

PRISONER'S CHESS
INSTITUTE



Sept. 1973

Newsletter

ANNOUNCING! THE PRISONER'S CHESS INSTITUTE

Kenneth Fong and Alan Benson proudly announce the creation of the Prisoner's Chess Institute, founded by the above to provide chess services to prisoners.

The main service of PCI is the book discount function. Any prisoner can order almost any chess book or chess paraphenalia at a discount of 35% (Books only at 35% - other items inquire). Postpaid!

Simply write us and state your wants. We can appraise books for you too. Example: Say you need a book on openings. You are a "B" player (above average) and can read descriptive notation only. Write us and state so - we'll recommend some books to you.

You don't have to worry about us ripping you off. It's obvious that if we were out to sell you books we wouldn't give you a 35% discount. (40% is wholesale, 5% is our cost of mailing and packaging.)

There are hundreds of different books available, including a large stock of hard to find foreign publications. Write to: Book Service, c/o Kenneth Fong, PCI, 865 Rosemount Road, Oakland, California 94610.

We are proud to say that Mr. Larry Christiansen, United States Junior Champion, will be doing a guest annotation for us from that event. Larry placed third in the World Junior Championship, from a field of over 60 players!

His second at that event, Mr. Craig Barnes, has written for us a short - STOP THE PRESSES - news report on the World Junior Championship and on the Interzonal Tournament in Baumberg, Germany where he and Larry spent a couple of weeks playing chess. (Larry and Craig tied for 3rd, but Craig won on tie-break points!)

The last, but perhaps most important service of PCI is postal pairings. If you want to play postal chess, write to: Mr. William J. Couture, Box 43, Norfolk, Massachusetts and he'll pair you with an "out" or "in" for some interesting games of postal chess. An added feature: If you report the results of your postal games (that we have arranged), we'll publish them in PCN as soon as we get them.

PRISONER'S CHESS INSTITUTE:

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EDITORIAL GIGGIE TRIPS

(The Authors)

Dennis Fritzinger, or as his "official biography" puts it: "Russell Dennis Fritzinger, born 1943 in Peoria, Illinois. Learned chess in Roswell, New Mexico at 13. Won Nebraska Championship in 1964, became USCF Master 3 years later. California State Co-Champion in 1971." Dennis is a shy, quiet, man, hardly the menace he is when seated opposite you at a chessboard. His play is sharp and accurate, his poetry deep and meaningful. A sample of both is included. Thanks, Dennis.....

Alan Benson, incurable postal player, bookseller, and erstwhile Tournament Director, founded with this writer the Prisoner's Chess Institute. Alan is a skilled game analyst; he finished half a point behind the winner in his latest section of World Championship Postal Chess. Alan is a Postal Master and an over-the-board Master.....Kenneth Fong is a well-known Oakland patzer. Known across the country as an accomplished woodpusher, this writer founded the Prisoner's Chess Institute to fill the need for his postal opponents behind bars. He had been doing this unofficially before, but had decided to make everything legit, so he founded PCI. An 18 year old second year man in college, the author has distinguished himself by assisting Alan Benson in the Directorship of (with others) the Paul Masson Chess Classic. He is currently working in conjunction with Alan in the preparation of a fool-proof (Fong-Proof?!) system of T.D. Logistics.

A tip of the well-worn Fong beanie cap to: Mr. James R. Schroeder, who gave us a grant to cover the costs of this publication. Thanks, Jim.And, thanks to Lois Barnes, mother of young chess Master Craig, for preparing the summary of the World Junior Championship. Her son Craig was U.S. representative Larry Christiansen's second at the World Junior Championship in Teeside, England.

Note to "Outs": Your subscription price of 50¢ per copy covers your copy and two more - so your subscription pays for two prisoners. If you'd like to, you can defray costs for as many more people ("Ins") as you like, at 15¢ per copy.....Note to everyone: We are going to Monthly! (Well.....kind of monthly.) Next issue will be out in two or three weeks, and will feature the two Interzonals - in Petropolis and Leningrad. We will spotlight some crucial games, some brilliant games, and some interesting games. Stick around pilgrims, as the song goes—we've only just begun!

Before I close, I want to remind you all to please send us a card or letter with some feed back. Send suggestions, criticisms (don't be too blunt....I cry easily!) games for annotation (on games that will be published will be annotated) addresses of friends in other prisons, and anything you feel like sending; your annotations on Fisher-Spassky, etc. Send to: Kenneth Fong, Prisoner's Chess Institute, 865 Rosemount Road, Oakland, California 94610.

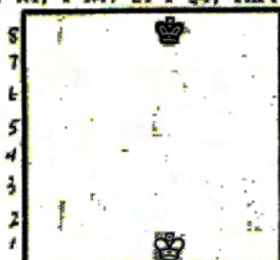
 Kenneth Fong (Kenn)
 Editor-in-Chief

CHESS NOTATION

To record your chess games or play over recorded games, it is necessary to know chess notation. Two systems of notation are used; Descriptive and Algebraic.

Algebraic is the easiest to learn. A diagram below shows the system of Algebraic Notation. Captures are noted by a colon (:). Castling is 0-0 (king-side) and 0-0-0 (queen-side). Checks are noted by a +; check-mate a #. Pawn captures are noted by the two files involved. e.g. 1. e4, e5; 2. d4 ed:

Descriptive is a bit more difficult. B. Diagram shows this system. Moves are noted by the piece and a dash (-) to the square landing. Captures are noted by an X. Castling is the same as Algebraic. e.g. 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. P-Q4, PXP.



***** a b c d e f g h ***** KR KN QB QR

People,

Space dictates we include the award of the U.S. Junior Championship games in the next issue.

anyone who gets this issue will receive...

connection to International (p. 4)

British Chess Magazine, Fritsch, John and the assembly will play off...

but Fleck, Round One U.S. Champion -
 - Junior Champion, Boy Kelley,
 ... John Greedy, Burke
 ... Andrew Kurkin's C

THE WORLD JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP

By: Craig Barnes



The 1973 World Junior Chess Championship was held in Teeside, England July 16th through August 5th. It attracted a record of 50 participants from 48 countries and every continent. The United States representative was 17 year old Larry Christiansen of Riverside, California.

The winner was pre-tournament favorite Alexander Belyavsky of the Soviet Union with a score of 8½-2½ in the finals section. Second was taken by Anthony Miles (18) of England with 8-3. In a tie for third to fifth places were Michael Stearns of England, Slavoljub Marjanovic of Yugoslavia and Larry Christiansen of the United States with 7½-3½.

The tournament was decided in climatic fashion when Belyavsky won his last round game with Marjanovic, who had led the tournament throughout. After a grueling 55 moves, Belyavsky finally broke through and Marjanovic bowed on the 63rd move.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Alexander Belyavsky, USSR 8½-2½ | 7. Leslie Leow, Singapore 5-6 |
| 2. Anthony Miles, England 8-3 | 8. John Cooper, Wales 4½-6½ |
| 3. Michael Stearn, England 7½-3½ | 9. Roy Dieks, Netherland 4½-6½ |
| 4. Slavoljub Marjanovic, Yogo. 7½-3½ | 10. Ian Biriesku, Rumania 3½-7½ |
| 5. Larry Christiansen, 7½-3½ | 11. H. Momen roudsari, Iran 2½-8½ |
| 6. Nigel Bloch, S. Africa 5-6 | 12. Javiek Friele, Ecuador 2-9 |

A few days after the World Junior, a youth tournament was held in Bamberg, W. Germany with 22 invited players. (8 from Germany, 12 from the rest of Europe, and two from the U.S., Larry Christiansen and myself. I had acted as Larry's second at Teeside.)

The pre-tournament favorite Americans started off badly, but by the middle of the tournament, I had become one of the leaders. The winner however was hometown boy Bernd Feustel with 7-2 followed by Paul Littlewood of England with 6½-2½. Third place was taken on tie-break points by me, (5½-3½) ahead of Van der Linde, Netherlands; Marscher, and Bassler of W. Germany and Christiansen of the U.S.A (all with 5½-3½). The average strength here was at least as strong as the top 22 players at the World Junior, about USCF Master strength.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. Bernd Feustel, W. Ger. 7-2 | 5. Jurgen Marschner, W. Ger. 5½-3½ |
| 2. Paul Littlewood, Eng. 6½-2½ | 6. Markus Gassler, W. Ger. 5½-3½ |
| 3. Craig Barnes, U.S. 5½-3½ | 7. Larry Christiansen, U.S. 5½-3½ |
| 4. Meindert Van Der Hinde, Neth. 5½-3½ | |

THE INTERZONALS

I: The first Interzonal was held in Leningrad, USSR in late June this summer. Anatoly Karpov, Viktor Korchnoj and Robert Byrne qualified for the Candidates Matches in 1974. II: The second Interzonal was held in Petropolis, Brazil this month. Henrique Mecking, Lajos Portisch, and Efim Geller qualified for the Candidates Matches in 1974. III: Karpov Korchnoj, and Byrne, Mecking, Portisch, and Geller join two former World Champions, Tigran Petrosian and Boris Spassky in a three section knockout tournament. (A more detailed report will appear in PCN #4).

♘ ALAN BENSON ON CHESS ♘

To the admirers of Mikhail Nekhemyevitch Tal it is a disappointment that he will not participate in the 1974 Candidates Matches. Coming into the Interzonal in Leningrad, Tal had the highest Elo rating (2655) of all the participants. His performance of 83 games without a loss just prior to the Interzonal set a world record. This string was broken in the USSR Chess Olympics when he scored a win and a draw with David Bronstein but suffered two losses to Yuri Balashov.

There can be many excuses for Tal's failure to qualify. Probably the most reasonable explanation is that Tal suffered from food poisoning - which caused him to postpone two games and hampered his performance for the first half of the tournament. (He did recover sufficiently to obtain an 8½ - 8½ score - very respectful, considering! Ed)

One thing remains clear: Tal will continue to give the chess world beautiful games. Following is a smashing defeat to former World Champion Boris Spassky, in Tallin, Russia, March 1973.

White: Boris Spassky

Black: Mikhail Tal

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

- | | |
|--------------|-------|
| 1. P-Q4 | N-KB3 |
| 2. P-QB4 | P-K3 |
| 3. N-QB3 | B-N5 |
| 4. B-N5..... | |

The Leningrad Variation of the Nimzo-Indian Defense, so named because Zac, Korchnoj, and Spassky analyzed it there. Spassky has had great experience with 4. B-N5; winning many fine games.

4. P-KR3

After 4....P-B4; 5. P-Q5, P-N4? (Spassky-Larsen, Belgrade 1970 5....BXN+; 6. P-XN, P-K4 7. N-B3, P-Q3; 8. N-Q2!, P-KR3; 9. B-R4, QN-Q2; 10. P-K3, N-B1; 11. B-Q3, N-N3; 12. B-N3, Drawn on the 40th move.) 6. P-K4, P-KR3 7. BXN, (or 7. B-R4 transposing from 4....P-KR3; 5. B-R4, P-B4; 6. P-Q5, P-QN4; 7. P-K4) QXB; 8. R-B1, O-O; 9. PXP (Dr. Euwe suggested 9. N-B3) 9....PXP; 10. QXP, Q-QN3; as in Steiner-Unzicker, Stockholm 1952.

The main difference between 4....P-KR3 and 4....P-B4 is that later in the middle game it may be important to have KN3 guarded

while at other times, the "luft" at KR3 might provide a safe haven for the Black King.

- | | |
|---------|-------|
| 5. B-R4 | P-B4 |
| 6. P-Q5 | P-QN4 |

Perhaps the most dangerous continuation facing the White forces.

7. PXXP.....

White can also play 7. P-K4, e.g. 7....P-N4; 8. B-N3, NXP; 9. B-K4! 0-0; 10. Q-R5, P-Q3; 11. B-Q3, NXN; 12. QXRP, N-K4+; 13. K-B1, PXB; 14. BXN, P-B4; 15. Q-N6+ Drawn (Analysis by Zak).

- | | |
|---------|------|
| 7. | BPXP |
| 8. PXP | P-Q4 |

Also possible is 8....0-0; 9. P-K3, Q-R4 and now 10. BXN! (Not however 10. N-K2, P-R3!; 11. PXP, BXP; 12. BXN, RXB; 13. P-B3, Tolusch-Karaklaic, USSR-Yugoslavia, eg. 14. QXP, N-K4 or 14. K-B2, N-K4; 15. K-N1, P-B5) 10....RXB; 11. Q-B1, (Euwe) was tested in Benson-Schupp, World Correspondence Chess, 1971-73: 11....P-R3; 12. PXP, NXP; 13. P-QR3, N-B2; 14. B-Q3, P-Q4; 15. N-K2, P-B5; 16. B-N1, P-K4; 17. 0-0, B-QB4; 18. N-N3 P-N3?; 19. NXP, NXN; 20. QXP, BXKP; 21. B-R2, B-K3; 22. PXB, NXP; 23. Q-B6 and White won. With 18....B-K3, Black stills stands better.

(cont. on page: 6)

(BENSON....)

9. P-K3 0-0
 10. N-B3.....

Korchnoj criticizes this move and recommends instead 10. B-Q3, P-Q5 11. P-QR3, B-R4; 12. PXP, PXP; 13. P-QN4, which yields an unclear position. In Spassky-Liebert. Soci 1967, 10. N-B3, QN-Q2; 11. B-Q3 P-K4? (To be considered is 11..... Q-R4 and now 12. R-QB1 (Benson) 12.QXR, 13. 0-0 yields interesting complications not unfavorable to White.) 12. B-B5, P-K5 (Not however, 12....Q-K2 because of 13. BXN /7, BXB; 14. BXB, etc.) 13. B-K6+, K-R1; BXQP, and Spassky held a clear advantage.

- 10..... Q-R4

Not seen before in Grandmaster Chess. But just because a move has never been played does not mean that it is not good!

11. BXN.....

Forced, as otherwise Tal could play N-K5.

11. RXB
 12. Q-Q2.....

Here 12. Q-B1 deserves consideration.

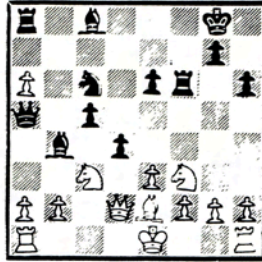
12. P-R3

Tal probably calculated exact variations from hereabouts all the way up to his 22nd move. We mortals can only watch when two of the strongest masters in the world play chess!

13. PXP N-B3
 14. B-K2 P-Q5 (see diagram A)

Tal is in his element! When the smoke finally clears, he will emerge possessing two bishops against a rook and a pawn, with further attacking chances against Spassky's King.

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Position after 14 P-Q5

15. PXP RXN
 16. BXR PXP
 17. 0-0.....

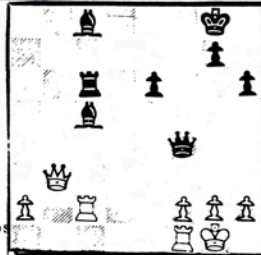
Shamkovich refutes 17. R-B1 with BXP;

18. BXN, R-Q1!. (64 #12, 1973)

- 17..... PXN
 18. PXP BXBP
 19. Q-Q6 RXP
 20. BXN B-N5!

Not 20... B-K4? because 21. Q-K7 wins, e.g.: 21...RXB; 22. Q-K8+ and 23. QXR.

21. Q-N8 RXB
 22. QR-B1 B-B4
 23. R-B2 Q-R4
 24. Q-N3 Q-KB5!



This game has been in magazines around the world and it was thought that Tal had played 24....Q-KN4 which would allow a draw with 25. Q-N5!, R-B2; 26. Q-N8!, (Not 26. RXB, B-N2 and Black wins, e.g.: 27. P-B3, Q-Q5+) 26....R-B3; 27 Q-N5 etc. My Russian translater assures me that Tal did indeed play 24....Q-KB5!, so as to answer 25...Q-N5, with 25...Q-QB2.

(Cont. on page: 7)

(BENSON....)

25. Q-N3.....

There are two moves which should be analyzed at this point: 1) 25. P-KR3, R-B2! (Not 25...B-R3; 26. RXB, RXB; 27. QXP+ and 28. QXB or 25...B-Q3; 26. P-N3, Q-K5; 27. KR-B1, RXR; 28. QXR, QXR; 29. RXQ with a draw.) 26. Q-KB3, (if 26. Q-N8, B-Q3!; 27. P-N3, RXR.) 26...Q-K4; 27. KR-B1, B-N2; 28. Q-N4, P-R4!; 29. Q-N6, (or 29. Q-R4, Q-Q4; 30. Q-N3, B-Q3; 31. Q-KB3, RXR; 32. RXR, Q-K4!) 29..... B-K5; 30. Q-K8+, K-R7; 31. R-B4, Q-KN4! (Not 31...B-Q3, because of P-B4!) 32. P-N4, PXP and wins.

2) 25. Q-KB3, QXQ; 26. PXQ, P-K4; 27. K-R1, B-N2; 28. R-QN1, R-QN3; 29. RXP, BXP; 30. K-N1, BXR; 31. P-QR4, K-B2; 32. P-R5, BXP; 33. R-B5, B-Q7; 34. RXP, but even here, the win would be a matter of technique.

25. Q-B4
26. KR-B1 B-N2

27. Q-KB3.....

On 27. Q-N8+ follows K-R2! (Not 27...R-B1; 28. QXR+, BXQ; 29. RXB and White wins.) 28. QXB doesn't work due to 28...BXP+, etc.

27..... Q-N4
28. Q-QN3.....

The last chance to possibly save the game was to play 28. P-KR3 followed by 29. Q-N4. It was not possible to repeat with 28. Q-N3 due to 28...BXP+; 29. KXB, (29. QXB, QXR+!) 29...RXR-; 30. RXR, Q-B5+.

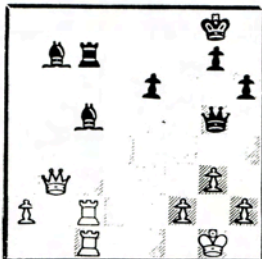
28..... R-B2

At first glance, it would seem that 28...R-N3 is stronger. However Tal has accurately weighed the tempo gained by attack against the Queen and the maneuverability of his rook on the second rank.

29. P-N3.....

On 29. QXP+ Black wins with 29...R-B2 and if 29. Q-N3, then once again 29...BXP+ decides only 29. Q-KP3 does not lose immediately.

DIAGRAM C



Position after 29. P-N3

29..... BXP+

Beautiful! (Alan is being stingy by not giving this move an exclamation point (!) Ed.)

30. KXB Q-B3+

31. K-K1.....

Or 31. K-N1, merging back into the game after 31...Q-Q5+; 32. K-B1, B-R3+; 33. K-N2 (but not 33. K-K1, Q-N8+; 34. K-Q2, R-Q2+; 35. K-B3, Q-Q5 mate.) 33...Q-K5+.

31..... Q-K4+

32. K-E1.....

Also 32. K-Q1, Q-Q5+; 33. K-K1, Q-N8+; b) 32. K-B2, R-B2+; 33. K-N1, Q-Q5+; c) 32. K-Q2, R-Q2+, all win for Black.

32..... B-R3+

Not 32...R-B2+ because 33. R-B2 holds everything.

33. K-N1 Q-Q5+

34. K-N2 Q-K5+

35. K-N1.....

Just as bad is 35. K-R3, RXR;

36. QXR, B-B8+ and wins.

35..... B-N2

All is quiet on the chessboard.

36. P-R4 Q-R8+

37. K-B2 R-B2+

38. K-K2 Q-K5+

39. Resign!

For if 39. K-Q2, R-Q2 and 39. K-Q1, R-Q2+; 40. R-Q2, Q-R8+; 41. K-B2, (41. K-K2, Q-N7+) 41...B-K5+ or 41...R-B2 *****

DENNIS FRITZINGER ANNOTATES

Dennis is a well known poet and chess Master. He has generously given up his time to do this article and promises more, including a feature article on LONE PINE 1973 (Ed.)

PAUL MASSON CHESS CLASSIC

15 June 1973

Round 4

ROBATSCH

Sabu Subramanin	Dennis Fritzinger
1 P-K4	P-KN3
2 P-Q4	B-N2
3 N-QB3	P-QB3
4 P-QR4 1? (a)	P-Q4
5 N-B3	B-N5
6 B-K3 (b)	N-B3
7 P-R3 (c)	BXN
8 PxB (d)	Q-R4
9 P-K5 (e)	KN-Q2 (f)
10 Q-Q2	P-K? (g)
11 P-R4 (h)	P-QR3 (i)
12 P-N4 ?!	QXNP
13 R-QN1	Q-R4
14 RXP	P-QB4
15 P-B4	PXP
16 BXP	N-QB3

17 B-K2 (j)	NXB? (k)
18 QXN	R-QB1 ! (l)
19 R-R3	N-B4 (m)
20 R-N4	B-B1
21 K-B1	N-K5 ? (n)
22 NXN	BXR
23 N-B6+ (o)	K-B1
24 P-R5	B-B4
25 Q-N2	PXP
26 Q-N7 ! (p)	Q-B2
27 N-Q7+	K-K1
28 N-B6+	K-Q1 ? (q)
29 QXRP (r)	B-K2
30 NXR/5 (s)	QXBP
31 Q-N6+	K-K1
32 B-N5+	K-B1
33 N-B6 (t)	BXN
34 PxB	Q-QB+
35 K-N2	R-N1+
36 R-N3	RXR+
37 PXR (u)	R-B7+
38 K-R3	Q-R4 MATE

notes follow

(a) 4. P-B4, P-Q4; 5. P-K5, P-KR4 is the Gznrgnidze's System. The text is a new move.
 (b) 6. P-K5, P-B3.
 (c) I expected 7. B-Q2; keeping the center fluid.
 (d) If 8. QXB, Q-N3!; with pressure on White's queenside.
 (e) I expected 9. Q-Q2; the text leads to sharp and interesting play.
 (f) Better than other retreats.
 (g) 10.....Q-N3? would be bad, as after 11. R-R3, QXNP; 12. R-N3, Q-R8+; 13. K-K2 and 14. B-N2 follows and the Queen is trapped.
 (h) 11. P-N4? would be bad; as after 11.....QXNP; 12. R-QN1, Q-R4; 13. RXP, N-N3; Black wins a pawn.
 (i) 11.....P-R4 would be safe enough; but Black is anxious to begin his counterattack.
 (j) 17. B-K3, 0-0-0! would be amusing!
 (k) The right way is 17....R-QB1; 18. R-R3, B-B1 threatening 19....B-N5. Peter Manetti suggested 19. N-N5 as after 19....QXQ+; 20. KXQ, PXN; 21. BXP, with strong pressure for the piece. But after 19....PXN; 20. BXP, Q-R11; Black wins. With 20. PXP, NXB!; 21. QXQ, B-N5+ winning.

(l) Not 18....N-B4; 19. B-N5+ winning.
 (m) If 19....B-B1; 20. Q-R7, RXN; 21. RXR, QXR+; 22. K-B1, and A) 22....Q-B1; 23. R-B7, Q-Q1; 24. Q-N7, N-B4; 25. Q-B6+ wins; B) 22....B-N5; 23. Q-R8+! (23. RXN, 0-0!) 23....K-K2; 24. QXR, Q-K8+; 25. K-N2, QXB. Also possible in B) is 25.... B-B4; 26. BXP, QXP+ with a draw. 26. Q-B6+, K-K1; 27. Q-R8+, B-B1; 28. RXN, KXR; 29. QXB with equality.
 (n) 21....P-KR4 with B-K2 and 0-0 gives Black the better chances.
 (o) 23. N-Q6+, BXN; 24. PxB, 0-0?; 25. P-KR5 with a winning attack. Better is 24....K-Q2; 25. Q-B6, KXP unclear. If 23....R-QN3; PXN. If 25. R-QN3; KR-Q1! (p) 26. RXP, P-R3; 27. P-B5! but Black is better.
 (q) Should lose! 28....K-K1 with a draw by repetition.
 (r) 20. BXP was possible but the text is better.
 (s) 21. R-QN3 wins; 21....BXN; 32. R-N7, QXP; 33. Q-Q6+ forces mate.
 (t) 23. R-KN3, Q-Q8+ wins the knight, or 23. N-N3, B-B4 and the Queen is trapped.
 (u) 27. KXR, R-B6+ forces mate.

(With an assist by Alan Benson)

LARRY CHRISTIANSEN TAKES ALL !

By Alan Benson and Kenn Fong

Larry Christiansen of Riverside, California won himself an all-expenses-paid trip to Teeside, England to participate in the World Junior Championship as a result of his spectacular score of 6-1 in the United States Junior Championship held at the Sheraton Palace Hotel in San Francisco June 22-28, 1973.

Second and Third place were captured by Mark Diesen and Paul Jacklyn of Potomac, Maryland and Central Islip, New York with respective scores of 5-2 and 4½-3½, respectively. For placing second, Diesen won an all-expenses-paid trip to the United States Open in Chicago, Illinois, August 12-24. First, Second and Third prizes also carried Championship Trophies.

The other participants, in order of their final standings, were: Jon Frankle, Des Moines, Iowa; Craig Barnes, Berkeley, California; John Peterson, San Jose, California; Doug McClintock, Florissant, Missouri; and David Berry, Los Angeles, California.

Tournament Director Alan Benson inspected the playing site the night previous to the first round and found it to be more than suitable. Located in a parlour decorated in 18th Century Provincial style, the site provided a spacious area for both the spectators and the players. The use of very large demonstration boards and a full time attendant enabled the spectators to keep abreast of the situation at all times and from almost any vantage point.

(One might be wise to remember that the last time this event took place in San Francisco, a young Robert J. Fischer captured the crown. The writers feel that had Mr. Fischer been participating, he'd have found the conditions to his liking.)

Prior to Round One, Tournament Director Alan Benson took six of the participants to sight-see and dinner in San Francisco's scenic Chinatown. A good time was enjoyed by all.

ROUND ONE

The two eventual top prize winners, Larry Christiansen and Mark Diesen battled 64 moves to a draw in a Pirc Defense. Larry missed several chances for a win due to first round nervousness, which seemed to plague all the players. Also splitting a point were Jon Frankle and David Berry, in a game noted for the wild time scramble which ensued during the final twenty moves. The only victory of this round was produced by John Peterson playing a Sicilian Defense against Craig Barnes, who became caught in serious time pressure. Interesting complications in the game between Paul Jacklyn and Doug McClintock were heightened by the positional error of McClintock's 29th move. Black erred by attempting to win the queenside pawns rather than blockading the Queen-pawn with 29...Qd6.

Pirc

Christiansen-Diesen

1. Nf3	d6	6. 0-0	Bg4	11. a4	Bf3:
2. d4	g6	7. Be3	Nfd7	12. Bf3:	Rb8
3. e4	Bg7	8. Qd2	c5	13. Be2	b6
4. Nc3	Nf6	9. d5	Na6	14. Bg7:	Kg7:
5. Be2	0-0	10. Bh6	Nc7	15. Nb5	Ra8

(cont.)

(Christiansen....)

16. a5	a6	33. Bd3	g5	49. Ra5	Kg7
17. Nc7:	Qc7:	34. Re4	g4	50. Kh3	Kg6
18. ab:	Qb6:	35. Qe5:	Qe7	51. Kh4	Rd6
19. b3	Nf6	36. Bc4	Rg6	52. g5	Rd4+
20. Ra4	Ne8	37. Qh5	Qg5	53. g4	Rd1+
21. Rfal	Nc7	38. Qg5:	Rg5:	54. Ra6+	Kg7
22. h4	e5	39. Be6:+	Ne6:	55. Ra3	Kg6
23. de:	fe:	40. Re6:	a5	56. Ra6+	Kg7
24. h5	Rf6	41. Ra6:	c4	57. g6	Rd5
25. e5	de:	42. bc:	g3	58. g5	Rd1
26. hg:	hg:	43. fg:?	Rc5	59. Rf6	Rh1+
27. Rh4	Rg8	44. Kh2	Rc4:	60. Kg3	Rg1+
28. Qd7+	Rf7	45. Ra5:	Rc2:	61. Kf4	Rf1+
29. Rh7+	Kh7:	46. Ra7	Rc5	62. Ke5	Re1+
30. Qf7+	Rg7	47. g4	Rc3	63. Kf5	Rf1+
31. Qf6	Qd6	48. g3	Rc6	64. Ke6	
32. Ra4	Kg8				

Ruy Lopez

Jacklyn-McClintock

1. e4	e5	14. Nf1	c5	27. ed:	Rf6
2. Nf3	Nc6	15. Ne5:	de:	28. Qg3	Rf5:
3. Bb5	a6	16. Qe2	c4	29. Bf5:	Na4
4. Ba4	Nf6	17. Ng3	Qc7	30. b3	cb:
5. 0-0	Be7	18. Nf5	Re6	31. ab:	Nc3:
6. Re1	b5	19. Qf3	Nd7	32. Qd3	Nd5:
7. Bb3	d6	20. Be3	Bc5	33. Qd5:	Qc1+
8. c3	0-0	21. Bc5:	Nc5:	34. Kh2	Qf4+
9. h3	h6	22. Rad1	Rd8	35. Kg1	Qc1+
10. d4	Re8	23. Rd8:+	Qd8:	36. Kh2	Qf4+
11. Nbd2	Bf8	24. Qe3	Qc7	37. Kg1	Qf5:
12. Bc2	Bb7	25. Rd1	a5	38. Qb5:	
13. de:	Ne5:	26. Rd5	Bd5:		

French Defense

Frankle-Berry

1. e4	e5	15. Qe4	Na5	29. Rd3	g6
2. d4	d5	16. Bd2	Nb3	30. f4	Qf6
3. e5	c5	17. Rd1	Nd2:	31. Ng5	Rfd8
4. c3	Bd7	18. Rd2:	Qc6	32. Ne4	Qe7
5. Nf3	Bd7	19. Qf4	Bc5	33. Rb3	Qb7
6. Be2	Bb5	20. 0-0	Ne7	34. Nf6+	Kg7
7. c4	Bc4:	21. Ng4	0-0	35. Qb5:	Ng2:
8. Bc4:	Qb4+	22. Ng5	Ng6	36. Nh5:+	gh:
9. Nbd2	dc:	23. Qg3	h6	37. Qg5+	Kf8
10. Qc2	Nc6	24. Nh3	Qe4	38. Ng2:	Rd2
11. a3	Qb5	25. Kh1	h5	39. Rg3	Rcc2
12. Bc2	Bb7	26. Ne3	Qe5:	40. f5	ef:
13. Nc4:	b5	27. Qf3	Nh4	41. Qg7+	Ke7
14. Nc3	Kc8	28. Qe2	Bb6	42. Re1+	Kd6

(cont:)

(Christiansen....)

43. Gf6+	Kc5	46. Jd5:+	Rd5:	49. Rh3	Rd5
44. Qf5:+	Qd5	47. Ne3	Be3:	50. Rf3	Rdd2
45. b4+	Kb5	48. Rge3:	Rdd2		$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$

Sicilian

Barnes-Peterson

1. e-4	c5	21. Kh1	Nb3:	40. Rc5	Bb5
2. Nf3	Nc6	22. cb:	Rab8	41. Rcc7	Bc4
3. d4	cd:	23. f4	Rb3:	42. Rc5	Kh6
4. Nd4:	g6	24. f5	Rc3:!	43. Rc4:?	Rc4:
5. Nc3	Bg7	25. bc:	ef:	44. Ra6:	Kg5
6. Be3	Nf6	26. Re7	Qb6	45. Kh2	h4
7. Bc4	Qa5	27. Rdel	h5	46. Ra7	Rc3
8. f3	Qb4	28. h3	Bd3	47. a4	Ra3
9. Nc6:	bc:	29. Qf4	a6	48. a5	f6
10. Bb3	d5	30. Qe5+	Qf6	49. a6	f4
11. Qd2	e6	31. Qc7	Rf8	50. Ra8	f3
12. O-O	Ba6	32. Rle6	Qg5	51. gf:	Ra2+
13. a3	Qa5	33. Qe5+	Kg8	52. Kgl	Kf4
14. Rfel	O-O	34. Qe3	Qe3:	53. a7	Kg3
15. ed:?	cd:	35. Re3:	Bc4	54. Kfl	Kf3:
16. Rad1	Rfd8	36. Ra7	Rd8	55. Kgl	Kg3
17. Qf2	Qc7	37. Ree7	d4	56. Kfl	Ral+
18. Bd4	Nd7	38. cd:	Rd4:	57. Ke2	g5
19. Qh4	Nc5	39. Rec7	Kg7	58. Resigns	↑
20. Bg7:	Kg7:				O - 1

ROUND TWO

Mark Diesen and David Berry played a cameo French Defense which resulted in a victory for White in 23 moves. In style reminiscent of the late world champion, Alexander Alekhine, Mark played 17. b4, a seemingly innocuous pawn move which resulted in an eventual weakening of Black's king-side position. Commenting on this move shortly after it had been played, Tournament Director Benson said to Mark, "I was looking at b4. It's the sort of move that Alekhine would have played. Very good." Mark replied, with a smile, "It was the best move." Alekhine would have been proud.

An endgame worth noting resulted from a London System game played by Doug McClintock and Jon Frankle. In severe time trouble, McClintock did not realize that he could have saved his rook without sacrificing his bishop. Here is the position:

White: Kg1, R e5, B f4, P a4, b6,
 e2, f2, g2, h4
 Black: Ke6, R c4, B c7, f4,
 d5, f5, g5, h5

(Comment: At this point Doug looked up at Jon and asked him, "How are you going to win this?" Jon replied calmly, "Patience, my good man, patience.")

(Cont:)


(Christiansen....)

Still wearing yesterday's lucky red jumpsuit, John Peterson played a Smith-Morra Gambit versus Paul Jacklyn. This time, it did not bring him luck, and he yielded to Paul after 43 moves.

Christiansen displayed his Championship Form in the following game with Craig Barnes.


French Defence

Diesen- Berry

1. e4	e6	9. a4	c5	17. b4	Bf3:
2. Nf3	d5	10. dc:	Bc5:	18. gf:	Bb4:
3. Nc3	de:	11. 0-0	b6	19. Bg5	h5
4. Ne4:	Nbd7	12. Ne4	Ne4:	20. Bf6:	gf:
5. d4	Ngf6	13. Qe1:	Rd7	21. Kh1	Rd5
6. Bc3	Bc7	14. Bd3	Nf6	22. Qh5:	Rd5
7. Bc4	0-0	15. Qh4	Bb7	23. Qh7+	Resigns
8. Qe2	a6	16. Rd1	Qe7		1 - 0

London System

McClintock-Frankle

1. Nf3	d5	26. Rc5:	bc:	50. Rc2	Kd6
2. c4	c6	27. Qb5	Qa7	51. c7	Nc5
3. g3	Nf6	28. Bh3	Bf5	52. Rd2+	Ke5
4. Bg2	Bf5	29. Bf5:	ef:	53. Kg2	Rc7:
5. b3	e6	30. d4	Kf7	54. Ra2	Kf4
6. Bb2	h6	31. dc:	Ke6	55. a5	Rg7+
7. 0-0	Be7	32. Bf4	Nf6	56. Kf1	Rg6
8. d3	0-0	33. c6	Ne4	57. Rc2	Ne4
9. Nbd2	Nbd7	34. Be3	Qc7	58. Ra2	Ra6
10. Qe1	Nc5	35. Qb7	Nd6	59. Ra3	Nc5
11. Ne5	Qb6	36. Qc7:	Rc7:	60. Kf2	Nb7
12. Ndf3	Rfd8	37. Bf4	Rc8	61. Ra4+	Ke5
13. Bd4	a5	38. Rc5	Nc4	62. h4	Nc5
14. Qc3	Ne8	39. a4	g5	63. Ra3	Kf4
15. Nh4	Bh7	40. hg:	hg:	64. Rf3+	Kg4
16. Rac1	Rac8	41. Bg5:	Kd6	65. Ke3	Ne6
17. Rc2	Qc7	42. Be7+	Ke7:	66. h5	Ra5:
18. cd:	cd:	43. Rd5:	Ke6	67. h6	f4+
19. Rfcl	b6	44. Rc5	Nd2	68. Kf2	Rh5
20. a3	Bh4:	45. Ra5:	Rg8+	69. e3	Rh2+
21. gh:	Qe7	46. Kh1	Ne4	70. Kg1	Rh6:
22. b4	f6	47. h3	Nf2:+	71. Kg2	Rf6
23. bc:	fe:	48. Kh2	Rc8	72. ef:	Nf4:+
24. Be5:	Rc5:	49. Rc5	Ne4	73. Resigns	
25. Qb2	Rdc8			0 - 1	

Sicilian

Peterson-Jacklyn

1. e4	c5	4. Nc3:	Nc6	7. 0-0	Nf6
2. d4	cd:	5. Nf3	e6	8. Qe2	Be7
3. c3	dc:	6. Bc4	db	9. Rd1	e5

(Cont:)

(Christiansen....)

10. Be3	C-C	21. Bb6	B3d	31. Rd4:	Nc3
11. Racl	Bd7	22. Rc2	Nf6	32. Rc3:	Rd4:
12. a3	a6	23. Bb8:	Rd8:	33. Nc5	Rd7
13. b4	Rca	24. Nb6	Qe7	34. Nb3	Re7
14. Bb3	Qe6	25. Rcd2	Be6	35. Nc5	Qd5
15. h3	h6	26. Be6:	Qe6:	36. Rcl	e3
16. Nh4	Kh7	27. Nc4	d5	37. Rfl	f3
17. Qf3	g6	28. ed:	Nd5:	38. gf:	Rf3:
18. Qe2	Ng8	29. Rc2	e4	39. Kh2	Qh5
19. Nf3	f5	30. Nd4	Nd4:	40. Resigns	
20. Nd5	f4			0 - 1	↑

Acc. Sicilian
Christiansen-Barnes

1. Nf3	g6	14. cb:	Nf6	26. Bc4	Qe4:
2. e4	c5	15. Bd3	O-O	27. Qa6:	Kg7
3. d4	Bg7	16. ba:	ba:	28. Bf7:	Rf7:
4. c4	d6	17. O-O	Nd7	29. Qc4	Rd7
5. Nc3	Nc6	18. Ba5	Qb8	30. Rd1	Qe5
6. d5	Nd4	19. Racl	Re7	31. Qd3	Qa5
7. h3	e5	20. Bb4	Be5	32. a3	Qa4
8. de:	fe:	21. Rc6	Rb7	33. b4	Rd5
9. Nd4:	cd:	22. Bd6:	Bd6:	34. Rel	Qd7
10. Nb5	Qb6	23. Rd6:	Ne5	35. Re4	Qd6
11. Qa4	Bd7	24. Re6:	Rbf7	36. g3	Qc6
12. Bd2	a6	25. Re5:	Qe5:	37. Rd4:	Resigns
13. Qa3	Bb5:			1 - 0	↑

ROUND THREE

Larry Christiansen and Mark Diesen continued in their winning ways, defeating Jacklyn and Barnes, respectively. In a 35 move Accelerated Oregon, Larry was allowed to play an early...d5, with which he obtained a freer game. Meanwhile, Caissa was smiling on Mark at the next board. Poor Craig's flag fell as he was making his 43rd move, a full rook up. Repeating his attire, John Peterson wound up at the other end of a Smith-Morra this time, bowing to Jon Frankle on the 40th move. David Berry and Doug McClintock played 23 moves to an interesting draw in an English Opening.

After this round, Tournament Director Benson took four of the players to visit the city of Berkeley, where they played a full evening of five minute chess at Mr. Benson's residence with visiting Masters James Tarjen and Peter Manetti. (Due to space allotment, the rest of the games of the Junior Championship will be more condensed at the end of round introductions. Ed)

ROUND FOUR

Larry and Mark continued to lead the tournament with 3½ points each. Larry played a very forceful game, winning a pawn first, then winning a second pawn by offering a rook sac that could not be accepted.

In his game against Diesen, Doug McClintock played a piece sacrifice (which later proved unsound) while in time pressure, and subsequently was forced to resign at move 53 of a Pzy Lopez. Appearing for the first time

(Cont:)

(Christiansen....)

this tournament without his familiar red jumpsuit, John Peterson quickly dispatched David Berry's French Defense, presenting mate on the 23rd move. Playing superbly against a Sicilian Defense, Craig Barnes pulled himself out of the cellar in this game with Paul Jacklyn. Subject to a forceful kingside attack, Paul had to resign, as Craig had left no choice but mate.

Later that evening, all eight players, Alan Benson and James Tarjan played the United States Junior Speed Championship. When the dust had settled from the 19 round, double round robin, James Tarjan was the winner with a score of 14-5. Close behind was Larry Christiansen with 13½-5½. (Christiansen won both games versus Tarjan.) Mark Diesen finished Third tied with Doug McClintock at 10½-8½.

ROUND FIVE

Larry Christiansen took sole possession with a complicated King's Indian versus Berry. Faced with immediate loss of material due to the weakness on his back rank, Berry decided to resign.

Jon Frankle moved into a tie for second place with Mark Diesen in a 53 move win against Craig Barnes' Pirc Defense. Craig, plagued again by time pressure as he had been all through the tournament, was unable to find the correct moves in a very promising position. The shortest game of the tournament was played by Doug McClintock and John Peterson. Doug had lost a pawn on the 13th move, and decided to end the battle on the 16th move. Paul Jacklyn pulled out of his slump, by soundly defeating Mark Diesen's Alekhine Defense. Once Paul had passed the 50 move time control, there was no reason for Mark to continue.

ROUND SIX

Larry Christiansen turned 17 today. He was wished good luck by all concerned with a notable exception of Doug McClintock, his opponent this round! On the seventh move, McClintock allowed a Queenless game. Following the exchange of queens, McClintock spoke to Mr. Benson and said, "Larry's just too strong with queens on the board, and besides, I like to play endgames." Doug made Larry wait for his birthday gift, drawing on the 50th move. Sacrificing a pawn on the 12th move in a Kings Fianchetto Opening, which resulted in a minor piece endgame, Craig Barnes received adequate compensation in the form of strong pressure on the queenside, and center, forcing David Berry's resignation on the 29th move, as mate could not be averted. Mark Diesen continued in his quest to catch Larry in one of the finest attacking games of the tournament. Diesen's forceful middlegame play resulted in Peterson's loss of a pawn. Carefully using 25 minutes on his clock, Mark found the winning continuation that James Tarjan and Alan Benson had worked out in analysis, a stunning rook sacrifice.

Playing against a Dragon Sicilian, Paul Jacklyn produced a fine middle game combination beginning with 15. f5 and continuing 16. f6. The combination resulted in a rook versus Bishop endgame in which Paul again proved that winning is just a matter of technique, when you're the exchange up.

ROUND SEVEN

Larry Christiansen led the tournament with 5 points going into this, the final round. Mark Diesen was rooting for John Peterson, Christiansen's
(Cont:)


(Christiansen....)

opponent this round. If Larry lost, and Mark won, Mark was the Champion.

THE GAME Peterson-Christiansen was a Sicilian Defense marked by its similarities to a French Defense; Black managing to exchange off the problem queen bishop, and White having a weak pawn base on d4. Immediately noticing Peterson's error on the 27th move, Larry took a deliberate five minutes of head scratching, arm stretching, and toe shaking before replying with the winning combination that yielded a critical pawn (That problem pawn on d4!!) and greatly simplified matters. Next stop..... Teeside, England!

Seeing the White King inverted on the demonstration board, an anxious Mark Diesen realised that he had no chances for First place, and offered the courtesy draw to Jon Frankle, who was the exchange down. In McClintock-Barnes, Craig obtained terrific pressure on the kingside. With the infiltration of the rooks on the queen-file, Doug saw no path to safety, and resigned on the 31st move. David Berry and Paul Jacklyn played a short English Opening which ended on the 21st move with Berry's demise. Once Black's knight had penetrated deeply into White's kingside, Berry had no road to salvation.

The Tournament Staff: Alan Benson, Kenn Fong, and Myron Johnson wish to thank Larry, Mark, Paul, Jon, Craig, John, Doug, and David for their total adherence to the principles of good sportsmanship. We would also like to thank Mr. Robert Burger and Mr. Guthrie McClain as well as the Staff of the Sheraton Palace Hotel who provided continuing aid and guidance when it was most needed. Special thanks to Mr. Richard Shorman, who provided the materials needed to make this event a success. A fine job was done by all! See you all next year.

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