	I2400	35	=13	+43*	+31	=30	=25	=18	=14	=29	=38	3 1/2	2477
Youngworth	USA	2290	36	=10	=38	+41*	=31	=27	+20	=12	=33	=24	3	2445
Frias	USA	2410	37	=12	=29	=26	BYE	=24	=21	+43	=19	=41	3	2438
Rajkovic	YUG	G2495	38	=7	+36	=30	=20	=22	+43	+40	=27	=35	3	2424
Zaltsman	USA	I2460	39	=3	=31	=1	=12	=40	=34	=28	=37	=43	2 1/2	2432
Ginsburg	USA	2370	40	=5	=9	=23	=22	=39	=32	=38	+43	=34	2 1/2	2461
Michaelides	USA	2280	41	=36*	=11	=33	=2	+32	=26	=21	=24	=37	2 1/2	2460
Browne	USA	G2540	42	=27	=20	+22	+21	=16					2 1/2	2422
Grefe	USA	I2410	43	=1	=28	=2	=17	=35*	=38	=37	=40	=39	1 1/2	2462

\* = makeup games



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# EVANS ON CHESS

by Larry Evans

## EAST MEETS EAST

The level of chess activity in Asia has steadily increased ever since the Philippines staged the Karpov-Korchnoi title match in 1978. Countries like China and Japan now regularly compete in the biennial Olympiad.

16 nations competed in the third Asian Team Championship in Singapore. The teams, consisting of four players, were divided into two sections, but unfortunately both winners did not meet in a playoff.

In Group A Philippines scored 22 points followed by China 19.5 and Indonesia 18. In Group B Bangladesh(!) amassed 22.5 followed by Singapore 19.5 and a tie between Malaysia and United Arab Emirates at 18.5.

Although the event was FIDE-rated, international rules did not always prevail. Twice the arbiter used the archaic double forfeit.

In one case the game was decided lost for both players when one resigned but the other could not produce a complete proper score of the game. In the second case both players forfeited when one overstepped on time but the other did not have a complete score either.

International rules require both sides to keep score, but failure to do so is rarely penalized by a forfeit. If a player is extremely pressed for time, check marks are acceptable on his scoresheet. The very worst that can happen for failure to keep score is the loss of the right to claim the game if the adversary oversteps on time.

Murshed, who plays first board for Bangladesh, could have improved with 12...N-B5 immediately. Later he should have tried 27...QxP. Finally 30...R-B1 was necessary to contest the King's Bishop file.

**White: J. LIEW Black: M. MURSHED**  
(Malaysia) (Bangladesh)  
Sicilian Defense 1980

1 P-K4	P-QB4	19 P-KR4	P-Q4
2 N-KB3	P-K3	20 PxP	N-N3
3 P-Q4	PxP	21 P-N5	PxP
4 NxP	P-QR3	22 PxP	KNxP
5 N-QB3	Q-B2	23 Q-N3	NxN
6 B-K2	N-KB3	24 NxN	RxR
7 O-O	N-B3	25 RxR	BxB3
8 B-K3	P-QN4	26 QxB	Q-B3
9 P-QR3	B-N2	27 N-K4	N-R5?
10 P-B4	P-Q3	28 P-B6	B-B4
11 B-B3	N-QR4	29 P-N6	PxNP
12 Q-K1	B-K2	30 K-R2	B-Q5?
13 R-Q1	O-O	31 PxP	KxP
14 B-B1	KR-Q1	32 R-KB1	Q-K3
15 K-R1	QR-B1	33 P-B3	B-B4
16 P-B5	P-K4	34 N-N5	Q-K2
17 N/4-K2	N-B5	35 Q-Q5	R-R1ch
18 P-KN4	P-R3	36 K-N2	Resigns

## CALCULATED RISK

Taking a calculated risk certainly adds spice to a game, but there is no guarantee of a happy ending. The only thing harder than winning a won position is saving a lost one.

Between equal opponents routine, sober, correct play often results in a colorless draw. If neither takes a risk, a draw is indeed the logical outcome.

At the 10th Lone Pine Open Yugoslavia's Svetozar Gligoric took a big risk in refusing a draw offer on move 28 from Chile's Victor Frias. The normal 28...PxP 29 RxP leads to a draw, yet Gligoric strove for more.

Frias obliged by missing the obvious 32 Q-Q4! followed by Q-QN4 winning. In the game he overlooked that his intended 33 Q-N4 is busted by Q-7. Gligoric was the last to deny that he was lucky.

The Tarrasch Defense employed by Gligoric has never caught on with top masters, with the exception of Keres and Spassky. Most players do not care for the burdensome isolated center pawn resulting from Black's setup.

In the early 20th century Dr. Siegbert Tarrasch maintained that Black's mobility fully compensated for this weakness. He stuck to his guns even after Rubinstein demonstrated the best line against it (6 P-KN3). "The future will decide who has erred in estimating this defense—I or the chess world," declared the dogmatic doctor.

Gligoric told me he studied it for months to convince himself it was sound before switching away from his beloved King's Indian Defense. If this game is any indication, he certainly had no trouble getting an equal game out of the opening. His agony and triumph came later.

**White: FRIAS Black: GLIGORIC**  
Sicilian Defense 1980  
Queen's Gambit Declined

1 P-Q4	P-K3	18 K-N2	B-Q5
2 P-QB4	P-Q4	19 Q-Q3	R-K3
3 N-QB3	P-QB4	20 P-QN4	BxN
4 PxQP	KPxP	21 P-N5	BxN
5 N-B3	N-QB3	22 RxB	PxP
6 P-KN3	N-B3	23 KR-B1	Q-Q1
7 B-N2	B-K2	24 R-B7	R-K2
8 O-O	O-O	25 RxR	QxR
9 B-B4	B-N5	26 QxQP	P-QR4
10 N-K5	B-R4	27 R-B5	Q-K1
11 PxP	BxBP	28 P-QR4	P-N5?
12 NxN	PxN	29 RxP	P-N6
13 R-B1	R-K1	30 R-N5	RxR
14 B-N5	B-QN3	31 PxR	Q-K3
15 B-B3	BxB	32 Q-QB5??	P-N7
16 PxB	P-KR3	33 Q-QB5??	P-N7
17 BxN	QxB		White Resigns

## EUROPA CUP

Eight nations competed in the 7th European Team Championship at Skara, Sweden. Each match consisted of 8 boards with victory going to the country accumulating the most points.

Mindful of its second-place showing behind Hungary at the 1979 Olympiad, Russia took no chances. Their powerful lineup included titleholder Anatoly Karpov and two ex-world champs (Tal, Petrosian) on the first three boards. However neither of them was able to win a game out of five tries each!

The bottom boards saved the day for Russia, another indication that their strength in depth is unmatched elsewhere. The star was second reserve Gary Kasparov, 16, who won 5 and drew 1.

The major surprise was England. In fact, if the matches had been conducted on only four boards, as in the biennial Olympiad, they would have won with 18 points as opposed to Russia's 15.

Upsets abounded in the very first round when Hungary lost to Sweden and England held Russia to a tie. On first board Anthony Miles beat the world champion with an irregular defense almost never seen in master play.

### Final Standings

USSR...36.5	Bulgaria...27.5
Hungary...29	Czech...28
England...26.5	Israel...26
Yugoslavia...26	Sweden...23.5

Karpov could not win a pawn by 7 PxNP PxNP 8 RxR BxR 9 P-K5 BxN! 10 QxB N-Q4 11 BxNP? because of Q-R4ch snaring the Bishop. But 7 P-K5! P-B5 8 PxN PxR 9 PxNP! BxP 10 QxP was in order.

Later 19 KR-Q1 hitting the backward queen's pawn was better than the misguided attack against Black's King. A final error costing a pawn was 23 Q-Q3, but his game was already inferior.

**White: KARPOV Black: MILES**  
Irregular Defense 1980

1 P-K4	P-QR3	25 R-K1	QxP
2 P-Q4	P-QN4	26 QxP	B-N5
3 N-KB3	B-N2	27 R-K3	Q-Q4
4 B-Q3	N-KB3	28 QxQ	BxQ
5 Q-K2	P-K3	29 N-B3	R-B1
6 P-QR4	P-B4	30 N-K2	P-N4
7 PxBP	BxBP	31 P-R4	K-N2
8 N-Q2	P-N5	32 PxP	PxP
9 P-K5	N-Q4	33 B-Q3	P-R4
10 N-K4	B-K2	34 R-N3	K-B3
11 O-O	N-QB3	35 R-N4	B-Q3
12 B-Q2	Q-B2	36 K-B1	B-K4
13 B-B4	PxPep	37 K-K1	R-KR1
14 NxP	NxN	38 P-B4	PxP
15 BxN	N-N5	39 NxP	B-B3
16 BxN	BxO	40 N-K2	R-R8ch
17 QR-B1	Q-N3	41 K-Q2	R-R7
18 B-K4	O-O	42 P-N3	B-B6
19 N-N5	P-R3	43 R-N8	R-N7
20 B-R7ch	K-R1	44 K-K1	BxN
21 B-N1	B-K2	45 BxB	RxP
22 N-K4	QR-B1	46 R-QR8	B-B2
23 Q-Q3?	RxR		White Resigns
24 RxR	QxP		

## FIGHTING STYLE

The public expects a fight. Top players should either win or lose and only draw when they must.

Professionals rarely subscribe to this view. They know prize money pays the rent and that the important thing is to avoid losing.

Denmark's Bent Larsen is one grandmaster who does not put safety first. He scorns draws and shrugs off losses, often taking risks some colleagues consider foolish.

Most players prefer to draw two games rather than win one and lose the other, which produces the same mathematical result. Larsen knows that a point is a point and does not seem to be put off by the psychological effects of a loss.

Lone Pine is the kind of tournament that is grist for his fighting style. Draws don't do much good because they drag both players back by a half point against the field. There are no easy marks.

Most of the games are hard-fought and exceed 40 moves. Unless you take one of the top prizes, you're out of the \$50,000.

Larsen's first round win against Vitaly Zaltsman, an ex-Russian now residing in the USA, might be considered lucky. The Queens came off by move 5 and White gained no advantage whatsoever from his unorthodox opening.

Zaltsman fell way behind on the clock but won a pawn on move 34 and seemed on the way to victory. Larsen would have been hard-pressed on 36...N-B7 37 R-Q1 N-R8 38 R-QN1 P-KR4. Later 37...K-B2 was correct. Zaltsman made his fatal error in time-pressure on move 40 (missing R-K1) overlooking that on his intended 41...RxP 42 N-Q6ch snares his Rook by a forking maneuver.

Larsen returned the favor by missing 45 P-B7! Luckily for him Zaltsman lost on time when he had the resource 45...KxR 46 P-B7 RxNch 47 K-B3 (or 47 K-Q3 R-Q5ch 48 K-B2 R-Q1) R-K3! 48 P-B5/Q R-B3ch 49 QxR BxQ leading to a draw.

**White: LARSEN Black: ZALTSMAN**  
Bird Opening 1980

1 P-KB4	P-Q4	24 P-QN3	B-Q4
2 N-KB3	P-KN3	25 B-K3	B-N2
3 P-Q3	B-N2	26 R-B1	P-N3
4 P-K4	PxP	27 N-B3	B-K5
5 PxP	QxOch	28 K-K2	P-QR4
6 KxQ	N-QB3	29 P-N3	N-QR2
7 P-B3	N-B3	30 P-B4	N-B3
8 P-K5	N-Q4	31 N-B2	N-N5
9 B-Q3	B-N5	32 NxB	PxN
10 B-K4	O-O	33 N-B5	P-R3
11 K-K2	P-B3	34 N-R3	NxP
12 R-Q1	B-K3	35 R-K1	N-N5
13 PxP	PxP	36 N-B2	P-B4
14 N-R3	KR-K1	37 R-Q1	R-K3
15 K-B2	B-B1	38 P-N4	N-B3
16 N-B2	B-B4ch	39 P-B5	PxP
17 K-N3	P-B4	40 PxP	R-B3?
18 BxN	BxB	41 NxP	R-B1
19 R-K1	RxR	42 R-Q6	K-B2
20 N/2xR	R-K1	43 P-B6	B-R1
21 N-Q3	B-Q3	44 BxP	R-K1
22 K-B2	B-B5	45 RxNch	Resigns
23 N/B-K1	B-B1		



## BOYCOTT

It would be a pity if power politics spelled the death of the Olympics. But nothing seems immune—not even chess—from the strife of this sorry old world.

The Soviets were the first to use sport as an instrument of state policy, but it soon caught on everywhere. Taiwan could no longer compete under its old flag and anthem while various African nations spurned those who had dealings with South Africa.

Nations sought in the arena what could not be won on the battlefield, and running faster or jumping higher became a symbol of superior ideology. After Fischer defeated Petrosian at Buenos Aires in 1971 a Soviet grandmaster told me: "At home they don't understand. They think it means there's something wrong with our culture."

In 1976 the USSR boycotted the chess olympiad, which it had won 12 times straight, simply because it was hosted by Israel. Despite official denials Russia is still boycotting events in which defector Viktor Korchnoi takes part; in addition his wife was refused permission to join him in Switzerland and his son was arrested for draft evasion.

The organizers of the Hoogoven tournament in Wijk aan Zee, Holland, invited Korchnoi even though it meant Russia sent no representatives. As a result the 14-man field contained three Americans, two of whom turned in the best performance of their careers.

World junior champ Yasser Seirawan, 19, led all the way and earned the coveted grandmaster title by sharing first at 10-3 with 3-time USA champ Walter Browne, 31, coming from behind by beating Korchnoi (who finished third) in the last round.

White: BROWNE Black: KORCHNOI  
Benoni Defense 1980

1 P-Q4	N-KB3	29 P-K5!	BPxP
2 N-KB3	P-B4	30 PxP	RxP
3 P-Q5	P-QN4	31 RxR	BxB
4 B-N5	B-N2	32 QxB	PxR
5 BxN	KPxB	33 QxBP	N-K1
6 P-K4	P-QR3	34 N-B4	N-B3
7 B-K2	B-Q3	35 P-Q6	P-K5
8 P-QR4	Q-N3	36 N-Q5	Q-K1
9 PxP	PxP	37 Q-K4	K-R1
10 RxR	BxR	38 PQ77	NxP
11 N-B3	P-N5	39 NxN	P-K6
12 N-QN5	O-O	40 N-K5	P-K7
13 O-O	B-N2	41 Q-K4	P-B3
14 NxB	QxN	42 N-N6ch	QxN
15 B-B4	R-K1	43 QxP	P-R4
16 Q-Q3	N-R3	44 Q-B4	K-R2
17 N-Q2	N-B2	45 K-R2	Q-B4
18 P-B4	Q-N3	46 QxP	QxP
19 K-R1	P-Q3	47 Q-N5	P-B4
20 P-R3	B-B1	48 Q-Q5	Q-B7
21 N-B3	P-R3	49 P-N4	P-R5
22 R-K1	B-R3	50 P-N5	P-N3
23 N-Q2	B-N2	51 Q-K7ch	K-N1
24 N-B3	B-R3	52 Q-K8ch	K-R2
25 N-Q2	B-B1	53 Q-K7ch	K-N1
26 N-B3	B-Q2	54 Q-Q6!	K-B2
27 R-K3	B-N4	55 P-N6	P-B5
28 N-Q2	Q-N1	56 Q-Q5ch	K-K2
		57 Q-K5ch	Resigns

## HIGH POINT

Probably the most erratic grandmaster on the tournament circuit is Denmark's Bent Larsen, 45. His form varies widely; he is as likely to finish first (Lone Pine 1978) as last (Montreal 1979).

Larsen's temperament renders him incapable of settling for many draws. He always plays to win, and as a consequence once lost six straight to Bobby Fischer in a match.

In 1979 Larsen's overall performance was 60% in 94 games, almost a tournament session every 4 days. By comparison Anatoly Karpov, who is considered an active titleholder, scored 69% in 47 games.

Some years ago Larsen moved to the Canary Islands to escape the astronomical Danish income tax. He proclaimed: "Chess is my profession. I am my own boss. I am free."

Larsen was in the doldrums until hitting his stride at year's end in an event at Buenos Aires sponsored by the newspaper *Clarín*. In a field of 14 including 11 grandmasters he won 9 and drew 4, incredibly 3 points ahead of Ulf Andersson (Sweden), Anthony Miles (England), Miquel Najdorf (Argentina) and Boris Spassky (USSR).

Najdorf, who once held the world record for simultaneous blindfold play, is still going strong at 70. Undeclared, he scored 8 points with 3 wins and 10 draws. Ex-world champion Tigran Petrosian, on the other hand, mustered only 6 points, possibly the first minus score of his career.

Larsen scored an impressive victory with black over a former world champion. Spassky tried a sharp break in the center on move 10 instead of the solid 10 B-K3. On the next move he should have tried 11 N-Q4, and later 13 K-R1 was necessary.

Spassky managed to achieve some threats against Larsen's king, but he did not have enough time to carry them out. Larsen missed a quicker win by 29...N-K6ch! 30 KxP QxBch 31 KxN R-N6ch followed by RxQ.

White: SPASSKY Black: LARSEN  
Caro-Kann Defense 1979

1 P-K4	P-QB3	21 R PxP	P-B4
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	22 BxB	QxB
3 N-QB3	PxP	23 R-N5	Q-Q3
4 NxP	N-B3	24 Q-N3	P-B5
5 NxBch	NPxN	25 RxP	PxP
6 B-K2	B-B4	26 RxR	PxPch
7 N-B3	Q-B2	27 K-N2	Q-R7ch
8 O-O	P-K3	28 K-B3	Q-R8ch
9 P-B4	N-Q2	29 K-N3	N-B3ch?
10 P-Q5	O-O	30 KxP	Q-R5ch
11 B-K3	P-B4	31 K-K2	Q-K5ch
12 P-QN4?	R-N1	32 Q-K3	QxQch
13 PxP	BxP	33 KxQ	R-N6ch
14 N-Q4	B-KR6	34 K-Q2	PxP
15 P-N3	BxR	35 N-B5	K-N1
16 BxB	N-K4	36 RxP	PxPch
17 R-N1	N-N5	37 K-B2	R-KB6
18 B-B1	P-KR4	38 N-N3	R-B7ch
19 R-N3	P-R5	39 B-K2	R-N1
20 B-QR3	PxP		White Resigns

## BE PREPARED

Never before have openings been analyzed so deeply, often extending well into the mid-game. Trouble awaits anyone entering the arena without knowing the latest wrinkle.

During the last decade volumes devoted to specific variations have come fast and thick. One of the best is **THE NAJDOF VARIATION** (RHM Press) by 4 grandmasters who apply microcosmic analysis to the ramifications of 1 P-K4 P-QB4 2 N-KB3 P-Q3 3 P-Q4 PxP 4 NxP N-KB3 5 N-QB3 P-QR3. Even 388 pages fail to exhaust this popular defense.

The section by Boris Spassky uses one of his games to examine a crucial line. He suggests 11...O-O with the comment: "Black's position seems to be very suspicious. He has to reckon with 12 BxP PxN 13 N/4xNP or 12 P-B5 P-K4 13 BxP." But 12 P-K5 doesn't work due to PxP 13 PxP QxP!

Spassky had prepared 14 NxKP! but abstained after thinking 40 minutes! At home he refuted the reply 14...PxN 15 Q-R5ch K-Q1 16 NxB BxN 17 BxBch KxB 18 Q-N5ch K-B1 19 R-B1ch K-N1 20 Q-K7 and wins. He also concluded that 14...BxBch! 15 NxB NxB 16 PxN QxBP 17 NxBP! was good, but over-the-board found no refutation of 17...Q-R6ch 18 K-Q2 Q-R4ch holding, since on 19 P-B3 QxRPch 20 B-B2 QxN. Spassky admits that later Paul Keres found that 17 Q-N4! should win.

Black missed a tricky draw with 16...PxN! 17 B-Q6 Q-N3! 18 QxKPch K-Q1 19 B-KB5 B-B3 20 RxN R-K1 21 Q-B7 Q-K6ch 22 K-N1 Q-K7 23 K-B1 Q-K6ch, etc., also discovered by the redoubtable Keres.

Spassky writes: "Over the board, in complete concentration, I saw significantly more than under comfortable home conditions. I never trusted my home analysis."

It is generally a sound policy to trust the move a master makes, not the one he recommends.

White: SPASSKY Black: RASHKOVSKY  
USSR Championship 1973

1 P-K4	P-QB4
2 N-KB3	P-Q3
3 P-Q4	PxP
4 NxP	N-KB3
5 N-QB3	P-QR3
6 B-KN5	P-K3
7 P-B4	Q-B2
8 B-Q3	QN-Q2
9 Q-K2	P-N4
10 O-O	B-N2
11 KR-K1	B-K2
12 P-K5!	PxP
13 PxP	N-Q4
14 BxB7	NxN!
15 Q-N4	NxR
16 NxKP	Q-B37
17 NxPch	KxB
18 Q-N5ch	P-B3
19 PxPch	K-Q1
20 P-B7ch	K-B2
21 Q-B4ch	Resigns

## MANHATTAN

The Manhattan Chess Club is a world famous institution in its 103rd year of continuous operation. For the chess buff no trip to New York City is complete without a stop at 155 East 55 Street.

Many chess greats have passed through its portals. In 1942 the legendary Jose Capablanca was felled by a stroke while watching a game there. In 1957 an unknown 13-year-old named Bobby Fischer was eliminated in the semi-finals for the club title, and later in the year captured his very first USA Championship.

The 89th Manhattan Club title was won by Jeffrey Kastner with a clean sweep of 6-0 in a field of 18. Paul Brandts and George Kramer tied for second with 4.5 in the Swiss System tourney.

Vadim Genfan, a 17-year-old Soviet emigre, is downed by the new champion in an unorthodox opening. After Black's dubious third move White should smash open the center with 4 P-Q4. Later 7 P-B3 was indicated instead of Q-K1 exposing White's Queen to indignities along the King-file.

The last chance to resist was 16 P-QR4 to save the pawn since if 16...QxP? 17 R-B1 snares a piece. Perhaps White intended to trap the Queen with 18 R-N3 and overlooked the reply Q-R4.

White: GENFAN Black: KASTNER  
Vienna Game 1980

1 P-K4	P-K4
2 N-QB3	N-KB3
3 P-KN3	P-B3!
4 B-N2	P-Q4
5 P-Q3	PxP
6 NxP	NxN
7 BxN	N-Q2
8 B-N2	B-B4
9 N-B3	O-O
10 O-O	R-K1
11 Q-K1?	P-KR3
12 B-Q2	N-B3
13 B-B3	P-K5
14 BxN	QxB
15 PxP	QxP
16 R-N1?	QxRP
17 Q-B3	B-N3
18 R-R1	Q-K3
19 KR-Q1	Q-K2
20 N-Q4	B-N5
21 R-Q3	Q-B3
22 N-B3	QxQ
23 RxQ	RxP

White Resigns

IMPORTANT TOURNAMENT RESULTS? Mail them to Max Burkett as soon as the tournament is over including, if possible, a complete set of bulletins. State their cost so you can be reimbursed. If no bulletins are to be had, send a list of results. Be sure that you include some games! Max Burkett 1009 Mac-Arthur Blvd. Oakland CA 94610



# EVANS ON CHESS

## QUARTET

Only four candidates survive in the elimination series to find a worthy challenger for world champion Anatoly Karpov in 1981. Semi-final pairings are Korchnoi (a Soviet defector) vs. Polugaievsky (USSR) and Portisch (Hungary) vs. Huebner (W. Germany).

These matches are scheduled to last for 12 games. Both winners will meet to decide the official challenger, a system instituted by the World Chess Federation in 1948.

Korchnoi prevailed in the last cycle when he defeated Petrosian, Polugaievsky and Spassky. In 1978 he lost narrowly to Karpov after a stormy match whose outcome is still being disputed in a Dutch court.

"None of the candidates are exceptionally strong and I don't think any of them could win a title match from me," said Karpov. Few would argue with that.

In the current series Korchnoi trounced Petrosian, despite news of his son's conviction for draft evasion halfway through their match. Polugaievsky upset Tal, Huebner eliminated Adorian and Portisch edged out Spassky.

Portisch vs. Spassky in Mexico City was the only match requiring overtime. Portisch won the opener, then drew 7, lost, and drew, creating a deadlock after the scheduled 10 games.

Another set of two games failed to break the tie, and yet two more were drawn when the match stopped at 7-7. According to rules agreed upon beforehand, the victor would be the player who had won the most games with black. Thus Spassky was ousted as a result of this single loss.

Spassky revealed his aggressive intentions as early as move 12, but they were dashed against the Hungarian's meticulous defense. Instead of the indicated 14 N-N3 Spassky's 14 P-B4 created weakness in the center. Also better was 18 N-Q5 instead of misplacing the Queen.

White: SPASSKY	Black: PORTISCH
Sicilian Defense	Game 1, 1980
1 P-K4	P-QB4
2 N-QB3	P-Q3
3 P-KN3	N-QB3
4 B-N2	P-KN3
5 P-Q3	B-N2
6 P-B4	P-K3!
7 N-B3	KN-K2
8 O-O	O-O
9 R-N1	P-N3
10 B-Q2	B-N2
11 N-K2	Q-Q2
12 P-KN4	P-B4!
13 NXPxP	KPxP
14 P-B4	N-Q1!
15 N-B3	N-K3
16 N-KN5	NxN
17 PxN	R-B2
18 Q-B3?	QR-KB1
19 Q-R3	Q-Q1
20 PxP	B-B1!
	White Resigns

## GRUDGE MATCH

Certainly no love is lost between ex-world champ Tigran Petrosian, 51, and Soviet defector Viktor Korchnoi, 49. The absence of the usual handshake before their games underscores bitter enmity.

Prior to their fourth match in the Candidates' series held every 3 years, Korchnoi had a plus one lifetime score in 59 games since they first faced each other in the 1946 Soviet Junior Championship (Petrosian won). This time it is unlikely that anyone met Petrosian at the airport when he returned home. Korchnoi only needed 9 games to take their best-of-ten match, winning 2 and drawing 7 in many battles that required two sessions.

Petrosian won in 1971 and was later eliminated by Bobby Fischer. Korchnoi won in 1974 and 1977, only to be stopped twice by Anatoly Karpov. Now the list of challengers has narrowed to four.

In an interview Korchnoi gave after he defected in 1976, he said: "Petrosian is a great force in the Soviet Union. He leads all the politics of the Chess Federation and the chess press. Everyone has to consider his opinions and desires."

In his book **Chess Is My Life** Korchnoi even scorned the way Petrosian acquired the title in 1963: "In the first half Petrosian exhausted Botvinnik with draws, and in the second half easily exploited his advantage in age. The 'Petrosian style' became a well-used term. For years, chessmasters regarded his inimitable style with contempt and fear. On losing the match Botvinnik said that Petrosian was a rare exception in chess in that he was not a creator but a destroyer of values in the process of creation. It remains for me to add that this not only applies to chess. One cannot help but admire the devilish determination and ingenuity of this man."

White: KORCHNOI Black: PETROSIAN  
Match Game 9 1980

Queen's Gambit Declined			
1 P-QB4	P-K3	23 RxP	B-B4
2 N-QB3	P-Q4	24 B-Q6	BxB
3 P-Q4	N-KB3	25 NxB	KR-Q1
4 N-B3	QN-Q2	26 KR-Q1	Q-K3
5 PxB	PxP	27 NxNP	KR-N1
6 B-B4	P-B3	28 R-QN5	Q-KB3
7 P-K3	B-K2	29 R-Q2	Q-KN3
8 P-KR3	O-O	30 P-N3	P-KR3
9 B-Q3	R-K1	31 N-Q6	R-Q1
10 Q-B2	N-B1	32 R/5-Q5	QR-N1
11 O-O-O	B-QN5	33 Q-B3	K-R2
12 K-N1	Q-K2	34 Q-K5	R-Q2
13 B-KN5	Q-K3	35 N-B5	KR-N2
14 B-KB4	Q-K2	36 P-KR4	N-K3
15 N-K5	N-K5	37 P-O6	R-N5
16 NxN	PxN	38 P-R5	Q-N5
17 B-B4	B-K3	39 P-R3	R-R5
18 BxB5	NxB	40 K-R2	N-B2
19 B-R2	N-B1?	41 Q-B5ch	QxQ
20 Q-N3	B-R4	42 RxQ	P-B3
21 N-B4	B-N3	43 P-N3	R-R3
22 P-Q5	PxP	44 NxP	Resigns

## TAL KNOCKED OUT

The only upset of the four quarterfinal matches in the cycle to determine a challenger for the title was Lev Polugaievsky's lopsided victory over Mikhail Tal in the Soviet city of Alma Ata. Polugaievsky, 46, needed only 8 games to establish his superiority, winning 3 and drawing 5.

Tal, the youngest world champion ever when he wrested the title from Botvinnik at the age of 23 in 1960, has been consistently plagued by ill health. But he has already produced a legacy of brilliant games that will endear him to chess fans forever.

1979 seemed to be Tal's year as he was ranked second behind titleholder Anatoly Karpov after they shared the lead at Montreal (possibly the strongest tournament in history). And Tal looked like his old self when he dominated a field of 18 in the Riga Interzonal, 2.5 points ahead of his arch rival Polugaievsky.

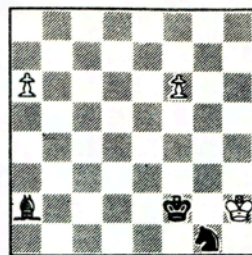
At the end of the year, however, Tal struck a jarring note with a minus score in the powerful Soviet Championship. After losing his first two match games against Polugaievsky, the outcome was ordained. Polugaievsky now meets Korchnoi while Portisch faces Huebner to decide the official challenger to Karpov.

This game looks like vintage Tal—except for the result. His piece sacrifice on move 10 is an innovation in this complex Polugaievsky Variation that has been analyzed extensively.

By move 24 Tal seemed on the verge of victory, but could not land a knockout blow. Perhaps he should have settled for a draw by 30 Q-R4ch K-N3 (30... Q-R4 31 N-B5ch! PxN 32 R-Q6) 31 Q-N4ch.

White: TAL Black: POLUGAIEVSKY

Sicilian Defense	Game 2, 1980
1 P-K4	P-QB4
2 N-KB3	P-Q3
3 P-Q4	PxP
4 NxP	N-KB3
5 N-QB3	P-QR3
6 B-KN5	P-K3
7 P-B4	P-N4
8 P-K5	P-N4
9 PxB	Q-B2
10 BxPch?	PxB
11 PxN	Q-K4ch
12 Q-K2	QxB
13 N/4xNp	R-R4
14 PxB	BxP
15 N-K4	Q-K4!
16 N/5-Q6ch	K-K2
17 O-O	P-B4
18 QR-Q1	R-Q4
19 Q-B4	RxR
20 RxR	PxN
21 NxBch	K-B2
22 N-Q6ch	K-N3
23 NxP	N-R3
24 N-B2	N-B4
25 P-QN4	N-R5
26 N-N4	Q-B4
27 N-K3	N-N7
28 Q-R4	Q-K4
29 Q-N4ch	K-R3
30 R-K1	B-B3
31 P-N5?	R-KB1
32 P-N6	B-N4
33 Q-N3	QxQ
34 PxQ	K-N2
35 N-N4	N-B5
36 RxB	R-QN1
	White Resigns



White to play and draw

## OLD PRO

It is a comfort to know that there are a few fields where skill does not necessarily deteriorate with age. Some chessmasters can look forward to careers that span half a century.

The oldest player in the 47th USSR Championship taught the younger generation a lesson. Ewifm Geller, 54, posted a stunning victory with 6 wins and 11 draws, a full point ahead of his nearest rival Artur Yusupov, 19. This was Geller's 20th try at the powerful national title that he also held in 1955.

The youngest player Gary Kasparov, 16, also did well by tying for third at 10 points with Yuri Balashov and Victor Kupreichik. Mikhail Tal, 43, an early favorite who had just swept the Riga Interzonal, disappointed with a rare minus score. He was the only player besides Geller who was over 35 in the field of 18.

Vitaliy Tsheshkovsky, co-champion with Tal in the previous year, also suffered an astounding reversal of form by tying for last with Yuri Anikaev, who lost this game to Geller without seeming to make any outright blunder.

Anikaev should have tried 11... Q-B2 awaiting further developments before committing himself to decentralizing his Knight. This would have given him the option to diminish the force of the incipient attack after 12 K-R1 NxN

White: GELLER Black: ANIKAEV

Sicilian Defense	Game 1979
1 P-K4	P-QB4
2 N-KB3	P-K3
3 P-Q4	PxP
4 NxP	N-KB3
5 N-QB3	P-Q3
6 B-K2	B-K2
7 O-O	O-O
8 P-B4	N-B3
9 B-K3	P-QR3
10 P-QR4	B-Q2
11 B-B3	N-QR4?
12 Q-K2	Q-B2
13 P-KN4	KR-B1
14 P-N5	N-K4
15 P-B5	N-B5
16 B-R5!	P-KN3
17 PxBP	BPxP
18 Q-B2	N-K4
19 N-B3!	N-N2
20 NxN	RxB
21 N-B7	N-B1
22 N-Q5!	PxN
23 N-R6ch	K-N2
24 Q-B7ch	RxQ
25 RxRch	K-R1
26 B-Q4ch	B-B3
27 RxKb	Resigns

**SOLUTION:** 1 P-B7! N-B6ch 2 K-R1 BxP 3 P-R7 B-Q4 4 P-R8/Q BxQ Stalemate. C.R. Taylor, USA.





## Chess Points US Championship

### TV OR NOT TV

Even people unfamiliar with chess were glued to their TV sets during the Fischer-Spassky match in 1972. But the networks viewed this as a passing fad rather than an indication that the game contains potential as an exciting spectator sport.

For several years the British Broadcasting Corporation has produced a tourney for television during the Christmas season. In 1979 the format consisted of six grandmasters divided into two groups with both winners meeting in a playoff game.

In one section West Germany's Lothar Schmid beat Korchnoi and Stean, then drew with Byrne. Schmid heads a publishing firm and was the arbiter for the last two world championship matches. Walter Browne, a 3-time USA champion, took the other section by beating Hort and Pfleger and drawing with Nunn. Schmid then took Browne's measure in the final game. The BBC hopes to market this series in America.

Korchnoi cleverly got rid of his doubled pawn on move 48 inviting 49 R-PxP Q-R5ch. Yet he faltered on move 59 by allowing Schmid to obtain two connected passed pawns on the Kingside. He probably resigned in view of 71 Q-Q2 Q-N8ch 72 K-B4 Q-B8ch 73 K-K5 and Black runs out of checks. But Korchnoi should have fought on.

### DARK HORSE

West Germany's Robert Huebner, 31, is considered the world's best amateur. A Latin and Greek scholar at the University of Cologne, he was a candidate for the world title on his first try in 1971 (only to be eliminated by Petrosian and again by Korchnoi two years later).

Huebner advanced to the semifinals of the current cycle by beating Hungary's Andras Adorjan, 30. He is an underdog in his 12-game match against Hungary's Lajos Portisch; the winner will engage in a playoff with the victor of Polugaievsky vs. Korchnoi to select an official challenger for world champ Anatoly Karpov in 1981.

After two short draws with Adorjan, Huebner took the third and fifth games to assume a commanding two-point lead at the halfway mark. Adorjan fought back by winning game six and drawing the next two.

It looked like Adorjan would even the score when he adjourned a pawn ahead in game nine. However Huebner was able to hold a draw and clinch it by also drawing the last game.

In the first decisive game, Adorjan chose a fashionable but inferior variation which Huebner treated by quiet positional means. He quickly established a dangerous passed pawn on the queenside while Adorjan could not find counterplay on the other wing.

White: Schmid Ruy Lopez	Black: KORCHNOI 1979
1 P-K4	P-K4 36 R-B2 Q-B4
2 N-KB3	N-QB3 37 R-Q2 Q-K3
3 B-N5	P-QR3 38 K-B2 K-B2
4 B-R4	N-B3 39 R-B2 Q-K2
5 O-O	MxP 40 P-KR3 Q-Q3
6 P-Q4	P-QN4 41 Q-B5 Q-KB3
7 B-N3	P-Q4 42 R-Q2 K-N3
8 PxP	B-K3 43 Q-Q4 K-R3
9 P-B3	B-K2 44 R-Q3 Q-K2
10 QN-Q2	N-B4 45 R-Q2 K-R2
11 B-B2	B-N5 46 R-B2 Q-B3
12 R-K1	Q-Q2 47 Q-Q3ch P-N3
13 N-N3	N-K3 48 R-Q2 P-KN5!
14 Q-Q3	B-R4 49 Q-Q4 PxBP
15 KN-Q4	B-N3 50 PxP P-N4
16 Q-K2	QNxN 51 Q-KN4 K-R3
17 NxN	NxN 52 K-N2 R-B4
18 PxN	P-QB4 53 Q-Q4 K-N3
19 PxP	BxP 54 Q-Q3 K-R3
20 BxB	RPxB 55 R-QB2 R-K4
21 P-K6	Q-B3 56 R-B7 Q-KN3
22 PxPch	KxP 57 Q-Q4 Q-B4
23 Q-B3ch	K-N1 58 Q-Q2 K-R4
24 B-K3	R-KB1 59 K-N3 R-K77
25 Q-N4	BxB 60 QxR Q-B5ch
26 RxB	R-R4! 61 K-N2 QxR
27 R-Q1	KR-B4 62 P-B4ch K-R3
28 P-B3	R-K1 63 Q-K6ch K-N2
29 Q-Q4	RxR 64 PxP Q-B7ch
30 QxR	Q-B7 65 K-B3 QxP
31 Q-Q2	Q-B4ch 66 QxOP P-R4
32 Q-B2	Q-K2 67 P-R4 P-R5
33 K-B1	R-K4 68 P-R5 Q-B6ch
34 Q-Q4	P-N4 69 K-K3 Q-B8ch
35 R-B1	Q-K3 Black Resigns!?

White: HUEBNER Sicilian Defense	Black: ADORIAN Game 3, 1980
1 P-K4	P-QB4
2 N-KB3	N-QB3
3 P-Q4	PxP
4 NxP	N-B3
5 N-QB3	P-K3
6 N/4-N5	P-Q3
7 B-KB4	P-K4
8 B-N5	P-QR3
9 N-R3	P-QN4
10 N-Q5	B-K2
11 BxN	BxB
12 P-QB3	O-O
13 N-B2	B-N4
14 P-QR4	PxP
15 RxP	P-QR4
16 B-B4	R-N1
17 P-QN3	K-R1
18 O-O	P-B4
19 PxP	BxP
20 N/2-K3	B-N3
21 B-K2	P-K57
22 P-QN4	PxP
23 PxP	R-N2
24 P-N5	N-K4
25 Q-Q4	Q-Q2
26 P-N6	P-R3
27 R-R2	Q-K3
28 R-B2	N-Q6
29 R-B7	R-B2
30 P-R3	N-B5
31 NxN	BxN
32 B-B4	Q-N4
33 BxP	PxP
34 QxQ	RxQ
35 RxR	Resigns

### By ROSS WILLIAMS Copley News Service

With an equal first-place finish, Larry Evans of Nevada generated one of the big stories that came out of the 1980 U.S. Championship at Thiel College in Pennsylvania.

Evans, consistently one of the highest ranking U.S. players and ranked among the top 14 U.S. players immediately prior to the tourney, was not originally scheduled to play in the 14-player event. He did not qualify under the terms of a complex U.S. Chess Federation formula that favored players that might be rated lower at the time of the tourney, but who had been able to achieve a higher peak rating at some point during a prior two-year period.

Evans finished the championship equal first with Walter Browne and Larry Christiansen, both of California. The three players will reign as co-champions.

This is the first title for Christiansen, 24, but the fourth for Browne, 31. Previously, he won the title in 1974, 1975 and 1977.

Evans, 48, first won a U.S. Championship in 1951 at age 18. He retained the title in a match in 1952, and won it again in 1961.

Evans, Pal Benko of New York and John Peters of California, got into the U.S. Championship when three of the original invitees, Lubomir Kavalek of Virginia, James Tarjan of California and William Lombardy of New York, declined. Benko and Peters finished equal 8-12 with Peter Bilyas of California, Joe Bradford of Texas and Robert Byrne of New York.

In round 12, pre-tourney favorite Yasser Seirawan of Washington was tied for first place with the three winners.

In the 13th and final round, Browne drew with Arthur Bisquier of New York who finished last. Christiansen drew with Leonid Shamkovich of New York, and Evans drew with Anatoly Lein of Ohio who finished equal 6-7 with Vitaly Zaltsman of New York.

Seirawan could have won it all, but instead he broke the four-way tie for first-place with a loss to Zaltsman in 67 moves and finished equal 4-5 with Shamkovich.

Only 13 players finished. Mark Diessen of Maryland had an accident and had to withdraw after round three.

Although America's two highest rated players declined, the 1980 U.S. Championship was a high rated event with an average rating of 2513 — equivalent to category 11 if it had been an international tourney.

The number of draws in the U.S. Championship was a little high at 54 percent. The recent international tourney at Wijk-aan-Zee, category 11, had 45 percent draws, and the strong Phillips and Drews Kings tourney in England, category 13, had 46 percent draws.

But there were 58 percent draws in the recent Baku tourney, category 10, where 17-year-old Garry Kasparov of the Soviet Union earned his final norm for the grandmaster award. And the super strong category 15 Bugojno tourney won by world champion Anatoly Karpov had 73 percent draws.

Old players draw and young players fight, the saying goes, and it was true in the 1980 U.S. Championship. The five players in the tourney, each with two-thirds or more draws, averaged 52 years of age. The seven players with 50 percent or less draws had an average age of 32. But the three players with one-third or less draws had an average age of 26.



Richard Shorman, chess columnist for the Daily Review in Hayward, Calif. reports that Hayward's Kenny Fong is off on the chess circuit again, this time as a member of the U.S. under 16 team that will travel to Iceland...Last year Kenny took fifth place in the World under-14 Chess Championship in Durango, Mexico. Shorman says of his 14-year old chess pupil "He'll beat me soon, but a good teacher likes to work himself out of a job."



#### Peruvian Wins World Under-14 Championship

Julio Granda of Peru won the World Championship for players under 14 recently completed in Mazatlan, Mexico. He finished the 15-round event with an impressive 13-2 record to easily outdistance Said Ahmad Muhammed of the UAR who finished at 11½-3½. Jon Litvinchuk, a Soviet emigre now living in New York City, represented the United States and finished third with a fine 11-4 result. John Jarecki, another American resident, represented the British Virgin Islands and finished at 10-5. The tournament was organized by the Mexican Chess Federation (USCF)

#### 1981 Grand Prix (USCF)

Church's Fried Chicken of Texas will again sponsor a Grand Prix in 1981. Although details have not yet been announced the 1981 version is expected to closely resemble the 1980 Grand Prix.

The Grand Prix is a year-long competition in which players earn points by finishing well in qualified events, points are determined by how large the master prize funds are. The Grand Prix winner is seeded in the U.S. Championship and cash prizes in generous sums are awarded.

#### A Job Well Done

The PCA extends its thanks to James Brunkard for his clerical assistance in producing this magazine; good job, Jim!

For the sixth time in seven years, Anatoly Karpov has won the Chess Oscar of AIPE. A record number of voting journalists, 111 from 36 countries, decided in the matter with a very narrow margin to the number two player, Mikhail Tal, also of the USSR.

Here's the list of the top ten players with their first place votes and totals:

1	Karpov	55	1218
2	Tal	44	1203
3	Korchnoi	11	971
4	Portisch		863
5	Kasparov	3	545
6	Hubner	3	525
7	Petrosian		522
8	Polugaevsky		498
9	Andersson		390
10	Larsen	1	376

U.S. Junior Chess Champion Joel Benjamin added another title to his growing collection by winning the 1980 National High School Individual Championship. Benjamin posted a 7½-½ score to narrowly edge out Michael Wilder of New Jersey who finished at 7-1. The two young masters both had perfect scores through the first six round then drew in round seven. However Wilder could only draw his last round game while Benjamin won. Wilder finished second on tiebreak ahead of Jonathon Schroeder of New York and Mark Orfalea of California.



# GAMES

Seirawan-Manuel Rivas (Spanish Champion)  
Malaga XX, Torrelimos D67b, D94

1 c4 c6 2 Nf3 d5 3 e3 Nf6  
4 Nc3 g6! 5 d4 Bg7 6 Bd3 O-O  
7 O-O Nbd7?!

An imperceptible error, relatively better is 7...Bg4 as in the first game Korchnoi-Petrosian. After a period of squeezing, black barely managed to draw. So in the third game of the Korchnoi-Petrosian, black chose to fianchetto his QB. But, first he interpolated e6, the idea being if white chooses to simplify with cd, black must be allowed to recapture ed, as we shall see.

8 b3! b6?

An interesting decision. I felt I could delay cd until black played b6. My reasoning was if 8 cd cd! 9 b3 Nb6! black's free from the "cramps" and after moving the QB can easily contest the c-file. Black's reply is a definite mistake, a move the critics can really sink their teeth into. Best is 8...e6 with the eventual b6, Bb7, etc.

9 cd! cd

After the game 9...Nd5 was suggested, but I believe this to be a mistake since after 10 Nd5 cd 11 Ba3 white easily seizes the c file with Rac1, Qe2, Rc2, etc.

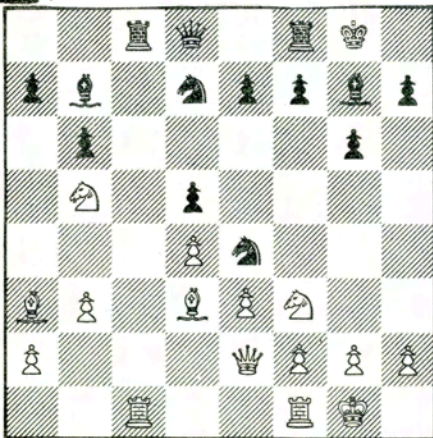
10 Ba3 Bb7 11 Qe2 Rc8?

Can this be the decisive error of the game? Most probably! 11...a6 had to be played, but after 12 Rfc1 followed by Rc2 black has to face some unpleasantness.

12 Rac1 Ne4

Black has placed his hopes on this move, since he "felt" white had to retreat.

13 Nb5!



Suddenly the game is over.

13 ... a6 14 Na7 Rc1

Of course forced. After 14...Ra8 15 Nc6 Bc6 16 Rc6 b5 17 Rfc1 paralysis sets in.

15 Rc1 Nb8

Upsetting the whole game. Black decides not to test white's idea but instead treats the N as if it's out of play. Much more interesting is the test 15...Qa8! 16 Rc7 (threatening both Ba6 and Rd7) Nb8 17 Be7 Re8 (Qa7? 18 Bf8 Bf8 19 Be4 de 20 Ng5 to be followed by Qc4 would be most distressing) 18 Be4 de 19 Ng5! (Again with the idea Qc4) h6 20 Nf7! Kf7 21 Bd6! Kg8 22 Qg4 Kh7 23 Be5! Re5 24 de Qa7 So the smoke clears, but what combination is this when black has three minor pieces for the rook? White is lost! Wrong!! After the very quiet 25 Qf4 black is lost, his queen being entombed by his own pieces, white's threats of Qf6, Qf7, or Qf8 being impossible to meet. It is indeed a pity this combination will be gone.

16 Qc2 Qd7

White's penetration to the seventh rank will decide quickly.

17 Qc7 Ba8

White threatened 18 Qd7 Nd7 19 Rc7 winning a piece. If black plays 17...Rd8 18 Qb6 to be followed by Rc7.

18 Nc8!!

How cruel can a knight be? White now has threats 19 Ne7 Kh8 20 Ng6 fg 21 Bf8 Qc7 22 Rc7 Bf8 23 Rc8 and the simple 19 Nb6!

18 ... Bf6 19 Qb8 Bc6 20 Ba6 1-0

Seirawan-Korchnoi R26a, A18 Wijk-aan-Zee 80,

1 c4 Nf6 2 Nc3 e6 3 e4 d5  
4 e5 d4 5 ef dc 6 bc Qf6  
7 d4 c5 8 Nf3 h6 9 Bd3 cd  
10 cd Bb4 11 Kf1 Nc6 12 Bb2 Bc5  
Bc3 13 Rb1 Bd4 14 Ba3

13 Bc2 O-O 14 Qd3 Rd2 15 Rd1 Kf8  
16 Qe4 Bd6 17 h4 Qf5 18 Qe2 Qa5  
19 Bb3 Ne7 20 h5 b6 21 Qe4 Ba6  
22 d5 ed  
Nd5 23 Qh7 Nc3 24 Rc1 Bb4 25 a3  
23 Qh7 f6 24 Kg1 Bc4 25 Rh4 Bb3  
26 ab Kf7

Qa2 27 Rg4 Qb2 28 Rg7 Ke8 29 Re1 Kd7  
30 R1e7 Be7 31 Re7 Kc6 32 Rc7 Kb5 33 Qd3  
Kb4 (Ka5 34 Rd4) 34 Rc4 or 29...Qa3 30 Nd4  
Be5 (Kd7 31 Qf5 Kc7 32 R1e7 Be7 33Nb5) 31  
Nf5 Nf5? 32 Qg6 with Qf7 to follow.

27 Rg4 Rg8 28 Re1 d4  
Rae8 29 Bf6 Kf6 30 Rg6 Kf7 31 Rd6 Qb4

32 Ne5 Kf8 33 Rc1 with Rf6 to follow.

29 Rd4 Be5 30 Rd7 Qe1 31 Ne1 Bb2  
32 Nd3 Ba3 33 Nf4 Rgd8 34 Qg6 Kg8  
35 Qd3 Rd7 36 Qd7 Rc8 37 Kh2 Kf7  
38 Ng6 Ra8 39 Ne7 1-0 (Seirawan)



Bellon-Seirawan Malaga 80 R85c,B06

1 e4 g6

I make a good choice of moves. Since my opponent was noted for being sort of a swashbuckling tactician I wanted to steer clear of the dragon's teeth. At the same time I wanted a larger margin of lead. But being too absorbed in patting myself on the back I float nice and steadily to a grossly inferior position. The game is a very interesting fighting affair, where I attempt to shed the shackles of oppression pressed upon me by my opponent.

2 d4 Bg7 3 Nc3 d6 4 g3 Nc6

This system is enjoying a new popularity. Personally, I can't speak too highly of it because by design after an eventual e5 the game must stagnate to equality. Thus my attempt to seize the initiative.

5 Be3 Nf6 6 h3 e5

Black can only strike in the center in this way when he can reply to de with de. Other wise, white will enjoy a space advantage as well as a cramping of the central squares brought about by the strength of the e4 pawn as opposed to the d6 pawn.

7 de Ne5

Not 7...de 8 Qd8 Nd8 9 Nb5 Ne6 10 Na7!

8 f4! Ned7

White begins an eventual takeover of the center and the kingside. White uses the e pawn in a most instructive way. Overprotection, while developing his pieces behind it (possibly only because of the space advantage offered by the e4 pawn as opposed by the d6 pawn) preparing them for an attack against the kingside.

9 Bg2! 00 10 Nge2 Nb6 11 Qd3! Bd7

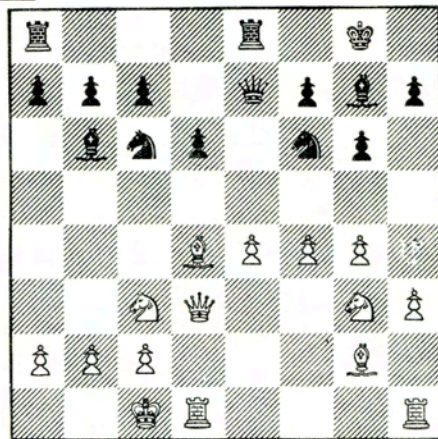
White doesn't waste time with 11 b3. Black comprehends, slowly, that he is in trouble. The only answer to white's k-side attack would be to bust open the center. But no way! So I have to "flow with it" Not 11Be6 This could indeed provoke 12 b3, and isn't that what black wants? A weaker a1-h8 diagonal? No. The only way black will survive is to place his pieces as effectively as possible. This means Nb6 must be allowed to play Nc4 or at least force the white Q to watch it. The Be6 would be woefully placed as white could pick up many tempi with a pawn storm. Thus the B belongs on c6, attacking e4 and limiting its potential by the pin.

12 g4! Bc6! 13 000 Qe7!

White had a choice of playing Nd4, then Nc6, but he had his heart set on 000 and didn't want an open file. Black continues to "flow with" the attack by effective piece placement.

14 Bd4 Rae8

White steps in the wrong direction! Is the black K8 effective? No! on the contrary I see white playing an eventual g5, f5 in which case black's Bg7 will be badly embarrassed. One of the most crucial battles of the position revolves around the e5 square. For white's attack to be effective he will have to play f5, thereby losing control of e5. But for the attacking f5 to be truly effective the black square bishop should not be exchanged. Black was hesitant to make the rook move, since he already calculated a king excursion to the Q-side and didn't want the Re8 to get in the way!

15 Ng3

I am quite certain that white's great attacking position is an illusion! Black's next move must have come as a surprise.

15 ... Nfd7!

Voluntarily exchanging my fianchettoed B. The real idea of the move is to fianchetto my king or place it on h4 thereby preventing white's attack!!

16 Bg7 Kg7 17 Nce2? Nc5

White finally commits a blunder. One he cannot afford! White wishes to play Nd4 followed by Nf5. But this plan is too shortsighted. It weakens white's control of e4. It also allows a tenacious tactical defense. White's now restricting avalanche of kingside pawns lack punch since they do not play with tempi or threats.

18 Qc3 Qf6! 19 Rd4 Kg8!

Better for white is 19 Qf6 Kf6 20 Nc3 Kg7 with good chances for both sides. Black vacates the g7 square to serve a wonderful function.

20 g5 Qg7 21 h4

Bad is 21 f5 g5 22 Nf5 Qg5 23 Kb1 Re5 to be followed by Kh8

21 ... Ne6 22 h5 Nd4



If 22 f5? Nd4 23 f6 Ne2 24 Ne2 Qh8 25 h5 Re5! wins the house. This variation is indicative of white's problem whether he can afford the loss of the e5 square. Also bad is 22 f5 Nd4 23 Nd4 Qe5!

23 Nd4 Bd7!

This move serves a double function. It threatens an immediate 24 c5 while having the long-term advantage of preventing Nf5. Black is coming out of his defensive shell and beginning to attack.

24 Qd3 f6!!

Not 24 Qe3 c5! 25 Nde2 Qb2!! Black opens the f-file to make Rf8 effective.

25 hg hg 26 Bh3 Bh3

Bellon explained this move by saying I had a good bishop and his was bad. However, he must play gf followed by f5.

27 Rh3 fg 28 f5 c5!!

Fighting with gusto! White's handling of the attack has rebounded with gusto! and within a few moves black pockets the game.

29 Nb5 d5

If 29 Ne6 Re6 30 fe Qe6 → If 30 Nd6 Rd8!

Throughout all the coming variations it's remarkable how effectively the Nb6 prevent all Q checks.

30 fg g4!!

A nice inbetween move. This opens the h6-c1 diagonal and prepares Rf3.

31 Rh4 Qg6

Mutual time trouble. Perhaps better is 31 Rf3 But in time trouble I didn't want to be troubled by 32 Nf5?!

32 Qd2 Re4 33 Nd6! Ref4 34 Qd3 Qd3

35 cd c4 36 Rh5 cd 37 Rg5 Kh7

38 Ndf5 Rgf5 39 Nf5 Nc4 40 Ng3 Rf3

0-1 A most interesting game, (Seirawan)

Knaak-Hartston 064, B086 Tallinn 79

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 g6 3 Nc3 d5

4 cd Nd5 5 e4 Nc3 6 bc Bg7

7 Bc4 0-0 8 Be3 c5 9 Ne2 Nc6

10 0-0 b6 11 Rc1 Bb7 12 Qd2 Rc8

12 d5 Ne5 13 Bb3 c4 14 Bc2 e6 15 de

Nd3!? Polugaevsky-Miles Wijkaan Zee 79

13 h4! Na5 14 Bd3 e6 15 h5 cd

16 cd Qd7 17 Bh6 Rc1 18 Rc1 Rc8?

18... Bh6

19 Bg7 Kg7 20 h6 Kg8 21 Rc8 Qc8

22 Qg5 Qf8 23 Nf4 Nc6 24 Nh5 Qd6

24... Nd4? 25 Nf6 Kh8 26 Nd7+-

25 Nf6 Kh8 26 e5 Qd8 27 Be4! Na5

26... Qd4?, 27 Nd7!

28 Bb7 Nb7 29 Qf4 Na5 30 d5! ed

31 Nd5 Kg8

31... Qd5?? 32 Qf6

32 e6! fe 33 Qf8 Qf8 34 Qe6 Kh8

34... Qf7 35 Nf6 Kf8 36 Nh7! Qh7 37 Qc8

Kf7 38 Qd7 Kg8 39 Qe8

35 Ne7! (Christiansen) 1-0

25 Seirawan-Timman R26a, A18 Wijk-aan-Zee 80

1 c4 Nf6 2 Nc3 e6 3 e4 d5  
4 e5 Ne4 5 Ne4 de 6 Qg4 Bd7

6 Qd4? 7 Nf3

7 Qe4 Bc6 8 Qe3 Na6 9 d4 Nb4

10 Kd2 a5 11 a3 Na6 12 Kc2 Qd7

13 Nf3 Be7 14 Bd2 00 15 Bc3 b5

16 cb Bb5 17 Bb5 Qb5 18 Rhd1 Rfd8

19 Kd2 Nb4

With Kd2 (it was vital to get the king to the safety of the kingside) Seirawan offered a draw because of Nc5! 20 Ke1 Nb3 21 Rab1 Rd5, white would have almost no way to shake off the bind. After the Nb4 move as played, by move 23 Seirawan had achieved the exchange of his ineffective bishop for what could have been a very strong knight, and had also improved his pawn structure.

20 Qe2 Qb7 21 ab ab 22 Ke1 bc

23 bc Qb3 24 Qd3 Ra1

24 Qd3! Bb4! 25 Rac1 Ra3 recovers the

pawn. 26 Ng5 Bc3 27 Kf1 g6 28 Qf3 Rf8 29

Rd3 Qb5! 30 Kg1 Bb2.

25 Ra1 h6 26 Rb1 Qa3 27 Qc4 c5

28 Kf1 Qa8 29 h3 Rc8 30 Qb5 cd

31 cd Qa2 32 Kg1 Bg5 33 Re1 Bf4

34 Qd7 Rb8

If Rc2? 35 Qe8 Kh7 36 Qf7 Rf2 37 Qf4

Rg2 38 Kh1 Qf2 39 Ra1+-.

35 g3 Qa8 36 d5 Rd8 37 Qc6 Qc6

38 dc Bg5 39 Ng5 hg 40 Kg2 Rc8

41 Rc1 f5 1-0 (Seirawan)

42 Kf3 Kf7 43 Ke3 Ke7 44 Kd4 Rd8 45

Kc5 Rd2 46 Ra1 Rc2 47 Kb6 Rb2 48 Kc7 Rf2

49 Kc8 f4 50 Ra7 Ke8 51 c7 fg 52 Kb8+-.

Ree-Ligterink 042a, E32 Wijk-aan-Zee 80

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nc3 Bb4

4 Qc2 00 5 a3 Bc3 6 Qc3 b6

7 Bg5 Bb7 8 e3 d6 9 f3 Nbd7

10 Bd3 c5 11 Ne2 h6 12 Bh4 Qc7

13 00 Rac8 14 Rac1 cd

Perhaps Black should play e5 hoping to

keep the position closed.

15 Nd4 d5 16 Qd2 dc 17 Bc4 Qb8

18 Bg3 Ne5

e5 19 Nf5; Qa8 19 Nb5 a6 20 Nd6

19 Ne6 fe

Rc4 20 Nf8 Rc8 21 Re1 Kf8 22 Qd4 Nfd7

23 f4 the exchange ahead.

20 Be6 Kh8 21 Bc8 Bc8 22 Qc3 Nfd7

23 Rfd1 Re8 24 Rd5 Kh7 25 e4 b5

26 Qc7 Qc7

26 Be5 Ne5 27 Re5 Re5 28 Qc8 would win

a second pawn, but would not reduce the

counterplay as well as the move played.

27 Rc7 Nc4

a6 28 Be5 Ne5 29 Re5 Re5 30 Rc8

28 Rb5 a6 29 Rb4 Nce5 30 Be5 1-0

Ne5 31 Rb8 Bd7 32 Re8 Be8 33 Re7 (Byrne)



Stean-Kurajica R25a,A13 Vrsac 1979

1 c4 e6 2 g3 d5 3 Bg2 c6  
4 Qc2 b5!?

Black hopes to pressure white into 5 cd, eliminating the center tension to reduce the effectiveness of the fianchettoed bishop and gain space for the development of the black queenside pieces. This plan has been tried before only when white was further developed which allowed him more options to counter it.

5 d3 Ba6 6 Nd2 bc 7 dc Nf6  
8 Ngf3 Qb6 9 00 Nbd7 10 a3 Bb7  
11 b4 a5!

Stean's attempt to set up a pawn phalanx by 11 b4 is shattered at once by a5. If 12 c5 follows, black's Qc7 enforces a later e5.

12 ba Qa5 13 Rb1 Ba6 14 e4 Bc5  
15 Bb2 00

Black's prospects on the queenside are bright with the threat of Rf8 and Ba3.

16 e5 Ng4 17 Bh3 Nh6 18 Ng5 g6  
19 Ne6 Fe 20 Be6 Rf7 21 Nb3 Qb6  
Qa5? 22 Bf7 Kf7 23 e6 Ke6 24 Nd4+-

22 Nc5 Qc5  
Nc5? 23 Bd4 Qa5 24 Bf7 Nf7 25 cd Bf1  
26 Rf1 Na4 27 Qc6 with four pawns for the piece retaining the attack.

23 Bf7 Kf7 24 e6 Ke6 25 cd Kf7  
26 Qd2 Nf5

Bf1 27 Qh6 Bd3 28 Qh7 Ke8 29 dc Qc6  
30 Qh8 Nf8 31 Re1 Kd7 32 Qg7 wins a piece by force and launches an irresistible attack.

27 dc Qc6 28 Rfc1 Nc5 29 Qc3 Rd8  
30 Rd1 Rd1

White can't play 30 Qc5 Rd1!!

31 Rd1 Bb7 32 f3 Qb6  
Not Qf3 33 Qf6 Ke8 34 Re8

33 Qb4 Qc6 34 Qc4 Ne6  
Kf8 35 Rd8 Ke7 36 Qg8 is too

dangerous for black, but after the queen trade only white can win.

35 Qc6 Bc6 36 Kf2 h5 37 Rc1 Bd5  
38 a4 Ke7 39 a5 Bb7 40 Rd1 g5

41 Ba3 Ke8 42 Rb1 Bc6 43 a6 Nfd4  
44 a7 Kd7 45 Rc1 Bb7

Bf3? 46 Bb2 g4 47 Bd4 Nd4 48 Rd1 wins the pinned knight.

46 Rb1 Kc8 47 Bc1 g4  
Nf3 48 Rb7 Kb7 49 Kf3 Ka7 50 Ke4 Kb7

51 Be3 Kc6 52 Kf5 Kd5 53 Bg5 wins.

48 fg hg 49 Be3 Nc6 50 Rb5 Ba8  
51 Rh5 Kb7 52 Rh8 Nc7 53 Rh7 Kc8

54 Rg7 Nb5 55 Bb6 Bb7 56 Rg8 Kd7  
57 Rb8 1-0 (R. Byrne)

There's no defense to 58 Rb7.

It's renewal time...Support the PCA!!  
Send your check or money order today.

Looks-Sheppard E98b,B98 Manhattan 1980

1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d4 cd  
4 Nd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 a6 6 Bg5 e6  
7 f4 Be7 8 Qf3 h6 9 Bh4 Nbd7

10 000 Qc7 11 Bd3 g5 12 e5! gh

If black tries 12...de 13 Ne6! fe 14 Bg6 Kf8  
15 fg hg 16 Bg5 Kg7 17 Qg3 Kg6 18 Bf6 Kf6

19 Rhf1 mate.  
13 ef Bf6

Perhaps black could play 13...Nf6!?

14 Nde2 Nc5 15 f5 Bg5 16 Kb1 Bd7  
17 fe fe

Usual is 17...Be6 18 Be4! 000 19 Nd5 Bd5  
20 Bd5 Rhe8 21 Nc3 and white stands slightly better, e.g. f6 22 g3!

18 Qh5 Ke7  
Kastner prefers 18 Bg6 e.g. Ke7 19 Nf4;

Kd8 19 b4 Na4 20 Na4 Ba4 21 Nd4

19 Nd4 Raf8 20 Rhe1 Kd8 21 Bg6 Qb6  
22 Bf7 Bf6 23 Nb3 Rh7 24 Rd6! Qd6

25 Nc5 Kc8 26 Nd7 Rff7 27 Nf6 Rf6  
28 Ne4 Qe7 29 Nf6 Qf6 30 Qe8 Kc7

31 Re6 Qf1 32 Re1 Qf7  
Why not 32...Qg2.

33 Qe5 Kc8 34 Qc5 Kb8 35 Rd1 Qe7  
36 Qb6 Rh8 37 a3 h5 38 Qd4 Re8

39 Qd5 Qe5 40 Qe5 Re5 41 Rd4 h3?  
Time pressure mistake. Better drawing chance

was offered by 41...Re1 42 Ka2 Re2 43 Kb3  
Rh2 44 Rh4 Rg5 etc.

42 gh Re2 43 Rh4 Rh2 44 Rh5 Kc7  
45 Rh7 1-0 (Kastner)

Genfan-Kastner E10b,C26 Manhattan 1980

1 e4 e5 2 Nc3 Nf3 3 g3 c6  
A reversed Ponziani, a relatively untested

idea. More common alternatives are 3...d5  
and 3...Bc5.

4 Bg2 d5 5 d3 de1? 6 Ne4 Ne4  
7 Be4 Nd7 8 Bg2 Bc5 9 Nf3 00

10 00 Re8! 11 Qe1?

Dubious, but white figured 11 Re1 Nf6! 12  
Ne5 Bf2 13 Kf2 Re5 14 Re5 Qd4 or 11 Be3

Be3 12 fe e4 followed by Qb6.  
11 ... h6! 12 Bd2 Nf6 13 Bc3 e4!

14 Bf6  
Not 14 Nd2? e3! winning.

14 ... Qf6 15 de Qb2  
With the bishop pair and sounder pawn

structure black stands better, so white  
tries a desperate pawn sacrifice.

16 Rb1?!Qa2 17 Qc3 Bb6 18 Ra1  
If white tries to trap black's queen with

18 Rb3 followed by 19 Ra1, black escapes  
with 18...Qa5.

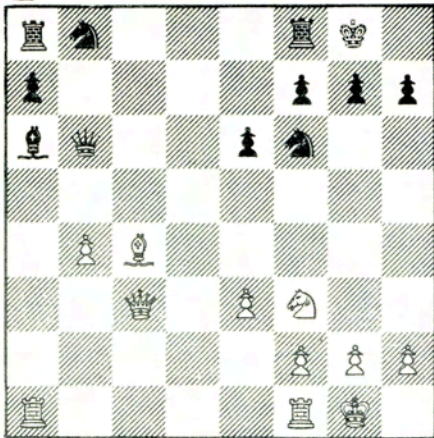
18 ... de 19 Rfd1 Qe7 20 Nd4 Bg4!  
21 Rd3 Qf6! 22 Nf3

Equally hopeless was 22 h3 Rad8 23 Ra4 Bh3  
24 Bh3 Re4 and white is hopelessly pinned up

22 ... Qc3 23 Rc3 Re4 0-1 (Kastner)



Korchnoi-Browne D43a,E38 Buenos Aires 79  
 1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nc3 Bb4  
 4 Qc2 c5 5 e3! ?00  
 5 dc Na6 6 Nf3 00 7 e3 Nc5 8 Be2 b6  
 9 00 Bb7 10 Rfd1 Nce4 11 Ne4 Be4 12 Bd3=  
 6 a3 Bc3 7 Qc3 b6  
d6 8 b4 b6  
 8 dc bc 9 b4 d5 10 Bb2 cb  
 10 bc Ne4!  
 11 ab bc 12 Bc4 Qb6 13 Nf3 Ba6  
 14 00



14 ... Bc4  
Rc8 15 Ne5 Nd5?! 16 Qb3 Nb4 17 Bd4 Qb7  
 18 Rfb1 Bc4 19 Nc4 Qd5 20 Qb4 Qc4?? (Nc6)  
 21 Qc4 Rc4 22 Ra7!+  
 15 Qc4+ Nbd7 16 Bd4 Qb7 17 b5 Rfc8  
 18 Qe2 Ne4!  
 18 Qa4!? Nc5 19 Qb4 Nfd7!=  
 19 Ra5?!Nd6! 20 Qa2 e5!  
 20 Rfa1 e5! 21 Ra7? ed 22 Rb7 Ra1  
 21 Ba7 Nc4 22 Ra6 Qb5 23 Rb1 Qd5  
 24 h3 h6 25 Qa4 Rc7 26 Qa1 Rac8  
 26 Rd1? Qb7!  
 27 Rd1 Qe4 28 Ra4 Qf5 29 Qa2 Qe6  
 Black could try Nf6!?  
 30 Ra6 Rc6 31 Rc6 Rc6 32 Qb3! Rc7  
 33 Bb8 Rc8 34 Ba7 Qc6 35 e4 Nf6  
 36 Rc1 Qe4 37 Nd2 Qa8 38 Rc4 Rc4  
 39 Nc4? Qa7  
 39 Qc4 Qa7 40 Qc8 Kh7 41 Qf5=  
 40 Qb2 e4 41 Ne3 Qc7  
Qc5 42 Qb8 Kh7 43 Qf4!  
 42 Qd4 h5! 43 Nc4 Qc8!  
 43 Nf5?? Qc1 44 Kh2 Qf4  
 44 Kf1 Qe6 45 Nd2 g5  
g6 46 f3 ef 47 Nf3 Ne4  
 46 f3 e3! 47 Ne4 Ne4 48 fe Qa6  
 49 Kg1 Qe2  
 49 Ke1? Qa2! and e2 50 Kf2=

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50	<u>Qd8</u>	<u>Kh7</u>	51	<u>Qg5</u>	<u>Qd1</u>	52	<u>Kh2</u>	<u>e2</u>
53	<u>Qh5</u>	<u>Kg8</u>	54	<u>Qg5</u>	<u>Kf8</u>	55	<u>Qc5</u>	<u>Ke8</u>
56	<u>Qb5</u>	<u>Kd8</u>	57	<u>Qb8</u>	<u>Kd7</u>	58	<u>Qb5</u>	<u>Ke6</u>
59	<u>Qe8</u>	<u>Kd6</u>	60	<u>Qb8</u>	<u>Kc5</u>	61	<u>Qc7</u>	<u>Kd4</u>
62	<u>Qd8</u>	<u>Ke3</u>	63	<u>Qg5</u>	<u>Kd3</u>	64	<u>Qd5</u>	<u>Kc3</u>
65	<u>Qc5</u>	<u>Kb3</u>	66	<u>Qb5</u>	<u>Ka3</u>	67	<u>Qc5</u>	<u>Ka4</u>
68	<u>Qc4</u>	<u>Ka5</u>	69	<u>Qc5</u>	<u>Ka6</u>	70	<u>Qc6</u>	<u>Ka5</u>
71	<u>Qc5</u>	<u>Ka4</u>	72	<u>Qc4</u>	<u>Ka3</u>	73	<u>Qc5</u>	<u>Ka2</u>
74	<u>Qc4</u>	<u>Kb2</u>	75	<u>Qb4</u>	<u>Qb3</u>	76	<u>Qd2</u>	<u>Qc2</u>
77	<u>Qb4</u>	<u>Ka2</u>	78	<u>Kg3</u>	<u>Qd1</u>	79	<u>Qc4</u>	$\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$

What do Spassky, Ivkov, Larsen, Lombardy, Romanishin, Karpov, Korchnoi, Anderson and Tarjan have in common?  
 They all buy!!

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### Various Views

Dear PCA,  
 I have informed The New Chessplayer and Informator that the PCA Newsletter should be listed beginning immediately with all publications as a game source as a condition of publication of Michael Ciamarra and Jude Acers work. They are agreed.  
 I do this as a "thank you" reminder that I have never forgotten Alan Benson, Max Burkett, and Richard Shorman from my California days.

Last issue of PCA Newsletter blew everyone's mind. Marvelous work. Mention of Stephen Gordon necessary, but unfortunate.  
 Long may you run, Jude Acers



Peters-Faelton R86b, B07 Santa Monica 4-79  
notes by Jack Peters

- 1 e4 d6 2 d4 g6 3 Nc3 Bg7  
4 Bc4 Nf6 5 Qe2! Nc6 6 e5 Nd4  
I wanted to try the following inter-  
esting Queen sacrifice.
- 7 ef Ne2 8 fg Rg8 9 Nge2 c6?!  
After Rg7 10 Bg5 the game is difficult  
to evaluate. Black can set up a barrier  
of pawns on c6, d5, and e6 or on f6, e5  
and d6, but, in either case one of  
White's bishops will have a clear dia-  
gonal. If 9...e5 immediately, White  
gets a strong position by 10 h4! (Bh6?  
Qh4) Rg7 11 Bh6 Rg8 12 Bg5.
- 10 Bh6 d5 11 000 Qb6  
If this works, White's whole idea is  
suspect. Safer are 11...e6 or Bd7.
- 12 Bd5! cd 13 Nd5 Qa5?  
Black loses quickly with 13...Qd8  
14 Bf4 and 13...Qd6 14 Bf4 e5 15 Bg5.  
But 13...Qc6 14 Bf4 Bf5! forces trans-  
position to the game by 15 Nc7 Qc7.
- 14 Bf4??Bf5  
Overlooking the reply. Correct is 14  
b4 Qa3 15 Kb1 Bd7 16 Rd3 Qa4 17 Nc7  
Kd8 18Na8 Qb4 19 Ka1 and there's no  
defense to 20 Rhd1. If 20...Qh4 21  
Rhd1 Qh6 22 Rd7 Kc8 23 Rd8+--.
- 15 Nc7 Qc7  
Now 15 b4 Qa3 16 Kb1 Rc8 17 Nc7 Rc7 18  
Bc7 f6 fails, but there might be some-  
thing in 15 Ng3!? Rc8 16 Nf5 gf 17Rhe1  
(17 Nf6 ef 18 Rhe1 Qe1!) e6 (17...Rg7  
18 Ne7+-- ) 18 Bd6.
- 16 Bc7 Rc8 17 Nd4 Rc7 18 Nf5 gf  
19 Rd4 Rg7  
Incredibly, the result of the compli-  
cations is an ending with even material  
White stands better because of his  
healthier pawn majority. The text pre-  
vents an eventual ...f5-f4.
- 20 g3 Rd7!?  
The exchange of rooks allows White's  
king to become active. Better is Rg6.
- 21 Rhd1 Rd4 22 Rd4 e5?!  
Again, 22...Rg6 or Rg4 improves.
- 23 Ra4 a6 24 Rb4 b5  
Weakening, but 24...f6 25 Rb6 forces  
the passive 25...Rf7. White would make  
progress by a gradual advance of his  
queenside pawns, supported by his king
- 25 a4? Rg4!  
White should have prepared this with  
Rh4 and Kd2, denying Black this saving  
resource.
- 26 Rg4? fg  
Another miscalculation. Black can draw  
the kingpawn ending by one tempo. Only  
26 f4 ef 27 gf! keeps winning chances.

If 26 f4 ef 27 Rf4 (27 ab fg 28 Rg4 fg  
29 hg ab 30 Kd2 h5 at least draws for  
Black) Rf4 28 gf ba! neither 29 c4 Kd7  
Kc2 Kc6 31 Kc3 Kc5 32 Kd3 Kb4! 33 Kd4  
Kb3 nor 29 Kd2 Kd7 30 Kc3 Kc6 (30..a5  
31 Kd4 Kd6 32 c4) 31 Kb4 Kd5 32 Ka4  
(32 Ka5 Ke4 33 c4 Kd4!-) Ke4 33 c4  
Kf4 34 c5 Ke5 suffices.

- 27 ab ab 28 c4 bc 29 Kc2 Kd7  
30 Kc3 Kd6  
30...Kc6 31 Kc4 f5 32 b4 h5 33 b5 Kb6  
34 Kd5 also draws if Black finds 34 f4!
- 31 Kc4 f5 32 b4 h5 33 b5 f4  
Or 33 Kb5 f4 34 Ka6 Kc7! 35 Ka7 Kc6!  
36 Ka6 Kc7!, drawing.
- 34 b6 Kc6 35 gf ef  
The main line is 35 b7 Kb7 36 Kd5 f3!  
37 Ke5 Kc6 38 Kf4 Kd5 39 Kg5 Ke4 40Kh5  
Kd3 41 Kg4 Ke2 42 h4 Kf2 43 h5 Kg2 44  
h6 f2 45 h7 f1Q 46 h8Q Qf3.
- 36 Kd4 Kb6 37 Ke4 f3 38 Kf4 Kc5  
39 Kg5 Kd4 40 Kh5 g3! 41 hg Kd3  
42 g4  $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$  (Peters)

Dr. Paul Schmidt who annotates the follow-  
ing game is one PCA member who is always  
willing to help the organization any way he  
can. His latest letter (in part) contains  
a warning to us all. "I was sorry to hear  
about the decline in interest in the PCA.  
I was afraid that might happen - too lit-  
tle money in chess!"

Hanken-Peters R02, A00 Los Angeles 1980

- 1 g3 c5 2 Bg2 Nc6 3 c4 g6  
4 Nc3 Bg7 5 e3 Nh6 6 b3? Nb4!

There is an old rule which states knights  
should be developed before bishops; this  
was one position to heed it. After 6 Nge2  
Nf5 the game would develop along position-  
al lines but already slightly in black's  
favor because of his firm control of d4.  
Maybe white should have changed plans here  
and played 6 e4 in order to take advantage  
of the then unfortunate knight on h6. Also  
possible is 6 d4 cd 7 ed Nf5 8 d5 Nb8. The  
black Nf5 will be fortified with d6 and h5.  
7 Be4

White tries to prevent both 7...Nd3 and d5  
without success. It was better to simply  
ignore the threat. After 7 Nf3 Nd3 8 Ke2  
Bc3 9 dc Nc1 10 Rc1 the half open d-file  
and the poor position of black's knight  
are adequate compensation for the doubled  
pawn. White will have no trouble getting  
his king out of the center after Re1 fol-  
lowed by Kf1 and Kg1. More ambitious but  
not without risk for black is 7...d5 8 cd  
Nd3 9 Ke2 Nc1 10 Rc1 b6 11 d3 Ba6 12 Ne1.  
7 d5! 8 cd Bf5 9 f3 Qd7  
9 Bf5 Nf5 would only get black's knight to  
the center.



10 a3 Be4 11 ab cb 12 fe bc13 d4 f5

Otherwise black would have accomplished very little.

14 Ne2?

So far white has defended well but now he loses essentially without a fight. Much tougher was 14 Qd3! defending his center pawns and planning Ng1-e2-f4-e6. (On 14 Qf3 threatening 15 e5 the reply 14...Nf7 followed by 15 Ng5 might be strong. It would then be difficult for black to demonstrate an advantage.

14 fe 15 00

Even worse is 15 Nc3 00 since the pawn on e4 cannot be captured. 16 Ne4 Qd5 17 Qd3 e5! etc. But now white is already a pawn down without compensation.

15 Qd5 16 Nc3 Qc6 17 Bd2

Slightly better is 17 Bb2 preventing the combo black springs on his opponent two moves later.

17 Nf5

With the most unpleasant threat of 18..Nd4 white misses the only good defense 18 Rc1! (18 Ne2 instead gives up all pressure on e4.) If then 18...Nd4 19 Nb1! Qd5 20 Nc3 with repetition of moves or 19...Qa6 20 ed Bd4 21 Kg2 e3 22 Bc3! and white escapes. Bad would be 18 Qg4? Nd4 19 Qe4 Ne2.

18 Qe2? Nd4 19 ed Bd4 20 Be3 Bc3

But not 20...Qc3?? 21 Qb5

21 Rac1 Rf8 22 Rf8 Kf8 23 Qf1 Kg8

White could have done better with 21 Qf2 Kg8 22 Bd2 e3! 23 Be3 Qf6 black wins the endgame. (24 Ba7? Ra7)

24 Rc2 Rd8 25 h3 Rd3 26 Rf2 Bf6

0-1 (Schmidt)

Bronstein-Christiansen R84b806 Tallinn 1979

1 e4 g6 2 d4 d6 3 Bg5! Bg74 c3 h6 5 Bh4 Nf6 6 Nd2 g57 Bg3 Nc6 8 Bb5! a6 9 Ba4 b5

9 Bc6!?

10 Bc2?!e5 11 d5 Ne7 12 f3 c6

10 Bb3!+

13 dc Nc6 14 Ne2 Be6 15 Bf2 0016 Nq3 Rc8?! 17 00 Qd7?! 18 Nb3 a5

16...d5!?

17...d5

19 a4! Rb8! 20 Nf5 ba 21 Rc4 Nb4!22 cb Qa4 23 Na5 Qb4 24 Nc6 Qb2

23...Qd7 24 Ba4 Qc7 25 Nc6±

25 Nb8 Bf5 26 ef Qb8 27 h4! d528 hg hg 29 Be3 Bh6 30 Qd2 Rc831 Bb1! Kg7!? 32 g4! Rh8

32 Bg5?? Qb6 33 Kh1 Rh8!+-

33 Ba2 Qd6 34 Rc1 d4 35 Bg5= Nd7

33 Bg5 Qb6 34 Kg2 Bg5 35 Qg5 Kf8±

36 Bh6 Qh6 37 Qh6 Rh6 38 Rc7 Rd639 Be6! fe 40 fe Re6 41 Rd7 Kf6 $\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$ 

(Christiansen)

Peters-Gibbons E208,C61 New Look Futurity

1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 Nd4

Bird's Defense, a tricky attempt at

counterattack.

4 Nd4 ed 5 0-0 c6 6 Bc4 Nf67 Re1 d6 8 c3 Ng4

Black cannot control d4 with 8....Qb6

because of 9 Qb3, so he must resort to

tactical threats.

9 Qe2 b5

9 h3 Ne5 10 Bf1 d3 11 f4 Qb6 12 Kh1

h5!?

Several games have

shown that 9...dc 10 Nc3 Qh4 11 h3 Ne5

12 d4 Nc4 13 Qc4 Be7 14 d5! favors

White, but 9...Qb6 deserves a try.

10 Bd3 Qf6?

10 Bb3 Qh4 11 h3 d3! If 10...dc

11 dc solves White's development

problems, and 10...Qb6 11 a4! b4

12 a5 Qc5 13 Ra4 Rb8 14 b3! threatens

15 cb Rb4 16 Ba3, but the text is

worse.

11 h3 dc 12 hg! cb

Less ambitious is 12 dc Ne5 13 Bc2

g5!?

and black takes the initiative.

13 e5! baQ 14 ef Be6

Forced as 14...Kd8 or Kd7 is met by

Nc3, threatening both 16 Ba3 and fg.

15 Bb5! Qb1

Not clear is 15 Nc3 b4 16 Ba3 Qe1

17 Qe1 ba. If 15...cb 16 Bc6 Kc6

17 Qa6 Kc7 18 Qa5 Kc8 19 Ba3 and Rcl.

If 15...Rc8 16 Ba6 Rb8 17 Nc3 Rb1

18 Nb1 Qb1 19 Bc4 d5 20 Bb3 and 21Qa6

White's attack breaks through.

16 Bc6 Kd8 17 Ba8 gf

Similar to the game is 17...Qa2 18 Qb5

18 d4! Qa2

With the powerful threat of d5. If

18...Qb8 19 d5!, 18...d5 19 Bd5 Bb4

20 Qb5

19 Qb5 Qc4 20 Qb8 Qc8 21 Qa7 Qc7

Or 21...Qc3 22 Rd1 Qc2 (Bg4 23 Bd2) 23

Qa5 Kd7 24 Re1 d5 25 Bd2+-.

22 Qa1! Be7 23 Bd2 Qc4

If Ke8 24 d5 Bg4 loses to 25 Qf6 Rg8

26 Bc6 Kd8 27 Re7 Qe7 28 Ba5.

24 d5 Bg4 25 Ba5 Kd7 26 Bc6 1--0

(Peters)

K Fong-Zubieta B22,E52c Durango 79

1 e4 c5 10 Bd2 Bb7 19 ed Nd52 c3 Nc6 11 Rc1 Rc8 20 Qa6 Qd73 Nf3 d6 12 d5 Nd8 21 Ba5 Nf44 d4 cd 13 Nb5 Qd7 22 Bf5 Ne65 cd e6 14 Qa4 Be7 23 Nfd4 g66 Nc3 a6 15 Rc8 Bc8 24 Be6 fe7 Bd3 Nf6 16 Rc1 Kf8 25 Bd8 Bd88 00 b5 17 Rc7 Qe8 26 Rd8 1-09 Re1 Qc7 18 Rc8 ed



Although most of the spectator attention was focused on Tal, Petrosian, and Bronstein, it was East German GM Rainer Knaak who served up the most interesting and wild games. The following Knaak encounter with Ivo Nei was simply incredible.

Nei-Knaak		E55a,B40		Tallinn 79	
1	<u>e4 c5</u>	2	<u>Nf3 d6</u>	3	<u>b3 Nc6</u>
4	<u>Bb2 e6</u>	5	<u>d4 cd</u>	6	<u>Nd4 Nf6</u>
7	<u>Bd3 Bd7</u>	8	<u>0-0 Ne5</u>	9	<u>c4 Nd3</u>
10	<u>Qd3 Be7</u>	11	<u>Nc3 a6</u>	12	<u>Kh1 00</u>
13	<u>f4?1 Qa5</u>				

White stands well. He has a space advantage and serious chances on the kingside.

14	<u>Rae1 Rad8</u>	15	<u>Re3 Bc8</u>	16	<u>Rh3 Ne8</u>
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16 Rg3 is perhaps better focusing on g7 instead of h7.

17	<u>f5 h6</u>
----	--------------

17 Qg3 is interesting. One idea is Bf6

18	<u>g4 Nf6</u>	19	<u>g5!7 hg</u>	20	<u>Qd2 Nh7</u>
21	<u>f6 Bf6</u>				

Forced. 21...Nf6 22 Qg5 is overwhelming 21...gf 22 Qe2 Kg7 23 Nf5! ef 24 Nd5 is devastating.

22	<u>Rf6!7Nf6</u>
----	-----------------

Very interesting now is 22...gf 23 Qe2 Kg7 24 Nf5 ef 25 Nd5 and now: A Rh8 26 b4! Qa4 27 Qh5; B g4 26 Qf2!7 gh 27 Qg3 Kh6!! 28 Qh3 Kg6 29 Qg3 Kh6 30 Bc1 Ng5 31 h4!7 Rg8 32 hg Rg5 33 Nf6 fe 34 Ne4 f6! and White runs out of steam. Of course, in line B White could take a draw by perpetual check anytime he wanted it.

23	<u>Nf5! Rfe8</u>	
24	<u>Qg5</u>	1-0 (Fritzinger)

Niklasson-Schussler		R74a,A56		Malmo 1979	
1	<u>d4 e6</u>	7	<u>Be2 cd</u>	13	<u>Bb2 Ng5</u>
2	<u>Nf3 c5</u>	8	<u>Nd4 Bd6</u>	14	<u>Bg3 Nf3</u>
3	<u>e3 Nf6</u>	9	<u>00 00</u>	15	<u>Qf3 Nd4</u>
4	<u>c4 d5</u>	10	<u>Bf3 Be5</u>	16	<u>Bd4 Bd4</u>
5	<u>cd ed</u>	11	<u>Nce2 Re8</u>	17	<u>ed <math>\frac{1}{2}</math>-<math>\frac{1}{2}</math></u>
6	<u>Nc3 Nc6</u>	12	<u>b3 Ne4</u>		

Benjamin-Kopec		E10a,C22		NYC Dec 79	
1	<u>e4 e5</u>	11	<u>Qg8 Nd7</u>	21	<u>Ne2 Qh3</u>
2	<u>Bc4 c6</u>	12	<u>Nc3 Qh2</u>	22	<u>Kg1 e3</u>
3	<u>Nf3 d4</u>	13	<u>d4 Qh5</u>	23	<u>Nf4 Qg4</u>
4	<u>Bb3 de</u>	14	<u>Kf1 Qf5</u>	24	<u>Ng2 ef</u>
5	<u>Ne5 Qg5</u>	15	<u>Bg5 Kc7</u>	25	<u>Kf2 Bc4</u>
6	<u>Bf7 Ke7</u>	16	<u>Nf7 Qh3</u>	26	<u>Bg5 Qf5</u>
7	<u>Qh5 Qg2</u>	17	<u>Kg1 Qg4</u>	27	<u>Bf4 Kb7</u>
8	<u>Bg8 Qh1</u>	18	<u>Kf1 b6</u>	28	<u>Nd8 Rd8</u>
9	<u>Ke2 Rg8</u>	19	<u>Bd8 Kb8</u>	29	<u>Qc4 g5</u>
10	<u>Qf7 Kd8</u>	20	<u>Re1 Ba6</u>	30	<u>d5 Bc5</u>

Tempone-Miles		R70b,A50		Buenos Aires 79	
1	<u>c4 b6</u>	2	<u>d4 e6</u>	3	<u>d5!7 Nf6</u>
	Black tries a new move. Bb4 and Qh5!7				
4	<u>g3 Bb4</u>				
	ed 5 cd Bb4 6 Bd2 Nd5 7 Bg2 unclear.				
5	<u>Bd2 Qe7</u>	6	<u>Bg2 c6</u>		
	ed 7 cd Ne4!7				
7	<u>dc dc</u>	8	<u>Nc3 00</u>	9	<u>Nf3 Ba6</u>
10	<u>Ne5!7Rd8!7</u>				
	Qc7!7 11 Nd3 Bc3 12 Bc3 Bc4 13 Bf6 is unclear; 11 Bf4 Bc3 12 bc Nh5* 12...g5				
11	<u>Qc2 Bd6!7</u>	12	<u>Nc6 Nc6</u>	13	<u>Bc6 Rac8</u>
14	<u>Qa4 Rc6</u>				
	14 Bg2 Bc4; 14 Bf3 Rc4				
15	<u>Qa6 Bc5!</u>				
	15 Qc6??Bb7--				
16	<u>000 Ng4</u>				
	16 e3 Qd7 17 000 Rd6 18 Nb1 Ne4--				
17	<u>Ne4 Nf2</u>	18	<u>Nf2 Bf2</u>		
	18 Bg5? f6 19 Nf2 Bf2 20 Rd8 Qd8 21 Bd2 Qd5--				
19	<u>Bb4 Qg4</u>				
	19 Bc3 Rdc8 20 b3 Qg5 with the idea b5				
20	<u>Kb1 Rdc8</u>	21	<u>Qb5 Qg6</u>		
	21 Qa7 Rc4				
22	<u>Ka1 Qe4!7</u>	23	<u>Rhf1 a6!7</u>		
	Qe2?? 24 Qc6+-				
24	<u>Qa6 Qe2</u>	25	<u>Bc3 h6!7</u>		
	Rc4?? 26 b3! Qc2 27 Qc4--				
26	<u>Qb7 R8c7</u>	27	<u>Qb8 Kh7</u>	28	<u>Qf8? f6</u>
29	<u>Qa8 b5</u>				
	29 Bf6 gf 30 Qf6 Rd6!7--				
30	<u>a3 b4!7</u>	31	<u>Bb4 Bd4!7</u>	32	<u>Bd2 Ra7</u>
33	<u>Qf8 Rc8!7</u>				
	33 Qc6 Ra3 34 Kb1 Qd3 35 Kc1 Ra1 mate.				
34	<u>Qd6 Rd8!7</u>	35	<u>Qb4 Rb8!7</u>	36	<u>Rfe1 Rb4</u>
37	<u>Re2 Ra3</u>		<u>0-1</u>		(Miles)

Nunn-Gheorghiu		E56a,B41		London 1980	
1	<u>e4 c5</u>	12	<u>Qh4 b6</u>	23	<u>Nf5 Qd5</u>
2	<u>Nf3 e6</u>	13	<u>Rae1 Nbd7</u>	24	<u>Rf2 Qc5</u>
3	<u>d4 cd</u>	14	<u>Bd3 Bb7</u>	25	<u>Bd1 Bc8</u>
4	<u>Nd4 a6</u>	15	<u>Bc2 g6</u>	26	<u>b4 Qb4</u>
5	<u>c4 Nf6</u>	16	<u>e5 Nh5</u>	27	<u>Ne7 Kh8</u>
6	<u>Nc3 d6</u>	17	<u>ed Bd6</u>	28	<u>Ref1 Be6</u>
7	<u>Be2 Be7</u>	18	<u>f5 Ne5</u>	29	<u>Bh5 Qe7</u>
8	<u>00 00</u>	19	<u>fe fe</u>	30	<u>Rf8 Qf8</u>
9	<u>f4 Qc7</u>	20	<u>Ne4 Nc4</u>	31	<u>Bf8 Rf8</u>
10	<u>Be3 Re8</u>	21	<u>Nd6 Qd6</u>	32	<u>Rf8 Rf8</u>
11	<u>Qe1 Bf8</u>	22	<u>Bh6 e5</u>	33	<u>Qe7 Rf4</u>
				34	<u>g3 1-0</u>

Darga-Iskov		D28b,D47		North Sea Cup 80	
1	<u>d4 d5</u>	10	<u>Na4 c5</u>	19	<u>Bg5 Bf8</u>
2	<u>c4 c6</u>	11	<u>e5 Nd5</u>	20	<u>Bc4 Bd5</u>
3	<u>Nc3 e6</u>	12	<u>00 cd</u>	21	<u>Bd5 Qd5</u>
4	<u>Nf3 Nf6</u>	13	<u>Re1 g6</u>	22	<u>Qd6 Qb5</u>
5	<u>e3 Nbd7</u>	14	<u>Nd4 a6</u>	23	<u>e6 Rd8</u>
6	<u>Bd3 dc</u>	15	<u>Qg4 Qa5</u>	24	<u>ed Rd7</u>
7	<u>Bc4 b5</u>	16	<u>b3 Bg7</u>	25	<u>Qf6 Rg8</u>
8	<u>Bd3 Bb7</u>	17	<u>Ne6 fe</u>	26	<u>Rac1 Qb7</u>
9	<u>e4 b4</u>	18	<u>Qe6 Ne7</u>	27	<u>Nc5 1-0</u>



Matulovic-Steane E97b,B97 Vrsac 1979

1	<u>e4</u>	<u>c5</u>	2	<u>Nf3</u>	<u>d6</u>	3	<u>d4</u>	<u>cd</u>
4	<u>Nd4</u>	<u>Nf6</u>	5	<u>Nc3</u>	<u>a6</u>	6	<u>Bg5</u>	<u>e6</u>
7	<u>F4</u>	<u>Qb6</u>	8	<u>Qd2</u>	<u>Qb2</u>	9	<u>Rb1</u>	<u>Qa3</u>
10	<u>F5</u>	<u>Nc6</u>	11	<u>fe</u>	<u>fe</u>	12	<u>Nc6</u>	<u>bc</u>
13	<u>e5</u>	<u>de</u>	14	<u>Bf6</u>	<u>qf</u>	15	<u>Ne4</u>	<u>Be7</u>
16	<u>Be2</u>	<u>h5</u>	17	<u>Rb3</u>	<u>Qa4</u>	18	<u>c4</u>	<u>f5</u>
19	<u>Nd6</u>	<u>Bd6</u>	20	<u>Qd6</u>	<u>Qa5</u>	21	<u>Kf2</u>	<u>Ra7</u>

This entire line has been the subject of exhaustive analysis for at least six years. The verdict is that white's attack is insufficient.

22 Rb8 Kf7  
Recouping a pawn by 22 Qc6 Kf7 allows black to consolidate his position with Rc7 and Qc5.

23 Rd1 Kf6 24 c5 Rd7 25 Qd7 Qc5  
It is difficult to believe that Matulovic came to this game prepared to give up his queen for the two rooks.

26 Kf1 Bd7 27 Rh8 Qe7 28 Rh6 Kg7  
29 Rh5 c5 30 Ba6 Bc6 31 Rd3 e4  
32 Rg3 Kf6 33 Bc4 Ke5 34 Rg6 Kd5

The harassment by the white rooks now abruptly ends.

35 Re6 Qc7 36 Be2 Qf4 37 Ke1 Qc1  
38 Bd1 Qc3

There was no hope in 38 Kf2 e6 39 Kg3 Qe1 40 Kh3 Bg2 41 Kg2 Qe2 42 Kg3 Qg4 --.  
39 Kf2 Qe3 0-1 (Byrne)

Lazic YUG-Ahmad ARB E52b,B22 Durango 79

1	<u>e4</u>	<u>c5</u>	13	<u>Bc6</u>	<u>bc</u>	25	<u>Ncb5</u>	<u>Bb5</u>
2	<u>c3</u>	<u>d5</u>	14	<u>cb</u>	<u>Bf6</u>	26	<u>Nb5</u>	<u>Re3</u>
3	<u>ed</u>	<u>Qd5</u>	15	<u>Nd4</u>	<u>e5</u>	27	<u>Nd6</u>	<u>Kb7</u>
4	<u>d4</u>	<u>e6</u>	16	<u>Nf3</u>	<u>Bf5</u>	28	<u>Rc4</u>	<u>Be5</u>
5	<u>Nf3</u>	<u>Nf6</u>	17	<u>Nc3</u>	<u>Ra3</u>	29	<u>Rf7</u>	<u>Rf7</u>
6	<u>Be2</u>	<u>Nc6</u>	18	<u>Rc1</u>	<u>Kd7</u>	30	<u>Nf7</u>	<u>Bf4</u>
7	<u>Be3</u>	<u>Be7</u>	19	<u>b5</u>	<u>Kc7</u>	31	<u>Nd8</u>	<u>Re1</u>
8	<u>dc</u>	<u>Qd1</u>	20	<u>00</u>	<u>Rd8</u>	32	<u>Kf2</u>	<u>Ra1</u>
9	<u>Bd1</u>	<u>Ng4</u>	21	<u>b6</u>	<u>Kb7</u>	33	<u>Re4</u>	<u>Ra2</u>
10	<u>b4</u>	<u>Ne3</u>	22	<u>g4</u>	<u>Bd3</u>	34	<u>Kf3</u>	<u>Bh2</u>
11	<u>fe</u>	<u>a5</u>	23	<u>Rf2</u>	<u>e4</u>	35	<u>Nc6</u>	<u>Kb7</u>
12	<u>Ba4</u>	<u>ab</u>	24	<u>Nd4</u>	<u>Rd7</u>	36	<u>Nb4</u>	<u>1-0</u>

Hartston-Vilela D33,E14b Tallinn 79  
(notes by Christiansen)

1	<u>d4</u>	<u>Nf6</u>	2	<u>Nf3</u>	<u>e6</u>	3	<u>c4</u>	<u>b6</u>
4	<u>e3</u>	<u>Bb7</u>	5	<u>Bd3</u>	<u>c5</u>	6	<u>0-0</u>	<u>Be7</u>
7	<u>Nc3</u>	<u>a6</u>	8	<u>b3</u>	<u>d6</u>	9	<u>Bb2</u>	<u>Nbd7</u>
10	<u>Qe2</u>	<u>0-0</u>	11	<u>Rad1</u>	<u>Re8</u>	12	<u>e4!</u>	<u>cd</u>
13	<u>Nd4</u>	<u>Nf8</u>	14	<u>f4</u>	<u>N6d7</u>	15	<u>Kh1</u>	<u>Qc7</u>
16	<u>Bb1</u>	<u>Rad8</u>	17	<u>Qh5</u>	<u>Bf6</u>	18	<u>Qh3</u>	<u>Qc5</u>
18	<u>0-0</u>	<u>g6</u>						
19	<u>Nc2</u>	<u>Qc7</u>	20	<u>Ne3</u>	<u>Nc5</u>	21	<u>Ng4</u>	<u>Bc3</u>
21	<u>0-0</u>	<u>Be7</u>	22	<u>Qh6!</u>	<u>gh</u>	23	<u>Nd5!</u>	<u>1-0</u>
22	<u>Qc3</u>	<u>f6</u>	23	<u>Qg3!</u>	<u>Ng6</u>			
23	<u>Nf6</u>	<u>gf</u>	24	<u>gf</u>	<u>Ng6!</u>			
24	<u>Rde1</u>	<u>Rf8</u>	25	<u>f5</u>	<u>ef</u>	26	<u>Nf6</u>	<u>Rf6</u>
26	<u>0-0</u>	<u>gf6</u>	27	<u>ef5</u>	<u>-</u>			
27	<u>Bf6</u>	<u>Ne4</u>	28	<u>Be4</u>	<u>fe</u>	29	<u>Bd8</u>	<u>Qd8</u>
30	<u>Rd1</u>	<u>Qe8</u>	31	<u>Qd6</u>		1-0		

31 Seirawan-VanderWiel R45c,A34 Wijk-aan-Zee80

1	<u>c4</u>	<u>Nf6</u>	2	<u>Nc3</u>	<u>c5</u>	3	<u>g3</u>	<u>d5</u>
4	<u>cd</u>	<u>Nd5</u>	5	<u>Bg2</u>	<u>Nc7</u>	6	<u>d3</u>	<u>e5</u>
7	<u>Nf3</u>	<u>Nc6</u>	8	<u>Nd2</u>	<u>Bd7</u>	9	<u>00</u>	<u>Be7</u>
10	<u>Nc4</u>	<u>f6</u>	11	<u>f4</u>	<u>b5</u>	12	<u>Ne3</u>	<u>ef</u>
13	<u>gf</u>	<u>Rb8</u>	14	<u>Ned5</u>	<u>Nd5</u>	15	<u>Nd5</u>	<u>Bd6</u>

Black's last is a loss of tempo, but how can he anticipate Be3 and Rc1?

16 Be3 Ne7 17 b4 Nd6  
Having knocked out the black e-pawn, Seirawan went after the remaining Maroczy pawn with 17 b4, obtaining the concession of the knight exchange, preventing black from castling.

18 Bd5 Qe7  
On Qe7 19 Rf3 accepting the gambit by cb 20 Rc1 a5? would have allowed 21 Ba7! when the rook couldn't move without losing material to 22 Re3.

19 Rf3 Bg4 20 Rg3 h5 21 Qd2 Kf8  
Perhaps black should have tried 21...ab although white would have had powerful pressure with Rc1 and Rc6.

22 h3 Bf5 23 bc Bc5 24 Rc1 Ba3  
Neither Be3 25 Qe3 Qe3 26 Re3 Rc8 27 Rc8 Bc8 28 Bc6 nor Bb4 25 Qb4 Qb4 26 Bc5 Qc5 27 Rc5 would have gotten him out of difficulty.

25 Rc6 h4 26 Rf3 Rd8 27 Bb3 Rh6  
If Be4 28 Re6

28 Qa5 Rg6 29 Kf2 Rg3 30 Rc7 Rf3  
31 Kf3 Bd7 32 Qa7 Bd6 33 Bc5 Bc5  
34 Qc5 Qc5 35 Rc5 Bh3 36 Rh5 f5

Perhaps g6 is stronger.  
37 Rh4 Bg4 38 Kf2 Ke7 39 Rh1 Kd6  
40 e4 Ke7 41 Ke3 fe 42 de Be6  
43 Rg1 Bb3 44 ab Kf7 45 Rg5 Rb8  
46 b4 1-0 (Byrne)

Steane-Kurajica R25a,A13 Vrsac 1979

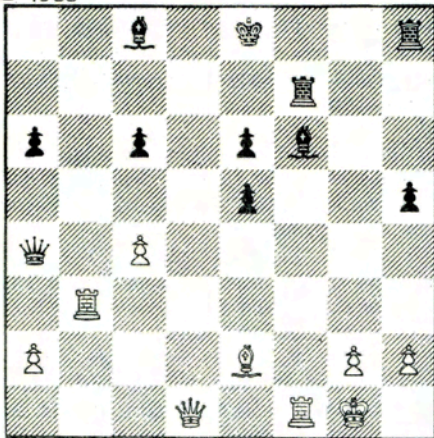
1	<u>c4</u>	<u>e6</u>	20	<u>Be6</u>	<u>Rf7</u>	39	<u>a5</u>	<u>Bb7</u>
2	<u>g3</u>	<u>d5</u>	21	<u>Nb3</u>	<u>Qb6</u>	40	<u>Rd1</u>	<u>g5</u>
3	<u>Bg2</u>	<u>c6</u>	22	<u>Nc5</u>	<u>Qc5</u>	41	<u>Ba3</u>	<u>Ke8</u>
4	<u>Qc2</u>	<u>b5</u>	23	<u>Bf7</u>	<u>Kf7</u>	42	<u>Rb1</u>	<u>Bc6</u>
5	<u>d3</u>	<u>Ba6</u>	24	<u>e6</u>	<u>Ke6</u>	43	<u>a6</u>	<u>Nfd4</u>
6	<u>Nd2</u>	<u>bc</u>	25	<u>cd</u>	<u>Kf7</u>	44	<u>a7</u>	<u>Kd7</u>
7	<u>dc</u>	<u>Nf6</u>	26	<u>Qd2</u>	<u>Nf5</u>	45	<u>Rc1</u>	<u>Bb7</u>
8	<u>Ngf3</u>	<u>Qb6</u>	27	<u>dc</u>	<u>Qc6</u>	46	<u>Rb1</u>	<u>Kc8</u>
9	<u>00</u>	<u>Nbd7</u>	28	<u>Rfc1</u>	<u>Nc5</u>	47	<u>Bc1</u>	<u>g4</u>
10	<u>a3</u>	<u>Bb7</u>	29	<u>Qc3</u>	<u>Rd8</u>	48	<u>fg</u>	<u>hg</u>
11	<u>b4</u>	<u>a5</u>	30	<u>Rd1</u>	<u>Rd1</u>	49	<u>Be3</u>	<u>Nc6</u>
12	<u>ba</u>	<u>Qa5</u>	31	<u>Rd1</u>	<u>Bb7</u>	50	<u>Rb5</u>	<u>Ba8</u>
13	<u>Rb1</u>	<u>Ba6</u>	32	<u>f3</u>	<u>Qb6</u>	51	<u>Rh5</u>	<u>Kb7</u>
14	<u>e4</u>	<u>Bc5</u>	33	<u>Qb4</u>	<u>Qc6</u>	52	<u>Rh8</u>	<u>Nc7</u>
15	<u>Bb2</u>	<u>00</u>	34	<u>Qc4</u>	<u>Ne6</u>	53	<u>Rh7</u>	<u>Kc8</u>
16	<u>e5</u>	<u>Ng4</u>	35	<u>Qc6</u>	<u>Bc6</u>	54	<u>Rg7</u>	<u>Nb5</u>
17	<u>Bh3</u>	<u>Nh6</u>	36	<u>Kf2</u>	<u>h5</u>	55	<u>Bb6</u>	<u>Bb7</u>
18	<u>Ng5</u>	<u>g6</u>	37	<u>Rc1</u>	<u>Bd5</u>	56	<u>Rg8</u>	<u>Kd7</u>
19	<u>Ne6</u>	<u>fe</u>	38	<u>a4</u>	<u>Ke7</u>	57	<u>Rb8</u>	<u>1-0</u>



Berg-Morris E97b,897 North Sea Cup "B" 80

1	<u>e4</u>	<u>c5</u>	8	<u>Qd2</u>	<u>Qb2</u>	15	<u>Ne4</u>	<u>Be7</u>
2	<u>Nf3</u>	<u>d6</u>	9	<u>Rb1</u>	<u>Qa3</u>	16	<u>Be2</u>	<u>h5</u>
3	<u>d4</u>	<u>cd</u>	10	<u>f5</u>	<u>Nc6</u>	17	<u>Rb3</u>	<u>Qa4</u>
4	<u>Nd4</u>	<u>Nf6</u>	11	<u>fe</u>	<u>fe</u>	18	<u>Nf6</u>	<u>Bf6</u>
5	<u>Nc3</u>	<u>a6</u>	12	<u>Nc6</u>	<u>bc</u>	19	<u>c4</u>	<u>Ra7</u>
6	<u>Bg5</u>	<u>e6</u>	13	<u>e5</u>	<u>de</u>	20	<u>00</u>	<u>Rf7</u>
7	<u>f4</u>	<u>Qb6</u>	14	<u>Bf6</u>	<u>gf</u>	21	<u>Qd1?</u>	

If 21 Rb3 Rd7! 22 Qb2 Rb7! Velimirovic-Nunn Skara 1980



21	...	<u>Qa5</u>						
21...	<u>Qa2</u>	<u>Bh5</u>	<u>Rh5</u>	<u>23 Rb8!+-;</u>	<u>21...e4</u>	<u>22</u>		
<u>Rf6</u>	<u>Rf6</u>	<u>23 Bh5</u>	<u>Ke7</u>	<u>24 Rb7</u>	<u>Bb7</u>	<u>25 Qa4</u>	<u>Rh5</u>	
<u>26 Qb4±.</u>								
<u>22 Bh5</u>	<u>Qc5</u>							
<u>22...e4</u>	<u>23 Bf7</u>	<u>Kf7</u>	<u>24 Qd4</u>					
<u>23 Kh1</u>	<u>e4</u>	<u>24 Bf7</u>						
<u>24 Rb8</u>	<u>Qh5</u>							
<u>24 ...</u>	<u>Kf7</u>	<u>25 Qa1!</u>	<u>e5</u>					
<u>25...Rh6</u>	<u>26 Rh3</u>							
<u>26 Qc1</u>	<u>Ke7?</u>							
<u>26...Rh5!</u>								
<u>27 Rg3</u>	<u>Rf8?</u>							
<u>27...e3+-</u>								
<u>28 Qh6</u>	<u>Qc4</u>	<u>29 Rc1</u>	<u>Qd5</u>	<u>30 h3</u>	<u>Rf7</u>			
<u>31 Rf1</u>	<u>Qc4</u>	<u>32 Rf2</u>	<u>Qd4</u>	<u>33 Rf1</u>	<u>Qc4</u>			

(Morris) ½-½

Gheorghiu-Greffe E00b,C00 Paul Masson 1980

1	<u>d4</u>	<u>e6</u>	15	<u>Nce5</u>	<u>g6</u>	29	<u>Kf2</u>	<u>f6</u>
2	<u>Nf3</u>	<u>b6</u>	16	<u>Nc6</u>	<u>Bc6</u>	30	<u>Ra5</u>	<u>a6</u>
3	<u>e4</u>	<u>Bb7</u>	17	<u>Ne5</u>	<u>Ba4</u>	31	<u>Be4</u>	<u>Rcd6</u>
4	<u>Bd3</u>	<u>d5</u>	18	<u>b3</u>	<u>Nc3</u>	32	<u>Rc5</u>	<u>f5</u>
5	<u>ed</u>	<u>Qd5</u>	19	<u>Qc2</u>	<u>Nd1</u>	33	<u>Bf3</u>	<u>Rb8</u>
6	<u>00</u>	<u>Nf6</u>	20	<u>ba</u>	<u>Nf2</u>	34	<u>Bc1</u>	<u>Rb4</u>
7	<u>Bf4</u>	<u>Qd8</u>	21	<u>Bf2</u>	<u>Bh4</u>	35	<u>Be2</u>	<u>Rd4</u>
8	<u>Qe2</u>	<u>Be7</u>	22	<u>g3</u>	<u>Bf6</u>	36	<u>a3</u>	<u>Ra4</u>
9	<u>Nbd2</u>	<u>00</u>	23	<u>Re1</u>	<u>Qc7</u>	37	<u>Ke3</u>	<u>Re4</u>
10	<u>c3</u>	<u>c5</u>	24	<u>Qe2</u>	<u>Be5</u>	38	<u>Kd2</u>	<u>c3</u>
11	<u>dc</u>	<u>bc</u>	25	<u>Qe5</u>	<u>Qe5</u>	39	<u>Rc3</u>	<u>Rad4</u>
12	<u>Rfd1</u>	<u>Nc6</u>	26	<u>Re5</u>	<u>c4</u>	40	<u>Ke1</u>	<u>Rd7</u>
13	<u>Nc4</u>	<u>Nd5</u>	27	<u>Bc2</u>	<u>Rfd8</u>	41	<u>Kf2</u>	<u>a5</u>
14	<u>Bg3</u>	<u>Rc8</u>	28	<u>Be3</u>	<u>Rc6</u>	42	<u>Rc5</u>	<u>1-0</u>

Bronstein-Vukic E70b,B45 Vrsac 1979

1	<u>e4</u>	<u>c5</u>	2	<u>Nf3</u>	<u>e6</u>	3	<u>d4</u>	<u>cd</u>
4	<u>Nd4</u>	<u>Nf6</u>	5	<u>Nc3</u>	<u>Nc6</u>	6	<u>N4b5</u>	<u>d6</u>
7	<u>Bf4</u>	<u>e5</u>	8	<u>Bg5</u>	<u>a6</u>	9	<u>Na3</u>	<u>b5</u>
10	<u>Bf6</u>	<u>gf</u>	11	<u>Nd5</u>	<u>f5</u>	12	<u>Nb5</u>	<u>ab</u>

The system 12 Bd3 Be6 13 Qh5 Bg7 14 00 f4 15 c4 bc 16 Bc4 00 17 Rac1 Rb8 is not considered as promising for white as was once thought. Another principal system 12 ef5 Bf5 13 c3 Bg7 14 Nc2 Be6 15 Nce3 00 16 g3 f5 17 f4 is also holding up well for black. So Bronstein returns to the knight sacrifice, the object of which is to limit black's counterplay and bring an ending that will show the three pawns to advantage.

13	<u>Bb5</u>	<u>Bd7</u>	14	<u>ef</u>	<u>Rb8</u>	15	<u>a4</u>	<u>Qg5</u>
16	<u>g4</u>	<u>Qh4</u>						
17	<u>Qd3</u>	<u>Bh6</u>						
18	<u>c3</u>	<u>00</u>	19	<u>Qg3</u>	<u>Bg5</u>			
20	<u>b4</u>	<u>Kg8</u>	21	<u>Qh4</u>	<u>Bh4</u>	22	<u>000</u>	<u>Rfc8</u>
23	<u>Kb2</u>	<u>Kg7</u>	24	<u>f3</u>	<u>Be8</u>	25	<u>g5!</u>	<u>Bg5</u>
26	<u>Rhg1</u>	<u>Kh6</u>	27	<u>h4</u>	<u>Bd8</u>	28	<u>Ne3!</u>	<u>Kh5</u>
29	<u>Bg6</u>	<u>32 fg fg</u>	33	<u>Bc6</u>	<u>Rc6</u>	34	<u>Nf5</u>	<u>Kh5</u>
30	<u>f6</u>	<u>h6</u>	30	<u>Nf5</u>	<u>Bd7</u>	31	<u>Ng7</u>	<u>Kh4</u>
32	<u>Rd2</u>	<u>1-0</u>						

Paul Masson American Classic Chess Champ. Sixty-two masters headed the list of 762 players who participated in this 8th annual event, the largest rated outdoor tournament in the world held at the Paul Masson Mountain Winery in Saratoga, Calif. July 19 and 20, 1980.

The record \$21,500 was augmented with \$50 for each full point scored in the top section. Plus a bottle of Paul Masson Brut Champagne for all division winners.

Former world champions Boris Spassky & Max Euwe highlighted the tournament with simultaneous exhibitions, interviews, and autograph sessions. World blindfold champ George Koltanowski was on hand to perform his world famous knight's tour.

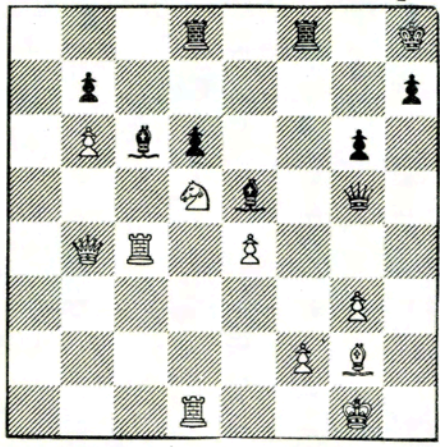
Winners in the top section with 3½-½ each were: James Tarjan (1st on tiebreak), Peter Biyiasis, Walter Browne, Larry Christiansen, and Florin Gheorghiu, all International Grandmasters. Besides \$150 for points, and a bottle of Paul Masson Brut, each earned \$965.



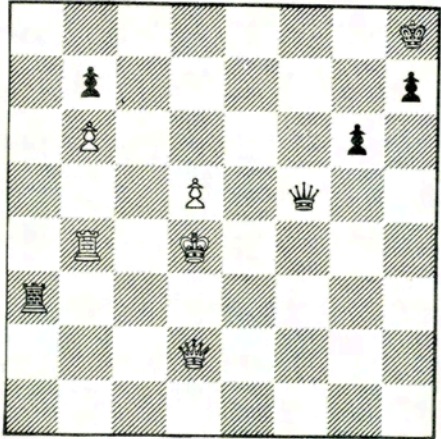
Seirawan-Niklasson R32b,A31 Malmo 79

1	c4	f5	12	b5	Ne7	23	de	Ne5
2	Nc3	Nf6	13	c5	Kh8	24	Ne5	Qe5
3	g3	g6	14	Qb3	fg	25	Nd5	Ng4
4	Bg2	Bg7	15	hg	Nf5	26	Nf4	Rad8
5	Nf3	00	16	Ba3	Qe7	27	Bf3	Qg5
6	00	d6	17	cd	cd	28	Rfd1	Be5
7	d3	e5	18	Qb4	Re8	29	Bb2	Qf6
8	Rb1	a5	19	b6	Bd7	30	Bg4	Bb2
9	a3	Nc6	20	Rbc1	Bc6	31	Rc4	Be5
10	b4	ab	21	e4	Nh6	32	Nd5	Qg5
11	ab	f4	22	d4	Nfg4	33	Bf3	Rf8
						34	Bg2	

50	...	Qf6	61	Ka5	h5	72	Qe6	Kg3
51	Kc4	Qf1	62	Qd2	Qf5	73	Qe1	Kh3
52	Kd4	Ra1	63	Kb4	Qe4	74	Qe8	g5
53	Kc3	Ra3	64	Ka5	h4	75	Kc5	g4
54	Kd4	Ra1	65	Qc3	Kh6	76	Qe6	Kh2
55	Kc3	Rd1	66	Qc4	Qf5	77	Qa2	Qg2
56	Qe3	Rd5	67	Kb4	Kh5	78	Qb3	h3
57	Ra4	Qf6	68	Qc7	Qd5	79	Kd4	Qf2
58	Kb3	Rb5	69	Qh7	Kg5	80	Ke4	Qf3
59	Rb4	Rb4	70	Qe7	Kg4	81	Qf3	gf
60	Kb4	Kg7	71	Qe2	Qf3	82	Kf3	Kg1
							0-1	



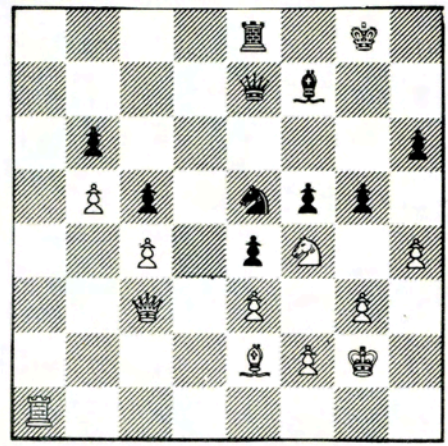
34	...	Rf2	40	Kc2	Qf2	46	ed	Ra3
35	Kf2	Qg3	41	Qd2	Qf7	47	Re5	Qc8
36	Ke2	Qg2	42	Nd5	Ra8	48	Kd4	de
37	Kd3	Rf8	43	Kb3	Ra6	49	Ke5	Qf5
38	Ne3	Qg3	44	Rb4	Qg8	50	Kd4	
39	Re1	Rd8	45	Kc4	Bd5			



Dr. Paul Schmidt has offered to annotate one game per issue, but says he has trouble finding current games. If any of you can send him a game or two to annotate he'll be grateful. His address is 429 N. Broad St. Allentown, PA. 18104

Seirawan-Karlsson R47c,A36 Malmo 79

1	c4	c5	13	b5	Na5	25	Rfd1	Be6
2	g3	g6	14	Bb2	e6	26	Bf1	Bf7
3	Bg2	Bg7	15	a4	Qc7	27	Be2	Ne5
4	Nc3	Nf6	16	Nce2	d5	28	h4	Rbd8
5	e3	00	17	Qc2	dc	29	a5	Rd1
6	Nge2	d6	18	dc	Ng4	30	Rd1	Rd8
7	00	Nc6	19	Bg7	Kg7	31	Ra1	h6
8	a3	Bd7	20	Nd3	Kg8	32	Qc3	Qe7
9	Rb1	Rb8	21	Nec1	e5	33	ab	ab
10	b4	Qc8	22	Nb3	Nb3	34	Kg2	g5
11	Nf4	Re8	23	Qb3	e4			
12	d3	b6	24	Nf4	f5			



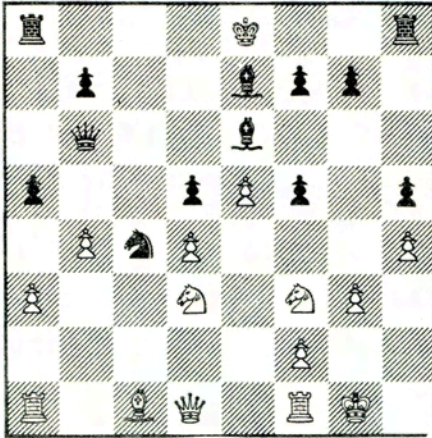
35	hg	hg	40	Ra7	Nd7	45	fe	Rf6	
36	Nd5	Bd5	41	Qa6	Kg6	46	Bh5	Kh5	
37	cd	Rd6	42	Qc8	Qf8	47	Qd7	Rf2	
38	Ra8	Kh7	43	Qb7	f4	48	Kh3	Rh2	
39	Qa1	Qg7	44	Bg4	fe	1/2-1/2	49	Kh2	Qf2

Miles-Larsen R73b,A55 London 1980

1	d4	Nf6	12	h3	Nf6	23	Bc4	Nf8
2	c4	d6	13	c5	Qc7	24	Bg5	Rad8
3	Nc3	e5	14	cd	Qd6	25	Nd5	Bg5
4	Nf3	Nbd7	15	Be3	Re8	26	Qg5	Kg7
5	e4	Be7	16	Qc2	cd	27	Nf4	Nf4
6	Be2	c6	17	Bd4	c5	28	Qf4	Rd7
7	00	a6	18	Be3	Qc7	29	Rd6	Qc7
8	Nh4	g6	19	Rad1	b6	30	Qf6	Kg8
9	Bh6	Qb6	20	Qd2	Bb7	31	Ng5	Rde7
10	Nf3	Ng4	21	Bf4	Qc6	32	e6	fe
11	Bc1	00	22	e5	Nh5	33	Ne6	1-0



Seirawan-Lein		E00d,C02		Hastings 79-80	
1	e4 c6	7	c3 Bd7	13	b4 Nc4
2	Ne2 d5	8	h4 cd	14	Bf5 ef
3	e5 c5	9	cd Nf5	15	Nf4 Be6
4	d4 e6	10	a3 h5	16	00 Be7
5	Nd2 Nc6	11	g3 Qb6	17	Nd3 a5
6	Nf3 Nge7	12	Bh3 Na5		



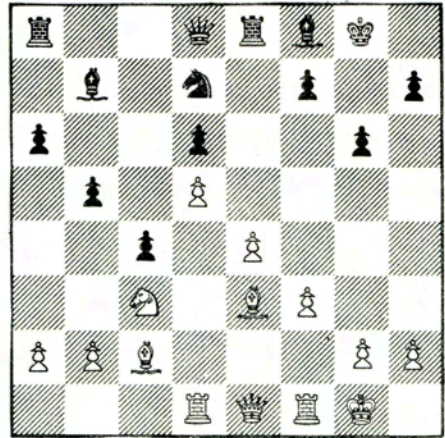
18	Bg5 Bg5	27	Rc1 Nc4	36	Qc2 dc
19	ba Ra5	28	Nh3 b5	37	Nd5 Ke6
20	Rb1 Qa7	29	Nf4 b4	38	Nb4 Rh4
21	Ng5 b6	30	Rc4 dc	39	Kg3 Rg4
22	Nf4 Kd7	31	d5 Qc5	40	Kf3 f6
23	Nh5 Ra3	32	de Rg3	41	ef Rh4
24	Ng7 Qa5	33	Kh2 Rd3	42	Nc2 Rh3
25	Nh5 Nd2	34	Nd3 cd	43	Ke2 1-0
26	Nf6 Ke7	35	f4 Qc2		

Root-Tarjan		R00,A01		Paul Masson 1980	
1	Nf3 c5	14	Nd5 b5	27	Qe4 Rd5
2	b3 d6	15	Ba1 Nd5	28	Bb2 f5
3	c4 e5	16	cd Ne7	29	Qe3 Kh7
4	Nc3 g6	17	d4 cd	30	Qa7 Qh5
5	e3 Bg7	18	ed Rc8	31	Be5 Qf3
6	Bb2 Nc6	19	Qb1 Nd5	32	Kg1 Qg4
7	Be2 Nge7	20	Rc8 Qc8	33	Kh1 Re5
8	00 00	21	de Nf4	34	Re5 Qf3
9	Rc1 Rb8	22	Re1 de	35	Kg1 Qg4
10	a3 a6	23	Bf1 Bf3	36	Kh1 Qd1
11	Qc2 Bf5	24	gf Qd8	37	Kg1 Nh3
12	Bd3 Bg4	25	a4 Qg5	38	Kg2 Qg4
13	Be2 h6	26	Kh1 Rd8	39	Kh1 Qg1

0-1

Balashov-Tseshkovsky		E60b,B30		USSR Ch 79	
1	e4 c5	11	Be3 Qc7	21	fg Bg4
2	Nc3 Nc6	12	Rad1 Kf7	22	Qa6 Bd1
3	Nf3 e6	13	f4 Rb8	23	Rf6 Qc8
4	Bb5 Nge7	14	b3 a5	24	Re6 Kd7
5	00 a6	15	f5 e5	25	Rd6 Ke8
6	Bc6 Nc6	16	Qe2 Ke8	26	Qf1 Rb7
7	d4 cd	17	Na4 h5	27	Nb6 Be2
8	Nd4 d6	18	c4 g6	28	Qf6 Qg4
9	Nc6 bc	19	c5 d5		1-0
10	Qg4 f6	20	ed cd		

Short-Biyiasis		E25a,C71		Hastings 79-80	
1	e4 e5	7	Nd4 ed	13	Nc3 Re8
2	Nf3 Nc6	8	c3 Bb7	14	Qe1 Bf8
3	Bb5 a6	9	cd Nf6	15	Rd1 c4
4	Ba4 d6	10	f3 Be7	16	Bc2 Nd7
5	d4 b5	11	00 00	17	d5 g6
6	Bb3 Nd4	12	Be3 c5		



18	Qg3 Qc7	25	Rd2 Rad8	32	Nd1 Rd5
19	a3 Bg7	26	h4 a5	33	Ne3 Qc5
20	f4 Nc5	27	h5 Rd6	34	Rdf2 Rdd8
21	e5 Nd3	28	fg fg	35	Ng4 Rf8
22	Bd3 cd	29	h6 Bf6	36	Nf6 Kh8
23	Rd3 de	30	Bg5 Bg5	37	Ne4 Qd4
24	f5 Qc4	31	Qg5 b4	38	Qe5 1-0

Ljubojevic-Larsen		E85c,B81		London 1980	
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1	e4 c5	15	Qg2 Re8	29	Bb6 Rb6
2	Nf3 e6	16	00 b4	30	Nb6 Qb6
3	d4 cd	17	Na4 Rb8	31	Rh5 Bg2
4	Nd4 Nf6	18	b3 Bf8	32	Qg2 Ne3
5	Nc3 d6	19	f6 Rb5	33	Qg1 Nd5
6	g4 Be7	20	Rhf1 Bb7	34	Qb6 Nb6
7	g5 Nfd7	21	h5 Ne5	35	gh Nd5
8	h4 a6	22	Bd4 Qc7	36	Rg1 Kh8
9	Bh3 Ne5	23	Kb1 g6	37	Re5 Nf6
10	f4 Nec6	24	Qe2 gh	38	Ra5 Ra8
11	f5 00	25	Bg2 Ng4	39	Rf1 Be7
12	Be3 Nd4	26	Qd2 Qa5	40	c3 bc
13	Qd4 Nc6	27	Rfh1 h6	41	Kc2 Rc8
14	Qd2 b5	28	e5 de		0-1

Karpov-Tal		D29b,D48		Bugojno 1980	
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1	c4 e6	12	ed Qd7	23	Bd6 Qd6
2	Nc3 d5	13	00 Bb7	24	c4 Rac8
3	d4 c6	14	Re1 Bb4	25	cb ab
4	e3 Nf6	15	Ne5 Qe6	26	a4 Rcd8
5	Nf3 Nbd7	16	Nd3 Bc3	27	ab Rd7
6	Bd3 dc	17	Nf4 Qd7	28	Rd4 Red8
7	Bc4 b5	18	bc Ne4	29	Rad1 Rc8
8	Bd3 a6	19	Qd7 Kd7	30	Be5 Re7
9	e4 c5	20	Ba3 Rhe8	31	Rd6 Kb5
10	d5 c4	21	Red1 Kc7	32	Rb1 Kc4
11	de cd	22	f3 Nf6	33	Rd4 Kc5
				34	Nd3 1-0



Sveshnikov-Kasparov E52c,B22 USSR Ch 79

1	<u>e4</u>	<u>c5</u>	2	<u>c3</u>	<u>Nf6</u>	3	<u>e5</u>	<u>Nd5</u>	
4	<u>d4</u>	<u>cd</u>	5	<u>Nf3</u>					
5	Qd4	e6	6	Nf3	Nc6	7	Qe4	d6=	
5	...	Nc6	6	cd	d6	7	<u>Bc4</u>	<u>Nb6</u>	
7...	de	8	<u>Bd5</u>	Qd5	9	<u>Nc3</u>	Qd6=		
8	<u>Bb5</u>	<u>de</u>	9	<u>Ne5</u>	<u>Bd7</u>	10	<u>Nc3</u>		
10	<u>Bc6</u>	<u>Bc6</u>	11	Nc6	bc	12	00	g6=	
10	...	<u>Ne5!</u> ?							
10...	e6!	11	Qg4?!	Ne5!	12	de	Bb5	13	Nb5
Qd7!	f; 11	Bc6=							
11	<u>de</u>	<u>Bb5</u>	12	<u>Nb5</u>	<u>Qd1</u>	13	<u>Kd1</u>	<u>Nd5!</u>	
13...	<u>Rd8</u>	14	<u>Ke2</u>						
14	<u>Ke2</u>	<u>a6</u>	15	<u>Rd1</u>	<u>000!</u>	16	<u>Na3</u>	<u>e6</u>	
17	<u>Nc4</u>	<u>Be7</u>	18	<u>Bd2</u>	<u>b6</u>	19	<u>g3</u>	<u>Kb7</u>	
20	<u>Ne3</u>	<u>Nc7</u>							
20...	<u>Ne3</u>	21	Be3	Rd1	22	Rd1	Rd8=		
21	<u>Nc4</u>	<u>Rd4!</u>	22	<u>Rac1</u>	<u>Nd5</u>	23	<u>f3</u>	<u>Rc8</u>	
24	<u>Ne3</u>	<u>Ne3</u>	25	<u>Be3</u>	<u>Rd1</u>	26	<u>Rd1</u>	<u>Rc2</u>	
27	<u>Rd2</u>	<u>Rd2</u>	28	<u>Kd2</u>	<u>Kc6</u>	29	<u>f4</u>	<u>b5</u>	
30	<u>Kd3</u>	<u>Kd5</u>	31	<u>h4</u>	<u>h5</u>	32	<u>Bf2</u>	<u>Bb4</u>	
33	<u>b3</u>	<u>g6?</u>							
33...	<u>Ba5!</u>	34	<u>Ke2</u>	<u>Ke4</u>					
34	<u>Ke2</u>	<u>Bc5</u>							
34...	<u>Ke4</u>	35	<u>Bb6</u>						
35	<u>Bc5??</u>	<u>Kc5</u>	36	<u>Kd3</u>	<u>Kb4</u>	37	<u>Kc2</u>	<u>Ka3</u>	
38	<u>Kb1</u>	<u>a5</u>	39	<u>Ka1</u>	<u>a4</u>	40	<u>ba</u>	<u>Ka4!</u>	
40...	<u>ba?</u>	41	<u>Kb1</u>	<u>Kb4</u>	42	<u>Kb2=</u>			
41	<u>Kb1</u>	<u>Ka3</u>	42	<u>Ka1</u>	<u>b4</u>	43	<u>Kb1</u>	<u>b3</u>	

Excerpted from the tourn. book(Gufe1d) 0-1

Quinteros-Ozindzichshvili R26b,A19 LP 80

1	Nf3	Nf6	13	Bc6	Rc6	25	Qb7	Qf5
2	c4	c5	14	fe	Be5	26	Ne4	Bb2
3	Nc3	b6	15	Qf3	Re6	27	Kb2	Nd3
4	e4	Bb7	16	000	Nf6	28	Ka3	Nb4
5	e5	Ng8	17	Rde1	00	29	Qa7	Nc2
6	Bd3	Bf3	18	Re3	Bd4	30	Ka4	Nd4
7	Qf3	Nc6	19	Re6	fe	31	Re3	Qf8
8	Qg3	g6	20	Qb7	Ng4	32	g3	Rf1
9	f4	Bg7	21	Re1	Ne5	33	Nc3	Qd8
10	b3	d6	22	Kc2	Rf2	34	Nb5	Ra1
11	Be4	Rc8	23	Qe4	Qf8	35	Nc3	Nc2
12	Bb2?	de	24	Re2	Rf4		0-1	

Kovacevic-Seirawan R86b,B07 Wijk-an-Zee 80

1	<u>d4</u>	<u>g6</u>	2	<u>e4</u>	<u>d6</u>	3	<u>Nc3</u>	<u>Bg7</u>
4	<u>Be2</u>	<u>Nf6</u>	5	<u>g4</u>	<u>c6</u>	6	<u>g5</u>	<u>Nfd7</u>
7	<u>h4</u>	<u>b5</u>	8	<u>h5</u>	<u>Rg8</u>	9	<u>hg</u>	<u>hg</u>
10	<u>Nf3</u>	<u>b4</u>	11	<u>Nb1</u>	<u>a5</u>	12	<u>a4</u>	<u>c5</u>
13	<u>d5</u>	<u>Nb6</u>	14	<u>c4</u>	<u>Kd7!</u>	15	<u>Nbd2</u>	<u>Rh8</u>
16	<u>Rg1</u>	<u>Kc7</u>	17	<u>Rb1</u>	<u>Rh3</u>	18	<u>b3</u>	<u>Qh8</u>
19	<u>Nf1</u>	<u>Nbd7</u>	20	<u>Bf4</u>	<u>Ne5</u>	21	<u>Ne5</u>	<u>Be5</u>
22	<u>Be5</u>	<u>Qe5</u>	23	<u>f3</u>	<u>Bd7</u>	24	<u>Qc2</u>	<u>Qd4</u>
25	<u>Rg2</u>	<u>Rh1</u>	26	<u>Rf2</u>	<u>Qh8</u>			

26 Qb2 e5 27 Qd4 cd and black gets the edge with Bh3 Nd7 and Nc5.

27	<u>f4</u>	<u>Qh4</u>	28	<u>Rd1</u>	<u>f6</u>	29	<u>gf</u>	<u>ef</u>
30	<u>e5</u>	<u>fe</u>	31	<u>fe</u>	<u>Rf8</u>	32	<u>ed</u>	<u>Kb7</u>

32 Bd3 Bg4 33 Rd2 Nd7! 34 e6 Ne5 -+.

33 Bd3 Re8 0-1 (Seirawan)

Lein-Alburt R82a,B02 Manhattan Int1 80

1	e4	Nf6	15	Bf4	Be5	29	Rc2	Qc2
2	Nc3	d5	16	Be5	a4	30	Rc1	Qa2
3	ed	Nd5	17	ba	Na4	31	Kg2	Re8
4	Bc4	Nb6	18	g4	Bg6	32	c5	Qd5
5	Bb3	Nc6	19	h4	Nc3	33	Kh2	Rd8
6	Nf3	Bf5	20	Qc3	Ra6	34	Rd1	e5
7	d4	e6	21	Qe3	Rc6	35	g5	ed
8	Bf4	Bd6	22	c3	Qa8	36	Qf4	Qc5
9	Qd2	00	23	Kd1	Qa4	37	gf	Rf6
10	Bg3	Bg4	24	Ke2	Qb5	38	Qd2	-Rf7
11	000	Na5	25	Kf3	Qb2	39	Rc1	Qh5
12	Rde1	Nb3	26	Rc1	f6	40	Qd3	c5
13	ab	a5	27	Bg3	Bc2	41	Qb5	d3
14	Ne5	Bf5	28	c4	Qb3	42	Re1	d2

Kane-Peters D54a,E53 Paul Masson 1980

1	d4	Nf6	14	h3	Bf3	27	Rc1	a5
2	c4	e6	15	Qf3	Bc3	28	fg	fg
3	Nc3	Bb4	16	Bc3	dc	29	Bg6	Qe3
4	Nf3	c5	17	Rad1	Ne5	30	Kh2	Qc1
5	e3	00	18	Qe2	Qa5	31	Qe6	Kh8
6	Bd3	d5	19	Ne4	Ne4	32	Qe5	Kg8
7	00	b6	20	Be4	g6	33	Bh7	Kh7
8	cd	ed	21	f4	Nc6	34	Qe7	Kg6
9	dc	bc	22	Rd6	Nb4	35	Rg4	Kf5
10	Ne2	Nc6	23	Qg4	c4	36	Qe4	Kf6
11	b3	Bg4	24	f5	Qe5	37	Rg6	1-0
12	Bb2	Rc8	25	Rd4	cb			
13	Ng3	d4	26	ab	c2			

Michaljtjisjin-Csom E77a,B66 Copenhagen 1980

1	e4	c5	8	000	h6	15	Nd5	Bd5
2	Nf3	Nc6	9	Be3	Qc7	16	Qd5	Rc8
3	d4	cd	10	f4	Be7	17	c3	00
4	Nd4	Nf6	11	Be2	Na5	18	Bd3	Rfe8
5	Nc3	d6	12	e5	de	19	e6	Bf8
6	Bg5	e6	13	fe	Nd5	20	ef	Qf7
7	Qd2	a6	14	Ne6	Be6	21	Bh7	1-0

Palatnik-Geller R51a,A45 SSR Cup 80

1	d4	Nf6	6	c4	Bb4	11	bc	c5
2	Bg5	d5	7	cd	Bd5	12	Bd3	cd
3	Bf6	ef	8	Ne2	00	13	cd	Bg2
4	e3	Be6	9	Nc3	Nb6	14	Rg1	Bc6
5	Nd2	Nd7	10	a3	Bc3	15	Rg7	1-0

Seirawan-Short R47b,A36 Hastings 79-80

1	c4	c5	15	d5	Nb8	29	Nd5	Ra3
2	g3	Nc6	16	b4	f5	30	Bc3	Qg4
3	Bg2	g6	17	gf	gf	31	Ra1	Qg2
4	Nc3	Bg7	18	Rg1	Na6	32	Ra3	Qh1
5	a3	d6	19	Ba1	ab	33	Ng1	Qg1
6	e3	Nh6	20	ab	Rf6	34	Ke2	Qg2
7	Nge2	Nf5	21	f4	Ng6	35	Ke1	Qg3
8	Rb1	a5	22	Bf3	Kh7	36	Ke2	Ne4
9	b3	h5	23	Bh5	Bh6	37	Qd3	Qg2
10	h3	e5	24	Bg6	Rg6	38	Ke1	Bd5
11	Bb2	h4	25	Rg6	Kg6	39	cd	Qg1
12	g4	Nfe7	26	fe	de	40	Qf1	Qe3
13	d4	cd	27	d6	Be6		0-1	
14	ed	00	28	b5	Nc5			



# LONE PINE, 1980

Fedorowicz-Miles			E56a,B41			LP 80		
1	e4	c5	16	Kh1	Bc1	31	Bf5	Nf6
2	Nf3	e6	17	Rac1	Bc6	32	d6	Rf8
3	d4	cd	18	Nb6	Nf4	33	d7	Re7
4	Nd4	a6	19	Rfd1	Rb8	34	b4	e4
5	Bd3	Nf6	20	Bf1	g6	35	b5	Nd7
6	00	d6	21	c5	gf	36	Bd7	Red7
7	c4	Be7	22	Rd6	Qg5	37	Nd7	Rd7
8	Nc3	00	23	Qg3	Qg3	38	a4	e3
9	Qe2	Bd7	24	hg	Nh5	39	Kg2	e2
10	f4	Nc6	25	Kh2	fe	40	Re1	Rd5
11	Nf3	e5	26	fe	Kg7	41	c6	bc
12	f5	Nd4	27	Ba6	Nf6	42	b6	Rd2
13	Qf2	Nf3	28	Bd3	Ne8	43	a5	Rb2
14	gf	Nh5	29	Rd5	Bd5	44	Kf2	Rb5
15	Nd5	Bg5	30	ed	Rd8	45	Ra1	1-0

Larsen-Zaltsman			R05b,A03			LP 80		
1	f4	d6	16	Nc2	Bc5	31	Nf2	Nb4
2	Nf3	g6	17	Kg3	f5	32	Ne4	fe
3	d3	Bg7	18	Bd5	Bd5	33	Ng5	h6
4	e4	de	19	Re1	Re1	34	Nh3	Na2
5	de	Qd1	20	Nce1	Re8	35	Re1	Nb4
6	Kd1	Nc6	21	Nd3	Bd6	36	Nf2	c5
7	c3	Nf6	22	Kf2	Bc4	37	Rd1	Re6
8	e5	Nd5	23	Nfe1	Bf8	38	g4	Nc6
9	Bd3	Bg4	24	b3	Bd5	39	f5	gf
10	Be4	000	25	Be3	Bg7	40	gf	Rf6
11	Ke2	f6	26	Rc1	b6	41	Ne4	Rf8
12	Rd1	Be6	27	Nf3	Be4	42	Rd6	Kc7
13	ef	ef	28	Ke2	a5	43	f6	Bh8
14	Na3	Rhe8	29	g3	Ne7	44	Bh6	Re8
15	Kf2	Bf8	30	c4	Nc6	45	Rc6	1-0

Frias-Gligoric			D09b,D34			LP 80		
1	d4	e6	12	Nc6	bc	23	Rfc1	Qd8
2	c4	d5	13	Rc1	Re8	24	Rc7	Re7
3	Nc3	c5	14	Bg5	Bb6	25	Re7	Qe7
4	cd	ed	15	Bf3	Bf3	26	Qd5	a5
5	Nf3	Nc6	16	ef	h6	27	Rc5	Qe8
6	g3	Nf6	17	Bf6	Qf6	28	a4	b4
7	Bg2	Be7	18	Kg2	Bd4	29	Ra5	b3
8	00	00	19	Qd3	Re6	30	Rb5	Rb5
9	Bf4	Bg4	20	b4	Rb8	31	ab	Qe6
10	Ne5	Bh5	21	b5	Bc3	32	Qc5	b2
11	dc	Bc5	22	Rc3	cb			0-1

Raicevic-Peters			R48b,A37			LP 80		
1	Nf3	c5	9	ed	ed	17	Re1	Qd5
2	g3	Nc6	10	3f4	Bf5	18	f3	Qd4
3	Bg2	g6	11	cd	Nd5	19	Be3	Qb2
4	00	Bg7	12	Nd5	Qd5	20	Qd2	Qb5
5	c4	e6	13	Ne5	Qd4	21	Rab1	Qc6
6	Nc3	Nge7	14	Nc6	bc	22	Qf2	Bf5
7	e4	00	15	Bc6	Rac8	23	Rbc1	Qd7
8	d3	d5	16	Bb5	Bh3	24	Rc5	Rce8
								0-1

Root-Browne			D41b,E31			LP 80		
1	d4	Nf6	18	Bf3	Bf3	35	Qa5	Rf3
2	c4	e6	19	Nf3	Qe3	36	gf	Qh3
3	Nc3	Bb4	20	Kh1	Qe6	37	Kg1	Qg3
4	Bg5	h6	21	Rfe1	Qc4	38	Kf1	Qf3
5	Bh4	c5	22	Rd6	Rde8	39	Ke1	Ne4
6	d5	d6	23	Red1	Rf7	40	Qa7	Qf2
7	Qa4	Nbd7	24	h3	Re2	41	Kd1	Nc3
8	de	Bc3	25	Qg6	Qe4	42	Kc1	Ne2
9	bc	fe	26	Qg3	Qf5	43	Kb1	Qf5
10	Rd1	Qe7	27	Bf6	Nf6	44	Ka2	Qc2
11	Nf3	00	28	Rd8	Re8	45	Ka3	Qc3
12	e3	e5	29	Re8	Ne8	46	Ka2	Qc2
13	Nd2	e4	30	Rd8	Re7	47	Ka3	Qc3
14	Qc2	b6	31	a4	Kh7	48	Ka2	Nc1
15	Be2	Bb7	32	a5	ba	49	Kb1	Nd3
16	00	Rad8	33	Qh4	Re3			0-1
17	f3	ef	34	Qa4	Nf6			

Rajkovic-Kaplan			R77b,A73			LP 80		
1	d4	Nf6	13	Bg5	Qd7	25	Rd4	cd
2	c4	e6	14	f4	Rab8	26	d7	dc
3	Nf3	c5	15	e5	Nfe8	27	deQ	Re8
4	d5	ed	16	ed	Nd6	28	bc	Nd5
5	cd	g6	17	Nd6	Qd6	29	Bh4	Re1
6	Nc3	Bg7	18	Ba6	Na6	30	Be1	Kf7
7	e4	00	19	Qe2	Qe5	31	Bd2	Ke6
8	Be2	d6	20	Qe5	Be5	32	Kf2	Nf6
9	Nd2	Na6	21	Be7	Rfe8	33	Ke3	Nd7
10	00	Nc7	22	d6	Nb4	34	c4	a5
11	a4	b6	23	Rad1	f5	35	Kd4	Nc5
12	Nc4	Ba6	24	Rfe1	Bd4	36	Bc1	Nb3
								0-1

Zaltsman-Rind			D31b,E11			LP 80		
1	d4	Nf6	26	e5	Bg2	51	Bd4	Rh3
2	c4	e6	27	ed	Rd6	52	b6	Rb3
3	g3	Bb4	28	Rd6	Bd6	53	Rc8	Rb4
4	Bd2	Be7	29	Qg2	Bf8	54	Rd8	Nf6
5	Nf3	c5	30	Nb5	Qc8	55	f5	Nd5
6	Bg2	Nc6	31	Nd6	Bd6	56	fe	fe
7	dc	Bc5	32	Rd6	Rb8	57	Bc5	Rb5
8	00	00	33	Qc6	h6	58	Bd4	e5
9	Nc3	Be7	34	Qc8	Rc8	59	b7	Rb7
10	Rc1	d6	35	Rb6	a4	60	Rd5	ed
11	e4	Bd7	36	Rb5	Rc4	61	Rd4	Rb2
12	Qc2	Qb8	37	b3	Re4	62	Kf1	Kg6
13	Rfd1	Rfd8	38	Bd2	Nb2	63	Kg1	Kg5
14	Bf4	Nh5	39	Ba5	Nd3	64	Ra4	Rc2
15	Be3	Be8	40	Rb8	Kh7	65	Rb4	Rd2
16	Nd2	Nf6	41	b4	Re2	66	Rb7	g6
17	Nb3	Nd7	42	b5	Ra2	67	Rb4	Rd6
18	f4	Nc5	43	Bc3	Rc2	68	Kg2	Kh4
19	Qf2	Nb4	44	Bd4	Ne1	69	Kf3	Rf6
20	Bf1	Na2	45	Bf2	Nd3	70	Ke3	g5
21	Na2	Nb3	46	Be3	Ne1	71	Ra4	Kg3
22	Rc2	Nc5	47	Kf1	Nf3	72	Re4	Rf1
23	Nc3	Bc6	48	h3	Nd2	73	Ke2	Rf2
24	Bg2	a5	49	Ke1	Ne4	74	Ke3	Rh2
25	Rcd2	b6	50	g4	Rc3			0-1



## Lone Pine 1980 continued

Gligoric-Whitehead		D47a,E43		LP 80	
1	d4 Nf6	24	Qd5 ed	47	Kf3 Rb7
2	c4 e6	25	Kf1 Na5	48	Ke4 Bc3
3	Nc3 Bb4	26	a4 f6	49	Ra2 a4
4	e3 b6	27	Ng4 Kf7	50	Kd3 Ba5
5	Bd3 Bb7	28	Bd6 Rfe8	51	h4 Rc7
6	Nf3 c5	29	Re8 Re8	52	h5 g5
7	00 00	30	Bb4 Rc8	53	Ng2 Rc3
8	Na4 cd	31	Ne3 Nc4	54	Ke4 a3
9	a3 Be7	32	Nd5 Nb2	55	Ne3 b4
10	ed d6	33	Re1 Rd8	56	Nd5 Rc1
11	Re1 Nbd7	34	Nf4 Rd7	57	Nf6 Bd8
12	Nc3 d5	35	a5 Bh6	58	Nh2 Be7
13	Qe2 Rc7	36	Ne2 Nd3	59	Kf5 Kc6
14	cd Nd5	37	Rb1 Nb4	60	Re2 h3
15	Nd5 Bd5	38	Rb4 Bd2	61	Ke6 b2
16	Ba6 Ra8	39	Rc4 Ba5	62	d5 Rc5
17	Bf4 Nb4	40	g4 Bd2	63	Ke7 b1Q
18	Bd3 Nc6	41	Kg2 b5	64	Ng5 Qb7
19	Rad1 g6	42	Rd2 Bb4	65	Kf6 Kd5
20	Be4 Bf6	43	Kf3 a5	66	Re5 Kc4
21	Ne5 Rc8	44	Rb2 Ke7		0-1
22	Qf3 Bg7	45	Ke4 Kd6		
23	Bd5 Qd5	46	Nf4 Re7		

Raicevic-Frias		E64b,B38			
1	c4 c5	19	Rc2 h5	37	Bd4 Bh6
2	Nf3 g6	20	h3 Bf6	38	a4 Kd6
3	d4 cd	21	Rfc1 Kf7	39	b4 Kc6
4	Nd4 Bg7	22	Kf1 g4	40	b5 Kd6
5	e4 Nc6	23	fg hg	41	e5 Ke6
6	Be3 Nf6	24	Bg4 Ng4	42	Kg4 Bf8
7	Nc3 00	25	hg Rg8	43	Kf4 Bh6
8	Be2 b6	26	Qe2 Qd7	44	Kf3 Bg7
9	00 Bb7	27	b3 Qg4	45	g4 Bh6
10	f3 Ne8	28	Qg4 Rg4	46	a5 ba
11	Rc1 f5	29	Rc8 Rc8	47	Ba7 Bf8
12	Qd2 f4	30	Rc8 Bh4	48	Bd4 a4
13	Bf2 Ne5	31	Bd4 Rg3	49	b6 Kd7
14	Nd5 Bd5	32	Rc3 Rc3	50	g5 a3
15	cd Nd6	33	Bc3 e6	51	g6 a2
16	Qb4 g5	34	de Ke6	52	b7 Kc7
17	Nb5 Nb5	35	Ke2 d5	53	e6 1-0
18	Qb5 d6	36	Kf3 Bg5		

Browne-Wilder		R77b,A73			
1	d4 Nf6	14	Bf3 Nc7	27	Qd4 Re7
2	Nf3 g6	15	Bd6 Nce8	28	Qc3 Rae8
3	c4 c5	16	e5 Nd6	29	a4 Re2
4	Nc3 Bg7	17	ed Ne8	30	a5 Rc2
5	e4 00	18	Na4 Qd6	31	Qd4 Ree2
6	Be2 d6	19	Qa5 Bd4	32	b4 Rb2
7	00 Na6	20	Qa7 Nf6	33	b5 Red2
8	d5 e6	21	Nc3 Qe6	34	Qc3 Rf2
9	de Be6	22	Nd5 Nd5	35	Rf2 Qf2
10	Bf4 Qb6	23	Bd5 Qf5	36	Kh2 Rb1
11	Qd2 Rad8	24	Qb6 Ra8	37	Bb7 Qf4
12	Rad1 Bg4	25	a3 Rfe8	38	Qg3 Rh1
13	h3 Bf3	26	Rd4 cd		0-1

Michaelides-Youngworth		R21a,A16			
1	c4 Nf6	23	Re1 c6	45	Rd1 Bd4
2	Nc3 b6	24	Nc3 Rfe8	46	Rd2 Rf3
3	e4 Bb7	25	Rde2 Rd6	47	c5 e5
4	e5 Ne4	26	Ne4 Rd7	48	cb Bb6
5	Qf3 d5	27	Ng3 g6	49	Rc3 c5
6	Nd5 e6	28	a3 Rde7	50	Rcc2 cb
7	Nc3 Nc5	29	Kd1 f5	51	ab Rh8
8	Qe3 Nc6	30	Rd2 Kf7	52	Rc6 Rd8
9	Nf3 Nb4	31	Ke2 Rd8	53	h3 Rfd3
10	Kd1 Ncd3	32	Kf1 Bf6	54	Rd3 gh
11	Bd3 Bc5	33	Ke2 Rd4	55	Kh3 Rd3
12	Qe2 Nd3	34	Rb1 h5	56	Kg2 Rd2
13	Kc2 Nf4	35	Ra1 Bg5	57	Nh1 Rb2
14	Qf1 Bf3	36	Rc2 Red7	58	Rc4 Ke6
15	gf Qd4	37	Rd1 Rh4	59	Kf3 Kd5
16	d3 Qe5	38	Rh1 Rh3	60	Rh4 Rb3
17	Bf4 Qf4	39	b4 Rd4	61	Ke2 e4
18	Qe2 00	40	Rc3 Rf4	62	Rh5 Ke5
19	Rad1 Rad8	41	Kf1 Bf6	63	Ng3 Rb2
20	Qe4 Qe4	42	Rb3 g5	64	Kd1 Rf2
21	Ne4 Bd4	43	Kg2 g4	65	Ne2 Rf3
22	Rd2 h6	44	fg hg		0-1

Henley-Rajkovic		R76c,A70		104	
1	d4 Nf6	16	d6 Qe6	31	d7 Re6
2	c4 c5	17	Bf6 Bf6	32	c6 fg
3	d5 g6	18	Be4 Bc6	33	hg Rf8
4	Nc3 d6	19	Bc6 bc	34	Re2 Rc6
5	Nf3 Bg7	20	Ne4 Bd8	35	Kg1 Bh4
6	e4 00	21	Nc5 Qf5	36	Qe5 Bf2
7	h3 e6	22	g4 Qf4	37	Kf1 Qf3
8	Bd3 ed	23	Qe4 Qf6	38	Qe7 Rf7
9	ed Qe7	24	Na4 Qe6	39	Qf7 Qf7
10	Kf1 Nbd7	25	b3 Bh4	40	Rf2 Rf6
11	Bg5 Ne5	26	Kg2 Rad8	41	d8Q Rf2
12	Qe2 h6	27	c5 Kh7	42	Kg1 Rf4
13	Bh4 Re8	28	Rhe1 Bg5	43	Qd7 Qd7
14	Ne5 de	29	Qc6 f5	44	Rd7 1-0
15	Rd1 Bd7	30	Qd5 Qf6		

Reshevsky-Christiansen		D69a,D97			
1	Nf3 Nf6	19	Rc2 e6	37	Kd3 Kf8
2	d4 g6	20	f4 Rfe8	38	Kc4 Ke7
3	c4 Bg7	21	e5 Qb4	39	Kb4 Ke6
4	Nc3 d5	22	b3 b5	40	Kc5 g5
5	Qb3 dc	23	ab ab	41	fg Bg5
6	Qc4 00	24	Nb5 ed	42	Nc7 Ke5
7	e4 Na6	25	Qb4 cb	43	Nd5 h5
8	Qa4 c5	26	Rfc1 Rc2	44	b4 h4
9	d5 Bd7	27	Rc2 f6	45	b5 h3
10	Bb5 Nb4	28	Nc7 Rc8	46	g3 Bd8
11	00 a6	29	e6 Bf8	47	Nf4 Ke4
12	Bd7 Nd7	30	Rc6 d4	48	Nh3 Kf3
13	Ne1 Ne5	31	Kf2 Rd8	49	Nf4 Kf2
14	a3 Nbd3	32	Ke2 d3	50	b6 Kg1
15	Nd3 Nd3	33	Kd2 f5	51	h4 Kf2
16	Qc4 Nc1	34	Ra6 Be7	52	b7 Bc7
17	Rac1 Rc8	35	Ra8 Ra8	53	h5 Kg3
18	a4 Qb6	36	Na8 Bd8	54	Ne6 1-0



Browne-Henley		D24b, D18							
1	d4	d5	16	Bd2	Nc6	31	Bh5	Rd1	
2	c4	c6	17	a6	Rfd8	32	Bd1	Nd7	
3	Nc3	Nf6	18	Rfd1	Rab8	33	Bc2	Qg5	
4	Nf3	dc	19	Be2	Nd5	34	Rd1	Qe7	
5	a4	E f5	20	ab	Rb7	35	Qb5	Nf6	
6	e3	e6	21	Qa5	Nb8	36	Rd8	Qd8	
7	Bc4	Bb4	22	Ba5	Bb6	37	Qg5	Qe7	
8	00	00	23	Be1	Rbd7	38	g4	Kf8	
9	Qb3	Qe7	24	Na3	Qg5	39	Qh4	Ng8	
10	Nh4	Bg6	25	Nc4	Bc5	40	g5	Bc5	
11	Ng6	hg	26	Rac1	Nb6	41	Kf1	Bd6	
12	a5	c5	27	Nb6	Bb6	42	f4	Bc5	
13	dc	Bc5	28	h4	Qf6	43	Qh8	e5	
14	Bd3	Bd6	29	Bc3	Qe7	44	Bh7	1-0	
15	Nb5	Bc5	30	h5	gh				

Reshevsky-Ginsburg		D48c, E46							
1	d4	Nf6	16	ab	Qe7	31	Rf1	Nf8	
2	c4	e6	17	e4	Bb4	32	Qc1	Be6	
3	Nc3	Bb4	18	e5	Nh5	33	g4	gf	
4	e3	00	19	Qe1	Bc3	34	Qf4	Qb6	
5	Ne2	d5	20	Qc3	g6	35	Rb1	Ng6	
6	a3	Be7	21	f4	f5	36	Qh6	Ne5	
7	cd	ed	22	Ra1	Ra1	37	Bd2	Nf3	
8	Nf4	c6	23	Qa1	Qh4	38	Kg3	Qc7	
9	Bd3	Nbd7	24	Kh2	Ne6	39	Kf3	Qh2	
10	00	Re8	25	Bd2	Qd8	40	Bf4	fg	
11	b4	Bd6	26	Qa7	Nhg7	41	hg	Bd4	
12	f3	Nf8	27	Rb1	h6	42	Kg4	Qc2	
13	Nfe2	Qc7	28	Qa3	Nc7	43	Ng3	Re6	
14	h3	a5	29	Bb4	g5			1-0	
15	Rb1	ab	30	g3	Nce6				

Rajkovic-Benjamin		D70a, E60		LP		80			
1	d4	Nf6	19	Rf1	Bc8	37	Bg5	Bg5	
2	c4	c5	20	Rae1	a5	38	Qg5	Qe8	
3	e3	g6	21	Qd1	Na6	39	Nh4	Nf8	
4	Nf3	Bg7	22	Bc1	Nb8	40	Nf5	Nh7	
5	Nc3	00	23	Nh2	Qe7	41	Nd6	Ng5	
6	Be2	Na6	24	f3	h5	42	Ne8	Nh3	
7	00	d6	25	Bg5	Qf8	43	Rh1	Nf4	
8	b3	b6	26	Qd2	Nh7	44	Kg1	Rh1	
9	Bb2	Bb7	27	Be3	Nd7	45	Kh1	Kf8	
10	Qd2	Nc7	28	Kh1	Qe7	46	Nf6	Ke7	
11	Rfd1	a6	29	Ne2	Bf6	47	g5	Nh3	
12	h3	Qb8	30	g4	hg	48	d6	Ke6	
13	a4	Rc8	31	fg	Bh4	49	Kg2	Ng5	
14	d5	b5	32	Rd1	Ng5	50	Nd5	Kd6	
15	Bd3	b4	33	Ng1	Kg7	51	Be2	Bh3	
16	Ne4	Re8	34	Kg2	Rh8	52	Kg1	Kc6	
17	Ng3	e5	35	Nhf3	Nf3	53	Ne7	Kc7	
18	e4	Qd8	36	Nf3	Kg8			0-1	

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Thinssen-Browne		R41b, A30		Los Angeles		80			
1	Nf3	c5	17	Rc2	Ne5	33	Be3	c3	
2	c4	Nf6	18	Qe2	c5	34	Rd8	Kf7	
3	Nc3	e6	19	Rcd2	Qc6	35	Rc8	Qa2	
4	g3	b6	20	f3	Rd2	36	Rc7	Ke8	
5	Bg2	Bb7	21	Rd2	Bf6	37	Rc3	Qh2	
6	00	Be7	22	e4?	f4!	38	g5	h5	
7	b3	00	23	g4	Ng4	39	gh	Qh1	
8	Bb2	a6	24	fg	Bc3	40	Kf2	gh	
9	d4	cd	25	Bc3	f3	41	Rc4	h5	
10	Nd4	Bg2	26	Qf3	Rf3	42	Bf4	h4	
11	Kg2	Qc7	27	Kf3	b5	43	Bd6	Kf7	
12	e3	Nc6	28	cb	ab	44	Rc7	Kg6	
13	Nc6	dc	29	Ke3	c4	45	Ke3	Qg1	
14	Qf3	Nd7	30	bc	bc	46	Kf3	h3	
15	Rfd1	Rad8	31	Kf3	Qc5			0-1	
16	Rac1	f5	32	Bd4	Qa3				

J Whitehead-Browne		E80c, B51		Los Angeles		80			
1	e4	c5	14	Rd2	Ng7	27	a4	Ra8	
2	Nf3	d6	15	Kf1	a6	28	Rd4	ba	
3	Bb5	Bd7	16	Ke2	Nc5	29	ba	e5	
4	Bd7	Qd7	17	f3	f5	30	Rh4	Ke6	
5	c4	Nf6	18	ef	gf	31	Ra2	Rca5	
6	Nc3	Nc6	19	Nd5	Bb2	32	Kd3	d5	
7	d4	cd	20	Rb2	e6	33	Kc3	d4	
8	Nd4	Qg4	21	Nf4	Ke7	34	Kb4	Rd5	
9	00	Qd1	22	Rd1	b5	35	a5	Kd6	
10	Rd1	Nd4	23	cb	ab	36	Ra4	Rb8	
11	Rd4	Rc8	24	Nd3	Rhg8	37	Ka3	d3	
12	b3	g6	25	g3	h5	38	Rhb4	Rb4	
13	Bb2	Bg7	26	Nc5	Rc5	39	Kb4	d2	
								0-1	

Browne-Timman		D73d, E63		Wijk-aan-Zee		80			
1	d4	Nf6	15	de	Be6	29	fg	Bg5	
2	Nf3	g6	16	Nd5	Bd5	30	Rd6	h5	
3	c4	Bg7	17	cd	Ng4	31	Rc6	h4	
4	g3	00	18	Nb3	Nb3	32	d6	Rb1	
5	Bg2	d6	19	ab	Qb6	33	Kg2	Rd1	
6	Nc3	Nc6	20	Qc3	c4	34	e3	hg	
7	00	a6	21	Kb1	f6	35	hg	Rd4	
8	d5	Na5	22	Bh3	Nf2	36	ed	f5	
9	Nd2	c5	23	Rf2	Qf2	37	Bf5	Rf5	
10	Qc2	Rb8	24	Be6	Kb8	38	Rc5	Rc5	
11	b3	b5	25	Qc4	Qb6	39	dc	Kg7	
12	Bb2	Bh6	26	Bd4	Qb3	40	c6	1-0	
13	f4	bc	27	Qb3	Rb3				
14	bc	e5	28	Ra6	g5				

**Cleghorn-Hammie E92c, B92 Paul Masson 78**

1	e4	c5	11	Nd5	Nd5	21	Qe7	Re7	
2	Nf3	d6	12	ed	00	22	Bf4	Rd8	
3	d4	cd	13	Qe1	Rb8	23	Rc6	Rb7	
4	Nd4	Nf6	14	a3	Qc7	24	b3	Bd7	
5	Nc3	a6	15	Rf2	ba	25	Rd6	Ra8	
6	Be2	e5	16	Ra3	Nb6	26	Rf1	Kf8	
7	Nb3	Be7	17	Na5	ef	27	Rc6	Bc6	
8	f4	Nbd7	18	Rc3	Qd7	28	Bd6	Kg8	
9	00	b5	19	Nc6	Rb7	29	dc	Rba7	
10	Bf3	b4	20	Ne7	Qe7	30	Bc5	1-0	





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## 1980 U.S. Invitational Chess Championship Greenville, Pa.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	Total
1 Evans, L.R.	X	=	=	-	-	=	+	+	+	=	=	+	+	=	7½-4½
2 Christiansen	=	X	+	+	=	=	=	+	=	-	=	+	=	=	7½-4½
3 Browne	=	-	X	+	-	=	+	+	=	+	=	+	=	=	7½-4½
4 Seirawan	+	-	-	X	=	+	-	+	=	+	+	=	=	=	7-5
5 Shamkovich	+	=	+	=	X	=	=	-	=	=	+	=	=	+	7-5
6 Lein	=	=	=	-	=	X	=	+	=	=	=	=	=	=	6-6
7 Zaltsman	-	=	-	+	=	=	X	-	=	+	=	=	+	=	6-6
8 Peters	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	X	=	-	=	+	+	=	5-7
9 Byrne	-	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	X	=	=	=	=	=	5-7
0 Bradford	=	+	-	-	=	=	-	+	+	X	-	-	=	=	5-7
1 Benko	=	=	=	-	-	=	=	=	=	+	X	-	=	=	5-7
2 Biyiasis	-	-	-	=	=	=	=	-	=	+	+	X	=	=	5-7
3 Bisguier	-	=	=	=	=	=	-	-	=	=	=	=	X	=	4½-7½
4 Diesen	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	Withdrew

Bradford-Byrne				R11b,A05				Zaltsman-Seirawan				R50a,A41					
1	Nf3	Nf6	12	de	Qe7	23	d4	e4	1	d4	d6	24	Be5	Kb6	47	a5	Ra1
2	g3	b6	13	Kg2	Rad8	24	dc	Rd1	2	g3	g6	25	Bd4	c5	48	Kb6	Rb1
3	Bg2	Bb7	14	Kg1	Nc6	25	Rd1	bc	3	Bg2	Bg7	26	Be5	Rd7	49	Kc6	Ra1
4	00	e6	15	d3	Ng4	26	fe	fe	4	Nf3	e5	27	Rd7	Bd7	50	Rd5	h4
5	c4	Be7	16	Qd2	f5	27	Ba3	Qe5	5	de	de	28	Rd1	Bc6	51	Rh5	Ke7
6	b3	00	17	Rad1	e5	28	Na4	Nfd5	6	Qd8	Kd8	29	Bc6	bc	52	Rh4	Ra5
7	Bb2	c5	18	f3	Nf6	29	Nc5	Ne3	7	Nc3	c6	30	Rg1	Re8	53	c5	Ra4
8	Nc3	d5	19	Qg5	Qe6	30	Nd7	Qd4	8	Be3	Na6	31	Rg5	Nc7	54	Kc7	Ra7
9	Ne5	Nc6	20	Qh4	Nd4	31	Qh7	Kh7	9	000	Kc7	32	Kd2	Re6	55	Kb6	Ra1
10	cd	Ne5	21	e3	Nc2	32	Nf8	Kg8	10	Ng5	Nh6	33	e4	Ne8	56	c6	Rb1
11	d6	Bg2	22	Bc1	Nb4	33	Rd4	Nbc2	11	F4	f6	34	Ke3	Kb7	57	Kc7	Rb2
						34	Re4	1-0	12	Nge4	Nf5	35	Kf4	Kc8	58	Kc8	Rb4
									13	Bd2	h6	36	Rg3	Nd6	59	c7	Rb5
									14	h4	Be6	37	Bd6	Rd6	60	Rh7	Ke8
									15	g4	Ne7	38	Ke5	Rd2	61	Rd7	Rb1
									16	fe	fe	39	Rg6	Rb2	62	Rd5	Ke7
									17	g5	h5	40	Rc6	Kd7	63	Re5	Kd6
									18	Nf6	Rhf8	41	Ra6	Rh2	64	Re8	Rc1
									19	Nce4	Nd5	42	Kd5	Rh4	65	e5	Kc6
									20	c4	Nf6	43	Ra7	Ke8	66	Re6	Kd5
									21	gf	Bf6	44	a4	Rh1	67	Rb6	1-0
									22	Nf6	Rf6	45	Kc5	Kf8			
									23	Bc3	Rf7	46	Rd7	Re1			

Seirawan-Evans				R39a,A25				Shamkovich-Biyiasis				D83a,E80					
1	c4	e5	15	Bd5	Nd8	29	Rd6	Qf7	1	d4	Nf6	19	Bc3	a6	37	Qd8	Qg8
2	Nc3	Nc6	16	Bg2	d5	30	Qd5	Nf8	2	c4	g6	20	Qd2	Nfg8	38	Qg8	Kg8
3	g3	g6	17	cd	Nd5	31	Qb5	Rc2	3	Nc3	Bg7	21	Nge4	Nf5	39	Kd2	Nhf5
4	Bg2	Bg7	18	Qb3	c6	32	Rb6	Ne6	4	e4	d6	22	h6	Bf5	40	Nh7	Rg2
5	Rb1	a5	19	Ba3	Re8	33	Rb7	Nc7	5	f3	Nbd7	23	Bg5	Bg5	41	Kd3	Rb2
6	a3	f5	20	Rfc1	Ne6	34	Qa5	Kh6	6	Be3	e5	24	Ng5	Nd4	42	Nhf6	Kf7
7	d3	Nf6	21	bc	bc	35	Nc3	Bd8	7	d5	Ng8	25	Qg2	Rf6	43	Rh7	Kg6
8	b4	ab	22	Rc4	Ra6	36	Qe5	Qd7	8	h4	f5	26	f4	Rg6	44	Rc7	Ra2
9	ab	d6	23	Ra4	Rb6	37	Bf8	Kh5	9	ef	gf	27	fe	de	45	Nc3	Rg2
10	e3	00	24	Qc2	Rb1	38	g4	Kg4	10	Qd2	Ndf6	28	Nce4	Rf8	46	Nce4	Ra2
11	Nge2	Be6	25	Qb1	Rc3	39	Qf4	Kh5	11	h5	f4	29	Rdf1	Qe7	47	Rb7	Ra3
12	Nd5	Qd7	26	Qb3	Bf6	40	Qh6	Kg4	12	Bf2	Nh6	30	Rf8	Qf6	48	Kd2	Ne3
13	00	Kh8	27	Ra6	Kg7	41	Rb4	1-0	13	Bd3	Bf5	31	Qh2	Nh6	49	Rc7	Nf3
14	b5	Bd5	28	Bd5	cd				14	Nge2	00	32	Qe5	Qg7	50	Ke2	Nd4
									15	000	Kh8	33	Qe8	Qg8	51	Kd2	Nf3
									16	g4	fg	34	Qe5	Qg7	52	Ke2	Nd4
									17	Ng3	Bd3	35	Qe8	Qg8	53	Kd2	½-½
									18	Qd3	Qd7	36	Qe7	Qg7			

Shamkovich-Seirawan				E03a,C07				
1	e4	e6	13	Nf5	Bh2	25	Nh5	Rh8
2	d4	d5	14	Kh1	h5	26	b4	Qc7
3	Nd2	c5	15	g3	Kf8	27	Bh3	Qc6
4	Ngf3	cd	16	Bf4	Qb6	28	Qc6	bc
5	ed	Qd5	17	Bd6	Ke8	29	Bc5	Kf7
6	Bc4	Qd6	18	Ng7	Kd7	30	f3	Bg3
7	00	Nf6	19	Be5	Ng4	31	Ng3	Rh3
8	Nb3	Nc6	20	Bf1	Ke7	32	Kg2	Rh2
9	Nbd4	Nd4	21	Bd4	Qa5	33	Kg1	Rh3
10	Nd4	a6	22	Bg2	Rd8	34	Kg2	Rh2
11	Re1	Qc7	23	Qf3	f6	35	Kg1	½-½
12	Bd3	Bd6	24	c3	e5			



## Games from the U.S. Championship (cont.)

## Peters-Evans

		E89a, B90			
1	e4 c5	20	Qd4 e6	39	Qe7 Kg6
2	Nf3 d6	21	h3 ed	40	b4 Kf5
3	d4 cd	22	hg de	41	Kg1 Kf4
4	Nd4 Nf6	23	Qe4 Qb6	42	Kh2 Kf5
5	Nc3 a6	24	Kh1 Rfe0	43	Kg1 f6
6	a4 g6	25	Qf4 Qe3	44	Kf2 Qd4
7	Be2 Bg7	26	Qh2 Ne5	45	Kf1 Qf4
8	00 Nc6	27	Qh4 Nf3	46	Kg1 Qe4
9	Be3 00	28	Rf3 Rc1	47	Qh7 Kf4
10	Nb3 Be6	29	Rf1 Ra1	48	Qh2 Ke3
11	f4 Na5	30	Ra1 Qf4	49	Qd6 f5
12	f5 Bc4	31	Re1 Re1	50	Qd1 g4
13	Bd3 Rc0	32	Qe1 Qg4	51	Qb3 Kd4
14	Nd2 Bd3	33	fg hg	52	Qb2 Kc4
15	cd d5	34	Qe8 Kg7	53	Kh2 Kb5
16	Nf3 de	35	Qe5 Kh7	54	Qd2 f4
17	de Nc4	36	Qc7 Qd1	55	Qd7 Kb4
18	Bd4 Ng4	37	Kh2 Qd5	56	Qg4 Ka5
19	Nd5 Bd4	38	a5 g5		0-1

## Seirawan-Christiansen

		R25b, A13			
1	c4 Nf6	12	Qc2 Qe7	23	Nd2 Bd5
2	Nc3 e6	13	Rd1 Rad8	24	Ne4 Re4
3	Nf3 Bb4	14	Ba1 Rfe8	25	Rd3 Rg4
4	Qc2 00	15	00 a5	26	Qd2 Bf3
5	a3 Bc3	16	Rfe1 h6	27	g3 Ne4
6	Qc3 b6	17	Bd3 f5	28	Qa5 Rf8
7	b3 Bb7	18	c5 bc	29	Qa6 Qg6
8	Bb2 d6	19	de Kh8	30	Red1 f4
9	e3 Nbd7	20	ed cd	31	Rd6 fg
10	Be2 e5	21	Bf1 Qf7	32	Bg7 Kh7
11	d4 Ne4	22	Qb2 Ndf6		0-1

## Shamkovich-Benko

		R85b, 006			
1	e4 g6	11	Nc1 h4	21	000 Nh7
2	d4 d6	12	Rg1 f5	22	Qe3 Kf8
3	c4 Bg7	13	gf Qf6	23	Rdf1 Kg7
4	Nc3 e5	14	Bg5 Qf7	24	Ne1 Qe7
5	Nge2 Nd7	15	Bh3 Nf8	25	Nf3 Rf8
6	f3 c6	16	Bc0 Rc0	26	Kd2 Qd7
7	Be3 a6	17	Nd3 Bh6	27	Rf2 b5
8	d5 c5	18	f4 Bg5	28	b3 bc
9	g4 h5	19	fg Qd7	29	bc Rb0
10	g5 Rb0	20	Qe2 Rh5	30	Kc2 Qh3
			1-0	31	Ne5 Rf8

## Christiansen-Browne

		D50a, E47			
1	d4 Nf6	12	Be3 Bb7	23	Rc7 Kg8
2	c4 e6	13	Rac1 Ng4	24	Qg6 Qc7
3	Nc3 Bb4	14	Bf4 e5	25	Bc7 Be4
4	e3 00	15	Bg3 h5	26	Qg5 Nf7
5	Bd3 c5	16	Qf5 ed	27	Qg3 Rfe8
6	Nge2 d5	17	Nd4 Ndf6	28	f3 Bh7
7	00 cd	18	Rfd1 Qc8	29	Nc6 g5
8	ed dc	19	Ncb5 Bc5	30	h4 g4
9	Bc4 Nbd7	20	b4 Bd4	31	Qf4 Re6
10	Qd3 b6	21	Nd4 Nh6	32	Nd8 Nd8
11	a3 Be7	22	Bf7 Kf7	33	Bd8 1-0

## Bradford-Zaltsman

		R75a, A60			
1	d4 Nf6	14	Nf4 00	27	Nc3 Rcb8
2	c4 e6	15	Nc4 Qb0	28	Rba1 Qe3
3	g3 c5	16	Qc6 Ne5	29	h4 Bd4
4	d5 ed	17	Ne5 Be5	30	Kh2 f5
5	cd b5	18	Nd3 Bd4	31	Rf1 Rb3
6	Bg2 d6	19	Kh1 Rd0	32	Nd1 Qd3
7	e4 Nbd7	20	Qa4 Bd7	33	Qc1 fe
8	Nh3 g6	21	Qc2 Qb5	34	Qg5 e3
9	00 Bg7	22	Rfb1 c4	35	Qe7 e2
10	Bf4 Qb6	23	Nc1 Qc5	36	Re1 edQ
11	a4 ba	24	f3 Rab0	37	Rd1 Qd1
12	Qa4 Nh5	25	Ne2 Bg7	38	Qd7 Rb2
13	Nd2 Nf4	26	Ra2 Rb4	39	Rb2 Bb2
			0-1	40	Qd6 Rf8

## Evans-Byrne

		D99d, E98			
1	c4 g6	15	Re1 g5	29	Ng4 Nd5
2	d4 Nf6	16	Rc1 Kh8	30	Ne5 Nc3
3	Nc3 Bg7	17	Bf1 a5	31	Ng6 Kh7
4	e4 d6	18	b3 b6	32	Nf8 Qf8
5	Nf3 00	19	a3 Bd7	33	Rc3 Bc6
6	Be2 e5	20	Bc3 Nh4	34	Qb6 Be4
7	00 Nc6	21	b4 ab	35	Re4 Ne2
8	d5 Ne7	22	ab Nh5	36	Re2 Bc3
9	Ne1 Nd7	23	c5 dc	37	d7 Bb4
10	Nd3 f5	24	bc Ba4	38	Re5 Bd6
11	Bd2 fe	25	Qd2 Nf4	39	Qb7 Rd8
12	Ne4 Nf5	26	cb cb	40	Qe4 Kg7
13	f3 Nf6	27	d6 Nf5	41	Bd3 Bc5
14	Ndf2 h6	28	Qb2 Nd4	42	Kf1 Qd6
				43	Qh7 1-0

## Lein-Seirawan

		R85c, 006			
1	e4 g6	15	Rfe1 c5	29	Bh4 f6
2	d4 d6	16	f3 d5	30	Rf1 g5
3	Nc3 a6	17	Nd5 Nd5	31	Be1 Qf4
4	g3 b5	18	ed Bd5	32	Re6 Rc8
5	Bg2 Bb7	19	Nf4 Ne5	33	Qf2 Bf8
6	Nge2 Nd7	20	Re3 Bc6	34	Qg3 Kf7
7	00 Bg7	21	Nd3 Qd6	35	Qf4 gf
8	Nd5 c6	22	Ne5 Rc5	36	Re2 Rcd8
9	Ne3 Ngf6	23	g4 Rd5	37	Bf2 Bf3
10	h3 00	24	Re2 Rd8	38	Bf3 Rf3
11	c3 e5	25	Be3 Rd3	39	Kg2 Rdd3
12	de Ne5	26	Rae1 c4	40	Rh1 Bd6
13	Qc2 Re8	27	a3 Qg3	41	Rc2 Ke6
14	Bd2 Ned7	28	Bf2 Qb0	42	0-1

## Bradford-Peters

		D40a, E21			
1	d4 Nf6	14	ad Nb4	27	Nb6 cb
2	c4 e6	15	Qd1 Bb7	28	Bd4 ba
3	Nf3 d5	16	Nf4 Bd5	29	ef Bd5
4	Nc3 Bb4	17	ab Bd6	30	Qc3 Na2
5	g3 dc	18	Ne5 Qb8	31	Qa5 Qd8
6	Bg2 00	19	f3 Qb6	32	Qd8 Rd8
7	00 Nc6	20	Nfg6 Rfd8	33	Bf6 gf
8	Re1 Nd5	21	e4 Bb7	34	fe Nb4
9	Qc2 Be7	22	Nc4 Qb5	35	Bb5 Rb0
10	Ne4 b5	23	Bf1 Bc5	36	e7 Bf7
11	Neg5 f5	24	Be3 Qe0	37	e8Q Be8
12	a3 h6	25	Qb3 Rd4	38	Re0 1-0
13	Nh3 Nf6	26	Ra5 Bb6		



## Games from the U.S. Championship (cont.)

Shamkovich-Christiansen		E77a, B66						
1	e4	c5	15	De3	Rb0	29	Rd8	Kh7
2	Nf3	d6	16	Qf2	Bb7	30	Rhd1	Rf5
3	d4	cd	17	Bc4	Bc6	31	Rd4	a5
4	Nd4	Nf6	18	b3	Bb5	32	Bf6	ef
5	Nc3	Nc6	19	Nb6	Bc4	33	gf	Ref6
6	Bg5	e6	20	Nc4	d5	34	Rd5	Kh6
7	Qd2	a6	21	Qg3	Kh0	35	R1d4	Kh5
8	000	h6	22	Qe5	Rb5	36	a3	Rd5
9	Be3	Nd4	23	Qg3	Qc0	37	Rd5	Kh4
10	Bd4	b5	24	Nd6	Bd6	38	Ra5	ba
11	f3	Be7	25	Qd6	de	39	Ra4	Kh3
12	Kb1	00	26	Bh6	Re0	40	b4	Rf4
13	h4	b4	27	Bg5	Re6	41	Ka2	g5
14	Na4	e5	28	Qd0	Qd0	42	Ra3	Rb4

Bradford-Christiansen		R76a, A62						
1	Nf3	g6	22	e3	Rae8	43	Rb6	Nd4
2	d4	Bg7	23	Kh1	Ng4	44	Rd6	Rb7
3	g3	c5	24	Qd2	Be5	45	Rh6	Kg7
4	d5	Nf6	25	Bf3	Qg7	46	Rh5	Rb2
5	Bg2	00	26	Ra4	Kh8	47	Rg5	Kf8
6	c4	d6	27	Rea1	Rf7	48	Rc5	Rg2
7	Nc3	e6	28	Bg4	fg	49	Kf1	Ke7
8	00	ed	29	Ne4	Qg6	50	Re5	Kf7
9	cd	Qe7	30	Nf2	Nf6	51	Rd5	Rd2
10	Nd2	b6	31	Kg2	Bf4	52	h4	Kg6
11	a4	BaC	32	Rf4	Ref8	53	h5	Kf7
12	Nb5	Nbd7	33	Rf1	Nh5	54	Nf2	Kg7
13	Re1	Ne8	34	Rf7	Qf7	55	g4	Kh6
14	Ne4	h6	35	Qd1	Qf3	56	e5	Nb3
15	Qb3	f5	36	Qf3	gf	57	Rd6	Kg7
16	Nec3	Ne5	37	Kg1	Nf6	58	g5	Re2
17	Bd2	g5	38	Ra1	Nd5	59	h6	Kh7
18	f4	gf	39	e4	Nc7	60	Rd7	Kg6
19	Bf4	Bb5	40	Ra7	Nb5	61	h7	Nd2
20	ab	Nf6	41	Rb7	Ra8	62	Rd2	1-0
21	Qc2	Nh5	42	Ng4	Ra7			

Browne-Bisguier		D25b, D43						
1	d4	Nf6	19	Qd6	Qd6	37	Nb2	h5
2	Nf3	d5	20	cd	Rd0	38	g3	a5
3	c4	e6	21	Ne5	De6	39	h3	g6
4	Nc3	c6	22	Be6	fe	40	g4	hg
5	Bg5	h6	23	Red1	Rac0	41	hg	g5
6	Bf6	Qf6	24	Rac1	c5	42	fg	Ng5
7	e3	Nd7	25	f4	Ne4	43	Ke5	Kc5
8	a3	Bd6	26	d7	Rc7	44	Kf6	Nh3
9	e4	de	27	Rc2	Kf8	45	Ke6	Kd4
10	Ne4	Qe7	28	Kf1	Ke7	46	Kf5	Kc3
11	Nd6	Qd6	29	Rdc1	c4	47	Nd1	Kb3
12	c5	Qc7	30	Ke2	Nd6	48	Nf2	Nf2
13	Bc4	00	31	Rd1	Nf7	49	g5	Nd1
14	00	b6	32	Rc4	Rc4	50	g6	Ne3
15	b4	e5	33	Nc4	Rd7	51	Kg5	Nd5
16	Re1	ed	34	Rd7	Kd7	52	g7	Nc7
17	Qd4	bc	35	Kd3	Kc6	53	Kf6	Ng0
18	bc	Nf6	36	Kd4	Kb5	54	Kf7	Nh6
						55	Kg6	1/2-1/2

Evans-Bradford		D35c, E15						
1	c4	Nf6	21	Qe4	Na5	41	Ra6	h5
2	Nc3	e6	22	Qd3	Qc7	42	f3	g5
3	Nf3	c5	23	h4	Nb7	43	Kf2	Kg7
4	g3	b6	24	h5	Nc5	44	Ke1	Rc5
5	Bg2	Bb7	25	Qc2	h6	45	Rb6	Na4
6	d4	cd	26	Rd4	Nd7	46	Rb0	h4
7	Qd4	d6	27	Ba3	Nf6	47	gh	gh
8	00	Be7	28	Qd3	Nh5	48	Kf2	h3
9	b3	Nbd7	29	Bd6	Bd6	49	b6	Rb5
10	Bb2	a6	30	Rd6	Rd6	50	Nc4	Nc5
11	Rfd1	00	31	Qd6	Nf6	51	Kg3	Rb4
12	Ne1	Bg2	32	Qc7	Rc7	52	Rc0	Nd7
13	Ng2	Qc7	33	Rd8	Kh7	53	Rc6	Kf8
14	Ne3	Qb7	34	Rd6	Rb7	54	Kh3	Ke7
15	Rd2	Rfd8	35	b4	Ne4	55	Kg3	Kd8
16	Rad1	Nde5	36	Rd8	Nc3	56	e4	Nb8

Evans-Bisguier		R33b, A22						
1	c4	Nf6	22	dc	Nd6	43	Bd3	Ke7
2	Nc3	e5	23	Qc3	Kh7	44	Ke3	Nc6
3	Nf3	Nc6	24	Ne5	Ng8	45	Nb5	Nc8
4	a3	d5	25	Bc4	Qe7	46	Be4	Nc5
5	cd	Nd5	26	Re1	Qg5	47	Kd4	Nb3
6	Qc2	Nde7	27	g3	h5	48	Kc3	Nc5
7	e3	g6	28	Re3	b5	49	Bc2	h4
8	b4	Bg7	29	Bf1	Rfe8	50	a4	hg
9	Bb2	00	30	Rce1	Qf5	51	hg	Nb6
10	Be2	a6	31	Qc5	Nh5	52	a5	Nbd7
11	00	b6	32	Nd7	Qh8	53	Kc4	Na6
12	Rac1	Bb7	33	Re8	Ra3	54	Nc3	f5
13	Rfd1	h6	34	Ra8	Ne8	55	Ba4	Ndc5
14	b5	ab	35	Qe7	Nd6	56	Bb5	Kd6
15	Nb5	Nf5	36	Nf6	Kg7	57	Be5	Na6
16	d4	ed	37	Nd5	Nhf5	58	Kh5	Nb8
17	ed	Rc8	38	Qe5	Kh7	59	a6	Na6
18	d5	Nce7	39	Qh8	Kh8	60	Ka6	Kc5
19	Bg7	Kg7	40	Nc7	Nd4	61	Kb7	Kd4
20	Na7	Ra5	41	f4	Kg7	62	Kc6	Ke3
21	Nc6	Bc6	42	Kf2	Kf8	63	Nd5	1-0

Shamkovich-Zaltsman		E78a, B67						
1	e4	c5	16	g4	b4	31	b3	Rfd0
2	Nf3	Nc6	17	Ne2	a5	32	Bg2	Bg2
3	d4	cd	18	Nd4	Ba0	33	Qa0	Qa0
4	Nd4	Nf6	19	Be3	Nd7	34	Qa0	Ra0
5	Nc3	d6	20	Nb5	Qb0	35	Red1	Ra6
6	Bg5	e6	21	Bf1	Ne5	36	Ne6	Rd7
7	Qd2	a6	22	Bg5	f6	37	Rd5	Kf7
8	000	Bd7	23	Be3	f5	38	Nf4	Ng6
9	f3	Nd4	24	gf	ef	39	Nd3	Rc6
10	Qd4	Be7	25	Bg5	Bg5	40	Nc5	Re7
11	h4	3c6	26	hg	Rcd8	41	Rf1	Ke8
12	Kb1	00	27	ef	Bf3	42	Nd3	Ne5
13	Bd3	b5	28	Rd2	Rf5	43	Ra5	Nd3
14	Qf2	Qc7	29	Nd4	Rf7	44	Ra0	Kd7
15	Rhe1	Rac0	30	Qg3	Bd5	45	cd	Rc5
						46	d4	1/2-1/2



## U.S. Championship 1980 (cont.)

Christiansen-Peters		E60b,831							
1	e4 c5	16	Qc4 Kh8	31	Ree6	Rd6			
2	Nf3 Nc6	17	Qe6 Qd8	32	Qd6	Qg7			
3	Bb5 g6	18	Bg5 fe	33	Re7	Qf6			
4	00 Bg7	19	Ne4 Nf6	34	Qc7	Qb2			
5	c3 a6	20	Bf6 ef	35	Rh7	Kg8			
6	Bc6 dc	21	Nc5 Qd4	36	Re7	Qf6			
7	d4 cd	22	Qb3 Qd5	37	Qb7	Rd8			
8	cd Bg4	23	Qb6 f5	38	f4	Qd4			
9	Nc3 Nf6	24	Rfd1 Bd4	39	Kh1	Qa1			
10	Be3 00	25	Qb4 Bc5	40	Kh2	Qd4			
11	h3 Bf3	26	Qc3 Bd4	41	Qb3	Rd5			
12	Qf3 Nd7	27	Rd4 Qe5	42	Qg3	Kf8			
13	Qe2 Qa5	28	Re1 Qg7	43	Qh4	c5			
14	Rac1 Rac8	29	Qd2 Qf6	44	Re6	Rd7			
15	a3 f5	30	Rd6 Rcd8	45	Rg6	Rf7			
				46	Ra6	1-0			

Evans-Shamkovich		E86b,883							
1	e4 c5	16	Qf2 ed	31	Re8	Re8			
2	Nf3 d6	17	Qd4 Qa5	32	Be2	Be3			
3	d4 cd	18	Nd5 Bd5	33	Ke1	Kf6			
4	Nd4 Nf6	19	Qd5 Qd5	34	Kd1	Bg5			
5	Nc3 e6	20	ed f5	35	Rd3	Be3			
6	f4 Nc6	21	b3 Bf6	36	Ke1	Kg5			
7	Be2 Be7	22	Rae1 Bd4	37	Kf1	Kf4			
8	Be3 00	23	Kh1 Be5	38	Bf3	g5			
9	00 Bd7	24	c4 b6	39	Bh5	Re7			
10	Qe1 Nd4	25	Re2 Kg7	40	Rd1	g4			
11	Bd4 Bc6	26	Rf3 h5	41	hg	fg			
12	Qg3 g6	27	Kg1 a5	42	Bg6	Kg3			
13	Bd3 Nh5	28	a4 h4	43	Re1	h6			
14	Qf2 Nf4	29	h3 Rae8	44	gh	gh			
15	Qf4 e5	30	Kf1 Bd4	45	Re2	Re5			
						0-1			

## Sax-Ljubojevic E55a,840 London 1980

Sax-Ljubojevic		E55a,840		London 1980	
1	e4 c5	2	Nf3 e6	3	c3 d5
4	e5 d4				
The first surprise. Black gains space immediately and avoids transposing to a French Defense. One can expect wild complications in a game between these two gifted players.					
5	Bd3 Nc6	6	Qe2 Nge7	7	00 Ng6
8	Qe4!?				
The e-pawn is taboo. dc 9 dc Nge5 10 Ne5 Ne5 11 Bb5 Nd7 12 Rd1 with strong pressure.					
8	... Be7	9	Na3 00	10	cd cd
11	Nc2 Qc7				
The key move of the black plan, preparing Rd8-d5 attacking the e-pawn. Black has no problems now and probably stands better.					
12	Re1 Rd8	13	h4		
Aims for an attack. IF 13 b3 Rd5! 14 Bc4 Nce5 15 Bd5 ed 16 Qd5 Nf3 17 gf Qc2 18 Re7 Qd1 19 Kg2 Bh3!!					
13	... h5	14	g4		
Typical Sax, but he must do something and quickly, as Rd5 will be very strong.					
14	... hg	15	h5		
White appears to be attacking, but now comes a nasty surprise.					
15	... Nce5!	16	Ne5 f5!		
White is now busted completely.					
17	Qe2 Nf4	18	Qf1 b5!!	0-1	
(Quinteros & Pein)					
Jacobsen-Jensen		R32b,A31		Copenhagen 1980	
1	c4 e5	6	Rb1 Bg7	11	de Qa2
2	Nc3 Nc6	7	b4 e4	12	Bd2 Be6
3	g3 f5	8	d3 d5	13	f4 000
4	Bg2 Nf6	9	cd Nd5	14	Rc1 Nb4
5	e3 g6	10	Nd5 Qd5		0-1

## RECENT RESULTS

Player	Rat.	4th Golden Gate Open, 1980
1 Grefe	2440	+ 6 = 7 + 8 + 4 + 3 = 2 5
2 Fritzngr	2340	+17 -10 +16 + 5 + 4 = 1 4½
3 Silman	2402	+15 = 8 + 7 =10 - 1 + 6 4
4 Harari	2330	+14 + 9 =10 - 1 - 2 + 8 3½
5 Lobo	2322	-10 +13 =17 - 2 +14 +12 3½
6 Anderson	2143	- 1 +14 = 9 +17 +16 - 3 3½
7 Ayyar	2312	+12 = 1 - 3 +15 = 8 F 3
8 Sanchez	2228	+11 = 3 - 1 + 9 = 7 - 4 3
9 Nelson	2066	+19 - 4 = 6 - 8 +15 =13 3
0 Arne	2052	+ 5 + 2 = 4 = 3 F F 3
11 Sferra	2073	- 8 =15 =14 =13 -12 B 2½
12 Braden	2049	- 7 -17 B =16 +11 - 5 2½
13 Freberg	2040	=18 - 5 -15 =11 B = 9 2½
14 Crispin	2217	- 4 - 6 =11 B - 5 =15 2
15 MarcalJ	2141	- 3 =11 +13 - 7 - 9 =14 2
16 Sarley	1997	B =18 - 2 =12 - 6 F 2
17 Rey	2200	- 2 +12 = 5 - 6 F 1½
18 Osbun	2229	=13 =16 F F F F 1
19 Dorsch	2256	- 9 F F F F F 0

## Copenhagen Open 1980

1-2 Smyslov	SSR	G	7½-2½	
	Michaljtjisjin	SSR	G	7½-2½
3-6 Bednarski	POL	I	7-3	
	Brink-Klausen	DEN	7-3	
	Fuller	AUS	F	7-3
	Poulsen	DEN	F	7-3
7 Fedder	DEN		6½-3½	
8-16 Csom	HUN	G	6-4	
	Mestel	ENG	I	6-4
	Morris	USA	I	6-4
	Plachetka	CZK	G	6-4
	Hoi	DEN	I	6-4
	J Fries-Nielsen	DEN		6-4
	Mortensen	DEN		6-4
	Hansson	SWE		6-4
	Akesson	SWE		6-4
17-20 Angattysson	ISR	I	5½-4½	
	Jakobsen	DEN	I	5½-4½
	Iskov	DEN	I	5½-4½
	Horvath	HUN	I	5½-4½



Clarín Tournament

Buenos Aires

Nov.-Dec. 1979

			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total
1	Larsen	DEN	G2620	X	+	=	=	+	+	+	+	+	=	+	+	+	11-2
2	U Andersson	SWD	G2560	-	X	=	=	=	=	+	=	=	+	+	+	+	8-5
3	Miles	ENG	G2560	=	=	X	=	=	=	-	+	=	+	=	+	+	8-5
4	Najdorf	ARG	G2515	=	=	=	X	=	=	=	=	=	+	=	+	+	8-5
5	Spassky	SSR	G2640	-	=	=	=	X	=	=	=	=	+	+	+	+	8-5
6	Gheorghiu	ROM	G2540	-	=	=	=	=	X	-	+	=	+	=	=	+	7½-5½
7	Ivkov	YUG	G2525	-	=	=	=	=	+	X	+	=	=	=	+	+	7½-5½
8	Quinteros	ARG	G2545	-	-	+	=	=	-	-	X	=	+	=	+	+	6½-6½
9	Panno	ARG	G2545	-	=	-	=	=	=	=	=	X	-	=	=	+	6-7
10	Petrosian	SSR	G2610	-	=	=	=	=	=	=	-	+	X	=	=	-	6-7
11	Franco	ARG	2360	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	=	=	X	+	+	=	5-8
12	Lombardy	USA	G2520	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	-	X	=	5-8
13	Tempone	ARG	UNR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	=	=	X	+	3-10
14	Rubinetti	ARG	2430	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	=	+	-	X	1½-11½

North Sea Cup 1980	FIDE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total	
1	Jusupov	SSR	I2485	X	+	-	½	+	+	+	+	½	½	1		9½-2½	
2	Mestel	ENG	I2485	-	X	+	½	½	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	8-4	
3	Savon	SSR	G2510	½	-	X	½	½	+	½	½	+	+	½		7½-4½	
4	Jakobsen	DEN	I2410	½	½	X	½	½	+	½	½	½	+	½	(½)	6½-5½	
5	Kristiansen	DEN	I2430	-	½	½	X	-	+	½	½	½	+	½		6½-5½	
6	Fuller	AUS	F2355	-	½	½	-	+	X	-	½	½	+	½	(½)	6-6	
7	Plachetka	CZK	G2480	-	+	-	½	-	+	X	½	½	+	½		5½-6½	
8	Iskov	DEN	I2400	-	-	½	+	½	-	½	½	X	-	½	+	(-)	5½-6½
9	Csom	HUN	G2510	-	-	½	½	-	½	½	½	+	+	½	(½)	5½-6½	
10	Sloth	DEN	2385	-	½	-	½	½	-	½	½	X	+	+		5-7	
11	Mortensen	DEN	2400	½	-	½	½	½	-	½	½	-	X	-	+	4½-7½	
12	N Nielsen	DEN	2315	½	-	-	½	½	-	½	½	-	+	X	½	4½-7½	
13	J Nielsen	DEN	2355	-	-	½	-	½	+	-	½	-	½	X		3½-8½	
14	Darga	WGr	G2495			(½)	(½)	(1)	(½)	(½)						(2½-1½)	

Bugojno 1980(Cat.15)	FIDE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
1	Karpov	SSR	G2725	X	½	+	½	½	½	+	+	+	+	8-3
2	Larsen	DEN	G2585	½	X	½	½	½	½	+	+	+	+	7½-3½
3	Timman	HOL	G2600	-	½	X	½	½	½	+	+	+	+	6½-4½
4	Ljubojevic	YUG	G2590	½	½	½	X	-	½	½	½	½	+	5½-5½
5	Polugaevsky	SSR	G2635	½	½	½	½	X	½	½	½	½	+	5½-5½
6	Andersson	SWE	G2590	½	½	½	½	½	X	-	½	½	+	5½-5½
7	Kurajicka	YUG	G2505	½	½	½	½	½	½	X	-	½	+	5-6
8	Ivkov	YUG	G2530	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	X	-	½	5-6
9	Tal	SSR	G2705	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	X	-	5-6
10	Hort	CZK	G2595	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	X	5-6
11	Kavalek	USA	G2600	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	4-7
12	Gligoric	YUG	G2565	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	3½-7½

Phillips & Drew 80	FIDE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total
1	Miles	ENG	G2545	X	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	½	8½-4½
2	Andersson	SWE	G2590	-	X	½	½	½	½	+	+	+	+	+	½	8½-4½
3	Korchnoi	SWZ	G2695	½	½	X	½	½	½	+	+	+	+	+	½	8½-4½
4	Sosonko	HOL	G2545	+	½	½	X	-	½	½	+	-	+	+	½	7½-5½
5	Speelman	ENG	I2495	-	-	½	½	+	X	+	+	+	+	+	½	7½-5½
6	Gheorghiu	ROM	G2605	-	+	½	½	-	X	½	½	+	+	+	½	7-6
7	Ljubojevic	YUG	G2590	½	½	½	½	½	½	X	½	+	+	+	½	7-6
8	Timman	HOL	G2600	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	X	-	+	+	½	7-6
9	Sax	HUN	G2570	+	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	X	-	½	½	6½-6½
10	Browne	USA	G2540	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	+	X	+	5½-7½
11	Larsen	DEN	G2580	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	X	½	½	5½-7½
12	Stean	ENG	G2530	-	-	½	+	-	½	-	+	+	½	X	½	5½-7½
13	Nunn	ENG	G2515	-	-	-	-	½	+	½	½	½	½	½	X	4½-8½
14	Short	ENG	2360	½	-	-	-	-	-	½	-	-	½	½	X	2-12



Wijk-aan-Zee Netherlands		1980	Category 11 (2510) GM=8 $\frac{1}{2}$											Totals			
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1	Seirawan	USA M2510	X	=	+	=	+	+	=	=	=	+	+	+	+	=	10-3
2	Browne	USA G2540	=	X	+	=	+	+	=	=	+	+	+	=	=	+	10-3
3	Korchnoi	G2695	-	-	X	+	=	=	+	=	=	+	=	+	+	+	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	Biyiasis	USA G2485	=	=	-	X	+	-	=	-	=	+	+	=	+	+	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 $\frac{1}{2}$
5	Timman	HOL G2600	-	-	-	+	X	=	+	+	=	=	+	+	+	=	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 $\frac{1}{2}$
6	Alburt	G2515	-	-	=	+	=	X	-	=	=	=	+	=	+	=	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 $\frac{1}{2}$
7	Byrne	USA G2530	=	=	-	=	-	+	X	=	=	-	=	=	+	+	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 $\frac{1}{2}$
8	Ree	HOL M2520	=	=	=	+	-	=	=	X	=	=	=	=	-	+	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 $\frac{1}{2}$
9	Sunye	BRM M2415	=	-	=	=	=	=	=	=	X	=	+	=	=	=	6-7
10	Kovacevic	YUG G2510	-	-	-	-	-	=	+	=	=	X	=	=	+	+	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7 $\frac{1}{2}$
11	Van der Wiel	HOL M2465	-	-	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	X	+	=	+	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8 $\frac{1}{2}$
12	Sigurjonsson	ICE G2475	-	=	-	=	-	=	=	=	=	=	=	X	-	+	4-9
13	Bohm	HOL M2430	-	=	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	=	=	+	X	-	4-9
14	Ligterink	HOL M2465	=	-	-	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	-	+	X	3-10

	1979 USSR Ch.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
1	Geller	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	Jusupov	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	Balashov	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	10-7
4	Kasparov	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	10-7
5	Georgadze	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7 $\frac{1}{2}$
6	Kupreichik	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7 $\frac{1}{2}$
7	Makarichev	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7 $\frac{1}{2}$
8	Vaganian	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	9-8
9	Lerner	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8 $\frac{1}{2}$
10	Belyavsky	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	8-9
11	Raskovsky	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	8-9
12	Razuev	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	8-9
13	Romanishin	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	8-9
14	Dolmatov	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -9 $\frac{1}{2}$
15	Tal	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -9 $\frac{1}{2}$
16	Sveshnikov	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	7-10
17	Anikaev	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11 $\frac{1}{2}$
18	Tseshvoksky	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11 $\frac{1}{2}$

Baku 1980 (Cat.10) FIDE		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
1	Kasparov	I2595	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	Belyavsky	G2590	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	11-4
3	Grigorian	2475	-	-	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	Gufeld	G2510	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 $\frac{1}{2}$
5	Michalchishin	G2490	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 $\frac{1}{2}$
6	Torre	G2520	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	8-7
7	Chiburdanidze	I2400	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	8-7
8	Csom	G2510	-	-	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	8-7
9	Lechtinsky	I2450	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7 $\frac{1}{2}$
10	Magerremov	2435	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7 $\frac{1}{2}$
11	Padevsky	G2415	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	7-8
12	Antoshin	G2480	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8 $\frac{1}{2}$
13	Zaitsev	G2490	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	6-9
14	Vogt	G2510	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	6-9
15	Martinovic	G2475	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	4-11
16	Garcia	G2450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11 $\frac{1}{2}$

North Sea Cup "B"

1	Nicholson	ENG	10-3
2	Hansen	DEN	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	Knudsen	DEN	8-5
	Morris	USA	8-5
5	Fleck	WGr	7-6

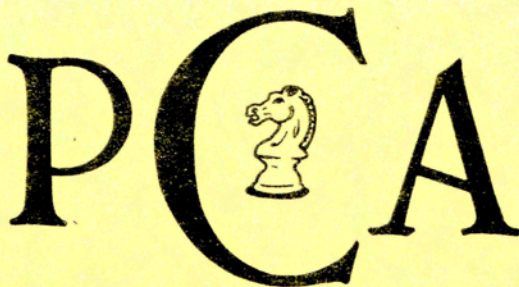
Santa Clara County Open July 25-27, 1980

1	Charles Powell	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	\$360
2	Perry Youngworth	4-1	\$120
3-5	Walter Wolf	3-2	\$ 50</









PROFESSIONAL  
C H E S S  
ASSOCIATION

With the publication of this double issue, many PCA members will have exhausted their subscription and be due to renew. Why should they resubscribe? The answer is simple enough. We've made some progress toward our original goals (as outlined by Bill Lombardy in issues #1-2) but not enough. Since we no longer have a permanent editor, our newsletter hasn't been published on time, but considering the deterioration of the "other" magazine (from the master viewpoint) our newsletter is more important than ever. Where else will we turn for vital chess news?

Our new president, Bill Goichberg, has some concrete ideas that will generate funding to support our professional players. We must keep PCA membership up so that Bill will have the support he needs to promote his programs. The PCA was founded because masters rightly felt they were being passed over by an amateur controlled national organization. Now that we're being heard and moving, if slowly, in the right direction, we can't slide back into the abyss from which we're emerging; rather we must strive ever harder for the top and put aside any possibility of the stagnation of master chess in the USA.

What steps must we take to assure our success? Renew and have some friends renew! In numbers we have strength. We need your games and a crosstable from any event you enter. Our members are our best source for material. See the articles by Seirawan, Christiansen, Fritzinger, and others in this issue. But we have many more members that we've never heard from. You and I are the PCA and we need one another to succeed.

Thanks for your support,

Alan Benson  
PCA Secretary-Treasurer

**SUPPORT  
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CHESS  
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IBM Crown group 80		FIDE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total			
1	Karpov	SSR	G2725	X	X	1/2	1/2	0	1	1	1	10-4		
2	Timman	HOL	G2600	1/2	X	X	1/2	1/2	1	1	1	9-5		
3	Sosonko	HOL	G2545	1/2	1/2	1/2	X	1/2	1/2	1	1	8-6		
4	Hort	CZK	G2595	0	0	0	1/2	X	1/2	1/2	1	7 1/2-6 1/2		
5	Dolmatov	SSR	I2535	0	1/2	0	1/2	X	0	1	1	7-7		
6	Ribli	HUN	G2610	1	0	1/2	1/2	0	1	1	0	7-7		
7	van der Wiel	HOL	I2465	0	0	1/2	1/2	0	1	0	X	4-10		
8	Larsen	DEN	G2585	0	0	1/2	0	0	0	1	1	0	X	3 1/2-11 1/2

Paul Masson 1980		Rd1	Rd2	Rd3	Rd4	Total	
1-5	Gheorghiu	G2645	=51	+52	+45	+13	3 1/2-1 1/2
2	Browne	G2576	+ F	+17	=13	+14	3 1/2-1 1/2
3	Tarjan	G2550	+19	+10	+ 8	= 4	3 1/2-1 1/2
4	Christiansen	G2533	+59	+11	+15	= 3	3 1/2-1 1/2
5	Biyiasis	G2517	+30	+24	= 9	+21	3 1/2-1 1/2
6-12	Whitehead J	2493	+20	+46	=25	= 9	3-1
7	McCambridge	2418	=52	+51	=23	+25	3-1
8	Root	2409	+53	+48	- 3	+33	3-1
9	Kane	2335	+32	+35	= 5	= 6	3-1
10	Powell	2333	+33	- 3	+46	+29	3-1
11	Batchelder	2311	+50	- 4	+55	+34	3-1
12	Burnett	2200	=58	=18	+37	+ F	3-1
13	Grefe	I2436	+42	+44	= 2	- 1	2 1/2-1 1/2
14	Saidy	I2399	=21	+31	+47	- 2	2 1/2-1 1/2
15	Whitehead P	2390	+43	+55	- 4	=23	2 1/2-1 1/2
16	Silman	2364	+60	-25	=30	+44	2 1/2-1 1/2
17	Remlinger	2335	+22	- 2	=44	+45	2 1/2-1 1/2
18	Schill	2316	=54	=12	+48	=24	2 1/2-1 1/2
19	Ayyar	2288	- 3	=22	+50	+47	2 1/2-1 1/2
20	Weinberger	2279	- 6	=27	+38	+36	2 1/2-1 1/2
21	Thinnsen	2258	=14	+26	+49	- 5	2 1/2-1 1/2
22	Radke	2236	-17	=19	+58	+40	2 1/2-1 1/2
23	Sanchez	2231	=38	+57	= 7	=15	2 1/2-1 1/2
24	Osbun	2231	+56	- 5	+28	=18	2 1/2-1 1/2
25	Hurdle	2226	+39	+16	= 6	- 7	2 1/2-1 1/2
26	Fritzinger	2347	=45	-21	+41	=31	2-2
27	Salgado	2340	-46	=20	=52	+49	2-2
28	Lobo	2319	-48	+43	-24	+54	2-2
29	Kramer	2310	-55	+53	+54	-10	2-2
30	Buckley	2284	- 5	+56	=16	=32	2-2

Paul Masson 1980		Rd1	Rd2	Rd3	Rd4	Total	
31	South	2243	-37	-14	+57	=26	2-2
32	MacFarland	2234	- 9	=41	+51	=30	2-2
33	Lower	2233	-10	+59	+39	- 8	2-2
34	Marcal J	2207	+40	+58	=35	-11	2-2
35	Peters	I2545	+41	- 9	=34	- F	1 1/2-2 1/2
36	Loftsson	2368	- F	+42	=40	-20	1 1/2-2 1/2
37	Tennant	2356	=31	-45	-12	+55	1 1/2-2 1/2
38	Gliksman	2335	=23	-47	-20	+59	1 1/2-2 1/2
39	Wharton	2319	=25	+60	-33	=46	1 1/2-2 1/2
40	Hoggatt	2310	+34	=54	=36	-22	1 1/2-2 1/2
41	Mar	2287	-35	=32	-26	+56	1 1/2-2 1/2
42	Gibbons	2269	-13	-36	=56	+58	1 1/2-2 1/2
43	Dorsch	2252	-15	-28	+ F	=48	1 1/2-2 1/2
44	Budinszky	2245	+ F	-13	=17	-60	1 1/2-2 1/2
45	Pupols	2241	=26	+37	- 1	-17	1 1/2-2 1/2
46	Moguel	2239	+27	- 6	-10	=39	1 1/2-2 1/2
47	Levin	2228	=57	+38	-14	-19	1 1/2-2 1/2
48	Anderson	2226	+28	- 8	-18	=43	1 1/2-2 1/2
49	McCarthy	2216	+ F	=50	-21	-27	1 1/2-2 1/2
50	Sibbing	2208	-11	=49	-19	+ F	1 1/2-2 1/2
51	Winslow	2292	= 1	- 7	-32	=53	1-3
52	Gross R	2264	= 7	- 1	=27	- F	1-3
53	Savereide	W2259	- 8	-29	=59	=51	1-3
54	Hanken	2210	=18	=40	-29	-28	1-3
55	Krystall	2208	+29	-15	-11	-37	1-3
56	Ivanka	W2321	-24	-30	=42	-41	1/2-3 1/2
57	Harari	2320	=47	-23	-31	- F	1/2-3 1/2
58	Miller	2297	=12	-34	-22	-42	1/2-3 1/2
59	Dahlberg	2285	- 4	-33	=53	-38	1/2-3 1/2
60	Nezhni	2244	-16	-39	- F	- F	0-4

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